# NEW TARIFFS published in Quarterly 

$$
\text { Reports, } 1895-6 .
$$

|  | $\text { Australia, South (northern } \text { ) }$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Australia.Western. ............. |
| 3 - | Bahamas. |
|  | Barbadoes . . . . . . . . . |
| 5. | British Central Africa |
| 6. | Fiji. |
|  | Grenada |
| 8 - | Mauritius |
| 9 - | Newfoundla |
| 10- | New South Wales. |
| 11- | Niger Territories |
|  | St.Helena, |
| 13. | Victoria............. ...... |

TARIFF CHANGRS, published in Quarterly

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Reports. } 1895-96 . \\
& \begin{aligned}
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1895-96 .
\end{aligned} \\
& \\
& 1895
\end{aligned}
$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ Australia.Western...June. Bahamas. . . . . . . . . . . . June. British Guiana. ...... Meh. British India....... Sopt.Dec.Moh. June.
6 Cape Colony..........Dec.
7 Cape of Good Hope, and
Orange Free State... Sept.
8 Ceylon. ................... Sept. ${ }_{9}$ Sept.Deo.
10 Fiji...................... June.
11 Jamaica. . . . . . . . . . . . . June.
12 Lagos. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . June.
13 Mauritius. . . . . . . . . . Deco.
14 St. Lucia. ............... Sept.
15 St. Vincent. . . . . . . . . . Meh.
16 Sierra Leone..........Dec. Doh.
17 Trinidad. . . . . . . . . . . . Dec. June.
18 United Kingdom. Dec.
19 Victoria.............. Sept.

## QUARTERLY REPORT

OE THE

# DEPARTMENT OF <br> TRADE AND COMMERCE <br> OF CANADA 

TO THE BOth SEPTEMBER

## 1895

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

## I.-STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, during the months of July, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  |  |
| ---: | :--- |

B.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, during the months of August, 1894, and 1895, and during the two months ended 31st August, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | August, 1894. | August, 1895. | Two months ended 31st August. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1894. | 1895. |
| Revenue : | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Customs. | 1,598,969 44 | 1,810,921 29 | 2,811,462 46 | 3,163,843 12 |
| Excise | 649,133 45 | 624,271 85 | 1,195,141 80 | 1,190,426 98 |
| Post Office | 220,00000 | 230,000 00 | 435,000 00 | 430,00000 |
| Public/works, including railways | 397,789 14 | 437,281 15 | 649,76843 | 691,748 66 |
| Miscellaneous ........... . . . . . | 41,536 44 | 73,43047 | 73,278 31 | 114,417 62 |
| Total. | 2,907,428 47 | 3,175,904 76 | 5,164,651 00 | 5,590,436 38 |
| Expenditure | 2,483,880 67 | 1,599,417 32 | 4,130,124 99 | 3,900,337 98 |

C.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of September, 1894 and 1895 and during the three months ended 30th September, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


## CUSTOMS.

D.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dumable) entered for Consumption and the duties collected thereon during the months of July, 1894
and 1895 , respectively.

D.-Unrevised Statement of the Value of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon, ¿c.-Concluded.


[^0]E-Unbevised Statement of the Values of the principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of July, 1894 and 1895 respectively.

|  | July, 1895. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$_{6.303}$ |
| Animals for improvement of sto | 49,390 |
| Articles for the use of the army and navy | 13,309 |
| Asphaltum or asphalt. . . . . . . . . Brom | 3,564 |
| Coal, anthracite. . | 694,113 |
| Coffee | 30,943 |
| Cotton waste. | 7,379 |
| do raw . | 42,668 |
| Dyes, chemicals, \&c. | 150,919 |
| Fish and products of | 40,871 |
| Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, | 19,678 |
| Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, \&c... | 107,697 |
| Fur, skins not dressed. . . . . .. . . | 46,149 |
| Grease for soap making, \&c | 17,199 |
| Hides and skins . . . . . | 210,875 |
| India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude | 38,947 |
| Jute cloth and jute yarn . . . . . | 30,923 |
| Metals, brass and copper | 49,961 |
| do steel rails for railways. | 178,432 |
| do iron and steel, all other | 63,553 |
| do tin and zinc ........... | 99,492 |
| do other | 9,142 |
| Oils, vegetable. | 12,022 |
| Salt . . . . . | 58,399 |
| Settlers' effects |  |
| Silk, raw. ... . . . . . . . . | $32,637$ |
| Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed. | 57,516 |
| Sugar |  |
| Teabacco leaf | 261,171 |
| Wood, cabinet-makers, \& 8 c. | - 64,835 |
| Wool, . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 76,989 |
| All other | 440,658 |
| Total. Coin and bullion. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,234,626 \\ 235,285 \end{array}$ |
| Total free goods | 3,469,911 |

[^1]F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values, by classes, of the Exports of Canada during the months of July, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


G．－Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports（Dutiable）entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of August， 1894 and 1895，and during the two months ended 31st August，1894 and 1895，respectively．

|  | August， 1894. |  | August， 1895. |  | Two months ended 31st August， 1894. |  | Two months ended 31st August， 1895. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | Duty． | Value． | Duty． | Value． | Duty． | Value． | Duty． |
|  | \＄ | \＄cts． | \＄ | \＄cts． | \＄ | \＄cts． | \＄ | \＄cts． |
|  | 14，248 | 6，287 27 | 15，456 | 6，6士7 69 | 27，092 | 10，860 43 | 28,936 44,456 | 12,418 8,987 91 |
| Ales，beer and porter | 10,758 69,019 | 2,14967 17,56404 | 17,191 53,800 | 3,51689 14,81197 | 20,381 114,774 | $\begin{array}{r}4,07217 \\ 29,72562 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 106，166 | 30,553 14,109 |
| Books，pamphlets，\＆e | 69,019 26,389 | 17,56404 7,54638 | 53,800 24,574 | 17,928 6,96 | 50，820 | 14,48036 | 50，535 | 14，109 93 |
| Brass，manufactures of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31，726 25 |
| Breadstuffs ：－ Grain of all kinds | 55，955 | 12，104 12 | 94,061 16,020 | 16,718 4,088 82 | 109,507 14,841 | $\begin{array}{r}22,880 \\ 4,413 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | 177,560 35,116 | 8，992 39 |
| Fraur．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7，312 5,692 | 2，134 87 | 16,020 12,006 | 4,08882 2,13870 | 14,811 13,085 | 2，325 65 | 23，831 | $4,1+933$ $17,11+45$ |
| Meal，corn and oat Rice．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10，005 | 6，692 71 | 6，935 | 5，486 58 | 99，383 | 38,59493 | 23,746 40,406 | 17，14 8,45456 |
| Rice．．．．．eadstuffs | 19，994 | 4，127 98 | 19，495 | 4，073 85 | 37，074 | 7,627 28 | 55，753 | 16，725 64 |
| Bicycles，tricycles，velocipedes，an | 11，420 | 3，426 612 | 18，783 | 5,63490 1,78430 | 28,465 3,075 | 889875 | 26，206 | 7，855 80 |
| Cars－railway and tram． | 2,274 235,435 | 63，003 21 | 142，876 | 42，978 25 | 346，521 | 92，881 18 | 261，732 | 82,22431 2,041 |
| Coal，bituminous ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 230， 5,392 | 1，100 08 | 4，829 | 1，269 30 | 9，721 | 2，014 93 | 8，416 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cottons，bleached or unbleached，not dyed，colour－ ed，\＆c． | 26，225 | 6,475 43 4252845 | 17,653 175,389 | $\begin{array}{r}4,31180 \\ 51,932 \\ \hline 7\end{array}$ | 48,901 248,370 | 12,071 75,312 54 | 36,029 336,026 | 99，628 20 |
| do bleached，dyed，coloured，\＆c．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 138，891 | $\begin{array}{r}42,528 \\ 7,020 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 175,389 27,615 | 51,932 9,027 40 | 245,370 50,268 | 16，681 25 | 56，031 | 18，217 86 |
| do clothing．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{27}^{21,763}$ | 3，733 28 | 17，701 | 2，424 93 | 39，197 | 5，453 45 | 21，736 | 3,92345 $12,7 \div 923$ |
| do thread（not on speols），yarn，war | 26，086 | 6，521 57 | 25，144 | 6，292 88 | 43，957 | 10，989 19 | 50，838 | 12，799 36 |
| do thread on spools all other manufactures of cotton | 66，217 | 19，077 75 | 67，737 | 19，236 36 | 124，932 | 36,06658 | 128，040 | －50，158 77 |
| do all other manufactures of cotton | 96，744 | 24，452 01 | 95，334 | 24，161 67 | 182，401 | 47,2 <br> 32,825 | 196,506 112,797 | 34，097 33 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fancy goods and embroideries，viz．：－ |  | 32，268 63 | 100，689 | 29，896 95 | 178，466 | 52，931 46 | 148,708 44,469 | 44,211 13,403 22 |
| Bracelets，braids，fringes，dc Laces，collars，nettings，\＆c． | 108，785 | 9，854 54 | 28，541 | 8，590 10 | 51,886 | 15，564 42 | 44,469 72,266 | 23，230 01 |
| Laces，collars，nettings， | － 40,668 | 13，622 69 | 34，165 | 10，995 34 | 67，900 | 22.71211 | 72,266 27,072 | 5，865 10 |
| Fish and products of．．．．． | 18，928 | 3，962 84 | 14，292 | 2，852 51 | 33，206 | ＋ 23,00645 | 84，507 | 33，348 23 |
| Fruits and nuts，dried | 26，800 | 11,891 <br> , 649 <br> 68 | 38，523 | 15,55034 3,27829 | 61，909 | 6，249 63 | 71，394 | 8，247 48 |
| －do green，oranges and lemons | 27,535 74,504 | $\begin{array}{r}2,64968 \\ 17,940 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 72，661 | 21，198 48 | 102，838 | 24，993 18 | 117，499 | 32,66676 |
| do all other ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 57，963 | 17,403 9,40 | 61，898 | 10，326 50 | 95，832 | 15，505 0 5 | 107，576 | 17，408 00 |
| Furs，manufactures of <br> Glass，manufactures of，viz ：－ <br> Bottles，jars，decanters，tableware and gas light shades | 07，003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 51，649 | 15，446 61 | 47，622 | 14，229 65 | 100，013 | 29，892 17 | 93，582 | 27，983 5 5ั |

## Window glass.

All other
All other manufactures of
Gunpowder and explosive substances
Gutta percha, manufactures of
Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt. ......... lo all other
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, viz. :-
Band, hoop, sheet and plat
Bar iron and railway bars.
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements
Machines, machinery and engines, including ocomotives
Pig iron, kentledge and scraps.
Stoves and castings.
Tubing.
All other manufactures of iron and steel
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold anc silver
Lead and manufactures of
Leather, all kinds
do boots and shoes
do all other manufactures of leather
Marble and stone 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
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds
Provisions, lard, meats fresh and salt
do butter, cheese.
Seeds and roots.
Silk, manufactures of
Soap, all kinds
Spices, ground and unground
Spirits, all kinds
do wines, sparkling..
*Sugar . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
do molasses.
Tobacco and
Wood, manufacture . . .
Woollens : carpets, Brussels and tapestry
do

Carried forward......

| 24,877 | 5,006 45 | 17,552 | 3,542 50 | 45,447 | 9,121 55 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16,996 | 5,279 83 | 8,488 | 2,491 10 | 34,598 | 11,467 81 |
| 14,122 | 3,448 79 | 12,205 | 2,732 33 | 24,321 | 5,602 62 |
| 9,641 | 2,779 92 | 16,475 | 4,660 17 | 29,360 | 7,857 92 |
| 35,159 | 10,856 21 | 34,216 | 9,793 74 | 69,669 | 21,363 28 |
| 125,404 | 37,642 95 | 129,903 | 28,92601 | 167,163 | 50,166 73 |
| 24,575 | 7,374 34 | 27,670 | 8,306 40 | 39,680 | 11,906 29 |
| 99,348 | 9,662 85 | 110,950 | 8,289 91 | 197,938 | 17,256 (9 |
| 76,229 | 21,899 99 | 33,000 | 10,327 09 | 113,841 | 32,607 51 |
| 136,675 | 37,890 31 | 172,641 | 47,056 04 | 277,033 | 75,204 72 |
| 120,440 | 35,44645 | 146,939 | 41,900 10 | 252,436 | 73,950 58 |
| 67,720 | 22,479 57 | 65,787 | 23,448 45 | 103,593 | 34,865 61 |
| 8,802 | 2,499 61 | 16,290 | 5,03608 | 37,996 | 14,403 58 |
| 50,688 | 12,30172 | 86,474 | 18,734 51 | 88,271 | 21,070 50 |
| 172,867 | 43,486 68 | 191,942 | 53,52661 | 325,940 | 85,027 79 |
| 75,382 | 19,799 88 | 72,895 | 18,080 30 | 139,936 | 36,393 25 |
| 21,383 | 4,743 29 | 23,805 | 4,687 90 | 38,372 | 8,631 92 |
| 57,147 | 9,689 33 | 70,535 | 11,842 63 | 130,976 | 21,844 48 |
| 19,256 | 4,809 01 | 38,977 | 9,744 37 | 31,526 | 7,874 82 |
| 10,683 | 2,887 89 | 15,973 | 4,213 32 | 18,021 | 4,749 37 |
| 17,937 | 4,378 49 | 24,086 | 5,340 58 | 39,430 | 8,987 36 |
| 22,288 | 6,233 64 | 23,499 | 6,69958 | 41,357 | 11,830 12 |
| 20,945 | 5,640 57 | 22,247 | 6,020 18 | 37,686 | 10,145 71 |
| 27,030 | 24,830 48 | 42,190 | 27,651 54 | 49,878 | 43,61311 |
| 15,765 | 3,153 00 | 47,940 | $9,585 \quad 30$ | 36,347 | 7,276 00 |
| 36,217 | 8,511 89 | 36,454 | 10,526 17 | 66,646 | 16,072 52 |
| 49,533 | 4,959 55 | 46,164 | 4,672 16 | 88,046 | 9,168 49 |
| 82,714 | 24,609 31 | 67,970 | 20,870 11 | 151,209 | 45,047 84 |
| 10,092 | 3,553 20 | 10,462 | 3,662 58 | 19,017 | 6,658 83 |
| 60,349 | 16,653 68 | 56,359 | 15,357 57 | 103,785 | 29,435 57 |
| 3,947 | 77018 | 2,419 | 57706 | 9,960 | 2,104 34 |
| 5,212 090,907 | 53955 87829 | 28,089 | 2,823 71 | 8,499 | 87270 |
| 290,907 | 87,832 68 | 327,850 | 99,110 02 | 543,663 | 164,766 16 |
| 18,567 | 5,50019 | 22,092 | 6,794 96 | 30,887 | 9,375 42 |
| 11,370 | 1,856 83 | 11,219 | 1,762 86 | 21,900 | 3,558 38 |
| 64,966 | 132,789 85 | 66,768 | 143,167 32 | 120,890 | 246,387 19 |
| 7,399 24,385 | 4,203 81 | 6,826 | 3,686 25 | 15,715 | 8,812 14 |
| 24,385 | 17,704 71 | 22,032 | 15,604 89 | 48,671 | 35,334 12 |
|  |  | 325,767 | 89,975 02 |  |  |
| 45,169 21,248 | 4,18716 21,15689 | 104,066 | 8,94296 | 161,441 | 13,78609 |
| 21,248 | 21,156 82 | 24,804 | 24,388 96 | 44,059 | 42,489 42 |
| 32,311 | 7,389 10,901 31 | 22,686 | 5,401 87 | 84,012 | 21,842 47 |
| 45,583 44,699 | 10,90131 13,431 | 45,696 | 10,352 86 | 95,732 | 28,782 57 |
| 44,699 180,530 | $\begin{array}{r}13,43145 \\ 65,097 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 55,013 174,809 | 16,543 37 | 81,224 | 24,565 98 |
| 180,530 | -65,09784 | 174,892 | 61,755 16 | 255,998 | 91,729 06 |
| $3,675,995$ | 46,517 12 | 250,778 | 0,331 16 | 85,755 | 10314951 |


G.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, \&c.-Concluded.

H.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of August, 1894 and 1895, and during the two months ended 31st August, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


[^2]
## I.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by classes of the Exports of Canada during

 the months of August, 1894, and 1895 respectively.

J.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by classes of the Exports of Canada during the two months ended 31st August, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | Two Months ended 31st Aug.,1894. |  |  | Two Months ended 31st Aug.,1895. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Produce of the mine.... do fisheries | $1,036,432$ $2,424,212$ | 59,784 51,563 | 1,096,216 | 1,357,411 | 51,945 | 1,409,356 |
| do fisheries do forest.. | $2,424,212$ $6,419,149$ | 51,563 41,327 | $2,475,775$ $6,460,476$ | 2,356,831 | 6,734 72,102 | $2,363,565$ $7,684,882$ |
| Animals and produce. | 7,477,471 | 450,357 | 7,927,828 | 9,561,196 | 175,566 | 9,736,762 |
| Agricultural produce. | 1,535,946 | 836,246 | 2,372,192 | , 942,965 | 856,949 | 1,799,914 |
| Manufactures ..... | 1,380,475 | 390,590 | 1,771,065 | 1,478,073 | 101,703 | 1,579,776 |
| Miscellaneous articles. | 33,427 | 53,899 | 87,326 | 1,54,945 | 157,162 | 212,107 |
| Total. | 20,307,112 | 1,883,766 | 22,190,878 | 23,314,201 | 1,422,161 | 24,736,362 |
| Bullion.... | 38,680 |  | 38,680 | 30,095 |  | 30,095 |
| Coin. . |  | 329,861 | 329,861 |  | 109,742 | 109,742 |
| Total | 20,345,792 | 2,213,627 | 22,559,419 | 23,344,296 | 1,53,903 | 24,876,199 |

K.-Unrevised Statembnt of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of September, 1894 and 1895, and during the three months ended 30th September, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

K.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of September, 1894 and 1895, and during the three months ended 30th September, 1894 and 1895 respectively.

|  | September, 1894. |  | September, 1895. |  | Three months ended 30th September, 1894. |  | Three months ended 30th September, 1895. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 1,537,349 | 393,232 90 | 1,626,097 | 433,361 44 | 3,902,022 | 1,037,482 23 | 4,120,456 | 1,121,537 20 |
| Glass, manufactures of, viz. :- <br> do bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gas light shades <br> Glass, window glass. | 54,642 | 16,355 35 | 51,295 | 15,399 52 | 154,655 | 46,247 52 | 144,877 | 43,383 07 |
|  | 24,308 18,358 | 4,94732 6,24611 | 19,487 | 3,898 10 | 69,755 | 14,0:887 | 54,957 | 11,028 78 |
| do plate glass........ do all | 18,358 14,901 | 6,24611 3,047 97 | 13,159 16,426 | 3,54340 352731 | 52,956 39,222 | 17,713 8,650 98 | 35,865 47,976 | $\begin{array}{r}1,990 \\ 10,345 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ |
| Gunpowder and explosive substances | 15,327 | 4,085 76 | 16,206 | 6,459 65 | 39,222 43,687 | 11,943 68 | 47,976 54,056 | 10,345 14,072 32 |
| Gutta percha, manufactures of. | 38,573 | 11,649 54 | 29,477 | 8,75198 | 108,242 | 33,012 82 | 88,794 | 26,128 28 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt. | 76,375 | 22,914 40 | 85,409 | 25,620 74 | 243,538 | 73,081 13 | 252,300 | 75,643 15 |
| do all other..... . ........................... | 26,107 | 7,834 65 | 38,843 | 11,805 51 | 65,687 | 19,740 94 | 79,018 | 23,863 31 |
| Iron and steel, and manufactures of, viz. :- <br> Band, hoop, sheet and plate. <br> Bar iron and railway bars <br> Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements. <br> Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives. | 89,201 | 6,966 26 | 104,396 | 7,680 10 | 287,139 | 24,222 35 | 310,152 | 24,167 73 |
|  | 34,149 | 10,998 78 | 9,930 | 2,49737 | 147,990 | 43,606 29 | 67,461 | 19,904 35 |
|  | 97,901 | 28,925 06 | 131,650 | 39,286 13 | 374,934 | 104,129 78 | 477,433 | 133,194 91 |
|  | 134,403 | 38,189 19 | 118,591 | 33,674 71 | 386,839 | 112,139 77 | 374,780 | 106,565 85 |
| Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps. ...... ... .... | 77,657 | 24,618 25 | 69,805 | 25,119 63 | 181,250 | 59,483 86 | 195,274 | 70,265 69 |
| Stoves and castings...... | 11,783 | 4,079 51 | 11,132 | 3,331 05 | 49,779 | 18,483 09 | 60,021 | 22,130 85 |
| Tubing.......................... | 65,113 168,930 | 18,450 32 | 149,171 | 29,927 91 | 153,384 | 189,520 82 | 279,312 | 61,596 35 |
| Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and | 168,930 | 43,159 23 | 219,725 | 58,934 03 | 494,870 | 128,187 02 | 606,600 | 165,870 02 |
|  | 75,806 | 20,529 86 | 79,852 | 20,491 40 | 215,742 | 56,923 11 | 230,546 | 58,551 25 |
| Lead and manufactures of. ........... ....... .... | 11,520 | 2,611 68 | 23,556 | 5,013 85 | 49,892 | 11,243 60 | 79,177 | 15,815 61 |
| Leather, all kinds. | 43,999 | 7,362 02 | 59,746 | 10,221 32 | 174,975 | 29,206 50 | 212,836 | 36,415 18 |
| do boots and shoes .... | 50,538 | 12,633 35 | 63,900 | 15,974 95 | 82,064 | 20,508 17 | 134,386 | $33,596 \quad 57$ |
| do all other manufacturers of............... | 12,211 | 3,154 70 | 12,382 | 3,196 37 | 30,232 | 7,904 07 | 37,372 | 9,94325 |
| Marble and stone and manufacturers of.... ........ | 16,963 | 3,732 43 | 18,829 | 4,357 48 | 56,393 | 12,719 79 | 65,423 | 14,647 62 |
| Metals and manufactures of | 22,662 | 6,229 80 | 29,065 | 7,649 90 | 64,019 | 18,059 92 | 74,553 | 20,637 74 |
| Musical instruments | 24, 471 | 6,848 95 | 12,315 | 3,342 26 | 62,157 | 16,994 66 | 61,076 | 16,559 54 |
| Oil, mineral and products of......... | 40,517 | 37,752 71 | 62,929 | 44,175 95 | 90,395 | 81,365 82 | 137,328 | 91,013 71 |
| do flaxseed or linseed, raw or biled...... . . . . . . do all other . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 29,424 45,935 | 5,88661 10,97627 | 26,252 24,846 | 5,250 <br> 5,694 <br> 10 | 65,771 112,581 | 13,16261 27,048 | 118,133 88,992 | 23,623 22,426 66 |

Paints and colours
Paper, envelopes, \&
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds
Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt.
$\qquad$
Seeds and roots
Silk, manufactures of. .......................................
Soap, all kinds
Spices, ground and unground
Spirits, all kinds
Wines, sparkling
do other than sparkling
Sugar
Molasses
Tobacco and cigars
Vegetables
................ . .........
Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry

do cloths, wors
do dress goods
do knitted goods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
do shawls.
do all other manufactures of
All other dutiable goods.

| 39,270 | 4,088 70 | 45,588 | 4,172 32 | 127,316 | 13,257 19 | 153,365 | 14,573 47 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 71,984 | 21,733 27 | 82,872 | 25,651 25 | 223,193 | 66,781 11 | 226,947 | 69,011 43 |
| 8,388 | 2,931 95 | 8,119 | 2,823 25 | 27,405 | 9,590 78 | 27,810 | 9,704 99 |
| 66,992 | 18,839 94 | 61,670 | 19,688 14 | 170,777 | 48,275 51 | 157,994 | 46,142 08 |
| 2,594 | 50791 | 2,309 | 45599 | 12,554 | 2,612 25 | 6,939 | 1,517 55 |
| 6,398 | 65015 | 39,785 | 4,002 80 | 14,897 | 1,522 85 | 72,440 | 7,307 41 |
| 212,893 | 64,433 07 | 265,497 | 80,226 21 | 756,556 | 229,199 23 | 817,549 | 247,502 95 |
| 16,170 | 5,195 63 | 24,446 | 7,638 95 | 47,057 | 14,571 05 | 65,526 | 20,838 57 |
| 18,676 | 3,052 46 | 12,577 | 2,204 36 | 40,576 | 6,610 84 | 34,830 | 5,790 21 |
| 67,443 | 139,771 09 | 71,846 | 157,388 53 | 188,333 | 386,158 28 | 203,710 | 437,487 19 |
| 11,377 | 5,788 75 | 8,892 | 4,872 62 | 27,092 | 14,600 89 | 23,455 | 12,818 13 |
| 26,939 | 19,527 79 | 23,622 | 16,601 39 | 75,610 | 54,861 91 | 66,840 | 47,351 60 |
|  |  | 190,795 | 49,115 37 |  |  | 667,181 | 180,452 00 |
| 55,854 | 5,707 16 | 49,116 | 5,149 23 | 217,295 | 19,493 25 | 306,942 | 26,772 26 |
| 23,987 | 23,45691 | 20,969 | 19,023 44 | 68,046 | 65,946 33 | 66,659 | 64,350 01 |
| 16,426 | 3,739 21 | 16,127 | 4,623 13 | 100,438 | 25,581 68 | 83,368 | 21,517 51 |
| 59,620 | 15,155 03 | 58,137 | 14,004 24 | 155,352 | 38,937 60 | 153,178 | 34,942 05 |
| 59,774 | 18,222 73 | 67,092 | 20,231 28 | 140,998 | 42,788 71 | 148,147 | 44,616 31 |
| 168,926 | 57,158 32 | 193,054 | 66,762 82 | 424,924 | 148,887 38 | 430,210 | 150,800 46 |
| 258,842 | 83,511 94 | 259,034 | 84,045 41 | 987,199 | 321,983 03 | 926,791 | 303,468 09 |
| 293,615 | 88,160 81 | 351,513 | 105,961 89 | 989,187 | 297,008 03 | 1,095,559 | 328,296 18 |
| 53,547 | 19,891 33 | 62,664 | 21,942 26 | 144,900 | 53,897 02 | 127,577 | 46,473 33 |
| 14,567 | 3,642 45 | 13,974 | 3,935 71 | 52,209 | 13,055 87 | 42,726 | 11,126 66 |
| 18,146 | 5,427 00 | 11,076 | 3,294 33 | 56,641 | 16,987 95 | 61,981 | 18,592 83 |
| 50,522 | 16,859 42 | 65,600 | 23,008 91 | 139,770 | 46,485 90 | 162,141 | 54,703 64 |
| 814,000 | 208,657 09 | 870,734 | 232,737 13 | 2,359,539 | 583,470 11 | 2,544,225 | 656,427 49 |
| 5,296,073 | 1,599,529 09 | 6,011,579 | 1,817,747 70 | 15,288,034 | 4,609,416 47 | 17,163,244 | 5,145,503 15 |

* Free previous to 1895.

L-Unrevised Statement of Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of September, 1894 and 1895, and during the three months ended 30th September, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


[^3]M.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of September, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

N.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the three months ended 30th September, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | Three Months ended 30th Sept., 1894. |  |  | Three Months ended 30th Sept., 1895. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Produce of the mine.... do fisheries. | $1,515,092$ $3,969,723$ | 84,857 <br> 62,344 | 1,599,949 | 1,930,432 | 79,456 | 2,009,888 |
| do fisheries. do forest... | $3,969,723$ $9,529,695$ | 62,344 116,330 | 4,032,067 $9,646,025$ | 3,167,984 $10,236,515$ | 17,094 84,282 | $3,185,078$ $10,320,797$ |
| Animals and produce. | 11,646,782 | 639,860 | 12,286,642 | 13,294,410 | 270,952 | 13,565,362 |
| Agricultural produce. | 2,588,665 | 1,468,600 | 4,057,265 | 1,511,435 | 1,786,863 | 3,298,298 |
| Manufactures. | 1,925,497. | 447,471 | 2,372,968 | 2,266,500 | 282,331 | 2,498,831 |
| Miscellaneous article | 46,709 | 64,808 | 111,517 | 74,366 | 244,849 | 319,215 |
| Total | 31,222,163 | 2,884,270 | 34,106,433 | 32,481,642 | 2,715,827 | 35,197,469 |
| Bullion | 95,561 |  | 95,561 | 47,900 |  | 47,900 |
| Coin. |  | 353,477 | 353,477 |  | 128,361 | 128,361 |
| Total. | 31,317,724 | 3,237,747 | 34,555,471 | 32,529,542 | 2,844,188 | 35ั,373,730 |

O.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of July, 1894 and 1895 , respectively.

P.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of August, 1894.and 1895, and during the two months ended 31st August, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { August, } \\ & 1894 . \end{aligned}$ | August, 1895. | Two Months ended 31st August. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1894. | 1495. |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | $\$$ cts. |
| Spirits | 308,419 20 | 298,039 77 | 571,14727 | 575,864 64 |
| Malt | 50,246 45 | 45,261 88 | 96,567 5600 | 100,224 92 |
| Tobacco... | 214,026 64 | 228,102 90 | 423,647 64 | 411,862 98 |
| Cigars. | 60,077 01 | 62,422 87 | 125,672 75 | 126,993 92 |
| Inspection of petroleum | 2,746 44 | 2,917 64 | 4,552 44 | 4,658 53 |
| Manufactures in bond. | 3,764 09 | 2,444 40 | 7,152 29 | 6,328 53 |
| Seizures. | 14225 | 38563 | 15225 | 56646 |
| Other receipts | 1,404 75 | 1,564 50 | 8,105 00 | 8,225 45 |
| Total Excise Revenue. | 641,026 83 | 641,351 93 | 1,242,597 15 | 1,240,587 77 |
| Culling timber. | 1,194 71 | 2,573 26 | 2,441 39 | 3,934 59 |
| Hydraulic and other rents Minor public works. | 25500 <br> 250 <br> 00 | 6700 | 49600 25000 | 75800 28125 |
| Inspection of electric light. |  | 23275 |  | 39675 |
| do weights and measure | 3,045 29 | 3,60767 | 6,098 92 | 6,830 14 |
| do gas........ | 1,082 25 | 1,625 00 | 2,006 50 | 2,630 25 |
| Law stamps. | 13300 | 9500 | 24031 | 22610 |
| Other revenues. | 600 | 1,830 00 | 600 | 3,161 00 |
| Total | 646,993 08 | 651,382 61 | 1,254,136 27 | 1,258,805 85 |

Q.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of September, 1894 and 1895, and during the three months ended 30th September, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


## II.-NEW TARIFFS.

## A.-WESTERN AUSTRALIA.


(*) N.O.E. " Not otherwise enumerated."



## SECOND SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony a Duty of 5 per cent, according to the value of the same:
110. Abdominal belts and trusses.
111. Agricultural, horticultural (not garden rollers), and viticultural implements, and machinery and parts of same.
112. Alkalies, of all kinds, N.O.E.
113. Anchors.
114. Asbestos.
115. Atlases, maps, charts, globes, and picture cards for school use.
116. Bags and sacks, N.O.E.
117. Bagging in the piece.
118. Bark for tanning.
119. Bedsteads.
120. Belting for machinery.
121. Blocks and sheaves.
122. Bluestone (sulph. copper).
123. Boilers (steam, and parts of) N.O.E.
124. Bookbinders' machinery and materials, N.O.E.
125. Bottles (empty).
126. Bottling plant, wire and capsules.
127. Brewery and distilling plant.
128. Bristles and bass.
129. Buttons.
130. Bunting in piece.
131. Bungs.
132. Cables and chains.
133. Cane, N.O.E.
134. Canvas.
135. Cardboard for boxmaking.
136. Carriage and cart makers' materials, N.O.E.
137. Casks (empty).
138. Cod liver oil (refined).
139. Copper wire.
140. Cordage and rope.
141. Corks;
142. Dyers' materials.
143. Engine packing.
144. Flock, kapock, and horsehair.
145. Forges and anvils.
146. Furniture-makers' material, N. O. E.
147. Forfars, dowlas, and flax sheeting in the piece.
148. Grindstones.
149. Grindery (shoemakers').
150. Harness oil, leather dressing, and composition.
151. Hat, and bonnet shapes.
152. Hoop iron.
153. Hose of all kinds, N.O.E.
154. Inks of all kinds, N.O.E.
155. Iron, gas, water and drain pipes.
156. " gates and hurdles.
157. " wire netting.
158. " and steel fencing wire, standards and staples.
159. " sulphate.
160. Jute piece goods.
161. Leather, all other kinds, N.O.E.
162. Lithographic machinery, presses, and Materials, including stones.
163. Machinery and parts of N.O.E.
164. Marble, stone, and slate (in the rough)
165. Metals, N.O.E.
166. Millboard.
167. Millstones.
168. Music.
169. Nails, screws, tacks and bolts.
170. Oakum.
171. Oil (cod. in bulk).
172. Paper (unprinted) in the flat, in original wrappers, N.O.E.
173. Paraffine wax.

## SECOND SCHEDULE-Concluded.

174. Pine and other Softwoods (in balks, rough or hewn).
175. Pitch.
176. Printing machinery, presses, type, and material, N.O.E.
177. Presses (copying and embossing.)
178. Pumps and apparatus for raising water. N.0.E.
179. Quicksilver.
180. Resin.
181. Saddlers' materials, furniture and ironmongery.
182. Salt, rock.
183. Sewing cottons, silks and threads.
184. Sheep dip.
185. Shellac.
186. Silk for flour dressing.
187. Slips and docks (patent).
188. Smelting material, N.O.E.
189. Soda-ash and nitrate of potash.
190. Spun yarn.
191. Spars.
192. Staves and hoops.
193. Strawboard.
194. Sulphur.
195. Tanning material: Sumach Myrabollams, Valonia.
196. Tar.
197. Telegraph and telephone material, including instruments.
198. Timber (in balks, rough or hewn), N.O.E.
199. Timber in short lengths for case-making.
200. Tin (block, plate, and foil).
201. Tools, and parts thereof.
202. Typewriters.
203. Weighing machines and scales.
204. Wire cloth for quartz crushing.
205. Zinc (sheet and plain).

## THIRD SCHEDULE.

On the Undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a duty of 10 per cent, according to the value of the same:
206. Air beds and cushions.
207. Apparel and slops.
208. Asphalt.
209. Barometers.
210. Blankets, rugs and shawls.
211. Boots, shoes and slippers : children's.
212. Boot and shoe vamps, uppers and laces.
213. Brooms and brushes.
214. Calicoes in the piece, N.O.E.
215. Cardboard (unprinted) in the flat.
216. Carpeting, mats, matting, floor cloths, and verandah chicks.
217. Clocks and watches.
218. Clothing, piece goods for N.O.E.
219. Cotton piece goods, N.O.E.
220. Counterpanes and quilts.
221. Cricket and other outdoor games, materials for.
222. Dentists' materials.
223. Enamelled ware of all kinds, N.O.E.
224. Explosives of all kinds, N.O.E.
225. Filters.
226. Firearms, and parts of and accessories, N.O.E.
227. Fruit, fresh.
228. Garden rollers.
229. Glass in sheets.
230. Hats and caps (for men).
231. Ice cream machine and coolers.
232. Instruments, surgical, optical and scientific, N.O.E.
233. Iron tanks, grates, stoves and ovens.
234. Lamps and lampware.
235. Lead (red and white).
236. Mouldings, gilt.
237. Meters (gas and water).
238. Muslins of all kinds, in the piece.
239. Oars.
240. Oil baize, in the piece.
241. Opera, field, marine glasses, and telescopes.
242. Paints, colours, and varnish, N.O.E.
243. Perambulators.
244. Photographic apparatus and material.
245. Poultry and other birds.
246. Shirts, collars and cuffs.
247. Spectacles and eyeglasses.
248. Tallow.
249. Textile piece goods not containing silk, and N.0.E.
250. Thermometers.
251. Timber of all kinds (unworked).
252. Vegetables (preserved).
253. Waterproof material in the piece.
254. Wheels for carriages.

## FOURTH SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, and on all others so imported and not included in the First, Second, Third, Fifth or Sixth Schedules, a Duty of 15 per cent, according to the value of the same:
255. Acids of all kinds, N.O.E.
256. Apothecaries wares, N.O.E
257. Artists' materials.
258. Bags (paper).
259. Baskets.
260. Bicycles, tricycles, and parts thereof.
261. Boots, all other, including shoes, slippers and goloshes, N.O.E.
262. Books, account, and diaries.
263. Books of printed forms, including reports or methods of business.

## FOURTH SCHEDULE-Concluded.

264. Boxes (paper and cardboard), whether made up or not.
265. Brassware, N.O.E.
266. Castor oil (refined).
267. Castings of all kinds, not being parts of machinery.
268. Cigarette papers.
269. Copperware of all kinds, N.O.E.
270. Cutlery, N.O.E.
271. Drapery, N.O.E.
272. Dresses and skirts, made up.
273. Drugs and druggists' sundries, N.O.E.
274. Earthen, stone and chinaware, N.O.E.
275. Feathers.
276. Fashion plates, printed and engraved.
277. Flags.
278. Fruit, preserved and in syrup.
279. Furs.
280. Galvanized ironware of all kinds, N.O.E.
281. Glassware, N.O.E.
282. Gloves.
283. Gum of all kinds, N.O.E.
284. Haberdashery, N.O.E.
285. Handbills (printed and engraved).
286. Harness and saddlery, N.O.E.
287. Hardware, N.O.E.
288. Holloware, N.O.E.
289. Hosiery.
290. Ironmongery, N.O.E.
291. Iron safes.
292. Lace goods, N.O.E.
293. Leather, kip, whole and split, bridle, stirrup, bag and basil, rim, skirt and sear.
294. Leather, sole and harness.
295.     - manufactured goods, N.O.E.
296. Mantles.
297. Matches and vestas.
298. Meat, extract of.
299. Medicines (patent) of all kinds, N.O.E.
300. Millinery.
301. Musical instraments of all kinds, N.O.E.
302. Oilmen's stores, N.O.E.
303. Paper (wall).
304. Platedware, N.O.E.
305. Posters (printed and engraved).
306. Potted hams, chicken, tongues, or other meats, aud fish in paste.
307. Printed, lithographed or otherwise mechanically produced forms, circulars and prospectuses.
308. Seltzogenes.
309. Silks, satins, velvets, plush, in piece.
310. Spice, horse and cattle.
311. Starch.
312. Stationery, N.O.E.
313. Tobacco pipes.
314. Tobacconists' ware.
315. Umbrellas and parasols.
316. Wickerware.
317. Woodenware.

## FIFTH SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported intothe Colony, a Duty of 20 per cent, according to the value of the same:
318. Aerated and mineral waters.
319. Architraves, mouldings, skirting boards, laths and palings.
320. Bay rum.
321. Billiard tables and accessories.
312. Bird cages.
323. Boards (planed, tongued and grooved).
324. Boats.
325. Bricks.
326. Carriages, carts and wagons.
327. Cordials (not spirituous).
328. Cornices and ceiling roses.
329. Dashboards (leather covered).
330. Dog collars.
331. Doors, sashes and frames.
332. Eucalyptus oil.
333. Fancy goods and toys, N.O.E.
334. Fireworks.
335. Fishing materials (fancy).
336. Furniture : household and cabinetware, N.O.E.
337. Ginger, hop, and spruce beer.
338. Gold and silver leaf.
339. Graphoscopes.
340. Hair (fancy and wigs).
341. Hammocks.
342. Hand-trucks and parts.
343. India-rubber stamps.
344. Ivory goods, N.O.E.
345. Japanned ware of all kinds, N.O.E.
346. Jewellery of all kinds, N.O.E.
347. Limejuice.
348. Mantelpieces.
349. Marble, stone and slate (worked).
350. Oleographs.
351. Paintings, engravings, prints and statuary-
352. Papier maché ware.
353. Perfumes and pomades.
354. Photographs.
355. Picture frames and backs.
356. Playing cards of all kinds.
357. Plate (silver and gold).
358. Precious stones.
359. Saccharine.
360. Saddles (riding).
391. Saddle flaps.
362. Sails.
363. Sandalwood oil.
364. Silver goods, N.O.E.
365. Soap (fancy, perfumed and toilet).
366. Soap, powder and extract.
367. Stereoscopes.
368. Tarpaulins.

369, Timber (worked).
370. Tinware of all kinds, N.O.E.
371. Transfers.
372. Turnery.
373. Veneer.
374. Vinegar (raspberry).
375. Wheels for carts and wagons.
376. Wheelbarrows.

## SIXTH SCHEDULE.

## Goods Free of Duty.

377. Bells for places of worship.
378. Books (printed of all kinds), N.O.E.
379. Bulbs.
380. Coal and coke and patent fuel.
381. Copybooks and slates for schools.
382. Disinfectants.
383. Fire engines.
384. Fruit and ornamental trees, scions and grafts.
385. Garden seeds.
386. Glass (coloured) for church windows.
387. Immigrants' baggage and effects (including only wearing apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the Colony): also implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employments of such persons, and household effects not exceeding $£ 50$ in value, used abroad for more than a year by persons or families bringing them to the Colony, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.
388. Iron and steel (bar, rod, pig, plate, hoop and sheet).
389. Manures of all kinds.
390. Musical instruments for churehes and for bands of Defence Forces.
391. Outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value, except as covering for goads.
392. Plants.
393. Printing paper for newspapers and posters.
394. Rails, fastenings and rolling stock for railways and tramways.
395. Sheathing (copper, metal and felt).
396. Specie, bullion and coin.
397. Stearine.
398. Stones and slates imported by municipalities for flagging and paving.
399. Uniforms and appointments for Defence Forces.
400. Vine cuttings.

# B.-BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. 

## Schedule of Customs duties. A.-Import Duties.

1. A duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on all goods except guns, gunpowder, and ammunition (which are subjected to a duty of 10 per cent), and machinery, agricultural implements, and materials for constructing railways, tramways, or roads (which are allowed to be imported free of duty).
2. A duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on guns, gunpowder and ammunition.
3. The following duties on alcohol, or liquids containing alcohol :
s. d.

On wine, ale, porter, and beer of every sort, the case of one dozen old wine bottles or part thereof, 5 per cent ad valorem.
On brandy, rum, gin, liqueurs, and miscellaneous spirits or strong waters, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, where the degree of strength does not exceed proof, for each Imperial gallon or part thereof.
And for every degree or part of a degree over proof, an additional duty, the Imperial gallon or part thereof.
On brandy, gin, rum, and miscellaneous spirits or strong waters, these being sweetened or so mixed that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, on each Imperial gallon or part thereof.

## B.-Export Duties.

4. 2 s . per lb . on ivory (elephant) for entire tusks not exceeding 15 lbs . in weight. (Pieces of ivory or tusks which have been cut up to reduce them to weights below 15 lbs. will be charged at the rate of 9 d . a lb.
5.9 d . on ivory (elephant) over 15 lbs . in weight.
5. 1 d . per lb. on hippopotamus teeth and rhinoceros horns.
6. 1 s an ounce on gold.

## Regulations issued by H. M. Commissioner and Consul General respecting the importation, exportation and disposal of firearms, ammunition, etc., and respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors in the British Central African Protectorate.

## notice.

Whereas under the provisions of $\S 99$ of the "Africa Order in Council, 1889," as amended by the Africa Order in Council, 1893, the Consul General has power to make Queen's Regulations for peace, order and good government and for securing the observance of any treaty for the time being in force relating to any place to which the said orders apply : And whereas Her Majesty is a party to the General Act of the Brussels Conference signed at Brussels on the $2^{\text {nd }}$ of July, 1890 ; And whereas for the better carrying out of the said General Act it is expedient that regulations should be made respecting the importation, exportation and disposal of firearms, ammunition and gunpowder to, from, and in the British Central Africa Protectorate, and respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors ; and respecting customs and license duties.

It is hereby notified that the Consul General has in pursuance of the powers aforesaid made the following :

## Regulations.

A duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on guns, gunpowder and ammunition.
(The importation or purchase of guns, gunpowder and ammunition is subject to the restrictions laid down in the Brussels Act, articles 8, 9, and 10.)

The importation of all forms of alcohol (i.e. any beverage in which alcohol is present) is placed under the following restrictions :-Alcohol can only be imported if the importer can produce a special license signed by Her Majesty's Commissioner and

Consul General or his representative, which will be discretionally granted to Europeans and other foreigners requiring alcohol for their personal use, for medicinal or for scientific purposes, or for sale to Europeans : vide Regulations.

When alcohol is imported under these conditions it will be subject to the usual 5 per cent ad valorem duty, in addition to the cost of the license to import.

License to possess or carry any gun, rifle, pistol or other firearm. £1
(The license lasts for five years without renewal. It is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Brussels Act. This license is obligatory on all persons whom Her Majesty's Commissioner permits to bear arms, excepting when the person is using the firearm in the service of Her Majesty the Queen, in the army, navy, or police, or is serving in a similar capacity under the British South Africa Chartered Company.)

License to trade
Special license to import alcohol.
£10 per annum.
0.2. 6. -
(Each separate importation requires a separate license. Each license will clearly state the amount allowed, and no more can be admitted without another license, nor can the license be used to cover more than one consignment. Her Majesty's Commissioner reserves to himself the right to refuse to grant these licenses.)

License to sell any form of alcohol or beverage containing alcohol to Europeans only . . . . . . . £10 per annum.
(Only available for one fixed establishment or place of sale which will be named on the license. A fresh license must be taken out for each further establishment or place of sale distant more than one mile from the first named.)

Perambulating license, authorizing the holder to sell alcohol to Europeans only, anywhere within British Central Africa, (except in those districts where the sale may be forbidden by Her Majesty's Commissioner). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £100 per annum.
(Her Majesty's Commissioner reserves to himself the right to forbid the sale of alcohol to Europeans in any part of British Central Africa for any length of time which may seem needful to him in the interests of the public good; but in such cases, if the prohibition should extend to a longer period than one month, a rebate at the rate of ten shillings a month will be allowed to the holders of licenses for specified places on each license affected by the prohibition. No rebate, however, will be granted in the case of perambulating licenses.)

License to import or to purchase firearms or ammunition.. 2 s. $6 \dot{d}$.
(Each separate importation or purchase requires a separate license. Each license will state the amount allowed and no more can be admitted or purchased without another license nor can the license be used to cover more than one consignment. Her Majesty's Commissioner reserves to himself the right to refuse to grant these licenses.)

## Prohibited Actions.

The sale or gift of alcohol to natives of British Central Africa in any form whatever is absolutely forbidden, except when given by a qualified medical man as medicine.

The sale, assignment or gift of guns, pistols, gunpowder, caps, cartridges or any form of firearm or ammunition is absolutely forbidden, except on the presentation of a permit to purchase, signed by Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General, which permit will only be granted under exceptional circumstances.

## Penalties for non-observance or breach of these regulations.

Any breach of any one of the regulations above set forth or of any part of their conditions, or failure to comply with them or with any part of their conditions, are offences against the Africa Order in Council, 1889, and will be punishable accordingly.

Zomba, August, 1893.

## C.-CUSTOMS TARIFF OF BARBADOS.

The following is a statement of the Customs duties now levied on articles imported into Barbados under Act No. 6 of 1895 :-

| Articles. | Rates of duty. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Arrowroot, touslesmois, and all other starches, the 100 lbs. | 010 |
| Asses, each | $0 \quad 50$ |
| Bran, pollard, oats, per 100 lbs | $0 \times 007 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bread, pilot and navy, and crackers, the 100 lbs | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Bricks, the $1,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Butter, the 100 lbs | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Oleomargarine, margarine, and their comp | 084 |
| Candles, other than tallow, the 100 lbs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 042 |
| Candles, tallow, the 100 lbs | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Cement, the barrel. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Cheese, the 100 lbs . | 026 |
| Coal and the mixed preparations thereof, | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ |
| Cocoa, the 100 lbs . | 026 |
| Coffee, the $100 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Cordage (except twines), the 100 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Corn and grain, unground, the Firearms, each . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Fish, dried, salted, or smoked, the 112 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ |
| Fish, pickled, the barrel. | $0 \quad 0 \quad 5$ |
| Flour, wheat or rye, the barrel of 196 lb | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ |
| Indian meal or other kinds, the barrel of 196 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Horses, under $13 \frac{1}{2}$ hands high, each | 0100 |
| do of all others, each | 200 |
| Lard, the 100 lbs . | $0 \quad 4 \quad 2$ |
| Liquors: |  |
| Malt liquor, cider and perry, in wood, the cask 64 | 0189 |
| do in bottles (reputed quarts), the dozen. | 013 |
| used as perfumery only), the gallon.. | $010 \quad 0$ |
| Gin, for every gallon below or equal to proof, by Sykes' hydrometer. . do for every higher degree of proof, in proportion. | 050 |
| Rum, for every gallon below or equal to proof, by Sykes' hydrometer. . do for every higher degree of proof, in proportion. | 050 |
| Wine, sparkling, per gallon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $0 \quad 50$ |
| do all other kinds, per gallo | 020 |
| Matches, lucifer and other kinds, the gross of 12 dozen boxes, each box to contain not exceeding 100 sticks. | 010 |
| Matches, boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion. |  |
| Meat, salted or cured, the 100 lbs | $0 \quad 5 \quad 0$ |
| Metals, new : |  |
| Composition nails, bolts, bars, rods, spikes, and rivets, the $100 \mathrm{lbs} . .$. . | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ |
| Copper, in sheets, rods, bars, bolts, spikes, nails, and rivets, the 100 lbs | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ |
| Iron hoops, bars and rods, the 100 lbs | $0 \quad 0 \quad 4$ |
| Iron nails, spikes, rivets, and clinches, the 100 lb | 010 |
| Lead, sheet and pipe, the 100 lbs | 010 |
| Yellow metal, in sheets, the 100 lbs | 042 |



All other articles not in this list particulariy enumerated or in the list of exemptions given below, to pay 8 per cent ad valorem.

## Exemptions from Duty.

All articles for the use of the Governor of the island.
All articles and things whatsoever imported by the local government for the police or for public institutions.
All articles specially imported for the use or decoration or building or repairing of any place of worship, and not imported for sale on the certificate to that effect of the officiating minister.
All articles and things of every description imported by any naval officer on full pay in Her Majesty's service for his use and accommodation, on the certificate to that effect of the officer so importing.
The Governor, purchasing any articles whatsoever, shall be entitled to have the duty refunded to him out of the public treasury, on the warrant of the Governor-in-Executive Committee, on the certificate that he is entitled to the refund.

Where horses are purchased by the Governor, direct from the importer within six months after the date of import, the duty shall be allowed him on the warrant of the Governor-in-Executive Committee, on the certificate that he is entitled to the refund.
All articles and things of every description, imported as general, military, or naval stores for the use of Her Majesty's military and naval forces, and all building materials and supplies, imported or taken out of bond under the authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, for military and naval services, under certificate from the head of the department concerned. Chargers imported by, and bond fide the property of field officers or departmental officers of relative rank, or of staff officers or adjutants of regiments, and necessary for the proper discharge of their military duties, under a certificate from the Assistant Adjutant General.

Articles of personal and horse equipment necessary for the performance of military duty, under a certificate from the head of the department concerned. Horses imported for the commissariat department or purchased for the commissariat department within six months of their being imported, under a certificate from the head of the commissariat department.
All bona fide supplies sent for the use of any Consular officer by his Government, if the Gover-nor-in-Exective Committee, on proof that such Government accords to British Consular officers within its territory similar treatment, thinks fit, as a matter of courtesy, to exempt such supplies from Customs duties, provided always that such Consular officer, before receiving such supplies free of duty, shall make a declaration before the Comptroller that such supplies are sent by his Government for his use as Consular officer; and provided also that any such exemption shall not exempt the Consuls from Customs duties generally.
Asphalt.
Belting for machinery.
Blubber and heads and offals of fish.
Bones and horns.
Books, bound and unbound, pamphlets, newspapers, and printed matter in all languages, forms and papers (whether printed or manuscript), maps, charts, school globes, engravings, music, pictures, statutes, and other works of art; provided always, that the importation of books shall be subject to the provisions of copyright laws.
Bottles of glass or stoneware.
Bullion, coin, and diamonds.
Calves, sucking.
Cassaripe.
Cattle.
Cocoanuts.
Cotton wool.
Eggs.
Foals.
Fresh fish and turtle.
Fresh fruit and vegetables.
Fresh meats.
Fuel, wood and charcoal.
Gravel, sand, soil, earth, and peat.
Green ginger.
Gunpowder, gun cotton, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, and all other explosive matter whatsoever.
Hay and straw.
Hoesticks.

Horses brought into the island by equestrian companies, provided the same are taken away by them on leaving, and race horses on every occasion after the first importation thereof, provided no drawback had been claimed thereon on exportation.
Hulls, boats, masts, spars, apparel, tackle and furniture of vessels condemned by survey, and on which tonnage duty shall have been paid.
Ice.
Leeches.
Lemon and lime juice.
Lime, building and temper.
Limestone.
Live and dead stock not enumerated in the dutiable articles.
Logwood.
Machinery and apparatus imported for the purpose of manufacturing bricks, tiles, cement, pipes, and other articles of the like nature, and for renewing the same as it shall from time to time become worn and useless.
Machinery to be used for the reaping or manufacture of sugar. Machinery and apparatus to be used in the construction and establishment of ice factories and for the manufacture of ice.
Manure, including fertilizers of all kinds, natural and artificial.
Metals-old iron and old lead.
Oars and sweeps.
Packages in which goods are imported, except new trunks, vats, hogsheads, and puncheons.
Passengers' baggage containing apparel and articles af personal use, and professional apparatus.
Patterns and samples of no intrinsic value.
Personal effects of individuals, belonging to this island dying abroad.
Pozzolana.
Rags.
Raw hides and skins.
Salt.
Saw-dust.
Soda water, mineral, and aerated water.
Specimens illustrative of natural history, seeds, bulbs, and roots, and cuttings of plants or shrubs of all kinds.

## Spars.

Tablets and tombstones and all the appurtenances thereto, imported specially for immediate erection and not for sale, oncertificate of the person for whom imported.
Tar, pitch, and resin.
Turtle and tortoise shell, unmanufactured.

## Tonnage Dues.

All vessels landing or taking on board cargo pay 1s. per ton on the registered tonnage, or a tonnage duty computed on the weight or measurement of the goods landed or taken on board, but in no case is the tonnage duty computed on the weight or measurement aforesaid to exceed the amount arrived at by calculating the duty at 1 s . per ton on the registered tonnage.

## III.-TARIFF CHANGES.

## A.-CYPRUS.

By an order of the High Commissioner of Cyprus in Council, dated 30th May last, publ shed in the "Cyprus Gazette," of 7 th June:

1. The importation of dynamite and kindred articles, viz, nitroglycerine, guncotton, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, into any port or place of the Island of Cyprus other than the port of Larnaca, is prohibited.
2. No person shall import into the port of Larnaca any quantity of dynamite, or of the aforesaid kindred articles without the permission of the High Commissioner previously obtained. Such permission shall be given in writing, under the hand of the chief secretary, and shall be subject to such conditions as the High Commissioner may deem it expedient to impose.

## B.-BRITISH INDIA.

## Tariff Changes.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII. of 1878 ), and in supersession of the tariff values assigned to medio twist and yarn in No. 44 of Schedule IV. (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said twist and yarn shall be assessed to import duty on the tariff values assigned in the said No. 44 of Schedule IV. to mule and water twist and yarn.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII. of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 68 of Schedule IV. of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII. of 1894), as amended by Act XVI. of 1894, all second-hand or used gunny bags imported into British India.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII. of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the Customs duty in excess of one-half per centum leviable thereon on importation into British India, ail dyed or coloured cotton twist and yarn of count number 20 and lower counts.

## C.-BRITISH INDIA.

In Customs Circular No. XV. dated the 27 th of June last, which has been received at the Board of Trade from the India Office, the Government of India has notified that aniline dye (dry), assessable to duty ad valorem under the Indian Tariff Act, is to be valued at 1 rupee 8 annas per lb.

## D.-CEYLON.

## ARTICLES ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY.

I.-Soldering fluid; solder; tea lead foil; hoop iron; hoop steel; wood, metal, paper, or other material or any combination of wood or metal or other material imported in shooks or in rolls, or in any form in which they may be used in making tea boxes; screws for the above ; paper for lining tea boxes; printed labels for tea boxes. (Proclamation of the Governor, of September 11, 1894).
II.-Brass, sheets ; irun, angle, and Swedish bar ; iron, bar, flat, square, bolt or round, rod, and nail rod ; iron, pig; iron, plates and sheets (not galvanized) ; lead, sheet, pipe, and pig ; tin and zinc in cake or slab; steel, blister, steel, cast; tin plates. (Ordinance No. 8, of November 14, 1894).

## E. - CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A despatch, dated 10th July last, has been received at the Board of Trade from the Colonial Office, transmitting documents relating to the Customs Tariff of the Cape of Good Hope and copy of an Act of the present year by which the tariff of 1889 is amended as follows :-
"Meats salted and preserved in tins, cases otherwise, include fresh or salted meat imported into this colony, whether frozen or not, and whether imported in tins or cases or not."

## F.-CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

## CUSTOMS NOTICE.

The Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette for August 6 last publishes the following Customs notice by the Collector of Customs :-
"In the course of examination by the Customs of goods imported through the post office, it has been found that in many instances the values, as entered on the forms or labels (Customs declaration) attached to the parcels by the senders are greatly under-stated-the impression prevailing that the cost of the materials alone from which the goods are made up need be entered.
" It is therefore hereby notified that the Customs laws of the colony require the full true current value of goods, including the cost of manufacture or making up, to be entered-that is to say, the true public selling price in the open market of the goods in the condition, as merchandize, in which they are imported, and that, under the Post Office Amendment Act of 1895, all goods, wares, or merchandize contained in any packet imported by parcels post and found not to agree with the value entered on the above mentioned form or label are liable to forfeiture."

## G.-VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA.)

## TARIFF DECISIONS.

The following decisions, affecting the classification of articles in the Customs tariff of Victoria, have recently been given by the Customs authorities in that colony :-

Bandeaux-jet is dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem as fancy goods.
Buckles and clasps (fancy) for apparel are assessed for duty at 10 per cent ad valorem as fancy goods.

Cases, drawing (children's), when in fancy forms, such as tennis bats, ladders, \&c., containing lead pencils, penholders, erasers, and drawing pins, are to pay duty at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem as fancy goods.

Drugs, \&c., viz. :-
Hypnal, migranin, and phenosaty, not being in chemical combination, are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem.
Wine of cod liver oil, with peptinate of iron ("Stearn's), to pay duty at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.
Elevators (gown) are dutiable as "fancy goods" at 10 per cent ad valorem.
Grape strippers and crushers are assessed for duty at 20 per cent ad valorem as " agricultural implements."

Hair Restorers.-On and after the 21st February, 1895, duty will be charged at the rate of 15 s . per gallon on all compounds and liquids containing spirits exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, provided that the duty on any such goods which the Collector of Customs is satisfied have been actually ordered before this date may be collected in accordance with the existing decisions.

Lavatories (combined athena) of metal or wood and earthenware are to pay duty at 35 per cent ad valorem.

Furniture polish. -"Adams" is dutiable as "furniture oil or paste" at 20 per cent ad valorem.

Thimbles-
Gold, are dutiable at 8 s . per ounce.
Plated or mixed metals, of two or more metals, are dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem.
Silver, are assessed for duty at the rate of 2 s . per ounce.
Tricopherous, "Barry's," is to pay duty at 15 s. per gallon as "spirits."
The following articles are free of duty :-
Apparel and slops, minor articles for-
Buckles, clasps, buttons and fasteners, with or without split rings, or fasteners for same, and not being jewellery or fancy buckles or clasps. Bassara ale, an extract stated to be similar to "Hine's Root Beer Extract." Drugs, \&c. (when not recommended), viz. :-
Agathin,
Alumnol,
Antipyrin,
Benzosal,
Dermatol,
Formol,
Iodapyrin,
Lonetin,
Methylene Blue,
Phenyl Urethane,
Symphoral,
Tuberculin,
Tnmenol,
Urethane.

Ingredients in chemical combination.

Instruments or appliances, surgical, viz. :-
Motor, electro, for dental purposes.
Pilules of sugar starch, \&c. (unmedicated.)
Powder, liquorice (in bulk), for manufacturing confectionery, and not being " compound liquorice powder."
Sugar of milk (sac lac) powder, pure, used in dispensing.
Tools of trade (not being machines) -
Serapers, pig.

## H.-ST. LUCIA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.
A despatch, dated 25th of July last, has been received at the Board of Trade from the Administrator-in. Chief of St. Lucia, forwarding a copy of customs tariff in force at that island.

The following adulition has been made to the free list by an order of the Governor in Council, dated 23 rd July last :-
"All articles connected with games, such as cricket bats and balls, lawn tennis racquets and balls, and footballs and other articles of that nature, imported solely for the recreation of the non-commissioned officers and men of the garrision, if by an established and recognised non-commissioned officers' and men's recreation club."

By ordinance 3 of 1895 the export duties have been suspended from January 1, 1895, for 12 months.

## 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 those interested as to local trade requirements in the districts they represent.
J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S. W., agent for Australasia.
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, 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, Christiana, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

Lewis E. Thompson, Huerfanos St., No. 25 D., P. O. Box 23, Santiago, Chili.
Such reports of general interest as have been received from these agents since the publication of the last Quarterly Report of this Department, are appended.

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 traders in their respective localities.
J. G. Colmer, 17, Victoria 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 Commerdial Agent.

## (J. S. Larke.)

Sydney, N.S.W., August 19th, 1895.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-I have received advanced sheets of the imports and exports of Queensland. The imports show as follow :-

|  | $\stackrel{\text { £ }}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1891 | 4,941,765 |
| 1892 | 4,222,497 |
| 1893 | 4,233,100 |
| 1894 | 4,264,635 |

The imports therefore show a growth for 1894 over 1892 and 1893, though considerably below the high water mark of 1891, but reduction is in values only not in the quantities imported.

The exports are as follow :-

| 1891 | $\stackrel{\underset{7,415,431}{( }}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1892 | 8,578,071 |
| 1893 | 8,924,872 |
| 1894 | 8,402,646 |

Of the importations there were from :
United Kingdom
£2,088,983
Other Australasian Colonies
1,823,306
Canada 1,917
United States 130,629
Germany. ..... 43,019
China ..... 16,700
Hong Kong ..... 88,539
India ..... 27,759

The balance coming from various other countries.
The direct imports from Canada show an increase of £377 over that of the previous year. Prior to that year, there had only been imports in 1892 of $£ 140$ and in 1885 of $£ 13$. Of the $£ 1,823,306$ received from the other Australasian Colonies $£ 839,831$ were goods of the United Kingdom or other Colonirs and foreign countries, There can be no doubt that more goods are consumed in Queensland from Canada, than are shown in the statement and are credited there to the other Australian Colonies, Great Britain or the United States, through whose ports they came. The goods credited to Canada are agricultural machinery $£ 1,378$; drugs $£ 90$; preserved fish $£ 160$; fish, dried or salted $£ 8$; dried fruit $£ 124$; hardware $£ 17$; machinery $£ 62$; mats and rugs $£ 8$; advertising matter $£ 34$; canned fruit $£ 30$; sundries $£ 3$. Little attention has been given to the trade of this Colony by Canadians. Very few of the travellers who have come here have gone to visit it. Following is a statement of articles imported into Queensland with the imports received from the United States :-

|  | Total. | United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural implements | £10,598 | £3,540 |
| Potash. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 442 | 20 |
| Apparel and slops | 180,225 | 1,622 |
| Ammunition.. . | 2,281 | 296 |
| Beer | 60,346 | 106 |
| Blacking and polish. | 2,403 | 106 |
| Boots and shoes.. | 69,873 | 168 |
| Carriage and cart material | 16,871 | 3,161 |
| Cement and plaster of paris | 9,806 | 69 |
| Cotton piece goods. | 268,871 | 2,336 |
| Drugs | 52,125 | 1,794 |
| Preserved fish | 20,139 | 2,713 |
| Fish, dried and salted | 3,679 |  |
| Fruit canned | 6,212 | 1,760 |
| Dried fruit | 8,750 | 2,245 |
| Furniture. | 17,363 | 3,955 |
| Gloves | 19,405 |  |
| Malt. | 39,630 |  |
| Barley, pearl | 422 |  |
| Split peas | 386 |  |
| Beans. | 351 |  |
| Grease, lubricating | 886 | 304 |
| Leather goods | 5,256 | 352 |
| Hardware | 82,746 | 6,754 |
| Hops. | 8,272 | 132 |
| Hose, rubber and canvass | 2,257 | 76 |
| Rubber goods. | 1,506 | 12 |
| Pianos | 10,674 |  |
| Cabinet organs. | 747 | 101 |
| Other musical instruments. . | 3,746 | 67 |
| Leather. | 12,312 | 734 |
| do patent. | 10,581 | 474 |


|  | Total. | United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leatherware | 4,850 | 77 |
| Machinery | 105,630 | 2,129 |
| Mats and rugs. | 4,914 | ..... |
| Oatmeal. | 737 |  |
| Condensed milk | 14,613 | 30 |
| Mouldings | 1,474 | 66 |
| Oars. | 548 | 269 |
| Cod oil. | 861 | 10 |
| Cod liver oil | 372 |  |
| Oil floor cloth | 9,600 | 63 |
| Pickles. | 6,721 |  |
| Patent groats and farinacecus foods. | 4,346 | 2 |
| Paints and leads. | 19,330 | 273 |
| Printing paper | 56,289 | 2,286 |
| Paper bags. | 2,737 | 1,041 |
| Saddlery and harness | 7,455 | 16 |
| Sewing machines. | 8,403 | 1,205 |
| Whisky. | 71,965 | 563 |
| General stores | $340{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2 |
| Straw and mill board. | 2,205 |  |
| Timber. | 4,337 | 566 |
| Tobacco manufactured | 56,097 | 12,741 |
| Cigars.. | 8,795 | 6 |
| Cigarettes. | 5,459 | 1,588 |
| Tools dutiable. | 1,710 | 366 |
| Axes, hatchets and tomahawks | 9,599 | 6,516 |
| Spades, forks and shovels.... | 4,670 | 1,437 |
| All other tools. | 21,133 | 2,410 |
| Varnish | 4,271 | 88 |
| Preserved vegetables. | 6,375 | 7 |
| Woodenware | 4,586 | 2,986 |
| Woolen piece goods. | 112,909 | 25 |

These figures will give some indication of the articles in which Canada ought to do a larger share of the trade than she is doing.

## NEW ZEALAND.

The trade returns of New Zealand have also been received and in view of the proposed preferential tariff between that Colony and Canada will be specially interesting.

The imports were :-
1893
$£ 6,911,515$
1894
6,788,020

The exports:-
1893
. $£ 8,985,364$
1894 9,231,047
In 1884 the imports of this Colony amounted to $£ 7,663,888$. The decline, as in the case of other Colonies is in values and not in quantities. On the other hand the values as well as quantities of exports have been almost steadily increasing. In 1884 they were $£ 6,942,486$. Thus while the imports have declined in value by nearly 12 per cent, there has been an increase in the value of exports by 33 per cent. Since 1886 the balance of trade has been largely in favour of the Colony, amounting in the eight years to $£ 16,928,107$. With all this large sum in its favour, she has suffered severely from the depression of trade.

## The direct trade with Canada is given as :-

|  | Imports. | Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1892 | £4,148 |  |
| 1893 | 2,433 | £ 108 |
| 1894 | 15,367 | 78 |

The importations were from :-
United Kingdom . . . . . . ................................... £ $3,949,770$
Other Australian Colonies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,706,454
United States . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 287,196
Germany . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 68,163
Belgium . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17,743
France . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 13,898
The importations from the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany show considerable decreases. These from the other Australian Colonies show a marked increase, but, as in Queensland, a large proportion of this trade is a transit one, being a reexportation of goods from the United Kingdom and other countries.

The importations from Canada, divided as these returns do divide them, from British Columbia and from Canada, were :


A glance at these items will show that the trade returns are not to be taken as accurate guides to the trade between the two countries, the goods are credited to the country from whose ports they were shipped. The refrigerating machinery and paper credited to British Columbia were of United States production, but were shipped from Vancouver. Conversely, Canadian goods shipped from New York or Boston were credited to the United States.

The following are the total importations, and the importation from the United States, of articles which Canada can export :-

| A | Total. 3,942 | United States. 1,223 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| do machinery | 62,783 | 22,678 |
| Apparels anò slops . | 301,336 | 3,884 |
| Cartridges and cases | 8,658 | 1,960 |
| Ber | 39,393 | 524 |
| Blacking | 2,654 | 421 |
| Black-lead | 3,302 | 8 |
| Boats. | 3,632 | 140 |



| - | Total. | United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cigars | 17,956 | 254 |
| Tools | 41,196 | 9,350 |
| Varnish | 13,048 | 345 |
| Wax, paraffine and vegetable | 9,765 | 5,471 |
| Woodenware.. . . . . . . . . | 12,136 | 8,901 |

What trade Canada can do in these articles in New Zealand will depend somewhat upon the proposed treaty between the two countries. The New Zealand Legislature has under consideration considerable changes in the tariff, generally increases of duty.

## BUTTER BOXES.

In a former report written shortly after my arrival, I noted the objection taken to butter boxes made from British Columbia spruce. The trade which at one time promised to be large was practically killed by it. Some boxes that had lain in store for some time were sold to an exporter and shipped to Bristol. I wrote to the High Commissioner for Canada asking if he would be good enough to get a report upon the state in whi $h$ the butter packed in them arrived. As a result I have received the following letter:-

"Canadian Government Agency, " Bath Ridge, Bristol, 14th June, 1895.

## "J. G. Colmer, Esq. :

" Dear Sir,-I have made every possible inquiry in this city, regarding the butter boxes from Australia tainting the butter. I have made inquiries of both wholesale and retail men, and only in one instance can I hear of any complaint, and that only by a small man purchasing one box at a time ; the party who got this report of the wood tainting the butter informs me that this box was one of a parcel that had been in cold storage for a long time, being held over in the hopes of getting a better price, and it is now impossible to find out what wood this box was made of, otherwise I can hear of no complaint.
"The butter by the Wooloomooloo reached Messrs. Clark \& Sons' warehouse yesterday. I have been to their warehouse this morning, and have seen several boxes opened, the butter is sweet and sound, really beautiful. It appears to be in boxes made of two kinds of wood and the butter is equally good in each box. Some of Messrs. Clark's men say the wood in some of the boxes has a strong smell, namely the darker wood, and they think that if the butter lay in these boxes for any length of time, it may get tainted as to taste of the wood
"The Messrs. Clark have never had any complaint as to any butter being tainted by any wood. I send by this post a sample of each of the two woods, which these boxes are made of. Which is the spruce and which is the pine? I do not know, nor can I find out from our local timber merchants. I have shown it to several timber men and they differ as to which is which.
"I am of opinion that the boxes are all right, if any trouble arises it is be accounted for by holding too long in storing and bad warehousing.
" Your obedient servant,
"JOHN W. DOWN.
"P.S.-I am told by the buttermen that the dark piece (marked X) sometimes smells a little."

The dark wood referred to by Mr. Down is Canadian spruce, the light New Zealand white pine. While the report is slightly in favour of the white pine, there is nothing in it that would preclude the use of the spruce. The New Zealand wood is, however, quoted at a low figure, as it is of little value for building purposes. It is possible that should the duty be removed from timber dressed and cut to shape, a market may again be found for the spruce boxes, but this may not occur for some time.

## Blankets.

Some samples of Canadian blankets were recently sent out from Canada and were placed in the hands of a dry goods broker, who submitted them to the trade. The prices proved to be nearly right, but the finish differed from those commonly sold here. He gave me a full report of them, which will be of interest to any manufacturers who may think of trying this market, in which he says :

The English blankets are combed up on both sides, and feel more woolly and apparently heavier, of same weight, than those of your manufacture, which I observe are combed up on one side only. The blankets of your manufacture are "whipped" closer than our make, say an eighth of an inch apart, and the low to medium qualities are in some instances whipped closer than this.

From inquiry I find that the wholesale houses begin their lowest line of blankets (i. e. are invoiced to them) at $10 \mathrm{~d} .=20$ cents per lb ., and range up to $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .=35$ cents per lb . The retail importing houses go a margin higher in price, but by far the greatest amount of trade in blankets is done within the quotations named.

The sizes of English blankets are quoted in quarters as follows, 8/4, 9/4, 10/4, $11 / 4,12 / 4$, but they seldom measure the full quarters in size.

Herewith I give you measurements and weights obtained from three wholesale houses :

| Quarters. | Measures. | Weight. | Measures. | Measures. | Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inches. | Lbs. |  |  | Lbs |
| 9 | $45 \times 66$ $54 \times 72$ | 4 to 5 | $49 \times 68$ $55 \times 72$ | $58 \times 78$ $68 \times 86$ |  |
| 10 | - $64 \times 80$ | 61 to | $\bigcirc 03 \times 82$ | $78 \times 96$ | 7 |
| 11 12 | $74 \times 92$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | $73 \times 92$ | $88 \times 108$ | 9 |

The best numbers are generally made a little larger in size and more weight than the lower qualities in supposed same sizes, example-an $11 / 4$ size at $1 /$ per lb . would measure say 73 x 92 and weigh $8 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs., while an $11 / 4$ size at $1 / 5$ per lb . would measure $78 / 96 \mathrm{in}$. and weigh 9 lbs .

I think it would simplify were you to use the above measurements as a basis for marking the sizes of your blankets in quarters instead of inches. You could give your agent ou a separate list the measurement in inches of each size and the weight as well.

There is a good demand here for blue blankets and a moderate sale for scarlet and blue grey. The first two lines in low to medium, and the latter in lowest quality of say two low numbers only.

The invariable rule with each departmental manager interviewed, is that the blanket manufacturer who gives the best value in low to medium qualities, obtains the whole of their season's order for blankets, i. e. for low, medium and good ones. The output for best quality is so small that they don't think it worth while to split the season's order.

I would impress upon you that in order to work your blankets into this market, you must produce a better blanket than the English manufacturers can do at the same price, not that there is any prejudice (far from it) but that buyers are not disposed to go outside their regular and old channels of trade, unless they derive a benefit by so doing, besides steam communication with England is so frequent and freights are so very low. Wholesale buyers despatch their orders from 1st to 15 th July for winter trade, and for summer from 1st to 15th January. Samples should be in the hands of - your agents a clear month at least before despatching indents. From what I have seen of Canadian cotton goods, I think you are more likely to do business here in sheetings
than in blankets.

## Stoves.

Some slight attempts have been made to find a market for Canadian stoves, but not with much success. Merchants do not care to buy from a catalogue, and the one sample stove which is here had no price accompanying it. If the price is right, it would, I think, find a market with slight and easily made changes put on it. Some United States manufacturer some years ago also tried the market, but only achieved a notable success. He handled it properly, found a customer who made himself thoroughly acquainted with the stoves offered and has for years done a very large trade in them in this city. The bulk of stoves sold are made here or imported from England or Scotland. In the latter case the largest dealers have their own patterns and the stoves are made especially to their order, in lots of five hundred, so it is claimed.

The climate of New South Wales is mild. In the city of Sydney and on the coast generally, the thermometer rarely goes down to the freezing point. This winter has been unusually severe, and there has been a slight frost on several occasions. On the higher land a few miles from the coast it is much more severe, and frost and snow are nt unusual. In the city a heating stove is a curiosity, although a few wood and coal burners of United States and English manufacture are to be found in the largest shops, and are sold occasionally to a country customer. Some of the offices and small houses use no fires for heating and those which do depend on grate fires. As the houses are constructed for hot rather than for cold weather, they are nearly always provided with ventilating apparatus and the grate fire commonly makes them draughty and uncomfortable. To some extent gas burning stoves have been introduced but gas heating is expensive. There would seem to be room for a suitable coal burning heating stoves both in the city and in the country. There is the English prejudice against such heating and the introduction of the stoves would probably be slow and sales would not be made to dealers until some demand had been created for them by introducing them directly into houses and thus proving their value.

The cooking apparatus varies from the old fashioned "bake kettle" to the most complicated range. The better classes of houses are furnished with a double oven range, with a central firebox built into the chimney. One oven is used for baking and the other for roasting. The latter has some imes a ventilating apparatus and generally a damper to admit air into the flues and thus quickly cooling it if necessary. The fire box has a fixed grate, and air is admitted through open bars in front, in most cases without a door to close them up or a damper to regulate the amount of draft. They have kettle holes but they are not much used, as nearly all the boiling and stewing is done in flat bottomed vessels on the top of the covers. These stoves are expensive to put in and extravagant in the consumption of coal. Stoves of a modern type are to be found. A large number of the ranges of J. L. Mott, New York are being sold. These are cast iron, single oven ranges of the ordinary American type, with polished edges and nickelled knobs and ornaments. The prices have latterly been considerably reduced. One with an oven $16 \times 16 \times 10$ inches, with a warming closet below, is retailed at thirtyfive dollars. This has paid a duty of ten per cent and a freight from New York of from twenty to twenty-five cents per hundred pounds. Some stoves for wood and coal with the ordinary front hearth are sold, but as yet in no great quantity and almost wholly for the country. The coal used is all bituminous, but some of it is almost semianthracite. The stoves for this market require to have large ash pits and easy means of cleaning out the flues. The Canadian steel range could be sold here, but just now the prejudice is in favour of cast iron. The firebox linings, plates and covers should be heavier than those as a rule used in Canada. The cost of repairs comes very high and hence the great stress that is put on heavy plates. Sydney is a city of nearly half a million people. In spite of the depression there is a considerable number of houses in course of erection and necessitating a steady demand for stoves, nevertheless I cannot advise any Canadian manufacturer to expect to obtain a trade by sending over a traveller with a catalogue and price-list. If he established a sample room and went to expense in properly introducing his goods, with reasonable freight rates, a large trade could be developed in the
various lines of his business. It is also important that any one coming here should know the cost of producing goods, as it is open to him to make contracts for goods now made out of the colonies.

## ARRIVAL of Goods.

By July steamer the first lot of Canadian cottons. I communicated with the importers to get their views of the quality and value of the goods. Those who had opened the goods spoke highly of the quality, and when they have tested them promised to inform me as to the values, others will advise me on opening the goods. This month's steamer brought over carriage wheels and woodwork, harness and rubber goods, and breakfast cereals. It is too soon to be able to report upon the result by this mail.

Trade in this Colony is quiet, but the drought from which so much was feared has been broken except in one corner of the colony. The rains that have fallen have not been great but have done something for the grass, and it is to be hoped will stay the further loss of stock.

The election of the 24 th , ult. resulted in the maintenance of parties very much as they were in the previous parliament, but Sir George Dibbs, Sir Henry Parkes and a number of men of note were beaten. Mr. Lyne has been made leader of the opposition. Parliament opened on Tuesday last, the government promise a short session, but the feeling displayed at the opening of the House, by no means assures that this will be the case.

Enquiries preliminary to trying this market continue from Canadian manufacturers but many reply to enquiries from this side that trade has so much improved in Canada that the full capacity of their estabiishments will be required to supply the home market, and they will not be in a position to pay much attention to Australia for some little time. While the Canadian outlook is a pleasant one, their Australian policy is a mistaken one. Sample orders will not be large, and it will require some time before such a trade can be established as will tax them to fill the orders. The quicker they begin the experiment of foreign trade, the more likely they are to get considerable orders when they may need them.

There is also an increased activity on the part of Australians to look for Canadian trade. A number of Australians have made the trip to England via Canada and will stop over to see what they can buy as well as what they can sell. More are to follow. The "Miowera" will take a couple of hundred tons of Australian sugar for Vancouver, the first shipment of the kind and a larger shipment is likely to go by the "Warrimoo "next month. That the interest in Canadian trade is extending, and the quality of our goods becoming known, is shown by the fact that articles are exposed in the shops with the label attached "Made in Canada."

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

J. S. LARKE.

> B.-JAMAICA.
> Report of Commercial Agent.
> (G. Eustace Burke.)
> 3 Lower Ohurch Street, Kingston, Jamaica, 27 th August, 1895.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir, - I have the honour to forward my report for the half year ending 30 th June.
As predicted in my report of the 30 th December last, the depression in sugar has caused a falling off in trade generally, hence the advance made by Canada in this country of late was not increased during the half year under review.

Imports from there remained about the same.
I enclose herewith Consul Q. O. Eckford's report to his Government, the United States, for the year ending 31st March, which gives a résumé of the exports, imports, \&c., in this island, which may be found interesting.

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

## C.-LEEW ARD ISLANDS.

## Report of Commercial Agent.

(S. L. Horsford.)

St. Kitts, B. W.I., 9th August, 1895.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
SIr,-I have to report that consignments of sugar to Halifax continue to go forward by each steamer, and I am glad to again advise that the results have been very encouraging when compared wi h those of similar shipments sent to New York. As previously mentioned, the vexatious requirements of the new tariff in the United States are causing considerable trouble to shippers, and so complicated are the conditions as to invoicing and assessing that, although large shipments have been made by every steamer since the beginning of the season, the duties on some of these have not yet been adjusted, and, except in two or three except onal cases, consignees have been unable to render account sales, while owing to trifling, and in many cases unavoidable, errors in invoicing, several-lots have been penalized. This has been a very grave matter to our shippers, and as in the case of consignments to Halifax no such difficulties are experienced, but on the contrary most prompt returns have in every instance been received, while the net proceeds have been as good, if not actually better than those returned from New York, the natural effect must be to still further increase the popularity of Halifax as an outlet for our produce.

With the gloom and depression apparent on every side, it is cheerful to note how manfully our people are meeting the crisis. So far the cultivation of the land has not been in any way curtailed, although the most rigid economy has necessarily to be practiced on all the plantations, and, as we are having favourable weather for the young crop, the prospects of a good harvest for next year are evident in all localities. If we can only get fair prices, there is still sufficient vitality left to encourage the belief in the return of our former prosperity.

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

## S. L. HORSFORD, <br> Commercial Agent for Canada.

# D.-ST. KITTS, NEVIS AND VIRGIN ISLANDS. 

Report of Commercial Agent.

(S. L. Horsford.)

St. Kitrs, 18th September, 1895.

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

Sir,- Since I last had this pleasure I regret to say there has been no improvement in trade. The depression previously referred to still continues, but I am glad to report that we have had splendid rains at frequent intervals during the past three months, and our prospects for next year are now most promising. There is every probability of our having a large crop next season, and if prices of sugar only improve we may reasonably hope for a return of our former prosperity and a general improvement all along the lines.

In our imports there has been a very considerable falling off and a shady decline in the value of all commodities. It is impossible to quote a value for any article to-day with any degree of accuracy, as the market being small prices vary very much. These are affected by even moderately small importations, and where shipments arrive that under ordinary circumstances could be easily placed at fair rates it frequently happens that lower prices have to be accepted in order to effect sales. This has been specially the case with Canadian products of a perishable nature, such as fish, butter, cheese, \&c., the prices of which have been exceptionally low.

In fish, cod varied from $\$ 16$ down to $\$ 11$ for 4 quintal casks according to the state of the market at the time, while hake and haddock fetched from $\$ 14$ to $\$ 18$. In these cases it is fair to state that quality has had much to do with the low prices obtained, as the bulk of the arrivals has been of a poor description and soft cure, which does not keep well in our warm climate. Pickled herrings have been quite a drug ; prices raging from $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 1.50$ per barrel, while smoked herrings realized 14 to 18 cents per box.

The prices of butter have also fallen off, and I can only quote 20 to 22 cents per lb . in kits, but if the butter were put up in 5, 10 and 20 lb . tins instead of the wooden tubs, it would keep better and sales would considerably improve, as the quality is much appreciated and only the package is objected to.

Cheese has been selling at 12 and 16 cents, the sizes most preferred being about 40 lbs.

Potatoes have likewise varied very greatly in value, the price ranging from $\$ 4$ when scarce to $\$ 1.50$ per barrel when plentiful. As there is usually a good supply of native provisions, including sweet potatoes, at this season the sale of Canadian growth is necessarily limited.

Split pease now fetch $\$ 5$ to $\$ 525$ per barrel.
For outs there is scarcely any market, Indian corn being preferred and largely consumed. Last sale of Prince Edward Island oats was $\$ 3.25$ per 160 lb . sack.

Owing to the extended use of bags for sugar the cousumption of spruce boards, which formerly were largely used for hogshead headings, has easily fallen off very much. The value of these may be quoted at about $\$ 14$ to $\$ 15$ per M. Nova Scotia pine of good shipping quality is worth about $\$ 20$.

There is usually a good demand here for laying shingles (spruce and cedar) the present values being about $\$ 2.75$ to $\$ 3$ per M.

All the foregoing quotations are duly paid.
It must of course be borne in mind that the depression referred to has been general throughout the West Indies, and may be traced directly to the reduced value of sugar
-our only staple ; but, with all the adverse circumstances to contend with, trade with Canada has been fairly well maintained, and is being every day more and more developed. This has certainly been manifest in our exports, Canada figuring each year to a large extent. With a renewal of our prosperous times, I hope for a greater expansion of trade with Canada, and a decided extension of our commercial relations.

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

# (Sgd.) S. L. HORSFORD, Commercial Agent for Canada. 

## E.-SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

## Report of Commercial Agent.

(C.E. Sontum.)

Christiania, Norway, 30th September, 1895.

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

Sir,-Confirming my last report for the quarter ending June 30th, I herewith have the honour to forward my report for the quarter ending September 30th, 1895.

I have since my last report been corresponding with a number of Canadian manufacturers and exporters wi h the view of placing their goods on the Scandinavian market and among these I will mention radiators, a manufacturing company has written to me, inquiring if I could place them in connection with a first class importer on this side. From catalogues, which I have received, it appears, that the Canadian manufacturers are able to compete, and when the samp'es, which I am now daily expecting, arrive, I will have these exhibited with one of the largest firms in this line in Christiana, who has promi-ed to interest itself for Canadian radiators, and possibly I will have the pleasure to send in some orders during the fall and winter.

Canadian manufactured woodenware such as tubs, pails, etc., I have had a sampleshipment of, and am pleased to report that the goods arrived in very satisfactory condition, and as they are neatly made up, and the prices are reasonable, chances are, that repeat orders will result, although the freight comes rather high, and the importers have to place large orders, if minimum freight-rates shall be obtained. Of other American wooden ware, which is sold here, I will mention axe-handles, and lately American officefurniture has become very popular especially roll-top office desks.

From a starch factory I am receiving samples of Canadian starch for laundry and cooking purposes, and am interested in seeing how qualities and prices will compare with United States manufactures.

Canadian manufactured tobacco and cigarettes I am selling right along in the Scandinavin countries as well as in Germany, Holland and Switzerland, and the orders are slowly but steadily increasing.

Since my last report I have had a carload of Canadian dried and evaporated apples. These, however, did not turn out very satisfactory, as I suppose, partly on account of it being rather late in the season. The Canadian exporters could improve considerably on the way the goods are put up. Part of the shipment, which was packed in boxes was all right; but the balance, which was packed in barrels was not very satisfa tory, the barrels being old sugar and flour barrels of different sizes and besides not very clean. The consequence was, that the goods from the start made a bad impression, and we did not realize as much out of the apples, as we would otherwise have done. I have called the attention of the Canadian exporters to these facts and think, that the next shipment
will turn out to better advantage. Prospects are good here for the sale of fresh apples, "Baldwins," and I will probably have a trial shipment before long. If this turns out all right, I can dispose of several carloads.

I am expecting another carload of "rolled oats" in a few days. Canadian oatmeal is gaining in favour right along. I had quite a lot of work on the start to get the whole salers to interest themselves for Canadian oatmeal, as they have for years been handling the United States manufacture, which is well worked in. Since I received the first carload however, the importers here have found that the Canadian oatmeal gives just as good satisfaction as the United States goods, and I see no reason why it should not.

To-day I cabled for price of "Best Patent" wheat flour, and hope, that the answer will be favourable for placing another carload. This is from a Manitoba mill. I have on the road now a shipment of flour from an Ontario mill in ditlerent qua'ities and packings. What I have been selling so far has been exclusively Manitoba flour ; but I have thought that I would besides try to introduce the Ontario flour, which I understand, is made from spring and winter wheat mixed and thus corresponds with flour, which is sold here from Minneapolis mills.

I feel confident that I shall in time work up a large demand for Canadian wheat flour, and that Canada shall in time get her share of this trade in the Scandinavian countries.

I have at different times, through correspondence to Canadian trade journals, pointed out to the exporters in Canada, what kind of goods there is a market for in the Scandinavian countries, and how the different kinds of goods should be packed in order to reach the place of destination in good shape, also that it does not pay in the long run to sell goods cheap at the expense of quality; then it is many times better to maintain the standard quality and keep prices firm. It is the quality of the goods, that counts in the long run and not the prices, although these latter of course should be made as low as possible in order to meet competition.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
C. E. SONTUM.

## V.-GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

## A.-FRENCH TREATY.

The Commercial Treaty negotiated between Great Britain-on behalf of Canadaand France, signed at Paris on the 6th day of February, 1893, having received the sanction of the Parliament of Canada, as per terms of the Act $57-58$ Victoria, chapter 2, was ratified on the 4th October, 1895, and the Proclamation, bearing date October 10th, necessary to bring the Treaty into force (as required by Section 4 of the said Act) was published in the Canada Gazette of Saturday October 12th, naming October 14th as the day from and after which the Treaty is to have force and effect.

Appended will be found the text of the Act $57-58$ Victoria, chapter 2 above referred to, and of the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 3, extending the advantages granted to France by the said Treaty, to Great Britain, to the several British Colonies and possessions, as well as to such Foreign Powers as are under Treaty entitled to like advantages-and of the Proclamation above referred to.

The Foreign Powers entitled to the advantages granted to France are Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Chili, Columbia, Costa Rica, Germany (Zollverein), Muscat, Norway and Sweden, Russia, Salvador and Uruguay until the 22nd May, 1896.

In order to correct any misapprehension that might arise with reference to the meaning of the words "Non-sparkling wines gauging 15 degrees by the centesimal alcoholometer or less, or according to the Canadian System of testing containing 26 per cent or less of alcohol"-as they appear in Article 1-it should be observed that the Canadian equivalent of 15 degrees Cent. is 26 per cent of proof spirits and not 26 per cent of alcohol-that therefore the word alcohol as there used must be read as meaning proof spirits.

## 57-58 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 2.

An Act respecting a certain Treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the French Republic.
[Assented to 23rd July, 1894.]
Whereas, on the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, an agreement or treaty, for the purpose of facilitating and extending commercial relations between Canada and France, was entered into by plenipotentiaries appointed by Her Majesty and by the President of the French Republic; and whereas by the said treaty it is provided that it shall receive the sanction of the Parliament of Canada before it is ratified ; and whereas it is expedient to make provision for that purpose : Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows :-

1. This Act may be cited as The French Treaty Act, 1894.
2. The treaty of the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninetythree, which is set forth in schedule A to this Act, is hereby sanctioned.
3. It is hereby declared that the duties of customs mentioned in article one of the said treaty as existing on the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, on the several articles therein mentioned, were on that date as set forth in schedule B to this Act; and the reduction of the duties then existing as agreed upon in the said article shall take effect immediately upon the coming into force of this Act.
4. This Act shall not have force or effect until a day to be named by proclamation of the Governor General ; and if the said treaty ceases to be binding on Canada, this Act shall cease to be of any effect on and after a day to be named by proclamation of the Governor General.

## SCHEDULE A.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the French Republic, being alike desirous of facilitating and extending commercial relations between Canada and France have resolved to conclude an agreement to this end, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :-

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland : His Excellency the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, a peer of the United Kingdom, member of the most Honourable Privy Council, Vice-Admiral of Ulster, Warden and Keeper of the Cinque Ports, Constable of the Castle Dover, etc., Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, and Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, High Commissioner for Canada in London.

The President of the French Republic: Son Excellence M. Jules Develle, Deputy and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Son Excellence M. Siegfried, Deputy, Minister for the Department of Commerce, Industry and of the Colonies.

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:-

## Article I.

Wines, sparkling and non-sparkling, common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soaps) and nuts, almonds, prunes and plums of French origin entering Canada shall enjoy the following advantages :-

1. Non-sparkling wines gauging 15 degrees by the centesimal alcoholometer or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing containing 26 per cent or less of alcohol, and all sparkling wines shall be exempted from the surtaxe or ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.
2. The present duty charged on common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soaps) shall be reduced by one-half.
3. The present duty charged on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced by one-third.

## Article II.

Any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third power, especially in tariff matters, shall be enjoyed fully by France, Algeria and the French colonies.

## Article III.

The following articles of Canadian origin imported direct from that country accompanied by certificates of origin shall receive the advantage of the minimum tariff on entering France, Algeria or the French colonies :-

Canned meats.
Condensed milk, pure.
Fresh water fish, eels.
Fish preserved in their natural form.
Lobsters and crayfish preserved in their natural form
Apples and pears, fresh, dried or pressed.
Fruits preserved, others.
Building timber in rough or sawn.
Wood pavement.
Slaves.

Wood pulp (cellulose).
Extract of chestnut and other tanning extracts.
Common paper, machine made.
Prepared skins, others, whole.
Boots and shoes.
Furniture in common wood.
Furniture other than chairs, of solid wood, common.
Flooring in pine or soft wood.
Wooden sea-going ships.
It is understood that the advantage of any reduction of duty granted to any other power on any of the articles enumerated above shall be extended fully to Canada.

## Article IV.

The present agreement having received the sanction of the Parliament of Canada and of the French Chambers shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible. It shall come into operation immediately after this formality has been accomplished, and shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice of their intention of terminating the same.

It is agreed likewise that if non-sparkling wines gauging fifteen degrees at the most, or sparkling wines, become subject later on to an increase of duty in Canada, the French Government by denouncing the present agreement could terminate its operation immediately without waiting until the expiration of the twelve months' delay provided for above.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at Paris, this 6th day of February, 1893.
DUFFERIN and AVA. JULES DEVELLE. CHARLES TUPPER. JULES SIEGFRIED.

## SCHEDULE B.

Non-sparkling wines, containing 26 per cent or less of proof spirits, whether imported in wood or in bottles, (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), 25 cents per gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents per gallon until the strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirits ; and in addition thereto, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart but more than a pint, $\$ 3.30$ per dozen bottles ; containing not more than a pint each but more than onehalf pint, $\$ 1.65$ per dozen bottles ; containing one-half pint each or less, 82 cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to $\$ 3.30$ per dozen bottles, at the rate of $\$ 1.65$ per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure ; in addition to the above specific duty, there shall be an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

Castile soaps, 2 cents per lb. ; nuts, n.e.s., 3 cents per lb. ; almonds, shelled, 5 cents per lb. ; almonds, not shelled, 3 cents per lb. ; prunes, 1 cent per $l \mathrm{lb}$. ; plums, 30 cents per bushel.

58-59 VICTORIA.-CHAP. 3.
An Act respecting Commercial Treaties affecting Canada.
[Assented to 22nd July, 1895.]
Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :-

1. So soon as the French Treaty Act, 1894, chapter two of the Statutes of 1894, is brought into force by proclamation of the Governor General, the advantages granted to France by the treaty with that power mentioned in the said Act, with respect to its commerce with Canada, shall extend to any and every other foreign power which by reason of the operation of such treaty is, under the provisions of a treaty with Great Britain, entitled, in whole or in part, to the same or to the like advantages with respect to its commerce with Canada, to the extent to which in manner aforesaid such other foreign power is entitled thereto; and such advantages shall continue to so extend to such other foreign power so long as the said Act remains in force, or until the right of such other foreign power to such advantages under its treaty with Great Britain is sooner determined.
2. So long as such other foreign power continues to be entitled to such advantages, the operation of all laws inconsistent with its enjoyment of them shall be suspended to the extent to which they are so inconsistent.
3. The advantages so granted to France by the said treaty shall extend also to Great Britain and to the several British colonies and possessions with respect to their commerce with Canada, so long as France continues to be entitled to such advantages; and during the period for which France is so entitled to such advantages, all laws inconsistent with the enjoyment thereof by Great Britain and such British colonies and possession shall be suspended to the extent to which they are so inconsistent.

## HENRY STRONG, Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

## CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, \&c., \&c., \&c.
To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern, -

## Greeting:

## A PROCLAMATION.

## CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER, $\}$ WEREAS in and by an Act made and

 Attorney General. Canada. two; and intituled "An Act respecting a certain treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the French Republic," it is amongst other things enacted that the said Act shall not have force and effect until a day to be named by proclamation of our Governor General.And whereas it is expedient that the said Act should have force and effect upon, from and after the fourteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five,-

Now know Ye, that We, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, do by this our proclamation, declare that the said Act passed in the 57 th and 58th years of our reign, chaptered two, and known as "The French Treaty Act, 1894," shall have force and effect upon, from and after the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness The Honourable Sir Henry Strong, Knight, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honour able Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formantine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.
At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this TENTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

## B.-TERMINATION OF TREATY WITH URUGUAY.

A despatch has been received from the Home Government to the effect that the Uruguayan Government have denounced the Treaty of Commerce between that country and Great Britain, signed on the 13th November, 1885, and that that treaty will therefore expire on the 22nd May, 1896.

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## QUARTERLY REPORT

of the

# DEPARTMENTOF <br> <br> TRADE AND COMMERCE 

 <br> <br> TRADE AND COMMERCE}

## OF CANADA

## TO THE 31st DECEMBER

## 1895

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS-REVENUES AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORTS OF COMMER-

CIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION
OTTAWA

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A.-UnRevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, during months of October, 1894 and 1895, and during the four months ended 31st October, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

B.-UnRevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of November, 1894 and 1895, and during the five months ended 30th November, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


C.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of December, 1894 and 1895, and during the six months ended 31st December, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

| Revenue- | December. |  | Six months ended 31st December. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1894. | 1895. |
|  | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. |
| Customs. | 1,348,061 65 | 1,382,283 74 | 8,508,773 84 | 9,672,725 22 |
| Excise Post Office | 756,74031 235,00000 | 758,313 <br> 235 <br> 2000 | 4,061,098 80 | 4,108,592 45 |
| Public Works, including Railways | 359,444 45 | 235,00000 202,823 | $1,355,000$ <br> $1,994,912$ | 1,405,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous ......... ..... | 95,184 86 | 89,301 08 | $1,994,91218$ 479,70126 | $1,950,04793$ 485,49874 |
| Total | 2,794,431 27 | 2,667,722 07 | 16,399,486 08 | 17,621,864 34 |
| Expenditure | 2,079,379 69 | 1,916,530 69 | 14,129,418 29 | 13,535,031 43 |

D.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of October, 1894 and 1895, and during the four months ended 31st October, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | October, 1894. |  | October, 1895. |  | Four months ending 31st October, 1894 |  | Four months ending 31st October, 1895. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Ale, beer and porter. | 14,688 | 5,686 72 | 16,211 | 6,284 88 | 56,100 | 21,95711 | 57,617 | 23,788 86 |
| Animals. | 18,878 | 3,77460 20,41644 | 13,025 | 2,73960 23,42859 | 54,549 285,264 | 10,051 72 | 79,028 280,265 | 16,105 71 |
| Brass, manufactures | 29,639 | 8,255 14 | 29,088 | 8,15010 | 111,301 | 31,472 76 | 110,226 | 31,032 38 |
| Breadstuffs: Grain of all kinds. | 94,983 | 14,567 13 | 147,821 | 34,053 93 | 296,513 | 51,691 26 | 426,564 | 85,306 85 |
| Flour ......... . | 12,646 | 14,979 37 | 17,058 | 2,447 27 | 34,968 | 10,751 09 | 59,440 | 15,437 01 |
| Meal, corn and oat | 5,976 | 96922 | 17,351 | 3,538 29 | 26,487 | 4,500 17 | 53,685 | 10,125 33 |
| Rice.. | 9,550 | 5,622 60 | 10,271 | 7,433 15 | 126,257 | 53,47321 | 42,445 | 31,051 35 |
| Other breadstuffs | 20,364 | 4,195 02 | 20,072 | 4,337 12 | 73,234 | 15,010 48 | 75,146 | 15,938 09 |
| Bicycles, tricycles, velocip | 3,470 | 1,040 88 | 4,084 | 1,225 14 | 38,325 | 11,500 80 | 68,238 | 20,472 18 |
| Cars-railway and tram. | 1,835 210,098 | + 538955 | 2,921 253,870 | 87630 7485165 | 5,118 $1,050,615$ | 1,50070 271,95371 | 33,722 959,376 | 10,11060 266,90533 |
| Coal, bituminous ...... | 210,098 | 62,812 1,055 98 | 253,870 8,465 | 74,851 1,717 51 | 1,050,615 | 271,95371 3,89968 | 959,376 23,003 | 266,905 33 |
| Copper, manufactures of | 3,861 | 1,055 98 | 8,465 | 1,717 51 | 17,076 | 3,899 68 | 23,003 | 5,267 78 |
| Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, \&c. | 13,240 | 3,140 96 | 14,185 | 3,374 79 | 84,540 | 20,660 83 | 72,136 | $17,50486$ |
| do bleached, dyed, coloured, \&c. ............... | 77,302 | 22,885 54 | 114,036 | 33,797 95 | 459,766 | 138,264-62 | 600,410 | 178,073 57 |
| do clothing .................................. | 16,888 | 5,576 18 | 24,876 | 9,11516 | 92,429 | 30,550 43 | 114,840 | 38,536 34 |
| do thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, \&c. ${ }^{\text {d }}$... | 18,467 | 2,595 48 | 19,475 | 2,708 13 | 68,799 | 9,811 37 | 54,583 | 8,567 98 |
| do thread on spools. .............. | 25,784 | 6,451 91 | 39,042 46822 | 9,76040 1839951 | 96,628 203,022 | 24,158 58,247 80 | 123,931 | 31,052 <br> 66,488 <br> 5 |
| do all other manufactures of cotton . . . . . . | 32,562 100,322 | 9,14188 26,917 07 | 46,822 120,183 | 13,39951 30,61505 | 203,022 368,382 | 58,24780 95,77122 | 231,445 | 66,48835 109,38740 |
| Drugs and medicines......... | 100,322 | 26,917 <br> 16,654 <br> 1 | 120,183 48,247 | 30,615 <br> 14,559 <br> 18 | 368,382 212,950 | 95,77122 64,55169 | 420,759 211,203 | 109,387 63,820 |
| Earthenware, stone and china......... Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.:-- | 54,868 | 16,654 21 | 48,247 |  | 212,950 | 64,501 69 | 21,203 | 63,820 66 |
| Bracelets, braids, fringes, \&c. | 43,488 | 12,793 35 | 39,022 | 11,408 87 | 299,830 | 88,954 21 | 262,578 | 77,666 24 |
| Laces, collars, nettings, \&c. | 15,992 | 4,797 69 | 19,752 | 5,969 03 | 106,796 | 32,037 36 | 103,032 | 31,050 58 |
| All other fancy goods... | 47,410 | 16,019 16 | 38,398 | 12,74858 | 155,960 | 51,825 61 | 158,680 | 51,459 88 |
| Fish and products of...... | 36,744 | 6,149 72 | 33,219 | 5,303 40 | 95,342 | 17,901 81 | 79,676 | 15,023 08 |
| Carried forward | 990,386 | 266,038 55 | 1,185,178 | 323,843 98 | 4,420,251 | 193,968 71 | 4,707,028 | 294,094 30 |

D.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, \&c.-Concluded.

|  | October, 1894. |  | October, 1895. |  | Four months ended 31st October, 1894. |  | Four months ended 31st October, 1895. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 990,386 | 266,038 55 | 1,185,178 | 323,843 98 | 4,420,251 | 1,193 96871 | 4,707,028 | 1,294,094 30 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried. . . . . . . . . | 132,327 | 47,137 51 | 139,161 | 49,179 77 | 222,760 | 85,54899 | 269,807 | 99,65394 |
| do green, oranges and lemons | 117,224 | 12,481 08 | -29,252 | 2,382 97 | 203,925 182,739 | 21,36287 48,924 15 | 117,413 259,243 | 11,740 93 |
| do all other. | 37,746 | 11,713 38 | 60,085 | 19,577 43 | 182,739 215,764 | 48,924 35,446 88 | 259,243 236,247 | 81,42753 38,646 |
| Furs, manufactures of. ... ............... . . . . . | 65,734 | 10,398 85 | 55,606 | 9,041 87 | 215,764 | 35,446 88 | 236,247 | 38,646 52 |
| Glass, manufactures of, viz. :- <br> do bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades. | 53,345 | 15,933 29 | 56,459 | 16,884 53 | 208,000 | 62,180 81 | 201,336 | 60,267 60 |
| do window glass | 24,103 | 4,825 85 | 34,512 | 6,915 70 | 93,858 | 18,894 72 | 89,469 | 17,944 48 |
| do plate glass . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19,937 | 7,112 65 | 19,123 | 5,466 <br> 3,205 <br> 15 | 72,893 51,144 | 24,82657 <br> 11,656 <br> 1 | 54,983 62,695 | 15,45676 13,55053 |
| do all other manufactures of | 11,922 | 3,00622 +40295 | 14,719 11,915 | 3,20545 3,47148 | 51,144 58,572 | 11,656 81 | 62,695 65,971 | 13,55053 17,54380 |
| Gunpowder and explosive substances. | 14,885 29,792 | +,402 95 | 11,915 | 3,471 9,671 48 | 138,034 | 16,346 63 | 125,698 | 17,043 80 |
| Gutta percha, manufactures of.. . . . . . . . fili . . . . . . . . . . | 29,792 30,237 | 8,077 9,070 60 | 30,973 | 9,292 90 | 273,775 | 82,151 73 | 283,273 | 84,936 05 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or foit. do all other . | 12,147 | 3,644 00 | 16,590 | 4,97700 | 77,834 | 23,384 94 | 95,608 | 28,840 31 |
| Iron and steel, and manufactures of, viz. :-Rand, hoop, sheet and plate . . . . . .Bar iron and railway bars.......... | 91,985 | 8,066 55 | 130,112 | 10,317 87 | 379,124 | 32,288 90 | 440,264 | 34,485 60 |
|  | 91,980 22,630 | 6,652 97 | 16,203 | 1,838 96 | 170,620 | 50,259 26 | 83,664 | 23,743 31 |
|  | 105,247 | 32,05020 | 115,508 | 34,877 90 | 480,181 | 136,179 98 | 592,941 | 168,072 84 |
| Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives | 138,979 | 39,911 98 | 170,146 | $\begin{array}{lll}49,050 & 09\end{array}$ | 525,818 | $\begin{array}{r}152,05175 \\ 96,517 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 544,926 | 155,615 94 |
| Pig iron, kentledge and scraps.................... | 113,764 | 37,034 02 | 100,133 | 33,218 78 | 295,014 66,078 | 96,517 24,132 03 | 295,407 71,931 | $\begin{array}{r}103,484 \\ 25,510 \\ \hline 77\end{array}$ |
| Stoves and castings.. . . . . . . . . . | 16,299 | 5,648 94 | 11,910 | 3,37992 15,38474 | 66,078 188,862 | 24,132 49,346 52 | 71,931 338,197 | 25,510 77 |
| Tubing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35,478 | 9,825 <br> 80 <br> 46804 | 58,885 225,339 | 15,38474 59,92670 | 670,095 | 174,991 46 | 831,939 | $\begin{array}{r}16,98109 \\ 225,796 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ |
| All other manufactures of iron and steel. ....... Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and | 175,225 | 46,804 44 | 225,339 | 59,926 70 |  |  |  | 225,756 72 |
|  | 78,063 | 20,466 08 | 77,846 | 20,174 19 | 293,805 | 77,389 19 | 308,392 | 78,725 44 |
| Lead and manufactures of . . . . . . | 17,584 | 3,617 13 | 20,679 51,562 | 4,151 <br> 8,578 | 67,476 225,202 | 14,860 <br> 37,525 | 99,856 264,398 | 19,966 76 |
| Leather, all kinds .... . | 50,227 | 8,319 6,911 68 | 51,562 36,097 | 8,578 <br> 9,027 <br> 88 | -109,710 | 37,52051 27,41985 | 264,398 170,483 | 44,99401 42,62435 |
| do boots and shoes.. | 27,646 | 6,911 68 | 36,097 11,381 | 3,169 70 | 40,452 | 10,659 82 | 48,753 | 13,11295 |
| do all other manufactures of. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10,220 | 4,039 45 | 19,527 | 3,919 51 | 74,981 | 16,759 24 | 84,950 | 18,567 13 |
| Marble and stone and manufactures of . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18,588 | 8,125 96 | 19,0217 | 3,30695 10,306 | 93,446 | 26,185 88 | 103,870 | 30,944 69 |
| Metals and manufactures of . . . . | 29,426 | 7,207 35 | 26,507 | 7,493 05 | 86,825 | 24,202 01 | 87,583 | 24,052 59 |



* See free list for sugar in 1894.
E.-Unrevised Statement of Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of October, 1894 and 1895, and during the four months ended 31st October, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


[^4]F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of October, 1894 and 1890, respectively.


G.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the four months ended 31st October, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

H. -Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of November, 1894 and 1895, and during the five months ended 30 th November, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | November, 1894. |  | November, 1895. |  | Five months ended 30th November, 1894. |  | Five months ended 30th November, 1895. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Ale, beer and porter. | 10,675 | 3,882 72 | 10,519 | 4,429 34 | 66,775 | 25,839 83 | 68,136 | 28,218 20 |
| Animals. | 13,879 | 2,805 83 | 12,841 | 2,663 55 | 68,428 | 13,757 55 | 91,869 | 18,768 66 |
| Books, pamphlets, \&c. | 76,946 | 19,25836 6,494 | 91,091 | 24,662 ${ }^{\text {r }}$-734 12 | 362,210 | 91,82910 37 | 371,356 | 98,584 25 |
| Brass, manufactures of............................Breadstuffs :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grain of all kinds | 66,851 | 11,168 83 | 161,118 | 37,467 57 | 363,364 | 62,860 09 | 587,682 | 122,774 42 |
| Flour. . | 7,114 | 2,125 45 | 8,839 | 2,535 87 | 42,082 | 12,876 54 | 68,279 | 17,972 88 |
| Meal, corn and oat | 7,459 | 1,173 41 | 20,489 | 4,387 38 | 33,946 | 5,673 58 | 74,174 | 14,512 71 |
| Rice............ | 6,044 | 4,334 00 | 28,922 | 14,059 58 | 132,301 | 57,807 21 | 71,367 | 45,110 93 |
| Other breadstuffs | 22,915 | 4,852 92 | 23,540 | 5,114 69 | 96,149 | 19,863 40 | 98,686 | 21,052 78 |
| Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes a | 4,881 | 1,46541 | ¢5,339 | 1,598 35 | 43,206 | 12,966 21 | 73,577 | 22,07053 |
| Cars-railway and tram | 5,027 | 1,519 07 | 1,400 | -42087 | 10,145 | 3,019 77 | 35,122 | 10,531 47 |
| Coal, bituminous ....... | 177,572 | 55,700 99 | 199,397 | 62,286 93 | 1,228,187 | 327,654 70 | 1,158,773 | 329,192 26 |
| Copper, manufactures of .............................. | 4,746 | 1,249 05 | 4,382 | 1,084 51 | 21,822 | 5,148 73 | 27,385 | 6,352 29 |
| Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, \&c. | 11,711 | 2,912 66 | 14,301 | 3,548 33 | 96,251 | 23,573 49 | 86,437 | 21,053 19 |
| do bleached, dyed, coloured, \&c. | 68,374 | 20,316 12 | 102,521 | 30,496 39 | 528,140 | 158,580 74 | 702,931 | 208,569 96 |
| do clothing................. . | 16,509 | 5,411 95 | 21,093 | 6,850 78 | 108,938 | 35,962 38 | 135,933 | 45,387 12 |
| do thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, \&c..... | 15,788 | 2,484 74 | 25,828 | 3,352 11 | 84,587 | 12,296 11 | 80,411 | 11,920 09 |
| do thread on spools........................ | 14,5053 | 3,673 75 | 32,271 | 8,06775 | 111,181 | 27,832 08 | 156,202 | 39,119 99 |
| do all other manufactures of cotton........ | 20,016 | 5,439 38 | 30,154 | 8,368 72 | 223,038 | 63,687 18 | 261,599 | 74,857 07 |
| Drugs and medicines............... | 113,713 | 28,615 42 | 122,917 | 30,866 25 | 482,095 | 124.38664 | 548,676 | 140,25365 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fancy goods and embroideries, viz. :Bracelets, braids, fringes, \&c | 25,156 | 7,342 35 | 28,308 | 7,995 49 | 324,986 |  | 290,886 |  |
| Laces, collars, nettings, \&c. | 15,904 | 4,772 10 | 20,067 | 6,019 80 | 122,700 | 36,809 46 | 123,099 | 37,070 38 |
| All other fancy goods | 37,097 | 12,26271 | 38,908 | 12,883 42 | 193,057 | 64,088 32 | 197,588 | 64,343 30 |
| Fish and products of. . . ...... ...... ............ | 52,366 | 8,943 04 | 54,408 | 9,01137 | 147,708 | 25,944 85 | 134,084 | 24,034 45 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried. ........ ... ............... do green, oranges and lemons.......... | $\begin{array}{r}202,693 \\ 32,505 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 70,888 4,536 94 | 208,228 $33,75!$ | $\begin{array}{r}75,58221 \\ 3,548 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 425,453 | 156,437 84 | 478,035 | 175,236 15 |
| do all other ................. | 40,305 | 12,032 26 | 47,790 | 13,279 15 | 223,044 | 60,956 41 | 1507,167 | 15,289 32 |
| Furs, manufactures of | 45.571 | 7,217 75 | 51,393 | 8,239 35 | 261,335 | 42,664 63 | 287,640 | 94,706 46,885 88 |
| Glass, manufactures of, viz. :- <br> Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gas light shades.. | 57,293 | 17,184 88 | 48,520 | 14,524 37 | 265,293 | 79,365 69 | 249,856 | 74,79197 |
| Window glass............. . ............ . . . . . . | 44,907 | 8,996 93 | 36,368 | 7,288 05 | 138,765 | 27,891 65 | 125,837 | $\begin{aligned} & 74,79197 \\ & 25,23253 \end{aligned}$ |


H.-Unrevised Statement of the Value of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, \&e.-Concluded.

I.-Unrevised Statement of the values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for consumption during the months of November, 1894 and 1895, and during the five months ended 30th November, 1894 and 1895, respectfully.

|  | November. |  | Five Months ended 30th Nongmber. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1894. | 1895. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Animals for improvernent of stock | 22,203 | 17,062 | 89,367 | 91,198 |
| Articles for the use of the army and navy | 16,076 | 14,519 | 161,532 | 143,675 |
| Asphaltum or asphalt. | 680 18,101 | 9,444 | 36,088 84,216 | 32,198 |
| Coal, anthracite | 499,176 | 610,404 | 2,887,504 | 3,038,944 |
| Coffee. | 86,060 | 50,326 | 245,092 | 249,785 |
| Cotton waste | 15,645 | 14,878 | 206,670 | 50,065 |
| do raw. | 559,287 | 488,905 | 1,059,843 | 780,067 |
| Dyes, chemicals, \&c. | 201,816 | 241,456 | 720,666 | 829,760 |
| Fish and products of | 74,132 | 105,770 | 553,058 | 395,730 |
| Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, | 18,483 | 27,415 | 105,094 | 112,660 |
| Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples Fur skins, not dressed. | 7,373 19724 | 8,742 51,295 | 219,867 | 238,191 |
| Grease for soap making, \&c | 20,853 | 30,923 | 100,694 | 132,714 |
| Hides and skins | 95,228. | 88,186 | 577,759 | 881,167 |
| India-rubber and gutta percha, | 22,704 | 97,375 | 233,798 | 417,480 |
| Jute eloth and jute yarn | 29,730 | -0i,258 | 144,491 | 148,657 |
| Metals, brass and copper.. | 26,814 | 46,323 | 207,064 | 260,205 |
| do steel rails for railways | 106,822 | 119,094 | 637,905 | 784,238 |
| do iron and steel, | 88,928 | 137,471 | 404,526 | 630,761 |
| do tin and zinc. | 114,767 <br> 19,875 | 122,081 | 381,488 | 449,645 |
| Oils, vegetable... | 20,581 | 15,569 | 64,091 | 66,567 |
| Salt.......... | 8,172 | 20,738 | 189,660 | 168,994 |
| Settlers' effects. | 173,240 | 208,990 | 1,274,698 | 1,038,781 |
| Silk, raw. | 16,073 | 36,317 | 51,550 | 98,184 |
| Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed | 28,910 | 76,348 | 155,196 | 425,882 |
| Sugar. | 44,966 323,468 | 349,585 | ${ }_{2}^{2,055} 5$ | 2,099,437 |
| Tobacoo leaf | 93,286 | 66,421 | 2,906,373 | -585,819 |
| Wood, cabinetmakers' | 119,442 | 67,125 | 683,179 | 349,170 |
| All other free goods | 116,091 | 169,255 | 346.283 | 497,985 |
|  | 331,247 | 443,825 | 1,958,503 | 2,331,674 |
| Total . Coin and bullion | 3,339,953 | 3,768,529 | 19,329,373 | 17,645,297 |
|  | 35,712 | 193,696 | 3,536,261 | 3,298,056 |
| Total free goods | 3,375,665 | 3,962,225 | 22,865,634 | 20,943,353 |

[^5]J.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of November, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

K.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Ciasses of the Exports of Canada during the five months ended. 30th November, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | Five months ended 30th Mov.,1894. |  |  | Five months ended 30th Nov.,1895. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
| Produce of the mine..... | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
|  | 2,639,606 | 149,026 | 2,788,632 | 3,296,412 | 140,902 | 3,437,314 |
|  | 6,679,968 | 115,870 | 6,795,838 | 6,401,053 | 37,069 | 6,438,122 |
|  | 14,817,757 | 194,180 | 15,011,937 | 15,833,012 | 140,481 | 15,973,493 |
| Animals and their prod | 22,491,575 | 859,842 | 23,351,417 | 23,236,634 | 487,742 | 23,724,376 |
| Agricultural products. | 10,655, 214 | 1,827,119 | 12,482,333 | 6,270,549 | 2,460,808 | 8,731,357 |
| Manufactures. . . . . . | 3,329,122 | 643,807 | 3,972,929 | 4,0:11,087 | 385,317 | 4,426,404 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 74,093 | 139,571 | 213,664 | 99,778 | 309,086 | 408,864 |
| Total <br> Bullion <br> Coin. <br> Grand total | 60,687,335 | 3,929,415 | 64,616,750 | 59,178,525 | 3,961,405 | 63,139,930 |
|  | 146,896 |  | 146,896 | 88,280 |  | 88,280 |
|  |  | 359,640 | 359,640 |  | 153,086 | 153,086 |
|  | 60,834,231 | 4,289,055 | 65,123,286 | 59,266,805 | 4,114,491 | 63,381,296 |

L.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties Collected thereon during the months of December, 1894 and 1895, and during the six months ended 31st December, 1894 and 1895 respectively.

|  | December, 1894. |  | December, 1895. |  | Six months ended 31st December, 1894. |  | Six months ended 31st December, 1895. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | 8 cts. | 8 | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Ale, beer and porter | 10,814 | 4,368 68 | 11,080 | 4,1850 <br> 2,658 <br> 11 | 77,589 75,844 | 30,208 15,320 78 | 79,216 104,511 | 32,40331 21,426 |
| Animals. ${ }_{\text {Books, pamphlets, \& }}$ (e | 7,416 89,992 | 1,563 23 | 12,642 89,837 | $\begin{array}{r}2,658 \\ 23,505 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 75,844 452,202 | 15,32078 112,93524 | 104,511 461,193 | 21,426 <br> 122,089 <br> 89 |
| Books, pamphlets, \&c Brass, manufactures of | 89,992 23,103 | 21,10614 6,589 28 | 89,837 24,029 | 23,505 6,907 80 | 160,128 | 112,55 44 | 161,621 | 125,674 30 |
| Breadstuffs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grain of all kinds Flour. | 96,293 6,397 | $\begin{array}{r}15,234 \\ 2,072 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 94,438 9,384 | $\begin{array}{r}21,197 \\ 2,540 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ | 459,657 48,479 | 78,094 <br> 14,949 <br> 25 | 682,120 | 143,97237 20,513 23 |
| Meal, corn and oat | 11,527 | 1,796 35 | 28,600 | 6,208 48 | 45,473 | 7,469 93 | 102,774 | 20,721 19 |
| Rice........... . . . | 5,305 | 4,189 31 | 7,775 | 6,122 61 | 137,606 | 61,996 <br> 23,955 <br> 16 | 79,142 121,588 | 51,233 26,015 56 |
| Other breadstuffs | 18,992 | 4,091 76 | 22,902 | 4,962 4,103 40 | 115,141 | 23,955 14,395 | 121,588 87,255 | 26,173 93 |
| Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of | 4,765 | 1,429 60 | 13,678 35,407 | $\begin{array}{r}4,103 \\ 10,622 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 47,971 | $\begin{array}{r}14,390 \\ 5,230 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 70,529 | 21,153 67 |
| Cars-railway and tram .................... | 7,370 587,145 |  | 30,407 328,959 | 10,622 94,037 23 | 1,815,332 | 470,178 25 | 1,487,732 | 423,229 49 |
| Coal, bituminous. | 587,145 | 142,52355 1,010 | 328,959 2,079 | 94,037 569 | 1,825,759 | 6.15958 | 1,29,464 | 6,921 99 |
| Copper, manufactures of..... .............. | 3,937 | 1,010 85 | 2,079 |  | 25,75 |  |  |  |
| Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, \&c | 22,933 | 5,562 07 | 30,634 261,958 | 7,40694 7825246 | 119,184 735,384 | 29,13556 220,30424 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28,46013 \\ 286,822.42 \end{array}$ |
| do bleached, dyed, coloured, \&c ... . ......... | 207,244 | 61,723 50 | 261,958 | 78,252 46 | 735,384 | 220,30424 40,25234 | 151,666 | 50,862 34 |
| do clothing. | 13,077 | 4,28996 <br> 2,610 <br> 55 | 15,733 22,630 | 5,475 3,18182 8 | 122,015 | 40,29234 14,90666 | 103,041 | 15,101 91 |
| do thread (not on spools) yarn, warp, \&c | 18,514 29,794 | 2,610 <br> 7,448 | -32, 136 | 8,784 00 | 140,975 | 35,280 68 | 191,338 | 47,903 99 |
| do thread on spools ... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ all other manufactures of cotto | 25,177 | 7,193 44 | 40,188 | 11,553 96 | 248,215 | 70,880 62 | 301,787 | 86,411 03 |
| Drugs and medicines ... ........... | 80,670 | 19,910 95 | 88,436 | 21,762 11 | 562,765 | 144,29759 | 637,112 | 162,015 76 |
| Earthenware, stone and chinaware | 35,143 | 10,590 50 | 39,974 | 11,985 52 | 293,406 | 88,780 34 | 300,801 | ,764 21 |
| Fancy goods and embroideries, viz. |  |  | 37,261 | 11,003 52 | 357,397 | 105,584 42 | 328,147 | 96,665 25 |
| Bracelets, braids, fringes, \&c. Laces, collars. nettings, \&c. | 32,786 | 11,338 35 | 27,801 | 8,284 45 | 160,486 | 48,147 81 | 150,900 | 45,35483 <br> 72054 <br> 80 |
| Laces, collars, nettings, dat other fancy goods .......................... | 24,169 | 7,927 34 | 23,128 | 7,711 28 | 217,226 | 72,01566 33,80439 | 183,525 | 30,775 92 |
| Fish and products of . . ........... . ........ | 55,175 | $\begin{array}{r}7,859 \\ 694 \\ \hline 984 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | - 156,624 | 6,741 54,114 44 | 623,765 | 225,722 79 | 634.659 | 229,350 59 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 198,312 | 69,284 95 | 156,624 89,624 | 10,773 99 | 320,637 | 38,426 54 | 240,791 | 26,063 31 |
| do greeen, viz. : oranges and lemons. .. ........ do all other .......... . . . . . . . . | 84,207 16,836 | 12,372 90 | 25,997 | 7,79720 | 239,880 | 65,329 31 | 333,030 | 102,503 88 |
| Furs, manufactures of.................. | 32,397 | 5,152 43 | 21,615 | 3,665 44 | 293,732 | 47,817 06 | 309,255 | 50,50131 |
| Carried forward. | 1,786,901 | 455,266 34 | 1,646,990 | 446,11507 | 8,219,747 | 2,166,136 21 | 8,713,536 | 2,383,190 59 |



Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds
Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt. do butter,

## Seeds and roots.

## oj-Soap, all kinds.

Spices, ground and unground
Spirits, all kinds
Wines, sparkling.
do other than sparkling.
Molasses.
Sugar
Tobacco and cigars. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

## Vegetables.

Wood, manufactures of
Woollens, carpets, brussels and tapestry
do clothing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
do cloths, worsteds, coatings, \&c. . . . . . . . . . . . .
do
do

## do

do
do all other manufactures of woollens. ....
All other dutiable goods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Total dutiable....................... $4,262,352$
dress goods.
knitted goods. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
hawls
ll other m
-

| 4,288 | 1,480 04 | 5,019 | 1,756 83 | 60,675 | 21,209 78 | 61,584 | 21,242 57 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33,437 | 10,650 87 | 52,166 | 18,340 26 | 347,105 | 100,296 04 | 345,651 | 112,034 43 |
| 2,489 | 41396 | 3,469 | 59724 | 25,025 | 4,674 27 | 19,552 | 3,727 20 |
| 16,048 | 1,664 05 | 20,831 | 2,108 90 | 47,717 | 4,935 52 | 129,885 | 13,162 15 |
| 100,369 | 30,623 32 | 140,502 | 42,769 86 | 1,064,019 | 322,624 49 | 1,265,032 | 383,066 01 |
| 8,885 | 3,111 17 | 17,013 | 5,034 52 | 90,060 | 28,422 80 | 123,686 | 37,918 65 |
| 8,202 | 1,459 12 | 8,664 | 1,572 01 | 86,454 | 14,310 35 | 82,464 | 14,242 19 |
| 84,434 | 183,827 32 | 86,652 | 201,202 35 | 447,965 | 964,727 21 | 465,090 | 1,035,837 55 |
| 11,456 | 6,167 34 | 16,239 | 4,703 67 | 58,844 | 32,352 78 | 70,905 | 27,461 54 |
| 26,092 | 19,717 14 | 30,111 | 18,594 00 | 166,841 | 125,010 46 | 172,920 | 113,507 24 |
| 47,852 | 4,754 40 | 55,173 | 4,703 79 | 379,667 | 35,324 15 | 462,811 | 40,801 95 |
|  |  | 258,611 | 64,655 56 |  |  | 1,911,678 | 480,230 92 |
| 24,188 | 24,059 43 | 26,494 | 25,964 41 | 135,863 | 134,809 21 | 140,185 | 138,010 91 |
| 6,238 | 1,729 95 | 6,521 | 1,852 02 | 132,478 | 32,732 29 | 119,179 | 30,537 44 |
| 46,075 | 10,804 01 | 41,810 | 9,827 21 | 308,528 | 73,636 58 | 308,496 | 70,841 82 |
| 31,067 | 9,573 65 | 29,912 | 9,010 90 | 212,364 | 64,468 51 | 224,576 | 67,713 12 |
| 18,125 | 6,123 62 | 24,189 | 8,280 33 | 519,067 | 181,082 77 | 562,492 | 196,360 28 |
| 188,303 | 60,216 59 | 178,473 | 57,780 89 | 1,352,240 | 440,544 76 | 1,372,887 | 449,866 86 |
| 119,553 | 35,733 38 | 138,078 | 41,211 08 | 1,285,764 | 385,766 28 | 1,529,451 | 458,292 60 |
| 9,834 | 3,889 69 | 19,753 | 7,568 77 | 194,337 | 73,207 17 | 207,767 | 76,379 44 |
| 1,128 | 28200 | 2,081 | 52025 | 60,760 | 15,193 62 | 50,501 | 13,240 60 |
| 6,549 | 1,964 70 | 8,475 | 2,541 70 | 80,443 | 24,132 77 | 97.863 | 29,339 58 |
| 27,596 | 8,090 34 | 33,850 | 10,784 79 | 220,154 | 71,602 88 | 273,786 | 90,902 75 |
| 685,655 | 172,829 16 | 704,060 | 181,405 41 | 4,633,085 | 1,169,160 87 | 4,862,039 | 1,269,707 77 |
| 4,262,352 | 1,347,603 49 | 4,595,895 | 1,468,875 31 | 28,046,705 | 8,701,037 97 | 32,535,806 | 9,976,827 40 |

M. -Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of December, 1894 and 1895, and during the six months ended 31st December, 1894 and 1895 respectively.


N.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of December, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

O.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the six months ended 31st December, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

P.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of Qetober, 1894 and 1895, and during the four months ended 31st October, 1894 and 1895 respectively.

|  | October. |  | Four months ended 31st October. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1894. | 1895. |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Spirits | 364,784 95 | 409,181 04 | $1,279,815$ 228,570 29 | $\begin{array}{r}1,309,491 \\ 235,056 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| Malt. . | 77,894 200 00 | 79,604 21230 | 228,570 5,850 00 | 6,224 64 |
| Malt liquor | 227,190 41 | 229,013 12 | 858,34696 | 841,762 20 |
| Tohacco.. | 227,484 40 | 50,199 20 | 238,198 70 | 233,746 93 |
| Cigars. . . . . . | 6,751 45 | 5,912 75 | 15,31740 | 15,391 03 |
| Inspection of petroleu | 6,217 91 | 5,262 92 | 18,460 88 | 17,663 35 |
| Manufactures in bond | ,417 86 | 60837 | $\begin{array}{r}580 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,85359 11,12589 |
| Seizures.........................Other receipts..... | 2,680 79 | 1,906 74 | 12,349 79 |  |
|  | 740,622 51 | 781,90087 | 2,657,490 23 | 2,672,320 56 |
| Culling timber. |  | 34324 | 3,13100 73400 | 5,646 27 |
| Hydraulic and other rents |  | 1320 | 717 4 0 | 86900 41700 |
| Minor public works | 1693 4,893 | 5,294 04 | 15,489 56 | 15,93020 |
| Inspection of weight | 1,208 25 | 1,738 25 | 4,303 75 | 5,392 50 |
| Law stamps. | 1,309 00 | 26790 | 2,373 91 | 1,278 70 |
| Other revenues - |  | 19225 | 1400 | 3,678 <br> 1,020 |
| Electric light inspection |  | 34875 |  | 1,020 75 |
| Grand total revenue | 748,199 89 | 790,222 55 | 2,683,953 45 | 2,706,553 23 |

Q.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of November, 1894 and 1895, and during the five months ended 30th November, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

R.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of December, 1894 and 1895, and during the six months ended 31st December, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | December. |  | Six months ended 31st December. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1894. | 1895. |
|  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Spirits | 421,024 80 | 459,5950 39 |  | 2,154,370 73 |
| Malt. ${ }_{\text {Malt }}$ liguor | 67,379 5021 | 73,120 72 | 367,819 6,050 00 | 383,956 6,293 14 |
| Tobacco. | 178,929 60 | 172,193 96 | 1,250,322 91 | 1,220,206 41 |
| Cigars. | 50,293 09 | 51,637 73 | 341,882 30 | 338,301 48 |
| Inspection of petroleum | 4,137 56 | 4,21888 | 25,212 92 | 24,971 02 |
| Manufactures in bond | 3,523 75 | 2,669 38 | 26,467 28 | 24,620 00 |
| Seizures. | 21000 | 76280 | 1,362 58 | 3,012 65 |
| Other receipts | 1,497 85 | 3,101 70 | 15,821 94 | 15,441 06 |
| Total Excise Revenue. | 72704586 | 767,300 56 | 4,122,445 11 | 4,171,172 72 |
| Culling timber. | 58064 | 84487 | 3,969 89 | 6,491 14 |
| Hydraulic and other rents | 30100 | 37500 | 1,137 00 | 1,347 00 |
| Minor public works.............. | 10000 | 15332 | ${ }^{567} 00$ | 57032 |
| Inspection of weights and measures | 2,715 <br> 1,568 <br> 00 | 2,599 <br> 1,280 <br> 00 | 21,314 7,408 35 | 20,828 8,173 85 |
| Law stamps ......... | 1,01375 | 1,68685 | 7,408 3,884 | 8,173 ${ }^{8,26195}$ |
| Other revenues ....... |  | 36435 | -14 85 | 4,29360 |
| Electric light inspection |  | 36325 |  | 1,692 75 |
| Grand Total Revenue | 732,52487 | 773,967 63 | 4,160,741 06 | 4,216,831 95 |

S-Unrevised Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the under-mentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Calendar Year, including such latest month.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value for the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for Period of the Year including Latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1894. |  | 1895. |  | 1894. |  | 1895. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | \& | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain ... | September.. | 147,170,244 | 104,195,022 | 149,011,756 | 113,732,918 | 1,482,572,281 | 994,475,155 | 1,479,349,083 | 1,030,464,496 |
| Russia in Europe | June.. .... | $41,891,808$ <br> $56,473,923$ | 44,911,872 | 42,241,524 | 54,339,536 | 179,991,800 | 238,689,276 | 171,732,172 | 255,649,344 |
| Prance | August. | $56,473,923$ $4,234,680$ | $46,697,894$ $1,933,720$ | $56,934,691$ $3,855,600$ | $51,173,178$ $2,396,520$ | 511,113,408 $\mathbf{1 0}, 997,640$ | $378,792,441$ 5,596,560 | $464,736,280$ $9,424,080$ | $413,401,360$ $5,876,280$ |
| Italy.: | August. . | 16,681,955 | 13,921,669 | 18,710,578 | 14,647,928 | 132,204,421 | 128,246,570 | 146,990,344 | 122,047,410 |
| dustria-Hungary | do | 23,749,000 | 30,363,960 | 26,707,560 | 26,646,400 | 201,378,760 | 218,445,920 | 213,051,520 | 206,811,880 |
| Greece | July . . . . . . | 1,635,868 | 678,588 | 1,786,408 | 1,110,136 | 10,993,343 | 7,108,962 | 10,136,746 | 6,669,694 |
| Bulgaria | June........ | 1,304,873 | 1,106,469 | 1,018,847 | 1994,722 | 9,028,733 | 7,479,522 | 5,627,108 | 6,032,215 |
| Tnypt. ${ }_{\text {Sted }}$ Stat | July. | $1,546,920$ $65,302,000$ | 2,860,130 | 3,571,620 | 1,948,660 | 25,727,520 | 25,148,840 | 21,819,980 | 26,931,020 |
| Mexico.. | April. | $65,167,000$ | $52,614,000$ $6,765,000$ | $73,059,000$ $2,801,000$ | $56,560,000$ $8,704,000$ | $401,245,000$ $9,199,000$ | $457,043,000$ $28,428,000$ | $464,659,000$ $11,330,000$ | $443,425,000$ $34,967,000$ |
| ${ }^{+}$British India | July. | 12,454,022 | 21,091,756 | 11,626,104 | 21,091,756 | -55,609,533 | $95,971,254$ | 52,899,653 | 91,642,329 |

Note. -The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain, where the figures are "general." "Special" means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption ; in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only
*The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.
T.-Unrevised Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the under-mentioned Countries in the latest Month for which 1. mines, Returns have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Calendar Year, including each latest Month.


Note. -The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain, where the figures are "general." "Special" means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption; in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.

* The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July.
do
1st April.
U.-Unrevised Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the under-mentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Calendar Year, including such latest Month.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value of the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for Period of the Year, including latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1894. |  | 1895. |  | 1894. |  | 1895. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Grat Britain. . Rusia in | November... | $171,472,858$ $36,869,948$ | $109,540,953$ $42,155,832$ | $189,659,750$ $38,054,196$ | $116,334,761$ $44,905,696$ | $1,826,944,594$ $257,024,276$ | $1,225,583,747$ $324,223,788$ | 1,847,971,275 | 1,274,740,370 |
| Russia in Europ | October .... | $36,869,948$ $54,604,332$ | 51,612,203 | 58,054,196 | $44,905,696$ $59,636,807$ | $257,024,276$ $618,628,111$ | $324,223,788$ $474,469,463$ | $248,864,236$ $575,205,620$ | $348,064,692$ |
| Porsugal | May ... | 3,816,720 | 2,343,600 | 4,509,000 | 2,747,520 | 18,249,840 | 10,242,720 | 18,188,280 | 11,363,760 |
| Italy ............ | October | 19,694,299 | 18,066,923 | 20,894,373 | 18,455, 432 | 167, 935,862 | 163,178,605 | 187,202,473 | 157,683,702 |
| Austria-Hungary | do .... | $27,053,840$ | 35,202,200 | 28,476,360 | 32,920,360 | 251,540,520 | 286,841,280 | 266,227,720 | 268,836,040 |
| Gresce ......... | September.. | $2,260,802$ $1,521,419$ | 2,015,499 | $2,489,121$ $1,421,638$ | 1,643,974 | $15,038,753$ $12,164,018$ | 10,390,155 | 14,529,619 | 9,661,773 |
| Bulgaria | August..... | $1,521,419$ $3,546,920$ | 778,562 $1,821,940$ | $1,421,638$ $3,077,620$ | 757,332 $1,668,260$ | $12,164,018$ $32,707,740$ | $9,0,1,471$ $36,656,360$ | $8,122,019$ $27,896,180$ | $7,564,0.5$ 30,253 |
| Unypt. ${ }^{\text {Equed }}$ States. | September.. | 3,546,920 $50,648,000$ | 58,799,000 | $1,077,620$ $65,235,000$ | 58,539,000 | 32, $503,590,000$ | $36,656,360$ $576,618,000$ | $27,896,180$ $600,982,006$ | $30,253,620$ $557,926,000$ |
|  | June.... . | 2,230,000 | 6,503,000 | 2,944,000 | 7,787,000 | $30,287,000$ | 79,343,000 | $600,982,000$ $34,000,000$ | 557,926,000 |
| $\dagger$ British India, | September.. | 14,072,788 | 18,087,946 | 12,579,832 | 19,465,911 | 82,668,227 | 133,987,208 | 80,134,246 | 130,601,301 |

Note.-The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain, where the figures are "general." "Special" means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption; in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manafacture only.
*The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July.
$\dagger$
$\dagger$ d
do
1st April.

## II.-NEW TARIFES

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 period 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, 1893, and the Quarterly Reports since published, and comprise all additions thereto or changes therein, so far as the department has authentic advice.

## (A.)-FIJ I.

## Custons Tariff.

Ordinance No. XTII. of Oetober 12, 1888.




## LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

158 Agricultural implements and machines and parts thereof, the following, shellers, digging-forks, hoes, picks, ploughs, scarifiers, sickles, scythes, cultivators, harrows, grain-sowers, coffee-pulpers, winnowing machines, evaporating machines (for tea, fruit and like products) fibre ginning, spinning and weaving machines, grist mills, handles (wooden and unfitted).
159 Animals.
160 Anchors (black).
161 Biscuits (unsweetened).
162 Ballast (ships, pig and scrap iron).
163 Bèche-de-mer.
164 Books and periodicals (printed).
165 Boiler-plates.

166 Bags and sacks.
167 Casks and tanks for exporting molasses.
168 Coin.
169 Copper sheathing.
170 Chain cables (black) over three-sixteenth inches in diameter.
171 Coal.
172 Coke.
173 Cocoanut fibre.
174 Cocoanuts.
175 Copra.
176 Cotton.
177 Curiosities.
178 Canvas No. 1 to No. 6.
179 Copper (rods).

## LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY-Conclundeä.

180 Drain pipes.
181 Flour (including seconds, thirds and fourths).
182 Felt.
183 Garden seeds.
184 Guano.
185 Hides.
186 Horns.
187 Iron and steel rails and fish-plates and bolts and nuts for the same.
188 Lead for lining tea-chests.
189 Living oysters.
190 Luggage (personal).
191 Machinery (agricultural, mining, sawing, steam engines and boilers) and parts thereof.
192 Meat (preserved and salt).
193 Manures.
194 Metals (old).
195 Metal (yellow for sheathing).
196 Matting for ships' dunnage.
197 Mats for sugar.
198 Nets (fishing).
199 Oars.
200 Ores.
201 Outside packages in which goods are ordinarily

202 Paper making machin
203 Paving stones.
204 Pitch.
205 Plants.
206 Powder (blasting).
207 Pug mills.
208 Pollard.
209 Resin.
210 Sandalwood.
211 Shell (tortoise and pearl).
212 Skins.
213 Slates for roofing.
214 South Sea Island produce.
215 Steel and iron punts and lighters and materials for building the same.
216 Steel railway-sleepers and bolts and nuts for the same.

## 217 Sharps.

218 Sugar.
219 Sulphur.
220 Tin cut for exporting produce.
221 Tar.
222 Water-pipes,
223 Woolpacks.

## General Duty.

224 On all articles not specified or not included in the free list an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

## Export Duty.



## Prohibitions.

## (Ordinance No. IV. of November 12, 1889.)

The Governor in Council may, by proclamation in the Gazette or otherwise, prohibit the importation or exportation or carriage coastwise of any of the following goods :Arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which the Governor in Council shall judge capable of being converted into, or made useful in increasing the quantity of, naval or military stores, provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man: And if any goods so prohibited shall be imported, exported or brought to any quay or other place for importation or exportation from the colony or carried coastwise or be water borne to be so imported, exported or carried, they shall be forfeited and the importer or exporter or his agent or the shipper of any such goods shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds or in default of payment to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months.

## B.-NIGER TERRITORIES.

Import Duties in force December 31, 1891.<br>A.-At Ports in the Seaboard zone, i. e., below Lokoja.

All merchandise free
s. d.
Except:-
Spirits of every kind per imperial gallon
Tobacco of every kind . per pound weight
Salt (in packages or bulk) per cwt.2006War material, including fire-arms, gunpowder, and other explosives, 100 p.c......................................................
$\qquad$
B.-At Ports in the Central African zone, i. e., at and above Lokoja.
All merchandise free
Except :-
Spirits of every kind, prohibited in that portion of the Niger Protectorate which lies on or to the north of the 7th degree of north latitude (1).
Salt (in packages or in bulk) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ................. per cwt. ..... 10
War material, including fire-arms, gunpowder, and other explosives, 100 p.c.......ad valorem
Export Detirs in forge December 31, 1891.
Palm kernels per cwt. ..... 20
Palm oil. per old wine gallon ..... 02
Shea butter.

## C.-ST. HELENA.

Customs Tarife.

## Dities.



## Wharfage Dues.

Every pipe, puncheon, butt, cask, jar, keg, carboy, and can, of whatever description, of the size
and measure of 80 gallons and upwards
and measure of 80 gallons and upwards ..... 40 ..... 40
40 do under 80 ..... 30
10 do do 40
20
20
Less than 10 do and half-barrels flour
10
10
Every case, box, chest, trunk, bale, crate, basket or other package measuring :
60 cubic feet and upwards ..... 120
40 do under 60 cubic feet ..... 0
20 do do 40 do ..... 060
10 do do 20 do ..... 040 ..... $0 \quad 20$
3 do do 10 do
3 do do 10 doUnder 3 cubic feet.
$0 \quad 10$
Every bag of whatever description
$\begin{array}{llll}1,000 & 0 & 4 & 0\end{array}$
Bricks, slates, tiles, shingles, laths, and staves.
do 0
Cocoa nuts50
Timber ..... 02
ton or boats per ton measurement Oilcake, stones, guano, anchors, chains, in bulk ..... 26
ton Coals, and patent fuel ..... each 0
Horned cattle, horses, mules, and asses ..... 50
Sheep, goats, pigs, calves ..... 10
Heavy articles and goods, not enumerated ..... cwt 013

One half of the foregoing wharfage dues to be charged on goods landed from ships or vessels discharging for repairs ; and on empty casks and tanks landed from ships or vessels which are to be broken up.

Oilcake, guano, copper ore, coals, patent fuel, and sand, may for convenience be landed in bags or other packages paying wharfage on the bulk, if so stowed, on board of the importing ship.

## Exemptions.

Trees, plants, shrubs, coin, empty cases, casks or tins, for the purpose of being filled for immediate reshipment on board of the same vessel from which they were landed; stores and clothing for Her Majesty's service, natural curiosities, and green fruits; oil and whalebone transhipped or landed from whalers for reshipment.

## Prohibitions and Restrictions.

Base and counterfeit coin ; and books, such as are prohibited to be imported in the United Kingdom.

## D.-BAHAMAS.

## The following is a statement of the rates of Customs duty now leviable on the im ports of merchandise into the Bahamas:-

## TABLE OF DUTIES.




Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the table of exemptions, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Provided always, that articles herein made subject, on regular importation to the above ad valorem duty, when not originally shipped with the intention of being brought into this colony, however subsequently they may be imported, and when the requisite information for perfect entry of the same as to the cost or value in the country of production or place at which they were originally shipped cannot be ascertained or obtained shall, in lieu of such duty, be charged a duty of $33 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value at the port of entry, or the price which they shall realise at auction, when sold and delivered for consumption therein at the option of the importer, agent, or consignee.
II. That all articles specified in the following table of exemptions may be imported without the payment of any duties whatever.

## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the imperial or colonial service.

Articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the use and accommodation of any officer of Her Majesty's Navy on full pay, and doing duty within these islands, or who may be serving within these islands, in any Imperial Department of her Majesty's Service, upon the production to the receiver-general or other proper receiver of a certificate signed by the senior naval officer on the station, that the articles claimed as exempt frcm duty are bona fide imported or supplied as the case may be, for the purposes contemplated thereby.

Articles of every description imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse for the use of the governor or officer administering the government.

Calves and foals, bulbs, roots, seeds of all kinds, shrubs, trees and plants intended to be used for planting, live birds other than poultry and game, bullion, coal, cocoanuts, copper and composition, old, fit only to be re-manufactured, cotton, wool, dye-woods and stuffs, divi-divi, diving apparatus, flax, ice, iron, old, fit only to be re-manufactured, lignum-vite, mahogany, manures and fertilizers of all kinds, maps, metalline ores, monumental tablets, oakum, ova of fish, passenger's baggage, scientific instruments and apparatus, cameras and all materials for photographic purposes, materials used by artists and art students in pursuit of their special work, tropical fruits, printed books and pamphlets, provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse for the use of Her Majesty's sea forces, raw hides, specimens of natural history, mineralogy, botany, steam, oil, or gas machines or engines, or any parts thereof, of every description and for whatever use intended, steamfitters' tools, iron, steel and iron rails and sleepers used in the construction of railways or tramways, trucks and all other rolling stock which can only be used on railways or tramways,
hydraulic and other power-presses for bailing purposes, and sleepers used in the construction of railways and tramways, boilers, iron water tanks, mills and parts of mills, machines for sawing lumber, stills, iron piles, cotton gins, tortoiseshell, tow, tombstones, railings to be used as grave enclosures, sponge, patent steering machines, spars, windlasses, capstans, ice machines and all materials used in the manufacture of ice, wire fencing, turtle and fresh fish not preserved in any way, wax, woods, cedar and yellow. All notes imported by the Bank of Nassau to be used in the business of such bank and for circulation within the islands or otherwise. Barrels, half-barrels, and packages to be used for packing any article whatever, crate ends, and laths, fibre machines and all parts thereof, gasoline, glass bottles, machinery used in the manufacture of rope, naphtha, salt, staves, heads, and hoops used in the construction of barrels, half-barrels, and other packages for the packing of any article whatever, launches or boats propelled by machinery, wind-mill pumps and any parts thereof, tallow, rosin, caustie soda, potash, palm oil, cocoanut oil, cotton-seed oil, electrical apparatus and appliances, metal roofing, crude petroleum, crude vaseline, crude cosmoline, mineral soap stock, palm-oil soap stock cotton-seed oil soap stock, tals.

Provided always, that if metalline ores, raw hides, dyewoods and stuffs, divi-divi, mahogany, lignum-vite, cedar and yellow wood, wax, flax, iron, cotton, wool, or tortoiseshell proposed to be exempted from import duties, shall be brought otherwise than by regular importation into any port or place of this colony and sold at public auction whether such sale shall take place by order of a court of law or otherwise, there shall be imposed and paid upon the gross amount of such sales, in addition to any other auction duty chargeable on such sales, an auction duty or tax of five pounds per cent. and the vendue master or officer selling any such goods shall retain such duty of five pounds per cent. out of the gross sales of the goods so sold by him, aad shall forthwith pay the same over to the Receiver-General and treasurer or other proper receiver, and if such vendue master or officer shall neglect to retain such duty, or having retained the said duty shall neglect to pay the same over as aforesaid, every such vendue master or officer shall be personally liable therefor, and the same may be removed against him by action of debt in any court having jurisdiction to the amount.
III. That the words "provisions and stores" in the second section of this Act mentioned as being exempted from the payment of duty, when imported for the use of Her Majesty's sea forces, shall not extend or apply to cattle or other live stock imported by any contractor for the supply of fresh meet to Her Majesty's said forces, all of which cattle and other live stock shall be liable to the payment of the duties by this Act imposed. And provided also, and be it enacted that it shall not be lawful for the ReceiverGeneral and treasurer or collector of revenue, as the case may be, to allow any provisions, spirits, or other stores imported or supplied, as aforesaid, for the use of Her Majesty's sea forces, to be landed or taken out of a bonded warehouse as free of duty, except in the name of the purser or other proper naval officer as the case may be.
IV. That if any provisions, spirits, or other stores as aforesaid, imported or taken out of bond, as for the use of Her Majesty's sea forces, shall be afterwards applied to any other use than the one mentioned in the entry, order of delivery, or other document under the authority of which the same were landed or taken out of bond as free of duty, the officer in whose name the same were so landed or taken out of bond, or, in ease of his death or removal, the officer succeeding him in the same department, shall be liable for all duties due on the same or on such part thereof as shall be recovered and applied in the same and the like manner as other duties imposed by this Act are directed to be recovered and applied.
V. That if any provisions, spirits, or other stores so landed or taken out of bond as afforesaid, shall be clandestinely sold or otherwise disposed of, other than the use of Her Majesty's sea forces, every person concerned in such clandestine sale or disposal, shall forfeit and pay treble the value of the articles so clandestinely sold or disposed of, and all such articles so clandestinely sold or disposed of, and all such articles shall be liable to seizure and condemnation, one moiety of which said forfeiture shall be paid into the public treasury towards the support of this government, and the other to the person suing for the same, and shall be sued for and recovered in the general court of these islands.

## E.-NEWFOUNDLAND.

## Customs Tariff.

## (59 Victoria, Cap. XIV.-Passed June 29, 1895.)

TABLE OF DUTIES.
1 Ale, porter, cider and perry.
Gallon
8035
Animals, viz.
Calves, pigs, sheep . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .each 060
Horses, mares, etc .. ............................................................. do . . . . . . . 60
Apples. . . ... ............................................................................. barrel
060

6 Bacon, hams, tongues, smoked beef, sausages . . . . . ......................................... 265
7 Beef, pigs' heads, pigs' tongues, feet and hocks (salted and cured) ........ brl of 200 lbs .105
8 Biscuit, known as ship's biscuit (not including sweet or (and) fancy biscuit or bread) ....ewt. 020
9 Butter, oleomargarine, and other compounds representing butter...................... do 300
10 Casks, empty, second hand, 45 gallons and under.
each
11 Casks, empty, second hand, over 45 gallons.................................................... do 045
145
12 Cask staves, second hand, manufactured, capable of making casks of 45 gallons and upwards.

575
13 Cask staves, second hand, manufactured, capable of making casks under 45 gallons.... do

15 Chocolate and cocoa.
Ib.
16 Cigars
140
300
006

7 Cigarettes and $a d$ val. 20 per cent. and ad val. 30 per cent.

19 Coffee (roasted or ground)...... . . . ............................................ do
20 Coals, imported or brought into the ports of St. John's, Harbour Grace and Carbonear. .ton.
21 Coals, imported or brought into the port of Placentia, provided duties shall not be levied on any greater quantity than four hundred tons of coal imported annually into Placentia by any person or corporation for the purpose of railway operation..... . ........... ton.

24 Fish, viz. : Cod-fish and haddock, save as hereinafter exempt
Hay. ton of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$.
Herring barrels

 and ad val. 30 per cent.Jams and preservesand ad val. 30 per cent.Lumber, 1 inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness .................... M.
Lumber, grooved, tongued or planed, 1 -inch thick, and so in proportion for any greaterthickness150025003
Meat (fresh) and poultry ..... lb.
Molasses.. gallonOats. bushelOats...Oatmeal.barrel of 200 lbs .
Oil: Kerosene. gallon
Peas. . barrel
Pork barrel of 200 lbs
Salt, in bulk ..... ton

Shingles and laths
Spirits, viz.
Brandy and other spirits not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof. gallon All other spirits of greater strength than forty-three per cent, over proof shall be deemed to be undefined spirits and be subject to duty accordingly.
gallon
Whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof. ... ..............gallon Gin, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.

## gallon

 Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof hy Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.
## gallon

 Cordials, shrub and other spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained. .................................................gallon| 49 | Straw .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .ton of 2,240 lbs. | \$100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | Sugars, 1st grade, viz. : Loaf, eut loaf and cube . ............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .cwt. | 500 |
| 51 | 2nd grade, viz. : Bastard, crystallized and granulated............................. do. | 400 |
| 52 | 3rd grade, viz. : Unrefined, brown and straw ..... . ............. .... ..... . . do. | 350 |
| 53 |  | 005 |
| 54 | Timber, including lignum vitæ. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . val. 30 per cent. | 060 |
| 55 | Tobacco, manufactured, including leaf tobacco, stripped or partly manufactured . ... . . lb b. | 030 |
| 56 | Tobacco, leaf and stems . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . and ad val. 5 per pent. | 030 |
| 57 | Tobacco, stems for snuff. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .lb. | 060 |
|  | Vegetables, viz. : |  |
| 58 | Cabbages . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .hundred | 200 |
| 59 | Potatoes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bushel | 005 |
| 60 | Turnips, parsnips, carrots and beets . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do. do. | 010 |
| 61 | Vinegar................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . gallon | 015 |
|  | Wines, viz. : |  |
| 62 | Champagne . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .gallon | 420 |
| 63 | Claret ... . ...................................................... do | 055 |
| 64 | Hock, Burgundy, and light Rhenish wines................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do | 100 |
| 65 | Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of shipment 80 cents a gallon and any other above that price | 100 |
| 66 | Malaga and Montilla, coeting at port of shipment under 80 cents a adallon........gallon | 03 З |
| 67 | Port and Madeira................... .............................. . . . . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ do | 165 |
| 68 | Sherry and Manzanilla .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do | 100 |
| 69 | and ad val. 121 per cent. <br> Spanish red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueria, Red Lisbon, Cape, and Lisbon common...gallon | 035 |
| 70 | All other wines................ .... .... .... .... ... ........... . . do |  |

## AD VALOREM DUTIES.

71 Tallow, grease, palm oil and eggs $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent
72 Anchors and chain eables, copper and composition metal for ships, including bars,bolts, sheathing and nails of the same materials.10do
73 Bread-bag brin, when imported direct by biscuit bakers for making bags to contain biscuit ..... do
74 Book-binder's tools and implements, including ruling machines, leather, book-binder's cloth, marble paper and paper board, imported direct by book-binders for use in their trade and not for sale. ..... 10
75 Brick ..... 10
76 Canvas, sail-cloth and tarpaulin canvas for ship's use ..... 10
77 Cement
77 Cement ..... 10
78 Cordage, namely, rope and hemp, coir and manilla cables ..... 10
79 Corks and corkwood ..... 10
80 Diving apparatus. ..... 10
81 Fishing tackle (except fishing tackle for anglers) ..... 10
82 Hoop iron, iron of all kinds in bars, b Jlts, sheets, plates and pieces (except as herein-after exempt).10
83 Machinery and parts of machinery ..... 10
84 Machinery belting of rubber, leather or other material ..... 10
85 Nails (wrought) ..... 10
86. Oakum (pitch and tar), resin and raw turpentine ..... 10
87 Oranges, lemons, grapes, nuts, limes and olives, and olive oil ..... 10
88 Olein, beef-oil, neutral lard stock, cotton seed oil, sesame and other oils, to be used in the manufacture of artificial butter. ..... 10
89 Plaster ..... 10
90 Poultry (alive) ..... 10
91 Saws, used as a part of the original construction of mills and factories ..... 10
92 Sewing machines, knitting machines, and parts of same ..... 10
93 Sheet tin, block tin and solder. ..... 10
94 Steam engines and boilers, propellers and water-wheels ..... 10
95 Worsted and woolen yarn of all kinds ..... 10
Vegetables of all kinds, except those before mentioned in the Table of Duties ..... 10
Bran, barley, malt, rice and hops ..... $12 \frac{1}{2}$96
do
98 Mast-pieces and spars, not manufactured ..... $12 \frac{5}{3}$
99 Staves, undressed ..... $12 \frac{1}{2}$
100 Medicines. ..... 20
101 Oxen, cows and bulls ..... 20
102 Dories and dory oars. ..... 25
103 Leather ..... 25
104 Bread and biscuit (except that known as ship's biscuit) ..... 30
105 Goods, wares and merchandise, not otherwise enumerated, described or charged with duty, and not otherwise exempt. ..... 30
106 Saws. ..... 30
107 Blocks, cabinet-wares, candles, carriages, waggons, sleighs and harness ..... 35
108 Cut nails and cut spikes of iron and steel ..... dodo
do
do
do
do
dodo
dodo
dododododo
dodo
dododododo
dodo
do
do
do
dodododo
do
dododo
109 Pressed nails sad pressed spikes of iron or steel
110 Casks in which dried goods are imported when fit to hold liquid ..... do
111 Manufactures of wood (except musical instruments). ..... do112 Ready-made clothing, viz. : coats, jackets, trousers, waistcoats, mantles, dresses,cloaks and sacques.35 do
113 Stockings, shirts and drawers (made by hand) ..... do
114 Staves, manufactured and dressed or partly dressed. ..... do
115 Cans, imported in a manufactured state for hermetically sealed goods, inclading thecases in which they are contained40 do
116 Brooms and whisks, manufactured partly or wholly of corn ..... do

## Table of Exemptions.

The following articles imported into this colony and its dependencies shall be exempt from payment of duties:
Agricultural implements and machinery, imported by agricultural societies for the promotion of agriculture.
118
119
121 Articles imported for religious purposes not intended for sale.
122
Articles of every description imported for use of the Governor.
122 Articles for the official use of foreign consuls.
123 Articles imported for the use of the St. John's Municipal Council.
124 Artificial limbs.
125 Bait.
126 Bark for tanning leather.
127 Boiler and ship plates.
128 Ceresene, chloro di nitro bensole, nitro of ammonia.
129 Chair cane, or reeds of whitrods, when imported in an unmanufactured state.
130 Coals, when not imported into the ports of St. Jchn's, Harbour Grace, Carbonear, or Placentia.
131 Coin and bullion.
132 Corn for the manufacture of brooms.
133 Cotton yarm, cotton (raw), coke.
134 Cotton seed oil, olive oil, boracic acid, acetic acid, preservalene, when imported direct to be used in the preserving of fish or ish-glue.
135 Cranes, derricks, fire-clay and fire-brick, rock-drills, rolling mills, separators, when imported direet by parties engaged in mining and not for sale.
136 Crushing mills for mining purposes.
137 Donations of clothing, especially imported for gratuitous distribution by any charitable society.
138 Dye stuffs.
139 Fish of British catch and cure and ail the produce of sach fish.
140 Fruit not being canned, bottled or preserved, and not otherwise enumerated.
141 Gas engines when protected by patent.
142 Hemp, hemp yarn, coir yarn, sisal, manilla, flax and tow.
143 Herring-barrel hoop iron or hoop steel, splayed, punched or nosed and cut in lengths not to exceed sixty-eight inches.
144 Hides, or pieces of hides, not tanned, curried or dressed.
145 Household furniture and working tools and implements nsed and in the use of persons arriving in this colony.
146 Junk, old iron, old copper and old composition metal.
147 Manures of all kinds.
148 Materials for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as zinc, copper and composition metal, together with nails and paper or felt, which may be used for or under such sheathing when used for sheathing the entire bottom of a vessel. Provided that such materials when warehoused or bonded shall be marked with the name of the vessel to be sheathed, and shall be used in sheathing such vessel and no other.
149 Music, written or printed.
150 Ores, to be used in the manufacture of copper paint.
151 Ores, to be used as flux.
152 Oysters or clams in shell
153 Parchment or wax paper when imported direct for wrapping boneless fish for export.
154 Passenger's baggage.
155 Patented machinery (for new industries in this colony), which cannot ke manufactured in this colony.
156 Pig iron, nail strips, whe-her iron, zinc or brass, to be used in the manufacture of cut nails in this colony.
157 Plants, trees and shrubs.
158 Ploughs, harrows, reaping, raking, ploughing, mowing, stumping, potatoe and seed-sowing machines to be used in this colony.
159 Printed books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps and charts.
160 Printing paper, pronting presses, printing typas and other printing recuisites.
161 Refuse rice, sand.
162 Scientific instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported for the use of colleges and schools, and scientific and literary societies.
163 Seed for agricultural purposes.
164 Specimens illustrative of natural history.
165 Steel strips, to be used in the manufacture of cut nails in this colony.
160 Sulphuric acid, when used in the manufacture of manures.

167 Twines, to be used in manufacturing nets and netting in this colony.
168 Type-writing machines.
169 Unmanufactured wool.
Wheat.
171 Works of art, namely : Engravings, paintings, statuary, not intended for sale.

## LOCAL DISTILLATION.

The following duties shall be raised, levied and collected on the following articles distilled or brewed in this colony, namely :-
Brandy, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof ............................................
Whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof
gallon.
185
Ein, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof gallon.

## Rum, not exceeding the strength of pronf by Sykes' hydrrometer, and so in proportion to any

greater strength than the strength of proof ................................. gallon.
2. -There shall be a drawback allowed upon tobacco manufactured in this colony, when such tobacc ${ }^{\circ}$ shall be exported from this colony, at the rate of twenty-one cents per lb. of such tobacco exported as aforesaid : Provided that such drawback shall not be allowed upon any quantity of tobacco so exported at any one time less than five hundred pounds. No drawback shall be allowed or payable on tobaceo stems exported from this colony.
3. - There shall be allowed to any printer a drawback to the amount of any duties that may have been paid on any paper actually printed upon in this colony, upon the production of affidavits satisfactory to the receiver general, setting forth the amount of duties which have been paid thereon, and that the said paper has been actually and bond fide printed upon in this colony.
4.-There shall be allowed a drawback upon biscuit, manufactured in this colony from flour imported, on which duty has been paid at the customs, when such biscuit shall be exported from this colony, at the rate of seventeen cents per hundred-weight of such biscuit exported as aforesaid. Provided that such drawback shall not be allowed on any quantity of biscuit so exported at any one time less than one hundred bags.
5.- Upon all ale, porter, Bavarian or botanic beer, manufactured in this colony, and upon which the duty hereinbefore imposed shall have been paid, and which may be exported from this colony, there shall be paid to the exparter thereof the sum of 7 cents per gallon by way of drawback, upon conformity with the provisions of 45 Victoria, chapter 6 , section 61, as in the case of other drawbacks.
6.--There shall be a drawback allowed on all native berries and herring, and other edible fish, excepting lobsters and trout, packed in hermetically sealed cans, per 96 lbs ., exported: If packed in 1-1b. cans, 20 cents per 96 lbs .; if packed in $2-\mathrm{lb}$. cans, 15 cents per 96 lbs ; ; if packed in larger cans, 10 cents per 96 lbs .
7.-There shall be a drawback allowed on all native edible fish when packed in $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ 's (sardine cans), of 35 cents per 100 lbs . of fish exported.
8.- All duties and charges payable under this Act, and all exemptions thereby provided, and all drawbacks allowed, shall take effect on and after the fourteenth day of June, A.D. 1895.
9.-All sums of money payable under this Act as duties, penalties or forfeitures, shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be in dollars and cents, Newfoundland currency, and shall be received, taken and paid in such currency; and all such duties shall be paid and received according to Imperial weights and measures by law established in this colony; and in all such cases where such duties are imposed according to any specific quantity or value the same shall apply in like proportion to any greater or less quantity or value, and no reduction in the cost value of goods shall be allowed on account of what is usually termed cash discount.
10. - The several duties imposed and in the said tables of duties mentioned in this Act shall be paid by the importer or importers of such articles, respectively, and shall be collected and secured by means of and under the regulations and penalties and in the manner provided by this Act, and by any Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this colony for collecting the revenue of this colony and its dependencies.
11. - Wherever under the provisions of this Act a bond shall be taken in security for duties, interest at the rate of $\$ 6$ per centum per annum, shall be payable on the sum thereby secured, and shall be included in such bonds.
12.-The duty hereinbefore provided to be levied upon fish is subject to the following proviso, namely : Provided that the Governor may, by Proclamation published in the Royal Gazette, remit, as he may deem equitable, the whole or any part of the duty imposed on fish imported into this colony or its dependencies from countries making such changes or reduction in their tariff with respect to fish, the produce of fish or other articles exported from this colony or its dependencies to such countries.
13. - It shall not be lawful for any importer of dried fish to warehouse the same in any of the ports of this colony $\partial \mathrm{r}$ its dependencies without the payment of the duty hereinbefore provided of $\$ 1.50$ on every quintal so warehoused, and the provision of any Act of this colony with regard to the warehousing of goods on the first entry thereof, or to the allowance of drawbacks upon exportation shall not in either case apply or be construed to apply to such fish.
14. - In addition to the duties hereinbefore provided to be raised, levied, coilected and paid on goods, wares and merchandize imported into this colony or its dependencies, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandize, hereinafter in this section mentioned, imported into this colony and its dependencies from countries, the fishermen of which have the privilege of taking cod-fish on all parts of the coasts of Newfoundland and its dependencies, and in which countries duties are or hereafter shall be levied upon fish or the produce of the fisheries exported from this colony or its dependencies to such countries, the following rates, viz.:-
Flour
barrel
do

Butter.


Provided always that the Governor in council may at any time, when it shall be made to appear to bim to be for the interest of this colony, by proclamation to be published in the Royal Gazette, suspend the tion in respect of all or any of the above mentioned articles.
15.-When the duty on fish imported from this colonys.
duty upon currants imported into this colony shall be reduced Greece shall be reduced by 75 per cent, the
16.-In case of any country now imposing, or which may hereafter cent. exported from this colony and imported into such country in vessels belonging to this colony, when such herring may be imported into such country in vessels belonging to the same free of such duty, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation, impose an export duty equal to the amount of duty so imposed by such country aforesaid on herring exported from this colony in vessels belonging to such country where such import duty is imposed.
17. - When it shall be made to appear to the Governor in council that the duty on cod-fish, the product of this colony imported into Spain, does not exceed five shillings and sixpence sterling, per qtl. of 112 lbs ., the Governor may, by proclamation, reduce the duty hereinbefore imposed on Spanish wines to the following rates :-
On Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of shipment 80 cents a gallon, and any other above
that price. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . gallon
$12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of shipment under 80 cents a gallon. Sherry ............ gallon do and ad valorem 14 cents. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.e. Spanish red and all other Spanish wines gallon 14 cents.
18. It shall be lawful for the receiver general, the assistant collector of Customs in St. John's, and the principal officer of Customs in the outports, whenever he shall deem it expedient to do so, to examine upon oath any person passing entries for goods imported into this colony, or the importer himself touching the subject matter of such entries or the purposes to which the articles imported are intended to be applied. Any person who being so sworn shall wilfully make any false statement touching such entries or the goods so imported, shall be held to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.
19. All duties payable upon goods, wares and merchandise, warehoused in any of the warehousing ports in this colony, shall be payable in cash upon the removal of such goods, wares and merchandise from the warehouse and shall not be paid by bond as heretofore.
20. It shall be the duty of all importers, and they are hereby required to furnish to the receiver general, assistant or sub-collector of Customs, duplicate copies of all invoices of goods, wares or merchandise imported by them at the time of passing entries therefor
21.-It shall be lawful for the Governor in council to direct the appropriation of the duties collected upon coals in the port of St. John's to the use of the St. John's Municipal Council ; and the duties collected upon coals in the port of Carbonear for the use of the Water Company of Carbonear ; and the duties collected upon coals in the port of Placentia, for the use of the Water Company at Placentia; and the duties collected upon coals in the port of Harbour Grace, for the use of the Water Company and Gas Company of Harbour Grace, in the following amounts, namely: Two hundred dollars to the Gas Company to provide additional lights in the town of Harbour Grace, and the remainder to the use of the Water Company.
22. - At the time of entering neat cattle, subject to an ad valorem duty by these resolutions, the importer or known agent thereof shall, at the time of such entry, pay a sum as duty to be calculated upon the valuation of twenty-five dollars for cach of such cattle: Provided always, that within fourteen days after the landing of such cattle the said importer or his authorized agentshall, if in the meantime the same shall have been realized by public anction or private sale, produce the original account sales thereof and answer all such questions respecting the same as the receiver general, assistant collector or other proper officer may propose, on oath (if required), who are hereby authorized to administer the same, and if upon such examination it shall appear to either of the said officers that the amount of value exceeds that for which the said cattle were first entered, the importer or known agent shall then pay by post entry the amount of duty that may exceed the original duty paid on the same, or if the value should be less the surplus duty received shall be returned by certificate of over entry to the said importer or known agent; and if such importer or known agent shall refuse to produce the account sales at the time aforesaid, or produce any other but the true account, or alter the same, or refuse to answer upon oath such questions as aforesaid, or to answer them truly, or to pay the additional duty (if any) due as aforesaid, such importer or known agent shall forfeit in any case aforesaid the sum of four hundred dollars, and should the said cattle not have been disposed of within the time aforesaid or appraised as hereinafter provided the duty already paid thereon shall be detained and deemed to be the true duty : Provided also, that one day's notice, in writing, of the time and intended sale at auction as aforessaid be given to the receiver general, assistant collector or other proper officer : Provided further, that when the said cattle so imported are not intended for immediate sale the duty payable thereon shall be ascertained at the time of landing by appraisement at their value in the place where imported, one appraiser to be appointed by the receiver general, assistant collector or other proper officer as aforesaid, and one other by the importer or his authorized agent, and should the said parties disagree they shall appoint a third appraiser, the appraisement of any two of whom shall be final and binding; and in the event of said importer or agent neglecting or refusing to appoint an
appraiser at the time aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the receiver general, assistant collector or other proper officer to appoint an appraiser to act for the said importer by whose appraisement with the other or others aforesaid the said importer or agent shall be bound, and shall also be subject to the same regulations and penalties as hereinbefore provided ; the said importer or known agent shall at the time of entry aforesaid deposit with the receiver general, assistant collector or other proper officer aforesaid, the sum of six dollars to meet the expenses of appraisement aforesaid, any part of which said sum unexpended shall be returned to the said importer or known agent.
23.-The receiver general, assistant collector or other proper officer at the port where any vessel having on board cattle may arrive, shall upon the application of the importer or importers thereof permit the immediate landing of the same : Provided that at the time of entry of such vessel due entry of and payment of the duties herein imposed upon such cattle shall be made.
24. -The duty imposed upon neat cattle by this Act shall be levied, collected and paid upon the proceeds of sale appearing upon the production of the original account sales, when such cattle shall have been sold or upon the appraised value as hereinbefore provided after deducting the amount of freight of any such cattle in either case.
25.-(Salaries to officers of Customs).
26.-(Officers to be Customs' officers under the Customs' Management Act, 1882).
27.-(Salaries to commence on 1st July, 1895).
28.-The several Acts passed in the 54th, 55th and 56th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into this colony and its dependencies, and so much of the Act passed in the 58th year of Her present Majesty as continues the said Acts are hereby repealed: Provided always that all bonds given and payments made under the said Acts or any of them, are hereby confirmed and declared valid, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the same.
29.- This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation and to be in force on and from the fourteenth day of June, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and shall be continued and shall be in full force, effect and virtue till the first day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

# III.-TARIFF CHANGES. 

 (A)-UNITED KINGDOM.CHANGES IN CUSTOMS TARIFF.
(Finance Act, 1895.)

> Tea

The duty of Customs now payable on tea shall continue to be charged, levied and paid, on and after the first day of August, 1895, until the first day of August, 1896, on the importation thereof into Cireat Britain or Ireland, that is to say :
Tea, the pound

## Fourpence.

## Beer.

In addition to the duties of Customs now payable on and after the first day of July, 1895, on beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall be charged, levied, and paid, on and after the said first day of July, 1895, until the first day of July, 1896, the duties following, that is to say :

$$
£ \quad \text { s. } \quad \text { d. }
$$

For every 36 gallons of beer where the worts thereof are or were before fermentation of a specific gravity :

Not exceeding 1,215 degrees. ........................ 0.010
Exceeding 1,215 degrees
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 4\end{array}$
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 addition to the duties of Customs payable on and after the first day of July, 1895 , on every description of beer (other than is specified in the last preceding section) imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall be charged, levied, and paid, on and after the said first day of July, 1895, until the first day of July, 1896, the duty following, that is to say :
£ s. d.

For every 36 gallons where the worts thereof were before fermentation of a specific gravity of:

One thousand and fifty-five degrees
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$
and there shall be allowed and paid in and for the same period in respect of all such beer a similar addition to the drawback granted on exportation, shipment for use as stores, or removal to the Isle of Man, by section 4 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881. And so, as to both duty and drawback, in proportion for any difference in gravity.

In addition to the duty of excise payable on and after the first day of July, 1895, in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom, there shall be charged, levied and paid, on and after that day until the first day of July, 1896.

For every 36 gallons of worts of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees, the duty of sixpence, and so on in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

In addition to the drawback of excise otherwise payable in respect of beer exported from the United Kingdom as merchandise or shipped for use as ship's stores, there shall
be allowed and paid in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom between the 30 th day of June, 1895, and the first day of July, 1896.

For every 36 gallons of beer of an original gravity of 1,055 degrees, the drawback of sixpence, and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

## Spirits.

Regulations of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, under section 159 of the Spirits Act, 1880, may regulate the removal for exportation of methylated spirits and where spirits used for methylation are removed from a place of methylation and exported in accordance with those regulations, there shall be paid to the exporter an allowance of twopence for every gallon of such spirits, computed at hydrometer proof, and subsection 3 of section 3 of the Customs and Inland Revenue det, 1885, shall apply as if the spirits were exported and the allowance made in pursuance of that section.

After the 31st day of December, 1895, section 119 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (which limits the time for the payment of a drawback on the exportation of goods), shall extend to the payment of any allowance in respect of spirits exported, used or deposited, which is payable under section 3 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885, as amended by section 21 of the Revenue Act, 1889, and to an allowance in respect of methylated spirits exported which is payable under this Act, and to the payment of any drawback of excise which is allowed on the exportation of any goods, in like manner as if it were in terms made applicable thereto, and the date of user or deposit were the date of shipment.

Spirits to which any sweetening or colouring matter or any other ingredient has been added in warehouse, and spirits warehoused by a rectifier of spirits for exportation or ship's stores, and British liqueurs, may, if bottled and packed in cases when delivered from a warehouse, be remoyed, notwithstanding anything in sections 74 and 95 of the Spirits Act, 1880, to another warehouse for exportation or ship's stores.

## (B)-CYPRUS

## IMPORTATION OF DYNAMITE.

By an order of the High Commissioner of Cyprus in Council, dated May 30, 1895, published in the "Cyprus Gazette" of June 7, 1895, the following is ordained :

1. The importation of dynamite and kindred articles, viz., nitro-glycerine, guncotton, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, into any port or place of the Island of Cyprus other than the port of Larnaca, is prohibited.
2. No person shall import into the port of Larnaca any quantity of dynamite, or of the aforesaid kindred articles, without the permission of the High Commissioner previously obtained. Such permission shall be given in writing, under the hand of the Chief Secretary. and shall be subject to such conditions as the High Commissioner may deem it expedient to impose.

## (C)-BRITISH INDIA.

## MODIFICATIONS TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

1. Duty on Salted fish, wet or dry. - In virtue of the notification, dated March 24, 1894, the duty of No. 4, Schedule 3 (import tariff) for "salted fish, wet or dry" has been fixed at the rate of 6 annas per mound of $82 \frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois.-Custom Circular No. 4.
2. Exemption from Customs duty of salt imported into Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware.-Salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware shall, in virtue of notification of September 18, 1894, be exempt from the whole of the duties of Customs to which it is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 8, of 1894.-Custom Circular No. 8.
3. Duty on cotton umbrellas.-Conformably to a notification of April 24., 1895, and in supersession of the values assigned to cotton umbrellas in No. 111 of Schedule 4, (import tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, 8 of 1894, as amended by Act 16 of 1894, said articles shall be assessed to duty ad valorem.-Customs Circular No. 9.
4. Duty on spikes.-By notification of May 17, 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty of 5 per cent ad valorem, leviable under No. 15 of Schedule 4 of the Indian Tariff Act ( 8 of 1894), as amended by Act 16 of 1894, on spikes (commonly known as dogspikes) of iron and steel, other than the spikes mentioned in No. 93 of the said Schedule, shall be reduced to 1 per cent ad valorem.-Customs Circular No. 12.
5. Duity on cotton tuist and yarn of count No 20 and lower counts. -In virtue of a notification of May 25, 1895, all dyed or coloured cotton twist and yarn of count number 20 and lower counts shall be exempt from the whole of the Customs duty in excess of one-half per centum leviable thereon on importation into British India.-Custom Circular No. 18.
6. Exemption from duty of machinery (and component parts thereof) intended for the manufacture of tea.-By notification of May 30, 1895, the Governor General in council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No 14 of Schedule 4 of the In ian Tariff Act, as amended by Act 16 of 1894, machinery (and component parts thereof), as defined in article 14, which is intended for the manufacture of tea in all its stages from the drying of the leaf to its packing for the market, inclusive.-Customs Circular No. 14.
7. Tariff valuation of aniline dye, dry.-By notification of June 27, 1895, the Governor General in council is pleased to fix for aniline dye (dry), which is assessable to duty ad valorem under No. 12 of Scheduie 4 (import tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act. 8 of 1894 , as amended by Act 16 of 1894, the undermentioned valuation :
Aniline dye, dry....................................................................... 1 . 8 . 0
(Customs Circular No. 15.)

1

## (D).-BRITISH INDIA.

## MODIFICATIONS TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF,

1. Exemption from Customs Duty of Second-hand or Used Gunny Bags.-By notification, dated July 24, 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 68 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 8 of 1894, as amended by Act 16 of 1894, all second-hand or used gunny bags imported into British India.-(Customs Circular No. XVII).
2. Duty on Medio Twist and Yarn.-Conformably to a notification of July 26, 1895, and in supersession of the tariff values assigned to medio twist and yarn in No. 44 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Governor General in council is pleased to direct that the said twist and yarn shall be assessed to import duty on the tariff values assigned in the said No. 44 of Schedule IV to mule and water twist and yarn.-(Customs Circular No. XVIII).
3. Exemption from Duty of Railway Stock and Material. - In virtue of a notification, dated August 30, 1895, the Governor General in council is pleased to direct that the exemption from duty allowed in Article 93 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act ( 8 of 1894 ), as amended by Act 16 of 1894 , in respect of railway material imported for the permanent-way and rolling-stock of railways, and cranes and watercranes and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act ( 9 of 1890) shall apply to such material and articles when imported for use in connection with a railway constructed in a native State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty, or under the order of the company owning or working any such railway, to the same extent and in the same manner as if such railway were a railway as defined in the said Indian Tariff Act.-(Customs Circular No. XX).
4. Duty on Cotton Sewing Thread.-Conformably to a notification of October 9, 1895, and in supersession of the values assigned in No. 44 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 8 of 1894 , as amended by Act 16 of 1894 , to cotton sewing thread, white and coloured, on reels and cards and in balls and skeins, the Governor General in council is pleased to declare that the said articles shall be assessed to duty ad valorem.-(Customs Circular No. XXII).
5. Tariff Valuations of Iron and Steel.-By a notification of October 9, 1895, and in supersession of the tariff values fixed for the same in columns 3 and 4 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, 8 of 1894, as amended by Act 16 of 1894, and the notification in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 599, dated the 1st February, 1895, (which values are shown in columns 2 and 3 of the schedule hereto annexed), the Governor General in council is pleased to fix the tariff values of the descriptions of iron and steel specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed as shown in columns 4, 5 and 6 of that schedule.-(Customs Circular No. XXIII).


## VI.-CUSTOMS VALUATION OF GUNPOWDER.

Conformably to a notification of October 18, 1895 and in supersession of the value assigned in No. 11 of Schedule 2 of the Indian Tariff Act, 8 of 1894, as amended by Act 16 of 1894, to gunpowder, common and sporting, the Governor General in council is pleased to declare that gunpowder of all kinds shall be assessed to duty ad valorem (Customs circular No. XXIV).

## (E.)-BRITISH INDIA.

## CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

A Customs circular has been received from the Indian Office with reference to the following questions which have arisen in connection with the working of the Indian Tariff Act as amended by Act 16 of 1894 :-
(1.) Whether materials for foot-bridges and over-bridges, which are not part of the permanent-way of a railway, are included in the exemption of "railwal material for per-manent-way" under No. 93 of Schedule IV ?
(2.) Whether, in the same number, the words "component parts thereof" refer to all the articles mentioned before those words, or only to engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, trollies, and trucks; and whether signal wire comes within the exemptions as a component part of a signal?
(3.) Whether the component parts of articles specified as "railway material" are to be charged with duty on the analogy of component parts of machinery, though capable of being used for other purposes ?
(4.) Whether parts of telegraph instruments and apparatus, such as wire, carbon blocks, and plates, copper wire covered with silk or cotton, and ebonite sheets, are included in the exemption in No. 64 of Schedule IV ; and if so, whether such parts and materials as are capable of being used for other purposes than those of a railway should be charged with duty ?
(5.) Whether imports of copper coin of the Government of India are chargeable with duty ;
(6.) How the words "a public place" in No. 19 of Schedule IV, are to be interpreted, and whether statues and pictures intended for erection in the placed noted at foot are exempted under this entry?

To the above series of questions, the Government of India communicated the following replies on the several points raised in the order in which they were noted :-
(1.) The whole of article 93 of Schedule IV, down to the word "also" is governed by the phrase "for permanent-way and rolling stock," and nothing is exempt which does not come within that limitation. Over-bridges, whether for foot passengers or wheel traffic, cannot ordinarily be regarded as part of "permanent-way."
(2.) The words "component parts" refer to all the articles mentioned in the entry precedent thereto. Component parts of railway signals are therefore exempt. Whether any particular importation of wire is or is not a component part of a signal must be decided by the Collector of Customs on the facts of each case, his decision having reference to the size of the wire, its shape, and other qualities, and the circumstances of the importation.
(3.) The limitation applied to component parts of machinery by the second proviso to artrele No. 14 should be held by Customs officials to apply equally to component parts of railway material.
(4.) Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, are exempt under No. 64, and the heading of the entry shows that component parts of such instruments and apparatus are included in the exemption. Whether or not any particular articles of the kind mentioned in this question are component parts is a point which must be decided by the Collector on the facts of each case, as with machinery and railway material.
(5.) Copper coin of the Government of India, which is legal tender, should not be held to be taxable.
(6.) Much risk of error would attend an attempt to give a precise and exhaustive definition of the words "public place" although for the purpose of Article No. 19, of Schedule IV, it will probably not be difficult to determine, on the merits of the case, whether any particular picture or statue comes within the exemption or not. The principle of the exemption lies in the distinction between works of art imported for the benefit, use, or enjoyment of private persons, and those imported for devotion to general public use. In elucidation of this principle, the following illustrations are given :-
(a.) A place which is private property cannot be a "public place," for example, a shop, a private gallery or museum.
(b.) A place devoted to the uses of a portion only of the community cannot be a "public place," e.g., a church or a cemetery. The public have not free access to any of these places, for it is in the power of certain private individuals or bodies to exclude them.
(c.) A place which is the property of a public body, such as a municipality, and is by it opened to public use, is a public place. A municipality is expressly constituted to hold property and manage local affairs as trustees for the public.
(d.) A railway station is not a public place, for the railway company have the right to exclude people from it.
(e.) Neither is a hospital, from which, by the nature of the case, the public are excluded. At the same time it may be admitted that a statue erected in front of a hospital and in full view of the passengers on a public road is erected in a public place, just as much as any other statue which stands in the middle or on the side of a public road, from which it is fenced off by a railing.

It is believed that there will be no difficulty in disposing of individual cases in accordance with the principles here explained, but definite rulings can be given by the Government of India only as actual cases arise in which it is necessary to come to a definite decision. Works of art, such as are exempted under Article No. 19, are not likely to be very numerous, and it will always be easy to obtain the orders of the Government of India in any case of doubt.
(F.)-MAURITIUS.
modifications to the import tariff of January 1,1894 (*).
To No. 25 should be added : "and Margarine."
To No. 90 should be added : "and Prussian blue."
Under No. 105, "Manures of all sorts, etc.," the following two new items should be inserted: "Solid Phosphoric acid," " Carbonate of Baryte."

[^6]
## (G.)-CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE

## (south african customs union.)

1.-Extract from Act No. 17 of 1895, promulgated August 2, 1895, relative to importations by parcel post.-For the purposes of the entry for customs and collection of duty on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the colony by parcel post, the form or label affixed to the parcel under the Postal Regulations shall be deemed to be an entry made under the provisions of the "Customs Act, 1872," and the statement of value entered on such form and signed by the sender shall take the place of the declaration required to be made by the importer in the first portion of section 26 of the said Act for the purpose of ascertaining the value of articles on importation into the Colony. And all goods, wares and merchandise contained in any packet imported by parcels post and found not to agree with the value entered on the above mentioned form or label, shall be liable to forfeiture as if an entry and a declaration had been made.
II.-Act No. 3 of 1895, promulgated August 2, 1895, amending the "Customs Union Tariff Act, 1889."

Schedule $A$ of the Act No. 1 of 1889, commonly called the "Customs Union Tariff Act, 1889 ," shall be read and construed as though the words " meats, salt and preserved, in tins, cases or otherwise " (No. 33), included fresh or salted meat imported into this colony whether frozen or not, and whether imported in tins or cases or not.
[By proclamation No. 310 of 1895, (July 31), the above Act took effect from the 2nd day of August, 1895.]

IJI.-Extract from Act No. 18 of 1895, promulgated July 18, 1895, relative to the importation of Foreign Reprints into this Colony and to Registration of Books.

1. For the purposes of this Act the term "book" shall mean and include every volume, part or division of a volume, sheet or letter press, sheet of music, and map, chart or plan separately published.
2. From and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person, not being the registered proprietor of the copyright or some persons authorised by him, to import into the colony any reprint of any book in which there shall be registered copyright under the provisions of "The Copyright Act, 1873," as to which such proprietor or his agent shall have given to the Collector of Customs a certificate from the Registrar of Deeds that such copyright exists, such certificate also stating when such copyright will according to the registrar expire. And if any person, not being such proprietor or person authorized as aforesaid, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, any such reprint into the colony contrary to the true intent and meaning of this section, or shall knowingly sell, let, publish or expose for sale or hire any such reprint, then every such reprint shall be forfeited, and shall be seized by any officer of customs, and the same shall be either handed up to the proprietor of the copyright or his agent or destroyed or disposed of in such manner as the Governor shall direct, and every person so offending, being duly convicted thereof, shall also for every such offence, forfeit the sum of $£ 10$, and double the value of every copy of such book which he shall so import or bring or cause to be imported or brought into the colony, or shall knowingly sell, let, publish or expose for sale or hire or shall cause to be sold, let, published or exposed for sale or hire or shall have in his, possession for sale or hire contrary to the true intent and meaning of this section; one-half of such penalty of ten pounds to the use of such officer of customs, the other half to the Colonial Government, and the double value, if recovered, to the proprietor of the copyright.
3. The provisions of the last preceding section shall apply in respect of any reprint of any book in which there shall be duly registered copyright in any State or colony in South Africa, and as to which the proprietor or his agent shall have given to the Collector of Customs of this colony a notice in writing accompanied by a certificate of the
existence of such copyright, and the period for which it exists, such certificate been duly signed by the person duly appointed for the purpose in such State or Colony, and whose appointment shall have been duly notified by the government of such State or Colony to the Government of this colony.
4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to deprive any such proprietor of any action for damages in respect of the importation, sale, hire, possession, or exposure for sale or hire of any such reprints as aforesaid, which he may have by virtue of the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1873, or any other law.
5. The Collector of Customs shall cause to be made lists of all books, in respect of which the copyright shall be subsisting in the colony, or in any State or Colony in South Africa, and as to which the proprietor of the copyright or his agent shall have given the notice in the fourth or fifth preceding section mentioned, and such lists shall lie and be open to the inspection of the public at the Customs House at the several ports of the colony.
[Proclaimed in force from September 1st, 1895.]

## (H.)-CAPE COLONY

DOCK DUES AT TABLE BAY (CAPE TOWN.)
A communication has been received at the board of trade from the agent for the Cape of Good Hope, enclosing copy of the "Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette" of October 18th last, which publishes the follow schedules of the tariffs of all dues, charges, and scales of tonnage in force in the docks and the warehouse connected therewith :-

## TARIFF.

## DOCK DUES ON GOODS.

s. d.

Upon all goods landed from or shipped to ports or places beyond the limits of this colony

26 per ton
Upon all goods transhipped....................................... 13 "
Upon coals landed.................................................... . . . 20
Upon ashes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13
Upon all goods landed from or shipped to ports or places within the limits of this colony

13 "

- Upon all goods landed bona fide, in transit, or from distressed vessels to be re-shipped

26 "
Upon all goods shipped, landed bona fide, in transit, or from distressed vessels
On horses, mules, asses, horned cattle, and ostriches landed, shipped or transhipped

50 each.
On calves, sheep, pigs, and goats landed, shipped or transhipped. 03 per ton
Upon goods less than a ton, a proportion of the above respective rates shall be payable as follows:-

Upon one-quarter of a ton and under, one-quarter of the above rates.
Over one-quarter and not exceeding half, one-half of the above rates.
Over one-half and not exceeding three-quarters, three-quarters of the above rates.
Over three-quarters of a ton and under a ton shall be charged as a ton.
Fractions of a penny reckoned as a penny.

## AD VALOREM RATE.

7s. 6d. per cent.

Chargeable on the following goods in any mixed package as described in clause I, below, landed from or shipped to ports and places beyond the limits of the colony, except when in original packages and consigned to places beyond the limits of the colony when they will be charged dues under the tonnage scale.

Beads
Boots and shoes.
Cutlery.
Clocks and watches.
Cotton manufactures.
Clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds.
Haberdashery and millinery.

Hats of all kinds.
Harness and leather manufactures. Jewellery.
Linen and linen manufactures.
Ostrich feathers.
Plate and plated ware.
Silk manufactures.
Woollen manufactures.
I. When goods subject to tonnage and ad valorem rates are contained in the same package, the tonnage and value of all such goods must be given on entry, and dues will be charged on the whole at the rate which yields most.
II. The value of rated articles shall be the same as that accepted by the Customs viz. :-Current value at port whence imported with 5 per cent added.
III. All the above articles when charged under the tonnage scale are charged by measurement except beads by weight.

## EXEMPTIONS.

1. All naval and military stores for the use of Her Majesty's naval and military forces, or for the use of Her Majesty's civil departments.
2. All stores for the use of Hor Majesty in her local executive government.
3. Such reasonable personal baggage of passengers and of masters and seamen as customs duties shall not be levied on.
4. All such military and naval baggage as Customs duties shall not be levied on.
5. All provisions and stores not liable to Customs duties shipped at this port for daily consumption on board the ship while in harbour.
6. All animals living, not specified in the above tariff.
7. Coals shipped on which the dock dues were paid when landed.
8. Submarine telegraph cable and the appurtenences thereof upon which dock dues were paid when first landed.

## DOCK DUES on vessels.

Vessels entering the docks or basins with the privilege of remain. d. ing therein for 21 days, including the day of arrival and departure
For every day or portion of a day after the above period $\because 06$ per ton. docks or basins
Vessels re-entering the docks or basins within 40 days from their first entrance on that voyage, per week or portion of a week 03
Should the vessel remain in the docks or basins longer than a week the charge will be, as on her first entry, viz:....... 06
All vessels, whether ships of war, transports, or vessels belonging to the mercantile marine of any nation visiting this port for coal or stores only, and not remaining more than eight days anchored within the boundaries of the outer harbour, or moored at the quays or jetties ; and neither landing nor receiving cargo, except as hereinafter provided, will be charged at the rate of
Or such vessels will be charged at the following rate :-
For the first 24 hours or portion thereof ..................... $\theta 1$ per ton.
For every succeeding 12 hours or portion thereof. ............. 01 " 1
But no vessel under this alternative scale shall be charged more, in respect to the above dues, than
04 "
Vessels on their outward voyage, eastward bound, and not breaking bulk nor remaining in dock more than 48 hours, shall be allowed to take in cargo under the lower rate of dock charges, namely
04
플
"
Hulks, tugs, coasters and crafts of 50 tons and under, per month of 30 days
04
6

Note.-The above rates are chargeable on the registered gross tonnage, and on each ton of cargo carried on deck, except in the case of steamers, which are allowed the deduction of their engine room space and of hulks, which are charged on half their original registered tonnage.

Hulks using the docks under the reduced charge, will not be permitted to lie therein longer than is necessary for the discharging or shipping of cargo.

Her Majesty's vessels of war anchored for the bona fide defence of the town and harbour, shall have the free use of the water area within the jurisdiction of the board, provided the said vessels are not moored to any quays or jetties.

A rebate of 10 per cent is allowed on the tonnage of Her Majesty's vessels of war and bona fide transports, as well as vessels belonging to the Colonial Government.

## (I.) -TRINIDAD.

## ADDITIONAL DUTY ON COPRA.

A communication dated 7 th October last from the Acting Collector of the Trinidad Customs, reported that by a resolution of the Legislative Council of the colony passed. on the 30th September last, an import duty of $£ 4$ per ton has been imposed upon copra This article was formerly liable to an advalorem duty of 5 per cent.

## (J.)-SIERRA LEONE.

 NEW CUSTOMS STATION AT TARGREEN POINT.A despatch, dated 6th November last, has been received from the Colonial Office, inclosing copy of an Order in Council dated 11 th October last, by which a new Customs station has been established at Targreen Point, on the SierraLeone River.

## (K.)-BERMUDA.

## MODIFICATION TO CUSTOMS TARIFF.

In virtue of the "Supply and Appropriation Act, 1895-1896," of June 24, 1895, the item "Fresh fruit and fresh vegetables, excepting potatoes," has been erased from the table of exemptions.

## 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 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 Australia.
G. Eustache Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Robt. Bryson, 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 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 traders in their respective localities.
J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria 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.)-BRISTOL.

Report of Commerclal Agent,

(Mr. J. W. Down.)

Bristor, 30th November, 1895.
To the Hon. the
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-I have the honour herewith to hand you my report upon trade matters and the Bristol market.

## CATHLE, ETC.

During this month we have had weekly steamers from Montreal and large consign ments of cattle, sheep and horses have been brought over. The cattle and sheep sold well and no complaints whatever have come to my notice. There has been a great increase in sheep this year, and the shipments seem to have given satisfaction on both sides.
butter, cheese, \&c.
Large quantities of Canadian butter, cheese and eggs have been landed in Bristol by these steamers. I am pleased to see trade is steadily increasing between this port and Canada. The imports of butter have greatly improved, and this article is now getting a good name in Bristol, merchants speaking well of its quality. The egg trade
is certainly much better; I have had conversation with retail men on this egg trade and I am pleased to say they speak very favourably now of the Canadian eggs, stating they are of good quality, size and colour, and this year have come to hand remarkably sound. I purchased 14 for a shilling, just double the quantity I could get of English new laid; they were certainly splendid eggs and far superior to former shipments.

## HORSES.

Nearly 200 Canadian horses have been sold here by auction during the fall ; they have realized from 10 guineas up to 43 guineas, and are, I believe, giving general satisfaction, but I am sorry to see these horses sold so soon after their arrival, and in a show yard far too small to give the animals a fair chance to display their qualities. I am of a firm opinion that the horses should be sold on market days, which up to the present has not been the case, in the Bristol cattle market, where there is plenty of room and where the animals could be properly seen, this is the opinion of many besides myself.

## APPLES, ETC.

I have had many letters during this month from merchants in Canada asking for information as to the price of apples, poultry and cider upon this market. To give price of either just now is very difficult. We are, and have been, in this market crowded with English apples, but Canadians have sold very well. I hear that the few which have come to Bristol fetched more than English fruit; after Christmas the Canadian fruit will be sure to be worth sending to this country.

With regard to poultry, I have given several correspondents the addresses of our best Bristol merchants; I expect to see several trial shipments of Canadian poultry to Bristol this season. I expect to see Canadian turkeys at Christmas realise 8 d . per lb ., in their feathers, geese 6d. to 7 d . per 1 lb .

## CIDER.

Many Canadians from Ontario write me on this cider trade, asking price per gallon de.
I believe that a cider trade with Canada can be done in this country, but, as I have reported before, such a trade must be started by the Canadians themselves. They must not expect English cider merchants to order cider from Canada without testing the article, and scarcely any English cidor merchants know anything of Canadian cider. The Americans have a firm grip upon this trade and sell millions of gallons of so-called American cider, the larger part of which consists of utter rubbish. The only way to start a Canadian cider trade, as I have written all applicants in Canada, is to ship a few casks of pure refined cider to some one who would take an interest in it and see it properly placed and sold.

## COMPRESSED FODDER.

I this month received a sample brick of fodder from the Compressed Fodder Co. in Ontario, and am very pleased to report this article has every prospect of a very large sale in this country. This sample has been examined by a great number of corn and forage merchants. All seem very anxious to purchase. Properly managed I feel certain this article will have a great future, it has so many advantages, and being a sound good food for horses and so convenient to handle, it is sure to take in this country, and I expect to see this in time become one of the largest trades between Canada and England.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) J. W. DOWN.

Canadian Government Agency, Bath Bridge,<br>Bristol, Nov. 30, 1895.

## G. Colmer, Esq.,

Dear Sir,-Messrs. Ennitt and Coonan held a sale yesterday, at the Victoria Yard, of 71 Canadian horses, which came in by the SS. "Mennon," only landing on Wednesday night, and Tuesday morning at Avonmouth. They really looked a very rough lot. How could they look otherwise after such a long, rough passage? Some of the horses were sold as low as 10 guineas, and the highest price reached was only 28 guineas. The average was about 18 guineas. Mr. Coonan stood by and watched things very closely. He did his best to make the most of every horse. I spoke to him about the smallness of the yard. There was no room to show the horses properly, which was very detrimental to the sale. I advised him to try and sell on a market day in future, and to obtain a larger yard.

I would prefer to see the horses sold in the Cattle market, where they could be well seen, and I believe it would pay the Canadian shippers to have their consignments kept over for a few days, until the poor creatures have recovered from their sea-voyage, before being offered for sale.

Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) J. W. DOWN.

## BRISTOL.

## Report of Commercial Agent.

(Mr. J. W. Down.)

Bristol, December 30, 1895.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
SIR,-I have the honour herewith to hand you my report upon Canadian trade with the Bristol market to date.

We have had one steamer this month direct from Montreal, viz., the SS. "Memphis." This steamer brought a very large quantity of cheese, butter and bacon, and landed same in a very satisfactory condition, but it was a very different thing with the sheep and horses. This steamer on her passage lost upwards of one hundred sheep, these being washed overboard, and eight horses died in transit. I hear very bad reports of the treatment of these horses on the passage, one drover who came over reported that to start with, nut enough fodder was put on board, this I cannot believe, but evidently the poor horses had been greatly neglected on the passage. The owner himself spoke badly of the way the poor animals were treated, saying they had to stand days in filth and water nearly to their knees. The animals upon arrival looked starved. I trust such a thing will not happen again, as if no greater care is taken in the shipments of Canadian horses in a very short time reports would be circulated of horse diseases being brought over with Canadian animals, which it is unnecessary to point out would do incalculable injury to this and other imports from Canada.

I have during this month received many letters from Canadian merchants wishing to be supplied with information relating to their respective trades. One Montreal merchant desires to place salmon, salted in barrels, on our market, and upon making inquiries I find our Bristol fish merchants do not know anything of salted salmon in barrels. All agree with me that a great trade may be worked up in this direction ; I am writing for sample barrel as I cannot induce the English merchants to speculate until they see the article for themselves.

The Compressed Fodder Co. has written me again and promised to give price and further samples in a few weeks. There should be a great future for this Compressed Fodder, as the sample brick sent to me has been examined by hundreds of men interested with this business, and all agree that there would be an immense sale of this article on the English market.

I trust the Canadians will push these matters and secure a good market for their products.

> I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) JOHN W. DOWN.
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(B.) -AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. J. S. Larke.)

Sydney, N.S.W., November 15, 1895.
The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-In September I advised your department of my departure for New Zealand in compliance with a cable that I could be of service in connection with the proposed Reciprocal Duties Bill. I did not reach Wellington until the 27 th of September. I found that little appeared to be known of the possibilities of trade with Canada.

In 1892, the Parliament of New Zealand passed an Act requiring non-resident commercial travellers doing business in the colony to make a declaration of all goods sold by them and pay an income tax on the net profits derived therefrom. This was found inconvenient in practice and an amending Act has just been passed requiring such agents to take out a license before commencing business under penalty of twenty pounds per day for failing to do so. This fee is at present fixed at fifty pounds, is good for one year, and releases the principals from liability for income tax on such business during the continuance of the license. The original measure was introduced at the instigation of the wholesale trade of New Zealand. Complaints were made to the Government that while local jobbers had to pay an income tax on the business done by them, the wholesale houses of Sydney and Melbourne which competed with them in New Zealand were exempt from such burdens. This measure was therefore intended for the protection of the home wholesale trade. The new form of license may not be a serious burden on large Australian firms who under it can send their travellers to these island four times in the year, but it is practically prohibitory to Canadians. I pointed this out to the Government and showed that whatever force there might be in the argument as applied to traders disposing of their goods to retalers it would have no bearing upon the representatives of Canadian manufacturers who sold only to wholesale houses, and that it would be to the advantage of New Zealand jobbers to have as many visits of manufacturer's agents as possible as it kept them advised of the cost of goods and the changes in the market and that the prohibition of these travellers from visiting New Zealand would, in effect, place the wholesale trade of Sydney and Melbourne in a better position to compete for the New Zealand trade than they would otherwise have been.

I reported upon the general trade of New Zealand some time ago. There is not much improvement since that date. Business does not show much elasticity. The colony has suffered severely from the low prices of products and financial panic which set in there before it did in Australia.

The position of one or two of the local banks has been regarded with some suspicion ever since, but the reconstruction of the Bank of New Zealand which has just been effected may improve matters. A considerable trade has been done in agricultural implements and musical instruments from Canada and is steadily increasing. The firm handling a line introduced a few months ago have found the demand so satisfactory as to be obliged to cable last orders and to ship by quickest route. Sundry articles had been sold in small quantities in previous years but though the quality was found to be good no representation has been present to follow up the opening and the trade has died out.

New Zealand differs from the other colonies in the fact that each of the latter have one dominating trade centre, while the former has four centres of distribution. To reach the wholesale trade it is therefore necessary to visit Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. These centres differ as to climate, in their taste and requirements. Sydney and Melbourne also do a considerable share of this trade. It is intended to prohibit the importation of prison-made goods. Agricultural tools which are made in prisons are still imported, the authorities being unaware of their origin. A Canadian manufacturer who chose to take the proper steps to introduce his goods might be able to secure a trade in these articles.

Drought has continued nearly throughout Australia and the crops are suffering as severely as the flocks did during the winter and early spring. In Victoria and South Australia they promise to be the worst on record. Australia for twelve months to come will import wheat and flour rather than export these articles. Some inquiries have been made for Canadian North-west wheat. I am procuring samples and prices but I fear it will not be possible to compete at the price at which Oregon and California wheat can be laid down. Wheat is quoted at four shillings and ninepence, which is the cost of wheat laid down from California, from which point a cargo or two are now under way. This price includes a duty of ten pence per cental.

The market has been bare of Oregon timber for some time, but recent arrivals have filled the present demand. Amongst them are two cargoes from British Columbia. One of these cargoes has been pronounced to be one of the finest lots of timber that ever came to this market. The ship was, however, run into by a steamer at the mouth of the harbour and the cargo was somewhat damaged by soaking in salt water. The shippers will not suffer the loss. Against that of the other lot complaint has just been made that a portion is below the grade which the terms of sale demand. I am assisting the agent of the mills in securing a just settlement of the difficulty.

I have frequently warned Canadian manufacturers against the efforts of persons in these colonies unworthy of credit, who are soliciting consignments of goods. The operations of these parties appear not to have ceased. A consignment is now on the way here intended for such a man, but the shipper has advised me that he has consigned them to me and I shall be able to prevent the total loss which he otherwise would have suffered.

I am advised that a quantity of Canadian apples have been shipped to me to arrive next month. Prices have ruled high in this market for choice fruit, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.50$ per case having been quoted for choice fruit. Supplies have come in and more are under way from California, and as the San Francisco steamer may arrive just prior to that from Vancouver Canadian apples may find the market so well supplied as to prevent securing what otherwise might prove remunerative prices. At this season apples are a very perishable fruit and hence must be marketed promptly. It will however be an experiment which will give indication of what may be done in the future.

It would be well if Canadian firms desirous of doing business would send to me as well as to persons with whom they hope to do business their cable address and code used. I was recently asked for such an address and code by a Sydney house which desired to cable an order for goods for immediate shipment. As the rate of cabling is high the cost of cabling in extenso may prevent an order being sent.

Inquiries in considerable numbers are sent from Canada, many of them from firms who have stated that they have received the quarterly reports of your department and some samples have been received. Amongst the latest articles which are in the hands
of agents are school furniture, breakfast meals, and some special tools. The samples have been well spoken of but the commercial success of these experiments will depend upon the fact whether the agents into whose hands they now are, will feel that they can afford to go to the initial expense required to place these goods firmly on the market. I propose to deal with the difficulties of making a market in these colonies in my next report.

Considering the serious character of the drought in these colonies the commercial outlook is not as depressing as it might be. The annual reports of banks and financial companies show some improvement over last year and regard the future hopefully. This is explained by the advance in the price of wool and other products which will to some extent compensate further deficiency in quantity which must follow the drought. There is also a hardening of prices of general imports and it is believed that this will be permanent.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE.

## (C.)-AUSTRALASIA.

## Report of Commercial Agent,

> (Mr. J. S. Larke).

Sydvey, N.S.W., 18th December, 1895.
The Honourable the
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-Although I have not been in the colonies a twelve month, yet, as this is the close of the calendar year, it may not be amiss to review the work done by this office, and the prospects of usefulness for the future.

My instructions were to use my utmost efforts to advance Canadian interests and trade. This involved complex duties. One hindrance to Canadian trade is the high rate of cabling. The closeness of competition, and the narrow margin of profit in business transactions increasingly necessitates the use of the cable. Could the rate for messages be reduced from nearly six shillings per word, the rate now prevailing, to two and two or two and threepence, the rate proposed for the Canadian-Australian Pacific Cable, it would be a great advantage. When I left Canada it was supposed that the Australian Colonies were ripe for undertaking their share of the project as a joint work with Great Britain and Canada. On arriving, I found that this was true of Queensland but of no other colony. New Zealand was strongly desirous of getting a cable but not in favour of Government control and the Premier of New South Wales advised the Canadian Government that he saw no hope of securing the united action of the colonies. Unfortunately the papers respecting the offers for laying the cable, received as a result of the advertisement of the Canadian Government, did not reach me until March last, owing to some delay en route. It appeared to me that the hope of success lay in getting the governments and people of New South Wales and Victoria to join rith that of Queensland and New Zealand in so appreciating the value of the project to the colonies and its engineering and commercial possibilities, as to induce them to instruct their Agents-General to press upon the Imperial Government its great importance and ask for the formation of a joint commission to report upon its merits and prospects. South Australia and West Australia were opposed to an early construction of the Pacific Cable, lest it might injuriously affect the revenues of the land line connections with the Eastern Extension Company's cable and Tasmania is wholly dependent
upon the Eastern Extension cable for its connection with the Australian continent, Were the four large colonies interested, the other three, whose interests should be considered, could be arranged with afterwards. To accomplish this meetings were held with the Chamber of Commerce of Sydney, Melbourne and Newcastle and public meetings were addressed in these cities. Strong deputations were appointed to wait upon the Government of New South Wales and Victoria with the result that the Agents-General of these colonies were cabled instructions to co-operate with the High Commissioner for Canada in pressing upon the Imperial Government the advisability of a joint commission. The Secretary of the Colonies having acceded to this request, the governments of the colonies have already taken steps to select the two members of the Commission allotted to them and to arrange with South and West Australia so that all the colonies may be represented on the Commission and act harmoniously together. There is, therefore, a reasonable prospect that an all British cable across the Pacific will be a reality within a very few years.
(Since the above was written the Australian representatives on the Commission have been appointed.)
An important element in the success of Canadian trade is the maintenance ot the present direct steamship line between Vancouver and Sydney and an increase of its efficiency by a third steamer. Mr. Huddart, the owner, has shown a good deal of enterprise in this undertaking and in spite of a couple of unfortunate accidents has maintained a high rate of efficiency. The ships and service are highly spoken of by travellers. The only colony assisting the line is that of New South Wales, which granted a subsidy of ten thousand pounds per annum for three years. The renewal of the subsidy is a necessity at this Parliament and a moti $n$ for this purpose is before the House as I write and will, in all probability, pass by a much larger majority than it received three years ago. I have felt it my duty to assisi, the representative of Mr. Huddart to secure a renewal.

During the eleven months that I have been here I have had correspondence with Canadian manufacturers, producers and merchants and examined into the possibilities of trade in the following articles: Timber and woodenware, fish, fruit vegetables, grains, cereal foods, malt, hops, cottons, woollens, wheels, leather work, springs, axles an : other carriageware, corsets, wearing apparel, canned fruit, agricu'tural implements, books, boots and shoes, cutlery, leather, harness and saddlery, leatherware, wagons, rubber goods, saws, edge tools, special tools, and novelties, suspenders, lamps, bicycles, lawn mowers, engines, flour and saw mill machi ery, paints and varnish, stoves, nuts and boits, nails, tacks, general hardware, bandles, axes, forks and scythes, lubricating oil, paraffine wax, pianos, organs, tin and other metal ware, traction engines, sewing machines, paper and wall paper, gloves, undertakers' furnishings, furniture, desks and office supplies, cigars and tobacco, aerated and mineral water, railway material and car wheels, malleable iron castings, cartridges, plumbago, patent medicines, canvass, boats, oars, grass seed and clover seed, window blinds, potash, pearlash and electric goods.

This embraces a varied line of goods covering a large proportion of the productions and manufactures of Canada and out of which it was believed a large trade would grow. Something has been accomplished, but the results have not been very great, and it is necessary to review the circumstances of trade and ascertain the outlook. There has not been time for the development of a great trade. All new business requires time for its extension. When it takes three months to get a reply to a letter and a probability that two letters on each side will pass before a sample order will be given, there has been in most cases only time for a sample order to have reached this point as yet and in many cases not even sufficient time for this beginning of trade. There has been some special difficulties in the way of even this beginning which it is necessary to consider.

When I came here in January last, everything promised a marked improvement in business and a sharp reaction from the stagnation that followed the financial crisis of 1893. Bank and industrial stocks for weeks advanced rapidly, showing a return of confidence, followed by a disposition to venture into new undertakings and to inquire for new goods. A rise in the price of wool and a promised settlement of the tariff agitation upon a basis likely to be stable for some time, helped the upward movement. Unfortunately these hopeful incidents were followed by a drought. These are not unusual in this country, but in this case it has covered an unusual extent of territory
and menaced the larges interests of every colony. In Queensland and New South Wales, cattle and sheep perished and the crop of lambs is reported to be but a small percentage of that of last year. In Victoria and South Australia the crops are estimated to be but fifty per cent of the average and instead of having wheat to export, Australia is now importing several million bushels from Oregon and California. The considerable advance in the price of wool and agricultural products, which for a time promised to be a compensation for the evils of the drought has not been fully maintained. As a consequence, there has been a reaction against the buoyancy that characterized business nine months ago, stocks have declined and good business men have practised great caution, particularly in new undertakings.

Induced by the promising signs of revival here, and anxious to get rid of surplus stocks (some of them a little out of date), United States houses sent consignments to this market. As it was found on arrival there was noimmediate prospect of getting rid of them in the ordinary course of trade, they were sent to the auction rooms, and disposed of at ruinous figures. As an instance : in March last, a Canadian manufacturer of furniture sent me his catalogue and what was unusual, his prices. They were put in the hands of a first-class house, and a small sample order followed. About the time they arrived, a lot of chairs from the United States were sold by auction. The cost price of these chairs laid down was $\$ 2.12$ each, and they were sold for 75 cents each.

For some months Canadian manufacturers have devoted but little attention to Australian trade. A revival of trade has sprung up at home, they wrote, which required all their attention, and they must postpone the consideration of Australian demands for a few months.

There is no means of getting at an accurate knowledge of what trade has been done during the past twelve months. Such goods as come here by direct ship from a Canadian port are accounted for in the customs returns, but such as come here by way of England, Germany, or the United States, are credited, as a rule, to these countries. As these goods are shipped to agents in England, Germany, or the United States, for reshipment to Australia, the Canadian returns, in like manner, represent them as exports to such countries.

I rarely get direct knowledge of the trade done from the principals engaged in it. As soon as relations ending in business are established between a Canadian and Australian house, they very naturally prefer to keep me ignorant of it lest the publication of it might induce rivals to enter into competition. I therefore rarely hear from them until some difficulty arises that may need my services.

Of the outlock, it may be generally said, it is favourable. Later rains have come and while it cannot save the crop that is now being harvested, nor bring dead stock to life, it is helping the later crops and furnishing grass to the wool grower.

The tariffs of the chief colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand have been settled, probably for the next few years. The changes are not great in themselves and do not materially affect trade but they give importers confidence and therefore aid business. In New South Wales there will be the free admission of most products, but as the duty on most manufactured goods has been but ten per cent and the financial panic of 1893 and the two years struggle over the tariff has brought local manufacturers as a whole to a low point, the remission of the duty will not disastrously affect many. As the Government demanded a tax on land and incomes as a compensation for the loss of customs revenue, capitalists were alarmed and for a time there was no doubt it had a serious effect on enterprise and consequently on labour. It has been stated in parliament that fifty thousand men were out of employment in this colony, a larger number getting only partial employment and earning less than a living wage, and forty thousand receiving aid from the Government. I am not in a position to say how accurate this is but the distress has been severe and has diminished the consumption and consequently the importation of goods. An experience of the new taxation laws will, I think, shortly overcome most of the fears and restore confidence to capital. As a whole the outlook in this colony is for an improvement in business. The tariff in Victoria has been slightly lowered and in New Zealand increased. I have reported upon these new tariffs elsewhere. They are not of sufficient extent to much affect trade or home manuactures.

The persistent and, so far, successful agitation for a Pacific Cable has brought Canada a good deal to the front and excited admiration for Canadian enterprise. This has extended to her manufacturers. Immediately on the publication of the decision of Hon. Mr. Chamberlain to call a Cable Commission I had requests for information from commercial men in different colonies as to what Canadian products could be sold here and what firms desired to do business in Australia, as such goods would, they thought, be favourably received. This interest should be taken advantage of by Canadians who desire to try this market. The success of Australian trade will, after all, depend upon the persistent efforts of individual manufacturers or firms. I propose to refer briefly to this at the close of this report, but it is well to impress here the well-known fact that a sympathetic market is of some advantage. Australians are not likely to buy goods out of sentiment, but there is certainly a disposition to try them.

Of the leading articles referred to it may be said:

## TIMBER.

This trade has almost been confined to Oregon timber. Some spruce butter boxes were introduced a couple of years ago, but on examination of the trade immediately on my arrival I had to advise the British Columbia mill owners who were making preparations to engage in this trade not to do so, and though this contrary to the opinion of some people here who were interested in the trade, the result has shown that it was correct. The last shipment sent here netted a heavy loss. The trade in Canadian Oregon has fallen away owing to three causes : the cessation of the building boom, the energy of San Francisco people who have houses here and have pushed Puget Sound timber and the development of the home timber business. The duty on Oregon varying from three dollars and three quarters to seven and a half per thousand will be remitted in this colony on 1st July next. This must affect the consumption of local timbers and create a larger demand for Oregon. It will increase the demand for dressed timbers. Already there is a market for spruce shelving which has not, as yet, been supplied. From inquiries which I am now making I am lead to believe that Oregon and possibly Canadian spruce can be made to replace a good deal of the flooring and sheathing from Norway. A prominent firm has become interested in British Columbia cedar and believes a market can be found for it in the form of shingles, lining, doors, sashes, \&c. It will be difficult to create a large demand for shingles owing to the municipal fire restrictions and expense of laying a fireproof roof in shingle. The best houses are slated and the inferior are covered with galvanized iron. Of the other items I have more hope. On the removal of the duty I think a trade can be done in tallow casks and barrels. Under the name of "pickets" British Columbia timber is now inuported out of which these casks are made in Sydney, and many of them are then taken to pieces and shipped in the knock down state to the boiling down establishments in the interior. These casks can be made and thus shipped from British Columbia. Already a British Columbia firm, whose president is now here, has made arrangements for opening this trade. Beer kegs and easks ought also to be a considerable export. These articles come from England and Germany and are made chiefly from Russian oak. They come out filled with beer and when emptied are used by local brewers. With a reasonable freight rate Eastern brewers could engage in this trade. British Columbia producing a hop equal to English, both firstclass two-rowed barley, close at hand, climate well adapted to the production of good malt, a supply of oak, direct shipment and low freight rates ought to have special facilities for it. To introduce beer is slower than the casks and kegs, and the trade may be first tried with the empty vessels.

## FISH.

Frozen salmon has been introduced as a steady import, but the high price at which it is delivered to consumers makes it an article of luxury. It comes in excellent condition but with meat at a low price and good supply of fresh caught fish there is no prospect of a large trade under present circumstances. Large quantities of canned salmon are imported of which British Columbia does not do the proportion of
business she might. Canned salmon, like wheat, has a world fixed price and there is not the interest in pushing for special hands as is the case with other articles. The San Francisco houses push Alaska salmon which is lower in price than that for British Columbia and suits a good deal of the demand. Should the British Columbia packers desire to push their business special agents can readily be had who will do it vigorously and increase the amount brought to these colonies.

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

I have had a correspondence with the energetic secretary of the Horticultural Association of Ontario, respecting the possibilities of finding a market for some Ontario apples in these colonies. Owing to the long hot voyage and the uncertainty of the condition in which they would arrive, I advised that a test lot of but a few cases should be sent. Over one hundred cases arrived here on the evening of the 10th and unfortunately in bad condition. Two or three cases of apples, wbich were in good condition brought three dollars and three quarters per bushel. Had they all been as good the shipment would have realized a handsome profit to the enterprising shippers, but as it is they will suffer a serious loss. Fruit and vegetables can be carried safely across the Pacific as the vessels have plenty of cold storage. In such case this export shows that while only under special circumstances can quantities of apples be marketed at a profit from Ontario, yet its results are of importance to British Columbia. The rapid development of the fruit interest there will soon demand a larger outlet, and as the seasons here are the reverse of those there an interchange of fruit and vegetables will take place. Had there been low rates of cabling, enabling dealers to ascertain the prices in Vancouver or here, there is no doubt that a considerable trade would already have been inaugurated. Should a good market be found for Pacific slope fruit, it will also assist Ontario growers by giving a larger market in the North-west than they would get were there no other market for British Columbia.

MALT AND HOPS.
I had arranged with a leading brewer to receive and test a sample of malt from a Winnipeg maltster and wrote asking that the sample should be forwarded. I have not as yet heard whether it has been so sent. There is some difficulty in shipping malt across so long an ocean journey. It comes from England in air-tight tanks. It may be possible to ship it from Vancouver in well-seasoned spruce tallow casks which on arrival could be sold to the boiling down establishments. With an abundance of good barley in the North-west and a good malting climate, the experiment should be tried, for if successful it will afford a profitable outlet for this production of the Northwest. I brought over a sample of East Kent Golding hops from Vancouver. It was examined by experts here and as I have reported was mistaken for English hops and valued at nearly the highest price paid for hops on this market. British Columbia can profitably grow a large quantity of this class of hops. It now ships them to England while English hops come here. This ought, therefore, to be the natural market. What is known as the American hop is also grown in British Columbia, but I advise that the English variety should be sent here. It is worth from six to eight cents per pound more than the other.

## GRAINS AND SEEDS.

The drought has created a necessity for the importation of wheat from beyond the colonies and applications have been made for information as to possibility of importing wheat from Canada. The higher price of Canadian wheat as compared with that in Oregon and California gives no hope that it ean be brought here. There is a possibility that some No. 1 Hard may be bought to make a bakers' flour and to this end samples and prices have been sent for. Large quantities of timothy and
clover seeds are imported into New Zealand. When there I endeavoured to induce produce dealers to communicate with Canadian exporters whose addresses I supplied in the hope that a direct trade might be established. So long as there are no direct ships from Canada to New Kealand, the New Zealand dealers doubted if a satisfactory trade could be created, and I doubt, until a direct line is established to the Islands if they will even write a letter on the subject.

## CEREAL FOODS.

Four months ago a British Columbia firm sent a few cases of wheat flakes made from the North-west wheat, some, I distributed amongst consumers and the balance was sold to grocers at the highest price paid for any breakfast foods. It was proved to be the finest looking article that had come into the market and its flavour was excellent. The firm has since sent some tons to a leading commission house to put regularly on the market. Since its advent two locally made imitations have been sold here at much lower prices than was obtained for the samples which I sold. The superior character of the Canadian article and the remission of the duties, may, I trust, enable the Canadian maker to continue the trade.

CARRIAGES AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL.
Some Sydney houses have been brought into connection with carriage builders in Canada and one sample lot of carriages has been sent out. Much cannot be expected from this at the present. The financial crisis has cut down the demand here and the same cause in the United States lead manufacturers there to ship a larger quantity of these goods here than the market required in order to realize upon them. Some of these are cheap rubbish but at present cut out better goods. Better times will create a better demand, but the Canadian dealer who wishes to do a satisfactory trade must take means to make the quality of his goods known. I am unaware of any Canadian firm who cares to compete with the cheap stuff sent here, some of which is sold below the cost of production. The stock is diminishing and the demand will improve slowly, but it will not help Canadian importations much unless the manufacturer specially brings his goods not only before the trade but before the public. During the past twelve months some cars of Canadian carriage wheels and bent stuffs have been imported, and as the orders have been repeated, it is evident that they have given satisfaction. Carriage dashes and carriage tops and a little carriage hard, ware have been sold here. They are almost wholly for buggies, and if the home manufacturer of buggies is discouraged by the remission of duties, future importations of these articles will be limited to the demands for repairs. Hence it is important to the makers of carriage materials that a trade in Canadian buggies should be established in New South Wales.

## WEARING APPAREL.

A leading Canadian irm made a resolute attempt to sell ready-made clothing. I had previously advised other houses that there was no hope of making a trade in these goods, excepting by opening branch houses after the pattern of the well known "Oak Halls" in Canada. In slop goods, Canada could not compete with those made here. Sweating is said to be rife in the clothing trade of Sydney, and was brought before parliament last week. It was stated that the regular price for sewing trousers ranged from ten to fourteen cents and this included the price of the cotton used and was subject to fines and deductions for various reasons. The better class of apparel is imported. It is unequal in cut and finish to Canadian made clothing. From inquiries I am satisfied that a demand could be readily created for a better class of goods, but I know of no house in the trade that would undertake to create the demand. One of the largest houses in the trade had but three styles of clothing for boys. The manager knew the Canadian article and admitted its superiority, but said he could not sell it as people were
satisfied with what they had. He added, "We sell what people want, we do not make a market for anybody. If your people will create the demand, we will sell their goods." Some Canadian corsets and suspenders have been introduced into the market, with good prospects of an increasing trade. Gloves were introduced to the trade but through a blunder in prices quoted, have not been sold.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Massey-Harris Company, who may be considered the pioneers of Canadian trade in manufactured goods into these colonies, are steadily extending their trade, and are to-day pronounced to be doing the largest trade, by far, in implements in the colonies. The manager of the Cockshut Plow Company, spent two months in Australia and arranged with good houses in all the colonies. Some alterations were necessary in the Canadian form to suit this market. The samples have been tried and orders have been sent to the firm for prompt shipment. Correspondence is now going on between Australian houses and other Canadian makers of specialities.

## HARNESS.

What has been said of carriages can be said of harness. A sample of Canadian harness has been sent to one firm, but as yet without indication as to the result. The large proportion of the harness used here is of local manufacture, but it is believed that the abolition of the duty on first of January will lead to larger importations.

WAGONS.
Heavy drays are used for hauling wool, and considerably in the city and in a few places outside for other purposes, but nearly all the other vehicles for haulage on the road and farm are carts. Both drays and carts in all the colonies are of Australian workmanship and of Australian timber. So far the importation of wagons from abroad has been unprofitable, and I have advised Canadian manufacturers that I see nothing to indicate a promising opening for them in the future.

## LEATHER.

Some parcels of Canadian leather have been ordered to test the trade but they have not come to hand. A good deal of sole leather is imported, and Canada ought to do a share of the trade. Some Australian firms are communicating with Canadian tanners with a view of obtaining samples and prices of Canadian leather.,

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Since reporting on the trade in boots and shoes, there have been enquiries for Canadian goods. Two or three commission houses have sent representatives to Canada to ascertain if arrangements can be made for agencies for Canadian goods. I have not been advised of any arrangements having been completed.

## BIOYCLES.

Canadian bicycles were introduced a few months ago and in Queensland were placed in the hands of an active man. He has sold three orders, which though small, each has been donble that of the preceding one, an indication of a promising trade. There is no reason why a similar trade could not be done in the other colonies with the goods properly placed. The demand is rapidly growing in Australia and I hope that before long bicycles will be as important an item of export from Canada as agricultural implements.

## RUBBER GOODS.

Canadian sand and tennis shoes are now sold in this market largely. Some come directly from Canada, others via England with the label "Made in Canada" but with the makers stamp obliterated. They have taken well. Other rubber goods are also sold in New South Wales but the trade requires to be as well pushed in the other colonies but as yet nothing has been done in the latter class.

## FLOUR AND SAWMILL MACHINERY.

Canadian flour machinery was sold in Victoria a few years ago, but owing to the cessation of building, the Canadian firm did not deem it wise to directly prosecute the trade and it has now fallen into the hands of establishments in the United States. So far as I have been able to see them the mills are pretty well equipped and not, many new ones are in prospect. It would be well if Canadian makers kept me advised of any new machinery, they are bringing out as it may lead to business. Considerable quantities of saw-mill machinery have been sold here in the past by the Waterous Company of Brantford, but latterly very few new mills have been built and but little improvements have been made in the old ones. In most of them the machinery is out of date and with a revival of trade there must be a demand for modern equipments. The Waterous Co. is well represented in this colony and will I think get its share of the demand.

## PAPER.

This ought to be one of the large exports of Canada to these colonies. I had hoped from information given me in Victoria that I should have had samples and prices of news and wrapping papers from a British Columbia mill to have offered to the trade here. None has come to hand. Eastern mills are not ready to enter this market and a British Columbia mill would have freight rate, time and less handling in its favour. A mill in Maine has done a large business to these colonies but an Oregon mill is now cutting into the trade.

## WALL PAPER.

I found a sample of Canadian wall paper at Melbourne but the agent reported that he could not sell it. The widths were the French widths and the trade demanded the English width of 21 inches. I saw the manager of the Sydney branch and he had the sample sent here. He found the same objection as to the width but he has overcome it and has sent his first order home and I believe others go by this steamer. The quality and patterns commend them and I have anticipations that a good trade will follow.

## FURNITURE, DESKS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

One or two lots of chairs have been ordered from catalogues and price lists sent me but the sacrifice prices, at which some such goods have been disposed of, alluded to in another page has made the trade of small amonnt. An energetic man is endeavouring to secure a contract for Canadian school desks. They have been examined by the minister of public instruction and school officials and are very much admired. There is a fair hope of securing a contract from the Government. If finances were easy there would be little doubt of this being the case as they are much superior to anything in use here. Some Canadian office supplies are on the market and negotiations are in progress with other manufacturers but the market is limited for modern letter files, cases and cabinets. By active work there is no doubt a demand could be created but this would mean some expense to the Canadian manufacturer.

## HORSE-SHOES, NAILS AND TACKS,

I have placed samples of these goods in the hands of good houses and correspondence has followed. I do not think that much can be done by direct sales just now. Certain brands have become well-known and take the market. Dealers are perfectly
willing to handle any other brand as soon as the public know they are as good as those now sold, To get this assurance sample lots should be distributed to selected shoeing forges and the result noted and followed up by a competent agent. This means some little delay and expense but I know no other way as effectual or as inexpensive. I have placed this matter before the Canadian manufacturers and am awaiting their action,

## PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Australians devote a good deal of attention to music, and the sale of instruments is large in proportion to the population. A good many cheap articles are sold. Pianos at $\$ 125$ and organs at $\$ 25$ can have little attractions for a Canadian manufacturer. On the other hand good instruments are sold although the depreciation in trade has diminished the number. The Beil Company of Guelph has an agency and is selling its share of both instruments. I do not think there is much hope of selling pianos or organs except through an agency. The old reputable houses are pretty well supplied with lines and will have to be fully convinced of the special value of any new ones offered. There has been correspondence from this point soliciting consignments from men whose credit has been too low to warrant dealings with them. The head of one of the oldest Australian houses left for England via Canada, some time ago with the intention of calling on Canadian manufacturers. Thave not been advised of what he did.

## SEWING MACHINES.

The remarks respecting pianos and organs largely apply to sewing machines. I have initiated correspondence but I do not hope for much to flow from it. The leading United States and German manufacturers have agencies and it is difficult for a general agent to compete with these specialists.

## RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Shortly after my arrival Mr. Eddy, Chief Commissioner of the New South Wales Railway, left to attend the Railway Congress in England. He expected to have crossed to Canada, and I so advised manufacturers of railway material, suggesting they should call upon him. Unfortunately he did not go to Canada. The President of the St. Thomas Car Wheel Co. met him in London. An inquiry was made as to the merits of their cast wheels, and it proved so favourable that a trial order has just been mailed. Railway construction will be carried on largely in these colonies in the near future and as the tendency is to cheaper construction, there is a probability of a large demand for Canadian car wheels.

## ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Electricity has been applied to a less extent in Australia than in America or Europe, both for lighting and passenger service. It is now attracting attention in this city and it is probable that a line of street railway will shortly be placed under construction. This will be the beginning of a large amount of work in this and the other colonies. I am given to understand that if tenders are called for, sufficient time will be given to enable Canadian manufacturers to put in offers. Mr. Ahearn, of Messrs. Ahearn \& Soper, Ottawa, arrived from Canada by the last steamer. Unfortunately the Railway Commissioners had to leave town and Mr. Ahearn could not arrange to remain until their return. He, however, was able to see the chief engineer and chief electrician of the department and will be able to have a knowledge of the position here that may result in business being done.

## CANNED FRUIT.

Australia produces sugar and all the fruits and vegetables of the temperate and sub tropical climates in great abundance. One would scarcely expect it to be an importer of canned fruit and vegetables. It does, however, import both largely from
the United States. A sample shipment was sent from Canada and sold here before my arrival. The result was a poor indication of trade. On examination I found errors had been made in the duty paid and the price of one or two of the varieties sold. A second experimental shipment has been ordered and it is possible better results will follow. The Californian production has the benefit of shorter distance and smaller freight but if the reputation of the Canadian brands for superior flavour can be established, the Canadian can command the market at a better price.

## mineral water.

The importation of this class of waters is not large. Australia possesses springs yielding an article of good character and the consumption of all kinds is not as large as one would be lead to expect in this climate. A small consignment of a Radnor water from Quebec has been sold, and though it is highly approved of, the sale is not likely to be large.

## SAWS.

A small order for saws had gone forward but the Canadian manufacturer recognizes that special efforts are required to introduce his goods before any extent of business can be hoped for.

## PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

Sample orders of these goods have been sold. They were necessarily moderate in amount as dealers will not order largely until the quality has been tested in practice.

Negotiations are now in progress respecting leather, axes, shovels, scythes, stoves, hardware, special tools, tin and metal ware, undertakers' goods, cigars, tobacco, woodenware, and malleable iron. In one or two cases samples have been sold but not enough to indicate what business will be done.

## AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

There has been a good deal of inquiry as to what Canada can take from Australia. I have felt at liberty to say that when Canada imports an article that Australia does or can produce, she is ready to extend a preference for the Australian article. I have given all the information at hand to assist these exporters. So far the trade is not large. Even in wool but little encouragement is given to direct shipment. The proportion of wool sold in Sydney is yearly increasing and the prices at the auction sales can be depended upon to be right. It can be laid down at the mill doors of most of the Canadian factories at as low a freight as it is deliveredin Liverpool or London. By buying here Canadian manufacturers ought to save nearly a cent a pound, which he would pay for handling and Atlantic freights. Cheaper cabling will materially assist this direct trade. If Canada would take directly from Australia, even what wool she now takes indirectly, it would assist in selling Canadian products and manufactures here.

## OTHER DUTIES.

I have also been requested to report to Canadian inquiries on the hydraulic gold mining and the dairying and other industries of Australia ; to look up missing friends and property presumably belonging to Canadians. In only one case of property has there been any success. In most instances when there was property the title had lapsed and it passed to other persons. In one or two cases representations of property to be had had been made by designing rascals here, who hoped to get an amount placed in their hands for expenses for prosecuting the claim.

## HOW BUSINESS IS TO BE DONE.

The older wholesale and indent houses were originally branches of English firms, and, though the number of Australian firms and the proportion of the goods bought here is large and increasing, the majority of the leading firms have purchasing branches
in London, England. As it is easier for Canadians to reach England than Australia, it would be advisable for Canadians or their agents, on visiting London, to look up these branches. This has disadvantages. It brings the manufacturer into contact with the consuming public here very slowly, if at all, and he will find the buyers conservative, and prices offered low. Some trade may be secured in this way, but it will require to be regularly followed up by visiting these houses, or it will die out.

Goods sold here are disposed of through branches established for the purpose. This is the best method, but it is expensive, and the large majority of Canadian manufacturers may not care to go to the expense. Three or four makers of goods that are akin but not competitive might do so advantageously.

Other manufacturers are represented by commission agents, who take orders, forward them to the factory, and as remuneration receive a commission on the sales. It is not easy to get a good man to act in this way for an American manufacturer. To sell goods often means the creation of a demand for them, which requires time and money. As soon as a demand is created, the large houses get behind the agent to deal directly with the manufacturer, in order to save the commission. Very often, in one way or another, they succeed, and the agent has wasted his time and money, and the manufacturer, while selling some goods at the beginning, in the end loses his customer, for there is no agent to maintain the trade.

It is not easy to secure a good agent. Some of the oldest and most successful houses are by no means the best for the introduction of new goods. The samples are placed in the hands of a traveller, who has no special interest in them, and has not even become acquainted with their merits. He finds it much easier to sell lines known in the market, and accordingly he drops the new and sells the old.

To meet these difficulties, and to induce an agent to devote the time and attention necessary to make a market, many manufacturers retain an agent by giving a certain sum as a yearly salary, and a lesser commission on goods sold. When a good man can be secured, this has worked well. The manufacturer would secure a just return from the reputation obtained by his goods, and retain his market by a branch or the partly paid agency, and he is not likely to do so in any other way.

The manufacturer is now always a general merchant. There are frequently surplus stocks which can be advantageously disposed of in this market. To meet such cases, Canada requires a mercantile house, with head offices in Toronto or Montreal, and branches here. It must have a reasonable capital, and be controlled by men of energy and knowledge. It has been unfortunate that, in both Canada and Australia, a number of concerns without either have set up as commission houses of this sort. Even when the intention of the parties has been good, failure has followed, and on both sides of the Pacific are a good many complaints of no returns from ventures sent through such agencies. Canada could sustain a good company of this kind, which, if properly managed, would pay good dividends.

It must be remembered that Canadians are competing against the world and not as yet on even torms. The Canadian Pacific Railway and Huddart steamers are doing their utmost by quoting low rates of freight, but these are lines that will not bear even these figures but they can be brought by sailing vessels via the St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces. These vessels could have bulk cargoes of timber, plaster, grindstones and fill up with heavy manufactured goods. In this way the producers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would have a better opportunity to enter this trade.

They have to compete with goods known in this market for years. The people here are as much inclined to take novelties as any other people, but they are cautious about doing so until assured that the novelties have merit. The seller and not the buyer must create the demand. This can sometimes be done by advertising, sometimes better in other ways, that will bring the goods before the people.

Some money has been thrown away by Canadians in advertising, in order to reach Australians. Afrer consultation with well informed people, I am still of the opinion, that the manufacturers of Canada would find it in their interest to open a joint sample room in a public place. It should not be of the expensive character that has been proposed both here and in Canada and would cost the Canadian manufacturer only the preparation of his goods, freight and actual charge for rent of building and maintenance.

I shall be glad to receive correspondence from manufacturers desiring of obtaining information respecting trade in the colonies. I would advise that whenever it can be done, samples and prices should accomyany the letter, Catalogues with full descriptions should be sent whether the samples are or not. The prices should be as low as manufacturers care to do business at. These would be treated confidentially and if possible better prices would be obtained. With these things at my command, a pretty fair idea can be had as to the prospects of an advantageous business being done and as has been the case in some articles enumerated, a trade can be at once opened. Manufactured goods, except a very few lines, are not quoted on the open packet. Trade is conducted here very much on English lines. The buyer is accustomed to have a price presented with the sample and he, commonly, indignantly resents the attempt to first get at the price he pays for similar goods, but when you present the price for your article it readily opens the way for securing the information you wish.

The prices should be laid down in Sydney via Vancouver and by any other route that may be cheaper though longer, with terms of payment, whether cash in Canada, cash on arrival of goods or number of days from date of shipment or arrival at this port. After 1st of January, Sydney will be free to nearly all manufactured goods except those which are mentioned in another report.

I still have to advise a visit of the manufacturer or an expert to these colonies. A number have come during the past year but nearly all have made the mistake of expecting too much and allotting too little time to do their work in. Two months at least, should be given and in most cases, three, to do the colonies properly. Canadian firms and their wares are unknown here but many may act as though they were as well known as at home and expect to secure large orders at once. If Canadian manufacturers of some of the lines I have mentioned in my report will be content to take sample orders and follow up an opening vigorously, they can secure a steadily growing business.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. LARKE.

## (D) AUSTRALASIA.

## Report of Commercial Agent

(Mr. J. S. Larke.)
Sydney, N.S.W., December 18, 1895.

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

## Tariffs.

Sir,-On the lst of January next new tariffs go into effect in New South Wales and Victoria.

## New South Wales.

In this colony spirits, wire, beer, tobacco and opium will still be dutiable, but all other goods will be admitted free with the following exceptions :-


## DUTIES TO BE IN FORCE TO THE 30th JUNE, 1896, AND NO LONGER.



## VICTORIA.

In Victoria there has been a revision of the tariff, resulting on the whole in considerable reductions. The following are the chief reductions on articles that may come from Canada :-

Old Duty.
£15
20
Buggies without top
do with top
1s
Carriage material sets wheels, unbored and untired25 per cent.
Bicycles and Tricycles Agricultural Implements (Reapers and Binders free)Leatherware.45 do
35 doMachine Tools15 s
Paper Bags, per cwt
Advertising matter
Sand shoes and other shoes with canvass or leather uppersand rubber bottoms
Desks and stationery cases

12s per doz. prs. 35 per cent
Timber known as Oregon, of the sizes less than 7 inches by

Nimber known as Oregon of the sizes less than 7 inches by$2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, per 100 super feet $5 \mathrm{~s} \quad 4 \mathrm{~s}$

Timber known as Oregon of the sizes of 7 inches by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches and upwards, and less than 12 by 6 inches, per 100 superficial feet.
Timber known as Oregon, of the sizes of 12 inches by 6 inches and upwards per 100 superficial feet
Picture frame mouldings not mitred, per 100 feet
Mitred, per 100 feet
Wooden ware
Wooden ware for vehicles

New Duty.
\& 9 12 $10 \frac{1}{2}$ 10 per cent. 15 do 30 do 20 do 10s 4 d per lb . 6s per doz. prs. 20 per cent

2s 6d 2s
1s 6 d 1s $7 \mathrm{~s} \quad 15$ per cent ad val. 4 s and 7 s 35 per cent. 35 per cent.

35 per cent ad val.
25 per cent.
30 per cent.

The following articles before free have been made dutiable :-

The following articles among others are free: India rubber boots and gloves, parts of bicycles and tricycles, matches, safety wood, buttons, traction engines, sewing machines, electrical fittings, tools of trade, malleable rim bands, parts of musical instruments, lubricating oil, printing and writing paper and paper for wrapping butter or making cartridges, white pine, undressed 1 inch and over, spokes, rims and felloes of hickory in the rough, ash oars, elm hubs and wooden buckets.

## NEW ZEALAND.

An amended tariff is now in force in this colony. Its general tendency is a considerable increase in duties levied but these increases affect Canadian trade only on a few articles. Among the changes are -

|  | Old Duty. <br> 20 per cent. | 25 per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proprietary medicines.. | 20 do | 40 do |
| Cotton piece goods, viz. sateens, ginghams, twills, rints, window blinds. | 10 do | 20 do |
| Boots and shoes | 20 do | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ do |
| Sole leather per lb. | 1d | 2 d |
| Leather belting. . | 20 per cent. | 4 d . per lb . |
| Trunks and travelling bags. | 20 do | 25 per cent. |
| Carpets, flooreloth......... | 15 do | 20 do |
| Printed matter relating to proprietary medicines, trade catalogues and price-lists. | 20 do | 25 do |
| Wrapping paper.. | 4s. per cwt. | ¢ัs. per ewt. |
| Stationery and writing paper | 15 per cent. | 20 per cent. |
| Agricultural machinery, other than reapers and binders... | 5 do | Some free, some 20 per cent. |
| Portable engines. | Free. | 5 per cent. |
| Woodenware. | 15 per cent and free | 20 do |
| Carriages shafts, spokes, felloes, dressed and bent, carriagetimber not otherwise enumerated. | 15 per cent. | 20 do |
| Paints and colours, ground, per cwt.......................... | 2s.0d. | 2s. 6 d . |
| do mixed, per cwt. | 4 s . | 5 s . |
| Tarpaulin and tents......... | 15 per cent. | 20 per cent. |

# (E) BRITISH GUIANA. 

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT
(Mr. Edwin McLeod).
Georgetown, Demerara, 25th October, 1895.
The Honourable,
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Sir, - My last report was of date the 24th July last and I have now the honour to submit for your information the following report for the quarter ending 30 th ultimo.

The arrivals and departures of sailing vessels to and from the Dominion of Canada during the period under review have been as follows :-
Arrivals, 7 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,061
Departures, 1 direct. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 135

The mail steamers "Duart Castle" and "Taymouth Castle" have performed their monthly trips with their usual regularity, and that they continue to be popular is shown by the anxiety exhibited by the public in their arrivals.

The exports during the quarter to the Dominion of Canada have been as follows :-

- Sugar, $155^{\frac{1}{4}}$ tons, value................................ $\$ 9,31500$

$$
\text { Molasses, } 9,600 \text { gals., " ................................... } 1,92700
$$

$$
\text { Rum, 12,100 gals., " ............................ } 3,02500
$$

Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 14,260 \quad 00$

## IMPORTS.

Flour.-I regret to have to report no arrival of this article during the past quarter which I consider a great pity as the Dominion should do their best to introduce it into our midst, and in order to succeed they shonld ship in barrels similarly put up like those shipped from the United States.

## FISH DRIED AND PICKLED.

The receipt of cod-fish has been 16,706 quintals valued at $\$ 66,651.78$, and the sales during the same period have been at $\$ 15$ to $\$ 17$ per tierce of 4 quintals and boxes of 100 lbs , more for home use at $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5$ and hake at $\$ 10$ to $\$ 12$ per tierce.

## PICKLED FISH.

The imports have increased during the quarter, viz :-


SMOKED FISH.
The bulk, as usual, has been herring, the receipts of which have been in boxes weighing net $12,736 \mathrm{lbs}$., value $\$ 265.39$. The demand has been much about the same as per last report.

## FISH PRESERVED IN TINS.

Under this heading the receipt has been 2,232 lbs. in pound tins value, $\$ 186$, of which salmon and lobster represent the stock. The sales since my last date have been at the same rate as advised in last report. A large quantity of this tinned fish put up in Canada continues to be introduced here by way of England.

Mackerel. Fresh in tins.-No arrivals to report, and I feel sure that some in pound tins would take well in this market as advised in former report.

## HAMS AND BACONS.

Tnly 29 lbs. of the former, value $\$ 4$, have been imported during the quarter, and a very good business might be done in these two items if some attention would be paid to their preparation singular to the English.

## BUTTEER.

There has been no importation of this article, and there is every probability of a good business being done in this line.

## CHEESE.

There is a falling off in the importation of this article during the quarter, being 736 lbs., value $\$ 74.80$; as against 3,055 lbs., value $\$ 337.85$, during the previous quarter. My attention has been drawn to the fact that some Canadian cheese shipped from England are better than the direct importation, and as a good business might be done here in this line, I would recommend the shipments being continued, and some care paid to the quality in order to establish a reputation for same in this market.

> OATS.

The landings under this heading during the quarter have been 6,292 bushels, value $\$ 3,085$. The sales have been at $\$ 2.60$ to $\$ 3$ per bag of 4 bushels, or 160 lbs . net, the best quality being from Prince Edward Island.

## SPLIT PEASE.

The receipt of this article during the quarter has been small, being only 321 bushels, value $\$ 352.64$. The sales have been as per last advice, and the Dominion quality is still preferred to others.

## POTATOES.

The landings of these show a falling-off, being 1,195 barrels, value $\$ 2,328.50$. Sales varied from $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.50$, and as high as $\$ 4$ towards end of the quarter. Of course, this is an article which fluctuates a great deal according to the supply and demand of the market.

## BEEF AND PORK.

Nothing to report under these two heads, the supplies coming entirely from the United States with whom a large trade is carried on and in which the Dominion of Canada ought to share.

## W. P. LUMBER.

The landings during the quarter have been 153,000 feet, value $\$ 1,633.28$, sales have been naade at $\$ 19.00$ for merchantable and $\$ 15.00$ for refuse.

## PITOH PINE LUMBER.

There has been an arrival of 50,000 feet from the Dominion during the quarter, value $\$ 1,000$, and sold at about $\$ 22.00$ per M.

WHISKEY.
The import has been $10 \frac{1}{4}$ gallons value $\$ 19.20$. There is a great difficulty in disposing of rye whiskey in this market and the last 20 cases advised in previous report are still on hand unsold.

## CARRIAGES.

The following have been the import :


WOODEN MANUFACTURES.
The imports have been 3 packages, value, $\$ 56.50$.

## GROCERIES.

The landings have been 17 packages, value, $\$ 61.50$.

## SADDLERY.

One package has been imported, value, 10.00 .

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Since the importation of 4 pianos during quarter to 30 th June, there has been no further importation, notwithstanding I have been informed that the instruments have given general satisfaction, but in a small community as this is, it is difficult to make quick sales of such articles.

## COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

There has been no imports during the quarter while travellers from the States have been visiting here exhibiting their samples of their manufactured goods.

## SHEEP.

No import during the quarter-the supplies being sent entirely from the States when the Dominion of Canada can also supply this market.

## PROSPECT OF STRADE.

Business has continued most depressed during the quarter owing to the usual $d \cdot y$ season and no sugar making, but as the estates will soon be all in full operation for the crop season and as sugar prices have somewhat improved since my last, every one interested in this colony looks forward to improved and better time. The disturbance in Cuba will also tend to assist in the improvement for the prices of cane sugar.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant, EDWIN McLEOD, Commercial Corresponding Agent, British Guiara.

## (F).-TRINIDAD.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.
(Mr. Edgar Tripp.)
Trinidad, 30th September, 1895.

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

Sir,-The unexpectedly favourable outlook for the principal staple of this colony-sugar-bids fair to dispel the commercial gloom which has lately prevailed. Even at present improved market rates, a fair profit is reaped by manufacturers of the better class of sugar, and it is to be hoped that the period of net returns ruling below the cost of production has disappeared for good.

Fortunately for Trinidad, her products are varied, so that even the entire collapse of the sugar industry would not be so absolutely fatal as would be the case with some of the other colonies which depend entirely upon it. Still the capital invested here in this particular cultivation is so large and the number of persons engaged in it so extended that it would prove a public calamity were circumstances to compel its abandonment. Not the least serious feature in this situation is the presence of many thousands of east Indian immigrants, brought here specially for the sugar plantations and for whose return passage to India the Colonial Government is responsible. These people who invariably land here from the emigrant ships in abject poverty, generally do well, and either return to their country comparatively well off or accept the grant of land, which they have the option of taking in lieu of return passage at the expiration of their term of indenture, and remain in the colony to the benefit of all parties concerned. Coolie immigration to those of the West India Islands where the supply of labour was small or uncertain has been the salvation of the sugar industry and has enabled them to fight not altogether unsuccessfully against the unfair competition of the European county fed beet. But, a few months ago, things looked so black that it seemed as if the policy of bounties, the original intention and aim of which was to destroy the British West Indies, wa to triumph at last. It appears, however, that this is not to be, at any rate for some years to come. To crush the British sugar trade, beet, even when bounty fed, must be sold at a loss. The struggle for existence has taught our planters the necessity of the strictest economy combined with the highest excellence of cultivation and efficiency in manufacture.

The result is that on well managed estates a value of the product which a few years ago would have been looked upon as ruinous now leaves a profit. Still the position of the industry is uncertain and should it happen that prices should, in face of competition caused by the over-production of beet, sink to the level of the early months of this year it is certain that many properties here would be abandoned. The consequences would probably be more serious in Demerara and Barbados,

It is satisfactory therefore to find that a proposal is gaining favour amongst the leading agricultural and commercial bodies throughout these colonies to make a united effort by petition to the new Secretary of State, Mr. Chamberlain, setting forth the evils of the bounty system. British Guiana has taken the lead and has cordially invited the others to follow. Similar petitions with only such alterations as are necessary to suit local circumstances, will be sent from the different Agricultural Societies and Chambers of Commerce. They will point out that on the basis of present bounties, France, Germany, Belgium and Austria, contribute $£ 4,250,000$ towards the encouragement of the beet industry, and this unfair and foreign subsidized competition is calculated to ruin an industry specially suitable to this tropical portion of the world ; that the colonies are at a great disadvantage owing to the commercial treaties of the mother
country : that the present is a suitable opportunity to re-open negotiations for the abolition of bounties ; and that failing the attainment of that object by diplomatic negotiations a proposal be brought before Parliament to impose a countervailing duty on all foreign sugar imported into the United Kingdom equal to the bounty it may have obtained on export, to pave the way for accepting any favourable reciprocity with the United States or elsewhere that may be offered and arranged at any future time.

Great hopes are entertained that the present Secretary of State will deal with this vital question promptly and satisfactorily.

Should he do so a new era of prosperity will dawn upon these once favoured but latterly neglected islands.

In view of the possible abolition of the treaties which have hitherto stood in the way, the prospect opens of carrying into effect those mutually favourable reciprocal relations between Canada and the West Indies which were indicated so forcibly and eloquently by the Hon. George E. Foster when he visited us some years ago.

On the 16 th October an agricultural show of some importance is to be opened in Port of Spain, exhibits being received from the neighbouring colonies as well as locally. This show is held under the auspices of the recently formed Agricultural Society, of which the Governor is president. Prizes to the value of $\$ 3,000$, are given from funds of the society.

The extension of our railway system throughout the island for which purpose a special loan has been placed in London, has commenced vigorously, and when completed will tend to develop immensely the resources of this fertile country. Cultivation other than cane is extending in every direction.

It may perhaps be not altogether out of place even in a commercial report to refer to the good that results from inter-colonial athletic contests such as one from which the writer has recently returned in Demerara where the cricketers of that place met those of Barbados and Trinidad.

The utmost good feeling prevailed and many acquaintances, business and otherwise, were formed and cemented. Next year a cricket team is expected from Philapelphia, and it has been suggested that one should be invited from Canada during the winter months. Such a team would receive the warmest welcome throughout the islands, and such a visit would tend to put that touch of sentiment and friendship into our relations with Canada which cannot hinder and often leads to or promotes business.

I observe with satisfaction that the export of molasses from Trinidad, and of molasses and sugar from Tobago to Canada is increasing.

Other trade items remain much the same as in my late reports.
The discovery of a seam of good steam coal is reported from the interior.
I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient,
EDGAR TRTPP,
Commercial Agt. for Trinidad and Tobogo.

## (G)-SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCLAL AGENT.

(Mr, C. E. Sontum).

Christlania, Norway, 31st December, 1895.
Sir,-Confirming my report for the quarter ending September 30th, 1895, I herewith have the honour to forward my report for the quarter ending December 31 st , 1895.

I am pleased to state that the Scandinavian countries have been enjoying a very good trade during the fall months, and the imports as well as the exports have been larger than durirg the corresponding months last year. The fisheries, which are a principal source of income, have as a whole yielded a fair return and although the amount of fish caught does not come up to the best years, the yield will be that of a good medium year.

What I have mentioned in my earlier reports, regarding the prospects for the import of Canadian rolled oats to the Scandanavian countries has come to prove itself. Since my last report I have received two car-loads and expect another in the course of a few days. Besides, Ontario shippers have sent several car-loads to Copenhagen. The goods are giving entire satisfaction so far, and I hope that the Canadian exporters will keep up the standard quality, in which case they may count on a constantly increasing trade. By comparing the prices I have obtained, with those quoted in different Canadian trade-journals, I learn that I have netted the Canadian exporters just as much for their goods as they could have realized on the home market.

I have placed a small shipment of Canadian laundry starch, which arrived about a month ago. The goods are nicely and attractively put up, and prospects are good for future and larger orders. In fact one of the first wholesale grocers here has spoken about ordering a quantity after New Year's. The freights on this as well as on other Canadian manufactures and export articles are rather high during the winter months.

An invention, which may be of interest also in Canada, has lately been made here, viz., the producing of coal from turf, and in Sweden as well as in Norway there has been organized stock companies with large capitals for a factory like manufacture of the new coal, which it is said, will not cost more than about half of what ordinary coal sells at. The trial experiments, which have been made in Sandviken, a village a couple of miles from Christiania, promise grand results, and the invention is no doubt of great practical importanse. The result has been so satisfactory, that it has been decided to build a large factory near Fredrikshald, a city on the Christiania fiord -the work is done by drying the turf between hot iron plates.

As there are sold a good many American organs here, I intend to write a Canadian organ manufacturer in the course of a few days and try to place him in connection with a good firm on this side.

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

(Sgd.) C. E. SONTUM.

The Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## V.--GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. <br> (A.)-NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

A recent despatch from the Colonial Office has been received covering a report from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Guatemala announcing the starting of a new line of steamers which will carry both passengers and merchandise, known as the "Puget Sound and Central American Steamship Company," a steamer to be despatched from Seattle about every 30 days, touching at Victoria and Vancouver, from thence direct to Ocos, Guatemala, and calling at the various Central American ports as far as Puntarenas in Costa Rica, the first steamer being expected to reach San Jose about the first of the current month.

## (B.)-TERMINATION OF TREATY WITH CHILI.

A despatch has been received from the Home Government to the effect that the Treaty with Chili of the 4th October, 1854, has been denounced and will terminate on the 3rd of September, 1896.

## (C.)-DESCRIPTION OF GOODS EXPORTED TO CUBA.

A circular has been received from the Colonial Office, of date 20th December, 1895, transmitting for publication a translation of a Spanish Royal Order stating the requirements which must hereafter be observed in the designation of goods sent to Cuba, which reads as follows :-

> [Translation.]

Gaceta de Madrid, 9th December, 1895.
ROYAL ORDER.
Sir,-In view of an official communication received from the Intendencia General de Hacienda of that island, No. 2358, of October 20th last, in which he informs me of an order he had issued with the object of preventing the concealment of goods subject to the highest duties by vaguely entering their class and kind in the manifest.

In view of numbers 3 and 5 of Article 40 of the customs ordinances in force:
Considering that, for the convenience of the public and for the legitimate interests of the treasury, the order of the Intendencia is based on valid gronnds, inasmuch as the vagueness employed in the manifests in the designation of goods has given rise to great abuse-verification being rendered difficult and fraud being facilitated; taking into consideration, at the same time, the mode of procedure observed in cases 3 and 5 of Article 40 of the ordinance in force.

Considering, in effect, that in these cases and in said presepts it is prescribed that the manifests should indicate the class and the kind of goods, that packages containing yarns, tissues, alcohols, cinnamon, cocoa, opium, tea, hats and boots and shoes should be entered in the manifests separately and not included in other packages containing miscellaneous goods, and that should a package contain various goods and any of those mentioned in the preceding paragraph the class and weight of the latter must be given, in detail, in the manifest.

Considering that these precepts of the ordinances have not proved sufficient to prevent confusion in the entering of goods in the manifests, owing, no doubt, to a liberal interpretation of the same not in harmony with the spirit with which they are framed
and which is that of clearly expressing the class and number of the goods, and that packages of the most important goods with respect to customs duties should not be mixed with others.

Considering that to prevent misunderstandings in bona fide commerce it is necessary to issue instructions of a general character to put a stop to this state of affairs, which is the source of continual claims and a pretext for the commission of fraud, giving expression to the determination of the Intendencia in this sense :

His Majesty the King (whom God protect) and in His name the Queen Regent of the kingdom has resolved as follows :-

1. That goods shall not be designated by names other than those employed in the tariff in force.
2. That the same generic name shall not be employed to designate goods appearing in different numbers of the tariff.
3. That packages containing yarns, tissues, alcohols, cinnamon, cocoa, opium, tea, hats, boots and shoes be declared separately in the manifest, and that, under no circumstances should any other goods be mixed with them in the same package.
4. That any infringement of the dispositions of the two preceding precepts shall be punished conformably to case 2 of Article 149 of the customs ordinances in force.

5 . That the strictest compliance in every respect of the precepts contained in Article 40 and following be observed under pain of the penalties prescribed in the ordinances.
6. That the order of the Intendencia of October 18th last should be considered as amplified in the sense expressed above the object of which is approved.

By Royal Order, etc., etc., etc.
Madrid, December 7th, 1890.
[Signed.] THOMAS CASTELLANO
The Governor General of the Island of Cuba.

## (D.)-TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR 1895.

From the " monthly accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom, " the total value of the imports from foreign and British possessions, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1895, is $\$ 2,127,881,600$, as against $\$ 1,987,279,000$ in 1894, an increase of $\$ 40,602,600$.

The increase is principally in manufactured articles, such as leather, iron manufacturers, linen yarns, silk broad stuffs, silk ribbons, and woollen goods, of which the value of imports in 1895 is $\$ 32,511,000$ in excess of that of 1894.

Articles of food and drink show an increase of $\$ 7,236,733$; raw materials for industries and textile and other manufactures an increase of $\$ 5,694,000$, and oils an increase of $\$ 2,947,333$.

With regard to the exports of British and Irish produce and manufacturers, the figures show still more satisfactory results, the total value of the exports for the year 1895 is $\$ 1,100,689,133$, as against $\$ 1,050,343,466$ in 1894 -an increase of $\$ 50,345,666$ Exports of yarns and textile fabrics have increased in value $\$ 26,275,133$; machinery and millwork, $\$ 4,915,333$; metals and articles manufactured therefrom $\$ 4,516,266$; and other goods manufactured or partly manufactured $\$ 19,247,666$. The total value of the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise for 1895 , is $\$ 291,858,866$-an increase of $\$ 9,777,133$ over the year 1894 .

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## QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENTOF <br> <br> TRADE AND COMMERCE 

 <br> <br> TRADE AND COMMERCE}

## OF CANADA

TO THE 31st MARCH

## 1896

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

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## FINANCE.

A.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of January, 1895 and 1896, and during the seven months ended 31st January, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | January. |  | Seven months ended 31st January. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1896. | 1895. | 1896. |
| Revenue- 8 cts. $\$$ cts. 8 cts. 8 cts. |  |  |  |  |
| Customs. | 1,409,793 94 | 1,857,507 11 | 9,918,567 78 | 11,530,232 33 |
| Excise.... | 596,652 15 | 616,101 85 | 4,657,750 95 | 4,724,694 30 |
| Post Office...................... | 296,236 03 | 318,85729 | 1,651,236 03 | 1,723,857 29 |
| Publie Works, including Railways | 198,415 354,249 | 233,51049 372,36891 | $\begin{array}{r}1,193,327 \\ 833,950 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,183,558 42 |
| Expenditure..... | 2,855,346 52 | 3,398,345 65 | 19,254,832 60 | 21,020,209 99 |
|  | 6,000,790 79 | 5,964,685 41 | 20,130,209 08 | 19,499,716 84 |

B.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of February, 1895, and 1896, and during the eight months ended 29th February, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

| Revenue- | February. |  | Fight months ended 29th February. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1896. | 1895. | 1896. |
|  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | 8 ets. | \$ cts. |
| Customs. | 1,416,038 76 | 1,663,209 28 | 11,334,606 54 | 13,193,441 61 |
| Excise.... | 533,235 15 | -590,283 08 | 5,190,986 10 | 5,314,977 38 |
| Post Office . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 270,00000 | 24090000 | 1,921,236 03 | 1,963,857 29 |
| Public Works, including Railways.... Miscellaneous...................... | 161,229 38 | 187,477 94 | 2,354,566 96 | 2,371,036 36 |
| Miscellaneous......................... . | 169,609 64 | 169,981 79 | 1,003,549 90 | 1,027,849 44 |
| Expenditure........ | 2,550,112 93 | 2,850,952 09 | 21,804,945 53 | 23,871,162 08 |
|  | 2,204,843 56 | 1,878,155 77 | 22,335,052 64 | 21,377,872 61 |

C.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of March, 1895 and 1896, and during the nine months ended 31st March, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

D.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of January, 1895 and 1896, and during the seven months ended 31st January, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | January, 1895. |  | January, 1896. |  | Seven months ended 31st January, 1895. |  | Seven months ended 31st January, 1896. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | 8 cts. |
| Ale, beer and porter, | 4,169 | 1,502 00 | 6,237 | 2,841 11 | 81,758 | 31,710 51 | 85,453 | 35,244 42 |
|  | 5,711 54,999 | 1,140 16,90762 | 8,817 58,398 | 1,987 <br> 154 <br> 1,203 <br> 56 | 81,555 | 16,461 24 | 113,328 | 23,414 40 |
| Brass, manufactures of | 18,852 |  | 58,398 28,427 | $\begin{array}{r}15,20356 \\ 7,994 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 507,201 178,980 | 129,842 86 | 519,591 | 137,293 45 |
| Breadstuffs- | 18,852 | 5,050 75 | 28,427 | 7,994 58 | 178,980 | 49,912 85 | 190,048 | 53,668 88 |
| Grain of all kinds | 55,827 | 10,417 1,453 28 | 96,985 | 22,635 69 | 515,484 | 88,51158 | 779,105 | 166,608 06 |
| Meal, corn and oat | 4,884 | 1,453 793 | 8,072 8,744 | 2,233 <br> 1,861 <br> 14 <br> 1 | 53,363 | 16,402 48 | 85,735 | 22,746 37 |
| Rice...... | 21,877 | 10,190 24 | 11,295 | 1,153 39 | 50,493 159,483 | 8,26085 72,186 | 111,518 90,437 | 22,582 21 |
| Other breadstuffs | 13,502 | 2,854 46 | 17,744 | 3,892 83 | 128,643 |  | 90,437 139,332 | 59,38693 29,90839 |
| Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of | -9,151 | 2,746 50 | 25,025 | 3,892 <br> 7,599 <br> 1,78 | 128,643 57,122 | 26,809 17,142 31 | 139,332 112,280 | 29,90839 33,77298 |
| Cars-railway and tram ............. | 686 | 20580 | 5,966 | 1,789 80 | -18,201 | 17,142 5,436 57 | 112,280 | 33,77298 22,943 |
| Coal-bituminous...... | 118,852 | 37,825 52 | 280,904 | 89,590 47 | 1,934,184 | 508,003 77 | 1,768,636 | 22,943 512,819 |
| Copper, manufactures of. ........................... | 4,050 | 88600 | 2,170 | 55425 | -29,809 | 7,045 58 | 1,31,634 | 512,876 24 |
| Cotton, bleached, or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, \&c. do bleached, dyed, coloured, \&c. | 47,134 484,996 | 11,519 144,715 115 | 52,045 | 13,093 18 | 166,318 | 40,655 41 | 169,116 | 41,553 31 |
| do clothing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 484,996 33,117 | $\begin{array}{r}144,715 \\ 11,072 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 505,739 47,839 | 150,053 13 | 1,220,380 | 365,02010 | 1,468,628 | 436,875 55 |
| do thread (not on spools) yarn, warp, \&c. | 21,061 | 1, 2,88010 | 47,889 30,952 | 16,007 62 | 155,132 | 51,32521 | 199,505 | 66,869 96 |
| do thread on spools. | 41,300 | 10,323 88 | 33,961- | 4,13794 8,490 90 | 124,162 | 17,786 76 | 133,993 | 19,239 85 |
| do all other manufactures of | 51,071 | 16,004 55 | 58,859 | 8,490 16,978 97 | 182,275 | 45,604 56 | 225,299 | 56,394 89 |
| Drugs and medicines. | 77,408 | 18,856 14 | 77,077 | 16,978 19,389 18 | 299, 280 | 86,885 17 | 360,646 | 103,390 00 |
| Earthenware, stone and chinaware. | 34,925 | 10,547 00 | 27,526 | 19,389 8,303 98 | 640,173 328,331 | 163,15373 99,327 | 714,189 | 181,354 94 |
| Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.- | 34,025 | 10,547 00 | 27,526 | 8,303 98 | 328,331 | 99,327 34 | 328,327 | 99,068 19 |
| Bracolets, braids, fringes, \&c | 92,216 | 25,551 65 | 110,616 | 31,479 66 | 449,613 | 131,136 07 |  |  |
| Laces, collars, nettings, | 89,687 | 26,904 45 | 102,252 | 30,677 95 | 250,173 | 75,052 26 | 258,152 | $\begin{array}{r} 128,14491 \\ 76,03278 \end{array}$ |
| Fish and products of goods | 13,173 | 3,973 93 | 20,374 | 6,321 45 | 230,399 | 75,989 59 | 241,090 | 78,376 03 |
| Fish and products of | 50,625 | 6,816 67 | 50,035 | 6,398 50 | 253,508 | 40,621 06 | 233,560 | 37,174 42 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried........... | 53,003 | 20,618 71 | 58,192 | 19,397 41 | 676,768 | 246,341 50 | 692,851 | 248,748 00 |
| do green, viz.: oranges and lemo do all other............... | $\begin{array}{r}44,380 \\ 3,823 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,805 \\ 838 \\ 838 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 59,614 | 8,415 76 | 365,017 | 45,232 16 | 300,405 | 34,479 07 |
| Furs, manufactures of | 16,680 | 2,606 40 | 16,916 | 2,741 04 | 243,703 310,412 | 66,16734 50,423 | 337,508 | $103,79502$ |
| Carried forward | 1,472,179 | 412,312 49 | 1,813,259 | 569,464 44 | 9,691,926 | 2,578,448 70 | 10,526,795 | 2,892,655 03 |


|  | January, 1895. |  | January, 1896. |  | Seven months, ended 31st January, 1895. |  | Seven months, ended 31st January, 1896. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ ets. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 1,472,179 | 412,312 49 | 1,813,259 | 509,46444 | 9,691,926 | 2,578,448 70 | 10,526,795 | 2,892,655 03 |
| Glass, manufactures of, viz.:- <br> Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware, and gas light shades. | 28,569 | 8,562 97 | 27,217 | 8,196 83 | 344,404 | 103,063 49 | 313,244 | 93,858 19 |
| Window glass. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,453 | 51045 | 3,243 | 65648 | 146,097 | 29,388 53 | 132,417 | 26,582 61 |
| Plate glass... | 5,147 | 1,625 58 | 12,469 | 2,713 82 | 108,022 | 35,857 331 | 82,205 | 21,459 59 |
| All other manufactures | 9,855 | 2,003 90 | 12,535 | 2,641 23 | 87,770 | 19,279 57 | 108,677 | 23,638 05 |
| Gunpowder and explosive substances. | 7,303 | 2,098 11 | 5,635 | 1,513 96 | 82,923 | 22,945 58 | 91,476 | 24,308 18 |
| Gutta percha, manufactures of. . | 51,898 | 16,491 29 | 35,175 | 10,187 62 | 236,633 | 71,463 61 | 201,481 | 58,552 19 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk and felt. | 101,420 | 30,426 60 | 119,225 | 35,767 50 | 398,830 | 119,668 41 | 430,819 | 12S,200 85 |
| do do All other.. | 54,794 | 16,494 90 | 73,345 | 22,003 40 | 156,207 | 46,973 64 | 198,232 | 59,617 41 |
| Iron and steel, and manufactures of, viz:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Band, hoop, sheet and plate | 29,368 | 4,476 69 | 53,190 | 5,354 43 | 55゙6,949 | 48,978 30 | 673,038 | 56,68760 |
| Bar iron and railway bars ... ... ..... | 16,253 83773 | 5,036 69 | 18,938 | $\begin{array}{r}4,911 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 218,364 | 64,913 30 | 177,621 | 49,424 23 |
| Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements............... | 83,773 | 25,104 82 | -96,964 | 28,561 32 | 721,447 | 208,140 05 | 871,388 | 250,723 17 |
| Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives | 97,397 41,016 | 27,148 64 | 126,528 | 36,094 84 | 858,555 | 246,903 70 | 881,086 | 250,750 16 |
| Pig iron, kentledge and scraps | 41,016 | $\begin{array}{r}16,196 \\ 1,964 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 33,146 | 11,763 36 | 453,863 | 151,019 56 | 437,792 | 152,04199 |
| Stoves and castings. ......... | 7,676 | 1,964 30 | 11,592 | 3,025 83 | 95,885 | 32,742 07 | 108,994 | 35,049 88 |
| Tubing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15,375 | 3,706 51 | 34,675 | 7,352 89 | 281,403 | 75,148 37 | 477,821 | 111,03780 |
| All other manufactures of iron and steel. ..... .... . . | 116,126 | 31,633 36 | 152,064 | 40,839 57 | 1,093,506 | 287,431 19 | 1,390,712 | $3 \times 0,85857$ |
| Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver. | 34,117 | 8,68785 | 44,445 | 11,939 61 | 467,324 | 122,028 20 | 482,657 | 124,951 77 |
| Lead and manufactures of..................... | 7,369 | 1,843 12 | 7,596 | 1,650 44 | 101,191 | 22,713 47 | 141,014 | 28,979 79 |
| Leather, all kinds do boots and shoes | 78,262 | 12,695 20 | 58,207 | 9,779 20 | 398,976 | 66,007 17 | 426,144 | 72,309 21 |
| do boots and shoes................. do all other manufactures of leather | 12,558 | 3,137 80 | 16,50ั2 | 4,137 38 | 168,582 | 42,12601 | 238,440 | 59,613 13 |
| do all other manufactures of leather | 10,762 | 2,794 28 | 7,275 | 1,824 47 | 69,290 | 17,959 81 | 73,461 | 19,518 79 |
| Marble and stone and manufactures of | 5,961 | 1,328 05 | 8,290 | 2,037 44 | 105,402 | 23,439 70 | 124,559 | 27,644 97 |
| Metals and manufactures of. | 22,249 | 6,465 12 | 21,290 | 6,243 69 | 162,005 | 46,033 12 | 173,771 | 50,67776 |
| Musical instruments. | 19,329 | 5,272 50 | 20,190 | 5,143 30 | 166,019 | 46,496 73 | 164,708 | 45,433 48 |
| Oil, mineral and products of. | 43,956 | 42,085 02 | 78,634 | 52,568 40 . | 324,761 | 296,350 83 | 487,832 | 321,816 13 |
| do flaxseed or linseed, raw or boiled. | 7,067 $\mathbf{9 0}, \mathbf{8 3}$ | 1,324 10 | 8,957 | 1,791 40 | 130,405 | 26,028 05 | 197,653 | 39,601 41 |
| do all other. ............. | 20,839 | 4,01714 | 45,907 | 10,621 53 | 232,448 | 57,123 63 | 245,696 | 58,08334 |
| Paints and colours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16,906 | 2,416 52 | 23,129 | 2,754 45 | 228,190 | 26,099 39 | 306,203 | 32,059 74 |
|  | 51,067 | 21,803 83 | 73,701 | 22,645 51 | 520,917 | 164,200 33 | อั52,763 | 169,502 75 |



[^7]E.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of January, 1895 and 1896, and during the seven months ended 31st January, 1895 and 1896, respectively.


[^8]F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of January, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | January, 1895. |  |  | January, 1896. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
|  | \$ | 3 | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Produce of the mines ..... do fisheries.. | 668,147 513,315 | 4,770 17,403 | 672,917 530,718 | 590,260 850,259 | 18,304 9,857 | 608,564 860,116 |
| do fisheries... | -552,025 | 17,403 912 | 530,718 | 850,259 727,873 |  | 860,116 727,873 |
| Animals and their produce. | 1,318,924 | 28,153 | 1,347,077 | 1,571,145 | 60,600 | 1,631,745 |
| Agricultural products..... | 773,008 | 9,492 | 782,500 | 766,367 | 15,995 | 782,362 |
| Manufactures............ | 419,909 | 33,672 | 453,581 | 697,640 | 42,746 | 740,386 |
| Miscellaneous articles..... | 8,244 | 7,723 | 15,967 | 6,928 | 4,003 | 10,931 |
| $\qquad$ <br> Bullion. <br> Coin. | $\begin{array}{r} 4,253,572 \\ 11,570 \end{array}$ | 102,125 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,3555,697 \\ 11,570 \\ 317,149 \end{array}$ | $5.210,472$11,296 | 151,505 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,361,977 \\ 11,296 \\ 2,653,361 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 317.149 |  |  | 2,653,361 |  |
| Grand total | 4,265,142 | 419,274 | 4,684,416 | 5,221,768 | 2,804,866 | 8,026,634 |

G.-Unrevised Statement of the Value by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the seven months ended 31st January, 1895 and 1896, respectively.


H.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) Entered for Consumption and the Duties collected therecn during the months of February, 1895 and 1896, and during the eight months ended 29 th February, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | February, 1895. |  | February, 1896 |  | Eight months ended 28th February, 1895. |  | Fight months ended 29th February, 1896. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ ets. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Ale, beer and porter | 6,228 | 2,353 56 | 5,150] | 2,146 82 | 87,986 | 34,064 07 | 90,603 | 37,391 24 |
| Books, pamphlets, \&c. | 53,133 | 13,838 21 | 44,835 | 12,842 32 | 560,334 | 143,681 07 | 564,426 | 25,832 60 |
| Brass, manufactures of | 19,859 | 5,517 03 | 26,724 | 7,597 33 | 198,839 | 55,429 88 | 216,772 | 150,135 61,26621 |
| Breadstuff :- |  |  |  |  |  | - | 216,72 |  |
| Grain of all kinds. | 43,604 | 8,455 36 | 170,530 | 18,614 94 | 559,088 | 96,966 94 | 949,635 | 185,223 00 |
| Flour. | 9,589 | 3,055 99 | 7,101 | 1,742 55 | 62,952 | 19,458 47 | 92,836 | 24,488 92 |
| Meal, corn and oats | 3,585 | 61523 | 6,665 | 1,586 37 | 54,078 | 8,876 08 | 118,183 | 24,168 58 |
| Rice. | 16,733 | 8,402 96 | 9,476 | 5,965 99 | 176,216 | 80,669 72 | 99,913 | 65,352 92 |
| Other breadstuffs | 14,458 | 2,995 47 | 14,019 | 2,977 01 | 143,101 | 29,805 09 | 153,351 | 32,885 40 |
| Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes and parts | 26,589 | 7,985 83 | 56,288 | 16,886 45 | 83,711 | 25,128 14 | 168,568 | 50,659 43 |
| Cars, railway and tram. | 3,465 | 1,039 50 | 3,266 | 98522 | 21,666 | 6,476 07 | 79,761 | 23,928 69 |
| Coal, bituminous | 81,106 | 28,533 44 | 157,496 | 53,911 24 | 2,015,290 | 536,537 21 | 1,926,132 | 566,731 20 |
| Copper, manufactures of......... .......................... | 3,307 | 80930 | 4,423 | 99050 | 33,116 | 7,854 88 | 36,057 | 8,466 74 |
| Cotton, bleached or unbleached, not dyed nor coloured, \&c.. | 47,803 | 11,768 34 | 44,516 | 10,868 13 | 214,121 | 52,423 75 | 213,632 | 52,421 44 |
| do bleached, dyed or coloured, \&c. | 356,576 | 106,496 41 | 399,163 | 118,913 10 | 1,576,956 | 471,516 51 | 1,867,791 | 555,788 65 |
| do clothing.............) .... | 32,842 | 11,010 35 | 39,819 | 13,803 38 | 187,974 | 62,33556 | 239,324 | 80,672 34 |
| do thread (not on spools), yarn, war do thread on spools.............. | 17,555 29,277 | 2,404 <br> 7,319 <br> 1 | 15,498 20,883 | 2,122 <br> 5,220 <br> 5 | 141,717 211,552 | 20,191 <br> 59 <br> 923 <br> 81 | 149,491 | 21,362 68 |
| do all other manufactures of cotton | 64,204 | 21,332 03 | 66,014 | 22,467 40 | 363,490 | 108,217 20 | 426,660 | 61,615 125,457 40 |
| Drugs and medicines. | 73,991 | 18,100 43 | 88,212 | 21,484 31 | 714,164 | 181,254 16 | 802,401 | 202,839 25 |
| Earthenware, stone and chinaware.. | 34,275 | 10,206 96 | 37,127 | 11,216 37 | 362,606 | 109,534 30 | 365,454 | 110,284 56 |
| Fancy goods and embroideries, viz. :- .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bracelets, braids, fringes, \&c. | 105, ${ }^{10745}$ | $29,782,233$ 3 | 91,662 77,673 | 23, 292873 | 554,869 357,618 | 160,91837 <br> 107.285 | 530,425 330,825 | $\begin{array}{r}154,029 \\ 99,325 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| All other faney goods. | 22,258 | 6,553 54 | 23,313 | 6,909 44 | 252,657 | 82,543 13 | 264,403 | 85,28547 |
| Fish and products of. | 38,427 | 5,597 38 | 39,004 | 5,481 91 | 291,935 | 46,218 44 | 272,564 | 42,656 33 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried. | 36,206 | 14,702 36 | 49,025 | 16,023 16 | 712,974 | 261,043 86 | 741,876 | 264,771 16 |
| do green, viz., oranges and | 43,961 | 6,134 70 | 35,916 | 5,266 19 | 408,978 | 51,366 86 | 336,321 | $39,745 \quad 20$ |
| do all other. | 3,812 | 89223 | 5,759 | 1,479 30 | 247,515 | 67,05957 | 343,267 | 105,274 32 |
| Furs, manufactures of. | 53,619 | 8,276 45 | 46,292 | 7,303 50 | 364,031 | 58,699 91 | 372,463 | 60,595 85 |


| Glass, manufactures of, viz. :- <br> Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gas light shades. . |  |  | 32,737 |  | 370,162 | 110,785 84 | 345,981 | 103,673 49 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25,758 | 7,722 35 |  | 9,815 30 |  |  |  |  |
| Window glass. | 4,361 | 89075 | 8,369 | 1,672 75 | 150,458 | 30,279 28 | 140,786 | 28,255 36 |
| Plate glass. | 4,693 | 1,392 64 | 3,609 | 1,223 77 | 112,715 | 37,249 97 | 85,814 | 22,683 36 |
| All other manufactures of | 9,350 | 2,041 01 | 8,242 | 1,711 12 | 97,120 | 21,320 58 | 116,919 | 25,349 17 |
| Gunpowder and explosive substances | 3,874 | 1,040 01 | 11,129 | 2,877 89 | 86,797 | 23,985 59 | 102,60¢5 | 27,186 07 |
| Gutta percha, manufactures of. | 34,486 | 10,555 46 | 29,592 | 8,876 00 | 271,119 | 82,019 07 | 231,073 | 67,428 19 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets-beaver, silk and felt, | 148,401 | 44,520 05 | 137,620 | 41,285 86 | 547,231 | 164,188 46 | 568,439 | 170,486 71 |
| do all other.. | 88,821 | 26,647 70 | 105,262 | 31,578 70 | 245,028 | 73,621 34 | 303,494 | 91,196 11 |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bands, hoop, sheet and plate | 23,886 <br> 17 | 2,644 73 | 43,227 | 4,599 94 | 580,835 | 51,623 03 | 716,265 | 61,287 54 |
| Cuttlery, hardware, tools and im | 101,444 | 5,43317 29,966 01 | 12,358 117,788 | 3,30040 34,07287 | 235,441, | 70,34647 238,10606 | 189,979 989,176 | 51,72463 284,79604 |
| Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives | 95,000 | 26,820 25 | 101,390 | 29,190 64 | 953,555 | 273,723 95 | 982,476 | 279,940 80 |
| Pig-iron, Kentledge and scraps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 33.108 | 11,232 83 | 46,042 | 15,297 86 | 486,971 | 162,252 39 | 483,834 | 167,339 85 |
| Stoves and castings ... | 7,361 | 2,006 27 | 13,930 | 3,629 40 | 103,246 | 34,748 34 | 122,924 | 38,679 28 |
| Tubing. | 29,216 | 7,179 72 | 36,577 | 9,448 87 | 310,619 | 82,328 09 | 514,398 | 120,486 67 |
| All other manufactures of iron and steel | 136,678 | 37,239 05 | 151,022 | 40,639 37 | 1,230,184 | 324,670 24 | 1,541,734 | 421,497 94 |
| Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver.. | 57,527 | 15,069 43 | 64,106 | 16,386 60 | 524,851 | 137,097 63 | 546,763 | 141,338 37 |
| Lead and manufactures of. | 4,847 | 1,22: 08 | 9,662 | 1,963 27 | 106,038 | 23,935 55 | 150,676 | 30,943 06 |
| Leather, all kinds. | 48,147 | 7,948 35 | 54,444 | 9,371 34 | 447,123 | 73,955 52 | 480,588 | 81,680 55 |
| do boots and sho | 15,350 | 3,837 50 | 13,821 | 3,456 63 | 183,932 | 45,963 51 | 252,261 | 63,069 76 |
| do all other manufactures of leath | 8,544 | 2,217 87 | 9,961 | 2,630 18 | 77,834 | 20,177 68 | 83,422 | 22,148 97 |
| Marble and stone and manufe | 5,249 | 1,118 75 | 7,652 | 1,795 02 | 110,651 | 24,558 45 | 132,211 | 29,439 99 |
| Metals and manufactures | 28,695 | 8,172 46 | 21,353 | 5,996 51 | 190,700 | 54,205 58 | 195,124 | 56,674 27 |
| Musical instruments | 26,169 | 7,234 86 | 21,169 | 5,760 25 | 192,188 | 53,731 59 | 185,877 | 51,193 73 |
| Oil, mineral and produ | 42,354 | 36,555 01 | 59,762 | 38,263 51 | 367,115 | 332,905 84 | 547,594 | 360,079 64 |
| do flaxseed or linseed, raw or boiled. | 8,218 | 1,685 51 | 16,874 | 3,379 60 | 138,623 | 27,713 56 | 214,527 | 42,981 01 |
| do all other. . . . . . . | 21,544 | 4,729 59 | 16,147 | 3,216 21 | 253,992 | 61,853 22 | 261,843 | 61,249 55 |
| Paints and colours | 15,370 | 2,457 25 | 30,841 | 3,303 45 | 243,560 | 28,556 64 | 337,044 | 35,363 19 |
| Paper, envelopes, \& | 79,035 | 26,356 69 | 71,828 | 23,518 65 | 599,952 | 190,612 02 | 624,591 | 193,021 40 |
| Carried forward. | ,480,233 | 713,731 85 | 2,853,691 | 784,263 20 | 21,088,527 | 5,812,758 69 | 23,572,869 | $6,450,85097$ |

H.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, \&c.-Continued.

|  | February, 1895. |  | February, 1896. |  | Eight months ended 28th February, 1895. |  | Eight months ended 29th February, 1896. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | 1)uty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 2,480,233 | 713,731 85 | 2,853,691 | 784,263 20 | 21,088,527 | 5,812,758 69 | 23,572,390 | 6,450,850 97 |
| Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds..... | 3,842 39 | 1,243 130 13 | 2,234 | 78190 | 67,521 | 23,504 78 | 66,754 | 23,059 67 |
| Provisions, lards, meats, fresh and salt do butter and cheese......... | 39,616 6,970 | 13,622 1,577 98 | 36,744 2,135 | 12,571 09 | 425,056 35,426 | $\begin{array}{r}125,72195 \\ 6,932 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 426,216 | 139,057 16 |
| Seeds and roots...... ........ | 35,457 | 1,435 22 | -8,135 | 8,417 97 | 35,426 118,732 | 6,932 11,950 93 | 23,424 277,263 | 4,407 28,041 75 |
| Silk, manufactures of | 230,789 | 69,825 71 | 296,342 | 89,268 54 | 1,494,561 | 453,394 49 | 1,913,046 | $\begin{array}{r}28,04175 \\ 578,643 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Soap, all kinds ........... | 13,762 | 4,140 04 | 21,023 | ¢,659 50 | 115,908 | 35,928 10 | 165,295 | -48,954 14 |
| Spiees, ground and unground | 12,879 | 2,095 55 | 7,740 | 1,352 00 | 109,323 | 18,122 41 | 104,253 | 17,776 47 |
| Wines, sparkling | 49,897 5 5,918 | $\begin{array}{r}117,17671 \\ 3,258 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | 57,275 | 137,338 95 | 548,439 | 1,203,124 89 | 580,076 | 1,313,267 32 |
| do other than sparkling | - 56,303 | 12,751 47 | 8,955 | 2,270 10,601 34 | 72,515 198,870 | 39,859 43 | 89,404 | 32,299 57 |
| Molasses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 163,852 | $\begin{array}{r}1,637 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 15,863 30,678 | $\begin{array}{r}10,60134 \\ 3,247 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 198,898 | 150,070 42,492 | 208,942 538,846 | 137,775 43 |
| Sugar | 3,852 |  | 75,052 | 15,967 60 |  | 42,492 79 | 3,124,486 | $\begin{array}{r}48,185 \\ 791,843 \\ \hline 05\end{array}$ |
| Tobacco and cigars | 14,109 | 15,757 13 | 14,798 | 15,214 03 | 162,264 | 163,973 27 | -175,965 | 791,843 05 |
| Vegetables . | 4,960 | 1,387 47 | ¢, 472 | 1,300 42 | 141,526 | 35,216 64 | 129,289 | 175,317 33,039 40 |
| Wood, manufactures of. ... ............. | 34,300 | 7,444 74 | 40,825 | 9,035 69 | 378,205 | 88,875 43 | 394,029 | 89,389 90 |
| Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry do clothing..... | 111,558 | 33,48953 21,363 | 105,870 | 31,824 80 | 415,654 | 125,514 16 | 417,059 | 125,529 19 |
| do clothing.....ed. . coatings, \&e | 62,184 320,459 | $\begin{array}{r}21,363 \\ \text { 101,326 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 56,347 263,225 | 19,11878 8317365 | 608,420 $1,891,251$ | 211,903 38 | 645,856 | 224,948 97 |
| do dress goods................. | 343,642 | 102,973 12 | 409,378 | 122,030 50 | 1,974,677 | 592,067 37 | 1,862,209 | 605,11680 |
| do knitted goods | 50,541 | 20,573 15 | -72,315 | 128,392 37 | 1,977,185 | 106,697 76 | 2,332,395 335, | 697,672 126,091 14 |
| do shawls | 4,016 | 1,031 20 | 2,715 | 67950 | 70,051 | 17,543 82 | 58,947 | 126,09114 |
| do yarns .......................... | 6,955 | 2,08680 16943 | 8,230 | 2,466 950 | 94,160 | 28,249 52 | 113,011 | 13,877 44 |
| All other dutiable goods .... ...... ....................... | 48,627 792,416 | $\begin{array}{r}16,94382 \\ 208,444 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 54,188 | 19,174 75 | 310,482 | 102,640 47 | 371,906 | 124,759 05 |
|  | 792,416 | 208,444 91 | 819,929 | 212,104 07 | 6,253,955 | 1,588,352 34 | 6,517,448 | 1,698,154 01 |
|  | 4,723,285 | 1,479,318 76 | 5,344,408 | 1,616,637 25 | 37,301,506 | 11,596,600 31 | 44,443,897 | 13,563,410 36 |

[^9]I.-Unrevised Statement of the Value of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of February, 1895 and 1896, and during the eight months ended 29th February, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | February. |  | Eight months ended 29th February. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1896. | 1895. | 1896. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Animals for improvement of stock | 12,286 | 18,078 | 119,903 | 135,506 |
| Articles for use of the Army and Navy | 46,393 | 9,629 | 312,680 | 178,024 |
| Asphaltum or asphalt <br> Broom corn | 49 8,029 | 131 7,831 | 40,707 102,160 | 32,775 88,865 |
| Broom corn Coal, anthracite | 8,029 326,261 | $\begin{array}{r}7,831 \\ \hline 25,839\end{array}$ | 102,160 $3,793,339$ | 88,865 |
| Coffee . . . . . . . | 326,261 | 225,839 36,025 | $3,793,339$ 362,112 | $3,994,618$ 410,292 |
| Cotton waste | 9,726 | 20,223 | 241,366 | 180,595 |
| do raw | 415,398 | 347,021 | 2,249,895 | 2,347,137 |
| Dyes, chemicals, \&c. | 95,508 | 110,386 | 1,070,275 | 1,184,162 |
| Fish and products of | 12,156 | 42,723 | -650,959 | 1,539,773 |
| Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, \&c. . . . | 66,845 | 55,371 | 226,676 | 220,955 |
| Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, \&c. . | 3,730 | 5,935 | 233,684 | 255,875 |
| Fur, skine not dressed.. | 68,996 | 84,092 | 273,892 | 329,404 |
| Grease, for soap making, \&c. | 31,914 | 34,395 | 168,208 | 215,616 |
| Hides and skins. | 159,606 | 220,177 | 1,087,250 | 1,499,541 |
| India-rubber and gutta percha, crude | 73,788 | 117,708 | 441,779 | 804,229 |
| Jute cloth and jute yarn . . . . . . . . . . | 36,423 | 28,859 | 248,236 | 244,398 |
| Metals, brass and copper. | 33,139 | 42,900 | 282,695 | 366,666 |
| do steel rails for railways.. | 16,263 |  | 654,959 | 830,290 |
| do iron and steel, all other .... ............. | 38,702 | 37,474 | 542,059 | 806,844 |
| do tin and zinc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 61,928 | 83,016 | 5¢5 , 844 | 678,285 |
| do other. | 6,096 | 6,970 | 103,945 | 109,828 |
| Oils, vegetable. | 10,388 | 5,670 | 86,038 | 82,585 |
| Salt...... | 5,212 | 10,569 | 218,664 | 196,836 |
| Settlers' effects | 73,042 | 75,087 | 1,561,230 | 1,315,763 |
| Silk, raw: | 5,516 | 15,938 | 72,80ั9 | 143,086 |
| Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed | 27,791 | 38,910 | 255,150 | 597,868 |
| Sugar...... . . . . . . . . . . . . | 463,326 |  | 3,910,794 |  |
| Tea......... | 88,892 | 118,369 | 2,530,472 | 2,715,444 |
| Tobacco leaf. . . . . . . . . | 110,515 | 111,330 | 1,193,431 | 834,436 |
| Wood, cabinetmakers, \&c | 62,152 | 44,205 | 829,346 | 520,652 |
| Wool ................ | 49,020 | 50,462 | 626,900 | 731,982 |
| All other Free Goods | 221,892 | 360,727 | 2,725,826 | 3,600,166 |
| Coin Total | 2,667,206 | 2,366,050 | 27,773,333 | 26,192,496 |
| Coin and bullio | 318,746 | 26,845 | 4,212.151 | 3,945,675 |
| Total, Free Goods. | 2,985,952 | 2,392,895 | 31,985,484 | 30,138,171 |

*See dutiable list for Sugar, 1896.
J.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of February, 1895 and 1896, respectively.


K.--.Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the eight months ended 29th February, 1895 and 1896, respectively.


L. -Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of March, 1895 and 1896, and during the nine months enced 31st March, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

L.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, \&c.-Concluded.

|  | March, 1895. |  | March, 1896. |  | Nine montbs ended 31st March, 1895. |  | Nine months ended 31st March, 1896. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 1,819,325 | 470,544 86 | 2,041,567 | 534,865 69 | 12,866,921 | 3,426,788 06 | 14,165,539 | 3,853,521 96 |
| Glass, manufactures of, viz. :- <br> Glass bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades | 29,110 | 8,700 58 | 34,164 | 10,247 66 | 399,272 |  |  |  |
| Glass, window. ......................................... | 2,768 | 59276 | 12,814 | 10,247 2,574 30 | 153,226 | $\begin{array}{r}119,486 \\ 30,872 \\ \hline 04\end{array}$ | 380,145 153,600 | $\begin{array}{r}113,92115 \\ 30,829 \\ \hline 66\end{array}$ |
| do plate................. do all other manufactures of | 8,264 | 2,115 97 | 12,878 | 2,986 67 | 120,979 | 39,365 94 | 15,600 98,692 | 30,829 <br> 25,670 <br> 03 |
| do all other manufactures of Gunpowder and explosive substances. | 6,479 <br> 8,963 | $\begin{array}{r}1,47190 \\ 2,580 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,542 6,984 | 3,187 <br> 2,128 <br> 07 | 103,599 | 22,79248 | 131,461 | 28,536 24 |
| Gunpowder and explosive substances. | 8,963 39,096 | -1,580 726 | 6,984 30,686 | 2,128 25 | 95,760 310,215 | 26,566 <br> 93 <br> 93 <br> 180 | 109,589 | 29,314 32 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt | 101,030 | 3),308 95 | 104,970 | 31, 19100 | 648,261 | 93,480 194,497 41 | 261,759 673,409 | 76,472 64 |
| do all other. | 76,780 | 23,033 70 | 72,614 | 21,781 20 | 321,808 | $\begin{array}{r}194,497 \\ 96,655 \\ \hline 04\end{array}$ | 673,409 376,108 | $\begin{aligned} & 201,97771 \\ & 112,977 \end{aligned}$ |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz. :Iron bands, hoop, sheet and plate. |  |  |  | 5,283 45 | 623,516 | 56,605 04 | 376,108 | 112,977 31 |
| Iron bands, hoop, sheet and plate do bar-iron and railway bars. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 42,681 } \\ 16,838 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,923 5,384 08 | $\begin{array}{r}52,424 \\ 20,518 \\ \hline 177050\end{array}$ | 5,283 45 | 623,516 252,279 | 56,546 <br> 75,730 <br> 00 | 768,689 210,497 |  |
| do cutlery, hardware, tools and implements........... do machines, machinery and engines, including locomo-- | 137,387 | 38,829 43 | 177,950 | 49,263 87 | 960,278 | 276,935 49 | 1,167,126 | $\begin{array}{r} 58,46641 \\ 334,05991 \end{array}$ |
| do machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives. | 130,593 | 36,888 44 | 124,863 | 34,970 38 | 1,084,148 | 310,612 39 | 1,107,339 |  |
| do pig-iron, kentledge and scraps. | 27,540 | 10,107 66 | 32,636 | 11,401 86 | 514,511 | 172,360 05 | 1, 5167,439 | $\begin{aligned} & 314,91118 \\ & 178741 \end{aligned}$ |
| do stoves and eastings | 16,991 28,614 | 4,54681 <br> 8,714 <br> 1 | 17,854 | 4,646 96 | 120,237 | 39,29515 | 140,778 | 43,326 24 |
| do tubing............ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ all other manufactures of iron steel. | 28,614 141,515 | $\begin{array}{r}8,714 \\ 39,435 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 57,257 188,497 | 11,617 49,996 06 | 1239,233 $1,371,699$ | 91,042 364,106 07 | 571,655 | 132,104 53 |
| Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver.. | 59,089 | 14,960 10 | 54,567, | 13,529 27 | 1,371,699 | 364,10607 <br> 152,057 | 1,730,231 | 471,494 00 |
| Lead and manufactures of ..... ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19,809 | 4,243 92 | 16,646 | 3,069 65 | 125,847 | 152,057 28,179 47 | 601,330 167,322 | 154,867 64 |
| Leather, all kinds. | ${ }^{67.374}$ | 11,460 41 | 59,848 | 10,094 24 | 514,497 | 28,175 85,415 93 | 167,322 540,436 | 34,01271 |
| do boots and shoes. . .. .......... | 25,602 | 6,409 75 | 19,016 | 4,753 44 | 209,534 | 52,373 26 | 271,277 | 91,774 79 |
| do all other manufactures of leather | 13,753 | 3,648 86 | 13,701 | 3,489 05 | 91,587 | 23,826 54 | 271,277 97,123 | 67,823 20 |
| Marble and stone and manufactures of | 10,200 | 2,330 97 | 8,279 | 1,869 00 | 120,851 | 26,889 42 | 97,123 140,490 | 25,638 02 |
| Metals and manufactures of | 30,059 | 8,474 95 | 31,665 | 8,6ัّ9 71 | 220,759 | 62,680 53 | 140,490 226,789 | 31,30899 65,33398 |
| Musical instruments ...... | 22,710 | 5,897 92 | 24,151 | 6,856 00 | 214,898 | 59,629 51 | 226,789 210,028 | 65,33398 58,049 |
| Oil, mineral and products of........ | 39,825 | 32,997 01 | 45,275 | 27,881 65 | 406,940 | 365,902 85 | 210,028 592,869 | 58,049 73 387,96129 |
| do flax seed or linseed, raw or boiled. | 19,643 | 3,928 85 | 19,774 | 3,954 80 | 158,266 | 31,642 41 | 234,301 | 387,961 29 |
| do all other. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30,262 | 7,049 05 | 23,923 | 4,883 15 | 284, 254 | 68,902 27 | 285, 266 | 46,935 81 |
| Paints and colours | 29,811 | 4,079 89 | 36,091 | 4,620 11 | 273,371 | 32,636 53 | 280, 376 | 66,132 70 |
| Paper, envelopes, \&c.. | 95,572 | 32,414 77 | 92,605 | 30,718 62 | 695,524 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,636 \\ 223,026 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 373,135 | $\begin{array}{r}39,98330 \\ 293 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds. | 4,685 | 1,655 72 | 6,478 | 2,336 53 | 72,206 | $25,16050$ | $\begin{array}{r} 717,196 \\ 73,232 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 223,74002 \\ 25,39620 \end{array}$ |


| Provisions, lards, meats, fresh and salt... | 36,111 | 10,864 90] | 34,290 | 11,295 58 | 461,167 | 136,586 85 | 460,506 | 150,352 74 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seeds and roots................... |  | 1,928 69 | 12,929 | 2,789 61 | 43,691 | 8,861 52 | 36,353 | 7,197 07 |
| Silk, manufartures | 143,416 | 14,574 39 | 126,823 | 12,902 28 | 262,148 | 26,525 32 | 404,086 | 40,944 03 |
| Soap, all kinds... | 265,021 | 79,912 6 | 106,260 10,976 | 80,613 69 | 1,757,938 | 533,306 64 | 2,179,306 | 659,257 31 |
| ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Spices, ground and unground | 12,676 | 6,114 65 | 10,976 | 3,428 1,846 30 | 140,929 | 42,473 03 | 176,271 | 52,382 56 |
| Spirits, all kinds | 51,545 | 121,680 31 | 60,334 | 135,150 93 | 599,984 | 1,324,805 20 | 640,410 | 19,622 $1,448,41825$ |
| Wines, sparkling.. | 5,329 | 3,022 98 | 7,922 | 12,197 52 | 77,844 | $1,324,805$ 42,882 41 | 640,410 97,326 | $\begin{array}{r}1,448,41825 \\ 34,497 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ |
| do other than sp | 18,716 | 13,818 66 | 18,487 | 11,958 95 | 217,586 | 163,889 00 | 227,429 | 149,734 38 |
| Sugar... | 42,463 | 3,662 64 | 35,846 | $\begin{array}{r}3,828 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ \hline 1747 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | * ${ }_{*} 91,261$ | 46,155 43 | 574,692 | 52,013 83 |
| Tobacco and cigars | 27,648 | 27,821 84 | 19,936 | 19,728 49 | 189,912 | 191,795 11 | $3,374,176$ 195,901 | 845,591 <br> 195,045 <br> 05 |
| Vegetables. . . . . . . . | 6,428 | 1,743 54 | 9,220 | 2,183 57 | 147,954 | 36,960 18 | 138,509 | 195,045 35,222 97 |
| Wood, manufactures of. | 43,361 | 9,828 67 | 49,753 | 11,574 12 | 421,566 | 98,704 10 | 443,782 | 35,222 100,964 02 |
| Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tarestry | 134,138 | 40,304 93 | 158,636 | 47,691 06 | 549,792 | 165, 81909 | 575,695 | 100,96402 17322025 |
| do elothing | 107,130 | 36,103 53 | 108,720 | 36,602 93 | 715,550 | 248,006 91 | 754,576 | 261,551 90 |
| do cloths, worste | 239,556 | 76,783 82 | 289,591 | 91,324 91 | 2,130,807 | 688,488 34 | 2,151,800 | 696,441 71 |
| do dress good | 350,761 | 105,164 78 | 421,391 | 126,227 20 | 2,325,438 | 697,232 15 | 2,753,786 | 823,899 48 |
| do knitted good | 51,855 | 21,187 26 | 68,426 | 25,630 33 | 332,040 | 127,885 02 | 403,814 | 151,721 47 |
| do sha | 5,050 | 1,262 50 | 5,267 | 1,316 75 | 75,101 | 18,806 32 | 64,214 | 16,669 60 |
| do yarns. | 9,036 | 2,777 46 | 6,922 | 2,075 95 | 103,196 | 31,026 98 | 119,933 | 35,953 39 |
| do all other manufactures | 61,302 | 20,626 42 | 83,552 | 28,138 71 | 371,784 | 123,266 89 | 455,458 | 152,897 76 |
| 11 other dutiable go | 929,072 | 241,333 03 | 1,016,932 | 269,605 60 | 7,183,027 | 1,829,685 37 | 7,534,380 | 1,967,759 61 |
| Total | 5,677,624 | 1,682,255 55 | 6,528,899 | 899,802 75 | 42,979,130 | 13,278,855 86 | 50,972,796 | 15,463,213 11 |

*Seo free list for Sugar, 1895.
M.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of March, 1895 and 1896, and during the nine months ended 31st March, 1895 and 1896, respectively.


[^10]N.-Uneevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of March, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | March, 1895. |  |  | March, 1896. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| Produce of the mine | 632,304 | 4,082 | 636,386 | 878,227 | 2,745 | 880,972 |
| do fisheries. | 373,356 | 9,542 | 382,898 | 366,137 | 2,149 | 368,286 |
| do forest ..... | 712,501 | 838 | 713,339 | 717,007 | ${ }^{938}$ | 717,945 |
| Animals and their produce.... | 1,351,661 | 72,268 10,163 | 1,423,929 | 1,287,792 | 181,335 112,172 | $1,469,127$ 765,043 |
| Agricultural products......... | 753,140 634,130 | 10,163 86,338 | 763,303 720,468 | 652,871 734,428 | 112,172 | 76,043 778,089 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 14,903 | 33,528 | 48,431 | 11,855 | 12,209 | 24,064 |
| Total | 4,471,995 | 216,759 | 4,688,754 | 4,648,317 | 35ั5,209 | 5,003,526 |
| Bullion | 19,795 |  | 19,795 | 15,790 |  | 15,790 |
| Coin |  | 577,997 | 577,997 |  | 8,431 | 8,431 |
| Total | 4,491,790 | 794,756 | ॅ,286,5 $\ddagger 6$ | $4,664,107$ | 363,640 | $5,027,747$ |

O.-Unrevised Statfment of the Value by classes of the Exports of Canada during the nine months ended 31st March, 1895 and 1896, respectively.


P.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of January, 1895 and 1896, and during seven months ended 31st January, 1895 and 1896 , respectively.


Q.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of February, 1895 and 1896, and during the eight months ended 29th February, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | February. |  | Eight months ended 29th February. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1896. | 1895. | 1896. |
|  | 8 ets. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Spirits | 282,818 05 | 266,378 34 | 2,663,668 13 | 2,752,588 78 |
| Malt. | 55,730 04 | 65,689 62 | 485,500 03 | 2,516,798 85 |
| Malt liquor |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}6,050 \\ 1,564 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,328 84 |
| Tobacco. | 154,368 30 | 155,464 00 | 1,564,432 46 | 1,540,881 35 |
| Cigars. | 38,154 18 | 42,510 86 | -427,241 26 | 426,226 86 |
| Inspection of petroleum | 3,342 83 | 2,982 62 | 32,243 82 | 31,955 29 |
| Manufactures in bond. | 3,129 99 | 2,637 39 | 31,51209 | 29,754 34 |
| Seizures.. | 68637 | 1,819 22 | 2,108 95 | 5,797 65 |
| Other receipts. | 2,148 90 | 2,531 37 | 19,765 47 | 19,574 93 |
| Total excise revenue | 540,378 66 | 540,013 42 | 5,232,522 21 | $5,329,90689$ |
| Culling timber......... |  |  |  |  |
| Electric light inspection. |  | 41500 | 3,969 89 | 2,435 25 |
| Hydraulic and other rents. Minor public works. | 2100 | 2100 | 2,512 00 | 2,738 00 |
| Inspection of weights and measu | 1,978 22 | 2,085 44 | 4,998 00 | 1,46757 26,019 25 |
| do gas.......... | 1,170 50 | 1,144 75 | 10,562 00 | 26,019 25 |
| Law stamps.... | 21850 | 76855 | 4,680 65 | 11,500 75 |
| Other revenues | 5400 | 12538 | 19672 | 4,680 98 |
| Grand total revenue | 543,820 88 | 544,573 54 | 5,285,476 64 | 5,388,311 93 |

R.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of March, 1895 and $1896^{\circ}$, and during the nine months ended 31st March, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

S.- Unrevised Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the under-mentioned Countrius in the latest Month for which

Returns have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Calendar Year, including such latest month.

| Name of County. | Latest Month. | Value of the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for the Perion of the Yeaf, including Latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1894. |  | 1895. |  | 1894. |  | 1895. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain. | December | 160,943,002 | 108,665,104 | 179,908,524 | 117,807,323 | 1,987,278,075 | 1,332,424,552 | 2,027,879,799 | 1,392,547,797 |
| Rnssia in Europe | September. | 36,360,428 | 48,303,268 | 36,792,748 | 50,894,100 | 293,384,704 | 372,527,056 | 285,656,984 | 398,958,792 |
| France. | October.... | 54,604,332 | 51,612,253 | $52,108,440$ | 59,636,807 | 618,628,111 | 474,469,463 | 575,205,620 | 524,784,949 |
| Portugal | June. . . . . | 2,886,840 | 1,944,000 | 3,053,160 | 2,371,680 | 21,136,680 | 12,186,720 | 21,241,440 | 13,734,360 |
| Italy... | November.. | 19,800,835 | 17,043,058 | $22,620,951$ | 17,644,405 | 187,736,697 | 180,221,663 | 209,823,424 | 176,228,107 |
| Austria-Hungary | do | 28,237,880 | 33,737,440 | 28,828,360 | 31,434,920 | 279,778,400 | 320,578,720 | 295,064,880 | 300,271,400 |
| Greece. . . . . . . | October.... | 1,853,186 | 1,746,843 | 2,178,391 | 1,450,009 | 16,891,746 | 12,332,893 | 16,714,765 | 11,111,782 |
| Bulgaria | September.. | 1,879,820 | 1,118,070 | 1,441,517 | 1,999,094 | $14,043,838$ 39707740 | 10,158,941 | 9,563,729 | 9,563,150 |
| Egypt. | October | $3,546,920$ $60,020,000$ | 2,005,640 | $3,077,620$ $75,067,000$ | $1,847,560$ $87,091,000$ | $32,707,740$ $563,610,000$ | 40,330,1.0 $660,271,000$ | $27,896,180$ $676,076,000$ | $33,285,720$ $645,018,000$ |
| *Mexico.... | July . . | 1,096,576 | 3,766,500 | 1,255,500 | 3,365,000 |  |  |  |  |
| $\dagger$ British India | September.. | 14,072,788 | 18,087,946 | 12,579,832 | 19,465,911 | 82,668,227 | 133,987,208 | 80,134,246 | 130,601,301 |

[^11]Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Calendar Year, including such latest Month.


[^12]U.-Unrevised Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the under-mentioned Countries in the latest Month for which

Returns have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Calendar Year, including such latest Month.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Valee of the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for the Period of the Year, incleding latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1894. |  | 1895. |  | 1894. |  | 1895. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain.. | February**. | $136,921,179$ $36,547,280$ | 99,187,972 | 172,653,448 | 123,232,215 | 315,739,454 | 206,629,743 | 359,892,880 | 249,546,206 |
| Russia in Europ | November | $36,547,280$ $51,470,957$ | $45,311,420$ $47,973,817$ | $30,413,460$ $62,886,348$ | $42,437,780$ $50,570,825$ | 363,862,730 | 460,310,610 | 349,222,720 | 493,680,880 |
| Portugal | July..... | 51,141,720 | 2,406,240 | $62,886,348$ $3,939,840$ | $50,706,480$ | 24,278,400 | 14,592,960 | 24,361,840 | 16,441,920 |
| $\dagger$ Italy... | December | 23,521,103 | 19,108,544 | 21,547, 871 | 22,044, 267 | 211,257,800 | 199,330,207 | 229,140,794 | 200,387,654 |
| Austria-Hungary | January*... | 25,155, 240 | 24,479,840 | 24,967,360 | 23,070,520 |  |  | 22,140,701 |  |
| Greece. | November.. | 2,287,464 | 1,080,414 | 2,080,733 | 1,437,657 | 19,178 603 | 13,303,525 | 16,093,954 | 12,416,848 |
| Bulgaria | November.. | 1,687,522 | 1,217,637 | 1,222,076 | 2,194,410 | 17,348,577 | 12,638,991 | 12,182,160 | 13,990,184 |
| Egypt. | September.. | 8,546,920 | 1,905,640 | 3,077,620 | 1,812,560 | 32,707,740 | 40,330,160 | 27,896,180 | 33,285,720 |
| United States. | December . . | $62,135,000$ | $84,877,000$ <br> 81 | $62,190,000$ | 92,531,000 | 676,313,000 | 825,102,000 | 801,663,000 | 824,862,000 |
| $\ddagger$ Mexico | January ${ }^{\text {October.... }}$ | $67,548,000$ $1,494,500$ | $81,230,000$ $3,274,500$ | $64,603,000$ $1,255,000$ | $87,108,000$ $4,860,000$ | 5,079,500 | 13,397,500 | 5,915,500 |  |
| §British India. | December .. | 14,489,944 | 21,543,316 | 14,073,700 | 25,380,381 | 130,223,149 | 195,932,432 | 126,625,239 | $15,732,500$ $201,490,705$ |

Note. -The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain, where the figures are "general." "Special" means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption; in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.

* The above figures are for 1895 and 1896. \& The figures for Italy for December, 1895, and also the aggregate, are based on the official valuation for 1895 , the particulars published for the previous months of 1895 having been based on the valuation for 1894. $\ddagger$ The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July. §The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.


## 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 Tariff's and supplements thereto, as furnished during 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. The following British and Colonial are supplemental to those published in the departmental Annual Report, 1893, and the Quarterly Reports since published, and comprise all additions thereto or changes therein, so far as the department has authentic advice.

## A.-GRENADA.

IMPORT TARIFF, UNDER ORDINANCE NO. 16 OF 1895.

| No. | Articles. |  | Rate of Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ※ s. d. |
| 1 | Bread. | 100 lbs. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 2 | Butter......................... . . | Lb. | 0 0 00 |
| 3 | Butterine, oleomargarine, and similar compounds | " | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 0 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 5 | Candles, tallow....... | 100 lbs. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 6 | Cocoa..... . . . . |  | 0100 |
| 7 | Coffee. | Lb. | $0 \quad 0 \quad 2$ |
| 8 | Eish- <br> Dried or preserved. | 100 lbs. | 010 |
|  | Salmon, pickled or preserved | Lb. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ |
|  | Mackerel and other descriptions.. | Barrel. | 020 |
| 9 | Flour- ${ }_{\text {Wheaten.......................... }}$ |  |  |
|  | Other kinds. | " | 020 |
| 10 | Grain. | Bushel. | 0 0 006 |
| 11 | Gunpowder. | Lb. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 12 | Lard. |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 13 | Live stock- |  |  |
|  | Asses . | Each. |  |
|  | Cows, bulls and oxen.. | " | 0120 |
|  | Dogs. | " | 0100 |
|  | Goats | " | 010 |
|  | Horses. | 4 | 150 |
|  | Mules. | " | 0120 |
|  | Sheep.... ${ }^{\text {S }}$. | " | 020 |
|  | Swine and hogs.... | ": | 020 |
| 14 | Malt, cider and perry. In bottles.. | Gallon. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 15 | Matches.... ......... | Doz. quarts. large boxes. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . ......... . . . . . . . . . . | small boxes. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 16 | Meal, corn, oil and oat. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Meat, dried or preserved . . . . . | 100 lbs. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 18 | Meat, drjed or preserved | Gallon. | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 19 | Oils- |  |  |
|  | Olive, sperm, lard, and all other kinds used for cooking. | " | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | Kerosine and paraffine | \% | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ |
|  | All other kinds.. . . . . . | * | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 9\end{array}$ |
| 20 | Opium. | Lb. | 0100 |
| 21 | Rice........ | 100 lbs . | 020 |
| 22 | Salt, coarse.... | Barrel. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 23 | Soap.... | 100 lbs . | 020 |

## import tariff-Concluded.



## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

35 Coin.
36 Bullion.
37 Diamonds.
38 Fresh fruit and vegetables.
39 Manures.
40 Straw.
41 Tee.
42 Fresh fish.
43 Coal.
44 Printed books, newspapers and periodicals.
45 Plants of all kinds.
46 Works of art not imported for sale.
47 Tombstones and grave railings.
48 Old furniture not intended for sale.
49 The personal baggage and apparel, professional apparatus, tools or implements of trade of passengers arriving,
50 Any articles for the use of Her Majesty's Service or for the use of the Government, or for the use of the Governor.

51 Articles for the use of any place of worship.
52 Articles for the official use of any foreign consulate (provided that a similar privilege is accorded by such foreign country to the British consulate therein).
53 Fire extinguishing apparatus, machinery and implements for water works, improved stills and other machinery or appliances considered by the Governor in Council to be useful for the development of local manufactures or products.
54 Packages in which goods are imported (except new trunks, canisters and puncheons).
55 Racehorses, and horses and other animals and appliances imported by circus companies, if exported within six months.
56 Patterns and samples of no intrinsic value.
57 Surgical implements and appliances.
58 Poultry and eggs.
59 Raw cotton and cotton seed.

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS.
60 Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or other indece or obscene articles.
Notes.-The foregoing tariff came into force on the 1st of January, 1896.
Under Ordinance No. 17, of 1895, there will be levied, during the year 1896, an additional import duty of one-tenth of all the duties set forth above.

Under Ordinance No. 19, of 1895, no export duties will be levied during the year 1896.

## B.-MAURITIUS.

## IMPORTS.



## IMPORTS-Continued.

| No. | Description of Goods. | Duty how Chargeable. | Rate of Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. c. |
| 390 | Choorah. | do do | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 70 \\ 5 & 00 \end{array}$ |
| 40 | Cloves ......... | Per 1,000 kilos. | 500 |
| 414 | Coak, coke and patent fuel | Per do 100 kilos | $\begin{array}{rr}0 & 55 \\ 13 & 20\end{array}$ |
| 43 C | Cocoa and chocolate ..... | Per 100 kilos, | 13 0 0 05 |
| 44 | Cucoanuts. | Per 100 kilos. | 500 |
| 45 | Coffee... | Per do | 085 |
| 46 | Coke. See Coals. |  |  |
| 47. | Copper, old.................... | do | 880 |
|  | sheets, bars, bolts, nails, do., yelliow metal | do | $\begin{array}{lll}4 & 40 \\ 0 & 10\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | Copperah or poonac. |  |  |
|  | Cordage- | do |  |
|  | Coir do oiled | do | ${ }_{2}^{4} 10$ |
|  | Hemp | do | 500 |
|  | do oiled | Per 1,000 kilos |  |
|  | Corks and bungs | Per 100 kilos. |  |
| 51 |  |  |  |
|  | Wool | do | ${ }^{2} 75$ |
|  | Wick. | do |  |
|  | Cutch. Sec Gambier. |  |  |
|  |  | Per 1,000 kilos. | 500 |
|  | Dholl | Per 100 kilos | 11 |
| 55 | Dye wood | Per 100 kilos... |  |
| 56 | Dynamite ............ |  | 20 |
| 57 | Eggs, fresh or preserved. | Per 1,000 kilos |  |
|  |  | Per 100 sheets. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 60 \\ 3 & 30\end{array}$ |
|  | Felt sheathing..... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ all other sorts | Per 100 kilos. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | Fibre, jute, ratia and all Firewood. | Per 2 cubic metres ad valorem | 1650 p. |
| 61 | Fireworks. | Per 100 kilos. |  |
| 62 | Fish, dried or salted |  |  |
| 63 | Fruits, dried, except cocoanuts | Per package of 50 |  |
|  | and vegetables, fresh. |  |  |
|  | Gambier or cutc | Per Per 100 kilogram |  |
|  | Gandia...... | Per 100 kilos. | $12 \quad 00$ |
| 66 | Ghee | do |  |
| 67 | Ginger, dry. | Per 100 meters... |  |
| 68 | Glass, window .... do | Per 100 bottles.... |  |
| 69 | do bottles, emp | Per 100 do ${ }_{\text {dilos }}$ |  |
| 70 | Gram $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grapnels. } \\ & \text { See Anchors. }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Grease, cart | do |  |
| 72 | Gum, arabic | do |  |
|  | do copal ......... | do |  |
| 73 | Gunpowder, sporting. do | do |  |
|  | Hams. See Bacon. |  |  |
|  | 4 Hay and straw. | do |  |
|  | 5 Hemp, undressed | do |  |
| 76 | 6 Hides, raw and salt do tanned ..... | do |  |
|  | 7 Hogs lard | Per hectolitre |  |
|  | 8 Honey. | Per 100 kilos. | 165 |
|  | 9 Hops. | Per 1,000 horns. |  |
|  | 1 Horse | Per 100 kilos. |  |
|  | $32 \text { In }$ | do | 1760 |

IMPORTS-Continued.

| No. | Description of Goods. | Duty, how Chargeable. | Rate of Duty. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. |  |
| 84 | Indigo, Prussian blue, ultramarine blue and any like preparation sold or used for laundry purposes............ | Per kilo |  |  |
|  | Iron, wire netting and galvanized........................ | Per 100 k |  | 00 |
|  | do pig <br> do bars, hoops, pipes, wire, nails, galvanized sheets, ridging chains, \&c. | Per 1,000 kilos do |  |  |
| 85 | Tams. | Per 100 kilos |  |  |
|  | Jellies |  |  |  |
| 87 88 | Lead, sheet and pipes. do shot ........ | do |  |  |
| 89 | Leather, sole | do |  |  |
| 90 | Lemon juice. | Per hectolitre |  |  |
| 91 | Lentils.. | Per 100 kilos. |  |  |
| 93 | Lime juice. | Per hectolitre |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 95 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | Macaroni. | Per 100 kilos |  |  |
|  | Mace .. | Per kilo |  |  |
|  | Machinery and apparatus for the manufacture and improvement of sugar, rum or other produce of the colony... | Per 1,000 kilos. | 1 |  |
|  | Machinery and apparatus for the manufacture and improvement of sugar, rum, or other produce of the colony, when using the crane. |  |  |  |
|  | Maize................................................... | Per 100 kilos |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 98 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | Malt. |  |  |  |
|  | Manure of all sorts; and the following substances when imported for the purpose of being used in the preparation of manures, or of other colonial produce, or as disinfectants |  |  |  |
|  | 1. Ammeniacal liquor, bonedust, bone oil and dissolved bones.... |  |  |  |
|  | 3. Carbolic acid. ...... |  |  |  |
|  | 5. Chloride of lime and of potassium. <br> 6. do manganese. |  |  |  |
|  | 7. do soda, solution of soda <br> 8. do zinc... |  |  |  |
|  | 9. Coal and wood soot. |  |  |  |
|  | 10. Dried muscular flesh and dried blood ... |  |  |  |
|  | 12. Fish and other substances damaged and condemned |  |  |  |
|  | by the customs sanitary officers as fit for manure only | Per 1,000 kilos. |  |  |
|  | 13. Lime, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime or gypsum, phosphate and superphosphate of lime <br> 14. Nitrates, silicates and carbonates of potash and soda |  |  |  |
|  | 14. Nitrates, silicates and carbonates of potash and soda <br> 15. Perchloride of iron. |  |  |  |
|  | 16. Permanganate of potash... ..... . . ...... ........ |  |  |  |
|  | 17. Phosphate of soda.... |  |  |  |
|  | 19. Substances imported by agriculturists and to be used |  |  |  |
|  | 19. Substances in the destruction of insects or other parasites |  |  |  |
|  | 20. Sulphate of iron |  |  |  |
|  | 21. Sulphate and muriate of ammonia and other am- |  |  |  |
|  | moniacal salts. <br> 22. Sulphate of potash, sulphate of potassium. |  |  |  |
|  | 23. Sulphate of zinc............................... |  |  |  |
|  | 24. Sulphuric acid |  |  |  |
|  | 25. Urate and sulphurated urine |  |  |  |
| 100 | Margarine. See Butter | r |  |  |
|  | Marmalade. | Per 100 kilos. |  |  |
| 101 | Matches... | Per gross, on boxes containing each not more than 100 matches and a proportional duty on boxes contzining more than 100 matches. |  |  |

IMPORTS-Continued.


* In addition to a sum of Rs. 4,000 paid under ordinance No. 41 of 1875 by the proprietors of the oil inlunds.


## IMPORTS-Continued.



## IMPORTS-Conciuded.



## EXPORTS.



## CRANE DUES.

For the use of the crane for lifting heavy goods, except in the case of machinery imported and paying duty when the charge is R. 1.00 per 1,000 kilos.

Per 1,00) kilos.

[^13]Schedule C to Ordnance No. 27 of 1895 (Consolidated Customs' Tariff).

## EXEMPTIONS.

No. Description of Goods.

1 Ballast, when the same consists of sand or stone.
2 Glass bottles, imported full, except fancy bottles or decanters.
Instruments for regimental band.
Ice.
School materials for the use of free schools.
Articles imported for the use of His Excellency the Governor.
Articles of civil, naval and military uniforms intended for the personal use of the importer.
Provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied from bond for the Colonial Government, or, under special authority from the governor, for the use of ships of war of foreign nations.
Wearing apparel, luggage or any instrument intended for piofessional use, if it be the property of a person coming to the colony, and if it arrives within three monthe before or after the arrval of such person.
All eoods upon which the full amount of duty shall have been paid on their first importation into Mauritius, legally exported hence and afterwards returned: provided such goods shall be returned within three years from the date of their exportation, and it be proved to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that they are the identical goods exported from Mauritius; and provided the property of such goods continue in the persen by whom or on whose account the same were exported.
Objects and specimens (animal, mineral and vegetable) illustrative of natural history, including live plants and vegetable productions connected with the stucy of botany.
Animals and goods (except oil, spirits and tobacco) the produce of any of the dependencies of Mauritius other than Seychelles.

13
14

Goods imported into Mauritius by the proper military authorities for the public use of Her Majesty's land forces (Ordinance 9 of $188_{i}^{-}$).
19 Goods in transit transhipped direct from vessel to vessel.

## PROHIBITLONS.

Vine plants affected with any disease or brought from a place beyond the limits of this island where any disease of the vine plants is existing or is supposed to exist or may hereafter exist.-Ord. 14 of 1882 and Proc. No. 9 of 1888.
Base or counterfeit coin.-Ordinance 28 of 1892, Schedule II.
Articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles, bearing any names, brands or marks, being or purporting to be the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom.
Indecent or obscene prints, painting*, books, cards, lithograpiic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.
Infected cattle, sheep or other animals.
Cast-off clothes.-Ordinance No. 22 of 1883.
Goods referred to in Article 14 of the Merchandise marks Ordinance, 1888.

## RESTRICTIONS.

The shell of the "Tortue de mer" or "green turtle," known as "Kahouanne," and turtle oil, cannot be landed, removed or imported into Mauritius from any of its dependencies except in virtue of a special permit issued by the Collector of Customs in Mauritius. -Urdinance No. 21 of 1871.
If any goods are imported or brought into Mauritius contrary to any of the prohibitions or restrictions mentioned in the above tables the same will be forfeited.

## SWORN WEIGHERS.

Sworn weighers are appointed under and subject to the provisions of Proclamation, date 29th April, 1846.

## QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE.

(Government Notice of 8th May, 1827, and Ordinance No. 19 of 1877, Section IV., Schedule B.)

All articles introduced for sale, private use, or amongst passengers' luggage, when secured in the Queen's warehouse for examination or for the duties, if not removed within three days after the authorization of their delivery, are charged as follows :-


All goods landed by sufferance and by bills of sight are liable to the above charges for rent from the date of their being lodged in the Queen's warehouse.

## BOAT LICENSES.

Proclamation of 16th December, 1823, and Ordinances Nos. 12 of 1848 and 19 of 1877, Section V.

| Boats, barges, lighters, or other craft employed in loading or unloading vessels, or in supplying <br> or discharging ballast, per ton per annum. |
| :--- |

## CAREENING HULKS.

Ordinances Nos. 24 of 1875 and 19 of 1877, Section VI.

| For every hulk moored in any spot in the Trou Fanfaron, there shall be paid a license duty of, per annum | Rs. c. 000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| For every hulk moored outside the limits of the barbour of Port Louis and moored in the shallow parts of the harbour of Port Lonis, there shall be paid a license duty of, per annum | 600 |

## EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS.

Fees chargeable by Veterinary Health Officer attached to the Custom House-Ordinance No. 11 of 1879.


## HARBOUR DUES.

## (Ordinance No. 3 of 1890.)

| Particulars. | Charges. |
| :---: | :---: |
| (1) Phlotage. | s. |
| a. For pilotage inwards and mooring, per ton of register. | 12 |
| b. For unmooring and pilotage outwards, per ton of register | 12 |
| c. For the pilotage inwards and mooring of any steamer entering the harbour merely for the purpose of taking coals, provisions or water, per ton of register |  |
| d. For the unmooring and pilotage outwards of any such steamer, per ton of register ........ |  |
| For vessels under 500 tons. | 1500 |
| For vessels above 500 and under 1,500 tons |  |
| For vessels above 1,500 tons. |  |
| (2) Towage. |  |
| a. For every vessel not above 100 tons. |  |
| b. For every vessel above 100 and not exceeding 200 tons. | 2500 |
| $c^{\text {c. For every }}$ vessel above 200 and not exceeding 400 tons, per ton of register.............. | 015 |
| ton in excess of 400 tons........ ...... ...). | 10 |
| (3) Anchorage. |  |
| a. For every vessel breaking bulk or receiving eargo, per ton of re | $0 \quad 20$ |
| b. For every colonial registered vessel trading with Madagascar, Reunion or the dependencies of Manritius, per ton of register. (Provided the last charge of R. 0.07 per ton on any such vessel shall not be levied on any vessel more than twice in one year.) | 07 |
| c. For every vessel not breaking bulk nor receiving cargo, per ton of register. | 005 |
| d. For moving any vessel from one berth to another in the harbour, per ton of register |  |
| e. For swinging any vessel alongside of a bu |  |
| $f$. For re-mooring any vessel. |  |
| g. For any vessel remaining swung on warps above 24 hours, or above 48 hours when the Harbour Master has certified in writing that the vessel was prevented by unfavourable winds from leaving the harbour at the end of 24 hours after having been swung- |  |
| If under 100 tons. |  |
| If above 100 tons but under 1,000 tons........ do 1,000 tons but under 1,500 tons. | $\begin{array}{ll}30 & 00 \\ 60 & 00\end{array}$ |
| Above 1,500 tons . . . . . | $70 \quad 00$ |
| (4) Hire of Chains, Anohors and Boats. |  |
| a. For every vessel not above 150 tons- |  |
| One anchor, per diem.. | 50 |
| One chain, per diem..... |  |
| One anchor, per diem... | 25 |
| One chain, per diem. | 25 |
| For the use of mooring-chams or anchors placed around Trou FanfaronFor each vessel not above 100 tons, per diem. |  |
|  | 00 |
| do above 400 tons, per diem. .......... |  |
| For the use of a launch, manned, per diem |  |
| For the use of mud boats not to be detained over 4 hours alongside the vessel. | 500 |
| If kept longer than 4 hours, per hour............... | $1000$ |

## VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

## EXEMPTIONS.

No pilotage or anchorage dues shall be charged on the following vessels :-
(a) British or foreign men-of-war or transports, and vessels belonging to the Government of Mauritius.
(b) Vessels breaking bulk at the bell-buoy, and discharging cargo to the extent of not more than 25 tons, or landing not more than 5 horses, mules, donkeys or horned cattle ; or 20 sheep, pigs or goats.
(c) Vessels touching at Port Louis without entering the harbour, on their way to some other port, unless the master of any vessel referred to in the preceding section (b) and section (e) of article 1, headed "Pilotage," has requested to be supplied with a pilot.

## ABOLITION.

The charges hitherto levied on port clearances are hereby abolished.

## VESSELS ABANDONED.

All vessels abandoned in the harbour, and sold, shall either be broken up or fitted for sea within six months from the date of sale, are subject to a charge of Rs. 10 per diem for every day that every such vessel shall remain not broken up or not fitted for sea after the lapse of six months.

## LIGHT DUES.



Note.-From and after July, 1892, an abatement or discount of 50 per cent is made on the duties heretofore levied in respeet of the Great Basses, the Little Basses and the Minicoy Lighthouses. (Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 9th day of May, 1892.)

JAMES J. BROWN,<br>Collector of Customs.

Customs,
Port Louis, Mauritius, 1896.

## C.-SOUTH AUSTRALIA.-(NORTHERN TERRITORY.)

## CUSTOMS TARIFF.

| No. | Articles. | Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £ |
|  | Acetic acid, cordials (not spirituous) syrups........ | 003 |
|  | Ale, porter, spruce, or other beer, cider and perry, limejuice aerated, and limejuice cordials (not spirituous) per gallon. | 010 |
| 3 | Horses, mares, geldings, colts and fillies over the age of six months, except in saddle |  |
| 4 | Horned cattle, cows, oxen, heifers, bulls, steers, calves over six months old, except working bullocks in teams | 2 |
|  | Sheep ..... ... ................................. ............$_{\text {do }}^{\text {do }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 6 | Pigs.... ....................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ do | 020 |
| 7 | Arrowroot, fish, dried, preserved and salted (except in pickle or brine), milk (preserved) and compounds thereof, paraffin and mineral wax, pearl and patent barley, patent groats, sago, stearine, tapioca, vegetables, preserved. per lb. | 1 |
| 8 | Bacon, candied fruits, cheese, chocolate, cocoa, manufactured, coffee (raw) ; confectionery, fruit, dried (except dates, currants, raisins), gunpowder (sporting), hams, honey, jams, jellies, mustard, nuts (except cocoanuts), pork (in p ickle), preserves. <br> perlb. | 0 |
|  | Barley ...................................... . ........... per bushel. | ${ }_{0}^{0} 0$ |
| 11 | Bntter, cornflour, maizena, peaflour and split peas ................. per 1 l . | 0 - |
|  | Biscuits, blue, candles, currants, raisins, dates, fish (paste), fruit (pulp), glue, macaroni and vermicelli, meat preserved, pepper, spices, starch per ib. |  |
| 12 |  | 6 |
|  | Cement...................................................... per barrel. | 0220 |
| 14 | Chicory, including kiln dried (except green root)..................... per lb per | ${ }_{0}^{0} 006$ |
|  | Chicory, green root........................................ per ton |  |
| 17 |  | 0 |
|  | Cordage, viz. : | - 6 |
|  | Coir rope | 040 |
| 19 | Hemp, being bolt rope, Europe rope, fishing lines (other than cotton or fancy), log lines, marline, manila, jute and flax (when tarred), rattlins, spun yarn, whale lines, and all other hempen cordage (except zalvanized and other iron and steel |  |
| 202122232424 | Manila, jute and flax, except when tarred, and all other white lines.. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ per do | ${ }_{0} 880$ |
|  | Galvanized and iron...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do | 030 |
|  | Steel wire, not being fencing wire ................................. per ton. | 100 |
|  | Doors and frames (except iron doors) . .................. ... .... . .. each. |  |
|  | Fruit, bottled, oil, salad, pickles, sauces.................. . . . . . . . . . per dozen quarts. |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 25 | Fresh.................................................. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ dozen per bushel. | 1 |
| 26 | Galvanized iron, corrvgated, unmanufactured.......................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ per ton. |  |
| ${ }^{27}$ | Glucose...................... .............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ...... per cwt. | 060 |
|  | Hops....... ..... .............................................. per 1 lb . | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 29 | Iron columns, girders, pipes, tubes, oatmeal............................. per ton. | 20 |
| 30 | Lead, pipe and sheet, shot .... ................ .................... per cwt. | 02 |
| 31 | Malt...................................... per bushe]. | 2 |
| 32 | Marble, slate, stone for building (unwrought).................... . . . per cubic foot. | 0 |
| 33 | Matches and vestas (except safety matches), for boxes containing 100 matches or under | 0 |
|  | Matches and vestas (except safety matches), for each additional 100 or part thereof. | 01 |
| 34 | Nails ..... ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per cwt. |  |
|  | Naphtha.. . . . . . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per gallon. | 0 |
| 36 | Oats.. ............................ ..... ... .... .... . .. per bushel. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 37 | Oils (except kerosene, per gallon, 3 d ., cod, seal and whale, free)........ per gallon. | 0 |
| s | Oil, Chinese ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .......... .... ..... do | 0 0 1 0 |
| :9 | Onions........................................................... per cwt. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 40 | Opium......... ....... . . . . . ............................. .. per 1 l . | 1100 |
| 41 | Paints, mixed or dry ................................... per cwt. | 02 |
| 42 | Paper, wrapping (brown and whitey brown), tissue and blotting........ do do | 03 |
| 43 | Paper bags ..... .... .................................. ... .... do | 05 |
| 44 | Plaster of Paris.... . ... . . . . . . . . . . ......................... per barrel. | 03 |
| 45 | Potatoes ........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {per ewt. }}$ | 00 |
| 4 | Rice....................................................... per lb. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 47 | Ricemeal offal .... .................................. ............. per ton. | 0100 |
| 48 | Sugar, treacle and molasses.... .................... ................ per cwt. | 050 |

## customs tariff-Continued.



Note.-In all casps where duty is charged at per gallon, one dozen reputed quart bottles will be taken as two gallons, and one dozen reputed pint bottles as one gallon; provided that this regulation shall not come into force until after the 17 th day of October, 1885.

## FREE LIST.

76. Acid, citric, muriatic, tartaric.
77. American leather cloth.
78. Anchors of every description.
79. Animals, living, not enumerated.
80. Antifouling composition.
81. Antimony, in ingots.
82. Anvils.
83. Arsenic.
84. Artists' colours, cauvas and pallet knives.
85. Asphalt.
86. Atlases.
87. Backs, wooden, for brushes.
88. Bagging, Forfar and Hessians.
89. Bags, sacks and woolpacks.
90. Ballast, not being stone, enumerated.
91. Bark, for tanning.
92. Bass, hair and bristles, and other material for brushmaking.
93. Black sand.
94. Blasting powder, dynamite and lithofracteur.
95. Block and pulley sheaves.
96. Boneblack.
97. Bones.
98. Bone manure.
99. Bookbinding eloth.
100. Books, printed.
101. Boot elastic.
102. Boot hooks.
103. Pottles, ordinary and pickle.
104. Bottles, India rubber.
105. Brass, sheet and rolled.
106. Bricks, bath.
107. Brimstone, crude, and flour of sulphur.
108. Buckles, not plated.
109. Bulbs and seeds, garden.
110. Bunting, in the piece.
111. Camera, photographic.
112. Campovens and covers.
113. Caue.
114. Canvas.
115. Canvas hose.
116. Capsules, bottle.
117. Cardboards, strawboards, and millboards (plain).
118. Carriage trimmings.
119. Casks and cases for dry goods and packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and empty returns.
120. Chain cables and traces, not galvanized.
121. Chalk.
122. Charts.
123. Coal, lignite and coke.
124. Cocoa nibs.
125. Coin, specie, and bullion.
126. Coir yarn.
127. Combined mower and binder.
128. Currycombs.
129. Copper and yellow metal sheathing, and nails for same.
130. Copper wire, thread-covered.
131. Copperas.
132. Corks cut, and cork.
133. Cotton, raw, waste, and wick.
134. Cotton goods, in the piece (except velvets and velveteens, to be considered as unenumerated articles).
135. Cotton thread, sewing.
136. Cream of tartar.
137. Crucibles.
138. Demonstration ehalk.
139. Detonators.
140. Diamonds, glaziers' and mining.
141. Door knobs, brass, glass, and China.
142. Dyestuffs, being aniline dyes, bichrome, dyewoods, dyewood extracts, indigo, and spirits of salts.
143. Earth seoops.
144. Eggs.
145. Emery cloth, powder, and paper.
146. Engineers' machine tools.
147. Engines, gas, portable, and traction.
148. Eyeglasses and spectacles (except gold and silver), and scientific instruments.
149. Eyelets, eyelet punches, and webbing.
150. Fish, fresh.
151. Felt, sheathing and paper, roofing.
152. Fibre, cocoa.
153. Fireclay.
154. Flannels, and Crimean and Union Shirtings, in the piece.
155. Flax.
156. Flock, cotton, and woollen.
157. Forks, hay and digging.
158. Fuse.
159. Ginger, green.
160. Glass stoppers, ordinary.
161. Glycerine.
162. Gold leaf.
163. Grain, viz. : flour, gram, beans, peas, bran, pollard, wheat, maize, and grain unenumerated (except by sea).
164. Grindstones.
165. Guano and other manures.
166. Gum arabic.
167. Gutta percha.
168. Hair, seating and unmanufactured.
169. Hames, not plated and part plated.
170. Hardware, not enumerated.
171. Harness, minor articles and mountings (except plated).
172. Harvest twines.
173. Hatters' materials.
174. Hemp and hemp packing.
175. Hides and skins, raw.
176. Holystones.
177. Hollowware.
178. Hooks, butchers', reaping, and shark.
179. Horseshoes.
180. Hose, indiarnbber:
181. Imitation cane.
182. Indiarubber stamps, erasers, anti-rattlers, and buffers.
183. Ink and ink powders.
184. Iron, bar and rod, galvanized sheet, plain, girder-plates unmanufactured, hoop, ore, pig, plates, rails for rail and tramways, scrap, sheet, tubing eased with brass, wire, wire galvanized, wire netting of all kinds, and wrought iron tubes and pipes, under 6 in . diameter, iron and steel fencing and standards (except fancy fencing and standards, fringes, friezes, and balustrating).
185. Irons, hatters', Italian, smoothing, eloth manufacturers' and tailors'.
186. Ivory.
187. Jacks, lifting.

## free list-Continued.

188. Jute.
189. Knife powder and sharpeners.
190. Knives, putty, shoemakers', hay, and saddlers'.
191. Lead ore, pig and scrap.
192. Leather, patent, enamelled, kid, hogskin, levant, morocco, roans, skivers, and imitations thereof.
193. Limejuice.
194. Linen Goods, in the piece.
195. Linseed.
196. Lint.
197. Lithographic stones.
198. Machinery (except engines and shafting) for carding, spimning, weaving, and finishing manufactures of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery; machinery used in manufacture of paper and for felting; and roller machinery and machinery connected therewith, not enumerated, for flour-milling purposes ; and hydraulic presses.
199. Magnets.
200. Maps.
201. Measuring tapes.
202. Meat, fresh, except pork.
203. Metal picture cords.
204. Metal, lustre.
205. Millbands, except leather.
206. Mill silk.
207. Millstones.
208. Moleskin clothing, and imitations.
209. Mops.
210. Muntz metal.
211. Music.
212. Myrobalans.
213. Needles, packing, sail, and upholsterers'.
214. Nets, fishing.
215. Newspapers, printed.
216. Nuts, viz., cocoanuts.
217. Oakum and junk.
218. Oars.
219. Oilcloth.
220. Oil, cod, whale, seal.
221. Oil of rhodium.
222. Oilbaize.
223. Oilcake.
224. Oil of Lemon.
225. Oil of peppermint.
226. Ores.
227. Osiers.
228. Paint boxes, toy.
229. Paintings and engravings for public institutions.
230. Paper, viz., copying, felt, marble, red glazed, plaid, printing and writing, except faint lined.
231. Paper fasteners.
232. Patent roller composition.
233. Pencils, carpenters' and slate.
234. Penelope canvas.
235. Phosphorus.
236. Picture cards, school.
237. Pitch, tar, and resin.
238. Plants and trees.
239. Potash, Canadian.
240. Precions stones (unset).
241. Printing presses and machines.
242. Punching machinery.
243. Putty.
244. Quicksilver.
245. Quinine.
246. Rabbit traps.
247. Raddle.
248. Rattans.
249. Razor strops.
250. Royal cord.
251. Saddlers' ironmongery, not plated.
252. Sal ammoniac.
2.53. Salt, rock.
253. Saltpetre.
254. Scales, balances, and weights.
255. Scythes and handles.
256. Seeds, grass.
257. Sewing-machines and slabs.
258. Sewing twine and silk, shop and cord.
259. Shears.
260. Sheep ear labels.
261. Sheep dip.
262. Shoemakers' nails, sparrow-bill, wrought and cast tips, bright and black mal. hobs, wrought hobs, nuggets, hungarians, cut sprigs, steel bills, and brass rivets.
263. Shoe pegs and pegwood.
264. Shovels and spades.
265. Sickles.
266. Sieves.
267. Slates, school.
268. Sock lining.
269. Soda, canstic, nitrate, silicate, carbonate and bi-carbonate.
270. Solder.
271. Specimens of natural history.
272. Spirit levels.
273. Steel, bar, rod, sheet, and fencing wire, and plongh and scarifier shares.
274. Strychnine.
275. Sulphate of ammonia.
276. Sumach and valonia.
277. Surveyors' cháins.
278. Sulphate of magnesia.
279. Sulphate of copper.
280. Tanks, iron, except galvanized.
281. Telephones.
282. Timber : balks, logs, posts and rails, sleepers (railway), square over 4 in. thick, treenails and spokes in the rough. Clear pine, staves in the rough, sawn hickory.
283. Tin: block, ingot, sheet, plates, and tin plates decorated.
284. Tinfoil.
285. Tools and tool handles.
286. Transfers.
287. Tubing, metal, except iron.
288. Type.
289. Umbrella parts.
290. Vegetables, fresh.
291. Vegetable wax.
292. Vencers, wood.
293. Washers, raw hide.
294. Webbing, boot.
295. Whiting.
296. Wire of all kinds, except gold, silver, and plated.
297. Wire strainers.
298. Wooden hoops for casks.

## FREE LIST-Concluded.

300. Wooden rims for sieves.
301. Wool, washed and greasy.
302. Works of art for public institutions.
303. On all imported goods not included in the foregoing schedules, an ad valorem
duty of
304. Yarn, angora, wool, and cotton.
305. Zine : sheet, ingot and perforated. Ten per centum.

## EXCISE.



## III. TARIFF CHANGES.

A.-BRITISH GUIANA.

TARIFF CHANGES.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |

## B. - BRITISH INDIA.

## TARIFF CHANGES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (viii of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all spirits imported into British India, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption, from the whole of the Customs duty in excess of 5 per cent ad valorem, leviable thereon on importation into British India.

## C.-BRITISH INDIA.

## TARIFF DECISIONS.

By a Customs circular dated December 21st last, the government of India has decided that drosophores worked by steam may be held to be included in clause $A$, of No. 14 of schedule IV. of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as machinery employed in the spinning and weaving of cotton, and therefore exempt from duty. This ruling may be treated as applying to other apparatus similarly used in mills for humidifying the air.

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The rates of duty and tariff valuations for the following articles when imported into British India have been changed since the passing of the Indian Customs Act 16, of 1894. The tariff valuations and duties now payable are shown in the following statement. The figures in brackets show the numbers of the articles in the old tariff:-

| Articles. |
| :--- | :--- |

## D.-SAINT VINCENT.

modifications to the custons tariff.

$$
\text { Ordinance No. 11, of No. 25, } 1895 .
$$

There shall be raised, levied, collected and paid into Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for the publie uses of this colony, upon all goods, wares, merchandise and effects enumerated in the table set out in section five of the principal Ordinance* and in the schedule hereto annexed imported into this colony whereof the duties shall not have been paid before the date upon which this Ordinance comes into force, and upon all goods, wares, merchandise and effects enumerated as aforesaid imported into this colony from and after the said date and until the thirty-first day of December, 1896, inclusive, in addition to the duties and rates set forth in the said table and schedule, a further duty of one-tenth of the duties and rates so set forth respectively.

The duties on the articles mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed have been modified as follows :-


This ordinance entered into force on 27 th November, 1895.
*See No. 100 (2nd edition) table of duties and rates.

## E.-SIERRA LEONE.

## CUSTOMS AMENDMENTS.

The following ordinance to amend the law relating to customs duties upon spirits entering Sierra Leone was passed in the legislative council of that colony on the 27th December, 1895.
"Whereas it is desirable to amend the law relating to customs duties upon spirits.
" Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Serria Leone, with the advice and consent of the legislative council thereof, as follows
" I. The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1893, is hereby repealed.
"II. In lieu of the duties hitherto payable upon spirits, there shall be raised, levied and paid unto her Majesty, Her heir, and successors the following duties :-
"A. Spirits and strong waters of which the degree of strength can be ascertained by Syke's hydrometer :-
"(1.) For every Imperial gallon of less strength than the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than an Imperial gallon of such strength.......................................... Per Imperial gallon, 3s.
"(2.) For every gallon of proof strength by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof and for any greater or les: quantity than a gallon.... .................................................... Per proof gallon, 3s.
"B. Spirits being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained, for every Imperial gallon of any greater or less quantity than an Imperial gallon
'Spirits or strong waters such as naphtha in its crude state, methylated spirits, and perfumed waters, which are totally unfit for use as a potable spirit.......... An ad valorem duty of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
"Spirits unenumerated
Per Imperial gallon, 3s.
"III. It shall be lawful for the governor, and he is hereby empowered to exempt, at his discretion, from the payment of customs duties, official goods imported into the colony for the use of Consulates.
" IV. This ordinance shall be read and construed with 'The Customs Ordinance, 1874, and the ordinances amending the same, and may be cited for all purposes as 'The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1895,' and shall not come into force until the first day of January, 1896."

## 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 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 Australia.
G. Eustache Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Robt. Bryson, 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 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 traders in their respective localities.
J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria 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.)-BRISTOL.

## Report of Commercial Agent,

(Mr. J. W. Down.)

Bristol, 31st January, 1896.
I am proud to be able to report that the prospects are very bright with regard to improvement in trade with Canada and this port. Another lot of horses, numbering 38, came to hand this month by that unfortunate Steamer "Dominion" They were a good lot of animals and looked remarkably well under the circumstances, and were sold in a very small yard on the 20th, realizing from 15 to 41 guineas each ; these horses appear to be giving general satisfaction.

I am pleased to see by the Canadian papers that it is the intention of the government next season to slaughter sheep and a large number of cattle in Canada, and ship the meat in a chilled state ; this I think will answer well and will be greatly to the advantage of the Canadian shipper. The commission salesmen here will I am afraid do all in their power to make this scheme a failure, they want them to come over alive and slaughtered on landing for their own interest, not for the Canadian shipper. This new movement will require close watching for a time, but I think it is sure to succeed. Look at the saving it will effect in freight, fodder, labour, feeding, shrinkage in weight on passage! With care the meat should be far superior, and in a very short time will put fozen mutton in the back ground.

I have receiver several letters during this last month from merchants in Canada. I am doing my utmost to open up new trades for them in this city and have no doubt shall succeed in introducing the Canadian compressed fodder, salted barrelled salmon,
cider, etc. All that is wanted is samples and a fair price, several samples I am lead to believe are now on the way.

A merchant from St. John, N.B., wrote me this month wishing to open up a trade in butter, cheese, eggs, condensed milk, etc., with Bristol via Liverpool. This letter I at once had copied and sent out to the principal merchants in Bristol. This has already led to some correspondence direct and will probably greatly increase the Canadian egg trade this year as merchants can get Canarlian eggs months sooner this spring by this route than they can direct to Bristol from Montreal. I watch all trades with Canada as closely as possible and report accordingly.

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

> JOHN W. DOWN.

## BRISTOL.

report of commercial agent.

(Mr. J. W. Down.)

Bristol, 2nd March, 1896.
A considerable quantity of Canadian produce has been handled upon this market during the present month, such as Canadian apples, butter, cheese, bacon and flour, but as nearly all were shipped from one of the United States seaports, this Canadian produce has been classed as American, and consequently the Americans get the credit of exporting to England, not only their own products, but also what has been sent to this country from Canada. I am pleased to state that the correspondence with Bristol merchants direct with Canadian firms is steadily increasing, and my efforts to open up new trades with Canada and this port will, I feel assured, ultimately meet with success, although at present it is rather uphill work, as unfortunately, there seems to be a certain amount of distrust upon both sides; English merchants will not speculate in Canadian articles, until they are certain same will show a profit, and the Canadians are not willing to consign their goods to be sold on commission, and take the risk which is unavoidable with all new enterprises; however, as I have been successful in inducing several Bristol merchants to give their attention to Canadian produce, and to correspond direct with a few first-class houses in Montreal and Toronto, I have little doubt that trade between this port and Canada will continue to steadily increase.

With regard to the importation of dead meat from Canada, I find that the cattle salesmen in this country look upon same in a very unfavourable light, but no doubt this is simply from the fact that the importation of dead meat would deprive them of the very considerable protit they now realize, or did realiz, from the sale of live Canadian beasts. I have watched the cattle trade with Canada and this country for many years, and feel certain that the plan of sending dead meat to England will prove a success, providing that proper care is taken in the packing, so that the meat will be placed upon the English market with a perfectly fresh, clean and attractive appearance. I am pleased to note that Professor Robertson is taking this matter in hand, and have no doubt under his supervision we shall find the experiment of sending dead Canadian meat a perfect success.

With regard to Canadian butter, cheese, bacon and eggs, I have made numerous inquiries of the leading provision merchants in this city, and have not been able to find any complaint, nor has any information come to my knowledge, respecting the further developments of these trades, worth reporting.

## CANADIAN SALTED SALMON.

In the early part of this month I received a barrel of Canadian salted salmon, as a sample, from a Montreal firm, with whom I have been in correspondence respecting the
opening up of a trade in this article in this country. The fish opened good, bright and sound, and I at once sent round samples to the leading fish merchants and salesmen in this city, requesting them to examine the fish, and if they considered there was a maiket in this city for this class of goods, to write direct to the shippers who were willing to deliver any quantity of this salted salmon in Bristol at $\$ 12$ per barrel. I have had several interviews with the salesmen to whom I sent these samples, and have done my very utmost to induce them to place firm orders with the Canadian merchants at the above price, but I have not been able to succeed, as the merchants here are dubious as to the bulk of any orders they may send turning out equal to sample I have sent them, or they have inspected at this office. I am trying to get one or two Canadian firms to risk a small consignment upon this market, and if same is sent here I shall watch same narrowly and see that full and proper returns are made by the Bristol fish merchants, ${ }^{\text {e }}$ who may handle the trial consignment.

## CIDER.

I received this month a large barrel of refined Canadian cider from a firm at Ingersol, Ontario. This cider arrived in splendid condition, and I have sent out portions of same to a large hotel in the city and also to one of the leading political clubs; both firms are doing their best to push the sale of this cider and if they find it meets with the favour of the public and shows a fair margin of profit, they have promised to communicate direct with Canada and send out some considerable orders. English cider this year has been exceedingly cheap, but of inferior quality, but still publicans prefer to push the sale of the English article as there is more money in it for them than in the sale of Canadian cider. which cannot be placed upon this market at less than 1s. per gallon, whilst English cider may be purchased in any quantities at the low figure of 6 d . per gallon, and so called American cider at 6d. and 9d, per gallon. There is no doubt of the superiority of Canadian cider over English or American, and I am endeavouring to induce a few Bristol merchants to take up this matter and see if they cannot work up a private family trade in choice refined Canadian cider. I am doing my utmost both with wholesale firms and retail to obtain a footing upon this market for Canadian cider, and should there be any advance in the price of English cider or if the Canadian firms find they can supply this market at a price to compete with English and so called American cider, I am then confident that Bristol merchants will take this matter up in earnest.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) JOHN W. DOWN.
(B.)-AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.
(Mr. J. S. Larke.)
Sydney, N.S.W., January 24th, 1896.

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

Sir,-The resolution before the New South Wales Parliament for the renewal, for a second term of three years, of the subsidy to the Canadian-Australian line of steamers referred to in my last report, was passed with but little discussion on the voices on the 18 th inst. This is a marked contrast to the difficulty with which the subsidy was originally passed; Sir George Dibbs, the Premier, used all his great influence and succeeded
in obtaining a majority of three. The change indicates a growing appreciation of the line as a link in the chain of Imperial connection, as well as its business possibilities. The government has also treated the company very liberally in the matter of concession "when unavoidable delays have occurred in the times of arrival or departure of the steamships.

The Premier of this colony, on the evening of the 12 th inst., cabled to Lord Salisbury and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain the following message :-
"From the Prime Minister of New South Wales to Lord Salisbury, London. The Governments of Australia and Tasmania view with satisfaction the prompt and fearless measures adopted by Her Majesty's Government in the defence of the integrity of the British Empire. We desire to convey to you our united assurances of loyal support. The people of Australia are in full sympathy with the determination of the mother country to resent any foreign interference in matters of Britisi and Colcnial concern. Signed on behalf, and at the request, of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and West Australia.
G. H. REID."

On the Wenesday following, he received a reply expressing the gratification of Lord Salisbury on receiving the loyal message. The publication of the despatches here was received with a hearty appreciation of the spirit and timeliness of the message. It is of value in Canada as an evidence that Australia is one with her in the desire for the maintenance of the Empire. There is a growing sentiment for the encouragement of trade within the Empire, and while this sentiment is not likely to overcome the natural tendency to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, it does assist trade by giving a preference when goods and prices are equal.

The abolition of duties lead to some extension of business on lines of goods in which the stocks in the hands of the trade had been run down to the lowest possible point in anticipation of the removal of duties. Otherwise there has been little change. Except in a few lines prices have not been lowered to the consumer, the dealer taking advantage of the freedom from the 10 per cent tariff to obtain a better profit on his transaction than he has for some time been able to obtain. So far neither consumption of goods nor the local manufacturers have been materially affected.

The wool season is practically over, showing the shortage to be as great as was anticipated, with the prospects of a further decrease next year. There is, nevertheless, confidence in the future, as the steadiness and, in many cases, upward tendency of the stock market shows.

The tariff, as it now stands, presents some anomalies. Casks and staves are free, but lumber known as pickets is dutiable. The bulk of the so called pickets are staves in the rough for making tallow casks. I asked for a ruling as to whether pickets for staves should not be entitled to a free entry. It was held that the Act would not permit this. As the duty on pickets will be removed on the first of July next, and the duty as it stands may assist in making a market for Canadian casks, I did not press for a review of the decision. Butter boxes are free as a manufacture of wood, but doors, sashes and shutters are dutiable for five months longer. Bottled fruits are free, but canned fruits still carry a duty of one penny per pound.

In previous reports, the importations of the several colonies bave been dealt with individually. I give below the totals of the goods brought in by all the colonies in the lines in which Canadians should be interested. The statement is not as valuable as it would be were the returns of the several colonies classified alike. They differ very materially in this respect. Thus, one colony includes all agricultural machinery under the heading of "agricultural implements," another classifies "reapers and binders," "ploughs," and others. In one colony "tools" are kept distinct ; in another they are included in ironmongery. I have made as careful and as full classification as possible, but the whole can be taken only as an indication of the volume of trade done in the items noted. The returns are, of course, for Australasia, Tasmania and New Zealand for 1894,

Erated mineral water.
Agricultural implements.
£ 5,653
Ploughs.
37,217
26,297
Plough materials £ ..... 7,203
Reapers and binders ..... 13,888
Other agricultural machinery ..... 133,843
Apparel wearing ..... 1,601,938
Cartridges and cases ..... 27,500
Bicycles. ..... 60,573
Blacking ..... 22,318
Black lead ..... 2,153
Boats ..... 4,829
Boots and Shoes ..... 672,010
Boot uppers ..... 19,109
Canvass. ..... 86,717
Carpets ..... 109,641
Carriages ..... 32,066
Carts and wagons ..... 4,986
Carriage makers' materials ..... 98,303
Essences and tinctures ..... 21,433
Drapery ..... 2,579,408
Cottons ..... 1,644,924
Drugs and apothecary's ware ..... 408,468
Fancy goods. ..... 285,234
Farinaceous and milk foods ..... 33,267
Fish, fresh and frozen ..... 7,177
do dried and preserved ..... 180,210
Flooreloth and oilcloth ..... 137,550
Furniture ..... 104,063
Upholstery ..... 23,266
Gas fittings. ..... 15,904
Gloves ..... 177,209
Grease, lubricating ..... 7,439
Hardware and ironmongery ..... 573,607
Tools ..... 160,588
Handles, wooden ..... 853
Holloware ..... 41,841
Hops ..... 69,269
India rubber goods ..... 114,083
Organs ..... 13,436
Pianos. ..... 113,438
Other musical instruments and materials ..... 35,971
Intoxicants, beer ..... 519,421
do whisky. ..... 506,316
Leather ..... 290,617
Engines and parts ..... 27,486
Sewing machines ..... 93,985
Machinery ..... 421,798
Malt ..... 114,280
Milk condensed ..... 113,418
Oars ..... 1,940
Pickles and sauces ..... 99,856
Paints and colours, mixed for use ..... 73,005
do dry ..... 98,654
Paper, bags ..... 18,825
do brown and wrappings. ..... 58,112
do printing and news ..... 424,660
Picture frames and mouldings ..... 15,294
Plaster of Paris ..... 4,085
Railway and tramway plant (except rails) ..... 48,702

| Saddles, harness and materials. | 114,013 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Stationery | 303,335 |
| Tarpaulins and tents | 6,960 |
| Timber | 637,534 |
| Tobacco, manufactured. | 374,603 |
| Woodenware | 61,447 |
| Varnish | 45,106 |
| Wax, paraffine | 44,026 |
| Woolen manufactures, blankets | 103,723 |
| do rugs. | 24,116 |
| do piece good | 734,926 |
| Medicines, patent | 103,514 |
| Seeds, grass and clover. . | 75,834 |

Efforts have been made by commission agents and others to promote the sale of Australian hides in Canada but so far without much success. It is desirable that a trade should be made, if possible, but caution is required to be exercised in purchasing here, owing to the absence of any official inspection to date. Hides are classified as light, medium and heavy but they are often badly flayed and generally badly branded. This seriously effects the value. A few firms make some inspection on their own account but in the majority of cases there is little certainty as to the quality of the hide shipped. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that a responsible agent should be employed. In sheepskins there is not so much risk as the larger firms grade them carefully before shipping to supply an order. The Government has appointed a Board of Experts, and one of their duties is to provide means for properly inspecting articles of export submitted for this purpose. So far no inspection of hides has been held but it would be made if demanded. Canadians purposing purchasing here would find it to their interest to require this inspection.

From information I had obtained before I left Canada I had hoped that some brass manufacturer would have made a resolute attempt to get into this market but so far no one has done so. The United States supply a large share of the steam fittings imported but have not made much impression in gas or water fittings, which chiefly come from Birmingham. Some water fittings are locally made. The market is a considerable one especially in marine work but the prospects would not warrant sending over a traveller but if catalogues with best discounts are sent I shall be glad to place them in the hands of good firms.

I am told that some Canadian exporters are collecting accounts through agents who charge high rates for so doing. There is no reason for a high charge. The ordinary rate for collection is one-half of one percent but I have arranged with financial institutions of the highest credit that it can be done for less. I shall be glad to hear from any Canadian shipper who desires to be put in communication with these institutions.

I enclose a copy of two sections of the Land and Assessment Act now in force in this colony. It will be of interest to Canadian exporters to this colony. The income tax is now sixpence on the pound. Under this Act the taxation on the sale of goods to the value of one thousand pounds will be one pound five shillings. I have sent copies of these clauses to representatives of Canadian houses in Australia.

The first step has been taken in the direction of what should be a large export from Canada and though it is a crude rather than a finished article, I yet hope to see it develope into the varied articles which are produced from it An inquiry has been received from British Columbia for a market for wood pulp. As the letter only came to hand three days since, there has not been time to obtain replies to the inquiries I have set on foot. In this colony there is one paper mill. It is of some extent but the low price at which wood pulp papers are imported has driven it out of the production of newspaper and its output is now confined to coloured wrapping and manilla paper and paper bags. It has never used wood pulp but on receipt of samples and prices for which I have written an investigation will be made into the possibilities of using it. In Victoria there are three mills working. They have, I believe, been lately consolidated. I am informed that paper pulp from Norway has been used in these mills. In

New Zealand there are also some mills but I have no information respecting them. From its proximity to Australia, its supply of spruce and its facilities for its production, British Columbia ought to command the pulp and import paper trade of these colonies.

An agent has offered some Canadian paper bags here, but without success. From the United States are imported a considerable quantity of light bags known to the trade as union bags. Heavy gray bags for sugar are locally made. The price of the Canadian article as quoted is too high by, I believe, ten per cent, though the figures have not been given me. On such a low priced article as bags, freight has a good deal to do with the price as laid down here. Possibly the Canadian manufacturer may be able to revise his figures.

The "Miowera" has brought in a quantity of flooring and siding from Vancouver. I have previously reported that if properly cut there is every reason to believe that this form of Oregon can be made to displace a good deal of the Baltic timber imported for this purpose. If so, it will ensure to British Columbia a very much greater share of the timber trade of the colonies than she has obtained. The quotation for timber having been advanced at the mills, this market has been obliged to follow. There is no marked improvement in the trade, but there is a better outlook.

The Postmasters General of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and Hon. W. P. Reeves representing the Postmaster General of New Zealand, met in conference on Friday last re Pacific Cable Commission. The Postmaster General of South Australia also represented West Australia and Tasmania. He asked on behalf of his own and these two colonies that Hon. Mr. Chamberlain should be asked to change the membership of the commission to three from Great Britain, Canada and Australia respectively, with the view that one representative should be allotted to the three colonies represented by him. This was not agreed to. The following resolutions were adopted:
"That, in the opinion of this conference, the Pacific Cable should be constructed and owned jointly by the various governments interested.
"That, in the opinion of this conference, the landing places of such cable should be only upon territory belonging to or under the control of the British Empire.
"That, in the opinion of this conference, the cost of its construction, working and maintenance, be borne in the following proportions, namely : Great Britain, one-third; the Dominion of Canada, one-third, and the contributing Australasian Colonies, onethird.
"That, in the opinion of this conference, the route from Fiji to Australia be vid Norfolk Island, thence bifurcating to the nearest convenient landing-places, in the north of New Zealand and Moreton Bay.
"That, in the opinion of this conference, it is highly desirable that South Australia join the other colonies in the Pacific Cable project, and having regard to her vested interests in the transcontinental line, Dr. Cockburn be invited to make a proposition embodying the terms on which the South Australian Government would be prepared to join the other colonies in said project.
"That the colonies joining contribute equally to the undertaking.
"That in consideration of South Australia joining with the other contributing colonies in the Pacific Cable project, they would be willing, jointly with Great Britain, to guarantee that colony against further loss in connection with her transcontinental line in consequence of the construction of the new cable.
"That Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., and the Hon. Duncan Gillies be nominated as representatives of the Australasian Colonies on the commission in connection with the Pacific Cable, and that they be requested to consult on all important points the Agents-General for the Australasian Colonies.
"That it be a recommendation to the governments represented at this conference to forward the foregoing resolutions to the Australasian Commissioners."

Dr. Cockburn made the following offer, which, after discussion, was accepted :South Australia is willing to join in the project provided that a guarantee, either from he contributing colonies alone, or jointly with the Imperial Government, be given that he financial position of South Australia as regards the Port Darwin Line be maintained n the basis of the average of the last five years.

The proceedings were, on the whole, harmonious, though South Australia and New Zealand differed much with the resolution apportioning the Australian share of the financial responsibility equally between the colonies instead of per capita, as has hitherto been done in matters which they have jointly undertaken.

Since the clause respecting pulp was written, I have received a letter from the Australian Paper Mills Co., of Melbourne, Victoria, stating that they use considerable quantities of wood pulp, and are prepared to give a preference to the Canadian product. They are prepared to receive prices and samples from Canadian producers. The quotations had better be for the goods landed at ship's side, Melbourne.

One or two of the Australians who were induced to go to England via Canada, and to whom I gave letters to Canadian firms for the purpose of opening up business, have returned. They report that most of the establishments were too busy supplying the extended demand at home to be able to vigorously cater for Australian trade at the moment. Arrangements were made that are dikely to lead to practical results at an early date.

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,
J. S. LARKE.

## Extract from Land and Income.

## TAX ASSESSMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Clause 23. (1) Where a person or company outside the colony (herein termed the "the principal"), by means of a company registered in the colony, or carrying on business therein, or by means of a person in the colony (herein termed "the agent"), sells or disposes of goods in the colony for the principal (whether the moneys arising therefrom are paid to or received by the principal directly or otherwise), the taxable amount of the income derived therefrom by the principal shall be assessed at an amount equal to five pounds per centum upon the total amount received for such goods and the amount so assessed shall for the purposes of income tax be deemed to be income derived by the agent, and the following provisions shall apply :
(a.) The agent shall, as regards such income, make the returns, be assessed, be liable to income tax, and otherwise be subject to the provisions of this Act, to do all acts and things thereunder as if such income was actually the income of the agent, and in the case of such agent being a company as aforesaid the provisions of section fortythree hereof shall apply, provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt or discharge the principal from liability to pay income tax on such income; and that the agent shall have the same right to indemnity against the principal in respect of the tax paid by him as is conferred upon the representative taxpayer by section twenty.

Giause 25. (II) In the cases of all other companies whose business extends to any other countries the income for taxation shall be a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the whole net profits of the company as the assets in New South Wales bear to the total assets of the company, the deductions to be such as are allowed by this Act: Provided that where either the Commissioners or the company may deem such method of estimating the income for taxation to be inequitable or inexpedient, either the Commissioners or the company may claim the right to an assessment on the actual profits earned or income received in New South Wales.

## (C.)-AUSTRALASIA.

# REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT, 

(Mr. J. S. Larke.)

Sydney, N.S.W., 15th February, 1896.
The Hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-The government of this colony, having received the assent of the Australasian Governments to the nominations made by the Postmasters-General of two gentlemen to represent the colonies at the Pacific Cable Conference, has asked the Governor to notify the Imperial Government of the fact.

The opponents of the cable scheme were never as active as now. The press is being used freely, through the English correspondents and otherwise. I enclose a cutting from the London correspondence of the Daily Telegraph, an influential morning paper of this city, illustrating the tenor of these attacks. The Eastern Extension Cable Company has evidently determined to make this the battle ground and having money and ability at its command it can make a very hard fight. The hostility of Southern and Western Australia is being evoked to the utmost as indicated in this paragraph. A proposition has been made to extend the Eastern Extension to Fiji and connect the Pacific Islands. I propose to go to South Australia next week, when I hope to meet the members of the Chamber of Commerce and discuss the cable and Canadian trade.

The wool crop of Australia largely governs the condition of trade in these colonies and the output is an important factor in fixing prices of the staple all the world over. Canada in both respects is interested in the Australian production. It was estimated that the drought and unusual cold of last winter would diminish the export by about 150,000 bales. Experts are of the opinion that this will prove correct. So far the exports from the various colonies have not indicated so serious a falling off. During the seven months from the 1st July to the 31st January the exports of wool from the leading centres have been as under:-

| Shipped from. | 1894-5. | 1895-6. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales (to February 3). | 596,082 | 560,026 | dec. 36,056 |
| Victoria | 381,164 | 395.433 | inc. 14,265 |
| South Australia | 155,406 | 157,758 | inc. $23^{\text {- }}$ |
|  | 1,132,6ธ2 | 1,113,217 | dec. 19,- |

In Queensland the clip was also short but the figures are not to hand. The explanation of the discrepancy between these figures and the estimate is that in 1895-6 the wool was rushed earlier to market than in the previous year and the chief shortage will be on the later shipments.

The prospects of next year have been greatly helped by heavy rains which have fallen throughout the colonies, particularly in the interior, which suffered so much from drought. The excessive heat of last month has been followed by an unusually heavy fall of rain. In one spot twelve inches is reported for six hours; the previous record in that locality being six inches for twelve hours. While the rain was general the excessive downpour was in narrow districts and though there are floods doing damage to railways, there is no report of serious losses of life or stock. While a liberal supply of grass
appear to be provided for, last year's loss of sheep cannot be restored in a season. It is estimated that there are now in New South Wales $47,433,000$ sheep as against 56,977 ,000 at this time last year. Figures are not at hand of the other colonies but it is probable there will be thirteen millions less sheep in 1896 than in 1894, which will entail a loss of nearly seventy-five million pounds wool. It is probable from this diminished supply and the increased demand from the improvement of business, wool will remain firm and that the crop of 1896 in monetary value will net to Australia not much less, if any, than she received in 1894. The rains will have a beneficial effect on the yield of cattle, butter and other products which have suffered from the drought. The outlook is, therefore, not unfavourable for this year.

The business of this city, so far this year, has shown increased imports and decreased exports, as was to be expected under the combined operation of the drought and the removal of the duties. The figures for the six weeks of this year and previous years were:

|  | Imports | Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896 | 1,891,161 | £ 1,604,797 |
| 1895 | 1,397,237 | 2,151,495 |
| 1894 | 1,688,329 | 2,076,592 |
| 1893 | 1,855,027 | 2,141,865 |

Amongst the items of importations are cargoes of wheat and flour from San Francisco and Puget Sound ports. The prices and low freight rates seem to warrant the belief that Canada could share in the trade and I saw a number of firms here respecting it. Samples were asked for, but no No. 1 Hard wheat could be had at Vancouver. A small lot of flour was purchased from a Victoria firm. The grain brought from the United States is a moderate grade of milling wheat, which is mixed with a proportion of local strong wheat in grinding. The California wheat is quoted at four shillings per bushel ex ship, but local wheat is worth from three to six pence more. No. 1 Hard should bring top price for mixing. Flour is quoted, California $£ 915$ s. and roller flour at from $£ 105 \mathrm{~s}$. to $£ 11$ per ton. Dealers claim that this leaves no margin for importing Canadian. It is, however, worth an effort to ascertain what position a high grade Canadian patent would take in this market. If British Columbia oats are in quality equal to representations they should bring two shillings per bushel, or perhaps a little better, a price warranting the export. I hope samples will come to hand by next steamer. Barley is another probable British Columbia export and inquiries are made as to what can be done in it. If potatoes could be brought here in good condition outside of insulated chambers the present prices here and in Vancouver would encourage its being done. Here they are quoted at from $\$ 20$ to $\$ 25$ per ton, there at $\$ 7$ to $\$ 8$.

The high rates for cabling and the uncertainty of procuring any quantity of these articles in British Columbia have prevented very much being done. Merchants in both British Columbia and the North-west should give this market some attention. Droughts are periodical and at certain seasons high prices prevail here, when there is a surplus and low prices there.

Eastern province shippers should examine into the possibilities of Western Australia. In 1894 that colony imported a quarter of a million dollars worth of flour. It is now quoted in Perth at $£ 12$ to $£ 13$ per ton, with a duty of thirty shillings per ton. It imported bacon to the value of $\$ 80,000$. The quotation I have is $11 \frac{1}{2}$ pence per pound in the same city, with a duty of three pence per pound. The port of Perth is Freemantle, and from these figures wharfage and expenses would need to be deducted. I am unable at this distance to get details of the trade and charges at that port, but the facts I have, show that just now there is no reason why a vessel could not be directly loaded for that colony. Amongst the other imports which Canada could now supply would be cheese, carriages and wagons, carriage material, canned fruit, furniture, harness, leather, organs and pianos, lubricating oils, plaster of paris, sewing machines, bicycles, agricultural inplements, spirits, preserved vegetables, lumber dressed and undressed, of which the colony takes to the value of nearly $\$ 100,000$. Owing to the distance from Sydney the trade should be done by direct ship from the St. Lawrence. The rush to the mines, which taxes the passenger accommodation of all the steamers from other Australian colonies, ensures a growing market for some time.

Woodenware ought to be a Canadian export to Australia. Correspondence, so far, has not lead to much result, but firms still inquire for the address of Canadian manufacturers of these goods. During the four weeks ending the first week in December the following articles composed parts of cargoes of vessels from New York for Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide :- 140 crates butter dishes, 894 cases handles, 24 crates desks, 652 packages chairs and furniture, 17 crates wheels, 649 packages carriage woodenware, 37 barrels shoe pegs, 128 bundles washboards, 540 packages woodenware, 146 packages beekeepers' supplies, 4 cases boats, 48 cases picture mouldings, 2,603 cases canned goods, 30 casks cod oil, 92 cases kalsomine, 57 cases churns, 342 barrels plaster, 102,550 pieces slate; 546 cases slates; 110 grindstones; 153 bags ground talc, 7 barrels potash, $128,250 \mathrm{M}$. feet clear pine, 5,309 staves, 980 barrels lubricating oils, 321 cases lubricating oils, 337 bundles paper pags, 334 rolls printing paper.

In 1895 seventy ships, varying from 350 to 2,600 tons, left New York in which articles above enumerated formed large portions of the cargoes. Every item Canada ought to be able to supply. Besides these the cargoes included general manufacturers, such as agricultural machinery, musical instruments, carriage material, leather and miscellaneous manufactures, which Canada can supply and indeed part of which did originate in Canada.

In some of these lines the importations are not of sufficient value to induce any Canadian firm to send a traveller here, but if they desire to do the trade and will send me catalogues and prices I can place them in the hands of firms that will push them. The competition is almost wholly with United States goods and prices quoted should be prices laid down in Sydney via Vancouver and also prices at New York. The bulk of the class of goods I have enumerated come by sailing vessel from that port and prices quoted here are for goods delivered at that city.

This trade is better done by merchants than by manufacturers, and if Canada is to secure her share of it a strong export company should be formed to do it. The company can handle these goods as a commission agent for the manufacturers or by directly pushing them and exporting for its own profit. Both methods are pursued by British and foreign houses, and nearly all United States trade of this character is done in this way, the goods being bought and paid for in New York or San Francisco.

Where the article is a speciality and of considerable value and the market can absorb large quantities, the manufacturer had better be represented here by an agent or a branch of his firm. Bicycles furnish an instance of this sort, and the Goold Bicycle Company of Brantford are an instance of this method of doing the trade. Its goods had been introduced here and some trade been done, but without a skilled promoter it did not appear likely to grow to any extent. The company has just sent out an active representative to remain here and push trade. He has been in the city but a week but nevertheless he feels so certain of success that he has written the firm that he will take every surplus bicycle that the company can make this year and believes he can dispose of two thousand high grade machines in 1896. Another Canadian maker has sent samples to a Melbourne agent but it is too soon to ascertain what its prospects of trade are. Other Canadian makers are being corresponded with.

The "Warrimoo" brought out a considerable quantity of Canadian manufactures for Sydney, Melbourne and New Zealand ports, and her mails carry back first orders to Canadian firms, who have not hitherto done business here for carriage materials, carriages, wagons, paints and cotton duck.

It would be advisable that manufacturers desirous of doing business here should inform me of the fact, the goods they manufacture and any new lines of goods undertaken, as soon as they are introduced. This is necessary that I may keep importers informed of the goods made in Canada, and secondly, that I may not send business men here upon useless errands. I have constant complaints from parties whom I have asked to correspond with Canadian manufacturers, in which they say : "We have written as you requested, but your Canadian friends do not even do us the courtesy of replying." In some cases, an answer comes with quotations, and on these orders have been taken, cash in London and New York, and nothing has been heard from the parties, or if anything comes, it is curt and unsatisfactory. Four such instances have come to my notice within the last three days. A Melbourne firm writes: "I have sent several indents at
prices quoted, but the firm has not even acknowledged the receipt of my orders." Another says: "I cabled order, and after a long time received the simple unexplained answer, 'Can't fill it.'" A third informs me: "After nine months delay, I have received a letter from your friends regretting the neglect of my correspondence and first order, and promising that it shall not occur again." The fourth says: "No reply yet to my letter to the firm you recommended. The Canadians do not appear to want to do business in Australia, or if they do, they are going about the right way not to do it."

I have written two or three times to these Canadian houses with no better results. If they would advise me that they are not open to consider Australian business just now, it would prevent any further correspondence and a good deal of disappointment and loss here. It must be understood that indents are for goods sold to the trade here, and thus non-receipt of them means loss to more than one party.

Just as I close, I am informed that negotiations have so far progressed for a cargo of Manitoba hard wheat, that an order will be cabled early next week. I am satisfied that if I had the samples here, considerable quantities could be sold.

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant,
> J. S. LARKE.
(D.)-AUSTRALASIA.

## REPORT OF THE COMMERCIAL AGENT.

 (Mr. J. S. Larke).Sidney, N.S.W., 14th March, 1896.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-Believing that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company will endeavour to induce the government of South Australia to use its influence against the construction of the Pacific Cable, I visited Adelaide from which I have just returned. I pressed upon the Postmaster General of the Colony the fact that a cable must shortly be laid; that in the event of the failure of the Canadian Pacific scheme, it would be laid by a company that would certainly be under no obligations to South Australia or the Empire, and, even, should his colony not receive any compensation for its loss of revenue on its land lines, the reduction of the cost of cabling on messages sent from South Australia would more than compensate it for any loss of revenue it might sustain. Through the kindness of the Postmaster General, I secured the following statement of the cabling done for the past five years :-

## INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC.

Total number of words with each colony for the last five years.

| Colony. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Australia | 227,787 | 269,720 | 266,400 | 288,503 |  |
| Victoria | 435,419 | 560,309 | 555,039 | 442,382 | $538,442$ |
| Tasmania. | 11,433 | 12,597 | 11,067 | 7,816 | $9,376$ |
| New Sonth Wa | 319,116 | 391,031 | 380,112 | 364,860 | 436,683 |
| New Zealand . | 61,256 | 42,584 | 145,470 | 151,256 | 195,683 |
| Queensland.. | 32,974 | 16,765 | 18,483 | 14,314 | 13,089 |
| West Australia. | 22,884 | 28,406 | 24,722 | ¢4,110 | 433,038 |
| Tot | 1,110,869 | 1,321,412 | 1,401,293 | 1,3:3,241 | 1,948,639 |

The original estimate of Mr. Fleming, as given in Sir Mackenzie Bowell's report of his mission to Australia, placed the anticipated work of 1895 at $1,453,716$ words. The estimate was scoffed at here as being excessively high, but the actual result is nearly half a million words above the estimate. It is true that the abnormal increase is in the work done from West Australia, that owing to the fluctuations in West Australian gold mines, this increase may not continue and even did it continue, little, if any, of the West Australian business would accrue to the new cable; yet striking out all West Australian business and the estimate of Mr. Fleming is exceeded by nearly one hundred thousand words. It is probable, therefore, that his revenue for 1899 and 1900 will easily be reached. This ensures his contention that from the outset the new cable would be self sustaining.

These figures have an important bearing on the extent to which the land line of South Australia may be effected. That colony is now guaranteed a revenue of $£ 37,552$ for its land line and it charges seven pence a word on ordinary messages. On the construction of the Pacific Cable, cabling would, undoubtedly, be reduced to three shillings per word on all lines. Of this sum, South Australia should receive one-eighth or $4 \frac{1}{3}$ pence per word. Basing the calculation that one-half the Australian messages would go over her lines and that she would get the larger portion of the West Australian business her share would be, in $1900,1,500,000$ words, giving a revenue of $£ 28,115$, leaving a deficiency of only $£ 9,437$. Striking out the Queensland business now done via Adelaide and credited in the returns to South Australia the cabling of the latter colony may be placed at one-tenth of the whole business done. The saving that will be effected on the work of all the colonies in the year 1900 by the reduction of the rate from 4 s . 9 d . to 3 shillings per word, will, at a low estimate, be $£ 280,000$. Thus the loss of South Australian revenue would be recouped by a saving of $£ 28,000$ on the cabling of the colony. The $£ 280,000$ is the saving effected on all the estimated work of 1900 but, whether the messages originated in Australia or not, the chief proportion of the cost is charged to the trade of Australia and hence the principal benefit will accrue to these colonies. I pressed these facts, as well as the Imperial aspect of the Pacific Cable, not only upon the members of the South Australian Government, but also at meetings of the Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers. I also pointed out that Mr. Fleming, the promoter of the Canadian Pacific Cable, had from the outset advocated that South Australian interests should be guaranteed and that already the colony owed him a debt of gratitude. It was not until his proposition had been discussed at the Conference of 1887 that fears of a rival line lead to the reduction of the Australian Cable rate to 4 s .9 d . per word and that reduction had effected a saving on the cabling of the colony last year of sixty thousand pounds.

The Postmaster General stated that he now viewed the construction of the Pacific Cable with equanimity. I apprehend, however, that the instructions to the Agent General of the colony will be to press for the fullest possible recognition of its claims in respect to its land lines.

As the figures of this report may be of value to the Canadian Commissioners in the discussion before the Imperial Commission, I have mailed copies to Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Fleming, eare of the High Commissioner at London, in order that they might receive it at the earliest moment.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
J. S. LARKE.

## (E.)-St. KITTS, NEVIS AND VIRGIN ISLANDS.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(S. L. Horsford.)

St. Kitts, B. W. I., 2nd March, 1896.

## The Honourable, The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to report that serious labour strikes have occurred here during the past month, which I regret to say culminated in open rioting in the town on the 17 th ulto., and caused considerable damage to property and some loss oî life.

The strike began on the sugar estates where the labourers demanded an increase of wages, enforcing their demand by threats and the burning of the cane fields ; and though the planters were then forced to yield, the incendiarism did not stop. The disaffection spread around the whole island, as well as to the town, where the boatmen and porters joined the strikers, and the police being totally unequal to cope with the mob, the latter proceeded to smash lamps and windows and finally to break into the shops of the Portuguese dealers, sack them of their contents and fire them in several places. Fortunately H. M. S. "Cordelia" which had been previously telegraphed for, was then in port, and by landing a party of marines, order was restored and the pillaging stopped, but not before a considerable amount of property had been destroyed.

In Nevis also there has been a similar condition of things, though happily not to the same extent.

Matters are now quiet, but there still prevails a feeling of anxiety and apprenhension in both Islands and business has been somewhat disarranged in consequence. As the ringleaders have however been arrested, there is little fear of any further outbreak, especially as the planters have met the claims for increased wages in a fair and liberal spirit.

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

## (F).-BRITISH GUIANA.

## REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

> (Mr. Edwin McLeod).

Georgetowy, Demerara, 20th February, 1896.

## To the Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Canada.
Sir.-I have now the honour to forward you my report of trade covering three months ending 31st December, 1895.

The following are the arrivals and departures of sailing vessels from and to the Dominion of Canada during the three months under notice:-


The Canadian Mail Steamers of Messrs. Pickford \& Black, the SS. "Duart Castle" and "Taymouth Castle," have made their trips regularly during the period under review to the satisfaction of the Mercantile community.

EXPORTS TO CANADA.
The following have been the shipment:-

|  |  |  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar | 3,118 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | \$187,110 00 |
| Molasses. | 33,675 | galls. | 7,071 75 |
| Rum | 8,275 | " | 2,068 75 |
| Old Metal | 2,686 | lbs. | 16116 |

## IMPORTS.

I regret to have to report a falling off under this heading as compared with the same period last year which has been caused principally through the low prices obtained for our staple product and the abandonment during the year of so many sugar estates. The following will give you the perticulars of all imports from the Dominion during the three months :-

FLOUR.
The receipt of this article has been very small, being only 150 brls., value $\$ 450$, as compared with the imports from the United States of 43,504 brls., value $\$ 54,833.35$, and think the Canadian millers should endeavour to mill their flour to the standard of the States and to ship in packages similar as the community are rather conservative and do not care to go in for anything with which they have not been well acquainted.

FISH.
The landings have been 9,466 quintals, value $\$ 30,375.17$, which includes dried fish of all description, and the bulk of this comes from Nova Scotia and considering the times prices have ruled pretty well. Under this head I include cod, haddock and hake.

## PICKLED FISH.

The imports under this heading have been :-

> Value.
903 brls. Herrings ..... $\$ 2,30355$
14 " Salmon ..... 16250
4 " Mackerels ..... 3900
and the sales have been good.

## SMOKED FISH.

The principal items under this heading have been smoked herrings, the imports of which have been 19,668 boxes, value $\$ 394.08$, and sales have been made at 10 cents to 12 cents per box, and at these low figures importers have experienced some difficulty in disposing of their shipments.

## FISH PRESERVED IN TINS.

The arrivals have been 4,464 lbs., value $\$ 386$, principally salmon and lobsters, in cases of 4 dozen 1 lb . tin, and the prices per case have been $\$ 5$ to $\$ 6$ per case for the former and $\$ 6.50$ per case for the latter.

HAMS.
The landing has been exceedingly small, being only $240 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 24$, as compared with the landing from the States of $35,198 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs.. value $\$ 6,059.22$.
bacon.
There is nothing to report under this head whilst the import from the States has been $2,458 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs., value $\$ 202.88$.

## Cheese.

The landing has been 4,840 lbs., value $\$ 497.60$ and sales made at 10 to 15 cts. Consumers complain that the quality is inferior to the States cheese of which the import has been $46,201 \mathrm{lbs}$., value $\$ 5,466.00$.

## BUTTER.

Only 40 lbs . have been landed, value $\$ 9.36$.

## OATS.

The landings under this heading have been 27,400 bushels, value $\$ 17,881.40$ principally from Prince Edward Island, which commands the market here, and prices have ruled much about the same as last year.

## SPLIT PEASE OR PULSE.

The quantity landed has been small, being only $997 \frac{2}{5}$ bushels, value $\$ 1,015.00$, and the price has been at $\$ 4.50$ per brl.

## POTATOES.

The receipts have been 9,575 brls., value $\$ 18,411.95$, and the sales have been from $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 2.50$ per brl, for Nova Scotia, but the early arrivals have realized up to $\$ 3.25$ per brl.

## CONDENSED MILK.

Nothing to report under this head but good quality will find a market.

## Lumber.

The landings have been 392,325 fee ; value $\$ 3,981.52$ and sales made at $\$ 20.00$ to $\$ 21.00$ per M for cargo and the supply is maintained being equal to the demand.

HAy.
The import during the quarter is 2,780 lbs., value $\$ 1.829$. The market has been overstocked from other parts and the price has boon at 1 cent per lb.

## Horses.

The arrivals have been 60 horses, value $\$ 5,540.00$, and notwithstanding an overstocked market still the sales have been good.

## SHEEP.

The receipts have been 163 sheep, value $\$ 1,181.80$ and sales made at 10 cents per lb. live weight. The greater quantity of our supply is got from the States.

POULTRY.
There have been two arrivals from Prince Edward Island, value, \$382.00, and they were disposed of at paying rates.

## PORK AND BEEF.

We have received 11 brls. pork, value $\$ 107$. Our supplies of these two articles are got from the States, and a good trade might be done in these two articles if the Dominion could supply them.

## PRESERVED MEATS.

The receipts have been $4,032 \mathrm{lbs}$., value $\$ 420$, but I have not heard particulars as to this import.

The receipt has been $1,536 \mathrm{lbs}$., value $\$ 115.10$.
DRIED VEGETABLES.

The receipt has been 1 case, value $\$ 30$.

## SPARS.

The arrivals have been 6 spars, value $\$ 72$.

## WOODEN MANUFACTURES.

We have received 42 packages, value $\$ 159.40$.

BOATS.
There have been landed 2 boats, value $\$ 35$.

SOAP.
The landings have been 100,000 lbs., value $\$ 3,000$. TOILET SOAP, POWDERS, PERFUMERY, \&C.

We have received 86 lbs., value $\$ 25.69$.
whiskey.
The receipt has been 5 gallons, value $\$ 11$. The rye whiskey does not take* here and importers find great difficulty in placing this article as it requires an acquired taste.

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SILK AND SATIN.
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The import under this head is small, the value being only $\$ 9.60$.

TEA.
We have received 1,040 pounds, value $\$ 260$.

## PAINT.

A very small quantity has been handled, being $1 \frac{7}{20}$ cwt., value $\$ 78.80$.
CONFECTIONERY.
One hundred and twenty pounds landed, value $\$ 18.50$.

## VARNISH.

The landing has been $6 \frac{5}{18}$ gallons, value $\$ 6.44$.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
The receipts have been 12 cases, value $\$ 67.40$.

EXPLOSIVE FIRE WORKS.
Four hundred and twenty-four pounds have been received, value $\$ 78.80$.

## FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The landings under this heading have been 41 packages, value $\$ 141$.
pigs.
Four have been received, value $\$ 8$.
NAVAL STORES.
The receipts under this heading have been 50 packages, value $\$ 193.90$.
MISCELLANEOUS.
There have been received of sundries, say :
Two cases, $\$ 15$.
Twenty tons stone, value $\$ 20$.
There has been nothing to report under the undermentioned headings for the quarter. Groceries, vehicles, saddlery, cotton and woollen goods, and boots and shoes.

TRADE PROSPECTS.
As predicted in my report to 21 st December, 1894, the year 1895 has been one of low prices for the staple product of this place but the weather, on the whole, has been favourable, and estates have managed to make good crops thereby the strong ones have been able to maintain themselves. The new year has opened with brighter prospects, and there is every probability of good prices being realized this year, and this, we think, is greatly owing to the unsettled state of Cuba at present. The colony's financial year closes 31 st March, after which the blue-book will be made up, and I shall then forward you a copy of same which will give further particulars of everything.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) EDWIN McLEOD.
Commercial Corresponding Agent, British Guiana.

# (G.)-SWEDEN AND DENMARK. 

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.
(Mr. C. E. Sontum).
Christiania, Norway, 21st March, 1896.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.
SIR,-Confirming my report for the quarter ending 31st December, 1895, I herewith have the honour to forward my report for the quarter ending 31st March, 1896.

I have, since my last report, had two more car-loads of Canadian rolled oats which continue to give satisfaction. Canadian millers have for some time been asking more for their oats than have the United States millers, and it has for this reason been very hard work to place the Canadian article. I have learned, the price-difference had its origin in the United States millers fighting each other and thus running the price down to such an extent, that they in many instances sold with a direct loss. From American Trade journals lately received, I notice that this difficulty now is over, and that there will be no more cutting of prices for some time to come. The demand for this article is steadily increasing, and I look for a growing trade from now on for the Canadian rolled oats, as the greatest difficuity, the introduction, is passed.

Of evaporated apples in boxes of 50 lbs . each, I received another shipment about a month ago, and as the goods proved to be of excellent quality, the apples sold at once at the highest market price, and I could shortly afterwards cable for a larger shipment. This has not arrived at the time of this writing, but I hope the fruit will turn out equally as well, in which case there no doubt will follow regular orders. For next season I should like to arrange with some good Canadian firm, exporting fresh apples, of which large quantities are imported to the Scandinavian countries from the United States.

After having for some time worked for the introduction of radiators of Canadian manufacture, I have succeeded in arranging it, so that in one of our larger public buildings now under erection, the manufactures of a Canadian firm will be put in, and besides I have been promised orders for radiators for several private places. The radiators previously sold here have been of United States or German manufacture. Up to this time there has not been very many buildings finished with heating apparatus for steam or water ; but it now looks as though our people are getting more and more convinced about the direct saving in fuel as well as the greater cleanliness connected with the use of such heat, and I feel sure that I shall secure for the Canadian radiator manufacturers their share of this trade.

I am corresponding with a Canadian manufacturer of cheese and expect samples shortly. Large quantities of this article being imported, I am interested in seeing what Canada can do in this line in the Scandinavian countries.

Canadian corn-flour, I am expecting a trial shipment of in a few days and trust future business will result.

There being a great number of American bicycles sold here lately, I would like to correspond with some Canadian manufacturer of such goods, if there are any made in Canada, and will be obliged for information regarding this.

French wheat flour, of which I made mention in one of my earlier reports, is not coming in so freely as it did at one time, the principal reason being that there is asked considerable more for this flour now than when it was first introduced on this market.

I am receiving catalogues, \&c., by nearly every mail from Canadian manufacturers and exporters with inquiries, how the prospects are for their goods in the Scandinavian countries, and I endeavour to answer such letters as promptly as possible and to give every information desired. In cases where the Canadian goods suit the wants of the
${ }^{\mathrm{t}}$ rade, I generally obtain sample orders and thus get business started between the Canadian exporters and the importers on this side.

Your blue-book for the quarter ending December 31st is just to hand and I read with interest the reports of the different commissioners. The report from your Australian Commissioner especially, I find to contain lots of valuable information for importers of Canadian goods generally.

> I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) C. E. SONTUM.
(H.)-CHILI.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.
(Lewis E. Thompson).
Santiago de Chili, 1st January, 1896.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir, -My last report was dated 1st January, 1895, and since I have not been able to say that a favourable turn has taken in Chili. The statistics for 1895 being untouched yet by the government offices, prevent me from furnishing any data respecting the same, as I must limit myself to general events of last year and some information for the previous.

Commerce in general depend in this country on the banking institutions, and although they show good and profitable yearly statements, still their restrictions, even with the best creditable firms are such that have prejudiced very considerably the usual current of commerce; notwithstanding, in March last year the Chilian Government issued a decree for the conversion of the paper currency, or bank notes, into coins of silver and gold, at the equivalent value of 18 pence to a dollar. Great efforts were made by the greater portion of farmers and others to dissuade the government from carrying out the decree, but without success. The conversion commenced to take effect on the 1st June and the effects of which have prejudiced a great many. Farmers used to pay for labour at the rate of 11 d . and 10 d . and at present the same work costs them at $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. more or less the same as when exchange was at a much lower rate without obtaining any better results for their produce. To carry out the conversion the Government ordered the state mint to coin some thirty millions dollars in silver and gold pieces to exchange them for the paper currency. The demand for this was great, and it happens now, that the coined gold pieces are becoming one of the means of returns to Europe ; so much so that a great scarcity of currency is felt specially in the small transactions. Besides this the government have been obtaining a great quantity of war material from Europe which demanded gold payment causing a great flow of funds towards those countries and drawing them away from the banks. It is hard to believe the change effected in commerce generally at the present time. The best of capitalists refrain from useful undertakings waiting for better times.

The country has been rich in the year 1894 in the grain production. Several millions of kilograms of wheat and other grains have been exported. To get these ready for exportation a great number of machines have been put in use. These being principally supplied from the United States, Canada and from Europe. It is my great labour to introduce as much as possible Canadian manufacture, but I find myself at a loss when comparing ocean freights. These from Canada via New York costs double of what comes from Europe this makes it difficult to compete with European imports. Neverthe-
less I constantly keep advertising in a good many of the county papers and obtain orders for Canadian machinery and other merchandise.

Should a direct trade be established between Montreal and Valparaiso it would be of great help for Canadian trade.

Saltpetre has become the principal resource of income of Chili. The exportation for 1894 exceeded 500 millions of kilograms. The mining districts rendered 100 millions kilograms of copper 160,000 kilograms of silver and 500 kilograms of gold. A considerable number of machines have been employed in working the above productions, and I beg to remark that the Chili Government aids the importation of such improvements. Machinery is free of custom duties, so are implements and tools for same. The state railways allow concessions on machinery imported in a ready condition for work, that is put together. The value of machinery imported in 1893 exceeded that of 1892 by one and one-half millions of dollars.

It is to be hoped that better times may follow and that the threat of war with the neighbours be forgotten, so that confidence may be restored in commerce which is so much needed for the welfare of all concerned.

Exchange with the United States and England has fluctuated during last year between 12 d . and $17 \frac{5}{8} \mathrm{~d}$. For the last six months, a steady quotation of $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. was sustained by the principal banking offices. But this may take a very unfavourable turn if war with the Argentine Republic takes place. Although friendly relations are shown between the two countries, the constant increase of elements of war leads us to fear a break out every moment. The Chili Congress sitting at present for special purposes have authorized the government to open a credit of two millions pounds sterling in the European markets. This kind of a loan will not go far when called upon to pay for iron-clads already contracted.

If I have extended myself in this report about the present state of this country it is with the object of showing the reason why commerce is undergoing a crisis. A new banking institution has since the first of this month opened business in Valparaiso, but I am afraid that their aid to commerce will not be of great importance.

A convention of the saltpetre producers was about to take in the nitrate districts with the object of restricting production to a certain amount yearly, so that markets trading in this product would not be overstocked. After agreeing to act in this manner the whole arrangement fell through bringing a paralization in the trade, leaving hundreds of men without work. The government sent some of their transports to bring these men to other parts of Chili where a better chance might be offered to them.

I inclose a tabular statement of imports for the year 1893, also a comparison with imports of 1892.

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

(Sgd.) LEWIS E. THOMPSON, Commercial Agent for Canada in Chili.

## EXTRACT FROM OHILLIAN COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1893, AS COMPARED WITH 1892.


LEWIS E. THOMPSON, Commercial Agent for Canada in Chili.

## V.-GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

A.-WEST INDIAN TRADE.

The following report upon the Canadian trade with the British West India Islands has been received from a correspondent in which particular attention is called to the special requirements of these islands in regard to the packing of goods.

Barbados, W.I., Marine Hotel, 10th January, 1896.

Dear Sir,-I have very great pleasure in reporting, for the information of the Department of Trade and Commerce, over which you preside, the result of my inquiries made at the several West. India Islands as to the progress of trade with the Dominion of Canada, and the best means to be adopted to secure a larger percentage of the business which is now being carried on between these Islands and the United States. After a careful investigation, and finding that the one prevailing desire throughout the Islands visited is for more extended commercial relations with Canada, not only on account of their loyalty to her as a sister colony, but owing to the demand for many Canadian products in preference to those of the United States, such as oats, split pease, butter, potatoes, flour and cheese, provided they could be obtained upon the same terms as those imported from the United States. These products are now only imported in small quantities, mostly through New York commission houses at a less profit to the importer owing to the fact that the middleman's commission has to be added to the ordinary export price paid in Canada. If the present condition of things continue, a death blow to the trade with Canada will certainly follow, as the merchants in the West Indies cannot afford tobuild up Canadian trade and compete against the direct American exporter, whose profit is in excess of theirs to the extent of the middleman's commission on Canadian goods imported via the United States. Several importations have been made via Pickford \& Black's direct line of steaners, subsidized by your government, but their exorbitant freight rates preclude most of the merchants from doing a direct business with Canada via that route. I found that goods had been ordered to be shipped by that line from Canada to Grenada, and they were landed at Barbadoes and transhipped by another line of steamers for port of destination, at great loss to the importers. The importers protested against the action of the steamship company, and now decline to order further supplies through the same channel.

If the subsidized line could be induced to make reasonable freight rates, a very large and profitable trade would soon be developed with the eastern part of the Dominion. Merchants here have too keen an eye to business, where their profits are small, to extend their patronage to Canada, however loyal at heart they may be, when they can go into the American market and buy their goods upon more favourable terms and secure their transportation at ocean raves far beneath those exacted by your subsidized line of steamers.

Special inducements have been offered by some Canadian exporters to merchants in the West Indies to introduce Canadian products among the Islands, and repeated efforts have been made to increase the demand for them, but the result has been very unsatis factory. The secret of their failure is due to the fact that the American exporters have carefully studied the requirements of these Islands, and have left no stone unturned to meet their wants, which has resulted in the building up of an enormous export trade between the United States and these Islands.

The evidence I have gathered goes to show that the entire trade of these Islands will eventually be controlled by the United States exporter, if prompt measures are not adopted by exporters in Canada who desire to extend their trade with these Islands,
and place their goods down here under equally favourable conditions as regards their prices and packages. I find that great dissatisfaction is felt among the importers of cheese, owing the inferior quality of the package, many of which I have seen in a most appalling condition, which not only entails great loss to the exporter, but renders the sale of the article very difficult. Similar complaints have also been made regarding butter and lard packages, which are very inferior compared with those from the United States; butter and lard come from the United States in tin pails packed in wooden cases to protect them from danage in transit. These pails are readily sold at a small price after the butter and lard have been disposed of, and found to be useful adjuncts to every household.

I have also discussed the flour question with many of the prominent importers, and they are unanimously of opinion that Canadian flour is good, and would command a large sale if the barrels were made of the same kind of wood as those coming from the United States. The present package they complain of is made of a wood that exudes a sap which imparts a bitterness to the flour after it has been in the Islands for a very few days and renders it almost unfit for use. Some of the merchants believe that Canadian flour is being exported from the United States in barrels used in their trade with these Islands and branded as American flour. They claim that they can recognize it owing to the fine quality of the Canadian flour as compared with the usual brands from the United States.

If Canadian exporters of flour can remove the present objections to the barrels by using a stave of the same wood as that employed by American exporters, and also put round hoops on barrels instead of flat hoops, there is no reason why a very large percentage of the flour used in these Islands should not come from Canada by sailing vessels if the subsidized steamers cannot be induced to make reasonable concessions as regards the ocean freight rates to enable the Canadian exporter to compete on equally favourable terms with the American exporter for the trade of these Islands. With the hope of rendering good and effective service to your progressive exporters who desire to extend their trade, I have, through the kindness of Mr. Robert Arthur, one of the largest importers in Barbados, secured samples of the several American fackages to which reference has been made, and have had them grouped together and photographed, so that they may see at a glance what package must be adopted in future if they wish to par icipate in the trade with these Islands.

In addition to the foregoing I wish to call your special attention to the fact that there is a very large business done in the importation of red oak staves, in bulk, used in the manufacture of sugar and molasses packages. The export of sugar from Barbadoes alone averages about 60,000 hogsheads annually irrespective of the molasses crop, which is very considerable. When we take into consideration the large exports from Trinidad and Demerara which far exceed the exports from this Island, it can be seen that there is a very large and profitable field open for the introduction of staves made from Canadian timber of the same kind of wood which must be found in the boundless forests which exist in Canada.

Any further information required will be cheerfully given, as I am desirous that Canadian products should obtain a large and profitable market in the West Indies.

## Your respectfully,

GEO. WILBEREORCE GRANT.

To the Hon. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,

## (B.)-CHANGE OF THE STANDARD OF CURRENCY IN BRITISH HUNDURAS.

By Ordinance No. 31, "respecting the coinage" passed by the government of British Honduras, on the 15th day of October, 1894, the gold dollar of the United States of America, was declared the standard coin, in place of the Guatemalan dollar.

At the same time the gold coins specified below were by the ordinance declared to be a legal tender for the amount named


The Ordinance further provided for the issue of subsidiary coins as follows :-


The gold coins specified above were declared a legal tender for the payment of any amount.

In the case of silver coins, for the payment of any amount not exceeding ten dollars ; and in the case of mixed metal or nickel for payment of an amount not exceeding fifty cents.

Simultaneously with the change of the standard of our currency, Ordinance No. 32 of 1894, "to provide for the issue of government paper currency," was brought into force.

Under this Ordinance currency notes of the following denomination have been issued :-

One dollar.
Two dollars.
Five dollars.
Ten dollars.
Fifty dollars.
One hundred dollars.
A currency note is a legal tender in British Honduras of the amount expressed therein.

The holder of a currency note is entitled to obtain on demand during office hours at the office of the commissioners of currency payment in current coin either gold or silver, at the option of the commissioners, of the amount expressed in the note, but no person can be required to accept more than ten dollars in silver coin.

## (C.)-FRENCH TRADE.

The following extracts are taken from the last Annual Report of the English Consul at Bordeaux :-
"The ratification of the Franco-Canadian Commercial Convention, which took place last October, has been a matter of satisfaction, particularly for the trade of this port, inasmuch as the majority of the articles which now benefit by reduced rates of import duty in Canada (viz., still wines, prunes, walnuts, \&c.) are products more especially of the Bordeaux district. A certain development has already taken place in the export trade from this port in these goods to Canada in consequence ; and, providing Bordeaux merchants direct, their attention towards supplying Canadian customers with low-priced wines of good quality, a growing consumption of Bordeaux wines, particularly amongst the French-speaking porion of the inhabitants of the Dominion, may be looked forward to."
"Owing to the large stock of wood (for building purposes) remaining on hand here at the end of 1894, the importations last year show a decrease, especially in Riga, Bothnian, and Dantzig qualities, but also in Canadian woods. Now that the French "minimum" tariff rates are (according to the new Franco-Canadian Convention) applied to woods from the latter country, it may be hoped that an increase in the importations of Canadian wood will take place; although it must be observed that prices asked at the end of 1895 by sellers showed an increase of 5 per cent on those paid during the preceding months. But as shipments can only be made early in April or in May, buyers of Canadian woods appear disposed at present to wait until a regular market shall have been fixed for prices, before entering into business. It must also be remembered that the districts of the Landes and the Pyrenees compete seriously with Canada in this respect. Importations from other sources followed their ordinary course in 1895 ; and freights to Bordeaux for the same were about equal with those of 1894.

## (D.) - ENGLISH MEAT MARKING BILL.

By the new Meat Marking Bill which received its second reading in the English House of Commons on the 18 th March last. All meat except home produce must be labelled in capital letters "Foreign Meat" or "Colonial meat" as the case may be, and every vender selling such meat shall have painted or printed in conspicuous position in large capital letters the words "Dealer in Foreign and Colonial Meat."
$A$ penalty is incurred of not more than five pounds for first offence and not more than twenty pounds for second offence for violation of either of these regulations.

The same regulations govern the sale of cheese.

## (E).-MEASUREMENT OF BRITISH AND GERMAN SHIPS.

At the Court at Windsor, the 22nd day of February, 1896.

## Present:

the queen's most excellent majesty in council.
Whereas, by an Order in Council dated the 23rd day of July, 1889, made by Her Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by the Merchant Shipping Act

Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows :-

1. As regards sailing ships, that merchant sailing ships of the German Empire, the measurement whereof, after the 1st day of January, 1873, has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.
2. As regards steamships, that merchant ships belonging to the said German Empire, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room, the measurement whereof shall, after the said 1st day of January, 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the register sand other national papers of such steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships. Provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such German steamship desires the deduction for engineroom in his ship to be estimated under the rules for engine-room measurement and deduetion applicable to British ships instead of under the German rule, the engine-room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules ; and that, in the event of any such steamship possessing a certificate of tonnage or other national paper issued as aforesaid on or after the 20th day of June, 1888, denoting the net registered tonnage of such ship under the British rules, the ship shall be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted thereon.

And whereas by section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that, whenever it appsars to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in Her Majesty's dlominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty in Council that the tonnage regulations of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, and such regulations are now in force in the German Empire, having come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1895:

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the German Empire to which the hereinbefore recited Order of the 23rd July, 1889, may apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Order remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may apply;

And whereas the provisions of section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned, is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the merchant ships of the German Empire, the measurement whereof shall, after the first day of July, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be of the tonnage of that ship.

C. L. PEEL.

## (F.)-CHEESE AND BUTTER MARKET IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Canadian cheese still continues to demand the highest price in the market. A decrease in value is noticeable this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, yet the Canadian article leads the world, both for quality and value. The demand for the white cheese is much larger than that for the coloured article.

The butter market is much improved, and prices ruling now are somewhat advanced on those prevailing last year. The total import of butter into Great Britain since September. 1895, is $1,646,949 \mathrm{cwt}$., as against $1,466,003 \mathrm{cwt}$. for the same period last year, of which amount Canada supplied only $31,271 \mathrm{cwt}$.

The present prices and those of the corresponding period last year are as follows :-
Cheese.

| Brand. |
| :--- |

Butter.


## (G.)-INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Attention is called to the confectioners, bakers and allied traders' fourth annual International Exhibition and Market, which will be held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., from September 18 th to 25 th, 1896, to be followed on the 2nd to 9 th October by the grocery, provision, oil and Italian warehouse Trades Exhibition. Intending exhibitors can obtain space and all information in regard to both of these exhibitions upon application to W. E. Aylwin, managing director, 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

## (H.)-BARLEY.

A communication has been received at this department from a large distilling firm stating that there is a good market in Inverness, Scotland, for Canadian barley. That it is is preferred to the Russian barley and at present would realize 22 shillings per quarter of 448 lbs . for a stand ird of 53 lbs . natural, for a 54 lbs . standard a higher price would be paid. This would be practically sixty-seven cents per bushel for the 53 lbs. standard.
(I.) - AVERAGE PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE FOLLOWING BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Articles. | Barbados. | Saint Lucia. | Jamaica. | British Guiana. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts \$ cts. | \$ cts. \$ cts. |
| Beef . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 020 | 014 | 009 to 014 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 12\end{array}$ to 000 |
| Butter, fresh . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 024 | 037 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 49 & 061 \\ 0 & 24 & 049\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 41 & 0 \\ 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 0 & 39\end{array}$ |
| do salt. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 041 | 032 | $024 \quad 049$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 28 & 032 \\ 0 & 34 & 032\end{array}$ |
| Cheese . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 037 | 024 | $037 \quad 049$ | $\begin{array}{rr}024 & 032 \\ 48353\end{array}$ |
| Horned cattle .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Each. | 6083 | 3400 | $3893 \quad 7786$ | $4380 \quad 5353$ |
| Horses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 | 19466 | 4380 | 486714600 | -19 to 000 |
| Milk . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Galls. | 032 | 018 | 036 | 049 to 000 |
| Mutton............. . . . . . . . . . . . Libs. | 020 | 016 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 18 & 024 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 024 |
| Pork............... .............. | 012 | 016 | 0 12 0 <br> 7 18  | 014 0 <br> 9 15 |
| Sheep............. . . . . . . . . . . . . Each. | 730 | 438 | $730 \quad 1217$ | $973 \quad 1581$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 08 \\ 608\end{array}$ | 007 608 |  |  |
| Wheaten flour, per brl. of $196 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . .$. . | 608 | 608 | 681 to 730 | 804 to 980 |

## (J.)-OPENING FOR CANADIAN GOODS IN CUBA.

Advice has come from St. Jago de Cuba reporting that several of the commercial centres of that Island have passed resolutions not to order any more goods from the United States owing to the question of Belligerency of the Cubans, which is being discussed in American Congress.

This would seem to be a good opportunity for Canada to increase her trade with Cuba.

The principal American provisions consumed in the Island are :-
Shear clear pickled pork in barrels.
Clear belly pork in boxes with salt.
Hams.
Potatoes.
Hogs' lard in barrels, also in tins packed in wooden cases. Flour.
There is also a cunsiderable consumption of pitch pine and white pine lumber, petroleum, sugar, machinery, \&c.

## (K.)-FRENCH TREATY.

By Order in Council of the 3rd March, Spain has been added to the list of counties -published on page 49 of the quarterly report of this department to 30 th September last-having the right to participate in the advantages conceded to France under the French Treaty.

## (L.) -BOARD OF CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

The following are the decisions of the Board of Customs approved by the Hon. the Controller of Customs, under provisions of section 9 of the Customs Act up to date, and which are now in force.

1. Medicinal wines (so-called), viz. :-"Amer Kina Camperdon," Armour's Nutrient Wine of Beef Extract," "Wincarnis Wine," "Vino du Sulud," Vin de Vial," "Vin de Barbier," "Vin de Chevrier," "Vin d'Anduron," "Vin de Rancio," "Vin St. Michael," "Vin St. Raphael," "Vin Mariana," "Esprit d'Comemille," and others of like nature, $\$ 2.25$ per gallon and 30 per cent, item No. 7 (b).

Jewellery, what shall be classed as:-
2. Broaches, scarf and breast pins, belt and skirt pins, baby or lace pins, and other pins of metal (except hat pins) when for the adornment of the person, 25 per cent. Item No. 343.

Pins, what shall be classed as :-
3. Hat pins, hair pins, knitting pins or needles, stick pins and safety pins (common), 30 per cent. Item No. 309.
5. Isinglass, 25 per cent. Item No 25.
8. Hair pins, celluloid, etc. (except metal pins) with plated or metal tops, 25 per cent. Item No. 343.
10. Sunflower seed, in bulk or large parcels, 10 per cent ; in small papers or parcels, 25 per cent. Item No. 58.
13. Track carriers and pulleys, not to include the forks, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item 319.
14. Harness leather, $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 220 and Sec. 13 C. A.
15. Artificial essential oil of wintergreen and sassafras, 10 per cent. Item No. 130.
18. Packages containing lamp chimneys, dutiable at the same rate of contents, viz., 30 per cent.

Sec. 21 Tariff Act.
26. Hair pins of celluloid, bone, ivory, horn or tortoise shell, 90 por cent. Itam No. 481.
97. Hair pins of rubber, 25 per cent. Item No. 231.
28. Surgical splints, all kinds, 15 per cent. Item No. 288.
31. Douches, rubber, 25 per cent. Item No. 231.
32. Pessaries, 25 per cent. Item No. 461.
34. Feed mills, feed cutters, root cutters, straw and hay cutters, corn huskers and shellers, 35 per cent. Item No. 283.
35. Bone cutters and crushers, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
36. Canary, hemp and millet seed, dutiable under item No. 58.
37. Brass springs, 30 per cent. Item No. 326.
38. Rose water and Orange water, non-alcoholic, 20 per cent. Item No 481.
39. Advertising rules and yard sticks, 35 per cent.
40. Hay presses, portable, 30 per cent. Item No. 295 ; stationery, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 293.
45. Bread knives, not plated, $32 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 286.
46. Dried Orange peel, free. Item No. 570.
47. Anaglypta, wall decorations, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per roll and 25 per cent. Item No. 111.
48. Oakum felt, $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 444.
49. Car jacks, 30 per cent. Item No. 282 or 295.
50. Peptogenic milk powder, 25 per cent. Item No. 128.
51. Beta naphthol, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
52. Single spun silk, coloured, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
53. Dental furnaces, generators and gasometers, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 319.
54. Bunseen burners, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 323.
55. Blow pipes, 35 per cent. Item No. 281.
56. Vulcanizers, made of copper, 30 per cent. Item No. 326.
57. do iron, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 319.
58. Metal boxes, plated, when not lined, 30 per cent. Item No. 344.
59. do when lined, 5 cents each and 30 per cent. Item No. 352.
60. Jute Cloth, woven in part with coloured jute yarn, 20 per cent. Item No. 428.
61. Solderine, free. Item No. 752.
62. Baskets and skips, containing cotton yarn, 25 per cent. Item No. 365 .
63. Lag or coach screws, 30 per cent. Item No. 272.
64. Hasps and staples, $32 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 286.
65. Screw hooks and eyes, $32 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 286.
66. Leather leggings, lined with cotton, 25 per cent. Item No. 225.
67. Cotton, canras, gun covers or cases, $32 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 408.
68. Leather gun cases, 25 per cent. Item No. 225.
69. Chandelier or lamp hooks, of iron or steel, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 319.
70. do of brass, 30 per cent. Item No. 326.
71. Tumeric, ground, free. Item No. 572.
72. Clamps, quilt-frame and carpenters, 35 per cent. Item No. 281.
73. Paper boxes, plain, printed on, ornamented or labelled (not to include boxes covered by item No. 352), 35 per cent. Item Nos. 120 and 353.
74. Collodion, for photographers' use, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
75. Soapstone packing, $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 401 and Sec. 15 C. A.
76. Electric belts, 25 per cent. Item No. 461.
77. Potato planters, 20 per cent. Item No. 294.
78. Carbonate of potash, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
79. Root beer extract, $\$ 2.25$ per gallon and 30 per cent. Item No. 7 (b).
80. Jute rugs, 30 per cent. Item No. 447.
81. Felt hat bodies, 30 per cent. Item No. 458 and sections 13 and 61 C. A.
82. Screw jacks, 30 per cent. Item No. 295.
83. Ladies' belt and garter buckles, for the adornment of the person, 25 per cent. Item No. 343.
84. Syringes, viz. :-Hypodermic, lachrymal, hydrocele, sulpalpebral and laryngeal, 15 per cent. Item No. 288.

85 . Syringes, all other, dutiable according to the material of which they are made.
86. Ice plows, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 319.
87. Quassia chips, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
88. Advertising pens of glass and paper, 35 per cent. Item No. 103 and section 15 C. A.
88. do paper weights, glass, 35 per cent. Item No. 103 and section 15 C. A.
89. Shirt, collar and cuff studs (except those made wholly of bone), 25 per cent. Item No. 343.
90. Straw boards, lined or covered with paper, 35 per cent. Item No. 120.
91. Lactic acid, for medecinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, free. Item No. 493.
92. Malt extracts, liquid, "Pabst," "Hoff's" and "Dukeharts," 50 per cent. Item No. 128.
93. Cigar and cigarette cases, of all kinds, 30 per cent. Item No. 479.
94. Door springs, $32 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 286.
95. Axle boxes, cart bushes and wagon skeins, $32 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 286.
96. Clock and watch keys, 25 per cent. Items Nos. 347-349.
97. "'ashing machines, stationary, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 293. Portable, 30 per cent. Item No. 295.
98. Pulls and chains, for water-closets, dutiable according to the material of which they are made.
99. Spokes, hubs and felloes, finished, 25 per cent. Item No. 365.
100. Shafts, wheels, poles and gears, finished. As parts of wagons and carriages. Items Nos. 378-379.
101. Toboggans, 30 per cent. Item No. 381 and section $13 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{C}$.
102. Catheters, 15 per cent. Item No, 278.
103. Potato chips, sliced and cooked potatoes, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
104. Violin, guitar and other musical instrument cases, dutiable according to the material of which they are made.
105. Carpet stretchers, 35 per cent. Item No. 281.
106. Ingluvin, proprietary medicine, 25 per cent. Item No. 128.
107. Opthalmometers, 15 per cent. Item No. 238.
108. Anatomical charts, 20 per cent. Item No. 105.
109. Slide rules, for use in colleges, 25 per cent. Item No. 183.
110. Baths, sinks and urinals, dutiable according to the material of which they are made.
111. Steel crank pins, for locomotives, 35 per cent, but not less than $\$ 15$ per ton. Item No. 246.
112. Olive oil, for use in lubricating machinery, free. Item No. 650.
113. Clover tops, when imported for medicinal purposes only, free. Item No. 570.
114. Corn harvesters, 20 per cent. Item No. 294.
115. Advertising frogs, 35 per cent. Item No. 353.
116. Steel shoe shanks, 25 per cent. Item No. 229.
117. Urinometers, 15 per cent. Item No. 288.
117. Clinical thermometers, 15 per cent. Item No. 288.
117. Sterelizers, when used for surgical purposes, 15 per cent. Item No. 288.
118. Pastiles, for fumigating, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
119. Gray or unbleached cotton tubing, for bicycle tires, $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 401.
120. Ligni-salvor, a wood stain and preserver, 25 per cent. Item No. 151 ,
121. Latin or Greek books, with English or French notations, free. Item No. 515.
122. "Handel's" anthems, with musir, 10 cents per pound. Item No. 109.
123. Paper punchings and felt punchings, for pianos, 25 per cent. Item No. 387.
124. Embossing machines, for bookbinders' use, 10 per cent. Item No. 300.
125. Veneers of wood, three thicknesses glued together, 25 per cent. Iten No. 365.
126. Oxide of zinc and sulphide of zinc, 5 per cent. Item No. 148.
127. Brass angles, rolled, not bent, \&c., as provided for bars, \&c., free. Item No. 524.
128. Bullet moulds, 35 per cent. Item No. 281.
129. Parchment, vellum and lacing parchment, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
130. Artists' prepared canvas of linen or cotton, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 452.
131. Shelf brackets, of all kinds, dutiable according to the material of which they are made.
132. Electrotypes, for copy, drawing and music books, 2 cents per square inch. Item No. 303.
133. Wax matches, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
134. Deer heads, mounted, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
135. Freight rates, for railroads, bound in book or pamphlet form, 6 cents per pound. Item

No. 100.
136. Telegraph rates, bound in book or pamphlet form, 6 cents per pound. Item No. 100.
137. Alboline, in liquid form, 50 per cent. Item No. 128.
137. do solid, 35 per cent. Item No. 144.
138. Insecticide, for killing insects on plants, \&c. Item No. 128.
139. Dental engines, 15 per cent. Item No. 288.
140. Aluminum leaf, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
141. Crochet needles of steel, 30 per cent. Item No. 287.
142. Communion plate, the following articles are to be rated as such, viz. :-Flagons, chalices, patens, cruets and alms dishes, free. Item No. 557.

The following articles being chemicals, are entitled to entry at 20 per cent under item No. 481 :-

Acetanilid,
Antifebrin,
Antipyrine,
Analgesin,
Analgen,
Antithermin,
Aristol,
Aseptol,
Coumarin,
Chloralamide,
Chloride of ethyl,
Creosotal,
Diastase,
Exalgen,
Euphorin,
Formalhyde,
Formalin,
Guaiacol,
Gaduol,
Heliotropine,
Hypnone,
Hypnal,

| Ichthyol, | Resorcin, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Iodal, | Salol, |
| Lycetol, | Salophen, |
| Lactophenin, | Soziodol, |
| Morrhuol, | Strophanthine, |
| Oil of tar, | Spermin, |
| Phenacetin, | Solacetol, |
| Phenylacetamide, | Somatose, |
| Piperazin, | Saraline, |
| Pyrazole, | Terpin hydrate, |
| Preservalin, | Trional. |

143. Acorns, if shelled, 5 cents per pound. Item No. 92.
144. do not shelled, 2 cents per pound. Item No. 93.
145. Sad irons, plated, $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Item No. 256.
146. California or silver prunes, 1 cent per pound. Item No. 74.
147. Fluorspar, 20 per cent. Item No. 481.
148. Perforated paper, in sheets or rolls, for use in mechanical musical instruments, 25 per cent. Item 388 and section 61 C.A.
149. Filter paper, cut to shape, 25 per cent. Item No. 119.

Austrian Florin.-In future, the valne at which the Austrian florin is to be taken for customs purposes shall be $40 \cdot 6$ cents instead of $34 \frac{1}{10}$ cents, as shown on page 254 of the analytical index.

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## QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENTOF <br> TRADE AND COMMERCE 

## OF CANADA

TO THE 30th JUNE

## 1896

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS-REVENUES AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORTS OF COMMER-

CIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION
1.--STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of April, 1895 and 1896, and during the ten months ended 30 th April, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | April. |  | Ten months ended April 30th. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1896. | 1895. | 1896. |
| \$ cts \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ ets. |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue- Customs | 1,477,591 65 | 1,651,162 18 | 14,369,806 12 | 16,599,499 38 |
| Excise | 665,722 14 | 649,081 65 | 6,454,264 85 | 6,569,717 68 |
| Post Office | 235,00000 | 265,455 05 | 2,435,011 70 | 2,532,312 34 |
| Public Works, including Railways | 377,59055 140,59650 | 354,72787 219,693 | $2,992,33359$ $1,198,183$ 7 | $2,973,427$ <br> 1,299 |
| Miscellaneous. | 140,596 50 | 219,693 90 | 1,198,183 73 | 1,299,672 11 |
| Tot | 2,896,500 84 | 3,140,120 65 | 27,449,599 99 | 29,974,628 54 |
| Expenditure | 2,375,801 60 | 2,336,564 59 | 26,220,793 00 | 25,026,105 97 |

B.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consoli dated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of May, 1895 and 1896, and during the eleven months ended 31st May, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

| Revenue- | May. |  | Eleven months ended May 31st. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1896. | 1895. | 1896. |
|  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts, | 8 cts. |
|  | 1,536,901 54 | 1,560,600 94 | 15,906,707 66 | 18,160,100 32 |
| Excise... | 768,00946 <br> 210,000 <br> 00 | 647,76066 245,000 | $7,222,27431$ <br> $2,645,011$ | $7,217,47834$ $2,777,312$ |
| Post Office Works, including Railways | 358,758 27 | 329,548 57 | 3, 3 ,35, 1,09186 | $3,302,975$ <br> 0 |
| MiscellaneousTotals | 183,571 24 | 194,232 20 | 1,381,754 97 | 1,494,204 31 |
|  | 3,057,240 51 | 2,977,442 37 | 30,506,840 50 | 32,952,070 91 |
| Expenditure | 3,082,039 25 | 3,540,758 28 | 29,302,832 25 | 28,596,864 25 |

C.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of June, 1895 and 1896, and during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

D.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of April, 1895 and 1896, and during the len months ended 30 th April, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | April, 1895. |  | April, 1896. |  | Ten months ended 30th A pril, 1895. |  | Ten months ended 30th April, 1896. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |  |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ ets. | \$ | \$ |  |
| Ales, beer and porter Animals | 10,197 9,340 | 4,173 76 | 11,899 | 5,030 57 | 104,738 | 40,816 15 | 110,177 | 45,609 |  |
| Aooks, pamphlets, \& | - 58,279 | $\begin{array}{r}1,871 \\ 15,975 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 13,015 | 2,76150 16,027 | 103,784 | 20,911 10 | 149,890 | 31,241 |  |
| Brass, manufactures of | 26,115 | 7,609 78 | 24,511 | 16,027 6,832 27 | 675,791 254,737 | $\begin{array}{r}174,77874 \\ 71,246 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 682,737 275,066 | 180,387 77,736 |  |
| Breadstuffs:Grain of all kinds. |  |  |  | 0,82 | 201, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 270,060 | 77,730 |  |
| Flour .......... | 81,936 7,573 | 14,98686 2,42136 | 62,347 | 13,929 70 | 722,032 | 126,380 57 | 1,075,566 | 213,432 |  |
| Meal, corn and oats. | 9,534 | 1,583 58 | 7,404 | 1,855 21 | 75,834 | 23,523 26 | 107,856 | 28,168 |  |
| Rice.. | 11,279 | 9,436 04 | 11,022 | 1,712 56 | 195,223 | 11,903 96,308 | 131,731 121,616 | 27,358 79 |  |
| Other breadstuffs. | 16,582 | 3,52841 | 18,113 | 7,512 568 | 195,223 | 96,308 44 | 121,616 |  |  |
| Ficycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts | 87,668 | 26,300 40 | 202,958 | 60,889 55 | 181,003 | 37,914 81 | 190,161 | 40,773 |  |
| Cars-railway and tram....... . . | 3,625 | 1,143 51 | 18,686 | 5,605 80 | 215,983 28,333 | 64,809 8,532 18 | 473,812 | 142,234 |  |
| Coal-bituminous ...... | 164,792 | 52,909 44 | 202,518 | 57,106 04 | 2,645,910 |  | 102,948 $2,663,123$ | $\begin{array}{r}30,864 \\ 749 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Copper, manufactures of ..................... | 11,801 | 2,877 36 | 10,391 | 1,844 50 | 2,045,670 | 699,49 11,872 | 2,663,123 | 749,235 |  |
| Cotton, bleached or unbleached, not dyed nor coloured, \&c. | 48,888 | 12,037 68 | 35,387 | 1,84450 8,67994 | 49,670 324,896 | 11,872 39 | 54,678 | 12,076 |  |
| do bleached, dyed, coloured, \&c............. | 214,054 | 63,65201 | 183,156 | 8,679 94 | 324,826 $2,084,326$ | 79,89474 622,63384 | $\begin{array}{r}309,719 \\ \hline \text {, } 411908\end{array}$ | 76,003 |  |
| do clothing. ............. . . . . ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 52,847 | 17,638 50 | 41,000 | 12,660 20 | -293,127 | $\begin{array}{r}622,633 \\ 97,32082 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $2,411,908$ 337,524 | 718,217 112,111 |  |
| do thread on spools .... . ............ | 21,889 | 2,990 55 | 29,483 | 3,96680 | 189,484 | 26,572 90 | 194,372 | 27,536 |  |
| do all other manufactures of | 60,747 | 5,280 18,617 40 | 19,547 55,653 | 4,886 75 | 267,965 | 67,027 18 | 282,062 | 70,587 |  |
| Drugs and medicines.......... | 102,042 | 25,132 39 | 107,291 | 26,369 42 | 485,604 908,376 | 145,98193 20950848 | 554,149 | 165,840 |  |
| Earthenware, stone and chinaware. | 42,005 | 12,709 82 | 18,834 | 14,859 99 | 908,376 441,025 | 229,508 438 | $1,007,401$ 455,954 | 253,458 137 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bracelets, braids, fringes, \&c.. | 51,430 | 14,692 64 | 51,837 | 14,701 75 | 692,161 | 200,606 31 | 672,579 | 195,005 |  |
| Laces, collars, nettings, \&c | 58,719 | 17,625 25 | 51,501 | 15,350 10 | 507,522 | 152,169 59 | 471,529 | 141,353 |  |
| All other fancy goods. | 17,600 | 5,339 41 | 19,987 | 6,020 55 | 296,735 | 95,243 87 | 309,980 | 98,937 |  |
| Fish, and products of... | 25,117 | 4,381 28 | 27,719 | 5,096 14 | 356,699 | 56,790 40 | 349,405 | 56,535 |  |
| Fruits and nuts, dried | 37,411 | 15,101 55 | 53,584 | 18,171 86 | 794,512 | 294,44709 | 860,014 | 304,197 |  |
| do green, viz. : oranges and lemons | 56,000 | 7,524 90 | 68,655 | 8,086 <br> 2,195 | 522,429 | 66,557 70 7810 | 465, 455 | 56,012 |  |
| do all other.......... | 7,145 58,113 | 1,41119 9,009 | 7.526 32,050 | 2,195 54 5,24500 | 261,559 488,834 | 70,310 78,039 81 | 356,204 472,878 | $\begin{array}{r} 108,686 \\ 76,260 \end{array}$ |  |
| Furs, manufactures of. | 58,113 | 9,009 00 | 32,050 | 5,245 00 | 488,834 | 78,059 81 | 472,878 | 76,200 |  |
| Carried forward.. | 1,373,849 | 377,961 69 | 1,484,955 | 403,366 06 | 14,240,770 | 3,804,749 75 | 15,650,494 | 4,256,888 | 02 |

D.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, \&c.-Concluded.

|  | April, 1895. |  | April, 1896. |  | Ten months ended 30th April 1895. |  | Ten months ended 30th April, 1896. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | 8 cts. | \$ | \$ ets. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | ets |
| Brought forward. | 1,373,849 | 377,961 69 | 1,484,955 | 403,366 06 | 14,240,770 | 3,804,749 75 | 15,650,494 | 4,256,888 02 |
| Glass, manufactures of, viz. :- <br> Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gas-light shades | 44,812 | 13,371 55 | 33,205 | 9,912 83 | 444,084 | 132,857 97 | 413,350 | 123,833 98 |
|  | 28,759 | 5,774 15 | 26,957 | 5,498 10 | 181,985 | 136,646 19 | 180,557 | 36,327 76 |
| Plate glass | 5,888 | 1,92021 | 12,940 | 3,365 06 | 126,867 | 41,286 15 | 111,632 | 29,035 09 |
| All other manufactures of.. | 16,638 | 3,451 02 | 12,708 | $\stackrel{2,978}{ } 99$ | 120,237 | ${ }^{26,243} 50$ | 144,169 | 31,515 23 |
| Guntowder and explosive substances | 32,329 | ${ }_{9,451}^{1,44}$ | 29,991 | 8,57892 | - 102,7284 | 102,932 27 | 291,750 | 31,464 78 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt. | 56,95 | 17,038 33 | 34,128 | 10,238 40 | 705,056 | 211,535 74 | 707,537 | 212,216 11 |
| do all other. .. . . . . . . . . . | 64,963 | 19,448 80 | 62,278 | 18,658 38 | 386,771 | 116,103 84 | 438,386 | 131,635 69 |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Band, hoop, sheet or plate | 45,207 | 5,686 96 | 52,341 | 4,900 47 | 668,723 | 62,233 66 | 821,030 | 71,471 46 |
| tar iron and railway bars. <br> Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements. | 17,868 136,991 | 5,244 40,482 46 | 12,101 156,608 | $\begin{array}{r}2,775 \\ 44,673 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ | 270,147 $1,097,269$ | $\begin{array}{r}80,974 \\ 317,418 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ | 1, $\begin{array}{r}2223,598 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 61,24205 378,73351 |
| Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements. <br> Machines, machinery and engines, including |  |  |  |  | 1,097,269 |  | 1,323,734 | 378,733 51 |
| locomotives. .... ....... | 137,260 | 38,481 71 | 117,482 | 33,114. 67 | 1,221,408 | 319,094 10 | 1,224,821 | 348,025 85 |
| Pig iron, kentledge and scrap | 35,378 | 13,699 47 | 34,825 | 11,951 49 | 549,889 | 186,059 52 | 511,295 | 190,693 20 |
| Stoves and castings. | 15,606 | 4,387 44 | 12,002 | 3,338 14 | 1350,843 | 43,682 59 | 152,780 | 46,664 38 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| silver | 46,280 | 12,249 44 | 49,895 | 12,621 90 | 630,220 | 164,307 17 | 651,225 | 167,489 54 |
| Lead and manufactures of. | 16,610 | 3,453 34 | 14,020 | 2,784 68 | 142,457 | 31,632 81 | 181,342 | 36,797 39 |
| Leather, all kinds | 83, 809 | 14,647 18 | 82,497 | 14,067 00 | 598,306 | 100,06311 | 622,933 | 105,84179 |
| do boots and shoes | 34,191 | 8,53995 | 36,226 | 9,054 00 | 243,725 | 60,91321 | 307,503 | 76,877 20 |
| do all other manufactures of leather | 13,526 | 3,564 21 | 15,054 | 3,962 90 | 105,113 | 27,390 75 | 112,177 | 29,600 92 |
| Marble and stone and manufactures of | 13,429 | 3,247 01 | 14,918 | 3,113 37 | 134,280 | 30,136 43 | 155,408 | 34,422 36 |
| Metals and manufactures of | 24,372 | 6,766 24 | 31,202 | 8,57965 | 245,131 | 69,446 77 | 257,991 | 73,913 63 |
| Musical instruments | 27,407 | 7,878 83 | 27,434 | 7,707 85 | 242,305 | 67,508 34 | 237,462 | 65,75758 |
| Oi, mineral, and products of | 36,846 | 28,295 81 | 38,032 | 25,183 82 | 443,786 | 394,198 66 | 630,901 | 413,145 11 |
| do flaxseed, linseed, raw or boiled | 31,282 | 6,254 25 | 26,670 | 5,334 00 | 189,548 | 37,896 66 | 260,971 | 52,269 81 |
| do all other | 35,140 | 7,962 22 | 49,211 | 12,305 13 | 319,394 | 76,864 49 | 334,977 | 78,437 83 |
| Paints and colours | 41,654 | 4,64094 | 30,992 | 4,386 91 | 315,025 | 37,277 47 | 404,127 | 44,370 21 |
| Papers, envelopes, \&c. | 86,628 | 27,599 88 | 99,690 | 31,522 49 | 782,152 | 250,626 67 | 816,886 | 255,262 51 |


*See free list for Sugar, 1895.
E.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free), entered for Consumption during the months of April, 1895 and 1896, and during the ten months ended 30th April, 1895 and 1896, respectively.


[^14]
## F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during

 the months of April, 1895 and 1896, respectively.|  |  | April, 1895. |  |  | PRIL, 1896 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home <br> Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Produce of the mine. | 888,460 | 6,898 | 895,358 | 619,651 | 9,910 | 629,561 |
| do fisheries. | 330,440 | 6,658 | 337,098 | 355,727 | 11,249 | 366,976 |
| do forest... | 933,452 | 1,157 | 934,609 | 1,230,784 | 172 | $1,230,956$ |
| Animals and their produce | 1,211,505 | 23,609 10 $\mathbf{1 5 7 9} 5$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,235,114 \\ 438,5 \% \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,160,106 | 34,425 9 | 1,199,531 |
| Agricultaral products. . . Manufactures ........... | 422,996 <br> 52,179 | 15,579 54,093 | 438,505 606,272 | 406,906 774,856 | 9,743 73,110 | 416,649 847,966 |
| Miscellaneous articles. | 11,452 | 9,021 | 20,473 | 17,518 | 3,959 | 21,477 |
| Bullion . . Totals.Coin . . . . . . .Totals |  | 117,015 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,467,499 \\ 19,320 \\ 540,214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,570,548 \\ 16,950 \end{array}$ | 142,568$\ldots \ldots . \ldots$ | $4,713,116$16,950 |
|  | $19,320 \text {. }$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 540,214 |  |  | 128,836 | 128,836 |
|  | 4,369,804 | 657,229 | 5,027,033 | 4,587,498 | 271,404 | 4,858,902 |

G.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the ten months ended 30th April, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | Ten Months ended 30th ApRiL, 1895. |  |  | Ten Months ended 30th April, 1896. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Produce of the mine. | 5,753,146 | 179,291 | 5,932,437 | 6,612,366 | 196,609 | 6,808,975 |
| do fo fisherie | $8,997,889$ $18,520,257$ | 155,993 200,314 | $9,153,882$ $18,720,571$ | $8,974,826$ $20,255,119$ | 91,223 | $9,066,049$ 20,396894 |
| Animals and their produce | 29,511,951 | 1,075,718 | 30,587,669 | 32,035,953 | 857.614 | $20,396,894$ $32,893,56^{7}$ |
| Agricultural produets .. | 14,729,343 | 1,890,339 | 16,619,682 | 11,347,079 | 3,030,492 | 14,377,562 |
| Manufactures. . | 6,007,739 | 929,358 | 6,937,597 | 7,568,971 | 664,026 | 8,232,997 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 123,212 | 218,715 | 341,927 | 163,341 | 343,178 | 506,519 |
| Totals. | 83,643,537 | 4,650,228 | 88,293,765 | 86,957,646 | 5,324,917 | 92,282,563 |
| Bullion.. | 252,150 |  | ${ }^{2} 252,150$ | 170,517 |  | 170,517 |
| Coin |  | 2,704,613 | 2,704,613 |  | 4,450,370 | 4,450,370 |
| Grand Totals | 83,895,687 | 7,354,841 | 91,250,528 | 87,128,163 | 9,775,287 | 96,903,450 |

H.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutlable), entered for Consumption, and the Duties collected thereon during the months of May, 1895 and 1896, and during the eleven months ended 31st May, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | May, 1895. |  | May, 1896. |  | Eleven months ended 31st May, 1895. |  | Eleven months ended 31st May, 1896. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |  |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ ets. | \$ | \$ cte. |  |
| Ale, beer and porter | 12,097 | 4,827 92 | 15,000 | 5,984 48 | 116,835 | 45,644 07 | 120, 177 | 51,593 51 |  |
| Animals. ......... | 10,143 | 2,087 90 | 13,633 56,491 | 2,83200 15,666 80 | 113,927 | $\begin{array}{r}22,99900 \\ 190,5638 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 163,523 | 34,073 68 | N |
| Bocks, pamphlets, \&ce Brass, manufactures of | 56,475 24,951 | 15,780 7,057 82 | 56,491 33,413 | $\begin{array}{r}15,666 \\ 9,281 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | 732,266 279,688 | 190,56389 78,30390 | 739,228 308,479 | 196,05415 87,018 | $\stackrel{\sim}{*}$ |
| Breadstuffs <br> Grain of all kinds. |  | 23,969 49 | 118,288 | 26,812 00 | 24,088 |  | 308,479 | 87,01847 | - |
| Grain of all kinds | 127,268 15,807 | 23,965 4,65 | 18,096 | 26,812 1,28610 | 849,300 91,641 | 150,35006 28,18891 | 1,193,854 | 240,24419 | , |
| Meal, corn and oats. | 5,275 | 86133 | 9,448 | 2,229 27 | 77,273 | 12,764 84 | 112,952 141,179 | 29,45481 29,5874 | 4 |
| Rice.... ..... | 14,241 | 9,108 92 | 97,745 | 42,568 60 | 209,464 | 105,417 36 | 219,361 | 121,931 95 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Other breadstuffs | 23,571 | 5,003 26 | 19,057 | 4,269 11 | 205,124 | 42,918 07 | 209,218 | 45,043 07 | 8 |
| Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of ....... | 114,743 24,618 | 34,421 7,385 40 | 221,052 9,054 | 66,337 3,370 38 | 330,726 52,951 | 99, 23092 | 694,864 | 208,571 94 | 8 |
| Cars, railway and tram | 24,618 240,576 | $\begin{array}{r}7,385 \\ 66,267 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 9,054 175,469 | 3,37086 53,063 43 | 52,951 $2,886,486$ | 15,91758 765,71639 | 112,002 | 34,235 35 | ड |
| Copper, manufactures of | 8,221 | 1,691 86 | 3,028 | 78352 | $2,886,486$ $\cdot 57,891$ | 765,71639 13,56425 | $2,838,592$ 57,706 | 802,298 93 | $\stackrel{ }{ }$ |
| Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed nor coloured, \&e | 54,999 | 14,893 54 | 21,887 | 5,289 04 | - 379,825 | $\begin{array}{r}10,564 \\ 94,788 \\ \hline 689\end{array}$ | 3,700 331,606 | 12,86009 81,29257 | - |
| do bleached, dyed, coloured, \&e............ | 166,861 | 49,623 13,420 97 | 168,727 37,067 | 50,23413 12,20840 | 2,251,187 | 672,25754 | 2,580,635 | $768,451 \quad 79$ |  |
| do thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, \&c | 40,917 20,342 | $\begin{array}{r}13,420 \\ 2,822 \\ 78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37,067 21,511 | 12,208 2,861 11 | 334,044 209,826 | 110,74179 29,395 68 | 374,591 21588 | 124,319 90 |  |
| do thread on spools..................... | 31,315 | 7,828 75 | 18,699 | 4,672 25 | 299,280 | 74,855 93 | 210, 300,761 | 30,397 <br> 75,259 <br> 89 |  |
| do all other manufactures of cotton. | 48,069 | 14,190 54 | 37,939 | 11,576 31 | 533,673 | 160,172 47 | 592,088 | 177,416 71 |  |
| Drugs and medicines. | 122,835 | 30,896 77 | 115,889 | 28,197 73 | 1,031,211 | 260,405 25 | 1,123,290 | 281,656 51 |  |
| Earchenware, stone and chinaware.... | 60,418 | 18,134 07 | 58,337 | 17,617 32 | 501,443 | 151,332 78 | 514,291 | 155,278 70 |  |
| Fansy goods and embroideries, viz. :Bracelets, braids, fringes, \&c. . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105,278 70 |  |
| Bracelets, braids, fringes, \&c.. Laces, collars, nettings, \&e. | 38,760 25,577 | 11,387 7,672 10 | 32,705 30,397 | 9,594 9152 | 730,921 533,099 | 211,944 21 | 705,284 501,926 |  |  |
| All other fancy goods..... | 21,541 | 6,763 14 | 20,030 | 6,677 30 | 318,276 | 102,007 01 | 501,926 330,010 | $\begin{aligned} & 150,505 \\ & 105 \\ & 635 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Fish and products of........ | 19,007 | 3,748 28 | 17,224 | 3,676 62 | 375,706 | 60,538 68 | 366,629 | 105,615 60,21251 |  |
| Frnits and nuts, dried ........ | 37,505 | 16,593 71 | 50,693 | 18,983 45 | 832,017 | 311,04080 | 910,707 | 323,180 75 |  |
| do green, viz., oranges and lemons.. | 49,537 | 6,111 43 | 50,260 | 5,797 47 | 571,966 | 72,669 38 | 515,715 | 61,809 71 |  |
| do all other ....... ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19,703 | 4,67116 8,97848 | 21,796 60,693 | 4,191 94 | 281,262 | 74,981 49 | 378,000 | 112,878 17 |  |
| Furs, manufactures of...... ..................... . | 56,088 | 8,978 48 | 60,693 | 9,401 45 | 544,922 | 87,018 29 | 533,571 | 85,661 85 |  |

Glassware, manufactures of, viz. : Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gas-light shades.
Window gla
All othes manufactures of
Gunpowder and other explosive substances.
Gutta percha, manufactures of
Hats, caps, bonnets, beaver, silk or felt
do all other.
Iron and steel and manufactures of, vi\%, :-
Band, hoop, sheet or plate
Bar-iron and railway bars
Bar-1ron and railw tory hardware, implements
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives
Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps
Atoves and castings
Tubings
All other manufactures of iron or steel
Jewellery, watches and manufactures of gold and silver
Lead and manufactures of.
Leather, all kinds
do boots and shoes.
do all other manufactures of leather
Marble and stone and manufactures of
Metals and manufactures of
Musical instruments.
Oil, mineral, and products of
do flaxseed, linseed, raw or boiled
do all other
Paints and colours
Paper, envelopes, \&i
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds
Provisions, lards, meats, fresh and salt do butter and cheese
Seeds and roots.
Silk, manufactures of
Soaps, all kinds.
Spices, ground and unground..
Spirits, all kinds.
Wines, sparkling
do other than sparkling
Molasses.
Sugar
Tobacco and cigars.
Vegetables.
Wood, manufactures of
Carried forward
"See free list for sugar, 1895.

139,05435 46,450 51 34,417 79 34,400 04 33,67968
93,06319 218,945 11 142,944 6j

84,37055 66,606 38 $420,630 \quad 25$

392,067 97 208,434 55 53,89264 59,765 40 571,697 38

181,504 16 43,72634 116,166 83 84,352 63 34,890 02 $39,828 \quad 05$ 80,32914 72,591 64 431,75600 60,73091 86,634 26 54,910 74 283,367 12 34,43762 174.47355 15,37224 61,472 50 736,91596 $65,357 \quad 77$ 24,45215 1,746,889 90 40,26052 182,242 83 62,742 94 982,882 60 242,669 85 45,29203 126,47689
$13,504,65213$

Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, de.-Continued.

|  | May, 1895. |  | May, 1896. |  | Eleven months ended 31st May, 1895. |  | Eleven months ended 31st May, 1896. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward.. | 3,733,110 | 1,166,293 78 | 4,114,425 | 1,202,712 85 | 36,313,788 | 11,569,265 87 | 44,027,577 | 13,504,652 13 |
| Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry do clothing | 40,661 25,344 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,11052 \\ 8,57896 \end{array}$ | 40,248 26,849 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,86189 \\ 9,230 \end{array}$ | $689,869$ $796,784$ | $\begin{array}{r} 207,77+09 \\ 270,42136 \end{array}$ | 702,950 837,288 | $\begin{aligned} & 211,21021 \\ & 289,723 \quad 59 \end{aligned}$ |
| do cloths, worsteds, coatings, \& | 109,805 | 37,502 43 | 101,575 | 34,264 44 | 2,376,070 | 769,936 69 | 2,391,388 | 775, 25404 |
| do dress goods... | 118,730 | 35,734 76 | 117,922 | 35, 388868 | 2,632,856 | 789,495 31 | 3,078,788 | 921,297 00 |
| do knitted good | 20,420 | 7,76531 1,307 00 | 24,440 3,181 | 9,36881 <br> 795 <br> 1 | 379,456 84,793 | 145,853 21,270 04 | 474,302 70,023 | 178,73845 18,125 80 |
| do yarn. | 10,318 | 3,098 80 | 12,380 | 3,726 30 | 122,688 | 36,875 53 | 145, 877 | 43,746 39 |
| do all other manufactures of woollens. | 24,277 | 7,636 53 | 24,657 | 6,820 91 | 443,290 | 146,648 2 ; | 525,015 | 174,707 07 |
| All other dutiable goods.... | 962,664 | 242,765 47 | 958,652 | 246,808 75 | 9,038,254 | 2,307,540 36 | 9,483,303 | 2,482,733 77 |
| Totals. | 0,050,562 | 1,522,793 56 | 5,424,329 | 1,560,978 43 | 52,877,848 | 16,270,080 83 | 11,736,511 | 18,600,188 45 |

I.-Uneevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for consumption during the months of May, 1895 and 1896, and during the eleven months ended 31st May, 1895 and 1896, respectively.


[^15]J.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of May, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

K.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the eleven months ended 31st May, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

L.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, and the Duties collected thereon, during the months of June, 1895 and 1896, and during the twelve months ended 30 th June, 1895 and 1896, respectively.
L-4

| June, 1895. | June, 1896. |
| :---: | :---: |

$\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Twelve months ended 30th } \\ \text { June, 1895. }\end{array}\right|$

Value.



|  | June, 1895. |  | June, 1896. |  | Twelve months ended 30th June, 1895. |  | Twelve months ended 30th June, 1896. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \& cts. |
| Brought forward. | 1,887,130 | 458,063 32 | 1,0662,681 | 403,815 16 | 17,619,360 | 4,663,633 83 | 18,753,903 | 5,095,319 66 |
| Gassware, manufactures of, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gas-light shades. | 51,974 | 15,594 80 | 42,108 | 12,621 40 | 545,521 | 163,272 07 | 506,334 |  |
| Window Glass... | 28,634 | 5,745 19 | 37,745 | 7,540 02 | 258,763 | 52,034 13 | 268,836 | $\begin{array}{r}151,675 \\ 53,990 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Plate-glass. | 21,295 | 6,78896 | 14,381 | 3,495 55 | 162,640 | 52,17111 | 147,932 | 53,990 37,913 34 |
| All other manufactures of. | 28,597 | 6,759 22 | 15,309 | 3,402 59 | 162,651 | 36,126 63 | 172,828 | -37,802 63 |
| Gnmpowder and other explosive substances. | 17,668 | 4,312 82 | 10,889 | 3,073 80 | 132,395 | 35,981 70 | 135, 421 | 36,753 48 |
| Gitta percha, manufactures of $\ldots$..... | 23,313 12,030 | 6,81262 3,60865 | 22,452 | 6,304 21 | 393,448 | 117,686 30 | 341,753 | 99,367 40 |
| Hats, caps, bonnets, beaver, silk or felt do all other | 12,030 16,527 | 3,60865 4,95810 | 14,020 | 4,20585 | 746,581 | 223,991 82 | 743,987 | 223,150 96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Band, hoop, sheet or plate.............. | 119,642 | 9,591 14 | 88,354 | 8,027 88 | 909,134 | 81,496 71 | 1,047,328 | 92,398 43 |
| Bar-iron and railway bars. | 28,109 | 7,647 06 | 21,581 | 5,513 18 | 325, 435 | 96,866 12 | 268,105 | 72,119 56 |
| Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements..... | 150,975 | 40,969 02 | 199,809 | 52,79122 | 1,400,545 | 404,113 57 | 1,666,663 | 473,421 47 |
| Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives | 98,497 | 27,359 91 | 147,777 | 41,062 45 | 1,471,316 | 419,113 26 |  |  |
| Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps. | 61,215 | 22,971 61 | 56,057 | 19,432 76 | 1,653,953 | 225,603 44 | 1,681,810 | 227,867 31 |
| Stoves or castings. | 17,593 | 5,539 27 | 21,794 | 6,580 60 | 170,709 | 24,323 79 | 195,509 | 60,473 24 |
| Tubing.. . . . . . . . . . . . | 59,940 | 17,413 42 | 47,770 | 11,562 23 | 485,619 | 133,892 70 | 742,292 | 171,327 63 |
| All other manufactures of iron or steel......... | 208,689 | 56,605 99 | 209,630 | 57,962 10 | 1,992,217 | 531,759 91 | 2,313,993 | 629,65948 |
| Jewellery and watches, and manufactures of gold and silver |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tead and manufactures of. | 22,443 | 4,676 43 | 15,694 | 3,148 89 | 191,369 | 42,212 18 | 235,119 | $\begin{array}{r} 196,045 \quad 49 \\ 46.875 \end{array}$ |
| Leather, all kinds. | 81,661 | 14,026 69 | 74,094 | 12,433 08 | 778,354 | 131,166 77 | 757,987 | 128,599 91 |
| do boots and shoes | 25,527 | 5,973 50 | 14,666 | 3,680 48 | 308,212 | 76,627 74 | 352,616 | 88,033 11 |
| do all other manufactures of leather | 11,973 | 3,183 75 | 11,187 | 2,898 47 | 13:,750 | 34,519 38 | 145,259 | 87,788 49 |
| Marble and stone and manufactures of... | 22,782 | 5,283 59 | 21,739 | 4,860 19 | 185, 767 | 41,749 86 | 203,208 | 44,688 24 |
| Metals and manufactures of ....... Musical instruments. | 26,301 21,317 | 7,756 08 | 28,519 | 7,050 12 | 299,579 | 84,469 70 | 310,444 | 87,379 26 |
| Musical instruments. ........ Oil, mineral, and products of | 21,317 31,384 | 5,94895 21,03039 | 23,353 37,346 | 6,469 10 | 291,731 | 80,969 24 | 283,427 | 79,060 74 |
| Oil, mineral, and products of ....... do flaxseed, linseed, raw or broiled. | 31,384 66,300 | 13,279 55 | 37,346 30,629 | 21,42785 6,12580 | 505,608 309,352 | $\begin{array}{r}433,27374 \\ 61,883 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 699,453 | 453,183 85 |
| do all other....................... | 28,199 | 6,662 51 | 25,007 | 6,12580 5,01923 | 309,352 383,999 | 61,883 <br> 91,914 <br> 08 | 333,903 399,656 | $\begin{aligned} & 66,85671 \\ & 91,653 \quad 49 \end{aligned}$ |
| Paints and colours. | 58,939 | 5,873 29 | 51,314 | 5,313 20 | 451,459 | 51,496 85 | 399,656 566,317 | $\begin{aligned} & 91,65349 \\ & 60,22394 \end{aligned}$ |



[^16]M. - Unrevised Statement of the Value of the Principal Tmports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of June, 1895 and 1896, and during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | June. |  | Twelve months ended 30th June. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1896. | 1895. | 1896. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Animals for improvement of stock.... | 28,069 | 14,543 | 179,613 | 195,348 |
| Articles for use of the Army and Navy | 69,022 | 83,552 | 523,983 | 464,670 |
| Asphaltum or asphalt...... .... ... | 210 | 588 | 59,056 | 33,966 |
| Broom corn . ..... . . | 6,686 | 4,242 | 120,082 | 110,292 |
| Coal, anthracite | 591,019 | 790,104 | 5,333,333 | 5,640,388 |
| Coffee. . . . . . . | 58,605 | 43,290 | 573,172 | 612,479 |
| Cotton waste | 11,912 | 8,196 | 300,725 | 247,719 |
| do raw.. | 81,663 | 108,657 | 3,226,467 | 2,879,852 |
| Dyes, chemicals, \&c. | 171,145 | 138,974 | 1,694,218 | 1,818,750 |
| Fish and products of ............... | 38,570 | 7,683 | 731,763 | 568,113 |
| Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, | 31,149 | 38,316 | 512,847 | 525,172 |
| Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, \&c . | 129,663 | 96,929 | 532,662 | 533,975 |
| Fur, skins not dressed. | 30,910 | 30,941 | 510,244 | 602,504 |
| Grease for soap making, | 17,735 | 8,553 | 275,35: | 301,357 |
| Hides and skins | 211,287 | 125,930 | 2,018,088 | 2,009,980 |
| India-rubber, and gutta percha, ¢̧ | 24,574 | 23,644 | 692,133 | 1,099,411 |
| Jute cloth and jute yarn ... | 21,948 | 55,419 | 362,369 | 436,688 |
| Metals, brass and copper..... | 47,923 | 61,857 | 451,367 | 595,866 |
| do steel rails for railways | 133,261 | 85,994 | 817,639 | 980,191 |
| do iron and steel, all other | 65,609 | 190,470 | 811,184 | 1,300,046 |
| do tim and zinc..... | 107,604 | 74,955 | 991,154 | 1,192,731 |
| do other. | 14,089 | 11,575 | 156,127 | 175,000 |
| Oils, vegetable. | 7,4,35 | 3,898 | 118,028 | 106,344 |
| Salt. | 67,638 | 63,151 | 357,874 | 333,296 |
| Settlers' effects | 217,049 | 212,436 | 2,394,217 | 2,114,872 |
| Silk, raw.......... ......... | 56,756 | 7,694 | $632,253$ | $189,381$ |
| Sisal, manilla and hemp undressed | 1,037 | 21,035 | $\begin{array}{r} 130,726 \\ 6,704,344 \end{array}$ | $\text { * } 770,449$ |
| Sugar <br> Tea | 154,735 | 160,291 | $6,704,344$ $3,018,152$ | 3,194,329 |
| Tobacco leaf | 78,623 | 85,439 | 1,609,478 | 1,345,163 |
| Wood, cabinet-maker's, \&c. | 76,781 | 138,308 | 1,126,102 | 927,036 |
| Wool, . . . . . . . . | 80,945 | 77,223 | 1,142,467 | 1,206,555 |
| All other Free Goods | 419,210 | 764,421 | 4,325,191 | 5,599,820 |
| Totals. | $3,052,822$ | $3,538,308$ | $42,432,415$ | $38,111,743$ |
| Coin and bullion. | $46,865$ | $30,978$ | $4,575,677$ | $5,225,195$ |
| Totals, Free Goods | 3,099,687 | 3,569,286 | 47,008,092 | 43,336,938 |

*See Dutiable list for Sugar, 1896.
N.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of June, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

O. - Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | Twelve Months ended 30th June, 1895. |  |  | Twelve Months ended 30th June, 1896. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Produce of the mine. . . | 6,992,802 | 230,166 |  |  | 334,877 | $8,401,860$ |
|  | 10,798,665 | 164,454 | 10,963,119 | 11,170,423 | 105,309 | $11,275,732$ |
| do forest ... | 23,977,638 | 223,647 | 24,201,285 | 27,080,773 | 174,647 | $27,255,420$ |
| Animals and their produce. | 34,712,206 | 1,252,848 | 35,965,054 | 36,588,682 | -997,953 | 37,586,635 |
| Agricultural products..... | 15,671,689 | 3,288,758 | $18,960,447$ 8,737284 | 14,105,347 | 4,227,956 | $18,333,303$ |
| Manufactures. .......... | 7,639,614 | 1,097,670 | $8,737,284$ $390,08 i$ | $9,206,758$ 190,263 | 831,977 363,527 | $10,038,735$ 053,790 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 153,814 | 236,273 | $390,08 \mathrm{i}$ | 190,263 | 363,527 | 559,790 |
| Totals | 99,946,428 | 6,493,816 | 106,440,244 | 106,409,229 | 7,036,246 | 113,445,475 |
| Bullion | 279,275 |  | 279,275 3.997 | 190,932 |  | $190,932$ |
| Coin. |  | 3,997,218 |  |  | 4,504,097 |  |
| Grand totals. | 100,225,703 | 10,491,034 | 110,716,737 | 106,600,161 | 11,540,343 | 118,140,504 |

P.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of April 1895 and 1896, and during the ten months ended 30th April, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | April. |  | Ten months ended 30th April. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1896. | 1895. | 1896. |
|  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | 8 ets. | 8 cts. |
| Spirits | 399,247 91 | 310,21936 | $3,341,067 \quad 47$ | 3,339,183 23 |
| Malt. | 71,157 50 | 71,415 60 | 630,172 47 | 662,543 64 |
| Malt liquor | 7500 | , 3620 | 6,150 00 | 6,365 04 |
| Tobacco | 209,000 31 | 194,170 83 | 1,956,720 33 | 1,925,382 58 |
| Cigars. | 55,613 62 | 48,74860 | 526,806 31 | 523,86711 |
| Inspection of petroleum | 2,442 31 | 2,225 86 | 37,41199 | 36,468 79 |
| Manufactures in bond | 3,973 55 | 4,166 79 | 37,744 52 | 37,451 35 |
| Seizures. | 46699 | 77301 | 2,688 32 | 7,058 90 |
| Other receipt | 1,020 54 | 1,424 95 | 23,897 55 | 22,428 48 |
| Totals, Excise Revenue. | 742,997 73 | 632,181 20 | 6,562,658 96 | 6,580,749 12 |
| Culling timber | 3666 | 123 (05 | 4,006 55 | 6,618 78 |
| Hydravic and other rents | ${ }_{2}^{200}$ | 200 | 2,539 00 | 2,766 00 |
| Minor public works . . . . . . . . . . . | 61600 3 | $\begin{array}{r}63275 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,614 00 | 2,100 32 |
| Inspection of weights and measures | 3,368 73 | 3,386 51 | 31,624 73 | 31,348 27 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { do gas......... } \\ & \text { do electric light } \end{aligned}$ | 1,543 75 | 1,549 50 | 13,397 25 | 13,910 00 |
| Law stamps .............. |  | 40100 |  | 3,130 25 |
| Other revenues | 337 2100 | $\begin{array}{r}39710 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,32000 \\ 253 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,53150 4,821 |
| Grand Totals, Revenue | 748,923 12 | 639,701 11 | 6,625,424 21 | 6,649,975 72 |

Q.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue acerued during the months of May, 1895 and 1896, and during the eleven months ended 31st May, 1895 and 1896 , respectively.

|  | May. |  | Eleven months ended 31st May. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1896. | 1895. | 1896. |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 ets | 8 cts. |
| Spirits | 319,398 39 | 315,070 23 | 3,660,465 86 | 3,674,253 46 |
| Malt liquor | 71,169 2509 2500 | 60,10346 50 00 | 701,342 16 6,175 00 | 722,647 10 |
| Tobaceo . . | 223,843 48 | 207,672 03 | 2,180,563 81 | 6,410 $2,133,05461$ |
| Cigars. | 50,299 78 | 60,007 10 | -577,106 09 | 2,583,874 21 |
| Inspection of petroleum | 1,79756 | 1,723 09 | 39,209 55 | 38,191 88 |
| Manufactures in bond. | 3,987 11 | 4,180 67 | 41,731 63 | 41,632 02 |
| Seizures. | 25513 | 62215 | 2,943 45 | 7,681 05 |
| Other receipts. <br> Total Excise Revenue | 2,190 54 | 1,741 95 | 26,088 09 | 24,17043 |
|  | 672,966 68 | 651,17068 | 7,235,625 64 | 7,231,919 80 |
| Culling timber. | 26615 | 1,564 76 | 4,272 70 | 8,183 54 |
| Hydraulic and other rent | 34100 | 33600 | 2,880 00 | 3,102 00 |
| Minor public works.. | 3,131 31 | 21000 | 8,74531 | 2,310 32 |
| Inspection of weights and measures | 1,371 25 | 2,401 33 | 33,005 98 | 33,749 60 |
| do gas........ | 61370 | 1,803 50 | 14,010 95 | 15,713 50 |
| Law stamps..... ... | 1200 | $\begin{array}{r}297 \\ 507 \\ 50 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 5,332 00 | 5,038 80 |
|  | 5125 | 800 | 30497 | 4,829 48 |
| Grand Totals, Revenue | 678,753 34 | 658,29857 | 7,304,177 55 | 7,308,274 29 |

R.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the monthe of June, 1895 and 1896, and during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

|  | June. |  | Twelve months ended 30th June. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1896. | - 1895. | 1896. |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. |
| Spirits. | 245,772 98 | 325,797 11 | 3,906,238 84 | 4,000,050 57 |
| Malt ${ }^{\text {Malt liquo }}$ | 61,29814 50 00 | 28,581 07 | 762,640 30 | 781,228 17 |
| Talt liquor | 5000 174.49425 | 1120 200,09500 | $\begin{array}{r}6,225 \\ \text { 2,355, } 058 \\ \hline 106\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}61,22824 \\ \hline \text { 6,426 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Tobacco. | 174.49425 57,329 41 | 200,095 63,522 183 | 2,355),058 06 | 2,333,149 61 |
| Inspection of petroleum | 1,678 1,63 | $\begin{array}{r}63,02233 \\ 1,956 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 634,43550 4088838 | 647,396 54 |
| Manufactures in bond. | 4,146 68 | 3,814 14 | 45,8878 31 | 40,14886 45,44616 |
| Seizures....... | , 33709 | 27868 | 45,878 3,280 54 | $\begin{array}{r} 45,44616 \\ 7,95973 \end{array}$ |
| Other receipts. | 1,466 10 | 1,808 25 | 27,554 19 | $25,97868$ |
| Totals, Excise Revenue | 546,573 48 | 655, 86476 | 7,782,199 12 | 7,887,784 56 |
| Culling timber . ... ...... |  | 1,796 82 | 4,272 70 | 9,980 36 |
| Hydraulic and other rents . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. | 72600 8125 | 46600 | 3,606 00 | 3,2568 00 |
| Minor public works ................ . . . . . . . . . Inspection of weights and measures.. . . . . | 4,702 25 |  | 8,826 56 | 2,310 32 |
| Inspection of weights and measures.............. do gas....................... | 4,70225 <br> 2,433 <br> 15 | 3,825 21 | 37,708 23 | 37,574 81 |
|  | 24000 | 2,214 868 25 | 16,444 70 | 17,927 75 |
| Law stamps........ ..................... . . . . . . . . | 54055 | 71725 |  | 4,29500 5,756 |
| Other revenues. | 300 | 400 | -30797 | 5,756 <br> 4,833 <br> 18 |
| Grand Totals, Revenue... | 555,300 28 | 665,756 54 | 7,859,477 83 | 7,974,030 83 |

S.-Summary Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895-96, respectively.

T.-Summary Statement (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports (Dutiable and Free) with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports into and from Canada during each month of the fiscal years ended 30th June, 1895-96, respectively.

U.-Summary Statement (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue accrued, during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

V.-Unrevised Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the under-mentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Calendar Year, including such latest month.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value for the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for | Pertol) <br> Lantest | of the Year Monte. | including |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1895. |  | 1896. |  | 1895. |  | 1896. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Great Britain | March ... | $175,004,798$ $36,547,280$ | $113,732,194$ $45,311,420$ | $186,611,116$ $30,413,460$ | $\begin{array}{r}121,888,292 \\ 42,437 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $490,744,252$ $363,862,730$ | $320,528,604$ $470,310,610$ | $546,503,997$ $349,222,72$ | 371,425,498 498,680,880 |
| Russia in Europe France. . . . . . . | November February. | $36,547,280$ $56,315,470$ | $45,311,420$ $45,148,297$ | $30,413,460$ $64,197,011$ | $42,437,780$ $52,175,427$ | $363,862,730$ $106,87,447$ | $470,310,610$ $93,122,114$ | 127,083,359 | $\begin{aligned} & 493,680,880 \\ & 102,76,252 \end{aligned}$ |
| Portugal | August... | 2,708,640 | 1,972,080 | 3,535,920 | 2,738,880 | 26,988,120 | 16,565,040 | 28,707,760 | 19,180,800 |
| Italy :... | February. | 14,428,498 | 11,481,413 | 16,522,344 | 16,898,887 | $28,970,651$ | 25,145,970 | 33,412,353 | 30,670,981 |
| Austria-Hungary. | do . | 23,551,440 | 23,406,240 | 25,243,480 | 24,216,280 | 48,750,680 | 47,886,080 | 52,210,840 | 47,286,800 |
| Greece ..... | December. | 2,156,003 | 1,132,524 | 1,822,692 | 1,147,794 | 21,222,087 | 14,338,163 | 20,616,646 | 13,733,108 |
| Bulgaria | do | 1,802,620 | 1,421,252 | 1,138,700 | $1,003,021$ $10,650,640$ | 19,151,197 | $14,060,243$ $58,686,960$ | $13,320,860$ $40,735,240$ | $14,993,398$ $62,609,560$ |
| Egypt. ${ }^{\text {United }}$ States | $\stackrel{\text { do }}{\text { January }}$ | $3,729,700$ $67,548,000$ | $5,887,560$ $81,230,000$ | $4,559,620$ $64,603,000$ | $10,650,640$ $87,108,000$ | 45,047,860 | 58,686,960 | 40,735,240 | 62,609,560 |
| United States + Mexico ...... | January . | $67,548,000$ $1,864,000$ | $81,230,000$ $2,656,000$ | $64,603,000$ $1,841,500$ | $\begin{array}{r}87,108,000 \\ 4,806,7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,943,500 | 16,248,500 | 7,757,000 | 20,539,000 |
| $\ddagger$ British India. | January .. | 17,252,827 | 26,143,237 | 15,576,929 | 26,906,231 | 149,476,026 | 222,075,669 | 142,201,968 | 228,394,638 |

[^17]W.-Unrevised Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the under-mentioned Countries in the latest Month for which

Returns have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Calendar Year, including each latest Month.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value of the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for Period of the Year, including latest Montit. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1895. |  | 1896. |  | 1895. |  | 1896. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
|  |  | \$ | \% | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Great Britain | April. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 167, 127,940 | 116,120,750 | 174,269,493 | 116,013,006 | 657,753,506 | 436,649,346 | 720,773,490 | 487,439,720 |
| Russia in Euro France....... | November.. | 36,547,280 | 45,311,420 | ${ }^{30,413,460}$ | 42,437,780 | $363,862,30$ $174,125,794$ | $470,310,610$ $151,484,156$ | $349,222,720$ 212,164 | 493,680,880 |
| Portugal. | October | 2,882,440 | 2,504,240 | 3,475,440 | 2,563,920 | 32,706,720 | 21,591,520 | 35, 435, 880 | 24,210,360 |
| Italy | March | 20,236, 436 | 17.048,269 | 19,398,044 | 19,500,527 | 49,187,087 | 42,194,239 | 52,810,397 | 50,171,508 |
| Austria-Hunga | $\xrightarrow[\text { december }]{\text { do }}$ | 27,176,160 | $25,673,560$ $1,132,524$ | $\begin{array}{r}30,389,920 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{29,881,720 \\ 1,147 \\ \hline}}{ }$ | $75,816,400$ $21,222,087$ | 73,559,640 | $82,600,760$ $20,616,646$ | $77,124,080$ $13,733,108$ |
| Greece. |  | 1,802,620 | 1, 121,252 | 1,138,700 | 1,003,021 | 19,151,197 | 14,060,243 | 13,320,860 | 14,993,398 |
| Ngypt.... |  | 3,729,700 | 5,887,560 | 4,559,620 | 10,650,640 | $45,047,860$ $125,864,000$ | $58,686,960$ $137.213,000$ | $40,735,240$ $131,137,000$ | $62,609,560$ $164,564,000$ |
| United States. | March ..... | 69,295,000 | ${ }_{65,162,000}$ | 66,384,000 | 75,528,000 | ${ }_{1} 195,159,600$ | 202, 7375,000 | 197,521,000 | 240,092,000 |
| $\dagger$ Mexico. | November | 1,864,000 | 2,656,000 | 1,841,500 | 4,806,500 | 6,943,500 | 16,248,500 | 7,757,000 | 20,539,000 |
| $\ddagger$ British India.. | February.. | 13,178,454 | 25,927,972 | 14,398,250 | 28,755,417 | 160,654,481 | 248,003,641 | 156,603,162 | 257,149,924 |

[^18]X. Unrevised Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the under-mentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Calendar Year, including such latest Month.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value for the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for Period of the Year including Lattest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1895. |  | 1896. |  | 1895. |  | 1896. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
|  |  | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain | May . . . . | 169,126,818 | 114,661,241 | 162,303,274 | $\begin{array}{r}114,774,907 \\ 42,437 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $826,508,998$ $363,862,730$ | $551,310,585$ $4,0,310,610$ | $882,344,819$ $349,222,720$ | $602,213,431$ $493,680,880$ |
| Russia, in Europe | *November | $36,547,280$ $60,171,996$ | 45,311,420 | $30,413,460$ $64,384,800$ | 62, $42,566,161$ | $363+862$ <br> 2307 <br> 90 | 207,570,463 | 266,549,791 | 223,545,531 |
| France... | ${ }^{\text {* November }}$ | 3,018,600 | 1,906,200 | 4,095,360 | 2,565,000 | 35,824,240 | 23,499,720 | 39,531,240 | 26,774,280 |
| Italy :......... | April ...... | 19,371,024 | 17,400,301 | 18,643,800 | 17,998,022 | 68,578,304 | 59,594,540 | 71454,390 | 68,169,530 |
| Austria-Hungary | do ..... | 26,489,760 | 26,599,320 | 29,792,840 | 27,218 840 | $102,306,160$ $2,262,925$ | 100,159400 $1,787,530$ | $112,393,600$ $3,490,019$ | $104,386,920$ $2,047,177$ |
| Greece . . . . . . . | February . . | 988,932 | 661,411 | 1,940,422 | 968,474 | 2,262,925 | 1,787,030 |  | 2,047,177 |
| Bulgaria |  | - 58.141 | 995,108 6787,560 | 4, 5 74, 261 | 10,650,640 | 45,047,860 | 58,706,960 | $40,735,240$ | 62,709,560 |
| United States | March ..... | 69,295,000 | 65,162,000 | 66,384000 | 75,528,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | *December . | 1,369,500 | 3,401,000 | 1,678,500 | 4,307,000 | 8,313,000 | 19,649,500 | 9,435,000 | 24,846,500 |
| $\pm$ British India | March...... | 14,764,114 | 24,033,846 | 16,714,903 | 28,444,362 | 174,418,594 | 272, 037,497 | 173,326,710 | 285,685,839 |

Notk.-The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain where the figures are "general." "Special" means-in the case of imports-imports for home consumption; in the case of exports-exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.

The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July.
do
do

## 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 period 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, 1894, and the Quarterly Reports since published, and comprise all additions thereto or changes therein, so far as the department has authentic advice.

## (A.) - NEW SOUTH WALES.

## customs duties.

$$
\text { (No. 18, } 59 \text { Victoria.) }
$$

An Act for the establishment of a new Tariff of Customs Duties; and for purposes connected with, consequent upon, and incidental to the purpose aforesaid. (12 December, 1895.)

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :-

1. This Act may be cited as the "Customs Duties Act of 1895."
2. The import duties mentioned in Schedule $A$ hereto annexed shall be levied and collected upon the importation of all goods therein mentioned, and upon all such goods in bond, which duties shall be in lieu of all duties heretofore chargeable thereon.
3. Subject to the qualifications and provisions in the two next following sections of this Act expressed, the "Customs Duties Act of 1892 " is hereby repealed, but the repeal thereof shall not affect the past operation of the said Act, nor anything lawfully done or commenced thereunder.
4. U pon all goods specified or mentioned in Schedule $A$ of the said "Customs Duties Act of 1892 " which are not specified or mentioned in Schedule $A$ of this Act, and which are not specified or mentioned in the next following section of this Act, the respective duties authorized to be levied and collected by the said Act of 1892 shall continue to be levied and collected until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and no longer. And upon all goods liable under the said Act of 1892 to ad valorem duties, such duties shall be levied and collected until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and no longer. And for the purpose of levying, collecting, and enforcing payment of all duties mentioned and referred to in this section, the provisions of the said Act of 1892 shall be applied, notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding section of this Act.
5. The duties authorized to be levied and collected by the "Customs Duties Act of 1892 " upon butter (which shall, however, be levied at the rate of one penny per pound only), cement, plaster, and hydraulic lime, cheese, bacon, and ham, chicory, dandelion and taraxicum, roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article, chocolate plain or mixed with any other article, chocolate creams, corn, flour and maizena, cocoa prepared, paste, or mixed with any other article, coffee, roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article (except coffee essence), fish dried, preserved, or salt, iron galvanized, in bars, sheet, or corrugated, galvanized wire netting, milk, condensed or preserved, sporting powder, shot,
rice, salt, timber, dressed and undressed, doors, sashes, and shutters, respectively, shall continue to be levied and collected under the said Act until and inclusive of the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. And for the purpose of levying, collecting, and enforcing payment of all duties mentioned in this section, the provisions of the said Act of 1892 shall be applied, notwithstanding anything contained in the second section of this Act.
6. All contracts made on or before the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, for the sale or delivery of any duty paid imported goods otherwise than in bond, the duty on which is decreased by this Act, shall be subject to a decrease in the contract price of such goods corresponding in rate and amount with the amount of such decrease of duty as aforesaid.
7. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to frame and adopt Regulations authorizing and providing for the refund of duties paid after the commencement of this Act on articles imported which have been used in the Colony in manufacturing processes : Provided always that such refund shall only be made when the article manufactured in the Colony does not belong to a class of goods liable to duty on importation: Provided also that all such regulations shall be published in the Gazette, and laid before both Houses of Parliament.
8. All goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's service shall be exempt from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever, and nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to alter or repeal the provisions of the "Customs Regulation Act, 1879."
9. All powers and authorities conferred by the Customs Regulation Act in force for the time being upon the Collector or any other officer of Customs may be exercised and enforced by such officers in the administration of this Act.

## SCHEDULE A.

No allowance, beyond 16.5 shall be made for the underproof of any spirit of a less strength than 16.5 underproof.
Case Spirits: Contents of two, three, four, or five gallons shall be charged :
Two gallons and under as two gallons.
Over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallons.
Over three gallons and not exceeding four as four gallons.
Over four gallons and not exceeding five as five gallons.
Bitters, essences, fluid extracts, sarsaparilla, tinctures, medicines, infusions, and toilet preparations containing:

Not more than 50 per cent of proof spirit. .................................. do $\quad 70$

If containing more than 75 per cent of proof spirit ......................... do 140
If containing spirit overproof to be charged as spirituons compounds................................ do gal. 140
Methylated spirit . .........................................................................
Perfumed spirits, perfumed waters, Florida water, and bay rum....................... liquid gal. 200
Wines: Sparkling, for six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints........................... 100

Other kinds: For six reputed quarts, or twelse reputed pints................................. 50
Beer, ale, porter, spruce, or other beer, cider, and perry :
In wood or jar.....................................................................................
Customs Bond or from an irrporting ship to any licensed tobaceo manufactory for manu-facturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. ........................... 1 lb .

Opium and any preparation thereof.......................................................................... do


## (B).-VICTORIA.

Customs Tariff, including Excise Duties, on and after January 1, 1896.

(Act No. 1,401, of November 18, 1895.)

## I.-IMPORT TARIFF.


${ }^{(1)}$ Per pint or 1 lb , or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

Boots and shoes-Con.
Shoes known as "Sand" shoes, "Gymnastic" shoes, "Plimsolls" and "Douglas" shoes, being shoes with uppers of canvas or canvas combined with leather, and having soles of india-rubber vulcanized to the upper, all sizes.... .......dozen pairs. Shoes, girls', sizes 7 to 2, instep-strap slippers, to be charged the same duty as ankle-
strap slippers.
Boot and shoe uppers, viz.:
Leather, closed, men's
do do women's and children's do Wellington fronts and grafts dozen pairs. Cashmere, lasting or stuff
Buttles, glass or stone, containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of ................................ do fumed), wine, ale, porter, or other beer, and bottles containing areated or not perwaters waters
£. s. d.

060

140
$018 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{ll}0 & 6\end{array} 0$
030
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 3\end{array}$ 51 substance, not otherwise enumerated.解

51 Boxes, cardboard or paper, including paper or cardboard (with or without printing) dozen. shapes for wrapping or boxing, 25 p.e.
52 Boxes or cases, viz.: Dressing, glove, handkerchiefs, jewel, scent, work, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), 25 p.c.
53 Broom corn millet, 10 p.c
ad valorem.
Brushware.
Painters' brushes, 25 p.e.
do
55 Not otherwise enumerated, 30 p.c.
do
Buckets and tubs, other than wooden, 25 p.e. do
57 Butter
do
58 Butterine and oleomargarine
59 Candles . . 13.

And on and after January 1, 1897
Cards, playing 61 do in sheets. Carpeting and floor coverings :

Carpeting and druggeting, oil and other floor cloth, matting and all description of floor covering not otherwise enumerated (except coir and jute matting otherwise dutiable) floor mats and floor rugs made of the materials dutiable hereunder, 15 p . c.
Matting, coir and jute, 25 p. c. ad valorem.
Carriages, carts, and conveyances, including secondhand, viz. :
Boston chaises, dog carts, gigs, tilburys, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces each Buggies, four-wheeled, wagons for carrying goods; wagons, single or double seated; wagons, express : Without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces.....each Hansom safety cabs................................................................... do do Single and double seated wagons, wagonettes, four-wheeled $\begin{aligned} & \text { buggies : With tops do } \\ & \text { Omnibuses and coaches for carrying mails or passergers ...................... do }\end{aligned}$ Barouches, broughams, drags, landaus, mail phaetons, victorias .................. do do All carts and wagons, without springs, and spring carts and spring drays with two
 All carriages or conveyances not otherwise envmerated, 25 p ad valo
do
Parts of carriages :
Sets of wheels (unbored and untired)


Under gear (including axles and arms).......................................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Buggy tops (if composed principally of leather)................................................. each
do (if of any other material) ... ......... . . ........................... ... do Carriage bodies in white
80 Bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, 10 p. c
ad valorem
81 Perambulators and children's carriages whether wholly or partly made up, or parts of the same, $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$
82 Cement, including plaster of Paris and other products having sulphate of valorem basis.
.........ewt.
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$

84 Cheese. . . . . . . . . . . ..................
ad valorem
86 Clocks, and all parts thereof, whether wholly or partly made up, $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$
87 Clogs and pattens, 20 p.c.
do
88 Coffee, cocoa, chicory, chocolate
do
89 Combs, toilet, 10 p. c.
ad valorem
Confectionery, comfits, sweetmeats : Other
${ }^{(1)}$ Per pint or 1 lb , or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.
Cordage (except reaper and binder twine, otherwise dutiable), viz. : ..... \& s. d.
Coir rope. ... .... .....................................................................
Other cordage, including engine packing (not being sheet) and housing and seizing lines, and spun-yarn.......................... ...............................wt.0120
94 Corks, cut. ..... lb. ..... 004
95 Cutlery (except plated and mixed metalware, otherwise dutiable), 10 p. c. . ..... ad valorem Drugs, viz: :
96 Ammonia, carbonate of. pint or lb .
$97 \quad$ Cocculus indicus ..... b. $\quad \begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \\ 0\end{array}$
98 Glycerine, pure. ..... do ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$
99 do crude do
100 Earthenware, being brown ware, yellow or cane ware, Rockingham ware, C. C. Chambers, C. C. Bakers', C. C. pudding bowls, C. C. jellies, brown or clay or fireclay medical and sanitary ware, earthenware flower-pots and saucers, ineluding packing and mea- and sanitary ware, earthenware flower
suring outside the package as imported oubic foot
101 Earthenware, not otherwise enumerated, 15 p. c .ad valorem
102 Eggs, 10 p.e.$0 \quad 0 \quad 8$
103 Engines, being portable engines, fixed on a locomotive boiler horizontally, and fitted up with wheels and shafts suitable for transport on an ordinary road, and patent safetyoil engines used as portable or stationery engines, 15 p . c.ad valoremExplosives:
104 Puwder, sporting. ..... lb .
105 Other explosives.
ad valorem
106 Fancy goods, 10 p. c.
do
107 Feathers for ornamental purposes, 25 p. c .....
do .....
do
108 Fillets, line, for bookbinders, 10 p . c
108 Fillets, line, for bookbinders, 10 p . c
do
do
109 Fireworks, 20 p . c.
110 Floor mats and rug ..... do
111 Frilling, ruftling, plaitings, ruchings, 25 p. c. ..... do
112 Fruits, dried and preserved from decay by any process ..... lb.
 ..... dozen
do
114 Pints, and over half-a-pint ..... do
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon. ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 \\ 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$
115 Half-pints and smaller sizes
115 Half-pints and smaller sizes ..... 016$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 3\end{array}$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$
do 116 Oruits, boiled, or partly boiled, or pulp.118 Fruits, green, being oranges or lemons.bushel119 Fruits, not otherwise enumerated.0

0 $0_{3}^{0}$do $\quad 0$| 0 | 0 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |120 Fur, hatters', 25 p. c.ad valorem

121 Fur skins, dressed or prepared for making up............................................. ib. ..... lb. ..... 002
122 Furniture, including second-hand (including all articles of furniture made of metal or wicker), 30 p . e ..... ad valorem
123 Fuse, per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity.ib.124 Gelatine

$$
\mathrm{ib} \text {. }
$$

125 Glass, viz.$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$Bent, bevelled, heraldic, silvered ; corners : Cut, bevelled, or engraved; panes, prisms,and all other framed with metal ; sandblasted, enamelled, embossed, etched,cut, 30 p . cad valorem
Glassware, including packing (measuring outside the package as imported), being : Globesfor lights, chimneys for lights, fish globes, confectionery glasses, cake glasses, propagat-ing glasses, birdseed boxes and cups, fly-traps, telegraph glasses, bottles (except foraerated waters) and flasks; jars, jam, fruit and preserving:

142 Gun cartridges, filled, 20 p.e. ad valorem
143 Head-dresses, hair-plaits, hair plait stems, side pads, ehignons, 25 p.c...... do
144 Hair, curleddolb. $\quad \begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$
${ }^{(1)}$ Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such

reputed quantity or weight.
f.s. d.
$0 \quad 0 \quad 2$do
145 Handkerchiefs, whether made up or in the piece, 10 p.c
Hats, caps, and bonnets, viz.ad valorem
147 Hats and caps, cloth, sewn, and not upon any foundation or frame. dozen
148 Hats, children's, boys', men's, or women's felt ; hats, boys' and men's, with a calico or other foundation or frame, and covered;080
Made of wool ozen
Made of other material1401100
Do., dress300Do., or helmets of pith. ...............................................................................
d valorem ..... p.c...................................................................
151 Do., straw, chip, willow, tape, braid, 35
151 Do., straw, chip, willow, tape, braid, 35
Do., caps and bonnets, all other, 25 p.c. ..... do ..... do ..... do
152
... dozen 153 Hat and bonnet shapes. ad valorem100
154 Hessians, 10 p.c pint or lb. ${ }^{1}$ ) 155 Honey
106 Hops. 157 Hosiery, including undershirts and undervests (except flannel), and hosiery combination
25 p.e.................. horticultural and viticultural, 15 p.e
do lb
158 Implements, agriculturaad valorem160 Tnks, writing, liquid or powder, 10 p.cInks, writing, liquid or powder, 10 p.c. ......
Instruments, musical, including second-hand:
Pipe organs and all parts thereof, includin
161 ..... do
Pianos, upright.ach......each
163 Do., square, grand or semi-grand
$0 \quad 1 \quad 0$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 8\end{array}$
Harmoniums and cabinet organs, not otherwise enumeratedpint or lb .
165 Jams and jelliesJewellery, viz.
Rings of gold, finished or unfinished, but without cameos or precious stones set there- in dwt. troy
$0 \not f 0$
167 All other, whether manufactured wholly or in part, including imitation jewellery, cases
containing jewellery or imitation jewellery, also pencil cases, 20 p.c.....ad valorem
168 Labels, printed, for hats, clothing, or other articles, coathangers, and other minor articlesused in the mannfacture of any dutiable article when stamped in gold, silver or othermetal, or in blind, 30 p.c.
ad valorem
do
169 Lamps, carriage and kerosene, 25 p.c. 170 Lamps, lampware, and lanterns, not otherwise enumerated (not including globes, shades,and chimneys, electroliers and gasaliers, otherwise dutiable) 30 p.c. ad valorem
171 Lead, sheet and piping172 Leather, furniture, bootmaking, and bookbinding moroceo (except black), Persian sheep,ad valorem
roan, and skivers, 35 p.c. 173 Black morocco and goat Levant, 20 p.c.do1 b .
174 Leather not otherwise enumerated. ..... hichleather is the most valuable part, including trunks and portmanteaus, and leather cutinto shapes, not otherwise enumerated, 30 p.c...................................... valoremlb... lb.
177 Leaf, gold and silver, 20 p.c. . ad valorem
178 Macaroni and vermicelli.
Marble and stone, wrought :
179 Monumental wrought stonepint or $\mathrm{lb} .\left(^{1}\right)$cubie foot$0 \quad 1 \quad 0$
$0 \quad 26$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ ..... 06
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$
(For purposes of measurement each stone shall be considered a rectangular solid, corres- ponding in measurement to the extreme length, width and height of the stone measured).Not otherwise enumerated, 35 p.c.ad valorem
181 Matches and vestas, viz.
Wax vestas
For every gross of metal boxes not otherwise specified, containing in each box :
100 vestas or under$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 6\end{array}$
And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 vestas or partthereof. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . additional$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes, containing in each box :100 vestas or under.
$0 \quad 1 \quad 0$
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas ..... 020
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 vestas or part thereof additional0 1 0
Wooden matches :
For every gross of boxes containing in each box:
100 matches or under
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 matches
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 matches or part thereof
additional010
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$
182 Meats and fish, potted ; and meats, fish, soups and vegetables, extracts of, or concentrated,20 p.e.183 Meats and fish, preserved, not salted or dried or preserved in brinead valorem$0 \quad 3$6
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$
184 Meats, beef, mutton, veal and lamb 100 lbs.
185 Meats, pork. . ..... 100 lbs .
$\begin{array}{ll}£ & 8 \\ 0 & 7\end{array}$ ..... 0100
186 Medicines, consisting of two or more ingredients mixed ready for use, not being in chemicalcombination; drugs and chemicals packed ready for retail sale or consumption, includ-ing medical compounds containing spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes'hydrometer; and all preparations recommended as beneficial for any portion of thehuman or animal body, or the cure or the treatment of any disease or affection what-ever; and medicine chests or cases, with or without fittings, 25 p. c.........ad valorem.
187 Metals, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, including fittings for pipes andtubes, 30 p.c.
ad valorem.
do I rolled girder and channel iron; wire, barbed. ..... ton.
do Castings, viz.: Bars, fire ; cylinders, hydraulic ; pipes, and connections for same;plates, tank; weights, sash.
188 Machine tools, being steam hammers, drills, planes, and iron and wood-working machines, also machine tools used in bootmaking, leather dressing and other industries, 20 p.c.

ad valorem.189 Machinery, not otherwise enumerated, 25 p.c.do
190 Engines, of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, 30 p.c ..... do
191 Metalware, plated and mixed (except furniture otherwise dutiable), 25 p.c. ..... do
192 Milk, preserved ..... pint or lb .
193 Mustard ..... lb.
194 Mustard seed. ..... lb.
195 Nails:
Iron and steel. ewt. Horseshoe
196 Nets: Hammocks and hammock netting; lawn tennis nets and netting; cricket nets andnetting, and hat nets, 25 p.c.ad valorem.
197 Nuts
.ad valorem. 198 Oil and paste, furniture, 20 p.c.
199 Oilmen's stores, packed in bottles or jars not exceeding one reputed quart in size, or in canis- ters or vessels not exceeding one quart in size, 20 p.c ad valorem.
200 Oilmen's stores not otherwise enumerated, 10 p.c. ..... do
201 Oils in bulk ga
202 Oils, packed in bottles, jars or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under:Quarts and over a pint
dozen.Pints and over a half-pintdo
Half-pints and over quarter-pints ..... do
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes. ..... do203 Onions.ton.
204 Opium, including all goods, wares and merchandise (except medical preparations), mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively.100
205 Medical preparations containing opium, per lb. of opium contained therein, when not duti- able at a higher rate under the heading of medicines liable to 25 p.c. ad valorem. .... lb . ..... 100

206 Paints and colours :

206 Paints and colours :
Ground in oil, including patent dryers and putty
Ground in oil, including patent dryers and puttyGround in oil, including patent dryers and putty. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .ton.207 Paint: Dry white-lead.$\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
208 Paper, cut. ..... do
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$209 Advertising matter, printed or lithographed, or any printed plates, lithographs, pictures,cards, ealendars, almanacs, or matter of a similar description used or capable of being$4 \quad 0 \quad 0$200
used for advertising purposes.
210 Paper, other. ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 4\end{array}$
211 do bags. ..... $0 \quad 6 \quad 0$
212 do cardboard, pasteboard. ..... do
213 Paraffine wax ..... lb.
214 From materials not containing silk ..... each
215 From materials containing silk ..... do
do
217 Peel, candied, drained or preserved lb. ..... 010 0
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ ..... 011 ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ ..... $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$
002ad valorem.218 Perfumery, 20 p.e.
219 Pickles (packed in bottles, jars or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size), as under:Quarts and over a pint..... . ................ . ....... ...................... dozen.Pints and over a half-pint. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ............................ . . dodo
Half and over a half-pint. .
Half-pints and smaller sizes. ..... do
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon. ..... do
220 Pickles, all other, 20 p.e ad valorem.
221 Pipes, smoking, clay gross.
Smoking, all other, and cigar and cigarette holders, 25 p.c ..... ad valorem.$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$$0 \quad 0 \quad 2$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$0140
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$
$0 \quad 3$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 6\end{array}$0100120
010
223 Cases for pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, 25 p.c.do
224 Pitch, 25 p.c.oz. troy.$0 \quad 8 \quad 0$22. Plate of gold.do
226 Plate of silverad valorem.227 Plates, decorated tin, for manufacturing tinware, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.020
ton. 228 Potatoes.ad valorem.
230 Provisions (including vegetables), salted, dried, or preserved in brine, not otherwise enumerated (except beef, mutton, veal, lamb and pork, otherwise dutiable). .
231 Quilts, sewn ; cosies and cushions, 30 p.c. ..... ad valorem.
233 do Undressed, imported into any bonded warehouse and dressed thereindo
234 do Paddy

do
235 Rolis, ornamental, for bookbinders, 10 p.e
ad valorem.
236 Rugs, waterproof, and horse clothing (including saddle-claths, also girths not otherwse duti- able), 35 p.c. ad valorem.
237 Saddle trees
Harness
Riding. dozen.Riding
do
238 Salt ton.
239 Sauces,viz.:
Quarts and over a pint.
Pints and over a half-pint
dozen
Half-pints and over quarter-pints. ..... do
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes. ..... do
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon ..... do
All other, 10 p.e ad valorem.
240 Seeds, canary, 10 p.cdo
241 Shot . lb.
242 Silks: Being silk in the piece, or piece goods containing silk, and all materials in the piece,having silk worked or sewn thereon, whether cut into lengths or shapes or not,15 p.e..ad valorem.
243 Soap, perfumed and toilet ......... lb. 243 Soap, perfumed and toilet . . . . . . . . do
pint or lb. * 245 Spices, ground.
£ £ s.$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 0\end{array}$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 0\end{array}$
$0 \quad 20$
010 ..... 0100
100
04$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$$0 \quad 0 \quad 6$0120$0 \quad 0 \quad 1$

| 0 | 0 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 |
|  |  |  |
| 0 | 12 | 0 | meter, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof. .gall. Or 24 s . for each reputed 2 -gallon case, or 48 s . for each reputed 4 -gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.

247 Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertaind by Sykes's hydrometer (including all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin).
... gall. pirits, methylated
liquid gall.

250 do Culinary essences, per gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes'Hydrometer, and so 251 do Medical preparations containing alcohol, per gallon of the strength of proof........... Sroof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, when not dutiable at a higher rate under the heading of medicines liable to 25 p.c
ad valoren.stands and ink-wells; memorandum slates and tablets; mounts or stands for pictures;parchment, cut ; writing cases, desks, and stationery cases, 20 p.c. . .....ad valorem.Blotters, blotting cases, blotting pads, bill heads, and all other printed, ruled, or engravedforms of paper, bound or unbound, including printed or lithographed advertisementsor posters of all kinds when framed; books: Account, betting, cheque, copy, diary,drawing, exercise, guard, letter, music, memorandums, pocket, receipt, sketch;bill files and letter clips; cards: printers', visiting, funeral, menu, programme,wedding or cut ; card cases, not being of gold or silver ; cards, calendars (not other-wise enumerated) ; envelopes; ink bottles; labels, luggage and other, not otherwise

| 0 | 0 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 0 | 5 | 9 |
| 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 |

enumerated; sketch blocks; wrappers, fancy, for writing paper, 35 p.c.ad valorem. And on and after January 1, 1898. 255 Stearine$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 1 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$256 Sugar not being the produce of sugar canecwt257 do the produce of sugar canedo
258 do the produce of sugar cane, and refined in Victoria in a bonded warehouse subject tothe regulations approved by the Governor in Council.............................wt.
259 do Glucose...........wt.
do
261 do Molasses, refined in bond ..... do
262 do Molasses, unrefined ..... do
263 do Candy ..... do ..... do
264 Tea ..... do
65 Tents and tarpaulins, 20 p.c
266 Tiles, retorts, firelumps, and fireclay goods (not otherwise enumerated) including fire-bricks,

## £ s. d.

20 p.c.
Timber and building materials:Architraves and mouldings, of all sorts (except picture frame mouldings), wholly or partlyprepared, under 3 inches in width.............. . . ......................... 100 ft lin.Architraves and mouldings, of all sorts (except picture frame mouldings), wholly or partlyprepared, 3 inches and over in width.
100 ft . lin.Boards, flooring, lining, weather, shelving-dressed or planed
100 ft . sup.
Doors not exceeding $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness
.
Doors over $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch and not exceeding $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness.
do
Doors over $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness.
Frames, door and window.
do
Hardwood.
100 ft . sup.

## Laths.

. 1,000
Palings. ..... 100
Pickets, dressed ..... 100
Pickets, undressed. ..... 100
Picture frame mouldings:
Not mitred, 15 p.c. ad valorem.Mitred, 35 p.c.do
Sashes, window, unglazed ..... pair.
do do glazed ..... do
Shingles. .....  1,000
Skirtings, wholly or partly prepared. ..... 100 ft . lin.
Spokes, rims, and felloes in the rough (except hickory, free). ..... 100
Timber of sizes less than 7 inches by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. 100 ft . sup.do bent (not otherwise enumerated), 25 p.c.................................................................. valorem.do cut into shapes for making into cases, boxes, or similar articles.do known as Oregon, of sizes less than seven inches by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inchescubic foot.100 ft . sup.
do do do 12 inches by 6 inches nd less than100 ft . sup.
do do do of the size of 12 inches by 6 inches and upwards Tobacco:lb. $\quad 0 \quad 3 \quad 0$
Manufactured
Unmanufactured..
do
do
Cigars ..... do
Snuff ..... do
Twine, sewing or seaming of hemp or flax, 10 p.c d valorem.do not otherwise enumerated.
lb.
cwt. 297 Reaper and binder twine and yarn made from jute, hemp, or flax
298 Typeholders, for bookbinders, 10 p.c. . ad valorem299 Varnish, including lithographic.gallon.300 Vegetables (except salted, dried, or preserved in brine, otherwise dutiable), dried and pre-served from decay by any process.$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$
040
07$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$
$0 \quad 5 \quad 0$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$$\begin{array}{rrr}0 & 7 & 6 \\ 0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$050$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 9\end{array}$| 0 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- || 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 0\end{array}$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 9\end{array}$07006040

$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$040$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$$\begin{array}{ll}0 & 6\end{array} 0$$0 \quad 3 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$
020$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$
301 Vinegar, not being acetic acid or crude vinegar, aromatic, or raspberry ..... gall.
302 Watches and all parts thereof, wholly or partly made up, 15 p.c. ..... d valorem.
303 Waters, aerated or mineral, 10 p.c.do
304 Whips, 30 p.c
do
305 Wickerware (except furniture otherwise dutiable), 45 p.c ..... do306 Wine, sparkling gall.of $60^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit is chargeable with duty as spirits.otherwise dutiable), including beehives, bellows, picture frames, and wooden hames,turnery, and finished timber not otherwise enumerated, 25 p.c.Woodenware for vehic es, not otherwise enumerated, $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.do
Woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being :
Blankets, blanketing, rugs, and rugging, not otherwise enumerated, 25 p.e. ..... do
311
Blankets, gray or coloured, but not of white body, 15 p. c... ..... do
Blankets of which the invoice value is 1 s . per 1 b . or under, $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. ..... do
313Piece goods not otherwise enumerated, and all portions of piece goods not made up,being coatings, vestings, trouserings, shirtings and flammels, 30 p . c., and on andafter January 1, 1898, 25 p.c.ad valorem.Piece goods and all portions of piece goods not made up, being mantle cloths and wit-neys and naps for women's and girls' wear, astrachans, all cloths made to imitateskins, imitations of plush and similar makes (except for upholstery, free), flannelsprinted and coloured all over (but not plain white, plain blued, or Shetland flannels),fancy shirtings and shirtings containing silk, vestings of silk figures and coffineloth, $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{e}$
II.-EXPORT TARIFF.

The following duty of customs shall, on and aiter the 1st day of January, 1896, be charged on goods exported from Victoria, whether by land or sea:

III.-EXCISE DUTIES.

In lieu of all duties of excise chargeable under any previous acts, except the duty on beer levied under the Beer Duty Act, 1892, the several duties of excise hereinafter mentioned in this schedule, shall, on and after the 1st day of January, 1896, be charged upon the articles specified herein when entered for home consumption:

| from barley malt. <br> Other spirits distilled in the colony (except spirits for manufacturing perfumery under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, free).. gallon $0100^{*}$ 318 Tobacco, manufactured in the colony <br> 319 Snuff, manufactured in the colony <br> 320 Cigars, manufactured in the colony. <br> 321 Cigarettes, manufactured in the colony. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |  |

## IV.-EXEMPTIONS.

322 Agricultural implements known as reapers and binders.
323 Animals, live, being horned cattle not exceeding ten in number, which for the previous six months have formed portion of the bona fide working stock of any person coming across the border into Victoria to settle on the lands of this colony.
Horses.
324 Apparel, being diving dresses, including the boots, gloves, and helmets for such dresses.
325 Appliances or instruments, surgical ; provided that such surgical instruments or appliances are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs published in the Government Gazette.
326 Art, works of.
327 Asphyxiators for rabbit killing.
328 Baggage, passengers', being cabin furniture and personal luggage.
329 Bags and sacks, being gunnies and sugar mats.
330 Bellows for air-beds.
331 Bench screws
332 Bitumen, bone pitch, Egyptian and Assyrian asphaltum, sweated or prepared pitch, Swedish asphaltum, Stockholm pitch.
333 Blankets, cotton : Each blanket being legibly and indelibly branded with the words "All cotton," in accordance with regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs. (Exempt since July 12, 1895).
334 Boots and shoes, being children's Nos, 0-3, and slippers of straw only, and gum and India-rubber boots.
335 Bottles of all kinds containing one fluid dram or less of liquid or other substance.
336 Boxes, cardboard, containing non-dutiable goods ordinarily imported therein.
337 Brushware, being artists' brushes.
338 Carpenters' bags.
339 Carpeting and druggeting, being felt.
340 Carriages or other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the officer of customs nearest the place where such carriage or velicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner of Trade and Customs may by any order from time to time approve.
341 Carriages, hicycles, tryicycles and similar vehicles. The following finished component parts of bicyles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, such parts not being brazed or jointed together, such parts being bearing brackets, chain wheels and axles, cranks, steel balls, ball heads and lugs, seat lugs, back fork ends or lugs, brazed or solid drawn fork sides, nipples, pedals, stampings of all parts of cycles in the rough or partially finished, steel rims for pneumatic or other tires, steel spokes, handle ends, all rubber goods exclusively used in the manufacture of cycles and cycle tires, all fittings and parts used in the manufacture of pneumatic tires, cycle lamps, and bells. (Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
342 Charcoal, animal (ground).
343 Chinaware and porcelain, being photographic, scientific, and telegraphic materials.
344 Cocoa, raw.
345 Coffee, raw.
346 Colours, artists'.
347 Cordage, being unserviceable when cut into lengths of not over three feet, metal cordage, coir yarn.
348 Cutlery of iron and steel, being tools of trade, and axes.
349 Drugs, being ammonia liquid. (Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
do Chlorodyne, morphia, nitrate of silver, nux vomica, strychnine.
350 Farthenware, being photographic, scientific, and telegraphic materials.
351 Explosives, being fine meal powder, not sporting, in bulk and in packages of not less than 25 lbs . each. do common blasting powder. (Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
352 Fancy goods, being artificial flowers.
353 Felt pullover hoods. (Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
354 Fruits, green, being banauas, guavas, mangoes, olives, pineapples.
do Paw Paw apples, custard apples, Japanese date plums (persimmons). (Exempt since January $1,1896$.
355 Fur, being hatters' mungo.

[^19]356 Furniture, being second-hand, accompanying any passenger, which has been in such passenger's own use, up to fifty pounds in value, and which is not imported for sale.
357 Giasses, trial.
358 Glassware, being locket, broach, watch-glasses, and optical, surgical, scientific instruments, and photographic materials, and syphon bottles for aerated waters.
359 Globes, school, mounted.
360 Gloves, being other than kid or leather.
361 Gloves, India-rubber.
362 Goods, wares, and merchandise imported for the supply of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, for the use of Her Majesty's Government.
363 Grape mills and stemmers.
364 Handkerehiefs, being cotton or linen only.
365 Hessians, bleached or coloured. Battice sloth. Canvas, being tarpaulin, navy, collar, buckram, and other canvas.
366 Hosiery, being of cotton or linen, and elastic silk stockings for surgical purposes, and military socks.
367 India-rubber skin rubbers.
368 Infants' and invalids' food. Special preparations of.
369 Jewellery, being cameos and precious stones, unset.
370 Lasts, wooden.
371 Leather, being crust or rough tanned calf, goat, hog-skin, sheep, or kangaroo, when not exceeding seven pounds each skin; English bend, sometimes called butt.
Kid, calf kid, mock kid, and patent calf. Hogskins (exempt since January 1, 1896).
372 Machines constructed for use exclusively by viticulturists.
373 Mallets.
374 Marble and stone, wrought, being lithographic stones and stones for milling and grinding purposes.
375 Matches, wood safety.
376 Metals, manufactures of ; machines and machinery, viz. :

Anchors.
Anvils.
Balances, spring, to weigh up to 3 cwt.
Bands, curtain.
Bar, not machined and in the rough.
Bell fittings.
Bells, 6 inches and under.
Bits (for barness).
Blocks and types, printers'.
Blowers for ventilating mines.
Metal foundry used in the manufacture of furniture.
Breast drills.
Bucket and kettle ears.
Bushes, patent roller, for blockmaking.
Buttons.
Caps, percussion.
Carriage bolts $\frac{3}{5}$ ths. of an inch in diameter and under and 4 inches in length and under. (Exempted since January 1, 1896.)
Hollow ware, iron, being oval boilers, camp ovens, digesters, kettles ; brazing, fry, maslin, preserving, sauce, and stew pans; Danish, French, glue, oval, plumbers', stock, and three-legged pots; tea kitcheners or fountains, and gridirons.
Chains.
Chains, curtain.
Cloth, wire, over 36 mesh.
Concentrators for mining purposes.
Copper and copperware, being prepared plates for engravers and lithographers, silver plated sheet, perforated sheet, rivets, washers.
Cornices in piece.
Crucibles.
Detonators.
Door-fittings (except handles and plates).
Engines, traction.
Fire-arms.
Fittings, electric, viz., arc lamps without globes, carbons, incandescent lamps, automatical resisters, transmitters, or transformers, and storage batteries.
Gate fittings (except hook-and-eye, strap and T hinges).

## Hames.

Handles, trunk.
Hinges, except hook-and-eye, strap and T.

Hooks brass)
Hooks, cornice.
Hooks, curtain.
Hoop, not machined and in the rough.
Instruments, optical, scientific.
Iron, angle and T.
Iron, sheet, corrugated.
Trons, box and sad.
Irons, stirrup.
Knives, chaffeutter.
Knives, reaping machine.
Latches.
Lightning conductors.
Locks.
Machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, anc finishing the manufacture of fibrous material and cards for such machinery; machinery for telegraphic purposes; machinery used in the mannfacture of paper and for felting, includ ing wire-cloth and felts; machines, printing and printing presses ; machines, sewing.
Machines, viz : Button-making, eyelet, knitting, sheep-shearing, stitching, dairy refrigerators and separators; machines known as centrifugal cream separators.
Note.-Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive-power thereof (if any).

Meters, gas, internal fittings of, when imported in parts not put together.
Mortars and pestles.
Netting, wire, galvanized, machine made.
Pig.
Pins, gimp.
Pipes and tubes, viz., brass-cassed, brazed, solid-drawn, welded and fittings, iron, screwed for wrought-iron pipes.
Plate, not machined and in the rough.
Plates, circular for the manufacture of saws.
Plates, prepared for engravers and lithographers
Pneumatic tires, parts of, being valves, wires, and rims.
Pneumatic tires, inflaters of.
Primers.
Pulleys, under 4 inches.
Rails, tram and railway.
Reaping machine knives.
Rings, eurtain.

376 Metals, manufacture of-Concluded.

## Rivets.

Rod, not machined and in the rough.
Saws of all kinds, but not the machinery connected therewith (if any).
Scales, to weigh up to 3 ewt.
Scrap.
Screwhooks, eyes and rings.
Screws, cork, galvanized, hand, table, wood.
Sheet, not machined and in the rough.
Sheet (copper), silver-plated.
Sheet (copper), perforated.
Sheet, viz., copper, brass, zinc, Muntz and other mixed metals in circles not less than 24 inches in diameter.
Sheet (zinc), perforated.
Slides, cornice.
Spokes, not machined and in the rough.
Spoons, iron or steel.
Springs, buffer.
Steolyards, to weigh up to 3 cwt.

Tacks, 1 inch and under.
Tires of steel, in the rough.
Tools of trade, not being machinery (except napping, spalling, and quartz hammers, picks, mattocks, gas and blacksmiths' tongs, mauls, wedges, crowbars, soldering irons).
Trace hooks, water conductors, seat fasteners, axle clips and spring clips, malleable rim bands, hood springs, shaft couplings, roller bolts, king bolts, iron washers, pole and shaft eyes, iron rivets, step pads, tubular bows, break rolls for roller flour mills. (Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
Traps, vermine.
Types, printers' and brass.
Washers (copper).
Window fittings (except shutters, blinds, poles, and cornices).
Wire, not machined and in the rough.

377 Metalware, plated and mixed, being door handles, locks, shaft tips, stump and finger joints, and slot irons used in carriage building, harness mountings, and hames.
378 Miners' safety hats.
379 Miners' safety lamps.
380 Minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the manufacture of any dutiable article, provided that such minor articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the Government Gazette.
381 Musical instruments, being action work in separate pieces, including rails and keys.
382 Nails, being nails for trunks and grindery.
383 Nuts, being candle nuts and cocoanuts.
384 Oil in bulk, being cocoanut, fish of all sorts, mineral refined, of which the point of ignition is below $80^{\circ}$ Fahr.; kerosene, palm, lubricating of which the chief component part is mineral, and resin.
385 Oilmen's stores, being essential oils and essences not containing alcohol, and isinglass uncut.
386 Paper, being printing and writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill ; paperhangings and millboard (including gray millboard).
387 Paper especially prepared for making gun or blasting cartridges.
388 Paper, vegetable parchment (used for packing and wrapping butter). (Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
389 Packages, second-hand, in which ships' stores have been imported.
390 Packages in which goods are ordinarily imported not otherwise enumerated.
391 Plate of gold and silver, jewellery, watches, and heirlooms which have been in use and which have been left by will to, or inherited by, the importer, provided that such articles are not imported for sale, and that the intrinsic value thereof does not exceed 75 per centum of the value of new articles of a similar description; and trophies won. (Heirlooms shall mean and include all articles that have been in the possession of the sender or any deceased relative for a period of not less than five years.) Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
392 Rice, imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch therein.
393 Salt, being brown rock salt.
394 Silks, being hatters' silk plush, umbrella silk, silk for flour dressing, silk flags, oil silk, fringes, tassels, and gimp for furniture, reps, damasks, and other material for covering furniture, and plush cut up into sizes or lengths for covering furniture, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.
395 Silks, being dress goods of wool, cotton, linen, or other mixed materials (not being silks, satins, velvet, or plushes) containing not more than 10 per centum of silk; and laces and veilings. (Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
396 Silks cut up into sizes or lengths for making neckties, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.
397 Ships' fittings.
398 Slippers, of straw only.
399 Timber and building material, viz. :
Ash, Australian and New Zealand pine, blackwood, cedar, hickory, oak, posts and rails, walnut, whitewood, willow, undressed.
Staves, undressed, or roughly dressed, but not shaped.
Hardwood (undressed logs, of the size of 9 inches square or larger).
California redwood, sugar pine, American white pine (undressed, 1 inch and over in thickness).
Spokes, rims, and felloes, of hickory, in the rough.
Spars in the rough.
Sycamore, not cut into sizes for boxes or packages.
Timber known as Oregon, undressed logs of any size.
400 Tobacco, being sheepwash, including tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some Officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption.
401 Toetips.
402 Twine, cotton.
403 Types, brass.
404 Waterproof cloth of all kinds.

405 Wine presses.
406 Woodenware and turnery, viz. : Turnery being billiard balls in the rough, engravers' boxwood shafts and poles in the rough, ash oars, elm hubs, and wooden buckets.
Elm hubs, with patented metal bands. (Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
Wooden heels for boots. (Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
407 Woollen manufactures, being printers' blankets and collar checks.
Saddle cloth, saddlers' serges, and twilled scourers, and imitations of plush and similar makes for upholstery. (Exempt since January 1, 1896.)
Cloths cut up into sizes or lengths for making caps, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.
Carriage cloth.
408 Woolpacks.

## III.-TARIFF CHANGES.

(A)-BAHAMAS.

Modifications to the Table of Import Duties.

(Acts 58 Vic. Cap 18 and 23, of May 6, and June 7, 1895.)

## Table of Duties.




Provided always, that articles herein made subject on regular importation to the above ad valorem duty, when not originally shipped with the intention of being brought into this colony, however subsequently they may be imported, and when the requisite information for perfect entry of the same as to the cost or value in the country of production, or place at which they were originally shipped cannot be ascertained or obtained, shall in lieu of such duty be charged a duty of thirty-three and one-third per centum on the value at the port of entry, or on the price which they shall realize at auction, when sold and delivered for consumption therein at the option of the Importer, agent or consignee.

## Table of Exemptions.

The following articles have been added to this table :
Calves and foals, live birds other than poultry and game, cameras and all materials for photographic purposes, materials used by artists and art students in pursuit of their special work, tropical fruits, steam, oil or gas machines or engines or any parts thereof of every description and for whatever use intended, steam-fitters' tools, iron, steel and iron rails and sleepers used in the construction of railways or tramways, trucks and all other rolling stock which can only be used on railways or tramways, hydraulic and other power presses for baling purposes, and sleepers used in the construction of railways and tramways, boilers, iron water tanks, mills and parts of mills, machines for sawing lumber, stills, iron piles. All notes imported by the Bank of Nassau to be used in the business of such bank and for circulation within these Islands or otherwise. Barrels, half-barrels, and packages to be used for packing any article whatever, crate ends and laths, fibre machines and all parts thereof, gasoline, glass bottles, machinery used in the manufacture of rope, naphtha, salt, staves, heads and hoops used in the construction of barrels, halfbarrels and other packages for the packing of any article whatever, launches or boats propelled by machinery, windmill pumps, and any parts thereof, tallow, rosin, caustic soda, potash, palm oil, cocoanut oil, cotton seed oil, electrical apparata and appliances, metal roofing, crude petroleum, crude vaseline, crude cosmoline, mineral soap stock, palm oil soap stock, cotton seed oil soap stock, talc.

In sec. VI, page 5, read instead of "Court of Vice-Admiralty," "any of the Courts of the Colony."

To sec. VII, page 6, the following paragraph should be added :
(3.) Upon all kerosene oil used as fuel in the working of a steam oil or gas engine or steam oil or gas engines, a drawback of such customs duties to the extent of 90 per centum. Provided that before any such drawback shall be paid the person claiming the same shall produce to the Receiver General and Treasurer a declaration, made before a Justice of the Peace by such person, containing the following particulars, viz.: The number of engines worked by him, the power thereof, the times when used, and the quantities of oil actually consumed in the working thereof for any or either of the purposes herein named and upon which such drawback is claimed.

The following new articles have been added:
VIII. There shall be allowed upon the exportation from any of these Islands of any cigars manufactured within the colony from tobacco upon which duty has been paid under this Act to any port or place beyond the limits of this Government a drawback of four pence half-penny for every one hundred cigars so manufactured and exported as aforesaid. Provided that no drawback shall be allowed unless security by bond to the satisfaction of the chief officer of revenue at the port of exportation shall have been given for the due exportation of such cigars and that the same shall not be unshipped or relanded at any port or place within the limits of the colony.
IX. The eighty-first section of the "Revenue Consolidation Act, 1873," allowing a deduction of ten per cent from the gauge of any spirits or wine upon their first importation into the colony shall only apply hereafter to wines or spirits that may be so imported in wood and not in bottles.
X. At the expiration of one year from and after the coming into operation of this Act the specific duty charged on flour shall be at and after the rate of two shillings and six pence per barrel instead of three shillings per barrel as now fixed by the table of duties in this Act.
XI. This Act shall come into operation on the eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and subject to the limitation contained in the immediately preceding clause shall continue in force for three years from that date and from thence to the then next session of the General Assembly; and may be cited for all purposes as the "Tariff Act, 1895."
XII. The following Acts and parts of Acts shall, from and after the coming into operation of this Act, be repealed, that is to say: 47 Vic., cap. $8 ; 48$ Vic., cap. 11 ;
5 th sec., 49 Vic., cap. $5 ; 50$ Vic., cap. $2 ; 51$ Vic., 5 th sec., 49 Vic., cap. 5; 50 Vic., cap. 2 ; 51 Vic., cap. 1 and 12 ; 52 Vic., cap. 8 and 11 ; 54 Vie., cap. 7 ; 56 Vie., cap. 1 ; 57 Vic., cap. 4.

## (B)-BRITISH INDIA.

## I.-Modifications to the Customs Tarify.

Ast No. 111 of 1896.

The following amendments have been made to the Import Tariff :
Schrdule II.-No. 11 now reads as follows-
No. 11. Gunpowder, all sorts.
10 per cent.
Schedule III.-No. 1, the following new paragraph is inserted after Liqueurs :
Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.
Schedule IV.-No. 10, the eighth paragraph now reads as follows :
Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other des-
criptions, and including detonators and blasting fuse............. ad valorem.
No. 12, sec. 11, a tariff valuation is established, viz.: Tariff val. 1b. R. A. 8 ad valorem.
No. 14, letters $e$ and $o$ now read as follows:
e. The manufacture of tea in all its stages, from the drying of the leaf to its packing for the market, inclusive.
o. Agriculture, mining, navigation, dredging and pumping.

No. 15, copper. To the last paragraph the following words are added:
Except current coin of the Government of India, which is free.
No, 15 , iron, is modified as follows:



> II.-Articles used in the manufacture of cotton admitted duty free.

By notification, dated February 14, 1896, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to exempt from import duty the undermentioned articles use in the manufacture of cotton, namely :

Bobbins, warping, forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags for dobbies, needles for dobbies, pickers, buffalo and others, picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks, over and under, reed pliers, reeds shuttles (for powerlooms), springs for looms, strappings, weft forks, so far as the said artices are liable to duty Schedule IV (import tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896. (Customs circular No. III of 1896.)

## (C.)-BRITISH INDIA.

## EXEMPTION FROM DUTY.

Orders may also be issued to the Collectors of Customs to pass, without levying import duty, the articles specified in the subjoined list, when such articles are imported by the owner of a cotton-weaving mill, and are shown to the satisfaction of the collector to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods.

## LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE EXEMPTED.

Aniline ${ }^{\text {E }}$ blue, bisulphate of soda, china clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, Epsom salts, marina, flannel taping, Glauber salts, glutina, glycerine substitute, heald varnish, hoop iron, rivets for bales, sewing needles, sizing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch.

## (D.)-BRITISH INDIA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.
Notifications have recently been issued by the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, according to which the following changes are introduced in various rates of import duty.

Instruments, apparatus, and appliances (Art. 64 of the Tariff Schedule) when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage, and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, may be treated as personal effects on which import duty will not be levied.

Gum olibanum or frankincense is exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 59 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894, and III of 1896.

Water tanks are exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894, and III of 1896, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company as defined in No. 93 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the said Act.
(E.)-FIJI.

1. -table of prohibitions and restrictions.
(Ordinance No. 1, of February 14, 1895.)
The goods enumerated or described in the following table of prohibitions and restrictions are, except such as may be allowed as ship's stores or passenger's luggage, hereby prohibited to be imported or brought into the colony save as thereby excepted, and if any goods so enumerated and described shall be imported or brought into the colony contrary to the prohibitions and restrictions therein contained, such goods shall
be absolutely and peremptorily forfeited and may be disposed of in any way the Receiver General may direct without any further proceedings :
2. Books, plates, maps, photographs, pictures or lithographs of any description or any similar article or publication whatsoever wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed or written or printed in the United Kingdom or in Fiji, and printed or reprinted in any other part of the world, as to which proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Receiver General a notice in writing duly declared that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire.
3. Coin, viz., false money or counterfeit sterling.
4. Coin of the realm or of any British Possession or any money purporting to be such not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.
5. .Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, photographs, casts, figures, pictures, lithographic or other engravings or other indecent or obscene articles.
6. Infected cattle, sheep or other animals and hides, skins, horns, hoofs or any other part of cattle or other animals which the Governor may prohibit in order to prevent any infectious or contagious distemper or disease.
7. Spirits (not being perfumed or medicinal spirits) unless in ships of twenty tons registered tonnage at least and in casks or other vessels capable of containing liquids each of such casks or other vessels being of the size or content of ten gallons at the lea-t and duly reported or in glass bottles or stone bottles not exceeding the size of three pint bottles properly packed in cases and being really part of the cargo of the importing ship and duly reported.
8. Snuffs, tobacco, cigars or cigarettes unless in ships of twenty tons register at least and in whole and complete packages, each containing not less than thirty pounds net weight and not containing any other goods and unless into such ports as are or may be approved by the Governor for the importation and warehousing of tobacco and unless duly reported.
9. Opium or any preparation containing opium or morphia in ships of twenty tons register at least and in whole and complete packages, each containing not less than thirty pounds net weight and not containing any other goods (unless in the form of chemist's drugs) and unless into such ports as are or may be approved by the Governor for the importation and warehousing of opium and unless duly reported.
10. All refined mineral oils (except gasoline or painter's spirits) which may give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of not less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer after being subjected to the test mentioned in the schedule to this Ordinance (or such other test as may be prescribed by the Governor) by any officer or person duly authorized by the collector for which purpose such samples as may be required may be drawn from the packages containing such oil.
11. Oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substitute for butter.
12. Any articles or goods bearing names, brands or marks purporting to be the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain or any British Possession, such articles or goods not having been made by such manufacturers and such names, brands or marks not being accompanied by a statement (having equal prominence with such names, brands or marks) showing the country in which such articles or goods were produced or manufactured or having thereon any words, writing, marks, brands or lettering which would indicate that such goods or articles are British produce or British manufacture such articles or goods being as a matter of fact the produce or manufacture of some country not being a portion of the British Empire.
13. Any animal, article or goods being a manufactured or natural product, the importation of which may be prohibited by order of the Governor.

The forfeiture of any of the above goods shall not prevent any prosecution for any offence against any of the provisions of this or the Principal Ordinance in any case where the Receiver General may deem such prosecution expedient.

## II.-RULINGS BY the commissioners of customs.

The item "Hollowware" (Tariff No. 62) includes within its meaning the following articles, viz. :-

Iron saucepans, boilers, tea-kettles and pots. (Ruling of August 9, 1895.)
The following articles when made of enamelled iron shall be admitted as "Hollowware," viz. :-

Basins, bowls, frying-pans, ewers, kettles, mugs, pans, pie-dishes, plates, cups and saucers, ladles, soap-dishes, saucepans, spittoons, stew-pans, coffee-pots, teapots, straight pots, gridirons, jelly-moulds, and covers to the foregoing.

Wire matresses shall be dutiable as "Furniture" (Tariff No. 47).
Cotton-waste shall be classed for duty under the Tariff-heading "Drapery" (No. 41). (Rulings of October 15, 1895.)
"Chamberlain's colic, cholera, diarrhœa Remedy" shall pay duty as "Opium," (Tariff No. 92). (Ruling of October 28, 1895.)

Duty on spades shall be levied under the heading of "Hardware" (Tariff No. 60).
Duty on plum puddings and cakes shall be levied under the heading of "Confectionery" (Tariff No. 21). (Rulings of November 14, 1895.)

Sunlight soap shall be classed for duty under "Soap (fancy, seented, or medicated)" (Tariff No. 124).

Anhydrous ammonia shall pay duty under the heading of "Drugs" (Tariff No. 42). (Rulings of January 8, 1896.)

$$
(\mathrm{F}) .-\mathrm{JAMAICA}
$$

## CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT LAW.

A communication, dated 23 rd April last, has been received from the acting Colonial Secretary at Jamaica forwarding a copy of the Customs Tariff Amendment Law of 1896.

By this law ( 34 of 1896, all sugar imported is to pay duty of 1 d. per lb.
The following articles are added to the free list, viz.: bags and sacks made entirely of flax, hemp or jute ; lymph or serum to be used for vaccination, or as a prophylactic or remedial agent.

No liquids shall be included under the term "wine" which contain more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. Any liquid containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be considered a spirituous compound.

The Act provides for the payment of drawbacks on the export of preserved fruit and ginger in quantities of not less than 20 lbs , weight, provided the sugar used has been imported and paid duty. The drawback on preserved fruit is 1 d . per 1 lb . and on preserved ginger 3 d . per lb .

> (G).-LAGOS.

## AMENDMENT OF DUTIES ON SPIRITS.

An ordinance to amend the law relating to customs duties upon spirits entering Lagos has been passed in the Legislative Council of that colony, by which all spirits imported into the colony are liable to a duty of 2 s . instead of 1 s . per imperial gallon.

# (H).-TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 

## TAX IN AID OF IMMIGRATION.

A despatch, dated February 7 last, has been received inclosing copy of an "Ordinance for raising Funds in aid of Immigration for the year 1896," passed by the legislature of Trinidad, which states-

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 several kinds of produce hereinafter mentioned, which shall have been raised or manufactured in the island of Trinidad and which shall be shipped for ports or places beyond the limits of the colony on any day between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, both inclusive, of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the several taxes, rates, and charges hereinafter mentioned; that is to say-

| Articles. | Duty. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Upon all sugar : - ${ }_{\text {U }}$ s. d. |  |
| For every hogshead. | 50 |
| For every barrel or bag | 34 |
| Upon all molasses: |  |
| For every puncheon..... | 18 |
|  | $\begin{array}{rrr}1 & 8 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| Upon all rum: | 06 |
| For every puncheon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Upon all cocoa: | 34 |
| For every bag.. |  |
| Upon all coffee : | 5 |
| For every bag or barrel | 15 |
| For every thousand. | $0 \quad 10$ |

2. For the purposes of this ordinance, every cask whereof the truss is 32 inches or more shall be deemed to be a hogshead, and every cask whereof the truss is 18 inches and less than 32 inches shall be deemed to be a tierce, and every cask whereof the truss is less than 18 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 2 s .9 d . for every 1,000 pounds ;
On rum, at the rate of 3 s . 4 d . for every 100 gallons; and
On cocoa and on coffee at the rate of $8 \frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 100 pounds.
4. The several taxes, rates and charges hereinbefore specified shall be payable by the shipper of such produce at the time of such shipment aforesaid, and the shipper thereof shall deliver to Her 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 Tobago an account of the produce in such form and containing such particulars as the Governor may from time to time direct.
5. 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 thercof shall forfeit the sum of $£ 100$ in addition to the amount of taxes, rates and charges payable.

## (I.)-TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

## 1st Supplement to No. 102 (2nd Edition), May, 1896.

## I.-Import Tariff,

The following item should be inserted between Nos. 10 and 11 of the schedule of import duties ${ }^{(1)}$ :-
Copra, the 100 lbs.
0363

## II.-Export Tartff.

(Levied under Ordinance 14 of 1885, and 1 of 1888.)
For every ton of asphalt or pitch in a crude state. ..... 050
076
For every ton of pitch or asphalt, boiled. .....
080 .....
080
For every 240 gallons of petroleum, crude. ..... 0148For every 240 gallons of petroleum, distilled0160For every 240 gallons of petroleum, distilled and refined.
${ }^{(1)}$ See No. 102, 2nd edition, page 3.

## (J.)-WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

## Cestoys Duties Repeal Act, 1895.

A communication has been received from the Agent General for Western Australia, inclosing copy of the Customs Duties Repeal Act of 1895, by which the duties on the articles enumerated in the following schedule are repealed:-

## Schedcle.

Arrowrout, sago, tapioca, corn flour and other farinaceous food, N.O.E.
Atlases, maps, charts and globes.
Bags and sacks, including corn and flour sacks, gunny bags, ore bags and bagging in the piece for wool bales and sarks.
Blankets and rugs.
Cocoa and chocolate, N.O.E.
Cocoa in slabs.
Cocoa nibs.
Coffee, raw.
Copper wire, rod, sheet and ingot.
Cream separators and parts thereof.
Explosives of all kinds, not including powder (gun and sporting) ammunition and fireworks.
Galvanized iron (corrugated or plain).

Iron wire netting, iron and steel fencing wire, and also standards, droppers and staples for fencing only.
Lead, sheet, tea scrap and pig.
Molasses and golden syrup.
Oil, mineral.
Paraffin wax.
Photographs.
Pieture cards for school use.
Rice, paddy, ground and meal.
Sheep dip.
Sugar.

## Sulphur.

Tea.
Tin plates and tinned sheet iron.
Wool bales.
Zinc, sheet, perforated and plain, and ingots.

## 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 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 publiccation of the last Quarterly Report of this Department, are appended.
J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.
G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Robt. Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica,
S. L. Horsford, 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, Ohristiania, 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 inquires relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders in their respective localities.
J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria 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.)-BRISTOL.

Report of Commercial Agent.
(Mr. J. W. Down.)
Bristol, May, 1896.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce.
We have had a large sale this month in Bristol of Canadian horses ex. the "SS. Memphis " from Portland. These animals looked well after such a trying journey, and were, I am pleased to say, this time offered in the Bristol cattle market. I think 33 were sold at this sale averaging twenty guineas each.

On the Thursday following market day the rest were mostly disposed of and at a somewhat less figure. All have now been sold.

These horses looked much better in the market, and I think realized more money than if they had been disposed of in the small yard used in the previous sales.

During this month I have again been trying to work up a trade in barrelled Canadian salted salmon, but sorry to say I cannot make much headway owing to having nothing but very poor and stale fish to work upon. I have no doubt but that an immense trade in this line can be done. I shall still persevere, and if I can, get at some newly salted fish as promised direct from a firm in Montreal.

I have also just received 20 casks of Canadian refined cider, and am going to try it on this market ; this is really a splendid article, and has been praised by all who have tasted it. It is far better than any English cider, but as the crop of English apples was so large last year and so much cider made, which is selling at a ridiculously low figure, I shall have uphill work to sell Canadian at double the price as English, this I am pleased to say I have done in a few instances.

The American cider companies too are pushing the trade with a made up stuff offering at $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 6 d . per gallon, which is not much more than the freight charged on Canadian.

There is great talk concerning the Canadian chilled meat scheme, and many differ in opinion, some say it will do well, others think it will fail ; I myself expect and trust to see it prosper.

The trade in butter, cheese and bacon I am glad to see improving, no doubt on the whole it is quite satisfactoay to the Canadian shippers.

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

JOHN W. DOWN.

## BRISTOL.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.
(Mr. J. W. Down.)
Bristol, 30th May, 1896.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce.
We have had two direct steamers from Montreal this season to Bristol and each brought large numbers of cattle, which, from inquiries I have made, I find paid fairly well. The quality is spoken of as much improved over that of the beasts sent here in previous years. Large quantities of cheese, butter and bacon were also brought over, and gave every satisfaction to the Bristol merchants and brokers handling these provisions.

I have been trying very hard this month to work up a trade in Canadian cider, but have found it very up-hill labour and have experienced great opposition from merchants interested in the sale of English or American cider. I received a barrel some time back and from samples of same, which I had sent out to different parties throughout this district, I was able to sell 12 casks to arrive at a certain date, and unfortunately the cider did not arrive as advised, and as I could not find out anything definite as to its arrival, the orders I had on hand were cancelled. This cider in the first place was consigned direct to Bristol, and I was advised accordingly, but ultimately, several weeks afterwards turned up via Liverpool, and again transhipped to Bristol by boat, at much unnecessary expense. Notwithstanding that I had all this cider left on my hands (a matter of twenty barrels), I have succeeded in selling more than one-half at 1 s . per gallon, and seven of the empty casks at 8 s . each. The rest of the cider I have in my own cellar free of expense. The American Cider Co., when they found I was endeavouring to find a market here for the Canadian article, they at once lowered their prices and attempted to make it impossible for me to do anything in this trade. American cider was put on the market at 4 d . per gallon, so that it could be retailed at 2 d . per quart, but in the face of this competition not one gallon of the Canadian cider sent to me has been sold under 1s., and is being retailed at 6 d . per quart. This in itself speaks well for the Canadian article. The American Cider Co. are sending out hundred of circulars and spending a host of money to keep the trade to themselves, but I think if I am backed by the merchants in Canada, that in a few years the tables will be turned, and the bulk of the imported cider will come from Canada, and not as now from the United States.

I deem it highly important to call the attention of Canadian farmers, fodder merchants, dec., to the fact that we are getting one of the driest seasons ever known, and the hay crop in England is now certain to be an almost entire failure, and in addition to this there were no great stocks of old hay on hand as in former seasons. Hay and all
kinds of fodder are sure to be dear during the ensuing fall and winter, and I strongly advise Canadians to watch the English market, as there is every probability large shipments of hay will have to be made to this country, and at prices that would mean a very good profit to Canadian shippers.

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

J. W. DOWN.

(B.)-AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.
(Mr. J. S. Larke.)
The Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W., June 1st, 1896.

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

Sir, - The three potato consignments from British Columbia, referred to in my last report, fared as badly as expected. They were sold at about nine pence per bag and realized about one-fifth of the charges. They were shipped without any advice from this point, and as an experiment. There can be no doubt that in October, in ordinary seasons, potatoes could be shipped here to advantage. Exporters should, however, get cable instructions from Sydney before making the venture, and careful attention should be given by the steamship company to the methods of carriage.

## Flour.

A car lot of hard wheat flour was sent to a firm of brokers in Sydney. The instructions compelled consignees to sell promptly and remit by return of steamer. As this gave only a week in which to complete the transaction, there was not time to offer it to bakers to test it and ascertain its value, and as they would not buy without some knowledge of its quality, it was cleared out to a local milling firm, realizing $£ 95 \mathrm{~s}$. per ton of 2,000 pounds net. The experiment failed therefore in either returning a profit or getting a fair introduction into the market. At the same time a round lot of locally ground roller flour was sold for export to Queensland at $£ 10$ 5s., not equal in quality to that sent from Vancouver. This market is full of all sorts and kinds of flour, some of it rubbish, which was originally shipped from the United States to Hong Kong and from there reshipped here. It is offered at $£ 7$ per ton and some of it for less. To get a price for high grade flour the brand must be established. I do not see much prospect of securing a market for Canadian flour in this market, except in case of such droughts as last year, and then not to a large extent. The offal is worth more under such circumstances here than in Canada, and there is therefore a margin in favour of importing wheat rather than flour.

## Meals.

Last year a small lot of wheat meal was shipped me from Victoria. As instructed, some samples I gave away and others were sold to leading grocers at a good price. The reports received indicated that a trade might be worked up in these meals. Unfortunately, before my report reached the consignees, they shipped a considerable quantity to a good Sydney firm, and followed it by a second. Before it could be worked off weevil was discovered in it, and the lot had to be cleared at a sacrifice. The oatmeal was not properly packed for this market, but brought a fair price, and the consignees still hope to secure a market for some of these when the meals are shipped as instructed.

## Wheat.

When it was clear that the drought of last year would so seriously affeet the yield of wheat that it would require to be imported, although it did not seem probable that at the quoted prices Canadian wheat could be landed to compete with that from California, I sent for samples and quotations but for two months none came to hand. However, milling firms took the matter up directly and some lots of considerable quantity arrived and a lot of five hundred tons is still to arrive. It has been used for mixing with the cheaper California wheat which has proved to be disappoint:ng in clearness, yield of flour and strength. The Manitoba has proved to be very useful in bringing up the quality of the California flour, and some importers believe that it will be steadily imported for mixing with local wheat. Millers, and I think rightly, do not so believe. Australia is under circumstances a wheat exporting country. Its wheat area has not been exhausted. In New South Wales increased acreage has been followed for the last fifteen years by decreased yields per acre, and under the system pursued in Victoria and South Australia, the wheat exporting colonies, the land is being exhausted by repeated cropping. Still there is no probability that for many years Australia as a whole will require to import except in cases of severe drought. South Australian wheat is of good quality and does not require our hard wheat to supply gluten,

West Australia, New South Wales and Queensland are the importing colonies. West Australia is too remote to do a trade with the Canadian Pacific coast and will naturally be supplied by its neighbour, South Australia. New South Wales, in ordinary times, requires about two million bushels in addition to her own crop for home consumption. This, too, is likely to come from Victoria or South Australia. The requirements of Queensland are about the same as the importations of New South Wales. She has largely increased her area of cultivation and her yield is larger than that of any other Australian colony. As in New South Wales, the increase of acreage appears to be accompanied by a somewhat diminished yield and the area fitted to the growth must be but a small proportion of the territory of the great and rapidly developing colony. It is possible that as this is the territory nearest to Canada, and the freight rates between Vancouver and Brisbane more nearly approximate those from the wheat exporting Australian ports, a market may be found for high grade wheat and flour, particularly as the North-west wheat belt is moving westward. Much will depend upon the freight rates and facilities for handling these articles at Vancouver. Canada did not get the share in these profits that she might have done this season of drought, on account of the lack of means for doing it, even, as it has been stated, it was impossible for a long time to get either samples or quotations. The probability is that no large amount will be needed this year unless the Australian harvest shall again be a small one. In this colony the rainfall so far has been much below the average, but lately some needed rains have fallen which it is believed will greatly assist the wheat crop. It is too early yet to forecast the next harvest, but it appears to be assured in Victoria. In the other colonies the outlook is only moderate. The quantity yet required to meet the deficiency of last year is uncertain but not deemed to be great. Offers have been cabled for some lots of Manitoba for future shipment. Prime milling varieties of Australian wheat are now quoted at four shillings and three pence to foar shillings and four pence. These prices would be paid for No. 2 hard Manitoba.

Oats.
Inquires are now being made in respect to the possibility of importing oats from Canada for milling purposes. I have failed to get samples and prices, but some houses, who have had some experience in importing Canadian wheat have also taken up this matter. Ordinary feed oats are quoted at two shillings and six pence per bushel to the trade and scarce at that. All the Australian colonies are importers of oats but the demand in ordinary seasons is abundantly supplied by New Zealand and Tasmania, which ship to England in addition some two or three million bushels. There is, however, a possibility that for milling varieties a market can be found here.

The report of the commerce of New South Wales for 1895 has just been published. The figures for 1894 and 1895 are as follows :-

|  | 1894. | 1895. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total exp | ,577,673 | £21,934,785 |
| Total imports | 15,801,941 | 15,992,415 |

The imports for the principal countries beyond the colonies were :-


The items which go to make up the total of the imports from Canada are as follows:-


As was stated last year, these returns are not safe guides to the exchange done between this colony and Canada. Of the articles credited to Canada, nearly all the wearing apparel, explosives, leather, brassware, medicines and drugs, dyes, hardivare, iron pipe, sewing machines, machinery, typewriters, paper, plated ware, saddlers' material and stationery, besides some minor articles originated in the United States and were simply transported through Canada. On the other hand, Canadian agricultural implements and machinery and pianos and organs, which nearly all came here via New York by sailing vessel, are credited to the United States. Of the articles of Canadian produce, bicycles, canvas, carriage makers' materials, frozen fish, boots and shoes, rubber goods and drapery appear for the first time as imports in quantity and in which a trade
has been established. These are lines in which a proper effort has been made to secure business. The boots and shoes, it should be noted, are rubber, not leather, as the Canadian leather manufacturers have not yet made a determined effort to enter this market. There has been a marked decline in the importations of canned salmon and dressed lumber from Canada. The bulk of the salmon trade is done through San Francisco houses, which have branches here, while no British Columbia firm has one. As the British Columbia salmon is readily sold in London at a higher figure than the Alaska, there seems to be no great inducement to push it in competition with the cheaper article here. The falling off in dressed lumber is due to the failure of the spruce butter box trade. On my arrival here I looked into the probability of the continuance of the trade in this article and had to write the British Columbian mills, advising that owing to the prejudice against spruce and the cheapness of the white pine from New Zealand it would be hopeless for some time to come to expect to secure a profitable business. In other lines, as spruce shelving, the trade is increasing and the difficulty has been to get orders filled for lack of room in the steamers. Still more should be done if the mills will push the trade in both dressed spruce and oregon for flooring and weather boarding. As the duty on all timber will be removed on first of July next, the importation of dressed lumber should naturally be increased.

There is abundant room for extension of trade in the articles sent. The returns give no information in many of the lines, as the scheduled class often includes a large number of items of which Canada as yet sends nothing and is not likely to send any for some time to come. Drapery has a very wide scope and Canadian exports are limited to denims and one or two other lines of cottons and some small articles. It is useless, therefore, to quote the customs returns in such articles as this, but there are others in which the figures are of more value. The following are the total imports in these lines and the imports from Canada and the United States:

| Articles. | Canada. | United States. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | - $£$ | £ |
| Bicycles | 48 |  | 35,022 |
| Blacking |  | 2,452 | $7,384$ |
| Boats | 42 |  | -117 |
| Boots and shoes | 561 | 7,513 | 297,763 |
| Brushmakers' materials |  | 3,570 | 6,938 |
| Canvas | 111 | 306 | 30,831 |
| Carriages |  | 1,169 | 5,341 |
| Cheese .... . . . . |  |  | 6,352 |
| Carriagemakers' materials | 373 | 15,604 | 26,323 |
| Furs ... ............ | 110 2,480 |  | 4,604 65,128 |
| Fish, preserved | 2,480 23 | 19,028 3,482 1 | 65,128 34,603 |
| Uphoistery | 71 | 1,013 | 19,680 |
| Oatmeal.. . |  | -649 | 14,829 |
| Hardware. | 2,830 | 20,208 | 173,515 |
| Hops. | 290 | ¢, 659 | 33,641 |
| Indiar-ubber goods. | 560 | 1,795 | 19,324 |
| Pianos..... . . . . |  | 482 | 36,819 |
| Organs |  | 1,353 | 2,218 |
| Beer, in bottles. | 6 | 302 | $145,232$ |
| Whisky | 400 | 322 | 180,523 |
| Leather... | 102 | 22,070 | 75,681 |
| Agricultural machinery..... |  | 1,961 | 30,887 |
| Ploughs and material........ |  | 309 | 7,205 |
| Reapers and binders.... |  | 1,873 | 8,170 |
| Other implements. . . |  | 3,431 | 10,318 |
| Engine packing... | 14 | 417 | 9,031 |
| Oars........ |  | 811 | 923 |
| Paints, mixed. |  | 2,109 | 54,778 |
| Kalsomine . . . . . . . . |  | 1,333 | 1,482 |
| Painters' materials. | 20 | 343 | -,608 |
| Wrapping paper. |  | $\begin{array}{r}942 \\ \hline 9049\end{array}$ | 30,471 |
| Newspaper. |  | 30,949 | 119,341 |

Imports from Canada and the United States-Continued.

| Articles. | Canada. | United States. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Writing paper | £ | £ | £ |
| Paper hangings |  | 298 | 32,403 |
| Picture frames. |  | 58 1,481 | 11,747 |
| Plaster of paris. |  | 1,481 2,489 | 6,467 2,692 |
| Platedware . ${ }_{\text {Canned }}$ fruit. | 26 | 2,489 | 4,692 |
| Canned fruit, | 62 | 6,003 | 11,153 |
| Saddles and harness. | 20 | 2,328 | 32,800 19,411 |
| Stationery...... . | 76 | 1,075 | 19,411 |
| Doors....... |  | 6,335 | - 7,224 |
| Dressed timber. . | 765 | 2,690 | 35,986 |
| Tobacco, manufactured. | 60 | - 25,771 | 82,988 |
| Cigars...... | 1 | 976 | 59,522 |
| Tools of trade |  | 8,333 | 28,975 |
| Woodenware. | 14 | $\begin{array}{r}35,001 \\ 5,722 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 168,040 |
| Preserved vegetables. |  | 1,040 | - 3,324 |
| Parafine wax. |  | 15,282 | 19,105 |

## Bicycles.

Two Canadian manufacturers have agencies in Australia and two others are making business arrangements. One firm is doing the work thoroughly and second will do so. These will secure a fair share of a growing trade. The success of the others is yet problematical.

## Blacking.

The imports of this article from the United States consists mainly of liquid polish, a large share of the paste coming from the United Kingdom. No Canadian manufacturer has yet tried the trade.

## Boats.

The only articles in this line for which a market can be found here from Canada are canoes. Those shipped here have been sold and some negotiations are going on respecting future trade.

## Brushmakers' Materials.

In backs and handles there should be an opening.

## Carriages.

Considerable correspondence has taken place between Sydney houses and Canadian manufacturers, but no orders have yet been transmitted. The market has been over stocked with cheap buggies from the United States. They are now sold in Sydney and one or two places where the roads are good. There las been a keen competition in price and as prices went down so did the quality and American buggies, except of one or two makers who have had agencies here for years, are at a discount, buyers preferring to pay a higher price for a locally made article which if not so attractively made is honestly made and can be depended upon. Negotiations are in progress which may lead to Canadian buggies leing placed in first-class lealere' hands who will endeavour to secure a reputation for them.

Cheese.
For cheese put up in pots, it is probable that a demand could be created if the Canadian producers will take the proper steps. So far nothing but correspondence has been done.

## Hardware.

A commission house has samples of tools and builders' hardware. Heretofore his efforts to secure a trade have not been successful. The prices are right but trade has not been brisk; in the latter lines especially. His prospects are improving and he hopes to be able to forward an order for tools by next mail.

## Furniture.

Some chairs have come via New York and are not credited in the return to Canada but the trade shows no rapid improvement though repeat orders are being sent in. The cheap furniture work is pretty well supplied by the Chinese, but with the duty removed there should be a marked increase in importations. The trade on account of the bulky character of the goods would be best done in the white and finished here. An agent has samples of Canadian school and office desks. He has laboured hard to get a contract from the Government for the former, which supplies all publie schools. He has secured the recommendation of the officials but the department has not yet given an order. These desks have been proved to be far in advance of anything previously seen here. The office furniture is very much admired but is rather too expensive to find a ready sale.

## India Rubber Goods.

The overshoe is practically unknown here, rubber goods being mainly confined to sand and tennis shoes, of which Canada has secured a large share of the market. Some of these goods come via England, and are credited to the United Kingdom. The firm which sells Canadian engineering rubber goods had the contract for supplying the New South Wales railways last year. Owing to irregularity of steamers the goods did not always arrive in time and Canada did not get the full benefit of the trade. The goods were, however, very satisfactory and the contract has been renewed for this year.

Carriage Makers' Materials.-The demand for leather and rubber goods, tops and dashes, is not large but Canada is getting a share, most of them coming via New York. Arrangements have been made under good auspices, to offer Canadian springs, etc., to this market. In wheels and bent stuff, a Canadian manufacturer, who paid a visit to Australia, has secured a good foothold. His best customer reports the trade is steadily growing, and if instructions are followed it will become an important one. This market demands goods somewhat different from those used in Canada. The buggy wheels are larger and the woodwork heavier. A 28 inch spoke is used. This is not an accident nor arbitrary. The main roads of the country leading to important places are very good but the others are tracks, cutting through bush and field in most places. Outside the coast line the country is dry and very dusty. When it rains the ruts are deep and sticky. Long distances are driven and the vehicle is required to carry a load. Hence the wheels require to be high to keep the vehicle out of the dust and mud and the hubs and woodwork heavier than those commonly used in Canada. The United States makers have got into these specialties and Canada lost some trade last year by being unable to fill orders for them promptly.

## Wagons.

An agent whom I supplied with catalogues and information sent me is going to try and introduce Canadian made wagons. I do not anticipate that he can work up much trade but he may sell some special vehicles in the city of Sydney. Outside either carts or very heavy drays with very broad tires, capable of carrying ten or twelve tons are used. These are locally made. The importation of carts and wagons into this colony amounts only to $£ 2,627$, nearly all from the adjoining colony of Victoria.

## Leather.

The leather credited to Canada in list given came from the United States. Three sample orders were sent to Canada six months ago. One came to hand, but though good value, was not suited to the requirements of the trade. A second order for a better quality has gone forward. The other orders have not come to hand although promised months ago. There is trade here, but it cannot be secured by disappointing customers.

## Sewing Machines.

Efforts to get a good firm to handle a Canadian sewing machine have been unavailing. The trade has fallen into the hands of German and United States manufacturers who have branches here and sell direct to customers through canvassers.

## Musical Instruments.

One Canadian manufacturer of Canadian organs and pianos has a well established agency and is doing a considerable business. They come via New York and are credited in the returns to that port. The trade in organs is not large and in pianos is almost monopolized by the German in cheap instruments and English in the better classes. The dealers who could be recommended are few in number and cannot be induced to take on a new line unless at prices that would be unremunerative. I see not much prospect of trade except by a special agency and it would require some time and the expenditure of considerable money to secure any large trade until there is a marked improvement in business.

## Paper.

No Canadian paper maker appears yet to be ready to enter this market. Two agencies for paper hangings are soliciting orders. It will take some time to secure a large trade owing to the broad widths being used here. If persisted in the efforts will be rewarded, as the samples so far to hand are much liked.

## Plaster of Paris and Oars

Are two articles which would fall to the Maritime Provinces were there direct sailing vessels to this port, but until this is secured it is doubtful if much can be done, though oars might be sent via New York.

## Saddles and Harness.

There is little probability of any trade in Canadian made saddles. A few sample sets of harness were sent to a good house here on the advice of a gentleman who had visited Sydney. The firm did not want them but took them in. It was already overstocked with American harness, and was pushing to reduce them. Hence only one Canadian harness has yet been disposed of. American harness is still sold, but like American buggies, its reputation is failing. Too much of it has been cheap, good-looking but poor. If Canadian harness can get a reputation established there would be a market, buc it will require special effort and time to do this.

## Woodenware.

Some woodenware, such as washboards, clothes pins, mops, spoons, butter bowls, rolling pins, \&c., are sold here. So far as prices are concerned Canada, in some of these lines, ought to compete, but the value of the average order is so small that it would require to be shipped with other goods to get a freight rate at which they could be handled. Nearly all these articles come from New York via sailing vessels. It is possible that a trial order may be sent to a Canadian house to be shipped with some
other line, but just now there seems to be no other method of doing anything in it. Were there a modern factory in British Columbia, it could secure the business of this colony. Scarcely any brooms are imported. The com and handles come from the the United States, but the broom is made in the colony.

## Handles.

Correspondence has taken place with the view of opening up a trade in these articles. Samples of the goods sold here have been sent to Canada and it is probable that business will be done. There is a very considerable trade in tool and other handles, the bulk of which is in the hands of United States manufacturers.

## Brushes.

A Canadian manufacturer has sent over catalogues with prices. Germany has a large share of this trade, and with her cheap labour it is not easy to compete.. It is difficult to secure definite knowledge of the prospects of trade without samples, as the quality varies so much that price lists alone do not afford the means to ascertain it.

## Canned Goods.

A few years ago the prices of canned goods in this market warranted the belief that there was an opening for them from Canada, but latterly the demand and price have been steadily diminishing. Australia has facilities of climate and soil for fruit and vegetable production which should render it unnecessary to import canned goods at all, and the time must soon come when it will not be done. Considerable quantities still come in from California, chiefly, but the smaller demand and the establishment of factories in Victoria and this colony has cut the price until it is beyond the reach of producers so distant as Eastern Canada. Trade papers quote price of No. 3's at 10s. per dozen to the retail trade for assorted fruits, but this is a high figure and is obtainable only by some well established brands. Locally put up fruit has been offered at 8 s . per dozen. These No. 3's are presumed to contain two pounds of fruit and syrup, and are invoiced as two pounds and pay a duty of one penny per pound on that amount. In bond a lot was sold at 5 s . 3d. per dozen, while a fair grade of Californian fruit has been offered at 4 s .6 d . to arrive. Such prices place competition for peaches, apricots and pears out of the question. Berries are unknown to the trade. It is believed that if introduced a demand would be created for them. No wholesale house would undertake to do this, and a large commission house would not take the trouble to introduce them. The only hopeful method of accomplishing it would be by sending sample lots to some young and active agent who would sell direct to the retailer until the demand had been created. The wholesale people will then readily take the lines. The duty, however, is a great detriment to trade. In vegetables, corn is brought in via New York but the consumption is small. Prices quoted are favourable to Canadian trade. The balance of the trade is confined chiefly to French pease and asparagus, and the latter does not appear to be put up in Canada.

The "Miowera," which made a quick passage in spite of rough weather, arriving on the 29 th ult., brought dressed lumber, doors, cotton goods, bicycles, agricultural machinery, sawmill machinery, oil well machinery, shoes, suspenders, dye stuffs, rubber hose and other rubber goods, flour, wheat, cartridge shells, salmon, and some samples of cheese, soap and other articles.

The mails by the "Miowera" and San Francisco steamers of last month brought more inquiries from Canadian manufacturers and shippers than in any previous month. They referred to picture frames and mouldings, ploughs, fanning mills, wagons, pianos, organs, lumber, casks, oatmeal and foods, carriage material, blankets, books, brushes and woodenware, paints and varnishes, hammocks, car wheels, canned goods, nails, tacks, horse-shoes, cheese, wax paper and fish. For some of these articles sample orders have
gone by return steamer, and correspondence has been opened with reference to agencies for others. Of the prospect of some of those lines I have reported, of some it is too early to speak, and of others inquiries are in progress.

Notwithstanding this activity, Canadian prospects of trade are much hampered by difficulties that can be easily overcome and hindrances that never ought to have occurred. Among these are :-

Lack of promptness in replying to correspondence.- It ordinarily requires three months for a reply to a letter to Ontario or Quebec. This in itself ought to ensure prompt dealing with letters, but cases have occurred where six, seven, eight or nine months have elapsed before an answer has been received. The chances are in such cases that when the answer does come the Sydney writer has made arrangements with some other firm for his goods.

Imperfect quotations.-In spite of al! requests, Canadians will persist in quoting prices, when they quote at all, at the nearest railway station. The Australian does not care a farthing for what the goods cost in Canada; what is important to him is what will they cost laid down in Sydney, Melbourne or Adelaide? These quotations cannot be made too full. What in every case should be done is this: Quote price in Sydney via Vancouver, in London and at New York. Give in every case size, weight and contents of packages in which goods are shipped. This gives the Sydney merchant a chance to ascertain what the freight will amount to via London or New York, as the rate can be ascertained here.

Want of samples.-I have frequently pointed out the need of the manufacturers of Canada combining and opening a sample room here in a lovation not only where the trade could be brought, but where they would catch the eye of the consumers. The Germans have done this in part, and the manufacturers of the United States are doing it through the commission houses subsidized by them. It is useless to get good houses to talk of the possibilities of trade, much less of giving orders without submitting samples. It is more important for Canada than for any other country, because our goods and country are less known than others. Then, we cannot and do not desire to compete on the scale of cheapness alone. Good goods bring a fair price in this market, but rubbish can be had at any price. The Canadian claim is that we do not pretend to supply the cheapest but honest goods giving value for the money asked. To support that claim the goods must be here to be seen and tested.

Delay in filling orders.-Even when samples and quotations have been obtained and found satisfactory, there is no certainty when a first order will come to hand. Here are three complaints in a week. Goods ordered in. December and were promised in March, not here yet. Goods ordered in December, receipt of letter not even acknowledged. Order sent in January, goods promised for A pril not here yet. Order sent in November with cash, no acknowledgment yet. I went into the office of one of the largest firms in Sydney a day or two ago to call their attention to a line of Canadian manufactures, when I was met with this reception: "Why do you come here troubling us about Canadian goods? You know we have had delay or trouble over everything you have brought before us." This was too sweeping, but there was too much in it to be easily answered. One of the advantages held out on behalf of Canadian goods are that they can be got regularly and more quickly than from any other part of the world, but the negligence in attending to orders is rapidly destroying this hope.

Bad shipments.-Irregularity of invoices, bills of lading and bank drafts apply chiefly to British Columbia exports and they are frequently wrong. Bad packing is but seldom complained of, and shipment of goods different from those ordered are an occasional trouble. Not one of these things but could be avoided or prevented, and must be for successful trade.

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

## (C.)-ST. KITTS, NEVIS AND VIRGIN ISLANDS.

 REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.(S. L. Horsford.)

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

Sir,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 3667, dated 18 th ult.

Since I last addressed you the Legislature has imposed the following additional duties:

1. An extra 10 per cent on all existing rates under the Tariff Ordinance of 1896 , excepting spirits and flour.
2. An extra 20 per cent on duties levied on spirits under Tariff Ordinance, 1896.
3. Flour of wheat has been raised from 4 s .6 d . to 6 s . per barrel.
4. An extra 20 per cent on the existing rates levied on rum, under the Excise Ordinance.

5 . An export duty of 4 s .8 d . per ton in sugar, and 3 s .6 d . per 100 gallons on rum.
The statistical tax of 3 s .9 d . per hogshead of sugar and 3 s .6 d . per 100 gallons of rum which was formerly imposed on produce manufactured in the Island has now been repealed.

The above increased duties have been levied to meet the expenses incident on the recent disturbances, and for the establishment of a protective force.

I am glad to be able to add that order has now been completely restored, and business has resumed its normal condition.

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

## (D.)-TRINIDAD.

## Report of Commercial Agent.

(Edgar Tripp.)

Trinidad, 31st March, 1896.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
Sir,-The value of the imports of this colony for 1895 was, exclusive of bullion and specie, $£ 2,040,872$, being an increase over previous year of $£ 171,542$.

> The United Kingdom supplied . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .£ 988,553
> The British Colonies do .......................... 253,095
> Foreigh Countries do ....................................... $1,05,216$

$$
\text { Total, including bullion and specie } \ldots \ldots \ldots . \overline{£ 2,276,864}
$$

British North America is credited with $£ 71,453$ against $£ 64,535$, in 1894 , and the United States with $£ 443,477$ against $£ 446,387$ during corresponding periods.

The following table gives the total imports and exports of the articles named, with the proportion received from or exported to the United States and British North America:-

IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |

## EXPORTS.



In comparison with figures for previous year, these returns are not as favourable as could be wished. Trade with Canada has decreased in the following items :

## ITEMS IMPORTS.

| $\square$ | 1894. | 1895. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . lbs. | 5,790 | 3,549 |
| Cheese .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do do | 45,013 | 25,818 |
| Flour . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . brls. | 1,266 | 150 |
| Lumber................................................................... feet. | 2,060,487 | 1,218,940 |

EXPORTS.

| Sugar muscovado | lbs. | 972,109 | 227,237 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| do vacum pan. |  | 198,706 | 190,204 |
| do centrifugal. |  | 826,180 | 150,204 |

But shows improvement in the following, viz. :-
IMPORTS.

| Carriages. | No. | 13 | 38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fish. |  | 4,694,984 | 5,286,378 |
| Peas. | £ | 394 | 585 |
| Meats. | lbs. | 6,623 | 13,110 |
| Sugar, refined. | do | 7,000 | 13,206 |
| Potatoes.... | £ | 515 | 1,807 |

EXPORTS.


The imports of corn and oats remain practically the same.
There is a large consumption of coal and patent fuel- 25 to 30 thousand tons annually-British coal is preferred to that from the United States, although the cost per ton of the former is nearly double I do not find that any has yet been imported from Canada.

I note that 231 mules were received from the United States-none from Canada. Are not these useful animals bred there?

Some very excellent Canadian butter, put up in glass jars containing 2 lbs . each, has been recently introduced and appears to suit the public taste.

A local bread (biscuit) factory has been successfully established and has secured a large share of the trade in that article.

It is most disappointing to find that the imports of Canadian flour have once more been reduced to a nominal quantity-also that there is a large falling off in butter and cheese. The apparent causes of this regrettable feature in the trade have been frequently dwelt upon not only by myself but by other commercial agents in the West Indies, and I see no reason to change the opinion already expressed in the matter. There must be serious fault somewhere when Canada cannot place more than 150 barrels of flour in a British colony consuming annually 150,000 barrels. The same remark applies though in less degree to butter and cheese.

The demand for carriages is not a large one, but the figures of the last three years when we imported respectively from Canada 4,13 and 38 , are significant of the opening afforded by these colonies for Canadian manufactures when intelligently and perseveringly introduced.

The following figures are from the Commercial News Room records. Though not absolutely, they are approximately correct, and are interesting as a comparative statement of the details of the export trade for the past five years. It will be observed how rapidly the old time custom of shipping sugar in casks is being superseded by the more convenient package of bags.

Produce Shipped to 31st December, 1895.

| Years. | Sugar. |  |  | Molasses, |  |  | Rum. | Cocoa. | Coffee | Cocoanuts | Asphalt | Bitters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hhds. | Tress. | Bgs. \& Brls. | Pun's. | Tres. | Brls. | Pun's. | Lbs. | Lbs. | No. | Tons. | Cases. |
| 1891 | 10,869 | 4,325 | 324,807 | 13,324 | 755 | 495 | 150 | 15,418,275 | 27,360 | 15,240,122 | 94,523 | 23,204 |
| 1892. | 8,216 | 4,393 | 386,461 | 16,769 | 823 | 282 | 11 | $24,091,380$ $18,081,880$ | 19,586 9,280 | $12,395,319$ $11,878,275$ | 107,847 88,669 | 26,395 |
| 1893. | 5,045 | 4,930 | 374,960 | 11,735 | 85 | 25 | 675 700 | $18,081,880$ $19,448,480$ | 9,280 13,520 |  | 88,669 100,039 | 26,202 |
| 1894. | 2,779 | 3,718 | 426,391 |  | 5 | -28 | 7,749 | $19,448,480$ $26,739,775$ | 14,320 | 11,685,740 | 86,176 | 34,286 |
| 1895 | 1,693 | 1,597 | 512,178 | 13,615 | 26 | 128 | 1,749 | 26,739,710 | 14,320 | 11,685, 70 | 86,176 | 34,280 |

Of these 1,693 hogsheads, 1,597 tierces and 168,774 bags and barrels have been shipped to the United States and British North American provinces.

The heavy fall which has taken place in the value of cocoa has naturally affected this large cocoa producing colony severely. Fortunately, however, the price of our other great staple, sugar, remains firm at a remunerative rate, and with the prospect of a fine crop the outlook for 1896 is not on the whole unfavourable.

The financial position is excellent. Trinidad four per cents are now quoted at 110 on the London market. The revenue for 1895 was $£ 598,884$, being $£ 13,600$ more than in 1894. The cash balance on 31 st December was $£ 141,583$.

Railroad extension, new public buildings and harbour improvements are being rapidly pushed forward, and although people complain here as elsewhere of "hard times," the colony generally is in a prosperous and progressive condition.

The death rate for 1895 was $25 \cdot 3$ per thousand, against $25 \cdot 05$ in 1894, $27 \cdot 6$ in 1893, and 25.5 in 1892. Fourteen people are recorded as having been over 100 years of age, of whom an African man was 111 and a Trinidadian woman 131! The infant mortality is very high amongst the lower orders. This brings up the average death rate, but otherwise the colony is very healthy.

For a period of over 20 years this has been an absolutely free port, there being no harbour, light or tonnage dues levied. The commercial community were therefore considerably exercised by the passing of an ordinance in the Legislative Council, on 10th February, authorizing the improvement of the Harbour of Port of Spain, payable by vessels upon a scale calculated upon the cargo landed or shipped. The general opinion was that the interest and sinking fund amounting to $£ 5,000$ yearly upon the loan for
harbour improvement might fairly be defrayed from the accumulated surplus in the treasury, so long as that was available, and thereafter from general revenue, but that to revert to tonnage dues unless in circumstances of actual necessity would be an impolitic and retrograde step, Strong protests and petitions against the ordinance have been addressed by a minority of the Legislative Council and by the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for the colonies who, it is hoped, will advise Her Majesty to disallow the measure.

February 17 th, 1897 , will be the 100 th anniversary of the capture of Trinidad by Sir Ralph Abercromby, since when it has been a British colony. It is proposed to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner with a centennial exhibition and otherwise. The exhibition will be on a scale hitherto unattempted here, and will offer an opportunity for making Canadian products and manufactures known such as has never occurred before, and I trust it will be taken advantage of. Shall keep you duly posted in regard to all arrangements in connection with the exhibition.

The Hon. Wm. Gordon, President, and the writer, Honourary Secretary of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce have been appointed by that body delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to be held in London in June. They will then have, perhaps, an opportunity of co-operating with the representatives from Canada in any questions which may tend to promote the mutual welfare of the Dominion and the colony.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDGAR TRIPP, Commercial Agent for Trinidad \& Tobago.

# (E.)-BRITISH GUIANA. 

# Report of Commerclal Agent. (Edwin McLeod.) 

## To the Honourable

Georgetown, Demerara, 14th May, 1896.
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
Sir, -My last report was dated 20th February last, and this will now principally serve to submit to you my report of trade covering the three months ending 31st March, 1896.

The following are the arrivals and departures of sailing vessels from and to the Dominion of Canada during the three months to 31st March, 1896.

> Arrivals 9 vessels . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Departures direct nil.

The Canadian contract mail steamers of Messrs. Pickford \& Black's Line have made their trips regularly during the period under notice, and to the satisfaction of the general public.

Exports to the Dominion.
The following have been the shipments during the quarter :-

| Sugar, $272 \frac{3}{4}$ tons | Value. <br> 3,627 50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rum, 18,675 gallons | 4,668 78 |
| Molasses, 18,500 gallons. | $4,532 \quad 50$ |
| Old metal, 2,653 lbs | 14280 |

## Imports.

The following will give you the full particulars of all the goods imported from the Dominion during the three months ending 31st March, 1896, from which you observe that notwithstanding what has been said of the Canadian flour not a single barrel has been introduced during that time :-

Fish Dried and Pickled.
The landings have been $11,787.09$ quintals, valued at $\$ 55,362.58$.

> Pickled Fish.

The importations including salmon, mackerels, herrings, \&c., have been 1,376 barrels, valued at $\$ 4,630$.

## Smoked Fish.

The landings have been 25,766 lbs., valued at $\$ 467.59$.
Fish Preserved in Tins.
The imports comprising principally salmon and lobsters have been $7,560 \mathrm{lbs}$, valued at $\$ 777$.

Cheese.
There were landed 1,195 lbs., valued $\$ 138.40$. This cheese does not take so well as the American, but I have no doubt in time it will do better.

## Butter.

250 lbs. have been introduced, valued $\$ 47.50$.

## Oats.

5,400 bushels have been landed, valued $\$ 1,338.12$.
Pease or Pulse.
1,361 bushels have been imported, valued $\$ 1,228$.

## Potatoes.

The landings during the three months have been 14,484 brls., valued $\$ 21,360.15$ and owing to the overstocked market prices lately have been unremunerative to shippers.

## Lumber.

There has been a great falling off under this head as compared with the previous quarter, the landings having been 136,650 feet, valued $\$ 1,589.77$.
Hay.

The import during the quarter has been 98,710 lbs., valued $\$ 966.82$.
Beef and Pork.
20 brls. pork have been received, valued $\$ 200.00$.
Preserved Vegetables in Tins.
1,750 lbs. landed, valued $\$ 139.80$.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.
15 packages have been received, valued $\$ 44.00$.
Horses.
1 horse has been imported, valued 880.00 .
Sheep.
95 sheep landed, valued $\$ 910.00$.
Tea.
1864 lbs. have been received, valued $\$ 320.57$.
Paints.
$64 \frac{17}{25}$ ewt. landed, valued $\$ 387.28$.
Varnish.
450 gallons landed, valued $\$ 484.39$.
Drugs and Chemicals.
25 packages, valued $\$ 723.70$.
Explosive Fire Works.
424 parcels, valued $\$ 78.80$.
Corks.
500 lbs., valued $\$ 35.00$.
Essence and Flavouring.
$11 \frac{1}{40}$ gallons, valued $\$ 13.50$.
Tobacco.
160 lbs., (manufactured) valued $\$ 53.80$.
100 lbs., valued $\$ 8.00$.
Pickled Tongues.
Turpentine.
$93 \frac{1}{3}$ gallons, valued $\$ 50.58$.

## Perfumed Spirits.

$3 \frac{19}{6} \frac{4}{0}$ gallons, valued $\$ 162.65$.
61 dozens, valued $\$ 320.02$.
Machinery for Miscellaneous Purposes.
Sundry packages, valued $\$ 300.00$.
Wines.

8 casks, valued $\$ 9.00$.
Casks.

2 packages, valued $\$ 5.50$.
Groceries.
Hardware and Cutlery.
Sundry packages, valued $\$ 243.80$.
Musical Instruments.
3 piano, etc., valued $\$ 417.60$.

1 vehicle, valued $\$ 150.00$.
Vehicle for Pleasure.

2 packages, valued $\$ 82.70$.
Wood Manufacture.

## Trade Prospects.

Business for the year so far has been rather depressed. Sugar, the staple product, has improved in prices, but very little is coming in to take advantage of the prices at present, but everything promises to prices keeping up this year, and we look forward to a good year for sugar estates.

The financial year of this colony closed on the 31st March last. As it may interest your government, I beg to submit the Colony's exports for the year, showing what have gone forward to the Dominion of Canada :-

| ga | 5,057,987 50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rum, $2,261,750$ galls. | 543,020 00 |
| Molasses, 737,850 galls | 74,880 00 |
| Cocoa, 102,109 lbs. | 11,396 42 |
| Coffee, 11,495 lbs | 2,133 00 |
| Maunfactured chocolate, 9,902 | 1,503 45 |
| Old metal, $63,522 \mathrm{lbs}$. | 2,586 02 |
| Timber, 175,520 c. ft | 63,890 46 |
| Native lumber, $27,505 \mathrm{ft}$ | 3,556 24 |
| Shingles, 1,880,000 | 6,018 90 |
| Ballata, $159,524 \mathrm{lbs}$ | 42,829 86 |
| Gold, 122,057 oz | 213,595 84 |
| Gum, 2,675 lbs | 59061 |
| Hides, 5674. | 4,299 73 |
| Isinglass, 7,196 lbs | 2,136 34 |

Of the above the following have been shipped to the Dominion of Canada, viz. :Sugar, $3,572 \frac{1}{4}$ tons ; rum, 58,575 galls.; molasses, 98,450 galls. ; old metals, 63,522 lbs.

Looking at the large imports from the United States into this colony of foodstuffs, \&c., and of which the Dominion of Canada are capable of supplying under equally favourable trade conditions, I consider that a great deal more business could be transacted with this colony if proper attention and enterprise were devoted to the establishing of trade between the two countries.

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

# (F.) - NORW AY AND SWEDEN. 

## REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(C. E. Sontum.)

Christiania, Norway, 18th June, 1896.

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

Sir,-Confirming my report for the quarter ending March 31st last, I herewith have the honour to forward my report for the quarter ending June 30th.

Your letter of April 10th (file 3766 ) came duly to hand. In compliance with the same I wrote to the two bicycle factories mentioned, and am now in receipt of answers. One of them informs me that they are sending on some sample machines, and from the other factory I have also ordered a few samples.

About a month ago I had the pleasure of sending a good sized order for "Radiators," and according to information received, I may expect the goods in another couple of weeks. I have been steadily at work for nearly a whole year trying to convince the architects and builders that radiators can be had from Canada in every way as good and fully warranted to be equal to German or United States makes, and this is proved by samples which I have previously received from the factory. The Canadian manufacturers have their goods somewhat higher in price than the United States manufacturers ; but this I believe has been caused by the difference in freight rates (these goods are always bought c. i.f. here). If this first shipment turns out satisfactory in all the details, I am promised orders for radiators for several buildings now under erection.

> Rolled Oats.

I am continually receiving shipments of from an Ontario mill. In a few days I am expecting another carload of 150 barrels.

## Canadian Wheat Flour:

I have been unable to do anything in lately, as my connection has not been in a position to fill orders for the Scandanavian countries on account of being heavily oversold and are having all they can do to supply their customers in England. This is so much the more to be regretted as their flour was just getting favourably known to the trade, and I had good hope of permanently introducing Canadian wheat-flour on this market, and I still believe this can be done successfully. The principal thing is that a first-class mill make up their mind to go in for this trade and stick to it until they get it. It is not to be expected that a new mill can come in here and at once take the trade away from f. i. United States mills, who have been represented here for years, and who have thousands of sacks arrive at this port every month ; but I feel sure that a Canadian mill, making a high grade of flour would command a good trade inside of a year or two. My correspondents will be in a position to make us new offers for their "Best Patent" next fall, but I could handle flour for two or three mills and place them in good connections. To-day again I had inquiries from two of the largest bakeries in the city, if I did not soon get any more Canadian wheat flour, and they both said that they found Canadian flour more advantageous than the products of the Minneapolis mills.

I am corresponding with a Canadian office furniture factory and believe I shall place a sample order with them shortly. American roll-top desks are getting very much in favour on account of their being practical and neat. There are some United States
factories represented ; but I should think the Canadian manufacturers ought to do as well.

Recently I received a bundle of "Dannebrogs" (a Scandanavian paper printed in Ottawa) as I believe from the Department of Immigration. The paper contains some articles of interest to farmers intending to emigrate from here, and I have distributed the papers where they would be most likely to fall in the hands of farmers when in the city.

I have the honour to remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. E. SONTUM.

## V.-GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

## (A.)-ENGLISH MARKETS.

The following extracts from a circular issued by the United States Department of Agriculture will give an idea of the estimation in which the English market is held in that country.

The accompanying cut shows the density of the population of the Manchester distriet referred to.


# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. 

SECTION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.<br>[Under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.]

## The Manchester District of England as a Market for Amprican Products.

[The city of Manchester, situated in the south-eastern corner of Lancashire, England, 31 miles east of Liverpool and 187 north-west of London, is the acknowledged center of the greatest manufacturing district of the world. In and about this city are located two-thirds of the cotton manufactories of the United Kingdom. It is also the seat of numerous other important industries, such as machine and boiler making, iron founding, chemical works, silk works, and the manufacture of all kinds of animal and vegetable fibers. Besides the great industries to be supplied with the materials of manufacture, there is a vast population to be fed, the people of Manchester and the adjoining city of Salford together numbering over 700,000, the largest urban center in the United Kingdom excepting that of London, while the total population of the great industrial area surrounding Manchester reaches fully $7,000,000$. This vast working community includes 151 towns, each of which is extensively engaged in manufacturing. Of these towns there are eleven which have a population exceeding 100,000 and about 100 with a population of more than 10,000 . The food requirements of this densely populated, non-agricultural region are enormous, and the city of Manchester is the natural center of distribution. Manchester's trade has been carried on chiefly by the way of Liverpool. Through this important port almost exclusively have come the great quantities of foodstuffs and materials for manufacture necessary to meet the demands of the Manchester district. Formerly these goods had to be unloaded at Liverpool and shipped to Manchester by rail, a proceeding which considerably enhanced their cost, owing to the payment of Liverpool dock dues and the high charges of railway transportation. This tax upon the commerce of Manchester has recently been removed by the construction of a great ship canal between that city and the Mersey estuary. By means of this waterway leading directly to the sea, Manchester and the numerous towns adjoining are able io enjoy all the advantages of maritime trade. The increased importance of the Manchester district as a field for the disposal of raw materials, breadstuffs, and provisions is therefore apparent, and the following report prepared by Mr. Wm. F. Grinnell, the United States consul at Manchester, will be well worth the attention of the American producer.]

The Manchester consular district, situated in one of the most thickly populated divisions of England, affords excellent openings to agriculturists, millers, and fish, flesh, and fruit packing companies in the United States for the exportation and sale of their respective commodities. More especially, is this district a favoured point now that the Manchester Ship Canal is in working order, for by means of it goods of all kinds may be expeditiously delivered into the very heart of the district at a cost considerably below that which would be paid were the goods shipped to Liverpool and thence by rail to Manchester.

To show more clearly the saving in carriage thus made, I submit herewith a table exhibiting the comparative rates and charges paid for transporting certain commodities from ship at Liverpool to Manchester by rail, and from Liverpool to Manchester by the ${ }_{\text {ship }}$ canal:

Cost per ton of transporting certain acticles from ship at Liverpool to Manchester by railway and from Liverpool to Manchester by ship canal, respectively.

| Abticles. | Cost of Transportation. |  | Saving Effected by the Ship Canal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From Ship at Liverpool to Manchester by Railway. (a) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Liverpool to } \\ \text { Manchester by } \\ \text { the } \\ \text { Ship Canal. (b) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
|  | Per Ton. | Per Ton. | Per Ton. |
|  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Cotton. | 332 | 152 | 180 |
| Apples .......... | 371 358 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 21 \\ 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 50$ |
| Oranges......... | 358 452 | 146 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 12$ |
| Tomatoes .... | 452 168 | 146 | 306 |
| Iron ore........... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (R. C . $\left.\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{C}.\right)$ | 168 3 | 0 1 1 15 | 134 |
| Oil in casks, in Class 1 (R. C. H. C.). | 1366 377 | 115 | 221 |
| Butter . | 377 358 | 152 | 225 |
| Cheese.. | 358 | 152 | 206 |
| Bacon and hams.. | 365 | 152 | 213 |
| Tinned meats | 423 | 152 | 271 |
| Tea. | 454 | 176 | 278 |
| Sugar in bags or casks | 296 | 115 | 181 |
| Paper .............. . | 365 | 127 | 238 |
| Tallow .... | 328 | 115 | 213 |
| Dyewoods. | 271 | 097 | 174 |
| Timber (logs) . . . . . . . . | 255 | 091 | 164 |
| Deals, battens and boards....... | 216 | 073 | 143 |
| Furniture wood, Mahogany, etc... . | 300 397 | 097 1 1 | 203 |
| Wool | 397 | 152 | 245 |
| Wood pulp (dry) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 247 | 091 | 156 |
| Wood pulp (wet)-containing 50 per cent of moisture.. | 247 239 | 066 | 181 |
| Grain and wheat, in sacks. ...... .... ...... | 239 | 085 | 154 |
| Flour . . . . . . . . . s.................. | 261 3 | \% 91 | 170 |
| Onions... | 332 | 097 ( | 235 |

(a) Comprising Liverpool dock and town dues, master porterage, quay attendance and forwarding, cartage to railway station, railway carriage to station at Manchester, and charges to cart.
(b) Comprising Manchester Ship Canal tolls, wharfage, and landing charges through quay to cart.

The ship canal has been deepened during the last two years to a depth of 26 feet and is thus capable of allowing large merchant vessels to reach the city without any risk or waste of time. To show the capabilities of this great waterway it may be stated that steamers having a total depth (deck to keel) of 29 feet and a gross tonnage of over 3,000 have frequently been discharged and loaded at the Manchester docks, 36 miles from Liverpool.

The existence of such facilities and advantages, open to all foreign growers and dealers in marketable commodities, for placing their goods directly in the midst of a population of over $7,500,000$, and at the same time establishing a direct market in one of the finest commercial centers of the world, should somewhat help to bestir the large millers, growers of cereals, and the packers of tinned fish, meat, and fruit to the many opportunities held out to th $\rightarrow \mathrm{m}$ by a district so favourably situated, so thickly populated, and so easy of communication.

It should further be stated that the Manchester corporation, which has taken upon its own responsibility the task of providing space and places for the storage of perishable goods, has only recently opened one of the finest cool stores and chill rooms in England. The site of the stores has been selected in a most convenient situation for the purpose of accommodating the ever-increasing importations of frozen and perishable goods coming from the British colonies and from North and South America via the Manchester canal and railway systems. The site is within fifteen minutes of the Manchester docks, near all the principal markets of Manchester and Salford, and within a few minutes of the principal railway depots. At no great length of time railway communication will be established direct to the premises. Ample provision is made in these
stores for the storage of bacon, fish, butter, cheese, and goods of a similar niture, and any of the chambers may, when necessary, be used for frozen goods. The premises are provided with new and improved machinery, including hydraulic apparatus, and are fitted up with electric light and all other conveniences necessary for every trade requirement. The following are some of the goods which can be stored successfully and the rates charged for their storage :

Beasts.- 36 cents for each carcass for the first 24 hours, and 24 cents for every 24 hours or portion of 24 hours afterwards.

Calves. - 18 cents each for the first -24 hours, and 12 cents for every 24 hours or portion of 24 hours afterwards.

Sheep.-8 cents for the first 24 hours, and 6 cents for every 24 hours or portion of 24 hours afterwards.

Pigs. -12 cents each for the first 24 hours, and 8 cents for every 24 hours or por tion of 24 hours afterwards.

## Chilled and Refrigerated Meats.

Beef.-Quarters (15 and upwards), per week or portion thereof, 18 cents each, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound per month of 28 days or portion thereof, at the storer's option, but in all cases terms must be arranged before storing to prevent disputes.

Sheep.-In lots of 50 or less, per week or portion thereof, 8 cents each; larger quantities for 28 days or portion thereof, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound.

## Home Killed Meats and other Goods

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork. $-\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent per pound per week or any part thereof.

Beasts' Heads. - 3 cents each per week or any part thereof.
Calves' Heads, Sheep's Heads, Pig's Heads. -2 cents each per week or any part thereof.

Beasts' Plucks. -4 cents each per week or any part thereof.
Beasts' Livers, Beasts' Hearts.- 2 cents each per week or any part thereof.
Beasts' Tails.- 8 cents per dozen per week or any part thereof.
Sheep and Pig's Plucks.-2 cents per week or any part thereof.
Fish.-Large boxes, not exceeding 2 owt., 36 cents per box per week, and 18 cents per box for following week or any part thereof. Half boxes, not exceeding 1 cwt., 24 cents per box per week and 12 cents per box for following week or any part thereof. Kits, 12 cents to 24 cents per week or any part thereof. Finnan haddock. -2 cents to 6 cents per box. Kippers. - 2 cents to 4 cents per box. Salmon. -4 cents each and upwards. Other loose fish.-2 cents each and upwards. Sparlings.-8 cents per dozen baskets per week or any part thereof.

Poultry, Game, \&cc.-In packages not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., 12 cents per week or any part thereof.

Hares. -3 cents each or 24 cents per dozen.
Rabbits.-1 cent each or 12 cents per dozen.
Pheasants.- 3 cents per brace.
Grouse and Partridge.-2 cents per brace.
Turkeys. -4 cents each.
Geese. -4 cents each.
Ducks. -2 cents each.
Fowls.- 3 cents per couple, per week or any part thereof.
Butter and Cheese.- $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound for 28 days or any part thereof.
Eggs.-By arrangement.
The Manchester corporation has further shown its ability to cope with the ever increasing demand for foreign productions in this district by the erection of suitable buildings and accommodations for foreign animals. The establishment will be capable of accommodating 3,000 head of cattle.

The site of the building adjoins the Mode Wheel Dry Dock and the Manchester Ship Canal, upon which it has a frontage of 265 yards. It is approached on the south side by a roadway 20 yards wide which leads to the Trafford Road Swing Bridge and thence to the city.

On the frontage of the ship canal a wharf is in course of construction, with four jetties, so arranged as to give good facilities for landing from docks at varing levels. A portable steam crane and other appliances will be provided. On the remaining three sides the site is inclosed by a double fence, with an intervening space of 30 feet, in accordance with the regulations of the board of agriculture.

The railways are laid contiguous to the wharf and cooling rooms, and are connected by means of the Ship Canal Railway with the systems of the various railway companies.

The lairs cover a large portion of the site nearest to the canal. They consist of a series of compartments, each capable of accommodating 50 cattle, and are fitted with brick divisions, with sliding doors between each alternate compartment, for the purpose of isolating the cattle in lots of 100 . The external walls are of brick, and the roofs of slate and steel. These buildings are well lighted, drained and ventilated. The fittings, viz., posts, rails, feeding troughs, \&c., are of the most approved construction. The floors are paved with brick on a concrete foundation. Passages for access for feeding and inspecting the cattle are arranged with "refuge" gates at each entrance.

The cattle roadways are fitted with strong cast-iron posts and wood cross-rails, with gates opposite the lairage entrances for diverting the cattle in their passage from the ships as may be desired. These roadways are also provided with "refuges" at intervals for the safety of attendants. The pens are placed immediately in front of the slaughterhouses, and are conveniently situated for the passage of the cattle from the lairs. The arrangements admit of cattle being driven from any lair to any desired pen. Two pens are provided for each slaughter-house. Tubs are provided for the reception of offal. These will be regularly removed on small trolleys. Special attention has been given to the sanitary condition and working of the buildings, and every facility is provided for cleanliness throughout.

The slaughter-houses are substantial buildings of brick and slate, with sliding doors, and are paved with self-faced Roch tale flags. A convenient arrangement of overhead runners is provided. The slaughtder-houses will be fitted up in the most approved manner.

Opposite the slaughter-houses on the south-west are the cooling rooms. Each room is capable of holding 480 "sides" and is arranged for convenience of inspection A system of overhead runners is provided in these buildings. The runners pass from thence beneath a covered roadway to the chill rooms, where the most modern arrangements for weighing have been fixed.

A most important and convenient arrangement consists of a row of buildings intended for use as importers' offices forming the opposite or south-east side of the covered way.

The chill rooms are being erected on the east side of the cooling rooms. The overhead runners are carried through these rooms also. The most approved method of chilling has been adopted. The pumps and boilers and the machinery used in connection with the cooling rooms and for electric lighting, pumping, \&c., are placed in a building close to the chill rooms.

A wharfinger's house and offices will be erected at the south end of the site, adjoining the main entrance. A cattle auction room is placed at the end of the lairage buildings, and a disinfecting house, sanitary conveniences, hay sheds, stores, \&c., will be erected in convenient positions.

All of the buildings and roadways will be lighted by electricity. The roadways and wharf will be lighted by are lamps of 1,200 candle power. The slaughter-houses, meat markets, chill rooms, and other buildings will be lighted by incandescent lamps. The corporation has given most careful consideration to the requirements of the trade, and in all details the convenience and comfort of those using the wharf have been studied. The levels of the site with respect to the ship canal are most suitable, and the gradients of the road leading from the wharf to the city are excellent.

## Prices.

The prices of the various commodities in England are subject to such fluctuations that their quotatiou is of little practical use to growers and exporters in the United States. The only prices to be obtained are those printed in the commercial papers day by day, and when these become a week old they are of little value to foreigners. The shipments from the continent of Europe are mostly made on consignment and are sold at the market rate upon arrival here by the agents of the exporters. American growers and exporters would have but little satisfaction in making their shipments to dealers at a stated price. The invariable rule is to ship direct to first-class commission houses here, and rely upon their judgment in obtaining for the commodities the best market price.

## Criticisms.

Criticisms are not publicly made in the newspapers here. The quality of the article placed upon the market is subject to criticism by individual buyers, but not by the daily market reports. In a great many instances, foreign goods, such as bacon, butter, eggs, lard, cheese, beef and mutton, are extensively sold to the public by the retailers as prime English, and in most cases the quality is such as to almost defy detection. American cheese should be packed more carefully; little attention seems to be paid to this important point; the boxes should be either made to fit the cheese or the space around the cheese and box should be filled with dry straw finely chopped.

With regard to most of the articles shipped to England from the United States it may be said that they arrive in excellent condition. To enable the United States produce to reach the seven and a half million consumers in this district with as little delay as possible and at the minimum cost, consignors should instruct their shippers to forward direct per steamer to Manchester via the ship canal.

Packers of tinned salmon and lobster would do well to put up their goods in round, flat tins instead of the elongated ones now used. A more extensive sale of the former is generally acknowledged by all dealers here.

## Cereals.

More than a third of the wheat imported into the United Kingdom comes from the United States, principally through Liverpool, and is mainly consumed in this consular district. Over two-thirds of the imported flour, nearly one-half of the fresh and canned meats, three-fourths of the bacon and hams, and practically all of the lard imports are also from the United States.

There are no figures showing the exact consumption of American products in this consular district, but the accompanying table will serve to indicate the exceptional demand in this district for foreign products :

Quantity of certain articles imported into the United Kingdom from all countries in 1894, proportion of such imports coming from the United States, and estimated proportion attaching to the Manchester Consular District.

|  | Quantity of certain articles imported into the United Kingdom from all other countries in 1894. |  | imported <br> the <br> States. | Estimated proportion attaching to the Manchester district. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Number. | Per cent. | Number. |
| Cattle | 475,440. | 381,932 | $80 \cdot 33$ | 54,027 |
| Horses | 22,866 | 4,843 | $21 \cdot 18$ | 2,599 |
| Sheep. | 484,597 | 198,138 | $40 \cdot 89$ | 55,059 |
| Total | 982,903 | 584,913 | $59 \cdot 51$ | 111,685 |
|  | Tons. | Tons. |  | Tons. |
| Wheat | 3,506,402 | 1,239,912 | $35 \cdot 36$ | 398,454 |
| Corn or maize | 1,768,252 | 478,553 | 27.06 | 200,960 |
| Barley | 1,562,069 | 75,738 | 4.85 | 175,135 |
| Oats. | 748,961 | 1,989 | $\cdot 27$ | 85,109 |
| Elour. | 956,730 | 796,274 | $83 \cdot 23$ | 100,729 |
| Butter | 128,742 | 1,495 | $1 \cdot 16$ | 14,630 |
| Cheese..... . . . . . . | 163,507 | 36,217 | $22 \cdot 15$ | 18,485 |
| Meats (fresh and canned). | 291,962 | 132,348 | $45 \cdot 34$ | 33,177 |
| Bacon and hams. . . . . . . | 241,469 | 182,324 | $75 \cdot 50$ | 27,440 |
| Lard | 70,026 | 68,734 | $98 \cdot 15$ | 8,958 |
| Margarin. | 55,466 | 126 | $\cdot 23$ | 6,302 |
| Fish...... | 127,794 | 14,005 | $11 \cdot 00$ | 14,521 |
| Rice. | 259,742 | 174 | - 07 | 29,516 |
| Sugar (refined). | 697,235 | 1,660 | $\cdot 15$ | 79,219 |
| Sugar (unrefined) .... ..... ... ............... | 715,300 | 751 | -11 | 81,284 |
| Total | 11,293,6057 | 3,029,750 | $26 \cdot 83$ | 1,273,919 |

It will thus be seen that consumers in this consular district depend very largely upon over-sea supplies for food stuffs and the raw material required for manufacture.

The industrial characteristics of this consular district and its environments have so displaced agriculture that supplies have to be imported either from other ports of the United Kingdom or from abroad, the economic conditions being such as to enable food stuffs to come across the ocean from America and elsewhere to the actual exclusion of home-grown produce.

The increasing magnitude of the local industries and other influences at work are in their combination causing the greater dependence of this district upon over-sea supplies, in which matter the United States figures very prominently. The influences referred to and the recent provision of a well-equipped first-class port at Manchester will have a tendency to foster the development of the American import trade in this district.

Table illustrating the density of the population in the vicinity of the Manchester Ship Canal and the Consular District.

| Counties. | Area in square miles | Population in 1891. | Density of population per square mile. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lancaster. | 2,042 | 3,958,000 |  |
| Chester | 1,006 | $708,000$ | $704$ |
| Derby . Stafford | 1,872 | $432,000$ | 496 |
| West Riding of Y $\dot{\text { ork }}$. | 1,198 2,773 | 2,103,000 | 921 889 |
| Total | 7,891 | 8,665,000 | Mean 1,098 |

ARTICLES WHICH MIGHT BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND AND ESPECIALLY TO THE MANOHESTER CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Beans for animal food are imported into this district from north Germany, the Baltic, and Egypt, but none from the United States. Suitable land for the cultivation of this important commodity should be found on the margins of rivers in the United States, where they could be grown to great advantage.

Pease, both white and mixed, importations of which now come to England from Canada, north Germany, the Baltic, and from Egypt, might also be cultivated in the United States to a larger extent than at present. Only a small quantity of pease are now sent from the United States to England. An effort by the western farmers of the United States would undoubtedly lead to the opening up of a very extensive market for this article in this district. The same may be said of blue pease (dry), used for human food, which now come principally from Holland, France, Germany, and New Zealand. Care should, however, be taken in the proper grading of these pease, for the consumer would very soon take exception to any inferior article of this kind placed upon the market.

Malting Barley.-Many thousands of quarters of fine malting barley come from Hanover, Saale and other districts of Germany to the thickly populated towns in this district. California is the principal State in the Union where this cereal is produced in quantity. There are other States favoured by suitable climate and conditions where a perfect and heavy malting barley could be produced. Agriculturists in the United States would do well to give full consideration to the growth of this cereal.

Hops might also be cultivated in other States besides California. A higher quality of this product could without doubt be produced, and it could be put in better condition for shipment. Special care should be taken in handling and pocketing.

Wood pulp is another important commodity which finds an extensive market in Lancashire, the trade in which might be cultivated with advantage by the United States manufacturers.

Seeds of all kinds find a good market here. Besides flax and clover seed, which are grown extensively in a few States, the cultivation of rape, sunflower, millet, hemp, and bird seed is recommended, the demand for these varieties being very large in this district.

It is an important factor in the placing of all such commodities in the market, in order that they may receive more particular attention from the dealers here, that exceptional care be given to the grading and the condition in which they are put up for shipment.

## (B).-TRADE WITH NORWAY.

The following tables will give some idea of the extent of the market in Norway for Canadian goods.

## Values of Principal Agricultural Commodities Imported into Norway during the Years 1892, 1893 and 1894.



Values of certain Articles of Merchandise Imported into Norway during the Year 1895.
(From Preliminary Returns.)

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  | 8 |
| Butter, natural | 392,200 | Brandy and spirits in casks | 347,100 |
| do artificial | 29,000 | Wine in casks........... | 698,500 |
| Cheese. | 175,400 | Cotton. | 503,900 |
| Rye. | 4,063,800 | Hemp | 349,000 |
| Barley | 1,670,800 | Woollen goods (tariff No. 526). | 2,520,700 |
| Malt. | 168,700 | Petroleum, paraffin, oil, \&c. | 902,800 |
| Rice. | 148,600 | Salt. | 485,400 |
| Tea... | 59,800 3 | Coal, cinders and coke.. | 3,811,400 |
| Coffee | $3,958,200$ | Machines and locomotives | 1,253,100 |
| Syrup | -353,400 | Total value of articles named. | 23,910,000 |
| Leaf tobacco | 499,500 | Total value of same articles in '94.. | 23,302,400 |

Values of certain Articles of Domestic Merchandise Exported from Norway during the Year 1895.
(From Preliminary Returns.)

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 |  | \$ |
| Dried fish. | 1,890,500 | Ice.... | 148,900 |
| Cod................... | 4,622,700 | Lumber........ | $7,317,800$ |
| Summer herring, salted | 2,462,000 | Wood pulp, dry | ,555,500 |
| Other herring, salted... | 580,800 | do wet | 1,532,200 |
| Butter, natural... | 349,400 | Cellulose, dry .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,840,800 |
| Butter, artificial | 460,800 | do wet....................... | 133,600 |
| Cheese...... | 13,900 | Matches. ... | 399,600 |
| Cotton thread | 21,700 | Apatite . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27,900 |
| Sole leather | 233,400 | Sulphurous pyrites........... . . ... | 121,300 |
| Fish roes. | $\begin{array}{r}302,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Copper ore ... ..... ............. | 207,900 |
| Fish oil.... | 1,563,300 |  |  |
| Fish guano Oats...... | 273,400 21,100 | Total value of articles named $\ldots \ldots \ldots$. ${ }_{\text {T }}$ Total values of same articles in 94. | $25,100,200$ $25,066,400$ |
| Beer | 19,000 |  | 25,060,400 |

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise imported into Norway from the
United States during the Years 1892, 1893 and 1894.


Values of Principal Articles of Merchandise exported from Norway to the United States during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894.

|  | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Norwegian products- | S | \$ | \$ |
| Meats, preserved. | 3,140 16,400 | 2,790 | $940$ |
| Herring, salted. . . . . . . . . | 16,400 31,680 | 21,490 47,190 | 25,330 |
|  | 30,230 | 47,190 13,940 | 31,730 13,910 |
| Fish oil | 5,150 | 6,910 | 14,310 |
| Wood pulp and cellulo | 304,130 | 281,450 | 151,690 |
| Books..... . . . . . | 35,160 | 19,560 | 22,490 |
| Other Norwegian product | 35,260 | 51,580 | 33,760 |
| Totals, Norwegian products. . | 461,150 | 444,910 | 294,160 |
| Foreign products (re-exports) | 32,090 | 80,050 | 9,940 |
| Totals, exports. | 493,740 | 524,960 | 304,100 |

## (C.)-PACKING OF GOODS FOR THE WEST INDIAN MARKET.

The following extract from a report of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce upon the question of the mutual trade of the United Kingdom and the colonies emphasizes a point of importance to those exporting goods to the British West Indian Islands :-
" Facility of communication with the United States, and trade connections extending over very nearly a century, render it extremely unlikely that the trade in breadstuffs and provisions with that country will ever suffer serious interruption. Of late years the Government of Canada have made most laudable efforts by the establishment of commercial agencies throughout the Islands, and by other means, to obtain a share of that trade for which the natural resources of the Dominion scem so eminently adapted. But, unfortunately, Canadian exporters have shown the same disinclination or want of capacity to adapt themselves to the special requirements-notably in the case of the packing of goods-of these tropical markets as has marked the British manufacturer, and with a similar result. Attempts to make reciprocal arrangements whereby the products of Canada and the British West Indies would be received in either country on favoured terms as to duty, dc., have fallen through, but even without such adventitious conditions it is certain that trade with Canada is capable of considerable extension.

The want of direct cable communication with the United Kingdom and Canada at reasonable rates is severely felt throughout the West Indies, and various representations on the subject have already been addressed to Her Majesty's Government. The present cost of telegraphing to London, via the United States, is $10 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per word, an almost prohibitive rate in respect of trade transactions other than those of a large wholesale character.

# (D.)-THE PRODUCTION OF CIDER IN FRANCE. 

(Extract From Board of Trade Journal, for June, 1896.)
The year 1895 has been a good one for cider manufacture in France, the amount produced having risen to $25,586,514$ hectolitres, or an increase of $11,803,785$ hectolitres over the average of the last 10 years, that is also including the year 1893, which was quite an exceptional one, the production then having attained the extraordinary total of $31,600,000$ hectolitres. The most characteristic feature of the year 1895, is, however, not so much the total production as the sale of the apples. German agents have been literally emptying Normandy and Brittany of fruit, no longer by van loads, but by entire trains. Official statistics are silent on this point; but it will be shown later on what use the Germans have made of these millions of apples which they have manufactured into sparkling cider and "champagne." It may not be devoid of interest to glance at the average production of cider according to the various departments. Ille-et Vilaine leads with an average of $2,520,658$ hectolitres; in certain years it reached six millions : Calvados follows with $1,320,890$ hectolitres ; La Manche, 1,170,520 hectolitres ; Cotes du-Nord, $1,069,274$; Orne, 1,033,388 ; Seine-Inferieure, 933,388 ; Morbihan, 825,202; and Eure, 932,552 hectolitres ; and Mayenne, Sarthe, Oise and Loire Inferieure, each show an average production of from 339,000 to 539,000 hectolitres.

The country between Vimontiers and Argentan and the district round within a radius of 20 leagues is where the best kinds of cider are produced, and for the peasants of these districts the apple, when there is an abundant supply, is an important article. In good years and when attention is paid to the cultivation, apples alone will pay the rent, and notwithstanding the irregularity of the harvests, it is rare that the Norman
peasant cannot turn out a sufficient quantity of cider for his family and household, who together consume no inconsiderable amount.

It is as the result of long and patient experiment that certain parts of France have become the premier cider-producers of the world. The production of this beverage dates back to ancient history. The Romans as also indeed the Greeks and Egyptians, had their wines made from apples and pears, and the contemporaries of Pliny and Diodorus Siculus valued highly the juice of the apples from Gaul. In the sixth century cider had become a common drink, especially amongst the lower classes, though not exclusively with them, for St. Radegonde, Queen of France, held it in high esteem, and had it served daily at her own table. The Biscayens also knew cider, and obtained grafts of various kinds of apples, the juice of which was found superior to similar productions of the period.

Normandy was the first to popularize cider as a drink. Thence it spread to Picardy, Flanders, Germany, Russia, England and finally to America. Ever since the fourteenth century the Norman juices have been the most celebrated, and even to-day her ciders are considered the finest in the world.

The nature of the soil has doubtless much to do with the excellence of French ciders, but science and art have also lent their aid, and it is only by dint of care and repeated analysis that producers have arrived at this point of perfection. What strikes the attention when this question of cider is studied in its details is the credible variety of apples concerned in its production. M. Fabius de Champoille, who has just published a complete essay on the cultivation of the apple, and the manufacture of cider (" Comment s'obtient le bon cidre," Paris. Sociate d'editions scientifiques), has drawn up a catalogue which enumerates several hundred varieties of apples. From this treatise it appears that acid apples (pommes acides) give an abundant, clear, and light juice, and the cider which is made from them is liable to turn black, and is generally weak and difficult to keep. Sweet apples (pommes douces) also gives a clear cider which is agreeable to the palate as long as it is new, but as soon as the sugar is absorbed it ferments and goes sour, and contracts a bitter taste which renders it unpleasant as a drink.

Another kind of sweet apple (pommes sucrées) gives as clear a liquid as the preceding, but the presence of a quantity of alcohol in the sugar renders it stronger and better adapted for keeping. Finally, bitter or sour apples (pommes amères ou acres) give the most generous cider, which is of a fine colour and keeps well. The cider obtained from the blending of bitter or sour with sweet apples, though it keeps rather less well than the preceding, is lighter and more agreeable to drink. With regard to the time of year at which they ripen, apples are divided into three categories. The apples of the first season ripening in the middle of September, those of the second which ripen in October and those of the third season, called late apples, which are gathered in the last fortnight of October or the first of November. After sugar, tanning is the important constituent of an apple, and it plays a role of incontestable utility.

It is very difficult to state exactly what is the value of cider produced in an average year, because prices often vary according to the district and according to the quality and quantity of the production. Speaking generally, the price of cider reaches, in the department of Orne, 15 francs per hectolitre for an ordinary harvest. Certain years when apples are rare it may amount to 22 and 23 francs per hectolitres; but the aver age price of the whole production may be set at about 10 francs per hectolitre. Taking the output at 20 million hectolitres, the value is made out to be 200 millions francs ; and this is only an average, since the production for 1895 was over 25 million, and that of 1893 more than 31 million hectolitres. In this figure is not included the production of apple spirit, which reaches an average of from 60,000 to 70,000 hectolitres.

Here, then, is an important source of public wealth, taking into consideration that the production is concentrated into a very few districts. But it may be asked if French producers know how to get the utmost possible from the resources of the soil, and if, with greater industry and care, they could not materially increase the output of the apple orchards. The events of last year would seem to show that there is much to be done. Why should Germany, which consumes very little cider, buy up Normandy apples in such large quantities? The reason appears to be that the Germans know well
how to profit by French products. They have become the suppliers of England and America, and extracting much cider from French apples by an addition of water, they are able to export annually millions of bottles from Bremen and Hamburg to London and New York. In addition, with the help of certain chemical products, a sort of sparkling sweet beverage is manufactured, which is known as " German champagne."

The manufacture of cider in Germany is not an affair of yesterday. French consuls have frequently called the attention of the Government to the importation of French apples through the frontier towns. In 1892, M. Henry Belle, French ConsulGeneral at Frankfort, informed the French Government that the city of Frankfort, alone had received during the year 1891, 1,417 wagon loads of cider apples. During the following year this movement had become so considerable that the same consul had thought fit to draw up a special report on the question, in the course of which he said:-
"Cider factories, which increase every year are now in full activity (1892). The number of workmen employed in this industry is constantly on the increase, and may now be estimated at 1,190 , the yearly value of the production of this industry which contributes so much to the town's prosperity being calculated at from 12 to 13 millions of francs. Frankfort, which has five large cider factories, and 45 of less importance, consumes but a small part of its production, the principal outlets abroad for this article being, in the first place Turkish ports, and then Athens, Damascus, Aden, Calcutta, Sydney, Cape Colony, New York, Baltimore, San Francisco, Buenos Ayres, and even Pekin. The two agencies for Frankfort cider recently established in London, are doing excellent business."

## (E.)-IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO FRANCE.

## RES'RRICTED IMPORTATIONS OF ANIMALS OF THE BOVINE SPECIES.

The " Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" states that by a decree of the 9 th April last the importation into France from other countries of animals of the bovine species, for other than slaughter purposes, may only be carried on via the following customs houses:-

Dunkirk.
Bailleul.
Wervicqsud.
Tourcoing.
Blanc-Misseron.
Jeumont Anor.
Givet.
Mogues.
Longwy.
Batilly.
Avricourt.
Petit-Croix.
Delle.
Morteau.
Pontarlier.
Bellegarde.
Modane.
Fontan.
Vintimille.

Marseilles.
Cerbere.
Hendaye.
Behobie.
Bordeaux.
La Rochelle-Pallice.
Nantes.
St. Nazaire.
Brest.
Le Legue.
St. Malo.
Granville.
Cherbourg.
Honfleur.
Le Havre.
Dieppe.
Rouen.
Boulogne.
Calais.

The tariff sanitary dues fixed by the decree of 23 rd November, 1887, as far as concerns animals of the bovine species from other countries, is modified as follows :-

1. Animals of the bovine species declared for the purpose of slaughter :

Bulls, oxen, cows, 75 centimes each.
Bullocks, young bulls, heifers, and calves, 50 centimes each.
2. Animals of the bovine species other than those declared for slaughter :

Sole tax, 1-50 francs each.

## (F.)-FINES ON BRITISH SHIPPING.

In a recent report to the Foreign Office, Sir George Bonham, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, states that the fines imposed on British shipping for errors occurring in ships' manifests and similar documents have been a fruitful source of cases of hardship, giving rise to representations between the two Governments. At one time these difficulties were not infrequently caused by errors on the part of Spanish Consuls in affixing their visas. Stringent regulations were, however, issued in the early part of 1895 which will at all events have deprived them of the excuse of ignorance, and it may be presumed that fines incurred on this account will cease.

Too much stress cannot, however, be laid on the absolute necessity of minute accuracy in such matters, as however obvious it may be that the error was not made with intent to defraud, the law is in the first instance interpreted literally, and restitution can only be obtained, if obtained at all, after a delay extending sometimes over months and years and more especially in cases requiring reference to be made to Cuba or one of the Spanish colonial possessions. It is true that a margin of 4 per cent between the declared and actual weight is in some cases allowed for miscalculations, but the result has been that in order to save time, weights are sometimes given approximately on the chance that they may turn out to be within the margin allowed, or that the error may be corrected by telegraph after the vessels departure. The following instance may perhaps be quoted as a warning, though numerous others will occur to those connected with the shipping trade:-

A vessel from New York with a cargo of wheat arrived in a Spanish port having touched early in 1893 at an intermediate port, where a part of the cargo was discharged, and the manifest for the remainder of the cargo was translated into Spanish.

The number of bushels of wheat was correctly given in the ship's manifest, but owing to an omission on the part of the clerk at New York the weight in kilos was incorrectly given, with the result that a very heavy fine was imposed which was confirmed by the Central Authorities in Madrid. (Foreign Official Annual Series, No. 1684.)

## Certificates of Origin.

In a report to the Foreign Office, dated February 13th last, Sir George Bonham points out that a result of the commercial estrangement between Germany and Spain, involving on the one hand the imposition of the higher scale of duties on German goods in Spain, and the penalisation of Spanish goods in Germany, has led to a considerable clandestine importation of German goods into Spain with French or Belgian certificates of origin. This induced a very careful scrutiny of such documents, and the more strict enforcement of custom-house regulation with respect to them. English trade has in consequence suffered considerable inconvenience, as a form of certificate previously accepted has been held to be inadmissible.

The Spanish Government has, however, so far recognized the justice of the complaints and representations, to which the strict application of the custom-houseregulations has given rise, as to direct that goods shipped under certificates of origin previous to a certain date should be treated with as much consideration as circumstances will permit.

The form of certificate which is for the present acceptable has been communicated to the English chambers of commerce. It will be sufficient here to note that if issued by a chamber of commerce, mayor or local authority, the certificates must state the name of the manufacturer as well as the country of origin. If issued by the collector of customs the name of the manufacturer is not necessary, the formal declaration of the exporter before that official being considered sufficient. (Foreign Office Annual Series, No. 1684.)

## (G.)-AMERICAN OYSTERS IN SWEDEN.

(Translation of item in Daily Neus (Stockholm, Sweden), Saturday, March 21, 1896.)
American Oysters direct to Gothenburg.-A Swedish-American has during the last few days been visiting Gothenburg for the purpose of now, since the Wilson steamers commenced direct tours to New York, to endeavour to get a market in the second city of Sweden for oysters from the American oyster-banks. He declared, according to G. P. (Gothenburg Mail), that he was able to deliver these delicious shell fish at about $\$ 10$ a barrel, in which could be packed about 1,500 large oysters. One of the merchants of the city made arrangements about the business.

## (H.) - NEW PORT OF ENTRY IN SIERRA LEONE.

A despatch, dated 30th March last, has been received inclosing copy of an Order passed at an Executive Council held at Fort Thornton, in the colony of Sierra Leone, by virtue of which Kukuna, situated at or near the Great Skarries River, is appointed a port of entry under the Sierra Leone Customs Ordinance, 1890.

## (I.)-CANADIAN BOARD OF CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made by the Board of Customs, and are now approved by the Honourable the Controller of Customs, under the provisions of Section 9 of the Customs Act :-

| No. | Articles, | Tariff Item. | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 149 | Veneers of figured or blister walnut and French burl or Circassian walnut. | 367 | 5 per cent. |
| 150 | Small peach trees, known as "June Buds"........... ............. . ... | 70 | $3 \mathrm{cts}$. each. |
| 151 | Copper sheets, whether square, oblong or oval in shape, 4 inches and over in width or diameter.. | 558 | Free. |

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[^0]:    * With free goods in 1894.

[^1]:    * With dutiable goods in 1895.

[^2]:    * With dutiable goods in 1895.

[^3]:    * Dutiable in 1895.

[^4]:    *See dutiable list for sugar, 1895.

[^5]:    * See dutiable list for sugar, 1895.

[^6]:    (1) * See 2nd supplement to No. 71.

    * Published page 98, part III. Report of this Department, 1893.

[^7]:    * See free list for Sugar, 1895.

[^8]:    *See dutiable list for Sugar, 1896.

[^9]:    * See free list for Sugar, 1895.

[^10]:    * See dutiable list for Sugar, 1896.

[^11]:    Nowr.-The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain where the figures are "general." "Special" means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption ; in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.
    *The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July.

    + do
    do
    1st April.

[^12]:    Note.-The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain, where the figures are "general." "Special" means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption, in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.

    * The above figures are for 1895 and 1896. + The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July. $\ddagger$ The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.

[^13]:    * Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1889 an additional 2 c. per 100 kilos is charged on sugar exported from the colony.

[^14]:    * See dutiable list for sugar, 1896.

[^15]:    * See dutiable list for sugar, 1896.

[^16]:    * See Free List for sugar, 1895

[^17]:    Notr.-The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain where the figures are "general." "Special" means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption; in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.
    *These figures are for 1894 and 1895.
    $\dagger$ The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July.
    $\ddagger$ The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.

[^18]:    Note. -The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain where the figures are "general." "Special" means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption; in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.
    *These figures are for 1894 and 1895.
    1 The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July.
    do do 1st April

[^19]:    *The above-mentioned respective duties shall be paid on the gallon standard measure of spirits of the strongth of proof by G3kos'a hydrometer, and au on in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.

