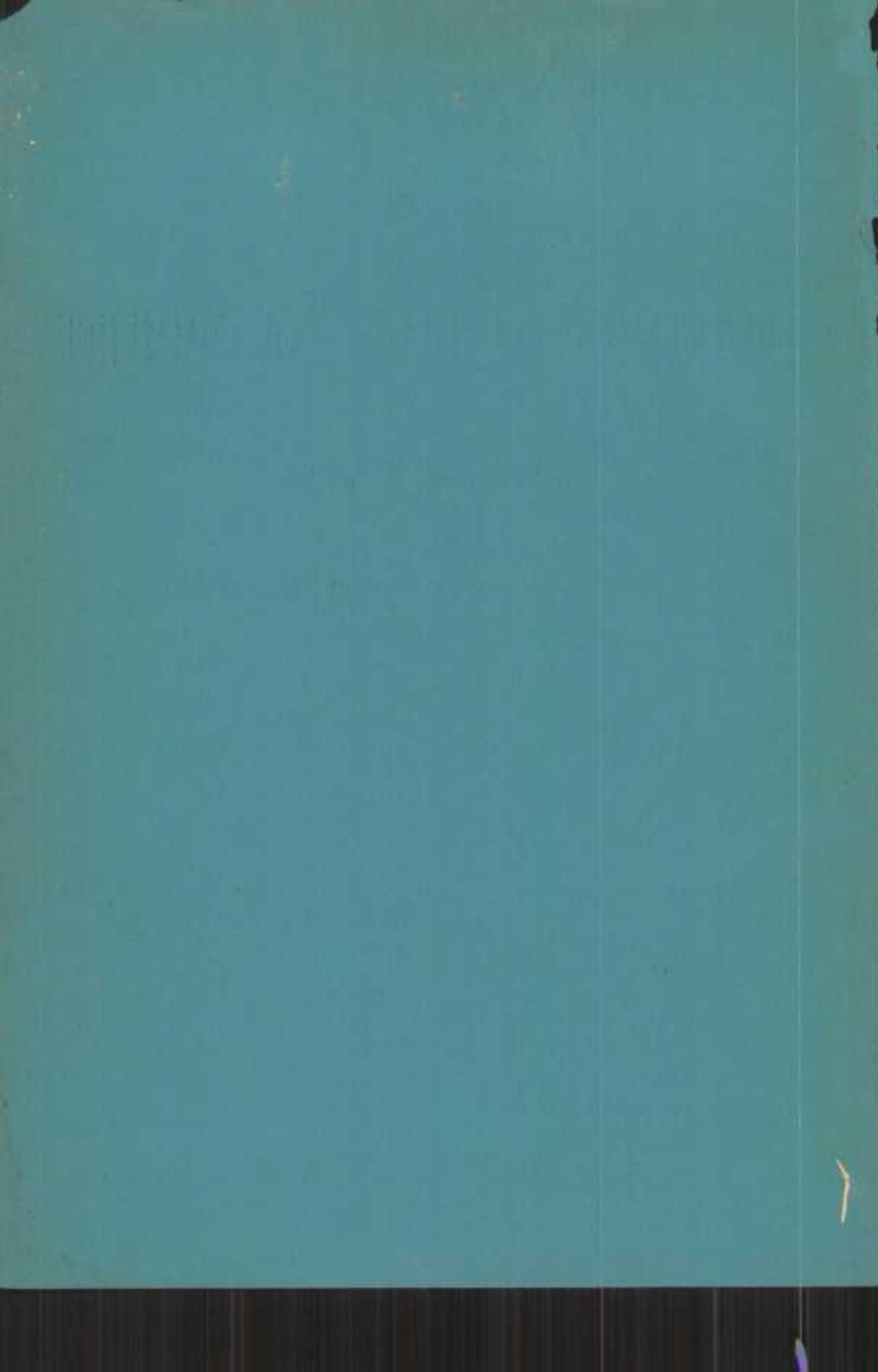


QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OF CANADA
TO THE 30th SEPTEMBER

1897

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

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1897

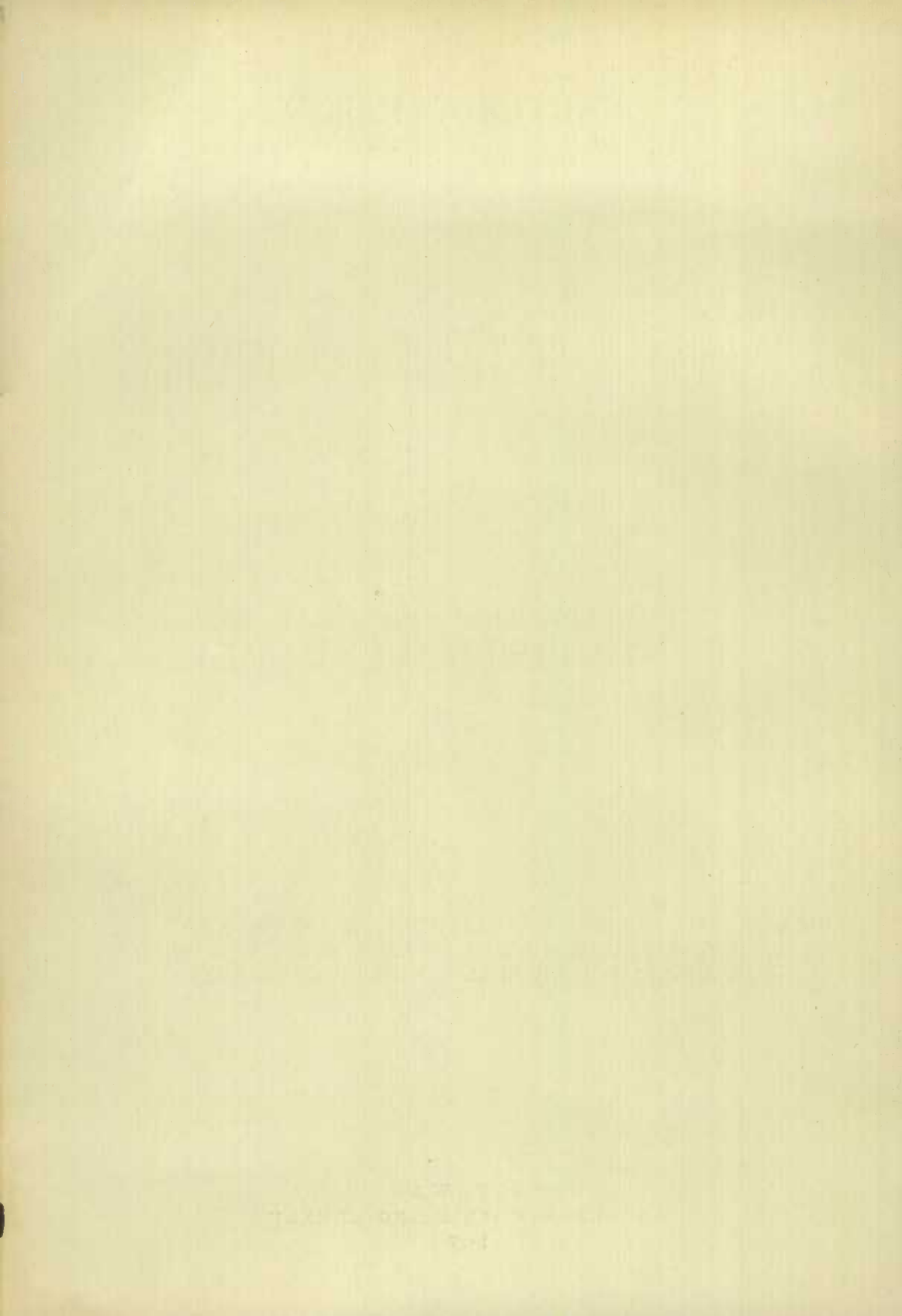


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1.---STATISTICAL TABLES

FINANCE.

A.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of July, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	July, 1896.	July, 1897.
	§ cts.	§ cts.
Revenue—		
Customs.....	1,409,902 97	1,385,656 96
Excise.....	609,514 01	303,657 30
Post Office.....	220,000 00	240,000 00
Public Works, including Railways.....	266,795 10	298,984 91
Miscellaneous.....	33,289 56	28,119 04
Totals.....	2,539,501 64	2,256,418 21
Expenditure.....	2,263,284 68	2,422,513 92

B.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of August, 1896 and 1897, and during the *two months* ended 31st August, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	August, 1896.	August, 1897.	Two months ended 31st August.	
			1896.	1897.
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs.....	1,832,418 60	1,734,856 45	3,242,321 57	3,120,513 41
Excise.....	663,627 79	478,851 73	1,273,141 80	782,509 03
Post Office.....	235,000 00	250,000 00	455,000 00	490,000 00
Public Works, including Railways.....	407,659 43	336,835 00	674,454 53	635,819 91
Miscellaneous.....	41,798 26	77,522 75	75,087 82	105,641 79
Totals.....	3,180,504 08	2,878,065 93	5,720,005 72	5,134,484 14
Expenditure.....	1,005,522 58	1,185,074 27	3,268,807 26	3,607,588 19

C.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of September, 1896 and 1897 and during the *three months* ended 30th September, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	September.		Three months ended 30th September.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs	1,787,634 41	1,911,985 64	5,029,955 98	5,032,499 05
Excise	674,824 97	507,034 75	1,947,966 77	1,289,543 78
Post Office	210,000 00	270,000 00	665,000 00	760,000 00
Public Works, including Railways....	357,001 99	384,163 56	1,031,456 52	1,019,983 47
Miscellaneous	96,741 19	107,079 63	171,829 01	212,721 42
Totals	3,126,202 56	3,180,263 58	8,846,208 28	8,314,747 72
Expenditure	1,393,543 44	1,870,083 89	4,662,350 70	5,477,672 08

CUSTOMS.

D.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the *months* of July 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	July, 1896.		*July, 1897.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ale, beer and porter.....	15,384	7,561 21	12,328	6,629 15
Animals.....	16,427	3,656 47	36,973	7,603 98
Books, pamphlets, &c.....	56,947	13,857 29	48,028	10,327 59
Brass, manufactures of.....	22,086	6,372 45	26,384	7,522 70
Breadstuffs—				
Grain of all kinds.....	34,908	9,240 87	5,379	1,029 24
Flour.....	7,554	1,948 95	9,168	1,346 85
Meal, corn and oat.....	3,675	951 63	5,186	830 38
Rice.....	24,352	11,270 85	30,339	18,817 30
Other breadstuffs.....	16,587	3,725 98	14,812	3,412 41
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of.....	52,654	15,795 33	33,872	10,708 10
Cars—railway and tram.....	25,295	7,433 36	7,764	2,329 20
Coal—bituminous.....	179,534	55,049 72	243,349	73,505 88
Copper, manufactures of.....	12,252	2,055 44	7,762	1,565 59
Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed,				
coloured, &c.....	15,073	3,602 75	20,057	4,769 08
do bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.....	168,534	50,058 15	169,339	53,946 06
do clothing.....	39,159	13,362 31	26,138	8,541 55
do thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.....	14,246	2,101 58	28,496	4,152 60
do thread on spools.....	20,989	5,247 25	41,112	9,337 42
do all other manufactures of cotton.....	54,949	16,003 64	61,384	17,229 67
Drugs and medicines.....	101,525	25,396 22	103,670	24,756 49
Earthenware, stone and chinaware.....	54,413	16,433 10	64,824	18,199 12
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz:—				
Bracelets, braids, fringes, &c.....	48,487	14,334 40	41,724	13,545 45
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.....	24,185	7,276 88	26,325	8,634 04
All other fancy goods.....	24,851	8,592 27	42,331	13,383 79
Fish and products of.....	15,968	3,647 70	14,571	3,274 80
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	31,678	12,637 49	25,832	10,497 39
do green, viz: oranges and lemons.....	37,779	3,614 29	48,260	4,976 09
do all other.....	45,851	11,305 53	39,810	10,976 20
Furs, manufactures of.....	32,258	5,371 00	33,803	5,673 04
Glass, manufactures of, viz:—				
do bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gas-				
light shades.....	45,669	13,685 06	39,005	11,598 25
do window glass.....	23,773	4,755 30	21,407	4,097 25
do plate glass.....	12,908	2,921 43	9,175	2,849 33
do all other manufactures of.....	13,288	2,941 99	18,043	3,829 69
Gunpowder and explosive substances.....	8,543	2,289 33	19,755	4,903 05
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	19,021	5,462 66	28,238	7,776 08
Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt.....	32,615	9,786 30	42,538	11,955 56
do all other.....	12,676	3,802 80	17,981	5,168 60
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz:—				
Band, hoop, sheet or plate.....	112,585	9,065 10	174,301	14,691 33
Bar iron and railway bars.....	17,593	4,201 83	65,029	16,180 30
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements.....	158,099	40,951 63	223,408	55,064 63
Machines, machinery and engines, including				
locomotives.....	154,043	43,305 29	190,360	45,218 36
Pig iron, kentledge and scraps.....	30,113	10,291 86	82,225	11,930 91
Stoves and castings.....	6,254	7,794 68	18,863	5,018 85
Tubing.....	36,023	10,226 64	32,916	7,512 95
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....	192,259	50,155 18	238,735	60,035 28
Carried forward.....	2,073,062	553,541 10	2,493,029	625,361 49

*Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

D.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Value of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon, &c.—*Concluded.*

	July, 1896.		*July, 1897.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	2,073,062	553,541 10	2,493,029	625,361 49
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver.....	56,047	14,199 64	67,127	18,781 24
Lead and manufactures of.....	12,447	2,498 81	28,833	5,197 38
Leather, all kinds.....	73,857	12,412 59	89,893	16,703 71
do boots and shoes.....	14,516	3,601 90	17,385	4,319 80
do all other manufactures of leather.....	10,792	2,764 32	14,047	3,635 36
Marble and stone and manufactures of.....	15,037	3,315 67	24,431	5,951 99
Metals and manufactures of.....	20,073	5,730 14	25,154	7,074 04
Musical instruments.....	14,526	3,812 05	13,280	3,691 70
Oil, mineral and products of.....	38,754	26,868 88	31,596	18,152 46
do flaxseed, linseed, raw or boiled.....	36,313	7,270 54	15,618	3,483 50
do all other.....	26,140	5,352 98	24,573	4,581 78
Paints and colours.....	44,349	4,832 24	53,979	5,213 33
Papers, envelopes, &c.....	75,541	21,453 26	79,194	22,977 35
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds.....	10,585	3,704 76	11,396	3,684 83
Provisions, fruits, meats fresh and salt.....	45,231	13,564 85	59,155	18,727 98
do butter and cheese.....	1,847	454 34	4,289	951 65
Seeds and roots.....	2,226	232 18	3,495	401 71
Silk, manufactures of.....	188,439	57,173 80	193,857	59,547 59
Soap, all kinds.....	19,922	5,481 77	19,385	5,368 11
Spices, ground and unground.....	11,499	1,851 28	11,523	1,806 25
Spirits, all kinds.....	68,496	151,892 00	55,454	129,115 80
do wines, sparkling.....	10,288	2,682 59	7,889	2,248 99
do do other than sparkling.....	23,731	14,890 63	23,987	14,449 63
Sugar.....	557,527	122,538 96	58,931	17,353 76
Syrup and molasses.....	134,396	12,167 70	84,738	10,287 67
Tobacco and cigars.....	23,914	24,301 14	19,053	15,140 77
Vegetables.....	31,384	8,734 23	41,816	10,223 58
Wood, manufactures of.....	47,737	10,917 42	51,405	11,845 72
Woollens, Carpets, Brussels and tapestry.....	22,247	6,643 71	30,521	9,451 69
do clothing.....	52,344	19,182 48	25,802	8,341 70
do cloths, worsteds, coatings, &c.....	277,475	92,805 58	200,986	62,012 79
do dress goods.....	369,681	110,873 07	434,945	138,500 81
do knitted goods.....	32,831	12,549 12	28,714	9,293 04
do shawls.....	5,828	1,357 00	10,364	2,804 18
do yarns.....	25,023	7,506 90	23,926	5,973 21
do all other manufactures of wool.....	29,198	9,970 64	46,127	10,132 04
All other dutiable goods.....	871,580	213,052 59	906,699	221,223 04
Total dutiable goods.....	5,374,883	1,572,182 86	5,332,596	1,514,011 71
Coin and bullion.....	1,273,638	.....	330,237	.....
Total free goods.....	3,621,751	.....	3,724,298	.....
Grand totals.....	10,270,272	1,572,182 86	9,387,131	1,514,011 71

*Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

E.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the *months* of July, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	July, 1896.	*July, 1897.
	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	7,640	17,552
Articles for use of the Army and Navy.....	148,112	60,953
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	1,205	14,261
Broom corn.....	2,040	2,228
Coal, anthracite.....	761,679	593,202
Coffee.....	54,219	26,156
Corn.....		407,357
Cotton waste.....	8,078	9,880
do raw.....	119,194	167,591
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	132,837	136,155
Fish and products of.....	45,057	84,901
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	23,179	11,219
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	83,225	86,128
Fur, skins not dressed.....	31,201	22,990
Grease for soap making, &c.....	14,355	12,267
Hides and skins.....	116,503	132,361
India-rubber, and gutta percha, crude.....	75,471	50,842
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	55,110	63,721
Metals, brass and copper.....	58,427	66,378
do steel rails for railways.....	260,463	222,103
do iron and steel, all other.....	148,960	135,174
do tin and zinc.....	50,224	42,590
do other.....	15,881	22,307
Oils, vegetable.....	3,149	4,011
Salt.....	106,373	38,182
Settlers' effects.....	179,185	316,343
Silk, raw.....	4,067	7,983
Sisal, manilla and hemp undressed.....	22,726	49,404
Tea.....	190,440	158,262
Tobacco leaf.....	239,662	16,989
Wood, cabinetmakers', &c.....	81,348	148,208
Wool.....	39,625	83,811
All other free goods.....	542,146	512,789
Total free goods.....	3,621,751	3,724,298
Coin and bullion.....	1,273,638	330,237
Total dutiable goods.....	5,374,883	5,332,596
Grand totals.....	10,270,272	9,387,131

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

F.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the months of July, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	July, 1896.			*July, 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine, . . .	747,315	30,563	777,878	1,048,695	22,159	1,070,854
do fisheries, . . .	945,794	14,380	960,174	963,385	18,679	922,064
do forest, . . .	4,327,492	37,266	4,364,758	5,695,834	95,263	5,791,097
Animals and their produce, . . .	3,391,452	69,716	3,371,168	4,913,326	244,806	5,158,132
Agricultural products, . . .	875,662	828,434	1,704,096	2,267,029	1,151,471	3,418,500
Manufactures, . . .	731,290	45,134	776,424	948,928	129,082	1,008,010
Miscellaneous articles, . . .	12,191	15,395	27,586	5,539	10,590	16,129
Totals, . . .	10,941,196	1,040,808	11,982,004	15,752,736	1,672,050	17,424,786
Bullion, . . .	29,250	.....	29,250	16,034	.....	16,034
Coin, . . .	.....	831,068	831,068	.....	7,182	7,182
Grand totals, . . .	10,970,446	1,871,956	12,842,402	15,768,770	1,679,232	17,448,002

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

G.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) Entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the *months* of August, 1896 and 1897, and during the *two months* ended 31st August, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	August, 1896.		*August, 1897.		Two months ended 31st August, 1896.		*Two months ended 31st August, 1897.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Ale, beer and porter	12,287	5,589 04	12,720	5,923 17	27,671	13,150 25	25,048	12,552 32
Animals	52,227	10,606 28	20,385	4,083 75	68,654	14,262 75	57,358	11,687 73
Books, pamphlets, &c.	62,608	15,496 37	66,489	13,804 22	119,555	29,353 57	114,517	24,131 81
Brass, manufactures of	27,015	7,689 30	25,794	7,209 49	49,101	14,061 75	52,178	14,732 19
Breadstuffs—								
Grain of all kinds	76,953	18,801 45	5,089	1,051 07	111,861	28,042 32	10,468	2,080 31
Flour	7,644	1,998 67	12,487	1,886 15	15,198	3,947 62	21,655	3,233 00
Meal, corn and oats	5,505	1,529 69	15,928	2,553 17	9,180	2,481 32	21,114	3,383 55
Rice	9,152	6,259 04	26,508	15,522 21	33,504	17,529 89	56,847	34,339 51
Other breadstuffs	13,262	2,905 58	14,418	3,232 67	29,849	6,631 56	29,230	6,645 08
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes and parts of	26,394	7,919 11	21,194	6,315 56	79,048	23,714 44	57,066	17,923 66
Cars, railway and tram	14,204	4,288 20	7,101	2,130 30	39,589	11,721 56	14,865	4,459 50
Cement and manufactures of			26,444	8,868 22			26,444	8,868 22
Coal, bituminous	174,800	56,702 92	182,107	50,157 38	354,334	111,752 64	425,456	123,663 26
Copper, manufactures of	2,572	657 90	4,622	1,195 47	14,824	2,713 34	12,384	2,790 97
Cotton, Bleached or unbleached, not dyed coloured, &c.	17,089	4,036 57	25,452	5,845 83	32,162	7,639 32	45,509	10,614 91
do Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	181,755	54,035 46	163,747	51,803 50	350,289	104,003 61	333,086	105,749 56
do Clothing	18,574	6,099 56	24,175	7,884 06	57,733	19,461 87	50,313	16,425 61
do Thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.	21,750	2,930 11	24,972	3,669 43	35,906	5,031 69	53,468	7,822 03
do Thread on spools	31,536	7,884 00	29,702	6,647 92	52,525	13,131 25	70,814	15,985 34
do All other manufactures of cotton	71,853	20,448 48	65,385	18,028 71	126,802	36,452 12	126,769	35,238 38
Drugs and medicines	97,440	24,333 94	101,881	23,891 26	198,965	49,730 16	205,551	48,647 75
Earthenware, stone and chinaware	59,879	18,224 51	66,660	18,370 47	114,292	34,657 61	131,484	36,569 59
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz:—								
Bracelets, braids, fringes, &c.	106,658	31,662 25	57,228	18,573 90	155,145	45,996 65	98,952	32,119 35
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.	40,549	12,159 26	42,747	13,717 69	64,734	19,436 14	69,072	22,351 73
All other fancy goods	32,776	10,904 63	88,132	25,406 39	57,627	19,496 90	130,483	38,790 18
Fish and products of	17,637	4,020 07	21,100	4,694 13	33,605	7,667 77	35,671	7,968 93
Flax and manufactures of			98,944	24,262 38			98,944	24,262 38
Fruits and nuts, dried	24,672	10,649 91	34,328	11,407 63	56,350	23,287 40	60,160	21,995 02
do Green, viz., oranges and lemons	22,219	2,143 82	31,510	3,080 69	59,998	5,758 11	79,770	8,956 78
Carried forward	1,299,100	349,976 12	1,317,269	361,216 82	2,348,591	671,203 61	2,514,676	702,098 65

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

	August, 1896.		*August, 1897.		Two months ended 31st August, 1896.		*Two months ended 31st August, 1897.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.
Brought forward	1,229,100	349,976 12	1,317,269	361,216 82	2,348,591	671,203 61	2,514,676	702,098 65
Fruits All other	66,079	20,645 29	67,653	19,067 50	111,930	31,950 82	107,463	30,043 70
Furs, manufactures of,	32,812	5,979 20	36,921	6,560 63	65,070	11,350 20	70,724	12,233 67
Glass, manufactures of, viz. :—								
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gas light shades	46,157	13,742 43	37,982	11,046 58	91,826	27,427 49	76,987	22,644 83
Window glass	11,158	2,235 90	19,617	3,586 20	34,931	6,991 20	41,024	7,083 45
Plate glass	17,179	3,942 60	10,154	2,500 39	30,087	6,864 03	19,329	5,349 72
All other manufactures of	15,993	3,486 10	11,586	2,512 46	29,281	6,428 09	29,629	6,342 15
Gunpowder and other explosive substances	20,073	5,226 43	10,014	2,875 93	28,616	7,515 76	29,769	7,778 98
Gutta percha, manufactures of	23,612	7,054 02	32,763	9,182 50	42,633	12,517 28	61,001	16,958 58
Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt	103,781	31,134 30	126,821	35,672 88	136,306	40,920 60	169,359	47,628 44
" all other	35,796	10,738 52	24,637	7,004 31	48,472	14,541 32	42,618	12,172 91
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz. :—								
Band, hoop, sheet and plate	102,205	6,952 08	150,289	12,655 71	214,790	16,017 18	324,590	27,347 04
Bar-iron and railway bars	21,330	6,086 32	41,215	8,119 77	38,923	10,288 15	106,244	24,300 07
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements	144,057	38,330 50	222,914	55,340 58	302,156	79,282 13	446,322	110,405 21
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives	199,928	56,874 64	244,320	62,344 13	353,971	100,179 93	434,680	107,562 49
Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps	42,397	14,534 80	85,664	11,184 36	72,510	24,826 66	167,889	23,115 27
Stoves and castings	12,009	4,809 76	15,548	3,807 15	18,353	6,604 44	34,411	8,826 00
Tubings	46,366	11,943 96	44,128	9,739 29	82,379	22,170 60	77,074	17,252 24
All other manufactures of iron and steel	182,850	44,209 23	254,340	58,242 74	375,109	94,364 41	493,075	118,278 02
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver	55,269	13,843 15	70,867	19,141 73	111,316	28,042 79	137,994	37,922 97
Lead and manufactures of	16,543	3,567 99	21,449	3,714 32	28,990	6,066 80	50,282	8,911 70
Leather, all kinds	53,949	8,994 48	85,543	14,043 30	127,806	21,407 07	175,436	30,747 01
" boots and shoes	30,900	7,724 97	32,508	8,033 45	45,416	11,326 87	49,893	12,353 25
" all other manufactures of leather	9,249	2,514 80	10,178	2,475 46	20,041	5,279 12	24,225	6,110 82
Marble and stone and manufactures of	13,879	3,013 24	17,623	4,290 75	28,916	6,328 91	42,054	10,242 74
Metals and manufactures of	20,811	6,029 88	40,825	10,654 13	40,884	11,760 02	65,979	17,728 17
Musical instruments	11,456	3,032 15	14,973	4,086 32	25,982	6,844 20	28,253	7,778 02
Oil, mineral and products of	42,641	30,475 25	49,484	29,635 59	81,395	57,344 13	81,080	47,788 05
" flaxseed or linseed, raw or boiled	28,546	5,716 18	15,201	3,333 89	64,859	12,986 72	30,819	6,817 39
" all other	27,270	6,034 23	24,836	4,570 35	53,410	11,847 21	49,409	9,152 13

Paints and colours.....	44,832	4,220 92	44,898	4,952 23	89,181	9,053 16	98,877	10,165 56
Paper, envelopes, &c.....	68,975	21,168 78	78,029	23,419 10	144,516	42,022 04	157,223	46,396 49
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds.....	6,583	2,303 55	9,793	3,170 39	17,168	6,008 31	21,189	6,855 22
Provisions, lards, meats, fresh and salt.....	44,705	15,271 41	102,367	32,968 23	89,936	28,836 26	161,522	51,696 21
“ butter and cheese.....	3,230	710 44	3,306	688 45	5,077	1,164 78	7,595	1,640 10
Seeds and roots.....	24,784	2,500 48	18,395	1,820 80	27,010	2,732 66	21,590	2,222 51
Silk, manufactures of.....	275,911	83,323 87	236,333	81,904 38	464,350	140,497 67	460,190	141,451 97
Soap, all kinds.....	22,407	6,491 37	20,832	5,591 02	42,329	11,973 14	40,217	10,959 13
Spices, ground and unground.....	12,105	1,924 43	7,749	1,246 37	23,604	3,775 71	19,272	3,052 62
Spirits, all kinds.....	68,678	148,008 05	61,951	149,357 26	137,174	299,900 05	117,405	278,473 06
do wines, sparkling.....	9,872	2,604 11	9,428	2,617 30	20,160	5,286 70	17,317	4,806 29
“ do other than sparkling.....	18,097	11,913 70	14,803	9,529 56	41,828	26,804 33	38,799	23,979 19
Sugar.....	1,144,131	221,707 17	155,900	44,965 68	1,701,658	344,246 13	214,831	62,319 44
Syrup and molasses.....	72,037	7,360 11	87,660	11,894 79	206,433	19,527 81	172,398	22,182 46
Tobacco and cigars.....	24,874	23,509 05	15,054	15,886 88	48,788	47,810 19	34,107	31,027 65
Tobacco leaf.....			8,507	3,125 90			8,507	3,125 90
Vegetables.....	20,302	5,001 55	21,239	5,432 40	51,686	13,735 78	63,075	15,655 98
Wood, manufactures of.....	43,088	10,082 33	46,381	10,710 61	90,825	20,999 75	97,786	22,556 33
Woollens: carpets, Brussels and tapestry.....	31,635	9,460 48	45,161	13,942 12	53,882	16,104 19	75,682	23,393 81
do clothing.....	160,825	56,015 14	157,327	49,202 46	213,169	75,197 62	183,129	57,544 16
do cloths, worsteds, coatings, &c.....	346,393	113,832 93	315,848	98,070 08	623,868	206,638 51	516,834	160,082 87
do dress goods.....	371,334	111,004 76	390,931	123,022 17	741,015	221,877 83	825,876	261,522 98
do knitted goods.....	38,140	14,960 05	45,029	14,143 84	70,971	27,509 17	73,743	23,436 88
do shawls.....	14,598	3,660 55	5,900	1,591 37	20,426	5,017 55	16,264	4,395 55
do yarns.....	15,334	4,597 80	18,112	4,155 39	40,357	12,104 70	42,038	10,128 60
do all other manufactures of woollens.....	40,506	13,801 66	41,143	11,502 32	69,704	23,772 30	87,270	21,634 36
All other dutiable goods.....	787,249	204,021 33	760,642	191,903 56	1,658,829	417,073 92	1,667,341	413,186 60
Total dutiable goods.....	6,374,100	1,828,305 14	5,889,760	1,703,513 88	11,748,983	3,400,488 00	11,222,356	3,217,525 59
Coin and bullion.....	1,077,047		1,046,158		2,350,685		1,376,395	
Total free goods.....	3,632,728		4,610,397		7,254,479		8,334,605	
Grand totals.....	11,083,875	1,828,305 14	11,546,225	1,703,513 88	21,354,147	3,400,488 00	20,933,356	3,217,525 59

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

H.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the *months* of August, 1896 and 1897, and during the *two months* ended 31st August, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	August.		Two months ended 31st August.	
	1896.	*1897.	1896.	*1897.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	10,684	11,290	18,324	28,842
Articles for the use of the army and navy.....	135,127	43,743	283,239	104,696
Asphaltum or asphalt	184	3,864	1,389	18,125
Broom corn	4,825	4,533	6,865	6,761
Coal, anthracite.....	664,452	738,847	1,426,131	1,332,049
Coffee	37,582	31,822	91,801	57,978
Corn.....		965,677		1,373,034
Cotton waste.....	11,942	17,051	20,020	26,931
do raw	83,113	98,480	202,307	266,071
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	120,322	124,309	253,159	260,554
Fish and products of.....	79,124	120,316	124,181	205,217
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c....	21,090	16,679	44,269	27,898
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	50,653	62,760	133,878	148,888
Furs, skins not dressed.....	16,393	13,292	47,594	36,282
Grease, for soap making, &c.....	15,770	8,172	30,125	20,439
Hides and skins.....	154,868	165,758	271,371	298,119
India-rubber and gutta percha, crude.....	106,926	181,009	182,397	231,941
Jute cloth and jute yarn	33,525	47,188	88,635	110,909
Metals, brass and copper	46,801	74,809	105,228	141,187
do steel rails for railways.....	228,049	87,943	488,512	310,046
do iron and steel, all other.....	88,611	87,391	237,571	222,565
do tin and zinc.....	45,587	66,921	95,811	109,511
do other.....	21,132	21,113	37,013	43,420
Oils, vegetable.....	3,731	3,448	6,880	7,459
Salt	27,082	17,940	133,455	56,122
Settlers' effects.....	234,541	180,870	413,726	497,213
Silk, raw.....	12,052	28,722	16,119	36,705
Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed.....	5,413	66,228	28,139	115,632
Tea.....	369,588	435,454	560,028	593,716
Tobacco leaf.....	171,904		411,566	16,989
Wood, cabinetmakers, &c	99,006	152,593	180,324	300,801
Wool	74,233	77,307	113,858	161,118
All other free goods.....	658,418	654,598	1,200,564	1,167,387
Total free goods.....	3,632,728	4,610,307	7,254,479	8,334,605
Coin and bullion.....	1,077,047	1,046,158	2,350,685	1,376,395
Total dutiable goods.....	6,374,100	5,889,760	11,748,983	11,222,356
Grand totals.....	11,083,875	11,546,225	21,354,147	20,933,356

*Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

I.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *months* of August, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	August, 1896.			August, 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine,	823,926	24,686	848,612	1,263,973	17,162	1,281,135
do fisheries ...	709,139	26,004	735,143	807,322	17,073	824,395
do forest,	3,916,582	11,440	3,928,022	4,063,777	29,535	4,093,312
Animals and their produce.	4,072,137	159,182	4,231,319	4,267,444	340,581	4,608,025
Agricultural products,	769,405	609,999	1,379,404	1,363,769	722,327	2,086,096
Manufactures,	798,021	44,121	842,142	793,063	73,993	867,056
Miscellaneous articles,	16,699	7,103	23,802	9,040	14,553	23,593
Totals	11,105,909	882,535	11,988,444	12,508,328	1,215,224	13,723,552
Bullion,	24,103		24,103	21,940		21,940
Coin,		1,161,015	1,161,015		23,342	23,342
Grand totals	11,130,012	2,043,550	13,173,562	12,530,268	1,238,566	13,768,834

J.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *two months* ended 31st August, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	Two months ended 31st August, 1896.			* Two months ended 31st August, 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine,	1,571,241	55,249	1,626,490	2,312,668	39,321	2,351,989
do fisheries ...	1,654,933	40,384	1,695,317	1,710,707	35,752	1,746,459
do forest,	8,244,074	48,706	8,292,780	9,699,611	124,798	9,824,409
Animals and their produce.	7,373,589	228,898	7,602,487	9,180,770	585,387	9,766,157
Agricultural products,	1,645,067	1,438,433	3,083,500	3,630,738	1,873,798	5,504,536
Manufactures,	1,529,311	89,255	1,618,566	1,711,991	203,075	1,915,066
Miscellaneous articles,	28,890	22,498	51,388	14,579	25,143	39,722
Totals	22,047,105	1,923,423	23,970,528	28,261,064	2,887,274	31,148,338
Bullion,	53,353		53,353	37,974		37,974
Coin,		1,992,083	1,992,083		30,524	30,524
Grand totals	22,100,458	3,915,506	26,015,964	28,299,038	2,917,798	31,216,836

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

K.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the *months* of September, 1896 and 1897, and during the *three months* ended 30th September, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	September, 1896.		*September, 1897.		Three months ended 30th September, 1896.		*Three months ended 30th September, 1897.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Ale, beer and porter	12,135	5,379 96	12,923	5,901 79	39,806	18,530 21	37,971	18,454 11
Animals	17,633	4,140 97	20,618	4,134 23	86,287	18,403 72	77,976	15,821 96
Books, pamphlets, &c.	96,062	23,920 27	95,308	17,683 67	215,617	53,273 84	209,825	41,815 48
Brass, manufactures of	32,716	9,081 39	28,970	8,256 68	81,817	23,143 14	81,148	22,988 87
Breadstuffs, viz. :—								
Indian corn for distillation			1,755	410 35			1,755	410 35
Grain of all kinds	93,708	27,359 10	9,520	1,969 80	205,569	55,401 42	19,988	4,050 11
Flour	5,796	1,495 47	11,050	1,934 84	20,994	5,443 09	35,705	5,167 84
Meal, corn and oats	5,781	1,559 88	23,916	3,399 93	14,961	4,041 20	45,030	6,783 48
Rice	10,091	6,048 65	26,672	15,362 64	43,505	23,578 54	83,519	49,702 15
Other breadstuffs	16,578	3,621 09	19,166	4,270 72	46,427	10,252 65	48,396	10,915 80
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of	19,290	5,785 58	19,561	5,886 26	98,338	29,590 02	76,617	22,909 92
Cars, railway and tram	4,216	1,263 80	15,986	4,839 12	43,805	12,385 36	30,861	9,298 62
Cement and manufactures of			56,462	17,190 52			82,906	26,058 74
Coal, bituminous	384,418	101,382 80	282,075	65,364 50	738,752	213,135 44	707,531	189,027 76
Copper, manufactures of	3,492	841 75	10,706	1,988 84	18,316	3,555 09	23,090	4,779 81
Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	20,218	4,919 71	34,227	7,962 88	52,380	12,559 03	79,736	18,577 79
" bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	166,331	49,313 03	170,290	53,856 23	516,620	153,406 64	503,286	159,605 79
" clothing	33,311	10,928 12	22,882	7,553 36	91,044	30,389 99	73,195	23,978 97
" thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.	11,566	1,638 24	8,251	1,352 75	47,562	6,669 93	61,719	9,174 78
" thread, on spools	31,118	7,784 50	23,172	5,265 12	83,643	20,915 75	93,986	21,250 46
" all other manufactures of cotton	65,912	19,224 55	74,637	20,303 98	192,714	55,676 67	201,406	55,542 36
Drugs and medicines	101,129	25,478 95	118,045	27,468 92	300,094	75,209 11	323,596	76,115 77
Earthenware, stone and chinaware	48,134	14,597 42	66,270	17,945 66	162,426	49,255 03	197,754	54,515 25
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz. :—								
Bracelets, braids, fringes, &c.	69,707	20,656 83	65,338	20,218 43	224,852	66,653 48	164,290	52,337 78
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.	51,783	15,554 34	70,327	22,019 38	116,517	34,990 48	139,399	44,371 11
All other fancy goods	50,623	16,621 87	76,957	22,463 84	108,250	36,118 77	206,540	61,251 02
Fish and products of	28,199	4,438 92	21,613	5,229 36	61,804	12,106 69	60,284	13,198 29
Flax and manufactures of			131,859	32,154 97			230,803	56,417 35
Fruits and nuts, dried	28,790	11,251 38	48,502	14,758 34	85,140	34,538 78	108,662	36,663 36
Fruit, Green, viz., oranges and lemons	14,627	1,492 92	18,119	1,945 74	74,625	7,251 03	97,889	10,002 52
" All others	41,159	15,043 95	48,021	15,009 85	153,089	46,994 77	155,484	45,053 55
Furs, manufactures of	43,882	7,555 05	57,032	9,275 87	108,952	18,905 25	127,756	21,509 54

Glass, manufactures of, VII.1—

Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades	33,376	15,992	07	42,573	12,262	70	145,196	43,419	56	119,566	34,907	53
Window glass	22,258	4,455	40	25,948	4,699	36	57,189	11,446	60	66,972	12,382	81
Plate glass	15,328	3,985	84	10,613	2,847	37	45,415	10,849	87	20,942	8,197	09
All other manufactures of	13,236	2,986	91	14,265	3,077	91	42,547	9,415	00	43,894	9,420	06
Gunpowder and explosive substances	21,143	5,793	02	14,237	3,899	45	49,759	13,308	78	44,006	11,678	43
Gutta percha, manufactures of	31,161	9,398	55	31,336	8,706	86	73,794	21,915	83	92,337	25,665	44
Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt	67,577	20,273	18	97,562	27,686	90	203,973	61,193	78	266,921	75,315	34
all other	41,869	12,560	96	39,279	8,453	41	90,341	27,102	28	72,897	20,626	32
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz.:—												
Band, hoop, sheet and plate	164,591	9,193	63	200,269	14,864	57	319,381	25,210	81	524,859	42,211	61
Bar-iron and railway bars	19,181	4,090	56	44,542	11,349	82	58,104	14,378	71	150,786	35,649	89
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements	115,964	32,980	13	156,451	42,474	45	417,220	112,262	26	602,773	152,879	66
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives	161,933	45,084	61	187,871	47,329	85	515,904	145,244	54	622,551	154,892	34
Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps	26,767	9,013	57	76,404	10,963	68	99,277	33,840	23	244,293	34,078	96
Stoves or castings	11,232	3,042	81	15,670	4,108	66	29,585	9,647	28	50,081	12,934	66
Tubing	50,633	11,889	19	38,977	8,460	70	133,012	34,059	79	116,951	25,712	94
All other manufactures of iron or steel	211,901	56,864	63	252,096	60,770	90	587,010	151,229	04	745,171	179,048	92
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver	70,197	18,138	48	77,657	20,478	77	181,513	46,181	27	215,651	58,401	74
Lead and manufactures of	13,778	2,848	87	35,932	6,138	26	42,768	8,915	67	86,214	15,049	96
Leather, all kinds	49,942	8,176	85	71,818	11,840	26	176,848	29,583	92	247,254	42,587	27
boots and shoes	52,067	13,016	69	32,957	8,173	16	97,483	24,343	56	82,586	20,526	41
all other manufactures of	11,580	3,105	45	13,484	3,570	93	31,621	8,384	57	37,799	9,681	75
Marble and stone and manufactures of	18,272	4,111	92	14,147	3,249	54	47,188	10,440	83	56,201	13,492	28
Metals and manufactures of	23,960	6,838	12	52,142	13,528	51	64,844	18,598	14	118,121	31,256	68
Musical instruments	22,240	6,134	35	22,404	6,084	52	48,222	12,978	55	50,657	13,682	54
Oil, Mineral and products of	69,645	51,845	48	61,135	39,412	03	151,040	109,189	61	142,215	87,200	08
Flax seed or linseed, raw or boiled	34,034	6,806	80	16,191	3,638	69	98,893	19,793	52	47,010	10,455	09
all other	26,041	5,237	54	27,144	5,281	49	79,451	16,624	75	76,550	14,433	62
Paints and colours	43,318	4,252	68	60,897	5,086	91	132,499	13,305	81	159,774	15,252	47
Paper, envelopes, &c.	77,836	24,415	93	103,671	30,241	12	222,352	67,037	97	260,894	76,637	61
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds	11,591	4,063	50	11,396	3,630	57	28,739	10,071	81	32,585	10,485	79
Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt	56,984	20,719	45	133,081	43,469	48	146,929	49,555	71	294,603	95,165	69
butter and cheese	3,138	596	91	3,875	742	82	8,215	1,761	69	11,470	2,382	92
Seeds and roots	29,912	3,007	85	11,840	1,193	20	56,922	5,740	51	33,430	3,415	71
Silk, manufactures of	211,834	64,294	58	289,013	85,154	51	676,184	204,792	25	749,203	226,606	48
Soap, all kinds	22,197	6,957	92	23,823	6,524	62	64,526	18,931	06	64,040	17,483	75
Spices, ground and unground	11,792	2,085	13	13,233	2,014	98	35,396	5,860	84	32,505	5,047	60
Spirits, all kinds	71,969	163,730	46	79,091	184,699	86	269,143	463,630	51	196,496	463,172	92
Wines, sparkling	9,093	2,401	31	13,012	3,886	04	29,253	7,688	01	30,329	8,752	33
other than sparkling	20,942	12,755	12	20,833	12,963	42	61,870	39,550	45	59,623	36,942	61
Syrup and molasses	450,195	98,646	87	399,476	106,378	47	2,151,853	442,893	00	614,307	168,697	91
Molasses	68,040	7,706	53	44,263	5,206	02	274,473	27,234	34	216,761	27,388	48
Tobacco and cigars	20,339	21,319	64	15,587	18,232	81	69,127	69,129	83	49,694	49,260	46
Tobacco leaf				24,736	9,691	76				33,243	12,817	66
Vegetables	13,163	2,995	53	18,492	4,647	21	64,849	16,731	31	81,567	20,303	19
Wool, manufactures of	57,494	13,502	92	51,999	11,604	77	148,319	34,502	67	149,785	34,161	10

Carried forward

4,045,352 1,245,698 46 4,677,749 1,372,098 90 12,302,114 3,640,800 67 12,411,928 3,614,298 68

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

K.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, &c.—*Concluded.*

18

	September, 1896.		* September, 1897.		Three months ended 30th September, 1896.		*Three months ended 30th September, 1897.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	§ cts.	\$	§ cts.	\$	§ cts.	\$	§ cts.
Brought forward.....	4,045,352	1,245,698 46	4,677,749	1,372,098 90	12,302,114	3,640,890 87	12,411,928	3,614,298 68
Woolens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry	62,210	18,788 38	67,163	20,884 50	116,092	34,892 57	142,845	44,278 31
“ clothing.....	231,220	80,357 41	240,277	74,769 30	444,389	155,555 03	423,406	132,313 46
“ cloths, worsted, coatings, &c.....	226,435	74,075 04	218,978	67,497 26	850,303	289,713 55	735,809	227,580 13
“ dress goods.....	310,743	95,200 12	362,217	116,251 82	1,051,758	317,077 95	1,188,093	377,774 80
“ knitted goods	64,052	23,787 92	56,513	17,761 73	135,023	51,297 09	130,256	41,198 61
“ shawls.....	9,918	2,482 00	9,190	2,443 52	30,344	7,499 55	25,454	6,839 07
“ yarn.....	19,483	5,844 12	19,448	4,462 16	59,840	17,948 82	61,486	14,590 76
“ all other manufactures of	65,384	21,403 35	74,615	21,096 12	135,088	45,175 65	161,885	42,730 48
All other dutiable goods	906,548	242,664 93	816,221	212,909 76	2,565,377	659,738 85	2,483,762	626,016 36
Total dutiable goods.....	5,941,345	1,810,301 73	6,542,368	1,910,175 07	17,690,328	5,210,789 73	17,764,724	5,127,700 66
Coin and bullion.....	1,637,086	.....	995,948	.....	3,987,771	.....	2,372,343	.....
Total free goods.....	3,751,664	.....	4,518,799	.....	11,006,143	.....	12,853,404	.....
Grand totals.....	11,330,095	1,810,301 73	12,057,115	1,910,175 07	32,684,242	5,210,789 73	32,990,471	5,127,700 66

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

L.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the *months* of September, 1896 and 1897, and during the *three months* ended 30th September, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	September.		Two months ended 30th September.	
	1896.	*1897.	1896.	*1897.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	7,420	15,218	25,744	44,060
Articles for use of the army and navy.....	178,315	103,225	461,554	207,921
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	1,064	6,596	2,453	24,721
Broom corn.....	9,993	5,736	16,858	12,497
Coal, anthracite.....	724,944	686,651	2,151,075	2,018,700
Coffee.....	24,594	27,247	116,305	85,225
Corn.....		785,207		2,158,241
Cotton waste.....	13,797	12,324	33,817	39,255
“ raw.....	148,019	68,558	350,326	334,629
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	179,376	156,074	432,535	416,628
Fish and products of.....	97,851	63,252	222,032	268,469
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	18,671	22,800	62,940	50,698
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	27,308	33,803	161,186	182,691
Furs, skins not dressed.....	20,643	19,688	68,237	55,970
Grease for soap-making, &c.....	17,329	16,216	47,454	36,655
Hides and skins.....	207,217	273,809	478,588	571,928
India-rubber and gutta percha, crude.....	67,626	109,191	250,023	341,132
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	54,414	77,495	143,049	188,404
Metals, brass and copper.....	41,828	66,246	147,056	207,433
“ steel rails for railways.....	301,844	213,251	790,356	523,297
“ iron and steel, all other.....	44,041	141,882	281,612	364,447
“ tin and zinc.....	49,520	112,997	145,331	222,508
“ other.....	10,479	25,327	47,492	68,747
Oils, vegetable.....	9,075	1,774	15,955	9,233
Salt.....	30,078	31,087	163,533	87,209
Settlers' effects.....	251,044	269,867	664,770	767,080
Silk, raw.....	4,423	6,487	20,542	43,192
Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed.....	10,322	24,088	38,461	139,720
Tea.....	457,000	396,398	1,017,028	990,114
Tobacco leaf.....	103,415		514,981	16,989
Wood, cabinetmaker's, &c.....	137,207	129,156	317,531	429,957
Wool.....	54,713	103,279	168,571	264,397
All other free goods.....	448,184	513,870	1,648,748	1,681,257
Total free goods.....	3,751,664	4,518,799	11,006,143	12,853,404
Coin and bullion.....	1,637,086	995,948	3,987,771	2,372,343
Total dutiable goods.....	5,941,345	6,542,368	17,690,328	17,764,724
Grand totals.....	11,330,095	12,057,115	32,684,242	32,990,471

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

M.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *months* of September, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	September, 1896.			*September, 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Produce of the mine.....	870,046	40,586	910,632	1,273,460	19,310	1,292,770
do fisheries.....	912,454	32,553	945,007	701,126	34,446	735,572
do forest.....	4,071,509	73,606	4,145,115	3,709,459	274,691	3,984,150
Animals and their produce.....	3,567,548	156,188	3,723,736	5,319,984	355,714	5,675,698
Agricultural produce.....	1,010,068	231,992	1,242,060	2,087,686	1,621,305	3,708,991
Manufactures.....	780,594	60,633	841,227	861,340	97,999	959,339
Miscellaneous articles.....	20,601	12,597	33,198	12,548	37,353	49,901
Totals.....	11,232,820	608,155	11,840,975	13,965,603	2,440,818	16,406,421
Bullion.....	108,534	.....	108,534	176,691	.....	176,691
Coin.....	.....	676,537	676,537	.....	6,976	6,976
Grand totals.....	11,341,354	1,284,692	12,626,046	14,142,294	2,447,794	16,590,088

N.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *three months* ended 30th September, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	Three months ended 30th Sept., 1896.			*Three months ended 30th Sept., 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Produce of the mine.....	2,441,287	95,835	2,537,122	3,586,128	58,631	3,644,759
do fisheries.....	2,507,387	72,937	2,640,324	2,411,833	70,198	2,482,031
do forest.....	12,315,583	122,312	12,437,895	13,409,070	399,489	13,808,559
Animals and their produce.....	10,941,137	385,086	11,326,223	14,500,754	941,101	15,441,855
Agricultural produce.....	2,655,135	1,670,425	4,325,560	5,718,424	3,495,103	9,213,527
Manufactures.....	2,309,905	149,888	2,459,793	2,573,331	301,074	2,874,405
Miscellaneous articles.....	49,491	35,095	84,586	27,127	62,496	89,623
Totals.....	33,279,925	2,531,578	35,811,503	42,226,667	5,328,092	47,554,759
Bullion.....	161,887	.....	161,887	214,665	.....	214,665
Coin.....	.....	2,668,620	2,668,620	.....	37,500	37,500
Grand totals.....	33,441,812	5,200,198	38,642,010	42,441,332	5,365,592	47,806,924

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

O.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of July, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	July, 1896.	July, 1897.
	§ cts.	§ cts.
Spirits	315,421 78	95,915 60
Malt	54,292 66	13,279 68
Malt liquor	5,350 00	6,050 00
Tobacco	206,643 87	159,934 74
Cigars	73,048 48	59,828 39
Inspection of petroleum	2,034 07	1,842 09
Manufactures in bond	4,073 14	2,677 47
Seizures	510 46	221 70
Other receipts	6,334 25	5,237 17
Total Excise Revenue	667,708 71	344,986 84
Culling timber	1,810 29	4,819 04
Hydraulic and other rents	936 00	536 00
Minor public works	4,035 86	243 75
Inspection of electric light	117 00	73 75
do gas	425 50	574 75
do weights and measures	2,708 82	2,680 33
Law stamps	77 90	66 50
Other revenues	222 00	838 00
Grand totals	678,042 08	354,818 96

P.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of August, 1896 and 1897, and during the *two months* ended 31st August, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	August, 1896.	August, 1897.	Two months ended 31st August.	
			1896.	1897.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits	317,874 44	166,594 89	633,296 22	262,510 49
Malt	68,060 49	11,602 98	122,355 15	24,882 66
Malt liquor	500 00	150 00	5,850 00	6,200 00
Tobacco	197,756 75	247,281 67	404,400 62	407,216 41
Cigars	60,314 47	49,805 67	133,362 95	109,634 06
Inspection of petroleum	2,635 91	3,377 86	4,669 98	5,219 95
Manufactures in bond	3,583 16	2,917 13	7,656 30	5,594 60
Seizures	91 85	519 57	602 31	741 27
Other receipts	643 50	1,538 07	6,977 75	6,775 24
Total, Excise Revenue	651,460 57	483,787 84	1,319,169 28	828,774 68
Culling timber	2,347 29	4,668 92	4,157 58	9,487 96
Hydraulic and other rents	67 00	67 00	1,003 00	603 00
Minor public works			4,035 86	243 75
Inspection of electric light	337 25	543 75	454 25	617 50
do gas	1,237 50	1,232 75	1,663 00	1,807 50
do weights and measures	1,988 96	3,475 60	4,697 78	6,155 93
Law stamps	47 50	156 75	125 40	223 25
Other revenues		1,257 00	222 00	2,095 00
Grand totals	657,486 97	495,189 61	1,335,528 15	850,008 57

Q.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of September, 1896 and 1897, and during the *three months* ended 30th September, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	September.		Three months ended 30th September.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Spirits	368,191 61	240,033 02	1,001,487 83	502,543 51
Malt	51,729 59	11,524 30	174,082 74	36,406 96
Malt liquor	150 00	100 00	6,000 00	6,300 00
Tobacco	207,831 71	265,830 60	612,232 33	673,047 01
Cigars	57,061 56	54,763 70	191,024 51	164,397 76
Inspection of petroleum	5,301 98	4,989 76	9,971 96	10,209 71
Manufactures in bond	4,431 76	3,389 65	12,088 06	8,984 25
Seizures	187 09	613 80	789 40	1,355 07
Other receipts	1,116 50	1,464 98	8,094 25	8,240 22
Totals, Excise Revenue	696,601 80	582,709 81	2,015,771 08	1,411,484 49
Culling timber	1,258 28	2,232 85	5,415 86	11,720 81
Hydraulic and other rents	116 00	106 00	1,119 00	709 00
Minor public works	1 00	1 00	4,036 86	244 75
Inspection of electric lights	173 00	470 25	627 25	1,087 75
do gas	1,322 75	1,317 75	2,985 75	3,125 25
do weights and measures	1,797 09	4,986 25	6,494 87	11,142 18
Law stamps	459 80	267 90	585 20	491 15
Other revenues		1,081 00	222 00	3,176 00
Grand totals	701,729 72	593,172 81	2,037,257 87	1,443,181 38

R.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

Month ended	Year 1896-97.		Year 1898.	
	Consolidated Fund of Canada.		Consolidated Fund of Canada.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
July 31.....	2,539,501 64	2,263,284 68	2,256,418 21	2,422,513 92
August 31.....	3,180,504 08	1,005,522 58	2,878,065 93	1,185,074 27
September 30.....	3,126,202 56	1,393,543 44	3,180,263 58	1,870,083 89
Totals.....	8,846,208 28	4,662,350 70	8,314,747 72	5,477,672 08
October 31.....	3,105,523 02	2,500,224 46		
November 30.....	2,783,181 96	4,886,766 80		
December 31.....	2,717,934 46	2,012,064 28		
Totals.....	8,606,639 44	9,399,055 54		
January 31.....	3,046,362 45	6,441,820 30		
February 28.....	2,572,337 82	1,759,619 87		
March 31.....	4,379,633 72	1,289,318 90		
Totals.....	9,998,333 99	9,490,759 07		
April 30.....	4,483,540 21	2,306,030 21		
May 31.....	2,622,983 36	3,481,690 56		
June 30.....	2,314,465 24	1,897,572 39		
Totals.....	9,420,988 81	7,685,293 16		
Grand totals.....	36,872,170 52	31,237,458 47		

S.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports into (Dutiable and Free) with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

Month ended	YEAR 1897.						YEAR 1898.					
	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.				Dutiable.	Free.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
July 31....	5,374,883	4,895,389	10,270,272	12,842,402	23,112,674	1,572,182 86	5,332,596	4,054,535	9,387,131	17,448,002	26,835,133	1,514,011 71
Aug. 31....	6,374,100	4,709,775	11,083,875	13,173,562	24,257,437	1,828,305 14	5,889,760	5,656,465	11,546,225	13,768,834	25,315,059	1,703,513 88
Sept. 30....	5,941,345	5,388,750	11,330,095	12,626,046	23,956,141	1,810,301 73	6,542,368	5,514,747	12,057,115	16,590,088	28,647,203	1,910,175 07
Totals..	17,690,328	14,993,914	32,684,242	38,642,010	71,326,252	5,210,789 73	17,764,724	15,225,747	32,990,471	47,806,924	80,797,395	5,127,700 66
Oct. 31....	5,046,893	4,244,995	9,291,888	14,732,545	24,024,433	1,577,928 63						
Nov. 30....	4,609,170	4,083,481	8,692,651	15,567,804	24,260,455	1,421,342 76						
Dec. 31....	4,643,280	2,790,346	7,433,626	11,156,145	18,589,771	1,473,630 59						
Totals..	14,299,343	11,118,822	25,418,165	41,456,494	66,874,659	4,472,901 98						
Jan. 31....	4,801,317	2,664,887	7,466,204	6,503,595	13,969,799	1,447,716 98						
Feb. 29....	5,122,305	2,588,006	7,710,311	6,590,844	14,301,155	1,580,165 60						
Mar. 31....	8,386,642	3,437,460	11,824,102	6,488,181	18,312,283	2,458,052 18						
Totals..	18,310,264	8,690,353	27,000,617	19,582,620	46,583,237	5,485,934 76						
April 30....	5,597,202	2,798,726	8,395,928	6,658,690	15,054,618	1,772,064 62						
May 31....	5,002,676	3,743,806	8,746,476	10,455,927	19,202,403	1,398,261 30						
June 30....	5,342,337	3,793,012	9,135,349	17,318,238	26,453,587	1,534,938 57						
Totals..	15,942,215	10,335,538	26,277,753	34,432,855	60,710,608	4,705,264 49						
Grand totals	66,242,150	45,138,627	111,380,777	134,113,979	245,494,756	19,874,890 96						

T.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue accrued, during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

YEAR 1897.				YEAR 1898.			
Month ended	—	Month ended	—	Month ended	—	Month ended	—
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
July 31..	678,042 08	Jan. 31..	476,746 07	July 31..	354,818 96		
Aug. 31..	657,486 07	Feb. 28..	585,141 52	Aug. 31..	495,189 61		
Sept. 30..	701,729 72	Mar. 31..	1,658,950 16	Sept. 30..	593,172 81		
Totals..	2,037,257 87	....	2,720,837 75	Totals..	1,443,181 38		
Oct. 31..	766,592 13	April 30..	1,614,635 42				
Nov. 30..	689,015 84	May 31..	349,854 06				
Dec. 31..	804,795 79	June 30..	219,964 29				
Totals..	2,260,403 76	.....	2,184,453 77				
Grand totals, Revenue....			9,202,953 15				

U.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of July and the *seven months* ended 31st July in the years 1895-1896-1897, respectively. (From English Returns.)

ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
		Month of July.			Seven months ended 31st July.			Month of July.			Seven months ended 31st July.		
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
								\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living—													
Cattle	No.	15,552	15,260	20,869	41,009	41,267	55,693	1,260,914	1,168,993	1,047,381	3,399,182	3,246,037	4,423,197
Sheep and lambs	"	23,478	5,838	14,822	34,108	20,352	21,317	209,276	44,403	106,687	298,633	162,381	153,947
Horses	"	2,294	2,066	1,629	5,292	6,354	5,174	311,720	285,372	187,469	736,648	824,657	611,166
Grain—													
Wheat	Cwt.	249,100	634,700	719,500	771,000	1,636,500	1,737,600	372,456	874,886	1,204,685	1,151,862	2,334,696	2,915,703
Wheat flour	"	326,500	215,500	105,500	660,350	644,200	502,100	683,621	394,628	218,689	1,401,181	1,255,615	1,130,872
Peas	"	43,300	70,100	181,750	122,820	206,200	594,740	54,054	95,757	225,482	164,196	285,060	723,381
Provisions—													
Bacon	Cwt.	36,999	64,482	34,065	86,607	192,490	140,856	332,909	453,505	279,658	775,294	1,391,239	1,236,781
Hams	"	19,991	26,039	22,977	35,987	84,235	56,832	217,579	272,601	252,736	388,131	875,693	615,672
Butter	"	1,542	3,212	11,294	2,193	6,918	17,780	26,679	61,184	230,797	37,084	132,412	356,654
Cheese	"	184,712	177,280	271,990	353,327	384,341	519,517	1,804,794	1,584,085	2,938,810	3,555,815	3,736,792	5,780,870
Eggs	Gt. hund.	893	6,738	13,013	11,298	18,298	29,272	1,217	10,230	17,213	17,530	27,852	40,053
Fish, cured or salted	Cwt.	23,116	26,464	16,216	200,786	211,031	253,504	321,005	469,400	301,013	2,240,292	2,656,227	3,036,810
Wood and timber—													
Hewn	Loads	22,879	29,211	39,380	42,986	53,679	64,424	500,434	697,846	915,556	858,582	1,266,170	1,453,571
Sawn or split, planed or dressed	"	281,556	298,368	316,722	433,745	577,421	758,177	3,031,369	2,242,402	3,994,088	4,861,693	6,520,058	8,943,337

V.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of July and the *seven months* ended 31st July, in the years 1895 1896 and 1897, respectively. (From English Returns.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of July.			Seven Months ended 31st July.			Month of July.			Seven Months ended 31st July.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
I.—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Articles of food and drink :—												
Salt, rock and white..... Tons.	12,020	6,368	6,832	44,293	43,754	45,352	40,851	22,396	20,017	159,490	141,635	136,004
Spirits..... Proof galls.	13,762	13,167	20,254	129,064	129,031	143,109	26,411	25,667	37,094	226,091	238,793	253,573
2. Raw materials :—												
Wool, sheep and lambs..... Lbs.	33,400	3,800	115,100	106,000	145,900	379,700	5,918	1,041	23,428	23,277	27,643	81,784
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured :—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, gray or unbleached..... Yds.	25,600	92,200	95,800	296,900	406,400	384,100	1,304	4,760	3,251	15,354	21,301	19,958
do bleached..... “	152,200	179,900	193,700	2,052,600	2,190,800	1,661,000	9,130	12,658	11,442	127,064	140,106	107,329
do printed..... “	834,400	540,900	522,500	11,110,100	9,738,900	7,016,700	51,767	38,004	32,553	711,312	609,750	436,774
do dyed, or manufactured of dyed yarn..... “	806,100	1,050,800	986,100	6,288,000	6,918,200	5,885,200	86,505	104,590	101,971	554,712	648,513	560,835
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds..... “	1,097,400	1,102,900	1,270,300	6,215,700	9,489,300	6,737,400	50,531	47,839	56,113	284,973	434,700	319,336
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds..... “	891,500	728,500	746,600	5,732,200	5,611,500	4,200,800	66,342	61,296	57,972	442,375	455,564	340,613
Silk manufactures—												
Lace.....							895	1,183	1,241	86,948	29,623	15,461
Other.....							24,119	11,120	11,953	103,422	83,274	52,356
Woollen tissues..... Yds.	304,200	336,500	261,400	1,236,200	1,493,600	1,273,700	152,229	202,108	160,254	613,434	766,018	658,742
Worsted do..... “	1,199,200	1,322,600	1,519,500	5,480,700	5,939,600	7,335,800	322,514	319,604	343,402	1,576,250	1,673,783	1,683,764
Carpets, not being rugs..... “	55,100	59,100	110,900	1,361,800	1,337,700	1,092,100	23,998	26,197	41,999	556,567	552,566	439,275
Hardware and cutlery.....							20,435	19,622	28,348	139,498	175,896	183,741
Iron and steel—												
Iron : Pig..... Tons.	1,724	719	238	4,525	3,595	1,253	25,239	11,758	4,584	67,272	59,772	18,527
Bars, angle, bolt and rod..... “	105	114	80	877	1,084	637	6,259	5,198	3,825	36,641	46,569	28,222
Railroad, of all sorts..... “	5,944	9,463	4,172	14,523	20,465	8,927	105,500	197,655	84,524	257,860	428,700	183,249

Hoops, sheet, boiler and armour plates .....	..	1,007	1,300	1,189	3,389	3,643	4,344	33,745	43,644	40,457	117,530	122,202	150,881
Galvanized sheets .....	..	314	486	429	2,427	1,970	1,710	21,710	37,108	29,604	171,034	150,764	123,896
Tin plates and sheets .....	..	1,213	980	583	6,574	7,529	9,047	66,128	47,114	29,146	355,739	375,877	462,051
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures .....	..	594	267	155	2,429	2,339	1,596	18,134	17,140	9,456	135,765	144,175	93,815
Steel, unwrought .....	..	785	1,211	386	4,381	7,401	2,349	30,937	52,453	29,682	159,447	268,567	143,747
Lead, pigs .....	..	280	75	281	1,191	687	816	14,668	4,623	18,002	60,074	41,396	53,334
Tin, unwrought	Cwts.	816	550	105	4,127	2,941	3,252	13,563	8,741	1,679	67,204	46,282	5,390
Apparel and slops .....	..							142,691	159,125	134,714	885,811	973,251	777,650
Haberdashery and millinery, including embroideries and needlework .....	..							55,738	61,933	50,224	398,108	437,280	419,609
Alkali	Cwts.	17,731	20,466	8,411	93,183	94,625	67,131	22,844	20,742	11,140	116,673	113,408	85,892
Cement	Tons.	2,359	938	1,093	8,071	9,249	4,828	20,007	7,991	9,412	66,858	78,426	41,313
Earthenware and chinaware .....	..							46,029	57,154	58,629	280,281	333,805	354,970
Oil, seed oil	Tons.	426	370	152	2,345	1,866	1,702	44,403	34,558	11,797	231,605	181,064	137,021
Paper, writing or printing and envelopes	Cwts.	1,121	1,116	1,273	8,224	10,753	11,228	8,390	10,862	12,838	73,136	90,841	90,992
do all other except hanging .....	..	125	218	204	2,374	2,399	1,994	1,917	2,307	3,952	24,801	28,869	21,389
Stationery other than paper .....	..							8,882	8,410	10,371	46,326	59,281	53,976
II.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.													
Tea of British East India	Lbs.	52,324	36,335	11,871	371,443	440,373	765,900	13,758	9,101	2,930	94,005	107,072	176,407
do of Ceylon .....	..	103,447	58,543	70,049	621,502	694,131	1,011,421	21,735	13,563	15,890	132,836	146,759	217,652
do of China .....	..	154,183	186,603	44,047	1,667,138	1,306,646	1,250,752	29,988	30,704	7,071	265,859	246,175	241,824
do of other countries .....	..	4,700	2,887	158	39,849	12,414	7,539	813	467	29	7,071	2,180	1,747

W.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of August, and the *eight months* ended 31st August, in the years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (From English Returns.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of August.			Eight months ended 30th August.			Month of August.			Eight months ended 30th August.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals, living—												
Cattle..... No.	13,413	17,557	18,296	54,422	58,824	73,989	1,074,901	1,361,640	1,393,229	4,474,082	4,607,677	5,816,426
Sheep & Lambs..... No.	23,387	17,256	6,215	57,495	37,608	27,532	210,469	129,298	46,783	509,102	291,679	200,731
Horses..... No.	1,723	1,257	1,254	7,015	7,611	6,428	231,264	189,109	147,504	967,912	1,013,766	758,670
Grain—												
Wheat..... cwt.	288,300	549,800	373,900	1,059,300	2,186,300	2,111,500	433,133	738,507	659,881	1,584,995	3,073,203	3,575,584
Wheat flour..... "	311,300	321,700	198,000	971,650	965,900	700,100	653,973	621,979	522,451	2,055,154	1,877,594	1,653,323
Pease..... "	52,800	121,300	158,700	175,620	327,500	753,440	75,652	168,703	194,657	239,849	453,763	918,038
Provisions—												
Bacon..... "	52,984	77,674	32,017	139,591	270,164	172,873	475,181	545,232	273,823	1,250,475	1,936,471	1,510,604
Hams..... "	14,917	32,576	15,255	50,904	116,811	72,087	166,289	329,245	161,895	554,420	1,204,938	777,567
Butter..... "	6,160	16,245	10,888	8,353	23,163	28,668	118,659	285,946	209,048	155,743	418,358	565,701
Cheese..... "	180,285	191,192	216,001	533,612	575,533	735,518	1,734,013	1,773,934	2,183,240	5,289,828	5,510,726	7,964,110
Eggs..... Gt. cwt.	68,165	37,008	33,633	79,463	55,297	62,905	127,380	54,881	51,071	144,910	82,733	91,123
Fish, cured and salted. cwt.	25,352	18,867	14,830	226,138	229,898	268,334	315,759	277,731	183,736	2,556,051	2,933,958	3,220,546
Wood and timber—												
Hewn..... loads.	21,985	41,041	44,562	64,971	94,720	108,986	523,405	1,039,992	1,091,004	1,381,987	2,306,162	2,544,576
Sawn or split, planed or dressed..... "	228,079	286,545	438,201	661,824	863,966	1,196,378	2,335,956	3,333,496	4,817,216	7,197,649	9,853,555	13,760,554

X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of August and the *eight months* ended 31st August in the years 1895-96-97, respectively. (From English Returns.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of August.			Eight Months ended 31st August.			Month of August.			Eight Months ended 31st August.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
I.—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.												
1. Articles of food and Drink :—												
Salt, rock and white	8,648	5,587	4,918	52,941	49,341	50,270	29,491	17,208	15,524	193,761	158,599	151,308
Spirits	13,856	20,014	25,465	142,920	140,045	168,574	24,848	36,917	48,894	250,939	250,740	300,467
2. Raw Materials :—												
Wool, sheep and lambs.	12,300	16,000	8,500	118,300	161,900	388,200	2,643	4,039	2,438	25,920	31,682	84,227
3. Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured :—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, gray or unbleached.	51,700	48,100	82,500	348,600	454,500	466,600	3,635	2,472	4,976	18,999	23,774	24,834
do bleached	235,700	264,300	162,200	2,288,300	2,455,100	1,823,200	16,084	18,347	11,523	143,147	158,453	118,853
do printed	903,000	563,400	507,700	12,013,100	10,302,300	7,524,400	60,989	40,986	37,059	772,300	650,735	473,832
do dyed or manufactured of dyed yarn	1,106,700	1,119,000	1,076,100	7,394,700	8,037,200	6,961,300	102,701	111,733	116,936	657,413	760,246	677,770
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds.	980,000	1,236,200	1,108,900	7,195,700	10,725,500	7,846,300	41,979	56,783	53,683	326,951	491,484	373,019
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds.	864,700	707,700	774,700	6,596,900	6,319,200	4,975,500	68,911	70,347	63,572	507,393	525,911	404,186
Silk manufactures—												
Lace							9,421	2,749	2,983	96,369	32,373	18,444
Other							33,945	19,582	13,699	157,365	102,857	66,054
Woolen tissues	448,500	479,400	344,500	1,684,700	1,973,000	1,618,200	221,764	251,061	201,768	835,197	1,017,979	860,505
Worsted	1,284,100	1,250,000	1,334,700	6,764,800	7,189,600	8,670,500	378,227	330,660	355,267	1,954,477	2,004,443	2,039,031
Carpets, not being rugs	184,500	141,900	183,800	1,546,300	1,479,600	1,275,900	86,508	65,655	71,900	643,671	618,221	511,175
Hardware and cutlery							28,790	22,040	28,597	168,288	197,936	212,338
Iron and steel—												
Iron : Pigs	775	1,724	107	5,300	5,319	1,369	11,197	24,866	1,222	78,469	84,640	19,749
Bar, angle, bolt and rod.	201	291	85	1,078	1,375	722	5,607	9,421	3,874	42,346	55,990	32,096
Railroad, of all sorts	8,673	10,033	231	23,196	30,498	9,158	151,440	204,482	5,198	409,301	633,181	188,447
Hoops, sheets, boiler and armour plates	1,281	833	1,535	4,670	4,476	5,899	43,371	30,630	54,307	161,901	152,832	205,188

X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America, &c.—*Concluded.*

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ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of August.			Eight months ended 31st August.			Month of August.			Eight months ended 31st August.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
I.—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE— <i>Con.</i>							%	%	%	%	%	%
Iron and steel— <i>Con.</i>												
Galvanized sheets. Tons.	427	384	192	2,854	2,354	1,902	30,056	28,917	13,349	201,090	179,682	137,245
Tin plates and sheets. "	878	838	790	7,452	8,367	9,837	44,208	40,261	38,125	400,433	416,138	530,177
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures. "	568	627	205	2,907	2,966	1,801	26,586	28,824	13,593	162,352	172,999	107,407
Steel, unwrought. "	1,504	953	456	5,885	8,354	2,805	50,048	35,798	25,628	269,494	304,365	169,375
Lead: Pigs. "	207	72	235	1,398	759	1,051	11,382	4,696	14,274	71,456	46,092	67,608
Tin, unwrought. Cwts.	408	543	376	4,535	3,484	3,628	6,734	8,696	1,830	73,939	54,978	17,656
Apparel and shops.							275,968	161,977	199,996	1,161,779	1,135,227	977,645
Hatterdashery and millinery including embroideries and needlework.							121,958	129,316	80,125	520,065	566,596	499,734
Alkali. Cwts.	13,117	12,515	11,520	106,300	107,140	78,651	17,310	17,038	12,775	133,984	130,445	98,667
Cement. Tons.	1,806	1,769	1,938	9,877	11,018	6,766	15,354	15,534	16,376	82,211	93,960	57,689
Earthenware and Chinaware.							40,514	42,982	68,070	320,795	376,786	423,040
Oil, seed oil. Tons.	562	467	219	2,905	2,333	1,921	53,873	39,147	17,116	285,478	220,211	154,137
Paper, writing or printing, and envelopes. Cwts.	759	1,504	1,354	8,983	12,257	12,582	7,834	13,514	11,296	80,970	104,355	102,288
Paper, all other, except hanging. "	322	344	265	2,696	2,743	2,259	3,732	3,041	3,154	28,532	31,910	24,543
Stationery other than paper.							11,640	3,606	12,863	57,966	62,887	66,839
* II.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.												
Tea of British East Indies. Libs.	63,065	41,425	26,112	434,508	481,798	792,012	15,519	10,273	5,801	109,523	117,345	182,208
do Ceylon. "	112,799	131,422	84,122	734,301	825,553	1,095,543	25,896	27,862	18,158	158,731	174,621	235,809
do China. "	235,347	223,049	78,749	1,842,485	1,529,695	1,329,541	49,927	44,725	14,989	345,786	290,900	246,814
do other countries. "	8,380	12,403	3,093	48,229	24,817	10,632	1,728	2,380	409	8,799	4,560	2,156

Y.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of September and the *nine months* ended 30th September, in the Years 1895, 1896, 1897, respectively. (From English Returns.)

ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
		Month of September.			Nine months ended 30th September.			Month of September.			Nine months ended 30th September.		
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Animals, living—								£	£	£	£	£	£
Cattle	No.	16,473	14,460	17,093	70,895	73,284	91,082	1,305,332	1,111,171	1,348,445	5,779,413	5,718,848	7,164,871
Sheep and lambs	"	35,923	18,838	11,835	93,418	56,446	39,367	323,804	131,803	88,413	832,906	423,483	289,133
Horses	"	1,486	1,917	1,624	8,501	9,528	8,052	211,052	246,009	195,493	1,178,964	1,259,532	954,163
Grain—													
Wheat	Cwt.	368,700	486,700	460,500	1,428,000	2,673,000	2,572,000	521,312	677,999	967,478	2,106,308	3,751,202	4,543,062
do flour	"	426,200	252,520	214,800	1,397,850	1,218,420	914,900	874,611	485,484	587,480	2,929,796	2,363,077	2,240,802
Peas	"	26,500	51,600	81,050	202,120	379,100	834,490	53,776	93,736	110,705	293,625	547,742	1,028,773
Provisions—													
Bacon	"	45,856	47,965	24,846	185,447	318,129	197,719	421,594	364,060	230,368	1,672,069	2,300,531	1,740,972
Hams	"	8,791	12,279	17,302	59,695	129,090	89,389	96,305	133,268	188,563	650,726	1,338,206	966,131
Butter	"	6,334	25,073	42,146	14,687	48,236	70,814	119,404	436,768	826,982	277,146	855,126	1,392,683
Cheese	"	165,590	173,198	239,808	699,202	748,731	975,325	1,594,111	1,679,900	2,530,744	6,883,938	7,190,626	10,494,854
Eggs	Gt. hundreds.	36,363	73,533	66,591	115,826	128,830	129,496	62,225	121,511	101,903	207,135	204,244	193,027
Fish cured or salted ...	Cwt.	36,225	26,751	37,806	262,363	256,649	306,140	386,340	332,953	362,513	2,942,191	3,266,910	3,583,058
Wood and timber—													
Hewn	Loads.	30,472	27,275	26,848	95,443	121,995	135,834	698,936	669,950	716,582	2,080,923	2,976,599	3,261,157
Sawn or split, planed or dressed	"	191,577	228,365	317,912	853,401	1,092,331	1,514,290	2,106,303	2,585,490	3,600,875	9,303,951	12,439,044	17,361,420

Z.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of September and the *nine months* ended 30th September, in the Years 1895, 1896, 1897, respectively. (From English Returns.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of September.			Nine months ended 30th September.			Month of September.			Nine months ended 30th September.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
I.—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.							£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Articles of food and drink :—												
Salt, rock and white Tons.	4,208	4,733	6,366	57,149	54,074	56,636	15,042	14,945	17,875	203,937	173,545	169,184
Spirits Proof galls.	20,259	25,886	33,990	163,179	174,931	202,564	37,083	51,143	60,901	288,023	326,884	363,369
2. Raw materials :—												
Wool, sheep and lambs Lbs.	38,100	3,300	85,600	156,400	165,200	473,800	8,239	516	15,062	34,158	32,197	99,289
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, grey or unbleached . . . Yds.	113,300	76,500	66,900	461,900	531,000	533,500	5,572	3,499	3,679	24,562	27,272	28,513
do bleached “	234,300	223,400	185,300	2,522,600	2,678,500	2,008,500	13,957	14,593	13,578	157,105	173,044	132,432
do printed “	626,300	429,100	502,500	12,639,400	10,731,400	8,026,900	36,397	59,943	48,233	808,698	680,413	507,466
do dyed or manufactured of dyed yarn “	1,007,600	1,055,500	1,337,900	8,402,300	9,092,700	8,299,200	81,574	81,584	103,553	738,988	841,830	781,830
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds “	1,121,800	2,053,200	1,952,700	8,317,500	12,778,700	9,799,000	44,472	90,510	76,304	371,423	581,995	449,324
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds “	764,400	541,500	471,800	7,361,300	6,860,700	5,447,300	61,145	47,435	42,393	568,538	573,347	446,579
Silk manufactures—												
Lace							2,292	1,207	2,467	98,662	33,823	20,911
Other							12,950	12,079	11,723	150,317	114,931	77,779
Woollen tissues Yds.	256,000	243,400	192,100	1,910,700	2,216,400	1,810,600	124,552	105,519	89,912	959,750	1,122,598	950,416
Worsted “ “	769,400	664,900	707,600	7,334,200	7,854,500	9,378,100	224,192	175,682	223,346	2,178,670	2,180,125	2,262,377
Carpets, not being rugs “	135,500	126,000	122,700	1,681,800	1,605,600	1,398,600	69,901	56,628	52,837	709,973	674,851	564,012
Hardware and cutlery							32,349	30,149	34,265	200,638	228,085	246,608
Iron and Steel—												
Iron : Pigs Tons.	1,753	1,095	461	7,053	6,414	1,821	26,776	18,678	6,034	105,246	103,319	25,783
Bar, angle, bolt and rod “	149	168	116	1,227	1,543	838	5,440	5,357	4,754	47,790	61,349	36,850
Railroad, of all sorts “	6,566	6,701	19	29,762	37,199	9,177	114,911	136,494	832	524,213	769,678	189,279
Hoops, sheet, boiler, and armour plates “	1,251	544	1,898	5,921	5,020	7,797	41,459	21,189	67,120	202,361	174,022	272,309

Galvanized sheets	Tons.	471	348	577	3,325	2,702	2,479	33,166	25,749	35,750	234,257	205,431	172,905
Tin plates and sheets	"	1,203	650	2,976	8,655	9,017	12,813	64,292	31,151	146,355	464,727	447,289	646,532
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures	"	691	343	371	3,688	3,309	2,152	37,619	24,834	18,917	199,971	197,834	126,323
Steel, unwrought	"	1,475	1,390	430	7,360	9,744	3,235	46,696	51,192	30,456	256,190	355,558	199,829
Lead: Pigs	"	224	86	400	1,622	845	1,451	12,341	4,939	25,160	83,799	51,031	92,768
Tin, unwrought	Cwts.	551	137	707	5,086	3,621	4,335	8,973	2,039	11,604	82,913	57,017	67,227
Apparel and slops								219,798	260,415	175,156	1,381,585	1,395,642	1,152,314
Haberdashery and millinery, including embroideries and needlework								80,370	98,842	84,573	600,557	665,438	584,307
Alkali	Cwt.	18,743	19,225	24,963	125,043	126,365	103,614	22,863	24,970	28,265	156,847	155,416	126,932
Cement	Tons.	2,417	2,896	2,112	12,294	13,914	8,878	20,307	25,691	18,284	162,521	119,652	75,973
Earthenware and chinaware								32,451	49,182	58,200	353,217	425,970	481,240
Oil, seed oil	Tons.	378	433	167	3,283	2,766	2,088	36,290	36,358	13,529	321,769	256,570	167,666
Paper, writing or printing and envelopes	Cwt.	1,811	995	2,109	19,794	13,252	14,691	18,303	10,905	20,610	99,275	111,981	122,892
do all other except hanging	"	432	473	297	3,128	3,216	2,556	3,441	6,199	4,234	31,974	38,110	28,786
Stationery, other than paper								20,718	21,772	23,620	78,679	84,660	95,459
II.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.													
Tea of British East India	Lbs.	126,931	84,795	55,289	561,439	566,593	847,301	27,754	20,332	11,105	137,278	137,677	193,314
do of Ceylon	"	141,807	127,619	108,198	876,108	953,172	1,203,741	31,546	28,630	25,846	190,278	203,251	261,656
do of China	"	264,320	152,581	133,915	2,106,805	1,682,276	1,463,456	53,445	29,321	26,158	399,231	320,221	272,971
do of other countries	"	9,245	5,356	572	57,474	30,173	11,204	1,703	1,031	116	10,502	5,591	2,273

AA —COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of June and the *twelve months* ended 30th June, in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of June.			Twelve months ended 30th June.			Month of June.			Twelve months ended 30th June.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Animals—							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses, free No.	123	146	52	978	927	646	7,047	5,901	5,160	98,601	79,467	68,639
do dutiable "	747	686	382	8,962	6,511	4,777	60,091	48,315	53,100	604,214	420,300	342,720
Art work, free							742	1,800	855	246,081	316,588	89,946
Books, &c., free							1,086	1,899	3,575	22,231	34,886	35,675
do dutiable							1,666	2,128	2,565	15,767	25,232	23,656
Cement, Roman—												
Portland, dutiable Lbs.	904,125	578,750	452,625	3,224,930	4,533,511	2,749,425	3,904	2,611	2,130	15,327	19,609	11,454
Coal, bituminous, dutiable.	57,466	71,691	67,120	828,307	790,649	836,835	198,642	228,752	216,150	2,879,789	2,630,821	2,641,416
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable. Tons.	204	74	316	1,822	1,456	2,730	31,452	10,068	40,190	317,587	216,564	410,227
Fruits—												
Bananas, free							11,376	32,732	8,387	190,243	97,263	91,684
Lemons, dutiable							48,903	7,690	8,251	90,674	101,228	153,415
Furs, skins, &c., free							67,021	37,556	20,531	394,370	392,270	239,710
Hides and skins, other than fur, free Lbs.	1,527,783	1,583,827	2,696,211	17,397,464	16,791,455	21,467,733	142,597	108,458	225,834	1,090,128	1,185,034	1,555,343
Iron and steel and manufactures of—												
Tin plates, dutiable "	5,229	90,677	191,396	955,377	1,255,814	864,225	178	2,852	5,617	24,955	35,499	24,361
Jewellery—precious stones							74	1,664	247	86,563	20,117	4,378
Lead and manufactures of—												
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable. Lbs.	1,217,249	1,919,568	3,061,712	10,920,825	20,078,250	26,671,077	53,835	39,590	50,166	256,604	386,730	435,067
Paper stock, crude (<i>see also</i> wood pulp), free							88,964	48,912	54,658	635,740	437,030	587,694
Provisions—												
Cheese, dutiable Lbs.	1,067	989	2,918	28,995	36,616	32,190	218	128	370	4,763	4,906	4,391
Spices, nutmegs, peppers, free "		14,275		168,529	18,168	116,244		1,217		8,106	1,438	6,734

Spirits, distilled—													
Spirits (not of domestic Proof manufacture) dutiable, Galls.	12,277	18,687	28,646	116,483	176,787	232,687	23,745	32,293	51,540	218,405	320,962	438,981	
Sugar, molasses, &c. —													
Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard, free													
and dutiable, Lbs.	32,008	462,061	114,557	29,606,698	1,217,135	922,667	1,774	36,706	6,023	661,939	88,143	66,527	
Tea, free "	46,193	2,700	1,100,108	1,081,388	286,228	2,547,371	7,939	750	166,801	163,241	52,181	396,738	
Tobacco and manufactures of—													
Leaf, dutiable, Lbs.	51,708	179,977	13,642	800,632	1,180,096	676,337	45,794	185,845	12,443	349,647	887,244	566,501	
Wood and manufactures of—													
Boards, planks, &c., free													
and dutiable, M. ft.	93,206	91,825	167,566	597,970	786,102	873,746	1,002,286	946,406	1,669,061	6,822,487	8,504,607	9,072,804	
Wood pulp, dutiable, . . . Tons.	1,204	3,214	1,778	12,446	29,139	34,804	21,842	44,198	28,072	276,352	417,116	498,706	
Wool—													
Class No. 2, free, Lbs.	125,737	105,793	2,344,155	5,593,517	3,817,160	7,374,463	25,025	20,205	483,936	1,041,733	795,907	1,448,137	
" 3 " " " " "	4,104		26,550	989,619	270	33,054	292		2,487	94,816	16	3,016	

B.B.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the *months* of June and the *twelve months* ended 30th June, in the years 1895-96-97, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of June.			Twelve months ended 30th June.			Month of June.			Twelve months ended 30th June.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Agricultural implements							\$ 51,497	\$ 60,717	\$ 121,514	\$ 235,417	\$ 359,644	\$ 464,959
Animals—												
Cattle No.	34	23	3,953	530	2,766	6,812	475	379	287,927	9,694	170,514	450,036
Hogs "	16	437	366	698	1,864	3,768	105	997	1,338	3,215	6,354	17,883
Sheep "	8,278	6,495	4,226	53,985	59,588	48,437	25,427	13,658	6,781	159,600	142,472	90,353
Books, maps, engravings, &c.							40,906	46,268	49,098	522,917	594,171	612,588
Breadstuffs—												
Corn Bush.	307,434	521,348	883,355	3,013,180	5,881,598	9,496,377	168,148	162,408	243,956	1,562,114	2,062,883	2,537,943
Wheat "	464,716	484,219	458,011	4,110,255	3,537,243	5,581,151	351,801	303,168	379,591	2,600,429	2,424,115	3,975,433
Wheat flour Brls.	177,450	82,345	21,592	916,995	931,958	709,873	723,735	303,773	96,691	3,158,543	3,638,083	2,748,355
Carriages, cars and parts of							11,792	11,103	15,286	140,924	155,394	126,753
Coals Tons.	305,074	340,758	287,993	3,018,075	3,045,965	2,975,813	922,946	1,163,929	914,890	8,895,623	8,956,228	9,076,567
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old Lbs.	27,500	7,300	50,000	292,916	467,571	354,891	2,774	807	5,500	25,432	50,504	38,591
Cotton and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufactured Bales.	1,660	4,077	2,934	105,040	67,638	79,983	58,124	169,561	110,277	3,414,156	2,868,975	3,137,860
ed Lbs.	835,532	2,056,556	1,475,035	52,767,295	34,037,216	40,203,937						
Cottons, coloured and un-												
coloured Yds.	613,388	2,562,754	604,926	6,437,270	19,705,804	29,490,860	37,020	155,022	36,775	387,160	1,189,615	1,775,483
Other manufactures							159,411	118,361	112,434	1,719,871	1,754,002	1,351,179
Cycles and parts of								48,961	61,752		496,598	730,267
Fruits and nuts							119,491	81,089	85,524	753,729	979,842	750,752
Furs and fur skins							15,566	9,716	6,855	284,550	261,734	249,116
Hops Lbs.	6,671	23,005	39,899	324,689	306,441	369,188	584	1,520	2,806	32,110	24,657	31,509
Iron and steel and manufactures of—												
Buildings' hardware and saws and tools							42,180	49,574	41,203	505,282	557,968	554,441

Machinery, viz.—							12,283	6,727	14,316	111,388	103,360	103,119
Sewing machines and parts of							125,907	119,831	171,786	1,570,821	1,464,112	1,708,623
Other machinery.....												
Leather and manufactures of—												
Sole leather .. . Lbs.	41,285	60,376	33,678	503,228	400,808	482,037	7,598	9,871	7,073	81,196	74,560	82,722
Other leather.....							17,223	64,541	45,714	228,606	428,435	654,001
Naval stores—												
Rosin, tar and pitch.... Brls.	3,400	4,697	6,249	43,407	54,425	58,302	8,503	12,358	13,412	96,014	173,659	126,798
Turpentine, spirits of... Galls.	32,329	73,049	54,218	409,038	579,637	491,059	19,889	18,534	14,893	128,900	161,475	132,676
Oil cake and oil cake meal. Lbs.	34,000	24,000	78,900	4,233,041	2,428,382	1,100,497	340	226	747	45,386	22,866	10,340
Oils—												
Mineral, crude..... Galls.			6,150	5,427		18,390			234	563		899
do refined..... "	308,904	481,138	514,769	8,480,792	10,133,132	10,032,522	27,936	39,538	46,458	585,507	782,784	727,481
Cotton-seed..... "	28,109	38,333	24,001	423,107	402,668	277,630	7,726	9,808	5,770	128,685	109,357	62,250
Paraffine and paraffine wax Lbs.		979	751	50,356	42,903	41,807		93	36	2,434	2,160	1,754
Provisions—												
Meat product—												
Beef products—												
Beef, canned..... "	56,321	161,370	134,876	1,216,371	1,326,142	1,382,395	5,154	12,262	9,942	104,260	111,201	107,204
do fresh..... "	820	2,527	497	96,110	75,192	37,105	67	141	42	6,209	5,434	2,173
do salted or pickled,												
and other, cured.. Lbs.	459,488	457,648	461,864	6,120,667	5,932,724	5,733,757	23,144	19,225	18,149	290,285	282,819	248,050
Tallow.....	58,025	102,850	1,075	583,917	1,169,465	76,013	2,731	3,420	29	29,424	50,905	2,382
Hog products—												
Bacon..... "	472,523	814,880	2,028,298	5,380,492	7,042,266	10,799,240	35,038	34,554	105,718	435,762	422,923	541,485
Ham..... "	434,961	819,319	689,412	2,013,960	3,711,697	3,070,487	44,036	78,471	66,606	213,182	366,073	301,751
Pork, fresh, pickled.. "	970,858	860,750	669,916	8,652,652	15,397,232	12,269,836	60,964	42,114	32,772	540,312	877,015	561,850
Lard..... "	112,504	884,139	668,705	2,397,933	7,035,260	5,372,193	8,994	48,161	33,407	182,097	473,221	249,756
Olco and oleomargarine. "	116,346	377,639	180,537	724,846	1,547,349	1,296,160	9,610	16,410	8,724	61,197	102,591	65,227
Dairy products—												
Butter..... "	25,463	171,846	431,081	369,085	676,341	1,797,089	3,397	22,731	62,839	62,284	114,813	276,005
Cheese..... "	1,760,665	1,431,886	2,787,560	10,288,239	5,254,884	8,479,803	129,117	104,539	235,125	913,330	402,782	716,487
Seeds.....							1,345	3,110	4,985	442,893	636,215	699,553
Sugar, refined..... Lbs.	13,726	9,994	11,273	129,896	53,604	45,736	801	586	541	6,780	3,069	2,854
Tobacco and manufactures of—												
Leaf, stems and trimmings Lbs.	399,494	1,209,702	1,006,344	12,006,031	10,974,288	15,415,909	45,462	121,683	92,578	1,097,729	1,100,848	1,553,832
Cigars, cigarettes, &c.....							2,796	4,563	5,186	49,094	51,028	64,459
Wood and manufactures of—												
Timber and unmanufactured wood ..							253,331	226,289	295,604	1,001,545	1,182,261	1,185,430
Lumber—												
Boards, planks, deals, joists, &c..... M. ft.	4,549	4,352	11,749	33,844	38,267	62,643	61,815	63,789	159,131	556,356	588,044	859,018
Other.....							12,410	17,365	7,910	108,164	139,390	171,355
Manufactures of wood—												
Doors, sash, blinds, furni- tures and woodenwares ..							92,427	104,842	117,194	1,109,542	1,207,448	1,369,604
Wool, raw..... Lbs.	116,826	108,971	45,478	1,780,632	2,360,470	1,977,898	16,790	11,755	7,856	271,328	311,992	296,497

CC.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of July and the *seven months* ended 31st July, in the Years 1895-96-97, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of July.			Seven Months ending 31st July.			Month of July.			Seven Months ending 31st July.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals—												
Horses, free, No.	43	130	76	620	705	371	3,003	9,665	9,090	51,299	51,222	39,696
do dutiable, "	349	234	268	7,120	4,155	3,421	29,353	15,379	26,071	456,238	251,966	248,985
Art work, free							27,078	667	26,253	91,536	251,303	46,023
Books, &c., free							2,327	2,965	5,328	15,564	23,217	26,448
do dutiable							2,398	2,063	2,493	10,255	15,297	15,969
Cement, Roman, Portland dutiable Lbs.	943,425	873,100	177,500	2,488,225	2,532,100	836,225	4,416	2,417	800	11,340	10,056	3,904
Coal, bituminous, dutiable. Tons.	63,806	70,336	44,131	479,513	487,317	478,194	210,104	208,408	131,477	1,698,204	1,604,863	1,567,178
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable Tons.	179	83	326	1,444	870	2,586	27,362	8,118	40,818	245,306	119,564	400,958
Fruits—												
Bananas, free							9,177	12,204	9,779	89,631	71,306	56,298
Lemons, dutiable.							1,487	12,010	1,860	86,651	111,741	113,299
Furs, skins, &c., free.							42,713	30,298	41,693	352,978	253,517	183,706
Hides and skins, other than fur, free. Lbs.	1,451,567	1,096,159	1,900,689	12,162,995	10,561,340	14,112,128	148,714	69,550	152,961	807,901	648,278	1,093,211
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—												
Tin plates, dutiable. . . Lbs.	162,489	73,769	100	211,486	828,539	735,346	3,548	1,468	4	5,132	22,492	21,103
Jewellery, precious stones.							11	52	89,462	912	14,721	91,898
Lead and manufactures of—												
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable. Lbs.	582,810	2,040,398		8,880,737	14,555,669	13,514,015	17,444	35,567		227,594	249,250	228,028
Paper stock, crude (see also wood pulp), free							63,533	69,936	98,655	377,998	316,413	427,560
Provisions—												
Cheese, dutiable. Lbs.	9,540	840	1,058	22,793	14,390	15,374	851	150	136	3,120	1,945	2,219

Spices, nutmegs, peppers, free..... Lbs.				167	150,243	106,019				10	1,273	4,874
Spirits, distilled—												
Spirits (not of domestic manu- facture) dutiable. Proof gall.	6,917	12,730	18,743	79,056	97,232	163,999	13,508	23,608	33,262	148,129	165,335	305,038
Sugar, molasses, &c.—												
Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard, free and duti- able..... Lbs.	111,283	239,876	128,032	23,470,063	709,832	424,133	7,417	19,758	6,705	406,999	57,138	22,710
Tea, free..... "	40,693	70,051	225,228	455,420	196,579	2,335,078	5,433	14,209	37,744	66,002	41,210	357,644
Tobacco and manufactures of—												
Leaf, dutiable..... Lbs.	88,910	88,235	26,275	701,556	536,456	426,130	68,874	85,706	27,650	313,889	415,191	357,547
Wood and manufactures of—												
Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable..... M. ft.	80,960	83,661	117,608	378,211	407,788	573,680	890,446	892,414	1,149,446	4,148,079	4,321,589	5,815,011
Wood pulp, dutiable.... Tons.	1,577	3,850	2,109	9,712	22,273	14,433	24,746	54,836	33,868	174,482	302,820	223,811
Wool—												
Class No. 2, free..... Lbs.	972,044	668,168	958,282	4,546,014	1,494,957	5,927,472	210,448	121,119	174,563	853,055	286,690	1,149,920
do 3, do..... "		2,205	2,197	802,230	2,475	28,747		88	208	80,842	104	2,695

DD.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the months of July and the seven months ended 31st July in the Years 1895-96-97 respectively. (From United States Returns.)

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ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of July.			Seven months ended 31st July.			Month of July.			Seven months ended 31st July.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Agricultural implements.....							\$ 59,592	\$ 80,714	\$ 154,042	\$ 207,437	\$ 287,361	\$ 454,504
Animals—												
Cattle..... No.	2	38	4,305	253	2,702	10,453	80	519	307,819	4,106	169,010	723,916
Hogs..... "	9	278	4	274	1,492	2,049	32	1,031	37	1,295	4,774	11,612
Sheep..... "	4,163	3,256	7,481	31,868	34,176	30,990	10,412	6,324	19,741	98,094	86,006	66,727
Books, maps, engravings, &c.....							36,152	41,239	42,184	254,248	321,607	322,878
Breadstuffs—												
Corn..... Bush.	273,801	788,362	2,731,730	2,489,067	3,912,601	5,962,356	129,684	233,949	775,238	1,269,582	1,238,720	1,623,040
Wheat..... "	492,168	731,595	177,000	2,159,627	2,181,565	1,951,271	350,919	452,413	140,121	1,530,721	1,410,228	1,580,168
Wheat flour..... Brls.	185,078	174,713	73,883	611,864	422,698	172,969	742,465	643,752	335,417	2,302,648	1,567,916	753,001
Carriages, cars and parts of.....							6,731	17,894	45,294	98,392	129,300	119,758
Coals..... Tons.	324,419	321,718	273,002	1,561,754	1,606,587	1,500,675	999,746	1,068,690	916,935	4,559,827	4,776,287	4,419,342
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old..... Lbs.	65,320	5,200	27,930	180,214	188,759	146,935	7,060	572	2,966	18,013	19,945	16,203
Cotton and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufact'd..... Bales	648	1,976	4,698	55,078	33,161	38,077	21,893	78,345	187,927	1,770,486	1,383,427	1,452,705
Cotton, unmanufact'd..... Lbs.	323,789	977,643	2,348,670	27,684,001	16,667,907	19,165,192						
Cottons, coloured and uncoloured..... Yds.	346,838	3,774,754	1,477,538	3,627,635	19,488,180	11,132,444	21,216	226,994	88,684	221,107	1,173,207	675,390
Other manufactures.....							172,216	104,374	133,866	1,227,555	927,483	947,657
Cycles and parts of.....							27,261	24,269		475,638		645,337
Fruits and nuts.....							122,414	91,261	90,130	478,977	489,773	405,231
Furs and fur skins.....							8,534	6,971	19,818	165,563	167,428	184,237
Hops..... Lbs.	3,912	21,383	4,714	91,778	224,652	113,055	294	1,788	534	8,350	17,114	19,523
Iron and steel and manufactures of												
Builders', hardware and saws and tools.....							47,811	45,727	49,093	298,564	327,173	339,949
Machinery—												
Sewing machines and parts of.....							7,641	9,658	8,262	65,163	58,327	60,895
Other machinery.....							82,892	158,256	2,675	887,410	899,001	19,117

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Leather and manufactures of—													
Sole leather..... Lbs.	34,609	51,347	88,536	243,091	258,004	264,589	6,659	7,645	18,392	41,707	45,575	51,181	
Other do..... "							33,413	47,635	57,695	156,197	328,588	409,475	
Naval Stores—													
Resin, tar and pitch.... Brls.	2,916	2,215	2,145	21,231	27,870	32,215	17,096	7,107	6,692	54,700	60,958	70,465	
Turpentine, spirits of... Galls.	33,627	39,024	54,743	261,170	367,435	334,325	9,582	9,845	15,782	82,310	99,919	94,022	
Oil cake and oil cake meal. Lbs.	147,000		2,000	2,647,312	1,006,199	699,545	1,404		19	27,527	9,447	6,333	
Oils—													
Mineral, crude..... Galls.				4,667		18,390				525		899	
do refined..... "	507,857	507,865	502,078	3,892,007	4,215,685	4,014,689	44,212	38,616	36,970	290,505	331,265	302,098	
Cotton-seed oil..... "	11,644	20,945	43,071	218,925	211,542	168,907	3,502	4,742	10,910	61,382	52,760	58,704	
Paraffine and paraffine wax Lbs.	3,929	1,493	2,272	14,127	22,546	29,669	197	83	111	633	1,232	1,218	
Provisions—													
Meat products—													
Beef products—													
Beef, canned..... Lbs.	91,838	275,513	106,685	481,656	887,214	478,123	7,831	19,771	7,032	42,150	70,165	35,845	
do fresh..... "	477	108	1,400	55,806	35,971	23,273	43	9	84	3,514	2,774	1,430	
do salted or pickled, and other cured "	594,326	429,533	339,151	3,025,001	2,547,928	2,401,785	26,045	18,657	13,437	143,251	116,051	190,772	
Tallow..... "	16,357	16,136	1,200	149,666	633,463	4,875	616	388	28	6,829	25,330	130	
Hog products—													
Bacon..... Lbs.	1,577,933	1,145,153	1,832,652	2,528,723	4,123,946	5,283,432	113,596	53,445	111,920	187,875	193,582	298,599	
Hams..... "	654,246	275,975	361,621	1,493,411	2,274,877	1,648,523	67,558	27,479	33,103	153,309	219,618	158,178	
Pork, fresh and pickled..... "	1,290,305	1,608,987	999,848	4,917,879	6,417,741	4,497,339	79,014	72,967	47,314	314,950	335,864	221,442	
Lard..... "	114,135	557,003	212,446	372,989	1,917,587	1,980,779	8,539	24,120	9,690	28,551	102,002	91,566	
Oleo and oleomargarine..... "	12,000	186,563	40,352	399,403	978,833	480,947	960	9,391	2,483	31,448	49,960	24,643	
Dairy products—													
Butter..... "	9,620	34,732	668,035	203,286	364,512	1,299,207	1,590	5,306	90,928	31,392	53,824	196,625	
Cheese..... "	1,553,071	989,311	4,142,781	3,815,282	2,714,291	7,848,233	121,909	68,219	331,172	287,318	194,754	642,335	
Seeds.....							2,641	1,555	2,537	372,884	477,729	519,086	
Sugar, refined..... Lbs.	12,397	2,974	9,278	66,791	23,739	36,408	674	206	538	3,667	1,432	2,132	
Tobacco and manufactures of—													
Leaf, stems and trimmings..... Lbs.	1,144,553	1,779,332	1,258,634	7,129,379	7,868,035	10,660,991	117,534	176,098	116,024	666,895	763,634	1,051,048	
Cigars, cigarettes, &c.....							4,137	5,197	4,782	28,529	27,179	37,530	
Wood and manufactures of—													
Timber and unmanufactured wood.....							265,281	143,443	230,618	807,480	672,307	1,031,193	
Lumber—													
Boards, deals, planks, joists, &c..... M. ft.	3,182	5,141	10,341	21,547	23,953	44,749	44,579	68,358	129,043	333,487	356,735	598,273	
Other.....							10,718	16,739		90,382	92,087		
Manufactures of wood—													
Doors, sash, blinds, furniture and woodenware.....							92,830	112,365	479,538	626,731	712,205	4394,926	
Wool, raw..... Lbs.	215,543	143,380	60,889	1,216,997	1,621,745	638,240	33,295	18,448	10,421	183,637	195,451	107,793	

*Typewriters only.

†Furniture, n.e.s.

EE.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of August and the *eight months* ended 31st August, in the Years, 1895-96-97, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of August.			Eight months ended 31st August			Month of August.			Eight months ended 31st August.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals—												
Horses, free.....No.	52	70	50	672	775	421	5,465	7,056	7,805	56,764	58,278	47,501
do dutiable....."	340	240	140	7,460	4,395	3,561	33,399	27,201	43,440	389,637	279,167	292,425
Art work, free.....							1,021	377	85	92,557	251,680	46,108
Books, &c., free.....							3,033	2,549	2,918	18,597	25,766	29,366
do dutiable.....							1,406	1,552	1,888	11,661	16,849	17,857
Cement, Roman, Portland, dutiable.....Lbs.	402,755	383,575	119,350	2,890,980	2,915,675	955,575	1,740	1,986	596	13,080	12,042	4,500
Coal, bituminous, dutiable.....Tons.	54,014	65,579	24,069	533,527	552,896	502,263	172,812	178,079	76,884	1,871,016	1,782,942	1,644,062
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable.....Tons.	141	32		1,585	902	2,586	21,197	4,660		266,503	124,224	400,958
Fruits—												
Bananas, free.....							7,118	4,482	6,914	96,749	75,788	63,212
Lemons, dutiable.....							23,912			86,651	140,653	113,299
Furs, skins, &c., free.....							46,517	19,818	15,932	379,495	273,335	199,638
Hides and skins, other than fur, free.....Lbs.	1,384,271	758,200	402,834	13,547,266	11,393,768	14,514,962	128,501	41,239	32,411	936,402	689,537	1,125,622
Iron and steel and manufactures of—												
Tin plates, dutiable.....Lbs.	261,394	13,963	208,058	261,394	842,502	913,404	3,844	535	5,487	3,844	23,027	26,590
Jewellery, precious stones.....							68	22	92	980	14,743	91,990
Lead and manufactures of—												
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable.....Lbs.	937,707	2,560,450	5,341,725	9,818,444	17,116,119	18,855,740	24,517	45,107	110,178	252,111	294,355	338,206
Paper, stock, crude (see also wood pulp) free.....							53,265	50,930	43,941	431,263	367,343	471,501
Provisions—												
Cheese, dutiable.....Lbs.	638	427	475	23,431	14,817	15,849	90	65	65	3,219	2,010	2,284
Spices, nutmegs, peppers, free....."		5,266		167	20,290	106,019		811		10	2,084	4,874

Spirits, distilled— Spirits (not of domestic manu- facture) dutiable.....proof galls.	10,114	7,721	3,275	89,190	104,953	167,274	19,875	15,340	4,156	168,004	180,675	309,194
Sugar, molasses, &c.— Sugar, not above No. 16.												
Dutch standard, free and duti- able.....Lbs.	389,829	101,858	693	23,859,912	811,690	424,826	26,550	8,715	47	493,550	65,853	22,757
Tea, free....."	61,886	27,934	13,250	517,306	224,513	2,348,328	10,155	5,352	2,578	76,157	46,562	360,222
Tobacco and manufactures of— Leaf, dutiable....."	110,703	65,125	22,463	812,259	601,581	448,593	70,286	54,072	15,266	384,175	469,263	372,813
Wood and manufactures of— Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable.....M. ft.	83,072	74,034	17,818	461,283	481,829	591,498	907,741	762,331	177,176	5,055,820	5,084,178	5,992,187
Wood pulp, dutiable.....Tons.	1,558	3,233	1,672	11,270	25,506	16,105	20,841	49,578	18,556	195,323	352,398	242,367
Wool— Class No. 2, free.....Lbs.	737,182	274,801	159	5,283,195	1,769,758	5,927,631	149,878	49,947	37	1,002,933	336,637	1,149,957
do 3, free....."		100	225	802,230	2,575	28,972		6	18	80,842	110	2,713

FF.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America, during the *months* of August and the *eight months* ended 31st August in the Years 1895-96-97, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.						VALUE.					
		Month of August.			Eight months ended 31st August.			Month of August.			Eight months ended 31st August.		
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Agricultural implements.....								8	8	8	8	8	8
Animals—								46,195	61,075	71,519	253,630	348,436	526,023
Cattle.....	No.	6	2	1,194	259	2,704	11,647	60	50	92,992	4,166	169,060	816,908
Hogs.....	"	3	188		277	1,680	2,049	43	602		1,338	5,376	11,612
Horses.....	"		646	1,139		3,059	4,081		70,316	74,248		354,506	433,744
Sheep.....	"	4,257	4,754	3,654	36,125	38,930	34,644		7,525	7,651		95,619	74,160
Books, maps, engravings, &c.....								44,839	44,532	49,692	299,087	366,139	372,570
Breadstuffs—													
Corn.....	Bush.	569,959	1,917,373	2,087,211	3,059,026	5,829,974	8,049,567	257,463	522,510	644,861	1,527,045	1,761,230	2,267,901
Wheat.....	"	800,507	921,207	659,693	2,960,134	3,102,772	2,610,964	579,681	571,024	585,014	2,110,402	1,981,252	2,165,182
Wheat flour.....	Brls.	199,784	129,179	81,599	811,648	551,877	254,568	821,135	496,942	387,744	3,123,783	2,064,858	1,149,745
Carriage, cars and parts of.....								11,096	7,277	8,481		136,673	128,239
Clocks and watches.....									17,718	22,870		134,597	227,469
Coals.....	Tons.	314,631	317,695	265,480	1,879,385	1,924,282	1,766,155	943,960	1,018,729	966,872	5,503,787	5,795,016	5,386,214
Copper and manufactures of—								4,256	10,642	3,297	22,269	30,587	19,500
Ingots, bars and old.....	Lbs.	38,960	101,100	29,925	219,174	289,859	176,860						
Cottons and manufactures of—													
Cotton, unmanufactured,....	(Bales.	896	3,295	1,931	55,974	36,456	40,008	31,986	135,966	76,687	1,802,472	1,519,393	1,529,392
do coloured and uncoloured	Lbs.	433,279	1,646,078	956,868	28,117,280	18,313,985	20,122,060						
Other manufactures.....	Yds.	176,632	4,310,471	832,023	3,894,267	23,798,651	11,964,467	10,610	258,701	48,614	231,717	1,431,908	724,004
Cycles and parts of.....								241,458	85,163	122,313	1,469,013	1,012,646	1,069,968
Fertilizers.....	Tons.			25		2,149	2,871		16,485	22,473		492,118	667,810
Fruits and nuts.....									482			51,383	52,264
Furs and fur skins.....								109,591	86,830	104,152	588,568	576,603	509,368
Hides and skins, other than fur.	Lbs.		1,217,304	412,378		9,178,344	6,785,242	6,068	13,462	13,011	171,631	180,890	197,248
Hops.....	"	7,783	7,525	12,389	89,561	232,177	125,444		75,602	34,216		660,687	505,746
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric.....								587	580	1,296	8,937		11,819
								13,916	32,757			143,843	233,691

Iron and steel and manufactures of—								42,195	52,373	49,066	340,759	379,546	389,015
Builders' hardware and saws and tools													
Machinery—													
Sewing machines and parts of								6,486	9,259	11,687	71,649	67,586	72,582
Others machinery								126,656	163,497	*2,225	1,014,066	1,062,498	*21,342
Leather and manufactures of—													
Boots and shoes									12,035	22,645		104,710	139,342
Sole leather	Lbs.	60,483	41,055	36,025	303,574	299,059	300,614	10,789	6,575	6,476	52,496	52,150	57,657
Other do	"							13,337	47,618	47,121	169,534	376,206	456,595
Naval stores—													
Rosin, tar and pitch	Brls.	6,337	2,104	3,393	27,568	29,974	35,608	15,171	6,425	9,196	69,871	67,383	79,661
Turpentine, spirits of	Galls.	65,719	44,782	50,824	326,889	412,217	385,149	19,184	11,121	14,945	101,494	111,040	108,967
Oil cake and oil cake meal	Lbs.	100,600	24,000	60,000	2,747,912	1,030,199	759,545	1,105	240	537	28,632	9,687	6,870
Oils—													
Mineral, crude	Galls.				4,667		18,390				525		899
do refined	"	667,839	688,759	891,123	4,559,846	4,904,444	4,906,117	51,732	53,798	62,204	342,237	385,063	364,324
Cotton-seed oil	"	32,082	19,589	39,465	251,007	231,131	208,372	8,758	4,339	11,084	79,140	57,099	49,788
Paraffine and paraffine wax	Lbs.		1,800	7,641	14,127	24,346	37,310		83	412	633	1,315	1,630
Provisions—													
Meat products—													
Beef products—													
Beef, canned	Lbs.	130,280	151,946	73,060	611,936	1,034,820	551,183	11,246	10,814	4,859	53,396	80,979	40,704
do fresh	"		225	401	55,806	36,196	23,674		23	25	3,514	2,797	1,455
do salted or pickled, and other													
cured	Lbs.	368,780	583,436	245,259	3,393,781	3,131,364	2,647,044	18,149	23,381	9,907	161,400	139,432	110,679
Tallow	"	84,699	11,202	2,853	234,365	644,665	7,728	3,363	356	98	10,192	25,686	228
Hog products—													
Bacon	"	880,820	1,621,628	1,580,429	3,409,543	5,745,574	6,863,852	63,393	68,181	106,695	251,268	261,763	405,294
Hams	"	395,294	329,794	652,632	1,888,705	2,604,671	2,391,155	40,765	31,862	59,569	194,074	251,480	217,777
Pork, fresh and pickled	"	1,928,166	1,759,800	1,392,474	6,846,045	8,177,541	5,889,813	116,465	69,181	68,675	431,315	405,045	290,117
Lard	"	904,141	710,457	284,162	1,277,130	2,628,044	2,264,941	61,070	29,575	14,324	89,921	131,577	105,890
Oléo and oleomargarine	"	522,972	100,400	54,118	922,375	1,079,233	535,065	41,187	4,267	2,706	72,635	54,227	27,349
Dairy products—													
Butter	Lbs.	6,055	525,941	1,086,760	209,341	890,453	2,385,967	964	78,813	157,063	32,356	132,637	353,688
Cheese	"	1,316,468	733,648	3,365,512	5,131,750	3,447,939	11,213,745	100,303	56,832	281,361	387,621	251,586	923,600
Seeds								57,346	34,793	54,677	430,230	512,522	573,763
Sugar, refined	Lbs.	6,123	1,946	6,305	72,914	25,685	42,713	367	135	379	4,034	1,567	2,511
Tobacco and manufactures of—													
Leaf, stems and trimmings	"	896,335	1,289,751	496,813	8,025,714	9,157,786	11,157,804	106,802	151,625	61,726	773,697	915,259	1,112,774
Cigars, cigarettes, &c.								4,187	4,105	4,260	32,716	31,284	41,790
Wood and manufactures of—													
Timber and unmanufactured wood								174,237	113,392	216,642	981,717	785,699	1,247,835
Lumber—													
Boards, deals, planks, joists, &c M. ft.		3,079	4,601	6,822	24,617	28,554	51,571	51,272	77,647	103,229	384,759	434,582	701,502
Other	"							9,226	18,709		99,608	110,796	
Manufactures of wood—													
Doors, sash, blinds, furniture and													
woodenware								87,713	103,104	151,645	714,444	815,309	1,446,571
Wool, raw	Lbs.	105,306	225,611	33,944	1,322,903	1,847,356	672,184	16,616	33,253	4,486	200,253	228,704	112,279

*Typewriting machines and parts of only.

G.G.—STATEMENT of Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the 1st January preceding, including such latest Month. (From United States Returns.)

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NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Europe.</i>									
Belgium.....	August.....	810,964	2,622,342	675,355	6,534,667	8,068,619	19,320,589	10,894,909	24,986,480
France.....	do.....	4,989,415	2,340,764	4,238,985	5,085,351	37,948,146	27,276,360	49,543,959	34,301,949
Germany.....	do.....	8,815,557	5,563,209	4,548,717	6,929,218	66,182,014	57,990,958	76,595,024	73,413,066
Great Britain.....	do.....	10,221,040	30,901,240	6,337,995	32,011,116	92,854,683	263,979,377	126,237,633	275,999,779
Italy.....	do.....	1,232,754	861,948	1,566,187	1,278,405	14,556,675	11,941,696	14,068,992	12,491,917
Netherlands.....	do.....	914,484	3,534,410	1,152,524	6,081,670	7,417,129	28,599,727	9,540,132	36,790,100
All other.....	do.....	2,972,176	2,243,938	1,672,812	2,595,259	22,473,313	26,273,341	24,574,188	27,620,323
Totals.....		29,956,390	48,067,851	20,192,575	60,515,687	249,400,579	435,381,958	311,454,837	485,603,614
<i>North America.</i>									
Bermuda.....	August.....	37,714	50,391	14,170	80,362	477,711	520,111	586,255	574,738
British West Indies.....	do.....	1,168,434	617,080	512,290	602,320	8,795,395	5,444,269	8,525,732	5,141,764
*Canada.....	do.....	3,309,162	6,582,795	2,615,960	7,375,813	24,947,751	40,967,198	27,761,839	45,530,782
All other.....	do.....	2,421,482	3,921,434	1,828,782	3,461,143	47,677,217	30,264,118	41,933,782	31,455,799
Totals.....		6,936,792	11,171,700	4,971,202	11,519,638	81,898,074	77,195,696	78,807,608	82,703,083
<i>South America.</i>									
†British Guiana.....	August.....	175,487	162,235	126,743	190,780	2,668,699	1,361,130	3,079,746	1,223,649
All other.....	do.....	5,743,772	2,916,074	6,585,672	2,444,785	61,154,769	21,538,052	68,714,741	20,461,827
Totals.....		5,919,259	3,078,309	6,712,415	2,635,565	63,823,468	22,899,182	71,794,487	21,685,476
<i>Asia, Africa and Oceania.</i>									
British East Indies.....	August.....	1,265,653	498,748	1,729,034	372,861	12,234,882	2,727,998	15,849,089	2,566,163
do Africa.....	do.....	9,314	730,531	5,762	1,090,134	1,210,635	8,708,989	1,064,587	8,647,283
do Australasia.....	do.....	206,019	1,383,917	298,252	1,184,950	5,504,034	10,301,881	4,671,099	10,217,098
All other.....	do.....	5,174,763	3,669,950	5,939,072	3,507,115	57,160,627	23,715,088	62,696,347	30,273,713
Totals.....		6,655,749	6,283,146	7,972,120	6,154,160	76,110,178	45,453,956	84,281,122	51,705,157
Grand totals.....		40,468,190	68,601,006	39,848,312	80,825,050	471,232,299	580,930,792	546,338,054	641,697,330

* Includes Newfoundland and Labrador.

† Includes French and Dutch Guiana.

H.H.—STATEMENT of the Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the British Empire and (Totals), Foreign Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the 1st January preceding, including such latest Month—(From United States Returns.)

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>British Empire.</i>									
Great Britain.....	August.....	10,221,040	30,901,240	6,337,995	32,011,116	92,854,683	263,979,377	126,237,633	275,909,779
Bermuda.....	do.....	37,714	50,391	14,170	80,362	477,711	529,111	586,255	574,738
British Africa.....	do.....	9,314	730,531	5,792	1,090,134	1,210,635	8,798,989	1,064,587	8,647,283
do Australasia.....	do.....	206,019	1,393,917	298,252	1,184,050	5,504,634	10,301,881	4,671,099	10,217,968
do East Indies.....	do.....	1,265,653	498,748	1,729,034	372,861	12,234,882	2,727,998	15,849,089	2,566,163
* do Guiana.....	do.....	175,487	162,235	126,743	190,780	2,668,699	1,361,130	3,079,746	1,223,649
do Honduras.....	do.....	12,182	53,834	12,869	56,361	163,111	405,295	142,120	395,388
do West Indies.....	do.....	1,168,434	617,080	512,290	692,320	8,795,395	5,444,269	8,525,732	5,141,764
†Canada.....	do.....	3,309,162	6,582,795	2,615,960	7,375,813	24,947,751	40,967,198	27,761,839	45,530,782
Gibraltar.....	do.....	289	9,470	1,792	13,531	28,661	330,586	26,236	225,735
Hong Kong.....	do.....	26,009	605,253	39,506	430,618	508,608	3,552,716	706,646	3,608,636
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	do.....	+	+	+	+				
All other.....	do.....	1,357	8,979	740	1,520	3,844	28,999	5,549	21,087
Totals.....	do.....	16,432,660	41,604,473	11,695,113	43,409,466	149,398,014	338,328,549	188,656,531	354,153,002
Total, Foreign Countries..	do.....	33,035,530	26,996,533	28,153,199	37,415,584	321,834,285	242,602,243	357,681,523	287,544,328
Grand totals.....	do.....	49,468,190	68,601,006	39,848,312	80,825,050	471,232,299	580,930,792	546,338,054	641,697,330

*Includes French and Dutch Guiana.

†Includes Newfoundland and Labrador.

‡Included with Canada.

I.I.—UNREVISED 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.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
+Canada.....	July.....	8,996,634	11,982,084	9,056,894	17,424,786				
Great Britain.....	do.....	167,307,035	124,632,758	175,891,145	129,043,505	1,220,814,005	849,530,112	1,272,794,288	857,948,943
Russia in Europe.....	January.....	26,468,750	28,623,210	31,653,160	29,742,793				
France.....	May.....	66,178,735	52,292,578	61,208,291	68,996,535	330,674,041	275,715,965	324,076,336	295,423,591
Portugal.....	March.....	3,479,769	2,359,240	4,962,600	2,769,129	11,162,880	6,961,680	13,205,160	7,125,840
Italy.....	May.....	20,099,491	17,657,956	20,391,801	16,642,583	92,342,780	81,580,205	93,692,043	91,131,705
Austria-Hungary.....	do.....	26,453,680	27,191,680	26,967,600	28,187,560	136,050,640	130,326,240	133,850,200	138,705,160
Greece.....	April.....	1,836,974	926,976	1,064,310	852,867	7,262,590	4,011,119	5,518,256	4,349,448
Bulgaria.....	February.....	755,402	1,376,862	1,091,415	1,231,919	1,329,956	2,452,425	2,010,095	2,429,291
Egypt.....	do.....	3,438,240	6,422,000	3,749,460	6,965,400	6,777,680	14,656,980	7,923,760	13,165,100
+United States.....	June.....	56,163,740	66,705,871	85,169,814	73,186,731	779,724,674	882,606,938	764,717,609	1,059,987,253
Mexico.....	February.....	3,431,000	11,015,000	2,987,000	9,628,000	7,138,000	20,206,000	6,256,000	20,123,000
‡British India.....	April.....	15,367,631	24,516,391	13,969,944	18,034,874				

NOTE.—The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, Canada, 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 do 1st April.

JJ.—UNREVISED 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.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
+Canada	August.....	10,006,828	11,988,444	10,500,067	13,723,552	19,003,462	23,970,528	19,556,961	31,148,338
Great Britain.....	do	158,071,634	119,237,498	162,407,406	114,006,260	1,378,807,773	968,767,610	1,434,476,829	971,955,204
Russia, in Europe.....	February	27,089,360	32,654,930	24,978,800	25,947,480	53,548,110	61,278,140	56,631,960	55,600,270
France	June.....	58,319,775	53,814,576	57,096,734	58,345,251	388,993,816	329,531,481	381,173,070	353,767,842
Portugal	April	4,444,200	2,641,680	4,013,280	2,664,360	15,607,080	9,603,360	17,218,440	9,890,200
Italy	June.....	19,534,495	13,923,599	18,310,489	15,811,718	111,877,275	95,501,804	112,001,532	106,943,423
Austria-Hungary.....	do	27,318,280	26,742,320	24,675,200	26,137,320	163,368,480	157,068,560	158,521,000	164,842,920
Greece	May.....	1,757,072	797,669	1,454,834	804,617	9,019,469	4,808,788	6,973,090	3,154,065
Bulgaria	April	1,592,260	1,835,816	1,957,406	1,545,930	3,922,506	5,975,087	5,593,912	5,566,120
Egypt.....	March.....	4,194,060	2,326,060	4,026,100	6,751,220	10,971,740	20,580,040	11,954,800	19,907,120
United States.....	July.....	52,108,552	67,717,789	53,790,407	71,111,294	421,764,109	512,325,786	506,596,820	560,879,606
Mexico.....	March.....	4,174,000	10,145,000	3,257,000	11,480,000	11,311,000	30,851,000	9,513,000	31,604,000
+British India.....	May.....	14,661,427	22,818,619	12,050,882	20,240,783	30,029,084	47,335,010	26,029,449	38,275,657

NOTE.—The figures are those of the “special” imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, Canada, 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 do 1st April.

K.K.—UNREVISED 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.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
†Canada	September..	9,693,009	11,840,975	11,061,167	16,406,421	28,696,471	35,811,503	30,618,128	47,554,759
Great Britain.....	do	160,630,984	112,413,142	171,286,679	108,450,585	1,539,295,091	1,081,180,754	1,605,799,663	1,080,405,791
Russia in Europe.....	February...	27,089,360	32,654,930	24,978,800	25,967,489	53,548,110	61,278,140	56,631,960	55,600,270
France	July.....	57,475,979	46,386,199	61,819,444	56,433,779	446,469,795	375,917,680	442,992,514	410,201,621
Portugal.....	April.....	4,444,200	2,641,680	4,013,280	2,664,360	15,607,080	9,603,360	17,218,440	9,890,200
Italy.....	July.....	16,127,659	16,227,633	15,650,370	14,641,173	128,004,934	111,729,437	127,652,902	121,584,596
Austria-Hungary.....	do	24,411,640	27,383,400	27,745,960	26,084,520	182,428,400	181,450,280	184,455,040	189,173,160
Greece.....	June.....	1,397,899	1,005,723	1,397,899	1,060,342	10,417,561	6,078,813	8,470,989	6,214,407
Bulgaria.....	May.....	1,266,044	1,648,220	1,545,351	1,201,232	5,278,550	7,031,307	7,139,070	6,767,412
Egypt.....	do	3,102,320	3,858,140	3,596,320	4,302,740	17,625,920	29,714,100	19,695,780	28,617,420
United States.....	August.....	49,468,190	68,601,006	39,848,312	80,825,050	471,232,299	580,930,792	546,338,054	641,697,330
Mexico.....	April.....	3,958,000	8,425,000	3,020,000	10,203,000	15,269,000	39,276,000	12,533,000	41,807,000
‡British India.....	June.....	15,888,060	21,507,143	13,036,012	17,996,843	45,917,119	68,842,153	39,127,962	56,263,339

NOTE.—The figures are those of the “special” imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, Canada, 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 do 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 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 Tariffs 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 CUSTOMS TARIFF OF CAPE COLONY.

The Board of Trade have received from the Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope a copy of an Act to amend the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, and to effect certain other alterations in the Customs Law of the Cape of Good Hope. This Act, which was assented to on the 18th June, and came into force on the 1st July last, reads as follows :—

1. In lieu of the duties imposed by Schedule A. attached to the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, there shall be raised, levied and collected and paid upon the goods, wares or merchandise imported and brought into this colony, the duties as set forth in Schedule A (Classes I. III. and IV.) hereunto annexed.

2. The goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in Class II. of the said Schedule A. shall, subject to the provisions in the next succeeding section, be admitted into this colony free of duty.

3. A duty of Customs shall be levied and imposed upon spirits distilled from the produce of and in any state, Colony or Territory within the Union, when imported into this colony, which duty shall be equivalent to the duty imposed by way of excise according to the law of this colony, at the time of such importation, upon the spirits of the like class here distilled, provided that if any excise duty on any spirits so imported shall in manner provided by Customs Regulations be proved to have been lawfully paid elsewhere within the Union, the duty of customs by this section levied and imposed shall be reduced by the amount of such excise duty so paid elsewhere.

4. Section six of the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted: Whenever any goods imported or warehoused on importation into this Colony shall be removed overland to and for consumption in any Colony, State, or Territory within the Customs Union, there shall be payable to the government of such Colony, State or Territory 85 per cent of the Customs Union duties collected under this Act on the said goods.

5. Section nine of the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

6. The British Bechuanaland Proclamation, No. 93, of the 1st December, 1890, and the regulation made thereunder, Proclamations Nos. 107 of the 8th May, 1891, 125 of the 21st December, 1891, and 143 of the 24th March, 1892, and any other Proclamations repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed, and from and after the taking effect of this Act, the Customs Act of 1872 and all other laws relating to the Customs of this colony shall be of full force and effect in that portion of the colony recently annexed to it, and known as British Bechuanaland; but nothing in this Act shall be deemed to invalidate or to alter the conditions of any bond given under the laws heretofore relating to the Customs in British Bechuanaland, but every such bond shall remain in force as if such Act had not been passed.

7. Any person contravening any of the rules and regulations made by the Collector or other Principal Officer of Customs under authority of Act No. 10 of 1872, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds sterling for each offence.

8. Section three of Act No. 6, of 1895, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted: For the purposes of the twenty-sixth section of the Customs Act of 1872, and of the declaration and oaths thereby required to be made, the current value of any goods the duties on which are imposed *ad valorem* or according to the value thereof shall be taken to be the true current value in the open market for such goods at the place of purchase by the importer or his agent, including the cost of packing and packages; but not including agent's commission if it does not exceed five per cent: provided that in no case shall the "true current value" as above defined be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of purchase.

9. Any Act or so much of any Act as may be repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

10. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Customs Amendment Act, 1897, and shall come into force upon a date to be named by the Governor by Proclamation in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE A.

CLASS I.—SPECIAL RATES.

No.	Articles.	Rate.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Ale, beer and cider, all kinds of strength exceeding 2 per cent of proof spirits— (a) In vessels of not greater content than one imperial quart. per Imp. gall.	0	1	6
	(b) In other vessels, bulk or wood. " "	0	1	3
2	Acetic acid. " "	0	3	0
3	Beads, known as "Kaffir beads" per lb.	0	0	3
4	Blasting compounds, including all kinds of explosives suitable and intended for blasting, and not suitable for use in fire arms. " "	0	0	3
5	Butter, butterine, margarine, ghee and other substitutes for butter. " "	0	0	3
6	Candles. " "	0	0	2
7	Cement per 100 lbs.	0	0	6
8	Cheese per lb.	0	0	3
9	Chicory and other substitutes for coffee per 100 lbs.	0	16	8
10	Coffee (a) raw " "	0	6	3
	do (b) roasted, ground and mixed. " "	0	16	8
11	Cocoa and chocolate, plain, unsweetened. per lb.	0	0	2
12	Cocoa, chocolate or coffee-and-milk. " "	0	0	2
13	Condensed and desiccated milk or cream. per 100 lbs.	0	4	2
14	Coals, coke and patent fuel per ton.	0	2	0
15	Confectionery, including honey, jams, jellies, preserves, sweetmeats, candied or preserved ginger and chow chow, and all other kinds compounded, made or preserved with sugar, but not including purely medicinal preparations, properly classed as apothecary ware per 100 lbs.	0	18	9
16	Corn and grain, viz.: barley, maize, oats, rye, wheat, bean and peas in raw state. " "	0	2	0
17	Dates. " "	0	4	2
18	Fish, cured, dried, pickled, preserved, pressed or smoked, not being of South African catching per lb.	0	0	2
19	Flour, wheaten or wheaten meal. per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
20	Fruits, preserved of all kinds, bottled, tinned or otherwise preserved, including pulp and candied peel. " "	0	18	9
21	Fruit, dried, of all kinds, including almonds and nuts. per lb.	0	0	2
22	Ginger, green and dry. " "	0	0	2
23	Gunpowder and other explosives suitable for use in fire arms. " "	0	0	6
	(And 9 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> in addition.)			
24	Guns and gun barrels, firearms— (a) Single per barrel.	1	0	0
	(b) Double and other. " "	0	15	0
	(And in either case 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> in addition.)			
25	Meats, dried, cooked, fresh, frozen, pressed, pickled, salted, smoked or otherwise cured or preserved, including lard, fats and other similar substances and soups, but not extracts or essences per lb.	0	0	2
26	Matches— (a) Wooden, in boxes or packages of not more than 100 matches per gross of boxes or packages.	0	2	0
	In boxes containing more than 100 but not more than 200 matches. per gross of boxes or packages.	0	4	0
	And for every additional 100 matches in boxes or packages. per gross of 100 matches.	0	2	0

No.	Articles—Continued.	Rate.		
		£.	s.	d.
26.	Matches—Concluded.			
	(b) Fuses, vestas or wax matches, or other patent lights used as such, in boxes or packages containing not more than fifty..... per gross of boxes or packages.	0	2	0
	In boxes or packages of more than 50 but not more than 100..... per gross of boxes or packages.....	0	4	0
	And for every 50 additional in the boxes or packages..... per gross of 50 matches	0	2	0
27	Males and geldings..... each.	1	0	0
28	Ochre (commonly known as "Kaffir Ochre")..... per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
29	Oils (a) paraffin and kerosene..... per imp. gall.	0	0	3
	(b) anthracene, brick, coal or gas tar, cocoanut, cotton seed, hemp seed, palm and palm kernel, shale and any other kinds, being in a crude and unrefined state, for making antifriction grease, candles or soap, or burning as fuel in oil engines, not including fish oil..... ad val. 10 per cent.			
	(c) essential and perfumed..... " 20 "			
	(d) other than above, including fish oil..... per imp. gall.	0	1	0
30	Picks and hoes (Kaffirs)..... each.	0	0	6
31	Pickles, sauces, chutneys, chillies, and other condiments..... per lb.	0	0	2
32	Pistols and revolvers..... each.	0	5	0
33	Rice and paddy, in the grain..... per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
34	Salt, rock..... per ton.	0	2	0
35	Salt, common, not including refined or table salt..... "	0	5	0
36	Soap, not including toilet soaps and soap powders and extracts..... per 100 lbs.	0	4	2
37	Spices..... per lb.	0	0	2
38	Spirits (a) Perfumed..... per imp. gall.	1	0	0
	(b) Liquors and cordials exceeding two per cent of proof spirit..... "	0	15	0
	(c) Other sorts, exceeding two per cent, but not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength..... "	0	15	0
	(d) Spirits distilled from the produce of and within the union of a class upon which by way of excise a duty is imposed or levied in this colony, unless it be proved that a like duty of not less amount has been paid elsewhere within the union in respect of the spirits so imported, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength per imp. gall. The rate of excise imposed on similar spirits manufactured in this colony.			
	Provided that if such duty shall have so been paid elsewhere within the Union, but of less amount, then there may be by law imposed or levied upon such spirits when imported, a duty of customs not greater than the difference between the excise duty here legally imposed or levied on spirits of the same class and the duty of less amount which has been so paid elsewhere.			
39	Sugar (a) The produce of the cane, not refined, golden syrup, molasses, saccharum and treacle..... per 100 lbs.	0	3	6
	do (b) Not cane and all refined sugars..... "	0	5	0
40	Tamarinds and tumeric..... per lb.	0	0	1
41	Tallow..... per 100 lbs.	0	4	2
42	Tea..... per lb.	0	4	0
43	Tobacco, cigars and cigarillos..... "	0	6	0
	(And addition 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .)			
44	do snuff..... "	0	4	0
45	do cigarettes (gross weight)..... "	0	4	0
46	do (a) Manufactured and cut..... "	0	3	6
	do (b) Manufactured but uncut..... "	0	3	0
	do (c) Not manufactured but stemmed..... "	0	2	6
	do (d) Not manufactured and stemmed leaf..... "	0	2	0
47	Vinegar of standard strength, fit for immediate use as such (i.e., requiring no more than 40 grains of bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy)—			
	(a) In bottles or other vessels of capacity of not more than one imperial quart..... per imp. gall.	0	1	0
	(b) In larger vessels or in bulk..... "	0	0	6
	(c) Concentrated extract or essence, of greater strength than above..... "	0	3	0
48	Vegetables, pickled, pressed or otherwise preserved..... per lb.	0	0	2
49	Wine, exceeding 2 per cent but not more than 50 per cent of proof spirit—			
	(a) Not in wood..... per imp. gall.	0	8	6
	(And in addition 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .)			
	(b) In wood..... "	0	8	6
	(NOTE.—Wine exceeding 50 per cent of the proof spirit, to be classed as spirits.)			
50	Wood—			
	(a) Unmanufactured (other than teak)..... per cubic ft.	0	0	1
	(b) Planed or grooved (other than teak)..... "	0	0	1½
	(c) Teak..... "	0	0	3

CLASS II.

FREE.

The following articles shall be exempted from payment of customs duties on importation :—

- 51 Agricultural implements and machinery, and all apparatus and plant usually and principally employed in farming operations.
- 52 All raw produce of South Africa imported overland.
- 53 All articles grown, produced, or manufactured within the Union, and brought across any inland border of any State, Colony, Territory belonging to the Union, except :
 - (a) Flour, wheaten or wheaten meal manufactured from other than South African wheat ;
 - (b) Spirits distilled from the produce of and within the union of a class upon which, by way of excise, a duty may at the time of importation into such State, Colony or Territory be by its law imposed or levied, unless it be proved that a like duty of not less amount has been paid elsewhere within the Union in respect of the spirits so imported :

Provided that, if such a duty shall have so been paid elsewhere within the Union, but of less amount, then there may be by law imposed or levied upon such spirits, when imported a duty of customs not greater than the difference between the excise duty here legally imposed or levied upon spirits of the same class and the duty of less amount which has been so paid elsewhere.
- 54 Ambulance materials imported by recognized associations, corps or hospitals, lawfully established for instruction or drill in first aid to the wounded.
- 55 Anchors and chain cables for the use of ships, tugs or lighters.
- 56 Animals, living, except mules and geldings.
- 57 Arms, ammunition, appointments and uniforms for the regular military, naval or volunteer, imperial or colonial forces of Her Majesty, or for similar or burgher forces of any government belonging to the Union.
- 58 Asbestos packing and boiler composition.
- 59 Atlases, charts, globes and maps.
- 60 Bags (jute) or grain, wool, coal and other minerals, and jute bagging and sacking in the piece.
- 61 Bands and belting of all kinds for driving machinery, binding twine (harvest yarn), boiler tubes, bolting cloth and mill silk.
- 62 Band instruments and stands, the *bona fide* property of any Government belonging to the Union, or of a military or volunteer corps, and not the property of individuals.
- 63 Bones, feathers, ivory, hair, hoofs, horns, shells, skins, teeth, wool, and other parts of animals, birds, fishes, or reptiles not being manufactured, polished or further prepared than dried and cleaned, but in their raw and unmanufactured state.
- 64 Bookbinder's requisites, consisting of boards, cloth, leather, skin, thread, tape, vellum and webbing.
- 65 Books and music, printed, including newspapers and periodicals, not being foreign unauthorized prints of any British or South African copyright work.
- 66 Bottles and jars of common glass ; empty or imported full of any article liable to a rated duty, and bottles, empty, commonly used for aerated waters.
- 67 Boxes, empty, cardboard and wooden, put together or in piece (shooks) for packing.
- 68 Brass and copper and composition in metal in bars, ingots, plates and sheets : plain, including perforated, but otherwise unmanufactured.
- 69 Bullion, coin or specie.
- 70 Carriages, carts, wagons and other wheeled vehicles, the manufacture of South Africa, imported overland.
- 71 Church decorations, altars, lecterns, pulpits, organs, plates or vestments, and illuminated windows imported by, or for presentation to, any religious body.
- 72 Choir, candle-wick, cotton (raw or waste), flax, fibre, flock, felt, hemp and jute, being in their raw or unmanufactured state.
- 73 Consular uniforms and appointments and printed official consular stationery.
- 74 Cork dust, paper shavings, saw-dust, husks and other waste substances, intended and suitable for use only as packing material.
- 75 Corks and bungs, ordinary.
- 76 Cups and medals imported for presentation or presented as prizes at examinations, exhibitions, shows or other public competitions for excellence in art, bravery, good conduct, humanity, industry invention, manufactures, learning, science, skill or sport, or for honourable or meritorious public services : provided that such articles shall on importation or delivery free from the Customs, bear engraved or otherwise indelibly marked on them the name of the presenter or presentee, and the occasion or purpose for which presented.
- 77 Diagrams, designs, drawings, models and plans.
- 78 Diamonds and other gems or precious stones in their rough state.
- 79 Dye nuts, gambier, myrobalans, sumach, valonia, and other dye stuff in bulk, for leather.
- 80 Engravings, lithographs and photographs, and enlargements or reproductions of the same.
- 81 Fire escapes and fire hose and hose reels.
- 82 Fire clay, terra alba, and fire bricks.
- 83 Fish fresh, and fish ova ; also dried, cured or salted fish and raw fish oil of South African catching.
- 84 Flowers of sulphur and other substances (in bulk), suitable for destroying diseases in animals, plants or trees.

- 85 Fruit, fresh or green, including cocoanuts.
- 86 Fruit and other produce, driers or evaporators of.
- 87 Glue.
- 88 Guano and other substances, animal mineral or vegetable, artificial or natural, suitable for use for fertilizers or manures.
- 89 Hair cloth and springs for furniture.
- 90 Ice.
- 91 Iron and steel—angle bar, channel, hoop, rod, plate, sheet or T: plain, including perforated and galvanized: rough and unmanufactured, not including corrugated sheets.
- 92 Lead—bar, pipe and sheet.
- 93 Leather—patent, enamelled, roan and morocco and pig skin, in the piece, for boots, shoes, harness, saddlery, cart trimming, and other leather manufactures.
- 94 Life boats, belts and buoys, and other life-saving apparatus imported by any recognized society.
- 95 Machinery fitted to be driven by cattle, electricity, gas heat, hydraulic pneumatic, steam, water or wind power, including spare parts, and apparatus and appliances used in connection with the generating and storing of electricity or coal gas, but not including electric cable or wire or the posts for carrying the same, and not including gas pipes, lamp posts, or lamps or their fittings.
- 96 Metal of all sorts in bars, blocks, ingots and pigs, for founding, not elsewhere described.
- 97 Mining buckets, skips, trucks and tubs, wheeled or otherwise, for hauling minerals or ores on rails or wires.
- 98 Packing or lagging for engines and machinery.
- 99 Paper for printing books, pamphlets, newspapers and posters, or for lithographic purposes.
- 100 Paintings, pictures, picture books and etchings.
- 101 Pipes, piping and tubes of earthenware or metal of all kinds for drainage, sewage, irrigation, water supply or pumping.
- 102 Potash and soda, carbonate, bicarbonate, caustic, crystals and silicate (in bulk).
- 103 Printing and lithographic inks.
- 104 Printing, lithographing, paper cutting, folding, numbering and perforating machines or presses, blocks, forms, plates, fonts, rollers, stones and type, and other apparatus suitable only for use in the bookbinding or printing industries.
- 105 Public stores imported or taken out of bond by, and bona fide for the sole and exclusive use of the government of Her Britannic Majesty or the Government of any Colony, State or Territory belonging to the Union, provided that a certificate be delivered to the customs given under the hand of a principal imperial, military, naval, civil, commissariat or ordnance Secretary or officer, or under the hand of a secretary to the Government within the Union, setting forth that any duty levied on such public stores would be borne directly by the treasury of his government: and provided, further, that no portion of such stores, used or unused, shall be sold or otherwise disposed of so as to come into the possession of or into consumption by any party not legally entitled to import the same free of duty, until the intention so to sell or dispose of the stores shall have notified to the principal officer of customs in the colony, state or territory where they were first imported, to whom the duty leviable according to the tariff then in force shall be paid by the government selling or disposing of the stores.
- 106 Railway construction or equipment requisites such to mean the following: rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, girders, iron bridge work, culvert tops, locomotives, tenders, ballast trucks, goods, wagons, carriages, trolleys, engine water tanks, turntables and permanent or fixed signals.
- 107 Rattans, cane and bamboo manufactured.
- 108 Resin and carbonate of ammonia.
- 109 Saddle trees.
- 110 School furniture and requisites: being all articles certified by the Superintendent General of Education in the Cape Colony, or any official appointed for that purpose in any other colony, state or territory in the union, to be for use in any public school.
- 111 Sculpture, including casts or models of sculpture.
- 112 Seeds, bulbs, plants and tubers for planting or sowing only, under such regulations as regards edible kinds as the customs authorities may impose to safeguard the revenue against diversion into ordinary consumption.
- 113 Sheep dip, sheep dipping powder, materials suitable only for dip and dipping tanks.
- 114 Specimens illustrative of natural history.
- 115 Sprayers and sprinklers and other apparatus for destroying diseases in plants or trees.
- 116 Staves.
- 117 Steam launches, tugs and lighters: provided that when condemned or handed to be broken up, duty shall be paid at the Customs on the hull and all fittings according to the tariff that may then be in force.
- 118 Thread: for the use of boot and shoe makers, saddlers and sail makers.
- 119 Tin and zinc: bar plate or sheet, plain or perforated, but otherwise unmanufactured.
- 120 Telegraphs, materials for use in the construction of telegraph lines.
- 121 Tobacco, the produce of South Africa, imported overland.
- 122 Tramway construction requisites, such to mean the following:—Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, iron gates, girders, iron bridge work and culvert tops.

- 123 Vaccine virus and toxin.
- 124 Vegetables, fresh and green, but not including potatoes and onions.
- 125 Water-boring apparatus.
- 126 Wine presses and wine pumps.
- 127 Wines, spirits and beer imported direct or taken out of bond by and for the sole use of commissioned officers serving on full pay in the regular military or naval forces of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to such regulations as the customs may make for the due protection of the revenue, provided that if any such liquors shall be sold or otherwise disposed of to or for consumption by any other person not legally entitled to import the same free of duty, without the duty being first paid thereon to the customs according to the tariff then in force, then they shall be forfeited, and the parties knowingly disposing of such liquors, or into whose possession the same shall knowingly come, shall be liable to such penalties as may be prescribed by law.
- 128 Wool, straw, hay and forage presses.
- 129 Wire and wire-netting for fencing; droppers, gates, hurdles, posts, standards, strainers, staples, stiles, winders, and other materials or fastenings of metal ordinarily used for agricultural or railway fencing.
- 130 Wire rope.

CLASS III.—GENERAL: AD VALOREM 9 PER CENT.

- 131 All goods, wares or merchandise not elsewhere charged with duty and not enumerated in the Free List, and not prohibited to be imported into the union, shall be liable to a duty of 9 per cent ad valorem.

CLASS IV.—SPECIAL: AD VALOREM 20 PER CENT.

The following articles shall be liable to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem:—

- 132 Bonbons, surprise packets, crackers, and other fancy confectionery in paper and other packets (gross goods).
- 133 Cards, playing.
- 134 Carriages, carts, coaches, wagons, store trucks and barrows, and all other wheeled vehicles intended for the conveyance of persons or goods, including finished or fashioned parts thereof, not being metal parts not usually made in the Union, but required in the manufacture of wheeled vehicles therein, but not including bath chairs, perambulators, toy carts, bicycles, tricycles or velocipedes.
- 135 Extracts and essences of all kinds used as food, flavouring or perfumery, including saccharine.
- 136 Fire works of all descriptions.
- 137 Patent and proprietary chemicals, drugs or medicines, and all unmedicated foods.
- 138 Perfumery, cosmetics, powders and soap or other preparations for toilet use, and soap powders and extracts.
- 139 Soup, concentrated or desiccated.
- 140 Goods reimported into the union after alteration, repair or renovation elsewhere, (if duly registered at the customs on exportation for those purposes, and identified by the customs), on the cost of alteration, repair or renovation alone.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 534, 1897.

Under and by virtue of Section 5 of the Customs Union Tariff Act, No. 1, of 1889, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, has directed it to be notified that from and after the first day of July, 1897, government notices, No. 1065, of the 27th October, 1896, and No. 219, of the 8th March, 1897, shall be cancelled, and that on and after that date, rebate of customs duty, to the extent shown in the schedule hereunto annexed, shall be allowed on goods imported or warehoused on importation into this colony, whenever such goods shall be removed overland to any colony, state or territory outside the customs union, in accordance with the regulations from time to time prescribed in that behalf.

SCHEDULE.

1. On all goods, wares or merchandise chargeable with duty under the Customs Amendment Act of 1897, Classes I., III. and IV., rebate shall be allowed to the extent of the difference between the duties specified in the schedule to the said Act and a transit duty of five pounds sterling for every one hundred of the value of such goods,

&c. ; and such transit duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*, shall be the "duty less rebate" to be paid on such goods, &c., except as to the following articles, viz. :—

- Blankets, rugs and shawls, cotton or woollen, and cotton sheets known as "Kaffir," the single article, in pairs or in piece ; and cyanide of potassium and other chemicals for use in the extraction of metals from ores : on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 6 per cent, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 3 per cent "*ad valorem*."
- Blasting compounds : including all kinds of explosives suitable and intended for blasting, and not suitable for use in firearms, on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of two pence half-penny per pound-weight and "duty less rebate" to be paid, shall be one half-penny per pound.
- Cigars, of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding 10s. per pound weight, on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 5s. 6d. per pound and the 10 per cent "*ad valorem*" duty, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6d. per pound weight.
- Detonators, on which rebate shall be allowed of the difference between 1s. 3d. per 1,000, and the 9 per cent *ad valorem* duty, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 1s. 3d. per 1,000.
- Spirits, perfumed, of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding 10s. per gallon, on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 19s. 6d. per gallon, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6d. per gallon.
- Spirits, all other sorts, of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding 10s. per gallon, on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 14s. 6d. per gallon, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6d. per gallon.
- Wine, not in wood : of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding 10s. per gallon, on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 8s. per gallon and the 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6d. per gallon.
- Wine, in wood : of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding 10s. per gallon, on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 8s. per gallon, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6d. per gallon.
- Battery Cloth, gauze, matting, sieving and screening.
- Chain.
- Cranes, Elevators and Sheers.
- Crucibles and Cupelling Furnaces and Cupels.
- Electric cable or wire and posts for same, and their fittings, and lamp posts (electric) and their fittings, including lamps and switches.
- Felt, covering.
- Furnaces for roasting minerals.
- Gas pipes, lamp posts (gas) and their fittings, including lamps.
- Guns of all descriptions.
- Hose, steam, suction and armoured, for use in connection with machinery, but not including garden.
- India rubber for machinery and mining apparatus and appliances.
- Lead foil.
- Machinery, including spare parts, not enumerated in the free list attached to the Customs Union Tariff, not being for domestic use.
- Moulds, ingots.
- Mules and geldings.
- Ores and minerals, crude.
- Plates of iron and steel combined.
- Potatoes and onions (not preserved).
- Retorts.
- Shafting.
- Steel and iron chimneys (smoke stacks).
- Tanks and vats suitable and intended for mining purposes.
- Tin and zinc, in blocks and discs.
- Tramway Construction requisites, such to mean the following :—Cars, trolleys, water tanks and turntables.
- Valve hide.
- Wire, bells and gongs : signalling, for use in and about mines ; on which rebate shall be allowed for the whole customs duty.

II. On all goods, articles and things of every description imported or taken out of bond by or for the use of the government of the South African Republic or Rhodesia, rebate of the whole customs union duty shall be allowed : provided that when ever such rebate be claimed a declaration under the hand of the State Secretary or proper officer appointed by the government of Rhodesia shall be delivered to the customs, showing that the goods, &c., are *bona fide* for the sole and exclusive use of his government, and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of, and that any duty levied thereon would be borne directly and permanently by the treasury of the said republic or territory.

III. On goods imported through the letter post, rebate of the whole customs union duties shall be allowed.

IV. In case any goods shall be under-entered in value, whether or not they be specially rated articles, the provisions of section 26 of Act No. 10 of 1872 shall apply

III.—TARIFF CHANGES.

(A.)—BARBADOS.

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Office a copy of Act No. 9 of 1897, of the Barbados Legislative Council, under which machinery and apparatus imported for the purpose of manufacturing tobaccos are to be admitted into the island free of duty.

(B.)—BRITISH HONDURAS.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Office copy of an Act No. 12 of 1897, altering the law relating to customs duties on certain articles imported into British Honduras, as follows :—

	\$	cts.
Beef (wet salted) per barrel of 200 lbs	1	00
(For larger and smaller quantities in proportion.)		
Pork (wet salted) per barrel of 200 lbs.....	1	00
(For larger and smaller quantities in proportion.)		
Flour, per barrel or sack of 196 lbs.....	0	50
(For larger and smaller quantities in proportion.)		
Beef and pork other than wet salted according to the invoice or assessed value including the cost of the packages.....	<i>ad valorem</i> 10 p. c.	

The following goods which previously were liable to a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* are to be admitted duty free :—

- Asbestos paint.
- Carts for use in logwood works, and parts thereof, including the axles, iron work, and chains.
- Chicle.
- Raw sponges.
- Iron framework and girders, including bolts and rivets, for iron bridges.

(C.)—BRITISH INDIA.

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

According to a circular received from the India Office, hoop steel is to be added to the list of articles to be exempted from the payment of import duty when imported by the owners of a cotton weaving mill, and shown to the satisfaction of the collector of customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods.

(D.)—FIJI.

RULINGS BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.

The following rulings of the Commissioners of Customs have, for general information, been published in the *Fiji Royal Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of "The Customs Regulations Ordinance, 1881-1895."

- 1 The general duty is chargeable on tin in ingots (No. 224).
- 2 Bellows are liable to duty as "hardware" (No. 60).
- 3 Mouth-organs and jews-harps shall be admitted on payment of duty as "musical instruments" (No. 86).
- 4 Axe-handles are liable to duty as "woodenware" (No. 151).
- 5 Enamelled iron jugs, billy-cans, potato-steamers, cash-bowls, buckets, slop pails, egg poachers, baking pans, as per samples submitted, shall be admitted on payment of duty as "holloware" (No. 62).
- 6 Enamelled iron scoops are liable to duty as "hardware" (No. 60).
- 7 Combs are liable to duty as "hardware" (No. 60). (Rulings of September 30, 1896.)
- 8 Enamelled milk-pans, chambers, brush-trays, jugs with covers, curry-dishes and covers, pails, hasting-spoons, toilet-can, foot-baths, dippers and bright tin fry-pans shall be admitted as "holloware" (No. 62).
- 9 Black japd. coffee-roasters, dinner-carriers, hand-bowls, with handle, will be admitted as "hardware" (No. 60).
- 10 Sewing-machine oil, in small glass bottles, shall be admitted as "oilman's stores" (No. 93).
- 11 Cloth caps (peaked) will be admitted as "drapery" (No. 41).
- 12 Lanterns are admitted as "hardware" (No. 60).
- 13 Coriander-seed, turmeric and cumin-seed shall be admitted as "oilman's stores" (No. 93).
- 14 Duty on sauer gelb will be levied as on "oilman's stores" (No. 93).
- 15 Brunswick black is admitted under the heading of "varnish" (No. 145). (Rulings of October 23, 1896.)
- 16 Gold solder (dental) shall be admitted as "hardware" (No. 60). (Ruling of October 30, 1896.)
- 17 Paddy (rice seed) shall be admitted on payment of duty as "rice" (No. 116).
- 18 Mustard seed shall pay duty as "mustard" (No. 82).
- 19 "Cartoons" if charged separately in invoice should pay duty.
- 20 Any thickness of timber under 1 inch must be reckoned as inch.
- 21 Desiccated cocoanut should pay duty as "oilman's stores" (No. 93).
- 22 Horsehair mattresses shall pay duty as "furniture" (No. 47). (Rulings of February 5, 1897.)
- 23 Putty is liable to duty as "whiting" (No. 150).
- 24 Refined nickel-silver tea-spoons are liable to duty as "hardware" (No. 60). (Rulings of March 3, 1897.)

(E.)—MONTSERRAT.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Office copy of an ordinance of the Legislature of Montserrat, dated 20th April last, by which chemicals and apparatus imported solely for the fumigation of lime trees, with a view to the destruction of blight, are admitted into the colony free of duty.

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 publication 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.

C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

Lewis E. Thompson, Huerfanos St., No. 25 D., P.O. Box 23, Santiago, Chili.

D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the following Canadian agent will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and his services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders in his locality.

J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

(A)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(J. S. Larke.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., August 7, 1897.

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

SIR,—The portion of the Statistical Register relating to the trade of New South Wales has been issued. The summary of the trade with Canada was given in my report for March. The principal goods imported from Canada for the year and also for the two previous years are as follows:—

Article.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	£	£	£
Apparel, wearing.....	184	101	333
Bicycles.....		48	16,460
Boots and shoes.....	30	561	1,332
Carriage makers' materials.....		373	481
Drapery.....	211	3,075	9,000
Drugs and apothecaries' ware.....	469	1,938	634
Dyes and dye ware.....	447	626	
Fish, frozen.....	6	2,522	744
do dried and preserved.....	4,335	2,480	3,691
Grain, flour.....			14,558
do wheat.....			5,548
Hardware.....	2,822	2,830	138
Hops.....	580	290	1,017
Leather.....	280	102	225
Machinery.....	10,736	7,688	11,272
Paper, brown and wrapping.....	269	867	42
do advertising matter.....	276	109	248
do printing and newspaper.....	4,376	4,437	4,294
do writing.....	41	137	30
Stationery.....	2,343	76	138
Timber, rough.....	18,213	19,112	6,963
do dressed.....	1,786	765	471
Lathe.....	402	1,240	250
Shooks and staves.....	499	47	235
Typewriting machines.....		5,205	1,297
Yeast cakes.....			1,430

Except in one or two lines the returns are of little value as guides to the articles sent from Canada. For example, the India-rubber goods imported from Canada are given at £28 in 1896. In response to my inquiry I received the following from one firm handling Canadian rubber goods:

"We beg to state that the value of rubber goods imported by us from Canada, direct, during the year 1896, amounts to \$3,504.89, or £730 3s. 8d. stg."

HOLDSWORTH, MACPHERSON & Co.

So that instead of being £28, the importations of one firm is twenty-six times that sum. The rule is that all Canadian goods coming here via a United States port are credited to that country, and all coming via England are set down as coming from Eng-

land. In some cases, on the other hand, goods arriving from the United States via Canada, are wrongly set down in the returns as Canadian. There are exceptions, as the Canadian rubber goods received by Messrs. Holdsworth, Macpherson & Co., came via Vancouver, and yet are not set down in the customs returns as Canadian. Even in such a simple matter as flour and wheat, as shown in the report of last month, the same error is apparent. Unfortunately, the Canadian export returns are not accurate. Goods are billed by the Canadian shipper to the New York or London agents of the Australian firms and are set down as exports to the United States or Britain, as the case may be. I have striven to get the returns at this end made more correctly, but without avail, as the shipping clerk finds it easier to make a sweeping entry of all the goods arriving by a ship than to analyse the goods in respect to the place of origin. This is as true of the branches of some Canadian companies as of any other houses. A Canadian manufacturer of pianos has a branch in this city which regularly received these instruments from the Canadian factory, but the customs returns do not show a single piano from Canada last year. It is almost as true of agricultural implements. It is to be regretted that this is the case, as it leaves both Canada and Australia without any accurate guide to the extent of trade being done between them. The only use that can be made of these figures is to make them a text for a general review of the trade.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

There is no prospect of doing a trade in this line from any known Canadian waters. Excellent waters are found in the colony, and the consumption of the well advertised waters of Germany is but moderate.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

This trade was somewhat affected by the drought, but was larger than in 1895, and Canada had its share of the increase, though the customs entries were nil, all being credited to the United States, or as coming from one of the other colonies. The probabilities indicate a much larger trade from Canada in future years. The agricultural industry of Australia must change and with it will come a demand for implements more like those used in Canada than is now the case.

BEEF.

No attempt has been made from Canada to supply this market, though with the cheap malt and the excellent hops raised in British Columbia, it should be an export.

WEARING APPAREL.

Slop stuff is locally made with wages lower than in Canada, and other lines are imported from England. There is an opening for lines of better goods than those sold, but to introduce them would mean an expense which no Canadian house appears willing to undertake.

ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES.

These goods credited to Canada were chiefly from the United States, though cartridges are brought from Montreal via New York, and entered as from the United States.

BICYCLES.

Five Canadian bicycle manufacturers have attempted to do business. Two failed to do much, and the trade of the third is yet limited. One has done a large and profitable trade by opening a branch and undertaking the expense of properly advertising

and pushing the goods. The trade just now is quieter, but Canadian machines are selling and the trade will continue. All the machines entered as Canadian were not sold in this colony, but the larger proportion were re-exported, and sold in the other Australasian colonies.

BLANKETS.

The small amount credited were samples. As yet, the trade is not promising. The quality did not suit the market. The manufacturers have been fully advised as to the conditions that must be met.

BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

Samples of brushes from one manufacturer are to hand and are now being submitted to the trade. It is too early to tell what the result is likely to be, but the outlook is favourable. Those in 1894 were from the United States. It is not probable that a trade can be secured in brooms. They are locally made, and as the broom corn can be easily grown in the colony, the probabilities of the trade in the future are still less. Canada should supply broom handles, but no Canadian manufacturer has manifested any desire to try the trade.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The amounts credited are almost all tennis, sand and other rubber shoes. I have heard of samples of Canadian boots and shoes having come here from England, but I have never been able to find them. During the last two years I have initiated correspondence between manufacturers' agents here and manufacturers in Canada, and one or two of these agents have gone to Canada with the view of securing a business connection, but their efforts have been without avail so far. Recently I have had inquiries from Canadian firms that may lead to some result. The demand for United States made boots and shoes has fallen off. In part, this has been through the poor material used, and consequent failure to wear well, and also to the shapes being unsuitable to this market. The Australian requires an easy fitting boot, and the English proportions are demanded. The United States' makes are too narrow. There is room here for a boot that will combine the strength and shape of the English manufacture, with the better finish of those from the United States.

BRASSWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

A beginning was made in engine and other brass fittings, but the Canadian house initiating it became involved in financial difficulties that has prevented any progress being made.

Building materials cover a very elastic list into which, apparently, are dumped items that are not covered under some specified head in the return and therefore varies according to the notions of the entry clerk of the firm who imports the goods.

CANVASS.

Business was solicited from a Canadian factory but its answer was that it did all its export business through a New York agent. The goods are, therefore, entered in Canada as going to the United States and here as coming from that country. Any from other Canadian sources are entered as cottons.

CARRIAGES.

Three manufacturers have attempted this market. One through an English house, but without effect. The second was through an excellent indent firm of this city, but it declined to take the risks involved in the trade. The goods of the third arrived after

the Christmas season and through being packed in tight cases suffered somewhat on the voyage, but several of the carriages have sold at satisfactory prices. The trade in United States carriages has fallen off, partly through depression in trade and partly through the inferior goods that have been sent here which have injured the reputation of what are known as "Yankee buggies." Last year but 59 such buggies were imported into the colony. The trade has to be revived and it is probable that a carriage more suited to the Australian demand than the ordinary light buggy has proved to be, will have to be constructed. The carriage trade has naturally suffered from the depression, and few houses are in a condition to import goods. Without improvement in trade and the manufacture of a heavier type of buggy the trade here cannot be a large one. Correspondence is being carried on with several Canadian makers that may secure an increase in our trade.

Wagons are still less hopeful than buggies. The two wheeled cart is the draught vehicle used by the farmer and to get him to use anything else requires an education that cannot be imparted by the ordinary importer. There are prospects that a large Canadian implement firm will add wagons to its list and if so it will secure trade in Canadian made wagons.

Coffee, confectionary, raw cottons and cloths were not Canadian products. An effort has been made to secure a market for Canadian cocoas and chocolates, but though the goods were approved of in quality, neatness of package, and the price was reasonable, the agent has done nothing. The reason given is that certain brands have become so well known through advertising that it is impossible to secure a trade without some advertising being done to create a demand for the Canadian production.

DRAPERY.

Cottons are the principal articles from Canada under this heading. The Canadian mills have taken active steps to promote this trade which if continued will grow to much larger dimensions. The returns given in the list are for imports into this colony, but Canadian cottons are exported to all the colonies. The export returns in the Trade and Navigation Returns of the Dominion Government for the year ending June 30th, 1896, must be very much below the actual values of lines of cotton goods shipped to Australia.

DRUGS AND APOTHECARIES' WARES.

This has consisted mainly of patent medicines and the importations credited in 1895 were in part from the United States. Negotiations are now in progress looking to a business in other lines, and probably good results will follow.

DYES AND DYEWARE.

In 1894 and 1895 the importations ought to have been credited to the United States. No trade in these lines had come from Canada so far as I can learn.

FANCY GOODS.

The same statement applies to fancy goods as to dyes. There have been efforts made to sell celluloid goods, but very little trade has been done. There has been small demand for these articles and it is alleged that the freight puts the Canadian products out of the market.

FISH.

The frozen salmon trade has fallen off. Vigorous efforts have been made to make a success of it but the price of the fish has made it a luxury that could be purchased only by the few. Arrangements have recently been made by which it is likely that Canada next year will do a larger share of the tinned salmon trade than is now credited to her. In salt salmon and salmon-trout larger sales will be made if the effort of last spring is followed up.

FRUIT.

This item consisted of apples. In 1895 one shipment from Ontario arrived here. In 1896 there were three shipments two of which were entered as coming from the United States. I have in several reports during the year dealt with the results of these sales and the conditions requisite for securing trade here in Canadian apples.

FURNITURE.

The importations under this head have been mainly of office desks, school furniture and chairs. The office desks sent out have been of an expensive sort for which there has been only a limited demand and the importer has not had the proper facilities for doing the retail trade that is necessary in this class of goods. There is a considerable inquiry for a low priced desk. The demand is now largely supplied by locally made goods or by a firm from Buffalo. No Canadian manufacturer has attempted anything in this line as yet.

School furniture was introduced last year. It required very patient and prolonged effort but a second order has been given by the government of the colony and others are likely to follow. There are now good prospects for this line.

Two manufacturers have shipped chairs here. In one case the loss of letters caused a failure to ship promptly and this trade has received a set back. I have only recently received the information respecting bent wood chairs. The trade in this line has been mainly done by Austria but the Canadian prices seem to warrant the belief that Canada can secure a larger share of it than she has yet secured. Steps have been taken to practically test this.

If furniture makers in Canada could unite in opening a warehouse in this city where goods could be finished that could better come unfinished and some stocks of other lines carried, the trade could be made of large dimensions. The union of effort would give a variety of goods and larger shipments would secure the best rates of freight, both conditions being requirements of a large business.

CARRIAGE MAKERS' MATERIALS.

A trade has been initiated in nearly all the items that go to make a buggy; bent wood, wheels, springs, axles, gear, leather dashes and tops. In tops and other leather goods, though importations have been made from Canada for more than two years, the Canadian returns show no export to Australia. In some of these the trade has just begun. In carriage woodwork the business of the manufacturer shipping here has been very nearly destroyed by delays in filling orders and in part through the inability of the steamships to carry the goods when ready. Two manufacturers with whom arrangements had been made to secure orders had the misfortune to have their factories burned at the outset of the business. There is room for a considerable extension of the trade in carriage woodwork and the conditions are favourable also in carriage leather, axles and springs. The latter are being steadily presented to the trade, the experimental orders having given satisfaction.

GLASSWARE.

The shipments under this head were lamps and lamp chimneys. Failure to promptly fill orders has interfered with this trade. To what this is attributable I have not learned, but it is to be regretted as the prospects were fair for securing a good share of the business in the colonies. The attempt to secure a market for bottles has not proved successful. The colour of the Canadian article has been objected to and the distance of the factory from port of shipment has made the freight too high to compete with German goods.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

I gave particulars of this trade in my last report. The amount credited to Canada in part originated in the United States, but Canadian wheat and flour coming via New York was, on the other hand, credited to the United States. The prospects favour the probability that Australia will be a wheat and flour exporting country next year. The statistics go to show that there is also sufficient stocks in hand to more than carry the colony beyond the next harvest. There are nevertheless, sales of Manitoba flour being made. The agents are putting forth greater efforts than heretofore and believe that there will be a demand for this flour or Manitoba wheat on account of the greater strength. This can be determined only by experiment. There can be no doubt that it will command 10s. or more per ton than the flour from locally grown wheat for some time to come, but it is to be determined whether flour can be landed here profitably at that advance. Another element that may arise is the fact that considerable quantities of Manitoba wheat has been sown in the colony. One or two persons who tried it last year assert that the product of this wheat retains its original strength and improves the flavour and yield. The experiment has been too limited to permit any correct judgment being formed as to this assertion. Should it prove correct there would be no demand for Canadian wheat or flour except, possibly, under excellent freight arrangements, in Queensland, and in years of drought in Australia. As these are not infrequent, it is probable that the work done in introducing Canadian flour into this market will lead to a small permanent business with large irregular increases. Correspondence is now in progress respecting trade in western wheat and oatmeals. Attempts to introduce these articles two years ago ought to have succeeded but, unfortunately, did not.

HARDWARE.

No such amounts as those credited in the years 1895 and 1896 came from Canada. There have been some small lots brought in but the first serious attempt to introduce harvesting tools, axes, &c., is now being made. The prices quoted and the samples sent appear in many lines to have warranted the belief that a trade in shovels, lawn mowers and in some other lines, ought to be done. In some cases the Canadian manufacturer has not followed up the opportunity offered; in others the manufacturers' agents would not bear the expense of introducing the goods and threw up the connection. The effort is being continued in some lines.

HOPS.

The hops in the returns of 1895 and 1896 were from Oregon and Washington Territory. The first shipment of a quantity from Canada came last year but the amount was not as large as that credited in the returns. The success of the effort made last year should lead up to a much larger trade being done during the coming season. I have previously advised that the Tasmanian and New Zealand hops have so much improved that they are rivalling the English hop, formerly largely imported, in value, but the indications are that the British Columbia Kent goldings are equal in value to the best in the market.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

As shown at the beginning of this report the value of the rubber goods directly shipped here from Canada is very much greater than appears in the return. In addition there is an indirect trade through Great Britain as well. It is not as large or as varied as it might be, partly because of the arrangement made with certain houses here by the manufacturers, partly through irregularity in filling orders, and in one case failure of the house to whom samples had been sent to seriously attempt to secure business. The trade on the whole appears to have been satisfactory to the Canadian firm doing most of the business, but it should be readily enlarged, particularly in the other colonies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Both pianos and organs from Canada are sold here, although the returns show only the latter. The pianos are those of one manufacturer which has an agency here, and though other firms have desired to arrange with houses here no reliable firm has been found which appears willing to undertake new lines. There is no present possibility of getting a trade except by advertising and other means of making the value of the instruments known. Canada cannot compete with Germany in the low grade article and to get a fair price for a good article it is first of all necessary to make a reputation for the instrument widely known. No Canadian maker seems to care to go to this expense.

The demand for organs is very limited. One or two makers have done a little business but the demand is too small to warrant any large expense in endeavouring to increase it. With a revival in general business there will come some increased trade but the cabinet organ as a musical instrument for the family appears to have become obsolete.

SUNDRIES.

Iron and steel pipes, jewellery, live stock, malt, meals, oars, oils, soap, pictures, photographers materials, pickles, plate, paper, pipes, toys, saddler's ware, seeds, sausage skins, type writing machines, turnery woodenware, yeast cakes, wines, perfumes and stationery have not been Canadian products, though malt, oars, paper and woodenware should be, and yeast cakes might be.

Correspondence and inquiry is now going on respecting the possibility of Canada sending breeding stock to this market. The first difficulty is shipping them. The steamers from Vancouver being passenger steamers do not care to carry animals and there is no other means of shipment just now.

No Canadian firm seems inclined to test this market with malt, though it ought to be a profitable export. The price of condensed milk is too low to induce a Canadian manufacturer to compete. Correspondence is going on with a view to secure a trade in Canadian bacon and hams. Some trade is being done in cheese. Oars come from the United States. They could be as well supplied from Canada. Lampware is included in glassware and referred to under that head. The leather prior to last year was almost wholly from the United States. Last year some harness and sole leather came from Canada. The former gave satisfaction, but the latter was not up to expectations. The result has been that three Sydney firms are now interested in Canadian leathers, and if Canadian tanners can supply suitable stock a good trade should be done.

Agricultural machinery has been referred to under the head of agricultural implements.

PAINTS AND COLOURS.

Paints and colours were shipped by two Canadian manufacturers. The trade of one appears to have been allowed to decay owing to the irregularity with which the goods came to hand. They appear to have been shipped promptly but were delayed in England. This has, unfortunately, been the case with many other lines. The second arranged with an agency here without any result following but a change has been made to another firm which promises better results.

PAPER.

Paper has not been offered, but as pulp has been sold it is probable that Canadian papers may also shortly be in the field. An inquiry from one Canadian maker came to hand by the last mail and information, samples and prices have been forwarded to him. An earnest effort is now being made to introduce paper hangings, and if the prejudice against narrow widths can be overcome, good sales will be made. The Canadian patterns and quality are excellent.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

There appears to be no market here for Canadian tobacco and cigars. The former is largely locally made, the excise duties favouring this, and the cigars have too high freight to pay to compete with the better favoured goods from Germany and the Philippine Islands.

Tools have been included in the reference to hardware, and medicines containing spirits in that respecting druggists' wares. No trade in either article of any consequence has been done with Canada.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables would not seem likely to be an export from Canada, but though the experiment with potatoes was a failure, and the onions bought could not be shipped, yet it is probable that under the better conditions now prevailing, both will be sent to this market with advantage in the season. I am endeavouring to secure a repetition in September and October. This is equally applicable to apples from Ontario, and probably pears from British Columbia when that province produces a surplus.

TIMBER.

The importations of rough timber from Canada, last year, fell to nearly one third of the previous year, while those of the United States increased from 267,236 to 295,780. A large share of the export trade of British Columbia had fallen into the hands of San Francisco firms, and last year they transferred their trade to mills in their own country through better terms and better freights being obtainable in this way. The Canadian trade has increased during the first half of this year but the price of lumber is still low and difficulties surrounding the trade are yet unsolved. The most troublesome are the claims made for allowances for inferior timber, mistakes in filling specifications and bad stowage. Already this year three reclamations have been made against three cargoes from British Columbia. I have seen the ships and portions of these cargoes. Of the claims for non-fulfilment of specifications and bad stowage I can only speak of what I have been told. The large claim is for inferior timber. Of the three cargoes there are a few pieces that would, perhaps, be inferior to the quality demanded by the description "rough merchantable", but as a whole they were high class timber. The difficulty is brought about by a class of timber having been sent in the past, and some yet, that would grade easily as "select" and the trade while paying for "rough merchantable" demanded the higher grade. It has been accentuated by the fact that when a cargo of extra good quality arrives, importers order a second on condition that it shall be equally good to that received, and this condition is exceedingly difficult to carry out. The trouble is often added to by the fact that when a vessel contains shipments for three or four different firms, it not unfrequently happens that one parcel proves to be a little inferior to the quality of the others and though it would ordinarily pass as good timber the party getting the slightly inferior timber is sure to demand compensation. This state of things has made the market an undesirable and unprofitable one. It can only be cured by the co-operation of mill owners. I have pointed out these troubles frequently but the state of affairs is no better than two years ago. On the three cargoes that are to hand this year there will be losses from one cause or another. A representative of a large British Columbia Company is expected here shortly, when I trust that he may be able to so represent the condition of affairs that a remedy may be devised. The shipments of dressed stuff have suffered with the decrease in the sales of rough timber. The inability of the steamers to take the cargo has cut off the spruce shelving. The market for this class of timber and for dressed Oregon can be increased. The higher price of Baltic ought to enable our mills to get in flooring, and I think, weather boarding. If select timber were used I am advised that a market could be made for Oregon doors and shooks.

BUTTER.

I called the attention of Canadian buttermen some time ago to the fact that at the time of writing, the prices would warrant the shipment of butter from Canada to Sydney, but that no one would take up the subject as the Canadian butter would not keep. This was confirmed by the inquiries made from the purchasing officers of the Canadian steamers, who, in spite of the higher prices, bought butter here for the return trip. The "Warrimoo," just in, had on board fifty tons of butter from the State of New York. It was of two grades—creamery and factory. The former is a good article, the latter not so good as it was hoped for. It is selling at from two to four cents below local butter, but it was bought at a figure that will net the importers a profit. There are times when good butter can be shipped to Sydney at a profit, but the market must be taken promptly, and business can be done only by cable. This necessitates that business arrangements should be made that can be called into operation at the needed moment. It necessitates also that the quality of Canadian butter should be known here as good, and that it will keep. It is the opinion of experts here that to ensure its standing the voyage, several things are requisite. First, the butter must be properly made of sterilised milk, or butter must be treated with "preservatas" or some other boracic compound. It must be frozen, shipped to the coast in refrigerator cars, transferred to the ship's chambers at night and kept frozen. Without the observance of these conditions, no trade may be looked for, but in drought and probably in some ordinary years during July, August and perhaps September, a market can be secured.

OTHER PRODUCE.

I have had inquiries from British Columbia respecting a market for potatoes and other vegetables. The general observation respecting butter applies also to these articles. There have been times when potatoes, eggs, and poultry could be sold at a profit, but it has yet to be shown that the steamer can bring them here in a proper condition. I have endeavoured, and am trying still, to secure a very small lot being sent to me to test this under the proper conditions. So long as the steamers were offered more flour than they could take nothing could be done, but I hope now that it may be tried. Then business arrangements can be made here whereby a favourable opportunity would be seized to bring in Canadian produce.

TRADE ORGANIZATION.

What has been said points to the necessity of a mercantile organization with capital at its back to prosecute Canadian trade here, as elsewhere. The experiments of the past two years demonstrate that there is a wide range of Canadian products, agricultural and manufactured, that can be sold here under proper conditions. Very many of these would not pay any one firm to undertake to introduce it single handed, but as one article of a line it could be profitably done. Hitherto, there has been scarcely any attempt at combination for this purpose, and the one or two attempts that have been made have failed. The cause of the failure is commonly attributable to the fact that the traveller comes with one chief article, and the others subsidiary. His time is so limited that he finds himself without sufficient time for even his main line, and the others are neglected.

If this trade is to be done, it must be thoroughly attended to. I have referred in past reports to articles often in which it would appear that the trade has been got fairly underway and then threatened with wreck through neglect to fill orders promptly, or to look after the freight arrangements. Very much of my time has been taken up in trying to hold together business that if properly done ought to have grown into very considerable proportions. Canadian shippers must remember that the moment they introduce a line of goods, it generally displaces the goods of some one else, and probably those from a United States manufacturer. These have established agencies who are vigorously watching the interests of their principals and ready to take advantage of

every neglect of the Canadian seller. In the matter of freight three things must be sharply looked after. First, package of goods that shall be compact. Ocean freight, except on few articles, is based on the measurement and not on the weight of goods. They must also be packed so that handling, some of it rough, before it gets here, shall cause no damage. Secondly, the speediest carriage of the goods must be insisted on that the route selected will permit. Great delays have occurred at New York and at London through failure to reship goods at these points. Thirdly, the rate of freight must be intently seen to. Canadian shippers must remember that it is not what the goods cost at the shop in Canada, but what they will cost laid down at the shop here, that is to determine whether he can sell at a profit or not. I have just had before me the freight bills of two lots of exactly the same articles from two Canadian manufacturers; the one by attention to freight was laid down in the shop at a cost of six cents per pair, the other cost twenty-seven cents. The one shipment can be sold at a dollar and realize a handsome profit, the other at that price will make a serious loss. This is an exceptional case, but I have called attention to cases where the difference in freight as between Canadian and United States goods has been fifteen and twenty per cent on the cost price. The difference is caused by wasteful packing and inattention to routes and rates. When a merchant has sent an order to Canada for goods at a price in Canada under the representation that the goods will be like the sample and laid down at about such a rate of freight, it is no marvel that when he finds the goods damaged by bad packing, or weighed down by twice the freight he expected to pay, he not only refuses to give another order to that manufacturer, but objects to trying any more Canadian business. I have been told again and again: "Your people do not appear to know anything about export business, and do not seem to wish to learn." There is a market for Canada, but it must be secured by business methods.

NOTES.

A sample order for hams has been sent to a Canadian packing house. If they come out as hoped for a trade is assured.

An order has been sent to a New Brunswick tanner for carriage leather. His samples have given satisfaction and if the goods equal samples and his prices are maintained the agents are confident that they will secure a good share of the trade.

The first serious attempt to secure orders for Canadian boots and shoes is now being made. Two years ago large orders could have been taken, but for reasons given in previous reports the initial orders are not likely to be large. The representative of the firm will be satisfied with this, as he says if he can make a beginning he is assured that a second trip he will make a trade. Although many of the samples are two narrow widths to suit the trade, others are right and are very fine goods.

The first trip of the "Aorangi" was a very slow one owing to a defect in the design of her patent forced draught machinery. This has been changed since her return and she is expected to make a fair passage up and down. Further changes will be made on next return which, it is anticipated, will give the speed expected of her. She proved an exceptionably comfortable ship.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE.

(B.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(J. S. Larke.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., September 13th, 1897.

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

VICTORIA TRADE RETURNS.

SIR,—The trade returns of the colony of Victoria show an increase of imports and a decrease of exports for 1896, as compared with the previous year. The figures are :—

	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	£12,472,344	£14,554,837
Exports.....	14,547,732	14,198,518

The decrease in the value of exports is not surprising in view of the drought that prevailed during the years 1895 and 1896.

The trade with Canada is set down as follows :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	£4,040	£7,989	£16,669	£19,523
Exports.....	49	301	10,406	.....

These figures are less an indication of the trade than are the returns of New South Wales. Thus the whole of the imports credited to Canada last year consisted of timber. The returns make no mention of agricultural implements, cottons, musical instruments and the other lines of which the colony of Victoria takes as largely as does this colony. The returns of exports are even less trustworthy. Owing to the carelessness of importers and exporters in passing entries, both inwards and outwards, it seems impossible at present to make any improvement, particularly, as some of these entries are purposely misstated to prevent a knowledge of their origin or destination or the volume of business done being made public. Of the exports credited to 1895, £10,307 went to the United States and were charged to Canada by mistake in the returns. The imports from the United States, which for some years had been steadily declining, have during the last two years shown considerable increase. They were :—

Arms—		Machinery— <i>Con.</i>	
Cartridges.....	£ 2,013	Others.....	£ 7,528
Books, printed.....	1,011	Machines, sewing.....	8,870
Carriages—		Machine tools.....	1,555
Perambulators.....	993	Medicines, patent.....	7,380
Bicycles, etc.....	3,505	Paper, printing.....	32,088
Confectionery.....	4,845	Plated ware.....	2,326
Cotton, piece goods.....	1,945	Soap, perfumed.....	1,067
Fancy goods.....	1,276	Stationery.....	3,696
Fish, preserved.....	4,050	Slates, roofing.....	1,190
Furniture and upholstery.....	2,438	Glucose.....	4,971
Grain—		Timber—	
Barley.....	11,534	Boards, shelving.....	7,110
Flour.....	1,577	Oregon, pine.....	21,903
Grindery.....	2,665	Picture frames.....	1,436
Hardware and ironmongery.....	28,702	Undressed timber.....	17,222
Implements, agricultural.....	7,961	Tobacco—	
India-rubber goods.....	1,083	Manufactured.....	22,625
Instruments, Musical—		Unmanufactured.....	25,109
Organs.....	1,956	Tools and utensils.....	13,991
Leather.....	3,480	Wax, paraffine.....	2,682
Machinery—		Woodenware.....	11,217
Agricultural.....	13,398	do and turnery.....	2,230
Cream separators.....	1,913	do for vehicles.....	2,388

In most of the lines Canada can do a trade, and in many of them a large share of such importations originated in Canada.

UNITED STATES' TRADE WITH NEW SOUTH WALES.

As in Victoria, so in the sister colony, the imports from the United States have greatly increased. They were :

1891.....	£ 1,277,032
1894.....	542,427
1895.....	624,268
1896.....	1,729,871

These figures, like those of Victoria, include many Canadian as well as United States productions. Nevertheless there has been a greater percentage of increased importations from the United States than from any other country. The large increase is of course that of breadstuffs caused by the drought. This amounted to nearly three quarters of a million of pounds. Amongst the items in which there was a decided increase are agricultural implements, arms and explosives, particularly in sporting powder, bicycles and triecycles, boots and shoes from £7,513 in 1895 to £41,539 in 1896; bottles, building materials, carriage maker's materials from £15,604 in 1895 to £23,294 in 1896; clocks and watches, corks and bungs, drapery, drugs and apothecary's ware, dyes and dyestuffs, farinaceous foods, preserved fish from £19,028 in 1895 to £35,527 in 1896, furniture and upholstery, glassware, glucose, shoe fittings, hardware and ironmongery, hops, india-rubber goods, organs and harmoniums, pianos, barbed wire, jewellery, lampware, engine packing, general machinery from £16,202 in 1895 to £51,849 in 1896, sewing machines, typewriters, preserved meat, boat's oars, onions, paper bags, printing paper, circulars and advertising matter, picture frames and mouldings, resin, sausage skins, garden seeds, ship chandlery, roofing slate, fancy soap, stationery, telegraphic and telephone material, timber, doors, tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured; cigars and cigarettes, tools of trade, varnish.

In the following articles there were some slight increases :—Brassware, brushmaker's materials, canvas, carriages and carts, fancy goods, green and dried fruit, nails, leather, unwrought marble, paints, dry kalsomine, painter's materials, plated ware, preserves.

In the following articles there was a decrease in the imports from the United States :—Brushware and brooms, chemical products, frozen fish, floor and oilcloth, hats and caps, hollowware, ale and beer, bolts and nuts, iron pipes, wire rope, galvanized manufactures, wrought marble, bacon and hams, paints and colours, perambulators, plaster of paris, portmanteaus, contractors' plant, saddlers's ware, harness, silks, common soap, tinware, woodenware.

In agricultural implements, ammunition, bicycles, carriage makers' materials, drapery, drugs, preserved fish, furniture, glassware, india-rubber goods, organs pianos, engine packing, are included in importations from Canada.

Making these deductions, the trade of the United States in these colonies shows signs of recovering its former position, and the list of the exports of that country indicates most of the lines in which Canada can do business. The trade in manufactures from Eastern Canada is growing, proportionately, more rapidly than is the trade from the United States, but it is far from reaching the amount it should be, and, unless our exporters take proper steps to prosecute the business the trade will never develop as it should.

A noticeable feature of the trade with this colony is that while the Canadian trade in manufactured goods has more than doubled during the last two years, the trade in timber and fish has fallen off by more than one-half. These two items of timber and fish are indigenous products of British Columbia, in which the trade has been carried

on so long that it ought to be regarded as established. The following figures of the imports into New South Wales from British Columbia are instructive :—

	1896.	1894.
Timber, rough.....	£6,963	£18,213
“ dressed.....	471	1,786
“ laths.....	250	402
“ shingles.....	10	....
“ shooks and staves.....	235	499
	£7,929	£20,900
Preserved fish.....	3,691	4,335

They are all the more striking when contrasted with similar importations from the United States, which were :—

Timber, rough.....	£95,780	£45,729
“ dressed.....	3,755	2,170
“ doors.....	13,437	4,503
“ laths.....	3,316	1,474
“ sashes.....	5	....
“ shingles.....	248	418
“ shooks.....	1,231	919
	£127,772	£55,213
	1896.	1897.
Preserved fish.....	£35,527	£14,754

In connection with these two lines my services have not been used, and any letters that I have written respecting them have rarely even been acknowledged. So far as the exporters of timber are concerned there is a good deal of justification for their neglect of the trade of this city. The claims for defective timber and the costs in connection therewith have been so heavy as to have made it often an unprofitable market. I have frequently referred to the matter, but I see no signs of change. Three ships have arrived from British Columbian mills this year and against each three are claims of considerable amounts. Indeed, I am advised that there have been claims more or less against every cargo that has arrived from the west coast this year. The importers are not altogether to blame. One United States company has shipped timber here for some time guaranteed against all faults. It is sold as rough merchantable, but the cargoes are really clear and select stuff. Competition is so keen that no importer can hope to do a trade unless he is prepared to guarantee his timber. It is almost useless to ship any stuff here that is very coarse in the grain, or contains any sap or any large knots. It seems impossible to get any agreement between the mills that will obviate this state of things. Another fact is to be borne in mind. Large as is the increase in the United States trade, much of it, both in timber and other lines, appears to have been done at a loss. Nearly one-half of all sales of United States products was made by a single San Francisco firm, and as it recently made a bad failure, the business could hardly have been a profitable one to the producer or shipper. It is better not to do business than to do it on terms that lead to such results. Nevertheless, some opportunities of profitable trade seem to be neglected. Correspondence has been going on for some time with a British Columbia Company and one of the most reliable timber brokers of this colony. Delays for some reason have hindered a completion of the negotiations. The last steamer bringing not even an acknowledgment of a remittance I could not induce him to wait longer and he closed with a United States firm that had held an arrangement open to him for some time. I think the same criticism will apply to the lumbermen of Eastern Canada. Any letter I have written respecting the trade has never elicited a reply. Recently I called attention to the fact that oak staves for wine casks were asked for here and a timber journal published the fact. I have heard from United States dealers

who wish my services in getting a market for them, but no Canadian has availed himself of the opening.

The trade in canned salmon has not been on all fours with the timber trade, but the Canadian exporters have lost this market by neglect. I was informed, on coming here, that they did not care for the trade here as better prices could be got in London. Events since scarcely bear this out, and now they are trying this way again. One United States' firm has possession of nearly all of this trade. It has established a reputation for its fish so that its brand is sold while others lie on the shelves uncalled for. It will take some time to get best prices for fish of good quality. A mistake has been made in sending a consignment of British Columbia salmon here for sale. Some of the salmon is fair, but a percentage of it, (in some cases one dozen cans in the case), is so bad that the cans have burst open. Freight and other charges have been paid on worthless stuff. It would have been better to have overhauled the shipment in Canada. Further, in the interest of British Columbia salmon it would have been better to have relabeled the whole lot, omitting naming the place of production. The same brand will not be likely to be offered in this market again, but so far as the shipment will go it will affect injuriously the reputation of the product of the province. However, steps have been taken that are likely, next year, to regain the lost trade. To get the best results out of it, packers of all first class fish should insist upon its being marketed with their own labels. When it becomes properly introduced they will get the benefit of the increased demand and price. A failure to do this has lost to one packer a considerable trade, as the seller who had his own labels affixed to the cans has carried the trade to United States packers. This course is now being followed by several packers who are arranging for direct presentation of their output in these colonies.

FARM PRODUCE.

In July last, Canadian papers published a statement that the drought in Australia had ruined the prospects of a harvest and that many hundred thousand tons of wheat and flour would be needed in these colonies. This, as I have previously reported, is a great mistake. The Australian harvest is reaped in November. The recent rains have been so abundant that the rainfall to date is nearly equal to the average for thirty years. Showers continue to fall at frequent intervals and the prospects are now that Australia will shortly reap the largest yield of grain for many years. This will render it unnecessary to import, unless it be small quantities of Manitoba wheat or flour for mixing purposes. But even of this I am doubtful. I have called attention to the possibility of finding a market here at special times for oats, barley, pease, onions and possibly potatoes, and have solicited that samples should be forwarded of the grain in order to submit to the trade, also a small sample lot of onions and potatoes at the earliest moment that they are ripe in order to test in what condition they may arrive. This trade must be taken on the moment. It will not do to wait until correspondence can be carried on by mail, but the samples must be here and information ready that a cable bargain can be struck. Canada did not obtain a full share of the flour and wheat trade because of this delay. I am sorry that some enterprising firm has not forwarded samples of grains with present prices and rates of freight. United States firms having all their preliminary arrangements made, strike business as it offers, promptly. Onions are worth two dollars per bushel and several hundred tons are now on the way out from San Francisco. The trade was tried a year ago and it was shown that the article suited the market and would carry well, and business followed.

MANUFACTURES.

Greater interest has been shown by Canadian manufacturers recently, and the correspondence has increased. Since the lessening of the demand for ships' space for flour, there has been an increase of other goods coming over. The "Miowera" arrived last week and brought in her cargo:—cottons, cheese, paper pulp, rubber goods, tweeds, flour, carriage tops, suspenders, bicycles, wheat, organs, school desks, canned salmon,

autoharps, drill tools. Two Canadian bicycle manufacturers have opened branches in this city. A third will open next week. He will also represent some other lines. An Ontario furniture manufacturing company has a large stock of goods on the sea and will open an Australasian branch as soon as it arrives. Travellers are here representing boots and shoes, rubber goods and wall paper and opening orders have been taken. These orders are not large as a rule, but if filled satisfactorily they will lead to a valuable trade. One of the difficulties in the way of more rapid extension of Canadian trade is that openings have not been systematically followed up. First orders cost a good deal more than they are worth and because they are small the manufacturer is apt to consider that they are of small consequence. If the first orders are not promptly and properly filled second and larger orders are not likely to be secured.* Another difficulty is the unwillingness of Canadian manufacturers to pay the cost of introducing goods. I can get first class men with connections to take up Canadian goods, but they insist upon a sum in cash besides commission for the first year. No Canadian firm has yet consented to pay this. I have, therefore, to use the best available material for soliciting orders, and some necessarily will not be successful. A third difficulty is lack of attention to details. A manufacturer contents himself with putting his goods on the car and sending an invoice without a bill of lading or an intimation that the manifest is attached to a draft. It is important to know when shipped via New York, England or Germany, routes by which a considerable portion of exports to Australia are now coming, by what line and by what ship the goods are coming. This information is not often given. Through failure of this information, one shipment, badly needed, laid in Sydney four months under bonding charges before the consignee knew of their being here. A shipment that left Canada some months ago ought to have been here some weeks ago, but the consignee, not being advised by what ship or line they left England, has not been able to find his goods or to know whether they have left England. The failure to properly forward manifests has caused a good deal of trouble. The rule of the shipping houses is to refuse to deliver goods without the security of a bank for the full value of the goods. Three parcels of goods arrived by last steamer without manifests. In one case it required a deposit of about three thousand dollars with bank to secure a guarantee, to thus remain until a manifest was obtained. A second case illustrates the trouble that is caused by inattention to details. A shipment of desks arrived with intimation that the manifest was attached to a draft at sixty days' sight. No advice was received as to the bank through which the draft would come. Inquiries were made at each bank in the city but neither draft nor manifest could be found. The consignee was required, therefore, to deposit the value of the shipment with a bank to get delivery of the goods from the ship. He then found that the freight was forty per cent higher than had been the case in a prior shipment and double the rate paid on the first lot received by him. The result is a loss instead of a profit on the transaction. It is probable that a Canadian bank is to blame for the non-delivery of the draft, and the railway authorities for the higher freight, but if the trade is to be continued it is absolutely necessary for an export house to see that all the details connected with the proper delivery of the goods at the Australian port are carried out. In one case such blunders have ended a promising business connection, and in others it has subjugated the Canadian firm to losses through the extra expense incurred.

BREEDING STOCK.

I have previously referred to the possibility of Canadian breeders finding a market in Australia. I had hoped that the head of one of the largest firms in Australia would have been able to visit Canada in time to attend the September and October fairs, and inspect the exhibits of Canadian sheep, cattle and pigs, but he has not been able to get away. Last month a number of merinos from Vermont and Ohio were offered for sale. The highest price obtained was \$1,239 12 for a ram, the Duke of Hamilton, bred by J. C. S. Hamilton, Vermont. The next highest was \$1,032.60 for a ram from Ohio. Other sales were:—On account Morrison & Noman, of Vermont: 1 ram, 200 gs.; 1 ram, 50 gs.; 1 ram, 40 gs.; 1 ram, 75 gs.; 1 ram, 40 gs.; 1 ram, 80 gs.; 1 ram, 30 gs.;

ram, 75 gs. ; ram, 130 gs. ; ram, 50 gs. ; ram, 80 gs. ; ram, 100 gs. ; ram, 60 gs. ; ram, 165 gs. ; also several lots of ewes, ranging from 30 gs. to 75 gs. On account Clark & Norton, Vermont : 20 rams and ewes, averaging 67 gs. These prices were satisfactory to the sellers, but the prices are not equal to those realized for Tasmanian bred sheep. At a sale which was held in Melbourne on Aug. 30th, one ram brought \$5,163, a second \$2,690, a third \$1,700, a fourth \$1,652, and a lot of fifteen brought an average of \$817.50 apiece, and a considerable number brought over \$600 each. These are prizes for our breeders if they have the animals for this market. Long wools have not realized very high figures. New Zealand supplies them in large numbers, and only for the very choicest has more than \$100 been paid. This price would not warrant exportation. There is the difficulty of transportation to be overcome, as the Canadian-Australian steamships being passenger and mail ships object to carry live stock.

WOOL.

From inquiries made two years ago I was led to the conclusion that there would be an advantage of from one-half to one cent per pound in buying wool here and shipping directly to the mills in Canada, via Vancouver and the C.P.R., at the prevailing rates of freight. It is only by the last mail that I have an inquiry from a Canadian manufacturer who desires to make an experiment. I have arranged to send him samples and full information respecting the system of buying here. The pastoralist commonly sends his wool to some large wool selling brokers who do not buy for anyone. The purchases are made at public auction for the manufacturer by export brokers who receive a commission. Upon the broker's knowledge of the market and character of the wool depends the profitableness of buying here. There would seem to be an advantage in buying scoured wools. Very often they can be bought proportionately cheaper than the unscoured, and there is a considerable saving in the freight. I am also sending samples of wool and general information to Mr. J. J. Cassidey, secretary of the Woollen Manufacturers' Association, from whom they can be had. I shall be glad to assist any manufacturer who desires to experiment in direct purchase. It must be remembered that in a single instance it may be that, owing to the fluctuations of the market, it would have, apparently, been more profitable to have bought in London than here, but certainly the difference in freight and charges ought, in a series of transactions, to yield better returns for direct purchase. Direct shipment would be advantageous to Canada in securing return cargoes. As it is, goods coming from Canada have to pay freight to cover the return of nearly empty ships, or be carried at a loss.

GOLD MINING.

The discoveries on the Klondyke has naturally excited much interest in a gold mining country, and I have a very large number of inquiries, both personally and by letter, for all the information available respecting the North-west fields. I have given such as I have been able to secure, and warned miners not to go without, not only sufficient means to carry them there, but to bring them back if necessary. The inquirers are, as a rule, men with considerable sums at their disposal, experienced miners, men of good repute, British subjects, and, therefore, a very desirable class.

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

J. S. LARKE.

(C.)—NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(C. E. Soutum.)

CHRISTIANIA NORWAY, 28th September, 1897.

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

SIR,—Confirming my report for the quarter ending June 30th, I have herewith the honour to forward report for the quarter ending September 30th.

The most important event in these countries during the past quarter has been the denunciation by Sweden of the so-called "Mellumrigslov" or the treaty of commerce heretofore existing between Norway and Sweden, according to which goods, when the duty was first paid in one of the countries, could be taken into the other country without again paying any duty.

This denunciation gave the agrarians and the protectionists generally in Norway an opportunity which they had been waiting for a long time.

The *ultra* protectionist section of the "Horthing" (parliament) succeeded last session in getting appointed a parliamentary tariff-commission with the specific mandate of preparing a new tariff to protect the native production.

The report of this commission was only made public on 20th May. The result was, that the discussion of this very important question could not be commenced in the Horthing earlier than at the end of July, and the new tariff did not come into force before the 7th of August, instead of at the beginning of the new financial year. The changes have all been in the direction of higher duties. Under the circumstances this was unavoidable, but on the whole the increase must be considered as moderate. The extreme section of the protectionists were defeated on most articles.

The agrarians obtained substantially all they had asked for; not only were heavy duties imposed on live animals, which have hitherto been almost exclusively imported from Sweden; but they also succeeded in carrying a duty of 10 oeres per kilogramme upon salted beef and bacon, which will mainly fall upon the import from the United States.

The more moderate section of the industrial group of protectionists were successful, and it is to be particularly noted, that the extreme party failed to carry the proposed duty upon machinery.

Of Canadian goods which are being imported here the new tariff only effects to some extent:—

Rolled oats, previously free, now 60 oeres per 100 kilogrammes.

Fresh apples, previously 10 oeres per kilogramme, now 12 oeres per kilogramme.

Wheat-flour, previously 22 oeres, now 30 oeres per 100 kilogrammes.

Dried and cr. apples, previously 25 oeres per kilogramme, now 40 per kilogramme.

Radiators for h. w. and steam heating, which have previously been free, now 5 oeres per kilogramme.

The higher duty will have no effect whatever on the import of Canadian goods to this country.

During the last couple of years self-binding harvesting machines have attracted much attention here, and I believe that it is only a question of time, when they will come into general use, as the farmers find it more difficult to get the necessary hired help to do the harvesting by hand, which method is still the usual one here, and as the wages are now much higher, than they were some years ago, a self-binding machine

* 100 oeres equal one knoner, which is worth 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The kilogramme is 2·204 lbs, 100 kilogrammes equal 220·4 lbs.

would no doubt pay for itself in a short time. A recent official test at the Government farm school with self-binding machines fell out much in the favour of Canadian manufactures in this line, as of seven competing machines the Canadian self-binders "Osborne" and "Massey-Harris" went off with the 2nd and 3rd prize respectively only being beaten by the world renowned McCormick, which took the first prize. According to this I think the Canadian manufacturers of harvesting machinery ought to have their attention on this market.

In Bergen, Norway, there is going to be held an international exposition during next summer, which promises to be of much importance, and a great many countries have announced as their intention to take part in this exposition. I notice in the press that the United States, among others, intends to send an exhibit over here. There will no doubt be a large attendance, as Bergen is easily reached by direct steamers from all points, and is during the summer months visited by thousands of tourists from the different parts of Europe, and besides these the exposition will of course draw attendance from every city and country district in this country.

According to Dr. H. Walton Jones, who is accredited to the London agency by the Department of the Interior, and who has visited Stockholm during the exposition there this summer, but who is at present ill in bed at the hospital in this city, there is now stored in London an exhibit consisting principally of Canadian agricultural products, which was originally destined for the Stockholm exposition. If no other decision is taken, this exhibit could be possibly sent on to the Bergen exposition in the spring. The expenses with this would only be small, not much more than the freight, as I would eventually take personal interest in the matter and see to it, that the exhibit was put up in good order, as I think it would be of advantage for the introduction of Canadian agricultural products, and at the same time it would show intending emigrants among the farmers what Canada can produce, and thus call their attention to that country as a farming country.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. SONTUM.

V.—GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

(A.)—WESTERN AUSTRALIA—IMPORTS, 1896.

The annual report of the collector of customs for Western Australia for the year 1896, just received, shows that there were large increases in the imports into that colony, of agricultural and dairy products, as will be seen from the following table which gives the values of the imports for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 of some of the principal articles.

	1894.	1895.	1896.
	\$	\$	\$
Flour	215,593	305,198	740,385
Grain	234,315	664,576	782,559
Hay and chaff	183,691	252,185	356,458
Potatoes and onions	65,091	69,150	215,208
Vegetables, other	41,922	72,937	139,470
Fruits, green	26,431	43,296	65,225
Butter	245,055	360,128	724,991
Bacon, hams, &c.	107,650	182,028	387,508
Cheese	35,210	54,511	146,574
Milk, preserved	85,843	180,879	231,000
Eggs	24,314	58,010	162,493

The other items in which Canada could compete, and in which there was a largely increased import, are as follows:—

	1894.	1885.	1896.
	\$	\$	\$
Boots and shoes	194,447	273,254	408,668
Fish, preserved	43,147	74,416	176,990
Furniture	60,847	119,408	245,975
Harness and saddlery	85,906	56,827	130,830
Iron, ironmongery and bardware	522,149	743,519	1,814,804
Machinery, N.O.E.	288,933	836,370	2,199,513
Nails, tacks, bolts and nuts	31,107	46,564	117,569
Railway plant	202,225	879,572	2,277,600
Steam engines, and parts of	31,993	71,208	137,721
Timber	83,939	221,851	689,497
Tools	124,342	154,400	335,741

(B).—TRADE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1896.

From the annual returns for the colonies of Trinidad and Tobago for the year 1896, recently received in this department, the following tables show the value of the imports and exports respectively for the years 1895 and 1896.

IMPORTS.

YEAR.	DUTIABLE.	FREE.		For Transshipment.	Totals.
	Merchandise.	Merchandise.	Coin and Bullion.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1895.....	6,998,514	2,244,282	1,148,493	689,446	11,080,735
1896.....	6,817,536	3,075,664	1,339,968	755,982	11,989,150

EXPORTS.

YEAR.	HOME PRODUCE.	FOREIGN PRODUCE.		For Transshipment.	Totals.
	Merchandise.	Merchandise.	Coin and Bullion.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1895.....	6,990,118	1,181,485	1,339,753	548,813	10,050,169
1896.....	6,634,964	1,956,156	1,309,483	639,718	10,540,321

From the table *re* imports, it will be noticed that the total imports for the year 1896 exceeded the imports for the previous year by some \$908,415. The imports of coin and bullion for the year 1896 represents an increase of \$175,200; fish, \$87,600; machinery, \$82,733; railway materials, \$58,400; meats of all sorts, \$48,666; and cocoa, \$48,666; while the imports of hides, from the main, have decreased by some \$53,533.

Of the total imports of \$11,989,150 for the year 1896, Great Britain supplied \$4,762,350; the United States, \$2,231,269; Venezuela, \$2,550,337; and British North America only \$361,637, of which about \$252,000 is made up of fish. The following statement shows the values of the principal articles of merchandise imported for the

year 1896, with that portion imported from Great Britain, the United States and British North America, respectively, also the rate of duty on such principal articles.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Total Imports.	IMPORTS FROM			Rate of Duty.
		Great Britain.	United States.	British North America.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Animals, horses	60,901	3,796	15,817	11,583	Free.
do other	92,866	39	46,467	1,165	do
Boots and shoes	372,675	256,955	17,831	58	5 p. c. ad valorem.
Breadstuffs, flour	628,399	165	623,634		80 cents per barrel.
do oats	65,530	462	16,167	36,539	8½ cents per bushel.
do pease	39,829	2,589	25,073	1,981	Free.
do rice	591,699	53,816			53 cents per cwt.
Coal and coke	48,998	29,127	7,903		Free.
Fish	302,517	10,089	27,716	251,899	do
Furniture	69,136	29,594	19,583		5 p. c. ad valorem.
Hardware	529,965	432,939	68,017	1,966	5 do do
Malt liquor	186,870	154,186	3,105	603	20½ cents per gallon.
Machinery	294,195	261,919	30,543		36½ cts. per doz. qts.
Oil meal	51,723		51,723		Free.
Provisions, butter	124,626	20,669	11,724	467	do
do cheese	33,634	3,188	23,637	2,633	2 cents per pound.
do hard	112,488	127	112,362		2 do
do meats	345,743	17,471	319,725	2,068	81.02 per cwt.
Rails	61,505	61,116	389		Free.
Soap	122,348	118,620	2,910	19	do
Spirits	98,754	50,205	5,504	10	51 cents per cwt.
Timber, sawn or hewn	186,423	10	167,209	13,831	\$2.56 per gallon.
Tobacco, cigars, &c.	15,598	1,445	6,127		\$2.03 per M.
do manufactured	19,107	18,737	151		\$1.22 per pound.
do unmanufactured	49,859		49,767		73 cents per pound.
Textiles	1,365,825	1,222,643	45,688	696	35 do do
Vegetables	146,049	17,583	6,852	25,433	5 p. c. ad valorem.
Wearing apparel	326,923	266,090	4,180	428	Free.
Wines	141,966	9,971	15	10	5 p. c. ad valorem.
					35 cts.—\$1.46 p. gall.

During the year 1896 the value of the total importation of butter was \$124,626, of which amount some \$85,385 was imported from France, \$20,669 from Great Britain, \$11,724 from the United States, and the small value of \$467 from British North America.

From a glance at the foregoing table, it seems quite possible, by a little exertion on the part of the manufactures and exporters of Canada, that a fair share of the trade, in animals, boots and shoes, flour, coal and coke, furniture, hardware, machinery, provisions, timber, textiles and wearing apparel, now being done by foreign countries, and especially by the United States, could be secured to Canada.

(C.)—NEW ZEALAND TRADE—1896.

The New Zealand Customs returns for 1896, show the principal imports from Canada to have been as under. This does not, however, by any means give the total import from Canada, as a large portion of our goods are shipped via United States, and are credited to that country in the New Zealand returns.

Cottons	\$	9,495
Fish potted and preserved.....		8,930
Machinery, agricultural.....		54,861
Paper, printing		3,874
Furniture		701

The total imports of these articles were :

Cotton	\$2,115,409
Fish, potted and preserved.....	133,347
Machinery, agricultural.....	312,445
Paper, printing	352,974
Furniture	121,267

The above shows that there is plenty of room for an increased trade for Canada in these articles.

Canada ought also to be able to secure a portion of the trade in the following articles of which New Zealand imported :

Boots and shoes.....	\$	622,860
Cutlery, ironware and ironmongery.....		971,859
Machinery, except agricultural.....		1,033,412
Sugar, raw and refined (including molasses)		2,054,385
Woollens		1,238,956

The chief exports were :

Gold (exclusive of specie).....	\$	5,068,380
Butter		1,371,018
Grain, oats.....		1,071,007
Kauri gum		2,099,105
Meat, frozen.....		6,093,033
Tallow		1,016,262
Wool		21,373,660

(D.)—TRADE WITH THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1896.

According to the annual report on the trade of the Straits Settlements for the year 1896, recently received in this department, the following information as to the imports and exports will be of interest to the Canadian manufacturer and exporter.

IMPORTS.

The total values of merchandise imported into the three settlements, Singapore, Penang and Malacca, for the year 1896, was \$93,098,466, as against \$92,675,745 for the previous year, an increase of \$422,721. During the same periods the total value of coin and bullion imported was \$12,640,658 and \$12,847,643, respectively, a decrease for the year 1896, as compared with the year 1895, of \$206,985.

The total value of merchandise imported from Great Britain was \$9,442,005 for the year 1896, a decrease of \$680,685, as compared with the preceding year; from British possessions, \$25,094,029, an increase for the year 1896 of \$1,288,793; from foreign countries, \$53,699,010, as against \$53,245,095, for the year 1895, an increase of \$454,365; while the Inter-Settlement trade for 1896 was \$4,863,420, showing a decrease of \$689,302. Attention is especially directed to the fact that out of a total import of \$25,094,529 from British possessions, Canada is credited with supplying the small amount of \$75, while for the preceding four years no amount is placed in the imports as received from Canada.

STATEMENT showing the Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the Strait Settlements during the Year 1896, also rate of duty on such principal articles.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	IMPORTS INTO.			Total Imports.	Rate of Duty.
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Animals	755,774	508,323	35,623	1,299,720	Free.
Apparel, wearing	750,323	470,699	.....	1,221,022	do
Boots and shoes	117,894	44,546	.....	162,440	do
Breadstuffs—					
Bread and biscuits	112,439	9,758	.....	122,197	do
Bran	107,157	116,099	.....	273,256	do
Flour	518,441	251,883	.....	770,324	do
Pease and beans	259,193	130,160	.....	389,353	do
Grain, other .....	.....	.....	437,606	437,606	do
Coal	1,786,959	20,500	.....	1,807,459	do
Cotton	4,762,969	1,912,538	32,505	6,738,011	do
Drugs	428,972	183,392	5,024	617,388	do
Earthenware, glassware, &c.	612,041	141,076	5,182	758,299	do
Fish	2,280,121	237,197	61,981	2,576,299	do
Fruits	121,565	107,250	.....	228,816	do
Hides	1,094,671	206,745	.....	1,801,416	do
Machinery	126,289	51,154	.....	177,443	do
Malt liquor	187,011	.....	.....	187,011	9 cents per gallon.
Matches	427,521	143,075	6,347	576,943	Free.
Metals, hardware, &c.	1,083,732	331,624	.....	1,415,356	do
Paper, &c.	590,514	333,913	11,988	986,415	do
Provisions, lard	264,451	174,822	.....	439,273	do
do butter, cheese, &c.	452,714	274,061	9,906	786,681	do
Sapp.	51,570	.....	.....	51,570	do
Spirits	385,846	309,243	13,762	748,851	25 to 75 cts. per gall.
Tobacco	1,092,078	467,688	29,083	1,588,849	Free.
Vegetables	326,944	245,347	14,627	586,908	do
Woods, planks, timber, rattan, &c.	709,066	276,090	8,749	1,043,905	do
Woolens	242,278	62,666	.....	304,944	do

NOTE.—Attention is called to the customs duties imposed on goods imported into the Straits Settlements, for outside those levied on spirits, malt liquor and bhang, no duties are collected on any other imports, thus practically the Straits Settlements are free trade colonies. Shipping is liable to a small tax of about one cent per ton register, in support of the abundant lighthouses on the coast.

During the period under review there has been a marked increase in the imports of coal, flour, beans and pease, hides, vegetables, matches and paper. The import trade with the United States fell off considerably, but in the matter of flour there was a large increase, but the same having been purchased at Hong Kong, was credited to that place and not to the United States. A short review of the items given in the above table will reveal that the Straits Settlements are large importers of such goods as Canadians produce, and being free trade colonies, some benefit ought to accrue to any effort put forth by the people of Canada to extend our trade in that quarter.

EXPORTS.

STATEMENT showing the total values of the Exports from the Straits Settlements during the Years 1895 and 1896.

—	Year.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Totals.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
MERCHANDISE.					
Great Britain.....	1895	9,679,353	5,040,499	.....	14,719,852
do	1896	8,673,695	4,037,835	.....	12,706,530
British Possessions.....	1895	6,507,091	2,920,012	.....	9,427,103
do	1896	6,587,408	3,625,889	.....	10,213,297
Foreign Countries.....	1895	38,922,619	11,490,462	241,596	50,654,687
do	1896	40,038,712	12,611,050	227,758	52,877,520
Inter-Settlement.....	1895	2,357,864	2,371,440	977,935	5,607,239
do	1896	2,015,708	2,160,767	914,987	5,091,412
Total value of merchandise.....	1895	57,366,928	21,922,413	1,219,530	80,408,871
do	1896	57,315,523	22,430,543	1,142,694	80,888,760
COIN AND BULLION.					
Total value of coin and bullion.....	1895	10,196,256	2,234,339	67,044	12,497,629
do	1896	9,427,081	1,758,629	74,320	11,260,030
Gross total exports.....	1895	67,563,174	24,056,752	1,286,575	92,906,501
do	1896	66,742,604	24,189,172	1,217,014	92,148,790

Conversions have been made at 50 cents per dollar.

(E.)—TRADE WITH JAPAN, 1897.

The following table gives the total imports into Japan for the year 1896, with portion taken from United States and Canada respectively, of some of the articles in which Canada ought to be able to compete with almost any other country:—

	Total Imports.	Imported from United States.	Imported from Canada
	\$	\$	\$
Coal	259,690		
Cotton, manufactured.....	11,577,972	49,762	
Leather, sole.....	288,292	222,639	
do upper.....	570,933	184,939	
Paints, in oil.....	136,073	868	
Paper, printing.....	361,718	3,096	
do other.....	385,472	997	
Provisions, &c.—			
Butter	48,626	19,033	3,301
Cheese.....	9,019	5,724	555
Condensed milk.....	88,475	55,186	
Cereal and products—			
Flour	497,100	490,101	3,808
Beans, pease, pulse, &c.....	1,737,507	260	
Wheat.....	50,118	28,527	
Sugar, white.....	5,115,575	13,572	
Tobacco, cut.....	56,582	51,254	
do cigars.....	57,953	2,407	
do cigarettes.....	287,117	188,879	
Whisky.....	44,893	5,011	165
Wine, in bulk.....	148,081	16,699	
Wood, lumber, planks, &c.....	134,767	74,278	14,324

The coal comes from Great Britain as does the manufactured cotton, of the latter Great Britain furnishes \$11,352,444 out of the total import of \$11,577,972. The beans, pease and pulse come from Corea and China, the sugar from Hong Kong and the salted fish from Russia, Asia.

Canada ought to be able to furnish the greater part of the sole leather, flour, butter, cheese, tobacco and manufactures, wine and wood.

Exports to Canada amount to \$797,000, consisting chiefly of rice, tea, silk goods and mats for floors.

(F.)—TRADE OF BRITISH HONDURAS, 1896.

The annual report of the Governor of British Honduras on the trade, etc., of that colony gives the following figures in regard to imports and exports :—

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
	£	£
Bacon and Ham	14,951	11,713
Boots and Shoes	42,113	54,879
Butter	19,563	15,420
Clothing	33,939	50,207
Cotton Goods	138,752	218,062
Drugs	13,139	19,610
Earthenware and Glassware	14,083	18,709
Hardware and Cutlery	44,757	60,361
Hats	13,724	13,856
Provisions	87,259	110,698
Woollen goods	24,236	16,067
Beer, porter, etc.	19,109	20,071
Cigars	9,284	11,199
Coffee	9,964	20,921
Lumber (dressed)	9,401	17,433
Lumber (rough)	10,985	16,200
Oils (mineral)	11,096	16,497
Soap	28,748	23,497
Spirits	20,305	16,588
Tobacco	18,144	9,478
Wines, still	10,729	13,054

On the above mentioned articles duty, either rated, or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, is paid.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
	£	£
Animals	59,360	68,311
Beef and pork	61,774	57,976
Bullion and coin	175,947	107,062
Fish, salted	6,274	6,227
Flour	76,231	67,649
Indian corn	14,862	17,576
Logwood (tons 6,739)	188,822	1,634
Rice	25,435	18,663

On the above mentioned articles no duty was levied in 1896.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	1895.	Quantity.	1896.
		\$		\$
Bananas bunches.	454,316	93,070	414,398	94,868
Bullion and coin		171,863		77,371
Cedar feet.	62,965	2,600	33,639	1,873
Cocoanuts No.	1,440,816	14,578	1,707,041	16,770
Coffee lbs.	16,412	2,553	11,447	2,338
Logwood tons.	30,830 21	600,525	34,539	895,565
Mahogany feet.	2,868,346	151,390	2,769,676	186,682
Oranges brls.	376	653	488	944
Pineapples No.	8,846	286	504	14
Plantains No.	1,040,020	5,232	985,325	9,685
Rubber lbs.	17,381	6,878	19,895	5,979
Sapodilla "	13,234	4,007	7,437	1,932
Sponges "	8,265	2,643	19,219	4,906
Tortoise shell "	4,174	18,957	3,293	15,055

(G.)—TRADE OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, 1896.

The annual report of the Administrator of the Falkland Islands for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, gives the following statement of imports and exports from and to the undermentioned countries :—

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	264,233	312,673	304,852	633,011	598,541	643,344
Germany	3,694	3,504	2,146			
Uruguay	3,331	17,593	8,297			
Chili	20,595	15,783	25,297	5,645		4,905
Argentine	5,192			2,774		
Totals	303,045	349,553	340,592	641,430	598,541	648,249

IMPORTS.

The following table gives the value of the principal articles imported from Great Britain, Germany, Uruguay and Chili, for the year 1896 :—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Uruguay.	Chili.
	£	£	£	£
Cereals.			4,866	9,733
Coal	6,740			
Beer		316		
Building materials.	25,481			
Fencing				3,650
Fruits and vegetables.			2,433	1,947
Furniture, glass and hardware.	36,056			
Groceries.	69,345	1,236		486
Liquor.	27,920			
Live stock and fodder.	15,904			
do horses				5,596
Oil			486	
Tobacco.	7,606	243		
Wearing apparel and haberdashery.	49,065			

EXPORTS.

With the exception of 3,360 live sheep, of a value of \$4,905, exported to Chili, all the exports went to Great Britain. The following statement shows the principal articles exported to Great Britain during the year 1896:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Values.
			£
Hides	No.	836	3,051
Seal skins	"	727	5,304
Sheep skins	"	76,209	55,630
Tallow	Lbs.	636,740	25,817
Wool	"	4,187,628	545,732

(H.)—THE PRICE OF WHEAT IN FRANCE.

The following table, taken from the "*Journal Officiel*" of 23rd August, 1897, shows the price of wheat per bushel on the principal markets of France and other countries, on the 13th August last, also the rate of duty per bushel in France and other countries.

Town.	Country.	Price per Bushel.	Duty per Bushel.	Price less Duty.
		£ cts.	cts.	£ cts.
Paris	France	1 44 ⁷ / ₁₆	37	1 07 ⁵ / ₁₆
Lyons	do	1 40 ³ / ₁₆	37	1 03 ⁸ / ₁₆
Rouen	do	1 33 ³ / ₁₆	37	0 96 ¹ / ₁₆
Toulouse	do	1 36 ¹ / ₁₆	37	0 99 ⁵ / ₁₆
Nancy	do	1 43 ³ / ₁₆	37	1 06 ³ / ₁₆
Dijon	do	1 43 ³ / ₁₆	37	1 06 ³ / ₁₆
Chartres	do	1 36	37	0 99
Bergues	do	1 31	37	0 94
Nantes	do	1 31 ¹ / ₁₆	37	0 94 ⁵ / ₁₆
Berlin	Germany	1 05 ¹ / ₁₆	23	0 82 ¹ / ₁₆
Vienna	Austria	1 40 ⁵ / ₁₆	20	1 20 ⁵ / ₁₆
London	England	0 84 ¹ / ₁₆	Free.	0 84 ¹ / ₁₆
Brussels	Belgium	0 97 ¹ / ₁₆	do	0 97 ¹ / ₁₆
New York	United States	0 90 ¹ / ₁₆	25	0 65 ¹ / ₁₆
Chicago	do	0 79 ³ / ₁₆	25	0 54 ³ / ₁₆

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OF CANADA.

For the Four Months ended 31st January

1898

PART I

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

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
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I.—STATISTICAL TABLES

The preparation and printing of the Annual Report for the year ended the 30th June last has delayed the usual issue of a Quarterly for the period ended the 31st December last, in consequence, it has been thought expedient to further delay a few days in order to be able to give figures up to January 31st, 1898, making the present issue one covering four months instead of three, thus giving those interested prompt access to statistics and other information that otherwise would not be available for another two months or more.

18th February, 1898.

FINANCE.

A.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of October, 1896 and 1897, and during the *four months* ended 31st October, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	October.		Four months ended 31st October.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs	1,609,951 33	1,630,743 22	6,639,907 31	6,663,242 27
Excise	740,436 22	661,321 26	2,688,401 99	1,950,865 04
Post Office	240,000 00	340,000 00	905,000 00	1,100,000 00
Public Works (including Railways)...	428,416 04	415,068 64	1,459,872 56	1,435,052 11
Miscellaneous	86,719 43	84,730 64	258,549 44	297,452 06
Totals.....	3,105,523 02	3,131,863 76	11,951,731 30	11,446,611 48
Expenditure.....	2,500,224 46	2,460,740 44	7,162,575 16	7,938,412 52

B.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of November, 1896 and 1897, and during the *five months* ended 30th November, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	November.		Five months ended 30th November.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs	1,368,776 80	1,649,024 45	8,008,684 11	8,312,266 72
Excise	715,223 30	726,046 88	3,403,625 29	2,676,911 92
Post Office	270,000 00	330,000 00	1,175,000 00	1,430,000 00
Public Works (including Railways)...	256,570 67	293,115 02	1,716,443 23	1,728,167 13
Miscellaneous	172,611 19	206,279 87	431,160 63	503,731 93
Totals.....	2,783,181 96	3,204,466 22	14,734,913 26	14,651,077 70
Expenditure.....	4,886,766 80	3,476,813 28	12,049,341 96	11,415,225 80

C.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of December, 1896 and 1897, and during the *six months* ended 31st December, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	December.		Six months ended 31st December.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs	1,380,501 14	1,758,964 94	9,389,185 25	10,071,231 66
Excise	734,411 69	788,039 89	4,138,036 98	3,464,351 81
Post Office	240,000 00	330,000 00	1,415,000 00	1,760,000 00
Public Works (including Railways)...	255,760 69	280,196 94	1,973,203 92	2,008,364 07
Miscellaneous	106,260 94	125,695 16	537,421 57	629,127 09
Totals	2,717,934 46	3,282,896 93	17,462,847 72	17,933,974 63
Expenditure	2,012,064 78	2,072,944 84	14,061,406 24	13,488,170 64

D.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of January, 1897 and 1898, and during the *seven months* ended 31st January, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	January.		Seven months ended 31st January.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs	1,454,328 56	1,676,643 67	10,843,513 81	11,747,875 33
Excise	574,645 30	697,137 93	4,712,682 28	4,162,089 74
Post Office	371,844 00	373,451 18	1,786,844 00	2,133,451 18
Public Works (including Railways)...	177,755 48	325,029 76	2,150,959 40	2,333,393 83
Miscellaneous	467,789 11	439,886 65	1,005,210 68	1,069,313 74
Totals	3,046,362 45	3,512,149 19	20,499,210 17	21,446,123 82
Expenditure	6,441,820 30	6,206,477 49	20,502,226 54	19,694,648 13

E. UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTYABLE) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of October, 1896 and 1897, and during the four months ended 31st October, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	October, 1896.			*October, 1897.			Four months ended 31st October, 1896.			*Four months ended 31st October, 1897.		
	Value.	Duty Collected.	\$ cts.	Value.	Duty Collected.	\$ cts.	Value.	Duty Collected.	\$ cts.	Value.	Duty Collected.	\$ cts.
Alc. beer and porter.	12,783	5,350	42	13,859	6,212	80	52,589	23,889	63	51,839	24,695	91
Animals.	15,536	3,392	63	14,404	2,873	92	101,813	21,796	35	292,880	18,695	88
Books, pamphlets, &c.	90,430	21,648	23	101,633	16,304	83	306,047	74,922	07	311,458	58,320	31
Brass, manufactures of.	27,461	7,826	21	29,027	8,004	83	109,278	30,969	35	110,175	30,993	70
Breadstuffs—												
Corn for distillation.	105,143	28,767	35	24,414	6,460	97	310,712	84,168	77	95,169	6,871	32
Crain of all kinds.	8,888	2,153	68	8,256	1,481	07	20,882	7,596	74	28,244	5,531	18
Flour.	3,147	1,306	42	17,079	2,333	73	29,108	5,347	62	52,784	7,501	50
Meal, corn and oat.	6,943	4,330	63	16,236	2,303	38	50,450	27,918	17	61,266	4,086	86
Rice.	21,399	4,791	16	23,092	12,136	61	67,747	15,043	81	106,611	15,278	76
Other breadstuffs.	12,776	3,836	80	19,897	4,357	45	67,747	15,043	81	68,293	15,278	76
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of.	11,026	3,307	80	13,290	3,061	54	111,114	33,336	82	89,877	26,871	46
Cars—railway and tram.				11,317	3,363	10	54,831	16,293	16	42,168	12,693	46
Cement and manufactures of.	222,480	69,826	42	37,741	13,513	80				120,647	39,572	51
Cash—bituminous.	4,094	966	75	294,277	60,448	67	961,232	292,961	86	931,808	219,676	43
Copper, manufactures of.	13,357	3,624	08	2,710	741	75	2,710	4,521	84	25,800	3,321	35
Cotton, bleached, or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, &c.	97,586	29,045	53	10,572	4,497	05	67,737	16,183	11	99,308	23,074	84
do clothing.	23,797	7,794	80	16,829	42,188	33	611,536	182,452	17	633,967	201,764	14
do thread (not on spools) yarn, warp, &c.	14,010	2,002	37	21,363	3,284	54	61,002	8,722	30	90,184	20,583	18
do all other manufactures of.	50,328	7,328	25	31,141	6,983	93	112,956	28,244	00	183,082	12,439	32
Drugs and medicines.	116,024	14,254	17	47,556	13,308	41	243,042	69,930	84	129,382	68,880	77
Earthenware, stone and chinaware.	69,146	29,387	78	70,032	31,087	84	231,772	104,708	91	455,124	107,263	61
Fancy goods and emporeries, viz.—												
Bracelets, britchs, fringes, &c.	32,673	9,612	15	29,010	9,088	41	257,225	76,295	43	143,300	61,426	19
Laces, collars, neckties, &c.	19,741	5,926	19	34,659	10,548	19	136,258	40,916	67	173,458	54,919	39
All other fancy goods.	37,621	12,843	15	60,278	18,913	74	145,871	48,961	92	296,818	79,773	76
Fish and products of.	40,894	6,864	54	34,625	6,304	42	102,608	18,971	23	94,960	20,672	71
Flax, &c., manufactures of.				87,792	29,672	32				318,565	77,089	87
Carried forward.	1,090,819	307,205	31	1,272,168	335,883	00	4,702,919	1,382,400	60	5,170,470	1,410,407	72

* The figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

E.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTYABLE) entered for Consumption, &c.—*Continued.*

	October, 1896.			*October, 1897.			Four months ended 31st October, 1896.			*Four months ended 31st October, 1897.		
	Value. £	Duty Collected. £ cts.		Value. £	Duty Collected. £ cts.		Value. £	Duty Collected. £ cts.		Value. £	Duty Collected. £ cts.	
Brought forward.....	1,690,819	307,205 31		1,272,168	335,883 00		4,702,919	1,332,400 60		5,170,470	1,410,407 72	
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	124,177	42,900 42		196,642	59,351 51		209,317	77,139 20		305,304	96,011 87	
do Green, viz.: oranges and lemons.....	19,821	2,134 09		16,419	1,905 13		94,446	9,485 12		114,308	11,907 65	
do all other.....	27,155	9,575 80		49,274	13,922 17		180,244	56,570 57		296,458	78,975 72	
Furs, manufactures of, viz.:—	31,705	5,485 10		35,601	5,329 77		140,057	24,390 35		163,357	26,839 31	
Glass, manufactures of, viz.:—	74,494	15,370 10		47,405	13,542 35		196,690	58,789 66		106,965	48,449 88	
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware, and gaslight shades.....	18,361	3,664 65		28,204	4,965 90		75,650	18,111 25		95,173	17,348 71	
Window glass.....	36,566	9,146 77		15,906	4,333 57		81,981	19,996 64		46,848	12,530 66	
All other manufactures of.....	13,951	3,250 43		12,647	2,782 01		76,468	15,645 43		56,541	12,292 07	
Gunpowder and explosive substances.....	11,778	3,130 84		12,374	3,575 61		61,757	16,430 62		56,380	15,051 04	
(Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	24,734	6,908 82		25,402	6,953 09		98,528	28,824 63		117,799	32,018 53	
Hats, caps and bonnets, of beaver, silk or felt.....	22,310	6,684 10		45,677	13,354 83		296,283	67,877 88		312,598	88,670 17	
do all other.....	14,758	4,427 29		13,930	3,912 12		106,009	31,529 57		86,827	24,658 44	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, viz.:—												
Band, hoop, sheet and plate.....	108,526	9,829 59		114,276	13,865 79		422,907	58,040 40		719,135	56,017 40	
Bar iron and railway bars.....	32,841	6,807 99		27,327	7,295 54		90,945	21,246 70		178,113	42,946 43	
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements.....	104,233	31,653 50		146,756	41,220 31		521,438	143,315 76		740,526	194,091 96	
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives.....	126,443	35,295 13		290,182	52,080 59		642,347	180,629 67		829,733	201,922 93	
Pistons, kentledge and scraps.....	39,808	13,419 07		86,276	12,111 38		139,085	47,309 30		329,568	40,490 33	
Stoves and castings.....	13,878	4,308 56		16,385	4,130 31		46,463	14,245 84		65,406	17,084 97	
Tubing.....	48,939	12,140 71		40,304	9,731 53		181,951	46,200 50		156,445	35,441 47	
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....	194,618	51,059 97		247,277	60,272 26		781,628	202,550 71		992,448	233,261 18	
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver.....	63,742	16,673 98		80,133	21,903 96		245,265	62,255 25		265,804	80,306 70	
Lead and manufactures of.....	63,742	16,673 98		26,212	3,900 24		69,435	14,187 07		112,426	19,040 20	
Lead and manufactures of.....	29,667	5,271 40		26,212	3,900 24		69,435	14,187 07		112,426	19,040 20	
Leather, all kinds.....	74,406	11,576 23		84,085	13,791 25		271,254	44,300 15		323,237	50,378 72	
do boots and shoes.....	29,506	7,301 50		74,406	9,378 31		127,049	31,735 06		129,609	29,894 72	
do all other manufactures of.....	12,400	3,287 97		15,365	3,760 69		44,021	11,672 54		53,074	13,442 94	
Marble and stone and manufactures of.....	16,415	3,449 37		14,808	3,271 64		63,833	13,880 30		70,615	16,765 92	
Metals and manufactures of.....	30,056	7,837 20		44,808	12,136 24		94,900	26,455 34		162,929	43,382 92	
Musical instruments.....	19,632	5,505 06		26,517	7,322 43		67,854	18,483 00		77,174	21,184 97	

Oil, mineral and products of	48,594	77,784	43	85,484	53,707	76	219,331	186,974	04	27,357	140,907	84
do flaxseed or linseed, raw or boiled	40,534	6,126	80	7,942	1,774	91	139,457	27,920	32	34,582	12,907	90
do all other	35,039	6,879	02	34,918	6,725	40	114,510	28,503	77	111,498	21,150	02
Paints and colours	40,121	4,857	57	63,811	5,373	50	181,020	18,103	41	223,585	20,026	02
Paper, envelopes, &c.	82,940	25,916	44	89,847	28,973	78	306,292	92,054	41	350,741	103,013	39
Pickles, sauces, capers all kinds,	14,519	5,036	18	15,484	5,037	68	43,278	15,107	99	48,009	15,223	47
Provisions, hard, meats, fresh and salt	64,999	24,503	01	138,514	49,841	42	211,919	74,058	72	433,117	145,007	11
do butter and cheese	6,616	1,176	57	4,965	887	48	14,881	2,938	26	16,435	3,240	40
Seeds and roots	8,781	897	18	10,331	1,071	77	65,761	6,657	69	43,901	4,487	48
Silk, manufactures of	114,658	34,650	42	170,101	49,738	93	701,142	239,442	67	919,304	276,345	41
Soap, all kinds	18,502	5,630	45	19,904	5,511	39	83,028	24,571	51	88,170	29,065	34
Spices, ground and unground	14,671	2,572	38	25,685	3,752	99	50,067	8,433	22	58,170	8,899	99
Spirits of all kinds	94,105	202,402	04	78,881	136,803	79	303,248	606,033	15	275,377	650,976	71
Wines, sparkling	13,140	3,431	91	10,676	2,554	64	42,353	11,119	92	41,003	11,086	97
do other than sparkling	26,038	3,431	91	23,431	14,771	57	87,908	55,128	73	83,054	51,714	18
Masses	55,020	5,860	65	30,687	3,112	43	324,433	33,094	40	247,448	30,500	91
Sugar	576,081	122,128	67	466,140	132,001	97	2,727,934	565,021	67	1,080,417	200,699	88
Tobacco and cigars	23,442	26,318	26	16,014	21,712	30	92,569	96,418	09	66,308	70,972	76
Tobacco leaf	13,239	3,266	86	10,757	2,929	15	78,088	19,968	17	64,600	33,746	81
Vegetables	62,777	14,465	53	55,049	12,340	91	211,006	48,968	20	205,734	46,002	04
Wood, manufactures of	29,173	8,747	61	33,630	10,437	13	145,295	43,610	18	176,484	54,715	44
Woolens, carpets, tapestries and tapestry	69,191	25,749	52	80,823	25,768	42	513,580	179,304	55	504,279	158,081	88
do clothing	190,189	23,916	47	104,734	32,332	04	910,492	310,630	02	840,343	259,912	17
do cloths, worsteds, coatings, &c.	112,789	33,990	01	125,300	38,549	38	1,104,547	351,067	96	1,313,363	416,324	18
do dress goods	28,226	10,033	63	33,318	10,329	75	163,250	61,990	72	163,574	51,228	36
do knitted goods	3,015	753	75	2,204	615	56	33,350	8,223	30	27,658	7,454	63
do shawls	9,829	2,943	00	17,639	3,922	05	60,039	20,803	82	79,145	18,513	42
do yarns	33,634	10,763	42	43,290	11,931	45	168,722	55,989	07	205,175	34,061	93
do all other manufactures of woolens	830,972	220,153	92	754,054	186,865	61	3,396,349	879,892	77	3,225,616	812,961	97
All other dutiable goods	5,046,893	1,577,928	43	5,646,245	1,684,260	87	22,737,221	6,788,718	36	23,410,969	6,811,961	53
Totals, dutiable goods	135,419	.....	.....	73,601	.....	.....	4,122,190	.....	.....	2,445,941	.....	.....
Coin and bullion	4,109,576	.....	.....	4,341,005	.....	.....	15,115,719	.....	.....	17,194,409	.....	.....
Free goods	9,291,888	1,577,928	63	10,060,851	1,684,260	87	41,976,130	6,788,718	36	43,051,322	6,811,961	53
Grand totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* The figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

F.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the *months* of October, 1896 and 1897, and during the *four months* ended 31st October, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	October.		Four months ended 31st October.	
	1896.	*1897.	1896.	*1897.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	8,852	17,818	34,596	61,878
Articles for use of the Army and Navy.....	268,517	45,042	730,071	252,963
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	530	1,313	2,983	26,034
Broom corn.....	14,106	12,233	30,964	24,730
Coal, anthracite.....	715,855	755,290	2,866,930	2,773,990
Coffee.....	45,876	32,950	162,181	118,175
Corn, Indian.....		339,802		2,498,043
Cotton waste.....	31,445	14,809	65,262	54,064
do raw.....	322,765	391,252	673,091	726,881
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	173,689	192,658	606,224	609,286
Fish and products of.....	48,935	78,764	270,967	347,233
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	22,125	16,494	85,065	67,192
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	10,128	15,758	171,314	198,449
Fur, skins not dressed.....	27,249	16,382	95,486	72,352
Grass for soap making, &c.....	13,990	10,279	61,444	46,934
Hides and skins.....	245,903	239,395	724,491	811,323
India-rubber, and gutta percha, crude.....	174,743	113,194	424,766	454,326
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	48,504	62,506	191,553	250,910
Metals, brass and copper.....	40,248	64,412	187,394	271,845
do steel rails for railways.....	205,402	297,331	995,758	820,628
do iron and steel, all other.....	117,259	128,509	398,871	492,956
do tin and zinc.....	61,068	113,586	206,399	336,094
do other.....	11,721	24,793	59,213	96,540
Oils, vegetable.....	7,412	2,129	23,367	11,362
Salt.....	37,465	24,949	200,998	112,158
Settlers' effects.....	239,961	211,845	904,731	978,925
Silk, raw.....	4,397	22,428	24,939	65,620
Sisal, manilla and hemp undressed.....	21,721	28,733	60,182	168,453
Tea.....	347,521	300,189	1,364,549	1,290,303
Tobacco leaf.....	124,614		639,595	16,989
Wood, cabinetmaker's, &c.....	112,917	109,613	430,448	539,570
Wool.....	82,952	129,999	251,523	394,396
All other free goods.....	521,706	526,550	2,179,454	2,207,807
Totals, free goods.....	4,109,576	4,341,005	15,115,719	17,194,409
Coin and bullion.....	135,419	73,601	4,123,190	2,445,944
Dutiable goods.....	5,046,893	5,646,245	22,737,221	23,410,969
Grand totals.....	9,291,888	10,060,851	41,976,130	43,051,322

* The figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

G.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *months* of October, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	October, 1896.			October, 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	879,495	28,631	908,126	1,342,723	26,758	1,369,481
do fisheries.....	2,349,670	32,249	2,381,919	2,252,681	16,765	2,269,446
do forest	3,104,851	7,549	3,112,400	2,485,815	21,277	2,507,092
Animals and their produce	4,538,663	192,195	4,730,858	6,098,315	248,371	6,346,686
Agricultural products.....	1,599,432	645,738	2,245,170	3,470,813	1,281,179	4,751,992
Manufactures.....	889,982	65,224	955,206	853,520	51,833	905,353
Miscellaneous articles.....	19,319	85,663	104,982	19,059	16,516	35,575
Totals	13,381,412	1,057,249	14,438,661	16,522,926	1,662,699	18,185,625
Bullion.....	46,396	.....	46,396	157,757	.....	157,757
Coin.....	.....	247,488	247,488	.....	12,615	12,615
Grand totals.....	13,427,808	1,304,737	14,732,545	16,680,683	1,675,314	18,355,997

H.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *four months* ended 31st October, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	Four months ended 31st October, 1896.			Four months ended 31st October, 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine.....	3,320,782	124,466	3,445,248	4,928,851	85,389	5,014,240
do fisheries.....	4,917,057	105,186	5,022,243	4,661,514	86,963	4,751,477
do forest	15,420,434	129,861	15,550,295	15,894,885	420,766	16,315,651
Animals and their produce	15,479,860	577,281	16,057,081	20,599,069	1,189,472	21,788,541
Agricultural products.....	4,254,567	2,316,163	6,570,730	9,189,237	4,776,282	13,965,519
Manufactures.....	3,199,887	215,112	3,414,999	3,426,851	352,907	3,779,758
Miscellaneous articles.....	68,810	120,758	189,568	46,186	79,012	125,198
Totals.....	46,661,337	3,588,827	50,250,164	58,749,593	6,990,791	65,740,384
Bullion.....	208,283	.....	208,283	372,422	.....	372,422
Coin.....	.....	2,916,108	2,916,108	.....	50,115	50,115
Grand totals.....	46,869,620	6,504,935	53,374,555	59,122,015	7,040,906	66,162,921

I.—UNREVIEWED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) Imported for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of November, 1896 and 1897, and during the five months ended 30th November, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	November, 1896.			November, * 1897.			Five months ended 30th November, 1896.			* Five months ended 30th November, 1897.		
	Value.	Duty Collected.	% cts.	Value.	Duty Collected.	% cts.	Value.	Duty Collected.	% cts.	Value.	Duty Collected.	% cts.
Alc. beer and porter	10,135.	4,367 20	42.048	5,306 60	3,525 46	62.724	28,256 83	63,878	29,925 51	29,925 51	63,878	29,925 51
Aromatics	12,738	2,005 73	17.605	3,525 46	114,551	100.085	24,752 08	100.085	22,221 31	22,221 31	100.085	22,221 31
Books, pamphlets, &c.	102,977	25,201 51	169,574	19,075 00	409,024	100.213 38	420,732	89,339 31	77,931 37	89,339 31	100.085	22,221 31
Books, manufactures of	24,722	7,043 34	25,632	7,317 87	134,000	38,012 69	135,807	38,012 69	135,807	38,012 69	135,807	38,012 69
2. Conductors:												
Corns for distillation			3.153	815 78					29,322	7,687 10	29,322	7,687 10
Grain of all kinds	50,554	14,920 30	9,243	1,638 83	370,266	99,005 16	37,487	7,130 01	7,130 01	37,487	7,130 01	
Flour	8,567	1,890 79	5,735	833 79	38,839	9,496 56	58,514	8,333 38	8,333 38	58,514	8,333 38	
Meal, corn and oat	7,559	1,420 11	21,440	3,324 19	25,863	6,707 73	82,700	12,411 05	12,411 05	82,700	12,411 05	
Rice	7,559	4,338 94	23,640	12,690 83	68,009	32,257 11	131,251	74,323 50	74,323 50	131,251	74,323 50	
Other breadstuffs	20,916	4,614 46	21,579	4,841 87	88,663	19,658 27	89,872	20,115 12	20,115 12	89,872	20,115 12	
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes and parts of	13,436	4,063 80	16,129	4,885 94	224,770	37,373 62	106,006	31,707 40	31,707 40	106,006	31,707 40	
Carts, railway and tram	12,407	3,757 20	4,076	1,222 80	67,238	20,030 36	46,244	13,916 52	13,916 52	46,244	13,916 52	
Coats and manufactures of			16,292	6,366 69			136,934	45,629 23	45,629 23	136,934	45,629 23	
Coal, bituminous	211,925	66,193 38	204,613	55,846 02	1,173,157	349,156 44	1,136,421	305,622 45	6,231 42	305,622 45	6,231 42	
Copper, manufactures of	4,878	1,116 55	2,857	709 86	27,218	5,438 30	120,630	27,067 29	27,067 29	120,630	27,067 29	
Cotton, bleached or unbleached, not dyed nor coloured, &c.	16,884	2,457 70	21,322	4,892 45	78,621	18,634 81	208,974	42,754 68	33,481 80	208,974	42,754 68	
do bleached, dyed or coloured, &c.	89,617	26,522 65	96,188	29,584 92	704,173	168,374 81	1,082,251	231,079 04	231,079 04	1,082,251	231,079 04	
do clothing	13,907	4,549 80	18,067	5,395 62	128,748	42,754 68	108,251	33,481 80	33,481 80	108,251	33,481 80	
do thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.	10,148	1,380 36	23,940	3,665 20	71,700	10,102 86	107,022	16,034 32	16,034 32	107,022	16,034 32	
do thread on spools	20,553	5,138 25	29,821	6,655 66	133,500	33,382 25	154,948	34,020 05	34,020 05	154,948	34,020 05	
do all other manufactures of cotton	30,572	8,570 01	36,073	10,134 62	273,614	78,500 85	285,435	78,959 39	78,959 39	285,435	78,959 39	
Drugs and medicines	11,434	28,488 86	151,987	33,370 70	533,562	133,197 77	607,111	140,734 31	140,734 31	607,111	140,734 31	
Earthenware, stone and chinaware	59,558	17,880 75	66,897	18,304 37	290,930	87,973 36	334,688	91,744 36	91,744 36	334,688	91,744 36	
Fancy goods and emporiums, viz.:												
Brackets, brads, fringes, &c.	29,157	8,384 11	18,661	5,763 94	296,682	84,449 74	291,961	67,130 13	67,130 13	291,961	67,130 13	
Laces, collars, neckties, &c.	22,691	6,628 20	28,279	8,755 81	138,349	47,544 87	201,737	63,672 11	63,672 11	201,737	63,672 11	
All other fancy goods	36,639	12,378 53	44,871	14,108 94	181,810	61,324 97	311,619	93,922 70	93,922 70	311,619	93,922 70	
Fruit and products of	44,144	7,279 74	64,303	7,126 92	146,842	26,250 28	141,612	26,629 63	26,629 63	141,612	26,629 63	
Fur, &c., and manufactures of												
Fur, &c., and manufactures of	218,750	68,383 43	298,407	77,550 72	128,067	145,822 63	591,711	175,974 39	175,974 39	591,711	175,974 39	
Fur, &c., and manufactures of	21,435	2,383 11	28,661	3,018 38	115,901	11,768 23	142,969	14,924 03	14,924 03	142,969	14,924 03	
do all other	29,608	8,452 28	40,679	11,351 44	291,882	65,021 85	246,037	70,327 16	70,327 16	246,037	70,327 16	
Fur, manufactures of	29,394	4,770 95	25,743	4,696 42	170,051	29,161 30	189,100	31,535 74	31,535 74	189,100	31,535 74	
Glass, manufactures of, viz.:												
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gas light shades	49,231	14,719 29	36,632	10,303 45	245,921	73,508 95	203,627	58,843 33	58,843 33	203,627	58,843 33	
Window glass	33,169	6,657 05	34,973	6,279 21	108,719	21,748 30	130,146	23,627 92	23,627 92	130,146	23,627 92	

Plate glass.....	18,646	4,836 33	26,291	7,115 40	100,627	24,832 97	72,139	19,640 06
All other manufactures of glass.....	15,142	3,636 00	14,681	3,434 10	71,610	16,298 43	71,222	13,638 17
Gunpowder and explosive substances.....	6,966	1,960 57	11,927	2,975 33	68,193	18,369 69	68,307	18,029 37
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	18,005	4,948 87	25,514	7,102 65	116,363	33,773 62	143,345	39,721 18
Hats, caps and bonnets—beaver, silk or felt.....	8,527	2,558 10	16,247	4,735 82	254,816	70,452 98	328,845	93,360 89
do all other.....	11,777	3,533 10	12,522	3,522 36	119,876	35,062 67	291,319	28,090 50
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz.—								
Band, hoop, sheet and plate.....	120,243	10,005 57	243,219	18,460 17	515,130	15,045 97	962,854	74,477 57
Bar-iron and railway bars.....	40,413	9,315 97	46,376	13,686 20	139,908	30,762 67	224,489	56,631 63
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements.....	100,913	30,259 35	131,046	37,028 71	622,366	173,676 11	880,672	231,128 08
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives.....	137,578	38,352 57	172,484	43,005 47	739,165	18,882 24	993,221	249,028 68
Pig-iron, kettles and scrap.....	31,591	10,900 45	70,718	12,786 34	171,076	58,218 75	400,286	58,970 67
Stores and castings.....	11,579	3,186 95	18,224	4,670 57	37,012	17,432 79	83,690	21,755 54
Tuning.....	60,292	13,044 87	24,567	11,800 60	242,213	50,345 37	307,012	47,245 07
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....	179,752	49,674 45	274,363	76,530 81	961,301	251,034 16	1,290,751	315,741 99
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver.....	75,422	18,724 22	89,306	24,476 25	321,677	80,979 47	582,290	164,781 56
Lead and manufactures of.....	22,064	4,504 96	25,305	4,520 66	91,490	18,748 63	137,821	23,590 86
Leather, all kinds.....	93,965	15,551 26	93,246	17,114 44	345,249	57,291 44	425,183	73,492 96
do boots and shoes.....	24,011	6,003 35	26,926	6,700 36	131,660	37,728 41	147,305	36,535 48
do all other manufactures of leather.....	7,993	2,043 56	15,045	3,977 38	52,014	13,716 10	68,112	17,419 82
Marble and stone and manufactures of.....	11,671	2,525 84	15,027	3,609 27	75,304	16,416 04	89,042	20,373 19
Metals and manufactures of.....	23,393	6,913 09	47,453	13,154 59	118,293	33,368 43	210,282	56,537 51
Musical instruments.....	23,225	6,300 00	28,426	7,897 64	93,079	25,443 60	105,000	29,082 61
Oil, mineral and products of.....	86,451	63,960 39	91,127	58,300 28	336,283	230,924 43	318,826	199,298 22
do flaxseed or linseed, raw or boiled.....	21,332	4,266 40	13,749	3,096 38	180,739	32,186 72	68,701	15,327 28
do all other.....	33,792	7,021 51	33,475	6,306 45	148,212	30,325 28	144,073	27,465 42
Paints and colours.....	57,530	5,138 94	51,085	4,691 30	239,130	25,533 28	274,670	25,317 52
Paper, envelopes, &c.....	78,003	24,038 35	91,032	28,059 37	383,385	116,092 76	445,773	131,652 76
Pickles, sauces, caviars, all kinds.....	15,353	6,570 65	18,523	5,814 41	70,213	20,478 64	65,592	21,357 88
Provisions, hard, meat, fresh and salt.....	48,360	13,884 31	105,627	37,681 29	260,473	80,443 03	538,741	182,688 40
do do.....	3,300	581 20	3,904	543 02	18,181	3,519 46	19,739	3,783 42
Seeds and roots.....	16,725	1,702 38	27,461	2,787 32	82,438	9,440 07	71,422	7,275 60
Silk, manufactures of.....	66,077	19,908 47	121,871	35,685 92	807,219	250,441 14	1,041,175	312,631 33
Soap, all kinds.....	20,269	6,949 87	25,252	6,388 50	103,297	30,212 38	109,136	29,383 84
Spices, ground and unground.....	14,304	2,507 00	14,631	2,338 23	61,571	10,040 22	72,801	11,168 22
Sports, all kinds.....	85,818	29,541 28	99,288	24,101 89	389,066	87,274 43	374,665	90,078 60
Wines, sparkling.....	15,312	4,007 12	15,010	4,011 87	57,705	14,127 04	56,015	15,038 84
do other than sparkling.....	31,139	19,557 59	31,011	20,006 04	119,028	74,666 32	114,065	71,729 22
Molasses.....	32,754	3,536 62	34,125	3,808 01	362,227	36,691 92	281,573	33,398 92
Sugar.....	523,783	113,830 13	334,401	99,875 42	3,251,719	678,017 80	1,414,848	400,575 30
Tobacco and cigars.....	17,369	17,249 13	17,834	20,004 45	169,568	112,697 22	84,112	42,096 61
Tobacco leaf.....	9,389	2,153 18	25,533	8,279 82	87,477	22,157 35	102,123	42,096 61
Vegetables.....	54,867	12,810 53	21,160	11,733 97	295,963	61,778 73	256,894	58,256 41
Wood, manufactures of.....	11,633	3,300 85	15,928	4,967 87	156,976	47,147 63	192,112	30,703 43
Woolens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry.....	27,134	9,297 15	36,352	11,682 87	540,716	188,511 70	540,881	169,764 75
do clothing.....	61,892	20,765 44	75,240	23,265 83	1,062,384	331,395 46	913,783	288,208 00
do cloths, worsteds, cuttings, &c.....								
Carried forward.....	3,741,748	1,135,530 04	4,336,776	1,380,908 06	21,483,064	6,006,270 76	22,781,184	6,831,425 10

* The figures of Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

I.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTYABLE) entered for Consumption, &c.—*Concluded.*

	November, 1896.		* November, 1897.		Five months ended 30th November, 1896.		* Five months ended 30th November, 1897.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	3,741,748	1,193,500 04	4,386,776	1,380,908 06	21,483,064	6,606,270 76	22,781,184	6,831,425 10
Woolens, dress goods.....	41,566	12,462 19	63,155	19,583 93	1,296,112	363,530 15	1,376,548	435,908 11
do knitted goods.....	11,129	4,239 01	17,231	5,419 14	174,388	66,229 73	180,805	56,947 50
do shawls.....	1,083	306 25	1,338	335 30	34,944	8,649 35	28,996	7,893 93
do yarns.....	13,270	3,392 60	15,248	3,883 54	82,944	24,286 42	94,393	21,896 96
do all other manufactures of woolens.....	13,746	5,497 28	29,220	7,254 29	185,468	61,436 35	234,404	61,916 22
All other dutiable goods.....	783,121	199,765 39	787,755	199,298 61	4,179,470	1,079,658 16	4,025,371	1,063,260 58
Totals, dutiable goods.....	4,609,170	1,421,342 76	5,310,732	1,607,202 87	27,346,391	8,210,061 12	28,721,701	8,419,104 40
Coin and bullion.....	229,100	.....	232,673	.....	4,352,290	.....	2,678,617	.....
Free goods.....	3,854,381	.....	4,926,905	.....	18,970,100	.....	22,131,314	.....
Grand totals.....	8,692,651	1,421,342 76	10,480,310	1,607,202 87	50,668,781	8,210,061 12	53,531,632	8,419,104 40

* The figures of Vancouver, B. C., are not included.

J.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the months of November, 1896 and 1897, and during the five months ended 30th November, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	November.		Five months ended 30th November.	
	1896.	*1897.	1896.	*1897.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	15,434	9,402	50,030	71,280
Articles for use of the Army and Navy.....	252,948	43,169	983,019	296,132
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	178	1,091	3,161	27,125
Broom corn.....	10,249	6,463	41,213	31,193
Coal, anthracite.....	611,143	686,328	3,478,073	3,460,318
Coffee.....	68,602	42,035	230,783	160,210
Corn, Indian.....		455,228		2,953,271
Cotton waste.....	11,976	15,093	77,238	69,157
do raw.....	744,721	792,236	1,417,812	1,518,117
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	229,097	227,283	835,321	836,569
Fish and products of.....	58,661	66,903	329,628	414,136
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	24,644	24,792	109,709	91,984
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	7,138	9,399	178,452	207,848
Fur skins, not dressed.....	29,611	12,618	125,097	84,970
Grease, for soap making, &c.....	16,924	11,750	78,368	58,684
Hides and skins.....	214,667	355,879	939,158	1,167,202
India-rubber and gutta percha, crude.....	59,357	123,269	484,123	577,595
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	39,173	43,224	239,726	294,134
Metals, brass and copper.....	57,114	76,602	244,418	348,447
do steel rails for railways.....	76,827	278,753	1,072,585	1,009,381
do iron and steel, all other.....	79,979	125,795	478,850	618,751
do tin and zinc.....	88,120	165,161	294,519	501,255
do other.....	20,790	14,391	80,003	107,931
Oils, vegetable.....	8,801	6,962	32,168	18,324
Salt.....	20,466	29,551	221,464	141,709
Settlers' effects.....	163,124	197,346	1,067,855	1,176,241
Silk, raw.....	12,359	46,703	37,298	112,323
Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed.....	33,204	52,041	93,386	220,494
Tea.....	249,155	215,826	1,613,704	1,506,129
Tobacco leaf.....	114,011		753,606	16,989
Wood, cabinetmakers, &c.....	77,368	123,007	507,816	662,577
Wool.....	62,492	163,033	314,015	557,429
All other free goods.....	396,048	515,602	2,566,502	2,723,409
Totals, free goods.....	3,854,381	4,936,905	18,970,100	22,131,314
Coin and bullion.....	229,100	232,673	4,352,290	2,678,617
Dutiable goods.....	4,609,170	5,310,732	27,346,391	28,721,701
Grand totals.....	8,692,651	10,480,310	50,668,781	53,531,632

* The figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

K.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *months* of November, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	November, 1896.			November, 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine.....	715,222	25,273	753,095	1,319,577	21,914	1,341,491
do fisheries.....	1,843,445	38,540	1,381,986	1,633,719	8,214	1,641,933
do forest.....	1,979,837	9,156	1,988,993	1,898,406	25,189	1,923,595
Animals and their produce.....	6,115,691	107,090	6,222,781	5,275,928	139,407	5,415,335
Agricultural products.....	3,026,695	1,177,294	4,203,389	5,101,751	928,397	6,030,148
Manufactures.....	859,890	65,878	925,768	904,917	73,706	978,623
Miscellaneous articles.....	25,159	16,208	41,367	12,916	11,946	24,862
Totals.....	14,077,940	1,439,439	15,517,379	16,147,214	1,208,773	17,355,987
Bullion.....	21,107	.....	21,107	113,610	.....	113,610
Coin.....	.....	29,318	29,318	.....	5,765	5,765
Grand totals.....	14,099,047	1,468,757	15,567,804	16,260,824	1,214,538	17,475,362

L.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *five months* ended 30th November, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	Five months ended 30th November, 1896.			Five months ended 30th November, 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine.....	4,048,694	149,739	4,198,343	6,248,428	107,303	6,355,731
do fisheries.....	6,260,503	143,726	6,404,229	6,298,233	95,177	6,393,410
do forest.....	17,400,271	139,017	17,539,288	17,793,291	445,955	18,239,246
Animals and their produce.....	21,595,491	684,371	22,279,862	25,874,997	1,328,879	27,203,876
Agricultural products.....	7,280,662	3,493,157	10,774,119	14,290,988	5,704,679	19,995,667
Manufactures.....	4,059,777	280,990	4,340,767	4,331,768	426,613	4,758,381
Miscellaneous articles.....	93,969	136,966	230,935	59,102	90,958	150,060
Totals.....	60,739,277	5,028,266	65,767,543	74,896,807	8,199,564	83,096,371
Bullion.....	229,390	.....	229,390	486,032	.....	486,032
Coin.....	.....	2,945,426	2,945,426	.....	55,880	55,880
Grand totals.....	60,968,667	7,973,692	68,942,359	75,382,839	8,255,444	83,638,283

M.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of December, 1896 and 1897, and during the six months ended 31st December, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	December, 1896.		*December, 1897.		Six months ended 31st December, 1896.		*Six months ended 31st December, 1897.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Ale, beer and porter	9,360	3,828 00	8,104	3,289 70	72,084	32,084 83	71,982	33,263 21
Animals	14,599	3,632 10	11,457	2,313 03	129,150	28,394 18	121,412	24,534 37
Books, pamphlets, &c.	86,431	22,626 22	101,530	19,254 43	495,455	122,839 80	522,262	96,649 74
Brass, manufactures of	28,291	8,118 53	25,752	7,214 57	162,291	46,131 22	161,569	45,526 44
Breadstuffs, viz.:—								
Corn for distillation			6,444	1,688 33			35,766	9,375 43
Grain of all kinds	43,328	9,964 43	9,821	2,022 63	413,594	109,059 59	47,368	9,212 64
Flour	9,142	1,693 71	7,198	1,634 62	47,981	11,190 27	65,712	9,370 00
Meal, corn and oats	4,403	1,086 10	25,439	4,072 07	30,266	7,853 83	108,145	16,483 12
Rice	8,273	5,131 27	15,845	8,769 65	66,282	37,888 38	147,096	83,299 24
Other breadstuffs	18,736	4,133 07	22,958	5,236 98	107,399	23,791 34	112,830	25,352 10
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of	26,401	7,919 95	19,035	5,409 15	150,971	45,293 57	125,041	37,116 55
Cars, railway and tram	25,451	7,635 30	6,264	3,025 20	92,689	27,665 66	52,508	16,941 72
Cement and manufactures of			5,945	2,484 03			142,881	48,423 26
Coal, bituminous	403,202	106,811 95	499,929	140,009 30	1,576,359	455,967 39	1,636,350	445,531 75
Copper, manufactures of	5,790	1,285 25	4,171	1,020 19	33,008	6,923 64	32,828	7,251 61
Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, &c.	22,273	5,451 70	50,224	11,303 75	100,894	24,086 51	170,864	39,271 04
do bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	226,073	67,185 36	316,056	101,457 59	930,246	276,160 18	1,046,151	333,236 63
do clothing	13,258	4,343 39	17,610	5,809 33	142,006	47,078 07	125,861	41,291 13
do thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.	17,006	2,573 09	26,207	3,721 56	88,756	12,675 95	133,229	19,786 08
do thread, on spools	29,567	7,391 75	35,457	7,991 00	163,076	40,774 00	190,105	42,911 05
do all other manufactures of cotton	43,947	12,723 81	51,923	13,618 70	317,561	91,224 66	337,358	92,694 09
Drugs and medicines	75,702	18,722 18	96,659	23,272 15	609,254	151,919 95	703,770	163,846 46
Earthenware, stone and chinaware	44,589	13,424 01	50,923	13,896 76	335,519	101,397 37	385,606	105,641 32
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.:—								
Bracelets, braids, fringes, &c.	41,789	12,277 25	25,343	7,766 52	328,471	96,926 99	237,904	74,896 65
Laces, collars, netting, &c.	31,512	9,453 60	42,017	12,963 31	189,861	56,998 47	243,754	76,638 32
All other fancy goods	23,539	7,898 46	27,337	8,092 35	205,340	69,238 73	339,026	102,035 05
Fish and products of	51,125	7,399 32	54,378	7,833 96	197,967	33,650 30	165,990	34,463 59
Flax, &c., and manufactures of			109,418	26,292 00			492,316	119,129 30
Fruits and nuts, dried	179,438	55,253 79	218,474	65,085 92	607,505	201,076 42	810,185	238,660 51
do green, viz., oranges and lemons	86,812	11,380 49	98,906	12,089 22	242,713	23,148 72	241,875	27,015 25
do all others	18,597	5,181 57	22,119	5,775 07	228,449	70,204 42	268,156	76,102 23
Furs, manufactures of	17,287	3,201 55	20,482	3,535 16	187,338	32,362 85	209,582	35,070 90
Carried forward	1,605,912	427,727 20	2,033,425	537,348 43	8,212,485	2,283,507 29	9,515,135	2,530,930 78

* The figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

M.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption, &c.—*Concluded.*

	December, 1896.		*December, 1897.		Six months ended 31st December, 1896.		Six months ended 31st December, 1897.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,605,912	427,727 20	2,033,425	537,348 43	8,212,485	2,283,507 29	9,515,135	2,530,930 78
Glass, manufactures of, viz.:—								
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades.....	44,713	13,572 34	37,345	10,786 00	290,634	87,081 29	240,972	69,629 33
Window glass.....	4,700	962 85	11,688	2,137 59	113,419	22,711 15	141,834	25,765 51
Plate glass.....	10,725	3,149 13	7,686	2,004 26	111,352	27,982 10	79,825	21,650 32
All other manufactures of.....	8,061	1,969 67	16,204	3,409 83	79,671	18,208 10	87,426	19,046 00
Gunpowder and explosive substances.....	8,846	2,260 92	4,884	1,259 34	77,339	20,630 61	73,191	19,288 71
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	18,616	5,266 63	24,908	7,045 57	135,149	39,040 15	168,251	46,766 75
Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt.....	15,003	4,500 80	17,872	5,229 54	249,813	74,936 78	346,717	98,626 53
do all other.....	16,372	4,911 40	13,954	3,911 03	133,248	39,974 07	113,303	31,371 83
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz.:—								
Band, hoop, sheet and plate.....	60,055	6,732 92	69,546	7,601 89	603,205	51,778 89	1,031,000	82,079 46
Bar-iron and railway bars.....	9,900	2,753 60	29,614	6,799 87	140,858	33,516 27	254,103	63,431 50
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements.....	85,467	24,952 45	128,595	35,467 75	797,833	198,527 56	1,009,167	266,596 43
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives.....	157,699	44,043 04	178,324	44,622 52	937,894	262,925 28	1,173,545	294,550 92
Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps.....	35,413	11,900 39	112,231	15,733 88	206,489	70,119 14	512,517	74,710 55
Stoves and castings.....	26,544	6,942 53	11,646	3,025 20	83,586	24,375 32	95,336	24,780 74
Tubing.....	63,994	14,517 03	47,186	7,155 93	306,207	73,762 40	254,198	54,401 00
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....	149,315	41,760 48	266,644	65,074 51	1,110,796	293,694 64	1,533,395	380,806 50
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver..	60,180	15,645 04	72,979	19,711 76	381,757	96,624 51	458,179	124,493 71
Lead, manufactures of.....	12,326	2,668 29	15,895	2,798 36	103,825	21,416 32	153,716	26,359 22
Leather, all kinds.....	87,228	15,608 79	123,089	19,847 71	432,477	72,900 23	548,572	93,340 67
do boots and shoes.....	18,370	4,593 25	24,229	5,033 76	169,430	42,331 66	171,824	41,628 84
do all other manufactures of leather.....	10,798	2,865 13	10,652	3,498 05	62,812	16,581 23	78,771	20,917 87
Marble and stone and manufactures of.....	10,264	2,026 16	11,317	2,584 03	85,768	18,442 20	96,959	22,957 22
Metals and manufactures of.....	26,832	7,546 98	46,393	12,856 89	145,125	40,915 41	256,775	69,394 40
Musical instruments.....	27,006	7,822 25	30,523	8,433 81	120,085	33,265 85	136,123	37,516 42
Oil, mineral and products of.....	90,506	63,432 29	98,904	63,838 29	426,791	314,336 72	417,730	263,136 51
do flax seed or linseed, raw or boiled.....	6,742	1,348 40	2,595	598 46	167,501	33,535 12	71,296	15,925 74
do all other.....	23,471	5,761 74	19,198	3,600 75	171,683	36,287 02	164,171	31,066 22
Paints and colours.....	17,302	2,659 69	37,782	4,036 62	256,452	25,413 64	312,452	29,354 14
Paper, envelopes, &c.....	78,663	23,682 68	89,923	26,333 22	462,048	140,675 44	535,696	157,985 98
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds.....	8,084	2,835 40	7,554	2,466 51	67,297	23,514 04	74,146	23,804 39

Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt	49,784	15,584	30	80,379	27,586	76	310,259	105,527	33	619,123	210,275	16
do butter and cheese	3,829	715	78	3,918	855	88	22,010	4,235	24	23,657	4,639	30
Seeds and roots	11,704	1,207	50	14,531	1,657	82	94,142	9,547	57	85,953	8,932	82
Silk, manufactures of	102,543	31,489	82	135,788	39,039	76	959,762	290,930	96	1,176,963	351,071	09
Soap, all kinds	17,640	5,204	74	18,256	4,550	52	120,937	35,717	12	127,452	33,934	96
Spices, ground and unground	11,142	1,808	11	14,740	2,345	65	75,713	12,748	33	87,541	13,513	87
Spirits, all kinds	92,667	217,752	98	91,013	238,319	06	481,733	1,089,027	41	465,678	1,142,397	66
Wines, sparkling	15,924	4,325	40	16,444	4,652	89	73,629	19,452	44	72,459	20,351	73
do other than sparkling	27,207	16,624	95	29,763	19,022	64	146,235	91,291	27	143,828	90,742	86
Molasses	54,131	6,284	76	27,592	3,487	83	416,358	42,975	78	369,075	37,886	75
Sugar	315,551	67,884	59	323,516	90,555	01	3,567,276	746,802	39	1,738,964	491,130	31
Tobacco and cigars	26,356	25,396	03	26,533	26,272	51	136,294	138,093	25	110,675	117,339	72
Tobacco leaf				24,231	8,873	21				114,354	50,899	84
Vegetables	9,026	2,658	27	8,255	1,976	65	96,503	24,815	62	110,821	27,850	80
Wood, manufactures of	48,265	11,377	78	42,371	9,524	57	314,228	73,156	51	299,265	67,780	58
Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry	38,864	11,661	84	59,345	18,460	95	195,784	58,808	87	251,757	78,164	38
do clothing	20,306	7,063	03	18,399	5,874	21	561,020	193,574	73	558,980	175,638	06
do cloths, worsted, coatings, &c.	129,506	41,983	47	122,824	38,456	09	1,131,890	373,378	93	1,038,607	321,664	09
do dress goods	117,587	35,198	51	216,119	65,318	54	1,323,700	398,724	66	1,592,667	501,226	65
do knitted goods	15,098	5,894	34	22,084	6,764	66	189,486	72,124	07	202,889	63,712	16
do shawls	2,516	629	00	2,107	560	04	37,460	9,278	55	31,103	8,369	97
do yarns	14,155	4,242	60	4,251	998	74	97,099	28,529	02	98,644	22,895	70
do all other manufactures of woollens	25,878	6,402	26	31,311	7,958	90	211,346	67,838	61	265,715	69,875	12
All other dutiable goods	694,494	176,421	06	691,859	169,738	62	4,873,964	1,256,079	22	4,717,239	1,172,999	20
Totals, dutiable goods	4,643,280	1,473,630	59	5,628,324	1,727,102	87	31,989,671	9,683,691	71	34,350,025	10,146,267	27
Coin and bullion	126,050			53,913			4,478,340			2,732,530		
Free goods	2,664,296			3,487,474			21,634,396			25,618,788		
Grand totals	7,433,626	1,473,630	59	9,169,711	1,727,102	87	58,102,407	9,683,691	71	62,701,343	10,146,267	27

*The figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

N.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the *months* of December, 1896 and 1897, and during the *six months* ended 31st December, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	December.		Six months ended 31st December.	
	1896.	*1897.	1896.	*1897.
	£	£	£	£
Animals for improvement of stock.....	15,700	17,003	65,730	88,283
Articles for use of the army and navy.....	51,763	3,975	1,034,782	300,107
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	42	221	3,203	27,346
Broom corn.....	3,163	12,009	44,376	43,202
Coal, anthracite.....	333,059	418,436	3,811,132	3,878,754
Coffee.....	43,054	81,006	273,837	241,216
Corn, Indian.....		199,746		3,153,017
Cotton waste.....	7,849	22,842	85,087	91,999
do raw.....	358,568	625,463	1,776,380	2,143,580
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	129,533	163,452	964,854	1,000,021
Fish and products of.....	33,868	19,801	363,496	433,937
Fisheries: articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	36,792	15,313	146,501	107,297
Fruits: bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	6,788	7,986	185,240	215,834
Fur, skins not dressed.....	32,907	25,210	158,004	110,180
Grease for soap-making, &c.....	11,436	9,951	89,804	68,635
Hides and skins.....	197,408	393,076	1,136,566	1,560,278
India-rubber and gutta percha, crude.....	57,427	96,095	541,550	7673,690
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	56,005	61,596	286,731	355,730
Metals, brass and copper.....	42,893	73,060	287,311	421,507
do steel rails for railways.....	16,598	69,514	1,089,183	1,168,895
do iron and steel, all other.....	50,297	99,017	529,147	708,768
do tin and zinc.....	43,805	46,849	338,324	548,104
do other.....	12,051	16,618	92,054	124,549
Oils, vegetable.....	4,904	7,399	37,072	25,723
Salt.....	13,673	11,239	235,137	152,948
Settlers' effects.....	114,151	120,313	1,182,006	1,296,554
Silk, raw.....	21,590	9,958	58,888	122,281
Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed.....	73,054	24,140	166,440	244,634
Tea.....	292,633	195,598	1,906,337	1,701,727
Tobacco leaf.....	107,272		860,878	16,989
Wood, cabinetmaker's, &c.....	56,702	79,466	564,518	742,043
Wool.....	110,072	204,836	424,087	762,265
All other free goods.....	329,239	365,286	2,895,741	3,088,695
Totals, free goods.....	2,664,296	3,487,474	21,634,396	25,618,788
Coin and bullion.....	126,050	53,913	4,478,340	2,732,530
Dutiable goods.....	4,643,280	5,628,324	31,989,671	34,350,025
Grand totals.....	7,433,626	9,169,711	58,102,407	62,701,343

* The figures for Vancouver, B.C., are not included.

O.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of December, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	December, 1896.			December, 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Produce of the mine	1,007,462	18,223	1,115,685	1,275,747	25,328	1,301,075
do fisheries	806,145	20,484	826,629	704,780	1,079	705,859
do forest	1,222,790		1,222,790	1,526,954	1,501	1,528,455
Animals and their produce	3,636,122	34,181	3,670,303	5,192,349	71,493	5,263,842
Agricultural products	1,679,881	1,793,587	3,473,468	5,253,393	1,522,163	6,775,556
Manufactures	723,722	68,135	791,857	916,382	61,493	977,875
Miscellaneous articles	6,096	11,693	17,789	12,683	11,565	24,248
Totals	9,172,218	1,946,303	11,118,521	14,882,288	1,694,682	16,576,970
Bullion	19,442		19,442	94,714		94,714
Coin		18,182	18,182		350,647	350,647
Grand totals	9,191,660	1,964,485	11,156,145	14,977,002	2,045,329	17,022,331

P.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the six months ended 31st December, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	Six months ended 31st Dec., 1896.			Six months ended 31st Dec., 1897.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Produce of the mine	5,146,066	167,962	5,314,028	7,524,175	132,631	7,656,806
do fisheries	7,066,648	164,210	7,230,858	7,003,013	96,256	7,099,269
do forest	18,623,061	130,017	18,753,078	19,320,245	447,516	19,767,761
Animals and their produce	25,231,613	718,552	25,950,165	31,067,346	1,400,372	32,467,718
Agricultural products	8,960,543	5,287,044	14,247,587	19,544,381	7,226,842	26,771,223
Manufactures	4,784,499	349,125	5,133,624	5,248,150	488,106	5,736,256
Miscellaneous articles	100,065	148,659	248,724	71,785	102,523	174,308
Totals	69,911,495	6,974,569	76,886,064	89,779,095	9,894,246	99,673,341
Bullion	248,832		248,832	580,746		580,746
Coin		2,963,608	2,963,608		406,527	406,527
Grand totals	70,160,327	9,938,177	80,098,504	90,359,841	10,300,773	100,660,614

Q.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of January, 1897 and 1898, and during the seven months ended 31st January, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	January, 1897.		January, 1898.		Seven months ended 31st January, 1897.		*Seven months ended 31st January, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Ale, beer and porter.....	6,314	2,933 80	7,230	3,361 16	78,398	35,018 63	79,212	36,624 37
Animals.....	13,570	2,917 88	11,899	2,379 70	142,720	31,312 06	133,341	26,914 07
Books, pamphlets, &c.....	50,338	12,228 91	53,210	12,173 32	545,793	135,068 71	575,472	108,823 06
Brass, manufactures of.....	20,896	5,719 78	19,194	5,214 96	183,187	51,851 00	180,753	50,741 40
Breadstuffs—								
Corn for distillation.....			4,492	1,096 35			40,258	10,471 78
Grain of all kinds.....	44,832	11,037 52	8,948	1,522 04	458,426	120,097 11	56,256	10,734 68
Flour.....	7,056	1,365 61	17,875	2,617 65	55,037	12,555 88	83,587	11,987 65
Meal, corn and oat.....	2,153	515 51	18,099	2,966 15	32,419	8,369 37	126,244	19,449 27
Rice.....	10,640	7,679 27	10,449	7,348 59	76,922	45,067 65	157,545	90,647 83
Other breadstuffs.....	12,945	2,764 06	17,867	3,853 45	120,344	26,555 40	130,697	29,205 55
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of.....	38,109	11,512 52	50,400	14,967 31	189,380	56,806 09	175,441	52,113 86
Cars—railway and tram.....	40,480	12,158 30	8,066	2,419 80	133,169	39,823 96	60,574	19,361 52
Cement and manufactures of.....			1,642	406 72			144,526	48,829 98
Coal—bituminous.....	200,143	60,747 25	222,200	67,128 95	1,776,502	516,714 64	1,858,550	512,660 70
Copper, manufactures of.....	3,458	975 25	5,030	1,146 07	36,466	7,898 89	37,858	8,397 68
Cotton, bleached, or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, &c.....	33,856	8,384 16	71,716	16,243 28	134,750	32,470 67	242,570	55,514 32
do bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.....	368,485	109,759 55	410,927	130,686 73	1,298,731	385,919 73	1,457,078	463,923 86
do clothing.....	25,974	8,596 99	29,739	9,737 19	167,980	55,675 06	155,600	51,028 32
do thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.....	10,633	1,543 11	22,029	3,452 12	99,389	14,219 06	155,258	23,238 20
do thread on spools.....	31,570	7,912 60	30,800	6,934 99	194,646	48,686 60	221,205	49,846 04
do all other manufactures of.....	53,327	16,871 94	76,876	20,212 20	370,888	108,096 60	414,234	112,816 29
Drugs and medicines.....	88,487	21,719 63	93,500	21,221 10	697,741	173,639 58	797,270	185,067 56
Earthenware, stone and chinaware.....	33,062	10,067 69	42,044	11,378 81	368,581	111,465 06	427,650	117,020 13
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.—								
Bracclets, braids, fringes, &c.....	101,453	29,942 95	69,191	20,299 55	432,924	126,869 94	306,495	95,196 20
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.....	60,199	18,060 00	126,021	38,750 47	250,060	75,058 47	369,775	115,388 79
All other fancy goods.....	14,194	4,667 16	52,615	13,357 06	219,534	73,965 89	391,641	115,392 11
Fish and products of.....	45,630	6,008 34	40,983	5,461 96	243,597	39,658 64	236,973	39,925 55
Flax, &c., and manufactures of.....			160,448	38,362 24			652,764	157,491 54
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	45,242	13,356 54	52,421	13,807 64	652,747	214,432 96	802,606	252,468 15
do green, viz., oranges and lemons.....	51,816	8,065 71	47,461	6,813 72	254,529	31,214 43	289,336	33,828 97
do all other.....	4,311	1,162 18	6,001	1,782 01	232,760	71,366 60	274,157	77,884 24
Furs, manufactures of.....	10,242	1,928 65	14,158	2,302 06	197,580	34,291 50	223,740	37,372 96

Q.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption, &c.—*Con.*

	January, 1897.		January, 1898.		Seven months, ended 31st January, 1897.		*Seven months, ended 31st January, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,440,546	1,051,802 98	4,412,056	1,313,602 74	26,808,468	8,285,154 03	30,004,499	9,545,323 78
Woolens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry.....	38,152	11,472 69	51,999	16,008 62	233,936	70,281 56	303,756	94,173 00
do clothing.....	12,948	4,643 91	35,068	10,837 19	573,968	200,218 64	594,048	86,476 15
do cloths, worsted, coatings, &c.....	231,648	74,326 76	255,067	78,856 59	1,363,538	447,705 69	1,293,674	00,520 68
do dress goods.....	278,875	83,159 69	428,803	130,641 44	1,602,575	481,888 35	2,021,470	631,868 09
do knitted goods.....	35,534	14,029 70	43,897	13,531 94	225,020	86,153 77	246,786	77,244 10
do shawls.....	6,145	1,536 25	3,321	872 26	43,605	10,814 80	34,424	9,242 23
do yarns.....	15,602	4,674 65	19,752	4,086 13	112,701	33,263 67	118,396	26,081 83
do all other manufactures of woolens.....	29,736	9,900 82	31,599	8,677 78	241,082	77,739 43	297,314	78,552 90
All other dutiable goods.....	712,131	182,169 53	†806,427	†209,457 55	5,586,095	1,438,248 75	15,523,657	†1,382,456 75
Totals, dutiable goods	4,801,317	1,447,716 98	6,087,989	1,786,572 24	36,790,988	11,131,408 69	40,438,014	11,932,839 51
Coin and bullion	27,237	.....	76,960	.....	4,505,577	.....	2,809,490	.....
Free goods.....	2,637,650	.....	3,729,307	.....	24,272,046	.....	29,341,095	.....
Grand totals.....	7,466,204	1,447,716 98	9,887,256	1,786,572 24	65,568,611	11,131,408 69	72,588,599	11,932,839 51

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., for 6 months ended 31st December, 1897, are not included.

† Includes imports (dutiable) and duty collected of \$153,241 and \$46,260.43, respectively, for the month of January, 1897; details not to hand.

B.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the *months* of January, 1897 and 1898, and during the *seven months* ended 31st January, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	January.		Seven months ended 31st January.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	†1898.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	17,838	4,268	83,568	92,551
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy.....	93,782	45,507	1,128,564	345,614
Asphaltum and asphalt.....	1,127	528	4,330	27,874
Broom corn.....	7,482	8,436	51,858	51,632
Coal, anthracite.....	256,073	320,037	4,067,205	4,198,791
Coffee.....	70,657	48,753	344,494	289,969
Corn, Indian.....		126,808		3,279,825
Cotton waste.....	30,069	13,344	116,056	105,343
do raw.....	301,693	572,713	2,078,073	2,716,293
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	89,434	148,901	1,054,288	1,148,922
Fish and products of.....	34,065	19,053	397,561	452,990
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	17,764	19,457	164,265	126,754
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	4,480	4,872	189,720	229,706
Fur, skins not dressed.....	25,068	50,409	183,072	160,589
Grease for soap making, &c.....	16,349	12,447	106,153	81,082
Hides and skins.....	178,414	580,550	1,314,980	2,140,828
India-rubber, and gutta percha, crude.....	122,289	234,584	663,839	908,274
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	43,972	51,134	339,703	406,864
Metals, brass and copper.....	48,968	47,760	336,279	469,267
do steel rails for railways.....	929	3,217	1,090,112	1,172,112
do iron and steel, all other.....	70,867	177,195	600,014	885,963
do tin and zinc.....	40,893	65,661	379,217	613,765
do other.....	19,827	19,525	111,881	144,074
Oil, vegetable.....	3,810	8,991	40,882	34,714
Salt.....	7,539	9,630	242,676	162,578
Settlers' effects.....	97,830	98,301	1,279,836	1,364,855
Silk, raw.....	9,648	10,172	68,536	132,453
Sisal, manilla and hemp undressed.....	74,179	56,604	240,619	301,238
Tea.....	358,743	189,027	2,265,080	1,890,794
Tobacco leaf.....	113,188		974,066	16,989
Wood, cabinetmaker's, &c.....	75,439	94,182	639,957	836,225
Wood.....	103,110	189,582	527,197	951,847
All other free goods.....	301,224	* 490,665	3,196,965	* 3,579,360
Totals, free goods.....	2,637,650	3,722,307	24,272,046	29,341,095
Coin and bullion.....	27,237	76,960	4,595,577	2,809,490
Dutiable goods.....	4,801,317	6,087,989	36,796,988	40,438,014
Grand totals.....	7,466,204	9,887,256	65,568,611	72,588,599

* Included Imports (Free) from Vancouver, B.C., for the month of January, 1898, of \$29,628, details not to hand.

† Figures for Vancouver, B.C., for 6 months ended 31st December, 1897, not included.

S.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *months* of January, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	January, 1897.			January, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Produce of the mine.....	1,145,172	7,814	1,152,986	1,621,159	3,079	1,624,238
do fisheries.....	406,464	32,914	439,378	522,702	6,378	529,080
do forest.....	588,288	1,801	590,089	440,184	74	440,258
Animals and their produce.....	2,478,713	77,598	2,556,311	2,526,613	112,825	2,639,438
Agricultural products.....	939,105	179,845	1,118,950	3,533,440	59,920	3,593,360
Manufactures.....	531,641	47,425	579,066	855,903	57,344	913,247
Miscellaneous articles.....	8,429	8,200	16,629	12,721	12,185	24,906
Totals.....	6,097,812	355,597	6,453,409	9,512,722	251,805	9,764,527
Bullion.....	14,070	.....	14,070	70,817	.....	70,817
Coin.....	.....	36,116	36,116	.....	778,875	778,875
Grand totals.....	6,111,882	391,713	6,503,595	9,583,539	1,030,680	10,614,219

T.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *seven months* ended 31st January, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	Seven months ended 31st January, 1897.			Seven months ended 31st January, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Produce of the mine.....	6,291,238	175,776	6,467,014	9,145,334	135,710	9,281,044
do fisheries.....	7,473,112	197,124	7,670,236	7,525,715	102,634	7,628,349
do forest.....	19,211,349	140,818	19,352,167	19,760,429	447,590	20,208,019
Animals and their produce.....	27,710,326	796,150	28,506,476	33,593,959	1,513,197	35,107,156
Agricultural products.....	9,899,648	5,466,889	15,366,537	23,977,821	7,286,762	30,364,583
Manufactures.....	5,315,140	396,550	5,711,690	6,104,953	545,450	6,649,503
Miscellaneous articles.....	108,494	156,859	265,353	84,506	114,708	199,214
Totals.....	76,009,307	7,330,166	83,339,473	99,291,817	10,146,051	109,437,868
Bullion.....	262,902	.....	262,902	651,563	.....	651,563
Coin.....	.....	2,999,724	2,999,724	.....	1,185,492	1,185,492
Grand totals.....	76,272,209	10,329,890	86,602,099	99,943,380	11,331,453	111,274,833

U.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of October, 1896 and 1897, and during the *four months* ended 31st October, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	October.		Four months ended 31st October.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Spirits.....	387,574 40	295,682 48	1,389,062 23	798,225 99
Malt.....	68,000 95	22,148 39	242,083 69	58,555 35
Malt liquor.....	100 00	200 00	6,100 00	6,500 00
Tobacco.....	234,284 95	258,039 96	846,517 28	931,086 97
Cigars.....	58,517 23	56,530 47	249,541 74	220,928 23
Inspection of petroleum.....	6,104 57	4,965 95	16,076 53	15,175 66
Manufactures in bond.....	3,983 97	3,523 55	16,072 03	12,507 80
Seizures.....	437 40	443 51	1,226 80	1,798 58
Other receipts.....	883 22	1,487 03	8,977 47	9,727 25
Totals, excise revenue.....	759,886 69	643,021 34	2,775,657 77	2,054,505 83
Culling timber.....	162 45	751 22	5,578 31	12,472 03
Hydraulic and other rents.....	6 00	61 00	1,125 00	770 00
Minor public works.....	94 75	94 75	4,131 61	339 50
Inspection of electric light.....	221 75	545 25	849 00	1,633 00
do gas.....	1,400 25	1,332 00	4,395 00	4,457 25
do weights and measures.....	4,310 29	6,319 05	10,805 16	17,461 23
Law stamps.....	304 95	219 45	890 15	710 60
Other revenues.....	196 00	365 40	418 00	3,541 40
Grand totals, inland revenue.....	766,592 13	652,709 46	2,803,850 00	2,095,890 84

V.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of November 1896 and 1897, and during the *five months* ended 30th November, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	November.		Five months ended 30th November.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Spirits.....	367,241 97	328,295 80	1,756,304 20	1,126,521 79
Malt.....	63,124 61	52,551 29	305,208 30	111,106 64
Malt liquor.....	150 00	50 00	6,250 00	6,550 00
Tobacco.....	190,525 92	260,509 90	1,037,043 20	1,191,596 87
Cigars.....	51,201 61	56,518 52	300,743 35	277,446 75
Inspection of petroleum.....	5,300 73	5,764 58	21,437 26	20,940 24
Manufactures in bond.....	3,425 54	2,678 22	19,437 57	15,186 02
Seizures.....	337 40	467 81	1,564 20	2,296 39
Other receipts.....	1,128 67	1,253 00	10,106 14	10,980 25
Totals, excise revenue.....	682,496 45	708,089 12	3,458,154 22	2,762,594 95
Culling timber.....	56 40	2 65	5,634 71	12,474 68
Hydraulic and other rents.....	76 00	76 00	1,201 00	846 00
Minor public works.....			4,131 61	339 50
Inspection of electric light.....	265 75	456 50	1,114 75	2,089 50
do gas.....	1,641 25	1,481 50	6,036 25	5,941 75
do weights and measures.....	3,559 84	3,579 25	14,365 00	21,040 48
Law stamps.....	168 15	123 50	1,058 30	834 10
Other revenues.....	752 00	396 00	1,170 00	3,937 40
Grand totals, inland revenue.....	689,015 84	714,267 52	3,492,865 84	2,810,098 36

W.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of December, 1896 and 1897, and during the *six months* ended 31st December, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

	December.		Six months ended 31st December.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Spirits.	472,372 80	484,848 89	2,228,677 00	1,611,370 68
Malt	69,819 13	45,459 90	375,027 43	156,566 54
Malt liquor.	100 00		6,350 00	6,550 00
Tobacco.	193,784 51	213,560 59	1,230,827 71	1,405,157 46
Cigars	54,502 98	50,824 52	355,246 33	334,271 27
Inspection of petroleum	4,790 18	5,179 08	26,227 44	26,119 32
Manufactures in bond	1,851 20	1,816 07	21,348 77	17,002 09
Seizures	158 55	560 37	1,722 75	2,826 76
Other receipts	788 00	1,462 48	10,894 14	12,442 73
Totals, excise revenue.	798,167 35	809,711 90	4,256,321 57	3,572,306 85
Culling timber.	15 17	284 51	5,649 88	12,759 19
Hydraulic and other rents	319 00	319 00	1,520 00	1,165 00
Minor public works.			4,131 61	339 50
Inspection of electric light.	259 25	458 75	1,374 00	2,548 25
do gas.	1,671 00	1,519 75	7,707 25	7,461 50
do weights and measures	2,752 02	3,771 43	17,117 02	24,811 91
Law stamps	456 00	475 00	1,514 30	1,309 10
Other revenues.	1,156 00	273 00	2,326 00	4,210 40
Grand totals, inland revenue.	804,795 79	816,813 34	4,297,661 63	3,626,911 70

X.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of January, 1897 and 1898, and during the *seven months* ended 31st January, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	January.		Seven months ended 31st January.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Spirits.....	262,614 59	282,955 00	2,491,291 59	1,894,325 68
Malt.....	58,804 69	67,770 01	433,832 12	224,336 55
Malt liquor.....		50 00	6,350 00	6,600 00
Tobacco.....	95,107 50	233,637 00	1,325,935 21	1,638,794 46
Cigars.....	41,817 72	45,808 57	397,064 05	380,079 84
Inspection of petroleum.....	3,556 84	3,950 23	29,784 28	30,069 55
Manufactures in bond.....	1,813 32	1,669 81	23,162 09	18,671 00
Seizures.....	1 30	943 95	1,724 05	3,770 71
Other receipts.....	918 40	1,064 22	11,812 54	13,506 95
Totals, excise revenue.....	464,634 36	637,848 79	4,720,955 93	4,210,155 64
Culling timber.....	0 82		5,650 70	12,759 19
Hydraulic and other results.....	1,604 00	1,354 00	3,124 00	2,519 00
Minor public works.....	4,213 07	3,952 15	8,344 68	4,291 65
Inspection of electric lights.....	486 75	403 75	1,860 75	2,952 00
do gas.....	1,753 25	1,842 50	9,460 50	9,304 00
do weights and measures.....	2,906 02	3,811 59	20,023 04	28,623 50
Law stamps.....	608 00	285 00	2,122 30	1,594 10
Other revenues.....	539 80	366 00	2,865 80	4,576 40
Grand totals, inland revenue.....	476,746 07	649,863 78	4,774,407 70	4,276,775 48

Y.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

Month ended	Fiscal Year 1896-97.		Fiscal Year 1897-98.	
	Consolidated Fund of Canada.		Consolidated Fund of Canada.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 31	2,539,501 64	2,263,284 68	2,256,418 21	2,422,513 92
August 31	3,180,504 08	1,065,522 58	2,878,065 93	1,185,074 27
September 30	3,126,202 56	1,393,543 44	3,180,263 58	1,870,083 89
Totals	8,846,208 28	4,662,350 70	8,314,747 72	5,477,672 08
October 31	3,105,523 02	2,500,224 46	3,131,863 76	2,460,740 44
November 30	2,783,181 96	4,886,766 80	3,204,466 22	3,476,813 28
December 31	2,717,934 46	2,012,064 28	3,282,896 93	2,072,944 84
Totals	8,606,639 44	9,399,055 54	9,619,226 91	8,010,498 56
January 31	3,046,362 45	6,441,820 30	3,512,149 19	6,206,477 49
February 28	2,572,237 82	1,759,619 87		
March 31	4,379,633 72	1,289,318 90		
Totals	9,998,333 99	9,490,759 07		
April 30	4,483,540 21	2,306,030 21		
May 31	2,622,983 36	3,481,690 56		
June 30	2,314,465 24	1,897,572 39		
Totals	9,420,988 81	7,685,293 16		
Grand Totals	36,872,170 52	31,237,458 47		

Z.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports into (Dutiable and Free) with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively (*including Coin and Bullion*).

Month ended.	FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.						FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.					
	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.				Dutiable.	Free.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
July 31 . . .	5,374,883	4,895,389	10,270,272	12,842,402	23,112,674	1,572,182 86	5,332,596	4,054,535	9,387,131	17,448,002	26,835,133	1,514,011 71
Aug. 31 . . .	6,374,100	4,709,775	11,083,875	13,173,562	24,257,437	1,828,305 14	5,889,760	5,656,465	11,546,225	13,768,834	25,315,059	1,703,513 88
Sept. 30 . . .	5,941,345	5,388,750	11,330,095	12,626,046	23,956,141	1,810,301 73	6,542,368	5,514,747	12,057,115	16,590,088	28,647,203	1,910,175 97
Totals.	17,690,328	14,993,914	32,684,242	38,642,010	71,326,252	5,210,789 73	17,764,724	15,225,747	32,990,471	47,806,924	80,797,395	5,127,700 66
Oct. 31 . . .	5,046,893	4,244,995	9,291,888	14,732,545	24,024,433	1,577,928 63	5,646,245	4,414,606	10,060,851	18,355,997	28,416,848	1,684,260 87
Nov. 30 . . .	4,609,170	4,083,481	8,692,651	15,567,804	24,260,455	1,421,342 76	5,310,732	5,169,578	10,480,310	17,475,362	27,955,672	1,607,202 87
Dec. 31 . . .	4,643,280	2,790,346	7,433,626	11,156,145	18,589,771	1,473,630 59	5,628,324	3,541,387	9,169,711	17,022,331	26,192,042	1,727,102 87
Totals.	14,299,343	11,118,822	25,418,165	41,456,494	66,874,659	4,472,901 98	16,585,301	13,125,571	29,710,872	52,853,690	82,564,562	5,018,566 61
Jan. 31 . . .	4,801,317	2,664,887	7,466,204	6,563,595	13,969,799	1,447,716 98	6,087,989	3,799,267	9,887,256	10,614,219	20,501,475	1,786,572 24
Feb. 29 . . .	5,122,305	2,588,006	7,710,311	6,590,844	14,301,155	1,580,165 60						
Mar. 31 . . .	8,386,642	3,437,490	11,824,102	6,488,181	18,312,283	2,458,052 18						
Totals.	18,310,264	8,690,353	27,000,617	19,582,620	46,583,237	5,485,934 76						
April 30 . . .	5,597,202	2,798,726	8,395,928	6,658,690	15,054,618	1,772,064 62						
May 31 . . .	5,002,676	3,743,800	8,746,476	10,455,927	19,202,403	1,398,261 30						
June 30 . . .	5,342,337	3,793,012	9,135,349	17,318,238	26,453,587	1,534,938 57						
Totals.	15,942,215	10,335,538	26,277,753	34,432,855	60,710,608	4,705,264 49						
Grand totals.	66,242,150	45,138,627	111,380,777	134,113,979	245,494,756	19,874,890 96						

AA.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue accrued, during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.				FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.			
Month ended		Month ended		Month ended		Month ended	
	£ cts.		£ cts.		£ cts.		£ cts.
July 31..	678,042 08	Jan. 31..	476,746 07	July 31..	354,818 96	Jan. 31..	649,863 78
Aug. 31..	657,486 07	Feb. 28..	585,141 52	Aug. 31..	495,189 61		
Sept. 30..	701,729 72	Mar. 31..	1,658,950 16	Sept. 30..	593,172 81		
Totals..	2,037,257 87		2,720,837 75	Totals..	1,443,181 38		
Oct. 31..	766,592 13	April 30..	1,614,635 42	Oct. 31..	652,709 46		
Nov. 30..	689,015 84	May 31..	349,854 06	Nov. 30..	714,207 52		
Dec. 31..	804,795 79	June 30..	219,964 29	Dec. 31..	816,813 34		
Totals..	2,260,403 76		2,184,453 77	Totals..	2,183,730 32		
Grand totals, Revenue....			9,202,953 15	Grand totals, Revenue....			

BB.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of October and the *ten months* ended 31st October, in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of October.			Ten months ended 31st October.			Month of October.			Ten months ended 31st October.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living—												
Cattle..... No.	12,906	10,847	17,696	83,801	84,131	108,778	1,024,759	827,178	1,397,896	6,804,174	6,546,027	8,562,769
Sheep and lambs..... “	49,451	14,306	13,473	142,869	70,752	52,840	420,611	96,613	98,122	1,253,517	520,096	387,255
Horses..... “	1,803	1,407	1,021	10,304	10,935	9,073	264,951	186,179	122,231	1,443,916	1,445,711	1,076,395
Grain—												
Wheat..... Cwt.	261,600	510,000	895,600	1,689,600	3,183,000	3,467,600	370,976	804,572	1,829,740	2,477,284	4,555,774	6,372,803
Wheat flour..... “	496,550	221,300	157,000	1,894,400	1,439,720	1,071,900	1,039,374	484,194	425,853	3,969,171	2,847,273	2,666,656
Peas..... “	70,700	222,110	48,790	272,820	601,210	883,280	109,077	312,051	71,676	402,702	859,551	1,100,451
Provisions—												
Bacon..... “	34,056	61,103	36,101	219,503	379,232	233,820	321,959	480,510	313,803	1,994,029	2,781,042	2,054,775
Hams..... “	13,536	14,124	14,990	73,231	143,214	104,379	154,414	155,558	149,363	805,141	1,493,765	1,115,494
Butter..... “	13,646	21,115	22,154	28,333	69,351	92,968	261,895	412,893	449,461	537,042	1,268,020	1,842,145
Cheese..... “	165,644	237,938	242,840	864,846	986,669	1,218,166	1,572,843	2,540,955	2,523,308	8,456,782	9,731,581	13,018,163
Eggs..... Gt. Hunds.	114,789	110,001	123,485	230,615	238,831	252,981	196,243	193,450	203,149	403,379	397,694	396,176
Fish, cured or salted.... Cwt.	35,911	32,028	32,099	298,274	288,677	338,239	269,837	251,281	252,916	3,212,029	3,518,191	3,835,975
Metals—												
Copper ore..... Tons.	4,180	7,810	3,912	15,531	34,494	38,976	61,028	65,734	31,434	143,888	378,057	358,269
Wood and timber—												
Hewn..... Loads.	14,130	14,073	11,598	109,573	136,068	147,432	305,086	341,153	270,562	2,386,010	3,317,753	3,531,721
Sawn or split, planed or dressed..... “	112,075	153,972	183,088	965,476	1,246,303	1,697,378	1,234,902	1,781,312	2,174,709	10,538,854	14,220,356	19,536,138

CC.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of October and the *ten months* ended 31st October, in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of October.			Ten Months ended 31st October.			Month of October.			Ten Months ended 31st October.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.							£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Articles of food and drink :—												
Salt, rock and white. Tons.	3,329	8,244	6,340	60,478	62,318	62,976	10,566	27,672	18,459	214,503	201,217	187,644
Spirits. Pf. Galls.	40,620	41,629	42,244	263,799	216,560	244,808	75,273	79,346	84,062	363,297	406,230	447,432
2. Raw materials :—												
Wool, sheep and lambs Lbs.	21,200	9,500	259,600	177,600	174,700	733,400	4,322	2,063	51,460	38,481	34,261	150,750
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured :—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, grey or unbleached. Yds.	53,000	61,800	24,100	514,900	592,800	557,600	2,570	2,574	1,260	27,132	29,847	29,774
Piece goods, bleached. do printed. “	78,400	94,600	124,400	2,601,000	2,773,100	2,132,900	5,918	7,524	7,782	163,024	180,568	140,214
do dyed, or manufactured of dyed yarn. “	358,800	402,800	258,100	12,998,200	11,134,200	8,285,000	21,491	28,334	18,338	830,190	708,747	525,804
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds. “	693,900	637,000	692,000	9,096,200	9,729,700	8,991,200	53,344	50,039	59,003	792,332	891,870	840,327
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds. “	1,011,900	1,554,100	1,759,100	9,329,400	14,332,800	11,558,100	41,639	63,958	76,455	413,063	645,953	525,780
Silk manufactures—												
Lace.	565,400	271,100	395,700	7,926,700	7,131,800	5,843,000	42,598	21,554	37,814	611,137	594,901	484,394
Silk and other materials.							1,197		1,703	99,859	33,580	22,615
Woolen tissues. Yds.							8,079	4,132	6,740	158,395	119,068	84,519
Worsted do. “	138,000	75,500	62,600	2,078,700	2,291,900	1,873,200	67,350	40,432	33,843	1,027,100	1,163,031	984,259
Carpets, not being rugs.	580,500	334,500	439,800	8,114,700	8,189,000	9,817,900	149,777	93,557	130,310	2,328,447	2,273,682	2,392,687
Hardware and cutlery.	55,200	39,400	53,800	1,737,000	1,645,000	1,452,400	27,175	20,805	23,847	737,149	695,656	587,859
							25,073	30,641	38,549	225,711	258,727	285,153

Iron and steel :—													
Iron : Pig.	Tons.	2,680	1,577	432	9,733	7,991	2,253	39,999	24,207	5,777	145,246	127,526	31,560
Bar, angle, bolt and rod.	"	526	131	31	1,753	1,674	869	18,737	7,023	1,489	66,527	68,372	38,340
Railroad, of all sorts.	"	3,467	3,353	1,729	33,229	40,552	10,906	62,989	66,946	33,507	587,202	836,621	222,786
Hoops, sheets, boiler and armour plates.	"	1,544	1,006	2,133	7,465	6,026	9,930	57,247	33,672	74,494	259,607	207,695	346,804
Galvanized sheets.	"	455	326	896	3,780	3,028	3,375	33,439	23,165	65,403	267,696	228,597	238,399
Tin plates and sheets.	"	3,279	1,706	3,087	11,934	10,723	15,900	183,459	90,423	146,594	648,186	537,713	793,126
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures.	"	655	334	195	4,343	3,643	2,367	38,734	20,917	14,269	238,705	218,752	140,593
Old, for remanufacture.	"	3,576	251	443	7,860	6,166	2,408	44,958	3,582	6,288	101,134	75,910	31,551
Steel, unwrought.	"	1,403	792	565	8,763	10,536	3,740	49,032	33,137	31,341	395,223	388,696	231,172
Lead : Pig.	"	466	222	340	2,088	1,067	1,791	25,229	13,593	23,788	109,028	64,624	116,557
Tin, unwrought.	Cwt.	1,251	579	374	6,337	4,200	4,709	21,851	9,657	5,689	104,765	66,075	72,917
Apparel and slops.								131,926	120,333	139,683	1,513,504	1,515,976	1,292,484
Haberdashery and millinery including embroidery and needlework.								37,016	25,443	34,670	637,553	690,882	618,977
Alkali.	Cwt.	44,198	51,484	38,318	169,241	177,849	141,932	51,222	53,543	42,666	208,069	208,960	169,598
Cement.	Tons.	1,811	3,639	1,582	14,105	17,553	10,460	15,700	31,336	14,016	118,221	151,018	89,990
Earthenware and china-ware.								36,661	51,105	83,249	389,908	477,074	564,490
Oil, seed oil.	Tons.	368	505	103	3,651	3,271	2,191	37,089	42,345	8,108	358,858	298,916	175,774
Paper, writing or printing, and envelopes.	Cwt.	2,139	2,115	1,179	12,933	15,367	15,870	19,968	16,936	11,081	119,243	131,298	133,979
Paper, all other except hanging.	"	332	311	166	3,460	3,527	2,722	3,674	5,144	1,718	35,648	43,255	30,504
Stationery other than paper.								29,507	17,126	20,829	108,186	101,786	116,289
II. FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.													
Tea of British East India, Lbs.		133,100	95,958	108,565	694,539	662,551	955,866	30,305	22,382	22,416	167,584	160,060	215,730
do Ceylon.	"	108,367	162,757	137,522	984,475	1,115,929	1,341,263	23,389	37,079	31,599	213,666	240,331	293,256
do China.	"	299,957	285,963	87,481	2,406,762	1,968,239	1,550,937	59,325	54,589	16,172	458,557	374,811	289,143
do other countries.	"	11,926	2,484	526	69,400	32,657	11,730	2,613	574	92	13,116	6,166	2,365

DD.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of November and the *eleven months* ended 30th November in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of November.			Eleven months ended 30th November.			Month of November.			Eleven months ended 30th November.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals, living—												
Cattle..... No.	10,221	12,626	12,586	94,022	96,757	121,364	805,151	943,097	973,280	7,609,325	7,489,124	9,536,048
Sheep and lambs..... "	50,580	10,195	7,324	193,449	80,947	60,164	449,432	72,689	52,833	1,702,949	592,784	440,088
Horses..... "	1,710	589	1,219	12,014	11,524	10,292	242,973	77,497	157,597	1,686,889	1,523,208	1,233,992
Grain—												
Wheat..... Cwt.	89,100	294,600	1,026,700	1,778,700	3,477,600	4,494,300	130,553	500,863	2,978,412	2,607,837	5,056,637	8,451,215
Wheat flour..... "	345,600	239,200	252,000	2,240,000	1,678,920	1,323,900	714,466	550,235	683,514	4,683,636	3,397,508	3,350,170
Peas..... "	123,800	277,330	127,950	396,020	878,540	1,011,230	181,322	387,460	172,188	584,024	1,247,010	1,272,638
Provisions—												
Bacon..... "	33,044	59,046	42,876	252,547	438,278	276,696	310,698	464,918	366,538	2,304,727	3,245,960	2,421,313
Hams..... "	7,174	18,841	10,783	80,405	162,055	115,162	83,454	207,826	110,279	888,595	1,701,591	1,225,772
Butter..... "	9,396	15,288	8,766	37,729	84,639	101,734	184,724	308,639	170,552	721,766	1,576,659	2,012,698
Cheese..... "	209,498	192,186	197,403	1,074,314	1,178,855	1,415,369	2,110,518	2,237,275	2,117,307	10,567,300	11,968,856	15,135,470
Eggs..... Gt. hunds.	149,553	191,632	206,504	380,168	430,523	459,485	261,029	346,074	362,825	664,407	743,768	759,000
Fish, cured or salted.... Cwt.	15,295	13,026	33,080	313,569	301,703	371,319	153,392	84,568	223,482	3,365,122	3,602,759	4,059,467
Metals—												
Copper ore..... Tons.	6,062	.....	3,673	21,593	34,494	42,649	57,475	.....	23,360	201,363	378,057	381,629
Wood and timber—												
Hewn..... Loads.	11,020	9,341	12,715	120,593	145,409	160,147	254,040	222,937	300,969	2,640,050	3,540,690	3,832,690
Sawn or split, planed or dressed..... "	140,044	147,138	173,279	1,105,520	1,393,441	1,870,657	1,528,664	1,636,509	1,987,790	12,067,518	15,856,865	21,523,928

EE.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of November and the *eleven months* ended 30th November, in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of November.			Eleven months ended 30th November.			Month of November.			Eleven months ended 30th November.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.							£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Articles of food and drink—												
Salt, rock and white.. Tons.	3,851	5,050	8,303	64,329	67,368	71,279	17,929	18,041	25,725	232,432	219,258	213,369
Spirits Pf. galls.	30,919	27,612	48,241	234,718	244,172	293,049	55,052	49,883	91,221	418,348	456,114	538,652
2. Raw materials—												
Wool, sheep and lambs Lbs.	120,000	36,200	217,300	297,600	210,900	950,700	24,479	7,407	45,187	62,960	41,668	195,937
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, grey or unbleached Yds.	99,700	27,500	16,600	614,650	620,300	574,200	4,249	1,129	895	31,380	30,976	30,670
do bleached “	121,100	136,000	161,000	2,722,100	2,909,100	2,293,900	8,171	7,548	9,811	171,195	188,116	150,171
do printed “	601,400	297,100	1,162,300	13,599,600	11,431,300	9,447,300	38,481	16,732	64,415	868,671	725,479	590,220
do dyed or manufactured of dyed yarn. “	402,200	495,800	557,100	9,498,400	10,225,500	9,548,300	33,210	43,328	54,667	825,542	935,198	894,965
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds. “	775,800	1,387,500	1,135,100	10,105,200	15,720,300	12,693,200	31,409	54,025	46,297	444,473	699,978	572,077
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds. “	305,500	212,400	430,900	8,232,200	7,344,200	6,273,900	27,759	49,384	37,897	638,896	614,285	522,291
Silk manufactures—												
Lace							3,217	409	2,146	103,076	33,989	24,762
Silk and other materials							4,589	6,336	9,256	162,985	125,404	93,776
Woollen tissues Yds.	56,500	50,500	60,000	2,135,200	2,342,400	1,963,200	31,088	24,572	29,730	1,058,189	1,187,603	1,013,989
Worsted do “	283,900	180,400	404,100	8,398,600	8,369,400	10,222,000	101,514	52,823	134,544	2,429,961	2,327,505	2,527,231
Carpets, not being rugs	48,800	43,300	112,300	1,785,800	1,688,300	1,564,700	21,788	16,865	14,272	758,937	712,461	632,131
Hardware and cutlery							25,896	27,905	25,423	251,607	286,632	310,576
Iron and steel—												
Iron—pig Tons.	934	626	999	10,667	8,617	3,252	15,374	8,429	13,257	160,619	135,955	44,817
Bar, angle, bolt and rod “	160	161	95	1,913	1,835	964	5,378	5,791	3,655	71,905	74,163	41,994
Railroad, of all sorts “	4,819	602	3	38,048	41,154	10,909	88,140	12,288	54	675,342	848,912	222,840

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of November.			Eleven months ended 30th November.			Month of November.			Eleven months ended 30th November.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1885.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1897.	1897.
Iron and steel— <i>Con.</i>												
Iron—Hoops, sheets, boiler and armour plates..... Tons.	778	582	919	8,243	6,608	10,849	27,326	19,681	31,935	286,934	227,376	378,739
Galvanized sheets..... "	744	478	297	4,524	3,506	3,672	53,640	36,184	17,617	321,336	264,781	256,016
Tin plates and sheets..... "	3,102	1,103	5,339	15,036	14,826	21,239	169,579	207,958	264,900	817,765	745,671	1,058,116
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures..... "	659	202	298	5,002	3,845	2,665	38,943	14,172	15,038	277,648	232,924	155,631
Old, for remanufacture..... "	993	50	414	8,853	6,216	2,822	12,201	779	5,845	113,335	76,689	37,395
Steel, unwrought..... "	1,116	466	380	9,879	11,002	4,120	41,133	27,638	21,681	346,356	416,331	252,853
Lead, pig..... "	28	249	240	2,116	1,316	2,031	1,898	14,970	16,795	110,926	79,594	139,352
Tin, unwrought..... "	962	2,084	723	7,299	6,284	5,432	15,695	32,271	11,612	120,460	98,346	81,520
Apparel and slaps.....							90,544	85,843	85,352	1,604,048	1,601,820	1,377,836
Haberdashery and millinery, including embroidery and needlework.....							24,582	15,520	24,951	662,134	706,402	643,928
Alkali..... Cwt.	41,786	22,496	34,624	211,027	200,345	176,556	50,482	20,005	40,831	258,551	237,965	210,430
Cement..... Tons.	619	943	722	14,724	18,496	11,182	5,402	8,444	6,356	123,623	159,461	96,345
Earthenware and china-ware..... Tons.	154	207	114	3,805	3,478	2,305	39,099	52,253	76,991	129,006	529,328	641,480
Oil, seed oil..... Tons.							15,476	17,228	9,709	374,334	316,144	185,483
Paper, writing or printing and envelopes..... Cwt.	2,459	1,874	2,713	15,392	17,241	18,583	20,094	17,019	19,754	139,338	148,317	153,733
do all other except hanging..... "	202	190	254	3,662	3,717	2,976	2,871	2,842	3,188	38,520	46,097	33,692
Stationery, other than paper.....							12,867	10,249	15,466	121,053	112,036	131,755
II. FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.												
Tea of British East India..... Lbs.	69,135	71,596	68,179	763,674	734,147	1,024,045	15,997	16,323	16,897	183,580	176,383	232,627
do Ceylon..... "	41,860	90,714	125,802	1,026,335	1,206,643	1,467,065	9,407	19,661	28,718	223,673	259,992	321,974
do China..... "	148,733	179,112	60,088	2,555,495	2,147,351	1,611,025	27,195	33,935	11,349	485,752	408,746	300,492
do other countries..... "	6,660	525	516	76,060	33,182	12,246	725	73	112	13,841	6,239	2,477

F.F.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of December and the *twelve months* ended 31st December in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of December.			Twelve months ended 31st December.			Month of December.			Twelve months ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals, Living—												
Cattle..... No.	1,971	4,834	5,131	95,993	101,591	126,495	144,754	335,985	417,302	7,754,079	7,825,108	9,953,350
Sheep and Lambs..... “	20,861	2,820	3,597	214,310	83,767	63,761	181,332	20,202	25,175	1,884,281	612,986	465,263
Horses..... “	894	328	955	12,903	11,852	11,247	110,162	27,502	130,899	1,796,564	1,550,710	1,364,891
Grain—												
Wheat..... Cwt.	65,900	140,300	326,200	1,844,600	3,617,900	4,820,500	102,507	259,573	674,077	2,710,344	5,316,210	9,125,292
Wheat Flour..... “	103,300	253,800	206,790	2,343,300	1,932,720	1,530,690	201,422	578,316	559,657	4,885,058	3,975,823	3,909,826
Pease..... “	44,900	160,850	101,500	441,520	1,039,390	1,112,730	71,822	232,695	126,509	655,847	1,479,705	1,399,147
Provisions—												
Bacon..... “	16,339	18,445	13,587	268,886	456,723	290,283	132,670	139,503	124,903	2,437,397	3,385,463	2,546,216
Hams..... “	1,302	7,221	3,971	81,707	169,276	119,133	14,658	76,796	40,861	905,886	1,778,387	1,266,633
Butter..... “	1,220	3,718	7,668	38,949	88,357	109,402	24,786	76,762	152,297	746,552	1,653,421	2,164,995
Cheese..... “	75,674	55,442	111,095	1,150,018	1,234,297	1,526,664	794,410	632,409	1,165,435	11,366,528	12,601,265	16,300,905
Eggs..... Gt. Hunds.	56,735	69,796	109,284	436,903	500,317	568,769	97,971	127,030	185,123	762,378	870,798	844,124
Fish, Cured or salted... Cwt.	36,957	19,375	14,402	350,526	321,078	385,721	172,314	121,321	108,395	3,537,736	3,724,080	4,167,852
Metals—												
Copper Ore..... Tons.	3,720	2,020	3,977	25,313	36,514	46,626	35,429	25,793	30,801	236,793	403,851	412,431
Wood and Lumber—												
Hewn..... Loads.	4,346	5,693	3,372	124,936	151,102	163,519	101,567	129,979	85,113	2,741,617	3,670,669	3,917,803
Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed..... “	62,427	63,038	102,411	1,167,947	1,456,179	1,973,068	720,413	733,669	1,164,457	12,783,444	16,587,216	22,688,385

GG.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the months of December and the twelve months ended 31st December, in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of December.			Twelve months ended 31st December.			Month of December.			Twelve months ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.							£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Articles of food and drink:—												
Salt, rock and white. Tons.	1,291	1,247	2,711	66,138	68,615	73,990	4,672	4,847	8,979	239,586	221,154	222,348
Spirits. Proof Galls.	24,365	18,544	19,886	257,820	265,142	312,935	42,622	33,877	35,176	462,105	493,680	573,829
2. Raw materials:—												
Wool, sheep and lamb's Lbs.	71,400	117,900	202,000	368,900	328,800	1,152,700	16,766	22,620	37,751	78,402	64,289	233,688
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured:—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, grey or unbleached. Yds.	15,500	63,600	73,600	618,600	641,800	647,800	998	4,915	3,718	31,054	33,634	34,388
Piece goods, bleached. “	237,800	326,900	356,600	2,947,300	3,236,000	2,550,500	15,476	19,184	19,472	185,615	207,305	169,642
do printed. “	3,221,800	1,492,000	2,484,800	16,769,800	12,907,100	11,932,100	193,328	91,269	151,490	1,061,576	815,644	741,709
do dyed, or manufactured of dyed yarn. “	882,600	643,900	1,238,000	10,397,600	10,862,000	10,786,300	74,616	54,774	104,225	900,192	988,936	999,219
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds. “	752,900	909,000	961,900	10,922,400	16,647,300	13,655,100	32,738	38,821	42,043	480,958	739,748	614,120
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds. “	655,600	596,100	873,500	8,887,900	7,939,800	7,147,400	55,076	43,941	65,447	693,923	658,455	587,738
Silk manufactures—												
Lace. “							3,222	2,696	1,820	107,416	37,186	26,582
Silk and other materials. “							8,487	7,125	6,250	220,387	131,278	100,034
Woollen tissues. Yds.	114,200	115,100	102,400	2,206,100	2,468,000	2,035,600	55,670	55,884	55,626	1,113,557	1,243,570	1,069,615
Worsted do. “	876,800	784,000	1,060,600	9,278,700	9,153,200	11,282,600	253,782	201,461	291,776	2,682,901	2,528,642	2,819,007
Carpets, not being rugs. “	147,800	112,600	134,200	1,933,600	1,800,900	1,698,900	51,149	34,972	46,053	814,453	747,432	678,185
Hardware and cutlery. “							13,203	17,311	21,058	264,932	303,592	331,634
Iron and steel—												
Iron: pig. Tons.	132	15	65	10,825	8,640	3,317	2,253	292	1,095	163,131	136,393	45,912

Bar, angle, bolt and rod.....	"	49	59	41	1,931	1,879	1,005	1,660	1,879	1,280	73,088	75,628	43,274
Railroad, of all sorts.....	"	1,301	2		39,348	41,156	10,900	26,664	175		702,067	849,087	222,840
Hoops, sheets, boiler and armour plates.....	"	290	334	14	8,518	6,977	10,863	11,349	12,035	545	298,074	240,584	379,284
Galvanized sheets.....	"	157	112	348	4,680	3,619	4,020	10,434	7,816	25,234	331,790	272,597	281,250
Tin plates and sheets.....	"	976	2,907	624	16,137	17,695	21,863	57,879	151,923	34,792	876,983	895,676	1,092,907
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures.....	"	337	70	392	4,329	3,904	3,057	16,960	7,436	22,508	293,776	239,859	178,139
Old, for re-manufacture.....	"	129		50	9,011	6,213	2,872	1,504		827	115,145	76,689	38,223
Steel, unwrought.....	"	631	202	272	10,509	11,226	4,392	21,584	14,605	19,204	367,730	430,184	272,056
Lead: pig.....	"	18	107	69	2,141	1,422	2,100	1,304	8,648	4,760	112,512	88,223	138,111
Tin, unwrought.....	Cwts.	93	369	1,021	7,392	6,572	6,453	1,523	5,606	16,333	121,983	102,701	100,862
Apparel and slops.....								104,439	71,861	84,753	1,797,971	1,672,552	1,462,589
Haberdashery and millinery, including embroidery and needle-work.....								59,933	28,032	28,163	691,936	734,580	672,092
Alkali.....	Cwts.	4,499	5,813	5,001	215,400	205,900	181,557	6,458	7,266	6,624	264,635	245,095	217,053
Cement.....	Tons.	138	4	1,501	14,855	18,465	12,683	1,192	39	13,145	124,723	159,291	109,490
Earthenware and Chinaware.....								36,247	31,882	60,785	464,460	560,552	702,265
Oil, seed oil.....	Tons.	20	47	68	3,822	3,515	2,373	1,932	4,531	5,529	375,950	320,017	191,912
Paper, writing or printing and envelopes.....	Cwts.	1,175	1,187	773	16,689	18,428	19,356	11,266	11,709	8,463	151,246	160,026	162,196
do all other, except hanging.....	"	355	260	326	4,103	4,120	3,302	4,434	2,935	3,455	43,523	49,752	37,147
Stationery, other than paper.....								7,894	6,147	6,521	132,836	118,289	138,277
II. FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.													
Tea of British East India.....	Lbs.	57,521	152,381	110,344	823,207	905,597	1,134,389	12,459	29,419	21,623	196,433	210,085	254,249
do of Ceylon.....	"	86,830	139,545	70,952	1,119,000	1,429,020	1,538,017	17,155	28,003	16,590	241,134	300,546	338,564
do of China.....	"	146,417	216,928	75,079	2,718,908	2,483,275	1,686,104	27,764	31,884	13,933	516,222	462,835	314,426
do of other countries.....	"	723	365	196	76,805	33,566	12,442	127	78	34	13,977	6,327	2,511

HH.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the months of September and the nine months ended 30th September, in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897 respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of September.			Nine months ended 30th September.			Month of September.			Nine months ended 30th September.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Animals—							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses, free..... No.	45	36	43	717	811	464	3,690	1,800	2,911	60,454	60,113	50,412
do dutiable..... "	370	275	145	7,830	4,582	3,706	24,705	20,934	22,069	514,342	302,238	314,494
Art work, free.....							458	5,045		93,015	256,739	46,108
do dutiable.....									168			195
Books, &c., free.....							1,837	1,582	2,535	20,434	27,106	31,901
do dutiable.....							1,952	1,213	1,732	13,613	18,062	19,589
Cement, Roman, Portland dutiable..... Lbs.	348,750	335,025	389,824	3,239,730	3,505,950	1,345,399	1,471	1,637	1,888	14,551	14,962	6,388
Coal, bituminous, dutiable. Tens.	62,277	65,196	52,006	595,804	619,200	554,586	202,069	188,854	149,928	2,073,085	1,951,796	1,795,100
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable. "	64	48		1,649	950	2,586	10,416	3,391		276,919	127,615	400,958
Fruits—												
Bananas, free.....							29,733	6,460	3,350	126,482	105,012	66,562
Lemons, dutiable.....							7	1,954	2	86,658	141,704	113,301
Furs, skins, &c., free.....							8,752	20,038	11,270	388,247	293,721	210,908
Hides and skins, other than fur, free..... Lbs.	793,722	1,483,616	558,515	14,340,988	12,986,678	15,073,477	68,859	87,906	44,190	1,005,261	789,096	1,169,812

Iron and steel and man- ufactures of—													
Tin plates, dutiable	"	107,422	32,539	46,864	584,116	713,451	990,268	3,912	819	1,233	13,067	20,002	27,803
Jewellery, precious stones								4,807	149	90	5,787	13,790	92,080
Lead and manuf. of—													
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable. Lbs.		1,881,034	2,452,263	4,656,680	11,699,478	19,701,420	27,986,133	50,225	39,173	114,805	302,336	338,937	535,074
Paper, stock, crude (<i>see</i> also wood pulp) free									50,152	4,193	431,263	422,086	475,694
Provisions—													
Cheese, dutiable Lbs.		2,274	3,014	830	25,604	19,168	16,679	389	374	123	3,608	2,397	2,407
Spices, nutmegs, peppers, free	"	160	1,633	2,500	327	21,930	108,519	1	538	160	11	2,625	5,034
Spirits, distilled—													
Spirits (not of domestic manufacture) dutiable													
Pf. Galls.		13,673	13,623	1,562	102,863	122,234	168,946	26,450	28,207	3,370	194,454	228,971	312,788
Sugar, molasses, &c.—													
Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch Standard, free and dutiable Lbs.		155,594	264,058	179,354	24,015,506	1,075,748	604,180	10,965	21,540	4,483	504,515	87,343	27,240
Tea, free	"	17,871	97,140	47,012	535,177	328,857	2,395,475	2,446	13,751	2,971	78,603	61,803	363,198
Tobacco and manuf. of—													
Leaf, dutiable	"	65,899	22,925	9,537	878,158	624,026	458,130	42,025	16,851	9,503	426,200	486,096	382,406
Wood and manuf. of—													
Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable M. Ft.		82,431	67,702	13,647	543,601	549,525	615,165	887,321	706,165	145,022	5,941,610	5,790,265	6,137,829
Wood pulp, dutiable . . . Tons.		1,542	4,493	1,719	12,812	30,057	17,824	24,631	55,536	23,794	219,954	407,934	266,161
Wool—													
Class No. 2, free Lbs.		194,547	147,395	360	5,477,743	1,917,153	5,927,991	46,494	29,783	59	1,049,427	366,337	1,150,016
do No. 3, free	"		3,455	466	802,230	4,030	29,438		235	36	80,842	270	2,749

II.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the *months* of September and the *nine months* ended 30th September, in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of September.			Nine months ended 30th September.			Month of September.			Nine months ended 30th September.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural implements.....							28,952	15,684	19,359	282,582	364,120	545,382
Animals—												
Cattle..... No.	25	20	1,782	284	2,724	13,429	575	400	114,680	4,741	169,460	931,588
Hogs..... “	286	400	3	563	2,080	2,052	974	1,512	33	2,312	6,888	11,645
Horses..... “		376	1,114		3,435	5,195		41,733	155,057		396,239	588,801
Sheep..... “	9,810	5,046	4,835	45,935	43,976	39,479	25,844	7,860	9,287	131,463	101,517	83,447
Books, maps, engravings, &c....							52,763	54,987	71,278	351,850	421,126	443,848
Breadstuffs—												
Corn..... Bush.	491,368	1,427,168	1,829,164	3,550,394	7,257,142	9,878,731	188,779	350,801	614,602	1,715,824	2,112,032	2,882,503
Wheat..... “	739,294	1,024,297	1,854,704	3,699,428	4,127,069	4,465,668	509,916	652,334	1,838,712	2,620,318	2,633,586	4,003,894
Wheat flour..... Brls.	182,562	189,864	85,563	994,210	741,741	340,131	731,027	730,594	373,685	3,854,810	2,795,452	1,514,430
Carriages, cars and parts of.....							5,958	5,054	10,697	115,446	141,727	138,936
Clocks and watches.....								23,278	20,875		157,785	248,344
Coals..... Tons.	322,542	316,738	299,530	2,201,927	2,241,020	2,065,685	948,976	1,033,902	1,024,405	6,452,763	6,828,918	6,410,619
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old..... Lbs.	28,090	25,000	34,050	247,264	314,859	210,910	3,246	2,750	3,752	25,515	33,337	23,252
Cottons and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufactured (Bales.	1,936	3,537	3,880	37,910	39,993	43,888	79,129	146,765	137,546	1,881,001	1,666,158	1,666,938
do coloured & uncol. Yds.	969,938	1,780,552	1,935,056	29,087,218	29,094,537	22,657,116						
Other manufactures.....	1,653,130	3,997,660	809,965	3,457,397	27,796,311	12,774,332	99,879	240,358	43,727	331,596	1,672,266	767,731
Cycles and parts of.....							173,134	91,155	110,336	1,642,147	1,103,801	1,180,304
Fertilizers..... Tons.		202	4		2,351	2,875		12,822	16,001		504,945	683,811
Fruits and nuts.....								4,714	105		56,177	52,369
Furs and fur skins.....							104,538	54,328	66,424	693,106	630,931	575,792
Hides and skins, other than furs.....							14,944	12,931	16,496	186,575	193,821	213,744
Hops..... Lbs.		1,824,078	474,591		11,002,422	7,259,833		123,040	47,646		783,727	553,392
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric.....	13,854	6,865	12,181	113,415	239,042	137,625	1,371	491	1,315	10,308	18,185	13,134
								24,914	15,825		168,757	249,516

Iron and steel and manuf's of—													
Builders' hardware and saws and tools.....								50,971	45,536	56,674	391,730	425,082	445,689
Machinery—													
Sewing machines and parts of..								10,074	7,726	9,612	81,723	75,312	82,194
Other machinery.....								143,931	151,459	*3,227	1,157,967	1,213,957	*24,569
Leather and manufactures of—													
Boots and shoes.....									51,877	27,117	.....	156,587	166,459
Sole leather..... Lbs.	34,935	58,314	77,356	338,509	357,373	377,970	6,706	10,193	16,460	59,292	62,343	74,117	74,117
Other leather.....							23,349	32,993	56,785	192,883	409,199	513,381	513,381
Naval stores—													
Resin, tar and pitch... Brls.	1,461	5,638	6,810	29,029	35,612	42,418	5,346	11,530	15,486	75,217	78,913	95,147	95,147
Turpentine, spirits of... Galls.	27,412	46,686	31,774	351,301	458,903	416,923	7,783	11,749	8,348	109,277	122,789	117,315	117,315
Oil cake and oil cake meal. Lbs.	195,249		38,104	2,943,152	1,030,199	797,649	1,856		410	30,488	9,687	7,280	7,280
Oils—Mineral, crude... Galls.				4,667		18,390				525		899	899
do refined.....	1,634,821	1,146,869	1,211,674	6,194,665	6,049,832	6,117,787	117,442	83,037	81,700	459,649	467,705	446,024	446,024
Cotton-seed oil..... "	34,949	29,636	37,955	285,956	260,767	246,327	11,461	6,266	10,044	81,691	63,365	59,832	59,832
Paraffine and paraffine wax Lbs.	11,410	420	19,939	25,537	24,766	27,249	441	29	813	1,074	1,344	2,443	2,443
Provisions—													
Meat products—													
Beef products—													
Beef, canned..... Lbs.	125,678	227,924	130,062	737,614	1,262,744	681,245	11,214	19,580	9,694	64,610	100,559	50,398	50,398
do fresh.....	895	1,782	1,118	56,701	37,978	24,792	54	106	67	3,568	2,903	1,522	1,522
do salt'd or pickl'd and other cured..	879,822	701,713	608,800	4,273,693	3,833,077	3,255,844	43,437	30,044	26,648	204,837	169,476	137,327	137,327
Tallow.....	210,297	14,000	80	444,662	658,665	7,808	10,495	420	3	20,687	26,106	231	231
Hog products—													
Bacon.....	1,227,696	922,608	3,212,777	4,637,239	6,668,182	10,076,629	77,411	39,822	185,446	328,679	301,585	590,740	590,740
Hams.....	371,372	193,052	843,106	2,260,077	2,797,723	3,144,261	36,806	18,713	79,842	230,889	270,193	297,619	297,619
Pork, fresh & pickled	3,026,094	2,298,140	1,463,009	9,872,139	10,475,681	7,352,813	178,337	90,948	72,142	609,662	594,993	362,259	362,259
Lard.....	2,051,131	525,190	91,645	3,328,261	3,153,234	2,356,586	148,664	22,677	5,191	238,285	153,654	141,081	141,081
Olco and oleomargarine.	14,786	184,302	165,407	937,161	1,263,533	700,472	1,179	11,190	11,867	73,814	65,425	39,216	39,216
Dairy products—													
Butter.....	2,461	247,393	847,568	211,892	1,137,846	3,233,535	554	38,474	120,783	32,910	171,111	474,471	474,471
Cheese.....	539,572	1,272,659	1,591,251	5,662,322	4,720,598	12,894,996	49,027	119,717	156,738	427,648	362,303	1,080,434	1,080,434
Seeds.....													
Sugar, refined..... Lbs.	3,515	4,896	9,295	76,429	30,584	52,008	193	291	582	4,227	1,858	3,993	3,993
Tobacco and manuf's of—													
Leaf, stems and trim'gs. "	627,752	906,567	322,818	8,653,466	10,061,353	11,480,622	73,345	89,787	33,407	847,042	1,005,046	1,146,181	1,146,181
Cigars, cigarettes, &c.....							4,669	4,529	6,936	37,385	35,813	48,726	48,726
Wood and manufactures of—													
Timber and unmanuf'd wood.								163,723	52,702	69,745	1,145,440	838,401	1,317,580
Lumber—Boards, deals, planks, joists, &c. M. ft.	3,058	7,228	5,476	27,675	35,782	57,047	47,187	98,762	58,365	431,946	533,144	759,867	759,867
Other.....							6,705	11,284	.....	106,313	122,080	.....	.....
Manufactures of wood—													
Doors, sash, blinds, furniture and woodenware.....							*103,949	117,675	+65,915	818,393	932,984	1512,483	1512,483
Wool, raw..... Lbs.	59,117	276,310	500	1,381,420	2,123,666	672,684	8,481	39,316	24	208,734	268,020	112,303	112,303

* Typewriting machines and parts of, only. + Furniture, N.E.S., only.

J.J.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of October and the *ten months* ended 31st October, in the Years, 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of October.			Ten months ended 31st October.			Month of October.			Ten months ended 31st October.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Animals—							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses, free..... No.	88	55	67	805	866	531	4,912	2,816	3,885	65,366	62,894	54,297
do dutiable..... "	650	319	185	8,480	4,987	4,022	42,717	19,062	20,109	557,059	319,163	334,603
Art work, free.....							15,121	472	3,500	108,136	257,197	49,608
do dutiable.....									2,350			2,545
Books, &c., free.....							1,700	1,430	2,565	22,134	28,778	34,466
do dutiable.....							1,592	1,854	2,287	15,205	19,916	21,876
Cement, Roman—												
Portland, dutiable..... Lbs.	604,750	300,800	172,575	3,844,480	3,551,500	1,517,974	2,718	1,310	846	17,269	14,989	7,234
Coal, bituminous, dutiable Tons.	66,457	68,993	52,459	662,261	687,085	610,202	223,838	218,063	151,513	2,290,939	2,189,859	1,946,613
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable. "	74	28	7	1,723	978	2,593	9,913	928	114	286,832	128,543	401,072
Fruits—												
Bananas, free.....							57,610	6,460	4,450	184,092	88,708	72,612
Lemons, dutiable.....							1,948			9,729	141,707	113,301
Furs, skins, &c., free.....							17,702	4,000	7,300	406,949	297,373	218,208
Hides and skins, other than fur, free..... Lbs.	1,000,962	1,837,794	1,837,886	15,341,950	14,715,178	16,911,363	82,652	123,488	94,888	1,087,913	900,931	1,264,700

Iron and steel and manufactures of—													
Tin plates, dutiable . . . “	123,365	3,718	28,990	707,481	878,759	1,019,258	4,901	170	919	17,968	24,016	28,742	1
Jewellery—precious stones							244	560	410	6,031	15,452	92,490	
Lead and manufactures of—													
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable. Lbs.	730,163	2,254,643	4,286,315	12,429,641	19,370,762	32,272,448	12,105	31,670	109,796	314,941	365,198	644,870	
Paper stock, crude (<i>see also</i> wood pulp), free							29,069	27,106	7,670	460,332	444,606	483,364	
Provisions—													
Cheese, dutiable Lbs.	4,590	8,500	1,917	30,194	26,331	18,596	677	951	277	4,285	3,335	2,684	
Spices, nutmegs, peppers free “	2,891			3,218	21,923	108,519	159			170	2,622	5,034	
Spirits, distilled—Spirits (not of domestic manu- facture) dutiable Pf. Galls.	14,889	19,530	2,735	117,752	138,110	171,681	29,359	39,103	6,066	223,813	248,020	318,854	
Sugar, molasses, &c. —													
Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard, free and dutiable Lbs.	24,662	15,774	598	24,040,168	1,091,522	604,778	1,480	416	28	505,995	87,809	27,268	
Tea, free “	8,678	104,124	10,425	543,855	425,777	2,405,900	1,928	20,751	2,930	80,531	81,064	336,128	
Tobacco and manufactures of—													
Leaf, dutiable Lbs.	62,988	34,888	6,077	941,146	659,394	464,207	53,826	32,156	4,698	480,026	518,270	387,104	
Wood and manufactures of—													
Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable M. ft.	87,142	78,974	22,248	630,856	628,495	637,432	973,211	844,716	239,990	6,916,352	6,634,789	6,377,937	
Wood pulp, dutiable . . . Tons.	1,758	3,510	1,731	14,570	33,509	19,555	28,591	48,173	30,229	248,545	456,107	296,390	
Wool—													
Class No. 2, free Lbs.	453,156	452,924	354	5,930,899	2,370,077	5,928,345	112,250	93,954	36	1,161,677	460,374	1,150,052	
do 3 do “		2,744	2,074	802,230	8,774	31,532		275	167	80,842	620	2,916	

K.K.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the *months* of October and the *ten months* ended 31st October in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of October.			Ten months ended 31st October.			Month of October.			Ten months ended 31st October.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural implements							6,844	4,614	9,216	289,426	368,734	554,598
Animals—												
Cattle No.	10	36	855	294	2,760	14,284	125	727	65,545	4,866	179,187	997,133
Hogs "	127	253	48	690	2,333	2,100	558	842	170	2,870	7,730	11,815
Sheep "	4,335	4,069	318	50,270	48,945	5,513	9,300	6,856	31,155	140,763	108,373	619,956
Books, maps, engravings, &c.							61,479	64,189	69,524	413,320	485,315	513,372
Breadstuffs—												
Corn Bush.	656,869	1,725,812	727,355	4,207,263	8,982,954	10,666,086	225,068	459,827	205,451	1,940,892	2,571,859	3,087,954
Wheat "	17,824	606,852	1,052,958	3,717,262	4,733,921	5,518,626	9,008	445,204	1,023,613	2,629,326	3,978,790	5,027,507
Wheat flour Brls.	70,451	81,766	71,758	1,064,661	823,507	411,889	270,643	311,741	348,505	4,125,453	3,107,193	1,862,935
Carriages, cars and parts of							5,800	8,819	20,864	121,246	110,516	159,800
Clocks and watches								15,882	24,396		173,667	272,740
Coals Tons.	279,958	300,901	342,069	2,481,855	2,541,921	2,407,694	886,954	1,005,863	1,102,469	7,339,717	7,834,781	7,513,088
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old Lbs.	91,242	25,000	119,207	338,506	339,859	330,117	10,197	2,500	13,089	35,712	35,837	36,341
Cotton and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufact'd Bales	6,537	14,330	13,845	54,447	54,323	57,733	284,398	576,800	490,425	2,105,919	2,242,958	2,157,363
do coloured & uncol'd Yds.	3,290,450	7,189,841	6,913,387	32,377,668	27,284,378	28,970,503	23,149	235,986	31,218	354,745	1,908,252	798,949
Other manufactures	359,203	3,934,479	597,498	5,816,600	31,730,790	13,371,830	136,125	81,705	128,426	1,778,272	1,185,506	1,308,730
Cycles and parts of								9,970	9,716		514,910	693,527
Fertilizers Tons.		405	570		2,756	3,445		8,909	14,189		65,086	66,558
Fruits and nuts							88,430	61,996	103,593	781,536	692,927	679,385
Furs and fur skins							33,407	21,174	28,949	219,982	214,905	241,793
Hides and skins, other than fur Lbs.		1,396,732	657,585		12,399,154	7,917,418		91,472	58,323		875,199	611,715
Hops "	8,479	50,877	52,546	121,894	289,919	191,171	934	3,436	5,731	11,242	21,621	18,865
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and wireless electric								27,942	27,938		196,699	277,454

LL.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principle Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of November and the *eleven months* ended 30th November, in the Years 1895, 1896, and 1897, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of November.			Eleven Months ended 30th November.			Month of November.			Eleven Months ended 30th November.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals—												
Horses, free No.	95	33	91	900	899	622	15,755	15,255	7,290	81,121	78,149	61,587
do dutiable "	627	291	119	9,107	5,278	4,141	31,153	16,734	12,370	588,212	335,897	343,968
Art work, free							21,324	59,369	1,500	129,460	316,566	51,103
do dutiable									137			2,682
Books, &c., free							2,843	2,248	1,211	24,977	31,026	35,677
do dutiable							366	1,352	1,475	6,155	21,268	23,088
Cement, Roman, Portland, dutiable Lbs.	284,581	135,600	328,750	4,129,061	3,687,100	1,846,724	1,333	700	1,549	18,602	15,689	8,783
Coal, bituminous, dutiable. Tons.	59,808	68,895	61,136	722,069	755,980	676,220	206,776	201,508	183,934	2,497,715	2,391,367	2,145,333
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable Tons.	64	26	4	1,787	1,004	2,597	9,149	4,092	215	295,981	132,635	401,287
Fruits—												
Bananas, free							5,747	6,198	10,946	189,839	94,906	83,558
Lemons, dutiable										86,658	141,797	113,301
Furs, skins, &c., free							6,807	5,007	5,959	412,756	302,380	224,077
Hides and skins, other than fur, free Lbs.	1,247,305	2,031,755	1,013,021	16,599,255	16,746,933	18,563,255	84,027	146,911	84,874	1,171,940	1,047,842	1,398,964
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—												
Tin plates, dutiable Lbs.	1,293	1,691	3,550	708,774	880,450	1,022,808	73	93	217	18,041	24,109	28,959
Jewellery, precious stones							1,276	557	52	7,307	16,009	92,601
Lead and manufactures of—												
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable. Lbs.	1,632,497	953,015	3,018,475	14,062,138	20,323,777	35,290,923	32,798	14,795	68,271	347,239	379,933	713,141
Paper stock, crude (see also wood pulp), free								32,737	9,149	139	477,343	492,513
Provisions—												
Cheese, dutiable. Lbs.	188	2,158	2,083	2,584	28,489	20,759	19	305	334	258	3,640	3,031

Spices, nutmegs, peppers, free..... Lbs.		1,350		14,488	23,273	108,519		162		170	2,784	5,036
Spirits, distilled—												
44 Spirits (not of domestic manu- facture) dutiable. Prof. gall.	20,808	16,519	5,674	138,560	154,687	177,432	39,411	27,679	4,459	263,239	275,748	323,475
Sugar, molasses, &c—												
Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard, free and duti- able..... Lbs.	6,876	5,000	310	24,047,044	1,096,522	605,168	599	93	13	506,594	87,902	27,288
Tea, free..... “	21,609	55,576	64,778	565,464	481,353	2,470,678	4,293	9,733	9,773	84,821	90,797	375,501
Tobacco and manufactures of—												
Leaf, dutiable..... Lbs.	262,093	15,230	23,959	1,203,239	674,624	487,466	222,656	15,027	23,964	702,682	533,297	411,068
Wood and manufactures of—												
Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable..... M. ft.	88,417	76,881	23,165	719,274	705,376	660,597	990,737	826,281	238,045	7,907,089	7,461,050	6,615,952
Wood, pulp, dutiable... Tons.	1,872	4,001	2,454	16,445	37,510	22,164	32,976	53,395	29,782	281,521	509,482	328,177
Wool—												
Class No. 2, free..... Lbs.	177,921	457,122	994	6,108,820	2,827,199	5,929,339	30,931	91,789	151	1,192,608	552,163	1,150,203
do 3, do..... “			20,200	802,230	8,774	51,732			1,020	80,842	620	3,936

MM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the *months* of November and the *eleven months* ended 30th November, in the Years 1895, 1896, 1897, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of November.			Eleven months ended 30th November.			Month of November.			Eleven months ended 30th November.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Agricultural implements.							\$ 6,733	\$ 1,394	\$ 3,224	\$ 296,159	\$ 370,128	\$ 557,822
Animals—												
Cattle. No.	50	30	1,543	344	2,790	13,827	1,033	975	123,551	5,890	171,162	1,120,684
Hogs. "	120	283	5	810	2,616	2,105	502	880	58	3,372	8,610	11,873
Horses. "		141	448		3,932	5,989		35,808	46,735		468,339	669,091
Sheep. "	2,729	3,407	4,147	52,999	51,452	47,553	4,038	7,553	6,229	144,801	115,926	95,753
Books, maps, engravings, &c.							\$ 56,911	\$ 59,723	\$ 68,778	\$ 470,240	\$ 545,038	\$ 582,247
Breadstuffs—												
Corn. Bush.	562,649	291,652	1,502,188	4,769,912	9,274,606	12,114,774	192,148	87,344	444,425	2,133,040	2,659,203	3,535,879
Wheat. "	11,397	300,607	374,797	3,728,659	5,034,528	5,883,423	4,930	235,953	396,579	2,634,256	3,314,743	5,384,036
Wheat flour. Brls.	29,929	21,437	18,405	1,094,590	844,944	430,294	98,475	89,142	88,095	4,223,928	3,196,335	1,951,030
Carriages, cars and parts of.							3,764	5,915	9,865	125,010	156,461	169,465
Clocks and watches.								50,556	23,770		224,223	296,520
Coals. Tons.	272,989	292,549	326,598	2,754,874	2,834,470	2,734,308	842,834	919,802	1,011,098	8,182,551	8,754,583	8,524,229
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old. Lbs.	60,400	53,336	181,332	398,906	393,195	511,449	6,372	5,997	18,967	42,084	41,834	55,308
Cotton and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufact'd (Bales.	14,775	13,790	23,989	79,222	68,122	81,722	621,999	571,571	760,798	2,787,998	2,814,529	2,918,161
" Lbs.	7,426,648	6,937,699	12,049,548	39,804,316	34,222,977	41,920,051						
Cotton, coloured and un-												
" coloured. Yds.	401,260	278,757	399,751	6,217,860	32,009,547	13,771,581	24,287	18,391	20,978	379,032	1,926,643	819,927
Other manufactures.							104,383	84,357	109,685	1,882,655	1,269,863	1,418,415
Cycles and parts of.								21,448	23,681		536,263	721,483
Fertilizers. Tons.		133	691		2,889	4,136		2,838	16,864		67,924	83,422
Fruits and nuts.							79,221	74,447	112,361	811,757	767,374	791,865
Furs and fur skins.							10,748	14,884	18,501	230,730	229,879	260,294
Hides and skins other than												
fur. Lbs.		1,492,254	794,559		13,891,408	8,711,977		104,147	74,011		979,346	685,726
Hops. "	36,961	137,420	87,604	158,855	427,339	278,775	3,337	11,736	11,646	14,579	33,357	30,511

Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone, and other electric									32,159	29,288		228,858	306,742
Iron and steel and manuf's of—													
Builders' hardware and saws and tools							47,085	41,328	54,648	486,117	509,581	561,225	
Machinery—													
Sewing machines and parts of							8,096	6,102	12,478	97,335	89,912	105,902	
Other machinery							125,421	119,023	4,881	1,431,726	1,450,525	*33,148	
Leather and manufactures of—													
Boots and shoes.								17,453	27,694		197,758	214,715	
Sole leather.	Lbs.	19,500	97,498	37,832	387,190	457,909	594,779	3,922	15,696	8,585	68,849	78,871	115,480
Other do								20,940	54,793	43,249	233,616	519,638	600,788
Naval stores—													
Resin, tar and pitch.	Brls.	4,616	10,238	2,152	43,978	50,708	45,864	12,884	21,223	5,444	111,142	110,611	100,341
Turpentine, spirits of.	Galls.	22,510	31,942	46,889	453,743	528,754	526,759	6,219	8,240	14,999	136,812	141,411	152,545
Oil cake and oil cake meal.	Lbs.	165,530	186,372	105,340	3,311,735	1,278,351	943,189	1,709	1,869	1,844	34,149	12,157	9,657
Oils—													
Mineral, crude.	Galls.				4,667		18,390				525		899
do refined.	"	1,215,324	1,437,977	1,545,746	8,707,066	9,006,910	9,022,317	88,618	95,017	96,410	645,524	666,712	632,729
Cotton-seed oil.	"	42,263	24,035	54,857	388,876	334,031	317,457	11,928	6,042	11,900	111,301	80,772	76,447
Paraffine and paraffine wax	Lbs.	350	850	2,091	28,797	25,616	63,724	14	34	89	1,248	1,378	2,704
Provisions—													
Meat products—													
Beef products—													
Beef, canned.	Lbs.	31,898	89,482	16,623	1,059,645	1,594,081	719,183	2,872	6,435	1,628	91,581	126,555	53,907
do fresh.	"	26,116	1,347		87,446	40,993	25,158	1,990	70		5,795	3,094	1,549
do salted or pickled, and other cured.	"	526,683	580,979	283,780	5,972,521	5,096,565	3,818,204	26,807	23,597	12,044	289,764	223,285	161,352
Tallow	"	40,301	31,000	27,821	685,447	689,663	37,660	1,578	1,116	1,003	32,176	27,222	1,307
Hog products—													
Bacon.	Lbs.	95,263	1,690,066	1,187,266	4,975,951	10,151,413	13,992,805	7,421	87,384	66,065	353,420	481,901	799,065
Hams.	"	67,670	74,573	392,224	2,489,165	3,729,728	3,916,183	6,800	7,609	27,892	253,315	363,304	366,788
Pork, fresh and pickled	"	1,409,103	1,091,409	1,192,066	13,071,822	13,246,736	10,354,202	77,937	51,915	61,625	786,103	634,148	518,925
Lard	"	1,066,545	351,192	1,212,848	5,881,807	4,868,788	4,029,607	75,009	18,115	62,542	411,524	240,485	195,039
Oléo and oleomargarine.	"	111,334	153,541	96,596	1,085,359	1,527,212	842,347	10,110	7,081	5,964	86,715	78,241	47,882
Dairy products—													
Butter.	"	316,247	101,001	19,873	532,506	1,476,934	3,592,904	60,714	15,423	3,285	94,500	224,677	531,546
Cheese	"	1,808	677,823	292,205	5,748,171	6,411,277	13,927,262	224	63,009	24,706	434,792	523,736	1,171,914
Seeds.													
Sugar, refined.	Lbs.	6,981	2,353	2,475	84,794	35,197	55,683	19,704	59,620	16,741	512,912	639,946	631,982
Tobacco and manufactures of—								392	161	163	4,691	2,174	3,335
Leaf, stems and trimmings.	Lbs.	546,800	468,121	270,808	10,389,531	11,393,145	12,133,876	57,293	49,673	34,213	1,007,261	1,144,316	1,218,713
Cigars, cigarettes, &c.								5,319	4,484	5,705	49,646	45,538	58,018

* Typewriting machines, and parts of, only.

MM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported, &c.—
Concluded.

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ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of November.			Eleven months ended 30th November.			Month of November.			Eleven months ended 30th November.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Wood and manufactures of—							%	%	%	%	%	%
Timber and unmanufactured wood.....							5,002	10,591	32,884	1,185,473	909,759	1,419,368
Lumber—												
Boards, deals, planks, joists, &c. M.ft.	3,148	4,178	3,730	35,161	44,208	67,662	49,467	48,701	51,716	546,857	639,695	912,622
Other							8,587	19,299		129,877	151,047	
Manufactures of wood—												
Doors, sash, blinds, furniture and woodenware....							107,346	106,225	128,843	1,039,559	1,153,261	1,587,217
Wool, raw	125,959	182,834	250	1,644,559	2,680,779	673,030	19,293	27,303	38	249,435	347,038	112,365

† Furniture, N.E.S., only.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NN.—STATEMENT of Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the 1st January preceding, including such latest Month. (From United States Returns.)

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Latest Month.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Europe.</i>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Belgium	November	738,296	2,643,869	815,471	4,221,213	10,289,850	28,621,603	13,253,972	37,858,576
France	do	4,134,314	8,002,698	4,518,571	9,441,827	50,337,144	46,956,663	62,235,000	62,148,919
Germany	do	5,475,530	15,606,695	5,415,273	17,883,000	86,590,073	97,884,958	92,152,853	118,130,376
Great Britain	do	9,887,058	53,697,915	8,067,199	53,603,914	120,823,847	412,728,096	149,485,968	426,379,408
Italy	do	1,375,713	2,122,708	1,492,427	1,953,405	17,908,597	18,808,940	18,566,677	19,323,611
Netherlands	do	911,016	3,793,365	914,035	4,657,131	9,917,540	40,490,266	12,918,341	53,028,355
All other	do	2,952,966	3,609,490	3,188,989	3,822,636	30,984,985	37,195,325	32,959,994	38,485,619
Totals		25,474,923	89,476,740	24,411,965	95,583,126	326,852,036	682,595,851	381,572,805	755,354,864
<i>North America.</i>									
Bermuda	November	2,305	85,041	1,774	78,202	484,898	750,365	592,152	802,154
British West Indies	do	586,326	638,490	532,320	771,337	10,910,453	7,816,997	9,952,138	6,981,245
Canada	do	3,470,686	5,358,748	3,026,976	6,914,880	35,371,688	59,730,853	37,335,208	68,501,507
All other	do	2,387,043	4,493,288	2,558,098	4,014,265	53,901,304	42,985,870	48,857,662	42,480,162
Totals		6,446,360	10,575,567	6,119,177	11,778,684	100,368,943	111,284,085	96,737,160	118,765,068
<i>South America.</i>									
British Guiana	November	327,846	155,950	106,384	102,536	2,580,976	1,467,635	2,604,187	1,339,260
All other	do	8,790,896	2,418,005	8,622,926	2,763,506	86,724,592	29,556,956	92,120,475	29,287,238
Totals		9,118,742	2,573,955	8,729,310	2,866,032	89,305,568	31,024,651	94,724,662	30,626,498
<i>Asia, Africa and Oceania.</i>									
British East Indies	November	1,191,475	432,210	2,001,149	622,449	16,369,664	4,011,101	21,424,755	4,013,057
do Africa	do	79,555	1,067,457	70,668	660,880	1,394,414	11,268,300	1,171,813	11,091,524
do Australasia	do	302,681	1,683,665	209,090	1,287,959	6,351,266	14,678,641	5,359,387	14,081,237
All other	do	7,429,552	3,263,245	10,817,683	3,867,856	82,017,005	33,788,686	90,122,249	40,717,497
Totals		9,003,263	6,446,577	13,098,581	6,439,144	106,072,349	63,746,728	118,078,204	69,903,315
Grand totals		50,043,288	106,072,839	52,359,033	116,666,986	622,598,896	888,651,315	691,112,831	974,649,745

* Includes Newfoundland and Labrador.

CO.—STATEMENT of the Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the British Empire and (Totals), Foreign Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the 1st January preceding, including such latest Month—(From United States Returns.)

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Latest Month.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>British Empire.</i>									
Great Britain.....	November.....	9,887,058	53,697,915	8,067,199	53,603,914	120,823,847	412,728,096	149,485,968	426,379,460
Bermuda.....	do.....	2,305	85,041	1,774	78,202	484,898	750,365	592,152	802,154
British Africa.....	do.....	79,555	1,067,457	70,668	669,880	1,394,414	11,268,300	1,171,813	11,091,524
do Australasia.....	do.....	302,681	1,683,655	209,090	1,287,959	6,351,266	14,678,641	5,359,387	14,081,237
do East Indies.....	do.....	1,191,475	432,210	2,001,140	622,449	16,309,664	4,011,101	21,424,755	4,013,057
do Guiana.....	do.....	327,846	155,950	106,384	102,536	2,580,976	1,467,695	2,604,187	1,339,260
do Honduras.....	do.....	19,369	34,875	18,250	48,784	217,065	525,730	186,820	529,584
do West Indies.....	do.....	586,326	638,490	532,329	771,337	10,910,453	7,816,967	9,952,138	6,984,245
Canada.....	do.....	3,415,457	5,260,482	2,952,967	6,823,055	35,068,915	58,550,658	36,937,553	67,565,722
Gibraltar.....	do.....	38	16,852	494	17,207	31,139	437,529	39,700	276,230
Hong Kong.....	do.....	93,637	433,617	90,917	674,075	717,631	5,110,353	862,277	5,223,613
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	do.....	55,229	98,266	74,009	91,825	302,773	1,180,195	397,655	995,785
All other.....	do.....		7,186	876	7,050	7,634	45,837	13,071	39,035
Totals.....		15,960,976	63,612,006	14,126,097	64,789,273	195,200,635	518,571,497	229,027,476	539,257,854
Totals, Foreign Countries.....		34,082,312	45,460,833	38,232,936	51,877,713	427,398,201	320,079,818	462,085,355	435,391,891
Grand totals.....		50,043,288	109,072,839	52,359,033	116,666,986	622,598,836	838,651,315	691,112,831	974,649,745

PP.—UNREVISED 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.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Latest Month.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Canada	October	9,156,469	14,438,661	9,987,250	18,185,625	37,852,940	50,250,164	40,605,378	65,740,384
Great Britain.....	do	192,597,798	123,681,578	189,526,313	140,591,824	1,731,805,289	1,204,862,332	1,794,762,066	1,196,064,282
Russia in Europe .....	.....				No Returns to hand.				
France.....	August.....	54,894,025	49,741,723	60,691,938	54,715,886	501,363,820	425,559,403	503,684,838	464,917,307
Portugal.....	May.....	3,456,000	2,488,320	3,680,920	2,549,800	19,063,080	12,091,680	20,890,360	12,420,000
Italy.....	August.....	19,759,533	15,040,490	20,704,291	15,269,002	147,704,660	126,768,927	148,417,000	136,852,791
Austria-Hungary.....	do.....	24,542,320	30,117,560	26,332,240	27,580,520	205,211,160	211,567,400	210,787,280	216,754,120
Greece.....	July.....	1,528,682	860,973	1,660,572	614,105	11,931,646	6,909,786	10,031,561	4,238,412
Bulgaria.....	June.....	924,470	1,048,376	1,025,023	736,488	6,203,020	8,671,683	8,164,093	7,503,647
Egypt.....	July.....	3,294,980	1,926,600	1,476,340	905,980	24,033,100	13,568,260	27,367,600	33,557,380
United States.....	September..	50,855,390	85,131,098	42,407,402	104,540,912	113,609,676	666,061,890	140,495,111	746,238,242
*Mexico.....	May.....	3,918,000	8,650,000	2,831,000	9,062,000	19,187,000	47,926,000	15,364,000	50,869,000
British India.....	July.....	14,870,453	18,429,994	12,668,301	19,058,838	60,780,881	87,247,148	51,796,364	75,310,483

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 and Canada, 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 do 1st April.

QQ.—UNREVISED 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.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Latest Month.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
* Canada	November ..	8,463,551	15,517,379	10,247,637	17,355,987	46,816,491	65,767,543	50,853,015	83,096,371
Great Britain	do	206,796,195	111,545,382	200,321,106	116,811,747	1,948,448,186	1,316,407,324	1,995,008,172	1,313,475,962
Russia in Europe					(No returns to hand.)				
France	September ..	50,207,740	57,261,363	55,620,477	58,901,670	551,771,560	482,820,766	559,305,315	523,519,177
Portugal	May	3,456,000	2,488,320	3,680,920	2,519,800	19,063,080	12,091,680	20,890,360	12,420,000
Italy	September ..	17,531,541	14,989,731	18,196,233	15,637,246	165,296,201	141,759,465	166,613,426	152,491,037
Austria-Hungary	do	23,166,000	30,490,240	28,068,040	31,495,200	228,376,720	242,057,640	239,133,840	248,210,520
Greece	August	2,000,831	1,160,123	1,627,762	2,571,146	14,132,670	8,069,909	11,659,323	9,419,558
Bulgaria	June	924,470	1,048,376	1,025,923	736,488	6,203,020	8,671,683	8,164,093	7,503,617
Egypt	August	3,714,880	1,656,920	3,956,940	1,311,920	27,747,980	36,205,260	31,229,480	36,778,300
United States	October	59,467,319	113,516,586	49,969,070	111,744,413	572,555,608	779,578,476	638,733,516	857,982,655
* Mexico	June	4,196,000	7,898,000	3,246,000	11,681,000	23,384,000	55,324,000	18,610,000	62,548,000
† British India	August	13,950,220	17,787,273	11,999,554	17,939,263	74,731,101	105,059,421	63,798,167	93,251,234

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 and Canada, 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 do 1st April.

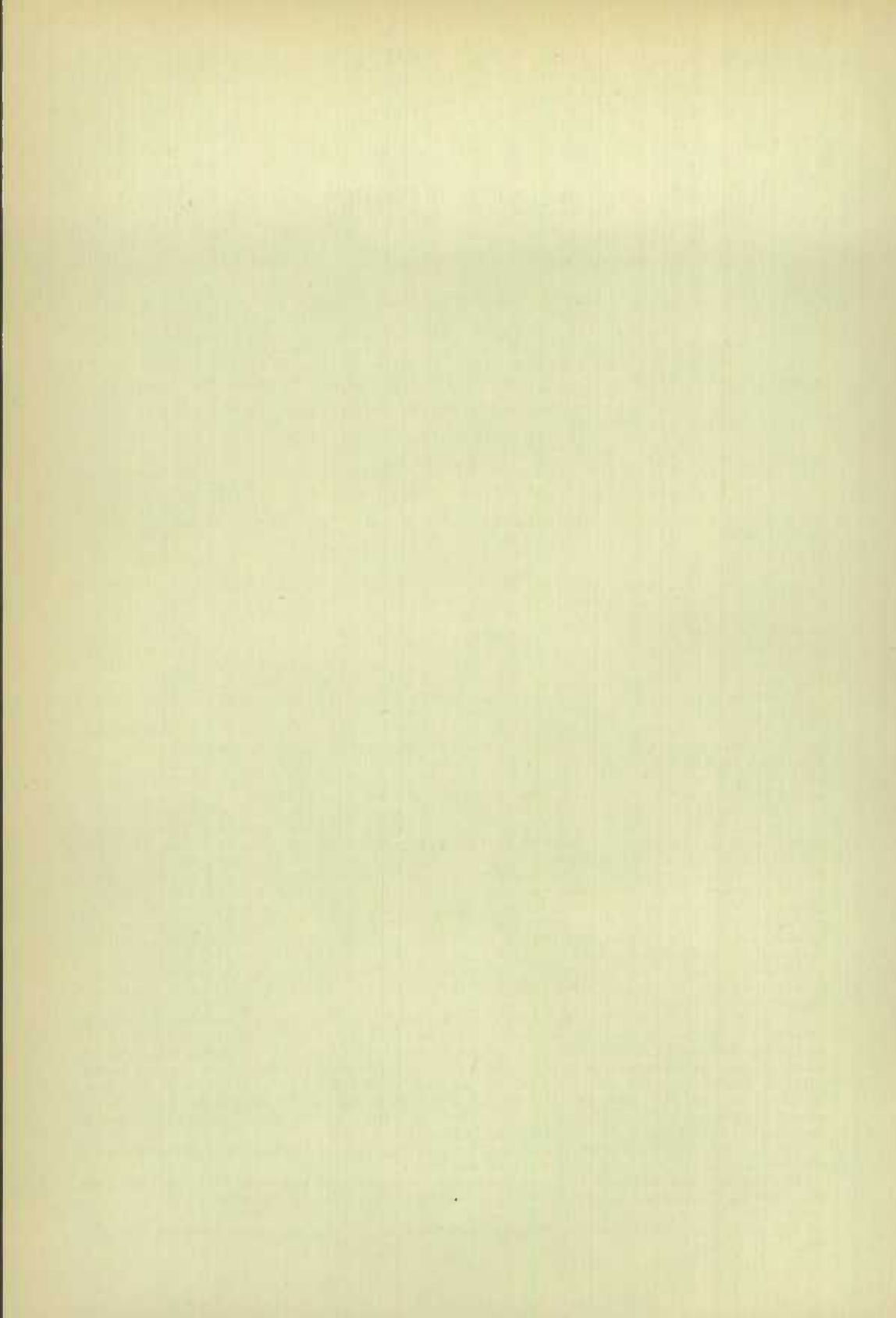
RR.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Imports and Exports into and from the under mentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Calendar Year, including such latest Month.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Latest Month.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Canada	December..	7,309,576	11,118,521	9,115,798	16,576,970	53,624,067	76,886,064	59,968,823	99,673,341
Great Britain.....	do	212,278,408	126,087,887	201,150,448	118,207,947	2,149,053,332	1,442,378,841	2,196,028,257	1,431,693,909
Russia in Europe.....					No returns to hand.				
France.....	October....	56,612,783	59,246,175	63,782,447	55,697,128	608,384,443	542,066,941	623,087,955	579,516,275
Portugal.....	July.....	3,620,160	2,584,440	3,480,810	2,316,600	26,224,560	16,748,640	27,723,600	17,137,440
Italy.....	October....	20,786,679	19,266,611	20,205,749	21,011,331	186,082,880	161,026,076	186,819,175	173,502,368
Austria-Hungary.....	do	26,981,680	35,870,560	27,654,880	33,216,480	255,358,400	277,928,200	267,880,160	281,456,560
Greece.....	September..	2,122,035	1,574,494	2,432,379	2,331,826	16,054,512	9,444,496	14,091,509	11,751,384
Bulgaria.....	August.....	1,059,377	1,076,361	1,376,669	565,104	8,400,325	10,609,596	10,583,313	8,663,377
Egypt.....	do	3,714,880	1,656,920	3,956,940	1,311,920	27,747,980	36,205,260	31,329,480	36,778,300
United States.....	November...	50,043,288	109,072,839	52,339,033	116,666,986	622,598,896	888,651,315	691,112,831	974,619,745
*Mexico.....	June.....	4,196,000	7,898,000	3,246,000	11,681,000	23,384,000	55,324,000	18,610,000	62,548,000
†British India.....	September..	16,630,693	19,884,611	11,979,034	16,448,680	91,361,794	124,944,032	78,777,292	109,698,821

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 and Canada, 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 do 1st April.



II.—NEW TARIFFS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

(SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION.)

Act to Amend the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, and to effect certain other alterations in the Customs Law.

(Assented to 18th June, 1897.)

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, as follows :—

1. In lieu of the duties imposed by schedule A attached to the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, there shall be raised, levied and collected and paid upon the goods, wares or merchandize imported and brought into this colony the duties as set forth in schedule A (classes I. III. and IV.) hereunto annexed.

2. The goods, wares and merchandize mentioned in class II of the said schedule A shall, subject to the provisions in the next succeeding section, be admitted into this colony free of duty.

3. A duty of customs shall be levied and imposed upon spirits distilled from the produce of and in any state, colony or territory within the Union, when imported into this colony, which duty shall be equivalent to the duty imposed by the way of excise according to the law of this colony, at the time of such importation, upon the spirits of the like class here distilled, provided that if an excise duty on any spirits so imported shall in manner provided by Customs regulations be proved to have been lawfully paid elsewhere within the Union, the duty of customs by this section levied and imposed shall be reduced by the amount of such excise duty so paid elsewhere.

4. Section 6 of the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889 shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted: Whenever any goods imported or warehoused on importation into this colony shall be removed overland to and for consumption in any colony, state or territory within the Customs Union, there shall be payable to the government of such colony, state or territory 85 per cent of the Customs Union duties collected under this Act on the said goods.

5. Section 9 of the Customs Union Act of 1889 shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

The British Bechuanaland Proclamation No. 93 of the 1st December, 1890, and the regulations made thereunder, proclamations Nos. 107 of the 8th May, 1891, 125 of the 21st December, 1891, and 143 of the 24th March, 1892, and any other proclamations repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed, and from and after the taking effect of this Act the Customs Act of 1872, and all other laws relating to the customs of this colony shall be of full force and effect in that portion of the colony recently annexed to it, and known as British Bechuanaland: but nothing in this Act shall be deemed to invalidate or to alter the conditions of any bond given under the laws heretofore relating to the customs in British Bechuanaland, but every such bond shall remain in force as if such Act had not been passed.

7. Any person contravening any of the rules and regulations made by the collector or other principal officer of customs under authority of Act No. 10 of 1872 shall forfeit the sum of five pounds sterling for each offence.

8. Section 3 of Act No. 6 of 1885 shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted: For the purposes of the twenty-sixth section of the Customs Act of 1872, and of the declaration and oaths thereby required to be made, the current value of any goods the duties on which are imposed *ad valorem* or according to the value thereof shall be taken to be the true current value in the open market for such goods at the place of purchase by the importer or his agent, including the cost of picking and packages; but not including agent's commission if it does not exceed five per cent: Provided that in no case shall the "true current value" as above defined be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of purchase.

9. Any Act or so much of any Act as may be repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

10. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Customs Amendment Act, 1897, and shall come into force upon a date to be named by the Governor by proclamation in the *Gazette*.*

* In virtue of a proclamation by the Governor, dated 24th June, 1897, this Act entered into force on 1st July 1897.

SCHEDULE A.

CLASS I—SPECIAL RATE.

Nos.	Articles.	Rate.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Als, beer and cider : all kinds of strength exceeding 2 per cent of proof spirit :			
	<i>a.</i> in vessels of not greater content than one Imperial quart.	Imp. gal.	0	1 6
	<i>b.</i> in other vessels, bulk or wood.	do	0	1 3
2	Acetic acid.	do	0	3 0
3	Beads, known as "Kaffir beads".	lb.	0	0 3
4	Blasting compounds, including all kinds of explosives suitable and intended for blasting, and not suitable for use in firearms.	lb.	0	0 3
5	Butter, butterine, margarine, ghee and other substitutes for butter.	lb.	0	0 3
6	Candles.	lb.	0	0 2
7	Cement.	100 lbs.	0	0 6
8	Cheese.	lb.	0	0 3
9	Chicory and other substitutes for coffee.	100 lbs.	0	16 8
10	Coffee :			
	<i>a.</i> raw.	do	0	6 3
	<i>b.</i> roasted, ground and mixed.	do	0	16 8
11	Cocoa and chocolate : plain unsweetened.	lb.	0	0 2
12	Cocoa, chocolate, or coffee and milk.	lb.	0	0 2
13	Condensed and desiccated milk or cream.	100 lbs.	0	4 2
14	Coals, coke and patent fuel.	ton	0	2 0
15	Confectionary : including honey, jams, jellies, preserves, sweetmeats, candied or preserved ginger and chow-chow ; and all other kinds compounded, made or preserved with sugar, but not including purely medicinal preparations properly classed as apothecaryware,	100 lbs.	0	18 9
16	Corn and grain, viz. : Barley, maize, oats, rye, wheat, beans and peas : in the raw state.	100 lbs.	0	2 0
17	Dates.	do	0	4 2
18	Fish : cured, dried, pickled, preserved, pressed or smoked, not being of South African catching.	lb.	0	0 2
19	Flour, wheaten or wheaten meal.	100 lbs.	0	5 0
20	Fruits, preserved, or all kinds, bottled, tinned, or otherwise preserved, including pulp and candied peel.	100 lbs.	0	18 9
21	Fruit, dried, of all kinds including almonds and nuts.	lb.	0	0 2
22	Ginger : green and dry.	lb.	0	0 2
23	Gunpowder and other explosives suitable for use in firearms, (and 9 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> in addition).	lb.	0	0 6
24	Guns and gun barrels : firearms.			
	<i>a.</i> single.	barrel	1	0 0
	<i>b.</i> double and other.	do	0	15 0
	(and in either case 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> in addition).			
25	Meats : cooked, dried, fresh, frozen, pressed, pickled, salted, smoked or otherwise cured or preserved, including lard, fats and other similar substances and soups, but not extracts or essences.	lb.	0	0 2
26	Matches :			
	<i>a.</i> Wooden : in boxes or packages of not more than 100 matches, gross of boxes or packages.		0	2 0
	In boxes containing more than 100 but not more than 200 matches, gross of boxes or packages.		0	4 0
	And for every 100 additional matches in boxes or packages, gross of 100 matches.		0	2 0
	<i>b.</i> Fuzees, vestas or wax matches, or other patent lights used as such :			
	In boxes or packages containing not more than 50.	gross of boxes or packages	0	2 0
	In boxes or packages of more than 50 but not more than 100.	do	0	4 0
	And for every 50 additional in the boxes or packages.	gross of 50 matches	0	2 0
27	Mules and geldings.	each	1	0 0
28	Ochre (commonly known as "Kaffir Ochre").	100 lbs.	0	5 0
29	Oils :			
	<i>a.</i> paraffin and kerosene.	Imp. gal.	0	0 3
	<i>b.</i> anthracene, brick, coal or gas-tar, cocoa nut, cotton seed, hemp seed, palm and palm kernel, shale and any other kinds, being in a crude and unrefined state, for making antifriction grease, candles or soap, or burning as fuel in oil engines, not including fish oils.	£100	10	0 0
	<i>c.</i> essential and perfumed.	do	20	0 0
	<i>d.</i> other than above, including fish oil.	Imp. gal.	0	1 0
30	Picks and hoes (Kaffir).	each	0	0 6
31	Pickles, sauces, chutneys, chillies, and other condiments.	lb.	0	0 2
32	Pistols and revolvers.	each	0	5 0
33	Rice and paddy : in the grain.	100 lbs.	0	2 0
34	Salt, rock.	ton	0	2 0
35	Salt, common : not including refined or table salt.	ton	0	5 0
36	Soap, not including toilet soaps and soap powders and extracts.	100 lbs.	0	4 2
37	Spices.	lb.	0	0 2

Nos.	Articles—Continued.	Rate. £ s. d.
38	Spirits :	
a.	perfumed	Imp. gal. 1 0 0
b.	Liqueurs and cordials exceeding two per cent of proof spirit	do 0 15 0
c.	other sorts, exceeding two per cent, but not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength	Imp. gal 0 15 0
d.	spirits distilled from the produce of and within the union of a class upon which by way of excise, a duty is imposed or levied in this colony, unless it be proved that a like duty of not less amount has been paid elsewhere within the Union in respect of the spirits so imported, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength	Imp. gal.*
Provided that, if such a duty shall have so been paid elsewhere within the Union, but of less amount, then there may be by law imposed or levied upon such spirits when imported, a duty of customs not greater than the difference between the excise duty here legally imposed or levied on spirits of the same class and the duty of less amount which has been so paid elsewhere.		
39	Sugar :	
a.	The produce of the cane, not refined, golden syrup, molasses, saccharum and treacle	100 lbs. 0 3 6
b.	Not cane and all refined sugars	do 0 5 0
40	Tamarinds and turmeric	lb. 0 0 1
41	Tallow	100 lbs. 0 4 2
42	Tea	lb. 0 0 4
43	Tobacco : Cigars and cigarillos	lb. 0 6 0
(and in addition 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>).		
Tobacco :		
44	" — Snuff	lb. 0 4 0
45	" — Cigarettes (gross weight)	lb. 0 4 0
46	" a, manufactured and cut	lb. 0 3 6
	" b, manufactured but uncut	lb. 0 3 0
	" c, not manufactured but stemmed	lb. 0 2 6
	" d, not manufactured and unstemmed leaf	lb. 0 2 0
47	Vinegar : of standard strength, fit for immediate use as such (<i>i. e.</i> , requiring no more than 40 grains of bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy) :	
a.	in bottles or other vessels of the capacity of not more than one Imperial quart	Imp. gal. 0 1 0
b.	in bottles, in larger vessels or in bulk	do 0 0 6
c.	concentrated extract or essence, of greater strength than above	do 0 3 0
48	Vegetables : pickled, pressed or otherwise preserved	lb. 0 0 2
49	Wine : exceeding 2 per cent, but not more than 50 per cent of proof spirit :	
a.	not in wood	Imp. gal. 0 8 6
	(and in addition 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>).	
b.	in wood	do 0 8 6
NOTE.—Wine exceeding 50 per cent of proof spirit to be classed as spirits.		
50	Wood :	
a.	unmanufactured (other than teak)	cubic foot 0 0 1
b.	planned or grooved (other than teak)	do 0 0 1½
c.	Teak	do 0 0 3

CLASS II.—FREE.

The following articles shall be exempted from payment of Customs duties on importation :

- 51 Agricultural implements and machinery, and all apparatus and plant usually and principally employed in farming operations.
- 52 All raw produce of South Africa imported overland.
- 53 All articles grown, produced or manufactured within the Union, and brought across any inland border of any state, colony or territory belonging to the Union, except :
 - a. Flour, wheaten or wheaten meal manufactured from other than South African wheat ;
 - b. Spirits distilled from the produce of and within the union of a class upon which, by way of excise, a duty may at the time of importation into such state, colony or territory be by its law imposed or levied, unless it be proved that a like duty of not less amount has been paid elsewhere within the Union in respect of the spirits so imported :

Provided that, if such a duty shall have so been paid elsewhere within the Union, but of less amount, then there may be by law imposed or levied upon such spirits when imported, a duty of customs not greater than the difference between the excise duty here legally imposed or levied on spirits of the same class and the duty of less amount which has been so paid elsewhere.
- 54 Ambulance materials imported by recognized associations, corps or hospitals lawfully established for instruction or drill in first aid to the wounded.
- 55 Anchors and chain cables for the use of ships, tugs or lighters.
- 56 Animals, living, except mules and geldings.
- 57 Arms, ammunition, appointments and uniforms for the regular military, naval or volunteer, Imperial or colonial forces of Her Majesty, or for similar or burgher forces of any government belonging to the union.

* The rate of excise imposed on similar spirits manufactured in this colony.

- 58 Asbestos packing and boiler composition.
- 59 Atlases, charts, globes and maps.
- 60 Bags (jute) for grain, wool, coal and other minerals, and jute bagging and sacking in the piece.
- 61 Bands and belting of all kinds for driving machinery, binding twine (harvest yarn), boiler tubes, bolting cloth and mill silk.
- 62 Band instruments and stands the *bona fide* property of any government belonging to the union, or of a regular military or volunteer corps, and not the property of individuals.
- 63 Bones, feathers, ivory, hair, hoofs, horns, shells, skins, teeth, wool, and other parts of animals, birds, fishes or reptiles not being manufactured, polished or further prepared than dried and cleaned, but in their raw and unmanufactured state.
- 64 Bookbinders' requisites, consisting of boards, cloth, leather, skin, thread, tape, vellum and webbing.
- 65 Books and music printed, including newspapers and periodicals, not being foreign unauthorized prints of any British or South African copyright work.
- 66 Bottles and jurs of common glass, empty or imported full of any article liable to a rated duty, and bottles, empty, commonly used for aerated waters.
- 67 Boxes, empty, cardboard and wooden, put together or in pieces (shooks) for packing.
- 68 Brass and copper and composition metal in bars, ingots, plates and sheets: plain, including perforated, but otherwise unmanufactured.
- 69 Bullion, coin or specie.
- 70 Carriages, carts, wagons, and other wheeled vehicles, the manufacture of South Africa, imported overland.
- 71 Church decorations, altars, lecterns, pulpits, organs, plate or vestments, and illuminated windows imported by, or for presentation to, any religious body.
- 72 Coir, candle-wick, cotton (raw or waste), flax, fibre, flock, felt, hemp and jute, being in their raw or unmanufactured state.
- 73 Consular uniforms and appointments and printed official stationery.
- 74 Cork dust, paper shavings, sawdust, husks and other waste substances, intended and suitable for use only as packing material.
- 75 Corks and bungs, ordinary.
- 76 Cups and medals imported for presentation or presented as prizes at examinations, exhibitions, shows, or other public competitions for excellence in art, bravery, good conduct, humanity, industry, invention, manufactures, learning, science, skill or sport, or for honourable or meritorious public services: Provided that such articles shall on importation or delivery free from the customs, bear engraved or otherwise indelibly marked on them the name of the presenter or presentee and the occasion or purpose for which presented.
- 77 Diagrams, designs, drawings, models and plans.
- 78 Diamonds and other gems or precious stones in their rough state.
- 79 Dye mts, gambier, myrobalans, sumach, valonia and other dye stuff in bulk: for leather.
- 80 Engravings, lithographs and photographs, and enlargements or reproductions of the same.
- 81 Fire escapes and fire hose and hose reels.
- 82 Fire clay, terra alba and fire bricks.
- 83 Fish, fresh, and fish ova; also dried, cured or salted fish and raw fish oil of South African catching.
- 84 Flowers of sulphur and other substances (in bulk), suitable for destroying diseases in animals, plants or trees.
- 85 Fruit, fresh or green, including cocoanuts.
- 86 Fruit and other produce, driers or evaporators of.
- 87 Glue.
- 88 Guano and other substances, animal, mineral or vegetable, artificial or natural, suitable for use as fertilizers or manures.
- 89 Hair cloth and springs for furniture.
- 90 Ice.
- 91 Iron and steel: angle, bar, channel, hoop, rod, plate, sheet or T; plain, including perforated and galvanized: rough and unmanufactured; not including corrugated sheets.
- 92 Lead: bar, pipe and sheet.
- 93 Leather: patent, enamelled, roan and morocco and pig skin, in the piece: for boots, shoes, harness, saddlery, cart trimming and other leather manufactures.
- 94 Life boats, belts and buoys and other life saving apparatus imported by any recognized society.
- 95 Machinery fitted to be driven by cattle, electricity, gas, heat, hydraulic, pneumatic, steam water or wind power, including spare parts; and apparatus and appliances used in connection with the generating and storing of electricity or coal gas, but not including electric cable or wire or the posts for carrying the same, and not including gas pipes, lamp posts or lamps or their fittings.
- 96 Metal of all sorts in bars, blocks, ingots, and pigs, for founding, not elsewhere described.
- 97 Mining buckets, skips, trucks and tubs: wheeled or otherwise: for hauling minerals or ores on rails or wires.
- 98 Packing or lagging for engines and machinery.
- 99 Paper for printing books, pamphlets, newspaper and posters or for lithographic purposes.
- 100 Paintings, pictures, picture books and etchings.

- 101 Pipes, piping and tubes of earthenware or metal of all kinds for drainage, sewage, irrigation, water supply or pumping.
- 102 Potash and soda, carbonate, bicarbonate, caustic, crystals and silicate (in bulk).
- 103 Printing and lithographic inks.
- 104 Printing, lithographing, paper cutting, folding, numbering and perforating machines or presses, blocks, forms, fontes, plates, rollers, stones and type : and other apparatus suitable only for use in the bookbinding or printing industries.
- 105 Public Stores, imported or taken out of bond by, and *bona fide* for the sole and exclusive use of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty or the Government of any Colony, State or Territory belonging to the Union, provided that a certificate be delivered to the Customs given under the hand of a principal Imperial Military, Naval, Civil, Commissariat or Ordinance Secretary or Officer, or under the hand of a Secretary to the Government within the Union, setting forth that any duty levied on such public stores would be borne directly by the Treasury of his Government : and provided, further, that no portions of such stores, used or unused, shall be sold or otherwise disposed of so as to come into the possession of or into consumption by any party not legally entitled to import the same free of duty, until the intention so to sell or dispose of the stores shall have been notified to the principal Officer of Customs in the Colony, State or Territory where they were first imported, to whom the duty leviable according to the tariff then in force shall be paid by the Government selling or disposing of the stores.
- 106 Railway construction or equipment requisites, such to mean the following : Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, girders, iron bridge work, culvert tops, locomotives, tenders, ballast trucks, goods wagons, carriages, trolleys, engine water tanks, turntables, and permanent or fixed signals.
- 107 Rattans, cane and bamboo, unmanufactured.
- 108 Resin and carbonate of ammonia.
- 109 Saddle trees.
- 110 School furniture and requisites : being all articles certified by the Superintendent-General of Education in the Cape Colony, or any official appointed for that purpose in any other Colony, State or Territory in the Union to be for use in any public school.
- 111 Sculpture, including casts or models of sculpture.
- 112 Seeds, bulbs, plants and tubers for planting or sowing only, under such regulations as regards edible kinds as the Customs authorities may impose to safeguard the revenue against diversion into ordinary consumption.
- 113 Sheep dip, sheep dipping powder, materials suitable only for dip, and dipping tanks.
- 114 Specimens illustrative of natural history.
- 115 Sprayers and sprinklers and other apparatus for destroying diseases in plants or trees.
- 116 Slaves.
- 117 Steam launches, tugs and lighters : Provided that when condemned or landed to be broken up, duty shall be paid at the Customs on the hull and all fittings according to the tariff that may then be in force.
- 118 Thread : for the use of boot and shoemakers, saddlers and sailmakers.
- 119 Tin and zinc : bar, plate or sheet, plain or perforated, but otherwise unmanufactured.
- 120 Telegraphs : materials for use in construction of telegraph lines.
- 121 Tobacco, the produce of South Africa, imported overland.
- 122 Tramway construction requisites, such to mean the following : Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, iron gates, girders, iron bridge work and culvert tops.
- 123 Vaccine virus and toxin.
- 124 Vegetables, fresh and green, but not including potatoes and onions.
- 125 Water-boring apparatus.
- 126 Wine presses and wine pumps.
- 127 Wines, spirits and beer imported direct or taken out of bond by and for the sole use of commissioned officers serving on full pay in the regular military or naval forces of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to such regulations as the Customs may make for the due protection of the revenue, provided that if any such liquors shall be sold or otherwise disposed of to or for consumption by any other person not legally entitled to import the same free of duty, without the duty being first paid thereon to the Customs according to the tariff then in force, then they shall be forfeited, and the parties knowingly disposing of such liquors, or into whose possession the same shall knowingly come, shall be liable to such penalties as may be prescribed by law.
- 128 Wool, straw, hay and forage presses.
- 129 Wire and wire-netting for fencing : droppers, gates, hurdles, posts, standards, strainers, staples, stiles, winders, and other materials or fastenings of metal ordinarily used for agricultural or railway fencing.
- 130 Wire rope.

CLASS III.—*General* : ad valorem 9 per cent.

- 131 All goods, wares or merchandise not elsewhere charged with duty and not enumerated in the free list, and not prohibited to be imported into the Union, shall be liable to a duty of 9 per cent *ad valorem*.

CLASS IV.—*Special: ad valorem 20 per cent.*

The following articles shall be liable to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:

- 132 Boudons, surprise packets, crackers, and other fancy confectionery in paper and other packets (gross goods).
- 133 Cards, playing.
- 134 Carriages, carts, coaches, wagons, store trucks and barrows, and all other wheeled vehicles intended for the conveyance of persons or goods, including finished or fashioned parts thereof, not being metal parts not usually made in the Union, but required in the manufacture of wheeled vehicles therein: but not including bath chairs, perambulators, toy carts, bicycles, tricycles or velocipedes.
- 135 Extracts and essences of all kinds used as food, flavouring or perfumery, including saccharine.
- 136 Fireworks of all descriptions.
- 137 Patent and proprietary chemicals, drugs or medicines, and all medicated foods.
- 138 Perfumery, cosmetics, powders and soap or other preparations for toilet use, and soap powders and extracts.
- 139 Soup, concentrated or desiccated.
- 140 Goods reimported into the Union after alteration, repair or renovation elsewhere: (if duly registered at the Customs on exportation for those purposes and identified by the Customs) on the cost of alteration, repair or renovation alone.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 534, 1897.

(*Treasury, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 24th June, 1897.*)

Under and by virtue of section 5 of the Customs Union Tariff Act No. 1 of 1889, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, has directed it to be notified that from and after the 1st day of July, 1897, Government Notices No. 1065 of the 27th October, 1896, and No. 219 of the 8th March, 1897, shall be cancelled, and that on and after that date, rebate of customs duty to the extent shown in the schedule hereunto annexed, shall be allowed on goods imported or warehoused on importation into this Colony, whenever such goods shall be removed overland to any Colony, State or Territory outside the Customs Union, in accordance with the regulations from time to time prescribed in that behalf.

By order.

H. M. H. ORPEN

Assistant Treasurer.

SCHEDULE.

I. On all goods, wares or merchandize chargeable with duty under the Customs Amendment Act of 1897, Classes I, III and IV, rebate shall be allowed to the extent of the difference between the duties specified in the schedule to the said Act and a transit duty of five pounds sterling for every hundred pounds of the value of such goods, etc.; and such transit duty of 5 per cent "*ad valorem*" shall be the "duty less rebate" to be paid on such goods, etc., except as the following articles, viz.:

- Blankets, rugs and shawls, cotton or woollen, and cotton sheets known as "Kaffir," the single article, in pairs or in piece: and cyanide of potassium and other chemicals for use in the extraction of metals from ores: on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 6 per cent, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 3 per cent "*ad valorem*."
- Blasting compounds: including all kinds of explosives suitable and intended for blasting, and not sensible for use in firearms, on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of two pence half-penny per pound weight and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be one half-penny per pound.
- Cigars: of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding ten shillings per pound weight: on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 5 s. 6 d. per pound and the ten per cent "*ad valorem*" duty, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6 d. per pound weight.
- Decimators: on which rebate shall be allowed of the difference between 1 s. 3 d. per 1,000, and the 9 per cent *ad valorem* duty, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 1 s. 3 d. per 1,000.
- Spirits, perfumed: of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding ten shillings per gallon: on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 19 s. 6 d. per gallon, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6 d. per gallon.
- Spirits, all other sorts: of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding ten shillings per gallon: on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 14 s. 6 d. per gallon, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6 d. per gallon.
- Wine, not in wood: of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding ten shillings per gallon: on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 8 s. per gallon and the ten per cent *ad valorem* duty, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6 d. per gallon.
- Wine, in wood: of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding ten shillings per gallon: on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 8 s. per gallon, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6 d. per gallon.
- Battery cloth, gauze, matting, sieving and screening:

- Chain ;
 - Cranes, elevators and sheers ;
 - Crucibles and cupelling furnaces and cupels ;
 - Electric cable or wire and posts for same, and their fittings ; and lamp posts (electric) and their fittings, including lumps and switches ;
 - Felt, covering ;
 - Furnaces for roasting minerals ;
 - Gaspipes, lamp posts (gas) and their fittings, including lamps ;
 - Guns of all descriptions ;
 - Hose, steam, suction and armoured, for use in connection with machinery, but not including garden ;
 - India rubber for machinery and mining apparatus and appliances ;
 - Lead foil ;
 - Machinery, including spare parts, not enumerated in the free list attached to the Customs Union Tariff, not being for domestic use ;
 - Moulds, ingots ;
 - Mules and Geldings ;
 - Ores and minerals, crude ;
 - Plates of iron and steel combined ;
 - Potatoes and onions (not preserved) ;
 - Retorts ;
 - Shafting ;
 - Steel and iron chimneys (smoke stacks) ;
 - Tanks and vats, suitable and intended for mining purposes ;
 - Tin and zinc, in blocks and discs ;
 - Tramway construction requisites, such to mean the following : cars, trolleys, water tanks and turntables ;
 - Valve hide ;
 - Wire, bells and gongs : signalling, for use in and about mines ;
- on which rebate shall be allowed of the whole customs duty.
- II. On all goods, articles and things of every description imported or taken out of bond by or for the use of the Government of the South African Republic or Rhodesia, rebate of the whole Customs Union Duty shall be allowed : Provided that whenever such rebate be claimed a declaration under the hand of the State Secretary or proper officer appointed by the Government of Rhodesia shall be delivered to the Customs, showing that the goods, etc., are *bona fide* for the sole and exclusive use of his Government, and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of, and that any duty levied thereon would be borne directly and permanently by the Treasury of the said Republic or Territory.
- III. On goods imported through the Letter Post, rebate of the whole Customs Union Duties shall be allowed.
- IV. In case any goods shall be under-entered in value, whether or not they be specially rated articles, the provisions of section 26 of Act No. 10 of 1872 shall apply.

(B.)—DOMINICA.

EXPORT DUTIES.

A copy of an Act has been received which came into force on the 1st January, 1897, by which certain dues are levied on the export of the following articles from this colony, viz.:—

		Rate of Duty.	
		s.	d.
Animals: horned cattle.....	head	6	0
Bay leaves.....	100 lbs.	1	3
Canoë shells.....	each	1	0
Cocoa.....	100 lbs.	1	0
Coffee.....	do	1	6
Essential oils, bay.....	gallon	6	0
Other kinds if expressed or equal.....	do	3	0
do if otherwise extracted.....	do	1	0
Farine manioc.....	bushel	0	3
Fruit fresh: Bananas.....	100	2	1
Limes.....	barrel	0	1
do per box (not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel).....		0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit, fresh: Oranges.....	barrel	0	3
do (per box not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel).....		0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit—preserved: Limes pickled.....	barrel	0	6
Tamarinds.....	do	1	0
Fruit jams and fruit jellies.....	100 lbs.	4	2
Ginger.....	barrel	0	6
Hides and skins: Cattle hides.....	each	0	3
All other skins.....	dozen	0	3
Lime juice: Concentrated.....	gallon	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raw.....	10 gallons	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molasses.....	100 gallons	2	6
Rum.....	do	6	3
Starches.....	100 lbs.	1	0
Sugar, Muscovado, per hogshead of 40 inches truss and over per hogshead of 32 inches and less than 40 inches truss.....		3	9
per tierce of 28 inches and less than 32 inches truss.....		2	6
per cask of less than 28 inches truss.....		1	3
Other kinds, per hogshead of 40 inches truss and over.....		6	6
per hogshead of 32 inches and less than 40 inches truss.....		4	9
per tierce of 28 inches and less than 32 inches truss.....		3	3
per cask of less than 28 inches truss.....		1	8
per barrel of bag.....		0	10
Syrup.....	100 gallons	4	2
Turtle shell.....	lb.	0	6
Wood, firewood.....	cord	1	0
Logwood.....	do	20	0

III.—TARIFF CHANGES.

(A.)—UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—CUSTOMS CHANGES.

(Extract from the Finance Act, 1897.)

1.—DUTY ON 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, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, on the importation thereof into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say):

Tea, the pound..... Fourpence.

2.—DRAWBACK ON EXPORTED COFFEE.

There shall be allowed on all roasted coffee exported, which is not mixed with chicory or any other substance, a drawback on every full hundred pounds thereof equal to the import duty for the time being on one hundredweight of raw coffee, and the words "a drawback shall be allowed on all roasted coffee exported as ships stores, equal in amount to the import duty on raw coffee" contained under the head of "coffee" in the schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1876, are hereby repealed.

3.—PACKAGES OF TOBACCO FOR THE PURPOSE OF DRAWBACK, EXPORTATION OR REMOVAL.

The cases or packages of tobacco for the purpose of drawback under section one of the Manufactured Tobacco Act, 1863, as amended by section six of the Finance Act, 1896, and the packages of tobacco for the purpose of exportation or removal under section ninety-five of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, shall weigh not less than eighty pounds gross weight or such less weight as the Commissioners of Customs may permit; and accordingly:

a. the words "weighing not less than eighty pounds gross weight or such less weight as the Commissioners of Customs may permit" shall be substituted for the words "containing not less than eighty pounds net weight of such tobacco" in section one of the Manufactured Tobacco Act, 1863, instead of the words substituted by section six of the Finance Act, 1896; and

b. the words "(not being less in any case, if the goods to be exported or to be removed to another warehouse, than is required by law on the importation of such goods)" in section ninety-five of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, shall not apply to tobacco; and

c. section six of the Finance Act, 1896, from "and the words weighing" down to "such tobacco" shall be repealed.

II.—PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN PRISON-MADE GOODS.

(60 and 61 Vict. Chapter 63, of August 6, 1897.)

There shall be added to the table of prohibitions and restrictions contained in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, the following, that is to say:

Goods proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs by evidence tendered to them to have been made or produced wholly or in part in any foreign prison, jail, house of correction, or penitentiary, except goods in transit or not imported for the purposes of trade, or of a description not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(B.)—BRITISH HONDURAS.

I.—ORDINANCE NO. 12 OF 1897, TO ALTER THE LAW RELATING TO DUTIES OF CUSTOMS ON CERTAIN ARTICLES.

(Assented to 29th May, 1897.)

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Tariff Amendment Ordinance, 1897.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Tariff Ordinance, 1895, there shall be raised, collected, levied and paid on the following goods duty of Customs as follows:—

Beef (wet salted).....	barrel of 200 lbs.	\$1 00
and for larger and smaller quantities in proportion.		
Pork (wet salted)	do	1 00
and for larger or smaller quantities in proportion.		
Flour.....	barrel or sack of 196 lbs.	0 50
and for larger or smaller quantities in proportion.		

Beef and pork other than wet salted, according to the invoice or assessed value including the cost of the packages, ten per cent.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Tariff Ordinance, 1895, the following goods shall be admitted duty free:—

Asbestos paint.

Carts for use in logwood works including the axles, iron work, and chains forming part thereof.

Chicle.

Iron framework and girders, including bolts and rivets for iron bridges.

Raw sponges.

II.—ORDINANCE NO. 16 OF 1897, TO FURTHER AMEND THE TARIFF ORDINANCE, 1895.

(Assented to 16th June, 1897.)

1. So much of the Tariff Ordinance 1895 as enacts that there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid upon still wines except claret imported or brought into this colony duty of customs of one dollar per gallon and upon claret imported or brought into this colony a duty of fifty cents per gallon is hereby repealed.

2. There shall be raised, levied, collected and paid upon all still wines imported or brought into this colony a duty of customs of fifty cents per gallon.

NOTE.—One dollar equals about 3s. 1d. or 75 cts. in Canadian currency.

(C.)—BRITISH INDIA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

According to Customs circulars of the Government of India, issued by the India Office, the following goods are exempted from duty on importation into British India:—

Machinery (and components parts thereof) for the manufacture of matches.

Ditto ditto for the manufacture of articles made of leather.

(D.)—BRITISH INDIA.

MODIFICATIONS TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

I.—EXEMPTIONS.

1. Hoop steel is added to the list (1) of articles to be exempted from the payment of import duty, when imported by owners of a cotton weaving mill and shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods. (*Customs circular No. VIII of 1897.*)

2. Mess-plate brought into India by British Regiments arriving in this country, and certified by the Commanding Officer to have been in use for twelve months, shall be exempted from Customs duty. This exemption applies only to mess-plate brought with the regiment on arrival in India, and not to articles of mess-plate imported by the regiment after its arrival in India. (*Customs circular No. IX of 1897.*)

3. Machinery (and component parts thereof for the manufacture of matches shall be exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (*Customs circular No. X of 1897.*)

4. Machinery (and component parts thereof) intended for the manufacture of articles made of leather shall be exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act. (*Customs circular No. XI of 1898.*)

II.—CLASSIFICATION OF ENGINE-ROOM TELEGRAPHS.

Engine-room telegraphs cannot be regarded either as component parts of machinery under No. 14 (o), or as sections of a ship under No. 96 of Schedule IV of the Act, and they should be classed for assessment to duty under No. 55 of the Schedule. (*Customs circular No. XII of 1897.*)

(1) See 4th supplement to No. 4 (3rd edition), § 1.

(E.)—CAPE COLONY.

REGULATIONS FOR LANDING OF DOGS.

A communication has been received at the Board of Trade from the Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope inclosing copy of a proclamation by Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, notifying the issue of the regulations set forth in the following schedule relating to the importations of dogs, in addition to those promulgated by proclamation Nos. 299 and 353, respectively, the 29th July and 2nd September, 1895.

SCHEDULE.

It shall be the duty of every commander of a ship, having on board a dog or dogs destined for landing at any port in the Cape Colony, to take possession of such animal or animals when the ships enter the harbour, and he shall be responsible for the safe custody of such animal or animals until they are by him delivered to the police or some duly authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture, and any person contravening this regulation shall on conviction be liable to the penalty provided by the 5th section of the Act, No. 27 of 1893, namely, a fine not exceeding £100, or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months unless such fine be sooner paid.

(F.)—CAPE COLONY.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF COFFEE PLANTS.

A communication dated 6th December last has been received from the Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope, enclosing copy of a proclamation by the Governor of that Colony, from places beyond the boundary thereof, of any coffee plant, or of any cutting, graft, or portion thereof, is absolutely prohibited; and any one importing or introducing any such coffee plant, cutting, graft, or portion thereof shall, upon conviction, be subject to the penalty provided in the body of the proclamation; and in addition thereto the plant, cutting, graft, or portion thereof, shall forthwith be destroyed.

(G.)—CYPRUS.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The *Cyprus Gazette* publishes the following law "to vary the incidence of taxation in Cyprus" which was assented to by an order of the Queen in Council dated 18th May last.

1. From and after the coming into operation of this law instead of an excise duty of twelve per cent *ad valorem* on wines and spirits manufactured in Cyprus, there shall be levied and taken thereon an excise duty of ten per cent *ad valorem*, and instead of an excise duty of twelve per cent *ad valorem*, on raisins exported from the Island, there shall be levied an export duty of ten per cent *ad valorem*.

2. From and after the coming into operation of this law there shall be levied?

(a.) An import duty of eight per cent *ad valorem* on all timber hewn or rough sawn, imported into the island.

(b.) Over and above the import duties on petroleum imposed by the "Customs Law 1893" additional duties as follows: Petroleum in cases not exceeding 25 oke each, net weight, the case six and a half copper piastres. Petroleum in cases exceeding 25 oke each, net weight, or in barrels, the gallon, one copper piastre.

(c.) Over and above the tax of three and three-quarters copper piastres now charged for every goat counted in Cyprus, an additional tax of one and one-quarter copper piastre for every goat.

(d.) Over and above the excise duty of two shillings per oke on all tobacco manufactured in the island, an additional excise duty of two copper piastres per oke.

(e.) Over and above the excise duty of two shillings and four and a half copper piastres per oke on all cigarettes manufactured in the island, an additional excise duty of two copper piastres per oke.

(f.) An export duty of ten per cent *ad valorem* to be assessed by the proper officer of Customs in respect of all wound silk exported from the Island, and in respect of silk manufactures exported if manufactured by other than hand looms.

Provided that the exporter shall have the option in either case of requiring that the export duty be taken in kind and not in money.

(g.) In respect of every license for the sale of tobacco by retail throughout the Island, instead of the sum of eighteen shillings to be paid half yearly in advance, a sum of one pound to be paid half yearly in advance, in equal instalments of ten shillings.

(h.) Over and above the import duty on soap, imposed by "The Customs Law, 1893," an additional duty of one-half copper piastre per oke.

3. From and after the coming into operation of this law, the articles specified in Schedule A. of this law shall be free from the payment of any tithe, and the duties and tax specified in Schedule B. shall cease to be levied.

4. Nothing in this law contained shall be taken to prohibit the levy and collection of any sums which at the date of the coming into operation of this law were legally due and leviable.

SCHEDULE A.

Beans of all kinds including Haricot beans.
Bechives.
Citrons.
Figs.
Hump.
Kolokas.
Lemons.
Onions

Oranges.
Pomegranates.
Potatoes.
Sesame.
Tobacco.
Tremithia oil.
Venedyks.
Wound Silk.

SCHEDULE B.

The Scala duty (cotton).
do (aniseed).

The Tax called Bedel-Ushur.

SHIPPING DUES EXEMPTION LAW.

The *Cyprus Gazette* publishes a law "to exempt certain vessels from payment of the consolidated shipping dues," the principal articles of which are as follows:—

1. In this law, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "foreign port" means any port other than a port in Cyprus. The expression "port dues" means the consolidated charge in

lieu of port, health and light dues imposed by "The Shipping Dues Law, 1884," and "The Shipping Dues Amendment Law, 1888."

2. Where port dues have been paid at any two ports in the island in respect to any steamer or sailing vessel coming to Cyprus from any foreign port without between her calls at such two ports visited any foreign port, such steamer or sailing vessel on proceeding direct to other ports in the island shall be allowed during a period of one calendar month in the case of a steamer, and of two calendar months in the case of a sailing vessel, from the date of the last payment of port dues aforesaid, to enter and clear from any port or ports in the islands without the payment of any further port dues if she has not, during that period, visited any foreign port.

3. When any vessel having any business to transact at any port or ports in Cyprus, other than Larnaca, shall have been compelled to proceed to Larnaca for the sole purpose of performing quarantine, and has paid port dues in respect of such visit, such vessel on proceeding direct to any one port in Cyprus shall be permitted to visit such port without any further payment in respect of port dues. Provided that when a vessel which has arrived at Larnaca in ballast, and has paid the dues charged on vessels so arriving, shall proceed to any other port in Cyprus without having taken in cargo at Larnaca, such vessel shall be charged in respect to her visit to such other port, the difference between the full rate of port dues and the rates payable by vessels arriving in ballast.

(H.)—GRENADA.

IMPORT TARIFF.

(Under Ordinance No. 34 of 1897.)

From and after the first day of January, 1898, and until the thirty-first day of December, 1898, inclusive, there shall be raised and paid to Her Majesty, for the public uses of this Government upon all goods, wares and merchandise an additional duty of one-tenth of all duties set forth in the import tariff.

(I.)—LAGOS.

ORDINANCE NO. 2 OF 1897, TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE VARIOUS ORDINANCES RELATING TO CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(Assented to March 1, 1897.)

In virtue of this Ordinance, Part I, "Schedule of duties and drawback," of the Customs tariff in force, has been substituted by the following:

	£	s.	d.
On wines, liquors and cordials of any sort..... Imperial gallon	0	1	0
On spirits not being liqueurs or cordials..... do	0	2	0
Such spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater strength.			
On tobacco..... pound	0	0	3
The following duties shall be drawn back upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo or to places beyond the western limit of the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, on such conditions as the Governor in Council may direct, or to parts beyond the seas, of spirits or tobacco on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid, viz.:			
Upon spirits, all sums paid thereon for duties of importation exceeding one penny farthing per gallon.			
Upon tobacco, all sums paid thereon for duties of importation exceeding one farthing per pound.			
And spirits and tobacco duly warehoused for security of duties, or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo or to places beyond the western limit of the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos as aforesaid, or to parts beyond the seas, upon payment of the following duties, viz.:			
Upon spirits..... gallon	0	0	1½
Upon tobacco..... pound	0	0	0½
Provided that all spirits and tobacco exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawbacks.			
On beer and malt liquor of any sort, in bottle..... dozen	0	0	9
On beer and malt liquor of any sort, in wood..... Imperial gallon	0	0	4½
On cigars..... thousand	0	5	0
On cowries..... hundred weight	0	1	0
On salt..... ton	0	5	0
On gunpowder..... barrel	0	2	0
On guns..... each	0	1	0
On pistols..... do	0	0	6
On all other goods of every description not enumerated, an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of 5 per cent on the value of the goods at the port from which the same shall have been imported.			

Upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo or to places beyond the western limit of the Colony or Protectorate of Lagos, on such conditions as the Governor in Council shall direct, or to parts beyond the seas, of goods, not being spirits or tobacco, on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid, there shall be drawn back three-quarters of the duties of importation.

And goods, not being spirits or tobacco, duly warehoused for security of duties, or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo or to places beyond the western limit of the Colony or Protectorate of Lagos as aforesaid, upon payment of one-quarter of the duties payable upon importation thereof, or to places beyond the seas upon payment of one-quarter of the duties upon the importation thereof:

Provided that all goods exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

Ordinance No. 5 of 1895 intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1892" (1), is repealed.

(J.)—MONTSERRAT.

INCREASE OF IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES.

(Ordinance No. 9 of 1896, assented to October 14, 1896.)

From and after the coming into operation of this Ordinance an additional duty of thirty-three and one-third per cent of the amount of duty payable under the provisions of the "Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1896," upon all goods of respective classes, kinds and description mentioned in Schedule A of the said Ordinance when imported into this Presidency, and an additional duty of thirty-three and one-third per cent of the amount of duty payable upon rum under the provisions of the "Rum Duty Ordinance, 1892," and the Ordinance No. 4 of 1896, entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Rum Duty Ordinance, 1892," shall be paid into the treasury for the use of this Presidency.

This Ordinance shall continue in force until December 31, 1897.

(K.)—NATAL.

ASSESSMENT OF DUTY ON OUTSIDE PACKAGES.

With reference to a paragraph in the September number of the "Board of Trade Journal" (page 334), quoting from the "Natal Mercury" of the subject of the assessment of duty on outside packages in Cape Colony as contrasted with their free admission in Natal and pointing out the advantage derived by Transvaal importers through using the Natal route, especially mentioning the case of tinned milk and antifriction grease in drums, a communication has been received by the Agent General of the Cape of Good Hope from the Collector of Customs at Natal, stating that the value of the tins and cases and containing preserved milk and the value of drums containing antifriction grease has always been charged duty at Point Natal.

(L.)—QUEENSLAND.

I.—AN ACT FOR GRANTING TO HER MAJESTY CERTAIN ALTERED AND INCREASED DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

(Act No 4, assented to October 7, 1897.)

In lieu of the Customs duties previously levied on the importation of the undermentioned goods, the following duties shall, on and from August 4, 1897, be collected:

	S.	D.
Ale, beer, porter, cider and perry.....	gallon	1 3
— do do	six reputed quart bottles	1 6
— do do	twelve reputed pint bottles	1 6

(1) See 1st supplement to No. 122.

II.—EXEMPTIONS.

In virtue of certain decisions, the undermentioned articles are exempted from the payment of import duty :

Machines of new invention :

No 1 Gold King amalgamators,
 Evaporators for drying chicory,
 Coffee pulpers, peelers, hullers and polishers,
 Nailing machines for cases,
 Wheel tyreing machines,
 Blanking machines for making paper boxes,
 Bending machines do do
 Riveting machines do do
 Tin plate cornering machines for making paper boxes,
 Guillotine cutting machines do do
 " New Era grader and ditcher " machines,
 Buffalo exhaust fans, for drying arrowroot, corn, etc.,
 Elevating buckets for manure driers.

Parts of the under-mentioned agricultural machinery, viz :

Reapers,
 Reapers and binders,
 Mowing machines,
 Horse rakes,
 Cultivators,
 Scarifiers,
 Gang ploughs,
 Steam ploughs, and
 Sulky ploughs.

III.—GOODS LIABLE TO DUTY.

Bicycle parts and fittings, in a finished state, shall be charged with a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

(M.)—ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS.

I.—EXPLANATION OF ITEM NO. 20 IN SCHEDULE C OF ORDINANCE I OF 1896 ⁽¹⁾.

(Ordinance No. 19, of 1896, assented to 16th November, 1896.)

1. The item No. 20 of exemptions set forth in Schedule C to " The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1896," shall be deemed to include all and every kind or description of machinery or parts of a machine and all and every kind or description of apparatus to be used in any manner whatsoever for, in, or towards the manufacture of sugar and rum when not imported for sale.

2. This Ordinance shall be deemed to be retrospective and of effect from the date of the coming into operation of " The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1896," and as fully and effectually as if the provisions hereof had been ordained in and by " The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1896."

II.—DUTY ON CURRANTS, RAISINS AND DATES.

(Ordinance No. 20, of 1896, assented to 16th November, 1896.)

1. On the importation of currants, raisins and dates into this Presidency the duty payable thereon respectively shall be an *ad valorem* duty at the rate prescribed by " The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1896," and any other Ordinances for the time being in force amending the same.

2. This Ordinance shall be deemed to be retrospective and to have commenced from the commencement of " The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1896."

(N.)—TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ORDINANCE NO. 17, OF OCTOBER 11, 1897, TO AMEND " THE CUSTOMS DUTIES ORDINANCE, 1895, (No. 18 OF 1895).

1. (Short title and construction).

2. Goods imported by the Consul for the United States of North America and declared by him to be solely for the official use of his Consulate shall be admitted free of duty ; and it shall be lawful for the Governor by proclamation to extend this privilege to the Consuls in Trinidad or such other foreign countries as accord similar treatment to British Consular officers.

(1) See No. 144 (2nd edition), page 6.

3. The importation is prohibited of extracts, essences, or other concentrations of tobacco or any admixture of the same, tobacco stock stripped from the leaf, whether manufactured or not, and tobacco stalks flour, unless such articles are mixed with ingredients which render them, in the opinion of the Collector of Customs, unfit for use except for industrial or horticultural purposes.

4. In addition to the duties imposed by Section 3 of the Principal Ordinance, there shall, from and after the commencement of this ordinance, be charged, raised, levied, collected and paid unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors for the use of the colony the following duty, viz., on copra, £4 per ton.

5. (Repayment of duties).

6. The packages or coverings in which any articles imported into the colony are contained, being the usual or proper packages or coverings (but not including the cans, tins, bottles, cases, boxes or other receptacle or coverings immediately enclosing or containing any articles or substances liable to duty on importation according to the value thereof), are hereby exempted from duty.

7. All articles passed by the Collector of Customs as the personal baggage or household effects of passengers; and all professional apparatus and workmen's tools brought in by passengers for their own use shall be admitted free of duty.

8. In Section 3 of the Principal Ordinance the following words are hereby repealed :

	£	s.	d.
All other other Spirits, Strong Waters, Liqueurs and Cordials if not exceeding the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, (except tinctures admitted by the Collector of Customs as being for medicinal purposes only, and varnishes containing Spirits admitted as varnish by the Collector of Customs, which shall be charged at the rate of £5 for every £100 of value), the liquid gallon.	0	10	6
And for every degree of strength beyond that specified above, an additional duty of one penny the liquid gallon.			
Wines in Bottle.			
Sparkling Wines, the gallon.	0	6	0
All other Wines in bottle containing less than the following rates of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' hydrometer, (except medicinal preparations of Wine admitted by the Collector of Customs as being for medicinal purposes only, which shall be charged at the rate of £5 for every £100 of value):			
42 degrees, the gallon.	0	3	3
And for every degree of strength beyond that above specified, an additional duty of three-pence the gallon.			
Wine in wood.			
For all Wines in wood containing less than the following rates of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' hydrometer, viz.:	£	s.	d.
23 degrees the gallon.	0	1	3
32 degrees, the gallon.	0	1	9
42 degrees, the gallon.	0	3	3
And for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified, an additional duty of three-pence the gallon.			

9. In lieu of the duties repealed by Section 8 of this Ordinance, there shall on and after the 12th day of October, in the present year be charged, raised, levied, collected and paid unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for the use of the Colony upon the goods specified in the table hereinafter contained, whereof the duties shall not have been paid before the said 12th day of October, and upon any such goods into the colony on and after the said 12th day of October, the several rates and duties set forth in figures in the said table, that is to say: On

	£	s.	d.
Varnish or Polish containing Methylated Spirit, and admitted as such by the Collector of Customs, the gallon.	0	1	6
Spirituous preparations admitted by the Collector of Customs as medicinal, the gallon.	0	5	0
Liqueurs, Cordials and other Spirituous preparations (except Perfumed Spirits) in bottle if entered on the first entry thereof in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, the gallon.	0	12	6
Perfumed Spirits, the gallon.	0	15	0
All other Spirits, Liqueurs, Cordials and Spirituous preparations (including Naptha or Methylic Alcohol purified so as to be potable) not exceeding the strength of proof, the gallon.	0	10	6
And in addition for every degree of strength above proof, the gallon.	0	0	1
Wines, sparkling, the gallon.	0	6	0
All other Wines in bottle, containing less than 42 degrees of proof spirit, the gallon.	0	3	3
And for every degree of strength above 42 degrees, the gallon.	0	0	3
Wines in wood containing less than the following rates of proof spirit, viz.:			
23 degrees, the gallon.	0	1	3
32 degrees, the gallon.	0	1	9
42 degrees, the gallon.	0	3	3
And an additional duty for every degree of strength above 42 degrees, the gallon.	0	0	3

Passed in Council this Eleventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

(O.)—VICTORIA.

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES IN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, has forwarded a copy of Supplement No. 2 to the Customs Tariff Decisions, 1896, in which the following articles are classified as under :

No.	Description of Articles.	Rate of duty.
281	Beef Jelly, "Mosqueras" as an extract of meat potted	20 p. c. ad valorem.
	Caps of precious metal, whether mounted on umbrella sticks or not.	Free.
598	Cloth, imperial shower-proof, including Cravanette and Heptonette, as mantle cloth.	15 p. c. ad valorem.
122	Cocoa and milk, peptonized, "Savory & Moor's" as cocoa.	3d. per lb.
130	Cords, Hitching, of cordage as other cordage.	12s. per cwt.
	Cork rings not to be deemed cut corks.	Free.
	Enamel—	
429	"Red Cross" cycle, "Allington U. Betts & Co.", as paint mixed ready for use.	£4 per ton.
	Engines—	
296	Pumping, the "De Lamater," "Ericsson," and the "De Lamater Rider Hot Air Pumping Engines," as engines not otherwise enumerated.	30 p. c. ad valorem.
	Essence—	
491	Lemon soluble, "Stevenson & Howell's" contains 89·6 p. c. proof spirit.	12s. per liquid gallon
	Flannel—	
	Cream is not to be deemed coloured.	20 p. c. ad valorem.
	Flasks—	
	Spirits containing a reputed point to pay as such.	
	Frilling of cotton known as curtain frilling, and used solely in the manufacture of curtains.	Free.
345	Fuse making machinery.	Free.
	Glassware—	
	Instruments of glass for testing brine, as glassware not otherwise enumerated.	25 p. c. ad valorem.
	Glue, Marine (pitch).	Free.
	Grain—	
212	Granola, as grain prepared.	5s. per cental.
130	Halters (of cordage), as other cordage.	12s. per cwt.
	Machines—	
	Wood-etching, "Vulcan".	Free.
	Medicines, etc.—	
	Analgén and argonin : are simple chemicals, and if not packed ready for retail sale or consumption, and not recommended.	Free.
235	Anti-streptococcus serum.	If packed ready for retail sale or consumption or recommended 25 p. c. ad valorem.
	Anti-diphtheritic serum.	
	Anti-syphilitic serum.	
	Cale-glycerophosphas—ingredients in chemical combination not packed ready for retail sale, and not recommended.	Free.
	Carniferrin and ferripyrin : are chemicals, and if not packed for retail or consumption and not recommended.	Free.
285	Diuretin, in 1 oz. bottles, a compound not in chemical combination.	25 p. c. ad valorem.
	Ferri-glycerophosas—ingredients in chemical combination, and if not packed ready for retail sale or consumption, and not recommended.	Free.
	Jalapin and lysidine : in 1 oz. bottles, not packed ready for retail sale or consumption, and not recommended.	Free.
	Lactophenin and trional : are simple chemicals, and if not packed for retail sale or consumption, and not recommended.	Free.
	Pepsin aseptic—in 1 oz. packets. "Park, Davis & Co."	Free.
396	Milk, peptonized, "Savory & Moor's" as milk, preserved.	2d. per lb.
202	Mittens, with thumb only, as gloves.	Free.
126·7	Packets, surprise, containing confectionery.	Free.
	Peaks, cap (leather and embroidered).	Free.
	Rugs, linings for, printed seal.	Free.
	Sheep dip, "Hatch's" colonial glycerine.	Free.
	Straws, for "Mint julep".	Free.
491	Sloe gin, as spirits.	12s. per liquid gallon
281	Tablods, meat (a food).	20 p. c. ad valorem.
584	Trunks, travelling, of wicker foundation, as wickerware.	45 p. c. ad valorem.
571	Twine, sewing or seaming, if of jute.	2d. per lb.
	Vazoleum, composed of vaseline and mineral oil.	Free.

(P.)—VICTORIA.

TARIFF DECISIONS.

The Department of Trade and Customs at Melbourne have forwarded copy of a supplement to the Customs tariff containing the following decisions with reference thereto :—

Tariff No.	Articles.	Duty.
18	Airs cushions, pillows and beds.	Free.
15	Armlets, spiral.	35 p.c. ad val.
209	Aunt Abbey's rolled oats.	per cental 9s.
335	Barometers.	Free.
197	Beche-de-mer.	per cwt. 5s.
460	Black, japan, superior.	per gall. 2s.
577	Blinds, finished for inside use.	30 p.c. ad val.
373	Boots and shoes, "Bellmar," women's of India-rubber.	Free.
62	do men's hip, of India-rubber.	Free.
444	Boraline.	20 p.c. ad val.
240	Bovinine.	Free.
71	Carpet sweepers, "Bissel's."	30 p.c. ad val.
212	Cattle food, composed of crushed wheat, oatn chaff, and molasses.	Duty to be charged on dutiable portions only.
212	Cattle food, composed of molasses and chaff.	
152	Champion powder.	per lb. 1d.
286	Clips for bill and letter files (metal).	30 p.c. ad val.
428	Coach colours, "Harlands."	per ton. £2.
428	Coach-painter's green (deep supertine).	" £2.
	Conservitas.	Free.
75	Cottolene.	per lb. 1 s.
506	Diaries, medical, etc.	35 p.c. ad val.
578	Easel, artist's (with camp stool attached).	25 p.c. "
285	Garfield tea fig syrup.	25 p.c. "
588	Frames, photographer's (printing).	25 p.c. "
285	Gold size, not varnish.	Free.
294	Hubb-locks.	20 p.c. ad val.
	India-rubber squares, for making into soles for boots and shoes, up to 36 in. by 36 in.	Free.
387	Knives—Tailor's cutting (metal).	Free.
13	Labels, bone and ivory, as labels.	35 p.c. ad val.
481	Labels containing silk for coats, etc., with name, etc., woven in fabric, whether in piece or not.	15 p.c. ad val.
253	Lanterns with attachments enabling them to be fixed on vehicles.	35 p.c. "
	(Lanterns are receptacles inclosing candles or lamps for use when being carried by hand.)	
399	Minor articles for boots and shoes: top banding.	Free.
299	Minor articles for hats and caps: hat buttons of silk.	Free.
237	Military socks must be of silver grey colour, ribbed or plain, with or without scarlet ring toe, but need not be wholly of wool.	
285	Minervatonic.	25 p.c. ad val.
414-5	Nao Kola, "Christy's" as oilman's stores.	
	Nicotine soap, "Corry & Co., Ltd.," insecticide, not prohibited.	Free.
414-5	Nuts, almond (ground), as oilman's stores.	
413	Oil—Birch tar (in bulk).	Free.
	"—Soluble fir-tree insecticide.	Free.
433	Paper—Surface, as paper other.	per cwt. 6s.
153	Pencils, progammes, with or without corn.	10 p.c. ad val.
429	Petrifying liquid, "Blundel's."	per ton. £4.
432	Pictures, advertising, metal mounted but not framed to be charged on the weight of paper only.	per lb. 4d.
	Plants, viz.: Raspberry, strawberry, and plants of the citrus family and	Prohibited subject to the regulations for time being in force under the Vegetation Diseases Act, 1896.
	Trees, viz.: Apple, apricot, almond, currant, cherry, fig, gooseberry, nectarine, pear, plum, peach and persimmon.	

209	Quaker oats	per cental.	9s.
387	Reamers (metal)		Free.
414-5	Remnet tablets, packed in small quantities for household use, as oilman's stores		20 p.c. ad val.
444	Sapo rosato		15 p.c. ad val.
481	Snowflake tulle		per lb. 2d.
481	Soup: "Hawthaway's" harness oil		30 p.c. ad val.
414-5	"Wrigley's" mineral scourings, as oilman's stores		Free.
296	Steam traps		12s.
350	Straw envelope-making machines		25 p.c. ad val.
517	Sugar of Boron, "Western & Sons"		10 p.c. ad val.
588	Table tops on bases of wood (whether decorated or not)		"
158	Tape, transparent, adhesive paper in small reels		3d.
350	The Standard Screw Machine		
197	Thermometers		
	Tobacco powder, "Fowler's" insecticide, not prohibited		
122	Vi-cocoon, "Dr. Tibbles"		

CORRIGENDA.

DECISIONS.

	Bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles—Parts and accessories, viz. :—	
110	Ball heads, include the fork ends	Free.
109	Fork crowns, unattached	10 p.c. ad val.
	Should read: Bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles—Parts and accessories, viz. :—	
110	Ball heads, include fork crowns when attached.	Free.
109	Fork crowns when unattached	10 p.c. ad val.
387	Blow pipes, as tools of trade	Free.
	Should read :	
387	Blow pipes (metal), used by mouth, as tools of trade	Free.

(Q.)—VICTORIA.

SAMPLES FREE OF DUTIES.

The "Australasian Trade Review" reports that the Commissioner of Customs has notified that the following samples will be allowed to be drawn free of duty.

GOODS.	QUANTITY ALLOWED.
Spirits in bulks	Casks, 20 gallons or under, 2 gills. All other, 4 gills.
Spirits in bottle	*1 bottle up to 100 cases; for every additional 100 cases, 1 bottle; but not exceed half a case. No sample to be given when importation is under 10 cases.
Wine, in bulk	Casks, 20 gallons or under, 1 gill. All other, 2½ gills.
Wine, in bottle	1 bottle up to 100 cases; for every additional 100 cases, 1 bottle; but not to exceed 3 bottles in all. No sample when importation in under 10 cases.
Tobacco, manufactured	¼ lb. per outside package, but not to exceed 6 lbs. in any line.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Not exceeding 2 lbs. per tierce.
Cigars	¼ lb. per outside package, but not to exceed 100 in number (say 1¼ lbs.) in any line.

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, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.

G. EUSTACE BURKE, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

ROBERT 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, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

D. M. RENNIE, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned Canadian agents will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders.

J. G. COLMER, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

THOMAS MOFFAT, 16 Church Street; Cape Town, South Africa.

(A.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT

(*Mr. J. S. Larke.*)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., 25th October, 1897.

The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

NEW ZEALAND.

SIR,—The report of the trade of New Zealand for 1896 has been issued. The totals show a slight increase in both imports and exports over that of last year.

The imports credited for Canada for 1893 and the following years are :

	British Columbia.	Eastern Canada.
1893.....	£1,443	£ 990
1894.....	5,670	9,697
1895.....	4,724	9,784
1896.....	6,796	12,891

The imports from British Columbia as in former years are swelled by amounts of refrigerating machinery and paper which originated in the United States, but came via Vancouver. Almost the total export of British Columbia to the colony was canned salmon, which fell off in quantity for similar reason, to that given respecting that trade here.

The imports credited to eastern Canada are mainly agricultural implements, cotton goods, furniture and whisky. Agricultural implements show a marked increase in amount and the other articles are credited for the first time, but there had been shipments formerly. New Zealand returns, like those of the other colonies, do not give an accurate statement of the trade between Canada and New Zealand.

One of the obstacles to Canada's trade, want of direct connection with Canada, has been removed for the present, as the Canadian steamers now make Wellington a port of call.

The other was the heavy tax imposed on commercial travellers. In the speech opening parliament, the government has assured its intention to remove this tax which was more burdensome to a new trade than to one already established.

Travellers from Canada seeking business in these colonies, should make preparations to stop over in New Zealand. It will require a month to visit the four chief cities, all of which do a direct import business. Stop over tickets are given by the Canadian Australian Steamship Company, by which travellers are brought on to Sydney either by the Trans-Pacific or Intercolonial ships. The latter sail weekly. From the detailed statement of the principal articles imported from the United States and Canada, a fair indication of the business to be done can be derived. They will be found in the statement appended to this report.

In addition to this list, wall paper, paper pulp, and other paper manufactures should find a market in the Islands. One representative of a Canadian wall paper factory has visited the two principal cities and taken good sample orders and made a promising connection.

The "Aorangi" made the first call at Wellington a week ago. Her chief Canadian cargo for New Zealand was canned salmon.

Business is reputed to be improving throughout New Zealand, and promises well for the future. In quoting prices Canadian producers should be prepared to quote delivered in New York as well as delivered in Wellington via Vancouver. A ship leaves New York nearly each fortnight for one or other of the New Zealand ports. More than four-fifths of the imports from the United States comes via New York, as much of the shipments will not bear the cost of the transcontinental railway rates.

AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales has been blessed with frequent and most useful showers. They have had a decided effect on trade. The prospects of the continent as a whole are much brighter than they have been since 1891. There was an over importation in many lines last year in New South Wales, consequent upon the removal of customs duties on nearly all goods, but the stocks are being worked off. It is probable also with an improvement in trade in the United States there will not be many goods sent out here to be sold regardless of price, as during the last two years.

Canadian articles are more nearly akin to those of the United States than those of other countries, and will therefore be more effected for the better than other goods by stiffening of prices in the United States.

The "Warrimoo" and "Aorangi" have both arrived this month. Though they left Vancouver within five days of each other both left cargo on the wharf, unable to take all that was offered.

The Canadian shipments consisted of wheat, flour, cottons, tweeds, bicycles, wall paper, brass goods, suspenders, patent medicines, hops, canned salmon, agricultural implements, musical instruments and woodwork.

The shipments will soon cease to any extent, as I cannot see any good hope for exporting wheat or flour, in view of the promising harvests in all the colonies, Manitoba flour I fear cannot be landed here to compete with the local product. The shipments of canned salmon are much in advance of last year as the packers are now taking steps to secure their proper share of the trade. It is important that salmon are not shipped under brands likely to come into conflict with brands registered here. A sale of a parcel

recently had to be cancelled, and the goods all taken back, because of violation of this principle. I advised the agent here not to re-ship the salmon, but to send for a different label and paste it on the cans.

A cargo of lumber from British Columbia, the North Riding, arrived this month. There is a claim on this, as on every cargo that has arrived this year. The timber was of good quality, but the charge is that some of it is badly cut. I did not see the rejected timber, as it had been removed when I visited the ship. I was told that there was a difference of half an inch in the sizes of the ends and centres of some of the sticks. As much of this timber is resawn, this irregularity materially affects the value. The battens were said to be of varying thickness. As these battens are used for slate roofs, a varying thickness is liable to break the slates.

The British Columbia timber trade to this port must have been a losing one this year, and must continue to be so as long as it is conducted on the present lines. As the steamers are filled with cargo, that pays better; they now carry no dressed spruce, and that trade is largely lost.

Two years ago considerable trade in carriage wood materials was begun. It promised to develop into large proportions. Two Canadian factories were, curiously, burned down at nearly the same time, just as the trade had opened. A third sent several shipments here which, as a whole, were satisfactory to the maker. The trade has for some time complained that their orders were not filled promptly, nor the shipments made to secure the best rate of freight. A further advance in the rate of freight via Vancouver has, it is to be feared, destroyed the business altogether.

A fourth house, which has always shipped *via* New York, has lately received considerable orders for wheels and other woodwork. Arrangements were made for the sale of carriage bodies in white, but the agency was not satisfactorily worked. Some changes have been made which it is to be hoped will produce better results. Some orders have gone forward for carriage iron work, axels, springs, bolts and nuts, and for carriage paints and varnishes. Leading business houses have forwarded sample orders that ought to produce good results. They have all been tried here for twelve months past, and the carriage trade has expressed its approval of these goods.

The North American Bent Chair Company of Owen Sound has displayed a good deal of enterprise in opening a branch here. They have done a little trade in the Colonies for some time, but the extension was slow. From the result so far, there is a probability that they will do a larger share of the trade of the colonies. They have specialized this industry, and are certainly turning out goods to compete in price with the German, though freight charges on the Canadian goods are higher than those on the German. I hesitated to advise the company to take the step it has done, owing to the limited market for chairs, but it is probable that the trade secured will be sufficient to make the venture profitable. There is no reason why an equally good trade could not be done in other lines of furniture, though in most articles it will be necessary to ship them knockdown, to be put together and finished here.

I have looked into the possibilities of introducing acetylene into this market. The price is too high in Canada to give any hope of doing so at present. It is often necessary to use some article for packing light goods, or to fill up space in other lines. Amongst the articles that can be used for this purpose is moss, and hogs' hair curled. These articles are required here for filling cushions and other stuffed work. The hogs' hair is thus prepared in Chicago, and if Canadian packers prepare it in this way there is a market here for a quantity.

Mr. J. E. Shipman was good enough at my request to send me sample lots of new potatoes and onions. He also included a case of apples and cabbage. The object was to test the possibility of landing these articles at the season of the year in a condition that would realize a profitable price for them.

The cabbage, though put in cool store, spoiled on the way and were thrown overboard. The sample lot of apples, it was alleged, was devoured by the rats. They did not reach Sydney. Apples are remarkably low this season, but still high enough to be profitable to ship from British Columbia, but not from Ontario this year. The potatoes came over in good condition, they were packed in cases. It is clear that new potatoes

can be shipped here successfully. The prices are too low this year to warrant this being done, but there is a probability that in dry seasons the prices will warrant importations being made. They would require to be selected for this purpose, as the trade requires them to be of good size and form, free from protuberances. Ill-shipped and warty potatoes are regarded here as being defective in quality. The onions came out in good condition and have been placed in the hands of a dealer, from whom I will be able to get a report on their suitability for this market. I propose going to New Zealand early next month, when I hope to be able to open up some connections for Canadian manufacturers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE.

VALUES OF IMPORTATIONS INTO NEW ZEALAND. 1896.

	Canada.	United States.		Canada.	United States.
	£	£		£	£
Acid.....		14	Drapery.....		197
Alkali, potash, caustic soda.....		175	Tailor trimmings.....		22
Animals—			Drugs—		
Living birds.....		27	Chemicals and druggists' wares.....		41
do horses.....		263	Baking powder, yeast, prepared.....		63
do poultry.....		48	Drugs and druggists' sundries.....	25	3,759
Apparel and shops.....		7,361	Tinctures and medicinal spirits.....		843
Ammunition &c.—			Engine packing.....		1
Gun caps.....		89	Fancy goods and toys.....		1,501
do cartridges.....		1,495	Felt sheathing.....		158
N.O.E.....		857	Fire hose and other appliances.....		13
Beer.....		342	Fish—		
Belting—			Dried, pickled and salted.....		269
Leather.....		175	Potted and preserved.....	1,835	11,487
Other.....		928	Fishing tackle.....		53
Bicycles and tricycles.....		11,582	Floor cloth and oil cloths.....		52
do materials.....		3,187	Foods—		
Blacking.....		27,934	Farinaceous, macaroni and ver-		
Blacklead.....		27,644	miceli.....		2
Boats.....		97	Maizena and corn flour.....		2,836
Books, printed.....	10	1,784	Fruits—		
Boots and shoes.....		2,929	Bottled and preserved.....		4,871
do No. 0 to 3.....		10	Dried raisins.....		580
do gum.....		1,616	do unenumerated.....	3	2,966
Brass, mfgs. of.....		26	Fresh, apples and prunes.....		417
Brushware and brooms—			Furniture—		
Brooms.....		410	Cabinetwork and upholstery.....	441	4,861
Brushes.....		91	Knife and plate powder and polish.....		637
Unenumerated.....		187	Furs.....		35
Material for.....		699	Glass bottles, empty.....		538
Buckets and tubs, wood.....		9	Glassware.....		3,365
Canes and rattans.....		1	Grease.....		625
Canvas.....		2,700	Grindery.....		1,465
Cards, playing.....	23	486	Haberdashery.....	4	63
Carpeting and druggeting.....		62	do buttons.....		610
Carriages—			do sewing cottons, silks		
Carriages.....		445	and threads.....		10
Carts, drays and wagons.....		696	do unenumerated.....		13
Materials for.....		2,134	Hardware—		
Materials for axles, &c.....		937	Hollowware and ironmongery.....		13,893
Carriage and cart shafts and spokes.....		1,819	Coffin furniture.....		418
Carriage and cart makers' materials.....		1,729	Hats and caps.....		64
Confectionery.....		496	Hops.....		735
Cordage.....		612	Hosiery.....		66
Cotton piece goods—			India rubber and gutta percha goods.....		271
Calico, white and grey.....		210	Ink—		
Shirtings, colonial cotton.....	50	52	Printing.....		78
Unenumerated.....	34	45	Writing.....		19
do.....	1,902	1,636	Instruments—		
Butter and cheese cloth.....		242	Musical, harmoniums and organs.....		3,492
Leather cloth.....		152	do pianofortes.....		326
Cotton waste.....		28	do unenumerated.....		258
Doors, plain.....		2	do material for.....		1

VALUES OF IMPORTATIONS INTO NEW ZEALAND, 1896.—*Concluded.*

	Canada.	United States.		Canada.	United States.
	£	£		£	£
Instruments—			Pictures, paintings and engravings,	21	203
Scientific.		416	&c.		285
Surgical and dental.		2,724	Plants, shrubs, &c.		533
Jewellery.		348	Plaster of Paris.		833
Lamps, lanterns and lampwicks.		4,848	Plate and plated ware.		196
Leather.		5,827	Portmanteaux and travelling bags.		480
do manufactures, unenumerated.		91	Printing type and materials.		603
Machinery and machines—			Pumps.		31
Agricultural.	11,273	34,238	Railway plate.		1,641
Ploughs and harrows.	22	1,295	Saddlery and harness.		177
Dairying.		1,768	Harness oil and leather dressing.		
Electric.		245	Saddlers' ironmongery and		153
Engines, gas.		2,236	materials.		1,205
Flour, milling.		6	Seeds.		125
Gasmaking.		15	do unenumerated.		4
Mining.		4,199	Silks, &c.		620
Printing.		99	Slates, roofing.		1,017
Refrigerating.	3,040	795	Soap.		99
Sewing and knitting.		7,947	do powder extract of soap.		
Woodworking.		2,361	Spirits—		
Unenumerated.	15	1,426	Bitters, cordials and liqueurs.		3
do.		447	Brandy.		40
Mats and matting.		6	Whisky.	104	221
Medicines, patent and proprietary.	29	15,544	Unenumerated.		82
Metal—			Starch.		10
Manufactures of.		401	Stationery.	54	1,327
Weighbalds and weighing machines.		453	do unenumerated.	94	1,000
Rivets and washers.		89	do apparatus and appliances for teaching purposes.		1,113
Tacks.		200	do materials for card board boxes.		28
Typewriters.		1,067	do unenumerated.		19
Unenumerated.		459	Stones, grind, mill, oil and wheat.		191
Nails—			Timber—		
Iron.		4,649	Sawn undressed.		855
Unenumerated.		14	do dressed.		1,301
Naphtha.		117	Timber, unenumerated.		560
Nuts.		6	Tinware.	2	462
Oars.		314	Tinsmiths' furnishings and fittings.		17
Oils, cod-liver.		9	Tobacco.		824
Onions.		867	Manufactured.		85,378
Paints and colours—			Cigars.		277
Ground in oils.	14	241	Cigarettes.		17,126
Mixed ready for use.		801	Tools and implements—		
Unenumerated.		172	Axes and hatchets.		7,556
Paper—			Engineers' machine tools.		394
Bags.		1,370	Scythes.		13
Butter.		39	Sheep shears.		5
Printing.	796	21,572	Spades, shovels and forks.		4,250
Wrapping.	24	153	Unenumerated.	2	11,897
Writing.		309	Tramway plant.		99
Unenumerated.		54	Twine, binder.		3
Perfumery—			Umbrellas and parasols.		1
Perfumed spirits.		379	Varnish and gold size.		420
Toilet preparation.		131	Wax, paraffin.		2,778
Photographic goods.		17	Woodenware.		7,665
do copper glass and zinc plates.		54	Mouldings.		955
do cameras and duses.		15	Goods unmanufactured.	25	10
do sensitised surfaces.		24	Parcels, post.	21	
Pickles.		1			

(B.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. J. S. Larke.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., 3rd January, 1898.

The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—On the 10th of November last I left Sydney to visit the chief cities of New Zealand. The probability of the Canadian-Australian steamships making one of the ports of the islands a port of call, the amount of trade done, and the peculiar position of the trade there made it desirable to personally look over the ground.

New Zealand is about eleven hundred miles east of Australia and consists of two main islands and some smaller ones. The two large ones stretch nearly one thousand miles from north to south, the greatest width being about 180 miles. The consequence is a varied climate—semi-tropical in the north, and temperate with cold winter in the south. The area is about one-sixth less than that of Great Britain and Ireland, but the population in 1896 was only slightly over seven hundred thousand persons. The country is mountainous with some fertile plains, but the mountainous country is fitted for pastoral pursuits, and as a rule the valleys are exceedingly fertile. In portions of the Canterbury Plain in the South Island, sixty bushels of wheat to the acre have been frequently cut, and a yield of eighty bushels has been recorded. It is estimated that the two main islands contain 28 million acres of land fitted for agriculture and about the same extent for pasturage only. New Zealand is therefore destined to have many times the population it possesses. It has a great future before it, and has already become a most desirable country with which to do business. New Zealand, like other Australasian colonies, has suffered from a reaction from exceedingly prosperous and speculative times, and the low price of produce. It is slowly but steadily recovering. It has reached its present development practically in the forty years since the Maoris acknowledged British supremacy. Its exports last year were valued at £9,321,105, the largest since 1892, when the prices of products were higher. Its imports amounted to £7,137,320, the highest for ten years. Its imports from abroad are per head greater than the average of the other colonies. It is estimated that the private wealth of the people of New Zealand is £238 per head, the highest in the world, Great Britain excepted, while the average annual income is nearly £44 per inhabitant, which is considerably higher than that of any other country. With such wealth and possibilities for the future New Zealand should prove a favourable field for Canadian trade. The trade has shown considerable progress. Imports from Canada were in 1893, £2,433; 1896, £19,688.

The trade has been hindered by lack of direct communication with Canada, which has now been overcome; the tax of fifty pounds per annum on commercial travellers, which prevented Canadian travellers from visiting the colony, but which has now been removed and the peculiar geographical position of the islands, making a business tour somewhat expensive and slow.

In the two main islands there are four cities, each doing the wholesale trade of its district, and two extending their trade to some extent over the colony. The merchants of Sydney and Melbourne also do a portion of the wholesale trade. It is, therefore, a problem how best to reach the whole trade. No general rule will apply to all classes of goods,—some lines, those sold wholly to the wholesale trade, can be handled from Sydney, Auckland or Wellington, while others would be advantaged by having an agent in each district. In the North Island are the cities of Auckland and Wellington. The former was once the chief city of the colony, but since Wellington has been made

the capital, its growth has been outstripped by its southern rival. It has during the past three or four years increased its trade. A good deal of this increase is due to the discoveries of gold in and about Coromandel, but as many of these mines have not proven to be paying, the boom is now over, and the city is suffering in consequence. It is, nevertheless, a busy town, and from its situation and excellence of its harbour, is likely to command the trade of the northern half of the North Island, with a population of two hundred thousand, a considerable amount with the Fijian, the Samoan group of Pacific Islands and the other portion of the colony of New Zealand.

Wellington the capital has the premier position. Its situation and magnificent harbour, on Cook's Strait, the centre of the group, and its close connection by rail and ship with the richest portion of the colony must insure it a steadily increasing share of the wholesale trade. Christchurch and Dunedin are enterprising centres of rich districts, and are centres of considerable manufactures. Their wholesale trade is almost wholly confined to the districts in which they are situated.

I attended meetings of the Chamber of Commerce of Christchurch and Dunedin. I met the members of the chambers of Auckland and Wellington eighteen months before. I saw a number of the leading mercantile and commission agents, and wholesale firms of all the cities, and on every hand I was assured that Canadian trade would be welcomed. Correspondence has been opened up with Canadian manufacturers, in a number of lines, and for the first time in my experience in these colonies orders have been forwarded without seeing samples, from catalogues only. The Sydney representatives of Canadian firms I have learned have since had inquiries for samples and prices. The press of the colony was very cordial in its appreciation of the value of closer business relations with the Dominion, and everywhere expression was given to the necessity of cultivating trade within the empire.

I forwarded copies of some of the leading daily papers by a previous mail, and those of Christchurch and Wellington by this.

The trade will not, however, develop of itself. It will be necessary that agents and travellers shall visit the colony with samples and prices, and in most lines the four cities should be exploited.

I had an interview with the premier of the colony who assured me that the license fee of fifty pounds hitherto demanded from all travellers before attempting business would be rescinded prior to 1st January. It is stated in the public press that this has now been done. I would therefore advise that all travellers representing Canadian houses should arrange to give one month at least to New Zealand. It would be better first to visit Australia, and take New Zealand on the return trip. This can be done without extra charge for the voyage, as stop over arrangements have been made and also special arrangements with the local lines of steamers plying between Australia and New Zealand.

In a prior report I pointed out the articles imported into New Zealand, and the probable articles of Canadian production in which trade could be done. I find that in the lines in which resolute efforts had been made to secure business the Canadian trade was flourishing. Agricultural implements, bicycles, and cotton goods had secured a strong position with greater promises for the future. In some lines there were indications of relatively equal success if properly maintained. I found a manufacturer using brass couplings and boiler fittings from a manufacturer in St. John, New Brunswick. I had not been informed that this manufacturer was desirous of cultivating an export trade, for though I have given his address and recommended his goods to a number of persons I have not heard of any results flowing from it. I am satisfied that these goods can be sold in some quantities if a proper agent is induced to take hold of them. For New Zealand, if the manufacturers desire it, I think this can be done and I trust for the other colonies as well.

ELECTRIC PLANT.

Amongst the specialties asked for was a small electric plant for lighting the dredges engaged in searching the beds of the rivers of the South Island for gold. This is now

a very successful industry and promises to extend in the future. The description of the plant required given me was that of a dynamo capable of supplying two lights of fifteen hundred candle power each, one of five hundred, two of two hundred and one of one hundred, or a total of four thousand candle power. The main lights would swing from seventy-five to a hundred feet from the dynamo, and the others with an average length of fifty feet. The use of small floor space, simplicity of construction and ease of manipulation are desirable. A good firm is ready to take up the business vigorously and would prefer to do it with a Canadian manufacturer. Inquiries have already been made from United States manufacturers, so that a Canadian desirous of getting this trade should advise me at once. Catalogues best prices with cost delivered at Wellington of Dunedin and also at New York should be given. The price must be for the apparatus complete, dynamo, lights, switches, connections, everything ready to operate. There should grow out of this a business of larger extent in house and general lighting.

SEEDS.

New Zealand was a very large importer of grass and clover seeds. It still imports them to the value of nearly two hundred thousand dollars per annum. It now largely grows its own red and white clover seeds, but imports some and nearly all its Alsike seed. The red clover of France and Germany is said to be cleaner and better than that of Canada, but the Canadian Alsike is admittedly the best received in the colony. It has all come via England or the United States and passed through several hands. I think Canadian seed men could do better by selling direct. Four of the largest New Zealand firms promised to communicate with Canadian seed firms, whose addresses I supplied them with, and one cabled an order for the Alsike seed he required. It will be necessary to study closely the best freight routes, and in replying to letters respecting seed the routes and rates direct and via England should be given.

Prices laid down at New York should also be quoted as the freight rates from that port can be ascertained in New Zealand.

The colony has a tariff on most lines of manufactured goods, but on many lines that Canada could supply, such as agricultural implements, carriage materials, cotton piece goods, are free, while on other lines the duty varies from five to twenty per cent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE.

(C.)—ANTIGUA, MONTSERRAT AND DOMINICA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. Robert Bryson*).

PLYMOUTH, Eng., 13th October, 1897.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report, made up to the 31st December, 1896. This ought to have reached you much sooner, but I have purposely kept it back till I should have visited the other islands, so as to include their figures in this return.

EXPORTS TO CANADA.

Antigua.—Sugar (Muscovado). Some 1,607 tons in bags, barrels, hogsheads and tierces were shipped on consignment by the Canadian steamers of Messrs. Pickford and

Black, and although towards the end of the year returns were not so good as at its commencement, still prices were fairly satisfactory, and compared favourable with shipments to the United States. The total export of sugar from the island during the year 1896 was 13,714 tons, of which 2,597 tons went to Canada.

Dominica.—Two hundred and fifty-four tons in bags, barrels and tierces were shipped from this island during the half year, making a total for the year of 380 tons.

Montserrat.—There were no shipments to Canada during the half year. Molasses: Owing to the very low price offered for this sweet, planters preferred to hold for the purpose of converting into rum, only some 706½ puns having left the island for Canada, making a total for the year of 3,436½ puns.

Miscellaneous. The following have been shipped from Antigua: Fruit juice, principally pines, £15 1s. 0d.; preserved fruit, guava jelly, etc., £5 4s. 0d.; starch, £1 4s. 0d.; old metal, £13 14s. 6d.

From Dominica: Cocoa, 39 bags; limes, 33 boxes; oranges, 126 barrels and 148 boxes; raw lime juice, 15 hogsheads and 1 pun; fresh fruit (shaddocks), 7 barrels and boxes.

IMPORTS.

The following table gives you particulars of all imports from the Dominion for the half year ending 31st December, 1896:—

	Antigua.	Dominica.	Montserrat.
Cheese.....	2,431 lbs.....	6 boxes.....	
Fish, dried and smoked.....	4,058½ qtls.....	1,730 boxes and 91 drums.....	
" pickled.....	1,103½ brls.....	29 brls.....	
Potatoes.....		23 ".....	
Oats.....	884 bush.....	40 sacks.....	
Pork.....	8,000 lbs.....		
Butter.....	2,893 lbs.....	4 boxes and 3 tubs.....	
Fruit and vegetables—Pease and beans.....		6 brls. apples; 2 brls. pease.....	
Lumber.....	130,700 shingles.....	2,250 ft. pine; 1,184 bbls. shooks.....	75,008 ft. pine; 30,034 ft. spruce.
Carriages.....	£30 4s. 2d.....		
Live stock—4 horses.....	£83 6s. 8d.....		
Drugs.....	£5 15s. 7d.....		
Hardware.....	£6 19s. 9d.....		
Paints.....	£4 9s. 2d.....		
Groceries.....	£2 16s. 3d.....		
Wooden manufactures—Furniture and coffins.....	£18 9s. 11d.....	2 cases coffins.....	
Sundries.....		3 bxs. hams; 1 bx. candles; 4 cases boots and shoes.....	

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

R. BRYSON.

(D.)—ST. KITTS, NEVIS AND VIRGIN ISLANDS.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. S. L. Horsford.)

ST. KITTS, 29th January, 1898.

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

SIR,—The following statement of our exports during the past year, with the principal countries to which sent, will doubtless be of interest :—

Sugar.		Hhds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hhds.	Brls.	Bags.
Shipped to the U. K.		121		852	3,446
do U. S. A.		5,837	306	6,569	46,402
do B. N. A.		111	13	7,923	8,134
do other places				675	
Total.		6,069	319	16,020	57,982

Molasses.		Puns.	Hhds.	Brls.
Shipped to U. K.				
do U. S. A.		1,032	13	109
do B. N. A.		70		230
do other places		1,003	5	250
Total.		2,105	18	589

Rum.		Puns.	Hhds.
Shipped to U. K.		306	134
do other places		35	103
Total.		341	237

As compared with 1896, the above shows a falling off in the shipments to Canada of about 760 tons sugar and over 1,500 puns. molasses, which is much to be regretted. While the relative value of sugar in Halifax and New York has always been fairly well maintained, it is felt that the present scale of duty in Canada, being of a uniform rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound for all descriptions under 16 D. S., tells much against some of our

lower grades, a large proportion of which was consigned formerly to Halifax from Nevis, and as a good many of the customs' difficulties in regard to invoicing sugars for the United States markets have been removed since the introduction of the new tariff in July last, the tendency, I fear, will be still further to check any expansion of trade in that direction.

Under the United States tariff a discriminating duty is imposed according to the polariscopic test, which is obviously more favourable to shippers than where the duty is a fixed one regardless of quality. The present Canadian tariff also seems to favour the importation of beet in preference to raw Muscovadoes, which is another element affecting the shipments to your country from these islands. With regard to molasses, there has also been a considerable falling off in the shipments, as there has practically been no demand in Canada for the quality we produce.

Now that the telegraph companies operating on these islands have made considerable reductions in their rates, would it be possible to arrange for daily market bulletins, during the season at least, of sugar and molasses, as is done from New York, as in that way the relative advantages of the market would be, at the time, brought prominently to the notice of shippers.

I am glad to notice a renewed effort on the part of your millers to introduce Canadian flour into these islands, and with the experience already gained, and the recent arrangements for facilitating the transportation over the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway via St. John, it is to be hoped that Canadian grades may be able to successfully compete with New York flour in the future, and that a permanent trade may be established.

Trade continues extremely depressed, notwithstanding the gleam of hope in regard to something being done by Her Majesty's Government to avert the ruin of our staple industry. Cultivation, on the majority of the estates I am glad to say, is being maintained, and so far as the present season is concerned, there is a prospect of a fairly large crop.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. L. HORSFORD.

(E.)—TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. Edgar Tripp).

TRINIDAD, 30th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I note the following imports from Canada during quarter ending this date as compared with total imports of same articles, viz. :

	B. N. A.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Butter, lbs.	784	40	181,189	5,099
Cheese, lbs.	5,359	148	51,878	1,345
Oats, bush.	28,802	2,922	72,963	7,245
Fish, lbs.	1,965,977	14,668	2,395,167	17,741
Furniture.		133		1,800
Clocks, watches, etc.		118		1,136
Meats of all kinds.	725	7	1,390,298	13,751
Medicines.		147		3,854
Milk, condensed.		18		2,441
Pease and beans.		63		1,747
Soap, lbs.	1,170	10	863,800	5,907
Spirits, galls.	25	25	12,240	6,197
Sugar, (refined)	4,262	198	93,625	1,215
Timber, super ft.	136,500	663	1,783,100	6,797
Wearing apparel.		3		14,501
Potatoes.		121		3,107

Of above items I think more attention might be given to our market for soap, and probably condensed milk. With regard to the other articles named, my previous reports have covered the ground.

I have been pleased to find that recent lots of furniture of Canadian manufacture compare favourably with goods of similar character from elsewhere, but it has been again represented to me that the railway freight and other charges in respect of such shipments are unduly high, and are likely to hamper a trade which appears otherwise promising.

Small cargoes of good steam coal would generally meet a fair market, and if Canadian coal bears out what is stated regarding it, there is no reason why the business should not be introduced. But a practical trial on the spot would probably be necessary before orders to any extent could be obtained.

During the three months under review we received 40,308 barrels of flour from the United States, none from Canada. The same remark applies to malt liquors of which other countries supplied to the value of £10,927, Canada nothing. The openings in this market for all kinds of manufactured leather appear also to be entirely overlooked as nothing is entered here from the Dominion.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, and the re-appointment of a British Minister to Caracas will, it is hoped, lead to an early

revocation of the Decree, from which this colony has so long and so acutely suffered, whereby all goods purchased in Trinidad and other colonies were subject to an extra duty of 30 per cent upon importation into the Republic. Trinidad, from her geographical position, is the only British colony interested to any extent in this trade, but it would undoubtedly become of great importance were the prohibitive impost in question removed, and our dealings with the outside world would grow in proportion. Indeed, the possibilities in that event of this island becoming the principal emporium of the trade of the Orinoco and its vast surrounding territories are by no means remote.

Considerable quantities of heavy white oats, evidently from Ontario have been arriving via New York and are included in the imports from United States, there being no certificate of origin.

Of late the market for cod fish has been depressed owing to over shipments. In this connection I have been requested to state that the position has been rendered worse by the arrivals, which appear to be increasing steadily, from the French Newfoundland Islands of St. Miquelon and St. Pierre by steamer from New York, or sailing vessels via Martinique and Guadeloupe. As I am informed, this fish obtains a bounty on export. It is frequently landed in part of the French West India Islands, the balance, or greater portion, being sent on to the British Islands where it is admitted duty free. On the other hand a prohibitive duty is imposed in the same French West India Islands upon fish from British ports.

Having to wait an opportunity to post this, affords the opportunity of referring to the report of the West India Royal Commission published in London early in October the main portions of which have been telegraphed here: A feeling of intense regret is experienced that the majority of the commission should have been unable to recommend countervailing duties to the extent of the bounties on beet sugar granted by any foreign country. Rightly or wrongly it is believed by all those who are interested, and consequently suffering from the present state of affairs, that the countervailing duty was the one and only practical remedy to prevent the rapid extinction of the once great sugar industry. A movement is now on foot under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the agricultural society to give public expression to the prevailing and strong opinions held with regard to the findings of the commissioners, and to make one more appeal to the Colonial office and the Government to avert by the only possible means apparently at hand the disastrous consequences which must result from the sudden abandonment of the sugar plantations.

Much satisfaction is expressed here at the news of the contract which has been confirmed by parliament with the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company for the extension of their line to Jamaica. This will not only cheapen communication but will at last place us in direct connection with the Old Country through British territory.

A welcome rise in the value of our second product, cocoa, has taken place. Crops are promising, and but for the cloud which still hangs over the sugar industry few colonies of Great Britain would seem to have fairer prospects than this.

An agricultural and industrial show on a large scale will be held in Port of Spain from the 8th to 12th February next, when over \$3,000 will be given in prizes by the agricultural society. The writer is secretary, and will be most happy to supply any information or assistance to Canadians who are interested, or who may care to exhibit.

I beg to inclose copy of ordinance N. 17, 1897, to amend the customs ordinance, 1895, for your information.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDGAR TRIPP.

(F.)—TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. Edgar Tripp.)

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

TRINIDAD, 31st December, 1897.

SIR,—Pending the issue of the yearly customs returns I refrain from any comment in detail upon trade with the Dominion during the last year.

Very considerable preparations are being made for the agricultural show to be held in February, which it is expected will surpass anything of the kind previously attempted here, as there are usually large numbers of visitors present in the colony at that time of year, and the British Fleet will be in the harbour, it is hoped that a very extensive and useful advertisement of the resources of the colony will be effected.

The strong probability indicated by recent telegrams that the bounty system will shortly be referred to a European Conference has given a renewed lease of hope to those interested in the sugar industry, which is strengthened by the practical action of the United States Government in imposing countervailing duties. It is satisfactory to know that the Royal Commissioners have testified that the statement so frequently made to the effect that the depression in West Indian sugar was due to defective and antiquated methods of manufacture, are in no ways justified by the facts, and that as far as Trinidad is concerned all that skill and science can suggest or capital carry out has been supplied. Notwithstanding adverse circumstances, large importations of the newest and most improved machinery have been made within the past few months by those who are confident that relief must come sooner or later, but if that relief is delayed much longer the position will undoubtedly be serious.

The very substantial rise which has taken place lately in the value of our second staple, cocoa, is most encouraging. The majority of the cocoa estates are owned and financed locally, and the circulation of money in the colony is immediately influenced by any rise or fall in the market for this article. Thanks largely to the untiring efforts of the Chamber of Commerce of Trinidad, Barbados and Demerara, a further reduction in cable rates to Europe of 2s. 10d. per word has now been made, but only under the threat from the government to withhold the subsidy from the West India and Panama Telegraph Company. We shall now pay 5s. 4d. per word instead of as formerly, the very prohibitive rate 10s. 5½d. The last reduction was immediately brought about by the anticipated completion of the new line from Bermuda to Jamaica by which a saving of 2s. 10d. from that colony to England will be effected.

This was pointed out to the government here who claimed and obtained the same reduction all through.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of the following Articles of Merchandise Exported from Trinidad and Tobago during the Years 1893 to 1897, inclusive.

Years.	Sugar.			Molasses.			Rum.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cocoanuts	Asphalt	Bitters.
	Hhds.	Tris.	Bgs & Brls	Puns.	Tris.	Brls.	Pun.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Tons.	Cases.
1893	5,045	4,930	374,960	11,735	85	25	675	18,081,880	9,280	11,878,275	88,669	26,202
1894	2,779	3,718	426,391	11,685	5	28	700	19,448,480	13,520	13,183,140	100,039	21,551
1895	1,693	1,597	512,178	13,615	26	128	1,749	26,739,775	14,320	11,685,740	86,176	34,286
1896	1,064	499	502,132	13,246	60	86	1,201	21,869,002	21,800	12,433,862	92,571	21,856
1897	1,142	982½	474,219	5,846	116	198	951½	21,995,235	17,100	10,454,662	111,354	26,290

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDGAR TRIPP.

(G.)—SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, 6th January, 1898.

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

SIR,—Confirming my report for the quarter ending 30th September, I have herewith the honour to forward report for the quarter ending 31st December, 1897.

The year just closed has been, economically, a very prosperous one for Norway; people are indeed inclined to believe that our nation never had a better year.

The harvest of the country was nearly, if not quite, an average one; where quantities fell somewhat short, this was in most cases made up for in very good quality, and prices for agricultural produce have been better than in recent years.

Wage-earners of all classes have been well occupied at good wages.

The wood trade has been unusually profitable.

Wood-pulp, both chemical and mechanical, has obtained on the whole good prices.

The herring fisheries have yielded a large catch, which has been mostly disposed of at very high prices.

The industrial establishments, which are working for the home market, have been generally well occupied.

Under these circumstances it is a consequence that the import shows a decided increase. The official statistics are not yet made up, except for the first eleven months of the year, and I shall therefore wait until my next report to give a statement of the import and export in 1897.

The prospects for 1898 are extremely bright, and it is to be hoped that this year will show even an increased amount of business above the year just passed, as money will be coming into the country for recent large shipments of fish, lumber and pulp for which good prices have been obtained. As far as mechanical pulp is concerned, the inquiries are becoming still more active, and several markets of the better brands have already sold the bulk of their production. Prices are very firm.

It is evident that Canada is getting more and more trade from the Scandinavian countries, and my firm has sent in some good orders to Canadian manufacturers and exporters during the past quarter. The trade in Canada is no doubt also on their side coming to the conclusion that the Scandinavian market is worthy of their attention, which is proved by the increased correspondence I receive from Canadian firms several of whom have been directed to me through the Department of Trade and Commerce.

I have mentioned in my earlier reports that there is going to be held an exhibition at Bergen, Norway, during the coming season. From recent reports I learn that the United States have now resolved to send over an exhibit. I have been corresponding further with the High Commissioner of Canada at London with regard to the possibility of having the exhibit intended for the Stockholm exposition last year, sent over here for a permanent exhibit at Christiania in place of Canada partaking in the Bergen exposition. I am still corresponding on the subject.

From Trondhjem (in the northern part of Norway) I learn that a man sent out by the United States Government has arrived there to buy 1,000 reindeer and engage 100 men which are to be transported per extra steamer to New York, the intention being to try and bring help to the sufferers at Klondike, as it is thought through the aid of the reindeer to be possible to travel the long distance from the nearest railroad-station

to Klondike, and bring food and clothes to the gold hunters. The difficulty, however, will be to find fodder for the animals, as I understand reindeer moss is scarcely to be found on that side. A very large amount of moss is taken along from here. It may be of interest in this connection to state that the United States five years ago through the same man hired a number of Laplanders with their families, who brought with them a number of reindeer, to go to Alaska to start reindeer raising there. They were hired for 5 years and were to receive 100.00 Kroner (\$27.00) each per month and free fare both ways, in the event they wanted to return after their time was out. Recently half of the company have returned, as they did not thrive very well, especially on account of the shortness of moss for the reindeer.

The emigration from this country has been less than previous years during 1897, which I presume has its reason in the better wages obtained here lately. As it may be of interest I give below the official report about the emigration from Christiania.

During the year 1897 there have emigrated from here 1,386 men, 1,204 women and 467 children, altogether 3,057 persons, of which 980 have had prepaid tickets. The remaining 2,177, who have bought their tickets in Christiania, have paid together 3266.25 Kroner for same. Of the emigrants 1,445 were from Norway, of which 277 belonged to Christiania, 347 from Sweden, 1,234 from America, of which most were Scandinavians, who have been to their native country on visits, 9 from Japan, 9 from Denmark, 8 from Germany, 1 from England, 1 from Austria, 1 from Poland, 1 from Africa, and 1 from Australia. Three thousand and nineteen persons have emigrated to North America, 32 to Africa and 6 to Australia.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. SONTUM.

(H).—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. D. M. Rennie.*)

BUENOS AIRES, A.R., 7th January, 1898.

The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,

Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I arrived on Sunday last, therefore have not had time to learn much in regard to crops, &c.

Wheat.—Probably a fair estimate for the Argentine and Uruguay will be 36,733,333 bushels for export. This is now being harvested, quality good.

Linseed.—Much was destroyed by frost, but there is considerable for export of good quality.

Corn.—A large percentage was destroyed by frost and drought, but the growing crop is now looking well, price of old stock low.

Wool.—Sales at present run from 500,000 to 1,000,000 kilos per day; prices fair.

Weather perfect for harvesting.

Locusts not now doing much damage.

The budget has not yet been passed. I will mail new customs tariff as soon as issued; there are a considerable number of changes.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. M. RENNIE.

V—GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

A—IMPORT DUTIES ON CYCLES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following statement shows the amount of duty levied on cycles, and parts thereof, on importation into various British possessions:—

Colony or Possessions.	Description of Article.	Duty.
British India	Cycles and component parts thereof, accessories of all kinds	5 p. c. ad val.
Ceylon	Cycles, parts, &c.	6 p. c. do
Canada	Cycles	30 p. c. do
	Rubber tyres	25 p. c. do
	Seamless steel tubes	10 p. c. do
	Steel for the manufacture of bicycle chain, when imported by the manufacturers of bicycle chain for use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories	Free.
	Canvas or fabric not frictionized for the manufacture of bicycle tyres when imported by the manufacturers of bicycle tyres for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories	do
	Bells and gongs	30 p. c.
	Lamps	30 p. c.
	Wire cloth, brass and copper	25 p. c.
	do other	30 p. c.
	(Note.—The duties on the products of countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff are $\frac{1}{4}$ less until the 30th June, 1898, inclusive, and $\frac{1}{4}$ less on and after 1st July, 1898).	
Newfoundland	Cycles and kindred goods	30 p. c. ad val.
British Honduras	Cycles	10 p. c. do
West Indies—		
Bahamas	Cycles	\$1.22 each.
Barbados	do	10 p. c. ad val.
Bermuda	Bicycles with wheels of not less than 18 in. in diameter	\$2.44 each.
	Other	5 p. c. ad val.
Jamaica	Cycles and cycle material and sundries	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. ad val.
Leeward Islands—		
Antigua	Cycles	10 p. c. ad val.
St. Christopher	do	10 p. c. do
Dominica	do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. do
Montserrat	do	10 p. c. do
Virgin Islands	do	10 p. c. do
Trinidad and Tobago	do parts, &c.	5 p. c. do
Turks and Caicos	do do	Free.
Windward Islands—		
Grenada	Cycles	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. ad val.
St. Lucia	do	15 p. c. do
	(With additional charge of 15 p. c. ad val. on the duty so leviable).	
St. Vincent	Cycles, &c., except wire cloth, which is free.	10 p. c. do
	(With an additional charge of 10 p. c. on the duty so leviable).	
British South Africa—		
Cape Colony	Cycles	9 p. c. do
Natal	do and parts and accessories	5 p. c. do
Mauritius	do materials for same (except India rubber), and accessories	10 p. c. do
	India rubber	Per 100 kilos. Rs. 17 60c.

IMPORT DUTIES ON CYCLES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

Colony or Possessions.	Description of Article.	Duty.
British West Africa—		
Gambia	Cycles	7½ p. c. ad val.
Gold Coast	"Velocipedes"	Free.
Lagos	Cycles and parts, and accessories thereof	5 p. c. ad val.
Sierra Leone	do do	10 p. c. do
Australasia—		
New South Wales	Cycles	Free.
Northern Territory	do	15 p. c. ad val.
Queensland	do (The following parts and accessories, rough and unfinished, are admitted free, into Queensland, viz.:— Brackets, lugs, fork sides, rims, chain wheels and chain rings, hubs, handle-bars, stems and T pieces, crowns and crown plates, spokes, fork and tube strengtheners, steel stampings and forgings).	15 p. c. do
South Australia	Cycles	25 p. c. do
	Material, part (The duty is levied on the net amount of invoice, with 10 p. c. added).	Free.
Western Australia	Cycles	15 p. c. ad val.
Victoria	do (The following finished component parts of bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles (such parts not being brazed or joined together) are admitted free into Victoria, viz.:— Bearing brackets, chain wheels and axles, cranks, steel balls, ball heads, including fork ends, 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 tyres, steel spokes, handle ends, all rubber goods exclusively used in the manufacture of cycles and cycle tyres, all fittings and parts used in the manufacture of pneumatic tyres, cycle lumps and bells).	10 p. c. do
Tasmania	Cycles	20 p. c. ad val.
New Zealand	Bicycles and tricycles	20 p. c. do
	Parts and accessories	Part free and part ad val. 20 p. c.
Fiji	"Carriages" (It is most probable, however, that cycles would come under the head of "general," at 5 p. c.) Gutta percha or India rubber, or manufactures of, in whole or in part	10 p. c. ad val.
Cyprus	Cycles and cycle materials	10 p. c. do 8 p. c. do

B—TRADE OF BARBADOS, 1896.

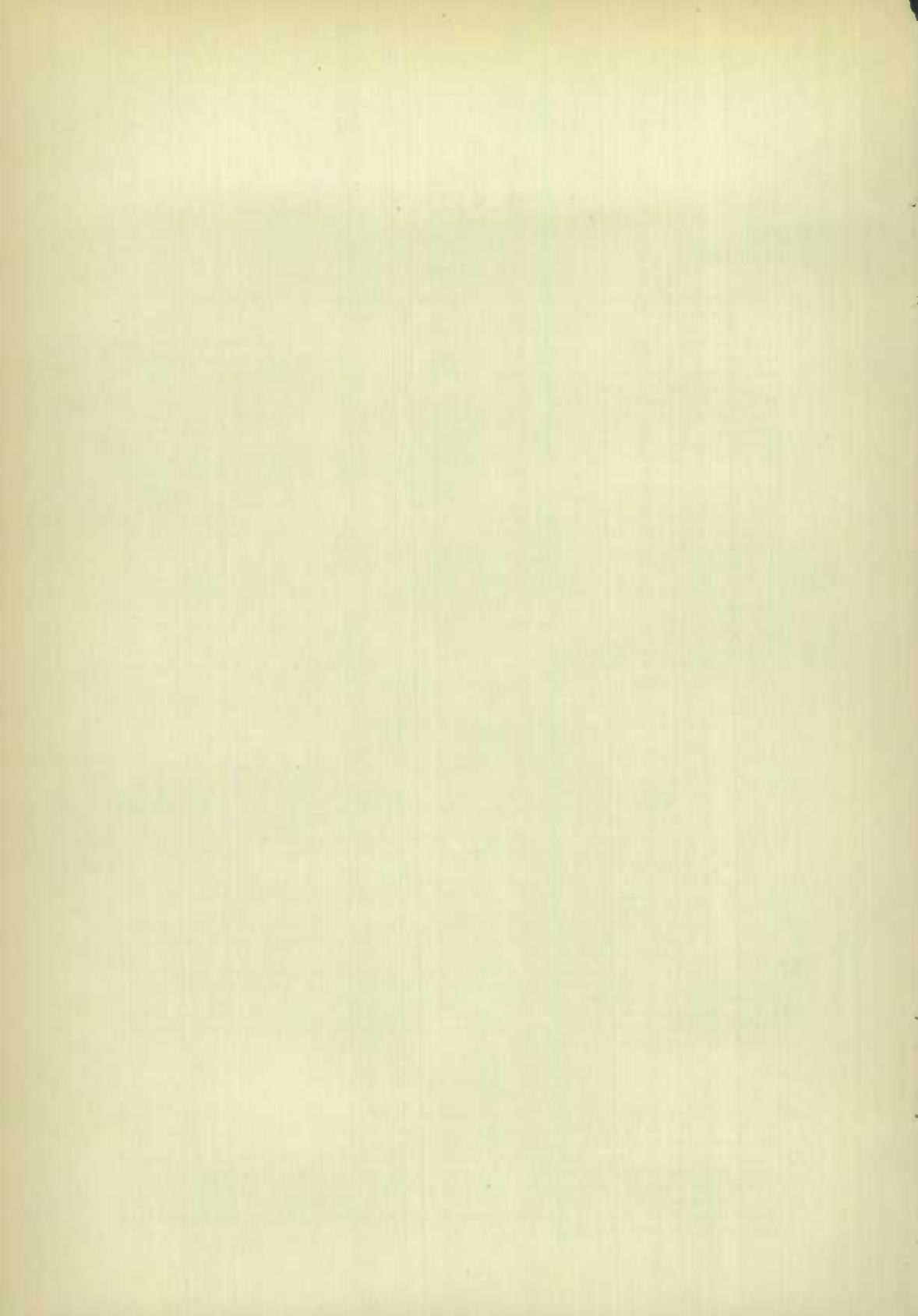
From the annual returns for the colony of Barbados for the year 1896 the following statements have been compiled: The value of the imports is \$5,104,548, and that of the exports \$3,690,035, as against \$4,657,014 and \$2,858,178, respectively, for the year 1895. The imports for the year 1896 show an increase of \$447,562 over the previous year. The percentage of increase for Great Britain is about 19 per cent; that for the United States is very low, being only a trifle over 6 per cent, while that for British North America is over 22 per cent. Taking the imports under the two heads, live animals, food stuffs, &c., and raw materials, we find that the percentage of increase for British North America is much more marked, being over 25 per cent, whereas there is a decreased import of the same articles from the United States and Great Britain.

STATEMENT showing the Imports and Exports from and to Great Britain, the United States, British North America, and Other Countries, of the Colony of Barbados, during the calendar years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Heads.		Great Britain.	United States.	British North America.	Other Countries.	Totals.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. Live animals, food and drink and narcotics ...	Imports...	{ 1894 ... 598,298	1,826,207	356,916	614,402	3,395,823
		{ 1895 ... 483,148	1,368,443	294,044	467,730	2,613,365
		{ 1896 ... 459,968	1,301,692	361,633	336,301	2,459,594
	Exports...	{ 1894 ... 585,907	2,425,182	747,276	657,803	4,416,168
		{ 1895 ... 315,734	1,071,640	465,764	695,644	2,548,882
		{ 1896 ... 158,760	1,982,330	582,598	618,408	3,342,105
II. Raw materials	Imports ...	{ 1894 ... 143,844	251,543	136,358	93,149	624,894
		{ 1895 ... 113,545	121,087	70,835	88,957	394,424
		{ 1896 ... 82,183	196,675	96,053	111,639	486,550
	Exports...	{ 1894 ... 9,373	22,922	185	35,434	67,914
		{ 1895 ... 11,524	28,377	657	28,509	69,067
		{ 1896 ... 8,774	44,566	10	35,408	88,758
III. Manufactured articles—						
(a.) Textiles.....	Imports...	{ 1894 ... 745,816	11,626	1,182	7,880	766,504
		{ 1895 ... 594,248	9,476	418	5,028	609,170
		{ 1896 ... 810,520	13,663	384	6,106	830,613
	Exports...	{ 1894 ... 1,046	73	38	146,575	147,732
		{ 1895 ... 1,368	58	4	142,409	143,839
		{ 1896 ... 1,085	58	15	127,331	128,489
(b.) Metals	Imports...	{ 1894 ... 223,083	43,269	3,003	7,656	277,911
		{ 1895 ... 157,223	21,885	2,283	5,007	186,398
		{ 1896 ... 175,190	51,645	1,733	5,898	234,466
	Exports...	{ 1894 ... 8,355	19	2	12,233	20,609
		{ 1895 ... 5,363	141	...	5,747	11,251
		{ 1896 ... 5,043	87	5	6,651	11,786
(c. Other.....)	Imports...	{ 1894 ... 745,378	152,302	39,225	196,876	1,133,781
		{ 1895 ... 556,790	114,955	24,045	152,864	848,654
		{ 1896 ... 739,126	155,563	18,118	134,777	1,047,584
	Exports...	{ 1894 ... 1,192	43	73	120,285	121,593
		{ 1895 ... 1,669	117	34	79,483	81,303
		{ 1896 ... 3,917	5,630	49	96,205	105,801
IV. Coin and bullion.....	Imports...	{ 1894 ... 13,578	...	...	14,507	28,085
		{ 1895 ... 29	2,069	...	2,905	5,003
		{ 1896 ... 8,905	18,635	...	18,231	45,771
	Exports...	{ 1894 ... 14,347	...	...	2,923	17,270
		{ 1895 ... 3,836	...	...	...	3,836
		{ 1896 ... 9,884	...	...	3,212	13,096
Totals.....	Imports...	{ 1894 ... 2,469,997	2,284,947	536,684	934,470	6,226,098
		{ 1895 ... 1,904,983	1,637,915	391,625	722,491	4,657,014
		{ 1896 ... 2,275,892	1,737,813	477,921	612,952	5,104,578
	Exports...	{ 1894 ... 620,220	2,448,239	747,574	975,253	4,791,286
		{ 1895 ... 339,494	1,100,333	466,459	951,892	2,858,178
		{ 1896 ... 187,463	2,032,680	582,677	887,215	3,690,035

STATEMENT showing the Value of Principal and Other Articles imported into the Colony of Barbados from Great Britain, the United States, British North America and Totals, during the calendar year 1896, with Rate of duty on such articles.

	G. B.	U. S.	B. N. A.	Totals.	Rate of Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Animals :—					
Horses, over 14 hands high.	243	9,611	11,314	23,724	\$9.73 each.
Breadstuffs :—					
Grains, viz :—					
Corn or maize and wheat.	5	71,520		72,985	12½ cts. per 100 lbs.
Oats.	2,637	81,088	9,169	92,894	15 cts. per 100 lbs.
Other, unenumerated.	588	38,840	1,737	45,824	18½ cts. per 100 lbs.
Grain products, viz :—					
Bran and middlings and shorts.	32	26,800		26,839	15 cts. per 100 lbs.
Flour, wheat or rye.	2	274,387		275,015	\$1.02 per 196 lbs.
Meal, corn.		99,737		100,126	30¼ cts. per 100 lbs.
Other breadstuffs, viz :—					
Bread, pilot, navy and crackers	696	120,552	1	121,282	24½ cts. per 100 lbs.
Rice.	144,851	589		309,607	24½ cts. per 100 lbs.
Carriages, carts, wagons, &c.	4,502	19,762	457	25,150	10 per cent ad val.
Coal, &c., and coke.	69,457	9,713		80,650	61 cts. per ton.
Confectionery.	4,905	993	1	5,941	10 per cent ad val.
Cotton manufactures.	552,327	8,175	297	563,749	10 per cent ad val.
Fish and fish products :—					
Dried, salted or smoked.	1,985	90,865	289,235	383,931	36½ cts. per 112 lbs.
Fish, pickled.		2,798	17,408	20,575	30¼ cts. per brl.
do cured, including salmon and oysters.	3,114	7,849	813	11,903	10 per cent ad val.
Hay and straw.		3,884	2,229	6,330	Hay 6¼ cts. per 100 lbs Straw, free.
Iron and steel and manufactures, unenumerated.	74,353	16,731	433	92,509	10 per cent ad val.
Leather and manufactures :—					
Boots and shoes.	54,594	1,674	496	57,475	10 per cent ad val.
Leather, dressed or undressed.	47,572	2,107		51,371	10 per cent ad val.
do unenumerated.	8,433	396	44	9,114	10 per cent ad val.
Musical instruments.	6,413	560	297	7,946	10 per cent ad val.
Provisions :—					
Butter.	70,347	287	1,543	79,316	\$2.03 per 100 lbs.
Cheese.	2,759	6,433	1,411	10,743	\$2.03 per 100 lbs.
Meats, viz :—					
Bacon and ham.	6,330	10,200	87	16,634	\$1.014 per 100 lbs.
Beef, salted.	744	40,217	195	41,638	
Pork, salted and pickled.	939	122,872	4,414	130,260	
Soap.	64,497	861		65,407	36½ cts. per 100 lbs.
Vegetables :—					
Onions, raw.	1,723	1,494	4,151	12,346	Free.
Unenumerated, raw.	7,820	3,533	17,106	28,898	Free.
Wood :—					
Hemlock, birch, beech, white pine and spruce.	5	8,173	88,089	100,628	\$1.22 per M. ft.
Shingles.		6,472	13,241	21,612	36½ cts. per M.
Staves.		126,493	2,014	128,854	\$1.26 per 1,200 pcs.
Woollen manufactures.	212,239	647	77	215,636	10 per cent ad val.
All other.	931,780	521,590	11,692	1,867,625	
Totals.	2,275,892	1,737,813	477,921	5,104,578	



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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OF CANADA

For the Four Months ended 31st January

1898

PART II

REPORTS OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS

JAPAN (MR. GEO. ANDERSON)

LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS (MR. EDMUND E. SHEPPARD)

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
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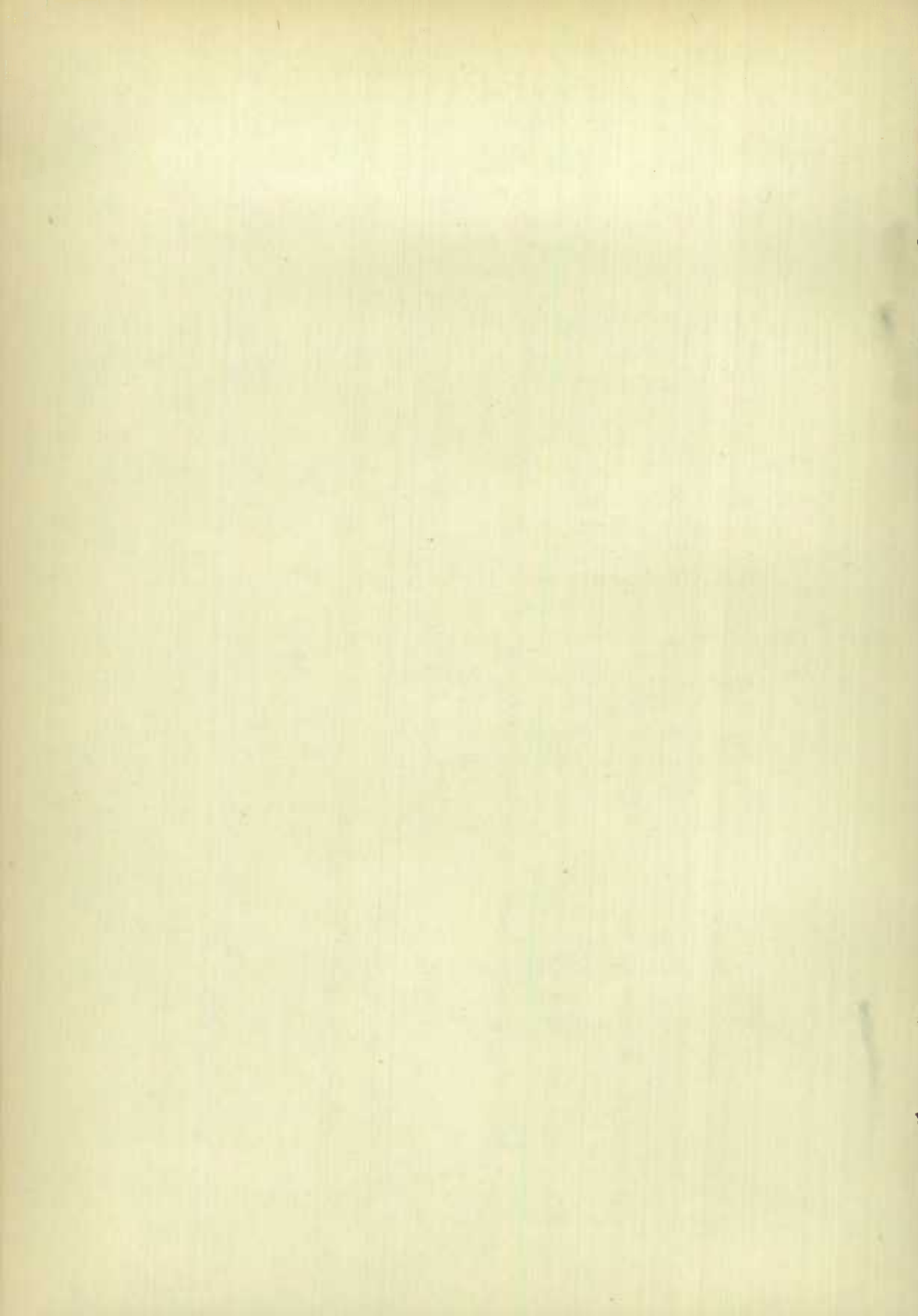
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JAPAN

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER

(*Mr. George Anderson.*)

Toronto, 8th November, 1897.

Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Hon. Sir,—I have pleasure in transmitting herewith report of my investigation regarding the probabilities and possibilities of extending trade relations between the Dominion of Canada and the Empire of Japan.

In accordance with my appointment as Trade Commissioner, I proceeded to Japan, and as directed, have investigated various items of commerce, and herewith submit the result of my examination concerning the same.

Under the title "Exports" will be found in alphabetical order, observations relating to such goods as Canada may be able to supply Japan.

Under "Imports" it will be noticed that I have dealt with classes of merchandise which Canadian merchants and dealers may find to their advantage to purchase in the Japanese markets.

Following these I have added some general information regarding trade, which I trust may be of interest and prove beneficial to Canadian trade.

EXPORTS.

ALCOHOL.

A large quantity is imported from Germany, which is used for strengthening sake, the native wine made from rice, and also for medicinal and scientific purposes. It is put up in five wine gallon cans, four of them being packed in a good heavy wooden case or box. The prices range according to the strength of the alcohol. Our manufacturers should secure a fair share of this trade. Total imports for 1896, 8,126,000 pounds.

BARLEY

Is being imported into Japan from the United States and is used for three purposes. 1st. For making malt, the Japanese having started in a small way to make their own malt. 2nd. As food for cattle. 3rd. As food for the common people. Barley being cheaper than rice, is mixed with that article, pounded or ground, from which cake is made which is considered very nourishing, and is much relished by the poorer classes.

BEANS, PEASE AND PULSE.

The import last year was 3,475,015 yen, equal to \$1,750,000, and came nearly all from China and Corea. These are used for food (Miso) by the common or Coolie classes. They are also used in the manufacture of Soy (Japanese Sauce), of which all the people are very fond. Samples were obtained, and I doubt not Canadian pease and beans would find a ready sale if favourable rates of freight could be obtained, enabling the Canadian producer to quote equal c. i. f. prices. Japan rice is of very good quality but high in price, and it is found necessary to import large quantities of cheaper food.

BELTING.

With the very rapid introduction of all classes of general machinery, there is a very large sale of leather and rubber belting, and the demand is likely to increase from year to year as factories are established. Leather is imported, and belting made in Japan, as it is deemed more economical than to carry large stocks made up, but it is considered inferior to the imported article. There is no gutta percha or rubber goods manufactured in the country, and there is a promising future for the belting trade both in leather and rubber. When machinery plants are being installed, duplicate belts are frequently supplied to be ready in case of accidents or a belt breaking.

BEER AND ALE.

The consumption of beer is increasing very rapidly, and is largely supplied by domestic brewers, who are yearly making additions to their plant. Though few in number, the brewing companies have been very successful, the stock in one instance being four times its par value, besides paying very handsome dividends. Notwithstanding the large quantity manufactured in the country, there is considerable import, Milwaukee beer being the favourite on account of it being well advertised and pushed by an energetic agent. There is no reason why the Canadians should not be successful if the business were handled with energy. A limited quantity of stout and ale might be sold to foreigners, but light beers are found more suitable to the climate.

BICYCLES.

British and United States manufacturers are represented, and the sales are quite large, with the sure prospect of a large growth. Japan is certainly an inviting field for our makers, as bicycles are becoming very popular among the Japanese. Wheels to sell at 100 yen, equal to \$50 gold, would find a ready sale. High grade wheels, to retail at 150 to 175 yen, would also sell freely, as better qualities are much appreciated by the well-to-do Japanese, as well as by foreigners. All bicycles should be light, strong and handsomely decorated. The Japanese being of small stature, the frames would require to be 22 to 23 inches: of course, for foreigners the ordinary sizes of frames in use in Canada would be suitable. There is absolutely no demand for ladies' wheels, except a few for the use of foreigners. The Japanese ladies have not yet adopted the European costume, and it would be impossible for them to ride a wheel wearing their native style of dress. The bicycles manufactured in Japan are considered inferior.

BISCUITS.

The Japanese, in their own households, make a large variety of the common grades from ground rice, wheat flour, &c. There are also biscuit factories carried

on, but only on a limited scale. A considerable impetus was given to this industry during the Japan-China war, as biscuits and cakes of various kinds had to be prepared for the use of the troops. There is quite a demand for the better qualities, which are now imported from Great Britain and the United States. These are used by the foreign residents and better classes of the Japanese. They would require to be put up in nicely decorated tins, and properly sealed, that they might not be injured by the climate. This is certainly a growing trade, and our manufacturers should have no hesitation in pushing their goods.

BLANKETS.

A very large import. They are also made in Japan, principally of cotton. A good, strong, cheap blanket, bright red or striped, fancy colours, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 5, and 4 feet by 6, would find a ready sale among coolies, jinrikisha men and others. They are used during the cold weather as rugs and wraps. There is also a fair demand, which would likely increase, for good white woollen blankets. Small sizes would answer, as Japanese are a small race. The Japanese army and navy from time to time require quantities of blankets suitable for their use. The masses of the people being poor, cheap blankets would be more saleable than expensive ones. Travellers' rugs or shawls of fancy patterns, to retail at 4 to 5 yen, would be in demand.

BOILERS.

Steam boilers are being imported in considerable quantities from England, and the demand will continue, as there is a strong desire on the part of the Japanese to establish manufactories of various kinds throughout the country. I would advise that rolled plates, marked, ready to be put together on arrival in Japan, would be the best means of transporting boilers, as space in vessels is rated at 40 cubic feet to the ton, and it would be desirable on items of this kind to save freight.

BOILER COVERING.

Manufacturers having steam plants are realizing the importance of retaining the heat in their boilers and pipes, and are using increased quantities of asbestos, mineral wool and mica coverings. The demand for these goods will be large.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

There is a large import of books, consisting of text books for colleges, academies, normal schools, high schools, &c., as English is taught in many of the educational institutions. Novels, magazines and high-class literature are also imported, the Japanese being a reading people. A quantity of blank books, such as ledgers, journals, day-books, diaries, memorandum books, &c., should find a ready sale, as incorporated companies, of which there are a great many in Japan, are keeping their books in regular double entry form.

BONES, HORNS AND HOOFS.

The Japanese are very artful in making from bones and horns, handles for knives, tooth, nail and other brushes, pipe stems, cigar and cigarette mouth-pieces, carvings and other fancy ornaments. Thigh and shank bones command the highest prices. Imitation tortoise shells, buttons and fancy articles are made from hoofs. All the above are imported from Australia and the United States.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

While there is not much hope at present of sending boots and shoes to Japan, this important industry should be noticed. The raw material is imported by the Japanese, and labour being cheap, boots and shoes are made by hand and sold at very reasonable prices. When the time arrives for exporting, a special shape would require to be made for the market, owing to the fact that the Japanese, through centuries of sandal-wearing, have developed the full use of their toes; therefore the forefoot is broad. The sizes would range from four as a minimum to eight as an outside size. The masses still wear clogs and sandals. There is absolutely no demand for ladies' shoes.

BRUSHES.

Paint, scrubbing, horse, clothes, hair and tooth brushes are all made in Japan and exported. Foreign-made brushes are better quality, but the demand is limited, and sales are not very large.

BUTTER.

For the year 1896 the imports were valued at 96,000 yen, equal to nearly \$50,000 in gold, the United States of America leading with the largest quantity, followed by France, Holland and Italy. It is received in firkins and tubs of various sizes under 100 pounds, and in one and two-pound tins. Butter substitutes such as oleomargine and butterine are also imported, but the Japanese Government will likely soon rule these as unfit for food and dangerous to public health, and prohibit their importation. A considerable quantity of butter is made in Japan, but is far from satisfactory. Both medium and yellow coloured and mild and medium salted can be marketed. Butter arriving during the warm season, say from the 15th June to 15th September, should be put up in half-pound, one-pound and two-pound tins and placed in cold storage on arrival. There is an increasing demand by the better class of Japanese, as well as the foreign residents, for good creamery butter for table use. There is also a growing trade at a lower price for dairy butter for cooking and other purposes. I would recommend that a uniform and attractive style of package be adopted and branded "Canadian Butter." The sizes of the packages should be half-pound, one pound and two-pound tins, and ten, twenty and forty pounds in wood. During the winter creamery butter put up in one-pound rolls would be quite saleable. I am quite convinced that with cold storage facilities on ships and the butter properly taken care of on arrival, Canada can supply Japan with a large percentage of the whole quantity imported. There are cold storage warehouses at Yokohama and Kobe, the two main ports in Japan.

CANNED GOODS.

In vegetable, fruit, jams and jelly there is quite a fair trade done with the foreign residents. All these goods are growing in favour among the Japanese who are not conversant with the foreign methods of cooking, and prefer prepared articles. The above are all imported from Great Britain and the United States, and surely Canada with her cheap natural products can command a good share of the trade. The Japanese put up the following in cans: mushrooms, chestnuts, bamboo and fish, and it might be difficult for Canadians to compete with their canned fish, although I believe a large quantity of British Columbia salmon in tin could be sold to the best trade, on account of its superior quality. The Japanese army and navy and cavalry use very large quantities of canned beef,

which our packing houses ought certainly to be able to supply. There are good opportunities in this line. Canned beef, tongue, chicken, turkey, &c., are not much in domestic demand and are principally sold to foreign residents, but foreign ships buy very extensively of these at the various ports of Japan. The quantity required will certainly increase.

CANDLES.

Over 700,000 pounds imported for 1896, half of the quantity from Belgium. They are made from sperm, composite, stearine and paraffine wax, and are used in temples, hotels, stores, lanterns, and in households. Many of the streets in the cities of Japan are lighted with candles in lanterns made of paper. The Jinrikisha men consume large quantities, as every coolie is obliged to carry a paper lantern with lighted candle after dark. There are in the city of Tokio alone nearly 35,000 Jinrikisha men, from which some idea may be gathered of the immense quantity of candles consumed. They are also made in Japan of vegetable and paraffine wax, but being soft are not considered equal to the foreign make.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c.

There might be an occasional opening for a high class carriage, buggy, brougham or phaeton, but these would only be sold to high officials, wealthy business men or owners of livery stables. For the Japanese the wheels would require to be smaller than ordinary. The use of drays and wagons must increase rapidly, as men will not continue to haul such large loads as they now do in that country. Drays, wagons and jinrikishas are made at reasonable prices in Japan, and it might be difficult for our manufacturers to compete.

CATTLE AND HORSES.

The cattle and horses in Japan, like everything else in that country, are small, and there is a general desire to improve the quality and increase the size. Steps have been taken towards the improvement, rearing and reproduction of horses, by the establishment of studs and depots in various sections of the country. Prizes are given, and in this way breeders are encouraged to improve their stocks of saddle, draught and pack horses, which are used in the Japanese army. Much attention is also being paid to the breeding of coach and farm horses. The Japanese Government have lately sent commissioners to Australia to purchase horses for military purposes. The Department of Agriculture is much interested in the improvement of cattle. Before long bullocks and cows will be purchased for breeding and milk purposes and the minds of the officials will be turned towards Canada knowing the superior class of stock we have in our country.

CEMENT.

Large public and other works are being constructed, and the consumption of cement is exceedingly large. The Japanese also make it, but are not able to supply the demand, besides the quality is not first-class. It might be difficult for Canadians to compete with Britain, but there is certainly a very, very large market.

CEREAL FOODS.

There is a market opening up for oatmeal, wheatlets, cornmeal, pearl barley, rolled oats and such lines for breakfast foods. At the present time these are

mostly consumed by the foreign residents of Japan, but the Japanese are quickly acquiring a taste for these foods, and the demand will rapidly increase. Owing to the humidity of the climate, it will be absolutely necessary to put it up in sealed boxes on account of the tendency to mould and germinate insects. This applies to all perishable products. Would recommend one and two-pound packages, attractive labels, with directions for use, and for the Japanese trade directions should be translated into their own language. The introduction of a good class of cereal foods will find an increasing and permanent market.

CHEESE.

Only a limited demand, principally for foreign residents and for the provisioning of ships. The finer quality should be hermetically sealed to prevent mould, &c., during the summer months. A few Canadian cheese have reached Japan and are considered first-class. The taste of cheese is rather repulsive to the Japanese, and there will probably be no large domestic consumption in this product in the near future, until indeed the native population have acquired a liking for it.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Cigars are nearly altogether imported from the Phillipine Islands and are peculiarly suited to the Japanese climate and taste. The increasing demand for cigarettes is enormous, as the Japanese and some of the foreigners seem to have a mania for smoking cigarettes. One Canadian manufacturer is already well represented, and meeting with success. Turkish, Egyptian, British and United States manufacturers all have agencies. They should be put up in attractive packages, tinfoil wrapping, ten cigarettes, with mouthpiece in each, and advertised very strongly. The demand seems to be unlimited. In connection with brands on the Japanese market, it is well to remember, for instance, that the Japanese have flowers for which they have great regard, such as chrysanthemum, cherry blossom, maple leaves, iris and lotus, and a brand representing any of these would command the attention of the purchaser. It might be well also to have the "Japanese Army Brand," "Japanese Navy Brand," and "Statesmen Brand." Photographs of various distinguished Japanese army and navy officers and statesmen could be procured. This would provide a large number of pictures, and would interest the Japanese more than the foreign style of cards do, and I think would appeal to the mind of the consumer. This suggestion about brands is intended to apply to other goods as well as cigarettes.

COAL.

There is a large export from Japan, but the owners of coal mines for local consumption have advanced the price considerably. At the present time it is possible to send coal from Canada and Australia to Japan. I am under the impression that if large quantities were sent, the Japanese mine-owners would meet the situation, but I have no doubt an occasional cargo could be sent to advantage.

COKE.

This is imported from England and Germany, as the Japanese coal is not suitable for making coke. It is used in foundries, also by the navy department. The manufacturers of coke in British Columbia could easily secure the whole of this business, as they are nearer the market than the present exporting countries.

CONDENSED MILK.

A very large import and increasing in demand greatly. Nestle's and Eagle brands command the largest sale. For a good article at moderate price, there is no reason why Canadian manufacturers should not do a very large business. It might be well to introduce two brands, "Extra" and "No. 1." An attractive label in English and Japanese languages and well advertised would be the correct way to introduce new brands.

CONFECTIONERY AND PRESERVES.

The Japanese are very fond of sweet foods and make a great many themselves, but the quality is not equal to the foreign make, and there is a growing sale for finer goods, principally with the foreigners and better classes of Japanese. If put up in glass they would be favourably received. The well-known firm of Crosse & Blackwell supply marmalades, jams, jelly and preserves. Our manufacturers could easily secure a share of the trade in confectionery and preserves if well represented.

CORDAGE.

A large quantity for ship's rigging, &c., is sold in Japan which comes mainly from Hong Kong. Samples of manilla rope sent by a Canadian manufacturer were compared and quality and price found quite satisfactory and business will result. There is also a large demand for tarred rope. The Japanese make rope and twine from straw and the fibre of sago palm, but this of course unsatisfactory for ship's use. This trade is becoming very extensive and the Canadian manufacturers should get a fair share.

COTTON

Samples of gray cotton were sent me by a large manufacturer and being compared with those of the Japanese make, the Canadian article was found much superior in quality, but unsuitable in width and too heavy in weight. The gray cotton sold in Japan, ranges from 38 to 45 inches in width and light in texture which I am sure the Canadian manufacturer can make. Many lines such as cantons, sheetings, flannelettes shirtings denims cottonades, &c., of the cheaper grades might be sold if the Japanese market were carefully studied.

DYNAMITE AND EXPLOSIVES.

The government and contracting companies are engaged in extensive public works and railway building and use quantities of dynamite and blasting powder. Mining companies also use considerable. There is a good opening for business.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

There are tremendous possibilities in this line as there is sure to be great development in the near future. There is only one electric road in Japan, at Kioto. The use of dynamos, motors and other classes of electrical machinery will certainly increase very rapidly. New electric roads in the leading trade centres are projected. American firms are represented and so should Canadian concerns.

EGGS.

During 1896 the value of eggs imported amounted to 300,000 yen, mostly from China. We are not able to compete in price at present, but fluctuations in value may permit us to ship eggs to Japan at some future date.

ELEVATORS.

The warehouses (go-downs) are not over two stories in height and no power passenger or goods elevators are now used, besides labour is very cheap as compared with Canada. The time may soon come when a few elevators may be installed, and when the advantages are experienced others would soon follow.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Those in use are crude and ancient in style, the ploughs being an old style of Chinese pattern drawn by a bullock and a man. The land being divided into small holdings and irrigated it is impossible to use our modern implements, and the peasant farmer being very conservative it would be hard to induce him to buy new farming tools. The land is largely cultivated by hand with very ungainly hoes and spades. It is possible that with the development of Northern Japan, cultivators and other convenient implements may be introduced to some extent. There is room for invention in threshing rice, as the old flail principle is now in use.

FIRE ENGINES.

Hand engines are used nearly altogether throughout the country. There are a few steamers in the leading trade centres of Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama. The houses are close together, built entirely of wood and inflammable material, and there is great room for improvement as the fire protection system is poor. There is an opportunity for developing trade in this line, but the steam engines would require to be small to get through the narrow streets.

FISH.

Although the fisheries of Japan are extensive, there is a demand for British Columbia salmon, both smoked and salted, as the flavour and colour of the Canadian are considered much superior to the native fish. Shipments of salted salmon to the extent of about 300 tons have been made this season and this will likely increase to 1,000 tons during the coming year.

FLOUR.

The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, and nearly all from the State of California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, U.S. It is shipped in forty-nine pound bags, four being equal to a barrel. There are certain brands such as "Golden Gate," "Sperry," "Golden Drop" and "Crown," which buyers favour on account of being well known. The increase during the first six months of 1897 has been enormous, and probably the imports this year will reach 225,000 barrels. There is no reason why Canadian millers should not secure a fair share of the flour trade, unless it be that the long inland railway freight may in some measure handicap them. To properly introduce, I would advise the distribution of samples in half-pound bags to actual consumers, as well as advertising in both the English and Japanese press. The San Francisco market should be a good guide as to prices that can be obtained.

FILES. SAW.

If able to compete with England and Germany a good file, well tempered, would sell in limited quantities. Japanese saws have small teeth, and it must be remembered that they are set exactly the opposite way to ours, the Japanese carpenter pulling the saw towards him instead of pushing it from him as we do.

FRESH FRUITS.

Apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes are grown in Japan, but they deteriorate in quality, losing taste and flavour, and are not so luscious as those produced in Canada. It would be difficult to transport pears, peaches, plums and grapes, but Canadian apples would have considerable sale, which would probably increase if freights would admit of naming a reasonable price to make them popular with the Japanese.

FURNITURE.

Furniture is cheaply made in Japan, but the wood, being quite unseasoned, it is very unsatisfactory, and there would be a limited demand for all classes of furniture prepared in the white, shipped in the knock-down, and ready to be put together and finished on arrival in Japan. There is a demand for strong, cheap chairs; the backs and legs would require to be lower than usual to suit the Japanese stature, and two flat bars attached to the foot of the legs to protect the Tatami mats which are universally used in all Japanese residences. Office furniture and appliances, to a limited extent, could be introduced to European and Japanese merchants and manufacturers. Many of the better classes of Japanese, when building, are furnishing one European room, and I look for some considerable development in the furniture trade.

GLUE.

Considerable import, and some also made in Japan. Our manufacturers would find a fair sale for use in the manufacture of all classes of furniture and cabinet work.

GUTTA PERCHA GOODS.

None manufactured in Japan, and in this line there is a very bright prospect for an extensive trade. In the following items there will be a very large and increasing consumption, viz.: Rain coats and over-rubbers. The sale of these goods should run up into a very large amount, and certainly demands the earnest attention of manufacturers.

HAMS AND BACON.

Imported mostly for the use of foreigners and for provisioning ships. The market is not well supplied and there is a splendid opportunity for introducing Canadian hams, shoulders, breakfast bacon and like products. A waiting market is open. The temperature and humidity of the climate must always be borne in mind to guide the shipper so that the goods may arrive in good order and open up in prime condition.

HATS AND CAPS.

The demand for stiff and soft felt and good straw hats is extensive and are imported from Britain. Caps are also much worn. Ordinary and common straw hats are made in Japan from their own plaits, and labour being cheap we could not compete. It might be somewhat difficult for our manufacturers to meet foreign competition in hats and caps.

HIDES.

Tanning is carried on to some extent in Japan, the imports amounting during 1896 in value to 540,000 yen, China and Corea supplying the greater quantity. While we may not be able to ship hides to Japan, it is possible that our tanners may find it to their advantage to make inquiries regarding the purchase of hides from the two countries above named.

HOPS AND MALT.

The use of beer is increasing rapidly, and consequently the consumption of hops and malt is large. Both of these are imported from Germany. The superintendents of the breweries, being German, are prejudiced in favour of hops and malt from that country, besides a change of malt and hops alters the flavour of the beer. With our magnificent British Columbia hops a strong effort ought to be made to secure the trade. Malt manufacturers should also push for business.

IRON.

The imports into Japan for 1896 in pig, bar, rod, plate, sheet, pipes, tubes and nails amounted to the very large sum of 7,000,000 yen. While I am aware we cannot compete in these lines at present, I desire to draw attention to the mountains of iron ore in British Columbia remaining undeveloped. If blast furnaces, rolling mills and other machinery were established on the Pacific Coast the whole trade of the Orient would pass into our hands as we are nearer these markets with our iron ore than any other country. With the railway developments in Japan, Russia, China, Corea and Formosa the trade in these lines will develop to such proportions as we do not dream of.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Are largely used in hotels, hospitals, garrisons and foreign residences, and with the increase of building the foreign style of dwellings the demand is sure to grow. At present the sale is somewhat limited.

IRON AND BRASS WOOD SCREWS, &c.

In these lines there is an increasing consumption and our manufacturers in iron and brass wood screws may be able to do some business, but in rivets, bolts, wire nails, &c., it will be difficult to meet the extremely low prices now prevailing in the United States and elsewhere.

IRON BRIDGES.

With the rapid extension of railways all over the country, a great many iron bridges are being erected. These come principally from Great Britain and are shipped properly marked, ready to be put together on arrival. Wagon roadways are sure to be established all over the country, and bridges of iron construction will continue to be in demand.

IRON WORKING MACHINERY.

A capital opening for laths, drilling machines, steam hammers, planers, punches, tapping machines and all such lines. The sale of these will be extensive during the next few years, and the firm establishing a record for good machines will command a good percentage of the trade and found a permanent business. To ensure success such lines require to be handled by a specialist.

KNITTING MACHINES.

Passing through the streets in some of the cities of Japan women, boys and girls were observed in their own homes using hand knitting machines. The use of these will become more general, and our manufacturers would do well to establish agencies at an early date to secure the trade.

LEATHER.

This is one of Japan's large imports, last year running over three million pounds, the value being nearly a million dollars in gold. Golden opportunities present themselves to our leather manufacturers to push their various lines. Every kind of leather is inquired for, sole, harness, buff, splits, sheep skins, and leather for belting, boots and shoes, satchels, handbags, purses and bookbinding, and for use in jinrikisha cushions and trimmings. The demand for leather will increase rapidly as European ideas are adopted.

LOCOMOTIVES.

With the tremendous development in railway construction during the next twenty years there will be a very large number of locomotives sold in Japan. The locomotives are principally of British manufacture, but latterly a company from the United States have introduced a new type which is regarded favourably, and have secured very large orders. The following are the particulars of six locomotives built at Kobe in 1896, the material being imported :

- Diameter of cylinders, 17 inches.
- Stroke of cylinders, 22 inches.
- Length of ports, 13 inches.
- Width of steam ports, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
- Width of exhaust ports, 3 inches.
- Distance centre to centre of cylinders, 5 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- Inclination of cylinders, 1 inch 16.
- Diameter of coupled wheels with 3 inch thick tires, 49 inches.
- Diameter of leading wheels with 3 inch thick tires, 31 inches.
- Height of boiler, centre above rail level, 6 feet 5 inches.
- 177 tubes, 12 B. W. G. thick (outside diameter fire-box end) $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
- Pitch of tubes, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. (Outside diameter smoke-box end) one and fifteen-sixteenth inches.
- Heating surface in tubes, 887.65 square feet.
- Heating surface in fire-box, 77.42 square feet.
- Heating surface, total, 965.07 square feet.
- Grate area, 15.77 square feet.
- Working pressure, 145 pounds per square inch.
- Diameter of exhaust nozzle, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
- Exhaust orifice above centre line of top row of tubes, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
- Boiler fed by two Graham and Creven's patent No. 8 mm. combination injectors.
- Capacity of two side tanks, $607\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.
- Capacity of tender tank, $1,212\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.
- Total quantity of water carried, 1,820 gallons.
- Coal usually put on tender, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
- Diameter of tender wheels with 3-inch thick tires, $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Weight of engine with full side tanks, and ready to hook on to train :

	Tons.	Cwt.
Leading wheel	5	9¼
Front coupled wheel	11	19
Middle	12	7½
Trailing	11	12¼
Total	41	8

Weight of tender with full tank and 1½ tons coal on :

	Tons.	Cwt.
Leading wheel	8	10
Trailing wheel	7	19
Total	16	9

There is a great opportunity in this line, and it is needless to add that special and expert salesmen would require to be constantly on the ground.

LOCKS, BUILDER'S HARDWARE, &c.

The demand is somewhat limited, but will increase as European style of houses come into use. Business can be done immediately in various kinds of locks, escutcheons, door knobs, bronze butts and general house builders' hardware. The ordinary Japanese houses do not require either locks or hinges, as sliding doors are used and bars for locking.

LUMBER.

The demand for lumber of all kinds is simply enormous, and this will certainly be one of Canada's largest exports to Japan, and the sawmills of British Columbia should be eager to supply the eastern trade. The Japanese are constantly building, their houses being constructed entirely of wood. The specifications sometimes asked for are large sizes and long lengths, as the contractors desire to cut by hand saw, into the sizes required for building. Douglas fir (British Columbia pine) is considered very satisfactory and cargoes of common lumber will find a market. There is also a large demand for large lumber for docks, ship-building, bridges and government works. The sizes required for railway ties are length, 7 feet, width, 8½ inches, depth, 4¾ inches. Pit props (round poles) for use in coal mines, vary in size from 6 to 12 feet in length, and from 5 to 10 inches in diameter, the annual consumption running into hundreds of thousands of pieces. Lumber is also required for all kinds of packing cases, box shooks, tea boxes and other purposes. Ornamental wood, such as maple, oak, red cedar, &c., for wainscoting, panellings, ceilings and interior decoration of houses as well as for use in manufacturing furniture and railway carriages would find a ready market at good prices. The Japanese are exceedingly tasteful in the interior decorations of their residences. The forests in the main islands are considerably denuded and the government are insisting on the planting of trees for every one cut down. In quoting, Canadian correspondents cannot be too particular in showing the exact cost in gold at point of destination, and I would recommend sending a pro forma invoice naming price on rail of vessel at mill and showing freight, exchange, insurance and interest while in transit.

MACHINERY.

A tremendous development in this direction and likely to increase rapidly as machinery is being introduced at a very fast rate and sure to continue. The business is done by Great Britain, Germany and the United States, and consists of engines, boilers, mining, paper-making, spinning, and all kinds of machinery. I would fondly hope our manufacturers would take steps to secure a fair share of orders for the particular lines which they manufacture. It can only be successfully handled by a special and competent salesman well up in this particular branch. There would also be a small demand for gas and kerosene engines.

MATCHES.

Although matches are made cheaply in Japan and is one of their large exports, the matches are inferior in quality, and I venture to suggest that a few high grade parlour and safety matches may be sent to Japan for foreign use. The humidity of the climate must be kept in mind. A celebrated English manufacturer has sent some.

MEATS.

The beef produced in Japan is very good, being principally stall fed, or cattle tethered on small holdings of the peasant farmers. The consumption is growing so rapidly that the domestic supply will in the near future be insufficient.

There is very little fresh meat coming to Japan, the reason being the want of proper cold storage transportation accommodation. Mutton is unpopular with the Japanese. There are very few sheep in the country, as both the climate and grasses are against their successful rearing. With refrigerator cars to the Pacific Coast, and if cold storage were provided on the steamers plying between Vancouver and ports in Japan, Canada should secure a fair share of the fresh meat trade which is sure to arise in the near future. There are cold storage warehouses at Yokohama and Kobe to which meat could be transferred on arrival.

METALLIC ROOFING.

Corrugated and galvanized iron is coming freely into use for roofs of platforms at stations, warehouses, sheds, &c., but our manufacturers might find it difficult to compete with British, German and the United States firms. In the hands of a specialist I am of the opinion a trade could be worked up in metallic shingles, embossed steel ceilings, mouldings, cornices, &c., as I believe the idea would be popular with the Japanese and it would save much in insurance premiums. A great change will occur soon in the style of Japanese buildings.

MICA.

As electricity is being introduced a demand is arising for mica. Uncut and knife trimmed to cut the following sizes are required, viz.—8 x 4, 8 x 2, 5 x 4, 6 x 1½, 5 x 1½ and 4 x 2, the three last named being mostly required. Canada with her rich mines of mica should supply the total requirements of the East.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Japanese have their own instruments peculiar to their own national music. There is, however, a limited but gradually growing demand for organs,

pianos and accordeons. Manufacturers should remember that houses and people are small and that they are catering to a special market. A cheap, small organ for schools and household use would sell. The Germans chiefly supply the market with a cheap line of pianos and organs, and this would be the competition our manufacturers would have to meet.

NICKEL.

Inquiries were made for this article. If refined in Canada a good trade could be done in Japan as it is largely used.

OILS.

The imports of kerosene, or coal oil, during 1896 were :

	Gallons.
From United States.....	36,000,000
do Russia.....	18,000,000
While Japan produced about.....	9,000,000

Canada cannot hope to compete in burning oils. There is also a large sale in lubricating oils. This is increasing rapidly in sympathy with the introduction of railway and machinery plants, and Canada should be able to do some trade. Linseed oil, both raw and boiled, is imported in considerable quantities.

OIL CAKE.

A very large import from China, and used for the purpose of manuring such plants as cotton, indigo, tobacco, tea and the mulberry tree. We may not be able to compete, but I am referring to it with the object of calling attention to the great opportunity there is of manufacturing fish guano (one of the best plant foods) from offal in British Columbia during the salmon season.

PAINT.

The paint at present introduced is white zinc, white lead, red lead, Turkish umber, yellow ochre, red and brown oxides. The Japanese do not paint their houses, preferring to show the natural grain of the wood ; but, as the foreign style of houses are being constructed and becoming popular, paint ground in oil will be required, and its use will increase fast.

PAPER.

In printing paper alone Japan imported over 9,000,000 pounds last year, while the imports in other lines of paper amounted to over 800,000 yen, equal to \$400,000 in gold. The requirements in newspaper printing paper is for cheap, common, 500 sheets to the ream, the following being the principal sizes :—31 x 43, 25 x 37, and 27½ x 39½, the latter size being most in demand. In other lines the requirements are for brown wrapping, blue match-box, tissue, imitation parchment, ledger and paper for coloured posters. Native newspapers and journals having been established all over the country, with a very extensive circulation, the Japanese being a reading people, I look for a large increase in the import of printing paper. With our natural advantages in paper stock, Canadian manufacturers should be able to secure a good share of the trade.

PLUMBAGO.

Largely increasing imports for making crucibles and stove polish, which Canada ought easily to supply with her large resources.

PRINTING INK.

The establishment of a great many newspapers in the Japanese language during recent years, and the rapid development in printing, creates a very large demand for printing ink, which our Canadian manufacturers should compete for and secure the trade. Black and yellow are the two principal colours used.

PULLEYS.

With the increasing introduction of machinery, there will be a large sale of all kinds of pulleys, and I am strongly of the impression that the light wood split pulley will find a very extensive sale, if properly introduced by a specialist.

PULP.

Paper-making is a large industry in Japan, and wood pulp has already been received from Germany and Sweden. If satisfactory freight rates can be obtained, Canada can readily command this trade with the magnificent resources she possesses in this valuable product.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

Railway carriage parts are imported from Great Britain and the United States and put together in Japan. The whole railway system of Japan could stand great improvement. The gauge is 3 feet 6 inches; the passenger and freight cars are small. If our car-builders would obtain specifications of carriages required, business would certainly be done.

SAFES.

Iron safes are made in Japan with combination locks and latest improvements, but not equal in quality to those produced in Canada. English safes are popular, because of a large inside space. A few might be sold by Canadian manufacturers through a good, energetic agent.

SALT.

Made in Japan by evaporation of sea water, but gradually deteriorating in quality. A large quantity of rock salt from Germany also imported. There is a good opportunity for introducing table salt, and, if our salt manufacturers will compete in price, considerable quantity could be sold.

SEWING MACHINES.

Chain and lock stitch hand machines are being extensively used, and the women of Japan are beginning to demand household machines, so that the sales will soon be very considerable. Machines for the use of tailors and shoemakers are also wanted, and their sale will increase with the introduction of the foreign style of clothing, which the men are rapidly adopting.

SHINGLES.

Are used extensively for roofing purposes, being nailed on the sheeting and then covered with mortar, tiles being put on over all. For this purpose No. 2 or 3 quality should find a very large sale. They are also used in the northern part of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, the Northern Island, in the same way as in our own country, with this difference, that bamboo strips are put across the row, the strips being held on by large flat stones, instead of each shingle being nailed. A better quality would be required for this latter purpose.

SHOE BLACKING.

Boots and shoes being much worn by officers, soldiers, sailors, schoolboys and other classes, the use of shoe-blackening will increase and continue to grow in demand. Day & Martin have an agency. There is an opening for our manufacturers.

SPADES AND SHOVELS.

A great demand for railroad work, public and engineering works. It will be difficult to compete in price with those made in Japan. The old style of the Japanese article will be set aside for modern patterns in the future.

SPRINGS AND AXLES.

Jinrikishas being the means of getting about the city and country, the demand for springs is large. Springs for this purpose are three-leaved and are made in Japan. One manufacturer in Canada submitted single-leaved springs, which were considered too stiff, and did not yield sufficiently. By persistent efforts in getting these springs of proper elasticity, and to suit the views of the jinrikisha builders, a large trade will be brought about, as their lightness will commend them. On looking into the question of iron and steel axles, I am of the opinion we cannot compete in price with those manufactured in Japan.

SOAP.

Laundry soap is made in Japan, but of an inferior quality, and foreign-made soaps are sold to some extent. There is a possible trade in this line, if we are able to compete. A specially good soap, well advertised, would sell. A limited quantity of good toilet soap could be sold. Soap for scouring silk is asked for. Oil soaps for scouring railway cars and such work would find sale, if introduced by a special salesman.

STARCH.

Is made in Japan from potatoes and damaged rice. A preparation called "Funori," prepared from seaweed, is also used in silk weaving. A small quantity of good laundry starch in attractive packages would find sale among the foreigners.

STEEL RAILS.

We can only hope to compete for this extensive and ever-growing trade in the Orient, when our British Columbia iron mines are opened up and developed, and iron and steel manufactured on an extensive scale.

STOVES AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

The household conditions among the Japanese are quite different from European, the cooking being done in fire-pots and ovens of a peculiar construction, wood faggots or charcoal being used as fuel, the Japanese being very economical in the use of fuel. The method of heating houses is also by the use of fire-pots, using charcoal, the people sitting around the pot with rugs drawn over the lower limbs. American base burners are not used there, there being no chimneys in the houses, although in the Northern Islands of Hokkaido and Yezo it is cold, and in time wood and coal stoves may possibly be introduced, as well as in the northern part of the Main Island of Hon-do. The gradual changing to European ideas in the way of cooking may be a somewhat slow process, but it will eventually come about, when stove and kitchen utensils suitable to the country will be introduced. A large demand for a cheap kerosene stove could be created by judicious advertising.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, &c.

Are principally imported from Hong Kong and beet sugar from Germany. Shipments have been made from British Columbia, and on analysis has been pronounced the best sugar ever shipped to Japan, commanding a higher price than other grades. Molasses is used for cooking and baking, and syrups for table use. The Japanese are very fond of everything sweet.

STAVES, HEADINGS, &c.

There is a very large number of people engaged in the cooperage business, manufacturing cement, sake and other barrels, tubs, firkins, pails and all classes of woodenware. Our large stave and heading manufacturers, who are shipping to other eastern countries, will, I am sure, find a large market in Japan, as the preparation of coopers' material by hand is very laborious work.

TOOLS.

Japanese artisans mostly use Japanese edged tools, which, to the foreign mind, appear extremely awkward and small in size, yet considerable work is accomplished. The foreign style is being gradually introduced, and may shortly come into general use. Tools, however, should be made smaller in size, as Japanese tools are light in weight and smaller than European tools. The reason is obvious, Japanese workmen being about 8 to 10 inches shorter than his foreign brother.

TWEEDS AND FLANNELS.

Very low and cheap qualities of tweeds and flannels, and dress goods light in weight could be sold, and I would advise the submission of samples through wholesale firms. A very large market.

VARNISH AND LACQUERS.

A good demand for common, medium and best qualities of varnish. This trade will continue to increase. In the manufacture of high-class lacquers, the Japanese excel, but import the lower qualities, for which there is a fair demand. A good enamel and varnish for the screen trade is wanted.

WATCH CASES.

A silver watch case (hunting), silver joint, Abata cap, suitable for 16 and 18 size Waltham movement, can be sold to the watch manufacturers.

WAX.

Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of paraffine wax was imported by Japan during 1896, the lower melting point being used in the manufacture of matches, and the higher in the manufacture of candles. A good opening.

WHEAT.

Latterly, large quantities of wheat have been shipped from the United States. This is used for mixing with Japanese wheat and ground into flour, being found much cheaper than rice food.

WHISKY.

The Japanese are not large whisky-drinkers, but the importation of whisky is largely increasing, principally Scotch being used. Our leading Canadian distillers are represented. The sales will likely continue to increase, as the foreign population and visitors are becoming yearly greater in number.

WINES.

Are largely imported from France, the best qualities for foreigners, and the commoner for Japanese. The consumption of wine is increasing, and there is a strong demand for cheap, sweet, weak wine, as the Japanese are fond of their wine very sweet. Our wine-makers will find a large and growing market in Japan.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

American firms are represented in this line. There will be considerable sale of planing, dovetailing, band-sawing, mortising and all kinds of wood-working machines, as they are just commencing to be introduced.

Western ideas are making such progress in the Empire of Japan, that very soon nearly every item now used in European and American countries will be marketable.

IMPORTS.

ANTIMONY WARE.

The number of articles made from antimony cannot be all enumerated here. They consist of trays, ornaments, fancy articles, very artistic, beautiful and cheap.

ART GOODS.

That the Japanese are a people who for generations have developed fine arts in their own beautiful style, there can be no question. Their grand and gorgeous temples, erected long ages ago, still standing, are monuments of their handiwork and taste. To visit their workshops now and observe their skill, patience and cunning workmanship, and see the wonderful results obtained, we are agreeably compelled to say, that they have lost none of their artistic and exquisite taste. The pen of an artist is only able to describe the magnificence of their fine art productions, consisting of silk embroideries, ivory and wood carvings, Cloisonne ware, lacquered goods, porcelain, inlaid work, Damascene, mosaics and curios. These goods can only be purchased by rich people, and are rarely seen on the European or American continents, except in the homes of the wealthy.

AWABI SHELLS.

Beautiful in colour, similar to mother-of-pearl in appearance, and much used for buttons, ornaments and inlaid work.

BAMBOO.

The growth of bamboo is phenomenal in Japan, and the variety of uses to which it can be adapted, are numberless. No other wood contains so much strength and elasticity for its weight, being very light. It may be used for walking canes, umbrella handles, fishing rods and many fancy articles. The Japanese make from it baskets, boxes, chairs, mats, screens, fans and other useful articles. Our cabinetmakers, furniture manufacturers and wood-workers would find it convenient and profitable in the manufacture of many articles of fancy furniture.

BAMBOO WARE.

As indicated under the head of bamboo, a great many useful articles are made in Japan, under the general name of bamboo ware. The larger articles are cheap, and light, and bulky, and the freight would more than double its first cost. It would be to the advantage of the dealer to purchase the bamboo, and have large articles made up in Canada, and to import the smaller ones from Japan.

BRONZE WARE.

The Japanese excel in the manufacture of bronze articles such as candlesticks, vases, garden ornaments and statues. The immense bronze Buddha figures at Kamakura and Nara, so artistic in their design, the glory of a past age, are still the wonder of the present.

CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR OIL.

Japan is the home of the camphor tree. Refineries are established at Kobe which manufacture camphor and camphor oil, and our dealers would do well to buy direct from Japan, as Japanese camphor sometimes reaches Canada through other nationalities, on which double freight and double duty has to be paid. Buying from first hands and producers direct is surely in the interest of Canadian buyers.

COTTON CREPE.

A very soft, wrinkled material, very suitable for shirts, drawers, Kimonas, bathing gowns, chair covers and curtains.

FANS.

Are made in endless variety of style and design from paper, cotton and silk fabrics, at prices ranging from one cent each to the handsomely ivory-carved handles and beautiful embroidered silk ones, costing ten dollars or more.

FURNITURE.

The Japanese manufacture furniture of their own design, the carving and inlaid work being exceedingly chaste. An unlimited number of small articles are made in ornamental patterns and very saleable. Unfortunately, however, in many cases, the wood is not properly seasoned, and sometimes the finest work falls to pieces on reaching a dry climate like Canada from a moist atmosphere like Japan.

GINGER.

For this article Japan is the primary market, as it is the country of production, and, naturally, customers desire to purchase from growers.

IMITATION LEATHER.

Really made of paper, but beautiful in appearance, tough, elastic and soft, handsomely decorated in Oriental designs, and very suitable in the manufacture of portfolios, card cases, paper hangings, and for upholstery work, and would be very marketable. Bookbinders and others should try an experiment, and import a sample lot.

LACQUER.

The lacquer varnish manufactured in Japan excels all others. Its hardness, its lustre, its brilliancy, its resistance under atmospheric influences are marvellous to varnish manufacturers. For very fine work a limited quantity might be used in Canada.

MATS.

Mats made from rice straw, rushes and reeds are a very large export, and would be very suitable for use in Canada, especially during the summer months. Jute rugs, in great variety of designs, sizes and qualities, cheap in price and good value, should be purchased from Japan.

PAPER (WALL).

Beautiful designs, stamped, raised patterns, suitable for wainscoting, ceilings and decorations, put up in rolls, 3 feet in width by 12 yards in length. There are also many other varieties of wall paper made in the country.

PAPER WARE.

Lamp shades, napkins, handkerchiefs, table covers, and a number of articles useful and beautiful, very saleable and low in price.

PAPER (TISSUE).

This is very soft and silky. Paper-makers in no other country have been able to match it. For the manufacturing of copying-books this paper has no equal.

RICE.

One of the principal exports ; quality excellent. North Carolina probably the only rice that is superior. Shipped either uncleaned (paddy) or cleaned.

SCREENS.

In handsome designs, made of bamboo, paper, cotton, silk and embroidery, with plain, fancy and carved frames, to suit the most fastidious. Light and bulky, but freight rates soon double their cost, because of the space occupied in vessels.

SILK, RAW.

One of Japan's largest exports, and shipped to three silk fabric manufacturing countries of United States, France and Italy. There should be an opening for silk-weaving establishment in Canada, as the demand for silk fabrics is constantly increasing. There is no duty on raw silk into Canada, while the tariff on the manufactured articles is 35 per cent, leaving a very handsome margin, which ought to lead to the establishment of a silk-weaving industry in the Dominion.

SILK PIECE GOODS.

Silk weaving is one of the great industries of the Sunrise Kingdom, and they still manufacture by the old hand-loom system. Their Habutae silk is very good in all weights and widths. In brocades, designs are matchless and marvelously beautiful. Crepe silks is one of the country's specialties, the designs of the native ladies' dresses being beautiful beyond description. The rainbow crepe is a marvel of the dyer's art. Silk handkerchiefs are manufactured in many colours and variety of patterns. Buyers should remember that silk is sold by weight. Correspondence opened with Japanese merchants would result in business of large proportions.

STRAW PLAITS.

Made from rice straw, much superior to other countries' productions in variety of style and pattern. Hat-makers know the advantage in buying from country of manufacture, instead of second-hand through other nations.

TEA.

One of the chief exports, Canada being the largest consumer per capita. The tea dealers of Japan are very desirous of increasing their trade with this country. The Japanese Government are encouraging the tea industry by granting liberal sums to the tea-growers and merchants for the purpose of advertising in foreign countries. There are three different kinds of green tea in Japan, viz. : Pan-fired, Uncoloured Pan-fired, and Basket-fired. The Pan-fired is coloured, and is chiefly exported to Eastern markets in the United States. The Uncoloured Pan-fired is consumed principally in Canada and Western States. The Basket-fired tea is prepared in flat bamboo baskets, and is marketed in the Western States and New York, but not in Canada. The natives use Basket-fired tea. The black teas are classified as Japan Congou and Formosa Oolong, the former being grown on the Island of Kinshiu, and the latter in Formosa. The Formosa is celebrated for its fragrance, and is a good blender. A temperate climate and fertile soil, with careful culture, favour the production of the juicy and succulent leaves of Japan Tea. The manufacture is conducted under very careful supervision, and is prepared for the market in a cleanly manner. The total production, last year, was 92,000,000 pounds, disposed of as follows :—

	Pounds.
Exported to Canada.....	10,000,000
do United States....	32,000,000
Home consumption.....	50,000,000

TOBACCO (LEAF).

Grown in Japan. Not the best quality, but a good mixer. Great Britain was the largest customer. Our tobacco manufacturers might open correspondence to their advantage.

The following are a list of the remaining chief exports of Japan, in which many Canadian importers may be interested.

Antimony, crude and refined,
 Brass ware,
 Bronze,
 Carpets, hemp and cotton,
 Coral,
 Copper,
 Copper, ingots,
 Copper, ware,
 Cotton, raw,
 Cotton, yarn,
 Earthenware,
 Fish oil,
 Feathers,
 Floss silk,
 Furs,
 Ginseng,
 Gull nuts,
 Glassware,
 Ground nuts,
 Iron ware.

Ivory ware,
 Lilly bulbs,
 Leather ware,
 Manganese,
 Matches,
 Menthol crystal,
 Paper lanterns,
 Paper, Gampishi,
 Peppermint oil,
 Porcelain,
 Rags,
 Sea weeds,
 Silk waste,
 Straw ware,
 Silk and cotton mixtures,
 Sulphur,
 Umbrellas,
 Umbrella handles,
 Wax vegetable,
 Wood ware.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Canada is now well known to Japan. Your Trade Commissioner was courteously received by all, and his movements were daily noted in the Japanese and English press.

PLACES VISITED.

Tokio—Population, 1,300,000 ; the capital, and the centre of manufacturing and commercial interests.

Yokohama—Population, 170,000 ; the port having the largest value in exports.

Kobe—Population, 160,000 ; the port having the largest value in imports.

Shidznoka—Population, 38,000 ; the centre of the tea-growing district, and also celebrated for paper manufacturing.

Nagoya—Population, 215,000 ; widely known for porcelain and silk filature reeling.

Fukui—Population, 44,000 ; in which large silk weaving and inspection is carried on.

Osaka—Population, 500,000 ; a great manufacturing city, the Birmingham of Japan.

Kioto—Population, 350,000 ; particularly celebrated for its silk brocades and embroideries, silk-dyeing, and the seat of the fine arts.

Sakai—Population, 50,000 ; the city of rug and jute manufactories and a number of other industries.

Nagasaki—Population, 72,000 ; the port in the south of Japan, and the centre of trade with China, Corea, Russia and Formosa.

Nara—Famous for linen goods and lacquer ware.

Nikko—Noted for its wooden ware.

Much interest was manifested at the various meetings held with members of the Chambers of Commerce of cities visited, the proceedings being fully reported in the daily press.

COMMERCE.

The spirit of progress is abroad among the Japanese, and there is an earnest desire to extend trade relations with Canada as the expansion of their commerce with other nations and the building up of their manufacturing industries is the first step in their programme for national advancement.

NAVIGATION.

With a view of developing navigation, which they consider second only to commerce, the Government of Japan are encouraging and heavily subsidizing steamship lines. The Japan Steamship Company (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) is one of the largest navigation companies in the world.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The comparative statement of exports and imports for 1887 and 1896 will clearly show the rapid strides that are being made :

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1887.....	52,407,681	44,304,251	96,711,932
1896.....	117,842,760	171,674,474	289,517,234

The yen is equal to 50 cents. It is thought by many that more progress will be made in the next ten years than during the past thirty.

POPULATION.

The population of Japan in the last decade has increased in numbers 4,000,000, the ratio of increase being 10 per cent, and now stands at 42,500,000. The foreign population, exclusive of Chinese, is estimated at 3,500, but considering the number of foreign war and merchant vessels continually at the various ports and the number of business men and globe trotters who visit Japan, all of whom are large consumers, the foreign population may be reckoned as equal to 10,000.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

It is worthy of note that during the year 1896 no less than 4,880 merchant vessels, with a tonnage of 6,563,150 tons, were entered at Japanese ports, while 4,916, with a tonnage of 6,660,150, were cleared. Of this, 60 per cent were British bottoms, over which the Union Jack floated.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Canadian Pacific Empress Steamers from Vancouver.
 Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company from San Francisco.
 Northern Pacific from Tacoma.
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha from Seattle.
 Sailing and steamships from Liverpool via Suez Canal.
 Sailing and steamships from New York via Suez Canal.

RAILWAYS.

The total length of railways now in operation in Japan are :

	Miles.
Government lines	593
Private lines	1,697
Total	2,290

There are also in course of construction and nearly completed 984 miles, while charters have been granted for lines to extend over 475 miles. The construction of railways will continue for many years to come.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

On the 1st October, 1897, the Japanese Government adopted the gold standard, their currency being decimal. The Japanese yen or dollar is equal in value to 50 cents, their sen or cent being equal to one half cent in Canadian currency.

Banking arrangements should be made between the two countries enabling merchants in either country to purchase exchange at a minimum rate and to make drafts direct instead of through London or New York.

CREDITS.

In foreign countries, where collection laws are not well understood, it would be better to adopt a cash basis. I would therefore advise that letters of credit accompany all orders sent either from Japan or Canada for full amount, or at least a satisfactory percentage of the amount of purchase, balance to be paid against delivery of documents.

PATENTS.

The Japanese have lately extended the protection of patent rights to British patentees by treaty, the text being as follows :—

“The subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same protection as native subjects in regard to patents, trade marks and designs, upon fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by law.”

The following special notification has been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce :—

DEPARTMENTAL ORDINANCE No 9.

Article 1. If any person residing abroad desire to apply for a patent of any invention or registration of a trade mark or design, or to prefer a claim in connection with the same, he must appoint a deputy, duly furnished with power of attorney, residing in Japan.

Article 2. A foreigner forwarding an application or claim in connection with patents, trade marks or designs, must append a certificate of nationality.

Article 3. Applications, specifications, claims or any other documents or communications addressed to the patent office must be written in Japanese.

Article 4. When a power of attorney, certificate of nationality, or any other document is written in a foreign language, a translation must be appended.

The patent law says : The following are not patentable :—

1. Articles of food, drink or fashion.
2. Medicines or methods of compounding them.
3. Articles which have been in public use before the application of a patent.

The officials of the Patent Bureau have decided to adopt the following course with respect to granting foreign patents and registering foreign trade marks and designs :—

1. Patents will not be granted, even though applied for, in the case of any article that has already been imitated and used in Japan.

2. Even in the case of articles newly patented abroad, the patent will not be recognized in Japan if it has already been brought within public cognizance by the agency of newspapers or books.

Patentees will observe the necessity of making a thorough study of the Japanese patent law before making application for a patent or trade mark, or sending a patented or trade mark article to that country.

APPENDIX.

In the appendix you will find :

- 1st. Freight rates from Japan to Canada.
- 2nd. Freight rates from Canada to Japan.
- 3rd. Average rate of wages in Japan for 1895.
- 4th. The new customs tariff of Japan.

TARIFF.

The present tariff is five (5) per cent on nearly all classes of goods. The new tariff rates will probably come into force soon after France and Austria become parties to the new treaties lately completed with the other powers.

METHODS.

The reaching out to secure foreign trade is one of the most important questions to be considered.

Canadian exporters may send catalogues, circulars, pamphlets, price lists and other literature to the various boards of trade or chambers of commerce and importers of Japan, or they may advertise their wares in the native and foreign press of the country.

There is a British monthly issued in Japan, called "The Japanese Engineer and Journal of Commerce." It is printed in the Japanese language and contains advertisements of many leading manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain. It would appear some good results have been obtained as it has excited the envy of French, German and American firms who propose adopting similar lines. This journal is open to Canadian advertisers. It cannot be expected that active and permanent business will result from the adoption of such methods. They are only means toward making the name of the names of firms known to the purchaser. We know from experience that catalogues, price lists, &c., are frequently consigned to the waste paper basket.

In catering for the trade of a new market it must be remembered that conditions, climate, styles and tastes may be quite different to those of our own country, and in building up an export trade an intelligent study of the whole situation must be made. Producers and manufacturers will require to adapt themselves to the position and make an effort to supply such articles as are suitable to the customs, taste and habits of the people whose trade they seek in price, form and quality. The firms of other nations adopt this plan and we need to follow on similar lines.

The expansion of trade beyond the limits of our borders, is one of the most live questions before the Canadian producers and to secure an interest in the markets that are held by other nations demand the thought and attention of our statesmen and business men.

By the appointment of trade commissioners the Government can obtain specific information and immediately make available important facts concerning trade opportunities which is beyond the reach of individual firms or ordinary commercial enterprises, but the Government cannot act as commission agents for individual concerns.

The establishment of commercial museums to bring to the attention of our manufacturers the products of the various countries of the world and to assist them in finding foreign markets has been adopted by Japan and the United States. What is needed is specific information. Samples from foreign countries could be obtained and kept on view, and compared with those of our manufacture. Estimates could be made on many classes of goods not now produced in Canada, and it is quite possible that it would be found practical to manufacture many lines for foreign trade, thus stimulating our industries and establishing a trade which will ultimately result in incalculable benefit to our country.

The extension and growing trade of Japan is open to Canadian competition and the business men will only require to exert their usual energy, skill and tact to secure their fair share. It may be necessary in some cases for two, three or more branches of trade to combine with a view of reducing the expense of representation. By all means the representatives should be practical and competent business men, and if a strong and intelligent effort is made the results will, I am sure, prove satisfactory.

It would be altogether better if a Canadian firm were established in Japan that would handle exclusively Canadian products. Many British, French, German and United States firms are doing business as import and export merchants.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire to gratefully acknowledge the services of the Hon. Mr. Nosse, Japanese Consul at Vancouver, who provided me with letters of introduction to the Governors of various prefectures, officials of the Government and prominent business men in Japan. These letters paved the way for the great kindness, courtesy and attention which I received from all classes of the people. I am exceedingly grateful to the presidents and members of the various chambers of commerce who received me most cordially, and from whom much practical assistance was received.

I also desire to thank the foreign merchants who gave me much information in relation to the export and import trade of Japan.

ORIENTAL TRADE.

I cannot close this report without drawing attention to the enormous trade opportunities in the east.

The imports of Japan in 1896 were \$85,000,000, and in 1897 they will exceed \$100,000,000.

The figures for China, with 26 open ports, is \$160,000,000, not including the British free port of Hong Kong which was probably in the neighbourhood of \$100,000,000 more.

Railroads are just beginning to be built in China and that is but the commencement of the development of that great country.

The Russians expect to complete the Siberian railway within three years with the Pacific terminus at Vladivostock. The first railroad in Corea will be in operation in a few months.

Then there is Formosa, Bornea, Java, Sumatra, the Phillippine Islands, Straits Settlements, Siam and Indo-China. These eastern countries represent the population of half the globe just waking up to western ideas and western civilization with a foreign trade and shipping nearly equal to the whole of the North American Continent.

To secure this trade our geographical position is unequalled. Our resources are illimitable, and if our business men will exercise as much energy and tact in securing foreign trade as they do in pushing home trade they will not be disappointed. Nothing will so assist our magnificent western provinces or bind all the provinces of Canada together as the development of this trade. It is not too much to say that the time may be nearer than we think when our trade from the Pacific Coast will equal that from the Atlantic.

We have a goodly heritage, let us go forward.

APPENDIX.

FREIGHT RATES FROM JAPAN TO CANADIAN POINTS.

TERRITORY 1.

To Winnipeg and points in Canada, west of Ottawa on Canadian Pacific Railway Company's main line, and branches in Manitoba and west thereof.

Tea and merchandise—Carloads of 24,000 pounds or any quantity in excess of 24,000 pounds, current Overland Rate.

Tea—In quantities of less than 24,000 pounds, 3 cents per pound, it being understood that a less than carload shipment calculated at 3 cents will not pay more than for a full carload at the Overland Rate.

Merchandise—In quantities of less than 24,000 pounds under through bills of lading to destination, steamer freight to Pacific Coast will be charged, to which will be added current local rates from Pacific Coast to destination.

TERRITORY 2.

To Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, London, Hamilton and other points in Canada, west of Montreal, not including points west of Ottawa on Canadian Pacific Railway Company's main line.

Merchandise—Any quantity, Overland Rate.

Tea—To Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton and Kingston only; Overland Rate will apply irrespective of quantity. (Minimum charge gold \$10).

To other points in Canada (west of Montreal in Territory No. 2) in carloads of 24,000 pounds or any quantity in excess of 24,000 pounds, Overland Rate. When the through rate is 3 cents per pound or over, that rate will apply irrespective of quantity; but when the carload rate is less than 3 cents, shipments of less than 24,000 pounds must pay 3 cents per pound. The charge, however, for a less than carload shipment will not exceed the amount that would be charged for 24,000 pounds at the current Carload Rate.

Note.—On tea for Quebec all shipments paying less than 3 cents per pound will be subject to an extra charge of 5 cents per 100 pounds.

TERRITORY 3.

To St. John (New Brunswick), Halifax (Nova Scotia), and points in Canada east of Montreal which are not considered common points.

Merchandise—For any quantity the Overland Rate will be charged with an addition of gold, \$4.50 per ton of 40 cubic feet, for carloads or any quantity in excess of 24,000 pounds, and \$6.50 per ton of 40 cubic feet additional for less than carload quantities, to cover the extra distance.

Tea—To St. John and Halifax. Current Overland Rate irrespective of quantity, with additional charge of 20 cents gold per 100 pounds in the case of carloads of 24,000 pounds and over; and 30 cents per 100 pounds additional for less than carload quantities.

To other points in Canada (east of Montreal in Territory No. 3) in carloads of 24,000 pounds or any quantity in excess of 24,000 pounds, Overland Rate, with an additional of 20 cents per 100 pounds to cover extra distance. When the through rate is 3 cents per pound or over, that rate will apply irrespective of quantity; but when the Carload Rate is less than 3 cents shipments of less than 24,000 pounds must pay 3 cents per pound. The charge, however, for a less than carload shipment will not exceed the amount that would be charged for 24,000 pounds at the current Carload Rate, and no additional for extra distance will be charged on less than carload shipments paying the 3 cents rate.

Note.—The additional charge of 20 cents per 100 pounds for tea in carloads of 24,000 or over, will be waived when the through rate is not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents gold per pound.

FREIGHT RATES FROM CANADIAN PORTS TO JAPAN.

On merchandise weighing 500 pounds or less per 40 cubic feet measurement, \$15 per ton measurement.

On merchandise weighing 750 pounds or less per 40 cubic feet measurement, \$17.50 per ton measurement.

On merchandise weighing 1,000 pounds or less per 40 cubic feet measurement, \$20 per ton measurement.

On merchandise weighing 1,250 pounds or less per 40 cubic feet measurement, \$2½ per ton measurement.

On merchandise weighing 1,500 pounds or less per 40 cubic feet measurement, \$2¼ per ton measurement.

On merchandise weighing 2,000 pounds or more per 40 cubic feet measurement, \$1.25 per 100 pounds actual weight.

AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES IN JAPAN FOR THE YEAR 1895.

1 sen equal to ½ cent Canadian money.

	Sen.
Bricklayer.....	47 per day.
Carpenter.....	36 "
Car-maker.....	33 "
Coolie.....	27 "
Dyer.....	30 "
Farm labourer.....	22 "
Fisherman.....	30 "
Gardener.....	34 "
Harness maker.....	37 "
Lacquerer.....	35 "
Miner.....	36 "
Paper hanger.....	33 "
Paper maker.....	22 "
Porcelain maker.....	27 "
Printer.....	30 "
Roofer.....	34 "
Shiptbuilder.....	38 "
Shoemaker.....	42 "
Stone cutter.....	42 "
Smith.....	35 "
Tailor.....	31 "
Tea preparer.....	37 "
Wood cutter.....	37 "

Wages have advanced about 30 per cent in the last two years.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF OF JAPAN.

LAW No. 14.

ART. 1. Articles enumerated in Class 1 of the Annexed Tariff, upon importation from foreign countries, shall pay import duties in accordance with the rates given therein; those contained in Class 2 shall be exempted from import duty; and those specified in Class 3 are prohibited from importation.

ART. 2. The dutiable value of imported articles shall be calculated by adding to their actual cost at the place of purchase, production or fabrication, the cost of packing, freight, insurance, and all other charges up to their arrival at the port of discharge.

ART. 3. In regard to those articles enumerated in the Annexed Tariff in respect of which it may be found advisable to substitute specific duties in place of ad valorem duties, the articles and classifications thereof may be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

The specific duties mentioned in the preceding clause shall be determined by calculating the average values for a period of not less than six months, upon the basis prescribed in the preceding Article and taking the duty given in the Annexed Tariff.

ART. 4. The following articles are exempted from import duty:—

1. Articles for Imperial use.
2. Arms, ammunition and explosives imported by the Imperial Army and Navy.
3. Vessels belonging to the navy.
4. Articles for the personal use of diplomatic agents accredited to this empire.
5. Decorations and medals.
6. Records and other similar papers.
7. Commercial samples (limited to such as are only fit for use as samples).
8. Travellers' articles (such as are carried by travellers).

9. Articles imported with a view to the permanent exhibition in government and public museums and galleries.
10. Articles of Japanese origin, re-imported from abroad within five years, and showing no change in character or form since their exportation (tobaccos and wines, spirits and liquors excepted).
11. Articles exported from abroad for the purpose of repair and re-imported.

The articles under sections 7, 8 and 9 are limited to those recognized as such by the Customs Authorities.

In regard to the articles coming under section 11, the period within which re-importation must take place, shall be fixed at the time of exportation.

ART. 6. The following articles shall, if re-exported within six calendar months from the date of importation, be exempted from import duty.

N.B.—At the time of importation, a sum equivalent to the import duty shall be deposited or guaranteed by security.

1. Articles temporarily imported for the purpose of repair.
2. Articles temporarily imported for the use of travellers engaged in scientific research.
3. Articles temporarily imported for the purpose of trial.
4. Articles temporarily imported as samples by merchants, manufacturers and commercial travellers.
5. Articles temporarily imported for use in theatrical and other similar performances.

ART. 7. Should it be found necessary to revise any portion of the Annexed Tariff, such revisions shall be published at least six months prior to the date of enforcement.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

ART. 8. The date on which the present law comes into force shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

IMPORT TARIFF

CLASS 1.—DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

Group 1.

ARMS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY.

	Ad val. rate of duty. Per cent.
1. Cannon, muskets, pistols, side-arms, projectiles, cartridges, and other arms.....	25
2. Balances and measuring scales and tapes.....	10
3. Barometers.....	10
4. Binocular glasses—	
a. Leather-covered or japanned.....	15
b. All others.....	20
5. Clocks and parts thereof.....	20
6. Compasses and chronometers (for navigation) and parts thereof.....	10
7. Crucibles (all kinds).....	10
8. Cutlery (not otherwise provided for).....	20
9. Diving appliances and parts thereof.....	10
10. Electric light machinery and parts thereof.....	10
11. Fire engines and parts thereof.....	10
12. Implements, agricultural, artisans' tools and parts thereof.....	5
13. Instruments, musical, and accessories.....	15
14. Instruments, philosophical, chemical, drawing, surveying, surgical, and all other scientific (not otherwise provided for).....	10
15. Instruments or apparatuses, photographic, and parts thereof.....	15
16. Locomotive engines and parts thereof.....	10
17. Machinery or machines of all kinds and parts thereof (not otherwise provided for).....	10
18. Microscopes and parts thereof.....	10
19. Photographs and parts thereof.....	25

	Ad val. rate of duty. Per cent.
20. Pumps and parts thereof.....	10
21. Sewing machines and parts thereof.....	10
22. Spectacles and parts thereof.....	10
23. Sporting guns and parts thereof.....	25
24. Steam boilers, engines, and parts thereof.....	10
25. Telephones and parts thereof.....	10
26. Telescopes.....	10
27. Thermometers.....	10
28. Typewriters.....	10
29. Watches, watch cases, and accessories—	
a. Gold or platinum.....	30
b. Silver or other.....	25
30. Watch movements and fittings.....	15

Group 2.

BEVERAGES AND COMESTIBLES.

31. Mineral waters, lemonade, soda water, and other non-alcoholic drinks.....	10
32. Biscuits—	
a. Ship biscuits.....	10
b. Fancy biscuits.....	15
33. Butter.....	15
34. Cheese.....	15
35. Coffee.....	20
36. Confectionery and sweetmeats.....	25
37. Eggs, fresh.....	10
38. Flour and meal of all cereals, and starch.....	10
39. Fruits, fresh and dried, and nuts not otherwise provided for.....	15
40. Hams and bacon.....	15
41. Meat, fresh.....	10
42. Milk, condensed or desiccated.....	15
43. Pepper.....	15
44. Salt (sea or rock)—	
a. Crude.....	10
b. Refined.....	15
45. Salt fish.....	15
47. Sekikwasai (geldidium corneum).....	10
48. Tea.....	25
49. Vegetables, green, dried or salted.....	10
50. All other comestibles.....	15

Group 3.

CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES.

51. Boots and shoes (all kinds).....	20
52. Braces or suspenders—	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All others.....	20
53. Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes (except studs and sleeve or cuff buttons or links)...	20
54. Comforters, neckerchiefs or mufflers—	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All others.....	20
55. Gloves (all kinds).....	20
56. Hats, caps and bonnets—	
a. Mounted with gold, silver or gems.....	30
b. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
c. All others.....	20
57. Scarfs and neckties—	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All others.....	20

Ad val. rate of duty.
Per cent.

58. Shawls—	
a. Of wool embroidered or of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All others.....	20
59. Shirts.....	20
60. Socks and hose, or stockings, knit—	
a. Of cotton, wool, or wool and cotton.....	20
b. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
c. All others.....	20
61. Studs and sleeve or cuff buttons or links—	
a. Of gold or platinum (mounted with gems, pearls, corals, &c., or otherwise)....	30
b. All others.....	25
62. Trimmings of all kinds (including braids, cords, ribbons, laces, fringes, glimps, tassels, knots, stars, metallic threads and braids, and others not otherwise provided for—	
a. Composed of gold or silver, wholly or in part.....	30
b. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
c. All others.....	20
63. Undershirts and drawers, knit—	
a. Of cotton, wool, or wool and cotton.....	20
b. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
c. All others.....	20
64. Waterproof coats—	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All others.....	20
65. All other clothing and accessories—	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All others.....	20

Group 4.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES.

66. Acidum and carbollicum.....	10
67. Acidum salicylicum.....	10
68. Acidum tartaricum.....	10
69. Alcohol.....	40
70. Alum.....	10
71. Anti-febrin.....	10
72. Anti-pyrine.....	10
73. Betel-nut.....	10
74. Blakujutsu (Radix atractylis ovata or alba).....	10
75. Bismuth subnitrate.....	10
76. Bleaching powder (chloride of lime or calx chlorinata)....	10
77. Borax (sodii biboras).....	10
78. Camphor, Borneo, and Blumea or ngal.....	10
79. Cassai, or cinnamon bark.....	10
80. Cassia, or cinnamon oil.....	10
81. Castaria, leaf of.....	10
82. Cinchona bark.....	10
83. Cinchonine (muriate or sulphate of).....	10
84. Cinnabaz (hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum).....	10
85. Cloves (caryophyllus).....	10
86. Cocaine (hydrochloride).....	10
87. Cod liver oil (oleum morrhua).....	10
88. Collodion, photographic, with iodizer.....	10
89. Colombo (Radix calumba).....	10
90. Cow bezoar.....	10
91. Cutch and gambier (extractum catechu nigrum and extractum terra Japonica or catecha pallidum).....	10
92. Gentian (Radix gentiane).....	10
93. Ginseng (panax).....	10

	Ad val. rate of duty. Per cent.
94. Glycerine.....	10
95. Gum arabic, or acacia.....	10
96. Gum benzoin, or benzoinum.....	10
97. Gum dragon's blood, or sanguis dradonis.....	10
98. Gum myrrh, or myrrha.....	10
99. Gum olibanum.....	10
100. Hops.....	10
101. Iodoform.....	10
102. Ipecac (Radix ipecuanaha).....	10
103. Jalap (Radix jalapa).....	10
104. Lead, acetate, or sugar of.....	10
105. Liquorice (Radix Glycyrrhiza).....	10
106. Mawo (epodora vulgaris).....	10
107. Manganese, black oxide of (Manganesi oxidum nigrum).....	10
108. Morphine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of (morphia hydrochloras or sulphas).....	10
109. Musk (Moschus).....	15
110. Musk (artificial).....	15
111. Nard, or spike nard.....	10
112. Phosphorus, amorphus.....	10
113. Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate of (Pilocarina hydrochloras).....	10
114. Potash, bromide of (Potassii bromidum).....	10
115. Potash, chloride of (Potassii chloras).....	10
116. Potash, iodide of (Potassii iodidum).....	10
117. Putchuk.....	10
118. Quinine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of (Quiniahydrochloras or sulphas).....	10
119. Rosin.....	10
120. Rhubarb, in lumps or ground (Radix rheum).....	10
121. Saffron (crocus).....	10
122. Saltpetre (Potassii nitras).....	10
123. Santonine (Santoninum).....	10
124. Sarsaparilla (Radix sarsa).....	10
125. Semen cynea, or worm seed (semen santonice).....	10
126. Shellac.....	10
127. Soda-ash.....	10
128. Soda, bicarbonate of (Sodii bicarbonas).....	10
129. Soda, caustic (Sodii caustica).....	10
130. Soda crystals (Washing soda).....	10
131. Soda salicylate of (Sodii salicylas).....	10
132. Sujutsu (Radix atractylis lancea).....	10
133. Sticklae.....	10
134. Vaseline.....	10
135. Wogon (Radix scutillaria lanceolaria).....	10
136. All other drugs, chemicals and medicines.....	10

Group 5.

DYES, COLOURS AND PAINTS.

137. Allzarine dyes.....	10
138. Aniline dyes.....	10
139. Blue, mineral (dry or liquid).....	10
140. Carmine.....	10
141. Cobalt, oxide of.....	10
142. Cochineal.....	10
143. Emerald green.....	10
144. Galls of all kinds.....	10
145. Gamhoge.....	10
146. Gold, silver or platinum, liquid.....	15
147. Indigo, dry.....	10
148. Indigo, liquid.....	10
149. Indigo extract and indigo carmine.....	10

	Ad val. rate of duty. Per cent.
150. Lead (all colours).....	10
151. Logwood, chips.....	10
152. Logwood, extract of.....	10
153. Mangrove bark.....	10
154. Paint in oil.....	10
155. Safflower.....	10
156. Sapan-wood.....	10
157. Smalt.....	10
158. Tumeric.....	10
159. Ultramarine.....	10
160. Varnish.....	10
161. Varnish, Chinese.....	10
162. Verdigris.....	10
163. Vermillion.....	10
164. Wansho, or gosu.....	10
165. White zinc.....	10
166. All other dyes, colours and paints.....	10

Group 6.

GLASS AND GLASS MANUFACTURES.

167. Glass, window (ordinary)—	
a. Uncoloured and unstained.....	10
b. All others.....	15
168. Glass, plate (silvered or unsilvered).....	20
169. Glass beads, known as Venetian beads.....	20
170. Glass, broken or powdered.....	5
171. Glass, looking.....	25
172. Glass, all other manufactures of (not otherwise provided for).....	20

Group 7.

GRAINS AND SEEDS.

173. Barley.....	5
174. Beans and pease.....	5
175. Indian corn.....	5
176. Oats.....	5
177. Sesame, or sesamum.....	5
178. Wheat.....	5
179. All other grains and seeds, not otherwise provided for.....	5

Group 8.

HORNS, IVORY, SKINS, HAIR, SHELL, &c.

180. Bones, animal.....	5
181. Feathers and downs (all kinds).....	25
182. Furs (dressed or otherwise).....	25
183. Hair, animal (excluding wool, goat's hair and camel' hair).....	5
184. Hair, human.....	20
185. Hides or skins (bull, ox, cow and buffalo (raw, dried, salted or pickled and undressed)....	5
186. Hides or skins, deer (raw, dried, salted or pickled and undressed).....	5
187. Hides or skins, samba (cervus elepus) (raw, dried, salted or pickled and undressed)....	5
188. Hoofs.....	5
189. Horns, bull, ox, cow and buffalo.....	5
190. Horns, deer.....	5
191. Horns, rhinoceros.....	10
192. Ivory or tusks, elephant.....	10

	Ad val. rate of duty, Per cent.
193. Ivory or tusks, elephant waste.....	10
194. Ivory tusks, narwhal or unicorn.....	10
195. Ivory or tusks, walrus or seahorse.....	10
196. Leather, sole.....	15
197. Leather, all others.....	15
198. Tortoise shell, waste.....	15
200. All other bones, horns, raw hides or skins and shells of animals.....	5
201. All other tusks or teeth of animals.....	10

Group 9.

METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES.

202. Antimony (Ingot and slab).....	5
Brass—	
203. Bar, rod, plate and sheet.....	10
204. Pipes and tubes.....	10
205. Screws.....	10
206. Old (only fit for remanufacturing).....	5
Copper—	
207. Ingot and slab.....	5
208. Bar, rod, plate and sheet.....	10
209. Nails.....	10
210. Pipes and tubes.....	10
211. Wire.....	10
212. Copper coins and nickel coins.....	5
213. Old (only fit for remanufacturing).....	5
German Silver—	
214. Sheet, plate, rod and wire.....	10
Iron and Mild Steel—	
215. Pig and ingot.....	5
216. Kentledges.....	5
217. Bar, rod, hoop and band.....	10
218. T angle, and other similar wrought iron and mild steel.....	10
219. Rails, and bolts and nuts, chairs, dogspikes, and fish-plates thereof.....	10
220. Sheet and plate (plain or corrugated).....	10
221. Galvanized sheet and plate (plain or corrugated).....	10
222. Plate, diagonal or checkered.....	10
223. Pipes and tubes.....	10
224. Nails (plain or galvanized, not otherwise provided for).....	10
225. Screws, bolts and nuts (not otherwise provided for).....	10
226. Tinned plates (plain, crystallized or laminated).....	10
227. Wire and small rod, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter (plain or tinned).....	10
228. Telegraph wire (galvanized).....	10
229. Wire-rope (plain or galvanized).....	10
230. Wire-rope, old (plain or galvanized).....	5
231. Old hoops, old wire, and other old iron and mild steel, only fit for remanufacturing	5
Lead—	
232. Pig, ingot and slab.....	5
233. Sheet.....	10
234. Pipes and tubes.....	10
235. Mercury.....	5
236. Nickel.....	5
Platinum—	
237. Block.....	5
238. Bar, rod, sheet and wire.....	10
239. Solder (all kinds).....	5
Steel (other than mild steel)—	
240. Pig and ingot.....	5
241. Bar, rod, plate and sheet.....	10
242. Pipes and tubes.....	10

Ad val. rate of duty.
Per cent.

243. Wire and small rod, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.....	10
244. Wire (for umbrella ribs).....	10
245. Wire-rope (plain or galvanized).....	10
246. Old files and other old steel, only fit for remanufacturing.....	5
Tin—	
247. Block, pig and slab.....	5
248. Plate.....	10
249. White metal, Babbitt's.....	5
Yellow Metal, or Muntz Metal—	
250. Sheet and Plate.....	10
251. Rod and bar.....	10
252. Nails.....	10
253. Pipes and tubes.....	10
254. Old yellow metal, only fit for remanufacturing.....	5
Zinc—	
255. Block, pig and slab.....	5
256. Sheet.....	10
257. Old sheet and other old zinc, only fit for remanufacturing.....	5
258. Nails and screws not otherwise provided for.....	10
259. Anchors and chain cables (new and old).....	10
260. Bag-frames.....	15
261. Capsules (for bottles).....	15
262. Chairs, iron, not otherwise provided for.....	15
263. Door-locks, knobs, bolts, hinges, &c.....	15
264. Foils and powder of gold, silver, and other metals.....	15
265. Gold and silver ware (not otherwise provided for).....	15
266. Gold and silver plate ware (not otherwise provided for).....	25
267. Grates, fenders, stoves and fittings thereof.....	20
268. Safes and cash boxes.....	20
269. Umbrella ribs and furniture thereof.....	15
270. All other metals, unmanufactured or old, not otherwise provided for.....	5
271. All other manufactures of metal or metals, not otherwise provided for.....	20

Group 10.

OIL AND WAX.

272. Candles.....	15
273. Gasoline.....	10
274. Oil, bean and pea.....	10
275. Oil, Castor.....	10
276. Oil, cocoanut.....	10
277. Oil, ground-nut.....	10
278. Oil kerosene.....	10
279. Oil, linseed.....	10
280. Oil, olive.....	10
281. Oil, palm.....	10
282. Oil, paraffine.....	10
283. Spirit of turpentine.....	10
284. Wax, Chinese white.....	10
285. Wax, paraffine.....	10
286. All other oils and waxes.....	10

Group 11.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

287. Albums (photographic and postage stamps).....	25
288. Books, blank or printed blank, and printed blank forms.....	15
289. Ink, printing, copying, writing and lithographic.....	15
290. Paper, Chinese (all kinds).....	15

	Ad val. rate of duty. Per cent.
291. Paper, hanging.....	15
292. Paper, printing.....	15
293. Paper, all other.....	15
294. Pencils—	
a. In gold or platinum.....	30
b. All others.....	15
295. Pen Nibs—	
a. Gold.....	30
b. All others.....	15
296. Sealing wax.....	15
297. Straw-boards.....	15
298. All other stationery.....	15

Group 12.

SUGAR.

299. Sugar.....	5
300. Sugar, refined.....	20
301. Sugar, rock candy.....	25
302. Molasses.....	10
303. Syrup.....	10

Group 13.

TISSUES, YARNS, THREADS, AND MATERIALS THEREOF.

Part 1.

304. Cotton yarn, for weaving purposes.....	10
305. Cotton thread, for sewing purposes.....	15
306. Bookbinder's cloth.....	15
307. Cotton damasks.....	15
308. Cotton drills.....	15
309. Cotton ducks.....	15
310. Cotton prints and chintzes.....	15
311. Cotton satins, brocades, Italians and figured shirtings.....	15
312. Cotton velvets, or velveteens.....	15
313. Gingham.....	15
314. Shirtings, grey.....	15
315. Shirtings, white or bleached.....	15
316. Shirtings, twilled.....	15
317. Shirtings, dyed.....	15
318. Taffachelass.....	15
319. T-cloth (shirtings of narrow width).....	15
320. Turkey-red cambrics.....	15
321. Victoria lawns.....	15
322. All other cotton tissues (of cotton wholly or in part, the cotton in the latter case, however, predominating in weight).....	15

Part 2.

223. Woollen and worsted yarns (all kinds).....	10
224. Alpaca.....	15
225. Balzarine.....	15
226. Buntings.....	15
227. Camlets, lastings, and crape lastings.....	15
228. Camlet cords.....	15
229. China figures.....	15
230. Flannel (wholly of wool or of wool and cotton).....	15
231. Italian cloths.....	15

	Ad val. rate of duty. Per cent.
332. Long ells.....	15
333. Mousseline de laine (wholly of wool or of wool and cotton).....	15
334. Orleans and lustres.....	15
335. Serges.....	15
336. Spanish stripes.....	15
337. Woollen cloths (all kinds).....	15
338. Woollen damask.....	15
339. Woollen felt.....	15
340. All other woollen tissues (of wool wholly or in part, the wool in the latter case, however, predominating in weight).....	15

Part 3.

341. Silk, raw, thread, "tams," "noshi," waste, and raw silk of wild cocoons.....	15
342. Silk, floss.....	15
343. Silk, spun (for weaving purposes) and threads partly of silk.....	15
344. Silk threads (not otherwise provided for).....	20
345. Crape, Chinese.....	20
346. Silk pongee, Chinese.....	20
347. Silk satins, Chinese.....	20
348. Silk-figured satins, Chinese.....	20
349. Silk-faced cotton satins.....	20
350. Silk or silk and cotton tissues, embroidered.....	25
351. All other silk tissues (of silk wholly or in part, the silk in the latter case, however, predominating in weight).....	20

Part 4.

352. Flax yarn, for weaving purposes.....	10
353. Flax threads, for sewing purposes.....	15
354. Canvas.....	15
355. Linen (grey, white, dyed or printed).....	15
356. Linen damasks.....	15
357. All other linens (of flax wholly or in part, the flax in the latter case, however, predominating in weight).....	15

Part 5.

358. Blankets (of all kinds, single or in piece).....	15
359. Carpets or carpeting, Brussels.....	20
360. Carpets or carpeting, felt.....	20
361. Carpets or carpeting, hemp or jute.....	20
362. Carpets or carpeting, patent tapestry.....	20
363. Carpets or carpeting, all other.....	20
364. Chikufu.....	15
365. Curtains—	
a. Of silk wholly or in part.....	25
b. All others.....	20
366. Elastic boot webbing—	
a. Of silk in part.....	20
b. All other.....	15
367. Elastic braids or cords.....	15
368. Handkerchiefs—	
a. Of cotton, linen, or of linen and cotton (singly or in piece).....	15
b. Of silk or lace.....	25
369. Mosquito-nets (all kinds).....	20
370. Leather-cloths (for furniture, &c.).....	15
371. Oil cloths and linoleum cloths (for floor).....	15
372. Table cloths or covers—	
a. Of silk wholly or in part.....	25
b. All others.....	20

	Ad val. rate of duty. Per cent.
373. Towels (all kinds, singly or in piece).....	15
374. Travelling rugs (singly or in piece)—	
a. Of silk in part.....	25
b. All others.....	15
375. Twine of cotton, and of hemp, flax, jute, Manilla hemp, or China grass.....	10
376. Yarns and threads (all kinds, not otherwise provided for).....	15
377. All other plain tissues.....	15
378. All other finished tissues—	
a. Of silk wholly or in part.....	25
b. All other.....	20

Group 14.

TOBACCO.

379. Cigars and cigarettes.....	40
380. Cigarettes rolled in paper.....	40
381. Snuff.....	40
382. Tobacco, cut.....	40
383. Tobacco, leaf.....	35
384. Tobacco, all other, prepared.....	40

Group 15.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SPIRITS.

385. Beer, ale, porter, and stout.....	25
386. Brandy.....	40
387. Champagne.....	35
388. Chinese liquors (all kinds).....	40
389. Gin.....	40
390. Liqueurs (all kinds).....	40
391. Port.....	35
392. Rum.....	40
393. Sake (similar to that made in Japan).....	40
394. Sherry.....	35
395. Vermouth.....	35
396. Whisky.....	40
397. Wines (red or white).....	35
398. Spirits, or distilled liquors, of all other kinds.....	40
399. Wines, or fermented liquors, of all other kinds.....	35

Group 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

400. Aloeswood.....	10
401. Ambers—	
a. Unwrought.....	10
b. Wrought.....	20
Animals—	
402. Cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, and fowl.....	5
403. All others.....	10
404. Asbestos (in sheet or board).....	10
405. Bamboo (unwrought).....	5
406. Beltings of leather, caoutchouc or canvas (for machinery).....	10
407. Billiard tables and accessories.....	30
408. Blasting gelatine and similar explosives, detonators and fuses.....	15
409. Bricks and tiles (for building purposes).....	10
410. Brushes and brooms (all kinds).....	20
411. Canes, sticks and whips.....	20

Ad val. rate of duty.
Per cent.

412. Caoutchouc and gutta percha—	
a. Crude.....	5
b. Sheet.....	10
c. Manufactures of (not otherwise provided for).....	20
413. Carriages, bicycles, tricycles and parts thereof.....	25
414. Cars and carriages, railway passenger, and parts thereof.....	10
415. Cars or wagons, railway freight, and parts thereof.....	10
416. Cars or carriages, tramway, and parts thereof.....	10
417. Cars or drays for conveyance of goods.....	10
418. Celluloid—	
a. In sheet or rod.....	10
b. Wrought.....	20
419. Cement, Portland.....	5
420. Chalk and whiting.....	5
421. Charcoal, wood animal.....	5
422. Clay (all kinds).....	5
423. Coal and coal in brick.....	15
424. Coke.....	15
425. Corals (wrought or otherwise).....	30
426. Cordage and ropes of flax, hemp, jute, Manilla hemp, or China grass (for rigging purposes).....	10
427. Cork bark.....	5
428. Corks.....	10
429. Diamond-glaziers.....	10
430. Dynamite.....	15
431. Emery sands.....	5
432. Emery cloth or paper, and sand paper.....	5
433. Emery wheels and all kinds of grindstones.....	5
434. Felt (for ship's bottoms or for roofing).....	10
435. Fireworks (all kinds).....	30
436. Fishing guts (tegusu).....	5
437. Flints.....	5
438. Flowers, artificial.....	25
439. Frames for pictures and mouldings.....	20
440. Funori (gleopeltis intricata).....	5
441. Furniture (new and old, not otherwise provided for).....	20
442. Games, all articles of, used in tennis, cricket, chess, &c. (not otherwise provided for)....	25
443. Glue (common).....	5
444. Gun-cotton.....	15
445. Gunpowder (all kinds).....	15
446. Gypsum.....	5
447. Hay.....	5
448. Ivory, manufactures of (not otherwise provided for).....	20
449. Jewelry (set with precious stones, pearls, &c., or otherwise).....	35
450. Jewelry, imitation (set with precious stones, pearls, &c., or otherwise).....	30
451. Labels (for bottles, tins, &c.).....	15
452. Lamps, lanterns, and parts thereof.....	20
453. Lard, tallow and grease.....	10
454. Leather, manufactures of (not otherwise provided for).....	20
455. Malt.....	5
456. Matches (all kinds).....	20
457. Mattings, China (in rolls of 40 yards).....	20
458. Mattings, cocoa.....	20
459. Mats and mattings, all other.....	20
460. Mica (in sheet).....	10
461. Oakum.....	5
462. Packing (for steam-engines).....	10
463. Paintings in oil or water-colour, lithographs, chromolithographs, photographs, hojo, and all other pictures, not otherwise provided for.....	25

	Ad val. rate of duty. Per cent.
464. Pitch, roof tar, and coal tar.....	5
465. Plaster of Paris.....	5
466. Playing cards (all kinds).....	35
467. Plumbago, or black lead.....	5
468. Porcelain and earthenware (not otherwise provided for).....	20
469. Precious stones and pearls.....	35
470. Precious stones and pearls (imitation).....	30
471. Pulp (for making paper).....	5
472. Putty.....	5
473. Rattans (split or otherwise).....	5
474. Saddles, bridles and harness.....	25
475. Sandal wood.....	10
476. Shoe blacking (all kinds).....	20
477. Smokers' articles (articles used in smoking, opium excepted).....	30
478. Soap—	
a. Toilet.....	20
b. All other.....	10
479. Soapstone (In lump or powder).....	5
480. Sparteria (for hat manufacture).....	10
481. Sponges.....	5
482. Stones and slate (not otherwise provided for)—	
a. Rough or unwrought for building purposes, &c.....	5
b. Wrought for ornamental works, furnitures, &c.....	20
c. Statues and other sculptured or engraved works.....	25
483. Submarine cables and subterranean telegraph wires.....	10
484. Timber, santalum (shitan).....	5
485. Timber, teak.....	5
486. Timbers, lumbers, boards and planks (of all kinds, not otherwise provided for).....	5
487. Toilet or dressing cases.....	25
488. Toilet or perfumed water, hair oil, tooth-wash, and all other cosmetics and perfumery	30
489. Tortoise shells, manufactures of.....	25
490. Toys (all kinds).....	25
491. Trunks, portmanteaus, and travelling or courier bags.....	20
492. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades—	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All others.....	20
493. Umbrella sticks and handles (except those made of gold and silver).....	20
494. Vessels, steam and sailing, and boats.....	5
495. Wares of santalum or ebony wood.....	25
496. All articles, raw or unmanufactured not herein enumerated.....	10
497. All articles, manufactured, wholly or in part, not herein enumerated.....	20

Class 2.

DUTY FREE ARTICLES.

- 498. Advertisements and sign-boards.
- 499. Animal bone ashes.
- 500. Atlases, maps and charts, and other scientific diagrams.
- 501. Bank notes, coupons, scrips, and negotiable papers of all kinds.
- 502. Books, printed, including pamphlets, copy-books, journals, and periodicals.
- 503. Bullion, gold and silver.
- 504. Cocoons (all kinds).
- 505. Coins, gold and silver.
- 506. Cotton, old.
- 507. Cotton, raw, ginned.
- 508. Cotton, raw, on the seeds.
- 509. Cotton, waste.
- 510. Cotton, yarn waste.

- 511. Flax, hemp, jute, Manilla hemp, and China grass (hackled or otherwise).
- 512. Guana.
- 513. Gunny bags (new and old).
- 514. Gunny cloth.
- 515. Mats, packing.
- 516. Models, and architectural and engineering plans.
- 517. Oil-cake, in lump and powdered.
- 518. Opium, for medicinal purposes (imported by Imperial Government).
- 519. Plants, trees and shrubs, and roots, shoots and bulbs thereof.
- 520. Rice and paddy.
- 521. Sardines (iwashi), dried.
- 522. Tea-firing baskets and sieves.
- 523. Tea-firing pans.
- 524. Tea-lead.
- 525. Wool, goat's hair and camel's hair (new and old).

Class 3.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

- 526. Adulterated drugs, chemicals, medicines, food and beverages considered injurious by laws, ordinances and regulations.
- 527. Articles used in smoking opium.
- 528. Articles considered by laws, ordinances and regulations, dangerous to public health or to plants and animals.
- 529. Articles in violation of the laws of the Empire respecting patents, designs, trade-marks and copyright.
- 530. False coins, and imitations of coins which may be considered to be false coins.
- 531. Opium (opium imported by the Government for medicinal purposes excepted).
- 532. Books, pictures, engravings, and other articles injurious to public peace and morals.

MEXICO

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER

(Edmund E. Sheppard.)

Mexico City, 3rd August, 1897.

Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Honoured Sir,—I beg herewith to submit my report as Canadian Trade Commissioner for Mexico, Central and South America, covering the period from my departure from San Francisco, on June 28, until this date.

In Northern Mexico and the cities of call between the Rio Grande and the capital of the republic, I found it almost impossible to obtain any information of value, as the leading firms have their headquarters here, and are only represented by agents elsewhere. It being the rainy season, nearly all the business men of Mexico have been visiting the capital, and such information as I have been able to obtain, I think, is representative of the commercial classes of the whole country.

Without doubt, this country is making marvellous strides, both commercially and politically. The sense of security felt as to life and property appears to me to be quite as prevalent and well founded, in all except a few remote and inaccessible localities of this republic, as in the greater republic to the north. Having had some acquaintance with Mexico for the past twenty-one years, the change in the condition of things excites in me surprise, which I shall not endeavour to convey in an official report, but, in the development of trade and the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, I shall endeavour to point out the cessation of many opportunities which existed some few years ago for Canadian exporters to find a market for their products. The policy of the Government, at the head of which is President Diaz, a patriot of extraordinary sagacity, force and executive skill, has greatly helped to develop industrial and railway enterprises of every sort. The result has been to make this capital the centre of a network of railway lines, to establish means of communication between all parts of the republic, and to create seaports, which, in the course of a very few years, will quite change the complexion of much of the present trade. During the years of peace subsequent to the firm establishment of the power of the present Government, hundreds of factories have been built, and the import trade thereby reduced in proportion to the total volume of business, while the export trade has been marvellously increased. Paper mills, cotton factories, carpet and woollen mills, and many other industrial enterprises are now successfully competing with foreign rivals. The cheapness of both labour and materials, and the cost of transportation, combine to make it difficult for importers to compete with domestic manufactures in such lines as are indigenous to this country.

Every new industrial enterprise which is not represented in Mexico, receives, on its establishment, ample tariff protection, and a number of concessions with regard to taxation, and these features have proven very attractive to German,

United States and French capitalists. Nevertheless, there are a number of avenues of business which, if taken immediate possession of by Canadian enterprises, would prove very profitable.

Furthermore, if Mexico and Canada, similarly and disadvantageously situated as they are, with regard to the tariff now imposed upon the products of both countries by the United States, were to make some reciprocal arrangement for the interchange of commodities, a very large business could be established between Canada and Mexico.

During the eighteen months just passed, it is stated by the press of this city, that over half a million head of cattle went from Mexico to the United States, at an average duty of about \$1.50 a head, while the average duty now imposed by the United States is stated as being between \$4 and \$6 per head—a prohibitive tax. Already, capitalists are arranging for the establishment of large slaughter-houses in this country, so as to dispose of the surplus stock.

The alien labour law, so much discussed in Canada, and which furnished so much irritation to Canadians all along our frontier, is also being enforced along the southern frontier of the United States. When the workshops of the Mexican National Railroad were removed across the United States line, the Mexican employees all had to be discharged. These two features are alone sufficient to suggest that this republic does not feel that it is being used with either kindness or consideration, for it must be remembered that Mexico takes more than half of her total imports from the United States.

As many of these imports might, with equal profit to Mexico, be taken from Canada, and as Canada, on the other hand, could be the importer of large quantities of Mexican products, the advantage of a reciprocal arrangement seems obvious to many of the officials with whom I have conversed. The fact that Mexico is taking a million dollars worth of goods from the United States for every one thousand dollars it takes from Canada, suggests that much valuable time has been lost in the establishment of trade relations between the two countries.

A postal treaty was concluded between Mexico and Great Britain in February last, providing for facilitating the transmission of packages. As there is no parcel post between Canada and Mexico, complaint is made here by the large and influential colony of Canadians resident in Mexico that everything they get in Canada has to go to Great Britain and then back here.

In the case of one sewing machine agency here which annually disposes of over 300 machines manufactured in Canada, they have found the absence of a parcel post a considerable inconvenience in obtaining small parts which they sometimes desire to have forwarded to them promptly. The success of this sewing machine venture proves what can be done with a Canadian machine competing against all the world. It is of strong and durable construction and particularly suitable to operatives of but little skill. The firm that handles this machine state they could double their sales annually if the machines were finished as attractively as those made in the United States. The fact that it is heavier but not stronger, increases the duty paid and does not decrease the danger of breakage. It also runs slower and requires more power than the machines which compete with it. It is obviously hard for the representatives of such a machine to do as much with it as could be done if more care was taken by the manufacturers.

A Canadian knitting machine is becoming popular in Mexico, though every effort is being made by a rival firm to supplant it with a machine manufactured in the United States. The illustrated circulars of this machine, printed in the Spanish language, indicates that the manufacturers, who have their printing done in Canada, are alive to the uselessness of sending printed matter to this country in any language but that spoken by the great mass of the people.

Before leaving Canada, I asked the principal manufacturers to send me price lists and catalogues, and in a great many instances this was done. These price lists and catalogues have been submitted to the leading firms in this city, and the results in each case are appended.

In hardware the Germans have nearly the whole trade; representatives of the large manufacturers having given the wants of the Mexican people their careful and personal supervision. Many of the articles are very roughly and cheaply made and of inferior quality, yet the German firms look with aversion upon my suggestions that they might give their customers much better value and satisfaction if they would offer them some of the higher grade hand implements in which Canadian manufactures excel. In shovels, picks, spades, axes, hoes, forks, &c., the Canadian manufacturers could do a large business in Mexico, but it would have to be established in spite of the German dealers and not by their assistance. A man speaking Spanish and having a stock of goods in this country could ultimately force the adoption of Canadian goods, even though the prices are higher. The tide is already setting in against the cheap and inferior goods which Germany has been so successfully manufacturing for export to the Latin American republics. The acceptance of these goods have, in many instances, driven their rivals out of the hardware business, except in large mining outfits, which cost a great deal of money and are so difficult to convey to where they are to be utilized that no chances can be taken of breakage or failure to accomplish that for which they were intended.

The dry goods trade is largely in the hands of the French, and the prices of these goods have been kept up better than those of almost any other line; but Canada provides little or nothing that could compete.

In carriages, France also sends to this country the finest vehicles used. The turn-outs in the city of Mexico surpass in elegance and expensiveness anything to be seen in Canada and, in proportion to the population, both the horses and carriages are much finer than can be seen in Central Park in New York city. Some of the carriages are imported from the United States and, in competition with these, Canada should be able to do her share of the business, but it would have to be pushed in the beginning by a personal representative of the Canadian manufacturers.

PRICES OF COACHES, WAGONS, &c.

The prices of the coaches, coppés, landaus, hansoms, and all the more expensive turnouts depend largely on the generosity of the purchaser. Fixed rates are almost unknown, and dealers are unwilling to give any information with regard to what they pay or what they really expect to pay.

DUTIES.

Duties are payable in Mexican money, and are as follows:—

Sliding scale of duties on carriages: each vehicle weighing less than 100 kilograms.....	65 cents per kilogram.
100 to 250 kilograms (and this covers the bulk of imports).....	55 dc
250 to 500 kilograms.....	50 do
500 to 750 kilograms.....	45 do
750 to 1,000 kilograms.....	40 do
Over 1,000 kilograms.....	35 do
On Farm Wagons, &c.....	5 do

Freights, as follow :—

On carriages and wagons from New York city to Mexico city, boxed or crated, carloads, one dollar and eighteen cents ; and less than carloads, one dollar and ninety-eight cents, United States currency.

On wagons, knocked down, boxed or crated, carloads, one dollar and eighteen cents, and less than carloads, one dollar and fifty-two cents, United States currency.

On wagons, knocked down, but not boxed or crated, carloads, one dollar and eighteen cents, and less than carloads, one dollar and seventy-seven cents, United States currency.

On wagon, carriage and plow material, in less than carload lots, ninety-one cents, United States currency.

All above quotations are for one hundred pounds.

Recently some carriage and wagon factories have been established, but their output is still rather crude. Business should be done with these, in shipping parts of carriages or wagons, but the business, both here and in other parts of Mexico, would have to be pushed by representatives of the manufacturers. As the business is sure to increase, and as the woods necessary would have to be imported, it would no doubt pay for those dealing in or manufacturing parts of vehicles to send a representative.

Large importations are made of farm wagons, many from England. Canadian manufacturers of wagons, having the freight rates herewith provided, can see at once whether they can compete. The business is worth getting, as enormous coffee plantations, sugar estates and tobacco fields are being opened, by both Mexicans and foreigners, who are being forced to abandon the crude methods of the past. As many of these estates are more or less remote from water and rail communications the wagons used for conveying their products to points of shipment must be very large and the quality very superior to the present wooden-wheeled carts with their rickety and badly-constructed frames.

HARNESS.

The Mexican is a natural worker in leather, and it is improbable that Canada could compete in anything but the very finest grade of harness, even if the duties were not, as they are, prohibitory. The duty is one dollar and sixty-five cents, Mexican money, per kilogram. (Kilogram is 2.2046 pounds.)

I was asked by a manufacturer of horse collars, pneumatic and stuffed, to find out if there would be a market for his goods, and his catalogue was submitted to dealers here, who say that all the collars sold in Mexico are manufactured in the country, and that the imported article cannot compete.

SADDLES.

In saddles nothing can be done, as the Mexican saddle is a variety not manufactured in Canada, and those using English saddles import them direct from England.

NAILS OF ALL KINDS.

Cut nails would require to be of United States pattern. Sizes sold here run from 4 dy. to 70 dy. Price claimed to be obtained is one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred pounds, less two per cent (per one hundred pounds), which was secured on a recent shipment. Consumption is quite large.

Wire Nails.—Since the Monterrey Wire Nail Company started business, no wire nails have been imported.

Horse-shoe Nails.—The nails sold here are of the "Globe" pattern, and it is difficult to sell unknown makes.

Tacks.—Consumption is not very large, and prices, less discounts, figure out about ten per cent higher than United States prices f.o.b., New York city.

The duty on nails is ten cents, Mexican money, per kilogram.

I found great difficulty in comparing prices on above articles, as price lists and discount sheets are very incomplete and unsatisfactory. However, in the item of cut nails, especially, the business is well worth looking into, provided satisfactory prices can be quoted f.o.b., New York city.

Horse-shoe nails are almost entirely manufactured in this country.

HAND TOOLS.

Several brands have been on sale in Mexico for many years, and though it is admitted that the styles shown in Canadian catalogues are excellent and attractive, yet dealers are unwilling (unless special concessions in prices are made them) to offer new goods for sale. I feel convinced, however, that manufacturers could find a good market here. The prices paid by dealers appear to be about the same as those offered by Canadian manufacturers. In hatchets, the prices shown in Canadian catalogues are the same as those paid by Mexican dealers. In hammers, the figures are about ten per cent less than those paid by them, f.o.b., in New York city. In this connection, it must be remembered that the prices quoted in Canadian catalogues are f.o.b., Montreal. In shovels, the class of goods offered are very coarse and rough, and the dealers are unwilling to change the brands they are now offering. They claim to be able to buy acceptable goods as low as two dollars, gold, per dozen, f.o.b., New York city. The selling price varies according to size of order and the pertinacity of the purchaser.

Duty on tools is five cents per kilogram.

Samples.—It would hardly pay manufacturers to send samples, as they would only be tossed to one side. It would pay better to select a set of the most widely used hand tools sold here and offer a price for their duplication.

In the summary, which appears as an introduction to the various appendices, a list of the leading firms in the different branches of business is given, and those desiring to enter into negotiations with such firms can always find more or less representative people.

SEWING MACHINES.

Sewing machines are sold almost altogether on the instalment plan, a discount of ten dollars being allowed for cash. The time allowed for payment is in the neighbourhood of two years. Customers are largely of the better lower class, and agents report them as a rule to be exceedingly good pay. The present very high rate of exchange leaves a margin of profit smaller than heretofore. The Canadian machines sold here bring eighty dollars to one hundred and fifteen dollars each, Mexican money. Illustrated catalogue of local dealers here is attached; see Appendix "B."

Duty on sewing machines is five cents per kilogram, gross weight, and on knitting machines and type-writers is the same.

Freight rates New York City to Mexico City are, carloads, one dollar and fifteen cents United States currency, and less than carloads, one dollar and twenty-three cents, United States currency; both per one hundred pounds.

BICYCLES.

As far as I can learn, only one make of Canadian bicycles is sold in Mexico. The agent for this machine claims that the wheel is satisfactory, but that it costs more laid down here than other makes which are equally satisfactory. All things being equal, however, he would prefer to sell the Canadian wheel. Owing to the

recent break in the prices of bicycles, information under this head is likely to be more or less obsolete before given to the public. The wheels which are competing with the Canadian one he states are the Dayton and the Syracuse, which he claims to buy at forty-five dollars, gold, less five dollars off, while the Canadian machine is fifty dollars cash at point of origin. He pointed out that the Canadian wheel is packed in heavy boxes and shipped by express, whereas the others are packed in light crates and come in by fast freight. Wheels are coming into Mexico by the carload.

Duty is five dollars, Mexican money, per one hundred kilograms, gross weight.

Freight rates New York City to Mexico City are two dollars and twenty-seven cents, gold per one hundred pounds.

BICYCLE TIRES.

The manufacturers catalogue shown the principal dealers here was said to be an unsatisfactory one to buy from. In the summary a list of firms is given with whom manufacturers might correspond.

COOKING LAMPS AND GAS STOVES.

Owing to the very high price of coal gas is but little used.

A petroleum lamp with cooking attachments finds but little favour, owing to the failure of other goods of a supposedly similar class. Sample lamps might be sent to dealers in hardware. If such a lamp proved successful, or if manufacturers have confidence in it and can afford to send a representative to Mexico, it would prove a bonanza.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

As coal oil is used almost altogether for illuminating purposes, the sale of lamp chimneys in this republic is exceedingly large. A Canadian catalogue was shown to a number of dealers here, who alleged that the prices were higher than they were accustomed to pay. Many of the chimneys come from Germany and also a large number from the United States. One dealer, a German, claims superiority for German pressed glass. Many of the glasses made, while they will not break on being dropped on the floor, are very frangible under the influence of heat, and the cost of lamp chimneys is a large item of expense to families using a large number of lamps.

A glass factory has recently been started to make window glass and other articles including chimneys. Their prices, in Mexican money, are as follows, retailed in dozen lots:—

Ordinary shape and size :

1 light	\$2 25
½ light.....	1 75
¼ light (better quality).....	1 50
Rochester No. 2.....	2 25
Electric.....	2 50

United States makes, of same shape and size : \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$3.50, and \$4.00, being marked "acme."

Also a line of United States chimneys, which may be dropped from a height of several feet on to a wooden floor without danger of breaking, \$6.

Duty is eleven cents per kilogram, gross weight.

Freight rates are one dollar and forty-seven cents, gold, from New York City, to Mexico City.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPHIC AND ELECTRIC LIGHT SUPPLIES.

The principal houses of the United States are represented here, and not only take large orders but carry a more or less complete stock of general supplies. It would be difficult to make any sales except to dealers and large consumers, and an agent and stock would have to be maintained in this city. This business here as elsewhere is developing into large proportions, large factories are seeking the neighbourhood of water power and the transmission of electricity is certain to become a very important factor in all manufacturing enterprises. In some localities easy of access there is still a large amount of water power unused.

WATER MACHINERY.

All water-power machinery is sold by the representatives of large firms, and new mills are going up continually. The cotton mills are being put in by English firms. Coffee and sugar plants were put in at one time almost exclusively by English houses, but German and United States firms are now offering a stout competition. Nearly every large hacienda or plantation has water power which is being developed in manufacturing the products.

MINING MACHINERY.

This is being almost entirely sold by English and United States firms. The cables and large attachments mostly favoured are of English manufacture and have demonstrated their superiority. California and New York firms, however, are also seizing upon this trade, but are said to be giving less satisfaction than the English houses. If the English manufactures provided equally light and attractive styles of machinery they would certainly encounter less competition. A reference in my former report to mining machinery fully covers this ground with regard to Canadian products. The styles shown in the catalogue are favoured when they are of the United States pattern, but, for the reasons above stated, the manufacturers would have to prove to local investors that when the machinery is made on similar models and under identical patterns as that from the United States that the finish and durability, as well as the price, would have to be equal.

ACIDS.

I was asked to report on acids. These are for the most part manufactured in Mexico, and the retail price for sulphuric nitric, and hydro-chloric acids is one dollar and sixty cents per kilogram, Mexican money. The large and influential firm which deals in these commodities states that the price on the last shipment of about four carloads of sulphate of copper, f.o.b., New York City, was three cents per one hundred pounds, United States currency. This same firm sells domestic acids only, and if importing paid them they would doubtless import, as the greater part of their stock is made from imported materials. The only sale for Canadian acids would probably be from British Columbia works, which might find a market on the west coast of Mexico, where mining is a leading industry and the facilities for obtaining acids of Mexican manufacture are almost nil, owing to lack of transportation.

Duty on acids is three cents per kilogram, gross.

Freight rates from New York City to Mexico City :

In carload lots, 80 cents, United States currency, per 100 pounds.

In less than carload lots, 85 cents, United States currency, per 100 pounds.

FURNITURE.

A large amount of United States furniture, both for houses, offices and hotels, is sold here, but it does not pay to import anything but first-class material, as the duty is by weight and the freight rates are the same on expensive furniture as on cheap stuff. Common furniture is manufactured here, and while efforts are constantly being made to manufacture good ordinary furniture, the wood used is not durable. Though this country abounds in mahogany and many of the most prized cabinet woods, the cost of transportation has hitherto prevented such woods from being brought to the city of Mexico or other manufacturing points.

If Canadian furniture is to be sold in Mexico, the manufacturers would have to establish a wareroom and have an agent, or would at least have to have a canvasser to solicit the opening orders and visit interior points where hotels are being established or large orders are likely to be given.

The Government buys a great deal of school furniture, and a Canadian agent would no doubt receive a large share of patronage if he solicited it and displayed the excellent patterns in which Canada excels.

Some of the houses of Mexico are magnificently furnished, but in many cases such furniture is brought from Paris. A great deal of Bentwood furniture comes in from Austria. It is very light, and sets made of cane work are very suitable to this country, as they are clean, cool and not so likely to harbour vermin. Dealers say that similar goods imported from the United States are not as durable and no cheaper than the Austrian, but it is my impression that the Canadian manufacturer, unless the wood for bending is particularly good and easy of access, could hardly compete. The selling price of bentwood chairs by the dozen is about one dollar and seventy-five cents apiece, in gold. Chairs of about the same class are sold in Canada for about ninety cents apiece. As this furniture would have to be kept in stock, the only possible way of getting the trade would be to establish a wareroom and the making at the factory of the many little articles of a similar nature which are so popular here.

SAFES, VAULTS, &c.

As the houses of Mexico are not built very high and are exceedingly strong, with enormous walls and cement floors, and but little woodwork, fire-proof safes are in little demand, except amongst merchants who carry valuable and inflammable stocks.

The burglar not having been as accomplished in this country as in Canada and the United States, burglar-proof safes are not in such demand, except in banks and other institutions where large sums of money are held in the larger cities.

Nevertheless a large and profitable business is being done in Mexico in safes, mostly by Ohio firms, who have adapted their goods to the necessities of the country. The popular type of safe used largely on haciendas and plantations by the average merchant and small manufacturer is little more than a big iron box, designated here as a "skeleton safe." Its storage capacity is far in excess of the fire-proof safes, and its strength is sufficient to defeat the purpose of the amateur burglar. This safe occupies a minimum of space for the maximum of capacity; it costs less to bring here; is more easily handled and is the only possible safe when mules are to be used for conveying it to its destination. The Canadian safe maker who bears all these facts in his mind and manufactures a suitable safety box of either iron or steel, can get a big price for it, and the agents selling such safes would every now and again get a good order for a first-class fire and burglar-proof safe, and for the equipment and necessary appliances used in constructing a vault. New buildings are going up continually and vaults are being placed within them in a greatly increased proportion. As a great deal of money has been made out of selling office appliances and furniture, and safes, the

outlook in Mexico for the representative of such manufactures is an attractive one.

The wealthy Mexicans are very wealthy as a rule, and spare no expense in supplying themselves with what they want, but their orders must be solicited, as they will purchase many things on solicitation which they would not bother hunting up, and they propose that the seller shall take all the trouble.

The number of small "tiendas" or stores throughout Mexico is enormous. The number possessing anything like an up-to-date safe is very small. Old English French and Spanish iron boxes, with a big key, is the principal security possessed by even those who have anything of the sort.

The prices obtained are somewhat elastic, in the maximum, ruling as high, with freight, duties and difference in exchange added, as are obtained in Canada.

To establish a business in safes, it would be necessary to have an agency, and it might very easily be worked in conjunction with furniture and school supplies, and orders for the various lines could be solicited by the same agency.

Duty on furniture (not upholstered) is twenty cents per kilogram, legal weight. Duties on safes ten cents per kilogram.

Freight rates on safes from New York City to Mexico City are as follows:—

On safes weighing less than 5,000 pounds (which would cover the bulk of the trade), ninety-five cents gold per one hundred pounds.

On safes weighing 5,000 pounds and less than 10,000 pounds, one dollar and fifteen cents gold per one hundred pounds.

Above rates are for less than carload lots.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

As previously remarked, Mexicans are natural workers in leather, and the making of boots and shoes of the particular fashions of the country has been in the hands of individuals very largely, though machine-made articles are rapidly taking the place of these hand-made goods for the upper and middle classes, and it will be many years before the lower classes, who now wear sandals and other rather crude affairs, will buy even the cheaper makes of the factories. Imported United States shoes are sold at a large profit, but are only purchased by the wealthy classes.

A factory is about to be started to manufacture leather and machine-made shoes of United States patterns. If such an outfit is properly managed, the hides being cheap, and the tanning material "Canaigre," (a root somewhat resembling a beet, which is indigenous to the soil, being plentiful) it should be successful and soon exclude what small importations are now being made.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber overshoes are almost entirely unknown. The only articles of wear with rubber as a basis which command much sale are mackintoshes and "ponchos de goma." A "poncho de goma" is an ordinary rubber blanket, very light in texture, which has a slit in the centre through which the head of the horseman is passed in rainy weather, and of such shape as to serve as a protection from the wet to both the rider and the saddle. At night the "poncho de goma" is used as a blanket and laid next the ground so as to prevent the moisture rising to the body. Mackintoshes are of light texture, and are sold by both dry goods and hardware dealers. Rubber, though largely grown in the country, is very little used for articles of wearing apparel, as it is considered unhealthy.

BLACKING AND SHOE DRESSING.

Upon inquiring in regard to these articles, I find they are carried by the wholesale hardware dealers and drug firms, who were quite unwilling to listen to any pro-

position for the introduction of new makes. If any Canadian manufacturer desires to introduce his goods in Mexico, he will have to canvass the trade and make brands and put on labels to suit, and this could only be done through diligent canvassing.

TINNED AND JAPANNED WARE.

Several catalogues of tinned and japanned ware have been submitted to wholesale and retail dealers here. A trial shipment from one Canadian firm was received some time ago by a prominent firm has not proved satisfactory, as to prices, the German goods being cheaper. Either owing to improper packing or defects in manufacture, considerable of the enamel was not found in place, and those who gave the order were not well satisfied.

A large trade in these goods can be done in Mexico, but lightness, cheapness and durability must be considered. A better class of goods than those made in Germany can be sold here, but they will only find a market after it has been demonstrated to be of superior quality.

As there are but few iron stoves or steel ranges in use at present nearly all of the stove goods are more or less unsuited to this market. The cooking arrangement in use in even the best class of houses is the "brazero," which is constructed of brick or tiling, which contains apertures at the top for various vessels and places for charcoal fires below, each provided with an opening for fanning the charcoal into the desired state of combustion. Later on, improved appliances will be introduced and those first in the field will receive good orders from the larger houses and hotels, but little can be hoped for in Mexico in the stove or range business for some years to come. There are two principal reasons why this will be the case. The brazero does not emit much heat, and the climate being warm, heat is not needed except very occasionally, and then not in the kitchen. In the second place, the servants cannot cook on anything but the brazero.

As previously remarked, gas stoves are useless here because there is very little gas, and there is very little gas because there is practically no coal except what is imported. There are no known petroleum deposits which are accessible, but an enormous amount is imported for illuminating purposes, and coal oil and gasolene stoves will ultimately have a large sale as the wood supply near the large centres is rapidly becoming exhausted, and any article of this kind of Canadian manufacture would pay if introduced by an aggressive and practical agent.

STEEL-CLAD BATHS AND PLUMBING MATERIALS.

The Canadian steel-clad baths have been introduced into Mexico by a Canadian firm who are represented in Mexico by the most prominent plumbing concern in the republic, both members of which, it may be mentioned, are Scotchmen. The goods received have been found to be saleable and satisfactory, which I ventured to tell the firm concerned was the verdict of the large number of users of the same goods in Canada and the United States. This bath, laid down in Mexico, is cheaper and more attractive than any other of a high grade.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A dealer who has been in the business for forty years in Mexico substantially expresses the following opinion :—

Ploughs.—For sale in Mexico they are most popular if they have but one handle, the native being used to ploughing with a crooked stick through which a sort of shear is inserted. They prefer but one handle because they use but one hand in guiding the plough and the other for prodding the oxen, which are attached to the plough by a yoke lashed about their horns. This dealer says that very often

when a two-handled plough is provided, the native ploughman saws one of them off, and in conformity with this prejudice the small manufacturer of ploughs in Mexico makes, as a rule, a single-handled affair which is very roughly finished. The price paid for ploughs is from six to ten dollars each, Mexican silver; the native production being the cheapest. Simplicity is absolutely essential to any manufactured article which is to be used by the Indians.

Reapers have considerable sale, and are largely used on haciendas, owned by enterprising Mexicans or foreigners, but binders are considered too complicated to be used with advantage where labour is so cheap. Agricultural help is obtainable at from twenty-five to fifty cents per day, according to locality. In the majority of cases, irrigation has to be resorted to to raise grain, and this necessitates deep furrows and the growing of grain in clumps, which make it hard to successfully use a binder. On ground which has been improved by modern engineers the levels are much more even and, consequently, the furrows more shallow and the obstructions to the use of machinery less numerous. In California where the levels have been carefully made for irrigating purposes, reapers and self-binders are successfully used, and this will be the case in Mexico shortly.

It must be remembered that Mexico is largely a republic of small communities, each hacienda being almost a municipality by itself. As these large farms fall into the hands of progressive people, more modern methods of agriculture are used and provision is made for the successful utilization of modern machinery. With the progress of ideas the business of providing agricultural implements of a more or less complicated make will also advance rapidly, and the first dealers in the field making systematic and aggressive efforts will find their machines adopted, and will obtain the full benefit of the conservative nature of Mexican sentiment, which is slow to change from one implement to another. It can be safely asserted that the same impulse pervades all business transactions. When anything is purchased which is satisfactory not only is the trade mark considered the only necessary introduction of an article of a correct kind but the dealer himself will be asked to provide everything further that may be required. Though it may be hard to establish a business here in Mexico, it requires very little exertion to retain it, provided such business is at all satisfactory. Confidence hardly won is rarely lost among those who have transactions in this republic.

Reapers sell for from one hundred and seventy dollars to two hundred dollars each, Mexican silver, without the binding attachment, and the people to whom agricultural implements would ordinarily be sold may be considered as good pay. The debt laws of Mexico are very stringent and only the owners of land are likely to become purchasers.

In the machinery stores gang-ploughs of a simple and cheap construction, corn shellers and fodder-chopping machines, force pumps, threshing machines, and the majority of implements seen in Canada can be found. It is said that English-made threshing machines are some times favoured because they do not shake to pieces so quickly, but this prejudice is hardly likely to survive when other countries using threshing machines have adopted the lighter construction.

Any agricultural labour-saving devices imported into this country will be worked by Indian labour, and it must not be forgotten that these Indians are not particularly receptive of economical ideas. It is unlikely that any of the machinery in use on a Canadian farm would be acceptable in Mexico until the implements now in use have been scrutinized carefully and, to a certain extent, imitated. Native workmen and labourers can be gradually led from the primitive implements now in use to much more valuable and economical appliances, but it is almost impossible to at once advance a strongly-prejudiced and illiterate person from the tools which he and his forefathers have used to something which he cannot comprehend and does not propose to accept if by any means he can destroy it or find an excuse to return to the old method.

While this is true, it should be reiterated that manufacturers who take pains to introduce their implements and gradually educate the Mexican labourers will be rewarded by a faithful and remunerative patronage.

DUTIES.

Agricultural machinery moved by pedals, or levers, &c., five cents per kilogram.

All other agricultural machinery, including ploughs, one cent per kilogram. (Gross weight.)

FREIGHT RATES.

Ploughs and plough parts (except steam ploughs) carload lots, ninety-five cents, gold : less than carload lots, one dollar, gold, from New York.

Agricultural implements and agricultural machinery generally, carload lots, one dollar and thirteen cents : less than carload lots, one dollar and twenty cents, gold.

Above figures cover the rates from New York to Mexico City, per one hundred pounds.

FLOUR MILLS.

With the increased use of modern appliances in the grain fields of Mexico, the increase in the number of flour mills is furnishing a good business to a United States concern which has an office in Mexico City and employs an expert to assist in selling and putting up such machinery. Being without competition excellent prices are obtained, and as the growing of wheat is increasing so largely and as the advantages of grinding even imported wheat in Mexico are considerable, it would pay a Canadian company to enter the field.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

The native carpenters of Mexico earn from thirty-seven and a half to fifty cents per day. Wood-workers about the same. In the shops where machinery is used the more skilled labour earns from seventy-five cents to one dollar per day. Those whose advice I have asked in this matter say that large and expensive mills for working in wood could be sold only in rare instances, if at all. The appliances now in demand and which will furnish a profitable business to manufacturers are those which can be operated by a few unskilled workmen and are suitable for haciendas, which are simply large plantations, each having about the same necessity for lumber and building appliances as would be furnished by a small village and the surrounding district. As the whole of the country is divided into these haciendas, numbering thousands, and as nearly all of them are devoid of labour-saving devices in wood-working machinery, the opportunity of originating little plants for the proprietors of these estates is exceedingly good. For instance, if the owner of an hacienda wants a plank of any considerable size, it has to be hewn out of a log, and smaller boards are obtained by means of a hand saw.

On the coffee plantations, many of which are becoming the property of men who are not satisfied with the present primitive dwellings in use, outside of the cities, lumber is much in demand. Adobe buildings are cheap enough, but take a long time to build, and in the timbered districts the owners are putting in small saw-mill plants with easily-managed planers. As every day thousands of acres are being sold for plantations and as the demand for rapidly-constructed buildings is so great as to induce the purchase of corrugated iron and similar ready-made materials, manufacturers of saw-mills and wood-working machinery can readily

see the opportunities for selling a large amount of their outputs in an area so vast as that of Mexico.

The timber question, in the more thickly settled parts of this republic, as has been remarked before, is becoming a very important one. The lands have not been within recent years at all heavily timbered, and the heavy tile and mud roofs in use require enormous timbers to support them. It is now becoming difficult to find timbers sufficiently strong for this purpose, and in a great many recently-constructed houses old railroad iron has been utilized for this purpose. On the other hand, some of the railroads are using steel ties because timber is so scarce in the regions through which they run. The effect of this on the lumber and timber trade of Mexico is apparent. For the first time in many years pine shingles have been imported in large quantities, also metallic shingles, and as both have excluded the rain much better than the old-fashioned tiling which, under all circumstances, always leaked, the use of the former in the better class of houses indicates that a new era has begun in the construction of dwellings, although the Mexicans are always prejudiced against anything unfamiliar.

To prove the change in the condition of affairs in Mexico it is only necessary to state the fact that during 1896 there was imported into Mexico lumber valued at over two million dollars in gold as against the same article in the previous year (1895) valued at less than six hundred thousand dollars in gold. The high rate of exchange, the heavy freight rates and the custom-house duties (although the latter are only nominal) must have necessarily the same effect in the lumber trade of Mexico as it has had upon almost every other industry controlled by similar conditions. Where there are forests that can be utilized, wood-working machinery will be saleable. This proves, moreover, that while the machinery for manufacturing lumber, &c., must soon be in great demand, the exporter must also find a good market in Mexico. Those concerned in both enterprises, if they wish to obtain their share of the trade should immediately set about capturing it, so that when the yellow pine of Texas and the gulf states of the United States becomes exhausted they will practically have a monopoly of the whole business.

There can be no more important feature to Canadians in any report that I can make than the questions now under consideration. The paths of the railroads recently built throughout Mexico are timberless. Some of the country has not been timbered for centuries. Some of the railroads have little auxiliary lines from twenty-five to sixty miles long to bring wood down to the track for the use of the railroads, in the shape of ties and fuel for their locomotives. To further protect themselves in the matter of fuel, some of the railroads refuse to make any lower rates than those imposed on them by the terms included in the concessions given them by the Government to carry wood and lumber out of their districts.

Coal (except imported) has, until recently, been an almost unknown quantity, except in northern Mexico. A large deposit of lignite has been found on the Guadalajara branch of the Mexican Central Railway, but there are no developments as yet at all in proportion to what will be required for the cooking and illuminating necessities of the republic. In fact, considering the very few localities in which there is any coal at all, it can only be reckoned with in connection with future discoveries. Geologists claim that no coal will be found except of the lignite variety.

Bearing these facts in mind, those interested in the certain results to Mexican trade should early enter into competition in the lumber business. Increased population and advanced ideas in building, together with the increased manufacture of lumber in remote districts of the republic, and the increased importation of lumber from other countries into the more populous districts, must make such a great change in the economical and industrial conditions that no far-sighted business man should overlook it.

Duties and freights on lumber in detail, as per Appendices relating to those matters generally.

FREIGHT RATES ON LUMBER.

Ships' side, Vera Cruz or Tampico to Mexico City are fifteen dollars an dffty cents, Mexican money, per Mexican ton of one thousand kilograms (kilogram is 2.2046 pounds) in carload lots.

Duty.—One cent per one hundred kilograms, Mexican money

Native Lumber.—Price at point of production on railroad is about twenty-five dollars, Mexican money, per one thousand feet, board measure.

American Lumber.—Freight by shipload from Mexican gulf ports, such as Mobile to Vera Cruz is, for sailing vessels, from five to six dollars gold per one thousand feet, board measure, and steamship rates are about seven dollars per one thousand feet, board measure.

The price at which above lumber sells in Vera Cruz is from twelve to twenty dollars, gold per one thousand feet, board measure.

The cost of haul by the Tehuntepec Railroad from the gulf terminus to the Pacific coast, or vice versa, exclusive of lighterage, is about six dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of two thousand two hundred and four pounds, in carload lots.

BRICKS, SEWER PIPE AND CLAY-MAKING MACHINERY.

A concession has recently been made by the Mexican Government to a United States company which has its headquarters in Ohio for the erection of a sewer pipe factory, which will probably manufacture other articles of the same sort. This is an evidence of the foresight of the Ohio men, who are aware that three hundred and fifty miles of sewer and drainage piping is to be constructed in this city, to work in conjunction with the tunnel recently cut through the mountain wall of the valley of Mexico at Zumpango. This has been constructed to connect with a canal nearly twenty miles long which will afford an outlet for all the waters of the valley. Mexico City having been built by the Aztecs in the shallows of Lake Texcoco centuries ago, it has been a miserably drained city on this account, and also because there is no natural outlet for the surplus waters of the lakes. Its latitude has always kept it from becoming pestilent, but under the present Government, dozens of millions of dollars have been spent on the tunnel and canal alone, both of which are very costly undertakings. This much having been done, the city, now dependent on surface drainage, will soon have an improved system, in which bricks, sewer piping, and all such articles, will be very largely employed.

Mexico abounds in exceedingly fine clay for brick making purposes, and as lumber becomes scarcer, brick will be more generally used. Clay working machinery, in which Canada excels, should have a good and rapidly increasing sale. The principal brick-producing centre at present is Monterrey, in Northern Mexico, which is exporting pressed brick to the United States. Manufacturers of clay-working machinery should lose no time in capturing this market, for it will pay them in the end, though for a few years it may be an expense to them, or at best but self-supporting. When one plant for such operations is established and works satisfactorily, everybody intending to go into the business will go and look at it, and will very likely imitate their prospective competitors, not only in the enterprise, but in the machinery used.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

Mexico uses but a small amount of paint and varnish. The houses consist chiefly of stone, tepetate (a species of lava, rubble and clay.) Good paints and

varnish are imported, and the cheaper ones are manufactured in the country. For a Canadian manufacturer to obtain a foothold here it would be necessary for him to have a permanent exhibit and an agent, as it is impossible for a commissioner not acquainted with this particular class of business to get any information, either from merchants or manufacturers dealing in paints or varnishes. They simply decline to be bothered with anything new, as they claim the market is not sufficiently large to make it worth their while to do so.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Though the Mexicans are a music-loving people, greatly devoted to having bands play in their parks and plazas, the republic is almost without a piano and organ factory. It is said, however, that a German company, affiliated with one of the principal dealers in musical instruments here, is about to start a considerable factory. The business in pianos and organs has been a good one, and a large number of the principal manufacturers in Germany and the United States are represented, not only in Mexico City, but in the other large centres of population.

The favourite piano is an upright, as light as possible in construction and with plenty of ornaments on the outside. There is less objection to size than there is to weight in a piano, as the duty is paid by weight, and heavy instruments are therefore much more expensive than the others.

The climate of Mexico City, and of all the higher altitudes, is hard on pianos in one sense and not at all trying in another. The difference between the temperature of day and night is not great, but it must be taken into consideration when the instrument is being manufactured, the difference in the seasons is not great, and there being little humidity, the swelling and shrinking of the woods gives little trouble. In the lower and hotter country the humidity is greater but the changes are fewer.

The cheapest possible piano costs over five hundred dollars, Mexican money, but the average price obtained is between nine hundred and one thousand dollars. In this instance pianos, as well as all other articles, are sold at more or less elastic prices. The instalment plan is in favour here, but the payments are good.

A piano weighing about eight hundred and fifty pounds would cost to bring from New York to Mexico City in freight and duties about one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, gold, and would bring at retail from four hundred to four hundred and fifty dollars in the same money; taking into consideration, of course, that the pianos be of average quality.

The names of well established makers are, of course, well known, and the manufacturers of Canadian pianos could not expect to introduce their products without providing a man to push the business and to assist local agents in establishing themselves. Keeping in view the prosperous condition of the country, the large number of people who are acquiring a competency, and the many who are on the high road to wealth, Mexico furnishes a good field for a carefully conducted and aggressive campaign.

The Mexican Government is taking great pains to cultivate the musical tastes of the people, not only in providing military bands, but even in subsidizing organ grinders and familiarizing the populace with popular airs. Furthermore, it is understood that an order was recently given to a local dealer to procure five hundred cabinet organs for use in Mexican schools. This order the dealer sent to the United States to have executed. Had a Canadian dealer been on the ground, probably he could have obtained the order, and there is no doubt but that other orders will be given and the field seems to be a promising one. During the fiscal year of 1895-96, the imports of musical instruments were two hundred and seventy four thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars, as against two hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars in the preceding year.

Outside of cheaper instruments, wealthy Mexican families buy the most expensive pianos, and a firm establishing itself at once would always have some excellent orders in view, although it must be remembered that those paying large prices are especially fond in this republic of having pianos bearing well-known names. However, the only way to make a piano well-known is to establish the value of the instrument.

In one musical dealer's warehouse in this city a large and well-furnished piano of Canadian make can be seen which was sent here as a sample. The dealer claims it is too heavy to be saleable, but found no fault with its tone or construction. A vocation, which is also on view, indicates that something has been done to introduce instruments of Canadian origin into this country. The fact that no sales have been made is due to the inadaptability of the instruments and the failure of manufacturers to push their goods.

In this connection it may be remarked that pianos do not sell themselves in Canada and neither will they sell themselves here, but must be pushed and have a certain amount of money behind the venture. It seems astonishing that when so much work has been done to sell in the home market that makers of the same articles for export imagine they have only to send out samples and a few pounds of circulars and then their share of the work is done.

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

It would appear at first glance that Mexico would be a good market for brooms, as the handles, broom corn and wire are all imported, together with the labels that indicate that the finished articles are of United States manufacture. The duty paid on the unfinished material is about five cents per broom, while the finished broom, weighing about a kilogram, would cost four times as much. Furthermore, the output is exceedingly small, long-handled brooms being used almost exclusively by those having English-speaking servants. A native servant brushes carpets as she scrubs the floor, on her knees. In scrubbing a little bunch of zacaton is used not over an inch and a half in diameter and about four inches high. In the shops where brooms are made the proprietor said one man could put together his whole output. Sooner or later, however, the fashion will change, but there is little to interest a broom or brush maker in Mexico at present. The brushes being imported are of the finer sorts for the hair and clothes; all other kinds are made up by cheap labour and find but little sale, as the majority of Mexican families prefer their own manufactures of what answers with them for brushes and brooms.

GROCERIES.

The following letter, which was addressed to me by Mr. James H. McLeod & Co., the leading dealers among the English-speaking people of Mexico in groceries and provisions sets forth the condition of things in their line of business better than I could attempt to do it. It will be observed the prices are quoted in gold, and refer to kilograms not pounds (the kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds) while the duties are in silver currency. It must be remembered too that the cost of the goods refers to the invoiced price at purchasing point, and the duty being in silver must be divided by the difference in exchange.

Edmund E. Sheppard, Esq.,
Canadian Commissioner,
Present

Dear Sir,—In looking over the list of goods submitted to us by you we have taken careful note of the prices and find them as low, if not lower, in some instances, as same goods from the United States, but we must call your attention to

the high duty on the goods on your list, which is so high that the volume of trade is necessarily small, and we are under the impression that our progressive Mexican Government would reduce the rate of duty if their attention was called to the facts. On fruits, preserved, or in their juice, we pay 75 cents per kilogram, which is almost prohibitory, whilst if the duty was considerably reduced their revenue would be increased a hundredfold. We will mention a few articles which are largely produced in your country and pay here a very high duty. Their average cost price we give you in gold and the duty in silver, both per kilogram :

Rolled oats, cost 4 cents. Duty, 10 cents.
 Corn meal, cost $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Duty, 10 cents.
 Flour, cost 5 cents. Duty, 10 cents.
 Beans, cost $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Duty, 10 cents.
 Soda crackers, cost 10 cents. Duty, 15 cents.
 Cheese, cost 20 cents. Duty 12 cents.
 Ham, cost 22 cents. Duty, 20 cents.
 Clarified molasses, cost 20 cents per gallon. Duty, \$3 per gallon.
 Vinegar, cost 10 cents per gallon. Duty 24 cents per gallon.
 Fruit, canned, cost 16 cents per can. Duty, 81 cents per can.

Preserved corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, and all other canned vegetables costing on an average \$1 per dozen, pay \$2.00 duty ; meats, in one pound tins, average cost \$1, pay 95 cents duty ; salt fish, in pails or barrels, pay the same as canned. This, as you will readily see, is entirely out of proportion to the cost. For example, we can buy salt herring in pails or barrels for 4 or 5 cents per pound, whereas the cheapest canned goods put up in that line would cost 21 cents per pound, and yet the duty is the same, viz., 15 cents a kilogram. We think that fish in pails and barrels should pay less duty than fish in tins. As a result, the salt fish trade is very light.

As a resumé we believe that this government would derive a much larger revenue if the above-mentioned goods would pay duty in proportion to their value, and have no doubt, if the situation was properly placed before our government that they would adjust the duties on all the above-mentioned goods. As a Canadian, the writer would like to see a trade opened up with this country, as he feels sure it would prove a mutual benefit. In cheese, fish and all food products, Canada is unsurpassed and can compete with any country. As to lumber, machinery, hardware, stoves, woodware, furniture, &c., they could be sold here in large quantities, if transportation facilities were provided, and we do not see why Canada should not get her share of the trade. On the other hand, Mexico would find a new market for her coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, cacao, cabinet woods, and all other natural products as well.

We think you are on the right track and we wish you all success and if, at any time, our services would be of any use, you can command them.

We are, yours respectfully,

JAMES H. McLEOD & Co.

WHISKY.

One of the largest items of Canadian export to Mexico is whisky. The firm of distillers which have made the Canadian name prominent in regard to this article since beginning business have done a large trade, which is not increasing, owing to the inferior and adulterated liquors being placed in the bottles on which their labels and the revenue stamp of Canada appear. The agent of the firm concerned tells me that it will be impossible to stop this unless the distillery puts a

special agent in the field or the Canadian Government asks that its stamp be protected, by special officers, who would have to be paid by the Dominion.

No better proof can be found of what energy and an article acceptable to the people can do in Mexico, than is afforded by the success of the venture made some years ago by the firm of distillers in question. They have worked on the principle of introducing the goods first, thus creating a demand and forcing the dealers to keep the article in stock for retail sale. Their agent tells me that almost every cantina in Mexico offers this whisky at its bar at a price not very much higher than would be paid by the bottle. The agent admits that the retailers make so small a profit that they endeavour to palm off other articles and even to hint that the whisky itself is made in Mexico, but the sale is only slowly diminishing in consequence of all this antipathy, fraud and the high price of exchange.

Another firm of Canadian distillers is also doing a considerable trade in whisky, which their agents tell me has a growing popularity.

These two whiskys have to compete with two to three score brands of the United States and Scotch whiskys, yet they can hold their own, and though higher in price than many other brands, their merit finds a market. In no other article is there greater competition. If Canadian whisky can succeed, certainly other Canadian manufactures ought to be equally successful.

SALOONS, TIENDAS AND CANTINAS.

A saloon license authorizing the opening of a saloon from six o'clock in the morning to one o'clock in the morning is three hundred and sixty-five dollars and eight cents, payable every two months, or \$2,190.48 every year. Until two o'clock in the morning, the charge is four hundred dollars. If open all night, licenses are granted under special conditions. A retail liquor and grocery store can have a cantina attached in first-class districts for the same prices, but are liable to special regulations. Nearly every liquor store has a cantina or bar-room attached. They are all subject to police surveillance, and the prices exacted are exceedingly high; nevertheless, the charges are not much, if any, more than in Toronto or Montreal.

The figures given above represent what the actual taxes amount to on one of the principal saloons in the city; but, like all municipal taxation, everything depends on the conditions of ownership, location, &c., the amount being based on the facts taken as a whole.

There are in the neighbourhood of four hundred licensed cantinas or bar-rooms in the city of Mexico.

TAXES, IMPOSTS, STAMP LAWS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

Details with reference to taxes, the stamping of documents, the formation of firms and companies, and the addresses of business houses in this republic, will be found in the publications enumerated in Appendix "A" to this report.

INTRODUCTION TO APPENDICES

FREIGHT RATES.

For detailed information in regard to this subject, see Appendix "D."

The proper quotation of freight rates is a difficult matter, because the railroads of Mexico, like those of other countries, are occasionally at war and are then willing to haul freight at less than cost. At present there is a pool which issues an arbitrary rate, which should not, however, be accepted by the shipper without inquiry, as the agreement between the different roads is liable at any time to be broken. The conditions also are continually changing, and as a consequence the pool may break on account of that, or is at least subject to fluctuations. However, information as to this phase of the subject can always be obtained from the district freight agents of the local roads in Canada.

In Appendix "B" will be found complete instructions regarding importation, which are incorporated in the various tariffs, which instructions are the joint work of the different customs agents of all of the Mexican lines connecting at the border of the United States with northern roads. These instructions should be carefully adhered to by shippers, as Mexican custom house officials impose heavy fines whenever there is any irregularity in the declaration of goods.

The freight tariffs included in Appendix "B" are of two classes, namely : Local and Through, and the method of figuring freight rates to other than common points is as follows :—

In the case of freight coming from New York or coming from points not included in territorial divisions, the local rate to New York City, or other basing point, plus transfer charges, must be added to the rate, as per through tariff, to the nearest Mexican basing point. The basing points in Mexico are Monterrey, San Luis Potosi, Celaya, Mexico City and Pachuca. To such through rates must be added the local rates from the nearest basing point in Mexico to destination.

The local rates will be found to be in Mexican silver per one thousand kilograms, which can be converted to gold per one hundred pounds in the manner described by using tables printed in these local tariffs. The current rate of exchange is continually fluctuating, but can be ascertained at any bank, or through the agents of interested lines in the locality of the shipper.

A local rate must also be added to reach a point in Canada within the district quoted in the Through Tariffs ; that is to say, if the shipper is not in the Pittsburg district (which is the nearest to Canada and includes the territory up to Toronto) he must find out how much it will cost him to reach the nearest point of contact.

The steamship freight rates from New York to Vera Cruz or Tampico average about forty cents gold per one hundred pounds, or fifteen cents per cubic foot, but exact rates on any merchandise will be quoted on application to the steamship agents when not found in the before-mentioned tariffs.

Total cost to be computed as follows :—

Freight to New York or district specified in tariffs in this schedule ;
Transfer charges ;

Freight rates from New York to Mexico City ;

(Change to Mexican money at whatever current exchange.)

Stamps at frontier ;

Duty as per tariff, plus ten and one-half per cent of the tariff change,
made up as follows :

Port dues..... 2 per cent.

Tax to replace the Alcebalas (an abandoned state, city and town tax).....	7 per cent.
Municipal tax.....	1½ per cent.
Special tax (if any) on liquors, for instance.	
Custom house agents charges ;	
Cost of delivery to warehouse at destination.	
(If goods come all rail the through rate covers the first three items.)	

In addition to above requirements, a consular invoice is necessary.

The best means of understanding these various charges will be afforded in the following illustration, which is a bill paid by Mr. Farquhar Lambert, commission merchant, Calle Gants, of this city :

Cost of shipment of one hundred cases of whisky from Ogdensburg, N.Y., to Mexico City, in bond ; weight, four thousand seven hundred pounds.

	U.S. Currency.
Consular invoice.....	\$ 4 25
Freight, Ogdensburg to New York, 4,700 lbs. at 39 cents per one hundred pounds.....	18 33
Transfer charges at New York, 4,700 lbs. at 5 cents per 100 pounds.....	2 35
Freight, New York to Mexico City, 4,700 lbs. at \$1.15 per 100 pounds.....	54 05
	<hr/>
	\$ 78 98
Gold premium, 108 per cent.....	\$ 85 30
	<hr/>
	\$ 164 28
Mexican currency.....	1 75
Stamps on bill of lading, etc.....	
100 cases, each 47 lbs.—to 878 litres whisky, in bottles of glass, at 55 cents per litre.....	482 90
Two per cent port dues.....	9 66
Seven per cent additional tax.....	33 80
One and one-half per cent municipal tax.....	7 24
Fifteen per cent liquor tax.....	72 44
Expenses of opening.....	0 60
Packing, etc., at custom house.....	2 25
Commission agent, 2553 kilograms at 75 cents per 1,000 pounds	1 91
Cartage, &c., station to warehouse.....	6 95
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 783 78

or seven dollars and eighty-four cents per case, Mexican currency.

(Since the above was given me exchange has risen materially, affecting the price laid down in Mexico City correspondingly.)

EXPRESS CHARGES.

As to express charges, the following bill paid by a resident of Mexico City, Mr. Percy L. Robertson, to Wells' Fargo Express Company, illustrates the present transfer system from Toronto to the capital of this Republic :

Cost of forwarding by express fifty pounds of tea from Toronto, Canada, to Mexico City :

Expenses account, Suspension Bridge waybill.....	1 05
Express charges	7 00
	<hr/>
Gold money	\$ 8 05
Mexican money at 190 exchange.....	7 65
	<hr/>
Equivalent in Mexican money.....	\$15 70
Document stamps	0 06
Importation duties, 50 lbs. tea—22.68 kilograms, at 50 cents per kilogram, plus 10½ per cent	12 49
Custom-house commission (minimum)....	1 00
Express charges from El Paso to Mexico City	6 10
Duty and forwarding charge in Mexico City	0 04
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 35 39

In neither of the two cases given above is there any overcharge in duties, freights or other charges.

It will be seen that the difficulty of saying what any special freight rate and charges will be on any article from Toronto or Montreal to any point in Mexico is very great, and from such figures would be apt to be misleading, but all the data possessed by anybody in Mexico City is hereby placed before your department.

PASSENGER RATES.

The first-class passenger rates average 3 cents per mile (gold), the second-class rates 2 cents per mile (gold), and the third-class rates 1½ cents per mile (gold).

Commercial travellers are given a special rate, which is about equivalent to 2 cents per mile (gold), first-class. Commercial travellers are also allowed 150 lbs. baggage, the first-class limit being 110 lbs.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

The telegraph system is in the hands of the federal government and the different railroad companies. Every railroad company in the republic forwards and receives telegrams from and to the stations on its own line independently, while the wires of the federal government connect the interior towns with the capital. The charges for telegrams sent to points within the republic are based on a zonal system, radiating from the capital.

BUSINESS TAXES.

The houses in Mexico, as built, are seldom more than two storeys high, while many of them are but one. Those built to be tenanted by the better class of foreigners have large rooms, and the average rental is about five dollars a room. On those rented the landlord pays a tax of twelve per cent of the rental if the house is occupied or, if he occupies his own house, the rent is estimated. If it is vacant he pays three per cent on the last rental he received or upon the last estimate that was made of the value of the rental.

Business places are taxed according to a minimum and maximum rate, which is estimated by the municipal authorities. The estimate is an exceedingly pliant process, it being possible to tax a business house anywhere from five to seventy dollars per month. As a rule, however, the taxes and rentals taken together are

not greater in the city of Mexico than in similar cities in Canada or the United States. As Mexico City is the centre of the republic, and all businesses are more or less centred here, the taxes and rentals do not seem oppressive to the outsider, though when the various items of the bill are enumerated they seem rather startling and irritating, as in an old-country hotel bill, when candles and other small articles are detailed and carefully set forth.

Until recently, each state, city and town had a right to impose duties and taxes of its own. To facilitate business these were done away with, but still each state has a right to levy its assessments in the way it thinks best, and in some states this is done on commercial travellers, among others. The fact that such taxes may be levied, however, should be borne in mind by those who intend to do business in this republic. As a rule, the imposts are not excessive.

PROFESSIONAL TAXES.

Insurance agents, land agents, doctors, dentists, lawyers, &c., are all subject to a special tax which may be five dollars per month, twice that sum, or even more, the tax sometimes being levied in proportion to the obnoxiousness of the person taxed. For instance, a firm of architects in this city pays twenty-five dollars per month, whereas the charge on one architect working alone would be less. A large firm of contractors doing an enormous business in the republic paid one hundred and fifty dollars per month, but as their prices were high and profits good they could easily afford to do so. As a rule, the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb.

Banks can be taxed from fifteen dollars per month to four hundred dollars per month, but the volume of business is considered when the tax is imposed, and it is quite certain the banks always consider their taxes and profits and opportunities to make money when they fix their profits, which are very large.

Dentists must serve their time in an office here and pass an examination, but this regulation is due to the dentists from the United States having got the law passed in order to keep the business to themselves.

Doctors, in order to be fully admitted to practice, must pass an examination. If they are properly accredited from other countries, they are permitted to practice extensively among foreigners and really among all classes, without this examination, but they cannot sign a death certificate nor give medical evidence in court. Nearly all the railroads and large foreign corporations have their own hospitals and physicians, but it is doubtful if many of their doctors take the pains to qualify.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MEXICO.

The following trade statistics indicate as fully as possible in a report which has already overgrown ordinary limits, the extent of the business of the republic in which Canada can have much interest. The fullest returns made by any government (not excluding the Government of Mexico itself) can be found in the Annual Report of Mr. Lionel Carden, British Consul General to Mexico, which report will be on file very shortly with your department, as it is now in the hands of the printers in Great Britain.

Mr. Carden is understood to be an expert authority on the statistics of this country, and his figures can be relied upon. The figures given below are only such as can be obtained in a general way, and I have had no opportunities of verifying them, but believe them to be fairly correct.

Under all circumstances, it must be borne in mind that the Government of Mexico, though exceedingly able and progressive, does not claim to have its Department of Statistics as thoroughly organized as in older countries.

In the following statistics, as in everything else in which prices are connected with local freight rates or duties, Mexican silver is used to indicate the values.

TRADE STATISTICS.

For the first half of the fiscal year of 1896-97 as compared with corresponding period of previous year.

IMPORTS.

Merchandise.	6 months ended 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897.	1896.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Livestock	15,623	1,605	14,018	
Geldings	25,858	17,489	8,369	
Stallions	26,892	6,191	10,701	
Hogs	234,889	53,794	181,095	
Sheep and goats	11,612	5,216	6,396	
Wool	195,259	144,013	51,246	
Untanned hides	61,229	48,013	13,216	
Sausages and hams, &c.	81,234	16,472	64,762	
Condensed milk	20,629	6,375	14,254	
Lard	168,243	4,217	99,026	
Butter	34,580	29,018	5,562	
Cheese	51,731	36,380	15,351	
Belting	49,518	26,655	22,863	
Harness	21,675	7,375	14,300	
Shoes	19,204	12,237	6,967	
Raw cotton	1,137,777	758,422	379,355	
Jute	61,294	30,470	30,824	
Seeds and grains	47,871	30,810	17,061	
Wheat and other cereals	34,236	28,486	5,750	
Virginia leaf tobacco	58,368	85,796		7,423
Wheat, flour and other cereals ..	81,200	75,705	5,495	
Cotton seed oil, refined	56,863	14,557	42,311	
Cotton seed oil, unrefined	283,856	177,765	106,091	
Ordinary lumber	708,210	326,120	382,090	
Railway ties	55,804	36,100	19,704	
Gunny sacks	142,347	93,295	49,052	
Furniture	157,160	113,132	44,023	
Iron piping	236,208	141,898	94,310	
Pig iron	40,002	9,408	30,594	
Sheet and corrugated iron	158,760	138,788	19,972	
Sheet tin	20,527	5,947	14,580	
Steel rails and accessories	569,713	167,097	402,606	
Bituminous coal	398,850	228,452	170,398	
Coke	210,837	179,594	31,243	
Glass bottles	861,300	847,288	14,012	
Crockery	164,468	98,506	65,962	
Cotton thread	326,573	287,216	39,357	
Paper for cigarettes	146,149	134,453	11,996	
Electric batteries	28,924	17,187	11,737	
Pumps and turbines	91,232	52,704	38,528	
Bicycles	53,870	17,667	36,203	
Cartridges	52,353	20,945	31,408	
Lubricating oils	83,499	50,240	33,259	
Fresh fish, packed in ice or not ..	1,255	815	440	
Fish, salt, smoked, pickled, pressed, &c.	13,247	12,308	939	

Total imports for first half of fiscal year 1896-97, \$23,594,177. Corresponding period of previous year \$18,870,380, an increase of \$4,723,797.

TRADE STATISTICS—*Concluded.*

EXPORTS.

Merchandise.	6 months ended 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897.	1896.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
The product of gold mines, except coin.....	\$ 3,087,404	\$ 2,659,319	\$ 428,085	
The product of silver mines, except coin.....	19,428,556	17,073,068	1,755,488	
Anthracite coal.....	173,149	130,587	42,562	
Cascadote (tanning material).....	71,904	260	71,644	
Copper.....	1,923,025	1,824,006	99,019	
Henequen fibre.....	3,790,110	3,329,818	460,292	
Ixtle fibre.....	405,000	358,716	46,284	
Sacaton (brush material).....	593,167	279,185	313,982	
Manufactured tobacco.....	490,882	435,931	54,951	
Leaf tobacco.....	538,797	115,536	423,261	

Total exports for first half of fiscal year 1896-97 were \$48,798,156. Corresponding period of previous year, \$49,692,988, a decrease of \$894,832.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

The landed estates of Mexico are held by a very few people. Haciendas and ranchos, as the plantations and farms are called, are almost independent communities. Their owners, as a rule, spend a large portion of the year in Mexico City, or in some considerable centre of population. Many of the sons and daughters of the wealthier classes are educated abroad, while, on the other hand, quite a number are foreigners. Foreigners are constantly obtaining large estates, which they manage in conjunction with mercantile and other businesses located in the cities. Not over 25 per cent of the 12,000,000 constituting the total population of the country can be considered as consumers of imported goods. The total business exports and imports of Mexico, being some \$150,000,000, does not show a very large per capita consumption of goods brought into the country.

The export trade of Mexico is increasing enormously, and to the high rate of exchange is largely to be credited the fact that, with increased prosperity, foreign goods are not proportionately increasing in quantity. The necessities of the nation have forced those who take their daily pay in silver to very largely subsist upon what is produced under silver prices. A man who gets half a dollar per day in silver, cannot use imported goods, which cost, at present rate of exchange, more than twice as much as his money is worth. The profits made on imported goods were at one time much larger than those made on domestic goods, but the rise in exchange has reversed this.

When domestic goods are bought, a dollar in silver goes as far to-day as it ever did. When foreign goods are purchased, a silver dollar will not go as far as it once did, so the difference in the value of the silver dollar to the value of the imported article has by no means changed in harmony with the rise in the price of exchange.

The very high rate of exchange has encouraged foreign capitalists to invest their gold dollars in coffee lands, sugar and tobacco estates, &c., which have a silver value. Perhaps, this will be more intelligible, if put in another way. Mexican lands which have for years been held at \$1 per acre, are still held at the same price, except where boomster firms have been at work, mapping out colonies and

staking off alleged coffee lands. The foreign capitalist comes in, and finds his gold dollar is worth more than two silver dollars. To him it means that he can now buy this land at 50 cents an acre. Then, his money is invested.

The exporter, too, finds that labour has not increased in price, and he is buying everything he can, and shipping his food products to a gold market, and so making a bigger profit.

The workingman, the labourer, the peon, is no worse off than he was before, for he gets larger wages than he did five or ten years ago, and his expenses are really smaller, because he has nothing to do with imported articles. If the toiler of Mexico used imported articles, he would feel the pinch of depreciated silver. As it is, it is doubtful if he even knows of the fluctuations which have so greatly disturbed the bankers and importers. If he does know anything at all about it, or cares anything at all, and takes the trouble to compare his wages to-day with those he received some time ago, he will be inclined to congratulate himself. The republic itself, during these days of the greatest depreciation known in silver, seems absolutely contented with things as they are, except in the case of importers, who bought on long time at a lower rate of exchange, and have to pay in a higher rate.

Senor Don José Yves Limantour, the Finance Minister of Mexico, told me, that, while every penny in the pound increase in the rate of exchange enormously increases the burden of paying the interest on the public debt, the conditions brought about by the increased exchange, in the way of developing domestic products, in the increase of industrial enterprises, and the expansion of the export trade, much more than counterbalanced the increase, and the revenues derived were, consequently, so much more that the interest was met more easily than when exchange was lower. Mr. Limantour is acknowledged to be one of the greatest financial ministers living, and it is he who is generally credited with having gotten Mexican finances into their present solid and (to foreign bankers and capitalists) acceptable shape.

In 1802, depreciated silver, famine, and what was almost a pestilence, in the shape of smallpox, created a dark period for Mexico. In the strong and able hands of Mr. Limantour, the finances of the nation have emerged with great credit and an unexampled record of progress.

Foreigners have been settling in the semi-hot belt of country to such an extent, and to such an extent have they planted coffee, sugar-cane, vanilla, tobacco, rubber, and other tropical products, that, where once the Indians were almost in an aboriginal condition for want of work and the impulse to improve themselves, it is now difficult, in some parts, to get enough labour to develop the plantations. Further north, and on the table lands, wheat and corn are being cultivated, and a large acreage added to the tilled area. In the northern part of Mexico, and on the table lands, very little can be grown without irrigation, but in the semi-hot country, and in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and south of that isthmus, the rainfall is very heavy, and water is abundant enough for all purposes. While the growth of agriculture and the area being planted with tropical and semi-tropical products are greater in Southern Mexico than in the northern part, yet mining, cattle-raising and the growth of cereals are increasing rapidly all over the land.

The passage of the Dingley Bill affects Mexico much as it does Canada. The increased duty placed on oranges alone changes the impost from \$48 a carload to \$240. The difference is that between two hundred and forty and forty-eight, which means \$192 per car. Last year there were exported nearly 1,100 carloads of oranges; so Mexico is specially taxed, if her export of oranges does not decrease, nearly \$200,000, presumably, to assist the orange-growers of California and Florida. As a matter of fact, the two orange seasons of Mexico, May and September, do not conflict with the orange season of the United States, and the men

injured individually to the greatest extent are the many United States dealers in oranges who have bought from the smaller planters. The difference being so great—25 cents, Canadian, as against a minimum of 80 cents into the United States—is, in itself, a large profit for the dealer, the difference in transportation not being great. After deducting an extra loss for shipments to longer distances—and it must be remembered that a certain percentage of all oranges imported into the United States markets are forwarded to Canada, and pay additional freights and bear additional losses—the Mexican importer into Canada would gain by a margin of \$180 per carload in his favour.

The other exports of Mexico, such as coffee, tobacco, sugar, cacao, rubber, vanilla, cabinet and dye-woods (which are all grown in localities favouring export to foreign countries rather than distribution within the republic itself) fibres of various kinds, such as Henequin, Ixtle, Jarcia, Zacaton and Ramie (a material upon which the agriculturists of Mexico are placing high hopes, and which is a fibre capable of being worked into very fine materials, resembling in some respects linen, but which has a gloss resembling in some ways the sheen of silk). The export of onyx and marble is also quite an industry, and capable of great developments, many of the shades being of exquisite colours.

The mining industry has been almost unheard of lately outside of the country, so many other mining places having had great mining booms. Nevertheless, mining is, perhaps, after all, the greatest feature in the trade of the republic. Everywhere mines which were once only half-supporting, have become profitable again through new methods of working them, new ones have been located, and the old and rich ones still earn huge dividends. A large amount of English and United States capital is being invested to develop these mines, and, as has been before stated, millions of dollars' worth of mining machinery has been imported, which is practically on the free list, the duty being only 1 cent per kilogram.

The export of bones, horns, hides and hair furnishes a large item, these goods going principally to the United States and Germany.

Probably the largest portion of the articles imported by the United States from Mexico, owing to their proximity, are re-shipped to other countries. On this account the United States appear to be larger consumers of Mexican exports than they really are.

COMMERCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

Long dates are the rule. Even those who are able to pay insist upon having three months to a year. Germany has obtained much of her foothold in this country of procrastination by giving longer credits than any other people. As failures are few and known business houses sound, Germany has secured great profits and sacrificed nothing but a trifle of interest. With regard to the latter, the sacrifice is more in appearance than in reality, and the German can well afford to give to the Mexican what seems to him a very low rate of interest, which usually begins to accrue after the first three months. Renewals, too, are granted to well-known customers by the Germans which would be refused by the English or United States commercial houses. Germany, too, has profited much by a personal supervision of the affairs of their clients in Latin America, not only in watching for opportunities to apparently befriend their customers by long times of payment, renewals and (to them) low rates of interest, but in imitating every popular and saleable article, and adapting their output to the needs of the country for which it is intended.

As previously mentioned, the large stores carry everything they think they can sell and are slow to take up with new marks or materials. When the managers of these stores see anything that might possibly interfere with the even tenor of business, they sometimes accept an agency for the article and send

it at once to Germany and have it imitated at a lower price, and then give what otherwise might have been a successful venture a final set-back. In other cases, it has been known for them to accept an agency for an article solely to prevent others from establishing an agency for it, and, as soon as the salesman has left the country, they effectually shelve it or leave it to take care of itself.

For these reasons manufacturers and exporters who hope to create a business in this republic must have efficient salesmen on the ground. If the article to be sold is mechanical, and at all complicated, a man who knows every detail of its manufacture and repair should be present until some local employee has become thoroughly efficient in its use. Nothing can be done without a manager or an assistant manager who speaks the language fluently. Competition is now so keen. It is no longer enough for a man to get along with only a slight understanding of Spanish. He must be able to argue his case, and argue it well. In this matter Germany has excelled, and even the proximity of the United States—the manufacturers of which are very careless in selecting salesmen who cannot speak Spanish—has not been sufficient to attract the business which would go there if the manufacturers and salesmen understood better the conditions which prevail here, and were patient in establishing trade.

Canadian manufacturers who hope to do a world-wide business should certainly have at least one salesman who can speak Spanish, and, if they have not such a man in view, they could well afford to educate one of their brightest employees, or, which is said to be better, manufacturers could take a young man from Mexico speaking Spanish and thoroughly educate him in the details of their business, with a view to sending him back here to take charge of it. This is easily done. There are a great many young men in Mexico who speak both English and Spanish, and who could soon master the details of a business. Those who establish a business without such a man must engage one here, and have a manager with him here.

In a score of instances, if Canadian exporters had come to Mexico ten years ago, their task would have been vastly easier than it is now, but, if they neglect it another five years they will be out of the race, and one of the most prosperous countries within easy reach will either be lost to them for ever or made a very expensive field to cultivate. Money is to be made here by Canadian manufacturers, but they must incur a few expenses to make it. They must be patient and regardful of the prejudices of the people.

If these features of the business are observed, they will find Mexico as responsive and generous a market as can be found anywhere, and the size of its present population and purchasing capacity should not alone be considered, for by the time any large firm can permanently establish itself here, the market for what Canada has to sell in this country will have increased many times over.

CONCLUSION.

There are between 75 and 100 Canadians who either live in the City of Mexico, or make their headquarters here. Of these fully half are in responsible positions or doing business for themselves; and all of them seem prosperous. I have taken considerable pains to become familiar with the opinions of as many as possible of my fellow-countrymen, and have found much valuable advice and cordial sympathy.

There is also a large colony of Britishers here representing old-country houses and travelling about the country. Amongst these, and at the British

Legation and Consulate, I found a hearty welcome and ready co-operation. In offering a recommendation at the close of four weeks' study of the situation, I have had every point carefully checked by those who have resided here for years, and feel sure I am but expressing the sense of every one who has been consulted.

To establish any line of business in Mexico City, now that competition is so keen, both among native manufacturers and foreign firms, means the exercise of considerable patience and the expenditure of considerable money. If the manufacturers and exporters of Canada who are interested in obtaining a share of the Mexican market were to unite together and form a permanent and co-operative exhibit in this city, the business of the whole republic could be reached with but little expense, and the articles exhibited would be continually under the eye of men representative of the buying classes. Details of such an exhibit have been suggested to me by many Canadian residents in this city, who are sanguine of the success of the scheme. Undoubtedly, all Canadians resident in Mexico are anxious Canada should make an effort to introduce Canadian goods, and but few are hopeless as to the favourable result. These few, it may be said, are either not conversant with business or have interests which might be injured.

In a general way, the suggestion is, that a large room in a central locality should be rented, the space divided among the exhibitors, and a representative of the exhibitors given charge of the exhibits. The travellers who are going about Mexico, soliciting orders for large old country houses, as a rule, carry but few lines, and none of them are likely to interfere with anything offered by a Canadian. I have met a number of these gentlemen, and they say they would be willing to carry catalogues and solicit orders for anything which is, even remotely, in their line. For instance, one salesman who has but two or three articles, visits the principal haciendas of Mexico every year. He expressed himself as willing to look after agricultural implements, but felt doubtful if he could do much without sample implements and pieces which could be provided in case of breakage. In nearly all the lines which I have suggested as being adapted for Canadian trade, men speaking Spanish fluently could be found to solicit orders on commission, and special ones could easily be obtained for each line, if a certain amount of money were advanced for travelling expenses. Nearly all business done by canvassers and salesmen in this republic is done on commission and an allowance for expenses, this allowance being made permanently in many cases, but always when a new line is being introduced; though, of course, there are a number who receive salary and commission combined. An effort, lasting over one, two or three years, would demonstrate to the Canadian manufacturer, at no great cost, the possibility of introducing his goods.

The Government of Mexico would, doubtless, be willing to have such an exhibit established on the same terms as the United States manufacturers are establishing them in South American centres, where the goods are admitted free of duty, and practically held in bond until sold as samples; thus minimizing the outlay of those joining in the experiment.

In consulting the Hon. Mr. Limantour, Finance Minister, in regard to this, he expressed his cordial approval of the idea, and said the Government of Mexico was willing to do everything in its power to facilitate such an enterprise. The only limitations he placed upon the project were, that goods should not be sold at retail, except as samples, and that the Government of Canada should supervise the exhibit and be responsible for its conduct. He pointed out, that, were it a private enterprise or one conducted by a syndicate of manufacturers, it might be used as a means of smuggling, and, the responsibility being divided among so many, the Mexican Government could not supervise it without seeming intrusive and annoying. For these reasons, he expressed a decided preference for having it under the control of the Canadian Government, which would be responsible

for everything imported and the payment of duties, when the articles were sold or sent elsewhere.

At the same interview with the Minister of Finance, I ventured to ask that the salt, dried and pickled fish, which is so large an export of Canada, might receive some consideration at the next revision of the Mexican tariff, which, I am told, is shortly to take place. As will be seen in Mr. McLeod's letter, these articles (which are largely imported by other Latin-American countries) hardly come to Mexico at all, as they have to pay an equal duty with canned fish and the most expensive grades of articles preserved in their own juices and intended to retain their natural flavour and consistency. I believe, if your department were to make further representations to the Government of Mexico, that, in the event of better communications being established, a large trade in such fish might be opened up.

Holding myself in readiness to make a further report, as to the details of the suggested permanent exhibition of suitable Canadian products in the city of Mexico, I remain, honoured sir,

Yours respectfully,

EDMUND E. SHEPPARD.

ADDENDA.

The Bank of Mexico and London is agent for two Canadian banks, and there is no reason why drafts and that sort of thing should not be put through directly by this bank. Up to the present time, they have had no occasion to use their agency of the Canadian banks, as all commercial transactions are carried through by drafts on New York or London.

Canadians going to Mexico cannot carry through their household effects as settlers' goods. Furniture, even if used for several years, is taxed according to the schedules elsewhere given.

APPENDIX "A."

GENERAL LIST OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WHOLESALE DEALERS HAVING HEADQUARTERS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Hardware, machinery, Agricultural Implements, Lamp Goods, and the numerous lines carried by the "Ferreterias"—

Roberto Boker & Co., Corner Angel and Cadena streets.
Viuda e Hijos de José Maria del Rio, Palma street, No. 6.
Sommer, Hermann & Co., Ocampo, No. 1.
G. Lohse & Co., Sucs., Palma, 9, 10 and 11.
Phillipp & Company, Cinco de Mayo and Empedradillo.
J. Arce & Co., First San Francisco, No. 1.
G. & O. Braniff & Co., Cadena, 19.
Valentin El Coro & Co., Cadena and Angel streets.

Pianos, Organs, &c.—

E. Heuer & Co., San Francisco and Betlemitas.
Wagner & Levien, Calla Zuleta.
Nagel & Co., Sucs., Palma, 5.
J. Unna & Co., Palma, 13.

Imported Carriage Goods—

S. W. Walker, Avenida Juerez.
(Also the big hardware houses.)

Furniture, Imported—

Mosler, Bowen & Cook, Sucr., Alcaiceria, No. 27.
Rafael Salcido, under Guardiola Hotel.

Groceries and Canned Goods—

J. H. McLeod & Co., Coliseo Viejo.
Quintin Gutierrez y Cia., Ex Semanario.
Lavie & Co., Don Juan Manuel 19.
Munusori & Co., Santo Domingo and Tacuba.

Zacaton and Ixtle Shippers—

Adolfo Mayer, Tampico, Tamaulipas.
 W. J. Storms, Victoria, Tamaulipas.
 Demeterio Barrenque, Toluca, Mexico.
 Rast, Headen & Co., Mexico City.
 Juan de la Fuente y Parres, Toluca, Mexico.
 N. Stoopen, Apartado No. 158, San Luis Potosi.

Publications of use to commercial men intending to transact business in the Republic of Mexico :

Publication.	Silver Money in Mexico City.	Gold Money Delivered
The Mexican Custom-house Tariff, in English....	\$2 50	\$2 00
The Mexican Mining Laws, in English and Spanish	1 00	0 75
The Federal Stamp Laws, in English and Spanish.	1 00	0 75
The Public Lands Law, in English.....	0 50	0 50
The Patent Laws, in English and Spanish.....	0 25	0 25
The Commercial Code, in English, paper.....	2 50	2 00
Directory of Mexico City, in Spanish, French and English	3 00	2 00
Directory of the Republic, including that part of the city, and giving owners of haciendas throughout the Republic of Mexico.....	5 00	3 00

Any of the above mentioned publications will be sent post-paid to any address in Canada on payment in Canadian currency of the gold prices marked.

Address : Percy L. Robertson, Apartado No. 526, City of Mexico.

APPENDIX "B"—MEXICO.

The following extracts, taken from the "Official Customs-house Tariff," may be of service to intending shippers.

OBLIGATIONS OF SHIPPERS.

Shippers of merchandise for Mexico are obliged to make out invoices of the goods they forward in every case, even when of no commercial value, or even if they be for the public service, or comprise articles on which no duty is levied.

Such invoices shall be made separately for each consignee, and shall be made in triplicate. They shall be made out as per model, copy of which is inclosed.

It shall contain :

1. The class, nationality and name of the vessel, that of her captain, of the consignee of the goods, the port for which the vessel is bound.
2. The marks and number of the packages.
3. A statement in figures and words of the number of the packages, cases, barrels or other packing in which the goods are inclosed, with their gross weight also in figures and words.
4. The net or legal weight in figures and words of the merchandise that are to pay the respective duties on such weights.
5. The number, in figures and words, of the pieces, pairs, and thousands of the goods quoted in the tariff by piece, pair or thousand.
6. The length and width of the goods that are to pay duty according to measurement, in figures and words setting forth the unity of measurement to serve as a basis.
7. The length width and weight of the square meter of woollen stuffs, according to the quality of each consignment.
8. The name, material or class of the merchandise, according to the headings of the tariff, or more minutely if not therein mentioned.
9. The country from which the goods come and their true value.
10. The name of the place where the invoice was made out, the date and the signature of the shipper or agent, with an affirmation or an oath to the truth thereof.

Note.—Mr. Carden, in his Consular report, No. 1681, on Mexico, for 1895, specially warns shippers against shipments "to order."

When no consignee is mentioned, or when it is stated that the goods are "to order," the captain of the ship may appoint a consignee. Failing to do this, the custom-house collector, at the expiration of 24 hours, shall be deemed consignee and shall proceed as follows :—

He shall appoint a provisional consignee, who shall act until the real consignee arrives or the goods are sold.

If the owner lives in the port he shall present himself within 24 hours : if he lives away, he may notify by wire and have 15 days to give a power of attorney to an agent to act for him or appear himself.

All expense of examination and opening of goods are at the charge of the owner.

The consular invoice shall show separately the gross and net weights of goods of different classes or with different packing. Packages containing cotton, linen, wool, or silk goods shall not be included under the same heading if the difference in weight of any of them exceeds 10 kilogrammes. The penalty

for this, double duties, unless the invoice is rectified by consignee within 96 hours after arrival.

Interlines, erasures and corrections are forbidden under penalty of a fine of from \$5 to \$50, except—

1. When explained by a foot note.
2. When they refer to data of no importance in the liquidation of the duties.

The forwarders of samples need no consular certificate, but should use the copy marked "Form No. 7," which is attached. On this should be shown: value, if any, and class of goods, gross weight marks, number, name of consignee.

If they are not clearly samples, subject to duty, a double duty will be imposed.

Four copies of consular invoice shall be presented for certification to the Mexican Consul at port of departure, three copies being left at the Consulate and one copy sent to the consignee in Mexico.

Failure to present consular invoice is punished by double duty.

If consignee fails to receive the copy of his invoice, and the custom-house have theirs, a copy can be obtained on payment of \$5.

The consignee in Mexico is liable for faults incurred by these shippers.

In the case of no consignee, or when the consignment comes to "order," the custom-house shall admit as consignees the party presenting the consular invoice, legalized in due form, who shall sign for the goods and be responsible.

RULES FOR ADDITIONS AND RECTIFICATION OF CONSULAR INVOICES.

Consignees shall be allowed 48 hours after arrival of vessel to rectify the invoice of samples or manifest.

The collectors shall admit without any penalty the addition or rectification, provided this does not diminish or increase the number of packages, but if violations of the law exist, a fine not exceeding \$25 can be imposed.

If it can be proved that any packages have been lost on route or were not shipped, such correction can be made.

Consignees will be allowed 96 hours to rectify consular invoices.

Additions and rectifications will be allowed as follows, without imposing any penalty, provided the following data are not comprised in the same:—

1. When the contents are diminished, making the import duty less, the goods will be liquidated as per the invoice.
2. When the contents are increased, increasing the duty, the rectified goods will be liquidated with an extra charge of 10 per cent.
3. When the length, width, weight, number of pieces of that merchandise which has to pay according to such data, an extra charge of 16 per cent.
4. When the name of the goods is improperly mentioned or are vaguely described, the rectified goods will be charged an extra 25 per cent.
5. When the nature of the goods are completely changed, increasing the duty the rectified goods will be charged an extra 20 per cent.
6. When the declaration of any merchandise is entirely omitted, addition may be made with an increase of 50 per cent.

The consignees of goods who do not avail themselves of this franchise shall pay a fine of not more than \$25 for each mistake.

BRAZIL

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER

(*Edmund E. Sheppard.*)

Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Honoured Sir,—I beg to submit the following report, as to the condition of trade in the Republic of Brazil, and the opportunities of Canadian importers and exporters to do business in that country :—

PERNAMBUCO.

I left New York on August 20th, via steamer "Galileo," of the Lamport & Holt Line, ticketed to Rio Janeiro, Brazil. These steamers are owned by a British company, though a number of them sail under the Belgian flag. The line furnishes practically the only regular and direct passenger service between New York and Brazilian and Argentine ports, though two or three others run steamers irregularly. The steamer "Galileo" is typical, so I am informed, of the others of the line. She is about 2,200 tons burden ; has less than 300 horsepower engines, and was built in 1872. The cargo capacity of the steamer passenger boats of the line is limited, and the expenditure of coal to the tonnage, in speed obtained, is wasteful. There were seven first-class passengers, about the usual number, and the reasons for the limited list are obvious. The majority of people going from New York to Brazil and Argentina, prefer to take a steamer to Europe, and thence to South America ; the expense is slightly greater, and a few days more are consumed, but the ships obtainable are much more modern. The service and food, however, on the "Galileo" caused no complaint, and the trip from New York to Rio was made in the usual twenty-one days, no bad weather causing delay. Sometimes, however, the trip takes twenty-five to twenty-eight days, when the passage happens to be stormy.

The cargo boats of this line make the voyage in almost the same time as the passenger ships, and are much more profitable. The manifest of the steamer showed that nearly all her trade with Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro consisted of samples of goods, of lubricating oils, lard, beans, flour, bran, hardware for special purposes, and a few sewing machines and patent medicines, &c. Lard, beans, flour and lubricating oils were the main articles, and there was a certain amount of kerosene for illuminating purposes.

After sixteen days from New York, we anchored in the roadstead off Pernambuco, the goods were taken from the ship in lighters, while the passengers, who went ashore, used small boats. The facilities for landing people and cargo are anything but good. Smaller steamers, however, can go into the harbour, which is protected by a long reef.

I was asked, when leaving Ottawa, in August, to see what had become of the large sugar trade which Canada once did with Pernambuco, and I at once made inquiries with regard to this special production of the country contributory to the port of Recife, which is the outlet of Pernambuco. The principal export has been, and still is, sugar, cotton, rum and goat-skins. At one time, a great quantity of these materials were sent abroad, but now such reports as are obtainable prove, that the bulk of the sugar and cotton, and all the rum produced, are consumed in Brazil.

Argentina, at one time, took a good deal of its sugar, but it now produces more than enough for its own consumption, having in the neighbourhood of from 40,000 to 50,000 tons a year for export. At present, the production of sugar in Pernambuco is rather less than it was five years ago, and the export of it has dwindled down until it is hardly more than that of Argentina. Bounty-fed sugar and other causes have contributed to this state of affairs.

The protective tariff of Brazil has led to the consumption of nearly all Pernambuco's output of sugar within the republic in which it is grown. Brazilian sugar production is not encouraged by a bounty, except the import duty, but it is hampered by a duty of 7 per cent ad valorem, and, if the present condition of things lasts much longer, the Brazilian sugar industry will be killed. To prevent this, the Brazilian Government at one time passed a law, raising the percentage of 7 per cent to 14 per cent ad valorem on sugar shipped to ports in Brazil. The effect of this extraordinary law was intended to be equivalent to a bounty to the sugar-planter, to encourage him to ship his sugar abroad, duty free, rather than to have home markets and home ports. This law was, however, annulled, after being in force a few weeks, and Brazil still furnishes the chief market for Pernambuco sugar. But, as a higher grade was manufactured for the home market than for export, the Brazilian market has become clogged with it, the excess over necessities is too fine for tariffs of other countries, and as, instead of being paid for in foreign gold, the output is now paid for, if paid for at all, in depreciating Brazilian currency, the sugar business at Pernambuco is at a low ebb.

A boom which took place a few years ago, led to the formation of a large number of companies for the manufacture of sugar and cotton products, many of the shares selling from the outset at a premium. At first, large dividends were paid; but, year by year, they have decreased, until now nearly all of these overstimulated enterprises are barely self-sustaining, while some of them are practically insolvent. The cotton crop itself has been almost a failure, and the very small amount remaining for export goes to England. Last year, there was a large falling off in the production of rum and alcohol, and, oddly enough, also the supply of goat and sheep-skins was much less than usual. The whole result of these disasters in trade is a decrease in the exports of Pernambuco of two and a half million dollars (gold) in 1896, as compared with 1895. The annexed table will serve to indicate the main import business of this port. It would have taken an immense amount of work to find out the value of each article imported from abroad, for Brazilian statistics are not definite. To get any information at all, one must go to the foreign consuls and local business associations, resembling our boards of trade. Anything obtained from the custom-house officials is alone to be procured at the expense of whoever desires the information. Of course, a general statement can be obtained from the Government, but not until the statistics are too old to be of any use. I may add, in explanation, that the large import of bran is, from the report of the British Consul used to feed the mules used in the street cars in Pernambuco. I desire to thank Mr. Howard, the British Consul, for the aid and information he so readily gave me.

The health of this city is very bad : smallpox is the bane of the port, and yellow fever can hardly ever be said to be absent. The following is the mortality report for the town and suburbs of Pernambuco for 1896 :—

Diseases.	Number of Deaths.		Total.
	Natives.	Foreigners.	
Small-pox	2,070	3	2,073
Yellow fever	11	29	40
Malarial fevers.....	562	22	584
Typhoid fever.....	36	1	37
Tuberculous	591	27	618
Bronchitis	189	4	193
Consumption	166	7	173
Other causes	3,435	131	3,566
Total	7,060	224	7,284

The estimated population is 180,000 ; this would give the death rate at 42 per 1,000, including infants stillborn.

SHIPPING.

Great Britain has nearly half of the total tonnage of the port, Brazil being second, and Germany third. German trade in this district, as elsewhere, is increasing more rapidly than any other. The United States shipping is so small as to be unimportant.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.

There are three cable companies, and the postal facilities are reasonably good. Commercial travellers are taxed from 200 to 300 milreis in Pernambuco, and the two adjoining provinces. The maximum tax is equal to about \$60 (gold).

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the soil is so fertile as to make the production of food, suitable to the tropics, something exceedingly easy, a great deal of the food supply is brought from the outside, as will be seen by reference to the table of imports at this port. Wheat, of course, cannot be grown here ; but beans, corn, hay, and that sort of thing need not come from the outside.

I will touch on this subject later on, when dealing with Brazil as a whole. Pernambuco, situated in 8 degrees, south latitude, is, of course, very hot in the summer, but during the winter months is, not only endurable, but pleasant. The hotels are poor, and such railway and other transportation as can be had to the interior and up the coast, are wretchedly bad. From Pernambuco down the coast, travelling is pleasant, a number of European lines calling here on their way to Rio and the River Platte.

BAHIA.

As the steamship dropped anchor, in the inner roadstead of Bahia, the sight of the semi-circular city—built on terraces, and extending for two miles from one point of the bay to the other—was exceedingly fine. It appears like an amphitheatre from the bay, and, unaware of the facts, one would not dream of such a

city—with unrivalled opportunities for drainage—being specially unhealthy. Yet the passengers were urged not to go ashore, on account of the terrible ravages of smallpox. It was rumoured at Pernambuco, that the death rate of Bahia from this plague was in the neighbourhood of 250 per day, though Bahia has but 250,000 inhabitants. This report was, doubtless, a gross exaggeration, though, from the dozen people of whom I inquired as to the facts while ashore, I learned that it was generally thought that some 50 deaths per day were taking place, and that the epidemic was increasing in fatality. Assisted by an interpreter, I hurried about the city, making inquiries of the chief business people, and paid a visit to the British Consul. On nearly every street I met people either being removed to the pest-houses or hospitals, in rickety closed carriages. The horses attached to these carriages are driven on a run, and it was a pathetic sight to see the inmates, covered by cotton cloths, peering out of the windows. Hearses and rough pine boxes were frequently to be met with. The organization to prevent, or to stay, the spread of smallpox seems to be very crude; but, bad as the present out-break is, I was told that vaccination had made the pestilence less severe than it had been previously.

The main export of Bahia is tobacco, which is grown in that locality in large quantities. This tobacco, more carefully cultivated, better cured, and more carefully handled, would enormously increase the revenue of Bahia, and would bear a reputation much superior to that which it now enjoys. At present cigars, fairly well made and containing the good and highly-flavoured leaf, can be bought for \$2 (gold). The same cigar made in Mexico, of similar tobacco, 7 years ago, used to bring the same price, while it now brings from \$7.50 to \$10 (gold) per 100. This remarkable difference in the price of a similar grade of tobacco has been produced by the large number of Cubans, now in Mexico, owing to the revolution in Cuba, using their experience and skill, together with the naturally fine tobacco grown in the district of San Andres de Tuxtla. The Mexican tobacco plantations are also very largely owned by Europeans, who are sparing no effort to refine the flavour of their product. Similar exertions in Bahia would make the fortune of that district which, as I said before, produces a large crop of strong and well-flavoured tobacco, which is capable of producing excellent results. The total export of Brazilian tobacco, which is not very large, is mostly taken by Germans coming over and buying the crop. Nearly all the remainder is consumed in Brazil, though there are many other districts capable of producing tobacco in large quantities, and, perhaps, equal in quality. In a district north of Rio, a much stronger tobacco is raised, which is used for cigarettes, the manufacture of which is a large industry in Rio Janeiro. Because of the high price of Mexican tobacco, Canadian importers might well pay some attention to Brazil.

The imports at Bahia are much the same as those at Pernambuco—the food supply coming nearly all from Argentina and North America, an improvidence that largely detracts from the prosperity of the district, which, being further south than Pernambuco, has capacity for a more diversified crop.

RIO JANEIRO.

The voyage from Bahia to Rio Janeiro was rainy and rough, but fortunately, as we approached the entrance of Rio harbour, the weather was clearing up, and permitted us to view the magnificence of the bay, which impressed us all with the fact that few such harbours are to be found in the world. The narrow entrance is guarded by a fort on either side, and one in the centre, and they are so near each other that, in times of revolution, when different parties are in possession of the different forts, they can enjoy themselves all day long peppering away at each other—though seldom with much damage to either side, for the Brazilians are not notorious as good gunners, and often fight at short range

without many people being hurt. The navigable portion of the bay is said to be about 15 miles in extent, and contains 365 islands, a number easily to be remembered, as there is one for each day in the year. The city itself is built on the left side of the bay, and is broken up, for the miles of its extent, by small mountains, while towering at the entrance stands the Sugar-loaf—aptly named, the cumbre of the Corcovado, with an incline railway to its top, peering above the heads of them all. The steamers are loaded and unloaded by lighters, and, though the amount of shipping in the harbour was impressive, I was told that it had fallen off. The month of September, during which I spent nearly ten days in Rio, is one of the pleasantest in the year, and is one of the healthiest ones. The bill of health furnished to the departing ship was exceedingly good, containing considerable evidence of smallpox, but only one case of yellow fever. Except in the oldest part of the town, where the warehouses are situated, and where the main wholesale and retail business is done, Rio is built on hill sides, which, during the rainy season, are well washed, and the drainage is excellent. In summer, however, the water supply, which is brought from the mountains in asequias, or open waterways, is limited. Yellow fever, which is apt to be prevalent, drives the wealthier class of the people to Petropolis, and other more or less remote mountain suburbs, which are quite free from the disease, but which daily consume much time to reach. Like all Spanish and Portuguese towns, the streets of Rio are narrow and paved with cobble stones. The traffic of the city is immense, for it has a population of fully 600,000 (420,000 natives and 180,000 foreigners) and the business done is very great, as it is the main distributing point for a large portion of the republic. As sugar and cotton is the business of Pernambuco, and tobacco that of Bahia, so coffee is the almost only export of Rio. Santos, a port further south and still nearer to the great coffee belt, also exports a large amount, as do other smaller ports still further south. A considerable amount of the coffee trade of Santos and the smaller ports is brought to Rio for re-shipment, but the appended table will show that Santo is really doing the business of shipping, though the financial transactions in coffee take place most in Rio. Up to the end of last year, the receipts of coffee were :

	Bags.
At Rio	2,996,806
At Santos	4,334,000
Total	7,330,806

The estimate for the crop of 1897-98, the export of which is now going on, was placed at 7,000,000 bags, but it is more likely to exceed 8,000,000 bags. The price, however, of coffee has been steadily going down. A little over three years ago the average price was about £4 per bag; two years ago about £3 per bag; this year it is about £1 15s. per bag. While the quantity has been rapidly increasing, the price has been going down at altogether a disproportionate ratio. This is accounted for by the fact that, since the abolition of slavery, in 1885, the care of the crop has not been given to the coffee which was given to it when the farm hands were in servitude, and remained fixtures on the fazendas. Some of the negroes have remained, but colonists, many of them Italians, have taken the places of many of the slaves. Furthermore, the acreage of the coffee plantations has been increased so largely, owing to the good price obtainable for the crop, that sufficient help to take care of the larger quantity has not been procurable. Another element which has tended both to lower the grade and price of Rio coffee, was the speculative boom following the expulsion of Dom Pedro, and the change of the government into a republic. The coffee planters, it seems, imagined their prosperity would continue, whether they paid attention to their business or legislated wisely with regard to the general affairs of the country.

Still another feature was a sort of madness which seems to have overtaken these speculators—as it overtakes nearly all speculators; the help obtainable was so valuable in coffee-raising, that no time has been allowed for the cultivation of a food supply, consequently the people of Brazil have been consuming as food that which has been almost entirely brought from foreign countries. Black beans which is the main article of food among the peons of Spanish America and the negroes of Brazil, are very easily grown, and can be cultivated in almost all climates. Yet so busy have the Brazilians been with coffee that the raising of beans and corn has been neglected, and the table of imports included in this report, will show how largely a substitute for this article of food has been imported. The result has been that not only has Brazil been impoverished, but the price of black beans in Rio is now as great as that of coffee.

COFFEE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

During my inquiries in Brazil with regard to the coffee industry, I find that even the more conservative dealers and planters have failed to take note of a most important feature of coffee-raising, taken generally, and not as applied to any one country. During the period when the prices of wheat, corn, sugar, cotton and nearly all the products of temperate and semi-tropical countries were lowest, the price of coffee remained at a point where the production of the article was profitable. The coffee planters of Brazil induced by the high price, have added enormously to their acreage without feeling the result in price until this year, when an extra production of no higher a quality has tended to seriously lower it. Even yet they are apparently oblivious of the fact that people of other countries, also induced by the high price of coffee, have been planting tens and hundreds of thousands of acres, much of which has been placed in latitude and climates suitable to the production of a somewhat higher grade of coffee than is now being exported by Brazil. Coffee-planting in Mexico has been tremendous, and the price of the output was higher than at Rio.

As it takes some five years for a coffee plantation to come into proper bearing, the effects of this large planting have not yet been fully felt on the market; but I feel compelled to state, after having studied this question from the point of view of other countries, that the acreage of coffee, which is now about to bear, is so great that the crop of next year must feel the effects of it to an extent which may mean ruin to those who have gone so extensively into it in Brazil, and this, too, with a total disregard to any other crop. The Brazilian planters, in the coffee belt, have put all their eggs into one basket, and I am afraid the bottom is about to fall out of the affair. With regard to this product, I wish to reiterate this: that coffee—unlike wheat and other annuals, which, if over-produced, finds the market at once clogged and within a year can reduce production—takes a number of years and great expense to produce a crop and, consequently, when half a dozen countries discover themselves making provisions for raising coffee two or three times in excess of the world's demand, trouble must follow.

BRAZIL AND COFFEE.

I have dwelt specially on coffee, as the output of Brazil, as most largely affecting the future of the republic, because writers and statisticians are still clinging to the old price per bag for Rio coffee, in estimating the outcome of the present financial condition of the republic. For instance, a writer, in a very important British paper, includes the following in a forecast of Brazilian exports for 1897:—"Coffee, 7,000,000 bags, at £4 per bag—£28,000,000."

The facts are, that the likely export of 8,000,000 bags, at £1 15s. per bag, will reduce the revenue of Brazil to £14,000,000—just half the estimate—in this one regard.

I have already shown that the exports of cotton and sugar are inconsiderable, and, indeed, the whole of the other exports of Brazil—excluding india-rubber—are placed at £3,000,000. All that thus remains, of any great amount for exports, is £5,000,000 of india-rubber, the output of which is centred at the mouth of the Amazon.

PARA.

In Para and the india-rubber districts, credits are still reasonably good, really better than they are anywhere else in Brazil, and the estimate of the output of £5,000,000 of rubber is largely correct. But the rubber industry is also being entered into largely by other nations, some of whom are beginning, and others are increasing the production of this article, which has had special significance given to it by the amount of it used in the manufacture of bicycle tires.

I have entered into the question of the prospects of Brazil, as business is at present managed, largely to offset what, I am bound to say, appears to be the future of this magnificent stretch of country, when the coming crisis has been passed over. I am aware that it is not my business to furnish, as a rule, what would be usually classified as a commercial report; but, with business in its present shape, I could not advise Canadian exporters to enter this field, only under special circumstances, such as I shall later on set forth. At present, Brazil is one of the best customers of Canada in South America, taking from us in 1896, according to the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada, \$608,749 worth of our products, of which \$552,084 worth was for codfish, &c., and \$52,153 for lumbers of various kinds. There is no reason why Brazil should not take large quantities of nearly everything we have for export which is suitable for the climate and the possible industries of the country. Exporters who are willing to send men to introduce their goods and watch collections, and even to lose for a few years a certain amount of money, can capture a trade which, in the near future, will be very great. Credits have been shaken in this country, not so much by the facts I have set forth in this report, as by the alarming decrease in the value of the Brazilian money. The Brazilian milreis, which at par should be worth 27d., is now only worth 7½d., and has gone below all its previous records during the past two months. The Government is endeavouring to lease all its railways, built at an enormous expense, for £5,000,000, cash down, the term of lease to extend over sixty years. This effort to realize upon its public works has led to a further shrinkage in the value of the paper money, though the lease, if effected, will assist the credit of the country for a little while. The negotiations for this lease have been under way for some two years, and the capitalists who are trying to obtain the lease, are evidently convinced that the republic will have, ultimately, to accept their terms. The offer of the Government is herewith enclosed, marked "A." However, the acceptance of even the price that is asked would only cover the interest on the debt and the foreign charges of the Government for a year, and thus would only avert catastrophe for a short time. A full reorganization of the financial affairs of Brazil must take place. Great firms have been failing, and credits are so shaken that no one knows who will be the next to go under: therefore, nations and individuals are alike reluctant in having any credit business relations with Brazil at present. The Government is considered honest, but not strong.

The rebellion at Canudos is an old story, and, though a greater part of the Brazilian army is, or has been, at the front, endeavouring to subdue it, it was still going on when I was there. The number of so-called "Fanatics" is placed at anywhere between 300 and 3,000, and yet they have killed and wounded 25 per cent of the Brazilian army, which, in all, is only about 14,000.

It is said—I do not know with how much truth—that the uprising was encouraged, and the revolution sustained, by the Monarchists, who contend that Brazil has been going to the bad ever since the expulsion of Dom Pedro. As there is said to be a political crisis, as well as a financial crisis, impending, things are badly mixed, and property likely to be insecure and profits uncertain in business during the next two or three years. Nevertheless, the possibilities of Brazilian trade, at the present time, are amongst the most extraordinary offered by any country.

COLONISTS.

Not, indeed, for the settlement of colonists from the north, as was proven by the sufferings and disasters of the ill-advised Canadians who, induced by untruthful circulars issued by a man having a contract to furnish so many immigrants to Brazil, left Montreal on the steamer "Moravia," in October of last year. Records here show that some 460 arrived in Brazil; but they were unable to stand labour under a tropical sun. The pay was frightfully unremunerative—wages being from 30 cents to 50 cents per day. Sickness and destitution was the lot of them all, and led to nearly all of them having to be repatriated. Their experience should be a warning to others, for, as the provinces to which they were sent, Santos and San Paulo, are, excepting Rio Grande del Sud, the best in Brazil for northerners, no hope can be held out that the Canadian, of the same class, can be more prosperous in any other portion of this country.

BRAZIL'S SIZE AND RESOURCES.

Apparently reliable reports place Brazil's size at 3,261,000 square miles—six-sevenths of the size of Europe—and, as native writers point out, 236,000 square miles greater than the United States. The population is estimated at 14,000,000—many of them Negroes and Indians, of course. It has a coast line of 4,100 miles, and the Amazon, the greatest river in the world, penetrates several thousands of miles into its interior. What has assisted in retarding its development, however, is the mountainous nature of its coast, as far north as Bahia, penetrating for 100 or 300 miles into the interior, north and west of this hilly, rather than mountainous, expanse, are vast plateaux, great valleys and deep rivers, capable, in many instances, of almost any development. The State of Amazonas, for instance, described as four times the size of France, is capable of the reception and rearing of an enormous population. Minas, Geraes, Goyez and Matto Grasso are intersected by navigable rivers; in all, there are forty-two ports on the coast where ordinary business can be done. In the north, this extraordinary country produces india-rubber, cocoa, sugar, pasiva, medicinal plants and woods, all of which have not yet been adapted to commerce. In the central portions, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and that class of product can be raised at a minimum of exertion. In the south, in the district of Rio Grande del Sud, diversified crops and grazing are successful, and even the growth of wheat has not been, even with crude appliances, a failure.

The immigration most successful in this country is that from Italy, Spain and Portugal; and, while the time at my disposal has not been sufficient to enable me to discover the progress made by these colonists, yet it is said that, owing to their origin, being favourably adapted to hot countries, they are reasonably successful and willing to work.

TEIKICHI TANAKA,

The representative of the Japanese Government was in Brazil for a considerable period, and a passenger southward in the same vessel with me, when coming

to Buenos Ayres. His hopes of being able to send Japanese to Brazil failed, when he learned the low rate of wages paid ; but he agreed with me in the belief in the great resources of the country, which he, like myself, was only able to take a glance at. But the fact of Japanese being unlikely as colonists, owing to low wages, certainly should convince Canadians that their efforts should not be in the direction of coming here to work as wage-earners. Nevertheless, this country, which is almost a continent in extent, and with a great diversity of climate, owing to its size and difference of latitude, must eventually be one of the countries to be reckoned with in the world's business. Notwithstanding its great extent, it has but a small area of bad land, and its mines, ports and rivers make up everything required to sustain human life at a low cost, and, for the production of the goods at a minimum price, what it lacks is good government and energy.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

The bicycle is just taking hold in Brazil, and enough are being sold to furnish an extensive market to northern manufacturers, in so much as the goods held over in North America, after the season, can find a market here as the newest thing out, instead of being wintered over as a remnant of stock. Manufacturers can well afford to send an agent to Brazil to dispose of their surplus stock, as the bicycle business is in its infancy, and the class that buy bicycles in Brazil can afford to pay cash. But the agent of the manufacturers must attend to the business personally, if it is to be made successful. Few agricultural machines are sold, as cereals are not raised in any amount. In Rio Grande del Sud, it is said, there is a small market for machinery, which is furnished by Montevideo or Buenos Ayres. Nearly all the agriculture of Brazil is done by hand. Hoes, axes, rakes, spades, shovels, machetes, wheelbarrows, carts, wagons and parts thereof—all have a good sale. The firm whose axes rule as most popular, did business at a considerable loss for several years, but made the price such that retail dealers were forced to sell them ; now no other axe is acceptable. Almost invariably, in these countries, goods must be introduced in the same way. Our largest exports to Brazil consist of codfish and similar products of the fisheries. This is being slightly interfered with in some localities, so I was informed by one of the British Consuls, by the business of raising goats for the sake of their skins. These skins make quite an important item in the exports, and, for a considerable time, the meat was let go to waste ; but now it is jerked, packed in boxes, and used as food by the lower class of labourers, instead of codfish. Millions of dollars worth of such food is imported from Uruguay and Argentina.

LUMBER.

Our sale of lumber to Brazil is not as large as it should be, amounting to only a little over \$52,000 last year. I was informed, by one of the dealers in lumber in Rio, that the white pine, largely exported from Canada, was not profitable for consumption in Brazil, owing to it being so readily attacked by a worm, or rather an ant, which burrows through it in every direction, until the board, or article manufactured from the board, crumbles to pieces almost at a touch of the hand. White pine is chiefly used in Brazil for the construction of fixtures, which are painted and varnished, and exposed to the air. Yellow pine, owing to its resinous nature, is not so readily attacked by the insect. The portions not containing resin, however, are often destroyed. In 1896, 4,500,000 feet of deals came to Brazil from St. John, N.B. Our trade, however, is hampered by the fact that large ships from United States ports load partly with lumber and partly with kerosene, preferring to mix their cargoes, while mixed cargoes from Canadian ports are hard to obtain.

This year, from New York, the cargo of one-inch boards, up to the 15th of September, had only been 4,500,000. From Canada there had been received, according to information I obtained, 150,000 feet. This shipment came from Quebec. Statistics as to the lumber expected to arrive, included 4,000,000 feet from Quebec. It is also expected that 23,000,000 feet would come from New York, which would average \$25 (gold) per thousand, net. My informant also expects another shipment of deals, 3 x 9 x 14, running into a great many millions of feet. From September 15th until March, the lumbermen of Rio are expecting 17,000,000 feet of yellow pine to arrive, which will realize, it is hoped, \$25 (gold) net per thousand. From the beginning of the year, have arrived already 18,000,000 feet of yellow pine; total for fifteen months, 35,000,000 feet. This yellow pine comes from New Orleans, Galveston, Pensacola, Mobile and Mexican Gulf ports. Gme. Luiz Precht, Rue San Pedro, No. 1, Rio de Janeiro, a reliable man, is a master of the situation as regards lumber in Brazil. Exact figures can be obtained by any Canadian lumberman, either from him or from Walter Block & Co., General Commission Merchants and Forwarders, Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Saws, sewing machines, wood-working machines, and almost every article given in my previous report regarding Mexico, can be sold in Brazil, the whole question of sale being at present dependant on the credits. As Brazil changes from an exclusively coffee, sugar, cotton and tobacco-growing country, general agriculture will receive an impetus. This, as I pointed out earlier in this report, must take place very shortly, and manufacturers, if they desire to obtain a foothold, should at once take measures to obtain from Brazil a man thoroughly acquainted with the Portuguese language, and educate him in their line of goods; or take one of their men, whom they can trust, have him obtain the proper language and designs, and spend a year or two in looking about, for the trade is sure to come. Too much is feared and felt by foreigners of the fickle government; but Latin-American countries are too great, and have too many resources, to be kept back many years.

THE RAILWAY DEAL.

The transfer of the government railways of Brazil, which extend over 3,217 kilometres, in eight roads, and have much rolling stock, generally in bad repair, must be effected sooner or later, for the present improvident, incompetent and disastrous conduct of these roads cannot continue. It is thought, a British company will obtain possession of these railways, and it is to be hoped it will be so, for, whoever owns the railways, will own Brazil.

At present there is no public opinion in the republic. The Portuguese are naturally unhappy since the deposition of Dom Pedro; in the majority of cases, as soon as they can get money enough to go to Lisbon or Paris, they will leave. The native Brazilian of education and capacity devotes his time almost exclusively to politics, with law, or some other profession, as a side issue, and a plantation as means of support. The colonists cut but a small figure in the regulation of the country. The negroes and Indians work when they cannot help it, and, in the interior, the whole country is a wilderness—no one thinks of working, except when it is necessary to get something to eat and a trifle to wear. The foreigner is looked upon with suspicion, as draining the wealth out of the country—while, as a matter of fact, he is the only one who is hending his energies to the development of its resources. This being the case, it is important to look at the organized portions of the country, in order to get some conception as to who really manages it. Of course, the franchise of the poorer people is manipulated by individuals at the head of affairs, and they are run by the individuals who are supposed to really possess the votes and influence. There are two dominant organizations—the army and the church. The army is small, but it is able to

choose the President ; and the President, by the assistance of the army, can choose the governors of the states—or provinces, as they were—except in San Paolo, where the people, assisted by the army, generally choose the President.

The corporation which controls the railways, including nearly all the most valuable avenues through the coast hills south of Bahia, would control more employees, and more intelligent ones than there are men in the army ; and, as in much more advanced countries, they would find means of influencing a number of the newspapers and legislative bodies. Furthermore, as they develop the country and bring prosperity out of chaos, they will win the gratitude of the commercial element, which will be probably willing to sacrifice all politics for the sake of peace and a decent transportation system. Thus, before the people become aware of it, the railroad companies would own the country, and, offering facilities and land, would obtain settlers, and be able to make their own future agreements, or dictate as to a change of terms in their lease. The opportunity, to obtain this railroad, is the greatest chance in the world for a few millionaires to capture a country nearly as big as Europe. It is hard enough to resist the railway corporations, no matter how well a country is organized, but a country where no public opinion exists—where might is right—such a task would be an easy one. I put the facts of the theory very baldly—inclined by no spirit of cynicism—for such a syndicate, as I outline, is about the only one at present which can reconstruct and save Brazil from years of agitation, and from the deepest conceivable mire of financial mistakes, and, last of all, the safety of the investment, made by such a syndicate, would be found in the fact that the one in possession of the lines of the railroads could suspend the business of Brazil, and make it utterly bankrupt in all its interests at any time of dispute—an issue which the people would never dare bring about.

RE TARIFF.

The tariff of Brazil is ostensibly at 48 per cent as an average of import duties ; many articles, however, are 60 per cent, and the extra charges are sufficient to bring up the list of imports to considerably over 50 per cent of duty. I know of no other country where customs regulations are more exacting, or the time consumed in clearing goods greater. Everything is examined in detail, as to the local value of the goods, and this, sometimes, consumes weeks, and even months. In all these countries local valuations, not invoices, are used in arranging the amount of duty which is to be charged.

The customs tariff of Brazil, in English, is already on deposit in your department. In conclusion, I cannot state that my interview with President Moraes led me to believe that he was enthusiastic with regard to the extension of Canadian trade ; but he is not enthusiastic over anything. Brazil is a large purchaser from other South American countries in food supplies, and has endeavoured to originate a more or less reciprocal tariff. Indeed, the whole of South America is endeavouring to make arrangements to reciprocate in buying and selling.

Of course, local interests have prevented the consummation of this project ; nevertheless, the idea is dominant, and it is not only affecting trade at present, but is bound to influence it in future.

In talking with President Moraes as to the possibility of trade with Canada, he seemed to remember nothing with regard to our country except the unfortunate immigration scheme that landed 400 or 500 Canadians on Brazilian soil, and left them unable to take care of themselves. Naturally enough this did not leave a pleasant impression on his mind, though I endeavoured to explain that the Canadian Government did not consider the Brazilian Government responsible for the misrepresentation which led to the migration in question.

President Moraes is much esteemed by his fellow-countrymen, as an able and superior man ; it is said, possibly with truth, that he is not possessed of any great strength or energy, and exhibits a rather hopeless attitude in his administration of the affairs of the country. It is difficult to imagine one not possessed of extra strength and of a marvellously sanguine disposition, who could be hopeful and progressive in the business management of a republic—while continually being confronted by individual inertia, suspicion, idleness, and a tendency to follow speculation on the one hand and worn-out methods on the other.

In spite of all this, and remembering that there is already a large, energetic, wealthy and progressive class in Brazil, I venture to reiterate that these very conditions which have kept Brazil in the back-ground, have, at the same time, reserved an enormous and fertile country—almost the last of the unexploited regions where great money can be made—for those who are not afraid to begin now, when times are bad, and wait the near future for profits which seem to me certain and great.

I am, honoured sir,

Respectfully yours,

EDMUND E. SHEPPARD.

RETURN of the principal Articles of Import to Pernambuco during the Year, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Bran.....	Bags.	17,298
Butter.....	Packages.	31,321
Cement and lime.....	Casks.	42,180
Coal.....	Tons.	74,207
Codfish.....	Drums and $\frac{1}{2}$ drums.	229,433
Crockery and glassware.....	Packages.	29,943
Drugs and chemicals.....	do	12,003
Fire bricks and fire clay.....	do	68,337
Flour.....	Barrels and bags.	209,957
Grease and tallow.....	Barrels.	8,884
Groceries.....	Packages.	49,283
Hardware.....	do	38,382
Hay.....	Bales.	12,505
Jerked beef.....	do	297,508
Kerosene.....	Cases.	206,243
Lard.....	Kegs.	12,075
Machinery.....	Packages.	48,086
Maize and beans.....	Bags.	41,977
Mineral water and beer.....	Packages.	13,606
Onions, apples and grapes.....	do	11,435
Paint, oil and turpentine.....	do	10,915
Paper.....	do	41,063
Paving stone.....	do	109,393
Piece-goods or dry goods.....	do	62,219
Potatoes.....	do	21,509
Rice.....	Bags.	34,867
Rope, twine and bagging.....	Packages.	4,309
Steel and iron.....	Bars and bundles.	29,184
Timber.....	Packages.	86,926
Wine and spirits.....	do	61,053
Wire.....	do	7,772
Other articles.....	do	5,545
Coffee.....	Bags.	34,991

Estimated, £24,000,000 sterling.

URUGUAY

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER

(*Edmund E. Sheppard.*)

Montevideo, October 15th, 1897.

Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Honoured Sir,—I beg to submit the following report, as to the condition of trade in the republic of Uruguay, and the opportunities of Canadian importers and exporters to do business in that country :—

A more unfortunate time than the present to make a favourable report on the conditions of trade in the republic of Uruguay could hardly have been chosen. Though the people of the Banda Oriental, as this republic is called, are exceptionally patriotic, yet I doubt if any of them, out of office or in, could be found who would claim that they have enjoyed, more than spasmodically, anything like good government. President Cuestas, who now holds the office, is greatly esteemed by the populace, and has, I am told, been urged to declare himself dictator, in order to prevent the election of a man of the same stamp as General Borda. It is thoroughly well understood that elections in Uruguay, and in the other Latin republics, are mere farces ; members of the legislative body are appointed by the President, not elected. This also holds true with regard to the governors of the provinces, and thus the members of Congress—who, on the other hand, elect the next president, and are understood to be representative of the people—and those who put the laws into effect, are one. The whole result is little less than a conspiracy to maintain a certain outfit in power. As these arrangements can only be upset by a revolution, it is quite easily understood that revolutions are not only numerous, but necessary.

At an interview with President Cuestas, I had the honour of being introduced to his Finance Minister, Dr. Juan Campisteguy, also to Dr. Mariano Ferreira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to Hon. C. MacEachen, a gentleman of Scottish descent, who holds the position of Minister of the Interior. President Cuestas said, that the policy of Uruguay was to treat all nations alike, no matter how other tariffs might oppress them, and to make no deals or treaties favouring one country more than another. I pointed out, that Canada took between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000 worth of products that were either grown, or could be grown, in Uruguay, every year ; and he stated that the Uruguayan Government only needed

to be shown how a direct interchange of products could be accomplished, and his Government would facilitate traffic in any manner legitimate and possible.

Owing to the disturbed conditions of politics, resulting from the assassination of President Borda, and to the fact that a new (so-called) election is to be held in March, the Government is doing nothing but cleaning up the terrible state of affairs they found when entering into power. Already, I am informed, over 5,000 useless Government employees have been discharged, while names are being stricken from the pay-sheets, human beings representing which are not to be found. I have been told that large prices have been offered to men to represent the names which regularly have been signed to receipts for salary. These retrenchments are exciting a great deal of animosity, and the business people seem exceedingly anxious that President Cuestas should declare himself dictator, dissolve the *Camara de Diputados*—which is the Chamber of Deputies—and appoint new men who will inaugurate a new policy, and elect a man to the presidency who is not in accord with those now misrepresenting the people.

During all these times of turbulation and political turmoil, trade has been steadily leaving Montevideo. At one time, it was the principal port of the River Platte, though naturally the harbour is not a good one—sometimes vessels are detained ten or twelve days in the roadstead, unable to load or unload, owing to the roughness of the water. A contract was awarded to a British firm to build a harbour, but the late president found a flaw in the contract, after work on the contract had begun, and some £300,000 were paid, so I was told, in order to cancel it.

In the meantime, Buenos Ayres seized the opportunity to build a harbour at Ensenada, and afterwards, at an enormous expense, made a port at Buenos Ayres. Now vessels do not usually do more than stop at Montevideo, but goods are loaded and unloaded from the ships at Ensenada and Buenos Ayres, and are transported by the river steamers. In this way the trade has gone from one place to the other. Rents have fallen, to an extraordinary degree, in the capital of Uruguay, and are still very high in Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding the fact that, great as it is, it has been over-boomed as much, if not more, than any other city in the world.

The people of Montevideo fondly believe that preponderance will come back to them, if they get good government. A visit to that city by an independant observer will hardly result in such a conclusion. At what are considered the busiest hours of the day, one could fire a cannon in the principal streets without hitting anybody. On six of the principal streets I counted the people in sight, and eight was the most I saw on any one of them. It is an exceedingly pleasant city, and, doubtless, pleasant to live in, for it is better built and with wider streets than other South American cities, has water almost around it, plenty of good air and good drainage—thus, is healthy.

It is a city of handsome homes and exceedingly handsome stores; the public buildings are very attractive, the Aduana covering an immense deal of ground and capable of storing an exceedingly large amount of goods. In this custom-house, great stocks of goods are to be found in bond for considerably over a year, the merchants not finding it profitable to take them out and pay the duty. In the big wholesale stores and shops, the rule is to find no customers, but idle clerks, and the merchants waiting for good government and better times.

Nearly one-third of the population of Uruguay is in Montevideo, the other towns being small and unimportant, while the country is not at all thickly settled. The land is all the property of private owners, thus discouraging immigration, in so much as the Government has no public land to give to immigrants, while Argentina, near by, has still millions of acres, and the immigrants will not come out alone to work as wage-earners, instead of being desirous to get land for themselves. The character of the country is that of an undulating prairie, with little or no forests. Occasionally, on the banks of the

streams, wood can be found, and ample fuel is furnished by the underbrush. Outside of the railroads, there are few or no bridges, no made roads, and no means of transportation when the weather is wet and the rivers unfordable. Thus, it costs as much to get the produce of a country about the size of England to the railway station, to the coasts, or to the river market, as it costs to take it to Liverpool, Antwerp or Bremen. Money has been borrowed and voted for roads and bridges, and it has been spent ; but the roads and bridges do not exist to any considerable extent.

The country is wonderfully fertile, but the climate is described by the Banda Orientals as very variable. While wheat, as is shown in the short table of exports, is grown in considerable quantities, it is by no means a sure crop ; one good year in three is considered rather lucky. Drouth, too much rain or locusts, all conspire to make the yield uncertain. Our agricultural machines are well adapted to Uruguay, and a considerable number of them are sold there, though the name of Canada appears on the books of neither of the countries concerned. We could well buy hides, wool, and many other things from Uruguay, but our books do not show that we do. We sell the republic some lumber, but the amount seldom reaches above \$50,000 per annum. There, as in the majority of South American ports, yellow pine has been the favourite for ordinary use. Trade is bad in Montevideo ; it cannot be more so throughout the republic than it is, but, with good harvests, a market will gradually open for Canadian exports. The attitude of the people is exceedingly friendly to Canada and to all British countries. The commercial morals of the people are good, and payments are regular, when payments are possible. A bargain, once made, is apt to be carried out, and a business, once established, and goods, once made popular, can be depended upon to yield a profit.

The intelligence and patriotism of the people of the Banda Oriental is too great to permit, in the present age, of continuous bad government. The revolution just concluded was practically begun last November, and the commercial disasters resulting from it will be too long remembered for any similar political situation to that which has just been abolished to be re-established.

PORT IMPROVEMENT.

In competition with Argentina, port improvements will be made at Montevideo, which will doubtless check the great change in traffic now taking place between the capital of Uruguay and that of Argentina. The cost of these changes will be enormous—estimated at \$15,000,000. They are admittedly necessary. The latest suggestion is that 28 feet of water should be provided, and if this is done the big ships will go further up the Rio Plata than Montevideo. The river is a treacherous one, and ships of very deep draught are apt to find obstructions in the changing shallows.

The currency and banking in Uruguay are still conducted on a gold basis, and though two or three attempts to inflate the currency have been made, they were futile. Though there is some suspicion of the connection of the Government with certain banks, the currency of the country is on a sound basis, and is said to be sufficient for the wants of the people.

The total customs revenue last year was in the neighbourhood of \$11,000,000—an increase over that of 1895 ; but this increase does not indicate greater prosperity, as the goods imported had higher official values placed upon them for the purpose of levying duties. At the same time the export trade was increased.

The two following tables of exports and imports—calculated in £—will give an idea of the total trade of Uruguay :—

IMPORTS.

Classification.	Description.	Value.
		£
I	Drinks in general.....	993,203
II	Foods, cereals and spices.....	880,855
III	Tobacco and cigars.....	46,516
IV	Soft goods and materials.....	1,035,216
V	Ready-made clothes.....	293,803
VI	Raw materials, machinery.....	1,367,871
VII	Various.....	675,903
VIII	Live stock.....	394,823
	Total.....	5,388,189

EXPORTS.

		£
I	Live stock.....	211,144
II	Slaughter house products.....	5,845,741
III	Rural products.....	794,845
IV	Various products.....	50,459
V	Other products.....	125
VI	Provisions for vessels.....	19,286
	Total.....	6,921,600

The large items of slaughter-house products, £5,845,741, is largely composed of charque or jerked beef sent to Brazil, and the extract of beef, such as Liebig's. This slaughtering is done on an immense scale, but the conditions surrounding the killing of animals is not such as to make the quality of either the beef or the extract perfect. Wild animals are killed in a state of more or less fury, and the meat shows the result of resistance at death. The export of pork amounts to little or nothing, for the feeding or caring of the animals is not perfectly attended to. The fields adjacent to the city slaughter-houses, where pigs are living in a perfect mire of blood, are dreadful places, and no one who sees them will eat pork. The meat is practically unfit for export, and hogs, I am told, fairly bred, can be bought in the provinces for \$1 each.

As it is not contemplated that my report should deal with exceptional circumstances, and as the present conditions of Uruguay are not normal, I shall leave further deductions and statements to my general report on the prospects of trade between Canada and the whole of this trade area.

I am, honoured sir,

Respectfully yours,

EDMUND E. SHEPPARD.

URUGUAY.

Part II.

FINANCE, 1896.

The office of Public Credit has lately published an account of the public debt of Uruguay, as it stood on the 31st of December, 1896.

The total debt, internal and external, on the 1st January, 1896, is given as having stood at \$104,907,415. During the year \$16,286,149 were added, and \$2,433,746 were paid off—thus on the 31st of December, 1896, the total debt was \$118,919,817, or £25,280,000. But there is also a Brazilian loan pending settlement, amounting to \$5,000,000, or £1,063,830; also, a floating debt (internal) Treasury certificates, \$2,000,000, or £425,531, which makes, together with the above, a grand total of £26,769,361.

Public revenue, about \$16,000,000—Budget \$16,000,000; army and police, 4,000.

ESTABLISHED RELIGION—Roman Catholic.

EDUCATION.

Facilities are reasonably good, and the intelligence of the population is much above the average of the southern zone.

Amongst the principal imports of Uruguay for the past year, are the following items of interest to Canada:—

Codfish.....	8	50,000	from Germany only.	
Plows.....		80,879	do United States.....	\$ 67,600
Hoes.....		5,000	do Great Britain.....	4,000
Scythes.....		7,492	do Belgium.....	6,106
Reapers and binders.....		59,246	do United States.....	31,360
Harvesters.....		82,322	do Great British.....	21,000
Axes.....		5,882	do do.....	72,482
Spades, &c.....		10,005	do United States.....	5,568
Lumber and Walnut—			do Great Britain.....	8,765
Oak cedar.....		18,000	do United States.....	12,600
"Hardwoods".....		33,000	do do.....	29,000
Pine.....		517,000	do do.....	500,000
Total amount of timber.....		771,000		
Principal Exports—				
Dry hides.....		4,760,000	To United States.....	1,700,000
Salted hides.....		2,000,000	do do.....	104,000
Hair.....		287,500	do do.....	64,000
Wool.....		10,252,000	do do.....	1,170,000
Wheat flour.....		180,000	do Great Britain.....	160,000
Blood-guano.....		681,000	do Brazil.....	670,000
Corn.....		724,000	do do (about).....	365,000
Wheat.....		3,735,000	do Great Britain.....	1,500,000
Length of railways, kilometres.....				3,524
Cost do.....				\$ 97,781,041
Area of country, square miles.....				63,000
Sea and river coast, miles.....				625

There are practically no made roads or bridges, and the cost of getting the products to the railways and local markets is greater than to Liverpool or European ports. The population is estimated at 800,000; 250,000 of whom are in the city of Montevideo. It is estimated that about 50 per cent are Italians and Spanish.

LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER

(Edmund E. Sheppard.)

Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit a general report on the results of my mission through the Latin-American republics. The reports on Mexico, Brazil and Uruguay were fuller of details and descriptions, and they were presumed to have been sufficient to give a fair idea of the political, financial and social conditions of the similar countries I rapidly passed over. I made as careful observations in all the countries I visited as the time at my disposal made possible, but as of the five months allowed for the trip—outside of Mexico—nearly three months were consumed by actual travel, it must be apparent that my examinations, even in a fuller report than space permits, could not be of a very exhaustive character. Nevertheless, I believe even this condensed report to contain reasonably accurate information, which I trust may prove of use. I beg to acknowledge the unfailing cordiality with which all the representatives of Great Britain received and assisted me, and to mention with gratitude the courtesy of the officials and merchants of every country in which I was a visitor, for to them I owe much of what information I have to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

E. E. SHEPPARD.

INTRODUCTION.

Going from the upper part of North America to Central America, and coming from the lower part of South America northward, any one observant and conversant with the various countries and peoples is necessarily impressed by a certain similarity in the populations and products of the relatively corresponding sections of the two great divisions of America. These similarities, although they sometimes almost disappear, owing to the great difference between the climatic conditions in the same degrees of latitude north and south, continue to find exemplification in many ways. For instance, the southern and central parts of Argentina and Chile are the Canadas of South America. The northern and central parts of Argentina and Chile are the United States of South America. Peru, Bolivia and Brazil are a combination of the extreme southern phases of the United States and Mexico. The absolutely tropical portions of

South and Central America have, of course, no counterpart in North America, but there the extremes of the major portions of both grand divisions meet, and the differences of the various sections of the zone referred to are the varying differences created by foreign influences and the large trade interests which have been built up by adventurers from more temperate climates.

In this condensed report it will be my aim to simply sketch the conditions of life, business, transportation and government, to the extent of affording a fair point of observation to those who may afterwards think it worth while to go more closely into the statistics of the countries enumerated.

I may as well, at the outset, admit that I see no opportunities for Canadians to better themselves by going into these tropical or semi-tropical climates, except as adventurers hoping soon to return with the profits of some definite enterprise. The climate, the food, the surroundings, the governments, are naturally not pleasing to those who, even as mere atoms of a great democracy, have enjoyed such a full share of all that is freest and best and most wholesome in the essentials of life. In no country I have visited during the past year—and I have been pretty well through the United States as well as Mexico and the countries of the south—is there any such marked advance in business seen, or such great and growing opportunities offered for money-making as in the Dominion of Canada. In nearly every respect the United States is older than Canada is, many of the cities of Mexico were populous when Canada was a wilderness; in Central and South America two hundred years is not esteemed a point of greater antiquity than a hundred years in more northerly climates. Indeed, many of the cities of South America were of greater importance and their volume of trade much larger, or at least much more profitable, fifty years ago, than they are now, and in scarcely any instance can any local rival port or city be blamed for the decrease of their commerce.

Constant revolutions and ever-recurring wars have robbed the Latin republics of their sturdiest children; the people of Canada, of the inhabitants of all the countries of this continent, extending almost from pole to pole, alone remaining during the century practically undecimated by any great sanguinary conflict. Peaceful, as befits a great and powerful nation, growing from infancy into adolescence, it has fortified peace and established its institutions, hopeful of a magnificent future. All the others have, to a greater or less extent, been overwhelmed, particularly in the elements which control governments, by a desire for hastily and, probably, ill-gotten wealth. While the people of Canada have acquired homes, the politicians of the other countries have spent the forces and the fortunes obtainable in obtaining power, only to be swiftly overwhelmed by other forces and other fortunes, which have been found ready and reckless, when revolutions were to be embarked upon.

While Canada, sometimes considered an inhospitable land, difficult to force into the yielding of fortunes, has erected a million happy homes, it is the misfortune of the southern countries to have spent their time, energy and means in erecting and destroying hundreds of governments. While, perhaps, there has been suffering and hardship in clearing our farms and building our cities, untold agonies have been the share of those who have built up transient dictatorships in lands where the problem of life has been much easier while the problem of liberty has been much more difficult than in Canada.

These differences have largely been caused by the impulses of the paternal nations which bred the peoples of the south. The aboriginals, upon whom the various new nations of America were forced, and out of whom they have been formed, did not really differ so enormously as many suppose. The Indian of the southern part of South America is warlike and fierce, though not so difficult of conquest or so impossible of coalescing with the white man as the Sioux, the Blackfeet, the Comanche and Apache, of North America. That the coalescing of the peoples has

been slow has been to the advantage of North America in many respects, though when Spain conquered a southern country, without any qualms of any sort, she at once forced upon the natives her language, her religion and, to some extent, her habits. Consequently, difficulties with the native Indians have never been such as North America has experienced but, in the end, it is possibly a misfortune that the tribal lines and the purity of race have, to such an extent, disappeared there, while foreigners in North America have maintained, almost unimpaired, the purity of their blood.

The greater heat of all the countries south of the Rio Grande del Norte has imposed climatic conditions changing even the vigorous and the aggressive foreigner into the easy-going if not slothful graft upon the native population. The servants in the south are all half-castes, Indians or negroes, and as they are vastly in the majority and are seldom reckoned as actually a feature of the body politic, politics are controlled by a few leading families in each country, and when changes are to be made they are seldom, hardly ever, peaceably accomplished, the paid or habitual adherents of various factions settling the matter by force.

There is no better time than the present for me to acknowledge the great politeness and unfailing courtesy which I received from these southern people. They far outdo us in the forms which make the contracts of life easy and agreeable, but as my business is with trade comparisons, it may as well be admitted that even the rudeness of the north, the quicker methods of beginning and ending a transaction, the greater stability of government, all go to make commerce a swifter but much more navigable stream in these higher latitudes.

With these preliminary observations, only introduced to indicate that strangers in southern latitudes are not readily permitted to introduce themselves as teachers and innovators, and further intended to point out that the fixed conditions imposed by long years of custom and almost immutable conditions, chief of which are the social and religious environments, are to be taken into consideration, I will pass on as rapidly as possible to show how Canadian producers, manufacturers and exporters may better their trade relations. In nearly every instance it will be seen that the opportunities that we can most easily avail ourselves of, are created by the special conditions which surround us and which are lacking in the countries to which we desire our products to go.

FISH.

Fisheries.—Canadians who live inland may have often wondered that so many of the international disputes in which this country has figured were with regard to the products of the sea. This lack of appreciation of our natural resources can only be the fault of those who are unaware that Canadians, according to population, are perhaps the greatest fishing and sea-going nation in the world, and the products of our fisheries are a very important portion of our exports. Since the people now aggregated together as Canadians settled on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the northern Atlantic and the northern Pacific, they have been great fishermen. With them it is a business, carried on in perfection, except in some details in which other nations excel in putting up sea products in most merchantable and attractive forms. Statesmen have struggled against great odds in many instances to maintain our fisheries intact, but during my travels through semi-tropical and tropical America I have found that the art of introducing our fish as a food supply and making proper preparation of our products, is not perfect. With opportunities of producing in both quantity and quality a merchantable product, the tariffs and conditions of those countries which should receive great quantities of the products of our waters, have been disregarded or imperfectly attended to. Salt and pickled fish is a poor man's food, and as such it has generally been recognized in the tariffs of South and Central American countries.

But with an ever-growing tendency towards a protective tariff, these conditions are changing and are likely to be still further changed. Throughout the West Indies and the countries to which Canadian steamers ply, our export of fish is vastly out of proportion per capita to our export to some of the countries further south which annually take large quantities of food supplies while scarcely receiving a ton of our fish.

To show the discrepancy : Mexico imports largely of articles to diversify the diet of her better classes and afford the cheapest possible change of diet for the poor, yet fish from Canada is an almost unknown item. Brazil, on the other hand, which seems to me to have gone far beyond reason in the employing of her available labour to raise coffee, imports nearly all her food supply, and amongst other items of our exports can be found in 1896, \$552,084 worth of fish Brazil took directly from Canada, an amount which shrank in 1897 to \$359,216. Uruguay and Argentina, both large fish-consuming countries, the seaports of which only are supplied with fresh fish, take nothing of this sort directly from Canada, though Uruguay in 1896 took \$50,000 worth of codfish from Germany alone—probably of the Norway catch. Argentina, with a population of over 4,000,000, appears in the Canadian statistics of 1896 as taking \$5,000 worth of fish, but in 1897 Canada appears to have sold her no fish at all. In the Argentina statistics, the name of Canada does not appear at all even in 1896, though on page 5, sec. 7, of the "Anuario de la Direccion General de Estadistica, Correspondiente at Ano 1896, Tomo I," just issued as I was leaving Buenos Ayres, I find under the heading "Bacalaoy pezpalo," that during 1896, \$281,637 (gold) worth was imported as against \$192,157 worth in 1895. "Bacalao" means dried fish, and is mostly cod and ling. Besides this page 7, sec. 16 referring to preserved fish, indicates that \$490,706 worth was imported in 1896 as against \$360,786 in 1895. Oddly enough, nearly all the "bacaiao" came from Germany, which is not a fish country, she furnishing \$267,314 worth out of \$281,637. In the preserved fish, Spain furnishes \$125,003 worth ; France, \$90,276 ; and Italy, \$165,148, while the United Kingdom only sent \$38,020, even that being a third more than was sold by the United States. Adding these two Argentine imports of fish together, one finds \$281,637 worth of bacalao, &c., and \$490,706 of preserved fish, making a total of \$772,343 worth of fish received in that country, while misleading statistics, and yet those most available, would leave a very different impression. Even the statistics taken from the "Anuario" of the republic one cannot accept as being absolutely correct as no doubt the statistics of none of the Latin-American countries are satisfactory even to the governments issuing them. These governments have not yet perfected their statistical machinery and lay no claims to absolute accuracy. In reading quotations from government papers it must be borne in mind that many obstacles, overcome in other lands where up-to-date statistics are relied upon so largely, prevent returns from being issued in proper time or in perfect shape. Another point that must be always considered is that valuations are arbitrary and are reckoned as the worth of the products as they arrive on the Rio Plata on shipboard, this of course being much in excess of the value of such products at their point of origin.

All this being admitted, it has been shown that the consumption of fish is very large in Argentina, and that it is high time, if such is now the case, that Canada should cease sending the crude products of the sea to other countries to be rehandled or reshipped, and thus doing the damage to her commerce of not appearing to be the real shipper and of losing all the profits made by the middleman. The amount of profitable labour spent by the Canadian workmen on our fish products is probably much less than might be expended. If we are to extend our foreign commerce, in my opinion, the extension of trade should begin with finding the best possible markets and using the greatest possible influence to obtain low tariffs for those products which we can produce in quantity, quality and variety better than any other country. In no other direction does it seem

easier for us to begin than by extending our preparation of fish products and adapting them to the wants and tastes of all the various countries consuming fish. This, I suggest, might be the occupation of a commissioner employed in nothing else, and the field for his work would be almost universal. No one man can go over so large a territory as I have had in my charge and speak in detail of what should actually be done, for the time was so limited and the subjects to be inquired into so numerous. However, I herewith append a letter written by Messrs. Weir, Scott & Co., of Valparaiso, perhaps the largest firm of grocers on the Pacific coast of South America, which gives the standpoint of the Chilean merchant—a standpoint which must be regarded unless Canadian business is personally handled down there and innovations made at the expense of the Canadian producer or packer.

This letter, by the way, was addressed to a Canadian firm of fish dealers in reply to inquiries made by them.

Valparaiso, Chile, 26th May, 1897.

REPORT ON THE SALE OF HERRINGS IN CHILE.

Demand is small, for the following reasons :—

Herrings are not suited to a South American diet, neither to a South American palate.

The cost of packing in small tins, and the heavy freight, coupled with an exorbitant import duty, place the article beyond the reach of the middle and poorer classes of the great mass of the consumers.

Lenten customs are not nearly so strictly observed as formerly, and even during lent the favourite fish is dried cod, Norwegian or Scotch ling, this, probably owing to the ease with which it may be prepared, being always imported boneless.

The only consumers of herrings (not as a staple food, but rather as an occasional relish) are the British, German and other European residents.

Packing.—The fish in every case must be gutted, preserving the "roe" or "milt," as the case may be.

Kipperd herrings and bloaters are usually packed in oval tins of 4 or 6 fish.

Smoked herrings (red ham cured) in tins of 6, 12 or 24 fish.

Salted herrings in brine (pickled) in tins of 6 and 12 fish, usually white herrings.

Salted and pickled herrings in kegs ($\frac{1}{2}$ firkin) if the keg is strong require no casing.

All the tinned kippers and bloaters should be in cases of 4 to 6 dozen tins, whilst the larger sized tins, red and salt herrings, are easiest sold in 2 dozen cases. Great care is necessary in packing fish in kegs to stand the climate here, as the warm season in Chile comes just about the time when exporters at home are sending out their goods.

Quality.—Only the very finest selected and carefully-cured fish may be sent to this market. The charges are so heavy, compared with first cost, that an inferior article would meet with non-acceptance.

Consignment.—Our home agents, Messrs. A. G. Scott & Co., Glasgow, are always in a position to say what our wants in that line really are, and Mr. Norford Suffling might be referred to them for particulars. We believe ourselves to be the largest importers in herrings on this coast, and the foregoing is our exact experience.

Note.—"Boneless" refers more to the Norwegian fish, Scotch ling, hake, luskar, &c., all known under the generic name of "Bacalao," come with bones.

Following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Lewis E. Thompson, Canadian Commercial Agent in Chile also in reply to an inquiry from a Canadian firm of fish dealers :—

Santiago, Chile, September 20th, 1897.

Messrs. The Le Boutillier Bros. Co.,
Pasquebiar, Que., Canada.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour dated July 9th, referring to the introduction of your fish products in this country and in reply would say that I have conversed with some of the principal dealers in provisions, &c., and have found some of them willing to give your goods a trial, that is, after they have seen samples.

To be able to present your products to these parties and enable them to compare same with what is now on the market, I would suggest that you send, say two or three tubs of the best quality of dry fish consigned to writer, who will be pleased to deliver same to responsible dealers here, who have promised in case there is a margin for business to give you other orders, which will probably lead to some good trade for your firm.

Dry codfish is on sale here throughout the year, and is generally received from Norway, in air-tight tin packages of 25, 50 and 100 pound packages, although I am under the impression that same could be sufficiently well packed in good strong tubs.

The goods received in tins is mostly boneless codfish, and this is the most saleable article and brings a good price.

Should you decide to send me some samples, I would suggest that you would communicate with Messrs. Watrous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, and make shipment with any goods which they may be sending me, as they are making shipments more or less frequently, and are conversant with the best routes, as also well posted regarding shipping regulations for this coast.

Awaiting your further communications, to which I shall always be pleased to attend.

I remain, yours very truly,

(Signed) LEWIS E. THOMPSON.

P.S.—Should you desire to communicate with the principal provision merchants here, I beg to mention the following as being reliable in every respect :—

Messrs. Weir, Scott & Co., Valparaiso and Santiago.

Messrs. Rogers & Co., Valparaiso and Santiago.

Messrs. Simpson & Co., Santiago.

Messrs. Cook, Robinson & Co., Valparaiso and Talcahuano.

L. E. T.

With regard to this letter I may say that Mr. Thompson and myself found by further inquiry that about twice as much codfish with bone as without bone is sold in Chile. The price is about 46 shillings for a 200-pound case.

Returning again to the report made by Weir, Scott & Co., they tell me they get their freights direct from Hamburg at 22s. 6d. per ton, with a rebate on the season's business.

Without present system of communication, freights from the east coast of Canada are cheaper via Europe to the east coast of South America and thence through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast, than by New York. Speaking of freights, permit me to suggest that the exporters who are so willing to have their goods filter through the port of New York, thus losing to Canada the com-

mercial importance of being the source of supply, seem to forget that they pay not only heavy freights but enormous terminal and warehousing charges which in themselves would make an excellent profit were such ports avoided and cargoes sent direct, and modern steamers employed. As an instance of this, let me mention coffee which, avoiding these charges, can to-day be sold cheaper in Toronto than in New York, freight added. This feature of our exporting and importing business seems to be too often overlooked by business men who are otherwise close calculators. Apparently they have become accustomed to calculating these great burdens as a part of the necessary charges on the goods before being landed at their destination.

That Canadian fish, where it is sold directly, is sold in large quantities, is evident; that where it is peddled out and filters through foreign ports and then reshipped, it is beaten by other and presumably inferior articles, is also evident. Possibly these features cannot be overcome by individual exporters until the business is developed to a greater extent, but the full volume of business cannot be obtained until such difficulties are eliminated, and therefore benefits might be had from an association, if one does not already exist, which might be formed to take in hand the business which is offering and yet is passed over by our exporters.

In order to show how fish presumably largely originating in Canada filters through the United States ports, let me refer to "Review of the World's Commerce," issued by the United States Government for 1897. On page 25 appears a comparative statement for the twelve months ending December 1895 and 1896, showing their imports of fish. On page 42 of the same return is shown the export of fish, classified as domestic merchandise. One shows that they import \$6,044,323 and they export \$5,254,252. This indicates that they imported \$790,071 more than they exported. Outside of salmon and oysters, which are their own product, it is fair to presume that nearly all their fish for export comes from Canada, as they import more than they export. For instance, their import of cod, haddock, &c., dried, smoked, &c., was \$400,508, while their export of the same article was only \$433,813 worth, a difference between the export and import of only about \$33,000, which indicates that nearly the whole of the \$400,000 worth of that one article was taken from Canada—their imports from the Dominion being valued in our returns for that year at \$340,630—as the nearest and cheapest source of supply, and was handled by the United States as their goods and constituted the most of their export in that one line. The figures appended do not prove quite as much as this in every instance, but they are very significant. Following are the tables:—

Fish Imports and Exports of the United States. (From Congressional Papers, 1896.)

IMPORTS.

		Twelve Months ending December			
		1895.		1896.	
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Fish (pounds)—			\$		\$
Fresh—					
Salmon	Free.	1,357,230	127,444	2,093,601	180,148
do	Dutiable.	33,405	3,498	4,410	231
All other	Free.		1,532,236		1,820,687
do	Dutiable.		274,439		176,717
Cured or preserved—					
Anchovies and sardines, &c.	"		952,149		833,831
Cod, haddock, &c., dried, smoked, &c.	"	12,559,756	488,479	12,334,527	400,508
Herring, dried or smoked.	"	3,549,516	68,455	3,596,143	71,478
do pickled or salted.	"	31,203,172	1,132,884	27,222,425	957,573
Mackerel, pickled or salted.	"	14,880,702	1,049,232	18,749,054	1,144,063
Salmon, pickled or salted	"	900,844	61,855	963,274	65,977
All other	"		456,727		393,110
Total			6,147,398		6,044,323

EXPORTS.

Fish—			1895.		1896.	
			Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Fresh, other than salmon.	Lbs.	1,442,156	87,146	1,167,004	56,600	
Dried, smoked or cured—						
Cod, haddock, hake and pollock	"	10,906,994	474,688	11,192,873	433,813	
Herring	"	4,632,389	92,429	5,492,916	108,560	
Other	"	781,495	36,288	712,888	38,287	
Pickled—						
Mackerel	Brls.	1,521	21,359	1,439	17,836	
Other	"	26,288	104,676	22,361	89,310	
Salmon—						
Canned	Lbs.	33,971,872	3,168,847	33,607,253	3,092,000	
Other, fresh or cured			139,057		254,499	
Canned fish, other than salmon and shell fish			175,231		190,765	
Shell fish—						
Oysters			631,000		672,641	
Other			304,816		290,941	
Total			5,235,537		5,254,252	

It will be perhaps unnecessary to go into even what details are at hand to show how large a volume of business might be procured. In Chile I could not find out just what the total imports of fish were owing, as previously stated, to the incompleteness or absence of statistics. It may be said, however, that of articles of food and drink, Chile in 1894 imported \$12,058,125 worth, and in 1895 this was increased to \$14,223,958, while the imports of dried fish into Chile during 1896 were :

From France	3,796 kilos, valued at	£ 104
“ Great Britain	38,641 “	1,054
“ Germany	66,869 “	1,768
“ Italy	2,607 “	99
“ United States	43,813 “	1,131
“ Peru	355 “	5
Total	156,081 kilos “	£ 4,161
Or, at £ value, \$4.86		\$20,222 46

These were the latest official statistics that I could obtain.

To return to suggestion for South America trade, I may present the following, which are outside of any possibility of verifying by statistics or amplifying in detail, as many of these countries did not come under my personal observation except to a very limited extent.

The interior of Brazil, navigable on the Amazon for 2,800 miles for large sea-going ships, furnishes a great opportunity for the sale of an article which is exceedingly palatable and wholesome in a hot climate. Paraguay should also be a good market. Argentina, almost as large lengthwise as Canada is from east to west, is rapidly filling up with Italians, large consumers of fish yet we directly supply them with nothing. Uruguay, with a population of which fifty-two per cent is Italian, is not a market for Canada in this respect, though its inhabitants purchase very largely in this line elsewhere. It is true that the waters of these countries abound with exceedingly delicate and wholesome fish, but they are not suitable for drying or salting, and the industry is not one which is undertaken, for the simple reason that it is not one which appeals to either the natives or the colonists, and the fish, so plentiful in those waters, are not as suitable for the purpose of preserving as those in northern waters. Nevertheless, let it be remembered, the protective impulse of these countries and the personal ambitions of those unsuited to the trade, are yearly making the establishment of Canada's legitimate trade more difficult.

In Chile, when I was there, Congress had decided to almost double the import duty on codfish, but accompanied by Mr. L. E. Thompson, the then Canadian Commercial Agent in that country, the Minister of Finance assured us that on our representations that Canada was free to nearly all the exports of Chile, the duty on dried, salted and pickled fish should remain unchanged. This market, then, if he has been able to maintain his position, is still open to us, though we are not utilizing it. In many parts of Chile large quantities of food are imported, and “bacalao,” which means almost all sort of dried or pickled fish, is esteemed quite a dainty, is largely imported (not from Canada) and generally used. It is Scotch ling and Norway cod.

In Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Central America, the question of transporting food supplies into the more remote sections is a very serious one. If Canadian fish were to be put up in proper shape its use as an article of food could be enormously increased. Even at banquets, where the menu is as select as circumstances make possible, codfish frequently appears as a delicacy and often sells as high as 35 and 40 cents a pound in the currency of those countries. There is an old saying that as everybody can cook potatoes nobody does cook them right. As codfish is so easily packed and exported, no great effort seems to be made in

Canada to make this article of diet as cheap and easily handled as the cheapest food products going to the countries in which it might be inserted in large quantities.

In many of the interior towns of the countries I have named, all provisions which are to make a variety of diet, with the jerked meats and monotonous vegetables, which are nearly always ill-prepared, have to be carried on the backs of mules, and frequently on the backs of men, to the mining and mountainous districts. Codfish of the cheaper grades, such as are produced on our Pacific coast, it should be possible to prepare by sun-drying or dessication so that it can be stripped or partially ground and packed into bricks covered with some substances not obnoxious to the various tariffs, or in bags; this would make an excellent article of diet, popular in these countries, being used as a sort of a mixture between a stew and a soup, the local additions of course being made to suit the palates of the people consuming it. As these are great soup-consuming countries, this form, or any sort of preparation which would make an easily-prepared soup or stew, would be popular and immensely profitable. Halibut and many of our fish that are now going to waste in the more northerly regions of our waters, could be put up at very low cost and sold as a staple on a small margin of profit, as flour and cotton and sugar are sold. Such an industry would give employment to a number of men and supply an article to mix the cargoes of lumber which now go down to the ports concerned, with full and unvaried cargoes, which are less acceptable than a broken cargo would be. This suggestion, already made to the Boards of Trade in Victoria and Vancouver, is likely to be acted upon there; and if the export is properly handled, I have no doubt, with an expenditure by those undertaking it of, say, \$25,000, to open the markets of Central and South America, that our export can be increased tenfold to the countries exploited.

Preserved fish suitable for Latin-Americans, such as sardines and other combinations of smaller varieties containing large quantities of oil, should be acceptable in very large quantities, and such preparations, and fish "canned in their own juices," by proper representations could be made less liable to high and unreasonable tariffs than they are at present.

Like everything else it must be handled as a business enterprise and must be personally superintended by men who are interested in its success. New things are not taken up by old peoples unless an impetus is given to the trade and a place found for the article to be exported.

If patent medicine of all sorts can be placed in South America at gold prices exceeding what the people pay in English-speaking countries—as they are being placed—surely an article of dried fish, which I was informed on the Pacific coast can be prepared at a little over a cent a pound and sold wholesale with a profit, freight added, at two or three cents a pound, on the western coast at least, can be made one of the principal articles of southern consumption and Canadian export.

In this connection let it be remembered that nearly all of the Pacific coast of South America, south of Callao to Valparaiso, imports everything that the people consume. Their lettuce and garden stuff, as well as their staple vegetables of all sorts, are brought in by the ships, one deck of which is a huge market in which are offered for sale potatoes, cattle, sheep, hogs, fruit, and everything the people of the localities eat. Sometimes for sixty miles into the interior, the country, outside of its mining industries, is agriculturally as barren and productless as a sandheap, and the transportation facilities are as poor as those at present existing in the Yukon country, though for different reasons. Even water has to be distilled in many places from the ocean to provide this ordinarily easiest obtainable necessity of human life.

Following is a table showing the tariffs on fish in various countries. Many of them have doubtless been altered, as tariffs are revised down there every year,

but they may serve to show the general tendency of the legislation in this regard. The latest tariffs for all the countries being always on file in this department, I have not sought to encumber my time or this report with many details.

COAL.

On the Atlantic coast, as far as the countries came under observation, the chance of building up a coal trade did not seem very promising, though Argentina has recently taken about \$1,500 worth, probably by accident. On the Pacific coast from Callao northward, British Columbia should do a much larger trade than is now being done. Competition in the coal trade seems to come from every direction, Australia partially supplying some of the Pacific ports and Chile the ones to the south, while British steamers bringing out large quantities as ballast or as direct cargo, do much to supply the Atlantic coast. As a special report has been put in offering suggestions with regard to this article of export, it is unnecessary to go into the matter at any length.

LUMBER.

Returning to our starting-point, Mexico does not take the lumber from Canada that should be exported to that country. Her trade is nearly all with the southern states of North America which, owing to contiguity on the gulf side, affords a more available source of supply. Nevertheless, in white pine and spruce on the gulf side and British Columbia pine on the Pacific side, agents of our lumbermen should do a very profitable business.

In Brazil, owing to the fact that an insect attacks white pine and hurrows through it until it is almost like a handful of ashes, white pine is little used except for decorative purposes and doors and windows, where it is needed for its lightness and is protected by varnishes and paint. Yellow pine, owing to the large quantity of pitch it contains and its comparative freedom from insect attack, is esteemed preferable. In my extended report on Brazil I have given the statistics of this trade. It amounted in the year named to only about \$52,000. Already one Canadian agent at least has endeavoured to increase this export, and in the interior and the southern parts of the country the importation of material suitable for window frames and doors should be very large, but as I have before remarked, it will have to be pushed under personal supervision, the broken cargoes from United States ports being more acceptable than our large direct cargoes.

Uruguay imported in 1896, \$517,000 worth of pine, \$500,000 of which came from the United States. The total imports of timber during that year were \$771,000 (gold).

Our direct export of lumber to Argentina in 1896 was \$410,000, and in 1897, \$538,000, and can be very largely increased, as the woods of that country suitable for lumber are grown nearly altogether in the south towards Patagonia, and are very heavy and not adapted to the purposes for which white pine is used. In the three countries last enumerated spruce is nearly altogether brought from Maine, and handling it is already a very large business.

The export of portions of houses already prepared is successful in but few countries owing to the tariffs, but the export of white pine lumber to Argentina, there to be milled and made into doors and sashes and frames in the yard where it is received should be a very profitable business, for all the countries of the south, Argentina is most rapidly increasing in population, the stretches of arable land being enormous, and the erection of small dwellings proceeding at a very rapid rate.

The export to Argentina of lumber suitable for the fittings of cattle vessels is also an important feature and is already to a considerable extent in the hands of a Canadian who is familiar with both the lumber and cattle business but, unfortunately, he is not taking all his supplies from this country. Our lumber business to Argentina instead of being about \$420,000 per annum should be about five times that sum. The inclosed table shows the average movement of lumber as well as of other important articles shipped to the River Platte, which includes Uruguay and Paraguay, compiled and condensed from a sheet issued by a reliable firm, and as accurate as such statistics are when prepared by private parties. However, I found at the British Consulate at Rosario, 182 miles up the River Platte, a record during the time covered by the report, of a Canadian ship, the "Charles Lefurgey," of Charlottetown, P.E.I., which had been missed. Her cargo, however, would not alter the results.

LIST of Principal Exports to the River Plate for the Month of August, 1897, and total of the Eight Months of 1897.

FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA (not separated).

Date.	Vessel.	From	To	LUMBER.						Machinery Oil.	C. S. Oil.	Varnish.	Kerosene.	Spirits of Turpentine.	Rosin.	Fire Crackers.	Lard.
				White Pine.	Spruce.	Pitch Pine.	Pickets.	Oak and Ash.	Other Woods.								
				M. ft.	M. ft.	M. ft.	M. ft.	M. ft.	M. ft.	Brls.	Brls.	Cs.	Cs.	Cs.	Brls.	Boxes	Cs.
Aug. 1	Bk. Fortuna	Pt. Blakely	B. Aires						1,137								
do 4	SS. Rtona	New York	Montevideo.										3,500				
do 4	do	do	B. Aires							139		42	26,800				15
do 4	do	do	Rosario														
do 4	Bk. Agia Trias	Mobile	B. Aires			406											
do 4	Bk. Celina	Portland	do		493												
do 6	Bk. Stranger	Bridgewater	Montevideo.	246	350												
do 10	Bk. Sirena	New York	Rosario										12,525				
do 10	Bk. Falmouth	Montreal	do	418													
do 10	Bk. Albertina	Satilla River	B. Aires			556											
do 12	Bk. Sarmiento	Baltimore	Montevideo.		418												
do 14	Bk. St. Peter	Bear River	B. Aires		550												
do 16	SS. Georgian Prince	New York	Montevideo.								70		12,500				20
do 16	do	do	B. Aires								60		38,850	1,200			
do 16	do	do	Rosario							50		30					
do 16	Bk. Lillian	do	B. Aires	502													
do 16	Bk. St. Mary	do	do														
do 18	Bk. Unanima	do	Montevideo.										7,000		500	800	
do 20	SS. Manitoba	do	do								316		6,200			80	30
do 20	do	do	B. Aires					330		97		10	3,600	400		800	
do 20	do	do	Rosario														
do 20	Bk. Herbert Black	Boston	B. Aires	337	106												
do 20	Bk. Elmstone	Savannah	do												4,500		
do 21	Bk. C. W. Jones	Pensacola	do			528											
do 25	Bk. Rachel Emery	Boston	Montevideo.	542	100												
July	Bk. John S. Emery	New York	B. Aires							83							
Total shipments for month of August, 1897.....				2,045	2,017	1,490		330	1,137	369	446	82	110,975	1,600	5,000	1,680	65
Previously shipped in 1897.....				15,193	14,629	37,263	667	337	543	3,069	1,689	248	560,661	6,565	13,641	8,300	692
Total shipments to date.....				17,238	16,646	38,752	667	667	1,680	3,468	2,135	330	671,636	8,165	18,641	9,980	757
do same period last year.....				27,323	28,640	27,597	241	334	625	11,136		283	687,117	20,861	18,066	25,800	1,174

RECAPITULATION.

For Montevideo (direct or f. o.)—															
Total shipments this month	788	868						386		29,200		500	880	50	
Previously shipped this year	2,517		7,740	317	35	244	126	1,529	18	173,000	750	2,270	4,800	386	
Total shipments to date	3,305	868	7,740	317	35	244	126	1,915	18	202,200	750	2,770	5,680	436	
For Buenos Aires (direct or f. o.)—															
Total shipments this month	839	1,149	1,490		330	1,137	319	60	52	69,250	1,600	4,500	800	15	
Previously shipped this year	9,627	13,278	26,890	334	296	193	2,420	130	227	370,655	5,115	10,531	1,900	256	
Total shipments to date	10,466	14,427	28,380	334	626	1,330	2,739	190	279	439,905	6,715	15,031	2,700	271	
For Parana River Ports—															
Total shipments this month	418						50		30	12,525					
Previously shipped this year	2,351	263	2,162			65	553	30	3	6,006	650	40	1,600	50	
Total shipments to date	2,769	263	2,162			65	603	30	33	18,531	650	40	1,600	50	
For Uruguay River Ports—															
Total shipments this month															
Previously shipped this year	195	529	471	16	6	41				11,000	50	800			
Total shipments to date	195	529	471	16	6	41				11,000	50	800			
For Bahia Blanca, &c.—															
Total shipments this month															
Previously shipped this year	503	559													
Total shipments to date	503	559													

LIST of Principal Exports to the River Plate for the Month of August, 1897, and total of the Eight Months of 1897—*Concluded*.

FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA (not separated).

Date.	Vessel.	From	To	TOBACCO.		Binder Twine.	Dry Goods.	Duck.	Chairs.	Sewing Machines.	Axes and Hatchets.	Shovels and Spades.	Nails and Tacks.	Scales.	Wire.	Rope.	Plows.	Mowers and Reapers.
				Leaf.	Manufactured.													
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Bales.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Cs.	Cs.	Cs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Cs.	Reels.	Coils.	Cs.	No.
Aug. 1	Bk. Fortuna.....	Pt. Blakely...	B. Aires.....															
do 4	SS. Etona.....	New York.....	Montevideo..			1,000	11	16						1		42	10	
do 4	do	do	B. Aires.....				21	270			50		165	10	2,896	1,600	1	
do 4	do	do	Rosario.....				112								510			
do 4	Bk. Agia Trias....	Mobile.....	B. Aires.....															
do 4	Bk. Celina.....	Portland.....	do															
do 6	Bk. Stranger.....	Bridgewater..	Montevideo..															
do 10	Bk. Sirena.....	New York.....	Rosario.....															
do 10	Bk. Falmouth.....	Montreal.....	do															
do 10	Bk. Albertina....	Satilla River..	B. Aires.....															
do 12	Bk. Sarmiento....	Baltimore.....	Montevideo..															
do 14	Bk. St. Peter.....	Bear River....	B. Aires.....															
do 16	SS. Georgian Prince..	New York.....	Montevideo..				33									36		
do 16	do	do	B. Aires.....		1,600		10	20			6		70		12,174	550		
do 16	do	do	Rosario.....					60								503		
do 16	Bk. Lillian.....	do	B. Aires.....															
do 16	Bk. St. Mary.....	do	do	15,365		2,050	50	103	2,480	824	40			30				80
do 18	Bk. Unanima.....	do	Montevideo..	8,455		5,000												100
do 20	SS. Manitoba.....	do	do				31			21	15							
do 20	do	do	B. Aires.....			2,741	46	70	22	5	40	100	260	101	3,040	2,290		
do 20	do	do	Rosario.....					73				89	20		685			
do 20	Bk. Herbert Black..	Boston.....	B. Aires.....															
do 20	Bk. Elmstone.....	Savannah....	do															
do 21	Bk. C. W. Jones....	Pensacola.....	do															
do 25	Bk. Rachel Emery...	Boston.....	Montevideo..															
July —	Bk. John S. Emery...	New York.....	B. Aires.....															
Total shipments for month of August, 1897.				23,820	1,600	10,791	314	612	2,502	850	151	189	515	142	19,305	5,021	11	180
Previously shipped in 1897.....				19,125	17,277	8,283	1,664	994	6,010	2,870	2,357	4,491	2,224	342	36,396	25,849	2,665	368
Total shipments to date.....				42,945	18,877	19,074	1,978	1,606	8,512	3,720	2,508	4,680	2,739	484	55,701	30,870	2,676	548
do same period last year.				597,938	17,806	46,166	1,771	3,278	5,199	3,982	1,096	1,015	3,789	425	17,194	...	3,809	1,953

RECAPITULATION.

For Montevideo (direct or f. o.)—														
Total shipments this month	8,455		6,000	75	16		21	15			1		78	10
Previously shipped this year	3,725	9,650	45	217	215	215	409	373	56	215	74	250	618	833
Total shipments to date	12,180	9,650	6,045	292	231	215	430	388	56	215	75	250	696	843
For Buenos Aires (direct or f. o.)—														
Total shipments this month	15,365	1,600	4,791	127	463	2,502	829	136	100	495	141	18,110	4,440	1
Previously shipped this year	15,400	7,627	5,227	813	530	5,754	1,418	1,910	4,346	1,829	268	34,870	21,448	1,661
Total shipments to date	30,765	9,227	10,018	940	993	8,256	2,247	2,046	4,446	2,324	409	52,980	25,888	1,662
For Parana River Ports—														
Total shipments this month				112	133				89	20		1,195	503	
Previously shipped this year			3,001	584	227	41	43	37	89	180		1,276	3,783	97
Total shipments to date			3,001	696	360	41	43	37	178	200		2,471	4,286	97
For Uruguay River Ports—														
Total shipments this month														
Previously shipped this year			10	50	22			37						74
Total shipments to date			10	50	22			37						74
For Bahia Blanca, &c.—														
Total shipments this month														
Previously shipped this year														
Total shipments to date														

While I was in Argentina, Congress was in session, and what was considered the unneighbourly conduct of the United States in the, to them, most irritating tone and text of the Dingley Bill, seemed likely to be practically resented by the passage of a law materially increasing the duty on yellow pine from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. As these increases are made not only by raising the tariff but by raising the rate of assessed values for duty on the foreign goods received, it was quite possible for Argentina to make a discrimination even to the extent of forty per cent without incurring the charge of open discrimination against a nation having the most-favoured-nation clause in its treaty. No goods in any of these countries are received at a "per invoice" valuation, an arbitrary value being placed upon them and all goods of any specified class being assessed alike.

No country in South America offers a better opening for the lumbermen of Canada than is afforded by Argentina, its chief city, Buenos Ayres having a population of nearly 700,000, while other principal places are being built up very rapidly. Foreign decorations and woodwork of the most elaborate sort are popular in that country. These, for a while, were discouraged by the hard times, but since the good harvest just gathered commercial conditions are better and likely to improve; the prospects of peace and of permanent and progressive government are also excellent. The large amount of British capital invested and the industry and hopefulness and aggressiveness of both the business men and the poorer classes, all point to Argentina as an exceedingly good market, which I am informed is to be looked after by a resident Canadian commercial agent, who will also have to do with the commercial affairs of Uruguay, as they affect Canada.

LUMBER IN CHILE.

By the kindness of the British Vice-Consul at Valparaiso, I received the following statement as compiled from the most recent returns, showing the imports into Chile of timber during 1896:—

IMPORTS OF TIMBER DURING 1896.

Building timber, Great Britain, 500 square metres, value, £	28
Building timber, United States, 2,667.758 sq. metres, value,	148,910
Dressed timber, United States, 175,772 sq. metres, value,	11,117

This indicates that the whole trade was only in the neighbourhood of \$800,000 Canadian money. There were no evidences of any direct importations from Canada, though I was informed by Mr. Compton, probably the largest dealer in the republic, that a certain amount of British Columbia lumber was received, though his business was altogether with San Francisco. This being the case, I was justified in my remark at the Vancouver Board of Trade that in Chile our lumber was unknown as such, i.e., as British Columbia lumber. Objection, however, was taken to it by a local dealer, who said he had sold British Columbia lumber on the Pacific coast. Our natural prominence in the lumber trade is only half utilized in the finding of a market for occasional cargoes if they are not known as being composed of British Columbia lumber.

Chile has large forests of her own in the southern portion of the republic. In many respects they are fortunately situated, being to a Canadian mind not remote from rivers and seaports, but the methods of lumbering are so crude, and

the milling so rough and uneven that hitherto native lumber has not had the sale which it should have enjoyed. The Chilian lumber is practically all hard wood, some of it being exceedingly fine and much resembling our maple. Other samples darker in colour resemble walnut and cherry, and a very attractive substitute for oak is also found. The logs are large and mills are being built, and improved facilities for marketing these different varieties will soon change the complexion of the Chilian lumber trade. The protective spirit, which is exceedingly strong through all the South American republics, is demanding in Chile an increased tariff on foreign timber. Congress was in session while I was in Santiago, and a very great increase of the import duty on lumber and codfish was being discussed. The speech indicating proposed changes in the tariff had been delivered, and, as it happened, the duty on both codfish and lumber, two of Canada's principal exports, was likely to be nearly doubled. As before stated, the Minister of Finance assured Mr. Thompson, the Canadian Commercial Agent, and myself, that on our representations the particular duties would be left as they were.

The prospective change in Chile's lumber business threatens British Columbia lumber more than it does white pine, for while the republic has a substitute for the harder wood, the lighter material must always be brought from a foreign country. For this reason even a duty of 35 or 60 per cent will be unable to exclude our product if offered there in proper shape and unencumbered with unnecessary expenses, such as are incurred by passing it through the hands of middlemen. Though the market is not a large one, its present condition is more favourable to Canada than to any other country. Chile, however, is not in an exceedingly prosperous condition, nearly all of her possibilities excepting lumber, having been pretty thoroughly exploited. The low price of nitrate has made it very difficult for the nitrate companies in the north to export anything like the old-time quantities. As Chile's revenues are quite largely derived from export duties on nitrate, this has caused a serious embarrassment. Enormous expenditures for a country of Chile's size, fabulous expenditures—on the navy have made her obligations very great, and the support of her forces on land and sea is a burdensome and, some might say, an almost impossible task. As a naval power in the new world, she ranks next at least to the United States, but where her revenues are to come from to support this sort of thing, unless she engages in a new war and obtains immense indemnities such as Peru had to pay, is a matter of conjecture. The Chilians are a vigorous and aggressive people, seem to live well and to build for comfort and a considerable amount of show and, notwithstanding her financial difficulties created by over-expenditure, the country contains much wealth, is fairly well cultivated, and can be relied upon as a fairly good market.

LUMBER IN PERU.

This republic, rising from its long period of depression caused by the war with Chile and the much more recent but terribly sanguinary revolution, is showing many elements of prosperity. With singular if not simulated neighbourliness, she seems to buy as much as possible from Chile, but her lumber business is a good one for Canada especially. This is also true of Ecuador, her northerly neighbour, the chief seaport of which, Guayaquil, was recently destroyed by fire and is being rebuilt nearly altogether with wood, and very largely in the insecure and old-time fashion. Ready-built houses, on account of pressing necessity, are admitted free. The Pacific coast of Colombia is showing very little enterprise, and but a small amount of building is being done. What lumber is used is taken almost entirely from San Francisco, which acts as shipper for Puget Sound, from which no doubt much of the stock comes.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Pacific markets of these republics for lumber are nearly altogether in the hands of San Francisco people, and this is true of nearly every other line. It, however, seems to me no difficult task for enterprising Canadians to enter and dispossess the present owners of the market, but this will never be while they rely to so large an extent upon the co-operation of Puget Sound and San Francisco merchants. In my opinion, they rely too much on occasional orders received in this way, and on the imperfectly-organized enterprise in the direction of shipping now and then a few unbroken cargoes. This may not be true of exports to countries with which I am unacquainted, but in regard to Mexico, Central and South America I think it can be said that they are preferring a small certainty to a much larger business which could be had by unity and concerted action confined to Canadian mill-owners.

LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Part II.

BUTTER, CONDENSED MILK, CANNED MEATS, EXTRACT OF MEAT, PREPARATIONS FOR SOUPS, FLOUR, OATMEAL, POTATOES, OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, BISCUITS, PORK, BEANS.

For this group of leading articles of export from Canada but little market can be found in Uruguay, Argentina and Chile. In those countries a climate so similar to that of Canada is found that the products and manufactures are also similar to those of this country, only of an inferior quality. This is offset, however, by the cheapness of labour and the protection the native products receive. Every year a certain improvement in quality is also being made, and the whole tendency of Latin-American tariff-making is to increase the protection.

In Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Central America there is a large and growing market for these articles. True, considering the whole population the consumption of any but the very cheapest imported foods is not very great, but there is always a considerable foreign element, as well as a still larger circle of natives, who have cultivated tastes and the money to gratify them.

Mexico, being contiguous to the United States, gets most of these articles from that country. Easier means of access to the United States, than to Canada also gives the market for these articles in Central America to San Francisco on the Pacific coast, and to New York and New Orleans on the Gulf coast. The prices of all imported articles of food are necessarily high, and the margin to the shippers reasonably large, but not large enough for Canada, with such rivalry, to overcome the difficulties of transportation, particularly on the Pacific coast where, south of Panama, Chile comes in as a strong competitor for the production of the bulky articles, and freights are as cheap, or cheaper, from Europe than from New York for the finer grades of food specialties.

CHEESE.

Cheese such as is produced in Canada should find a market in all these countries, no matter what competition it may find, but it will be very largely consumed by the foreign and better classes which I have already mentioned, each country having a "queso" of its own more or less rudely manufactured from the milk of the cow or goat. A great deal of the Stilton and high-grade English cheeses met with in these countries are evidently of Canadian manufacture, and Great Britain is no doubt successfully acting in this, as in other articles of Canadian production, as our clearing-house. The southern country most liable to be successful in competing for this business through Central and South America, is Argentina, yet in 1896 her imports of cheese amounted to \$362,540 worth, an increase of nearly \$60,000 over the previous year. As the European population of Argentina is mostly Italian, it is easy to find the reason why Italy has furnished such a large proportion of the foreign cheese consumed in the country under discussion. The following table shows the principal importations of cheese into Argentina from

various countries in 1896, and indicates pretty fairly the proportions of the various nationalities :—

From Germany.....	\$ 10,437
Belgium.....	32,765
United States.....	348
France.....	25,154
Italy.....	250,960
Low Countries.....	37,489
United Kingdom.....	3,955
Uruguay.....	1,325

It is evident, then, that if we are to get any important part of the Argentine trade or that akin to it, manufacturers of cheese in this country must make an articles similar to that manufactured by those who are now doing the main portion of the business. This is also true of Uruguay, where 52 per cent of the population is Italian. The figures with regard to Argentina are given as being indicative of the consumption by foreigners of imported cheese in a country of 4,000,000 inhabitants, where the native product is, or should be, better than in the other republics enumerated, and can be bought at a very reasonable price. It may be mentioned that the same country only exported less than \$3,000 in the same year, a decrease of \$7,000 below the previous year—and this, too, in a country which, by the census of 1895 had 21,701,526 cattle, of which were 1,800,799 so-called milch cows, or more than two cows to each family. In hot countries the amount of cheese and butter which is made or eaten is very much smaller, per capita, than in temperate climates. It would appear, however, that as each emigrant leaves his native country he retains his original taste for a special variety of this cheese, and insists upon having it occasionally.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For mowers, reapers and binders, Argentina offers almost the only market in the group of countries under examination. Mexico is fully dealt with in the extended report on that republic, where the conditions are much the same as in a portion of Upper Argentina and Chile, though in the rain belt of the latter country, mowers and reapers are being used with advantage, though headers are growing in favour. The number of machines sold in Chile, however, is not large, and Canada is fairly well represented by local agents, but as these agents have many departments in their business the farm machinery part of it is more or less neglected. In the irrigated portion of Chile the grain fields are small, full of ridges, and in many places stony, and as labour is not dear, hand implements are still used.

In Uruguay it will be seen, per extended report, a considerable number of implements are sold. The imports of reapers and binders in 1896 were valued, in gold, at \$59,246, of which \$31,360 worth came from the United States and \$21,000 worth from Great Britain, which probably means, to a large extent, that they were of Canadian manufacture. The same statistics declare that "harvesters" to the value of \$82,322 were imported, of which \$72,482 worth came from the United States. These prices, which are in gold, are with freight added, and by no means represent the cost of the machinery at the point of production.

In Argentina recent statistics give no idea of the trade, for immediately after the last good crop three years previous to the one which has just been harvested, the dealers in agricultural implements gave very large orders for field machinery and, owing to the failure of crops had to carry nearly all their purchases till about the 1st of November, 1897, practically nothing being sold, and payments for what

had been sold during the grain boom were exceedingly slow. If those who are in the machinery trade at Buenos Ayres had not been firms of very large capital, these conditions which, of course, affected many other lines that they carried, would have swept them into bankruptcy. One firm I interviewed carried in stock fully a thousand self-binders of a United States pattern during the cropless period. Two other firms carried very nearly as large a number of reapers and self-binders of a Canadian make, and a rough estimate was given me by some of the salesmen for various houses in Buenos Ayres and Rosario, that the united stocks, during the season of depression, of reapers and binders must have been in the neighbourhood of 5,000 machines. This being the case, importations were naturally small, and only of novelties or sections to be used for repairs. Last year the presence throughout the provinces where the wheat is grown, of locusts, which have been a pest there for the last eight or nine years, greatly alarmed the farmers and machine men for, fearing the loss of another crop, the former would not buy or pay, and the latter could not sell. Drought was also prevalent, but in October and November the conditions greatly improved and farm machinery sold well.

It can be said of the Canadian machinery in use and for sale in Argentina, that though some of it is of rather an antiquated pattern it gives as good, if not better satisfaction than any of its competitors, though the newest devices are continually being shipped to Buenos Ayres and Rosario, which are the headquarters of the farm machinery business. Furthermore, it may be added that Canadian machinery is not sufficiently pushed by those directly interested in its sale. For a couple of weeks before it was certain that there would be a harvest, machinery experts began to arrive, representing the leading manufacturers: sixteen of these experts represented United States concerns, while there was but one from Canada. This fact is mentioned to indicate the absolute necessity of Canadian firms being personally represented in these countries if business is to be pushed. As the prices charged for the majority of mechanical articles that Canada could export have been well kept up, the question to be decided is whether the business is worth the expense. As Canadians are already in the field, and as manufacturers of these implements are not numerous in this country, neither details nor advice will be necessary.

THRESHERS.

Canadian threshing-machines are not popular in Argentina, they being considered far too light. The enormous English machine with its accompanying engine of large power, has nearly the whole market. It is fully three times the size and weight of an ordinary Canadian thresher, and the sheafs are put through it without regard to anything but speed. Many dealers in machinery consider that a thresher between the two could soon be made popular, but none are in the market. A "set," as a thresher and engine are called, it was stated cost about \$2,800 gold, laid down and ready for work.

PLOUGHS, SEED DRILLS, &c.

These seem to be mostly from the United States, though some Canadian makes are being shown. The latter were not popular. It was stated by some of the agents that it had been very difficult to get the Canadian manufacturers to adjust their ploughs to the necessities of the country. The ploughing, reaping and mowing are done nearly altogether by oxen, every child in a farmer's household who is big enough to sit on a sulky plough being utilized. In the immense agricultural area of the republic the sale of ploughs is a very important business, and it seems to be a pity that Canadians have not made a stronger effort to obtain it.

The failure to seize a share of this large trade is doubtless owing to the lack of representatives of Canadian firms being continually pressing their goods and adapting their articles to the prejudices of the people and the peculiarities of the prevalent soils and systems.

The same can be said of all the other machinery connected with Argentine farming—Canadian manufacturers should have a very much larger share than at the present they possess. Though the climate and conditions are exceedingly variable, yet the amount of field machinery that is purchased is enormous. This is not only owing to the area to be cultivated, but to the roughness with which the machinery is handled. The most shiftless Canadian farmer would never think of subjecting his machinery to the hardships which an Argentine would consider very good treatment. This, of course, is not true of large estancias handled by experts, where perhaps a hundred binders would be found in one storehouse. This makes the necessity of having experts always on the ground before and during harvest time, still more pressing, for the bad treatment causes the machines to need continual watching and repairing.

METHODS OF DOING BUSINESS.

The agents representing the large manufacturers of machinery are nearly always men or firms who have a great many other lines, many of them representing insurance companies, steamship lines, electrical companies, and factories of all sorts. As a rule they buy the machinery and hardware—the latter being nearly always one of their most important branches—outright, and give orders long in advance, but only according to the established local popularity of what they purchase. The head of each department looks after what is in his charge, and has little or no interest in pushing any special thing. For this reason, many manufacturers have a direct representative who is always at the elbow of the manager, anxious to make it easy for him and to display the merits of their wares. The stocks carried by some of these firms and the business done, for a new country is prodigious. It can be readily understood by every one that they have little time to spend on novelties and little inclination to change the brands of their goods or to conjure with the names of new makers.

HAND IMPLEMENTS.

Such houses as have just been described, or large firms devoted entirely to machinery and hardware, in the larger cities of all the countries under discussion, deal in spades, shovels, axes, hatchets, wheelbarrows, machetas, &c., the manufacture of certain well-known makers, and cheap German imitations of the best articles as well. In the report on Mexico filed last August, a detailed description of these goods was given, and it is only necessary to say here that the articles and methods are very similar, though the patterns are varied to suit local tastes and the differences of work to be done. England, Germany and the United States furnish the greater portion of these tools, those from the United States being, as a rule, higher in price but lighter and of better quality. This is one of Canada's natural lines and the volume of business large everywhere.

BARBED WIRE.

The barbed wire trade of Argentina is a huge business in itself. It is also a large trade in Chile and in all the countries where agriculture is carried on. Canada does no export trade in barbed wire.

CARRIAGES, CARTS, WAGONS.

The most expensive carriages in all the countries come from Paris. The carts are nearly all native manufacture. A good business in wagons could be established if pushed, but special patterns would have to be made; as a rule they are wide gauge and their hitching attachments are not the same as ours. The large carts have wheels nearly six feet in diameter in Argentina, but carriage and cart manufacturing is fairly well established. Of the former, very handsome imitations of Parisian equipages are turned out.

FURNITURE.

What is said of furniture in the report on Mexico is true of these countries also, bent-wood frames and cane being largely used for chairs, lounges, &c., most of it coming from Austria and a small portion from the United States. The trade in these articles is very large such furniture being cool and easily kept free from vermin.

Iron bedsteads for similar reasons, are almost universally used.

KITCHEN GOODS—(See Report on Mexico.)

In Argentina and Chile there is a large sale for small stoves with simple boiler attachments. The smallest of these can be lifted by one man. From that they are graded in size to the ordinary kitchen stove manufactured in Canada and the United States. In the latter but a limited trade is done; in the former not sufficient to warrant a traveller visiting the countries unless carrying samples of associated lines. It should not be difficult for Canadian foundrymen to compete. Great Britain now has the bulk of the trade, but is closely pushed by United States manufacturers. All kitchen dishes in houses where an advance has been made from the condition of native pottery and a little fire on a hearth, are of enamelled ware, almost entirely of German manufacture. The business in these special lines of goods is great, but the prices of the German wares are low. In an instance or two where Canadian goods have been tried they were found too heavy, more liable to lose pieces of the enamel, and more expensive.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Bedroom toilet sets are of the same material, and some of the patterns are very pretty and have washstands and chairs to match. Some of the articles of this line to be seen in the stores of Mexico and South America would well bear imitation by Canadian manufacturers for home sale, if not for export.

CORRUGATED IRON AND GALVANIZED ROOFING.

The sale of these articles is very large in all the countries, as almost anything will do for a house where there is no cold to exclude. Adobe dwellings take a long time to build, while galvanized iron can be put up in a couple of days. Along the coasts, in the ports of mining localities and in the interiors, where lumber of all kinds is very dear and timber exceedingly scarce, galvanized iron is much used. The trade in this throughout the whole area under discussion must be enormous.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

In the large cities plumbing is becoming an extensive trade, as many of the better houses are only beginning to use a pressure water supply. Baths are being put in, and the opportunities to do business are considerable, though, of course, not at all in the ratio of population as compared with Canada. However, in the next few years much will be done. Canada appears to be represented in this line in Mexico only.

SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES, TYPEWRITERS, SAFES.

The articles in this group are generally handled by one agent and the trade is drummed up by canvassers. German sewing machines have a large sale on account of their cheapness, but many machines of United States make are also sold, being superior in quality and less liable to get out of order, though more expensive. In Buenos Ayres and the large cities on the Pacific coast hand sewing machines are very popular, and my attention was called in two or three of the cities visited to servant girls moving from one place to another, carrying their bundle in one hand and a hand sewing machine in the other. The city servants are not hardly worked, being numerous in each household, have a good deal of time to themselves and, being taught to make their own clothes, have become ready customers for the sewing machine agent. Both the small and large machines are almost invariably sold on the instalment plan. Agents report the payments to be quite honestly met. This is also a growing business and well worth the attention of sewing machine manufacturers. In Mexico alone Canadian sewing machines are to be found, and there they are quite popular.

Knitting machines could also be profitably introduced in the more southern countries where wool is worn.

Typewriters are just being introduced as a general commercial convenience. There have been a few, of course, for several years, but the trade is a new one and can be seized by any enterprising manufacturer in the whole area under consideration. The prices obtained are good. In Chile the Government ordered twenty Canadian machines of a local agent, and he had sold a large number of others. He stated that he could have put in a hundred, but that as the Canadian machine had not been quite completed he was unable to fill his orders.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

The agent for the Linotype manufactured in Canada is opening up a good business in Argentina and Chile, and he stated that his prospects were good.

SAFES.

(See report on Mexico.)

BICYCLES.

This is another business just developing, and South America offers an exceedingly good market, for the seasons are so different from the northern ones that when the bicycle trade is over in Canada in the fall it is just beginning down there in the spring. For this reason, what is left over of the make of 1897, for instance, can be marketed as new goods in the South American spring, which begins just as our bicycling season ends. Of course, a bicycle can be used in the south all the year around, but manufacturers will not offer the most improved

goods that they are making for the season of 1898 in the north in advance of their sale in their main market. The streets, as a rule, are narrow and roughly paved, but the large cities have fine parks and alamedas where already the bicycle is becoming a factor.

Cheapness.—The cheaper bicycle is most favoured. Indeed, cheapness is a great element in South American business, where they seem to consider less the durability of the article than the pleasure of having a new thing. In Mexico alone Canadian bicycles came under my notice; they gave good satisfaction, but were declared to be dearer than those of the United States. In Rio de Janeiro I was offered an order for twenty machines, half cash, if I would cable for them, but I could simply give the names of the makers, and refused to take any personal risks.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

As electricity is becoming very popular as an illuminant in the hot countries, owing to the fact that it does not heat the room, and also because kerosene is dear, electrical appliances of all sorts are being largely sold. There is said to be a good deal of money in the business, which appears to be almost entirely in the hands of United States manufacturers.

ILLUMINATING AND COOKING APPARATUS.

Any illuminant which could be used for simple cooking and operated more cheaply or satisfactorily than kerosene, would prove an exceedingly saleable article. Kerosene is difficult of transportation to points away from the water or rail routes, and anything successfully taking its place would be welcomed in every country, even at a considerably advanced price.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

The sale of organs and pianos is a growing business everywhere. German pianos are at present most in demand. German makes are said to be best adapted to stand the climate, owing to the manufacturers having studied the necessities of the countries to which they ship their goods. Small sizes, highly ornamented, are preferred. Instruments for the wealthy classes of a larger size come principally from Europe, a few from the United States. Agents directly representing the manufacturer must introduce new names and new makes, and keep them before the public until they become popular, or no trade can be done. Sending samples or catalogues practically amounts to nothing. Pianos are not sold in Canada so easily, much less can they be sold without work in southern countries. The trade is large enough to be well worth an effort.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

The tendency to more highly ornament the business offices in southern countries affords a good opening for the sale of office furniture, and Canada's goods, where offered, are successful according to the effort made.

The more expensive and ornamental sections of houses, ready-made, can be handled in the large cities with advantage. If lumber were shipped directly from Canada, finished in the port to which the shipment is made, to escape the heavy duties, and builders employed to use the lumber and ready-made sections, a paying business could be established in many places sufficient, at least, to more than offset the salary of a direct agent for the lumber firms undertaking such an enterprise, while a large general profit could be made on lumber cargoes.

PRINTING PAPERS, INKS.

Every city is well supplied with newspapers, each nationality having its own daily paper in the larger places, and every leading politician having an organ of his own to appeal to the people. That Canada does not do a greater export trade in paper, possessing, as she does, all the articles for its manufacture contiguous to each other, and cheap water transportation as well, is one of the most discouraging features to be met with in any attempt to assist in working up an export trade for the Dominion. To all the countries visited this article is found to be exported in very large quantities, yet Canada does nothing.

Canadian-made ink was met in Chile alone, where it gives good satisfaction.

PAINTS, VARNISHES.

Successful efforts have been made by at least one Canadian to establish the sale of these goods in Uruguay and Argentina. There is no reason why further success should not be met with in other countries, but similar methods must be employed. An agent must look after the business and keep the manufacturers informed of the tastes of the people and the nature of the climate and the style of putting up the goods.

EXPLOSIVES.

In the nitrate beds and mines of the Pacific coast explosives are largely used, and an occasional shipment from Canada is to be traced as an import. Business could be greatly enlarged.

RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC CARS, LOCOMOTIVES.

Lines built with English capital use the cheapest and most uncomfortable English cars very lightly made. The sleeping cars are not palatial and are also of English build and size. On the Pacific coast the few Pullman cars are of the North American size, but more lightly built. The railways are scarcely ever ballasted with anything but dirt, and padded cane and rattan seats, easily freed from dust, are almost the universal fashion in the coaches. The cars shipped from the United States are put aboard the ships in their entirety excepting, of course, the trucks. United States and English engines are used. Owing to the prejudices of the managers of the various roads, Canada would probably find difficulty in obtaining any share of this trade.

BINDER TWINES, PUMPS, WIND-MILLS, WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, BABY-CARRIAGES, BED MATTRESSES, GALVANIZED ROOFING, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Of this group of articles, binder twine has an enormous sale in Argentina, but none, apparently, of Canadian manufacture, but some Canadian wood-working machinery, pumps and wind-mills, and a few buggies, gigs and carriages of the cheapest sort of a Canadian make are to found in Chile, where Mr. Lewis E. Thompson, the Canadian Commercial Agent, has been pushing the business for several years. In Argentina also there are a few buggies of Canadian make, but nowhere else in the countries referred to did they come under my notice. Excepting wood-working machinery of a high class, all this sort of thing must be sent from the factory to the point of shipment in carload lots in order to reduce the price of freights. All the large firms I consulted said they could not make any profit on small shipments. The business to be done in articles included in this

whole list is considerable, and it would seem possible that the manufacturers might unite and send out an agent or two to work up the business for them. A mere experiment, however, would be of little use in establishing the trade, which is a large one, for the territory to be covered is immense, and the agent would be almost forgotten in the period that would elapse from his visits to his first customers until he returned after he had canvassed the last one. For this reason, two or three years would be required to firmly establish any line of goods, for in no instance will a mere cutting of prices properly introduce an article. The agent must call, and months after must call again, and later on, until it is understood that his principals intend to keep him in the country until their business is established.

Cutting prices.—Many manufacturers in the United States have tried to establish their goods by cutting prices when business was dull at home, but the result has invariably been that their goods have been sold either to make a "bargain day," or to get rid of them, and further orders have not followed.

In the shipping of bulky articles like buggies, every part must be "knocked down" and packed in the smallest possible space, and so carefully packed that they will not injure in transit. In a great many ports they have to be carried from the ship to the shore in lighters, and where a steamer lies in an open roadstead the swaying and swinging of the goods bumps the packages against everything within reach, until only the best made boxes remain unbroken.

PHOTOGRAPHING MATERIAL.

The people of southern countries when they can afford it are very fond of having their photographs taken, and much of this material is used, which is now being supplied by Great Britain, the United States and Germany.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.

Southern peoples, even of the poorer classes, are beginning to adorn their rooms, more pictures are being sold, and mouldings of all classes are constantly growing in demand. Canadian manufacturers who have mouldings that have gone out of fashion or moulds for which they have little or no use, may find a market for them in Mexico, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS.

The cheaper varieties of oilcloths, rugs and squares of carpet are in good demand. In many of the best houses the floors are all of stone or concrete, and rugs are very largely used. The squares are not large, as they have to be frequently handled in order to keep them free from dampness and vermin.

DRUGS, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, PERFUMES, SOAPS.

It is a poor town indeed in these tropical and semi-tropical countries which is not well supplied with drug stores. Patent medicines are very largely sold, and from the frequency with which one comes across the brightly-bottled windows of drug stores, fears arise that the health of the people, in certain seasons at least, is not very good. Travellers for large drug houses and wholesale agents for patent medicines are frequently to be met with, and their business generally seems to be good. One medicine well known in Canada is largely advertised and sold, and some of the old United States houses which for many years have spent more than they received in establishing the merits of their preparations, are now making money.

BOTTLES, GLASSWARE.

Glassware of all sorts is expensive in these countries in comparison with other countries, insomuch as the freight is considerable and the breakage takes away a good deal of the profit. Germany and England supply the market as a rule. As successful breweries have been established in all the republics, the number of bottles imported is great. To do a successful business the freight charges must be low and the shipments large.

STABLE GOODS.

In all the large cities many handsome horses and carriages are kept, and improved appliances for the care and grooming of horses should find ready sale.

BUCKETS, TUBS.

Pressed buckets and tubs such as are made in Hull should find a large and profitable sale in those countries, as they can be packed one within the other, are liable to so little damage, and would be much appreciated. Few things offer better inducements.

BRUSHES.

Brushes and brooms such as are made in Canada of a cheap variety should find sale, as this sort of thing with a handle is almost unknown, though considerably asked for within the last few years. Prices are fairly high and the market will soon be worth having.

SCHOOL-ROOM APPLIANCES.

As Canada excels in these appliances and the school systems of all the countries are being rapidly improved, a properly equipped agent should do a good business with the various governments. No country is making such rapid advances in its educational system as Mexico, though all the countries under review excepting, perhaps, Brazil, are also going ahead. The Mexican Government, I was informed, last year gave an order for five hundred cabinet organs for school-rooms. The school-room business alone should ultimately provide an agent who understands the country and the methods of the governments, with a profitable trade. Canadian drawing and writing books could easily be adapted for use in those countries, and everything appertaining to the school-room would have a good chance of a favourable reception if the prices were made right, for it is understood that imported articles of this class are now offered at pretty high figures, with large allowances for "commissions."

TRUNKS, TRAVELLING ACCESSORIES.

These are much in demand, as the people of the better class travel a great deal and are fond of handsome baggage. However, it would not pay to introduce as a separate business.

BEER, WINE, ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Though these articles are largely imported for the use of foreigners and the better class of natives, the market promises little or nothing for Canada, where the article is bulky and the value small. Three Canadian distillers are pushing their whiskies more or less in Mexico, Central and South America. One firm has so

established its trade by having an agent continually in the field and local agents in each republic, that their brand of whisky is said to be better known than any other, not excepting those of the United States and Scotland. Many native wines, beers and liquors are manufactured, the excise is small, and in nearly all the countries, on such articles, no inland revenue tax is imposed. The duty, as a rule, is not high. The amount of heavy ale imported is very small, and in lagers Germany and the United States are doing the trade. Except in the countries largely peopled by Italians, French wines are the favourites, and are very generally used by those who can afford them. Both Argentina and Chile have extensive vineyards which supply heavy wines very similar to the native Canadian product.

PICKLES, PRESERVES, CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS.

England supplies the pickles and jams, which are almost invariably less heavily taxed than canned fruits. Argentina is now canning some fruit, though the output is much inferior to Canada's. Dried fruit is not very extensively used, but dessicated apples are popular in Mexico and Central America. The price-list given me by manufacturers of these goods, however, show that Canadian prices—if the statements of southern dealers are correct—are slightly too high to be acceptable. As much of the food for the interior is very difficult of transportation, Canadian dried fruits at a right price should not be unknown as they now are.

SOME OF THE THINGS WHICH CANNOT BE EXPORTED FROM CANADA WITH ADVANTAGE.

From the somewhat cursory examination which was all that I could give to articles which Canada largely imports and which do not seem to be available for the Dominion to export, it appeared quite evident that in this list should be included :

Textiles, in competition with the United States, United Kingdom, France and Germany.

Hardware, in competition with those who have established their names and makes and suited their manufactures to the patterns of the countries.

Hats, caps, furs, leather goods, except possibly in highly ornamented and high-priced harness.

Pottery and china.

Silks, ready-made wearing apparel, boots and shoes. As previously pointed out, the peoples of these countries are all natural workers in leather ; nearly every town produces its own shoes, saddles, &c. Furthermore, all the larger countries are starting factories and affording a high tariff protection.

MEMO. OF WHAT CANADA COULD IMPORT.

MEXICO.

Mexico, Brazil, and Uruguay have been fully dealt with in other reports, but it may be added in this summary that tobacco and coffee are the chief goods we now take from Mexico, both of which, on account of their superior quality, are greatly commending themselves to the tastes of consumers. The district around San Andreas de Tuxtla is of a soil similar to if not identical with that of Cuba, and has for many years produced what is considered by many as good tobacco as is grown in the world. Within the last six or eight months considerable importations have been made into Canada from Vera Cruz of cigars made of this tobacco, and have been sold at a good profit in direct competition with the cigars of Havana. While visiting Mexico I succeeded in opening up a trade in oranges between the country and Canada. As far as I have heard, the fruit came in good condition, Toronto dealers taking fourteen cars which, owing to the fruit selected—a great many varieties being grown in Mexico—was not quite up to the standard in flavour, but as the Dingley Bill has made the United States an almost impossible market for Mexican oranges, this trade is likely to continue, and the fruit if properly selected is fine. As pointed out, we can also take hides, hoofs, horns, hair, wool, ornamental woods, and such products of the semi-tropical region as will be enumerated as the exports of other countries having a similar climate.

BRAZIL.

At present we are taking from Brazil only coffee, but bones not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed; cotton, sugar, dye-woods, &c., have been imported in the past and will be again brought in with advantage when existing Brazilian laws are changed and the present crisis is passed. Also medicinal herbs, plants, nuts, &c. Some of the crude rubber, \$25,000,000 worth of which is exported from the Amazon region, should also find a direct market in Canada.

URUGUAY AND ARGENTINA.

The memorandum submitted to the Governments of Uruguay and Argentina, a copy of which accompanies this report, sets forth in detail the possibilities they possess of finding a market in Canada, and sets forth that many of their goods are already consumed and manufactured in the Dominion, though they filter to us through the hands of United States middlemen.

CHILE.

From Chile we appear to import nothing. Its largest and most profitable export is nitrate, but the price is now so low and the export duty so heavy that the business, compared with the great volume done years ago, is almost at a standstill. This republic is also a large exporter of hides, hoofs, horns, hair, wool, &c. Iodine and borate of soda are also exported.

PERU.

Our available imports from Peru are quicksilver, medicinal productions, comprising cinchona or Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c.; coffee of a high class, sugar, cocoa, India rubber and guano, though the latter is almost exhausted. The Canadian trade of Peru would naturally be with British Columbia, and I had

the honour to be accompanied on my return by Mr. A. T. Romero, a special agent of the Peruvian Government, who remained some time in Victoria, B.C., endeavouring to find a market for salt, large quantities of which are produced in the republic he represented and are the property of the Government. It was his intention also to find what return cargoes would be possible, and direct communication between the two countries was thus established, with what success I am unable to state.

ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA.

The products of Ecuador and Colombia are like those of Peru, though more varied, the heat being greater and the Indians producing materials for more varied manufactures. Ecuador exports rubies, emeralds, quicksilver, cocoa, caoutchouc, cinchona, coffee, sarsaparilla, tobacco (of a fairly good quality), straw hats, cotton, vegetable ivory. Apparently we do no business with Ecuador, either as exporters or importers, and as we have no direct means of communication, future business is very indefinite. At Panama, where between 4,000 and 5,000 men are at present employed on the Panama canal, there is a considerable market for food products of the simplest sort, but the exports are not worth mentioning. I had no opportunity of visiting Colon on the eastern side, but the port of Panama is supplied almost entirely with northern products from San Francisco, while considerable importations are made from the southern Pacific coast by means of the lines of steamers which have their terminus at the isthmus. The exports of hides and kindred substances from the country north of Panama, which is a grazing country, follow the trend of Central American trade, going either around Cape Horn or to San Francisco, that being cheaper for bulky freights than across the isthmus, where the freight charges are exceedingly high.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The five republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have for many years been trying to re-form themselves into a body known as the Greater Republic. At present there is a loose-jointed arrangement between the majority of them which, however, means little. Dealing with imports from them, they may as well be grouped, as in many respects the products of the five republics are similar. Canada could import from them many valuable and rare woods, cotton, coffee, sugar, cochineal, tobacco, cocoa, hides and fruits. The export of bananas from the Gulf coast is an extensive business, steamers running between the chief Gulf ports of these republics to New Orleans.

MEMORANDUM OF POPULATION.

MEXICO.

Estimated at between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000, percentage of Indians large. Capital, city of Mexico, population (census of 1895), 344,377. Estimated population at end of last year over 400,000.

ARGENTINA.

Population, census May 10th, 1895, (probably not increased during depression), 4,094,911. Capital, Buenos Ayres, population, 663,854. In the total population at the time of the census it was estimated that there were 50,000 strangers and 30,000 uncivilized Indians. Of the remainder, 4,014,911—2,950,384 were set down as Argentines, every one being reckoned an Argentine who was born in the country; of these, 1,452,952 were males, and 1,497,432 were females; of the foreigners, numbering 1,004,527, 635,967 were males, and 368,560 were females. The division of the census into urban and rural populations does not exactly tally with the general result, 1,690,966 being set down as the urban portion of the population, and 2,263,954 as rural.

CHILE.

The "Sinopsis Estadística I Jeográfica," issued by the Republic of Chile for 1896, places the population of that republic at 2,712,145, of which 1,240,353 are urban, and 1,471,792 are rural. Capital, Santiago, population, 273,443. Valparaíso, 133,418.

PERU.

The province of Tarapaca, with a population of about 80,000 was lost to Peru during the war with Chile, since the last census was taken in 1876. The population then is stated by the census to have been 2,699,106. For the reason mentioned and the tremendous loss of population during the Chilo-Peruvian war, and the loss of nearly 7,000 men during the last revolution, the population is unlikely to be greater than when the census was taken. Lima, the capital, is estimated as having about 100,000 population. The percentage of Indians is large, those unmixed with the white race being estimated at 350,000.

BRAZIL.

The estimated population of Brazil is 14,000,000. Capital, Rio de Janeiro, population, 600,000, of which 420,00 are natives and 180,000 foreigners. Negroes and Indians and mixed breeds of all sorts are in a still greater majority throughout the rural districts. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 wild Indians which, at the head of the Amazon, still pursue their game with poisoned spears and arrows. Slavery having been abolished as late as 1888, the negro population is very large and approaching the aboriginalities of Africa more nearly than in any country in the New World.

URUGUAY.

Of the 800,000 population in Uruguay, 52 per cent are Italians. Capital, Montevideo; population, 250,000 (probably overestimated).

ECUADOR

Population, 1,270,000. Capital, Quito ; population, about 40,000. Chief port, Guayaquil, estimated at about 50,000 population. The Spaniards and Indians are very much mixed. Of course, the latter predominate very largely ; the negro population is also large.

COLOMBIA.

Colombia, including the Isthmus of Panama, is said to have a population of nearly 5,000,000. Of these a larger proportion than usual is composed of whites and half-breeds, making up fully one-half of the whole. The negro population is also large.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Population estimated at about 3,100,000 ; about 20 per cent whites or of European parentage, the remainder nearly altogether Indians and negroes.

Guatemala, the most populous, northerly, richest and salubrious of the Central American republics, furnishes a good instance of how the population is divided : half-breeds, 481,000 ; Indians, 883,000. Of the Indians, about 250,000 are agricultural labourers.

Salvador is also a prosperous republic, has a population estimated at 750,000 ; capital, Salvador, 35,000.

Costa Rica.—The finances of this republic are in a better condition than those of the other Central American republics. Population, 243,205. Capital, San Jose, population, 20,000.

Honduras, population, 398,877. Capital, Tegucigalpa ; population, 14,000.

Nicaragua, population, 310,000. Capital, Managua ; population, 20,000.

LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Part III.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

A serious trouble with a number of Canadian exporters is that they rely upon foreign combinations and exporters for their markets. In some instances, these combinations fail as foreign exporters become embarrassed or quit business. These unfortunate occurrences practically leave these Canadian exporters, to a certain extent, without a known market. The temporary absence of middlemen or of middlemen to whom our exporters are accustomed, does great damage to those exporters who, relying upon extraneous influences to find a place for their output, are left in ignorance of either the ultimate market or means of reaching it. They are at the mercy of those who step in to fill the gap, or else have a considerable percentage of their goods left on their hands. Has not Canada passed the period when she should place her reliance for any export on a foreign firm or on the machinery of a foreign port? I have a number of letters from catchers or shippers of fish in various parts of Canada who have been left unprovided with southern firms to whom they can even consign their goods. Markets and methods of reaching them should be the stock-in-trade of every firm of producers or exporters, but I have not felt at liberty to anticipate my report in any individual instance by replying to the letters of inquiry except in general terms. After this report has been submitted I shall take pleasure in answering all letters, covering points which have not occurred herein, as far as my knowledge, which is necessarily limited, will permit.

In both fish and lumber it is my firm opinion that Canadian producers must ultimately reap nothing but evil by entering combinations where the preponderating influences are all in favour of the United States. Some day an independent action will have to be undertaken, and the sooner the better.

THE WORLD'S MARKET.

The world's market, undisturbed by strong national prejudices or bias of any sort, is found as fairly in South America as in any part of the globe. Cheapness of production, adaptation to local tastes, climates and the conditions of the countries, and provision for the large class which desires cheapness and quantity, are the chief elements in deciding which national exporter shall have the business. Those countries which pay excessively high wages to workmen have but a poor chance of introducing their wares. This is also true of those countries whose manufacturers and exporters think their way is the only way. The man directing any successful export business must thoroughly understand the notions, tastes and peculiarities of the people to whom the goods are being sent. No matter how whimsical or unreasonable these notions are, they must be complied with or else money must be spent to establish a new order of things. A year or two of personal work, backed up by the excellence of any article will produce a satisfactory result; but no native or foreign firm can ever be expected to introduce a new article at their own expense. The United States is finding in South America the impossibility of making the natives understand that they produce the finest goods on earth and South America must pay the price. Other nations paying less wages and having simpler habits of life can beat them almost every time.

Canadian exporters who cannot meet the price and quality of goods displayed in the world's market, cannot expect to secure the business. They must also have the assistance of travellers who speak the language and understand the people.

Goods cannot be sold by circular nor by advertisement, though both circulars and advertisements are absolutely necessary to introduce goods.

Wholesale men in Canada cannot hope to sell goods without being personally represented amongst the retailers of their line of goods. If this is true at home it is doubly true abroad. Everything nowadays is a matter of personal solicitation.

After accepting these conditions as being absolute, as they are, the possibility of doing business is still extant if the manufacturers and exporters of Canada meet the prices and avail themselves of the possibilities displayed to them, limited only by the competition which is always to be found in a market which is without sentiment, and practically without protection as regards one foreign nation's competition with another.

Proper prices and enterprise can secure for Canada and its natural output a goodly portion of the world's market under review in this report. I find that what can be done by a trade commissioner consists mostly in stirring up the official representatives of Great Britain to Canada's necessities, and asking for information as to the Dominion's possibilities. Something, too, can be done by informing these officials, the governments, the press and the merchants of the countries visited, as to the nature, technicalities and volume of our trade, of which, as a rule, they are absolutely ignorant. Talks abroad and reports to this department indicating the lines on which trade can be done and specifying articles and drawing attention to the frequent failures to fulfil the necessary requirements, are also useful parts of the work. After him must come the salesmen, who has been shown the opportunity and is backed up by the interests which desire to share the market reported upon.

Great discoveries cannot be expected from those who go out to see what is to be done. All the leading nations have resident Ministers in each country, consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, and occasionally send trade commissioners. Nearly all the principal countries, excepting Canada, are represented by travellers and, consequently, none of the business can be won without a fight. South America has not been recently discovered; it has been exploited for all that it is worth by prospectors, importers and trading companies. Their machinery, in the majority of cases, has been faulty, their methods lax, their ambitions much smaller than the countries justified. But enterprises to displace those who are already in existence must be those of specialists, must be pushed by specialists, and prices must be made free from heavy freights, terminal charges, and the cargo tariffs of steamers which are out-of-date and consume more coal than their carrying capacity warrants. Many things can be sent by sailing vessels, but the world has moved along too far to rely upon shipments which depend upon reaching their destination by the caprice of the winds, except as with regard to staples, which are not easily destroyed, do not eat up their value in interest and are marketable at any time of the year.

FREIGHTS.

It is impossible to report upon freights except in a comparative way. It has already been stated that under ordinary circumstances steam freights from Canada to Great Britain or Germany and thence to the east coast of South America and the west coast as far north as Callao are cheaper than by New York. Scarcely anything has greater variance than freight charges, but in what I have seen there is nothing to encourage the idea that the old-fashioned sailing ship can compete with the modern steam freight carrier which carries few men, burns little coal, has a capacity for five or six thousand tons, and is always on the move. That freights

from Germany can be carried to Valparaiso at a net rate, with an annual rebate, of very little over 21 shillings a ton, indicates pretty clearly what exporters have to meet.

BROKEN CARGOES.

One of the most positive indications of the necessity of Canada having a distributing point of her own for commerce such as reaches such ports as I am reviewing, is found in the fact that merchants and forwarders in Mexico, Central and South America when ordering goods very often ask that the cargo shall be completed with lumber of stated lengths and thicknesses; or, in ordering part of a cargo of lumber, specify other articles that they desire to complete the shipments. These orders, of advantage to Canada, almost invariably go to New York, where everything can be procured on short notice. The orders for lumber sometimes reach Canada, but for other articles the warehouses of Brooklyn and New York are ordinarily sufficient for supply. In this way we are continually passed over and our reports of commerce are apparently such as not to encourage the belief that we can fully provide everything that is desired. Next to personal solicitation for orders to be made on behalf of our merchants and exporters, stands the necessity of forcing buyers in the world's market to understand that we are sellers, producers and forwarders.

After writing the foregoing portion of this report I mentioned to a gentleman well acquainted with Canada's output of lumber, that in the year 1896 we appeared to have sent only \$410,000 worth to Argentina. He stated that these figures must be incorrect, as he was cognizant of that amount, and perhaps nearly twice the amount of lumber going to Argentina from the Ottawa Valley alone. He stated that this lumber had nearly all of it been shipped in cargo lots to Boston, where it was embarked for the south. He also stated that a special cut of lumber, 12 inches by 14 to 16 feet, made from smallish logs milled in the Ottawa Valley, was a great favourite in Argentina, inasmuch as the knots were of a small size, and when the board became dry and the knot fell out a large hole was not left in the board. I had to do with a dispute, over what was pretended was a cargo of this Canada lumber, at Buenos Ayres, and at once recognized the description. The cargo was rejected because it did not come up to the specifications and was classed as "Michigan lumber." Every year a large exportation of the same brand of lumber has been going on, and Canada has appeared to sell at least a portion of this material to the United States. My informant stated that the companies interested in this trade were beginning to look about them for a means of direct exportation from Canada, as in many respects the present system was becoming unsatisfactory. The greatest difficulty he apprehended would be in finding return cargoes to Canadian ports.

RETURN CARGOES.

The question of return cargoes was unexpectedly though, perhaps, but partially answered almost at once, when one of the largest manufacturers of woollen goods in the Dominion complained to me that the immense amount of wool the firm imported, much of it from South America, particularly the variety known as Chilian wool, came filtering into Canada from sources which added unduly to its cost. He was anxious to be placed in communication with shippers who would be likely to bring him his freights direct. A dealer in hides has asked me for the same assistance, and it seems easily within the realm of possibility that if Canadian exporters and importers having to do with South America got together, the situation would be simplified or solved, freights cheapened, our export and import lists straightened so as to show who are the customers of Canadian products, and of

whom Canada is a customer. Such a movement would be a patriotic one and increase a hundredfold the opportunities for Canadian trade with South America. Ships going directly from Canadian ports to these southern countries fairly well filled with bulky cargo, would afford a means for manufacturers of smaller goods to ship direct, and as the ships would find a cargo back, other manufacturers would have the opportunity of importing at first hand.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.

Too great care cannot be exercised in packing goods for the Central and South American markets. As it has already been pointed out, but few of the steamers ever unload at a wharf or pier. The cargo is almost invariably carried from ship to warehouse by lighters. In many cases, ships are forced to anchor in an exposed roadstead, and in even moderate weather the packages get a severe jostling. In rough weather the lighter floats towards and away from the ship, and goods being unloaded by a steam-winch are held suspended until the lighter comes under the package, and then the goods are dropped with a run, bumping against everything nearby and striking and tumbling over the bales and barrels already deposited in the bottom of the boat. Nothing but the best packing can withstand this sort of thing, and a share of the success achieved by the Germans can be attributed to great attention paid to this department.

SIZE OF PACKAGES.

If it can be possibly avoided, no package which is to go inland from any port should weigh over 125 pounds. Much of the transportation is by means of mules, and these animals can carry but 250 pounds, which must be divided into parcels of equal weight, one for each side of the pack-saddle. Where the packages are ordered to be smaller, every attention should be paid to the directions, for it may be the intention to transport them on the backs of donkeys, llamas or men. When directions are given for certain sized packages, the shipper can always be certain that there are reasons for the specifications, which should be followed out to the very letter. If such instructions are not obeyed, the whole shipment may have to be re-packed, at great loss, and it is almost sure to be the end of the business connection.

CONSULS.

If the consul of the country to which goods are to be shipped is within reach, a certificate should be obtained of him.

PORT DUES.

Nearly every country has a different system of assessing port dues, wharfage, slingage, &c., and it would be impossible to give a list in such a report as this. The port privileges are frequently made over to corporations for a long number of years, in return for the building of a mole, or wharfs, or something of that description. In such a case special regulations are made and enforced by the owners but all goods are supposed to be treated alike. Extortionate charges are often established, but the people of the country have to settle the bill, inasmuch as they have to pay higher prices for the goods.

TERMS.

It is not usual to send shipments on any more liberal terms, except to establish customers, than at the ship's side at point of delivery. Indeed, the prevalent

custom is to deliver the goods for cash to the commission merchant in the north who handles the business of the southern buyer. Unless the experimental shipper is thoroughly well acquainted with all the port charges, a list of nearly all of which is on file in this department, he should never agree to deliver his goods at a given price in any Latin-American warehouse, insomuch as so many charges are liable to be made before the shipment reaches the hands of the purchaser.

SETTLEMENTS.

British and European shippers who are thoroughly well acquainted with the trade of the country, often give long terms at very low rates of interest. Six, nine and twelve months are not unusual; 3 or 4 per cent is considered sufficient to cover the extensions given to reliable houses.

Where goods are sold without an established connection, cash at point of shipment is the rule in the United States, or part cash, balance on delivery at ship's side at point of destination.

GOLD.

Transactions should always be in gold, and British or United States gold should be specified. The fluctuations in the paper and silver currencies are so great that if payment were to be accepted in the money of the country to which goods are shipped, what may have been a profitable transaction when the bargain was made is liable to turn into a heavy loss owing to a fall in the price of silver or the influence of a revolution on the price of the paper money. The paper money of nearly all the countries is practically but little more than a promise to pay, and is not on a gold basis, except in Chile and Uruguay. Even in those countries no one is sure of the gold reserve, and by law the Chilean dollar is only worth 37½ cents Canadian money.

COLLECTIONS.

The banking facilities in the chief cities are good, though the commission charged is larger than Canadians are accustomed to at home. "The Bank of London and the River Plate" is one of the largest in the world, has branches in Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and other important points, with headquarters in Buenos Ayres. The same bank extends to the Pacific coast, but one of the institutions partly local to Chile and Peru is the "Bank of London and Tarapaca." In Panama, business is done by brokers and private bankers. In Central America there are banks at every capital, of which information can be had by inquiring at any bank in Canada. In the city of Mexico I was informed that a Canadian bank had an agency, which is little used.

TRAVELLING.

Through Mexico and Central America the traveller is best provided who has United States gold or drafts on New York. In Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina but little or no premium is allowed on United States gold over sterling, consequently bank drafts on Great Britain are preferable. This is also true of Chile, Peru and Ecuador. At Panama, United States gold is generally held at a high premium. Without letters of introduction the stranger will frequently find it hard to negotiate advances on letters of credit.

CONCLUSION.

I find in connection with Canada's exports to and imports from the countries being reported upon :

1. The name of the Dominion of Canada does not appear in the statistics of any country. Ships sailing from a Canadian port are so registered in these foreign ports when they arrive ; they so appear on the books of the British Consul, and that is the end of it. Canadian goods themselves are entered as coming from the United Kingdom ; if from a United States port, as coming from that country. The result is that Canada's goods, as such, are practically if not absolutely unknown to the people, and are rarely recognized as such by the merchants handling them.

2. With Canada's present transportation facilities, or such facilities as she may expect to acquire with a reasonable time, the Dominion cannot hope to handle directly broken cargoes of such freight as needs speedier carriage than can be afforded by sailing ships. It would seem prudent, therefore, for the shipper to consider whether he can handle his goods with most profit to himself and Canada, through the United States or through the United Kingdom. As far as I have been able to find, freights below the equator are as cheap by way of the United Kingdom as by way of the United States, except by sailing ship or occasional steamer. Below the River Plate and around Cape Horn to the Pacific Coast, as far north as Guayaquil, the freights are cheaper by Great Britain or Germany than by New York. The question of freights, however, I have not been able to go into thoroughly, and the report is necessarily the result of but a cursory examination.

3. If Canada makes London instead of New York her clearing-house, she will not be dealing with competitors, for in no sense are such products of Canada as are marketable in the southern countries the product of Great Britain. The contrary is the case with regard to the United States. Furthermore, the United States has but a limited trade and exceedingly poor transportation facilities south of Panama on both coasts. Great Britain, on the contrary, in those waters, as in all others, is commercial mistress of the seas.

4. At present a portion of our trade filters from Canada through the United States and is entered in more distant foreign ports as the exports of the United States. This exaggerates her importance as an exporter, and the goods that she brings back to her ports for Canadian use are entered in her ports as imports from the country of origin, and she naturally appears as the consumer, in this way unduly magnifying her importance as an exporter and importer, while to foreign countries Canada is minimized or does not appear in the list of nations at all.

5. One phase of this, the fault of Canadians themselves, might be partially rectified with regard to exports, by Government regulation. I have found evidences of large exports from Canada which have not appeared in Canadian returns owing to them having been sent in bond to the United States and re-shipped there. Many manufacturers appear to think it wise to conceal evidences of their export business for fear rivals may try to seize upon the markets they have obtained. In other cases, no doubt, it is mere oversight. In either case it would be well for Canada's trade to change the system if possible.

6. It is possibly worth bearing these facts in mind when the United States next calls the Dominion's attention to the great favour they are conferring upon this country by the so-called "bonding privilege." By means of the frequent use of this "privilege" many Canadian exporters have placed themselves at the mercy of United States middlemen, railways, shippers and carriers by sea. It would appear also that the use by Canadians of this privilege has tended to build up United States seaport distributing points to the neglect of those of Canada. It has also enabled the United States to keep Canada in the background as an exporter to and importer from the countries under consideration in this report.

7. The United States itself has been unable, except in a very limited sense, to obtain the South American markets, and is now, by means of commissioners, proposed exhibitions and the work of an army of ministers and consuls and vice-consuls, endeavouring, without marked results, to obtain this field, which indicates that she cannot be considered the best agent for handling Canadian exports.

8. If we could do business directly the volume of trade would be enormously increased ; or if our trade could be systematized and cheapened to Great Britain for the re-export of our goods from her ports, it would be of great ultimate advantage to Canada, insomuch as it would lead this country to use her own ports for shipment and the collection of goods for broken cargoes, encourage the Canadian people to believe in themselves and the people of the southern countries to believe in Canada, and both would probably spend more effort in finding a new market for their products. Furthermore, Canadians would cease to pay tribute to the United States in freights, terminal charges, warehousing, and for ocean-going transportation in out-of-date ships that cannot compete with Great Britain. Such a system would probably reduce the cost of Canada's exports more than enough to send them around by Great Britain, where they would be carried in ships of our own build, run by our own people, burning our own coal, and flying the British flag.

I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

E. E. SHEPPARD.

CUSTOMS TARIFF ON FISH.

Class.	Valuation per kilo.	Duty per cent per kilo.	Duty Specific per kilo.
Mexico—			
Fresh or preserved in ice, gross kilo.			·02
Including shellfish, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, legal kilo.			·12
Including shellfish, preserved, legal kilo.			·15
In addition to above, 2 per cent towards improvements, 7 per cent for stamp duty, 1½ per cent for municipal tax.			
British Honduras—			
Salted, dry or wet.		Free.	
Fresh fish and oysters (not preserved in any way).		do	
Salvador—			
Herrings, salt codfish, and other fish salted, dried or smoked, but not otherwise prepared.			·15
Nicaragua—			
Fish of all kinds, preserved in oil or vinegar, etc.			7 cts. per lb.
Fish of all kinds, dried or smoked.			5 cts. do
Costa Rica—			
Fish and shellfish, preserved in oil or not, or seasoned, in tins or not, such as sardines, etc.; also fish of all kinds dried, smoked, salted or in brine.			·07
Guatemala—			
Codfish in cases, bottles or jars.	Gross.		·25
Caviar.	do		·25
Lobsters, preserved, in receptacles of any kind.	do		·25
Shellfish, preserved in receptacles of any kind.	do		·24
Smoked, salted or dried, in receptacles of wood.	do		·15
Preserved or in oil, canned.	do		·25
Salmon, canned.	do		·25
Sardines, smoked, salted, in brine or dried, other than those in tins, bottles or jars.	do		·15
Sardines, in tins, bottles or jars.	do		·25
Codfish, dried, salted or smoked.	do		·05
British Guiana—			
Dried.	per 112 lbs.		·50
Pickled, say mackerel.	per barrel of 200 lbs.		1·00
Salmon.	do		2·00
And all other sorts, including trout.	do		·25
Preserved, in tins or bottles.	per lb.		·01
Smoked.	do		·00½
Dutch Guiana—			
Cod, herrings, mackerel, sliver (bait), and all other fish not specially mentioned, in brine or salted.	per kilo.		·02 florins.*
Salmon, salted in barrels. (The tare for herrings, mackerel, sliver, and salmon, in brine, is 33 per cent.)			·04
Ling, stockfish, and all other fish, dried and smoked.			·06
In tins.	Ad. val.	10 per cent	
Colombia—			
Salt codfish and, in general, fish not prepared.		5	
Salmon.		20	
Less 40 per cent in custom-house of Arica and Meta.			
do 20 do do Buenaventura.			
Add 25 per cent surtax. Plus 20 per cent of duty recently added.			
Brazil—			
Cod.		†80 reis	Rate of duty in percentage, 20 per cent.

*Dutch florin = 100c. = 1s. 8d. about. †1,000 reis, 1 milreis, worth last year about 15 to 17 cents Canadian money.

NOTE.—A special enactment made in December, 1896, reduces the duty of codfish to 30 per cent of the duty specified in the tariff.

CUSTOMS TARIFF ON FISH—*Continued.*

Class.	Valuation per kilo.	Duty per cent per kilo.	Duty specific per kilo.
<i>Brazil—Concluded.</i>			
Fish not otherwise mentioned, shellfish, oysters, and other mollusca, also fish roe, dried, salted or in brine.....		80 reis	20 per cent
(Tare allowances, pots, 40 per cent; barrels, 30 per cent; kegs, tubs or cases, 10 per cent.)			
Fish, fresh, frozen, or otherwise prepared.....		80 reis	
Fish, preserved in any manner—			
Sardines.....	Gross	1,000 reis	
All other.....		1,500	
<i>Uruguay—</i>			
Pickled, in boxes or casks.....	Gross 20		Gold 07
In jars, cans or pots (including receptacles).....	20		10
Dried, in cases or barrels.....	Gross.		05
Dried, in jars, cans or pots (including receptacles).....	15		08
Including shellfish, preserved (including receptacles).....			30
In casks or cases.....	15		05
Codfish tongues.....	30		31
Herring, dried, in boxes.....	doz. 30	31 p.c.ad val.	
Codfish, dry, and stockfish of all kinds.....	Gross 15		05
Oysters and lobsters (including receptacles).....	30		30
Anchovies in oil (including receptacles).....	50		30
Anchovies in brine, in bottles, in tins or pots (including receptacles).....	20		10
Anchovies in brine, in barrels or cases.....	20		07
Sardines in oil (including receptacles).....	50		30
Sardines, pressed.....	15		05
Sardines, pickled, in boxes or casks.....	20		07
Sardines, pickled, in jars, cases or pots (including receptacles).....	20		10
<i>Peru—</i>			
In brine, in wooden receptacles, dried or smoked, not canned.....	Gross 10	10	
Sardines, in tins.....	Gross 30	40	
In brine, in tin, glass or earthenware receptacles; also those dried or smoked, canned.....	Gross 20	10	
Preserves of fish or shellfish.....	30	40	
Preserves of fish.....	50	40	
<i>Ecuador—</i>			
Fish, salted, such as that imported from Peru.....			02
All other fish.....			25
<i>Venezuela—</i>			
Fish in brine, salted or smoked, not in tins.....			Centimes of of a bolivar
			25
Fish in tins.....			75
Sardines, pressed, in oil, with tomatoes or with any other preparation.....			25
Fish, pressed, salted or smoked, not in tins.....			25
<i>Chile—</i>			
Dried fish, which covers the general importation of all things of that class except preserved, is 35 per cent as referred to in the General Report.			
<i>Argentine Republic—</i>			
Herrings, smoked, in kegs, including receptacle.....	20		05 value.
do in cases, including the cases.....	30		08
Cod and other similar fish.....	16		04
Cod, the same, in pieces, including receptacles.....	25		06
Caviar, including receptacles.....	80		40
Preserves of fish or shellfish, including receptacle.....	40		20
Oysters, preserved, including receptacle.....	16		04
Stockfish in bales, including receptacle.....	08		02
In brine or pressed, including receptacle.....	15		04
Sardines in oil or sauce, with or without bone, including receptacle.....	25		07
Codfish tongues (including receptacle).....	20		10
Shrimps, sea, dry (including receptacle).....	50		12 1-2

CUSTOMS TARIFF ON FISH—*Concluded.*

Class.	Valuation per kilo.	Duty per cent per kilo.	Duty specific per kilo.
Bolivia—			
Codfish	Gross 15	25	.....
Dried or smoked, not canned.....	do 12	25	.....
The same, canned.....	do 20	25	.....
In brine, in receptacles of wood.....	do 10	25	.....
The same, in tin or earthenware receptacles.....	do 20	25	.....
Lobsters, shrimps, &c., in water or brine.....	do 32	25	.....
Caviar, packed in receptacles of wood, tin, earthenware or glass, packages included.....	do 1 20	25	.....
Conserved: fish or small fish in oil or water.....	do 60	25	.....
Sardines in oil.....	do 35	25	.....

As pointed out in the General Report, in many of the countries arbitrary valuations govern the price of articles imported, invoices not being taken into consideration. In such cases valuations have been set forth in the moneys of the countries concerned, British, French and Dutch countries using their own coin as a basis.

In Latin-American countries the value of the peso, bolivar, sol, &c., varies from about 35 cents to 45 cents as compared with the gold dollar of Canada. As the values fluctuate it is useless to quote any abstract figure, but it may be borne in mind that the kilo is 2.204 pounds avoirdupois, a Chilean dollar is worth 36½ cents, and that the average dollar of South and Central America and Mexico is unlikely in any case to reach over 43 cents in Canadian money, some of it going considerably lower, but not sufficiently lower to make it a factor in importations unless silver takes a great drop. Besides the duties specified, there are port, pier, carrying and slingage duties which occasionally crop up, and in some cases add 25 per cent of duty on the duty. However, as goods from all foreign countries are equally taxed this is only important in finding out whether the article can be placed in the country so cheaply as to be made a principal item of food supply.

Note.—The strictest possible compliance with the regulations of each country is absolutely required, otherwise fines and detentions of a most disastrous character will result. Regulations referring to port charges and rules, I understand are always on file in this Department, and consuls for the principal countries are now resident in Canada or being quickly appointed.

MEMORANDUM OF TRADE BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1896.

(English Copy of the memorandum submitted to the Minister of Finance of Argentina and Uruguay.)

Canada imported during 1896 the following values of articles produced by or capable of being produced by Argentina and Uruguay :

Indian corn	\$ 2,472,963
Fodder	95,725
Corn meal	17,165
Corn flour	18,418
<hr/>	
Total corn products.....	\$ 2,604,271
Hair	80,249
Bones	34,901
Hides	1,945,914
Hoofs, horns, &c.....	8,637
Wool	1,215,580
Grease	260,530
Sheep skins	347,596
Tallow	22,200
Extract of beef	29,770
Sugar, syrups and molasses.....	7,129,201
Tobacco	1,738,216
Leather	1,243,113
<hr/>	
	\$ 16,660,178

To this can be added about \$200,000 of woods such as could be had in Argentina. As many of the articles above-named are largely imported by Canada or have been through the United States, it is difficult to estimate where many of them originated, but it is safe to say that Argentina furnishes over \$1,500,000 worth of the \$1,751,614 worth of the hides imported by Canada from the United States, as that country does not produce enough for its own use. Of the \$638,053 worth of wool taken by Canada from the United States, it is fair to believe much of it comes from Argentina, as Canada imports from other wool-producing countries direct, and the United States is a large market for wool from this republic. When hides, for instance, were on the free list in the United States, it was easier for Canadians to buy in New York, Boston, etc., than to import direct; but now that a duty is charged on hides entering the United States, if Canada does not import direct from the country producing the hides she will be much hampered in her trade. At present Canada can bring goods through the United States in bond, but this so-called bonding privilege is threatened by the United States. If it—the arrangement for bonding goods through the United States en route to Canada—is denounced, Canada must deal direct with the countries whose goods she purchases. It would doubtless be much to Canada's ultimate advantage and permanent prosperity to be forced at once to establish at her own ports such distributing and purchasing agencies as she at present finds all ready in the United States ports. Looking to such an end, Canada is anxious to establish trade with Argentina, and as nearly every article excepting sugar, now

exported by Argentina, is on the free list of Canada, all that is needed to give a stimulus to direct trade with Canada is some reciprocal arrangement whereby Canadian exporters can send down cargoes of lumber and such goods as this republic can take from Canada, and then the ships will return to Halifax, Quebec and Montreal laden with the products of Argentina. To make trade profitable it must flow both ways, and it is in the power of Argentina to effect this with Canada.

Though the trade Argentina does with Canada at present is doubtless over \$2,500,000, it does not so appear on the ledgers, the United States getting the credit of buying and consuming what has passed through that country, on its way to Canada.

Argentina took from Canada in 1896, \$431,897, of which \$410,000 was in lumber, the balance being salt fish, agricultural implements, and minor articles. Everything Canada sells to Argentina has to pay a considerable duty, while it may be reiterated, what Canada buys from Argentina is admitted free. This is rather one-sided, and, to facilitate trade, should be made more reciprocal.

Duties on sugar (above No. 16) :—

Dutch standard, 1 cent per pound.

Below No. 16, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Free of duty :—

Bones, &c. (crude).

Dyeing and tanning articles.

Fertilizers.

Fibres.

Fur skins.

Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not manufactured.

Hatters' fur.

Hemp.

Hides and skins and raw pelts.

Hoofs and horns.

Maize for purposes of distillation under Customs regulations.

Timber and wood (unmanufactured).

Tobacco, unmanufactured, under Inland Revenue regulations.

Wool and the hair of the camel, Alpaca goat, &c., not further prepared than washed.

The Canadian tariff provides that all countries reciprocating in trade regulations with Canada shall be entitled to have their goods received in Canadian ports at a reduction of 25 per cent of the regular duties.

The total trade of Canada is, in round numbers, about \$250,000,000, gold, per year.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF CANADA

For the Two Months ended 31st March

1898

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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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 February, 1897, and 1898, and during the *eight months* ended 28th February, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	February.		Eight months ended 28th February.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs	1,426,179 75	1,972,810 37	12,269,693 56	13,720,685 70
Excise	583,804 77	659,785 22	5,296,487 05	4,821,874 06
Post Office	280,000 00	280,000 00	2,066,844 00	2,413,451 18
Public Works (including Railways)...	211,141 54	176,516 42	2,362,100 94	2,509,910 25
Miscellaneous	71,211 76	230,377 99	1,076,422 44	1,289,691 73
Totals	2,572,337 82	3,319,490 00	23,071,547 99	24,765,613 82
Expenditure	1,759,619 87	1,900,495 62	22,262,846 41	21,595,143 75

B.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of March, 1897, and 1898, and during the *nine months* ended 31st March, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	March.		Nine months ended 31st March.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs	2,428,059 77	2,390,344 12	14,697,753 33	16,111,029 82
Excise	1,413,457 15	776,086 17	6,709,944 20	5,597,961 13
Post Office	200,000 00	200,000 00	2,266,844 00	2,613,451 18
Public Works (including Railways)...	254,960 74	305,726 10	2,617,061 68	2,815,636 35
Miscellaneous	83,156 06	211,421 29	1,159,578 50	1,511,113 02
Totals	4,379,633 72	3,883,577 68	27,451,181 71	28,649,191 50
Expenditure	1,289,318 90	1,392,115 08	23,552,165 31	22,987,258 83

C.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) Entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the *months* of February, 1897 and 1898, and during the *eight months* ended 28th February, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	February, 1897.		February, 1898.		Eight months ended 28th February, 1897.		*Eight months ended 28th February, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.
Ale, beer and porter	8,466	3,797 96	6,949	2,952 88	86,864	38,816 50	86,161	39,577 25
Animals	17,490	3,498 00	21,609	4,346 35	160,210	34,810 06	154,950	31,260 42
Books, pamphlets, &c.	40,378	10,935 84	57,679	10,938 52	586,171	146,004 55	633,151	119,761 58
Brass, manufactures of	27,355	7,767 02	22,648	6,413 36	210,542	59,618 02	203,401	57,154 76
Breadstuffs:								
Corn for distillation			2,400	562 50			42,658	11,034 28
Grain of all kinds	29,370	7,160 45	14,892	2,806 57	487,796	127,257 56	71,058	13,541 25
Flour	7,031	1,270 45	10,648	1,600 91	62,068	13,826 33	94,235	13,588 56
Meal, corn and oats	1,769	467 60	3,916	686 57	34,188	8,836 97	130,160	20,135 84
Rice	8,749	5,209 84	11,968	7,500 20	85,671	50,277 49	169,513	98,148 03
Other breadstuffs	10,583	2,329 91	18,725	4,143 70	130,927	28,885 31	149,422	33,349 25
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes and parts of	95,431	28,631 02	64,909	19,444 33	284,811	85,437 11	240,350	71,558 19
Cars, railway and tram	3,687	1,106 10	9,810	2,943 00	136,856	40,930 06	70,384	22,304 52
Cement and manufactures of			366	113 36			144,892	48,943 34
Coal, bituminous	141,050	44,739 81	201,419	58,108 65	1,917,552	561,454 45	2,059,969	570,769 35
Copper, manufactures of	2,936	781 18	7,999	1,657 94	39,402	8,680 07	45,857	10,055 62
Cotton, bleached or unbleached, not dyed nor coloured, &c.	38,059	9,165 19	63,796	14,441 79	172,809	41,635 86	306,366	69,956 11
do bleached, dyed or coloured, &c.	312,923	93,408 95	301,827	94,086 21	1,611,654	479,328 68	1,758,965	558,000 57
do clothing	40,485	13,541 66	42,289	13,880 21	208,465	69,216 72	197,889	64,908 53
do thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.	10,651	1,684 14	20,413	3,160 53	110,040	15,903 20	175,671	26,398 73
do thread on spools	26,328	6,581 75	27,100	6,150 89	220,974	55,268 35	248,365	55,996 93
do all other manufactures of cotton	58,114	19,196 37	67,428	18,347 57	429,002	127,292 97	481,662	131,163 86
Drugs and medicines	87,290	21,616 67	101,236	24,581 66	785,031	195,256 25	898,506	209,649 22
Earthenware, stone and chinaware	31,078	9,420 82	36,632	9,880 41	399,659	120,885 88	464,302	126,900 54
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.:								
Braçadets, braids, fringes, &c.	79,301	22,150 35	67,851	19,909 97	512,225	149,020 29	374,346	115,106 17
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.	77,777	23,333 00	97,814	30,073 08	327,837	98,391 47	467,589	145,461 87
All other fancy goods	28,220	8,574 22	50,758	12,707 26	247,754	82,480 11	442,399	128,009 37
Fish and products of	35,509	5,386 43	39,866	5,760 10	279,106	45,045 07	276,839	45,685 65
Flax, &c., and manufactures of			112,898	26,479 54			765,662	183,971 08
Fruits and nuts, dried	32,484	10,365 51	53,876	15,326 98	685,231	224,798 47	916,482	267,795 13
do green, viz., oranges and lemons	30,260	4,095 61	31,897	5,004 80	284,789	35,310 04	324,233	38,833 77
do all other	5,205	1,306 65	4,980	1,235 59	237,965	72,673 25	279,137	79,119 83
Furs, manufactures of	28,948	4,813 75	48,403	7,009 99	226,528	39,105 25	272,143	44,382 95
Glass, manufactures of, viz.:								
Bottles, jars, decanters, tailware and gas light shades	28,306	8,489 62	31,056	9,069 12	340,708	102,099 56	293,259	84,943 67
Window glass	3,102	692 90	11,987	2,135 75	120,379	24,115 85	161,340	29,240 22

Plate glass	7,798	1,846 71	4,369	1,113 55	137,697	33,900 50	90,986	24,354 00
All other manufactures of	6,137	1,420 29	9,576	2,012 37	97,050	21,833 43	105,510	22,881 30
Gunpowder and explosive substances	4,619	1,383 39	8,323	3,345 48	87,310	23,366 82	84,679	23,459 76
Gutta-percha, manufactures of	26,121	7,419 16	87,885	10,514 84	189,395	55,005 24	245,971	68,440 74
Hats, caps and bonnets—beaver, silk or felt	141,039	42,310 98	145,228	39,678 67	504,477	151,335 11	642,040	179,861 61
do all other	92,116	27,634 54	111,143	31,193 69	275,277	82,552 51	302,140	84,230 26
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz:—								
Band, hoop, sheet and plate	56,352	5,629 38	82,837	7,333 25	730,363	64,802 14	1,191,149	96,826 43
Bar-iron and railway bars	7,768	2,079 08	24,837	4,017 64	169,285	39,732 61	397,248	73,252 10
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements	134,761	38,001 83	220,012	55,355 42	939,807	264,795 03	1,365,578	358,716 99
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives	114,147	32,774 12	157,619	43,089 63	1,204,637	339,002 08	1,475,753	374,156 15
Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps	25,910	8,827 90	61,627	10,850 68	260,603	88,599 53	634,830	95,925 00
Stoves and castings	17,116	4,443 47	14,379	3,679 80	113,246	32,119 63	117,861	30,514 19
Tubing	23,689	5,030 21	44,112	7,754 75	367,279	86,462 93	343,340	69,617 11
All other manufactures of iron and steel	164,414	46,651 02	171,785	44,151 07	1,422,323	379,852 37	1,882,973	470,291 03
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver	60,654	15,249 85	69,939	18,194 77	497,015	121,471 93	582,569	157,514 33
Lead and manufactures of	10,504	2,185 27	17,809	3,345 88	130,417	26,823 81	178,242	30,929 68
Leather, all kinds	60,977	10,364 16	124,156	29,572 50	557,657	94,297 84	760,931	128,528 84
do boots and shoes	19,906	4,976 75	47,116	9,932 73	263,833	50,932 73	204,114	49,064 15
do all other manufactures of leather	11,553	3,576 80	11,167	2,730 86	83,193	22,361 23	162,008	26,522 00
Marble and stone and manufactures of	6,087	1,448 36	8,681	2,167 06	97,426	21,163 65	141,356	27,142 92
Metals and manufactures of	19,532	5,295 96	40,335	10,371 81	185,729	52,125 78	331,796	88,851 25
Musical instruments	22,270	5,914 90	19,558	5,311 31	164,335	45,677 50	185,424	50,948 20
Oil, mineral and products of	54,180	40,452 07	56,175	34,579 06	532,219	394,762 17	538,434	339,645 91
do flaxseed or linseed, raw or boiled	11,162	2,232 40	8,442	1,903 15	181,752	36,385 32	83,656	18,716 49
do all other	20,060	4,600 15	21,953	5,090 16	205,485	43,587 24	215,639	41,836 37
Paints and colours	23,823	2,857 49	38,531	4,077 80	315,936	31,311 96	376,297	36,320 04
Paper, envelopes, &c	75,168	23,855 72	87,085	26,596 56	606,235	186,971 22	707,518	209,418 90
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds	4,233	1,451 90	6,219	2,128 59	73,978	25,796 19	83,768	27,060 06
Provisions, hard, meats, fresh and salt	40,201	14,065 58	84,739	27,662 25	385,831	131,767 49	795,692	271,219 33
do butter and cheese	4,333	917 61	2,633	431 35	28,360	5,542 16	28,126	5,386 12
Seeds and roots	44,978	4,575 35	54,537	5,970 71	154,949	15,811 12	191,659	19,980 66
Silk, manufactures of	204,898	61,779 88	296,239	84,749 40	1,348,422	408,347 64	1,764,664	518,252 85
Soap, all kinds	24,879	6,983 97	29,145	6,774 68	158,694	45,797 23	172,755	44,762 43
Spices, ground and unground	9,752	1,593 09	14,248	2,138 34	94,141	15,908 64	112,798	17,341 22
Spirits, all kinds	56,591	143,803 61	57,966	158,704 96	592,454	1,359,573 10	575,066	1,433,734 44
Wines, sparkling	9,293	2,775 15	10,101	2,801 80	91,967	25,084 08	93,255	26,396 48
do other than sparkling	14,351	8,942 96	13,625	8,954 95	174,192	109,744 85	170,706	108,492 34
Molasses	27,616	2,666 19	24,565	3,306 90	466,073	48,115 98	317,473	42,841 71
Sugar	319,748	127,846 27	977,629	354,922 58	4,465,902	955,004 49	3,219,797	879,316 33
Tobacco and cigars	19,361	19,050 51	16,875	18,051 60	178,489	179,627 71	144,895	159,592 13
Tobacco leaf			38,868	15,765 99			186,583	77,832 68
Vegetables	7,965	2,250 02	16,486	4,156 82	113,152	29,720 07	138,928	35,075 75
Wood, manufactures of	45,686	10,638 42	49,511	11,313 02	398,512	92,340 37	386,819	87,793 35
Woolens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry	91,372	27,431 40	101,734	31,293 22	325,308	97,712 96	405,490	125,376 22
do clothing	53,843	18,216 53	89,005	28,088 67	627,811	218,435 17	683,053	214,564 82
do cloths, worsteds, coatings, &c	233,585	74,207 91	266,571	82,352 52	1,597,123	521,913 60	1,560,245	482,873 20
Carried forward	3,979,183	1,259,177 08	5,438,073	1,596,696 70	32,959,093	10,262,537 00	37,634,040	11,323,190 31

* Figures for Vancouver, B. C., for 6 months ended 31st December, 1897, are not included.

C.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption, &c.—*Concluded.*

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	February, 1897.		February, 1898.		Eight months ended 28th February, 1897.		*Eight months ended 29th February, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Brought forward.	3,979,183	1,259,177 08	5,438,073	1,596,696 70	32,959,093	10,262,537 00	37,634,040	11,323,190 31
Woollens, dress goods.	306,323	91,338 57	369,020	112,874 94	1,908,898	573,226 92	2,390,490	744,743 03
do knitted goods.	47,912	19,726 32	45,998	13,163 63	272,932	105,880 09	292,784	90,407 73
do shawls.	2,993	748 31	3,240	851 77	46,598	11,563 11	37,664	10,094 00
do yarns.	5,806	1,741 80	14,773	2,965 23	118,507	34,945 47	133,169	29,947 06
do all other manufactures of woollens.	46,837	16,233 61	45,033	13,654 56	287,919	93,973 04	342,347	92,207 46
All other dutiable goods.	733,251	191,199 91	(709,756 + 139,576)	(169,649 46 + 41,744 11)	6,819,346	1,629,448 66	(6,071,172 + 292,817)	(1,505,845 78 + 88,004 54)
Totals, dutiable goods.	5,122,305	1,580,165 60	6,756,469	1,951,600 40	41,913,293	12,711,574 29	47,194,483	13,884,439 91
Coin and bullion.	32,155	.....	154,431	.....	4,537,732	.....	2,963,924	.....
Free goods.	2,555,851	.....	3,186,760	.....	26,827,897	.....	32,527,855	.....
Grand totals.	7,710,311	1,580,165 60	10,097,663	1,951,600 40	73,278,922	12,711,574 29	82,686,262	13,884,439 91

* Figures of Vancouver, B.C., for 6 months ended 31st Dec., 1897, are not included.

+ Returns for Vancouver, B.C., details not to hand.

D.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the *months* of February, 1897 and 1898, and during the *eight months* ended 28th February, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	February.		Eight months ended 28th February.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	*1898.
	£	£	£	£
Animals for improvement of stock.....	7,998	14,682	91,566	107,233
Articles for use of the army and navy.....	75,944	20,895	1,204,508	366,509
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	13	813	4,343	28,687
Broom corn.....	7,493	5,834	59,351	57,466
Coal, anthracite.....	267,643	294,768	4,334,848	4,493,559
Coffee.....	64,217	20,000	408,711	309,969
Corn.....		171,587		3,451,412
Cotton waste.....	14,597	21,903	130,653	127,246
do raw.....	215,275	525,957	2,296,348	3,242,550
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	96,685	106,479	1,150,973	1,255,401
Fish and products of.....	14,524	3,828	412,085	456,818
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	55,981	39,190	229,246	176,944
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	4,636	5,149	194,556	225,855
Fur skins, not dressed.....	100,484	89,318	283,566	240,907
Greases, for soap-making, &c.....	10,183	18,965	116,336	100,047
Hides and skins.....	147,945	339,740	1,462,925	2,480,568
India-rubber and gutta percha, crude.....	136,263	117,174	820,102	1,025,418
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	31,524	43,344	362,227	450,208
Metals, brass and copper.....	45,754	69,948	382,033	539,215
do steel rails for railways.....	38,489	528	1,128,601	1,172,640
do iron and steel, all other.....	51,723	139,278	654,737	1,025,241
do tin and zinc.....	89,086	61,625	468,303	675,390
do other.....	24,782	11,265	136,663	155,339
Oils, vegetable.....	2,494	1,540	43,376	36,254
Salt.....	11,897	5,125	254,533	167,703
Settlers' effects.....	77,613	85,183	1,357,449	1,480,038
Silk, raw.....	13,492	15,443	82,028	147,896
Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed.....	49,892	39,862	290,421	341,100
Tea.....	341,554	165,470	2,606,634	2,056,224
Tobacco leaf.....	129,851		1,103,917	16,989
Wood, cabinetmaker's, &c.....	50,554	85,693	690,541	921,918
Wool.....	69,254	215,115	596,451	1,166,962
All other free goods.....	288,141	463,452	3,485,106	3,953,184
		165,607		495,235
Totals, free goods.....	2,555,851	3,186,760	26,827,897	32,527,855
Coin and bullion.....	32,155	154,434	4,537,732	2,963,924
Dutiable goods.....	5,122,305	6,756,469	41,943,293	47,194,483
Grand totals.....	7,710,311	10,097,663	73,278,922	82,686,262

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., for 6 months ended 31st December, 1897, are not included.

† Returns for Vancouver, B.C., details not to hand.

E.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *months* of February, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	February, 1897.			February, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Produce of the mine	1,046,955	5,255	1,052,210	1,348,766	3,370	1,352,136
do fisheries.....	429,879	24,387	454,266	446,161	3,027	449,188
do forest	707,950	8	707,958	391,389	132	391,521
Animals and their produce.....	1,978,283	51,783	2,030,066	1,681,467	105,625	1,787,092
Agricultural products.....	1,546,457	52,745	1,599,202	1,996,865	52,925	2,049,790
Manufactures.....	598,329	67,994	666,323	773,703	49,079	822,782
Miscellaneous articles.....	19,828	14,133	33,961	8,431	23,935	32,366
Totals.....	6,327,681	216,305	6,543,986	6,646,782	238,093	6,884,875
Bullion.....	14,867		14,867	106,095		106,095
Coin.....		31,991	31,991		1,378,661	1,378,661
Grand totals.....	6,342,548	248,296	6,590,844	6,752,877	1,616,754	8,369,631

F.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *eight months* ended 28th February, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	Eight months ended 28th February, 1897.			Eight months ended 28th February, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Produce of the mine.....	7,338,193	181,031	7,519,224	10,494,100	139,080	10,633,180
do fisheries.....	7,902,991	221,511	8,124,502	7,971,876	105,661	8,077,537
do forest.....	19,919,299	140,826	20,060,125	20,151,818	447,722	20,599,540
Animals and their produce.....	29,688,609	847,933	30,536,542	35,275,426	1,618,822	36,894,248
Agricultural products.....	11,446,105	5,519,634	16,965,739	25,074,686	7,339,687	32,414,373
Manufactures.....	5,913,469	464,544	6,378,013	6,877,756	594,529	7,472,285
Miscellaneous articles.....	128,322	170,992	299,314	92,937	138,643	231,580
Totals.....	82,336,988	7,546,471	89,883,459	105,938,599	10,384,144	116,322,743
Bullion.....	277,769		277,769	757,658		757,658
Coin.....		3,031,715	3,031,715		2,564,063	2,564,063
Grand totals.....	82,614,757	10,578,186	93,192,943	106,696,257	12,948,207	119,644,464

G.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the *months* of March, 1897 and 1898, and during the *nine months* ended 31st March, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	March, 1897.		March, 1898.		Nine months ended 31st March, 1897.		*Nine months ended 31st March, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Ale, beer and porter.....	11,052	4,575 44	14,904	5,903 00	97,916	43,392 03	101,065	45,480 25
Animals.....	22,958	4,576 78	57,920	10,823 30	183,168	39,386 84	212,870	42,083 72
Books, pamphlets, &c.....	53,277	14,095 44	71,344	13,563 70	639,448	160,099 90	704,495	133,695 28
Brass, manufactures of.....	29,078	8,329 75	32,879	9,224 84	210,220	67,947 77	236,280	66,379 60
Breadstuffs—								
Corn for distillation.....			3,216	754 60			45,874	11,788 88
Grain of all kinds.....	48,763	11,961 95	8,546	1,328 29	536,559	139,219 51	79,604	14,869 54
Flour.....	9,083	1,604 96	15,185	2,302 64	71,151	15,431 29	109,420	15,891 20
Meal, corn and oat.....	2,431	551 76	11,515	2,922 40	36,619	9,388 73	141,675	22,158 24
Rice.....	29,269	12,058 77	28,983	18,076 35	114,949	62,336 26	198,496	116,224 38
Other breadstuffs.....	15,570	3,417 84	24,190	5,130 05	146,497	32,303 15	173,612	38,479 30
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of.....	152,079	45,623 33	125,410	37,626 82	436,899	131,060 44	365,760	109,185 61
Cars—railway and tram.....	22,118	6,728 82	13,076	3,922 85	158,974	47,658 88	83,400	26,227 37
Cement and manufactures of.....			10,093	2,169 54			154,985	51,112 88
Coal—bituminous.....	476,622	113,872 08	385,238	120,605 76	2,394,174	675,326 53	2,445,207	691,375 11
Copper, manufactures of.....	2,629	720 00	6,303	1,702 57	42,022	9,400 07	52,160	11,758 19
Cotton, bleached, or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, &c.....	43,615	10,549 25	72,562	16,801 60	216,424	52,185 11	378,928	86,757 71
do bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.....	259,733	77,231 88	337,475	106,479 91	1,871,357	556,560 56	2,096,380	664,489 48
do clothing.....	50,677	16,962 22	57,071	18,889 82	259,142	86,178 94	254,900	83,798 35
do thread (not on spools) yarn, warp, &c.....	10,544	1,734 98	22,511	3,463 05	120,584	17,638 18	198,182	29,861 78
do thread on spools.....	29,788	7,447 40	30,825	7,086 67	250,792	62,715 75	279,130	63,083 60
do all other manufactures of.....	73,101	22,234 83	92,400	25,899 63	502,103	149,527 80	574,062	157,063 49
Drugs and medicines.....	122,815	30,517 98	143,152	33,306 31	907,846	225,774 23	1,041,658	242,955 53
Earthenware, stone and chinaware.....	40,565	12,189 46	48,881	13,243 23	440,225	133,075 34	513,183	140,143 77
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.—								
Bracelets, braids, fringes, &c.....	82,694	23,732 32	73,120	21,842 75	594,919	172,752 61	447,466	136,948 92
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.....	105,574	31,669 15	123,866	38,237 37	433,411	130,060 62	591,455	183,639 24
All other fancy goods.....	32,066	9,397 12	48,514	15,240 31	279,820	91,877 23	491,213	143,339 68
Fish and products of.....	39,655	6,883 03	37,321	6,756 11	318,761	51,928 10	314,160	52,441 76
Flax, &c., manufactures of.....			165,262	40,730 44			930,924	224,701 52
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	40,647	14,012 78	75,367	22,123 74	725,878	238,811 25	991,849	289,918 87
do green, viz., oranges and lemons.....	63,749	10,204 09	76,362	11,421 65	348,588	45,514 13	400,595	50,276 42
do all others.....	5,590	1,669 78	8,570	2,179 86	243,555	74,343 03	287,707	81,299 69
Furs, manufactures of.....	47,467	7,342 45	74,406	19,554 78	273,295	46,447 70	546,549	14,937 73
Carried forward.....	1,923,801	511,895 64	2,291,767	629,783 94	12,885,928	3,568,342 07	15,243,361	4,082,105 49

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., for 6 months ended 31st December, 1897, are not included.

G.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption, &c.—*Concluded.*

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	March, 1897.		March, 1898.		Nine months ended 31st March, 1897.		*Nine months ended 31st March, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,923,801	511,895 64	2,296,767	629,783 94	12,885,928	3,568,342 07	15,243,364	4,082,405 49
Glass, manufactures of, viz. :—								
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades....	40,642	12,185 10	36,230	10,669 25	381,350	114,284 66	329,489	95,612 92
Window glass.....	8,634	1,735 15	13,201	2,353 31	129,013	25,851 00	174,541	31,593 53
Plate glass.....	352	61 32	13,529	3,489 28	138,049	35,961 82	104,515	27,843 28
All other manufactures of.....	9,583	1,897 54	11,197	2,327 63	106,633	23,730 97	116,707	25,208 93
Gunpowder and explosive substances.....	11,892	2,594 70	11,385	3,156 89	99,292	25,961 52	96,064	26,516 65
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	33,045	9,634 53	51,616	14,146 99	223,040	64,639 77	297,587	82,587 73
Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt.....	97,628	29,290 28	99,939	27,868 73	602,105	180,625 39	741,979	207,738 34
do all other.....	85,815	25,751 30	120,160	33,792 80	361,092	108,303 81	422,300	118,023 06
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz. :—								
Band, hoop, sheet and plate.....	79,316	9,576 87	113,816	10,286 80	809,679	74,379 01	1,304,965	107,113 23
Bar-iron and railway bars.....	37,180	9,079 67	28,555	6,859 46	206,465	48,812 28	335,503	89,111 56
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements.....	172,898	47,707 44	303,053	78,311 37	1,112,705	312,502 47	1,668,631	437,928 36
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives.....	151,958	42,647 41	330,342	89,395 66	1,356,595	381,649 49	1,806,095	463,551 81
Pig iron, kentledge and scraps.....	37,414	12,442 21	71,985	12,397 50	298,017	101,041 74	706,815	108,322 50
Stoves and castings.....	15,791	4,156 40	15,291	3,729 51	129,037	36,276 03	133,152	34,243 70
Tubing.....	29,000	6,593 30	51,954	8,918 02	396,279	93,056 23	395,294	78,535 13
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....	209,652	55,646 55	272,187	67,701 42	1,631,975	435,498 92	2,155,160	537,992 45
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver.....	55,595	14,001 84	76,497	19,950 75	552,610	138,473 77	659,066	177,465 08
Lead, manufactures of.....	21,586	4,147 94	42,779	7,303 05	151,803	30,971 75	221,012	38,232 73
Leather, all kinds.....	104,891	17,812 88	94,326	15,122 28	662,548	112,110 72	865,257	143,051 12
do boots and shoes.....	32,074	8,018 50	57,835	14,420 72	235,907	58,951 23	261,449	64,084 87
do all other manufactures of leather.....	15,970	4,281 66	23,789	6,145 86	99,163	26,642 29	125,797	32,667 86
Marble and stone and manufactures of.....	11,790	3,107 57	11,488	2,853 46	109,216	24,271 22	125,844	29,996 38
Metals and manufactures of.....	37,639	9,895 59	50,312	13,437 80	223,368	62,021 37	382,108	102,289 05
Musical instruments.....	16,866	4,408 40	29,292	8,031 60	181,201	49,485 90	214,716	58,979 80
Oil, mineral and products of.....	42,687	30,772 92	45,134	25,803 28	574,906	425,535 09	583,568	365,449 19
do flax seed or linseed, raw or boiled.....	18,010	3,608 20	19,590	4,339 97	190,792	39,993 52	193,246	32,656 46
do all other.....	27,439	5,176 33	34,042	6,165 31	232,924	48,763 57	249,711	48,001 68
Paints and colours.....	29,017	4,137 97	57,271	5,908 69	344,953	35,449 93	433,568	42,237 73
Paper, envelopes, &c.....	105,850	32,845 07	128,335	38,596 46	712,085	219,816 29	835,753	248,415 36
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds.....	6,024	2,104 80	9,486	3,120 90	80,002	27,900 90	93,254	30,180 96

Provisions, viz.:—Lards, meats, fresh and salt.....	27,642	8,797 64	138,461	49,773 34	418,476	140,585 13	334,133	361,932 67
do butter and cheese.....	11,858	2,694 82	17,287	3,549 22	40,188	8,236 39	45,413	8,935 34
Seeds and roots.....	128,141	13,298 79	128,934	13,385 57	283,000	29,019 91	320,593	33,366 23
Silk, manufactures of.....	252,277	76,917 31	393,157	111,426 66	1,600,699	484,364 95	2,157,824	624,679 51
Soap, all kinds.....	22,559	5,859 48	22,368	5,874 60	181,253	51,656 71	195,123	50,637 03
Spices, ground and unground.....	15,890	2,501 79	24,663	3,796 14	110,631	18,410 43	137,491	21,047 36
Spirits, all kinds.....	107,217	262,183 67	78,831	178,162 88	693,671	1,621,756 77	653,897	1,611,897 32
Wines, sparkling.....	8,759	2,089 06	15,720	3,379 20	100,666	27,173 14	168,975	29,775 68
do other than sparkling.....	16,792	10,845 63	20,274	13,782 27	199,981	120,590 48	190,980	122,184 61
Molasses.....	121,379	10,136 44	747,369	187,366 48	587,452	58,252 42	384,483	48,678 15
Sugar.....	2,292,146	528,726 83	37,010	5,836 44	6,668,048	1,483,731 32	3,967,166	1,066,682 81
Tobacco and cigars.....	49,972	52,356 49	25,444	36,275 95	228,461	231,984 20	170,339	195,868 08
do leaf.....	9,403	2,558 78	57,913	22,241 55	.....	.....	244,495	109,074 23
Vegetables.....	60,685	13,797 26	30,084	7,833 74	122,555	32,278 85	169,012	42,909 49
Wood, manufactures of.....	120,796	36,276 21	62,518	14,551 50	459,197	106,137 63	449,337	102,344 85
Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry.....	98,252	33,018 30	152,534	46,995 33	446,914	133,989 17	558,924	172,371 55
do clothing.....	213,299	67,790 64	134,239	41,998 87	726,063	251,453 47	817,292	256,563 69
do cloths, worsteds, coatings, &c.....	327,783	98,242 87	240,803	73,431 83	1,810,422	589,704 24	1,801,048	556,305 63
do dress goods.....	52,057	20,493 79	399,349	122,305 73	2,236,681	671,469 79	2,789,839	867,048 76
do knitted goods.....	3,631	918 95	60,168	18,532 58	325,589	126,373 88	352,952	108,940 31
do shawls.....	4,743	1,432 15	5,557	1,476 93	50,229	12,482 06	43,221	11,570 93
do yarns.....	56,575	19,719 14	14,832	3,117 86	123,250	36,377 62	148,001	33,064 92
do all other manufactures of woollens.....	1,004,424	261,171 65	71,916	20,806 35	344,494	113,692 18	413,363	113,913 81
All other dutiable woods.....	.....	.....	1,092,348	282,223 36	7,323,770	1,890,620 31	7,456,337	1,876,973 68
Totals, dutiable goods.....	8,386,642	2,458,052 18	8,491,893	2,435,823 07	50,299,935	15,169,626 47	55,686,376	16,320,262 98
Coin and bullion.....	14,949	.....	152,157	.....	4,552,681	.....	3,116,081	.....
Free goods.....	3,422,511	.....	3,725,694	.....	30,250,408	.....	36,253,949	.....
Grand totals.....	11,824,102	2,458,052 18	12,370,141	2,435,823 07	85,103,024	15,169,626 47	95,056,406	16,320,262 98

* Figures for Vancouver, B.C., for six months ended 31st December, 1897, are not included.

H.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the *months* of March, 1897 and 1898, and during the *nine months* ended 31st March, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	March.		Nine months ended 31st March.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	*1898.
	£	£	£	£
Animals for improvement of stock.....	13,720	16,277	105,286	123,510
Articles for use of the Army and Navy.....	63,894	25,460	1,268,312	391,969
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	52	337	4,395	29,024
Broom corn.....	3,965	9,455	63,316	66,921
Coal, anthracite.....	235,346	247,243	4,570,194	4,740,802
Coffee.....	118,240	47,694	526,951	357,663
Corn, Indian.....		284,130		3,735,542
Cotton waste.....	31,785	12,279	162,438	139,525
do raw.....	265,711	259,736	2,559,069	3,501,986
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	130,463	165,272	1,281,436	1,420,673
Fish and products of.....	18,080	8,126	430,165	464,944
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	103,101	81,392	323,347	238,336
Fruits: bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	14,971	20,810	209,327	246,665
Fur: skins not dressed.....	97,655	74,882	381,211	315,789
Grease for soap making, &c.....	22,844	15,022	139,180	115,069
Hides and skins.....	362,431	338,028	1,925,356	2,818,596
India-rubber, and gutta percha, crude.....	94,979	199,559	915,081	1,225,067
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	24,309	35,839	386,536	486,047
Metals, brass and copper.....	59,839	123,731	441,872	662,946
do steel rails for railways.....	13,037	43,912	1,141,638	1,216,552
do iron and steel, all other.....	95,197	190,531	746,934	1,214,772
do tin and zinc.....	256,298	115,317	724,511	790,707
do other.....	21,329	12,557	157,992	167,896
Oils, vegetable.....	2,060	8,392	45,436	44,646
Salt.....	15,970	7,884	270,503	175,587
Settlers' effects.....	135,476	192,445	1,492,925	1,672,483
Silk, raw.....	5,835	13,162	87,863	161,058
Sisal, manilla and hemp undressed.....	61,015	48,843	351,436	389,943
Tea.....	392,785	129,509	2,999,419	2,185,733
Tobacco leaf.....	245,888		1,349,805	16,989
Wood, cabinetmaker's, &c.....	90,000	153,177	780,511	1,075,095
Wool.....	86,944	271,634	683,395	1,438,596
All other free goods.....	339,472	573,459	3,724,578	4,621,878
Totals, free goods.....	3,422,511	3,726,094	30,250,408	36,253,949
Coin and bullion.....	14,949	152,157	4,552,681	3,116,081
Dutiable goods.....	8,386,642	8,491,893	50,299,935	55,686,376
Grand totals.....	11,824,102	12,370,144	85,103,024	95,056,406

* The figures for Vancouver, B.C., for 6 months ended 31st December, 1897, are not included.

I.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of March, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	March, 1897.			March, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Produce of the mine,	1,054,570	4,732	1,059,302	1,081,104	1,057	1,082,161
do fisheries,	436,617	21,013	457,630	492,184	4,688	496,872
do forest,	1,058,258	.....	1,058,258	640,720	609	641,329
Animals and their produce,	1,636,965	7,440	1,644,405	1,631,938	31,683	1,663,621
Agricultural products,	1,225,469	172,093	1,397,562	1,935,140	19,266	1,954,406
Manufactures,	759,189	65,232	824,421	844,831	60,527	905,358
Miscellaneous articles,	5,834	5,914	11,748	10,516	19,072	29,588
Totals,	6,176,902	276,424	6,453,326	6,636,433	136,902	6,773,335
Bullion,	9,006	.....	9,006	75,065	.....	75,065
Coin, . . . .	.....	25,849	25,849	.....	848,338	848,338
Grand totals,	6,185,908	302,273	6,488,181	6,711,498	985,240	7,696,738

J.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the nine months ended 31st March, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	Nine months ended 31st Mar., 1897.			Nine months ended 31st Mar., 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Produce of the mine,	8,392,763	185,763	8,578,526	11,575,204	140,137	11,715,341
do fisheries,	8,339,608	242,524	8,582,132	8,464,960	110,349	8,574,409
do forest,	20,977,557	140,826	21,118,383	20,792,538	448,331	21,240,869
Animals and their produce,	31,325,574	855,373	32,180,947	36,907,364	1,650,505	38,557,869
Agricultural products,	12,671,574	5,691,727	18,363,301	27,009,826	7,358,953	34,368,779
Manufactures,	6,672,658	529,776	7,202,434	7,722,587	655,056	8,377,643
Miscellaneous articles,	134,156	176,906	311,062	103,453	157,715	261,168
Totals,	88,513,890	7,822,895	96,336,785	112,575,032	10,521,046	123,096,078
Bullion,	286,775	.....	286,775	832,723	.....	832,723
Coin, . . . .	.....	3,057,564	3,057,564	.....	3,412,401	3,412,401
Grand totals,	88,800,665	10,880,459	99,681,124	113,407,755	13,933,447	127,341,202

K.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of February, 1897 and 1898, and during the *eight months* ended 28th February, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	February.		Eight months ended 28th February.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits.....	316,328 55	307,685 53	2,807,620 14	2,202,011 21
Malt.....	55,607 74	64,277 06	489,439 86	288,613 61
Malt liquor.....	50 00		6,400 00	6,600 00
Tobacco.....	160,088 30	233,655 48	1,486,023 51	1,872,449 94
Cigars.....	40,796 91	45,759 69	437,860 96	425,839 53
Inspection of petroleum.....	3,269 13	3,426 60	33,053 41	33,496 15
Manufactures in bond.....	3,189 72	1,642 60	26,351 81	20,314 50
Seizures.....	184 42	856 82	1,908 47	4,627 53
Other receipts.....	981 75	668 68	12,794 29	14,175 63
Totals, excise revenue.....	580,496 52	657,972 46	5,301,452 45	4,868,128 10
Calling timber.....	42 24	0 24	5,692 94	12,759 43
Hydraulic and other rents.....	22 00	32 00	3,146 00	2,551 00
Minor public works.....			8,314 68	4,291 65
Inspection of electric light.....	366 75	358 25	2,227 50	3,310 25
do gas.....	1,072 50	1,267 25	10,533 00	10,571 25
do weights and measures.....	2,608 51	2,211 44	22,631 55	30,834 94
Law stamps.....	384 75	166 25	2,507 05	1,760 35
Other revenues.....	148 25	120 00	3,014 05	4,696 40
Grand totals, inland revenue....	585,141 52	662,127 89	5,359,549 22	4,938,903 37

L.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of March, 1897 and 1898, and during the *nine months* ended 31st March, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	March.		Nine months ended 31st March.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits.....	930,660 72	324,557 34	3,758,280 86	2,526,568 55
Malt.....	363,438 77	94,461 47	852,878 63	383,075 08
Malt liquor.....	50 00	25 00	6,450 00	6,625 00
Tobacco.....	268,742 24	278,906 56	1,754,765 75	2,151,356 50
Cigars.....	62,752 39	57,755 58	500,613 35	483,505 11
Inspection of petroleum.....	2,861 81	3,087 02	35,915 22	36,583 17
Manufactures in bond.....	3,246 60	2,159 66	29,598 11	22,474 16
Seizures.....	435 71	1,343 93	2,344 18	5,971 46
Other receipts.....	1,581 00	1,885 70	14,375 29	16,061 33
Totals, excise revenue.....	1,653,769 24	764,182 26	6,955,221 69	5,632,310 36
Calling timber.....			5,692 94	12,759 43
Hydraulic and other rents.....	25 00	25 00	3,171 00	2,576 00
Minor public works.....	200 00	159 00	8,514 68	4,450 65
Inspection of electric light.....	332 00	477 00	2,559 50	3,787 25
do gas.....	1,267 25	1,366 50	11,800 25	11,937 75
do weights and measures.....	2,823 67	2,241 83	25,455 22	33,079 77
Law stamps.....	285 00	205 00	2,792 05	1,965 35
Other revenues.....	248 00	40 00	3,262 05	4,736 40
Grand totals, inland revenue....	1,658,950 16	768,696 59	7,018,499 38	5,707,599 96

M.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

Month ended	Fiscal Year 1896-97.		Fiscal Year 1897-98.	
	Consolidated Fund of Canada.		Consolidated Fund of Canada.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 31.....	2,539,501 64	2,263,284 68	2,256,418 21	2,422,513 92
August 31.....	3,180,504 08	1,005,522 58	2,878,065 93	1,185,074 27
September 30.....	3,126,202 56	1,393,543 44	3,180,263 58	1,870,083 89
Totals.....	8,846,208 28	4,662,350 70	8,314,747 72	5,477,672 08
October 31.....	3,105,523 02	2,500,224 46	3,131,863 76	2,460,740 44
November 30.....	2,783,181 96	4,886,766 80	3,204,466 22	3,476,813 28
December 31.....	2,717,934 46	2,012,064 28	3,282,896 93	2,072,944 84
Totals.....	8,606,639 44	9,399,055 54	9,619,226 91	8,010,498 56
January 31.....	3,046,362 45	6,441,820 30	3,512,149 19	6,296,477 49
February 28.....	2,572,337 82	1,759,619 87	3,349,490 00	1,900,495 62
March 31.....	4,379,633 72	1,289,318 90	3,883,577 68	1,392,115 08
Totals.....	9,998,333 99	9,490,759 07	10,745,216 87	9,499,088 19
April 30.....	4,483,540 21	2,306,030 21	.....	.....
May 31.....	2,622,983 36	3,481,690 56	.....	.....
June 30.....	2,314,465 24	1,897,572 39	.....	.....
Totals.....	9,420,988 81	7,685,293 16	.....	.....
Grand Totals.....	36,872,170 52	31,237,458 47	.....	.....

N.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports into (Dutiable and Free) with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively (*Coin and Bullion included*)

Month ended.	FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.						FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.					
	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.				Dutiable.	Free.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
July 31 . .	5,374,883	4,895,389	10,270,272	12,842,402	23,112,674	1,572,182 86	5,332,596	4,054,535	9,387,131	17,448,002	26,835,133	1,514,011 71
Aug. 31 . . .	6,374,100	4,709,775	11,083,875	13,173,562	24,257,437	1,828,305 14	5,889,760	5,656,465	11,546,225	13,768,834	25,315,059	1,703,513 88
Sept. 30 . . .	5,941,345	5,388,750	11,330,095	12,626,046	23,956,141	1,810,301 73	6,542,368	5,514,747	12,057,115	16,590,088	28,647,203	1,910,175 07
Totals . .	17,690,328	14,993,914	32,684,242	38,642,010	71,326,252	5,210,789 73	17,764,724	15,225,747	32,990,471	47,806,924	80,797,395	5,127,700 66
Oct. 31 . . .	5,046,893	4,244,905	9,291,888	14,732,545	24,024,433	1,577,928 63	5,646,245	4,414,606	10,060,851	18,355,997	28,416,848	1,684,260 87
Nov. 30 . . .	4,609,170	4,083,481	8,692,651	15,567,804	24,260,455	1,421,342 76	5,310,732	5,169,578	10,480,310	17,475,362	27,955,672	1,607,202 87
Dec. 31 . . .	4,643,280	2,790,346	7,433,626	11,156,145	18,589,771	1,473,630 59	5,628,324	3,541,387	9,169,711	17,022,331	26,192,042	1,727,102 87
Totals . .	14,299,343	11,118,822	25,418,165	41,456,494	66,874,659	4,472,901 98	16,585,301	13,125,571	29,710,872	52,853,690	82,564,562	5,018,566 61
Jan. 31 . . .	4,801,317	2,664,887	7,466,204	6,563,595	13,969,799	1,447,716 98	6,087,989	3,799,267	9,887,256	10,614,219	20,501,475	1,786,572 24
Feb. 28 . . .	5,122,305	2,588,006	7,710,311	6,590,844	14,301,155	1,580,165 60	6,756,469	3,341,194	10,097,663	8,369,631	18,467,294	1,951,600 00
Mar. 31 . . .	8,386,642	3,437,460	11,824,102	6,488,181	18,312,283	2,458,052 18	8,491,893	3,878,251	12,370,144	7,696,738	20,066,882	2,435,823 07
Totals . .	18,310,264	8,690,353	27,000,617	19,582,620	46,583,237	5,485,934 76	21,336,351	11,018,712	32,355,063	26,680,588	59,035,651	6,173,995 31
April 30 . . .	5,597,202	2,798,726	8,395,928	6,658,690	15,054,618	1,772,064 62						
May 31 . . .	5,002,676	3,743,800	8,746,476	10,455,927	19,202,403	1,398,261 30						
June 30 . . .	5,342,337	3,793,012	9,135,349	17,318,238	26,453,587	1,534,938 57						
Totals . .	15,942,215	10,335,538	26,277,753	34,432,855	60,710,608	4,705,264 49						
Grand totals.	66,242,150	45,138,627	111,380,777	134,113,979	245,494,756	19,874,890 96						

O.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue accrued, during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.				FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.			
Month ended	—	Month ended	—	Month ended	—	Month ended	—
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
July 31..	678,042 08	Jan. 31..	476,746 07	July 31..	354,818 96	Jan. 31..	649,863 78
Aug. 31..	657,486 07	Feb. 28..	585,141 52	Aug. 31..	495,189 61	Feb. 28..	662,127 89
Sept. 30..	701,729 72	Mar. 31..	1,638,950 16	Sept. 30..	593,172 81	Mar. 31..	768,696 59
Totals..	2,037,257 87	....	2,720,837 75	Totals..	1,443,181 38	.....	2,080,688 26
Oct. 31..	766,592 13	April 30..	1,614,635 42	Oct. 31..	652,709 46	.....	.....
Nov. 30..	689,015 84	May 31..	349,854 06	Nov. 30..	714,207 52	.....	.....
Dec. 31..	804,795 79	June 30..	219,964 29	Dec. 31..	816,813 34	.....	.....
Totals..	2,260,403 76	.....	2,184,453 77	Totals..	2,183,730 32	.....	.....
Grand totals, Revenue....			9,202,953 15				

P.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of January, in the years 1896, 1897, 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.			VALUES.		
	Month of January.			Month of January.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
				\$	\$	\$
Animals, living—						
Cattle..... No.	478	1,081	1,059	42,797	89,556	126,650
Sheep and lambs..... "	980	213	50	8,064	1,450	365
Horses..... "	168	86	53	16,352	8,867	5,986
Grain—						
Wheat..... Cwt.	13,200	12,600	97,600	17,861	21,462	192,997
Wheat flour..... "	23,300	28,400	32,600	50,170	72,377	92,715
Peas..... "	49,200	33,300	53,200	63,130	45,168	75,273
Indian corn..... "	12,400	21,600	61,102	11,145	21,885	52,356
Metals—						
Copper ore..... Tons.		1	33		39	1,411
Provisions—						
Bacon..... Cwt.	6,984	10,702	11,719	50,584	75,652	98,852
Hams..... "	2,155	3,343	491	21,301	32,977	4,915
Butter..... "	150	1,740	2,815	2,823	34,719	49,494
Cheese..... "	10,213	24,535	40,915	113,457	249,178	428,690
Eggs..... Gt. hund.	2,610	1,884	8,670	4,706	2,920	15,267
Fish, cured or salted..... Cwt.	9,252	6,129	50,586	58,040	41,615	306,935
Wood and timber—						
Hewn..... Loads	20	860	4	165	14,254	83
Sawn or split, planed or dressed..... "	23,182	21,143	17,843	254,799	241,047	187,075

Q.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of January, in the years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.			VALUES.		
	Month of January.			Month of January.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
				£	£	£
I.—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.						
1. Articles of Food and drink:—						
Salt, rock and white..... Tons.	1,858	1,972	3,099	6,979	5,908	9,952
Spirits..... Proof galls.	12,847	11,806	13,128	25,715	20,742	26,864
2. Raw materials:—						
Wool, sheep and lambs..... Lbs.	28,100	48,600	263,000	5,188	9,923	41,936
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured:—						
Cotton manufactures—						
Piece goods, gray or unbleached. Yds.	73,600	40,200	108,200	4,176	2,998	5,037
do bleached..... "	794,500	451,700	444,300	48,204	27,385	29,049
do printed..... "	3,104,700	2,673,300	2,955,400	188,398	165,939	177,580
do dyed, or manufactured of dyed yarns.. "	1,401,400	897,400	1,287,100	128,203	91,338	113,680
Jute manufactures—						
Piece goods, of all kinds..... "	1,412,000	1,085,900	1,066,700	65,895	50,195	51,324
Linen manufactures—						
Piece goods, of all kinds..... "	1,839,100	995,300	1,185,400	138,423	82,441	97,192
Silk manufactures—						
Lace.....				10,208	857	9,509
Silk and other materials.....				22,200	7,115	9,373
Woollen tissues..... Yds.	190,700	177,800	212,900	168,254	102,288	112,113
Worsted do..... "	1,065,900	1,609,000	1,394,600	284,934	388,384	399,870
Carpet, not being rugs..... "	313,900	200,700	228,100	97,411	70,177	87,006
Hardware and cutlery.....				28,000	23,190	24,771
Iron and steel—						
Iron: Pig..... Tons.	463	141	162	8,629	1,849	2,543
Bars, angle, bolt and rod.. "	177	145	43	7,938	6,015	1,387
Railroad, of all sorts..... "			10			243

Q.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported, &c.—*Con.*

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.			VALUES.		
	Month of January.			Month of January.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Iron and Steel— <i>Con.</i>				\$	\$	\$
Iron— <i>Con.</i>						
Hoops, sheet boiler and armour plates..... Tons.	213	237	109	8,473	8,955	4,025
Galvanized sheets..... "	79	45	148	5,251	3,183	9,884
Tin plates and sheets..... "	996	2,028	1,117	54,064	109,539	58,054
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures..... "	251	115	121	16,172	8,195	9,120
Old, for remanufacture..... "		53			930	
Steel unwrought..... "	782	287	386	30,609	12,585	22,002
Lead, pigs..... "	85	43	65	5,091	2,526	4,760
Tin, unwrought..... Cwts.	354	1,042	126	5,602	14,824	2,054
Apparel and slops.....				172,582	115,121	116,990
Haberhashery and millinery, including embroideries and needle work.....				99,338	67,068	65,788
Alkali..... Cwts.	11,049	4,789	6,041	14,581	6,419	7,305
Cement..... Tons.	166	284	230	1,470	2,278	2,521
Earthenware and chinaware.....				32,938	30,538	60,133
Oil, seed oil..... Tons.	157	91	110	15,909	7,879	8,638
Paper, writing or printing and envelopes..... Cwts.	1,132	904	732	9,373	9,733	7,315
do other except hanging..... "	413	129	289	3,236	1,752	3,139
Stationery other than paper.....				10,673	7,115	3,961
II.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.						
Tea of British East India..... Lbs.	51,085	128,586	153,619	11,422	24,805	30,314
do of Ceylon..... "	75,158	118,574	132,541	14,512	24,625	24,679
do of China..... "	41,073	172,151	48,897	7,753	30,383	8,609
do of other countries..... "	967	395	279	151	88	63

R.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of February, and the *two months* ended 28th February, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of February.			Two months ended 28th February.			Month of February.			Two months ended 28th February.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living—												
Cattle..... No.	733	960	1,916	59,461	76,820	164,654	1,211	2,041	3,425	102,258	166,377	291,304
Sheep and lambs.....	996	2,036	1,670	8,327	14,206	9,865	1,976	2,269	1,720	16,391	15,656	10,230
Horses..... "	216	202	140	21,024	20,610	15,279	384	288	193	37,376	29,477	21,365
Grain—												
Wheat..... Cwt.	21,600	42,700	104,100	32,324	72,878	215,477	34,800	55,300	201,700	50,185	94,340	408,474
Wheat flour..... "	66,400	42,000	74,000	140,905	100,244	206,040	89,700	70,400	106,600	191,075	172,621	298,755
Pease..... "	14,000	14,150	68,190	27,205	18,746	91,226	63,200	47,450	121,390	90,335	63,914	166,498
Indian corn..... "	4,000	8,800	72,100	4,283	6,852	6,808	16,400	30,400	133,202	15,427	28,738	118,732
Metals—												
Copper ore..... Tons.								1	33	.....	39	1,411
Provisions—												
Bacon..... Cwt.	6,792	4,796	14,326	50,691	33,186	116,396	13,776	15,498	26,045	101,275	108,838	215,248
Hams..... "	1,283	978	2,328	12,493	9,792	22,119	3,438	4,321	2,819	33,794	42,768	27,034
Butter..... "	533	1,503	1,910	8,974	29,375	40,452	683	3,243	4,725	11,797	64,094	89,946
Cheese..... "	13,955	39,509	24,264	151,779	175,649	251,212	24,168	64,044	65,179	268,236	724,827	679,903
Eggs..... Gt. hund.	2,253	2,730	.....	4,200	5,548	.....	4,863	4,611	8,670	8,906	8,468	15,267
Fish, cured or salted.... Cwt.	539	42,873	44,740	2,560	509,316	381,279	3,791	49,002	95,326	60,600	550,931	778,214
Wood and timber—												
Hewn..... Loads.	930	593	68	15,809	8,346	1,801	950	1,453	72	16,065	22,601	1,883
Sawn or split, planed or dressed..... "	5,896	15,958	7,953	85,128	197,051	99,450	29,078	37,101	25,796	339,927	438,068	286,525

S.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the months of February and the two months ended 28th February, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of February.			Two months ended 28th February.			Month of February.			Two months ended 28th February.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.							£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Articles of food and drink:—												
Salt, rock and white. Tons.	2,706	2,870	1,651	4,564	4,842	4,750	9,057	8,541	4,550	16,036	14,449	14,503
Spirits. Pf. Galls.	11,089	13,296	28,809	23,136	25,102	41,937	19,029	22,761	54,361	44,744	43,503	81,225
2. Raw materials:—												
Wool, sheep and lambs. Lbs.	49,400	6,600	121,800	77,500	55,200	384,800	10,862	1,562	20,445	16,050	11,485	62,381
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured:—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, gray or unbleached. Yds.	39,300	42,300	70,200	112,900	82,500	178,400	2,297	3,154	3,115	6,473	6,151	8,152
Piece goods, bleached. "	322,500	341,400	317,800	1,117,000	793,100	762,100	18,260	22,027	22,299	66,464	49,411	51,348
do printed. "	2,697,500	1,282,200	1,877,600	5,802,200	3,955,500	4,833,000	172,616	83,429	112,829	361,014	249,368	290,409
do dyed, or manufactured of dyed yarn. "	1,230,600	969,200	1,278,900	2,632,000	1,866,600	2,566,000	109,539	102,370	117,073	237,742	193,708	230,753
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds. "	1,182,400	568,800	1,488,900	2,594,400	1,654,700	2,555,600	63,491	38,821	62,303	129,385	89,016	113,627
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds. "	959,500	562,300	789,200	2,798,600	1,557,600	1,974,600	80,811	43,138	61,364	219,234	125,579	158,556
Silk manufactures—												
Lace.							4,872	5,407	3,514	15,169	6,263	13,023
Silk and other materials.							16,732	14,576	18,605	39,031	21,691	27,978
Woollen tissues. Yds.	281,600	260,800	288,300	472,300	438,600	501,200	152,448	132,115	151,911	260,702	234,463	267,024
Worsted do. "	1,105,600	1,193,400	1,215,400	2,171,500	2,802,400	2,610,000	334,170	276,689	373,098	619,103	665,074	774,968
Carpets, not being rugs. "	376,000	293,600	359,700	689,900	494,300	587,800	170,669	129,838	145,046	268,080	200,015	232,652
Hardware and cutlery.							21,034	11,184	24,270	49,124	34,373	49,041

Iron and steel:—													
Iron: Pig.....	Tons.	404	15	501	867	156	663	6,132	268	6,560	14,761	2,117	9,013
Bar, angle, bolt and rod.....	"	82	119	183	259	264	226	3,850	4,696	5,898	11,787	10,712	7,285
Railroad, of all sorts.....	"	153	110	1,313	153	110	1,323	4,146	2,686	33,444	4,146	2,686	33,687
Hoops, sheets, boiler and armour plates...	"	86	220	264	289	457	373	3,071	8,619	9,524	11,544	17,574	13,549
Galvanized sheets...	"	188	164	50	267	209	198	14,318	12,517	2,638	19,569	15,700	12,522
Tin plates and sheets.....	"	1,122	1,541	627	2,118	3,569	1,744	57,719	77,346	32,652	111,782	186,885	90,106
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures.....	"	191	311	137	442	426	258	12,658	14,931	16,205	28,830	23,126	19,326
Old, for remanufacture.....	"		82	33		135	33		1,387	389		2,317	389
Steel, unwrought.....	"	688	168	629	1,470	455	1,015	28,115	11,422	29,779	58,814	24,007	51,781
Lead: Pig.....	"	86	52	44	171	95	109	5,460	3,699	2,939	10,551	6,224	7,699
Tin, unwrought.....	Cwt.	291	450	289	648	1,492	415	4,555	7,062	4,706	10,157	21,885	6,760
Apparel and slops.....								169,676	99,674	129,567	342,258	214,795	237,557
Haberdashery and millinery including embroidery and needlework.....								92,394	91,464	89,639	191,732	158,532	155,427
Alkali.....	Cwt.	5,970	2,839	5,132	17,019	7,628	11,173	6,823	2,905	6,804	21,404	9,325	14,108
Cement.....	Tons.	72	364	1,075	238	648	1,305	623	3,042	6,760	2,093	5,319	9,281
Earthenware and china-ware.....								30,173	29,409	51,066	63,111	59,948	111,198
Oil, seed oil.....	Tons.	195	180	129	352	271	239	14,303	16,172	10,152	35,079	24,051	18,790
Paper, writing or printing, and envelopes.....	Cwt.	893	1,547	584	2,025	2,451	1,316	7,538	10,746	6,901	16,912	20,479	14,216
Paper, all other except hanging.....	"	163	213	337	576	342	626	2,521	3,601	3,888	5,757	5,353	7,027
Stationery other than paper.....								3,772	2,774	4,813	14,444	9,889	8,775

II. FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Tea of British East India.....	Lbs.	49,423	495,764	100,164	100,508	624,350	253,783	12,064	114,396	22,056	23,487	139,201	52,370
do Ceylon.....	"	87,171	459,930	89,539	162,320	578,504	222,080	17,681	102,594	19,389	32,193	127,220	44,068
do China.....	"	112,094	570,567	87,367	162,167	742,708	136,264	22,187	110,284	16,371	29,940	140,666	24,981
do other countries.....	"	303	2,950	2,640	1,270	3,345	2,919	49	857	433	200	944	496

T.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of March and the *three months* ended 31st March, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of March.			Three months ended 31st March.			Month of March.			Three months ended 31st March.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Animals, living—							£	£	£	£	£	£
Cattle..... No.	1,691	2,125	1,666	2,902	4,166	5,091	143,197	175,592	139,493	245,455	341,878	430,797
Sheep and lambs..... "	1,669	317	1,791	3,645	2,586	3,511	13,437	2,365	13,057	29,828	18,921	23,287
Horses..... "	407	519	81	791	807	274	42,160	55,456	8,663	79,536	84,933	30,027
Grain—												
Wheat..... Cwt.	4,600	32,000	116,400	39,400	87,300	318,100	6,716	54,716	248,365	56,901	149,056	656,839
Wheat flour..... "	77,800	122,300	77,200	167,500	192,700	183,800	153,548	287,115	209,325	344,623	460,065	508,080
Peas..... "	3,600	52,700	41,550	66,800	100,150	162,940	5,120	63,189	56,882	95,455	127,165	223,380
Indian corn..... "	16,000	15,200	44,900	32,400	45,600	178,102	12,653	11,373	44,447	28,081	40,111	163,179
Provisions—												
Bacon..... "	3,277	19,950	15,408	17,053	35,448	41,453	22,912	163,330	131,157	124,188	272,168	346,404
Hams..... "	1,639	2,791	2,053	5,077	7,112	4,872	16,824	28,597	19,467	50,618	71,365	46,501
Butter..... "	264	688	1,830	947	3,431	6,555	5,144	13,447	39,318	16,941	77,541	129,264
Cheese..... "	40,147	21,571	28,567	64,315	85,615	93,746	450,892	253,573	293,241	719,128	978,400	973,144
Eggs..... Gt. hund.				4,863	4,611	8,670				8,906	8,468	15,267
Fish, cured or salted.... Cwt.	108,689	69,487	106,766	118,489	118,489	202,092	1,348,091	896,318	976,312	1,408,691	1,447,249	1,754,526
Metals—												
Copper ore..... Tons.					1	33					39	1,411
Wood and timber—												
Hewn..... Loads.	491	1,883	177	1,441	3,336	249	9,018	29,507	3,217	25,083	52,107	5,100
Sawn or split, planed or dressed..... "	16,768	21,032	5,375	45,846	58,133	31,171	177,419	259,768	92,330	517,346	697,836	378,855

U.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of March, and the *three months* ended 31st March, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of March.			Three months ended 31st March.			Month of March.			Three months ended 31st March.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
I.—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.												
1. Articles of food and drink :—							£	£	£	£	£	£
Salt, rock and white..... Tons.	3,993	3,436	2,516	8,557	8,278	7,266	12,926	10,507	7,660	28,962	24,956	22,163
Spirits..... Proof galls.	19,474	16,978	25,379	43,410	42,080	67,316	35,678	29,268	44,603	80,422	72,771	125,828
2. Raw materials :—												
Wool, sheep and lambs..... Lbs.	4,500	6,000	122,800	82,000	61,200	507,600	409	1,518	28,134	16,459	13,004	90,515
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, gray or unbleached. Yds.	39,500	32,800	140,600	152,400	115,300	319,000	2,433	2,015	4,876	8,906	8,166	13,028
do bleached..... “	371,300	228,900	316,200	1,488,300	1,022,000	1,078,300	26,343	18,552	23,170	92,807	67,963	74,518
do printed..... “	1,510,200	804,000	913,300	7,312,400	4,759,500	5,746,300	92,710	47,289	58,828	453,724	296,657	349,237
do dyed or manufactured of dyed yarn “	1,200,400	916,700	1,265,600	3,832,400	2,783,300	3,831,600	115,204	86,943	121,190	352,945	280,651	351,943
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds..... “	1,182,200	658,600	1,308,200	3,776,600	2,313,300	3,863,800	58,045	41,109	59,685	187,430	130,125	173,312
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds..... “	685,000	595,700	623,300	3,483,600	2,153,300	2,597,900	61,481	48,297	53,378	280,714	173,876	211,934
Silk manufactures—												
Lace.....							6,531	3,704	3,270	21,701	9,967	16,294
Silk and other materials.....							9,797	7,534	8,638	48,827	29,224	36,617
Woollen tissues..... Yds.	222,000	255,600	195,600	694,300	694,200	696,800	115,501	113,788	94,681	376,293	348,191	361,705
Worsted “.....	954,900	877,500	750,100	3,126,400	3,679,900	3,360,100	296,764	200,667	234,919	915,868	865,741	1,009,887
Carpets, not being rugs..... “	325,600	276,700	306,700	1,015,500	771,000	894,500	144,170	115,398	134,208	412,250	315,414	366,260
Hardware and cutlery.....							30,310	24,114	24,625	79,434	58,488	73,667
Iron and Steel—												
Iron : Pigs..... Tons.	223	10	176	1,000	166	839	3,640	97	3,353	18,401	2,214	12,366
Bar, angle, bolt and rod.....	80	107	123	339	371	349	3,139	4,039	3,811	14,926	14,751	11,120
Railroad, of all sorts..... “	203	618		356	728	1,323	5,407	16,036		9,553	18,722	33,687

U.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America, &c.—*Concluded.*

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ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of March.			Three months ended 31st March.			Month of March.			Three months ended 31st March.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE—<i>Con.</i>							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Iron and steel— <i>Con.</i>												
Iron—Hoops, sheet, boiler and armour plates..... Tons.	118	341	110	417	798	483	4,268	13,140	4,229	15,812	30,714	17,778
Galvanized sheets..... "	83	170	182	350	379	380	6,385	12,726	9,617	25,954	28,426	22,138
Tin plates and sheets.... "	789	2,185	665	2,907	5,754	2,409	39,736	112,620	34,232	151,519	299,504	124,338
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures..... "	231	138	132	673	564	390	17,724	10,960	10,522	46,555	34,086	29,847
Old, for remanufacture..... "		27	93		162	126		467	1,572		2,784	1,961
Steel, unwrought..... "	585	322	366	2,055	777	1,381	26,616	25,803	25,769	85,429	49,810	77,559
Lead : Pigs..... "	51	59	71	222	154	180	3,416	3,850	5,456	13,967	10,074	13,155
Tin, unwrought..... Cwt.	482	300	617	1,130	1,792	1,032	7,709	4,609	10,157	17,866	26,494	16,917
Apparel and slops.....							182,884	124,567	173,829	525,143	339,362	411,384
Haberdashery and millinery, including embroidery and needlework.....							75,312	99,348	85,055	267,044	257,880	240,481
Alkali..... Cwt.	7,565	9,076	9,578	24,584	16,704	20,751	10,775	12,683	12,736	32,178	22,007	26,845
Cement..... Tons.	2,499	463	42	2,737	1,111	1,347	19,861	3,650	394	21,954	8,969	9,675
Earthenware and chinaware.....							47,031	57,797	63,734	110,142	117,744	174,932
Oil, seed oil..... Tons.	255	145	217	607	416	456	25,433	12,434	17,350	60,512	36,485	36,140
Paper, writing or printing and envelopes..... Cwt.	1,372	1,652	1,225	3,397	4,103	2,542	11,403	12,269	10,225	28,314	32,748	24,440
Paper, all other except hanging..... "	512	334	220	1,088	676	846	5,441	2,453	2,837	11,198	7,806	9,865
Stationery, other than paper.....							7,295	4,959	7,281	21,739	14,848	16,055
II.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.												
Tea of British East India..... Lbs.	74,998	71,182	152,146	175,506	695,532	405,929	16,644	20,440	29,964	40,131	159,641	82,334
do Ceylon..... "	122,849	88,894	268,032	285,178	667,398	490,112	23,375	21,408	49,100	55,568	148,628	93,167
do China..... "	233,812	274,418	129,907	395,979	1,017,126	257,171	45,260	52,677	20,119	75,120	193,343	45,100
do of other countries..... "	232	1,694	16,707	1,502	4,949	19,626	39	268	2,161	238	1,212	2,657

V.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of December and the *twelve months* ended 31st December, in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of December.			Twelve months ended 31st December.			Month of December.			Twelve months ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals—												
Horses, free..... No.	29	27	36	929	926	658	5,050	1,441	3,584	86,171	79,590	65,171
do dutiable..... " "	342	322	95	9,449	5,600	4,245	20,249	19,528	9,978	608,461	355,425	354,276
Art work, free.....							936	4,246	4,200	130,396	320,812	55,303
do dutiable.....									1,092			3,774
Books, &c., free.....							3,136	4,555	2,740	28,113	35,581	38,417
do dutiable.....							2,379	1,859	2,147	19,855	23,127	25,845
Cement—												
Portland, dutiable..... Lbs.	37,500	70,000	116,250	4,166,561	4,012,350	1,962,974	292	300	528	18,894	17,272	9,311
Coal, bituminous, dutiable, " "	66,197	64,686	66,936	788,266	821,664	749,660	218,764	216,103	224,862	2,716,479	2,610,969	2,374,546
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable.. Tons.	147	243	10	1,934	1,247	2,607	27,081	28,884	1,520	323,062	161,519	402,807
Fruits—												
Bananas, free.....							3,275	5,744	5,173	193,114	100,655	88,731
Lemons, dutiable.....							6		5	86,664	141,707	113,306
Furs, skins, &c., free.....							45,560	17,538	24,155	459,316	319,918	248,232
Hides and skins, other than fur..... Lbs.	1,438,447	1,974,551	1,131,384	18,937,702	18,721,484	19,694,639	93,958	142,040	95,133	1,265,493	1,189,882	1,494,087
Iron and steel and manufactures of—												
Tin plates, dutiable..... " "	102,661	3,299	1,246	811,435	883,749	1,024,054	1,862	177	67	19,903	24,286	29,026
Jewellery—precious stones, dutiable.....							144	600	282	7,451	16,609	92,886
Lead and manufactures of—												
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable. " "	1,798,768	2,205,588	4,452,178	15,860,906	22,529,365	39,743,101	35,958	31,230	93,241	383,197	411,223	806,382
Paper stock, crude (<i>see also</i> wood pulp), free.....							21,435	27,928	4,221	505,018	505,271	496,734
Provisions—												
Cheese, dutiable..... " "	2,697	2,885	2,703	37,623	31,374	23,462	411	463	430	5,380	4,103	3,461
Spices, nutmegs, peppers, free..... " "	93	1,976		3,311	25,249	108,519	5	349		175	3,133	5,036

V.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principle Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America, &c.—*Concluded.*

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ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of December.			Twelve Months ended 31st December.			Month of December.			Twelve Months ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Spirits, distilled— (Spirits not of domestic manufacture) duti- able..... Proof Galls.	25,842	17,511	7,251	164,402	172,198	184,543	\$ 50,575	\$ 33,009	\$ 14,603	\$ 313,814	\$ 308,757	\$ 338,078
Sugar, molasses, &c.— Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard, free and dutiable..... Lbs.	55,915	83,001	620	24,102,959	1,096,522	605,803	3,751	12,493	29	510,345	87,902	27,318
Tea, free.....	8,963		50,895	574,427	564,354	2,521,573	995		11,070	85,819	103,290	386,571
Tobacco and manufactures of— Leaf, dutiable..... Lbs.	141,282	56,079	48,073	1,344,521	730,703	535,539	100,092	32,692	17,271	802,774	565,989	428,339
Wood and manufactures of— Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable..... M. ft.	39,952	36,830	14,254	759,225	741,806	674,851	425,952	375,364	143,424	8,333,021	7,836,414	6,759,376
Wood pulp, dutiable.... Tons.	2,406	3,393	1,729	18,851	40,903	23,893	37,347	47,265	26,548	318,868	556,747	354,725
Wool— Class No. 2, free..... Lbs.	455,521	414,815	572	6,564,341	3,242,014	5,929,911	80,335	88,134	88	1,272,943	640,297	1,150,291
do 3 do "			2,605	802,330	8,774	54,337			172	80,842	620	4,148

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

W.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the *months* of December and the *twelve months* ended 31st December in the Years 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of December.			Twelve months ended 31st December.			Month of December.			Twelve months ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural implements..							4,681	1,016	2,691	300,840	371,144	560,513
Animals—												
Cattle..... No.	9	538	1,297	353	3,328	17,124	150	40,268	77,640	6,049	211,430	1,198,324
Hogs..... "	105	321		915	2,930	2,105	502	1,441		3,874	10,051	11,873
Horses..... "		118	116		4,050	6,105		13,010	11,700		481,349	680,791
Sheep..... "	3,374	4,396	1,952	56,373	55,848	49,505	5,671	7,123	3,079	150,472	123,049	98,832
Books, maps, engravings, &c.							61,659	67,224	76,929	531,899	612,262	659,176
Breadstuffs—												
Corn..... Bush.	202,713	115,384	433,776	4,972,625	9,389,900	12,548,550	74,970	35,709	130,604	2,208,010	2,694,912	3,666,483
Wheat..... "	26,073	222,322	812	3,754,732	5,256,850	5,884,235	11,846	178,458	643	2,646,102	3,493,201	5,384,679
Wheat flour.. Brls.	16,169	13,828	13,899	1,110,759	858,772	444,193	50,174	58,600	59,930	4,274,102	3,254,935	2,010,960
Carriages, cars and parts of							10,543	7,330	3,843	135,553	163,791	173,308
Clocks and watches								38,163	30,491		262,386	327,011
Coals..... Tons.	246,557	198,539	231,492	3,001,431	3,033,009	2,965,800	626,161	527,174	611,813	8,808,712	9,281,757	9,132,667
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old.... Lbs.		26,300	84,708	398,906	419,495	596,157		2,893	8,871	42,084	44,727	64,179
Cotton and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufact'd Bales	11,661	9,667	20,989	90,883	77,789	102,711	524,488	363,635	657,981	3,312,486	3,178,164	3,583,924
do coloured & uncol'd. Lbs.	5,892,848	4,855,602	10,557,253	45,697,104	39,077,679	51,577,304	64,261	208,347	33,306	443,203	2,131,990	853,233
do coloured & uncol'd. Yds.	1,055,295	3,509,833	606,666	7,273,155	35,519,380	14,378,247		100,222	90,704	1,982,877	1,360,567	1,337,471
Other manufactures.....												
Cycles and parts of.....												
Fertilizers..... Tons.		823	23		3,712	4,159		21,314	23,406		557,577	744,889
Fruits and nuts.....								18,050	673		85,974	84,095
Furs and fur skins.....							81,437	66,729	97,134	933,194	834,103	888,501
Hides and skins, other than							27,576	15,275	29,050	258,306	245,154	289,344
fur..... Lbs.		893,461	520,344		14,784,869	9,232,321		64,484	47,094		1,043,830	732,820
Hops..... "	33,083	36,777	24,101	191,938	464,116	302,876	2,208	3,489	3,609		36,846	34,120
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric.												
								20,032	29,861		248,890	336,603

W.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported, &c.—
Concluded.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of December.			Twelve months ended 31st December.			Month of December.			Twelve months ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
							£	£	£	£	£	£
Iron and steel and manuf's of—												
Builders' hardware and saws and tools.							41,159	34,417	41,971	527,276	543,998	603,196
Machinery—												
Sewing machines and parts of.							14,888	9,243	10,633	112,223	99,155	116,535
Other machinery.							96,159	156,750	14,414	1,527,885	1,607,275	137,562
Leather and manufactures of—												
Boots and shoes.								11,090	22,806		208,848	237,519
Sole leather. Lbs.	15,443	71,118	172,308	402,633	529,180	767,087	2,829	11,179	32,460	71,678	90,000	147,940
Other leather.							36,620	63,536	59,502	270,236	583,174	660,290
Naval stores—												
Rosin, tar and pitch. Brls.	2,938	3,179	1,803	46,916	53,887	47,667	5,482	6,265	4,030	116,624	116,876	104,371
Turpentine, spirits of. Galls.	20,004	11,125	31,353	473,747	539,879	558,112	6,014	3,093	9,562	142,826	144,504	162,107
Oil cake and oil cake meal. Lbs.	610,760	130,800	256,480	3,922,495	1,409,151	1,199,669	5,393	1,316	2,590	39,542	13,473	12,247
Oils—Mineral, crude. Galls.				4,667	18,390					525		899
do refined. "	1,103,877	1,219,340	1,493,562	9,810,943	10,226,250	10,515,879	91,299	87,895	96,149	736,823	754,607	728,878
Cotton-seed oil. "	30,476	8,360	14,177	419,352	342,391	331,634	7,918	1,672	3,223	119,219	82,444	79,670
Paraffine and paraffine wax. Lbs.	3,251	9,847	2,450	32,048	35,463	66,174	199	418	113	1,447	1,796	2,817
Provisions—												
Meat products—												
Beef products—												
Beef, canned. Lbs.	44,612	28,577	13,217	1,101,257	1,622,658	732,400	3,545	2,230	1,187	95,126	128,785	55,094
do fresh. "	7,212	10,102	122	94,658	51,095	25,280	345	198	9	6,140	3,592	1,558
do salt'd or pick'd and other cured. "	272,483	692,953	204,300	6,245,004	5,789,518	4,025,704	12,867	34,824	8,839	302,631	258,109	170,361
Tallow. "			53,996	685,447	689,665	91,656			1,614	32,176	27,222	2,921
hog products—												
Bacon. "	38,312	175,840	386,195	5,014,263	10,327,253	14,379,000	3,645	13,042	26,941	357,065	494,943	826,036
Hams. "	62,795	52,759	169,139	2,551,960	3,782,487	4,085,321	6,370	5,511	14,599	259,685	368,815	381,387
Pork, fresh & pickled. "	1,144,236	334,363	1,154,912	11,216,062	13,581,099	11,569,114	63,851	16,471	59,972	849,951	650,619	578,897
Lard. "	51,723	95,656	222,361	5,933,530	4,964,444	4,252,908	3,827	5,277	10,704	415,351	245,762	205,743
Oleo and oleomargarine. "	57,123	120,623	49,531	1,142,482	1,647,835	891,878	5,705	5,395	2,953	92,420	83,636	50,835

Dairy products—Butter. “	7,721	18,763	4,367	540,227	1,495,697	3,597,271	1,597	3,149	1,144	96,097	227,826	532,690
Cheese. “	43,944	88,064	53,426	5,792,115	6,499,341	13,980,688	3,864	8,123	4,467	438,656	531,859	1,176,381
Seeds.							17,372	19,232	26,965	530,284	656,178	658,947
Sugar, refined. Lbs.	2,439	4,174	5,920	87,233	39,371	61,603	145	312	496	4,836	2,486	3,741
Tobacco and manufs of—												
Leaf, stems and trim'gs. “	480,880	709,110	240,566	10,870,411	12,102,255	12,373,669	55,412	62,028	24,658	1,062,673	1,206,344	1,243,209
Cigars, cigarettes, &c.							3,792	8,155	5,927	53,438	53,693	64,197
Wood and manufactures of—												
Timber and unmanuf'd wood.							10,123	6,060	7,259	1,195,596	915,819	1,426,627
Lumber—Boards, deals,												
planks, joists, &c. . M. ft.	2,659	2,890	3,946	37,820	47,098	71,608	41,718	39,205	55,697	588,575	678,900	968,319
Other							14,314	15,185		144,191	166,232	
Manufactures of wood—												
Doors, sash, blinds, furni-												
ture and woodenware.							101,850	†43,724	†19,371	1,141,409	†596,354	†606,688
Wool, raw. Lbs.	235,900	198,133		1,880,459	2,878,912	673,030	35,414	29,090		284,849	376,128	112,365

* Typewriters only. † Furniture, N.E.S.

X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of January and the *seven months* ended 31st January, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of January.			Seven months ended 31st January.			Month of January.			Seven months ended 31st January.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Animals—							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses, free..... No.	26	12	36	378	363	399	10,095	1,400	1,545	47,970	39,433	36,110
do dutiable..... "	329	376	94	3,007	2,055	1,186	18,605	20,109	9,234	200,181	138,947	140,596
Art work, free.....							2,081	4,659		68,019	74,835	35,538
do dutiable.....									645			4,419
Books, &c., free.....							1,274	4,606	1,577	16,150	19,935	18,874
do dutiable.....							2,021	1,953	2,558	14,019	11,846	14,927
Cement, Roman, Portland, dutiable..... Lbs.	75,000	4,200		2,696,761	2,102,300	1,304,249	410	18		12,380	8,368	
Coal, bituminous, dutiable Tons.	67,118	80,669	70,542	442,399	485,352	385,939	215,246	278,029	217,715	1,454,579	1,492,543	1,156,560
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable... Tons.	118	134		787	594	347	16,199	20,474		121,317	70,647	42,607
Fruits—												
Bananas, free.....							6,240	5,361	4,653	118,900	46,909	46,865
Lemons, dutiable.....									3	1,500	41,976	1,870
Furs, skins, &c., free.....							27,292	22,913	37,204	196,343	119,612	143,513
Hides and skins, other than fur, free..... Lbs.	2,136,156	2,509,164	1,276,884	9,462,430	11,855,467	8,121,213	118,240	192,332	100,654	774,546	803,486	605,111
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—												
Tin plates, dutiable.... Lbs.	2,519	995	2,848	503,563	129,974	291,656	141	50	157	14,616	3,312	8,084
Jewellery, precious stones, dutiable.....							374	1,071	685	6,924	3,011	91,135
Lead and manufactures of—												
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable Lbs.	1,690,266	200	4,001,065	9,253,245	10,014,294	30,230,151	28,397	4	86,453	201,444	197,544	664,807
Paper stock, crude (see also wood pulp), free.....							32,036	38,639	4,960	222,589	297,433	172,789
Provisions—												
Cheese, dutiable..... Lbs.	1,414	1,504	1,275	24,480	19,828	10,421	233	215	204	3,344	2,523	1,582
Spices, nutmegs, peppers, free..... Lbs.				3,144	10,225	2,500				165	1,860	162

Spirits, distilled—												
Spirits (not of domestic manufacture) dutiable. Proof gall.												
	15,627	12,192	9,431	107,912	99,893	48,858	30,420	24,399	18,349	209,655	191,429	84,651
Sugar, molasses, &c.—												
Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch Standard, free and dutiable. Lbs.												
	2,359	594	.....	749,538	627,160	309,622	236	43	.....	50,999	50,565	11,306
Tea, free. "												
	26,963	51,049	23,872	186,663	488,875	435,595	4,028	8,446	3,123	29,278	84,735	69,794
Tobacco and manufactures of—												
Leaf, dutiable. Lbs.												
	70,452	62,612	48,656	804,327	345,094	185,040	39,841	53,687	33,550	597,600	290,191	131,892
Wood and manufactures of—												
Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable. M. ft.												
	37,060	20,935	11,285	499,035	438,614	219,595	384,769	221,777	120,109	5,460,201	4,629,016	2,213,319
Wood pulp, dutiable.... Tons.												
	2,991	3,133	1,245	13,707	25,613	12,814	42,594	46,591	21,489	211,726	355,354	186,271
Wool—												
Coal No. 2, free. Lbs.												
	121,231	293,306	7,615	3,111,602	2,708,531	968,336	22,055	58,725	2,198	652,391	533,451	177,132
do 3, do "												
	.....	.....	1,111	.....	8,504	29,198	.....	.....	72	.....	604	1,693

Y.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the *months* of January and the *seven months* ended 31st January, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of January.			Seven months ended 31st January.			Month of January.			Seven months ended 31st January.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Agricultural implements.....							\$ 8,464	\$ 11,539	\$ 25,838	\$ 161,461	\$ 176,036	\$ 285,889
Animals—												
Cattle..... No.	4	90	1,175	106	754	12,151	150	6,656	77,154	2,173	49,595	850,381
Hogs..... “	79	205	2,965	729	1,928	3,025	391	675	18,353	3,002	6,983	18,651
Horses..... “		95	196		2,121	4,429		8,012	9,373		244,962	448,540
Sheep..... “	3,288	3,793	2,986	31,956	28,721	28,982	5,641	7,878	9,601	68,431	51,245	61,447
Books, maps, engravings, &c.....							45,245	55,675	54,849	359,048	387,569	433,331
Breadstuffs—												
Corn..... Bush.	189,622	78,338	307,668	2,946,981	6,344,089	9,615,092	66,565	24,645	94,651	1,134,677	1,724,786	2,909,832
Wheat..... “	18,975	6,745	1,560	2,106,248	3,813,625	4,111,524	10,429	5,754	986	1,476,742	2,541,140	3,945,618
Wheat flour..... Brls.	10,387	13,411	35,790	694,360	624,198	380,897	34,228	62,059	154,489	2,748,147	2,392,830	1,747,865
Carriages, cars and parts of.....							41,004	6,441	4,963	84,896	58,730	104,007
Clocks and watches.....							24,433	21,676		183,772	163,180	
Coals..... Tons.	198,138	189,042	262,616	1,959,234	1,937,182	2,000,748	510,166	509,374	617,514	5,758,797	6,083,534	6,247,774
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old.... Lbs.		25,000	67,856	284,012	260,936	545,058		2,750	7,237	31,131	28,104	58,179
Cotton and manufactures of—												
Cotton, manufactured (Bales.	11,745	6,382	22,560	48,198	52,986	91,892	511,703	242,419	716,539	2,075,596	2,115,501	3,035,685
ed..... Lbs.	5,920,074	3,193,340	11,334,039	24,257,026	26,580,755	46,094,821						
Cottons, coloured and un-												
coloured..... Yds.	1,431,378	3,480,667	2,409,855	5,423,756	23,286,621	7,133,196	86,104	209,380	142,339	329,506	1,398,157	408,866
Other manufactures.....							128,668	153,512	148,942	1,059,501	690,910	872,622
Cycles and parts of.....							21,504	42,852	24,244	69,725	152,052	143,839
Fertilizers..... Tons.		158	579		1,723	1,894		2,342	11,743		36,983	44,106
Fruits and nuts.....							50,814	44,229	45,701	632,144	479,830	619,101
Furs and fur skins.....							21,453	29,315	61,226	122,730	114,012	186,151
Hops..... Lbs.	51,030	5,525	11,786	154,202	266,372	206,321	3,847	458	1,585	12,578	21,978	25,716
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric.....												
Iron and steel and manufactures of—								21,933	23,812		164,504	192,397
Builders' hardware and saws and tools.....							33,943	31,119	38,852	310,465	293,671	351,192

Machinery, viz:—													
Sewing machines and parts of							6,061	3,726	7,579	60,752	54,212	71,481	
Other machinery							120,035	119,699	*5,307	843,402	986,229	*26,427	
Leather and manufactures of—													
Boots and shoes								9,611	15,858		135,175	151,262	
Sole leather	Lbs.	27,439	1,461	85,471	221,590	323,984	676,505	5,174	18,520	41,804	52,319	133,671	
Other leather								27,391	39,806	72,462	174,873	342,027	380,972
Naval stores—													
Rosin, tar and pitch	Brls.	3,227	2,508	1,359	31,997	30,470	22,601	6,392	5,765	3,057	86,110	68,790	54,330
Turpentine, spirits of	Galls.	33,455	3,148	29,016	284,681	214,616	307,546	9,612	943	10,625	80,313	56,373	94,492
Oil cake and oil cake meal	Lbs.	253,580	95,580	169,100	1,675,763	498,532	661,224	2,463	910	1,506	15,882	4,936	7,439
Oils—													
Mineral, crude	Galls.		5,897			5,897			442			442	
do refined		925,424	797,942	1,068,984	7,352,217	7,317,853	8,091,257	67,286	51,332	61,795	657,810	513,685	628,579
Cotton-seed	"	33,638	5,027	40,584	245,709	156,821	246,382	9,564	1,168	10,008	70,903	35,594	61,884
Paraffine and paraffine wax	Lbs.	1,000	2,444	7,499	22,850	16,854	46,266	49	98	344	1,060	745	2,049
Provisions—													
Meat product—													
Beef products—													
Beef, canned	"	67,732	50,828	14,419	782,173	1,061,785	375,381	5,214	3,215	1,317	66,021	81,606	27,598
do fresh	"	6,306	2,906	290	45,635	18,138	3,697	348	175	24	3,017	1,002	236
do salted or pickled													
and other, cured	Lbs.	267,611	628,826	172,221	4,081,940	4,299,949	2,120,891	14,334	27,782	8,421	199,759	188,497	91,277
Tallow	Lbs.	16,099		300	568,237	72,338	88,281	555		19	26,518	2,280	2,838
Hog products—													
Baron	"	60,430	60,527	437,099	4,123,903	7,408,987	11,365,419	4,081	4,212	30,153	286,867	359,018	609,510
Ham	"	45,380	19,811	149,178	1,768,175	1,803,396	2,947,508	4,536	2,106	12,430	178,470	178,782	268,742
Pork, fresh, pickled	"	1,440,551	795,669	1,624,100	12,029,029	9,568,014	9,635,723	88,709	37,121	89,925	702,827	424,843	494,694
Lard	"	55,285	56,229	59,430	5,729,961	3,660,089	2,543,065	4,203	3,357	3,277	399,642	171,337	127,144
Oléo and oleomargarine	"		42,131	183,851	755,079	897,696	635,134		1,909	10,128	61,932	44,976	38,806
Dairy products—													
Butter	"	5,108	4,479	9,283	351,669	1,170,396	2,975,382	1,118	987	1,999	67,413	180,295	437,992
Cheese	"	1,504	1,846	874	3,531,408	4,776,207	10,276,110	191	249	115	276,138	405,573	865,333
Seeds								75,808	29,669	56,727	235,840	212,673	199,125
Sugar, refined	Lbs.	1,394	965	2,660	34,233	19,571	37,133	97	66	173	1,940	1,236	2,320
Tobacco and manufactures of—													
Leaf, stems and trimmings	Lbs	246,289	816,197	726,619	5,131,874	6,829,749	3,697,931	26,161	83,927	64,247	539,473	702,735	372,432
Cigars, cigarettes, &c.								2,888	2,204	3,293	31,934	33,915	34,652
Wood and manufactures of—													
Timber and unmanufactured wood								7,161	19,623	28,181	660,558	406,578	654,233
Lumber—													
Boards, planks, deals, joists, &c.	M. ft.	2,053	2,975	4,389	21,508	31,261	41,589	34,896	44,042	69,239	334,563	434,565	568,328
Other								8,095	14,650		72,622	106,079	
Manufacture of wood—													
Doors, sash, blinds, furni- tures and woodenwares								61,042	86,627	+18,576	668,550	735,565	+300,876
Wool, raw	Lbs.	130,297	277,280	9,140	1,012,402	1,677,827	104,819	20,383	46,878	1,387	159,372	246,063	16,380

* Typewriting machines only.

† Furniture, N. E. S.

Z.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the months of February and the eight months ended 28th February, in the Years, 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of February.			Eight months ended 28th February.			Month of February.			Eight months ended 28th February.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Animals—							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses, free. No.	24	28	32	403	391	431	1,795	5,193	2,415	49,765	44,626	38,525
do dutiable. "	480	319	79	3,487	2,374	1,267	26,377	15,826	8,761	226,558	154,773	149,407
Art work, free.							1,071	1,028	500	69,090	75,863	36,033
do dutiable.									77			4,496
Books, &c., free.							3,070	3,895	2,252	19,220	23,830	21,126
do dutiable.							1,921	1,648	2,247	15,940	13,494	17,174
Cement, Roman, Portland, dutiable. Lbs.				2,696,761	2,102,300	1,304,219				12,380	8,368	6,207
Coal, bituminous, dutiable Tons.	59,741	87,369	49,847	499,418	578,975	437,219	213,269	295,622	185,769	1,662,878	1,810,178	1,347,346
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable. "	103	221	101	890	815	448	13,695	33,551	12,556	135,012	104,198	55,223
Fruits—												
Bananas, free.								9,048	5,641	118,900	55,957	52,506
Lemons, dutiable.										1,500	41,976	1,870
Furs, skins, &c., free.							53,829	28,529	38,125	250,172	148,141	181,638
Hides and skins, other than fur, free. Lbs.	1,375,011	2,393,164	1,448,456	10,837,541	14,248,631	9,569,669	93,512	173,746	122,237	818,058	977,232	727,348
Iron and steel and manufactures of—												
Tin plates, dutiable. "	3,596	637	4,984	507,159	130,611	296,640	197	35	289	14,813	3,347	8,373
Jewellery, preciousstones, dutiable.							7,215	813	473	14,139	3,824	91,608
Lead and manufactures of—												
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable. Lbs.	3,445,707	2,725,316	3,436,124	12,356,542	12,739,610	33,667,086	59,171	41,308	74,239	254,816	238,852	737,369
Paper stock, crude (<i>see also</i> wood pulp), free.							40,149	66,983	7,555	262,738	364,416	180,344
Provisions—												
Cheese, dutiable. Lbs.	1,819	961	726	26,299	20,289	11,974	283	161	109	3,627	2,684	1,787
Spices, nutmegs, peppers free. "				3,144	10,225					165	1,860	162

Spirits, distilled—Spirits (not of domestic manu- facture) dutiable . . . Pf. Galls.	13,389	23,350	9,755	121,301	123,243	58,613	11,533	42,600	19,408	221,188	234,029	104,059
Sugar, molasses, &c. — Sugar, not above No. 16. Dutch standard, free and dutiable Lbs.	5,520	40	3,416	749,538	627,200	309,622	1,199	2	948	50,909	50,567	11,306
Tea, free	37,594	3,416	192,183	526,469	439,011	6,323	30,477	91,058	70,742			
Tobacco and manufactures of— Leaf, dutiable Lbs.	48,057	28,366	1,451	850,384	373,460	186,491	20,771	20,670	775	618,371	310,861	132,667
Wood and manufactures of— Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable M. ft.	21,974	26,131	11,500	521,017	464,745	110,362	233,853	256,331	231,995	5,694,274	4,885,347	2,323,681
Wood pulp, dutiable . . . Tons.	3,040	2,123	1,452	16,747	27,736	14,266	38,725	32,816	20,915	250,451	388,170	206,286
Wool— Class No. 2, free Lbs.	253,813	460,673	468	3,365,415	3,169,204	968,804	49,734	103,784	119	702,125	637,235	177,251
do 3 do			110		8,504	29,338			11		604	1,704

AA.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the *months* of February and the *eight months* ended 28th February, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of February.			Eight months ended 28th February.			Month of February.			Eight months ended 28th February.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural implements.....							27,339	30,289	73,476	188,800	206,325	359,365
Animals—												
Cattle..... No.	267	20	462	373	774	12,613	16,055	1,075	29,210	17,228	50,670	888,501
Hogs..... “	95	2	207	824	1,930	3,232	349	22	1,377	3,351	7,005	20,028
Horses..... “			500			4,925			22,978			471,518
Sheep..... “	3,379	4,484	3,637	35,335	33,205	32,619	5,788	7,213	7,154	74,219	58,458	68,601
Books, maps, engravings, &c.....							44,261	41,131	55,024	403,309	428,700	488,355
Breadstuffs—												
Corn..... Bush.	183,221	30,711	469,180	3,130,202	6,374,800	10,084,272	65,707	9,211	157,276	1,200,384	1,733,997	3,067,108
Wheat..... “	18,488	1,608	3,963	2,124,736	3,815,233	4,115,487	12,604	1,126	2,790	1,489,333	2,542,266	3,948,408
Wheat flour..... Brls.	4,695	1,793	12,176	699,055	625,991	393,073	14,837	7,482	45,777	2,762,984	2,400,312	1,793,642
Carriages, cars and parts of.....							6,308	6,654	5,216	91,204	65,384	109,223
Clocks and watches.....								17,236	16,600	201,008		179,780
Coals..... Tons.	148,215	176,880	208,665	2,107,449	2,114,062	2,209,413	409,590	459,355	549,375	6,168,387	6,542,889	6,797,149
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old..... Lbs.	52,959	27,868	62,882	336,971	288,804	609,190	5,313	3,186	6,941	36,444	31,290	65,258
Cotton and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufact'd (Bales.	6,370	7,268	14,471	54,568	60,254	106,363	257,519	277,299	443,201	2,333,115	2,392,800	3,478,886
Cotton, coloured and un- Lbs.	3,197,257	3,739,029	7,253,170	27,454,283	30,319,784	53,347,991						
coloured..... Yds.	4,000,728	1,066,975	929,269	9,424,484	24,353,596	8,062,465	240,872	64,613	53,793	570,378	1,462,770	462,659
Other manufactures.....							124,618	130,504	149,404	1,184,119	821,414	1,022,026
Cycles and parts of.....							57,853	73,136	44,395	127,578	225,188	188,234
Fertilizers..... Tons.		197	124		1,920	2,018		4,084	1,813		41,067	45,919
Fruits and nuts.....							46,518	43,584	73,171	678,662	523,404	692,272
Furs and fur skins.....							35,142	46,779	80,271	157,872	161,761	260,422
Hides and skins other than fur..... Lbs.		884,560	348,050		9,103,567	4,178,934		63,831	30,081		617,536	272,698
Hops..... “	42,238	11,231	8,733	196,440	277,603	215,054	2,838	1,272	1,165	15,416	23,250	26,881
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric.....								21,386	20,181		185,890	212,578

Iron and steel and manuf's of—															
Builders' hardware and saws and tools								42,125	37,500	62,643	352,590	331,171	413,835		
Machinery, viz.—															
Sewing machines and parts of								8,952	7,049	11,926	69,704	61,261	83,407		
Other machinery								101,535	110,623	*6,093	944,937	1,096,852	*32,520		
Leather and manufactures of—															
Boots and shoes									10,934	24,070		146,109	175,332		
Sole leather	Lbs.	22,228	35,858	140,089	243,818	359,842	816,594	3,745	6,148	25,507	45,549	58,467	159,178		
Other leather								34,041	48,036	51,413	208,914	390,063	432,385		
Naval stores—															
Rosin, tar and pitch	Brls.	2,294	8,498	5,428	34,291	39,238	28,084	4,635	15,342	8,979	90,745	84,132	63,309		
Turpentine, spirits of	Galls.	29,276	30,139	47,345	313,957	244,755	354,891	8,444	7,568	17,062	89,357	62,941	111,554		
Oil cake and oil cake meal	Lbs.	204,300	63,065	122,500	1,880,063	561,597	783,724	1,865	592	1,183	17,747	5,528	8,622		
Oils—Mineral, crude	Galls.					5,897						442			
do refined		693,607	740,566	810,302	8,045,824	8,058,419	8,901,559	47,828	50,492	51,564	605,638	564,177	580,143		
Cotton-seed	"	20,408	29,559	30,723	266,117	186,380	277,105	5,156	6,411	7,157	76,059	42,005	69,041		
Paraffine and paraffine wax	Lbs.	1,237	3,211	2,140	24,087	20,065	48,406	68	128	107	1,128	873	2,156		
Provisions—															
Meat product—															
Beef products—															
Beef, canned	Lbs.	115,692	3,733	6,825	897,865	1,065,518	382,206	10,580	321	641	76,601	81,927	28,239		
do fresh	"	19,187	16,480	341	64,822	34,618	4,038	1,752	1,004	24	4,769	2,006	260		
do salted or pickled, and other, cured	Lbs.	167,463	156,630	52,984	4,249,403	4,425,079	2,173,875	8,858	7,077	2,700	208,617	195,574	93,977		
Tallow	"	1,366		28,094	569,597	72,338	116,375	54		703	26,572	2,280	3,541		
Hog products—															
Bacon	"	31,273	40,538	770,397	4,155,176	7,449,525	12,135,816	2,829	3,774	52,522	289,696	362,792	722,032		
Ham	"	46,305	68,245	188,891	1,804,480	1,871,631	3,136,489	4,583	6,360	14,728	183,053	185,142	287,470		
Pork, fresh, pickled	"	721,210	585,583	1,143,050	12,750,239	10,153,597	10,778,773	39,987	30,021	65,630	742,814	454,864	560,324		
Lard	"	23,594	30,642	53,077	5,753,555	3,690,731	2,596,142	1,623	1,859	2,700	401,165	173,196	129,402		
Oleo and oleomargarine	"	39,870	38,212	62,100	794,949	935,908	697,234	3,356	2,264	3,263	65,288	47,340	42,066		
Dairy products—Butter	"	11,134	16,712	12,158	362,803	1,187,108	2,987,540	2,221	2,976	2,758	69,634	183,271	440,750		
Cheese	"	46,627	22,807	716	3,578,035	4,790,014	10,276,826	4,015	1,674	78	280,453	407,247	865,411		
Seeds								87,917	73,165	59,087	323,766	285,838	258,212		
Sugar, refined	Lbs.	3,752	2,165	4,695	37,985	21,736	41,828	183	156	343	2,123	1,482	2,663		
Tobacco and manuf's of—															
Leaf, stems and trimmings	"	1,018,980	1,100,177	669,397	6,150,854	7,929,926	4,367,328	97,373	105,179	65,438	636,846	807,914	437,870		
Cigars, cigarettes, &c.								3,723	3,267	3,860	35,657	37,182	38,512		
Wood and manufactures of—															
Timber and unmanuf'd wood								11,802	23,077	7,767	672,360	420,655	662,000		
Lumber—Boards, planks, deals, joists, &c.	M.ft.	1,931	2,928	5,617	23,439	34,189	47,206	32,878	37,436	76,953	367,441	472,001	645,281		
Other								10,103	15,035		82,725	121,114			
Manufactures of wood—															
Doors, sash, blinds, furni- tures and woodenwares								67,219	84,252	†17,273	735,769	819,817	†327,149		
Wool, raw	Lbs.	112,385	66,274		1,124,787	1,744,101	104,819	16,814	10,057		172,186	256,060	16,380		

* Typewriting machines, and parts of, only. † Furniture, N.E.S., only.

BB.—STATEMENT of Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the 1st July preceding, including such latest Month. (*From United States Returns.*)

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Europe.</i>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Belgium	February	1,145,361	2,212,262	827,419	3,039,220	6,742,749	22,379,320	6,120,440	32,287,655
France	do	5,511,877	5,592,434	4,694,971	6,400,088	37,269,411	41,997,941	35,981,791	63,003,772
Germany	do	7,659,994	9,331,303	5,759,286	12,610,380	60,165,193	86,712,385	41,515,725	103,212,811
Great Britain	do	12,499,063	36,197,232	11,151,688	14,125,722	84,440,620	352,369,143	73,774,018	364,008,241
Italy	do	1,486,851	1,896,144	1,730,545	2,204,109	10,860,344	14,951,285	12,351,231	15,523,057
Netherlands	do	627,757	4,258,619	597,990	4,235,142	6,313,176	32,632,904	7,612,860	42,166,133
All other	do	2,703,268	3,794,617	2,873,495	3,562,634	23,097,115	26,075,486	22,035,705	27,939,372
Totals		31,694,171	63,192,611	27,635,394	76,177,295	228,828,608	577,118,464	202,391,770	648,171,074
<i>North America.</i>									
Bermuda	February	6,832	76,395	16,346	101,933	102,983	556,329	88,564	655,633
British West Indies	do	404,901	557,871	591,562	728,689	5,837,445	5,400,972	4,492,725	5,047,352
Canada	do	2,210,835	3,797,018	1,405,512	4,802,588	24,483,955	42,148,441	21,858,086	52,279,012
All other	do	4,619,282	3,625,695	5,147,580	3,953,723	23,581,631	34,047,020	23,399,129	31,493,754
Totals		7,241,850	8,056,979	7,161,000	9,586,933	54,006,014	82,152,762	49,838,804	89,475,751
<i>South America.</i>									
British Guiana	February	525,359	133,382	505,866	150,767	2,737,774	1,145,799	2,115,203	1,189,734
All other	do	10,610,392	2,329,729	8,034,484	2,257,338	66,468,213	21,359,291	60,302,601	21,424,751
Totals		11,135,751	2,463,111	8,540,350	2,408,105	69,205,987	22,505,090	62,417,804	22,614,485
<i>Asia, Africa and Oceania.</i>									
British East Indies	February	1,716,223	133,500	2,277,491	380,961	10,838,082	2,708,050	15,342,675	3,617,268
do Africa	do	174,862	825,307	90,059	779,431	760,453	9,150,046	492,765	7,419,881
do Australasia	do	687,880	1,284,398	583,538	1,099,576	3,024,304	12,292,338	2,494,708	9,994,366
All other	do	6,586,610	3,865,180	6,825,904	4,535,186	55,851,946	29,071,463	60,852,059	32,047,829
Totals		9,165,605	6,108,385	9,776,992	6,795,154	70,474,785	53,221,897	79,092,207	53,079,344
Grand totals		59,237,377	79,821,086	53,113,736	94,067,487	422,515,394	734,998,213	393,740,585	813,340,654

CC.—STATEMENT of the Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the British Empire and (Totals), Foreign Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the 1st July preceeding, including such latest Month—(*From United States Returns.*)

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Latest Month.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>British Empire.</i>									
Great Britain.....	February.....	12,499,063	36,197,232	11,151,688	44,125,722	84,440,620	352,369,143	73,774,018	364,008,241
Bermuda.....	do.....	6,822	76,395	16,346	101,933	102,983	556,329	88,564	655,633
British Africa.....	do.....	174,862	825,397	90,059	779,431	760,453	9,130,046	402,765	7,419,881
do Australasia.....	do.....	687,880	1,284,398	583,538	1,099,576	3,024,304	12,292,338	2,494,708	9,394,366
do East Indies.....	do.....	1,716,233	133,590	2,277,491	380,961	10,838,082	2,708,050	15,342,675	3,617,268
do Guiana.....	do.....	525,359	133,382	505,866	150,767	2,737,774	1,145,799	2,115,203	1,189,734
do Honduras.....	do.....	14,292	37,333	16,494	37,696	146,470	356,743	110,686	378,384
do West Indies.....	do.....	404,901	557,871	591,562	728,689	5,837,445	5,400,972	4,492,725	5,047,352
Canada.....	do.....	2,201,835	3,797,018	1,405,512	4,802,588	24,483,955	42,148,441	21,858,086	52,279,012
Gibraltar.....	do.....	2,153	45,096	305	41,916	11,987	239,085	24,751	211,629
Hong Kong.....	do.....	173,829	532,369	43,539	474,883	576,474	4,330,900	437,109	3,982,157
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	do.....	11,925	22,187	3,233	29,201	342,617	776,941	353,881	785,739
All other.....	do.....	110,285	52,877	181,433	127,080	766,093	817,829	882,079	426,907
Totals.....		18,532,420	43,694,965	16,867,057	52,880,443	134,069,257	432,292,616	122,377,250	449,996,303
Totals, Foreign Countries.....		40,704,957	36,126,121	36,246,679	42,087,044	288,446,137	302,705,597	271,363,335	363,344,351
Grand totals.....		59,237,377	79,821,086	53,113,736	94,967,487	422,515,394	734,998,213	393,740,585	813,340,654

DD.—UNREVISED 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.

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NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Canada	‡January...	7,438,967	6,453,409	9,810,296	9,764,527	61,063,034	83,339,473	69,779,109	109,437,868
Great Britain.....	‡do	193,574,918	116,513,942	194,260,256	116,381,783				
Russia in Europe.....	July.....	42,527,870	38,125,010	35,567,070	16,248,510	238,539,070	266,704,130	229,599,370	265,702,360
France.....	November...	58,856,894	60,318,097	68,855,838	70,537,061	667,241,337	602,385,038	691,943,793	648,895,336
Portugal.....	September...	3,344,760	2,491,560	3,132,000	2,855,520	32,625,720	21,473,640	34,360,200	22,227,180
Italy.....	November...	19,489,140	18,170,178	21,412,192	21,199,892	205,572,020	179,196,447	208,231,174	194,702,260
Austria-Hungary.....	do	27,735,400	34,437,920	32,244,960	31,337,240	283,093,800	312,365,560	300,134,120	312,794,240
Greece.....	October.....	2,150,596	1,714,612	2,664,172	1,689,329	18,205,111	11,359,208	16,755,681	13,140,713
Bulgaria.....	September...	1,406,391	2,612,641	1,510,641	669,903	9,806,909	13,222,237	12,091,924	9,333,480
Egypt.....	August.....	3,714,880	1,654,900	3,956,940	2,311,920	27,747,980	36,205,260	31,329,480	36,778,300
United States.....	December...	58,980,660	117,185,926	51,545,228	125,088,470	681,579,556	1,005,837,241	742,631,350	1,099,743,554
Mexico.....	June.....	4,196,000	7,898,000	3,246,000	14,681,000	23,384,000	55,324,000	18,610,000	62,548,000
†British India.....	October.....	17,380,444	21,052,346	14,408,017	18,653,908	108,742,239	145,996,379	93,190,880	128,377,155

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 and Canada, 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

‡The above figures are for 1897 and 1898.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EE.—UNREVISED 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.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Latest Month.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*Canada	†February..	7,678,156	6,543,986	9,943,229	6,884,875	68,741,190	89,883,459	79,722,338	116,322,743
Great Britain.....	* do	181,052,881	112,365,591	173,886,193	111,707,063	374,834,716	228,879,533	368,407,470	228,088,846
Russia in Europe	* July	42,527,870	38,125,019	35,567,070	46,248,510	238,539,070	266,704,130	229,599,370	265,702,360
France.....	December ..	65,884,410	53,992,522	80,273,525	60,497,973	733,125,747	656,377,560	772,024,318	709,393,309
Portugal.....	November..	3,072,600	2,174,040	3,164,400	2,234,520	39,355,200	26,200,800	40,457,880	27,138,240
Italy.....	do	19,480,140	18,170,178	21,412,192	21,199,892	265,572,020	179,196,447	208,231,174	194,702,260
Austria-Hungary.....	December ..	27,740,680	28,002,040	34,418,560	27,491,640	310,546,280	340,561,760	334,546,520	340,285,440
Greece.....	October	2,150,596	1,714,612	2,064,172	1,689,329	18,205,111	11,359,208	16,755,681	13,440,713
Bulgaria.....	do	1,776,372	3,478,825	1,657,484	802,108	11,583,281	16,701,062	13,752,408	10,135,588
Egypt.....	November ..	5,157,160	10,151,700	5,221,580	2,931,340	42,241,940	55,994,900	46,589,140	52,611,000
*United States.....	†January...	51,354,018	93,951,883	50,825,721	108,481,622	363,278,017	655,177,127	340,643,201	718,428,117
Mexico.....	September..	4,169,000	6,144,000	2,926,000	9,043,000	35,252,000	76,370,000	28,059,000	91,729,000
†British India.....	November ..	14,713,145	20,601,485	16,387,596	22,223,335	123,455,384	166,597,863	109,584,403	150,600,147

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 and Canada, 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.

‡ The above figures are for 1897 and 1898.

FF.—UNREVISED 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.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Latest Month.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
* Canada.....	† March....	11,809,153	6,453,326	12,217,987	6,773,335	80,550,343	96,336,785	91,940,325	123,096,078
Great Britain.....	† do	197,854,888	131,001,527	211,275,768	126,214,270	572,484,800	359,881,060	579,616,150	354,380,398
Russia in Europe.....	July.....	42,527,870	38,125,010	35,567,070	46,248,510	238,539,070	266,704,130	229,599,370	265,702,360
France.....	† January....	66,173,717	46,553,337	68,721,124	46,198,217	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	December ..	3,338,280	2,029,320	3,202,200	2,367,360	42,698,480	28,230,120	53,660,080	29,504,520
Italy.....	do	22,201,369	23,858,467	20,736,499	20,228,716	227,773,389	203,054,914	230,082,634	210,894,767
Austria-Hungary.....	† January....	24,408,560	24,003,320	28,318,840	23,760,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	November ..	1,773,477	1,226,322	2,628,853	975,422	19,978,588	12,585,337	19,384,534	14,416,135
Bulgaria.....	October.....	1,776,372	3,478,825	1,657,484	802,108	11,583,281	16,701,062	13,752,408	10,135,588
Egypt.....	December ..	5,537,740	9,321,780	4,841,200	8,215,220	47,779,680	65,316,680	51,430,340	60,826,220
* United States.....	† February....	59,237,377	79,821,086	53,113,736	94,967,487	422,515,394	734,998,213	393,740,585	813,340,654
Mexico.....	October.....	4,257,000	8,212,000	3,632,000	10,933,000	39,509,000	84,582,000	31,691,000	102,662,000
† British India.....	December ..	15,258,566	21,170,327	15,650,200	20,757,864	138,713,950	187,768,191	125,237,709	171,357,825

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 and Canada, 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 do 1st April.

†The above figures are for 1897 and 1898.

II.—NEW TARIFFS.

(A.)—BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

According to a report by Sir A. Hardinge, H. M. Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar, recently received at the Foreign Office, the import and export duties levied at the ports of the British East Africa Protectorate are as follows :—

1.	Ivory	15	per cent. ad val.
2.	Gum copal	15	" "
3.	Gum india rubber	15	" "
4.	Gum gloves (without distinction as to origin) ..	30	" "
5.	Sim sim	12	" "
6.	Orchilla weed coming from districts between Kismayu and Warsheikh (both ports included).....	5	" "
	Orchilla weed from all other districts.....	10	" "
7.	Ebony.....	5	" "
8.	Borites.....	10	" "
9.	Hides.....	10	" "
10.	Rhinoceros horn and hippopotamus teeth.....	10	" "
11.	Tortoise shell.....	10	" "
12.	Cowries.....	5	" "
13.	Native tobacco.....	25	" "
14.	Chillies.....	10	" "
15.	Ground nuts.....	12	" "
16.	Indian corn, caffre corn, maweles lentiles, and all other grains and legumes.....	Dol. c.	
17.	Rice in husks.....	0 35)	Per gulta, or
18.	Chiroko (a kind of bean).....	0 25)	measure of
		1 10)	360 lbs. of
			caffre corn.
	(Caneels.....	2 00	Each.
	Horses.....	10 00	"
19.	Cattle.....	1 00	"
	(Sheep and goats.....	0 25	"
	Copra.....	free	"

(B.) BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(Under Ordinance No. 111 of 1889, as amended by Ordinance No. 111 of 1897.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

SCHEDULE.

If any of the following articles are imported in the form or shape of a bag, package, box, tin, jar, bottle, or similar thing marked or labelled or commonly sold as containing or commonly reputed to contain a specific quantity of such article, such bag, package, box, tin, jar, bottle, or similar thing, shall as against the importer be deemed to contain such specific quantity.

PART I.—Specific and ad valorem Duties.

Nos.	Articles.	Rate.		
		£	s.	d.
1.	Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, maizena, macaroni, starch, corn flour.....	pound	0	0 1
2.	Aerated or mineral waters.....	dozen pints	0	0 6
3.	Beer, ale, porter, cider (in bottle).....	6 quarts or 12 pints	0	0 9
4.	Beer, ale, porter, cider (in wood or jar).....	gallon	0	0 6
5.	Boots and shoes.....	ad val.	10	p.c.
6.	Biscuits (fancy or sweetened).....	pound	0	0 1
7.	Blue.....	do	0	0 1
8.	Bacon.....	do	0	0 1
9.	Brushware.....	ad val.	10	p.c.
10.	Basketware.....	do	10	p.c.
11.	Blacking.....	do	10	p.c.
12.	Bathbrick.....	do	10	p.c.
13.	Baking powder.....	do	10	p.c.
14.	Barley, split pease.....	pound	0	0 1
15.	Boxes and trunks, of wood, leather or metal.....	ad val.	10	p.c.
16.	Cordage and rope.....	ton	0	10 0
17.	Cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers.....	pound	0	4 0
18.	Coffee, cocoa, chocolate and chicory.....	do	0	0 2
19.	Confectionery, including cakes, comfits, ginger, butterine, sweetmeats, and nuts of all kinds, except coco-nuts.....	pound	0	0 2
20.	Caps (percussion).....	100	0	0 1
21.	Cheese.....	pound	0	0 1
22.	Candles.....	do	0	0 1
23.	Crockery.....	ad val.	10	p.c.
24.	Cordials and syrups, not included under spirits.....	gallon	0	1 0
25.	Clocks and watches.....	ad val.	10	p.c.
26.	Cutlery.....	do	10	p.c.
27.	Cartridges or cartridge cases.....	do	10	p.c.
28.	Dynamite.....	pound	0	0 3
29.	Dates, figs, prunes, raisins, and other dried fruits.....	do	0	0 1
30.	Drapery, including apparel and all materials composed wholly or in part of cotton, silk, linen, wool, or other woven fabric.....	ad val.	10	p.c.
31.	Drugs, including all articles of the kind and form used as medicines.....	do	10	p.c.
32.	Earthenware.....	do	10	p.c.
33.	Fish, preserved.....	do	10	p.c.
34.	Fruits, bottled or in tins or jars.....	dozen pints	0	1 0
35.	Firearms.....	ad val.	10	p.c.
36.	Fuse and fireworks.....	do	10	p.c.
37.	Floor cloth.....	do	10	p.c.
38.	Glass and glassware.....	do	10	p.c.
39.	Glue, gelatine, isinglass.....	pound	0	0 1
40.	Guttapercha and india rubber, or manufactures of in whole or in part.....	ad val.	10	p.c.
41.	Hams and cured pork.....	pound	0	0 1
42.	Hardware and holloware.....	ad val.	10	p.c.

PART I.—Specific and ad valorem Duties—*Continued.*

Nos.	Articles.		Rate.		
			£	s.	d.
43.	Hops.....	pound	0	0	1
44.	Ironmongery.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
45.	Ink, stationery, and paper (writing and fancy).....	do	10	p.c.	
46.	Jewellery.....	do	10	p.c.	
47.	Jams, jellies and honey.....	pound	0	0	1
48.	Kerosene.....	gallon	0	0	6
49.	Lead, including shot and bullets.....	cwt.	0	2	4
50.	Leather and leatherware, including all articles made wholly or in part of leather.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
51.	Methylated spirits.....	gallon	0	2	0
52.	Molasses and treacle.....	cwt.	0	2	0
53.	Malt.....	bushel	0	0	6
54.	Mustard.....	pound	0	0	1
55.	Matches and fuses.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
56.	Matting.....	do	10	p.c.	
57.	Musical instruments.....	do	10	p.c.	
58.	Opium, or any article containing any of the active ingredients thereof.....	pound	1	0	0
59.	Oilman's stores.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
60.	Oils not otherwise enumerated.....	gallon	0	0	6
61.	Oil, perfumed.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
62.	Powder, sporting.....	pound	0	0	3
63.	Pepper, black, and other spices.....	do	0	0	1
64.	Pickles, including chutney and sauces.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
65.	Paper, brown, wrapping, and paper bags.....	cwt.	0	2	0
66.	Perfumery.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
67.	Potted meat and extract of meat.....	pound	0	0	2
68.	Printed forms.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
69.	Pipes (tobacco).....	do	10	p.c.	
70.	Pictures and picture frames.....	do	10	p.c.	
71.	Platedware.....	do	10	p.c.	
72.	Rice.....	ton	0	10	0
73.	Spirits of the strength of proof or of greater strength than proof by Sykes' Hydrometer.....	proof gallon	0	14	0
74.	Spirits and spirituous compounds under proof or of which the strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer.....	gallon	0	14	0
Case spirits reputed contents of two, three, or four 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.					
75.	Soap, hard and soft.....	pound	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
76.	Salt, saltpetre, and soda crystals.....	ton	0	10	0
77.	Sponges.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
78.	Sugar.....	cwt.	0	2	4
79.	Tobacco, manufactured.....	pound	0	3	0
80.	Tobacco "Trade" and unmanufactured.....	do	0	1	0
81.	Tea.....	do	0	0	2
82.	Turpentine.....	gallon	0	1	0
83.	Toys.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
84.	Tinware.....	do	10	p.c.	
85.	Twine and lines for fishing, clothes, lead, and similar lines.....	do	10	p.c.	
86.	Umbrellas and parasols.....	do	10	p.c.	
87.	Varnish.....	gallon	0	1	0
88.	Vinegar.....	do	0	0	6
89.	Wine, sparkling.....	do	0	6	0
90.	do Australian.....	do	0	2	0
91.	Wines, other kinds.....	do	0	4	0
92.	do containing over 25 p.c. of alcohol.....	do	0	12	0
93.	Whiting.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	
94.	Woodenware.....	do	10	p.c.	
95.	Wire rope.....	ton	0	10	0
96.	Zinc manufactures or in sheets, rolls, or pipes.....	ad val.	10	p.c.	

PART II.—ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

97. Agricultural and mining implements, machines, and tools, and parts thereof.
98. Animals, alive.
99. Anchors.
100. Axles and wheels.
101. Biscuits, not fancy nor sweetened.
102. Ballast for ships.
103. Bêche-de-mer.
104. Boats and vessels and sails therefor.
105. Books and periodicals, including newspapers, photographs, maps, charts, globes, and models for school purposes.
106. Boilers, steam and boiler plates.
107. Bags and sacks, casks, tanks and cases, or parts thereof for exporting produce.
108. Canvas for sails.
109. Cement.
110. Coin—gold, silver, and bronze.
111. Copper—sheet, plain, rods, tacks, nails.
112. Chains and cables.
113. Coal and coke.
114. Coco-nuts and coco-nut fibre and copra.
115. Cotton—unmanufactured.
116. Curiosities, antique and "native."
117. Dividing pumps and dresses and parts thereof.
118. Doors, windows, sashes, and shutters.
119. Drain pipes.
120. Engines—steam, gas.
121. Flour, including "seconds," "thirds," and "fourths."
122. Furniture.
123. Fruit, green.
124. Fire engines.
125. Fish—salt or dried.
126. Garden seeds—bulbs, trees, shrubs, plants, flowers.
127. Grain—maize, wheat, oats, barley.
128. Galvanized iron, corrugated.
129. Gold—unmanufactured.
130. Grindstones.
131. Iron and steel rails and wagons for running thereon, including plates, bolts, and nuts therefor.
132. Iron and steel—plain, sheet, rod, scrap, hoop.
133. Luggage—personal of passengers.
134. Lining for chests to export produce, lead, tin, zinc, paper, plain, and medicated.
135. Living oysters.
136. Lithographic materials.
137. Machinery—agricultural, mining, sawing, steam engines, carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing, freezing, carpentering, papermaking, printing, ice-making, or parts thereof.
138. Meat—fresh, preserved, and salt.
139. Meals—maize, oat, barley, and pease.
140. Manures.
141. Metals—old, yellow for sheathing.
142. Matting for ships' duunage and sugar.
143. Naval and military stores imported for the service of the Colonial Government or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.
144. Nails and screws.
145. Nets for fishing.
146. Oakum.
147. Oars.
148. Outside packages in which goods are ordinarily contained.
149. Ores.
150. Paints.
151. Paper, printing.
152. Powder, blasting.
153. Punts and lighters and materials for building the same.
154. Quicksilver.
155. Sandalwood.
156. Sewing machines.
157. Shell—tortoise, and pearl.
158. Skins.
159. Slates for schools.
160. Silver—unmanufactured.
161. Specimens of natural history.
162. Sulphur.
163. Tar.
164. Type and printing machines and presses.
165. Tanks.
166. Tents.
167. Telegraph and telephone machinery and materials.
168. Timber, dressed or undressed.
169. Vegetables, fresh—potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, cauliflower, cabbages and beetroot.
170. Water pipes.
171. Wire (fencing) and wire-netting (iron) for fencing and iron fencing materials.

PART III.—GENERAL DUTY.

172. On all goods not enumerated or comprised in the preceding lists or parts an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

III.—TARIFF CHANGES.

(A.)—BRITISH INDIA.

TARIFF DECISION.

According to the customs circular received at the board of trade from the India office, machinery for the manufacture of braid—of whatever fibrous material the braid is composed—should be held to be included in the entry No. 14 (a) of schedule IV. of the import tariff, and therefore free of duty.

India-rubber Attock blocks are component parts of railway carriages.

Machinery (and component parts thereof) for the treatment of tobacco is exempted from the import duty leviable thereon; and the Governor General in Council is also pleased to exempt from the whole of the customs duty in excess of five per cent ad valorem leviable thereon on importation into British India, petroleum which has its flash-point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and which is proved to the satisfaction of the customs collector to be intended for use as fuel.

(B.)—BRITISH INDIA.

TARIFF DECISIONS.

According to a custom's circular issued by the India office, a fuel economiser may reasonably be treated as a component part of a boiler, and be admitted free of duty.

Under the law as now expressed in the tariff schedules, lever-boxes are liable to duty at the rate of five per cent, but as lever-boxes form part of the fittings of a pair of switches, they should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be taxed at 1 per cent under No. 15 of schedule IV., as in the case of rails, chairs, fishplates and dog-spikes, with which they may be classed for the purpose of assessment to import duty.

(C.)—CANADA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

According to a notice published in the *Canada Gazette* of the 22nd January last, cotton seed oil when imported by manufacturers of liquid annatto to be used in their factories exclusively in the manufacture of liquid annatto, is authorized to be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty of customs on and after the 15th January, 1898.

(D.)—CAPE COLONY.

INCREASE OF EXCISE DUTIES.

A despatch dated 1st February last has been received at the board of trade from the Colonial Office, inclosing copy of an Act by which the excise duty on spirits distilled from other material than wine, grape juice, grapes and husks of grapes or raisins, the produce of the colony, is increased from 2 shillings to 3 shillings per gallon.

(E.)—LAGOS.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

According to an ordinance dated 7th January, 1898, a copy of which has been received at the board of trade from the Colonial Office, the following duties have been imposed on wines, spirits, gunpowder and guns imported into the colony of Lagos :—

	£	s.	d.
On wines, spirits, liqueurs and cordials of every sort and kind, for each Imperial gallon or part thereof	0	2	0
Such spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength.			
On gunpowder, for every pound or part thereof	0	0	2
On guns, each	0	1	6

(F.)—NEWFOUNDLAND.

DRAWBACKS OF IRON.

(60 Victoria, Cap. 11.—Passed 12th May, 1897.)

There shall be allowed to any blacksmith or worker in iron a drawback to the amount of any duty that may have been paid upon any iron which shall be used by him in the manufacture, in this colony, of anchors, grapnels, pick axes, horse shoes, slide shoes, wrought iron blocks, block straps, thimbles, luff hooks, clip hooks, shackles, iron railings, plain or galvanized or iron rivets, upon the production of affidavits sworn to by the said blacksmith and satisfactory to the Receiver General, and setting forth the amount of duties which have been paid on the said iron, and that the said iron has been actually and *bona fide* used by him in the manufacture of the said articles.

(G.)—QUEENSLAND.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The board of trade have received through the Colonial Office copy of an Act of the Queensland Legislature by which the duties on beer, etc., imported into the colony are to be as follows, to date from the 4th August, 1897 :—

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry	1	3	
Per gallon			
For six reputed quart bottles	1	6	
For twelve reputed pint bottles	1	6	

(H.)—SAINT LUCIA.

I.—ORDINANCE NO. 6 OF 1897 TO CONTINUE THE CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1896.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1896, shall be continued until and inclusive of the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

EXEMPTIONS.

Addition made by the Governor in Council under and by virtue of section 4 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1895, to the Table of Exemptions in the second schedule to the said ordinance :

“All receipt books, bill heads and forms imported into the colony by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited.”

(I.)—ST. VINCENT.

ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS DUTY.

According to a Customs Duty Ordinance of 16th December, 1897, of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Vincent, a further duty of one-tenth of the duties and rates set forth in the table and schedule of the ordinance of 1895 will be levied on goods imported into the island during the year 1898.

(J.)—SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

CIRCULAR OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DATED 22ND NOVEMBER, 1897, RELATIVE TO THE TARIFF OF IMPORTED DUTIES.

The tariff of special import duties established by Law No. 4 of 1894, having undergone various modifications, the following tariff, corrected up to the date of the present circular, shall be applicable from 1st January, 1898.

All amendments which the Government may make to the exemptions from the under-mentioned duties shall be published three months in advance in the *Staatscourant* and brought in proper time to the notice of the public.

The enumeration of the subdivisions contained in certain numbers of the tariff shall not be restrictive; they shall comprise all similar articles which are not specified therein.

(Signed.) E. H. DE WAEL,
Inspector General.

Office of the Inspector General.
PRETOIA, 22nd November, 1897.

Nos.	GOODS.	Special import duties.		
		£	s.	d.
1.	Earth-fruits (potatoes, etc.)	free.		
2.	Pharmaceutical products and medicines of a strength under 11° Tralles, of <i>bona fide</i> importation, shall not be liable to the special duty of 40 shillings.			
3.	Articles of all kinds preserved with sugar, such as jams, preserves, etc., excepting pharmaceutical products or medicines of <i>bona fide</i> importation 100 lbs.	2	0	0
4.	Articles of all kinds wherein sugar constitutes the chief component, such as confits, sweetmeats, etc. 100 lbs.	1	10	0
5.	Similar goods, in tins or not, such as tarts, cakes, dry bonbons and puddings. . . do	1	10	0
6.	Vinegar (acetic acid) gallon	0	3	0
7.	Biscuits, in tins or not	free.		
8.	Beer gallon	0	3	0
9.	Butter, (See <i>butterine</i> No 11, <i>margarine</i> No. 63 and <i>ghee</i> [melted butter] No 34, which are not exempt.)	free.		
10.	Bottles, empty, except bottles and flasks not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ bottle ($\frac{1}{16}$ of a gallon), imported by apothecaries exclusively for medicines dozen	0	1	0
11.	Butterine 100 lbs.	0	5	0
12.	Cocoa do	1	5	0
13.	Coment do	0	3	0
14.	Champagne or sparkling wines gallon	0	12	6
15.	Chillies 100 lbs.	1	5	0
16.	Chicory do	0	7	6
17.	Chocolate do	1	5	0
18.	Chutneys do	1	5	0
19.	Confits and all articles preserved with sugar, such as succade (candied peel), cocoanuts, dried and sweetened, fruit pulp, sweetened, marmalades, chow-chow, candied ginger, etc. (See also <i>Pharmaceutical products</i> , No 2.) 100 lbs.	2	0	0
20.	Bicycles, tricycles and similar vehicles, (See <i>Velocipedes and their accessories</i> , No. 80.) ad val.	10	p. c.	
21.	" <i>Deoga</i> " lb.	0	1	0
22.	Dhol (Angola pease) 100 lbs.	0	1	6
23.	Printed matter ad val.	100	p. c.	
24.	Dynamite and other explosives, in quantities not exceeding 1 lb. lb.	0	0	9
25.	Eggs	free.		
26.	Pastry, such as tarts, cakes, dry bonbons and the like, in tins or not 100 lbs.	1	10	0
27.	Distilled beverages and liquids of all kinds, even mixed with sugar or flavoured, and liqueurs and cordials produced in contiguous states and colonies, of a strength of from 11° to 56° by Tralles' alcoholometer gallon	0	6	0
28.	Distilled beverages and liquids of all kinds, even mixed with sugar or flavoured, and liqueurs and cordials, imported from a transmarine country, of a strength of from 11° to 56° by Tralles' alcoholometer gallon	0	10	0
29.	Distilled beverages and liquids of all kinds, over proof or of a strength exceeding 56° by Tralles' alcoholometer gallon	1	5	0
All wines and mixed liquids, with an addition of sugar, may be distilled or analyzed, and any fraud detected by these means shall be punished conformably to law.				
30.	Perfumed oils under 11° Tralles ad val.	7½	p. c.	

Nos.	Goods—Continued.		Special import duties.		
			£	s.	d.
31.	Ginger, candied	100 lbs.	2	0	0
32.	Shotguns	barrel	0	10	0
33.	Barley in the grain	100 lbs.	0	5	0
34.	Ghee (melted butter)	do	0	5	0
35.	Articles of gold	ad val.	12½	p. c.	
36.	Vegetables, fresh, preserved or dried	free.			
37.	Shot	lb.	0	0	3
38.	Hams	free.			
39.	Oats in bundles or bales	100 lbs.	0	5	0
40.	Oats in the grain	do	0	10	0
41.	Honey	do	2	0	0
42.	Jams and all articles preserved with sugar, such as succade (candied peel), cocoanuts, dried and sweetened, fruit pulp, sweetened, marmalades, chow-chow, &c. (See also <i>Pharmaceutical products</i> , No. 2).	100 lbs.	2	0	0
43.	Jellies, even in tablets or powder. (See <i>Pharmaceutical products</i> , No. 2.)	do	2	0	0
44.	Jewellery	ad val.	12½	p. c.	
45.	Cards, playing, in packs not containing more than 52 cards	pack	0	0	3
46.	Cheese	free.			
47.	Chaff	100 lbs.	0	5	0
48.	Kaffir corn	free.			
49.	Kidlr picks and shovels	each	0	1	0
50.	Used clothing imported for trade	per trousers, waistcoat or coat	0	1	6
51.	Gingerbread, in tins or not	free.			
52.	Coffee, ground, roasted or mized, and substitutes for coffee	100 lbs.	0	7	6
53.	Coffee mixed with milk	do	1	5	0
54.	Coffee in the bean	free.			
55.	Copper wire, unless it be proved that the wire is intended for electric apparatus or for the transmission of motive power to mines	lb.	0	0	6
56.	Wheat	free.			
57.	Beads or pearls, false, of all kinds	lb.	0	1	0
58.	Gunpowder	do	0	0	6
59.	Confits and sweetmeats, as well as all kinds of articles wherein sugar is the chief component, such as bonbons, sugar plums in packets and similar goods	100 lbs.	1	10	0
60.	Liveries imported for sale	per trousers, waistcoat or coat	0	1	6
61.	Lead	lb.	0	0	3
62.	Matches, wooden or wax, in boxes or packets not containing more than 100 matches	gross of boxes	0	4	0
— And for every additional 100 or fraction of 100 matches in a box or packet gross of		boxes	0	4	0
63.	Margarine	100 lbs.	0	5	0
64.	Medicines and pharmaceutical products (<i>bona fide</i>) shall not be liable to the special duty of 40 shillings.				
65.	Flour of all kinds	free.			
66.	Maize ("millet")	free.			
67.	Malt	100 lbs.	0	5	0
68.	Oil, perfumed, under 11 Tralles (See No. 71)	ad val.	7½	p. c.	
69.	Opium	lb.	0	5	0
70.	Posts of wood for tunnels, telegraphs, etc., imported across the northern and north-western frontiers of the Republic	each	0	0	3
71.	Perfumery and toilet articles, under 11 Tralles	ad val.	7½	p. c.	
Under the heading Perfumery and toilet articles are only comprised articles which are destroyed by usage (consequently brushes, boxes, puffs, &c., are not included.) The goods mentioned below shall be classed either under Perfumery and toilet articles or Distilled liquids:					
Cosmetics; hair dyes; hair oils; hair powders; hair restorers; hair waters; ointments and creams for the skin; ointments and creams for the lips; scent bags (sachets); hair-perfuming powders; dentifrice powders, pastes and waters; powders and creams for the face and skin (including fuller's earth); pomades; perfumed waters, such as Florida and lavender waters above 50 Tralles; perfumed oils (see below); shaving pastes and creams; toilet paper; toilet powder and creams; toilet waters; waters for perfuming baths; waters for the skin.					
All toilet, hair and dentifrice waters, as well as oils, of an alcoholic strength of 11° or more, shall be dutiable as distilled liquids.					
72.	Cases and similar articles	100 lbs.	1	10	0
73.	Cartridges, loaded, for breech-loading shotguns	thousand	0	5	0
74.	Pianos	each	2	0	0
75.	Pickles	100 lbs.	1	5	0
76.	Pistols	barrel	0	10	0
77.	Puddings, including pudding powder	100 lbs.	1	10	0
78.	Revolvers	barrel	0	10	0
79.	Rice (See Dhall, No. 22, not exempt)	free.			
80.	Veloepedes (bicycles, tricycles and other similar vehicles) and their accessories	ad val	10	p. c.	
81.	Sauces and preparations containing sauces	100 lbs.	1	5	0
82.	Cigars	hundred	0	15	0

Nos.	Goods— <i>Concluded</i> .	Special imports	duties	
			£	s. d.
83.	Cigarettes..... hundred In the calculation of duties, 500 cigarettes shall be considered as not weighing more than one pound; should they exceed this weight the duties shall be established in proportion.		0	1 6
84.	Snuff..... lb.		0	2 6
85.	Bacon.....	free.		
86.	Coal..... 100 lbs.		0	7 6
87.	Sugar..... "		0	3 6
88.	Bonbons, dry, and similar articles..... "		1	10 0
89.	Sweetmeats and all articles wherein the sugar is the chief component. (See No. 59.).....			
90.	Tarts and like articles..... 100 lbs.		1	10 0
91.	Tobacco, unmanufactured, in the leaf or in rolls, produced in contiguous States and Colonies, when not subject, in virtue of a treaty, to a special regime..... lb.		0	0 6
92.	Tobacco, unmanufactured, imported from transmarine countries..... "		0	2 6
93.	Tobacco, manufactured, of any origin, excepting cigars and cigarettes..... "		0	2 6
94.	Tea..... 100 lbs.		0	5 0
95.	Toilets articles under 11 th Tariffes. (See No. 71.)..... ad val.		7½	p.c.
96.	Uniforms, liveries and used clothing imported for trade..... per trousers, waistcoat or coat		0	1 6
97.	Pigs.....	free.		
98.	Lard.....	"		
99.	Pork.....	"		
100.	Cattle, neat, such as oxen, cows and calves.....	"		
101.	Cattle, small, such as sheep, goats and lambs.....	"		
102.	Meat, in tins.....	"		
103.	Fruits, candied and dried..... 100 lbs. As dried fruits shall be considered those which have been desiccated by means of a special treatment with a view to facilitating their preservation.		1	5 0
104.	Sausages.....	free.		
105.	Soap, common, for domestic use and soft soap..... 100 lbs.		0	5 0
106.	Soap for domestic use and soft soap, in powder or extract..... 100 lbs.		0	5 0
107.	Soap, perfumed, toilet and other of all kinds..... "		0	10 0
108.	Soap, perfumed, toilet and other of all kinds, in powder or extract..... "		0	10 0
109.	Articles of silver..... ad val.		12½	p.c.
110.	Sulphuric acid..... lb.		0	0 1

(K.)—TASMANIA.

NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER HUON.

The board of trade have received through the Colonial Office copy of a notice of the Marine Board of Tasmania, respecting navigation of the Huon River, as follows:—

1. In this by-law "steam vessel" means any vessel propelled otherwise than by sails or oars.

2. No steam vessel while being propelled otherwise than by sails or oars, shall be allowed to pass through or use the channel known as the canal, through Egg Island, in the River Huon.

3. The master or owner of any steam vessel passing through or using the said channel, contrary to the provisions of this by-law, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

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, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.

G. EUSTACE BURKE, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

ROBERT 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.

C. E. SONTUM, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

D. M. RENNIE, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned Canadian agents will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders.

J. G. COLMER, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

HARRISON WATSON, Curator for Canada, Imperial Institute, London, England.

G. H. MITCHELL, 15 Water Street, Liverpool, England.

H. M. MURRAY, 40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

THOMAS MOFFAT, 16 Church Street, Cape Town, South Africa.

(A.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. J. S. Larke.*)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., 26th January, 1897.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The statistics of the trade of New South Wales for the last year have not yet been compiled, but, so far as is known, there is a slight increase in both exports and imports, notwithstanding a dry and, in many respects, unfavourable pastoral and agricultural season. The net losses by failures slightly exceed those of last year, but the number of bankrupts and assignments are very much below those for many years previous. The increase in exports are in articles imported and then re-exported, showing that Sydney is steadily extending its distributing trade beyond the colony.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Buyers and sellers are still at variance over the yield of the Australasian harvest. Millers contend that there will be a considerable surplus for export, an estimate denied by holders. It is very much below what was hoped for two months ago. It is not only less in quantity, but it is inferior in quality. Hot winds blasted the early prospects, particularly in portions of Victoria and South Australia, which appear to have

had a yield little better than last year. In New South Wales the yield is an average one, and as an increased acreage was sown, it is anticipated that for the first time in its history this colony will have enough to supply its own needs and a little too spare. Victoria and South Australia may also have a surplus, but New Zealand reports poor crops, and the outlook just now is that Australasia will not have grown quite sufficient for its own bread. There are some stocks of imported grain on hand, and she may not need to import much. What does come is likely to be from Manitoba. Inquiries have already been made, but prices here are too low yet for business. The agencies for the leading Manitoba mills have their arrangements made for supplying the demand as soon as it arises. The stocks on hand are being drawn upon for mixing with locally produced flour, and twenty-five per cent of Manitoba is used by some bakers who pay £1 per ton for it beyond that paid for any other in the market. No imports need be looked for at present.

I had anticipated a demand for Manitoba grain for seed purposes and received a quotation. This figure was given to a commission agent who reported that he could get orders for some car lots at an advanced price if the sample was right. The sample came two weeks later but, unfortunately, contained oats and some other foreign seed and purchasers refused to touch it. Good No. 1, properly cleaned could have been sold.

HAMS.

The sample lot of hams sent out to this market from Winnipeg came to hand a month ago. Unfortunately, the experiment was a failure. They were not cured nor packed as instructed. They were not dried sufficiently and the moisture stained the cloth in which they were cased and mildew set in. They were packed in oat hulls, as instructed, but too many hulls were placed in the cloth encasing the meat and the package, instead of having the contour of the ham, was a shapeless bag. No oat hulls were placed in the box so that the hams rubbed against one another when the box was handled. They had, therefore, a very unpromising exterior as compared with even locally put up goods and were every way inferior to the English and Scottish hams which it was hoped they would equal. They were therefore cleared out at seven cents per pound in stead of the seventeen it was hoped they would bring. The meat was good, and there is no reason to doubt that if properly put up a profitable market can be secured for a considerable quantity of both hams and bacon from the Canadian North-west. Full descriptions of the defects and a sample ham to be imitated have been sent to the shipper and doubtless the next trial will be all right. If properly put up, there ought not to be the slightest trouble in their standing the voyage. I saw some cases of hams opened that had been four months on the sea, and they were as perfect as when shipped.

CHEESE.

There is imported into this colony about eighty thousand dollars worth of cheese and some similar quantities into the other colonies. A little potted cheese comes from Ontario, but if the proper means were used the sales would be increased. Good common cheese is quoted here at ten to eleven cents per pound. At that price there would be an opening for the factories of the Canadian North-west. The cheese should be a first class article and put up into "loaves" of about ten pounds weight, as these weights bring better prices than the cheese of greater size. If the Department of Agriculture would send me some samples I would have the market tested. The steamers sailing from Vancouver have cool storage, and care should be taken that the samples be forwarded in this way.

FURNITURE.

Over half a million dollars worth of furniture is imported into Australasia annually. Canada did a little, but the prospect of improving it through Australasia agencies

were not very promising. The North American Bent Chair Company of Owen Sound has followed the suggestion given it from this office and opened up its branch at Sydney. It has been opened only two months but this is sufficient to make it clear that the experiment is likely to be a marked success. Many of the lines sent out do not take in this market, although they may yet be made popular, but in the lines usually required the stock is now sold in advance of arrivals and if the factory can supply the goods the sale for the first year can be made three times as large as anticipated. What has been done in chairs can be done in other lines of cabinet ware. If the furniture manufacturers of Canada will specialize their business they should secure a valuable market here. This will fit them for doing a trade in other lands also. Each article for this market needs the study of an expert and attention is now being given to it. In some cases of bulky and low priced goods the articles will require to be shipped knock down in the white. This is being done from the United States in desks and some other lines now. They can be readily put together and finished in the colony to which they are sent. When in New Zealand I found furniture dealers who have factories of some extent who were ready to enter into a trade with Canada in such lines. In some cases in New Zealand where good furniture wood is relatively cheap, only portions of some articles such as carvings requiring special tools and machinery, can be sold. There is room in the trade, and the enterprise of the North American Bent Chair Company in leading the way in properly exploiting what, I think they will make a profitable business, deserves special mention.

THE CANADIAN STEAMERS.

The new time table of this line has been changed so that the ships are dated to remain in Vancouver fourteen days and here sixteen days. The sailings of the Frisco lines have also been changed, in harmony with the times of the Vancouver steamers. This now gives as near a fortnightly service as the present routes and rates of speed will permit. Letters to points as far east as Quebec can be replied to by the steamer that brought them, and correspondence with all points west of that city can now be conducted in from sixty-four to seventy days and is equal to about the best that can be done from Great Britain. With faster steamers and weekly sailings, that should not be far distant, the time should be materially shortened.

THE KLONDIKE.

There is no great excitement in Australia, although a number of prospectors and miners will go to Canada. There are many inquiries and about one half my time is taken up in replying to letters asking for information, and with personal interviews with inquirers, but the cost will limit the number going to about a thousand persons this year. Three companies advertised to place steamers running direct to the mouth of the Yukon or to Dyea, but the folly of this course has been pointed out and, if steamers go at all, they will proceed to Victoria or Vancouver. It is not probable that they will get sufficient encouragement to put the steamers on as the regular line can take all now offering. Should discoveries of new fields be made there would be a rush and extra steamers would be placed on the route as the miners are now aroused sufficiently to require but little additional excitement to send them off. These steamers, if needed, should be placed by the existing lines and should be utilized to assist our trade, as those now on are not able to accept the freight offering, and there are delays in filling orders detrimental to the extension of Canadian business.

FREIGHTS.

Another route is now in competition for Canadian goods to Australia. Goods have been shipped by the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers to Hong Kong and then transhipped to a China steamer. Now a Japanese company which runs one line to United States port and a second to Sydney, has secured Canadian freight. The rates are low,

but the goods, so far, have taken longer in arriving here than goods shipped from Montreal via London. The latter route has been a useful one for all classes of goods that will not bear the long haul overland. The rates of freight last year from Kingston East were nearly as low as by sailing vessel from New York, and the time better. There are large quantities of Canadian products which must come that way to be saleable. Recently two shipments of the same class of goods arrived in Sydney from Gananoque. The freight via Vancouver, and the rate was not high, was sixteen per cent of the value of the goods. The freight on the parcel via London was under seven per cent. Such a difference means doing business at a profit, or doing it at a loss, or not at all. Too much stress cannot be placed on the necessity of attending to all the charges connected with landing the goods here. I have called attention to this frequently but I am afraid the warning is not much heeded. Goods ordered to come by a cheap route come by a dear one, adding so much to the cost that they are either refused or no repeat order can be obtained.

Not only must the route and rate be studied, but when goods are carried by the measurement every case should be measured and its cubic contents be specified on the shipping order and marked on the case, and the bills of lading examined, to see that the shipping companies have not overcharged. Some wheels came here from Canada on which the freight was fifteen shillings per set. On this basis repeat orders were given, but on these the freight has risen to eighteen shillings and six pence, made largely by over measurement of the cases. This difference is the profit of the Sydney merchant, and as a consequence it is difficult to get further orders. They aver that they will send to United States manufacturers who attend to these details. In addition, every package of goods should have clearly specified the contents, weight and cubic measurement of each package. This enables the goods to be properly checked, and if over charges in freight have been made, it enables the shipper to get a correction and restitution. These details will create a little work, but they are the details the observance of which is necessary to a successful export trade.

ELECTRIC PLANT.

In my last report I gave a general specification of electric plants wanted for gold dredges in New Zealand. I am now informed that wrong capacities were supplied me, and that what is needed is a plant for 250 candle power only. Two lights of fifty and six of twenty-five candle power each would be sufficient for the purpose. A number of Canadian manufacturers have been communicated with, and correct specifications supplied them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I have inquiries for oars, ash and spruce. There is a market for several thousand pairs at the right price in the colonies.

The dearth of shipping is advancing the price of lumber in the colonies, and good orders could be taken if there was an assurance that charters were available.

The market is fully supplied with canned salmon, an unusual number of Canadian exporters having arranged for agencies, too late, however, to do much this season.

Samples of Canadian carpets and sewing machines have been shown. It is too soon to estimate the result, but the prospects are favourable.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE.

(B.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. J. S. Larke.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., 26th March, 1898.

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Ottawa.

SIR,—The trade of New South Wales for the first three months of the present year has not been active. January was dull. The rains of the latter part of that month and early February created an expectation of future crops that improved trade in February but March has been generally dull. This is not much to be wondered at when it is recollected that there was a shortage in the wool clip last year of about one hundred thousand bales, that the frozen and preserved meat trade was unprofitable, that the tallow market ruled very low, and the drought for a large portion of the year seriously checked gold mining. It says much for the country that it has come out of these serious difficulties so well as it has. The drought was more or less serious during 1895 and 1896 as well as last year. The trade appears to be sound and bad debts reported to be few. There is not much prospect of very much improvement until another crop is gathered. It would seem as if business men had wisely resolved not to anticipate better times but to wait until they came through the mass of consumers having greater purchasing powers than they now have. It may be expected, therefore, that orders for importations will be moderate in volume. They will prefer to order frequently than largely.

In the other colonies this will apply with even greater force than to this colony. In Queensland the tick has ravaged the herds and in Victoria and South Australia the dependence on wheat is so much greater than in New South Wales that three successive bad crops of this grain has weighed heavily on the business of these colonies. Trade with western Australia is also reported dull although the output of gold from that colony is increasing. Less capital is being sent from England to be invested in mining speculations and it was the inrush of this capital rather than the output of gold that created the remarkable increase in the trade of that colony for the last three or four years. Prospectors and speculators are now leaving it and the natural reaction from the expansion is likely to be felt this year.

If the present expectations of the crops in a large part of this continent should be realized there will be a marked improvement during the last quarter of the year, but up to that time it is likely to be quiet.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Some sales of Manitoba flour are noted for future delivery as last month I reported would likely be the case. The two largest millers of Manitoba wheat are well represented here. I have had some inquiry from others respecting wheat and flour but the quotations and freight rate were so high, making the prices about fifty per cent above those for local wheat and flour as to make business impossible. There must be some serious mistake in the prices quoted by these inquirers or else they are not in a position to do the trade to advantage. Manitoba flour is required for mixing with local flour to bring up its strength and some millers propose to import flour rather than wheat. The hard winter wheat and the softer southern does not grind well together and it is found better for the ordinary miller to mix the flour than to grind separately. There may be a larger proportion of flour imported than wheat this year than was the case last year. It cannot clearly be told how much breadstuffs will be needed this year. In the face of

an admitted deficit some exportation of grain to London has taken place and more is proposed. The farmers of Victoria are considering the proposition to export about a tenth of their crop, which is presumed to be more than equal to their surplus, in order that for the other nine-tenths they may get the advantage of the duty levied on bread-stuffs in that colony. The scheme has been enthusiastically received but the difficulties in the way of carrying it out and the hesitation of the individual farmer to furnish his tenth threatened to defeat the project.

The crop of Southern New Zealand which has only just been reaped is reported to be worse than anticipated, but how much has not been stated. So far I have no reason to change the estimated figures given in my last report. Persistent efforts have been made to supply this market with flour from California and Oregon, but so far without much success. Unless high freight rates prevent it the bulk of the flour that may be needed here should come from Manitoba.

DOORS.

I have an inquiry respecting the trade done in doors in this colony. If Canadian manufacturers can meet the price, this is an unusually favourable moment for getting into the market. In 1896 there were imported into New South Wales, nearly all into Sydney, 34,511 doors. Of this number 31,951 came from San Francisco. They are made from the sugar pine of California, have flat panels, and are known in the trade as double moulded. Other patterns could no doubt be introduced, but the trade should be begun with the pattern commonly sold. The following is a list of the sizes ordinarily sold, with the cash price as ships' slings of a parcel sold last week :—

6-6 × 2-6 × 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	.. .. .	6s. - 7d. each.
6-6 × 2-6 × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. .. .	7s. - 4d. "
6-8 × 2-8 × 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	.. .. .	7s. - 4d. "
6-8 × 2-8 × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. .. .	7s. - 11d. to 8s.
6-8 × 2-8 × 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	.. .. .	9s. - 8d. each.
6-10 × 2-10 × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. .. .	8s. - 10d. to 9s. - 2d.
6-10 × 2-10 × 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	.. .. .	10s. - 10d. each.
7 × 3 × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. .. .	11s. - 2d. "
7 × 3 × 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	.. .. .	12s. - 8d. "

A commission to the agent would be paid from this price. As freight would be an important item of the laid down cost it would have to be most carefully looked into by the Eastern Canada manufacturer, and it would probably be found that the cheapest route would be by sailing vessels from New York. The trade is very conservative and so far the attempt to introduce cedar doors from British Columbia has failed. There would not be the same difficulty with white pine as it once was largely sold and is known to the trade. The Californian door trade has been secured by one firm and hence others who formerly shared in it would be glad to have an opportunity to introduce other goods into the market. The great obstacle is the price. It is not likely to get lower for some time.

LIVE STOCK.

In past reports I have referred to the possibility of opening up a trade in breeding stock with Australia. I called the attention of a gentleman who was going from New Zealand to America to this business and he said he would look into it.

I also suggested some lines of manufactures which he might secure in Canada. Any effort in this direction seems to have been as unsuccessful as in the matter of live stock, as I find he is negotiating with United States manufacturers.

FREIGHT.

I have had difficulty in connection with an invoice of Canadian goods that were instructed to come by the cheapest route but were sent via Vancouver. The increased freight is about equal to ten per cent of the invoiced value of the goods. The amount in question is not large, but as this has occurred in more than one instance in connection with Canadian shipments, it makes it difficult for agents to secure orders. Too much attention cannot be given to accurately following instructions given with orders. When I am made acquainted with the difficulties that have arisen I can frequently arrange them, but in cases where I am not advised the drafts are refunded and the goods placed in bond until the charges eat up the value. When too late I have been made aware of instances where this has occurred. I regret to say that it has been the exception rather than the rule to find that instructions have been followed, even with reasonable exactness.

The importance of strictly inquiring into the best freight routes and getting the best rates will be of greater importance this year than last. The cheapest rate but longest time has been via sailing vessel from New York. To the beginning of the year the business was wholly in the hands of four firms who fixed a common rate, which for ordinary goods to Sydney has been eighteen cents per cubic foot with five per cent primage. A fifth firm has now entered the field, and as it has received strong support from Australian firms it is likely to succeed. Rates have already fallen, as low as twelve cents having been reported. A difference of fifty per cent in freight charges is a matter of great importance and should be taken advantage of. It is largely the paying attention to the details of the business, freight rates, packing, proper transmission of bills of lading and invoices that will determine whether an export will be done at a profit or a loss.

Pacific coast lumber is firm and advancing in price. United States exporters have found some ships as cargoes have been contracted for at advanced figures, and some of these exporters have offered to consign cargoes as they say they are assured prices will still go up. I have heard of only one Canadian firm that has expressed its ability to find shipping.

The Premiers of Australia, at a meeting recently held at Melbourne, passed a resolution favouring the Pacific Cable as against a proposed cable via the Cape of Good Hope. The Premiers of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania agreed on behalf of the colonies to supply one-third the cost of the Pacific Cable if Canada and Great Britain contribute the other two-thirds. New Zealand was not represented at the Conference, but its Premier is reported to have cabled his support of the Pacific Cable.

The "Warrimoo" is leaving with the largest number of passengers she has yet carried from this port. Very many are passengers for England who are passing through Canada, some as tourists and others on business. The number of the latter are increasing. The next steamer which sails four weeks hence has nearly all her space booked for. The steerage and second class passengers are nearly all going to the Yukon gold fields. They will outfit either at Victoria or Vancouver.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE.

(C.)—TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. Edgar Tripp.)

TRINIDAD, 31st March, 1898.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The trade returns for 1897, although not so satisfactory as might be wished, are, in view of the circumstances now specially affecting this group of colonies, not altogether discouraging. The total value of imports was £2,161,231, against £2,463,525 in the previous year.

Of imports we received :—

From United Kingdom,	£ 857,857,	against in 1896,	£ 978,565
“ British Colonies,	201,779,	“	241,438
“ Foreign Countries,	1,101,595,	“	1,243,522
	<u>£2,161,231</u>		<u>£2,463,525</u>

The falling off therefore was about 15 per cent with the United Kingdom, against about 12 per cent elsewhere. So far as Canada was individually concerned, I regret to note that the proportion was greater even than with the United Kingdom, our imports from the Dominion having decreased to £60,660, from £74,309 in 1896.

2. As to the immediate future of the trade of the colony much will, of course, depend upon the results of the bounty conference or upon other action which may be taken by Her Majesty's ministers for the relief of the sugar industry, which has hitherto been so unfairly handicapped. But even at the worst no very violent or permanent disturbance of trade is likely to result in Trinidad, which, compared to her neighbours is singularly favoured in many respects.

3. As regards Articles produced both in the United States and Canada we imported during 1897, as follows :—

Articles.	Total.	From United States of America.	From British North America.
		8	8
Books, printed and newspapers	4,420	924	40
Boots and shoes	27,138	2,301	
Bread Brls.	20,531	19,241	
Butter Lbs.	712,915	59,478	2,164
Carriages No.	18	8	5
Cheese Lbs.	231,552	180,622	15,253
Coal Tons	9,097	3,691	
Patent fuel “	17,828		
Confectionery	3,027	192	5
Corn Bush.	59,782	56,409	
Oats “	169,711	121,984	46,063
Fish Lbs.	8,079,729	1,031,356	6,087,691
Flour Brls.	142,045	142,037	
Fruit £	1,350	406	10
Furniture £	7,605	2,621	214

ARTICLES both in the United States and Canada we imported during 1897—*Con.*

Articles.		Total.	From United States of America.	From British North America.
		\$	\$	\$
Hardware tools	£	3,630	1,367	10
do jewellery	£	4,185	852	329
do unenumerated	£	52,772	10,742	22
Hay and bran	£	2,119	1,916	192
Leather, manufactured	£	3,526	227	22
do unmanufactured	£	2,539	247	
Machinery	£	29,476	4,114	
Malt liquor in bottle, dozen	Qrts.	92,617	4,518	24
Medicines	£	12,239	3,045	342
Meats of all kinds	Lbs.	4,972,024	4,706,542	10,104
Milk, condensed	£	11,440	209	40
Musical instruments	£	1,611	78	61
Oils unenumerated	Galls.	39,452	6,843	165
Oleomargarine	Lbs.	103,994	101,201	
Paint, etc	£	4,339	314	323
Pease and beans	Lbs.	8,771	700	1,611
Soap	"	3,086,267	229,904	1,170
Horses	No.	274	47	9
Sugar	Lbs.	341,085	170,805	4,262
Ten	"	91,940		2,223
Timber	Ft.	11,675,700	10,402,101	1,086,274
Staves	No.	113,000	113,000	
Shingles	"	63,500		63,500
Textiles, wearing apparel	£	49,138	976	3
do unenumerated	£	266,623	5,527	58
Vegetables, potatoes	£	15,784	1,578	4,867
do unenumerated	£	966	433	100

4. Of the principal items detailed above a decrease is noted in the following :—

		1896.	1897.
Cheese	Lbs.	20,927	15,253
Oats	Bush.	48,609	46,063
Fish	Lbs.	7,388,684	6,087,691
Meats	"	14,070	4,262
And an increase in—			
Butter	Lbs.	2,128	2,164
Medicines	£	209	342
Timber	Ft.	782,194	1,086,274
Pease and beans	£	407	511
Potatoes	£	4,279	4,867

5. The exports of the colony in 1897 amounted to £1,994,926, against £2,165,820 in the previous year. Of this total the United Kingdom took £713,540. British colonies, £41,346, and foreign countries, £1,240,040. We sent to the United States a value of £628,264, and to Canada, £13,726. As was to be expected, in view of the depressing circumstances in connection with our principal staple, the value of sugar exported decreased by £163,000, and in weight, 5,000 tons. Total weight exported was 110,025,245 pounds.

6. The market value of cocoa, of which there was exported 23,840,665 pounds, was fortunately considerably in excess of that obtained in 1896, realizing £80,000 more than in that year with only an increase in export of 2,000 bags.

7. The trade in asphalt was the best yet known, the total shipped being 124,500 tons, against 96,000 in 1896, and 84,000 tons in 1895. Of this enormous quantity only

148 tons were shipped to Canada, from which it would appear that the excellence of this article as a road material which is becoming more and more appreciated in the United States and Europe is not yet recognized in your Dominion.

8. Balata gum, a cheap substitute for India rubber, of which we exported to the value of £22,207, is another article which does not appear so far to have found favour with you.

9. Other exports to Canada of our principal staples compare with the previous year as follows :—

	1896.	1897.
Cocoa.....(bags)	630	850
Cocoa-nuts.....(No.)	175,770	254,300
Molasses.....(gallons)	62,162	77,802
Sugar, Muscovado.....(Lbs.)	516,120	614,720
Sugar, Vacuum pan.....(Lbs.)	209,586	688,882

These figures point to the gradual recognition of Canada as a natural market for an increasing proportion of the products of this colony.

10. Referring to the general position and outlook of the colony, it is satisfactory to report that it is not amongst those to which it has been necessary to apply what has been described in England as the "policy of doles." The resources of Trinidad are so varied, her position for commercial purposes so excellent, that even the sudden collapse of the old established sugar industry would not involve complete ruin, however disastrous it might be in many ways. The sugar estates are equipped as a rule with the very finest and most recent machinery known to science for the manufacture of that article, only about fourteen per cent of our sugar now being made except by the best methods. We are therefore in the best position to compete with the markets of the world, and should the conference in Belgium result in the abolition of bounties, there will be little to fear for the successful future of this industry, otherwise I am afraid it will be impossible for our planters much longer to continue the unequal struggle.

11. The financial position of the colony, as announced by the Governor at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, continues excellent. Large railway extensions, opening up considerable tracts of rich lands, are nearing completion. Extensive harbour works are in progress, and the country is being generally developed in a manner which in the circumstances cannot be considered other than satisfactory.

12. The opening of direct inter-British telegraphic communication via Bermuda and Halifax, and the consequent reduction of cable rates, has been most welcome, and must prove beneficial to commercial interests.

13. Much gratification is felt at the news that reciprocal arrangements are being negotiated between Her Majesty's government and yours, of which these colonies will receive the benefit.

But in order that this benefit may be secured to an appreciable extent, it will be necessary to establish faster and more frequent steam communication between the Dominion and the principal islands.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDGAR TRIPP.

(D.)—NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, April 1st, 1898.

The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Confirming my report for the quarter ending 31st December, 1897, I herewith have the honour to forward my report for the quarter ended 31st March.

The very flourishing times, which I mentioned in my last report that these countries were enjoying, are still continuing, and the past winter has been an excellent one. Our large number of sailing vessels which are generally in common years laid up from four to five months during the winter have been steadily employed with a very few exceptions, and these have not been laid up more than from one to two months. The rates have been very satisfactory throughout both for sailing vessels and for steamers.

The principal reason for the large demand for tonnage has been the unusually large export of lake-ice, which has taken place this winter. On account of the mildness of the weather in the more southern situated countries in Europe, such as Germany, &c., they have not hardly harvested any ice there this winter, and consequently have had to take their whole supply from the Scandinavian countries. In common years ice has been sold as low as from kr. 2.50 to 3.00 per ton, while this year there has been realized as high as from kr. 12.00 to 15.00 per ton, and on several hundred thousands of tons the difference amounts to very large sums. It is evident that the money which thus floats into the country tends to strengthen the purchasing power in a high degree, and all arriving steamers are loaded to their utmost capacity. The fisheries have been very satisfactory although the results are hardly to be counted as better than those of medium years. Lumber and pulp prices are reported as good. On account of the shortness of snow forest proprietors have experienced some difficulty in getting the logs out of the woods, at least during the first part of the season. However, on account of the prevailing good prices they have made every exertion to get their logs forward in spite of this drawback. The import of radiators of Canadian manufacture is steadily increasing. I have some orders now, which in some instances reach carload lots. From the beginning of this year I have succeeded in getting radiators for hot water and steam introduced also in Sweden, and although the orders from there have not been large as yet, prospects are very promising. I am also working with this article in Finland and Denmark, and have good hopes of doing some business there in time.

A Toronto firm manufacturing bath-tubs writes me that they are sending on a sample shipment. Such goods have so far been imported from Germany and England mostly, but as the firm in question appears to be making a fine line of goods, they may be able to take up the competition successfully.

From another Ontario firm I expect in a few days a good sized sample shipment of corn-brooms and brushes.

In Denmark, which country in proportion to her size, is one of the largest grain producing countries in the world, very expensive experiments have been carried on during the last couple of years for combating smut in seed corn, which plague had taken such proportions in that country as to cause the loss of millions of kroners every year, and I find occasion to point especially to the contributions made by the "Ceres Bureau" of Copenhagen, through its manager, Mr. J. L. Jensen, towards the discovery of a medium for combating various plant diseases. First may be mentioned the directions given for combating potato disease, by the steeping of seed potatoes and the

hoeing of these for protection during their growth. Next may be mentioned the "warm water method," which created a great stir in the old and new world. The object of this is the combating of smut, which makes such great ravages in crops of the various kinds of corn and some grass seeds. Notwithstanding that this medium, simple in itself, is acknowledged by scientists and the laity as an ingenious invention, it has not been able to force its way into use to an extent worthy of mention, owing to practical difficulties in the way of its application to agriculture on a large scale. This circumstance has given rise to the finding out of another medium, "Ceres Powder" which, besides fulfilling its original purpose of combating smut in barley and oats, possesses another virtue just as important in as much as the value of the crops which are reaped from the seed prepared with this medium, is increased in a very high degree, while the number of weeds in connection therewith is decreased. It has, therefore, in the course of a few years, gained a comparatively important position in the agriculture, and it is considered that if the whole of the seed sown in Denmark alone, amounting to about 844,400 hectares of oats, barley and matured meslin were steeped in Ceres, it would increase the net revenue from Danish agriculture by at least 17½ millions of kroner, or by nearly one million pounds sterling. Against smut in wheat and rye "Ceres Powder" is not sufficiently effective, but to these another medium called "Ceres Steep" is applied. The preparations mentioned are sold at Markfrokontoret (Agricultural Seed Depot) in Copenhagen.

Of particular interest to steamship owners and to every one concerned in the steamship traffic from and to the Baltic is "The Danish Coal Company" depot in the Copenhagen Free Harbour, where the American system, that of C. W. Hunt, has been introduced. The depot, which was constructed by the "Titan Joint Stock Company," has an area of about 21,000 square yards, and is the most complete and important in Europe. It occupies an excellent position by the Central Basin in the Free Harbour.

The main object of the depot is the supplying of coal vessels in transit, and re-coaling is carried on from lighters which come up along side steamers in the Free Harbour or in the roads as required. Gangs of workmen and their foreman are in readiness at any time during the twenty-four hours, Sundays included, and lighters ready laden are always prepared for any emergency.

Without anything further at this writing,

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. SONTUM.

(E.)—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1898.

(Mr. D. M. Rennie.)

BUENOS AYRES, A.R., 11th March, 1898.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

LUMBER.

SIR,—During the two months thirty-seven cargoes arrived at this port. These may be divided as follows:—twelve spruce, ten white and fifteen pitch pine. Of these five were from Canadian ports, and it is probable that two-thirds of the twenty-two cargoes of spruce and white pine was of Canadian cut. Some spruce from Philadelphia is reported to have been of extra high class.

The duty, as per tariff, may lead shippers astray. There is an additional two per cent on all except free goods.

The duty on spruce, white and pitch pine figures out \$5.75 gold per 100 square metres or \$5.35 per M feet (1,000 feet = 92.90 square metres).

The market is active, nearly all cargoes being sold to arrive and delivered direct to consumers.

CATTLE AND SHEEP ON FOOT.

The exports for the two months were, 18,688 steers, and 101,622 wethers. Deck space was short, it is expected a larger quantity will be exported during this month and April.

The stock is improving in grade, due to the large importation of fine sires.

HIDES.

The market has remained steady, price for Buenos Ayres classified \$3.25 gold per ten kilos. Arrivals are bought promptly, chiefly by one or other of the two principal buyers for the United States.

WHEAT.

Two hundred and four thousand tons were exported during the two months. Tonnage was short. It is impossible to get a correct estimate of stock. Many buyers think the exports from this Republic and Uruguay may reach a total of one million tons. This is far below the estimate of crop, as Uruguay was not then included.

WOOL.

Shipments to end of February were, 287, of these 6,774 were shipped to North America. The balance of the clip is estimated at 160,000 bales, a large proportion of which will go forward this month. Bales weight averages 450 kilos.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. RENNIE.

(F.)—JAMAICA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(G. Eustace Burke.)

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 12th April, 1898.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the nine months ending 31st March, ultimo.

STATISTICS.

In consequence of my inability to obtain late government approximate returns, the figures quoted, as will be seen, with few exceptions, are based on the fiscal year of the colony which closed 31st March, 1897. I might, however, state that they will serve all the purposes as a guide, as no appreciable difference of the items, either in exports or imports to and from Canada has taken place during the nine months under review.

SHIPPING.

The following figures will speak for themselves :—

For the fiscal year referred to, 197 steamers of 169,705 tons entered the various ports of the Island from the United States of America, and 200 cleared of a total tonnage of 150,734 tons, while for the same period thirty arrived from Canada of a capacity of 14,613 tons, and thirteen of 6,579 tons cleared for Canadian ports.

IMPORTS.

During the financial year under review the entire imports of the colony from all sources aggregated £1,856,377. of this Great Britain contributed £927,313, the United States of America, £730,890, Canada, £151,625, all other countries making up the difference.

I propose giving a comparative statement of the value of the principal articles of Canadian export received in the colony as compared with that from the United States, but as I am aware that dry tabulated returns are as a rule not very attractive reading, I intend to deal with the various articles under separate headings, which will also afford me the convenient opportunity of commenting, if necessary, as I proceed.

FLOUR.

I understand that the sample consignments of Canadian recently shipped to this and other West Indian Islands, were successfully placed, but the question arises in spite of this, have orders to any appreciable extent followed? I think that as far as Jamaica is concerned, the reply is to be found in the negative, and the importation of Canadian flour in this market will always be a dead letter until Canadian millers and merchants are prepared to afford responsible importers the same facilities they receive from their active competitors across the border, and the goods can be got down here within eighteen to twenty-one days of date of order, as in the case of like orders forwarded to New York.

I may remark that the successful placing of first quality Manitoba and Ontario baker's flour on this market, to some extent, is now hardly a question of its quality or

its tropical properties, such prejudice having now been expelled to a considerable degree, and with the removal of impediments such as I have referred to, the Dominion millers ought in a fair way to contribute to the £160,000 worth in value imported annually. It may also be stated that that conservatism for particular brands is now almost a thing of the past, as evidenced by the present popularity of the "Rip Van Winkle" recently introduced by Messrs. P. H. Copland & Co., millers of New York. But it must be noted, the essentials necessary were at hand, viz. : the article being a good baker's flour, and introduced with commendable enterprise and pushed by the manufacturers, resulted in its now holding its own against all comers. Of course, this result could not have been attained without quick transit facilities.

BEER.

£34,332 was imported from the United Kingdom while the United States supplied £5,313, and Canada £155. A good demand has lately been established for lager beer, and of this Germany supplied £2,117. The selling price is from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per dozen. Duty 9d. per gallon.

BREAD AND BISCUIT.

United Kingdom	£8 10s. 4d.
United States of America	£24,476
Canada	16s. 9d.

WHEAT.

United States of America : 433 bushels, valued at £64 19s.

No shipments were received from the United Kingdom or Canada.

CORN STARCH.

While £1,231 in value was received from America, but £3 16s. 10d. represented Canada's supply.

CRUSHED OATS, &c.

The United States contributed £4,099, Canada £1 15s. 2d.

The consumption for all farinaceous prepared substances is much on the increase.

CORN MEAL.

The United States was the only contributor with 27,885 barrels valued at £16,033. The same remark refers to Indian corn in two bushel bags, £31,339 being the value of receipts.

PEAS AND BEANS.

The entire receipts amounted to 15,852 bushels valued at £5,944, of this America represented with 15,683 bushels, valued at £5,881, and Canada with two bushels, values 15s. These returns, however, as in the case of fish stuffs and sundry other articles do not truly represent Canada's quota as much which is attributed to the United States only comes via New York as a result of steamship convenience.

BUTTER.

The imports were 590,805 pounds, valued £22,115, of this the United Kingdom is responsible for 77,209 pounds, valued £2,895. The United States 492,909 pounds, valued £18,484, and Canada 18,961 pounds, valued £711. The United Kingdom and United States also shipped 11,276 pounds and 248,915 pounds respectively of Oleomargarine and other substitutes for butter.

CHEESE.

United States, 247,886 lbs., valued	£7,230
Canada, 7,492 lbs., valued	218 11s. 6d.
United Kingdom, 17,850 lbs., valued	520

FISH (DRIED OR SALTED).

Of the £121,921 in value received, the United Kingdom sent £203, America £19,554, Newfoundland and Canada £102,155.

FISH (CANNED).

United Kingdom	£4,819
United States of America.	2,719
The Dominion	21

APPLES.

Of the 1,796 barrels imported, valued £917 9s. 2d, America supplied 1,711, valued £866; Canada 83, valued £49; and the United Kingdom two, valued 18s.

HAY.

United States.	£1,827
Canada	224

BACON.

United Kingdom	£ 480
United States.....	1,153
Canada.....	8

BEEF (WET SALTED).

Of this no shipments were received from the Dominion, while the United States supplied 9,381 barrels of a total value of £23,452.

SMOKED TONGUES.

In this Canada has the same record, while the United States shows up with 24,964 pounds, valued £763.

HAMS.

United Kingdom, 48,107 pounds, valued £1,804; United States of America, 193,851 pounds, valued £7,269; Canada, 3,100 pounds, valued £116.

SAUSAGES.

United Kingdom, 217 pounds, valued £21; United States of America, 1,403 pounds, valued £70; Canada, 96 pounds, valued £4.

BAGS AND SACKS.

£7,391 was received, the United Kingdom and the United States supplying the greater portion, Canada contributing but £74.

COTTONS.

The above include handkerchiefs and shawls. The total value of importation was £228,015. Great Britain supplying £203,321, the United States of America £21,473, and Canada £12.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

The total value of imports amounted to £3,290, of which no portion came from Canada. £1,507 were received from the United States, £1,279 from the United Kingdom, while Germany contributed £471.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

It is curious to realize that while the United States supplied this colony with over £3,000 in value of the above, not a single dollar's worth was received from Canada, although such articles are included in the item, as axes, billhooks, cutlasses, diggers, forks, grass-knives, hatchets, hoes, picks, shovels and spades. Altogether some £10,000 in value was imported from various sources.

SEWING MACHINES.

United Kingdom	£321
United States of America	596
Canada	25
Germany	353

NAILS, SCREWS AND RIVETS.

While Canada supplied but £70, £3,594 in value was received from the United States, rivalling the United Kingdom, from whence £2,526 was imported.

WIRE FENCING.

The United Kingdom supplied 196 tons valued at £2,075, the United States 609 tons, value £5,997, and Canada five tons valued at £54.

CARRIAGES (FOR PLEASURE).

United Kingdom	£ 367
United States of America	7,056
Canada	288

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

United Kingdom	£ 799
United States	1,222
Germany	118
Canada	Nil.

FURNITURE (HOUSEHOLD).

No less a sum than £10,779 of the above was imported in the colony, the United States contribution representing more than fifty per cent of that amount, while but £36 was imported from Canada.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

£56,856 represents the value of importations; £33,318 coming from the United Kingdom, £21,240 from the United States, with £496 from Canada; £682 was also received from Germany, £301 from France, and £283 from Austria.

SOAP.

2,650,039 pounds valued at £20,537 represents receivals from the United Kingdom, the United States coming next in order with 485,336 pounds valued at £3,761, Canada supplying but 3,236 pounds and valued at £25.

FRESH VEGETABLES.

Independent of receivals from foreign States and other West Indian Islands, the United Kingdom supplied £138, the United States £3,285, and Canada £1,338, which latter amount would undoubtedly have a much better showing were it not for the length of time occupied in the voyages and the heavy freight charges. In justice, however, to the Halifax and West Indian Steamship Company, it must be said that the "Beta" has been landing her perishable cargo at both ends much more satisfactorily than formerly.

EXPORTS.

For the similar period referred to the entire exports of the colony to all countries amounted to £1,470,241, being a considerable falling off on former years, which is to be attributed to the prolonged drought the island experienced, as also to the low prices of West Indian produce which ruled in the markets of the world. Of the total value mentioned the United Kingdom took £403,922, the United States of America £802,189 and Canada £17,276. Note may be taken that the values forwarded to Austria, France, Germany and Russia also exceed that of Canada.

ORANGES.

Although shipments to Canada amounted to but £388 as compared to £152,002 to the United States, the figures for the fiscal year of the colony just closed will show up much more favourably, for, as I anticipated in my last report, and which I am gratified to see realized, in consequence of the present high customs duty in the States, shippers turned their attention to Canada, and this too although shipping conditions did not offer much inducements.

BANANAS.

But £674 in value were shipped to the Dominion, while the United States took £300,425 and the United Kingdom £1,216.

COCOANUTS.

Again in this the United States take the lead with 11,380,809 valued £34,142. The United Kingdom coming next with 306,371 valued £919, while 105,700 were shipped to Canada valued £317.

GINGER (CURED).

United Kingdom,	6,325 cwt.,	valued.....	£18,976
United States	4,609	"	13,827
Canada	38	"	116

KOLA NUTS.

No shipments of this article were made to Canada, but 25,939 pounds, valued £548, were shipped to America, and £20 worth to England.

SUGAR.

With this the United States was the colony's largest customer, having taken 299,348 cwts., valued £138,448. Shipments to the United Kingdom were 9,175 cwts., valued £4,243. Canada taking 7,905 cwts., valued £3,656.

UNSATISFACTORY.

The foregoing showing can be hardly satisfactory from a Canadian point of view, but under present conditions, it is no more than what might be expected. I have forwarded you the blue book per registered book post giving details.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

From the 1st February last, the Direct West India Cable Company, connecting this island with Halifax via Turks Island and Bermuda, has been operating to the entire satisfaction of the community at large. What with the daily news bulletin containing in part interesting Canadian items, and the daily market reports of the principal articles of Canadian export, together with cable rates reduced by fifty per cent, one certainly feels himself many leagues nearer his bigger sister, yet, unfortunately he is forced to realize the old aphorism of being "so near and yet so far," through the lack of rapid, up to date conveyance. The legislature has granted the company a subsidy of £2,000 annually for five years.

RECIPROCITY.

As may well be imagined, there has been considerable speculation, not unmingled with anxiety, regarding the full text of Mr. Chamberlain's (the Secretary of State for the colonies) scheme for assisting the sugar industry. We are however definitely informed that negotiations are in course of solution, with the Dominion Government, as also with that of the United States, in which it is hoped by some preferential tariff agreement West Indian sugars and other produce will receive substantial aid. One can only hope for the best results, but if such be realized, it can only be after surmounting considerable obstacles and difficulties. According to the present Canadian tariff, oranges, sugar and rum are the only important items of Jamaica exports that are liable to duty, and the two latter, viz., sugar and rum, are exempted from preferential treatment altogether. Therefore for sugars to have any concession a rearrangement of the Dominion's tariff must take place. If this be conceded to, it is difficult to entertain that either sentiment or consideration of the present depressed state of the finances will stand in the way of Canada demanding some tariff concessions from the colony in return. This last remark is also applicable to any preferential treatment that might be considered by the United States. When then it is stated that the colony at present has to face a large deficit and the tariff is not alone for revenue purposes, but the chief source of revenue, the outlook for satisfactory arrangement is certainly more thorny than bright. If however by some means (which I confess at present does not occur to me, outside the readjustment of tariffs) the island's sugars could be admitted into the Dominion on some preferential basis, and a fast line of weekly direct steamers be subsidized, with a schedule of modern freight charges, I would be perfectly free from doubt as to the magnitude of mutual beneficial results that would accrue to the commercial and agricultural interests of the two sister colonies.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. EUSTACE BURKE.

V—GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

(A)—PROVISION “MERCHANTS SHIPPING ACT, 1894,” EXTENDED TO JAPAN.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE,
ISLE OF WIGHT, the 3rd day of February, 1898.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by subsection 1 of section 238 of “The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894,” it is provided that, where it appears to Her Majesty that due facilities are, or will be, given by the government of any foreign country for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant-ships in that country, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that that section shall apply in the case of such foreign country, subject to any limitations, conditions and qualifications contained in the Order.

And whereas it appears to Her Majesty that due facilities are given by the Government of Japan for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant-ships in that country :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vest in Her by the herein-before recited subsection 1 of section 238 of “The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894,” and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, if pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the said section 238 of “The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894,” shall apply in the case of Japan.

And whereas the immediate operation of this order is urgent, this order shall come into operation forthwith, and shall be a provisional order within the meaning of “The Rules Publication Act, 1893.”

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

(B).—EVAPORATED APPLES.

I find that such trade as has been done in Canadian dried apples here has been in the hands of the brokers who receive parcels upon consignment and supply the wholesale dealers. A considerable quantity of apples has, at different times, come over, although last year's short crop, amongst other factors, has left the Canadian market bare for the time being. I have given Messrs. Wm. Frey & Co., of Hamburg, the names and addresses which you kindly furnish, and they are writing direct. The following information which they supply about German requirements, is of interest for future dealings.

In Germany, they import principally “evaporated” and “sun dried apples.” The former should be packed in boxes of fifty pounds net. The quality most largely imported is that known in the States as “Prime Evaporated,” but shipments are also handled

here of "Choice" and "Fancy" grades, and these, of course, sell at proportionately better figures. The present market price is thirty-eight to forty-two marks per fifty kilos c.i.f., Hamburg, for prime quality.

Sun dried apples are packed in barrels of about 200 pounds net, and vary in price from twenty to thirty marks c.i.f., Hamburg, according to quality. Good middle sorts, however, find the readiest market, and at present are fetching from twenty-three to twenty-six marks per fifty kilos. The market for apples is now quiet, but for the summer consumption, higher prices will probably rule, with an increased demand.

Messrs. Frey & Co. state that they do a large trade, being commission agents, and are anxious to work up a Canadian connection. In this, as in most other lines, Canada's chief competition will be the United States, and our exporters will have to deliver and pack the goods, as well as the Americans do, in order to share the trade.

(C.)—HARBOUR DUES AT BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

The following statement, which has been prepared from returns received at the Board of Trade from the Colonial Office, shows the harbour dues payable at various ports in British South Africa:—

PORT NATAL.

Inclusive of wharfage and pilotage, 9d. per net registered ton up to 400 tons; 7d. net registered ton over 400 up to 1,500 tons; 4d. per net registered ton over 1,500 up to 2,000 tons; 2d. per net registered ton over 2,000 tons; 9d. for each ton of deck space occupied by cargo.

Good for twenty-three days, including days of arrival and departure; then one-tenth extra for every week or part of a week.

War vessels and colonial government vessels free.

EAST LONDON.

Four pence per ton on net registered tonnage, or 1s. per ton on goods discharged or shipped, the total charge not to exceed the total charge calculated at 4d. per ton on the net registered tonnage.

For re-entry within forty days, same voyage, and not staying longer than a week, charge not to exceed 2d. per ton.

ALGOA BAY.

Vessels at jetties for warps, &c., 10s. per 100 tons registered under 300 tons; 7s. 6d. per 100 tons registered over 300 tons.

CAPETOWN.

Six pence per ton for three weeks; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton for every day over three weeks.

For re-entry within forty days, 3d. per ton per week.

Four pence per ton for eight days on vessels calling for stores or coals, only 2d. for the first twenty-four hours, and 1d. for each succeeding twelve hours up to 4d.

NOTE.—The Natal rates are on net tonnage. The Cape rates are on the gross tonnage, and on each ton of deck cargo, except in cases of steamers, which are allowed deduction of engine-room space.

(D.)—TRADE OF BRITISH GUIANA, 1897.

From the following table showing the distribution of trade of the colony of British Guiana during the years 1896 and 1897, there appears an increase of \$136,822 in the aggregate trade for the year 1897. The value of the imports for the year 1897 was \$6,529,654 as against \$7,025,290 for the previous year, a decrease of \$495,636. The exports were \$9,244,023 for the year 1897, representing an increase of \$632,458 over that for the preceding period of 1896. The value of the imports from nearly every country for the year 1897, when compared with 1896, shows a decided decrease, but the imports from British North America represents a very substantial increase. The decrease in the imports from Great Britain was \$32,784, from the United States \$398,562, while the value of the imports from British North America shows an increase of \$84,047, about twenty-five per cent. From the above it seems possible that the manufactures and exporters of Canada could by well directed efforts, not only retain but further augment the trade being done with British Guiana to the advantage of all parties interested.

STATEMENT showing, for Principal Countries, the Value of Goods Imported into and Exported from British Guiana for the Fiscal Years ended 31st March, 1896 and 1897.

COUNTRIES.	Years.	Total Imports.	TOTAL EXPORTS.			Totals Imports and Exports.
			Produce.	Not Produce.	Totals.	
<i>British Empire.</i>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	{ 1896	3,863,776	4,537,548	174,611	4,712,159	8,555,935
	{ 1897	3,810,992	4,611,142	81,531	4,692,673	8,503,665
British North America.....	{ 1896	337,484	205,485	638	206,123	543,607
	{ 1897	421,531	95,741	1,236	96,977	518,508
British East Indies.....	{ 1896	410,406		535	535	410,941
	{ 1897	385,792		1,090	1,090	386,882
All Other.....	{ 1896	247,421	63,928	30,440	94,368	341,789
	{ 1897	149,567	75,194	97,669	172,863	322,430
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						
United States.....	{ 1896	1,857,349	3,195,171	5,601	3,200,772	5,058,121
	{ 1897	1,458,787	3,778,411	12,488	3,790,899	5,249,686
All Other.....	{ 1896	328,854	115,150	282,458	397,608	726,462
	{ 1897	302,985	163,731	325,790	489,521	792,506
Totals.....	{ 1896	7,025,290	8,117,282	494,283	8,611,565	15,636,855
	{ 1897	6,529,654	8,724,219	519,804	9,244,023	15,773,677

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into British Guiana from Great Britain, the United States, British North America and Totals during the Year 1897.

Articles.		Great Britain.	United States.	British North America.	Totals.
Boots and shoes.....	8	130,261	8,992	.....	139,507
Breadstuffs:—					
Cornmeal and oatmeal.....	f Lbs. 8	123,984 3,037	792,640 9,474	6,484 122	924,000 12,672
Flour.....	f Brls. 8	338 1,270	144,656 501,548	13 7	145,742 505,913
Oats.....	f Lbs. 8	533,188 8,973	487,632 5,070	3,096,932 43,225	4,202,152 58,609
Pulse.....	f Lbs. 8	2,384,330 44,272	1,805,124 28,372	235,144 3,815	5,081,400 87,497
Fish, Dried.....	f Cwt. 8	111 691	2,583 9,923	57,210 212,541	68,800 261,101
Horses.....	f No. 8	..... .....	1 2,535	139 13,485	150 17,369
Linen, cotton and woollen goods.....	8	709,403	33,716	39	745,446
Provisions:—					
Butter.....	f Lbs. 8	265,141 53,966	47,400 6,856	16,434 3,435	528,692 96,885
Cheese.....	f Lbs. 8	33,997 4,428	95,252 11,957	5,364 555	237,852 28,854
Meats:—					
Beef.....	f Brls. 8	3 83	10,801 99,713	13 209	10,820 100,053
Hams.....	f Lbs. 8	58,985 9,523	200,402 20,298	4,930 555	264,703 30,494
Pork, pickled.....	f Brls. 8	..... .....	15,128 129,472	69 652	15,197 130,124
Vegetables:—					
Onions.....	f Lbs. 8	21,500 175	9,000 219	129,870 3,202	2,163,848 28,577
Potatoes.....	8	7,172	3,538	40,057	75,890
Wood and manufactures of:—					
Lumber, dressed.....	f Feet. 8	..... .....	1,026,838 20,638	175,196 3,027	1,202,034 23,665
Lumber, undressed.....	f Feet. 8	..... .....	2,404,130 31,936	2,230,060 27,038	4,634,190 58,974
Staves.....	f Packs. 8	205 715	6,082 19,563	1,370 5,416	7,657 25,694
Staves, W. O.....	f No. 8	12,760 915	879,980 53,284	..... .....	892,740 54,199

(E.)—TRADE OF NATAL, 1897.

From the "Trade and Shipping Returns" of the colony of Natal, for the calendar year 1897, recently received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, the aggregate trade for the year 1897 shows a substantial increase over 1896, and an exceedingly large increase over the year 1895.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Imports and Exports for the years 1895 to 1897. (Coin and Bullion not included).

	1895.	1896.	1897.
	£	£	£
Imports.....	12,017,273	26,464,261	29,120,132
Exports.....	6,416,709	8,688,827	7,893,401
Totals.....	18,433,982	35,153,088	37,013,533

From the above it will be observed that the value of the imports for the year 1897 was \$29,120,132, as compared with \$26,464,261 for the preceding year, 1896, and \$12,017,273 for the period 1895, representing an increase of \$2,655,871 in the former case and \$17,102,859 in the latter. The value of the goods exported for the year 1897 was \$7,893,401, a decrease of \$795,426 in comparison with the previous year and an increase of \$1,476,692 over the year 1895. The increase in the value of the imports is not general but is confined to those from a few countries, such as Great Britain, Germany and Belgium, Great Britain retaining the superior position. Another good indication of the increase in the volume of trade done is the large increase in the number and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from ports in the colony during the year 1897.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered at and cleared from Natal during the years 1895 to 1897.

	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered.....	540	788,495	740	1,071,196	780	1,246,390
Cleared.....	536	781,511	727	1,063,797	789	1,248,073
Totals.....	1,076	1,570,006	1,467	2,134,993	1,569	2,494,463

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Values of the Principal Imports into the Colony of Natal during the years 1895 to 1897.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	£	£	£
Apparel and slops	833,368	1,720,435	2,016,109
Breadstuffs—			
Maize	19,126	1,170,307	490,988
Flour, meal, pollard, bran, &c.	472,242	1,046,537	847,861
Wheat	1,723	35,546	155,169
Butter	30,684	98,370	245,796
Cabinet and upholstery ware	210,633	513,706	742,371
Carriages, carts, &c.	31,925	83,595	161,510
Chemicals and drugs	250,405	470,266	591,334
Cotton manufactures	466,061	644,405	368,100
Earthenware, &c.	70,786	172,046	244,881
Haberdashery, &c.	1,085,140	2,013,418	2,337,012
Hardware, cutlery and ironmongery	788,950	1,662,823	1,996,604
Hosiery	54,151	106,030	334,033
Iron	547,184	1,112,238	1,029,086
Leather and manufactures of	555,730	1,333,408	1,582,757
Machinery and parts of	257,388	1,790,301	1,934,636
Provisions (exclusive of butter and cheese)	621,157	1,285,876	1,635,482
Railway materials	28,699	129,731	282,252
Spirits and wines	394,142	600,376	697,899
Tobacco	105,130	179,239	253,495
Wood and manufactures of	406,128	1,791,454	1,506,107
Woollen goods	381,946	426,018	361,647

COMPARATIVE Statement showing the Values of the Principal Exports of the Colony of Natal during the years 1895 to 1897.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	£	£	£
Bark	103,879	80,057	85,930
Coal	351,933	429,892	437,333
Hair (Angora)	88,216	121,302	169,807
Hides—Ox and cow	157,943	160,804	246,080
Horses	27,866	43,045	60,088
Skins—Calf, sheep and goat	67,194	47,148	33,196
Sugar and molasses	285,795	169,915	58,454
Wool, sheep	1,990,374	2,874,278	2,310,135

(F.)—TRADE OF ARGENTINA, 1897.

According to the returns of the Argentine Customs, the total value of the imports into Argentina for the year ended 31st December, 1897, was \$98,288,948, as compared with \$112,163,591 in 1896. • The exports for 1897 were valued at \$101,169,299 as against \$116,802,016 in 1896. The following table shows the value of Argentine trade with the principal countries in 1897, from which it will be seen that the United Kingdom is by far the largest exporter to the Republic, but stands third on the list as regards imports thence.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	36,392,057	12,984,690
Germany.....	11,114,102	14,047,135
France.....	11,019,576	22,999,019
Italy.....	10,943,038	3,964,616
United States.....	10,101,714	8,321,611
Belgium.....	8,046,254	8,934,829
Other Countries.....	10,672,207	29,917,399
Total.....	98,288,948	101,169,299

The Dollar=96·5 cents.

(G.)—TRADE OF BELGIUM, 1897.

According to the "Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Spécial de la Belgique" the value of the imports in Belgium of the principal articles for home consumption for the year 1897 was 1,655,836,000 francs (\$319,576,348) as compared with 1,644,889,000 francs (\$317,463,577) for the same period of 1896, showing an increase of \$2,112,771. The exports of the chief domestic and nationalised produce for 1897 were valued at \$1,506,415,000 francs (290,738,095) as against 1,427,220,000 francs (\$275,453,460) for the year 1896, an increase of \$15,284,635. The customs receipts for the year amounted to 45,897,199 francs (\$8,858,314) as compared with 46,663,609 francs (\$9,006,077) in 1896.

VI—TRADE REPORT, GREAT BRITAIN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., 26th March, 1898.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to transmit the Annual Trade Reports of Mr. G. H. Mitchell the Assistant Government Agent at Liverpool, and Mr. H. M. Murray, the principal Government Agent in Scotland.

These gentlemen are nominally officers of the Department of the Interior, but as Liverpool and Glasgow are important distributing centres in connection with the trans-Atlantic trade, they devote much time and attention to the commerce of Canada with the United Kingdom. Their offices become better known every year, and they are consulted frequently, as their reports indicate, on matters affecting the trade of the Dominion.

During the calendar year 1897, the imports into the United Kingdom from Canada showed a remarkable expansion, the figures for that year being £18,730,332, against £16,047,263 in 1896, and £12,798,469 in 1895. The Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, therefore, according to the British returns, increased to the extent of nearly fifty per cent in the two years. These figures, however, do not represent the total of the exports from Canada to the mother country. They include goods shipped direct from the Dominion, but do not take into account the merchandise originating in Canada, and forwarded to the United Kingdom via American ports, which is all classed in the returns as American produce. Efforts are being made to alter the basis on which the returns are prepared, so as to give Canada the credit of all the goods exported from the country.

Ever since the office was established, considerable attention has been devoted by successive High Commissioners to the trade question. Statistics and information upon trade matters have been compiled for the use of its many personal applicants for information, for its correspondents and for the press. Every opportunity has always been taken to inform both producers and shippers in Canada of the openings that exist in the markets of the United Kingdom, for the extension of Canadian trade. There has been an extensive correspondence from persons in Canada who desired to be placed in communication with importers on this side, and from importers here who wished to get into communication with exporters in the Dominion.

There can be little doubt that this important work, which has been quietly but steadily carried on, as the reports of the department will show, has had not a little to do with the rapid extension in the export trade of Canada which the last few years have witnessed.

It is gratifying to notice that trade prospects in the Dominion, at the present time, appear to be very bright, and that the outlook for both the import and export trade is regarded as being hopeful and encouraging.

The British board of trade returns show that the exports to Canada in 1897 were rather less than in 1896 and in 1895, the figures being respectively, £5,176,764, £5,352,029 and £5,284,446.

The figures only embrace goods forwarded to Canada direct, and do not include shipments made by way of the United States. They, however, include goods shipped to the United States by way of Canada.

During the year there was a discussion as to whether the United States were not able, under the Dingley legislation, to charge an extra duty on goods imported via the Dominion. While this matter was being discussed the quantity of goods sent by the Canadian route naturally decreased, and possibly this reason may account for some of the falling off apparent in the figures for 1897.

Hitherto the High Commissioner's office has not taken much interest in the export of goods from the United Kingdom to Canada (beyond supplying any information that might be asked for) largely confining its attention and investigations to the development of the Canadian export trade in British markets, the result of which has been so encouraging as the figures above quoted demonstrate.

A discussion has been taking place in a portion of the Canadian press as to the desirability of establishing a Canadian commercial office in the city of London. In this connection it may be well to refer to the rapid development of the export trade in recent years, and the great activity now experienced in business circles of the Dominion; but, however much opinions may differ on such matters, their discussion is always to be welcomed, showing as it does the widespread interest felt in this question.

The present export of Canadian commodities could easily be doubled, and even trebled, through the existing channels if the commodities were forthcoming. And further, a market for products and manufactures not now exported could be created in the same way that markets for other products have been found.

The advantages of a Canadian sample room in the heart of the city have been mentioned. It is not clear whether it is proposed that the Government should provide and maintain the samples, or whether they would be furnished by individuals and firms doing business in the various trades. It is tolerably certain, however, that if some of the samples of the same lines of produce became more popular in the United Kingdom than others, it might lead to dissatisfaction. And Canadians visiting this country on their own business would prefer to show potential customers their own samples, than to take them to an official sample room where samples of their competitors' produce might also be seen. Then, again, there would be a tendency on the part of the wholesale houses at present engaged in the trade to resent the interference of the Government in such matters. It would also be exceedingly difficult to keep the samples, so many of which would necessarily be of a perishable nature, up to date. No sample room could be obtained of sufficient size, without large expense, to do adequate justice to the varieties of Canadian goods which are now available for export, and which are becoming better known every year through the ordinary mediums in which business is done. It would be invidious, too, for an official department, to give adequate information as to the prices and trade terms of the different houses engaged in the trade, especially in cases where they differed.

Another objection to a city office is the difficulty of securing a location equally convenient to the different branches of the wholesale trades in which Canadians are interested. Different businesses have different centres, and in many instances it would take persons as long to get to another part of the city, as it would to reach Westminster, where the Government office is now situated on a leading thoroughfare, well served by the various means of communication.

There is no doubt that government offices can render valuable assistance in initiating and promoting the expansion of trade. This work, the High Commissioner's office has been doing for a number of years. It can place exporters in touch with importers, and by means of the press, and in other ways, call attention to the products of the Dominion. As a matter of fact, the office does the same work (and a good deal more that is performed by the Consular Agents of Great Britain abroad, or by the Consuls of foreign countries in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

The actual expansion of Canadian trade must, however, result from the efforts of Canadian merchants and shippers themselves in following up the preliminary work that is done by the Government departments. The truth of this can be seen in the trade in

many articles of Canadian produce and manufacture, which now find such large markets on this side, a position which has been obtained without adopting the theoretical measures to which allusion has been made on several occasions.

Increased trade can seldom be brought about by correspondence entirely. It must result from direct personal intercourse between the buyer and seller, and I am sure that this will be the experience of those who are now engaged in the trade.

To prove that the position of the High Commissioner's office is well known, and that the work it is able to do is appreciated in the United Kingdom (and I hope in Canada also), it is only necessary to mention the hundreds of letters that are received annually upon matters relating to trade. When the tariff was changed the personal inquiries were exceedingly numerous, and the correspondence extensive, and besides the office is kept in frequent communication with importers here in order to obtain information and suggestions which may be of value to the exporter in Canada.

Hardly a day passes by without inquiries of the kind, and we are frequently consulted by British firms, who desire to send out travellers to Canada with the idea of finding an increased market in the Dominion for their manufactures. After an experience of eighteen years, the office is very well equipped for supplying most of the information inquired for by importers and exporters in the matter of Canadian trade. Of course it is not pretended that every inquiry received can be answered off-hand, but if the information desired is not here, no difficulty is experienced in procuring it, either by correspondence or cable, and I may say, in this connection, that I never hesitate to use the cable whenever the importance of a commercial inquiry renders it necessary.

In several previous reports the work performed by this department has been referred to. Correspondence has been invited both from Canadians and from English business houses. We have offered to receive samples, when not too bulky, and in fact to do everything that may be possible to assist Canadian exporters to increase their business. This suggestion I now repeat, and although the staff is small, additional correspondence and work for the benefit of Canadian interests will be welcomed.

From time to time suggestions have been made by which additional work in the direction mentioned could be undertaken, and I have no doubt they will receive the consideration of the Government, especially as they do not involve any great increase in the expenditure of the office.

Upon the point of the expenditure of the department, I may mention that the total of the salaries of the staff, rent and contingencies of the office, is £3,515 per annum.

Work is undertaken on behalf of all departments of the Government. The requisitions of the Militia Department, and those of the North-west Mounted Police are attended to, and arrangements made for the shipment of supplies.

The emigration work in the United Kingdom, and on the continent is supervised on behalf of the Interior Department. Coinages are arranged for on behalf of the Finance Department, and attention given to the securities deposited by British Insurance Companies doing business in Canada. Purchases are occasionally made for the Marine and Fisheries and other departments, and the shipment of rails for the Government railways is carried out when required.

There is also a good deal of correspondence with many of the departments, on matters other than those mentioned, and with the departments of the Imperial Government. All this is in addition to the general correspondence embracing inquiries of all kinds, including those relating to trade and to emigration. These matters have been dealt with in my general report, and in that on emigration. It is only necessary to add that the total of the expenditure made by the office, on behalf of the various departments, in the last financial year was £203,681.

The callers average from thirty to fifty a day, and during the summer months, in addition, large numbers of visitors from Canada register their names and addresses, and make use of the office in many ways. It frequently happens that during the busiest months of the year, the letters and other mail matter received for Canadian visitors, many being redirected, number over 2,000 a month.

I am hopeful that this report and the others made by the department may serve to show that the work of the office is more extensive and more onerous than is often supposed by those who are not familiar with the subject.

In accordance with the usual custom I now quote extracts from the British Board of Trade returns of interest to Canadians.

The following return relates to the import of

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

ANIMALS, LIVING (For Food.)	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	Year ended 31st December.			Year ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
Cattle—						
From Channel Islands.....	1,708	1,719	1,633	28,875	32,106	31,048
“ Canada.....	95,993	101,591	126,495	1,593,304	1,607,899	2,045,209
“ United States.....	276,533	393,119	416,299	4,916,880	6,735,519	7,230,854
“ Argentine Republic.....	39,494	65,699	73,867	614,453	923,638	1,153,747
“ Other Countries.....	1,837	425	42	29,528	5,893	378
Total.....	415,565	562,553	618,336	6,183,040	9,305,055	10,461,236
Sheep and Lambs—						
From Canada.....	214,310	83,767	63,761	387,181	125,956	95,602
“ United States.....	453,250	266,760	186,755	769,864	405,803	272,421
“ Argentine Republic.....	308,094	339,381	345,217	505,537	501,712	528,607
“ *Other Countries.....	89,816	79,684	15,771	119,962	100,163	22,466
Total.....	1,065,470	769,592	611,504	1,782,544	1,133,624	919,096
Swine.....	321	4	.....	668	10	.....
Total of animals, living.....	.....	.....	.....	8,966,252	10,438,699	11,380,332

* Chiefly Iceland.

It will be observed that the trade in cattle for 1897 shows a considerable increase over the two previous years, an increase in which Canada has participated. There is also an increase from the United States, and the Argentine Republic is taking a prominent position in the trade. In the import of sheep and lambs from Canada there is a falling off, and this remark also applies to the States, but the imports from the Argentine Republic are expanding.

There is a general expression of opinion that the quality of Canadian animals imported during the past year or two has not been so good as formerly.

For the first month or so in the season the cattle are all that can be desired, and the ranch cattle from the North-west are spoken of very favourably. By far the greater proportion of Canadian imports, however, are not up to the requirements of the market, and consequently fetch low prices, leaving but little return to the shipper. On the other hand, the quality of the United States cattle improves, and the standard is maintained, more or less, throughout the season.

It is gratifying to note that the question of importing stock into Canada for the improvement of the flocks and herds is receiving much attention in the Dominion.

Good cattle of all kinds can be readily purchased here, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be borne in mind.

All my correspondents have urged upon me the importance of improving the quality of our cattle, and it is, therefore, my desire to give the subject as much prominence as possible in my report.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Agriculture, with the view of preventing, as far as possible, the introduction of tuberculosis, all animals shipped to Canada are now subjected to the tuberculin test, and a number of veterinary surgeons have been selected in different parts of the Kingdom whose certificate of the application of the test will be accepted.

The passing of another year has afforded additional confirmation of the contention raised by the Canadian Government, both in 1892 and since, that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in the Dominion, and that the suspected animals could not have been suffering from that disease. It is doubtful, however, if anything more could have been done to prevent the scheduling of Canadian cattle. The history of the cases, our experience of the Canadian herds, the extreme care taken in regard to imported stock, as well as the bacteriological examination made of the lungs of the suspected animals, proved to the satisfaction of almost every one, outside of the Imperial Board of Agriculture, not only that pleuro-pneumonia did not exist in Canada, but that the symptoms exhibited by the lungs of the suspected animals did not show the characteristics of true pleuro-pneumonia. Pressure was, however, brought to bear upon the Imperial Government, by the great agricultural societies, and by others concerned, to—as they called it—protect the British farmer from the possibility of disease, and to promote the breeding of store cattle in this country, an industry which, it was held, was being rapidly interfered with by the increasing importation of Canadian stores. When the question became a political one, the scheduling of Canadian cattle was a foregone conclusion.

At the present time no cattle are imported into England from any country, except for slaughter, at the port of landing, and in the present feeling of the agricultural community, and with the legislation that has been passed on the subject, there is little hope that the restriction will be removed in the near future, although time has demonstrated so favourably that Canada is free from disease. It cannot be said, however, that the new legislation has operated favourably in the interests of the British agriculturalist. Instead of the stores from Canada being scattered over the country, and enabling the farmer to make a little profit out of their feeding, the fat cattle are now slaughtered at the ports of landing, adding to the glut of meat at those places. This has tended to reduce rather than to increase the price of meat, and as prices all over the Kingdom are regulated by those which obtain at the great distributing centres, the selling price generally has been somewhat reduced. This must have affected the British farmer.

It is gratifying to notice, from Mr. Mitchell's report, that the system under which cattle are now conveyed from Canada is so satisfactory, the losses being infinitesimal as compared with those among the cattle from the Argentine Republic.

We have a good deal of difficulty, from time to time, with men who come over in charge of Canadian cattle on the steamers. They are obliged to be placed on the ship's articles, but troubles frequently arise owing (a) To their signing off instead of taking return passages, and (b) To their missing the ships, and from other causes. No doubt, however, as time goes on, the men will understand that if they make mistakes, and do not carry out their agreements, they must suffer for it.

HORSES.

The following table relates to the importation of horses from Canada :—

HORSES.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	Year ended 31st December.			Year ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
From United States.	10,351	17,930	26,520	345,375	532,623	793,565
“ Canada.	12,903	11,852	11,247	369,157	318,639	280,457
“ Other Countries	10,838	10,895	11,752	206,958	176,474	180,320
Total	34,092	40,677	49,519	921,490	1,027,736	1,254,342

The imports for the year show a slight increase over those for 1896 and 1895. There is an apparent increase from the United States, and a falling off in the case of Canada. The returns do not take into account however that a considerable number of horses are shipped from Canada to the United Kingdom, via American ports, all of which are credited in these returns as coming from the States.

The trade in Canadian horses may be considered as having been established on a firm basis, and in this connection I cannot do better than quote a few remarks by Mr. William Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., on the subject.

The suggestions made by Mr. Hunting in previous reports, during the past few years, have in my opinion been of great value to the breeders in the Dominion. The larger proportion of horses now sent over are of the class he has recommended for so many years, viz. :—horses suitable for omnibus traffic, and light vanners, i.e., horses which can draw a certain weight and move at a fair pace. There is a feeling, however, that the general quality of the horses imported last year has not been quite up to the mark, and that the number of inferior horses has been larger than usual.

The following is Mr. Hunting's report :—

CANADIAN HORSES IN 1897.

“The two persons most permanently interested in the importation into Great Britain of horses from Canada are the purchaser here and the producer there. Neither of these parties is directly concerned in the traffic, which is conducted by middle-men, whose interest ceases with a profit. The buyer here wants the horse most suitable for his work, and will pay more money for the exact animal, than he will for one not quite so fitted for his requirements. The Canadian producer could with little trouble grow the horse suitable for our market and save the loss entailed by breeding “Misfits”—horses of no special character and wanting in the conformation and other attributes necessary to attract buyers.

“In Great Britain there is doubtless a market for every kind of horse, at a price. The freight charges on imported horses are the same for good and bad specimens. The cost to the producer is the same for useless weedy animals, as for sound compact horses, and it is therefore to everyone's interest to know what is wanted and how it may be obtained. The most expensive classes of horse may safely be left to the specialists engaged in their production. High class carriage horses and heavy dray horses com-

mand good prices everywhere, but they are only produced by a few men possessed of capital and of those rarer possessions natural aptitude and acquired experience. There is, and always will be—even when the motor car has become a practical machine—a larger demand for medium sized draught horses, suitable for omnibuses and light vans. This class of horse is not bred in Great Britain and appears only as the result of promiscuous crossing. It will not pay to breed this horse here as a class but Canada has the facilities for its production.

Two classes of horse are sent here which are wasteful (*a*) the under sized weedy harness horse which brings so small a price that he cannot possibly give a return on his cost of production, and never gives satisfaction to the man who uses him for work (*b*) well made active mares suitable for breeding light vanners. These animals are not of so much value here as geldings, whilst they are a positive loss to Canada. They should be kept at home to form the stock from which might be produced a class of horse commanding a constant market at a remunerative price. The gift of prizes in every district for draught mares would probably be sufficient inducement to farmers to keep such mares in the country. The stamp of mare might be shortly described as—not less than 15-2½ hands, not less than 1,100 pounds in weight, on short legs, with light free action. Some of the best horses sent here are certainly those containing Clydesdale blood. The big Clydesdale stallion is an expensive animal, but the smaller compact stallions can be bought in Scotland at a very reasonable figure, and are just the horses to get the class of horse we want. The small Clydesdale horse and the best Canadian mares would produce an animal suitable for all the agricultural purposes of the breeder and adapted to the demands of the British market.

“During 1897 the importation has increased, and the horses sent have given satisfaction to the large buyers. The prejudice against the “foreign” horse has given way before the evidence of continued experience. The fear that it would not be as sound and serviceable as our native stock has been shown to be groundless. Many large companies here buy nothing but Canadians, and very few studs in our large towns are now unable to show a number doing their work well and holding their own with the native.

“There is still room for improvement in the health and condition of many cargoes which are sold immediately on landing. Colds, strangles and influenza are too common, and the purchaser of a sick or debilitated horse loses a good deal of time getting him into condition, even if he does not lose the horse. This loss of horses through illness or loss of service only is a cause of some prejudice remaining against imported horses.

“Many of the best horses are bought at auction by dealers who take care of them for a few days and reap a handsome profit on the re-sale.

“Whilst fully recognizing the cost of keeping a large number of horses in idleness for a week or two, and the simplicity of walking horses direct from ship to sale yard. I cannot but think that most consignments would bring greatly enhanced prices if they could be rested for a week after landing before going to the sale yard.

“I also believe that it would be economical to separate the visibly sick horses from the others and not to submit them to public auction with every sign of disease upon them.

“The system of insurance which is attached to the horse on the voyage and for some days after landing, encourages negligence and ill treatment. If the responsibility of the insurance company ceased on landing, greater care would be exercised, better prices would be obtained, and purchasers would have less cause to grumble at their losses.

“Some of the sickness on board ship would be reduced if no horse were embarked whilst visibly suffering from infectious diseases such as strangles and influenza. A further reduction might be brought about by more scrupulous attention to cleansing and disinfection of fittings and decks after disembarkation of each cargo.

“With all these drawbacks the Canadian horse is every year obtaining a stronger position as a sound, useful and durable animal. With improved quality he will bring an improved price.”

The following report from a Glasgow House relates to the trade with Scotland:—

"We have pleasure in complying with your request to give you our opinion of the horse export trade from Canada to Scotland. Our impressions are based on an experience extending over a period of ten years, during which time we have sold many many thousands of Canadian horses of all classes. We find as a rule Canadian horses turn out remarkably well in Scotland. All sorts of buyers are fond of them, as they thrive well, are easier handled, and seem to have more staying power about them than any other horses imported into this country. There is only a very small percentage turns out unsatisfactory.

"The heavy Clydesdales which show lots of breeding sell readily here, and are always inquired after by our largest farmers, contractors and others. These take to their work right away and are very tractable. Prices for this class range all the way from £35 to £60 each, according to quality. Horses of this stamp should not be shipped under four years old.

"Good driving horses from fifteen to sixteen hands also find a ready market here, the standard colours being bays, browns and dark chestnuts. Matched pairs of bays and blacks are always in request, also single horses suitable for brougham work are much sought after. For these substantial prices can be got when the style and action is good. Drivers range all the way from £35 to £70 each. Trotters unless of the best class are not worth so much and any horses that cannot show a faster gait than 2.30 is seldom looked at. Strong van or bus horses are possibly the easiest sold in Glasgow as they are always wanted. For stout thick set blocky horses on good short legs, high prices are obtained.

"For five or six years old every way correct, as much as £50 is got, but the current prices run from £30 to £40.

"We have noticed a considerable improvement in the breeding of the horses imported from Canada, more especially those shipped from the western parts of the province of Ontario. Farmers should be impressed to continue their efforts in this direction as there will always be a ready market for the best class of their horses in this country, and which should prove a profitable business for them. Horses should all be thoroughly examined before leaving their districts to be shipped, their limbs, wind, and eyesight should all be tested, as it costs as much to ship a bad one as what it does a good one."

"During the year several cases of alleged glanders have been reported to me as having been discovered Canadian horses. Investigation proved in one or two instances that the affected animals were American not Canadian, and it may be interesting to point out that owing to the popularity of Canadian horses, it is the practice of many dealers to describe all the horses coming across the Atlantic as Canadian. In other cases we were able to prove with the assistance of Mr. Hunting, either that the animals suspected were not suffering from glanders at all, or that the animals had been in this country for such a period as to make it almost certain that the disease must have been contracted after arrival. To show the general healthiness of the Canadian horse it may be stated that during the past year one of the principal omnibus companies subjected over 1,000 Canadian horses they had purchased to the mallein test and that in no case did any reaction take place.

There is no doubt that there will be an increased market for Canadian horses of the classes mentioned by Mr. Hunting. The quality, however, must be maintained and Mr. Hunting's remarks as to the necessity of improving the breed deserves the attention of those engaged in the business.

The above observations seem to be confirmed by a letter from one of my correspondents, who says that he has had a lot of good horses from Canada during the last year, and that he could have done with a much larger number if his friends in Canada had been able to supply them. He mentions a fact to which Mr. Hunting refers, that too many mares have been sold; and thinks that more mares and a few good stallions would be a good investment in many parts of the Dominion.

Regular sales of Canadian horses are now held in the United Kingdom, and there is no difficulty of disposing of any number of animals that may be sent over if they are of the quality and variety most in demand in English markets.

Many of the animals from Canada are found to be suffering from catarrhal affections. It has been suggested in some quarters that the vessels should always be disinfected after carrying horses, and I commend the matter to favourable consideration.

WHEAT, &c.

The following returns relate to the imports of wheat and other cereals :—

ARTICLES OF FOOD.		QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
		Year ended 31st December.			Year ended 31st December.		
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Wheat.....	From Russia.....	23,017,035	17,241,600	15,049,900	6,048,929	5,187,240	5,439,052
	“ Germany.....	752,990	1,032,910	1,333,400	214,094	351,761	479,343
	“ Turkey.....	1,300,230	1,930,400	1,862,640	331,675	604,485	653,697
	“ Roumania.....	2,022,200	5,401,300	1,224,340	537,756	1,696,170	425,020
	“ United States—						
	On the Atlantic.....	14,006,420	20,533,900	24,969,800	3,984,050	6,506,222	9,620,110
	On the Pacific.....	13,077,700	10,161,000	9,633,400	3,776,917	3,198,728	3,484,660
	“ Chile.....	1,038,900	1,936,100	1,019,300	303,728	504,996	374,092
	“ Argentine Republic.....	11,400,360	4,927,600	933,100	3,142,378	1,440,320	318,871
	“ British East Indies.....	8,802,950	2,112,940	572,760	2,342,132	625,092	241,447
	“ Australasia.....	3,486,620	6,500	.....	1,014,747	2,080	.....
	“ British North America.....	1,844,600	3,617,900	4,820,500	556,920	1,092,372	1,875,060
	“ Other Countries.....	999,950	1,123,830	1,324,140	277,850	379,523	452,153
	Total.....	81,749,955	70,025,980	62,743,280	22,531,176	21,678,989	23,363,505
Wheat Meal and Flour.	From Germany.....	243,870	204,790	73,745	86,474	65,961	30,933
	“ France.....	1,125,990	1,719,390	1,682,420	414,203	728,250	834,292
	“ Austrian Territories.....	1,305,760	1,388,300	1,143,950	706,818	768,390	739,514
	“ United States.....	13,131,850	15,905,100	14,062,970	5,384,658	6,786,600	7,089,094
	“ British North America.....	2,343,300	1,932,720	1,530,690	1,003,779	816,950	803,389
	“ Other Countries.....	217,640	169,900	186,894	53,081	61,722	102,434
	Total.....	18,368,410	21,320,200	18,680,669	7,679,013	9,227,873	9,599,656
Barley.....	From Russia.....	13,281,157	9,245,400	7,494,130	2,655,882	2,028,339	1,493,239
	“ Roumania.....	2,370,000	2,975,300	3,275,200	531,523	703,560	701,000
	“ Turkey.....	3,920,630	3,689,760	3,150,700	1,014,102	994,714	973,633
	“ Other Countries.....	4,047,020	6,575,862	5,038,690	1,336,898	1,982,918	1,513,193
	Total.....	23,618,807	22,477,322	18,958,720	5,538,405	5,709,531	4,681,074
Oats.....	From Russia.....	12,122,560	10,222,800	5,403,480	2,843,434	2,446,628	1,446,915
	“ United States.....	297,800	4,552,500	8,082,300	67,264	1,051,702	1,913,478
	“ Other Countries.....	3,107,950	2,811,430	2,571,030	812,767	727,987	678,420
	Total.....	15,528,310	17,586,730	16,116,810	3,723,465	4,226,317	4,038,813
Pease.....	From Russia.....	1,069,635	1,005,380	880,220	262,581	257,873	228,048
	“ British East Indies.....	334,170	334,940	52,000	84,277	82,845	21,610
	“ Canada.....	441,520	1,039,390	1,112,730	134,763	304,049	287,496
	“ Other Countries.....	637,526	638,947	775,185	212,207	207,867	233,900
	Total.....	2,482,851	3,018,657	2,820,135	693,828	652,634	541,054

IMPORTS of Wheat and other cereals—*Continued.*

ARTICLES OF FOOD.		QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
		Year ended 31st December.			Year ended 31st December.		
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Beans	From Turkey	981,138	932,660	1,146,550	226,210	228,055	294,203
	" Egypt	1,787,810	1,226,710	805,660	482,317	342,538	227,716
	" Morocco.....	617,190	313,900	61,530	161,375	89,691	18,558
	" Other Countries..	744,400	629,720	826,310	209,878	177,133	221,798
	Total.....	4,130,538	3,102,990	2,840,050	1,079,780	837,417	762,275
Indian Corn or Maize..	From Russia.....	5,180,300	1,285,500	1,280,400	1,256,487	271,492	256,114
	" Roumania.....	3,869,540	3,818,000	4,935,900	981,450	720,012	966,138
	" United States ..	15,437,900	27,427,300	39,645,100	3,501,308	5,052,304	6,623,500
	" Argentine Repub- lic.....	7,218,800	16,107,900	3,549,380	1,526,623	2,789,134	587,544
	" Other Countries..	2,237,810	3,133,400	4,374,600	542,992	589,597	765,682
Total.....	33,944,350	51,772,100	53,785,380	7,808,860	9,422,539	9,188,978	
Oatmeal.....		468,941	554,750	732,495	277,736	330,966	434,672
Indian corn meal.....		164,179	368,100	1,029,301	75,523	123,313	261,120
Other kinds of corn and meal.....					315,507	390,504	478,598
Total of wheat, &c.....					49,723,293	52,800,083	53,579,745

There is a falling off in the quantity of wheat imported, but it has been more than compensated for by the increased price.

Although the imports of 1897 were less by over seven millions of hundredweights, the value was greater by about £1,700,000 than in 1896.

The imports from Canada show a gratifying increase but they still represent a very small proportion of the whole. Flour was also imported in smaller quantities, but the price shows a considerable advance.

The returns do not give the importation of barley from the Dominion, but I fear the quantity is small.

The samples of two-rowed barley which were sent over some years ago found much favour with the trade, but for reasons well known in Canada the business does not seem to have developed. There is little or no market here for the six-rowed variety. The Scotch distillers appear to be inclined to favour it, but the prices of that imported from Russia, Germany and other European countries has been so low as to render competition unprofitable.

Canada holds the first place in regard to the importation of pease, but there has been a falling off in the price owing to the competition from other countries.

The following are letters from some of my correspondents :—

"1. We have nothing to suggest to improve the trade between us and Canada, but would mention that during 1897 we have been able to do an exceedingly large business with Canada in spring and winter wheat flours at prices considerably below American, although the quality is in our opinion quite as good."

"2. We have pleasure in reporting the fact that this last season has shown much better promise of business with Canada than for some seasons past. The crop seems to have been good in extent, and there was quite a large volume of business doing. The

Manitoba seems to be a good crop and is coming in very useful at the present juncture, when No. 1 Northern Duluth is so scarce, owing to the Chicago manipulations."

"3. The quality of the Manitoba wheat this season is good and suits our buyers everywhere."

"4. We have had parcels of oats that were undoubtedly American, shipped for and certified as Canadian, causing us much loss and trouble. We would suggest that more care might with advantage be paid to the grading of oats and the issue of certificates."

"5. In the United States the flour-milling industry has a number of papers edited by experts and they push the business of flour millers in foreign countries to the best of their ability in writing to various firms to see if they desire connections. We think a paper of this sort run on the same lines as those in the United States might open up a larger outlet for Canadian flour in this country. These flours take very well here, and we do not see what is to hinder a very large increase in our business relationship with our friends, the Canadians."

"6. We continue to have a great deal of trouble with the transit of flour shipped on through bills of lading. There is no specified time on these bills of lading that the goods must be put on board the steamers, and the transportation companies make a convenience of the flour to fill up their steamers, the consequence being that it is often three months in transit between the point of despatch and arrival here. In this respect Canada is in much the same position as the States. We think this is a matter in which the Government might interest themselves as it would mean a much better return to the Canadian miller if he could guarantee the speedy delivery of his flour in the United Kingdom."

"7. Canadian millers now own mills as good as many in the United States, and with the crop of fine wheat which they have had at their disposal during the last season they have rapidly increased their trade in our market."

The prejudice against Canadian flour has almost entirely disappeared and we are of opinion that Canadian flour has now obtained something like its legitimate position and will be a successful competitor with United States flour in future.

We believe more Canadian winter wheat flour has been sold in this market between July and December, 1897, than in any three or four years preceding that time, and the quality has on the whole given entire satisfaction. We cannot suggest anything by which the volume of Canadian export trade can be increased. So far as our Canadian correspondents are concerned we think they know their business as well as the same class of correspondents in any country, and they now seem to realise the importance of placing the best quality of goods on the market.

A number of letters of a similar character have reached me from the different parts of the United Kingdom, but the above are a fair sample.

The following figures relate to the importation of meats, dairy produce, fish, fruit and poultry :—

ARTICLES OF FOOD.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	Year ended 31st December.			Year ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Bacon—						
From Denmark.....	1,013,930	1,222,114	1,026,552	2,504,697	2,791,794	2,744,430
“ Germany.....	282	512	45	669	997	99
“ Canada.....	268,886	456,723	290,283	500,835	695,643	523,195
“ United States.....	2,649,482	2,751,518	3,592,635	4,586,089	4,066,708	5,353,624
“ Other Countries.....	130,838	118,659	95,400	333,689	299,373	246,498
Total.....	4,063,418	4,549,526	5,004,915	7,925,979	7,854,515	8,867,846
Beef—						
Salted { From United States.....	212,048	240,630	171,970	274,613	294,551	212,184
{ “ Other Countries.....	7,908	6,906	3,266	11,898	9,149	4,057
Total.....	219,956	247,536	175,236	286,511	303,700	216,241
Fresh. { From United States.....	1,649,473	2,074,644	2,242,063	3,450,184	4,216,247	4,609,130
{ “ Other Countries.....	541,564	585,056	768,324	825,364	812,581	1,174,537
Total.....	2,191,037	2,659,700	3,010,387	4,275,548	5,028,828	5,783,667
Hams—						
From Canada.....	81,707	169,276	119,133	186,141	365,422	260,267
“ United States.....	1,203,157	1,285,976	1,603,533	2,697,486	2,758,474	3,411,556
“ Other Countries.....	4,654	4,160	3,209	14,391	12,193	10,135
Total.....	1,289,518	1,459,412	1,725,875	2,898,018	3,136,089	3,681,958
Meat, unenumerated, salted or fresh—						
From Holland.....	151,117	163,277	224,635	320,821	345,272	471,958
“ United States.....	37,301	60,610	76,102	65,611	99,058	126,714
“ Other Countries.....	49,050	55,503	64,085	104,218	109,734	128,611
Total.....	237,468	279,390	364,822	490,650	554,064	727,283
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salt- ing—						
Beef.....	470,739	401,961	372,686	1,164,491	1,053,954	999,183
Mutton.....	200,471	122,551	99,092	334,607	201,842	161,738
Other sorts.....	184,943	177,238	198,007	540,908	519,711	540,385
Total.....	856,153	701,750	669,785	2,040,006	1,775,507	1,701,306
Mutton, fresh—						
From Germany.....	6,562	3,610	2,321	15,730	9,050	5,764
“ Holland.....	167,228	229,283	266,842	370,746	515,864	592,264
“ Australasia.....	1,670,968	1,853,129	2,009,085	3,107,156	3,105,313	3,040,269
“ Argentine Republic.....	715,296	801,733	908,623	1,000,050	1,071,891	1,175,129
“ Other Countries.....	51,381	7,403	6,405	101,996	16,428	14,442
Total.....	2,611,435	2,895,158	3,193,276	4,595,678	4,718,546	4,827,868
Pork—						
Salted { From United States ..	122,902	137,673	141,428	170,324	176,079	167,500
(not hams) { “ Other Countries..	97,266	117,666	95,778	99,505	115,887	86,193
Total.....	220,168	255,339	237,206	269,829	291,966	253,693

IMPORTATION of meats, dairy produce, fish, fruit and poultry—*Continued.*

ARTICLES OF FOOD.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	Year ended 31st December.			Year ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Pork—						
Fresh						
From Holland	245,726	244,344	226,215	568,869	556,527	488,755
" Belgium	27,150	39,208	36,832	67,280	98,340	92,570
" Other Countries	15,408	15,859	84,570	24,797	32,374	183,893
Total	288,284	299,411	347,617	664,946	687,241	765,128
Rabbits (Dead)—						
From Belgium	86,057	91,595	84,430	234,298	251,109	227,192
" Other Countries	34,222	79,278	192,028	81,296	150,505	316,392
Total	120,279	170,873	276,458	315,594	401,614	543,494
Total of Dead Meat	12,097,716	13,518,095	15,005,577	23,762,759	24,752,070	27,368,484
Butter—						
From Sweden	210,800	323,829	299,214	1,644,111	1,664,685	1,545,705
" Denmark	1,162,770	1,228,784	1,334,726	5,948,463	6,288,413	6,748,163
" Germany	112,338	107,825	51,761	565,693	536,246	263,697
" Holland	191,201	234,469	278,631	939,326	1,156,726	1,353,343
" France	454,843	467,602	448,128	2,443,734	2,537,695	2,330,576
" New South Wales	45,837	7,777	23,835	203,938	37,691	112,128
" Victoria	212,797	154,865	169,075	982,682	769,695	816,399
" New Zealand	53,262	56,370	76,522	232,009	277,898	366,956
" Canada	38,949	88,357	109,402	153,401	339,744	444,862
" United States	66,932	141,533	154,196	271,776	617,525	633,549
" Other Countries	175,924	226,287	272,311	860,697	1,118,046	1,332,043
Total	2,825,662	3,037,718	3,217,801	14,245,230	15,344,364	15,916,911
Margarine—						
From Norway	9,377	10,158	10,827	25,259	28,102	29,785
" Holland	878,827	861,887	872,595	2,371,711	2,304,335	2,292,162
" France	28,132	30,523	30,563	99,733	104,556	106,165
" Other Countries	23,832	23,366	22,558	60,467	61,432	57,318
Total	940,168	925,934	936,543	2,557,170	2,498,425	2,485,370
Cheese—						
From Holland	305,920	292,988	297,559	774,790	734,611	748,136
" France	56,393	45,676	36,358	175,541	139,532	110,087
" Australasia	92,759	55,149	69,090	219,645	115,479	162,915
" Canada	1,150,018	1,234,297	1,526,664	2,335,548	2,589,391	3,349,501
" United States	500,419	581,187	631,616	1,099,282	1,234,037	1,413,679
" Other Countries	28,310	35,228	42,321	79,323	87,382	102,828
Total	2,135,819	2,244,525	2,603,609	4,675,130	4,900,342	5,886,546
Eggs—						
Gt. hnds. Gt. hnds. Gt. hnds.						
From Russia	2,229,930	2,406,168	3,132,333	601,460	630,052	812,297
" Denmark	1,279,013	1,566,623	1,748,800	447,709	522,985	596,282
" Germany	3,466,578	2,930,486	2,971,816	916,821	782,121	813,022
" Belgium	2,361,680	2,243,909	2,464,180	713,464	694,322	768,077
" France	2,730,332	3,275,776	2,675,667	1,061,580	1,273,200	1,022,869
" Canada	436,903	500,317	568,739	156,653	178,981	193,998
" Other Countries	278,150	321,732	470,157	97,759	103,045	150,254
Total	12,722,586	13,245,011	14,031,752	4,063,446	4,184,656	4,366,799

IMPORTATION of meats, dairy produce, fish, fruit and poultry—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES OF FOOD.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	Year ended 31st December.			Year ended 31st December.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Fish, fresh, not of British taking	1,235,877	1,384,966	1,087,319	689,211	805,724	831,153
Fish, Cured or Salted—						
From Norway.....	296,969	311,903	357,198	327,347	332,384	392,926
“ France.....	59,334	68,162	74,014	269,086	313,139	339,929
“ British North America.....	350,526	321,078	385,721	726,932	765,222	856,408
“ United States.....	247,482	268,323	271,825	659,970	634,394	606,250
“ Other Countries.....	228,455	267,070	274,653	305,925	362,220	393,652
Total	1,222,766	1,236,536	1,363,411	2,289,260	2,407,359	2,589,165
Fruit, Raw—	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.			
Apples.....	3,292,262	6,176,956	4,199,971	960,273	1,582,495	1,187,303
Lard—	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.			
From United States	1,681,619	1,608,117	1,685,119	2,836,785	2,692,639	1,927,162
Other Countries.....	61,069	131,346	55,349	105,156	176,054	65,981
Total	1,742,688	1,739,463	1,740,468	2,941,941	2,268,693	1,993,143
Poultry and Game, Alive or Dead—						
From Russia				85,697	143,584	186,825
“ Belgium.....				126,440	143,388	164,179
“ France				261,503	302,902	256,113
“ Other Countries				131,520	115,604	123,608
Total				605,160	705,478	730,725

The returns show an increase in the import of bacon and hams, but a decrease in the imports from Canada. The inquiries I have instituted, however, indicate that the returns do not properly represent the trade so far as Canada is concerned. It arises from the fact that the fact alluded to elsewhere that all imports from American ports are included as coming from the United States, even though they may be sent in bond from the Dominion.

Those engaged in the bacon trade inform me that the imports from Canada have been greater than ever, and I am told also that large quantities of bacon are brought to London weekly by way of American ports and Southampton.

All my correspondents speak of the increased favour with which Canadian bacon is now regarded, and in the annual reports published in the trade papers, the excellence of the Canadian pea-fed bacon is frequently mentioned. It is referred to as being highly satisfactory in cut, quality and cure.

There is undoubtedly a large market for bacon in the United Kingdom, and everything is favourable to the absorption of greater supplies than are at present being imported.

Canadian bacon and hams fetch a higher price than American, and there is no reason why, as they become better known, they should not compete also with the Denmark products, which now command the highest price among those imported.

During the last year Canadian ham has been a good deal before the public in many ways. The British and Irish Bacon Curers' Association have been undertaking the prosecution of tradesmen for selling hams as British when they were really imported hams. In many cases it has been stated that Canadian hams have been substituted for Irish and Scotch at higher prices than those ruling for Canadian, but nothing has been said against the quality of the article. One of my correspondents also informs me that a large number of American hams are being sold as Canadian. The former are lower in price, but the latter are more popular, and the endeavour has been made to take advantage of the popularity of the Canadian ham to obtain a higher price for the American goods. Steps are being taken to prevent this substitution, but what has been done seems to emphasize the necessity of branding Canadian bacon distinctly so that there may be no mistake about its origin.

During the last year a bill was under discussion in the Imperial Parliament providing for the marking of imported meat and other agricultural produce so as to prevent its being sold as British. At my suggestion Professor Pobertson, who was in England at the time, gave evidence before the select committee appointed to report on the matter, and his evidence was to the effect that nothing would suit Canadian trade better than that the products of the country should be distinctly marked. Their quality was good, the prices fair, and he asserted that as Canadian products become better known they would be more largely consumed than at present.

It has been suggested to me as worth consideration that fresh pork in the carcase commands good prices, and that it could be readily conveyed to the United Kingdom now that cold storage accommodation is being provided on many of the steamers.

With regard to the trade in beef and mutton, there appears to be a general feeling in favour of the live cattle trade against that in dead meat. There is little doubt, however, that by far the greater proportion of meat imported from Canada is retailed as English meat at higher prices than could be realized in the present state of the markets if it were disposed of as Canadian. Some of my correspondents inform me that Canada will not be able to open up a trade in dead meat until the quality of the Canadian cattle is improved. It is claimed even in the case of imports from the United States that the trade is not a profitable one for shippers, but how far this is the case, or how much of what ought to be profit is swallowed up by expenses connected with the business, it is difficult to state with certainty. The experiments, however, which have been conducted under the auspices of the Minister of Agriculture, and which are still in contemplation, will no doubt lead to a settlement of this matter, to the satisfaction of those who may be engaging in the trade.

BUTTER.

In the returns of butter imported, Canada shows considerable progress over recent years. The general consensus of opinion indicates a marked improvement in quality and in the popularity of Canadian butter. There are still some complaints as to indifferent quality and flavour, and as to the desirability of consignments being shipped with less water, but these are exceptions, and the quality is generally well spoken of, especially of that from the stations under the supervision of the Government.

Complaints have also reached me from some quarters that the wood employed in making the boxes is not sufficiently dry or properly seasoned. Suggestions are made too for the use of a better quality of paper, more like that used for the Australian shipments. These are, however, details which have been brought to the notice of the Department of Agriculture, and will no doubt receive the attention their importance merits.

Notwithstanding that, the imports of Canadian butter have increased from £153,401 in 1895 to £444,862 in 1897. The imports from Canada are but a fraction of the total, which last year was nearly £16,000,000. One firm tells me that they could easily sell five times the Canadian winter butter they now receive.

The price of Canadian butter of the best quality has been gradually increasing, and there is no reason, now that cold storage is provided, why it should not compete with butter coming from the continent. A suggestion has been made to me that while the packages containing fifty-six pounds are generally favoured, a smaller case containing say twenty-eight pounds would supply a want among small trades people.

Some of my correspondents have urged that butter should be shipped fresh from Canada. If it is kept on hand waiting for favourable markets the quality materially deteriorates, which is harmful to the good reputation that is being gradually built up for the product of the Canadian creameries.

During the last year various local authorities have instituted proceedings against dealers in butter in which boric acid is used as a preservative. This has not affected Canada, and no Canadian butter has been in question, but it is a matter to be borne in mind.

CHEESE.

In the matter of cheese, Canada easily holds the first place, the value of the imports from the Dominion being £3,349,501, out of a total of £5,886,546. The testimony that has reached me of the quality of Canadian cheese is invariably of a favourable nature. The boxes are said to show some improvement, but complaints are still occasionally made of their not being strong enough, and of their arriving consequently in bad condition. This has been referred to in previous reports, and no doubt the Department of Agriculture will take steps to call the attention of those engaged in the industry to the matter. Some of the importers say also that cheese shipped from the west on through bills of lading, is delayed at Montreal, the result, especially in the hot weather, being unfavourable to the cheese, which in the circumstances some times becomes rank and overripe.

The Act of last year with regard to the branding of Canadian cheese is regarded as more or less of a permissive measure, and there appears to be a unanimous opinion among the trade in the United Kingdom in favour of marking the cheese not only with the registered number of the factory, but with the name of the province and with the month of manufacture.

From time to time endeavours are made in the press to discredit Canadian cheese. Earlier in the year it was said that metallic substances are mixed with it, and later on it was alleged that filled cheese was exported from Canada. There was no difficulty, of course, in giving an effective denial to such assertions, and so far from doing any harm the attacks gave an opportunity of impressing upon the public the excellence and purity of Canadian cheese.

APPLES.

The import of apples from Canada last year fell considerably short of that in 1896. Canadian apples are always in favour, but it cannot be said, apart from the smaller supply, that the quality of those shipped in 1897 was up to the usual standard. Canadian apples are generally preferred to American, and if their reputation is maintained they will control the market.

Complaints have been numerous as to bad packing, especially of inferior apples having been placed in the middle of the barrels. It is only fair to state, however, that some of my correspondents, on the other hand, have referred to the excellence of the packing and to the good quality of the consignments received by them.

Good prices appear to have been realized during the past season. Complaints are made that the apples do not get the ventilation that is necessary on board ship. The heat and bad air causes condensation and sweating, which has a serious effect both on the price and on the keeping qualities of the apples.

The experiments of the past year in connection with grapes and other fruits have been watched with much interest in the trade. The grapes did not catch the public taste, at any rate at first. At the time they arrived there were large quantities of grapes on the market from the continent.

There is always a market for pears if they arrive in condition, and are of good flavour.

The market for plums and tomatoes depends upon the available supplies, and large quantities are sent from the Channel Islands and France.

If the prices are suitable such fruits can readily be sold, and the same remark applies to peaches, but good condition is essential. Everything depends upon the packing, but if soft fruits can be shipped from California and arrive in good order, there is no reason why they should not travel equally well, if not better, from Canada.

It has been suggested that Canadian cranberries could find a market here in larger quantities than at present.

POULTRY.

The trade returns do not specifically show the importation of poultry from Canada. Reports have, however, reached me of several consignments that were received about Christmas, of turkeys and geese, and they seem to have given general satisfaction. If, however, they had arrived a few days earlier, before the markets became glutted, they would, it is believed, have realized higher prices.

As pointed out in previous reports it was probably better, in the absence of cold storage accommodation, that poultry should be sent over in the feather. In favourable circumstances and in ordinary weather during the winter, the birds then arrived in very fair condition, but if the temperature was milder than usually prevails at that time of year the shipments were liable not to turn out so well. There is little doubt that if the birds were prepared for the English market in the same way as those imported from Russia, Belgium and France, they would command higher prices, and there should be no difficulty about their shipment in this condition now that facilities for their conveyance in cold storage are now becoming more abundant.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to these matters at greater length in view of the fact that the department of Agriculture have had special agents in the United Kingdom this year to watch the arrival of butter, fruit and poultry, and their reports will, no doubt, be published by the Department. The matter has also been alluded to at length in previous reports, and I have little doubt that the special agents of the department will confirm the statements and recommendations made in the annual reports of myself and my predecessors on these subjects.

EGGS.

The import of eggs from Canada shows an increase during the year, but the Dominion's proportion of the total trade is still very small.

The eggs have been very well spoken of in all parts of the United Kingdom, and in some places have been preferred to those from the continent and from Ireland. There has been some complaints of eggs having been kept too long in cold storage before shipment, and my correspondents urge the necessity of impressing upon shippers in the Dominion the importance of exporting eggs perfectly fresh. If this is done, and care is taken in packing and grading, there is no reason why this trade should not assume large proportions.

CANNED SALMON.

The large pack of canned salmon in 1897 has rather demoralized the market and prices have receded considerably. It is understood that the packers in British Columbia have agreed to limit the export in the coming year. If the trade is to develop it is evident that new markets must be found and attention is now being devoted by the importers to the continent—particularly France and Germany. In the former country Canadian tinned salmon is already securing a more favourable position owing to the lower rates of duty that are provided for in the treaty between France and Canada, but the absence of direct communication tends to retard the business. In Germany the duty stands

in the way of the trade. At the present time a case containing forty-eight one-pound tins of the best quality Fraser River salmon is worth about 14s. 6d. in London, but the German duty is 16s. The total imports are only from two to three thousands cases annually. Some of my correspondents claim that if the duty were reduced there would be no difficulty in securing a large importation into Germany.

During the past year some sensational statements appeared in the press as to the methods employed in packing the salmon in British Columbia, and certain other charges were made calculated to prejudice the trade. I at once took the matter up and pressed the person who had made the charge for further particulars, which he declined to give.

With the aid of special information furnished by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries I had no difficulty in disproving, in a general way, the assertions that were made, and my statements were accepted by the press and by the trade as disposing of the charges. Subsequently proceedings were taken by one of the canneries against the person who had made the assertions, and he publicly withdrew them after certain circumstances surrounding the matter had been made known.

CANNED LOBSTER.

There is general satisfaction at the investigations made by the Canadian government into the causes of the discoloration of lobsters after being packed. Dr. Andrew McPhail visited London in connection with his inquiries and I was able to introduce him to the principal people interested in the trade. His report which has been published seems to have given very general satisfaction, and there is every reason to expect a development in the trade if the improvement that is expected to result from the investigation becomes manifest.

HORNS.

An inquiry has recently reached me from a firm in Aberdeen as to the possibility of horns being shipped from Canada. Aberdeen is the centre of the comb manufacture of the United Kingdom, and markets can be found for horns if they are sent over. I shall be happy to place any persons who may write in communication with the firms interested in the trade.

CLEANED FLAX SEED.

I have been requested to direct the attention of Canadian shippers to the importance of sending over cleaned flax seed. This it is stated, brings a higher price than the ordinary crushed seed, and I mention the matter for the information of those engaged in the trade.

LEATHER.

A considerable quantity of hemlock sole leather is imported from Canada, and the requirements of the British market in this respect appear to be quite well known to Canadian manufacturers. The import duty of fifteen per cent lately imposed on raw hides into the United States appears likely to aid the Canadian tanners in obtaining an increasingly large share of the British trade in sole leather.

Formerly a considerable trade was done with Eastern Canada in upper or dressed leathers, but I am informed that the imports of this article have fallen off. The feeling is, however, that a large business might be done if the Canadian softer leathers were got up in smarter fashion and less charged with oil.

Some of my correspondents appear to differ a little in regard to Canadian leather, and I think it better therefore to quote extracts from a few letters that have reached me as they will no doubt be of interest:—

1. "We are importers of all classes of Canadian manufactured leather, and during the last few years we have found that it competes very favourably in this market with

American tanned leather. We are anxious to extend this department of our business, and should at all times be glad to hear from you with the names of any firms who are making leather in Canada for export to this country."

2. "We are strongly of opinion that the present time is exceptionally favourable to the development of a larger export business from Canada to the European markets. Since the tariff on raw hides has come into force in the United States, it has to a great extent stopped the export of these goods from Canada into the United States, the result being that the hides have fallen in price, and are realizing about ten to fifteen per cent less in Canada than similar hides are bringing in the States, the difference being about the amount of duty which would have to be paid on exports to the States.

"As you will see this places the Canadian tanner in a very favourable position in purchasing his raw hides, and as bark is also about as cheap in the Dominion as in the United States, there is no reason why the Canadian tanners should not take advantage of this opportunity to increase their production, and endeavour to get hold of some of the export trade which is now very large between the States and the European markets.

"The writer who was in Canada last autumn talked the matter over with several tanners, and they fully realized that they had a very favourable opportunity of making shipments to this side and every reasonable prospect of being able to compete with the States.

"We believe the chief difficulty is the high rate of freight during the winter months, the goods being usually shipped from the western provinces overland to Portland. The principal reason why Canadian tanners under ordinary circumstances are unable to compete with the States, is that there are no well equipped tanneries for dressed leather, and they are consequently unable to produce as well assorted goods as their neighbours in the States.

"We believe that a well equipped tannery, with a substantial capital, and with men who are well up to date, would show very satisfactory results.

"There are one or two large sole leather tanners in Ontario who are doing a regular and satisfactory business in this market, and there is no reason why the same results should not be obtained in dressed leather.

"The hides from Canadian cattle killed in this country are generally of better quality than those from the States, and therefore command rather better prices."

3. "We briefly suggest a few remedies, which if acted upon, would we think tend to assist and increase the volume of trade between the Home Country and Canada.

"During recent years the Canadians have considerably advanced in the production of leather, which the increased exports to this side will show, and there is no doubt that this business will continue to increase by the Canadians marching with the times and improving the quality of their production.

"Rough leather, or what is generally termed bottom stock. In this they have made considerable strides and are to-day producing a saleable piece of leather which competes with the States, but is still open for further improvements to enable it to become a very serious competitor with the States.

"Upper leather or curried stock, that is waxed splits, satin hide and glove hide. They have a lot to learn here, the Canadian is a long way behind in the production of these articles in comparison with the American.

"The conditions for production are similar, if not identical, but it requires a better finish of the article to command a greater volume of business with this country in competition with the States.

"In currying leather, sufficient attention is not paid in Canada to the finish and appearance of the stock and the result is that the leather does not command so good a price, as the importations received from the United States.

"The remedy for this is that the splits shall be better trimmed, of finer wax, less grease (consequently causing them to be firmer) and thoroughly graded, that is, all light substances together, all medium substances together, and all heavy substances together, whereas at the present moment they send them over all mixed up.

"In their grain leather, that is, buff and satin, greater care must be exercised in the production of these articles, closer trimming, firmer dressing, using less grease, and a brighter finish on the grain."

HORSE HAIR.

A Glasgow firm writes that they are importing a deal of horse hair from Canada, and that the quantity seems to be steadily increasing. They seem to think, however, that quantities of it are thrown away in the inland districts, and that it may be as well to state that its value is from twenty cents to twenty five cents per pound.

HAY.

A large firm in the hay trade in this city write me that if the business is to assume any proportions, some plan must be devised to have the cost of transit reduced either by an improved method of pressing or by a reduction in the railway rates to the ports of shipment, especially during the winter season. They tell me that on a consignment recently received from Montreal, the freight was twice the cost of the hay put on the cars at the shipping point. At the same time they add that Canadian hay is of superior quality to the Dutch, and other continental varieties, and that if something can be done to bring about lower prices, a large trade can be done here.

TIMBER.

The timber trade of Canada is established on a firm basis, and as most of the large houses in Canada have correspondents or representatives in England, it is not necessary for me to refer to this branch of our commerce at any great length.

Several inquiries have reached me in the course of the year from Canadians interested in the export of hardwoods, as well as from persons on this side who use such wood. Considerable correspondence resulted, and I was able to place several firms in communication with Canadian houses and vice versa. This, I trust, may lead to good results.

I put a paragraph on the subject in the trade journals, and as the consequence some firms who were anxious to engage in the business of importing the various kinds of hard wood wrote me on the matter.

A very large trade is done here in lasts for boot makers. An inquiry reached me from Canada on the subject not long since, and I was able to obtain for my correspondent a good deal of information with patterns of the lasts employed and prices obtaining, together with the names of persons on this side with whom he might communicate.

An inquiry was also made of Mr. Harrison Watson, the curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, and the following is the report he has made to me:—

“At the request of the government of Ontario, I have been obtaining information as to the possibility of his obtaining a share of the United Kingdom trade for lasts of Canadian manufacture.

“The outlook is not very favourable. There are several difficulties in the way. These are, however, not insuperable.

“At first, lasts appear to have, for some time, come largely from Germany, particularly from Altfeld. Their manufacture has never been a British industry to any extent, although there are at this moment several persons making them, including a house at Leicester.

“*Boots and Shoes*—Some years ago the Americans made a determined attack upon the British market, and, owing to their superior models and better machinery, secured a considerable proportion of the trade in the better class of goods, such as ladies fine goods. To-day, however British makers, of whom the largest and most important are mostly located at Leicester and Northampton, by adopting American models, modified to meet British requirements, and erecting fine factories equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, are gradually winning back the trade and the industry has recently shown marked expansion.

“Formerly, lasts were imported from the United States, but in order to overcome the obstacles encountered through the long distance separating the two countries, an

American firm, has erected and equipped at Northampton, a very elaborate factory where wooden lasts of all kinds are made. German lasts are still imported, particularly into London. The larger makers however, obtain their supplies from Northampton, largely.

"Upon the invitation of Mr. S. Lennard of Lennard Bros., Limited, of Leicester, who is also President of the Federative Association of British Boot and Shoe Makers, I visited Leicester. Mr. Lennard is very desirous of encouraging colonial productions and kindly gave me his advice upon the subject.

"The chief considerations are shapes of the lasts, prices and convenience. The latter is the most important of all. Although styles are adopted to a great extent twice a year, in June for the winter and in November for the spring trade, boot and shoe makers do not order or stock any great quantity of lasts at a time. With a producer in their midst who studies every phase of the trade, and desire of the makers, it suits the manufacturer's convenience to purchase a few at a time, whereby any new idea or requirement can at once be met. Shapes can be easily ascertained and prices can also probably be met. The chief difficulty however, would be this question of convenience. It might be overcome by establishing a branch depot at Northampton or Leicester, where stocks were kept of all varieties and these maintained by constant and regular consignments from the Canadian factory. The establishment of a branch fitted with the latest machinery, the wood being obtained from Canada, would be another method. In any case Mr. Lennard is ready to receive, examine and report upon Canadian lasts and lend any assistance in his power. It would be an easy matter to purchase and send out models now in vogue. It must be borne in mind that the lasts now being supplied here are very excellent as regards quality and finish and are giving satisfaction. Upon the other hand there is a large and increasing market and no reason save personal ability and skill, why any one maker should possess a monopoly of the trade. Canada produces quantities of the wood suitable for these lasts. If Canadian manufacturers can regularly turn out a last such as is required by British bootmakers and maintain a standard of finish equal to that now supplied there is no reason why a considerable trade should not be done. A diligent and intelligent study of the needs of the trade must be the first step and I am convinced that many houses would welcome Canadian efforts to secure a share of it. Through correspondence nothing can be attained, save preliminary details.

"The trade carried on by what we call in Canada "shoe finders" is a somewhat different one, and these lasts are mostly of German make. I had the privilege of an interview with a representative of the house of E. Penton & Son, of 103 Mortimer street, and 50 to 53 Newman street, London, W. This important firm supplies lasts to smaller boot and shoe makers and handles a very large number of lasts. These German lasts are also well finished, although of a different type to the Northampton ones. Messrs. Penton indicate and order certain shapes and the work is carried out in Germany. Prices are less than the higher grades and in some ways, Canada would be more similarly situated for competing with this trade. However, the Germans make prompt delivery, which would give them some advantage over Canada, and they as usual exhibit keen intelligence in adapting their goods to the requirements of British bootmakers. Messrs. Penton have also offered to examine samples and prices and report upon the results.

"Speaking generally, there is an extensive market in the United Kingdom for lasts, to obtain which the present producers have devoted both time and money.

"To secure a share of the trade will entail a corresponding application of attention, and presumably a considerable preliminary expense. A personal visit to Great Britain must be paid.

"Exclusive of the leather trade, which has vast possibilities for Canada, there are other directions in which Canada might supply goods. A large quantity of rough dry beech forms is used in the manufacture of boot trees, and Messrs. Penton would be pleased to receive samples and prices. In rubbers and overshoes there is a considerable, although irregular demand. Such goods as do not come from Scotland or other British factories, are imported from the United States, particularly ladies' goods. Some of our

large Canadian manufacturers should be able to compete. The production of wooden heels for ladies' shoes is another large affair. These are supplied by Paris and Vienna, and form quite a special industry. These heels are beautifully finished.

As a matter of interest I subjoin the following list of bootmakers :—

Manfield & Sons, Monk's Park, Northampton.

J. Cooper & Sons, Limited, Campbell Square, Northampton.

Turner Bros., Hyde & Co., " "

Hornby & West, Overstone Road " "

F. Bostock, Victoria Street, Northampton.

G. T. Hawkins, Overstone Road, Northampton.

H. Wooding & Co., Pytchley Street, Northampton.

H. E. Randall, Limited, Lady's Lane " "

Cave & Sons, Rushden.

Lennard Bros., Limited, Asylum Street, Leicester.

Stead & Simpson, Limited, Belgrave Gate " "

Hanger & Chaltaway, Western Road " "

Bradshaw & Payne, Humberstone Road " "

Leicester Co-operative Boot & Shoe Society, Western Road, Leicester.

I shall be happy to take any further steps desired."

WOOD PULP.

The British Board of Trade Returns do not indicate the extent of the importations from Canada under this head. I am informed, however, by those engaged in the trade, that Canadian sulphite pulp is liked by most buyers who have placed sample orders, but that before it can replace, or compete successfully with that from Scandinavia, Canadian makers will require to study uniformity in quality and uniformity in moisture. This want of uniformity is a serious fault which Canadian makers are stated to underestimate. The Scandinavian makers are quite alive to its necessity, and as the result they practically command the market at the present time.

Canadian mechanical pulp is popular, and the trade, I am informed, would largely extend if the product was covered with cheap canvas instead of being shipped in loose bundles. Being without covering and with fifty per cent moisture, the pulp seems to absorb the dirt and dust inseparable from quay sides. Much good pulp is therefore lost through being handled in this condition, and the money value which it represents would go far to provide the canvas which need only be of very inferior quality.

Some of my correspondents seem inclined to enter into a discussion upon the position of Canada and the United States in regard to this trade. Various suggestions have been made to me by which Canada might command the business. One is, that a duty should be levied on pulp wood exported from Canada. A step of this kind, it is claimed, would stop the import of paper into England from the United States, which tends to interfere with the use of Canadian pulp by the makers here owing to the low prices at which American paper is placed on the market. The following is an extract from a letter from one of my correspondents :—

"We beg to say we are of opinion that a duty on pulp wood on leaving Canada would stop the import of paper into England from the United States and give that trade to Canada. Our experience is that Canada can compete with Scandinavia in the export of wood pulp to England and hold her own, so if she can do this, she will equally as well be able to compete with Scandinavia in the supply of paper to this country. The keenest competition in the pulp trade is to supply mechanical pulp for newspaper and wall paper manufacturing, and for this purpose the Canadian spruce pulpe is superior.

"The low price at which the United States are dumping their paper on England is interfering very much with the English paper mills, and consequently with our import of Canadian pulp, so that the Americans are getting your wood, and with the manufactured paper, spoiling your English demand for pulp. We have to bring the pulp over with fifty per cent water, so that the cost of freight on the extra ton of water

to each ton of pulp enables the States (by shipping paper and so saving most of this extra freight and the cost of pressing the pulp) to ruin the English mills, and consequently stop the demand for Canadian pulp. There is a grand future in our paper and pulp trade for Canada if she does not allow the States to deprive her of the full benefit of the value of her forests."

Below will be found an extract from another letter from a gentleman who recently went to Canada to inquire into the possibility of developing a trade in paper between the Dominion and the United Kingdom:—

"I have pleasure in giving you a summary of my conclusions as to the prospects of pulp and paper business between Canada and England, so far as a hasty visit to Canada enabled me to form any.

"I must confess I was somewhat disappointed to find so few manufacturers alive to the great possibilities of a trade with this country. As a matter of fact, I found only one company making any serious and adequate efforts to meet the needs of the market. They see clearly the probabilities of a great trade, and are building very fine mills and erecting machinery capable of a large turn-out in both pulp and paper suitable for England and the continent.

"I am quite certain, after seeing for myself the vast timber tracts and water resources of the eastern provinces, that Canada need fear no rival so long as wood remains the cheapest material for paper making, and it is certainly a pity that the States are allowed to deplete her best forests for the benefit of paper makers outside Canada, where, despite the low prices of certain grades of paper here, she could secure good profits and give employment to large bodies of workmen by manufacturing pulp and paper on a large scale herself.

"For the successful achievement of the ends in view, it is necessary that paper and pulp should be easily shipped at Canadian ports all the year round to all the chief English and continental ports. Mills and paper buyers situated in Scotland want pulp or paper shipped direct to nearest ports, and so all over the country. With a new trade especially, all should be done that possibly can be to induce custom.

"London and Liverpool are fairly well looked after, even in winter, from St. John, but I have so far found it very difficult to get a quotation for freights from St. John in winter and Montreal in summer to Newcastle, Glasgow, Leith, Dundee or Cardiff. All these are large pulp and paper using centres readily reached from American ports, but not in direct touch to any appreciable extent with Canada.

"If something could be done to arrange for regular sailings between Canada and these ports, business would be materially helped.

"In conclusion let me say I am devoting all my attention in the near future to the development of a Canadian pulp and paper trade with this country, the continent and Australia, and I shall be very glad at all times to render any assistance I can to the Canadian Government, to further the development of this trade."

The following is another letter that has reached me from a consumer of wood pulp:

"We beg to say that we have done a fairly large business in Canadian wood pulp. Large contracts have been made with some of the United States wood pulp mills, but we find that as soon as trade looks up in the latter country they do not carry out their arrangements as to delivery. So far we have not had this difficulty with the Canadian contracts, and for this reason we are anxious to encourage the Canadian business.

"We understand that an immense quantity of wood for pulp making purposes is sent from Canada to the United States, and that several attempts have been made to put a duty on it. If this were done, we are strongly of opinion that it would encourage the wood pulp making industry in Canada and foster the trade between that country and our own."

I am communicating with the Board of Trade, with the view to the importations of wood pulp from Canada being shown in the official trade returns, as I am sure this will do much to extend Canadian trade in the United Kingdom.

FURNITURE.

I am glad to notice that Canada is steadily taking a position in competition with the United States in regard to furniture.

One Canadian firm which now has establishments in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Dominion, has gradually captured the bulk of the trade in school and church furniture, and is also commencing to export both to Africa and Australia.

With regard to furniture generally, much more, it is believed, can be done if Canadians will adapt themselves to the market of the United Kingdom, and produce the style of furniture that is in favour here. Upon this point I cannot do better than quote a letter I have received from a Liverpool firm :

" We may say that our endeavours to trade with the furniture manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada have not up to the present had the result we anticipated. We find Canadian firms are desirous of selling their own designs of goods which are both unsuitable and unsaleable in this country. We have during the past several years only succeeded in doing business with two firms in Canada who, to some small extent, meet our requirements, and we are desirous of obtaining the names of other firms who wish to cater for the English market.

" Another point that is a great obstacle to trade is the delay in execution of orders, January, February, July and August being the only months that any business is looked for from here. These months being a slack time, they are then glad to accept orders, but a trade can never result where it is only intended to make a convenience of buyers, who are really those that must be considered.

" We have another great objection to Canadian houses, these will only contract to deliver goods free on cars whereas the manufacturers of United States of America will in all cases deliver at the nearest seaport and at prices which compare more than favourably with Canadian makers, and your office will no doubt know that this means not only a considerable saving in inland carriage, but also ocean freight which rules much lower on the United States of America sea board, where we have agents to whom the goods are consigned by the manufacturer who then tranship to our freight agent in Liverpool, and with these advantages we do a much larger trade with American makers than Canadian.

" We think these are the only suggestions that we can put forward except that your Canadian firms might with advantage to themselves communicate with some well-known firms such as ours who have had some years experience in Canadian trade and obtain information as to what goods can with advantage be shipped to this country."

A considerable trade is also being built up in joinery work such as sashes and doors. I am informed that the excellent quality of Canadian made joinery enables it to compete in very favourable conditions with the large importations from Sweden. The Canadian trade is not much hampered by the Swedish manufacture, which is admittedly of a lower grade than Canadian. The importation from the United States however, have had an effect upon the Canadian trade. The quality does not reach the Canadian standard, but the goods are sold at prices which render it difficult for the Canadian manufacturer to compete against them even when the difference in quality is taken into account. It is believed that the American articles have been sold rather under cost price, or at very small profits, in order to create a market. It is not likely that this will continue, and it is generally expected in the trade that Canada may recover the practical monopoly of the American imported joinery market which she enjoyed some years ago.

There has been a difficulty in Scotland, through the action of the joiner's union which was prohibited the use by union men of joinery goods imported from foreign countries and from Canada. This matter is engaging my attention and I had hoped before this to induce the joiner's union to remove their embargo.

Negotiations have been taking place but have not so far resulted favourably. The difficulty will, however, be better understood when it is stated that in parts of England the joiners will not use joinery work that comes from other parts of the United Kingdom.

INSOLVENCY LAW.

During the year there has been much discussion in the papers as to the desirability, in the interests of British trade with Canada, of the enactment of a uniform insolvency law. A deputation waited upon the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, during his visit to London, to impress the importance of the matter upon him, and I have also had letters both from traders and chambers of commerce on the subject. There is a very strong feeling prevailing, in commercial circles in the United Kingdom, owing to losses which have been incurred, and which it is thought would not have been so serious had a uniform insolvency law been in operation in the different parts of Canada.

CANNED GOODS.

It has been suggested to me on several occasions, as mentioned in previous reports, that a much larger trade might be done in this country in Canadian canned goods.

In many quarters there is a demand for canned beef and mutton, tongues, brawn, etc., and it is believed that the Canadian products would have a very fair chance of competing with American. There is a tendency undoubtedly to favour our Canadian products in preference to those imported from other countries, quality and prices being equal.

The same remark will apply to canned apples, canned tomatoes and evaporated apples, and it certainly seems to me that in the case of apples, this matter deserves attention as it would be more profitable to ship other than the highest grades of fruit in this way. Canned tomatoes, or tomato sauce (or ketchup) are also in demand and higher prices might be realized for the fruit in this way than by shipping it in the fresh state, except so far as regards the best quality of fruit. Consignments have already been made in some of these lines, but I think the matter is worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received.

It may be well to summarize briefly some of the leading matters about which I have been in correspondence with your department during the year.

It came to my knowledge that a fee was being charged by the French Consul at Liverpool, for signing certificates of origin in the case of Canadian products. As no fees are charged by British Consuls in France for certificates of origin for French products, I made a representation to the Colonial Office, which led to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris approaching the French Government on the subject. The result has been that the French Government have decided in future that no fees shall be charged by French Consuls in the United Kingdom for signing certificates of origin, and instructions in accordance with that decision have been given to the French Consuls.

You will remember that a conference took place between the Hon. R. R. Dobell, the Hon. A. G. Jones and myself, and the representatives of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, respecting the development of commercial relation between South Africa and the Dominion; and that I reported fully to you on this matter.

You sent me an inquiry from a cotton manufacturing company in Canada for the names of reliable firms in Zanzibar likely to handle Canadian cotton goods. After communication with the Colonial Office, and with ship owners and merchants engaged in the East Africa trade, I was able to furnish the information desired, and trust that trade has resulted.

In reference to an inquiry from a Canadian firm respecting the demand for Canadian maple wood rollers for the use of paper makers, I communicated with some of the firms in the trade and furnished all the information available.

Early in the year I was placed in communication with the editor of the *Timber Trades Journal* who desired to send a representative to Canada for the purpose of publishing all the information that could be obtained respecting the lumber industry of the Dominion.

I discussed the matter fully with the editor and gave him all the particulars in my possession that would be of use. I also forwarded letters of introduction for their

representative in Canada. The result was a special issue of the paper later on, containing much valuable information on the subject, and I understand it had a considerable sale.

WOOD BLOCKS.

At the present time most of the London vestries purchase considerable quantities of wood blocks for paving purposes. Specifications requiring that the blocks shall be of Swedish origin have been issued, and I have been endeavouring to induce several of the vestries to alter these specifications so as to include Canadian blocks. Samples of the blocks now employed have been sent to Canada in order that the trade might see what was required. It was suggested that samples of Canadian blocks should be sent to me for distribution among the vestries. These have not yet come to hand but no doubt they will arrive in due course and there is every reason to believe that in the future, if it is so desired, Canadian lumber merchants will have an opportunity of tendering for the supply. Information obtained as to the prices that are current indicate that the trade would be a profitable one. Several letters have passed between us on this subject in the course of the year.

I also transmitted to you a suggestive report written by Professor Odlum who was engaged here for some months in work connected with emigration. During his travels he made inquiries as to the opportunities for the extension of trade with Canada, and the reports in question was the result. A good deal of information was given as to large demands for wooden skewers the prices at which they were to be obtained and the methods of packing them. Also about paper boards (imported in large quantities for making boxes). Lead ores, manufactures of fire and other clays, wood furniture and Canadian rice.

WHISKS, BROOMS, &c.

An inquiry from a Canadian firm related to the possibility of finding a market here for whisks and brooms. After communication with some of the houses engaged in the trade, I gave you a list of the firms likely to deal in such articles together with other matters of interest to those engaged in the trade.

TANNING EXTRACT.

As it was believed that a considerable market might be found in Spain for tanning extract, if the duties were somewhat lower, communication was opened with the colonial and foreign offices with a view to the matter being represented to the Spanish Government. A suggestion was made that the tanning extract should be entered under "dyeing extracts," instead of under "grain" which would result in the duty being reduced by about one-half. The Spanish Government state that no alteration is possible without legislation, but that the matter will be borne in mind when any changes in the law are being made. This matter is alluded to also in the general report on the work of this office, which I have addressed to the President of the Council.

During the discussion that arose out of the Dingley tariff and the contemplated imposition of an extra duty on goods imported into the United States by way of Canada, I had a good deal of communication with the steamship companies, with which you were kept duly informed.

An inquiry was made by a firm for the names of Canadian firms producing tannin, but I was compelled to advise them after inquiry that the article in question was not produced to any extent in the Dominion.

In the course of the year an inquiry was made as to the possibility of developing a local trade in the United Kingdom in agricultural implements. In reply I had to state that the business was largely in the hands of retailers in the different districts, whom the travellers of the various wholesale firms constantly visited. I also gave information as to the best methods to be employed to lead to a development of the trade by manu-

facturers who did not wish to go to the expense, of appointing their own agents on this side.

An application was made to me by a firm of bookbinders for the names of Canadian houses who could supply leather-cowhide and buffing similar to samples I sent you, for use in connection with the bookbinding industry. At present a large quantity of leather of this kind is imported from the United States, but my correspondents were under the impression that a considerable business might be done with Canada.

Inquiry was made by a Swedish firm for the names of Canadian exporters of prime picked chicken feathers and China duck feathers. This I duly forwarded to you in order that persons interested in the trade in Canada might be placed in communication with my correspondents.

I had several inquiries in the course of the year from seedsmen in different parts of the Dominion as to the best means of disposing of various kinds of seeds in the United Kingdom. Communications were opened with the class papers devoted to the business as well as with some of the leading houses, and I was able to place before my correspondents some interesting particulars on the subject, and a list of firms in different parts of the Kingdom with whom they might correspond.

Some of the boxes in which Canadian butter is sent over appear to have attracted the attention of persons engaged in the trade in Ireland, and an inquiry was made for the names of the makers. This information I was able to give after communication with you.

Several inquiries were made of me from Canada as to the possibility of wooden rims for bicycles being sold in large quantities in this country. I was obliged to state that wood rims are not regarded with much favour by makers on this side. Of course a great many Canadian and American machines with wood rims are sold here by the agents of the companies using them, but very few machines with such rims are manufactured in this country.

The secretary of the Cyclists Touring Club informed me that wood rims have never been popular here, and that he could not point to any firm making general use of them. I offered to bring any samples of wood rims that were forwarded to me to the notice of the cycling press, and of manufacturers, and to do anything that was possible to further the business.

It is not possible in a report of this nature to touch in detail upon every matter of Canadian export. I trust, however, that in conjunction with the reports of the agents at Liverpool and Glasgow it may be found of interest to Canadian producers and shippers. More useful, however, than annual reports is direct correspondence with Canadian shippers. I shall be only too happy to hear from them and assist in any way in my power in developing trade between the Dominion and the United Kingdom. The time is certainly ripe for a further extension of our commerce—the preferential tariff, the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other Ministers, and the Imperial sentiment which was so manifest during the Jubilee celebrations have all been powerful factors in this direction. I have no hesitation in saying that there is every disposition in England to favour colonial, and particularly Canadian produce, over that imported from foreign countries, other things being equal, and it will be the fault of Canada if advantage is not taken of the position. Not only in the United Kingdom is Canada and things Canadian much in evidence, but the prominence given to Canadian affairs in connection with the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties has made Canada better known on the continent. My inquiries from Europe, through the consuls, indicate the probability of growth in that branch of our trade, and as Canada will soon, I trust, enjoy regular and direct communication with France and Germany and the Mediterranean, the best results are likely to follow.

I attach, as an appendix, the report of the curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute on the inquiries made of that department relating to commercial matters.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STRATHCONA.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE CONCERNING TRADE AND COM-
MERCE DURING THE YEAR 1897.

There was again a very considerable increase in the number of commercial inquiries received during the past year both from the United Kingdom and from Canada. It would seem that the services which the Institute is able to render towards the development of trade are gradually, if somewhat tardily, being recognized.

Several important additions were made to the Canadian collections. As the representative nature of the display increases, there naturally results a correspondingly larger volume of enquiries. It is only by showing products and goods that are in demand in the world's markets that the interest of commercial men can be aroused.

The Maritime Provinces still remain, unfortunately, very poorly represented. This seems to be an anomaly in view of their favourable geographical situation. There now seems, however, to be a better prospect of the defect being remedied.

Although the display of raw products is, in the case of several provinces, now fairly representative, there is still a regrettable absence of evidences of the industrial progress of the Dominion. This would seem to be in direct contradiction to the sentiments and assertions of business men who so strongly emphasize in the press their desire to develop Canada's export trade.

Whilst it must be patent to any commercial man of experience that the functions of the institute or any other public department must necessarily be limited, there can be no doubt that very valuable assistance of a preliminary nature can be furnished. Actual buying and selling, prices and terms, must obviously be arranged between principals and the agents in their employment. Upon the other hand, I have always found that London and other merchants are invariably ready to examine samples of Canadian products and to furnish reports as to quality and value, with advice as to the packing and marketing of goods, which must be of the highest importance to Canadian producers and exporters. Indeed it is often the neglect to carry out such suggestions that is responsible for subsequent failure and disappointment.

If United Kingdom importers would reply upon the Canadian Section being able to furnish samples of goods which would naturally be expected to exist in any representative display of Canadian products, there can be no reasonable doubt that we should receive a much larger volume of applications. Until this is the case—and the remedy seems to be in the hands of Canadian business men—the scope of our work must remain restricted. The nature of the exhibits which Government can furnish must necessarily consist mainly of resources and raw products. These are very valuable for immigration and for attracting the attention of capitalists, and at present the section is much better equipped in that direction than for commercial development.

Experience shows that one great difficulty in establishing new channels of trade is the very different business methods which exist in the United Kingdom and in Canada. English ideas are strongly conservative, and the Canadian exporter must adapt himself to these as regards methods of packing goods, weights, delivery, etc. It is a common complaint that bulk shipments are not up to sample in many cases, whilst buyers wish to be assured of regular delivery.

A source of frequent delay and waste of time is the failure of many Canadian correspondents to appreciate the fact that United Kingdom houses insist upon all goods being quoted at prices which include ocean freight to a United Kingdom port. Time after time, when prices have been asked for C.I.F. or F.O.S., London, Liverpool or Glasgow, the reply comes back naming a quotation f. o. b. at some Canadian inland

station. The obtaining of such quotations, of course, necessitates some little trouble on the part of the exporter, but unless this is done the correspondence is practically useless. Apart from its being the custom of the trade, United Kingdom houses have no means of obtaining such figures on this side. Letting alone Canadian inland freights, applications made to the steamship companies are generally referred back to Canada. Canadian products generally have to compete with those from other countries, and until the purchaser knows what they cost, laid down, he cannot possibly compare the price of the Canadian article with what is being currently quoted. A source of frequent misunderstanding is the difference between the weights of the ton in the United Kingdom and Canada. Many Canadian houses in naming a price of so much per ton either do not appreciate or overlook the fact that this means in the United Kingdom 2,240 pounds, where the so-called ton of 2,000 pounds has no existence. A delay of over a month frequently results from Canadian correspondents failing to be clear upon this point, for unless a complete understanding exists very serious results may follow. The services of the research department are very valuable in the case of raw products unknown to this market, and the results obtained in the institute laboratories appeal to the trade much more than the opinion of persons whose name is unknown over here. This does not of course apply to government officials. The establishment of some small city branch office of the institute has been mooted for some time past. Its existence would undoubtedly be an immense boon. The work of this section in its commercial aspect must necessarily be largely in the city, and it would facilitate matters if there was a central place in the city where samples of exhibits could be sent as soon as they arrived. This would effect a great saving of time and labour as compared with the present method, whereby a separate sample, and often a separate trip to the city, is needed for each firm interested. Financial considerations have hindered the establishment of this proposed branch, which it is to be hoped will be overcome.

I now beg to give some details about certain products which have received special attention :—

GYPSUM.

At the request of Dr. G. M. Dawson, Director of the Geological Survey, and of Dr. Gilpin, of the Nova Scotia Department of Works and Mines, I investigated the possibilities of Maritime Province gypsum being introduced into the United Kingdom. Samples were furnished, and several prominent houses, such as Joseph Robinson & Co., Limited, and Francis & Co., Limited, kindly consented to express an opinion. Apparently the quality of the sample was satisfactory; the large trade formerly done with the United States, and now impeded by an increase in the tariff, would prove this. There are, however, very large supplies of gypsum both in the United Kingdom and the North of France, and this tends to keep down current prices to a level which it is feared would be unprofitable to Canadian producers. Any new source of supply is of course interesting to the English market, and there are apparently a number of manufacturers of plaster, who would be quite willing to handle Canadian gypsum, provided that it could be delivered in the Thames, or elsewhere at current figures. Upon the other hand, it would obviously be impossible to pay more for it than for other qualities. The whole matter consequently resolves itself into one of freights. I believe that in the case of the American trade, cheap transport was available in the colliers returning from Canada after discharging cargoes of anthracite coal. Such facilities do not occur as regards the United Kingdom, and the first step would apparently be the establishment of a regular means of transport. There would not seem to be any difficulty in disposing of cargoes of 400 to 500 tons, but as best summer prices for rock were given as varying from 9s. 6d. to 11s. per ton (2,240 pounds) alongside in the Thames, the margin left for profit, after defraying freight and other charges, would not appear to be very large. Upon the same basis, there is some demand for alabaster at about 14s. per ton.

A report to this effect was supplied to some half dozen Nova Scotia producers. It may be said that it is at present quite useless to imagine that United Kingdom consumers will entertain quotations f. o. b. at Canadian ports. The provision of means of transport must be furnished by the exporters. Should it be proved that trade can be

done upon a regular and profitable basis, the investment of British capital might follow. I have, however, pointed out to several persons wishing to dispose of gypsum properties, that until the practicability of this trade can be shown by Maritime Province producers, it would be idle to make any attempt to offer such deposits, or to suppose that British houses would entertain the idea.

The quality of the Canadian gypsum is good, and the deposits so extensive that it can only be hoped that trade may sooner or later be established upon a scale that will reduce cost of production and transportation to the very lowest level. In the meantime, I shall be happy to render any assistance in my power.

MAPLE ROLLERS.

In consequence of an inquiry received from the province of Quebec, I made inquiries as to the extent to which hard maple rollers are used by British manufacturers for the purpose of printing wall paper. I understand that a very considerable number is used in United States wall paper factories. Information was readily supplied by several houses which supply the manufacturers, but it would appear that the demand in the United Kingdom is very much less than that which exists in America. However, there are a few dealers who purchase about 1,000 of these from time to time. It appears that these rolls are generally two feet two inches long and the diameter from five and a half inches upwards. Detailed information, with current prices, was furnished to my original correspondent and to several others. The dealers asked for samples and were quite willing to receive Canadian quotations when next purchasing. Letters have already passed between them and possible producers. At the same time I may mention that there is a very large demand for almost similar rollers by washing machine manufacturers. A portion of this is already supplied by Ontario houses, but American competition is very keen, and the larger share of the trade is done by the United States.

MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP.

Inquiries made respecting samples furnished by the Quebec Department of Agriculture elicited the information that there is still only a small demand for the sugar in Great Britain. For the syrup there appears to be none at all. A few of the large wholesale confectioners use annually a few tons of sugar. Some of this is supplied by United States houses. The demand for sugar will remain limited until such time as the syrup finds favour, for of course it is in this latter form that most of it is consumed across the Atlantic. The names of Canadian dealers were given to several of the possible purchasers. Whether a demand for the syrup can be created is an open question. The United Kingdom has slowly adopted many tastes which at one time were foreign to its people. It is quite possible that if the matter was taken up on a large scale and money spent upon advertising, exhibiting the syrup at agricultural and other shows, some result might follow. At present maple syrup is regarded as an "Americanism." It is quite certain that it cannot be introduced without being worked up. This means the outlay of a considerable sum of money. As maple syrup is a healthy, toothsome article, and one the erection of a demand for which would benefit Canada, the matter is worthy of consideration.

HONEY.

Through the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, a Brantford firm forwarded a large number of samples of honey, packed in one-pound bottles, bearing the label of the Bee Keepers' Association of Ontario. Upon consulting the well known firm of Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., they advised me to place the honey before Messrs. Dalton & Young, of Mining Lane. After examining several samples and consulting other purchasers, they reported as follows:—

"We have examined the honey and find the appearance very good indeed, but the flavour is very unsatisfactory, tasting very strongly of mint, and this is no doubt due to

the bees having collected some of it from the flower of that plant. This would make it very unsaleable, although the appearance is so good. We doubt if it would bring more than 25s. per cwt."

During an interview with the honey expert of the firm, I was given some interesting information about the honey export trade. The expert offered the opinion that if honey of a similar appearance, but quite free from the flavour of mint, could be supplied, it ought to realize up to 38s. per cwt. in the sales rooms. He further suggested that if the firm which had sent over the honey had any that was quite free from mint and cared to send over three or four hundredweight, Dalton & Young would be willing to test the matter practically by placing the small lot upon sale in the usual way. The report was duly sent to Brantford. Unfortunately, however, instead of adopting the suggestion, the exporters took the hazardous step of consigning no less than about 9,000 pounds. This, I am informed, was duly placed upon sale, but the buyers, upon tasting samples, complained that the honey was so tainted with the offending mint flavour that no higher bid than 20s. was offered, and Dalton & Young withdrew the parcel and wrote to Brantford for further instructions. It is regrettable, in view of the very concise opinion given, that such honey should have been sent over. Not only will the results of this particular consignment be unprofitable, but I fear that as it has been examined by most of the large buyers it will tend to give Canadian honey a poor reputation. Professor Saunders is at a loss to account for the presence of the mint flavour, but the examination of the original sample at the institute laboratory confirms the report. There is a large market for honey in London, and no reason, save the mint taint, why Canada should not obtain a share of it.

FLAX.

A Dundee house wishing to inquire into the possibility of importing Canadian flax was placed into communication with Messrs. Livingstone of Baden and others. Although flax is mainly grown in Canada for the seed, the question of its cultivation for fibre was the subject of investigation. After samples had been obtained from Ontario and Quebec and tested, I persuaded the senior partner to extend a journey which he was making to the United States into Canada, so as to personally look into this and other matters. In writing, Mr. Berg reports that he had a very satisfactory trip and will give me full particulars when next in London. He, however, as might have been anticipated, expresses himself as being disappointed with the Canadian flax cultivation, which seems to make little progress. As far as he could learn, the industry was emigrating from Canada into the United States.

CAVIARE.

As it was reported through the Ontario Bureau of Mines that a considerable quantity of this delicacy was being sent to Hamburg, and after treatment there returned to the United Kingdom and elsewhere as Russian caviare, the principal Caviare firm in London was interviewed. It was contended in the report sent from Canada that much less was being paid for the sturgeon's roe locally than it was worth, because there was nobody on the spot who understood the preparation of the caviare. The partner of the London house obligingly gave a great deal of valuable information and also furnished a sample of the eggs of the best quality caviare which would indicate upon comparison whether the usual product of the Lake of the Woods would correspond with the highest or with the cheap grade of the product. This sample and the report was sent to Mr. Blue, to be transmitted to the local agent of the department. It appears that the treatment of the eggs is not a very difficult matter. Although the continental is the chief demand for caviare, there is a fair and increasing quantity used in the United Kingdom. Preparing the product upon the spot would presumably ensure a much better return than is now obtained for the eggs, and supplying the British market direct would, in any case, get rid of the amount of the profit which must go into the pockets of the several middlemen through whose hands the caviare passes en route. Mr. Blue's latest

report is that pending a settlement as to under whose control the waters of the Lake of the Woods come, as between the Dominion and Ontario, it has temporarily been impossible to proceed further in the matter.

CANNED GOODS.

After sending Messrs. Boulter and Sons, several reports and a few trial orders, I advised them that their best course would be to appoint London agents and it has been arranged for a city firm to represent them, I reported "in extenso" about the opinions of large houses upon the quality of the goods, last year, as regards fruits and vegetables. With the exception of apples and sweet corn, the general idea seems to be that they are not as well put up as American goods. Peaches are too small as compared with the Californian. Sweet corn is a product which ought to be much more extensively sold than it is. The demand, which is small, is expanding a little, but it is said that its consumption is still largely confined to Americans residing over here. Some houses have pronounced Boulters to be the best corn they have seen.

BEANS AND PEAS.

In continuation of the work done in this direction last year, I had a letter from a Chatham house, announcing that they had despatched a shipment to the firm whose inquiry for Canadian exporters of beans had been referred to them. A couple of London houses also offered to look into the matter if samples were sent to them. One prominent house considered that the best means of introducing beans to the London market would be the establishment of a Canadian stand in the exchange. A number of samples of both beans and peas have been furnished together with a list of Canadian exporters of same.

SODALITE.

In further reference to the specimens of blue sodalite sent over by Dr. G. M. Dawson, these were examined by several of the most expert marble merchants in London, who judged from the small specimen that this decorative material should fill a want. Two well-known firms offered to handle and introduce trial shipments. The difficulty, however, has been to induce any one in Canada to undertake the opening up of the property. Dr. Dawson wrote that he hoped to be able to arrange for the trial shipments, but apparently this has, so far, not been achieved. A large measure of its success must depend upon the dimensions of the specimens which can be obtained.

MOLYBDENUM.

Samples of this mineral also received from Dr. Dawson were submitted to Messrs. Harrington Bros., of Cork, and G. G. Blackwell, Sons & Company, of Liverpool. There seems to be a fair demand for the material, principally upon the continent. The samples were well thought of, although it was said that a better quality was obtainable. There is no proper means of testing the matter except by the transmission of a trial shipment. There are two available properties in Canada at the present, but here again the difficulty of inducing the proprietors to develop the deposits and make shipments of a ton or two, exists. Just as soon as this is done, Canadian Molybdenum can be placed upon the market. One estimate of a recent sample valued the material at about £40 per ton. It is probable however, that the increase of the supply of an article for which the demand is not very large, would result in a fall in its current value.

CHROMIC IRON ORE.

An inquiry made about the Canadian deposits of chromic was also attended to. This industry appears to be in its infancy in Canada and the present output of the

deposits not very satisfactory as to quality. A correspondent writes :—"There has been several shipments made to this country, but one of them was of such a very poor quality that it could not compete with the stocks held here, and finally it was shipped back to Canada and disposed of in the States. We do not think there would be at present any opportunity of importing chrome ore from Canada to compete with the standard imports."

FELSPAR.

Following upon an inquiry received from Ottawa, I have been making inquiries concerning the demand for felspar in the United Kingdom. Several of the Midland pottery materials dealers have expressed opinions. At present, the article is imported from Scandinavia, and quoted delivered at Runcorn. As Scandinavian qualities are satisfactory, and the trade an established one, the introduction of the Dominion variety would be beset with some difficulty. Of course, only certain varieties are at all in demand, and whilst prices of course vary considerably, some qualities fetching as low as 30s. per ton c. i. f. Runcorn, the presumably heavy cost of transport from Canada would be an obstacle. One house has expressed its willingness to receive samples and take the matter up.

OIL WELL MACHINERY.

In reply to an inquiry received from Chatham, whereby Canadian makers of machinery desired to obtain agents in the United Kingdom, the well-known firm of Fraser & Chalmers Limited, offered to correspond in the matter, being largely interested in machinery of this description.

PULP.

Several inquiries were received concerning exporters of pulp and lists of the various producers in Canada supplied. It is to be regretted that a thoroughly representative exhibit of the various kinds of pulp made in Canada is not furnished. Several attempts have been made to accomplish this object. As an industry for which the Dominion is specially adapted, the desirability of giving publicity to the fact is certainly important. Samples of not only the raw varieties, but also of the leading articles made from the pulp, would form a trophy both instructive and useful.

WOODEN PAILS.

A Liverpool firm of wholesale manufacturing confectioners has applied to ascertain whether small wooden candy pails can be supplied from Canada. It appears that American houses are sending over caramels to the United Kingdom packed in that manner. To compete with them, my correspondents want the co-operation of Canadian makers. This matter is now receiving attention, and the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, has samples now under way, whilst the William Cane & Sons Manufacturing Company of Newmarket has also taken the matter up. There seems likely to be a large number needed.

MINING.

There has been a very large number of applications for information concerning British Columbia mines, many of which came from mining engineers and from the city. The collection and maps have been very useful in this respect, but there seems to be a considerable difficulty in keeping them up to date. Ontario gold mines have also attracted attention, but in a lesser degree. Inquiries about the Yukon have also poured in. There seems to me to exist a necessity for some small publication devoted to Canada's metals, which shall set forth, briefly and concisely, the details of this

important industry. The annual reports of the Geological Survey, the Ontario Bureau of Mines, and the British Columbia government, are most valuable publications and deal most comprehensively with the development of the mineral resources of the Dominion. Still, with the increased attention now paid to this subject, there is a distinct want for a short guide or hand-book, showing where the deposits exist, the nature of such deposits, what development is being done, what the production is, and the names of exporters. In brief, a book that a business man can run through in a short space of time.

EXHIBITIONS.

We have still very scanty facilities for responding to the invitations of provincial and other exhibitions to send collections of Canadian products, which is the means of losing many a good opportunity of advertising Canada's resources.

Last winter the directors of the Crystal Palace invited me to undertake the honorary organization of a Canadian section at their Victorian Era Exhibition. This I accepted, with the permission of the High Commissioner for Canada and the institute authorities. Although all expenses were defrayed by the palace, and almost any space desired could have been granted, it was a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain exhibits. At the institute there is barely enough to fill the courts, and it was only by temporary reductions that minerals, grains and fruits could be supplied. Canned goods, wine and honey were however also available. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Massey-Harris Company, Strickland & Co., of Lakeland, and E. N. Henry & Co., of Montreal, however, co-operated, and, thanks to their assistance, a fairly presentable display was obtained, although by no means a representative one. In addition to the articles above mentioned, stuffed animals, birds and fish, grain in the straw, models of steamships, photographs of Manitoba, agricultural machinery, vehicles and sleighs and canoes and punts, were shown, and I further added a few slabs of Canadian woods. Frequent opportunities of this description occur, and there should be a supply of products, both raw and manufactured, available in the Canadian stores for loan purposes.

GENERAL.

There have been sundry other inquiries about Canadian products, lists of exporters, &c., which do not require detailed reference. The correspondence of the office has steadily increased, and the number of letters received in 1897 was the largest since the establishment of the collections.

When the Maritime Provinces displays have been improved, the section will give visitors and persons interested in Canada a very fair idea of many of our principal resources. Even now, there is much that is attractive and interesting, the numerous photographs being especially valuable for immigration purposes.

HARRISON WATSON,
Curator for Canada.

LIVERPOOL.

(Mr. G. H. Mitchell.)

15 WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL, 15th February, 1898.

The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In presenting the annual report from this office to your department I have the honour to inform you that the year has shown a greatly increased inquiry here on matters relating to trade between this country and the Dominion, and there are very few commercial subjects in which the two countries are jointly interested which have not been dealt with. Our books of reference and statistics have been much in request, applications both from Canada and from England for the addresses of buyers and sellers of various articles have been frequent, and the inquiries concerning the tariff have been continuous. Since the preferential rates were announced the agency has been visited by a very large number of shippers and their agents anxious to obtain particulars and declaration forms; as we had no authority to supply the forms I induced a Liverpool firm to set them up and this proved a very great convenience. No opportunity has been missed to promote business and the office is widely recognized as a centre from which information of all kinds can be obtained. Much more advantage might, however, be taken of this office by Canadians engaged in the export business, or wishing to become so: they could be put into communication with firms here engaged in their line of business and any samples sent would be brought to the notice of the particular trade interested.

IMPORTS OF HORNED STOCK.

There has again been an increase in the number of live cattle imported, the numbers being 618,326 in 1897 compared with 562,550 in 1896, and 415,565 in 1895.

There were received from:—

	1896.	1897.
The United States.....	393,119	416,299
Canada	101,591	126,495
South America	65,699	73,867

Of these 263,636 were brought to Liverpool, 199,499 being from the United States, 53,743 from Canada and 24,329 from South America.

It is to be feared that the year has not been a profitable one for Canadian shippers, but the quality is reported to have been very variable and it cannot be too quickly understood in the Dominion that it will only pay to send first-rate well-finished animals. A large number of animals came from Western Canada some of which were good but many were only fair. Cattle from the United States are as a rule of very good quality; many of the consignments being splendid specimens of the best types of Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Hereford, evidently selected with a full knowledge of the requirements of the English markets. Needless to say they almost invariably bring better prices than do Canadians. Salesmen here freely comment on the difference in quality and they recommend breeders to renew their purchases of English pedigree bulls; they have almost ceased to buy breeding stock during the last few years. The restrictive tendency of the Canadian quarantine regulations has been much increased by the expense of complying with the Tuberculin Test Order.

For some years Argentina has been the principal buyer of pedigree stock, and her purchase of cattle amounted in 1896 to over £60,000 for 989 animals, while in the same

year she took 7,206 sheep of the aggregate value of £88,867. The benefit of such enterprise is clearly seen in the improving quality and consequent higher prices of her exports.

The chilling arrangements have been far from perfect at Birkhenhead, and many complaints have been made respecting its working during the summer months. The dock board has now decided to spend about £30,000 in making improvements, so that their facilities for killing, chilling and storage may be better than in any other place in England, and compare favourably with those of any place in America.

The following mortality returns of the three Canadian lines show that their very excellent records have been well maintained.

CATTLE SHIPPED FROM CANADA TO LIVERPOOL.

Allan Line.

Cattle carried, 14,187. Lost, 42. Percentage, .30 of 1 per cent.
Horses carried, 410. Lost, 3. Percentage, .3 of 1 per cent.

Dominion Line.

Cattle carried, 8,410. Lost, 19. Percentage, .22 of 1 per cent.
Sheep carried, 2,470. Lost, 7. Percentage, .28 of 1 per cent.
Horses carried, 513. Lost, 3. Percentage, .58 of 1 per cent.

Beaver Line.

Cattle carried, 10,786. Lost, 30. Percentage, .28 of 1 per cent.
Sheep carried, 3,278. Lost, 29. Percentage, .88 of 1 per cent.
Horses carried, 1,188. Lost, 6. Percentage, .50 of 1 per cent.

There has been no case of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain during 1897, and very few outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia.

FROZEN AND CHILLED BEEF.

Imports of fresh beef continue to increase and for the year of 1897 amounted to 3,010,387 cwt., compared with 2,659,700 cwt. in 1896. The chief contributor in this line was the United States which is credited with 2,242,063 cwt., against 2,074,644 cwts. in 1896.

The prices went badly against shippers during the earlier part of the year but improved somewhat during the latter portion, and the position on the year is reported to be very similar to 1896. In last year's report were given the following quotations for :

AUGUST, 1896.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
American refrigerated hind quarters, per stone of 8 lbs.	3	7	to	3	10
do do fore quarters do	2	2	to	2	4
do Birkenhead killed do	3	1	to	3	6

I now add the prices for

AUGUST, 1897

	s.	d.		s.	d.
American refrigerated hind quarters, per stone of 8 lbs.	3	7	to	3	10
do do fore do do	2	2	to	2	4
do Birkenhead killed do	3	1	to	3	5

It is impossible here to get particulars as to the position of most of the large American shippers as they are private firms, (Armour of Chicago is the latest accession to their ranks and is sending both live cattle and chilled meat), but the published accounts and the depreciated value of the shares of Eastmans and the G. H. Hammond Co., give no encouragement to others to enter the trade. This is a department which up to the present the South Americans have not been able to take up; they have made several trials but find they can only send beef frozen, not chilled, and the freezing spoils the quality.

MUTTON.

The imports of fresh mutton have been on an increased scale, 3,193,276 cwt. compared with 2,895,158 cwt. in 1896, and 2,611,435 in 1895. The three countries chiefly concerned are Australasia 2,009,085 cwt. against 1,853,129 in the previous year: The Argentine Republic with 908,623 cwt. compared with 801,733 cwt.: Holland sent 266,842 cwt. compared with 229,283, but this is really fresh mutton, and not frozen as is the case with the Australasian and South American.

New Zealand is considered the best mutton which comes here in a frozen state and the prices in August, September and October ran from 2s. to 2s. 5d. per eight pounds; Australasian and River Plate bringing at the same time 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. Last year's report of one of the largest companies engaged in the Australasian trade showed a debit balance of over £33,000, although it was stated that they had bought their sheep at from 2d. to 2½d. per pound, and it was said at the meeting that the Queensland Government had telegraphed that the trade could not long be continued unless there was a great improvement in the returns. Matters have got worse since then, so that the Australasian sheep-raisers can be getting no more than, if as much as three cents per pound for their produce.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

A still further falling off has to be recorded in the total under this heading, Canada sending 63,761 compared with 83,767 in 1896, the United States 186,755 against 266,760, and other countries chiefly Iceland, 15,771 against 79,684, but the imports from the Argentine Republic continue to increase, the number received from that country being 345,217 compared with 339,381 in 1896 and 308,094 in 1895. 155,506 of the sheep from the United States; 15,925 of those from Canada and 109,091 from South America came to Liverpool. The decline in the Iceland trade was quite anticipated owing to the enforcement from the 1st January, 1897, of the regulations regarding compulsory slaughter. The trade was principally in unfinished animals sent here to be fed before slaughter, and it cannot be carried on to any large extent under the present conditions. Only 3,502 Iceland sheep were landed in Liverpool during the year but they were of very good quality. The bulk of the trade has been diverted to France where they were allowed free entry.

FRESH PORK.

There have been 347,617 cwt. of fresh pork imported the principal contributor being Holland with 226,215 cwt. but this quantity is a decrease on last year's figures from that country, and Belgium, the only more country named has also sent less; the deficiency however has been more than made up by the larger consignments from places unenumerated of which the United States forms one and it is thence that the greater trade has been done. The large dead-meat exporters of the United States, Eastmans, the Morris Beef Company, and the Swift Beef Company, and G. E. Hammond & Company, now make regular shipments. The meat is not frozen but merely chilled, and it is said that the leading men in the English pork trade are greatly concerned about this new form of competition; there have been quite 20,000 carcasses landed in Liverpool in 1897, principally from New York. It comes ready dressed with the surplus fat taken off and the quality is excellent.

There were also 440 carcasses from South America.

HAY.

There has been a somewhat larger import of hay 174,450 packages being received in Liverpool from the United States; 31,610 from Canada and 34,790 from South America. Nearly all this was surplus fodder landed from cattle ships, but there have been besides two or three small consignments of chopped hay. The present value of the best English hay runs about £4 per ton and Canadian £3 to £3 10s. and difficult to sell at that price.

HORSES.

The total number of horses imported during the year was 49,519 of which number 26,520 came from the United States and 11,247 from Canada. 7,677 from the United States, 2,474 from Canada and 134 from South America were landed in Liverpool.

Periodical sales of United States and Canadian horses have been held here throughout the year. The subject has been discussed at length in previous reports and I need only repeat that there is no limit to the prices that can be obtained for good animals, and if many of those sent from Canada do not fetch as much money as they should it is because they are not sent in fine condition. United States horses are shipped fat and look well, indeed it is thought that many of the horses exported from Canada to the United States are again exported to England after having been fed for a while.

It would pay Canadians to do this for themselves.

Belgium and the Netherlands take large numbers annually from England at about £10 each, while France purchases between 2,000 and 3,000 superior geldings yearly, valued at £50 to £55 each for riding and driving.

CHEESE.

Of cheese the imports have been 2,603,608 cwt. compared with 2,244,525 cwt. in 1896. The items given in the returns are: From Holland, 297,559 cwt.; France, 36,358 cwt.; Australasia, 69,090 cwt.; Canada, 1,526,664 cwt.; United States, 631,616 cwt.; other countries, 42,321 cwt. In 1896 Canada's share of this trade was given as 1,234,297 cwt., and that of the United States as 581,187 cwt., a substantial increase in the latter and an enormous one in the former being thus shown. There is little to be said on this trade, the conditions of which are now so well understood in Canada.

BUTTER.

As the butter imports are of great interest to Canadian agriculturists, I again give the full table:—

From.	1896.	1897.	Value.	1897.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£ s. d.
Sweden.....	323,829	299,214	1,515,705	5 1 3 per cwt.
Denmark.....	1,228,784	1,334,726	6,748,163	5 1 1 do
Germany.....	107,825	51,761	263,097	5 1 7 do
Holland.....	234,469	278,631	1,353,343	4 17 1 do
France.....	467,601	448,128	2,330,576	5 4 0 do
New South Wales.....	7,777	23,835	112,218	4 14 1 do
Victoria.....	154,865	169,075	816,399	4 16 6 do
New Zealand.....	56,373	76,522	366,956	4 15 10 do
Canada.....	88,357	109,402	444,862	4 1 3 do
United States.....	141,553	154,196	633,549	4 2 2 do
Other countries.....	226,514	272,311	1,332,043	4 17 9 do
Total.....	3,037,947	3,217,801	15,914,911	

From the above it will be seen that the total continues to grow and that among the individual contributors to it Canada is taking a more important place, and not only so, but her average price is given as £4 1s. 3d. per cwt., instead of the £3 16s. 10d. of 1896. This in itself is a gain of over \$125,000 for quality alone.

The cold storage arrangements have been of great benefit, and some firms have had cold storage chambers put into their warehouses so that if the market does not suit one week the butter can be kept over until the next without suffering any deterioration. At the moment of writing Canadians are bringing 94s. to 98s. as against 110s. to 115s. for best Danish. This is a long way in advance of the position occupied only a year or two ago.

The New Zealand standard is still rather better than the Canadian, and this butter is very favourably received here. South America also sends a good article, 6,314 packages being landed in Liverpool from the Argentine in 1897.

BACON.

There has again been an increase of nearly half a million cwts. in the quantity of bacon imported, but apparently the United States has gained at the expense of all other countries. The official figures show that 1,026,552 cwt. were received from Denmark, compared with 1,222,114 cwt. in 1896; 45 cwt. compared with 512, from Germany; 290,283 cwt. from Canada, compared with 456,723 cwt. the previous year, and 95,400 cwt. from other countries compared with 118,659 cwt.; but from the United States 3,592,635 cwt., an increase of 841,117 cwt.

As regards price however the Canadian product is far ahead of that from the United States. Canadian pea-fed has become quite a feature of the market and to-day fetches the same price as the best Danish 48 shillings per cwt., with a ready demand. Some United States packers have bought hogs in Canada and have sent the bacon over branded "Canadian Fed" but it is understood here that they mix their own inferior article with the Canadian and their shipments are not considered reliable. They are in fact attempting to trade on the good reputation which Canada has made for herself in this connection.

EGGS.

The total number of eggs imported was 14,031,752 great hundreds of which large quantity Russia sent 3,132,333 great hundreds; Denmark, 1,748,800; Germany, 2,971,846; Belgium, 2,464,180; France, 2,675,667; Canada, 568,769, and other countries, 470,157. Canada although showing an increase of 68,452 great hundreds, (without taking into consideration those which came via the United States) still only supplied about 4 per cent of the total, so that there is plenty of room for an expansion of the trade. 78,327 packages arrived in Liverpool from Canada and 16,436 from the United States, the latter for the most part being also Canadian.

This is reported to have been the best season the Canadians have had. The eggs have come in good condition, well packed chiefly in small cases with paper fillers, and their reputation has been considerably advanced. The prices were looked upon as satisfactory and the season closed with values at about their highest.

The experiment of exporting Egyptian eggs to England has been made and the indications are that a successful trade may result, when more experience has been gained in sorting and shipping.

The prices are extremely low, 5s. to 5s. 6d., but it is thought this may turn out remunerative.

A number of shipment of United States eggs came from Philadelphia and were in good condition; one large lot came from Chicago, but they were about the worst that ever appeared on the market. However, the United States mean to enter the business, and a member of a New York firm has been in this country making arrangements for shipments next season. What Canada has to do in face of increased competition is to

continue to send the eggs *fresh* or *pickled*, but not eggs which have gone stale in cold storage.

At the close of the season the following prices were quoted:—

French, extra, per gt.	hundreds	13s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.
do best	do	11 6 to 12 6
do seconds	do	10 0 to 11 0
Italian, extra	do	12 0
do second best	do	9 9 to 11 0
Hungarian	do	6 9 to 9 0
Russian.	do	7 to 8 6
Danish	do	11 0 to 13 0
Canadian	do	8 6 to 9 0
do pickled	do	7 0 to 7 6

Which is better than at the corresponding period of last year.

POULTRY.

The imports of poultry into Liverpool consisted of 6,534 packages from Canada and the United States, the largest proportion being turkeys from the Dominion. Of these 3,200 represent the trade of December, 1897, and an additional 400 cases have been received since the beginning of the New Year. The Canadian turkey trade cannot be said to be conducted on a proper basis, and until a change is made the results cannot be wholly satisfactory; that there is a market is not doubted, and there is no less certainty that it should be a profitable one, but more judgment must be exercised in making consignment and more care taken in the preparation, packing and shipment. As it is at present the bulk of the Canadian export is timed to arrive a few days before Christmas, and although there is an especially good demand for poultry then, to a great extent they spoil their own market; notwithstanding this, however, the results would be better if the consignments were made to people in the trade who could handle them properly. This season, for instance, shipments were forwarded to Liverpool cheese brokers, egg brokers, bacon brokers, and other provision dealers, fruit brokers, cattle salemen and one small lot to a gentleman in the hardware trade.

While these firms may make special arrangements to dispose of portions of their consignments to their customers and friends, and may by advertising attract a certain amount of buying from the general public, the larger proportion must be and is sent to the auction sale room, and there is more or less sacrificed. At such a sale I saw turkeys sold by the case at nine cents per pound, which were quite as good as those for which the same firm made from five and a half pence to seven pence, for all they could sell to private customers: one shipper made an average of eighteen cents per pound, but he has built up a retail trade of quite an exceptional character. Nearly all the birds came in the feather and their condition as a whole was good, there was some exceptions due to want of care in preparation and packing, which brings me to a question on which there is much divergence of opinion. Experience has proved that turkeys properly starved, killed and packed will almost invariably reach this country in good condition sent as ordinary cargo when in the feather, and it has been contended that they would travel just as well if plucked.

Two of this season's consignments, however, go to prove the contrary, and that they are the only two lots of dressed birds I have been able to trace here this season. They were not sent in cold storage though one of them was meant to be and the shipping company which contracted to provide the space is to be sued for breach of their undertaking; however, both came as ordinary cargo and neither was in satisfactory condition. As this is the first season in which cold storage has been available it would appear that those who advocated shipment in the feather were right in the then prevailing circumstances, but if the trade is to become a regular one and be conducted in a business-like way, and not continue to be a mere spurt every Christmas, which is practically all that it has been up to the present, it must pass into the hands of men in

the trade, most of whom insist on the necessity of the birds being plucked immediately after they have been killed. This in the light of what has already been mentioned means shipment in cold storage, but even experts disagree as to the temperature in which they are to be kept. One advocates absolute freezing, saying that it does the flesh no harm, and such as are not wanted immediately can be put in cold storage here and kept until required, he contends that unless they are frozen there is a moisture about them that turns to mould when put in cold storage and his plan would have the further recommendation that the birds could be frozen at once in Canada and be kept in that state, and in that way shipments could be regulated. Another large dealer says positively that the birds should not be frozen as it discolours the flesh, but that they must be plucked and sent in cold storage at a temperature of thirty-four degrees. He recommends shippers to start consignments in November sending small birds six to eight pounds, and to send all the larger birds for the Christmas market, continuing to send moderate lots of the smaller birds again after Christmas up to March, he says they would compete with Italians and that the Canadians being the better article would be preferred if they came properly prepared. The Italians are plucked and "roped," that is they are not drawn but the intestines are taken out. This gentleman received a number of cases of Canadian geese, plucked, each wrapped in parchment paper and twelve in a flat "slatted" case; they arrive in first rate condition and made a very satisfactory market. He recommends the use of such cases and wrapping for the shipment of dressed turkeys.

There ought to be little difficulty in deciding by actual experiment which is the better of the two methods and the expense would be trifling. It is a matter which the Department of Agriculture itself might take up, sending two cases, one frozen and the other chilled and having reports made as to the result. If this should be done I would recommend them to make arrangements to have all the fluctuations in the cold-air chambers noted and reported upon.

There are two other points with regard to the Christmas shipments to which attention must again be drawn, although they have been pressed upon the notice of shippers a great many times. The first is that the turkeys should be starved for twenty-four hours before being killed so that no undigested food may be left to ferment; the other is the importance of placing only birds of one size, within a couple of pounds, in a case. Both these points were neglected to a very large extent in the Christmas shipments; to send birds with their crops full of food is to increase the risk of their arrival in bad condition; to pack birds ranging from six to twenty pounds in the same case (an instance, of which came under my own observation) is to give needless trouble to those who handle them, and it has an adverse effect upon the price per case.

A few geese, other than those above referred to, came in the feather, and being in good order, sold satisfactorily.

Fowler Bros. the United States packers and provision merchants, had a consignment or two of chickens during the year, which did fairly well, and another shipment came to Armours.

CONDENSED MILK.

A further expansion has taken place in the condensed milk trade, and imports have risen from 611,685 cwt., in 1896, to 751,743 cwt., in 1897, and this accompanied by a greatly increased production of English and Irish manufactures. In last year's report the receipt of 2,210 cases from the United States was referred to, and it was noted that this was an improvement on the 400 cases recorded in the previous year, but in 1897 there have been landed from the United States in Liverpool alone 9,900 cases; Norway has also entered into the business, sending 2,000 cases to Manchester. The quantity received from Canada, fifty cases in 1897 and twenty-five cases in 1896 is very insignificant indeed. Of the imported milks, Nestle's (Switzerland) has the largest sale and commands the highest price, equalling the best home made brands. They have achieved their position by supplying a first rate article, and advertising it thoroughly. It contains according to their analyst 13.13 per cent of butter-fat, but the Irish and some other companies besides making a full cream milk also make a skimmed-milk

article, which meets with a ready sale and an enormous trade is being done. Prices are as follows :—

Full cream pasture, 48 1-lb. tins	s. 16	d. 9	per case.
do do 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins	18	6	do
Cream, 48 1-lb. tins	15	—	do
Skimmed, 48 1-lb. tins	9	—	do
do 72 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ tins	12	—	do
do 72 special size to sell at 2d	11	3	do

Another firm makes up a small tin to sell at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the price being 10s. 3d., per case of sixty.

South Africa is a growing market for this article, and in three years 1894 to 1896 the quantities shipped from England rose 71,000 cwt. to 112,000 cwt.

SALMON AND LOBSTERS.

Messrs. Simpson, Roberts & Co., of Liverpool and Halifax have again favoured me with their views on the canned lobster and salmon trades. They write :—

Contrary to expectation the aggregate pack in Canada and Newfoundland amounted probably to as much as was put up in the previous year. At one time during the season it was reported from Canada that the pack would be about thirty per cent short in consequence of storms, but as frequently happens, these reports were not borne out by facts, as the weather improved later in the season and the short pack in some districts was made up by the larger quantity packed in other districts.

The quality has been somewhat similar to previous years, Prince Edward Island and North Shore goods leave more to be desired in this respect than the goods from other districts.

The prices, owing to the report of short catch, were forced up into higher figures than have ever been previously known, but there has been a reaction and it is doubtful if the balance of the stock now held by importers will be disposed of before the new pack arrives, except at a reduction on present prices.

The impression amongst all sellers of canned lobsters is that prices have touched high water mark and that the profit to the wholesale dealer and the retail grocer is quite inadequate in view of the high prices and of the trouble occasioned by irregular quality, and by the bad and black tins which turn up occasionally even in the best parcels.

Should the weather be favourable to the fishing this year we look for a larger pack than last season and for somewhat low prices.

As regards the salmon trade, the conditions have been almost the exact opposite to those which have prevailed in regard to lobster.

The supplies of 1896 pack were very large, and as the packers and importers expected a still larger pack in 1897, the prices for 1896 pack completely gave way, and sales were made during the summer and winter of 1897 at from thirty-three per cent to forty-five per cent less than the price at which a portion of the 1896 pack had been sold to arrive.

The low prices have occasioned a considerably increased consumption but the enormous pack of 1897 will still be more than adequate for the consumption, even at the reduced prices, and it is to be hoped that the pack in 1898 will show a considerable reduction on the 1897 figures. Such is necessary if the trade is to be placed on a satisfactory basis, and the industry prosecuted profitably to the packer and dealer alike.

The quality of the 1896 was distinctly inferior to that of 1895, chiefly owing to the use of some packers of stale fish. There is reason to believe that the pack of 1897 shows an improvement in this respect, although reports are current that certain packs show inferiority, owing to the same cause.

Presumably the cost of the raw material when there is a large run in the Fraser River is comparatively small, and it seems to be the height of folly for a packer to spoil his trade by packing stale fish in order to save a few cents per case in the cost.

The large buyers on the English markets are most careful in sampling lots of salmon, and the stale fish are almost invariably detected.

WOOD PULP.

The quantity of wood pulp imported has increased from 327,090 cwts. to 388,204 cwts. the bulk of which came as usual from Norway but the amount received from other countries shows a considerable increase and to this Canada contributed to a greater extent than in 1896, 64,801 packages arriving in Liverpool and 95,312 in Manchester from the Dominion. Consignments from Canada are now coming more freely than for a long time past and a small quantity of paper is also coming forward.

TOMATOES.

The trade in tomatoes will, no doubt, be dealt with by the officials of the Department of Agriculture who have been in this country in connection with the experimental shipments from Canada. A larger quantity than in 1896 was received in Liverpool from Spain (62,319 packages), and the Canary Islands (56,655 packages). The quality of the fruit from these places has improved immensely during the last few years, but Canada should be easily able to compete. Medium size fruit is preferred in the English market.

CIDER.

The efforts to revive the demand for cider, to which allusion was made in last year's report, have met with a measure of success very gratifying to those who have interested themselves in the matter, and although of course the movement was instituted for the benefit of the British agriculturist it has not failed to profit also the American Cider Company which is engaged in the business here, and which has imported 2,970 casks, compared with 1,671 in the previous year. The superior article made in Canada could establish a demand for itself here if the manufacturers were prepared to push the matter.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The traffic returns for 1897 have been disappointing, and an increase in revenue of only about £20,000 has been shown; this sum falling far short of expectations. Another attempt has been made to establish a regular service of steamers running from Canada to Manchester direct, and several voyages were made before the Montreal season closed. The vessels engaged carried in the aggregate 2,639 head of cattle and 1,451 sheep; 95,312 packages of wood pulp and 279 cases of eggs, but the bulk of cargoes was timber. a fairly regular service has been maintained by a Liverpool firm between New York and and Manchester, and one of the cargoes included 152 head of cattle. This is one of the trades which the Manchester people are very anxious to capture, and lairage were specially built to accommodate it, but their success up to the present has not been encouraging. The vessels which can use the canal cannot compete with the large Liverpool liners which have been constructed specially for the trade, but there is talk of the formation of a company to run big barges from the Mersey to Manchester with cattle which are to be transhipped in the river from the Atlantic cattle steamers.

A few of the Australian steamers have come round from London to Manchester and have landed there 5,682 packages of butter, 2,187 crates of rabbits, 52,585 carcasses of frozen mutton and a little frozen beef.

A very large trade in wood pulp, which used to go to the east coast ports, has been attracted from Scandinavia.

In conclusion permit me to say that the one thing necessary in produce sent to this country and the better position Canada now holds in so many articles compared with even recent years is due to more regard having been paid to this point, and it is that which must be kept in view in endeavouring to make a further advance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

GLASGOW

(Mr. H. M. Murray.)

GLASGOW, 31st December, 1897

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

TRADE REPORT

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my Report on Trade and Commerce for the present year.

In exports to the Dominion all our steamship companies report a decrease. In the dry goods trade especially merchants report that during the first half of the year so much uncertainty prevailed regarding the provisions of the new tariff that intending buyers held off until a complete settlement was arrived at. Since then the period at the disposal of buyers has not been sufficient to show any marked improvement for the present year, but the general feeling is that with the opening of next seasons trade there will be a large increase in exports to Canada. In imports I am glad to note a very decided increase in all varieties of agricultural produce, and by the reports kindly sent me by several of our more important merchants who handle all kinds of Canadian produce, you will observe that this increase is likely to continue and be still further augmented, provided care is taken in the selection and packing of the goods.

The experiment of shipping fruit under cold and ordinary storage has met with a fair amount of success in Glasgow. The first shipment of grapes was, I regret to say, rather a failure: the flavour did not appear to suit the taste of our market. Peaches and tomatoes had been packed in too ripe a condition and on arrival here were practically unsaleable.

Pears and apples have, however, arrived in splendid order and realized good prices. Future shipments of the latter are certain to find good market in this city.

During the period covering 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, there was entered from Montreal sixty-nine steam vessels, with a tonnage of 148,407; twenty-eight sailing vessels, 17,644 tons, and from Halifax and St. Johns, N.B., nineteen steam vessels, 31,924 tons.

The total number of cattle landed during 1897 was 27,157, as against 23,064 during 1896; sheep 11,635, as against 15,338, and horses 2,007, as against 2,312. The prices realized for Canadian cattle this year have been much under the average. The boycott of the butchers against the co-operative salesmen has done much to disorganize this trade, with the result that several large shipments had to be sold at very unremunerative rates. Sheep have been in good demand and brought on the whole fair average prices.

This dispute still continues, but I trust that by next season a settlement will be arrived at, and Canadian breeders be enabled to recoup themselves for the year's losses.

The mortality amongst cattle at sea through stress of weather and ordinary causes has been very low, the totals being for cattle eighty-five and sheep 100, a very small percentage of the quantity carried.

The number of cattle carried shows an increase of 4,093, sheep a decrease of 3,783 and horses a decrease of 105. Regarding the latter a large firm of dealers wrote me as follows:—

"I cannot get horses from Canada big or good enough to suit the market. If exporters would send us a better class, I think they would find a ready sale at fair prices but they must weigh from 14 to 18 cwt. (English weight.)

Regarding dairy produce. I cannot do better than give you in full the replies I have received from some of the more important importers in this city, Messrs. Andrew Clement & Sons, Ltd., say :—

“ H. M. MURRAY, Esq.,

“ DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of yours of the 23rd inst., and in reply to your request for a short report on the Canadian cheese and butter trade for the past year, we beg to make the following observations :—

“ CHEESE.

“ This department of the dairy industry has been, for the most part, a very satisfactory one, although the markets for the last six weeks have been disastrous. The quantity imported has been much in excess of any previous year, and the quality from most sections was satisfactory. It is very noticeable that the cheese from Quebec province and Eastern Ontario are gradually improving, while those from Ingersoll district are now depending on the reputation earned in the past, and in our opinion they are going back in quality, at least our experience shows that buyers are not so particular in getting what is termed “ Finest Ingersoll ” cheese as they were at one time.

“ BUTTER.

“ The export to this country during the summer months showed a very great increase, and as producers in Canada are now taking advantage of the refrigerated freight facilities, we get steady supplies of fresh made butter landed in good condition. Butter carried under such conditions commands a ready sale, and is steadily becoming more appreciated by the public. The days of old stale store butter are past, and all such butter shipped to this country damages the reputation on the fresh made goods. There is a good future to this trade if producers in Canada will only take care to have regular quality and ship it under the best conditions weekly, as it is made.”

Messrs. Watson, Fraser & Co. say :—

“ We are pleased to say that our business relationship with your country this season has been very much increased on previous years, and up to the present, all goods we have had, have given us entire satisfaction.

“ EGGS.

“ As for eggs, we may say that owing to the good demand here we have managed to take all the Canadian eggs that we could lay our hands on ; and as to quantity, we may say that by the close of this year's business we shall have about twice the quantity that we imported last year, which we consider is very satisfactory. The quality of the eggs, especially the brands which we handle, have been coming in very good, but we only handle such brands that we can really rely upon, and with us doing so we have very much less trouble with claims that our buyers may send in.

“ BUTTER.

“ At the opening of the butter season the Canadian markets advanced too rapidly and owing to the satisfactory demand on our side it went above our reach. If it had not been for this great labour war that has been raging in our midst since last July with the engineering trade the demand no doubt would have been very much better but it has had the effect of materially checking the consumption. We very much regret that we have not handled any larger quantity this season than we did last season but what we have had has given us every satisfaction, but we prefer all our goods to come

by ordinary freight as the butter keeps very much better when it comes in this way than by refrigerator. We intend to mention about this cold storage business later on in our report. There has been a very large quantity of States butter sold at very low prices and we have done a very much larger business with that country this year, this of course is owing to the low prices, and all the butter has been shipped through Montreal, but the American market has now gone to such an extent that it is entirely out of our reach, in fact we are shipping butter back which no doubt will return us a profit owing to the strong tendency in the markets there.

"CHEESE.

"The cheese market opened very well here and at very remunerative prices and large sales have been made of June makes and no doubt it has been a very good year for the makers in Canada, but owing to the market collapsing, prices have come very much back, and September cheese are being quoted at very low prices and no doubt at a loss to a great many holders, however, we do not think that this state of affairs will continue much longer as by either the middle of this month or the turn of the year a reaction will set in and we would not be surprised to see large prices being obtained for the September makes of cheese.

"COLD STORAGE.

"There has been a great deal of talk about this matter but our experience of it has not been very satisfactory. As for putting eggs in cold storage on board these steamers we think this is the worst thing for the eggs, because they run the refrigerators at such a low temperature with the results that the shell of the egg often gets very brittle, and the least knock breaks them and causes a lot of damage to the eggs owing to the broken ones getting mixed up with the other eggs; and again when eggs are in cold storage on board these steamers, when they get into warmer temperature it has the effect of causing a sweat on the eggs, and this sweat affects the fillers. We have instructed all our packers not to ship a single egg under refrigerators, as our experience this season is that eggs coming in under ordinary freight have been far more satisfactory, and there is no doubt that when eggs are shipped fresh, for the short time they are on the voyage they should be in perfect condition when they arrive here. Of course there are a great many eggs consigned to agents here that are stale before leaving, and with this voyage it does not improve them. These eggs, as a rule, destroy our market.

"As regards butter coming under refrigerators, this is all well enough if we had a refrigerator in our warehouse, or a public refrigerator, that we could transfer the butter to immediately it comes out of the steamer, but seeing that there are no refrigerator chambers in Glasgow yet, although there has been one building for two or three years, but it will be practically of no use this season, and we may also say it is very inconveniently situated for the docks, so we question very much if it will be much used by shippers of butter on this side. When butter is shipped under refrigerators it comes, no doubt, in splendid condition, but when it is put into a warehouse with a higher temperature, a reaction takes place and very often deteriorates the quality of the butter.

"We think we have given you all the information that we have regarding our business relationships with your country, and we hope it will increase from year to year."

Messrs. John Macleigh & Co. say: "We are pleased to place in your hands a general resumé on the business which we have had with Canada this last season.

"EGGS.

"In Canadian eggs we have imported since the opening of the season in June, something like 35,000 cases, and we have the pleasure in stating that, so far as the quality of these goods is concerned, they reached us in a very good marketable condition. Of course earlier shipments, especially those arriving here in June, would leave the shippers a

little on the wrong side. This, however, is not to be wondered at, because these eggs came on this market when it was supplied with Irish and home produce. In fact, too well supplied to give Canadians a chance at that early period. Prices therefore opened low, a little less, in fact, than twelve cents per dozen here. As the season advanced, the quality of Canadian eggs began to assert itself, and ready buyers were found for all the fresh eggs that came forward. We have sold high grade fresh eggs as high as twenty-two cents per dozen here. We had a few, but very few extra large size eggs, weighing about seventeen pounds per hundred. We made as much for these, latterly as twenty-six cents per dozen. The egg which the dealer here calls for, is the egg weighing fifteen pounds or fully better per hundred, (120) and if these can be forwarded in regular and fresh condition, we may say that there is always a market for them.

"PICKLED EGGS.

"These latter have to compete with continental eggs, Russian and Danish stock, and the quantity of pickled eggs put on the British market during November and December, practically keeps eggs of this class at a fairly steady rate. The average price may be said to be 6s. 6d. per hundred, which is almost sixteen cents per dozen here. Of course some shippers have been fortunate in getting their brands pretty well called for, and in some cases, we have sold pickled eggs up to 7s. per hundred, which, taking into consideration the state of the market is a very fair return indeed.

"STORED EGGS.

"Eggs of this class are practically not wanted, and both for dealers here, and shippers from Canada, are a very risky stock to handle. Only in cases of a very bare market are these eggs called for at all, and we believe that the importation of held or stored eggs into this country has a damaging effect upon sound Canadian eggs.

"COLD STORAGE.

"In the earlier part of the season, several shipments of eggs came to us in cold chambers in the steamers. These eggs, of course, could not be placed in the hands immediately on arrival, and had to be held over for two or three days, until they become almost naturalised. The moisture which came out on the shell, went into the pasteboard cells, in which the eggs are packed, causing a mustiness and mouldiness to appear in the package, and on the eggs. However desirable cold storage may be for other produce we strongly advise that it should not be used for eggs at all.

"CHEESE.

"We have had several shipments of Canadian cheese, which has given very good satisfaction. September make, which is the popular make in this market, however, has not maintained its price, and dealers are somewhat disappointed at the turn the market has taken. Our own opinion is, that too much money was paid for July and August make, and buyers had not faith in the market, hence they held off, with the result that September and later makes suffered in price.

"OATMEAL.

"There is a fair demand for Canadian oatmeal, and has been for some months back, but we have difficulty in getting forward stocks. Farmers, we believe, are hurrying their wheat on the market to obtain a big price ruling for that article, and holding their oats with the expectation of getting a better price later on. We have cabled three times within the last week for over 7,000 bags meal, at a price showing fully 3s. per sack in advance of last year, and have been unable to obtain the stock.

" FRUIT.

" Accompanying the consignment of our eggs we have had several lots of fresh tomatoes packed, as eggs are packed, each in pasteboard cells, and we have obtained for them an average price (for the first shipment) of about 3d. per pound. Later shipments, however, arrived in a wasty condition, and we fear that the importation of this article will not be a success. While speaking of fruit we may say that we have given the importation of fruit by your government, a very considerable amount of attention. We have attended the various sales, we have bought and sampled articles of everything that has been shipped, and we may say that we have to congratulate your people on the manner in which the goods have been packed. We believe, however, that they were despatched in too ripe a condition. We further believe that they were not handled as expeditiously as they might have been handled here, and we further believe that goods of this kind should be handled with considerable judgment and even repacked, if necessary.

" Regarding quality of the fruit, the grapes, especially the green grapes, have a peculiar flavour, and not yet appreciated here. The black grapes were very fine and if the difficulties of transport can be overcome, we think a fair market can be got for fine fruit here. William pears, these arrived far too ripe, in fact they were literally valueless. Apples and hardy fruit, we believe, can be shipped freely, and will secure a good return.

" If you should require any further information than the foregoing, and it is in our power to give you it, we shall be pleased to do so.

Messrs. Angus Brothers says :—

" In reply to your favour of the 23rd inst., we have much pleasure in giving you our experience for the year now ending in the following articles of Canadian produce.

" CHEESE.

" So far as quality is concerned have been fully up to previous years. Prices have been higher during the months of June and July, but rather cheaper during September and October as compared with last year. The article is making very satisfactory progress, and Canadian made cheese are still maintaining their reputation in the market.

" BUTTER.

" Has made great strides since the creamery principle has been brought into force, and the goods shipped immediately after being made, and when the quality is fresh and fine. In this way Canadian creameries have been in good repute this year, and if the improvement still continues we expect that next year the demand will still further increase. Prices obtained have been good, and higher in some instances than last year, and they ought to be highly remunerative to factory owners.

" HAY.

" Owing to high freight and the scarcity of shipping accommodation, there have been very few shipments of this season's crops coming to hand this date. The excessive demand for shipping space for grain has almost entirely excluded hay, still there are some evidences now that after the turn of the year more space will be obtained, and as there are large lots of hay in Canada waiting shipment, and only the want of room preventing this, we expect that the trade will assume large proportions at the beginning of next year. What we have seen of Ontario grown timothy is good, but Quebec and lower provinces are not up to the usual standard. The weather evidently has been unfavourable for the growth of hay in this quarter. In consequence the crop is a small one, and there is a deal of foul and coarse grasses mixed amongst the hay, which would

not have been there had the hay been an average crop. We hear universal complaints as to this on every hand. Taking it as a whole, the crop of hay in Canada this year so far as quantity and quality are concerned will both fall short of an average. Prices obtainable are very similar to last year.

Oats are also reputed to be short crop, and as the weather during harvest time was wet, the colour of the grain has suffered greatly. The weight also per bushel will be about $\frac{2}{3}$ pounds lighter than an average. Price on the other hand will be about 2s. per quarter above that ruling the end of last year. Arrivals have been light, farmers evidently devoting their attention wholly to threshing wheat, in order to take advantage of high prices ruling for this grain, and have been neglecting their oats, but we are informed that there will be a better movement during the end of this and the beginning of next year, and that a good many oats will then find their way to this side.

Messrs. Stevenson & Pae say :—

“ CHEESE.

“The end of December last saw this trade in Canadian in good position, the higher rates asked in October being more modified and the stock of English very small. With the opening of this year, notwithstanding that prices, according to range of values that one must now consider about normal for September make, were fairly high and forced retail prices over what is a popular cut—that of 6d. per pound—demand continued very fair and there would have been a very much better finish up had not factorymen been so anxious to grab all. No sooner had the buyers on this side cleared the lots of all made cheese than they commence to produce fodder makes. Circulars respecting these and early offers, weakened market all round and caused considerable losses to those who of opinion that Canadian factorymen would hold their prestige, as so strongly recommended by their press and also that buyers here would take the full make at higher prices irrespective of the others. But no doubt with so much cutting, many merchants while not taking the fodders, would not take the others unless at only a little more, and market gave way until spot price came down from 59s. to 51s. and indeed we understand some fair blocks in Liverpool had to be carried into end of July at least, so losses must have been very smart. It is to be hoped that some year, it cannot be this one now, factorymen will get the competition of fodders from their neighbours while they have full make on hand. But we believe these fodders hurt the trade just as the November make often does.

“This year June make of Ingersoll came down to 39s. 6d. c.i.f., and through July and up to first week in August prices ruled at rates that meant a free consumption. August make for a very short time was obtainable at 42s. 6d. but rose soon to 44s. and then 46s. As demand on this side followed it was then we should see 50s., but demand began to lag so that September were obtainable at 48s. and some we understood were rushed at 50s. and then began to decline until in November 41s. 6d. was reached and Brockville Section coloured at rather less. So far coloured have been in better demand than white.

“ BUTTER.

“In butter there has been more done this year than last, which in its turn exceeded the season preceeding it. No doubt the refrigerator accommodation was most helpful to the development, more so than any help given by makers and merchants. It seems almost impossible to get butter thoroughly fresh unless at exceptional times, and our appreciation of Canadian butter is certainly not gaining. There were no wide fluctuations, prices for most of the season averaging about 90s., being 81s. to 85s. in June. In July the advance was inaugurated in Canada, so that most buyers in the North have turned over their shipments without profits and some with a loss. This in an ordinary season is apt to discourage shipping much this next season. The sources of supply of butter are now so numerous that a longer range of prices has resulted. There

continues to be diversity of opinion as respects tubs and boxes and this seems likely to continue.

" EGGS.

" Eggs also show an increase and on the whole, shipments this season have gone off well and several who thought to leave Canadians always alone are back to them again. But as was the case last year, there was again a rush to ship before close of navigation and prices weakened with an excess of offering. But the market has shown only a slight decline—it may be said a fall of 3d. bringing prices to 8s. 3d.—as Irish remain so scarce. This year some shipments of very good quality in respect to freshness have come from the United States.

" APPLES.

" Apples being so high have had so little interest for sale by private treaty and have gone practically through the auction rooms. There is a good deal of complaint about the quality. Gallon apples (in time) are much up in price—about four per cent over last year.

" In Canadian meats a moderate trade has been done in the earlier part of the year, but again the prices obtainable on the English markets using Wiltshire Cut have been better than cutting into hams and side meats.

" There have been no efforts to push a trade in poultry. Dealers here prefer to buy living fowls and killing when required, although we think they are apt to lose weight and not get too clean food in the cellars where they are kept. We believe this trade will develop when cold storage is available here. Turkeys are arriving at Liverpool and offering at 5½d. per pound. But we expect a good many will be sold pretty cheap, as shipments to there seem large. We know of none coming here."

Messrs. B. & W. Davidson say :—

" Replying to your valued inquiry of 23rd inst., we do no business in Canadian eggs and the only goods we do business in at present from Canada are creamery butter and cheese, and canned salmon from British Columbia, on which items, we believe, the government are thoroughly well posted. Last year we had some very large consignments of apples from Ontario section, packed in fifty pounds boxes, and we found these giving greatest satisfaction, but owing to the failure of the crop this year, our shippers have disposed of what little lots they had in their own markets at home. Should we think of anything sufficiently important to bring before your government, we shall have pleasure in advising you."

Messrs. Houston & McNair says :—

" In response to yours of the 23rd inst., we have pleasure in reporting that Canada still continues to hold their own ground easily in the manufacture and export of cheese, the quality has been quite up to the usual standard and continues to retain the favourable estimation of our population.

" BUTTER.

" Canadian finest creamery, when carefully selected, is a very suitable butter for our market, and if it could be shipped free from the objectionable oily, fishy flavour which much of it still shows, the demand would increase much more rapidly and better prices would ultimately be paid.

" The low price now ruling for September cheese has had no parallel at this season of the year, and it is difficult to apportion the cause between the larger make, the labour trouble, and anticipated free arrivals of New Zealand at low prices.

Messrs. L. & H. Williams say :—

“ APPLES.

“ The supply this year has not been up to the demand, and in a good number of cases the quality was inferior. Good prices have, however, on the whole been realized.

“ At the start of the winter stock fine ‘King’s’ made up to 30s. ‘Spies’ and ‘Ben Davies’ 22s. to 25s., really choice ‘Spies’ are worth from 20s. to 21s. We would point out to you that many parcels of the fruit, especially the ‘Spies’ and ‘Greenings’ have been very spotted which has considerably deteriorated their value.”

Thomas Russell says :—

“ The quality of the apples received this year has been very uncertain. The first shipment was fairish, but the latter quantities received were in poor condition, nearly all spotted or scabbed.

“ The prices realized for apples in the Glasgow market up to December was unprecedented, ‘Spies,’ ‘Baldwins’ and ordinary varieties fetched from 20s. to 22s, ‘King’s’ 25s. to 35s., some car loads averaged throughout 22s. per barrel. November and up till the present prices have depreciated very much, mainly owing to the spot referred to, a great many dealers losing heavily out of the shipments. The carriage of apples in cold storage seems to me utterly useless in fact, more harmful than otherwise. When pears are carried in this process, they should be simply kept cool. The temperature is too low during the voyage. The fruit on arrival after being exposed to a normal temperature becomes black, and as a natural result depreciates the value.

“ Pears and apples will always find a good market in Glasgow, but I would not advise further shipment of grapes, peaches, apricots, and other perishable fruits.”

Messrs. Simons, Jacobs & Co., says :—

“ The first part of the Canadian apple season for 1897, now closing, has been perhaps one of the most unsatisfactory of recent times. The prospect of a successful export business from Canada was all that could be desired, there being little or no fruit in Europe, and a comparatively limited supply available from the United States, the hopeful anticipations which such a combination of circumstances seemed to justify have, however, not been realized. In the earlier part of the season fall fruit arrived in a very bad condition indeed, making heavy losses. In this respect, it ought to be observed that perhaps the only exception was to be found in the connection with the variety known as ‘Colverts.’ The condition of all other varieties, as compared to that one, seems to point to its undoubted superiority in respect of being able to stand packing and climatic extremes without giving way to any serious extent.

“ Winter stock has for the most part been irregular and uncertain in quality. Varieties which have been in the habit of arriving in this country faultless have this year in a very large number of cases suffered from a blight or spot which depreciates the fruit to a very large extent. At the time of writing there are few or no apples left unconsumed in this country, and there is no doubt that very shortly after the holidays there will be a very considerable demand, to satisfy which it is difficult to know where supplies are to be got, as all reports seem to point to there being very few apples left almost anywhere which are fit for export to Great Britain. During the past season the Canadian Government experimented with various shipments of fruit to different ports with doubtful success. The method of packing left much to be desired, and it is a curious comment that while large shipments have been made from California with the most gratifying results, those from Canada should not have been equally successful. A very large quantity of apples has this year been exported from districts which have hitherto sent but few to this country. Thus the Bendavis from the west have been very favourably received here selling at high prices all the year through. It is unfortunate that during late years Canadian apples have, from one cause or another, lost that high

reputation which at one time they possessed, entitling them to be regarded as one of the first importance in connection with our fruit supply. It is to be hoped that forthcoming seasons may be more favourable for the production of that high class keeping quality of fruit which was characteristic of Canadian stock, and thus restore it to that excellent position it formerly held."

LUMBER.

Messrs. Allison, Cousland & Co., say :—

"We are in receipt of yours of the 23rd instant. The trade in lumber and deals with Canada for the year just finished has continued to expand. The import shows an increase, but although the consumption of deals and boards continues to grow (at the expense of the timber in the log which is rapidly being displaced), shippers have sent them forward too freely, with the result that prices have given way, and stocks are heavy at the present time.

"Deals of three inches or thicker have been taken up to much the same extent as formerly, but lumber shows a large increase both in imports and consumption.

"In regard to the quality of pine lumber, we may state that only first and second grades have been sold freely, the lower grades, shipping culls, &c., not yet having recommended themselves to our consumers."

Messrs. Graham, Roxburgh & McLauchlan, say :—

"In Canadian goods while the imports have been large, the demand has been steady and prices have continued fairly firm on the whole. In log lumber, yellow pine, red pine and elm have well maintained their values, but the tendency has been rather a drooping one in birch and ash, partly no doubt owing to heavy arrivals, but in the case of birch, more owing to the cheapness of plank imported from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in the case of ash, owing to other cheaper woods taking its place. In lumber of all kinds a very large business has been done this year, and pine of all descriptions—with the exception, perhaps, of fourth quality which has been imported rather freely—has met with steady demand at firm prices. In spruce the import has been unusually large, but not altogether disproportionate to the demand, and values may be said to have been fairly well maintained throughout the year. With reference to the export trade, I beg to quote you the remarks of three of the largest wholesale houses in this country, who do a large trade with Canada."

Messrs. Stewart & McDonald, say :—

"In reply to your communication of 23rd inst., bearing upon the modification of the Canadian tariff in favour of British trade, there can be no two opinions that every amelioration of the tariff on imports redounds in favour of the exporting country. We have good reason to expect that as time goes on the results to the British export trade to Canada will yield an upward tendency. Meantime, however, this ameliorative act has not been long enough in operation to afford tangible and conclusive statistics."

Messrs. Arthur & Co., Ltd., say :—

"In reply to your letter of 23rd inst., we have not yet realized an appreciable difference in our exports to Canada. There are, however, indications of an increasing trade and our agents are very hopeful that when the full differential tariff is in operation there will be a great development of business."

Messrs. Mann, Byars & Co. say :—

In reply to your inquiry of the 23rd inst., we beg to state that the tariff alterations in Canada this year, have so far made no appreciable difference in our trade with the colony. We are doing the same amount as in former years, neither more nor less.

"Our opinion is that no benefit has as yet accrued to the British trader, from the preferential clauses of the tariff, the unexpected development of the preferences having been a disappointment ; and we believe it will be a year yet before the full effect of the benefits intended for the British manufacturers is realized."

Surveying both the imports and the exports it will be seen that the former shows a large and ever increasing volume of trade in all kinds of agricultural produce, that the experimental shipments of fruit have been fairly successful, and if carefully selected, properly handled, and packed, I have no reason to doubt but what a good market can be obtained here. There appears to be a difference of opinion regarding the values of cold storage for the better carriage of fruits and produce, but for the carriage of eggs there is a consensus of opinion against it ; and from what I have seen myself, I entirely concur in the remarks of the various importers, viz. : "that eggs carried under ordinary storage reach the market in a much better condition and have realized much better prices."

In conclusion permit me to say that it will be my aim to keep in the closest harmony with our merchants, using my utmost efforts to foster and increase the outward and homeward traffic between Canada and Scotland.

I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY.

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QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF CANADA

TO THE 30th JUNE

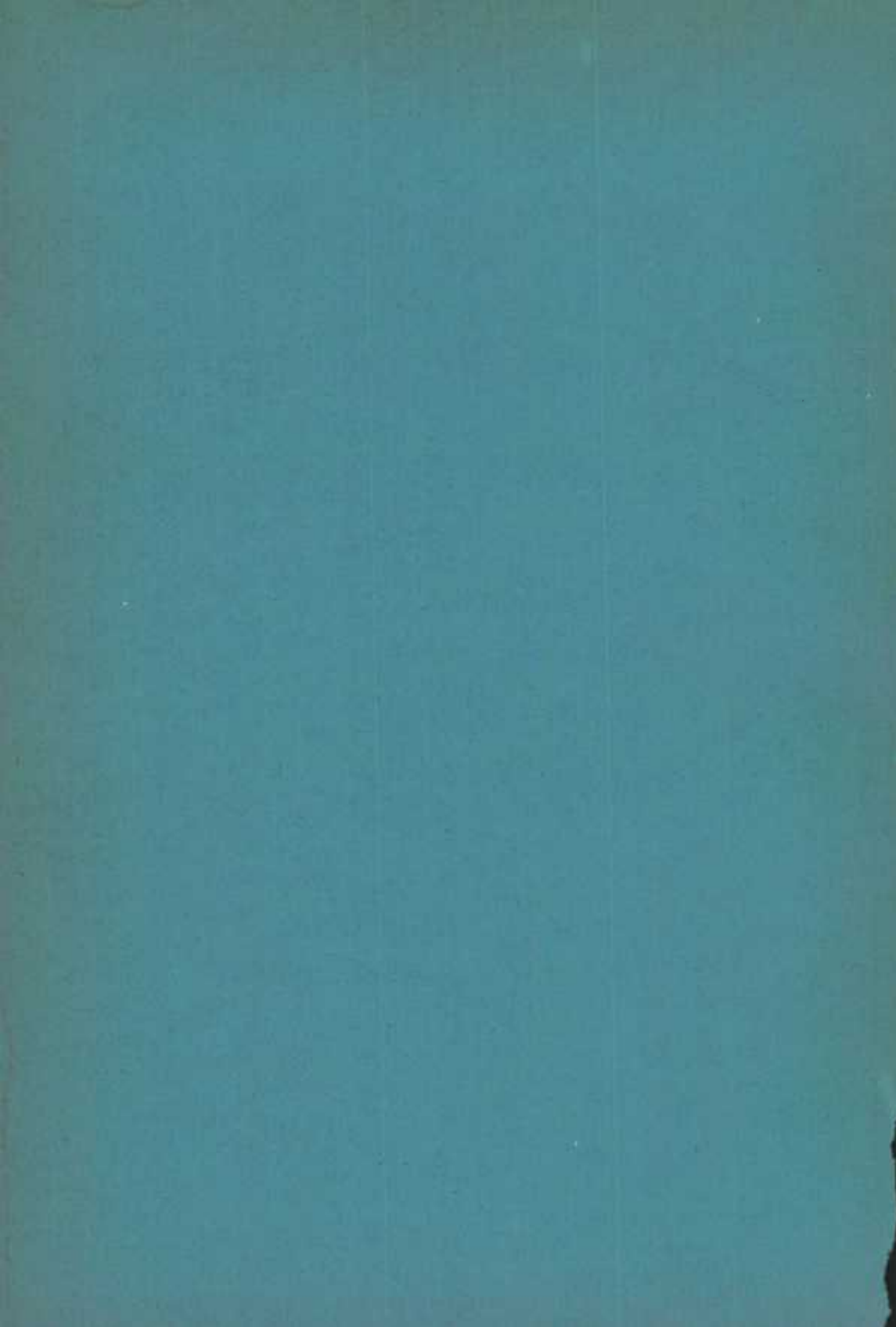
1898

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—REVENUES AND OTHER
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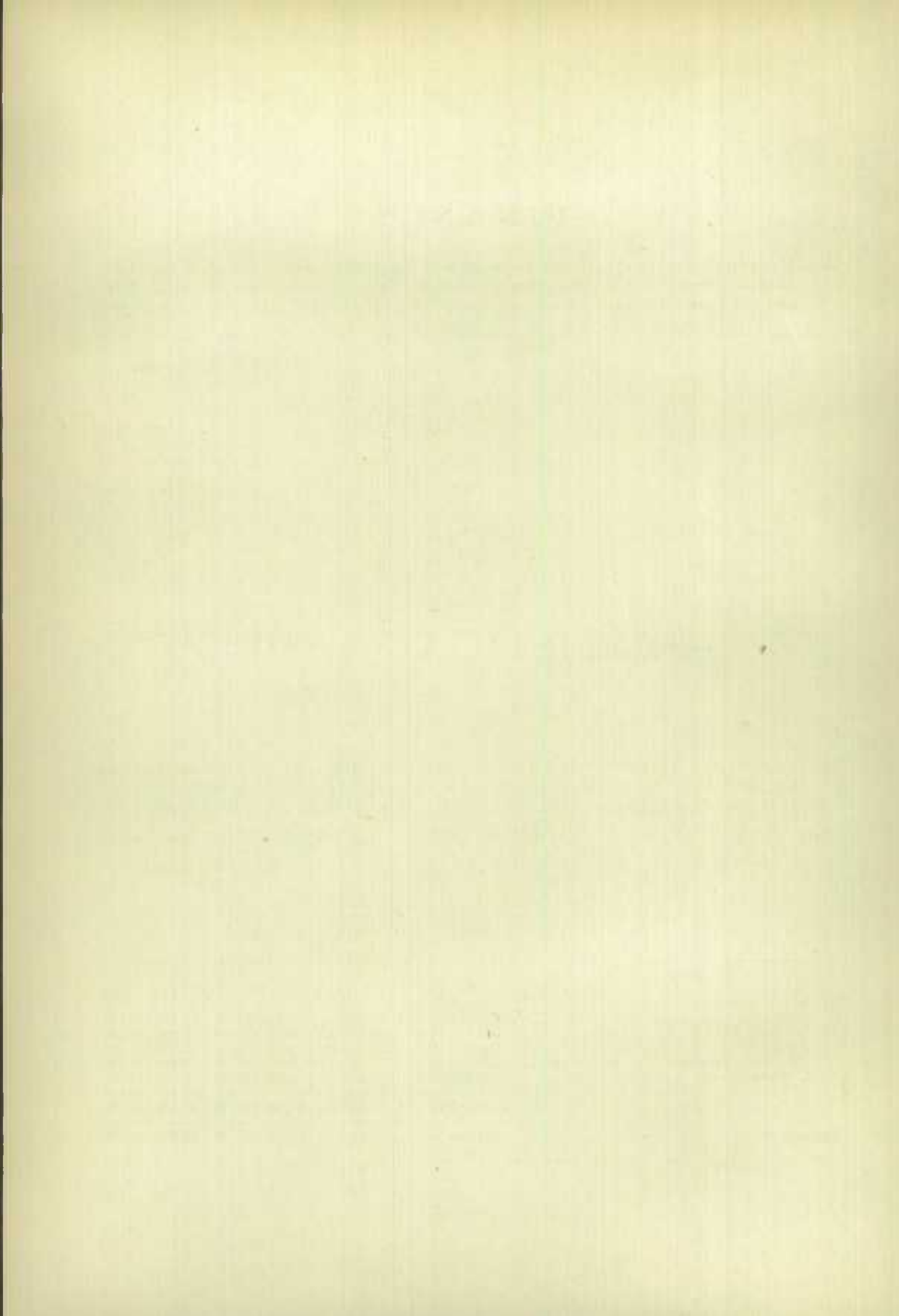
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OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1898

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, 1897 and 1898, and during the *ten months* ended 30th April, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	April.		Ten months ended 30th April.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs	1,867,772 29	1,862,698 77	16,565,525 62	17,973,728 59
Excise	1,886,769 38	779,570 03	8,596,713 58	6,377,531 16
Post Office	348,836 83	269,950 71	2,615,680 83	2,883,401 89
Public Works (including Railways)...	282,881 53	296,432 97	2,899,943 21	3,112,069 32
Miscellaneous	97,280 18	297,695 87	1,256,858 68	1,808,808 89
Totals.....	4,483,540 21	3,506,348 35	31,934,721 92	32,157,539 85
Expenditure.....	2,306,030 21	2,493,085 07	25,858,195 52	25,480,343 90

B.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of May, 1897 and 1898, and during the *eleven months* ended 31st May, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	May.		Eleven months ended 31st May.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs	1,367,448 85	1,769,837 01	17,932,974 47	19,743,565 60
Excise	364,703 01	718,699 37	8,961,416 59	7,096,230 53
Post Office	240,000 00	270,000 00	2,855,680 83	3,153,401 89
Public Works (including Railways)...	363,947 95	377,867 74	3,263,891 16	3,489,937 06
Miscellaneous	286,883 55	381,102 68	1,543,742 23	2,189,911 57
Totals.....	2,622,983 36	3,517,506 80	34,557,705 28	35,673,046 65
Expenditure.....	3,481,690 56	3,426,193 45	29,339,886 08	28,906,537 35

C.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of June, 1897 and 1898, and during the *twelve months* ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	June.		Twelve months ended 30th June.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs.	1,385,389 11	1,723,471 53	19,318,363 58	21,467,037 13
Excise.	187,498 62	715,897 76	9,148,915 21	7,812,038 29
Post Office.	370,801 41	281,203 95	3,226,482 24	3,434,605 84
Public Works (including Railways).	247,376 78	317,328 09	3,511,267 94	3,807,265 15
Miscellaneous ...	123,399 32	183,616 15	1,667,141 55	2,373,527 72
Totals.	2,314,465 24	3,221,427 48	36,872,170 52	38,894,474 13
Expenditure.	1,897,572 39	2,090,360 95	31,237,458 47	30,996,898 30

D.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the *months* of April, 1897 and 1898, and during the *ten months* ended 30th April, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	April, 1897.		April, 1898.		Ten months ended 30th April, 1897.		Ten months ended 30th April, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.
Ale, beer and porter.	14,330	6,144 87	10,334	4,704 20	112,246	49,536 90	111,399	50,184 45
Animals	15,144	3,144 20	34,034	6,905 73	198,312	42,531 04	246,904	48,989 45
Books, pamphlets, &c.	60,365	15,231 60	73,298	12,949 55	699,813	175,331 59	777,793	146,644 83
Brass, manufactures of	22,986	6,578 15	32,989	9,397 47	263,206	74,525 92	269,269	75,777 07
Breadstuffs—								
Corn for distillation			1,600	375 00			47,474	12,163 88
Grain of all kinds	28,143	7,447 16	5,307	1,033 26	564,702	146,666 67	84,911	15,902 80
Flour	8,837	1,527 20	9,373	1,363 61	79,988	16,958 49	118,793	17,254 81
Meal, corn and oats	2,612	665 13	6,826	1,045 46	39,231	10,053 86	148,501	23,203 70
Rice	7,322	4,295 06	21,058	11,722 84	122,262	66,631 32	219,554	127,947 22
Other breadstuffs	15,729	3,603 86	18,072	3,971 62	162,226	35,907 01	191,684	42,450 92
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of	259,875	77,886 49	200,800	60,163 66	696,765	208,946 93	566,560	169,348 67
Cars—railway and tram	5,916	1,774 80	5,233	1,565 10	164,890	49,433 68	88,693	27,792 47
Cement and manufactures of			16,475	5,203 77			171,460	56,316 65
Coal—bituminous	247,001	75,732 84	299,319	85,103 23	2,641,175	731,059 37	2,744,526	776,478 34
Copper, manufactures of	9,943	2,143 58	4,582	1,244 11	51,965	11,543 65	56,742	13,002 30
Cotton, bleached, or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, &c.	25,802	5,737 90	48,999	11,506 14	242,226	57,923 01	427,927	98,263 85
do bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	157,792	47,477 83	170,061	53,939 37	2,029,179	604,038 39	2,266,441	718,128 85
do clothing	37,950	12,793 89	39,187	12,951 24	297,092	98,972 83	294,147	96,749 59
do thread (not on spools) yarn, warp, &c.	10,823	1,599 35	18,694	3,066 24	131,407	19,237 53	316,876	32,928 02
do thread on spools	16,585	4,045 56	29,118	6,608 81	267,347	66,761 31	308,248	69,692 41
do all other manufactures of	49,966	15,235 62	64,687	18,285 96	552,069	164,793 42	638,749	175,349 45
Drugs and medicines	108,542	26,656 02	133,167	31,894 84	1,016,388	252,430 25	1,174,825	274,850 37
Earthenware, stone and chinaware	40,947	12,166 95	53,109	14,250 40	481,172	145,242 29	566,292	154,394 17
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.—								
Bracelets, braids, fringes, &c.	61,608	17,330 81	40,277	12,202 50	656,527	190,083 42	487,743	149,151 42
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.	46,785	14,250 43	71,074	22,039 43	480,196	144,311 05	662,529	205,738 67
All other fancy goods	19,363	5,965 05	36,207	9,727 29	299,183	97,842 28	527,420	153,066 97
Fish and products of	25,412	4,813 27	25,035	4,651 37	344,173	56,741 37	339,195	57,093 13
Flax, &c., manufactures of			105,139	24,673 37			1,036,063	249,374 89
Fruits and nuts, dried	49,798	16,358 35	42,938	13,212 88	775,676	255,169 60	1,034,787	303,131 75
do green, viz., oranges and lemons	47,800	7,291 63	52,324	8,370 70	396,338	52,805 76	452,919	58,626 12
do all others	7,123	1,515 07	8,974	1,745 07	250,678	75,858 10	296,681	83,014 76
Furs, manufactures of	28,978	4,561 38	34,872	5,489 00	302,973	51,009 08	381,421	60,426 73
Carried forward	1,433,477	408,974 05	1,713,162	461,063 22	14,319,405	3,972,316 12	16,956,526	4,543,468 71

D.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption, &c.—*Concluded.*

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	April, 1897.		April, 1898.		Ten months ended 30th April, 1897.		Ten months ended 30th April, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,433,477	403,974 05	1,713,162	461,063 22	14,319,405	3,972,316 12	16,956,526	4,543,468 71
Glass, manufactures of, viz:—								
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades....	30,959	9,245 89	29,830	8,715 08	412,309	123,530 55	359,319	104,328 00
Window glass.....	30,762	6,184 42	36,579	6,438 67	159,775	32,035 42	211,120	38,032 20
Plate glass.....	15,221	4,573 50	4,470	1,121 51	153,270	38,535 32	108,985	28,964 79
All other manufactures of.....	11,883	2,599 64	8,958	1,895 28	118,516	26,330 61	125,665	27,104 21
Gunpowder and explosive substances.....	5,916	1,553 53	12,399	2,119 75	105,118	27,515 05	108,463	28,736 40
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	35,043	10,339 90	35,069	9,710 59	258,083	74,979 67	332,656	92,298 32
Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt.....	38,514	11,483 96	56,111	15,981 91	640,619	192,169 35	798,090	223,720 28
do all other.....	70,506	21,010 60	83,999	24,193 91	431,598	129,314 41	506,299	142,216 97
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz:—								
Band, hoop, sheet or plate.....	65,492	6,552 36	124,895	10,275 94	875,171	80,931 31	1,429,860	117,389 17
Bar-iron and railway bars.....	10,710	3,012 66	25,438	6,609 84	217,175	51,824 94	360,941	86,721 40
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements.....	160,978	42,914 58	238,913	62,142 36	1,273,683	355,417 05	1,907,544	499,170 72
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives.....	194,788	53,063 59	301,484	86,897 34	1,551,383	434,713 08	2,107,579	550,449 15
Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps.....	26,387	7,880 26	63,686	11,600 75	324,404	108,922 00	770,501	119,923 25
Stoves and castings.....	21,904	6,233 31	16,637	4,472 71	150,941	42,509 34	149,789	38,716 41
Tubing.....	44,689	8,650 94	49,205	10,301 94	440,968	101,707 17	444,199	88,837 07
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....	186,216	47,170 86	298,615	74,524 50	1,818,191	482,669 78	2,453,775	612,516 95
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver.....	77,929	15,929 80	78,478	18,622 92	630,539	154,403 57	737,544	196,088 00
Lead, manufactures of.....	21,071	4,184 18	22,517	3,965 00	172,871	35,155 93	243,529	42,197 73
Leather, all kinds.....	91,937	15,177 96	70,811	11,448 59	754,485	127,288 68	926,068	156,099 71
do boots and shoes.....	35,200	8,794 71	43,474	10,849 33	271,107	67,745 94	305,423	74,934 20
do all other manufactures of leather.....	16,602	4,210 47	17,404	4,296 17	115,765	30,852 76	143,201	36,964 03
Marble and stone and manufactures of.....	10,477	2,400 69	11,816	2,838 29	119,693	26,671 91	137,660	32,834 67
Metals and manufactures of.....	24,655	6,505 14	54,672	14,219 02	248,023	68,526 51	436,780	116,508 07
Musical instruments.....	16,595	4,336 58	20,759	5,657 36	197,796	53,822 48	235,475	64,637 16
Oil, mineral and products of.....	27,313	15,620 00	37,889	21,193 48	602,219	441,155 09	621,457	386,642 67
do flax seed or linseed, raw or boiled.....	9,505	1,886 65	20,237	4,540 50	209,297	41,880 17	123,483	27,596 96
do all other.....	26,759	5,601 83	36,239	7,044 76	259,683	54,365 40	285,950	55,064 44
Paints and colours.....	30,396	3,852 99	51,976	5,870 27	375,259	39,302 92	485,544	48,108 00
Paper, envelopes, &c.....	77,841	24,386 05	98,492	30,383 89	789,926	244,202 34	934,345	278,799 25
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds.....	9,151	3,161 75	14,444	4,712 60	89,153	31,062 74	107,698	34,893 56

Provisions, viz. :—Lards, meats, fresh and salt.....	37,724	11,643 42	82,079	26 012 68	451,200	152,208 55	1,016,232	338,005 35
do butter and cheese.....	11,356	2,920 11	11,205	2,166 09	51,554	11,157 10	56,618	11,101 43
Seeds and roots.....	177,040	18,157 15	86,258	8,819 64	460,130	47,157 06	406,851	42,185 87
Silk, manufactures of.....	155,855	48,437 50	236,489	67,113 33	1,756,554	532,802 45	2,394,310	696,792 84
Soap, all kinds.....	20,092	4,752 36	28,663	7,043 07	201,345	56,409 07	223,786	57,680 10
Spices, ground and unground.....	20,339	3,362 52	15,631	2,424 16	130,370	21,772 95	153,032	23,470 52
Spirits, all kinds.....	129,789	296,676 59	71,225	170,635 56	829,460	1,918,433 36	725,122	1,782,532 88
Wines, sparkling.....	16,888	4,732 95	11,423	3,092 81	117,564	31,906 09	120,398	32,868 49
do other than sparkling.....	35,291	18,008 32	15,999	10,623 25	226,275	138,598 80	206,979	132,807 86
Molasses.....	83,600	8,127 10	59,136	8,318 42	671,052	66,379 52	443,619	56,996 57
Sugar.....	647,630	191,012 34	177,494	47,489 68	7,315,687	1,674,743 66	4,144,660	1,114,172 49
Tobacco and cigars.....	35,332	37,979 38	17,519	23,844 98	263,793	269,963 58	187,858	219,713 06
do leaf.....			67,718	26,670 55			312,214	126,744 78
Vegetables.....	18,827	5,268 10	17,914	4,533 09	141,382	37,546 95	186,926	47,442 58
Wood, manufactures of.....	65,135	15,266 55	59,899	13,715 69	524,332	121,404 18	509,236	116,060 54
Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry.....	54,270	16,564 23	70,880	21,817 28	500,284	150,553 40	628,904	194,188 83
do clothing.....	38,944	12,736 54	70,315	22,320 47	765,007	264,190 01	887,607	278,884 16
do cloths, worsteds, coatings, &c.....	84,152	26,719 65	114,847	35,394 67	1,894,574	616,423 89	1,915,895	591,699 70
do dress goods.....	122,925	37,510 19	175,965	54,039 56	2,359,606	708,979 98	2,965,804	921,088 32
do knitted goods.....	31,120	11,446 66	40,659	12,509 89	356,709	137,820 54	393,611	121,450 20
do shawls.....	1,555	398 45	3,340	883 09	51,784	12,880 51	46,561	12,454 02
do yarns.....	8,381	2,473 98	9,418	1,922 99	131,631	38,851 60	157,419	34,987 91
do all other manufactures of wool.....	32,783	11,571 20	47,855	13,389 47	377,277	125,263 38	461,218	126,403 28
All other dutiable goods.....	909,379	223,806 54	911,815	225,166 99	8,233,149	2,114,426 85	8,368,152	2,101,240 67
Totals, dutiable goods.....	5,597,202	1,772,064 62	6,082,404	1,753,653 92	55,897,137	16,941,691 09	61,768,780	18,073,916 90
Coin and bullion.....	43,536		495,106		4,596,217		3,611,187	
Free goods.....	2,755,190		3,550,124		33,005,598		39,804,073	
Grand totals.....	8,395,928	1,772,064 62	10,127,634	1,753,653 92	93,498,952	16,941,691 09	105,184,040	18,073,916 90

E.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the *months* of April, 1897 and 1898, and during the *ten months* ended 30th April, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	April.		Ten months ended 30th April.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	8,743	15,240	114,029	138,750
Articles for use of the Army and Navy.....	91,204	50,962	1,359,516	442,931
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	412	310	4,807	29,334
Broom corn.....	4,341	20,647	67,657	87,568
Coal, anthracite.....	212,753	108,321	4,782,947	4,819,123
Coffee.....	47,739	26,564	574,690	384,227
Corn, Indian.....		184,310		3,919,852
Cotton waste.....	25,215	16,187	187,653	155,712
do raw.....	172,541	224,519	2,731,600	3,726,505
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	121,659	149,968	1,403,095	1,570,641
Fish and products of.....	10,094	4,325	440,259	469,269
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	47,356	34,376	370,793	272,712
Fruits : bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	44,670	65,775	253,997	312,440
Fur : skins not dressed.....	46,889	34,687	428,100	350,476
Grease for soap making, &c.....	13,395	8,705	152,575	123,774
Hides and skins.....	184,426	292,978	2,009,782	3,111,574
India-rubber, and gutta percha, crude.....	112,516	74,469	1,027,597	1,299,476
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	24,508	42,133	411,044	528,180
Metals, brass and copper.....	54,991	91,335	496,863	754,281
do steel rails for railways.....	1,015	249,267	142,653	1,465,819
do iron and steel, all other.....	67,292	206,049	814,226	1,421,821
do tin and zinc.....	66,598	156,594	791,109	947,391
do other.....	29,406	29,689	187,398	197,585
Oils, vegetable.....	2,981	6,318	48,417	50,964
Salt.....	12,198	19,792	282,701	195,379
Settlers' effects.....	164,560	267,415	1,657,485	1,939,898
Silk, raw.....	5,835	17,191	93,698	178,249
Sisal, manilla and hemp undressed.....	76,495	53,997	427,931	443,940
Tea.....	88,658	124,539	3,088,077	2,310,272
Tobacco leaf.....	461,947		1,811,752	16,989
Wood, cabinetmaker's, &c.....	125,903	163,801	906,414	1,238,896
Wool.....	39,129	145,438	722,524	1,584,034
All other free goods.....	389,721	664,223	4,214,299	5,286,101
Totals, free goods.....	2,755,190	3,550,124	33,005,598	39,804,075
Coin and bullion.....	43,536	495,106	4,596,217	3,611,187
Dutiable goods.....	5,597,202	6,082,404	55,897,137	61,768,780
Grand totals.....	8,395,928	10,127,634	93,498,952	105,184,040

F.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *months* of April, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	April, 1897.			April, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine.	943,693	23,777	967,470	785,301	22,905	808,206
do fisheries	279,811	7,206	287,017	303,938	3,393	307,331
do forest	1,940,067	4,890	1,944,957	916,157	105	916,262
Animals and their produce.	1,446,011	9,368	1,455,379	2,003,232	15,095	2,018,327
Agricultural products.....	996,432	12,668	1,009,040	1,764,222	6,470	1,770,692
Manufactures.	860,455	60,872	921,327	975,085	60,545	1,035,630
Miscellaneous articles.....	7,676	13,981	21,657	9,025	128,526	137,551
Totals.....	6,474,145	132,702	6,606,847	6,756,960	237,039	6,993,999
Bullion.....	15,069		15,069	58,129		58,129
Coin.....		36,774	36,774		160,036	160,036
Grand totals.....	6,489,214	169,476	6,658,690	6,815,089	397,075	7,212,164

G.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *ten months* ended 30th April, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	Ten months ended 30th April, 1897.			Ten months ended 30th April, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine.	9,336,456	209,540	9,545,996	12,360,505	163,042	12,523,547
do fisheries	8,619,419	249,730	8,869,149	8,767,968	113,742	8,881,740
do forest	22,917,624	145,716	23,063,340	21,708,695	448,436	22,157,131
Animals and their produce.	32,771,585	864,741	33,636,326	38,910,596	1,665,600	40,576,196
Agricultural products.....	13,668,066	5,704,335	19,372,341	28,774,048	7,365,423	36,139,471
Manufactures.	7,533,113	590,648	8,123,761	8,697,672	715,601	9,413,273
Miscellaneous articles.....	141,832	196,887	332,719	112,478	286,241	398,719
Totals.....	94,988,035	7,955,597	102,943,632	119,331,992	10,758,085	130,090,077
Bullion.....	301,844		301,844	890,852		890,852
Coin.....		3,094,338	3,094,338		3,572,437	3,572,437
Grand totals.....	95,289,879	11,049,935	106,339,814	120,222,844	14,330,522	134,553,366

H.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) Entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the *months* of May, 1897 and 1898, and during the *eleven months* ended 31st May, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	May, 1897.		May, 1898.		Eleven months ended 31st May, 1897.		Eleven months ended 31st May, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Ale, beer and porter	16,487	8,000 32	17,657	7,606 22	128,733	57,537 22	129,056	57,790 67
Animals	27,035	5,394 06	78,019	15,596 25	225,347	47,925 10	324,923	64,585 70
Books, pamphlets, &c.	55,690	13,436 26	78,565	14,140 18	755,503	188,767 85	856,358	160,785 01
Brass, manufactures of	28,972	8,439 01	35,392	9,898 89	292,178	82,964 93	305,261	85,675 96
Breadstuffs:								
Corn for distillation			3,045	672 75			50,519	12,836 63
Grain of all kinds	11,465	2,122 28	20,656	3,322 68	576,167	148,788 95	105,567	19,225 48
Flour	8,663	1,414 22	15,157	2,153 88	88,651	18,372 71	133,950	19,408 69
Meal, corn and oats	2,555	413 31	18,154	2,901 43	41,786	10,467 17	166,655	26,105 13
Rice	16,498	11,598 36	57,066	25,955 64	138,760	78,229 68	276,620	153,902 86
Other breadstuffs	12,215	2,732 21	23,006	5,019 77	174,441	38,639 22	214,690	47,470 69
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes and parts of	181,682	54,195 28	196,724	58,990 51	878,447	263,142 21	763,284	228,339 18
Cars, railway and tram	7,078	2,137 84	10,099	3,028 80	171,968	51,571 52	98,792	30,821 27
Cement and manufactures of			99,201	32,280 21			270,061	88,596 86
Coal, bituminous	244,800	75,092 26	188,438	50,845 58	2,885,975	826,151 63	2,932,964	827,323 92
Copper, manufactures of	3,808	1,059 63	3,651	881 11	55,773	12,603 28	60,393	13,883 41
Cotton, bleached or unbleached, not dyed nor coloured, &c.	16,964	3,960 02	31,354	7,360 32	259,190	61,883 03	459,281	105,624 17
do bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	139,661	43,792 06	122,204	38,880 99	2,168,840	647,830 45	2,388,645	757,009 84
do clothing	36,090	12,265 61	45,526	15,429 53	333,182	111,238 44	339,673	112,179 12
do thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.	14,172	2,221 56	30,072	5,000 68	145,579	21,459 09	246,948	37,928 70
do thread on spools	26,086	5,960 90	39,803	8,945 45	293,433	72,722 21	348,051	78,637 86
do all other manufactures of cotton	48,740	14,811 42	58,001	16,345 29	600,809	179,574 84	696,750	191,694 74
Drugs and medicines	136,421	32,122 30	150,222	35,662 69	1,152,809	284,552 55	1,325,047	310,513 06
Earthenware, stone and chinaware	64,371	17,842 17	64,496	17,481 16	545,543	163,084 46	630,788	171,875 33
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.:								
Bracelets, braids, fringes, &c.	42,556	12,577 82	33,108	9,978 26	639,083	202,661 24	520,851	159,129 68
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.	33,252	10,572 80	30,385	9,430 45	513,148	154,883 85	692,914	215,169 12
All other fancy goods	19,354	6,492 39	20,685	6,063 89	318,537	104,334 67	548,105	159,070 86
Fish and products of	18,095	3,753 86	22,025	4,467 63	362,180	60,495 23	361,220	61,560 76
Flax, &c., and manufactures of			97,561	22,523 79			1,133,624	271,898 68
Fruits and nuts, dried	29,866	10,141 27	58,470	18,025 37	805,542	265,310 87	1,093,257	321,157 12
do green, viz., oranges and lemons	38,340	4,988 02	60,929	9,676 96	434,678	57,793 78	513,848	68,503 08
do all other	23,116	5,716 75	26,729	7,018 58	273,788	81,574 85	323,410	90,063 34
Furs, manufactures of	50,044	7,908 81	39,369	5,816 07	353,017	58,917 89	420,790	66,242 80

Glass, manufactures of, viz.:										
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades	61,670	18,389	33	42,924	12,103	07	473,979	141,919	88	402,243
Window glass	69,906	13,642	62	65,753	11,551	90	229,681	45,678	04	276,873
Plate glass	14,610	4,119	53	17,145	4,567	39	167,880	42,654	85	126,130
All other manufactures of	10,484	2,462	84	11,502	2,464	63	129,000	28,793	45	137,167
Gunpowder and explosive substances	7,879	2,115	95	13,811	3,513	32	112,967	20,614	00	122,274
Gutta percha, manufactures of	32,477	8,883	57	35,789	10,294	45	290,560	83,863	57	368,445
Hats, caps and bonnets—beaver, silk or felt	32,647	9,414	08	21,429	6,121	51	673,275	201,523	43	819,519
do all other	35,359	10,276	87	40,030	11,575	36	466,957	130,591	28	546,338
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz.:										
Band, hoop, sheet and plate	131,008	9,031	36	169,780	13,834	15	1,006,179	89,962	67	1,599,640
Bar-iron and railway bars	27,356	7,105	46	64,578	17,349	35	244,531	58,930	40	425,519
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements	203,818	54,614	39	251,665	66,223	20	1,477,501	410,034	44	2,159,209
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives	172,846	43,634	69	303,868	85,931	83	1,724,229	478,346	77	2,411,447
Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps	44,805	9,841	73	85,487	13,395	11	369,210	118,763	73	855,988
Stoves and castings	21,220	5,765	80	25,528	7,183	95	172,161	48,275	14	175,317
Tubing	43,422	9,858	93	65,422	14,095	18	484,300	111,566	10	509,921
All other manufactures of iron and steel	261,538	63,468	21	476,708	131,343	70	2,079,729	546,137	99	2,930,483
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver	62,359	16,387	08	63,726	15,209	79	692,898	170,790	65	801,270
Lead and manufactures of	28,958	6,040	26	47,263	7,875	45	201,832	41,196	19	280,792
Leather, all kinds	80,903	13,338	39	73,865	12,082	62	835,388	140,627	07	999,933
do boots and shoes	30,269	7,092	14	40,215	10,040	10	301,376	74,838	08	345,638
do all other manufactures of leather	18,082	4,508	55	24,322	5,905	93	133,847	35,361	31	167,523
Marble and stone and manufactures of	16,761	4,283	92	27,696	6,263	91	136,454	30,955	83	165,296
Metals and manufactures of	33,222	8,854	27	61,530	16,026	05	281,245	77,380	78	498,310
Musical instruments	22,173	6,203	90	21,999	6,049	00	219,969	60,116	47	257,474
Oil, mineral and products of	40,888	23,446	54	37,732	20,340	00	643,107	464,601	63	659,189
do flaxseed or linseed, raw or boiled	37,880	6,889	21	41,683	9,244	29	247,177	48,769	38	165,166
do all other	53,902	11,326	59	57,487	11,067	21	313,585	65,801	99	343,437
Paints and colours	80,953	8,369	36	102,788	9,686	31	456,212	47,672	28	588,332
Paper, envelopes, &c	106,300	31,171	88	102,986	30,128	51	896,226	273,374	22	1,037,331
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds	15,476	4,878	29	18,950	5,821	65	104,629	35,941	03	125,748
Provisions, viz. —Lards, meats, fresh and salt	51,734	16,619	24	124,239	36,030	83	502,934	168,827	79	1,140,471
do butter and cheese	18,528	4,979	38	20,327	3,990	83	70,082	16,136	48	76,945
Seeds and roots	68,228	7,225	16	20,512	2,180	86	528,358	54,402	22	427,363
Silk, manufactures of	122,220	40,024	26	164,694	46,986	86	1,878,844	572,826	71	2,559,004
Soap, all kinds	26,172	7,174	75	38,667	9,539	92	227,517	63,583	82	262,453
Spices, ground and unground	12,245	1,955	96	25,344	3,637	86	142,615	23,728	91	178,376
Spirits, all kinds	46,713	107,727	97	86,967	205,757	80	876,173	2,026,161	33	812,089
Wines, sparkling	10,333	3,250	66	20,250	4,856	66	127,887	35,156	75	140,648
do other than sparkling	23,394	12,620	87	31,664	17,955	14	249,669	151,219	67	238,643
Molasses	29,910	4,763	82	49,732	5,714	38	700,962	71,143	34	493,351
Sugar	93,863	23,436	81	222,679	62,328	68	7,409,550	1,694,180	47	4,367,339
Tobacco and cigars	12,806	14,886	45	20,480	29,951	12	276,599	284,850	03	208,338
Tobacco leaf				69,584	35,225	00				381,798
Vegetables	30,236	7,563	47	36,095	8,813	26	171,618	45,110	42	223,023
Wood, manufactures of	62,000	14,698	58	68,455	15,602	10	586,332	136,102	76	577,691
Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry	37,180	11,544	61	43,416	13,459	30	537,464	162,098	01	672,320
Carried forward	3,798,795	1,085,139	62	5,232,186	1,550,660	43	45,526,195	14,007,993	95	51,804,699
										15,436,369

H.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption, &c.—*Continued.*

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	May, 1897.		May, 1898.		Eleven months ended 31st May, 1897.		Eleven months ended 31st May, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	3,798,795	1,085,139 62	5,232,186	1,550,660 43	45,526,195	11,007,993 95	51,804,699	15,436,369 07
Woollens— <i>Con.</i>								
Woollens, clothing.....	30,289	9,690 29	36,308	11,537 33	795,296	273,880 30	923,915	290,421 49
do cloths, worsteds, coatings, &c.	63,801	19,792 54	86,365	26,598 43	1,958,375	636,216 43	2,002,260	618,238 13
do dress goods.....	92,719	29,649 87	81,076	24,801 64	2,452,325	738,629 85	3,046,880	945,889 96
do knitted goods.....	13,924	4,751 44	24,180	7,735 12	370,633	142,571 98	417,791	129,185 32
do shawls.....	2,925	788 54	3,613	954 10	54,709	13,669 05	50,174	13,408 12
do yarns.....	8,346	2,396 08	14,095	2,749 62	139,977	41,247 68	171,514	37,737 53
do all other manufactures of wool.....	38,750	9,527 61	38,826	10,144 15	416,927	134,790 99	500,044	136,547 43
All other dutiable goods.....	953,127	236,525 31	911,452	217,697 47	9,186,276	2,350,952 16	9,279,694	2,318,938 14
Totals, dutiable goods.....	5,002,676	1,398,261 30	6,428,101	1,852,878 29	60,899,813	18,339,952 39	68,196,881	19,926,795 19
Coin and bullion.....	42,384		745,378		4,638,601		4,356,565	
Free goods.....	3,701,416		5,447,766		36,707,014		45,251,839	
Grand totals.....	8,746,476	1,398,261 3	12,621,245	1,852,878 29	102,245,428	18,339,952 39	117,805,285	19,926,795 19

I.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the *months* of May, 1897 and 1898, and during the *eleven months* ended 31st May, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	May.		Eleven months ended 31st May.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	8,524	61,698	122,553	200,448
Articles for use of the army and navy.....	252,060	79,232	1,611,576	522,163
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	1,359	21,507	6,166	50,841
Broom corn.....	6,444	13,747	74,101	101,315
Coal, anthracite.....	391,590	361,926	5,174,537	5,211,049
Coffee.....	39,937	42,453	614,627	426,680
Corn, Indian.....		1,250,885		5,170,737
Cotton waste.....	9,129	19,037	196,782	174,749
do raw.....	167,365	105,529	2,898,965	3,832,034
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	199,531	290,595	1,602,626	1,861,236
Fish and products of.....	14,703	15,786	454,962	485,055
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	95,530	84,969	465,233	357,681
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	84,361	104,063	338,358	416,443
Fur skins, not dressed.....	53,792	45,952	481,802	396,428
Grease for soap-making, &c.....	6,927	11,855	159,502	135,629
Hides and skins.....	164,465	325,367	2,174,247	3,436,941
India-rubber and gutta percha, crude.....	48,632	89,063	1,076,229	1,388,539
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	28,653	40,066	439,697	568,246
Metals, brass and copper.....	41,625	166,703	538,488	920,984
do steel rails for railways.....	108,282	30,932	1,250,935	1,496,751
do iron and steel, all other.....	103,415	244,661	917,641	1,666,482
do tin and zinc.....	261,796	302,178	1,052,815	1,249,479
do other.....	24,895	28,426	212,203	226,011
Oils, vegetable.....	5,238	8,221	53,655	59,185
Salt.....	45,395	43,697	328,096	239,076
Settlers' effects.....	270,401	434,699	1,927,886	2,374,597
Silk, raw.....	13,801	23,862	107,499	202,111
Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed.....	52,520	115,570	480,451	559,510
Tea.....	62,418	148,140	3,150,495	2,458,412
Tobacco leaf.....	83,365		1,895,117	16,989
Wood, cabinetmaker's, &c.....	125,041	212,361	1,631,455	1,451,257
Wool.....	62,787	163,877	785,311	1,747,911
All other free goods.....	867,705	560,769	5,082,004	5,846,870
Totals, free goods.....	3,701,416	5,447,766	36,707,014	45,251,839
Coin and bullion.....	42,384	745,378	4,638,601	4,356,565
Dutiable goods.....	5,902,676	6,428,101	60,899,813	68,196,881
Grand totals.....	8,746,476	12,621,245	102,245,428	117,805,285

J.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of May, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	May, 1897.			May, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	825,638	17,636	843,274	891,877	41,998	933,875
do fisheries	528,160	5,026	533,186	647,612	3,670	651,282
do forest	2,455,333	3,420	2,458,753	1,293,495	465	1,293,960
Animals and their produce	2,312,943	53,143	2,366,086	2,057,863	43,690	2,101,553
Agricultural products	2,221,832	744,930	2,966,762	1,704,498	1,232,444	2,936,942
Manufactures	914,613	67,667	982,280	948,963	119,015	1,067,978
Miscellaneous articles	6,051	277,872	283,923	21,733	19,712	41,445
Totals	9,264,560	1,169,694	10,434,254	7,566,041	1,460,994	9,027,035
Bullion	12,784	.....	12,784	86,835	.....	86,835
Coin .....	.....	8,889	8,889	.....	4,726	4,726
Grand totals	9,277,344	1,178,583	10,455,927	7,652,876	1,465,720	9,118,596

K.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the eleven months ended 31st May, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	Eleven months ended 31st May, 1897.			Eleven months ended 31st May, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	10,162,094	227,176	10,389,270	13,252,382	205,040	13,457,422
do fisheries	9,147,579	254,756	9,402,335	9,415,610	117,412	9,533,022
do forest	25,372,957	149,136	25,522,093	23,002,190	448,901	23,451,091
Animals and their produce	35,084,528	917,884	36,002,412	40,968,459	1,709,290	42,677,749
Agricultural products	15,889,828	6,449,265	22,339,093	30,478,546	8,597,867	39,076,413
Manufactures	8,447,726	658,315	9,106,041	9,646,635	834,616	10,481,251
Miscellaneous articles	147,883	468,759	616,642	134,211	305,953	440,164
Totals	104,252,595	9,125,291	113,377,886	126,898,033	12,219,079	139,117,112
Bullion	314,628	.....	314,628	977,687	.....	977,687
Coin .....	.....	3,103,227	3,103,227	.....	3,577,163	3,577,163
Grand totals	104,567,223	12,228,518	116,795,741	127,875,720	15,796,242	143,671,962

L.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of June, 1897 and 1898, and during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	June, 1897.		June, 1898.		Twelve months ended 30th June, 1897.		Twelve months ended 30th June, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Ale, beer and porter.....	17,560	7,908 19	17 113	7,214 79	146,293	65,445 41	146,169	65,005 46
Animals.....	35,214	7,328 06	63,578	12,713 95	260,561	55,253 16	388,501	77,299 65
Books, pamphlets, &c.....	57,628	13,347 82	56,639	11,517 32	813,131	202,115 67	912,997	172,302 33
Brass, manufactures of.....	32,674	9,428 06	32,267	8,859 83	324,852	92,392 90	337,528	94,535 79
Breadstuffs, viz.:—								
Corn for distillation.....			11,728	2,169 02			62,247	15,005 65
Grain of all kinds.....	6,716	1,508 41	8,295	1,555 09	582,883	150,297 36	113,862	20,780 57
Flour.....	6,929	1,632 35	9,925	1,341 58	95,580	19,405 06	143,875	20,750 27
Meal, corn and oats.....	5,432	894 12	17,540	2,473 15	47,218	11,361 29	184,195	28,578 28
Rice.....	61,372	41,253 46	20,691	10,486 74	203,132	119,483 14	297,311	164,389 60
Other breadstuffs.....	17,290	4,074 58	16,606	3,673 50	191,731	42,713 80	231,296	51,144 19
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of.....	120,700	36,120 21	98,956	29,596 26	999,147	299,262 42	862,240	257,935 44
Cars—railway and tram.....	7,717	2,315 10	8,151	2,445 30	179,685	53,886 62	106,943	33,266 57
Cement and manufactures of.....			43,749	15,162 80			314,410	103,759 66
Coal—bituminous.....	369,325	94,336 76	212,628	54,818 64	3,255,300	920,588 39	3,145,592	882,142 56
Copper, manufactures of.....	3,645	874 91	26,111	4,303 46	59,418	13,478 19	86,504	18,186 87
Cotton, bleached, or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, &c.....	14,537	3,510 84	20,183	4,795 02	273,727	65,393 87	479,464	110,419 19
do bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.....	148,344	36,877 16	92,793	31,062 87	2,317,184	694,707 61	2,481,438	788,072 71
do clothing.....	28,297	9,608 48	20,691	6,978 99	361,479	120,846 92	360,364	119,158 11
do thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.....	23,572	3,436 93	10,992	1,822 04	169,151	24,896 02	257,940	39,750 74
do thread on spools.....	23,726	5,318 37	22,113	5,011 58	317,159	78,040 58	370,164	83,649 44
do all other manufactures of.....	45,769	13,190 15	31,788	8,816 80	646,578	192,764 99	728,538	200,511 54
Drugs and medicines.....	119,438	28,136 76	117,652	28,909 51	1,272,247	312,689 31	1,442,699	339,422 57
Earthenware, stone and chinaware.....	50,062	13,825 38	44,397	12,192 13	595,605	176,909 84	675,185	184,067 46
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.:—								
Bracelets, braids, fringes, &c.....	29,122	9,099 88	14,002	4,442 38	728,205	211,761 12	534,853	163,572 06
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.....	26,225	8,489 10	14,327	4,410 45	539,673	163,372 95	707,241	219,579 57
All other fancy goods.....	30,490	10,322 17	20,127	6,251 44	349,027	114,656 84	568,232	165,322 30
Fish and products of.....	20,007	4,541 12	16,302	3,446 86	382,187	65,036 35	377,522	65,007 62
Flax, &c., and manufactures of.....			38,336	9,191 03			1,171,960	281,089 71
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	27,654	9,573 19	58,746	17,573 83	833,196	274,884 06	1,152,003	338,730 95
do green, viz., oranges and lemons.....	155,072	17,540 84	153,838	19,391 73	589,750	75,334 62	667,686	87,604 81
do all other.....	56,965	18,748 45	39,474	11,622 39	330,753	100,323 30	362,848	101,685 73
Furs, manufactures of.....	25,100	3,508 41	15,257	2,251 00	378,117	62,426 30	436,047	68,493 80
Carried forward.....	1,569,582	426,249 26	1,374,995	346,411 48	17,243,069	4,779,728 18	20,107,890	5,361,221 20

L.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) entered for Consumption, &c.—Concluded.

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	June, 1897.		June, 1898.		Twelve months ended 30th June, 1897.		Twelve months ended 30th June, 1898.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty collected.
	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.
Brought forward	1,569,582	426,249 26	1,374,995	346,411 48	17,242,969	4,779,728 18	20,107,890	5,361,221 20
Glass, manufactures of, viz. :—								
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades...	47,137	14,011 83	30,273	8,866 94	521,116	155,931 71	432,516	125,298 01
Window glass.....	45,424	8,926 09	31,704	5,605 55	275,105	54,604 13	308,577	55,189 65
Plate glass.....	15,558	4,555 36	8,274	2,255 70	183,438	47,210 21	134,404	35,787 88
All other manufactures of.....	15,917	3,559 68	12,002	2,427 75	144,917	32,353 13	149,169	31,906 59
Gunpowder and explosive substances.....	16,248	4,245 10	14,435	4,132 17	129,245	33,876 10	136,709	36,381 89
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	23,946	6,746 83	28,077	8,091 73	314,506	90,610 07	396,522	110,684 50
Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt.....	27,971	8,001 31	14,999	4,416 56	701,246	209,524 74	834,518	234,258 35
do do all other.....	14,947	4,336 50	18,228	5,305 79	481,904	143,927 78	564,566	159,098 12
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz. :—								
Band, hoop, sheet and plate.....	146,949	10,573 45	165,749	13,301 98	1,153,128	100,536 12	1,765,389	144,525 30
Bar-iron and railway bars.....	44,001	11,028 56	38,113	11,021 03	288,532	69,958 96	463,632	115,091 78
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements.....	261,318	63,560 95	268,241	65,822 05	1,738,819	473,592 39	2,427,450	631,215 97
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives.....	191,444	51,367 78	446,492	131,081 06	1,915,673	529,714 55	2,857,939	767,492 04
Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps.....	67,487	11,186 24	94,486	15,479 48	436,697	129,949 97	950,474	148,797 84
Stoves and castings.....	32,118	8,981 17	27,066	7,107 67	204,279	57,256 31	202,383	53,008 03
Tubing.....	45,286	10,356 32	53,724	12,334 74	529,676	121,922 42	563,645	115,326 99
All other manufactures of iron or steel.....	297,807	73,236 35	333,764	86,522 95	2,377,536	619,374 34	3,264,247	830,383 60
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver..	56,983	15,183 22	59,588	15,353 68	749,881	185,973 87	860,858	226,651 47
Lead, manufactures of.....	30,783	5,615 14	42,231	6,597 79	232,615	46,811 33	333,023	56,679 97
Leather, all kinds.....	71,868	12,322 44	73,402	11,366 94	907,256	152,949 51	1,073,335	178,549 27
do boots and shoes.....	20,447	5,093 45	22,710	5,657 79	321,823	79,931 53	368,348	90,632 09
do all other manufactures of leather.....	19,411	4,809 13	18,769	4,739 23	153,258	40,170 44	186,292	47,609 19
Marble and stone and manufactures of.....	22,463	5,486 80	19,343	4,417 21	158,917	36,442 63	184,639	43,515 79
Metals and manufactures of.....	29,221	7,444 03	49,238	13,773 48	310,466	84,824 81	547,548	146,307 60
Musical instruments.....	10,326	2,885 30	21,157	5,847 96	230,295	63,001 77	278,631	76,534 12
Oil, mineral and products of.....	36,154	22,045 60	38,347	21,220 76	679,261	486,647 23	697,536	428,203 43
do flax seed or husced, raw or boiled.....	32,779	7,274 38	17,853	3,935 82	279,956	56,043 76	183,019	40,777 07
do all other.....	32,333	6,465 07	38,865	8,476 44	345,918	72,157 06	382,302	74,590 09
Paints and colours.....	69,005	7,005 26	63,846	7,477 13	525,217	54,677 54	652,178	65,271 44
Paper, envelopes, &c.....	105,110	30,597 50	87,070	25,503 76	1,001,336	305,971 72	1,124,401	334,431 52
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds.....	19,926	6,329 82	15,703	3,053 10	124,555	42,270 85	141,451	45,768 31
Provisions, viz. :—Lards, meats, fresh and salt.....	73,706	21,939 96	101,188	28,579 44	576,640	190,767 75	1,241,659	402,615 62
do butter and cheese.....	12,697	3,336 10	5,313	1,063 76	82,779	19,472 58	82,258	16,156 02

Seeds and roots	15,120	1,656 53	9,697	999 18	543,478	56,058 75	437,060	45,385 91
Silk, manufactures of	89,933	28,285 74	69,454	19,767 54	1,968,777	601,112 45	2,628,458	763,547 24
Soap, all kinds	30,589	7,266 62	23,049	6,256 03	258,106	70,850 44	285,502	73,476 05
Spices, ground and unground	9,130	1,493 06	15,225	2,291 89	151,745	25,221 97	193,601	29,400 27
Spirits of all kinds	71,527	169,590 47	94,088	211,693 76	947,700	2,186,751 80	906,177	2,199,984 44
Wines, sparkling	15,273	3,877 54	19,409	5,101 08	143,160	39,034 29	160,057	42,826 13
do other than sparkling	34,322	22,102 86	26,987	16,587 12	283,911	173,322 53	265,630	167,350 12
Molasses	103,560	26,236 44	96,587	12,154 80	800,903	82,732 60	589,938	74,865 75
Sugar	99,941	11,589 26	228,901	85,496 39	7,513,110	1,724,416 91	4,596,249	1,261,997 56
Tobacco and cigars	12,959	18,229 90	14,632	21,439 95	289,538	305,079 93	222,970	271,101 13
Tobacco leaf			62,753	26,420 31			444,551	188,390 09
Vegetables	50,661	12,317 27	41,193	9,958 04	222,279	57,427 69	264,216	66,213 88
Wood, manufactures of	62,388	14,888 59	53,165	12,076 21	648,720	150,991 35	630,856	143,738 85
Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry	34,372	11,115 03	16,754	5,152 35	571,836	173,213 04	689,074	212,800 48
do clothing	14,212	4,611 61	16,298	5,224 72	809,508	278,491 91	940,123	295,646 21
do cloths, worsted, coatings, &c	111,717	34,583 88	42,475	13,382 35	2,070,092	670,800 31	2,044,735	631,680 48
do dress goods	147,643	46,279 26	39,704	12,049 01	2,599,968	784,909 11	3,086,584	957,938 97
do knitted goods	13,409	4,335 15	15,388	4,899 27	384,042	146,907 13	433,179	134,084 59
do shawls	4,437	1,183 65	2,961	782 72	59,146	14,852 70	53,135	14,190 84
do yarns	9,594	2,289 15	7,105	1,499 73	149,571	43,536 83	178,619	39,237 26
do all other manufactures of wool	24,422	6,199 27	20,237	4,897 36	440,449	140,990 26	520,281	141,444 79
All other dutiable goods	880,796	231,051 31	946,546	269,359 87	10,067,072	2,582,003 47	10,226,150	2,579,289 01
Totals, dutiable goods	5,342,337	1,534,938 57	5,497,763	1,637,789 60	66,242,150	19,874,890 96	73,694,644	21,564,584 79
Coin and bullion	26,971		32,558		4,665,572		4,389,123	
Free goods	3,766,041		6,195,114		40,473,955		51,446,953	
Grand totals	9,135,349	1,534,938 57	11,725,435	1,637,789 60	111,380,777	19,874,890 96	129,530,720	21,564,584 79

M.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) entered for Consumption during the *months* of June, 1897 and 1898, and during the *twelve months* ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	June.		Twelve months ended 30th June.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£
Animals for improvement of stock	10,051	16,529	132,007	216,977
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	64,192	105,317	1,675,768	627,480
Asphaltum or asphalt	3,415	5,266	9,581	56,107
Broom corn	9,811	12,057	83,912	113,372
Coal, anthracite	515,915	543,100	5,689,552	5,754,149
Coffee	29,499	26,647	644,126	453,327
Corn, Indian	214,190	1,778,817	214,190	6,949,554
Cotton waste	8,970	16,430	205,752	191,179
do raw	189,660	80,498	3,088,625	3,912,532
Dyes, chemicals, &c.	132,719	403,437	1,735,345	2,264,673
Fish and products of	28,476	25,700	483,438	510,755
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.	68,629	58,469	534,862	416,150
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.	138,656	87,395	477,014	503,838
Fur skins, not dressed	9,976	15,821	491,778	412,249
Grease for soap making, &c.	10,009	11,962	169,511	146,691
Hides and skins	252,166	191,277	2,426,413	3,628,218
India-rubber, and gutta percha, crude	74,340	145,658	1,150,569	1,534,197
Jute cloth and jute yarn	34,174	33,361	473,871	601,607
Metals, brass and copper	59,061	124,159	597,549	1,045,143
do steel rails for railways	100,754	144,771	1,351,689	1,641,522
do iron and steel, all other	83,317	210,319	1,000,958	1,876,801
do tin and zinc	166,546	200,628	1,219,361	1,450,167
do other	14,843	54,746	227,046	280,757
Oils, vegetable	7,469	7,197	61,115	66,382
Salt	63,052	51,696	391,148	290,772
Settlers' effects	222,788	364,712	2,150,674	2,739,309
Silk, raw	26,646	27,168	134,145	229,279
Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed	48,671	52,410	529,122	611,920
Tea	103,891	131,862	3,254,386	2,590,274
Tobacco leaf	151,549	.....	2,046,666	16,989
Wood, cabinetmaker's, &c.	154,969	311,175	1,186,424	1,762,432
Wool	99,701	149,126	885,012	1,897,637
All other free goods	668,842	808,394	5,750,846	6,655,174
Totals, free goods	3,766,041	6,195,114	40,473,055	51,446,953
Coin and bullion	26,971	32,558	4,665,572	4,389,123
Dutiable goods	5,342,337	5,497,763	66,242,150	73,694,644
Grand totals	9,135,349	11,725,435	111,380,777	129,530,720

N.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *months* of June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	June, 1897.			June, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	1,149,489	24,600	1,174,089	746,273	20,243	766,516
do fisheries	1,217,737	9,256	1,226,993	1,376,242	325	1,376,567
do forest	5,946,978	31,892	5,977,970	3,530,870	15,018	3,545,888
Animals and their produce	4,074,508	213,654	4,288,162	3,274,366	128,737	3,403,103
Agricultural products	2,211,376	1,259,035	3,470,411	2,755,458	1,895,301	4,650,759
Manufactures	973,054	90,032	1,063,126	808,354	333,011	1,141,365
Miscellaneous articles	8,096	48,296	56,392	12,683	80,197	92,880
Totals	15,580,378	1,676,765	17,257,143	12,504,246	2,472,832	14,977,078
Bullion	9,170		9,170	75,293		75,293
Coin		51,925	51,925		2,468	2,468
Grand totals	15,589,548	1,728,690	17,318,238	12,579,539	2,475,300	15,054,839

O.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the *twelve months* ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	Twelve months ended 30th June, 1897.			Twelve months ended 30th June, 1898.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	11,311,583	251,776	11,563,359	13,998,655	225,283	14,223,938
do fisheries	10,365,316	261,012	10,626,328	10,791,852	117,737	10,909,589
do forest	31,319,035	181,028	31,500,063	26,533,060	463,919	26,996,979
Animals and their produce	39,159,036	1,131,538	40,290,574	44,242,825	1,838,027	46,080,852
Agricultural products	18,101,204	7,708,300	25,809,504	33,234,004	10,493,168	43,727,172
Manufactures	9,420,820	748,347	10,169,167	10,454,989	1,167,627	11,622,616
Miscellaneous articles	155,979	517,055	673,034	146,894	386,150	533,044
Totals	119,832,973	10,802,056	130,635,029	131,402,279	14,691,911	154,094,190
Bullion	323,798		323,798	1,052,980		1,052,980
Coin		3,155,152	3,155,152		3,579,631	3,579,631
Grand totals	120,156,771	13,957,208	134,113,979	140,455,259	18,271,542	158,726,801

P.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of April, 1897 and 1898, and during the *ten months* ended 30th April, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	April.		Ten months ended 30th April.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits.....	891,305 85	351,973 59	4,649,586 71	2,878,542 14
Malt.....	152,094 23	92,341 36	1,004,972 86	475,416 44
Malt liquor.....	75 00	25 00	6,525 00	6,650 00
Tobacco.....	460,798 85	260,519 97	2,215,544 60	2,411,876 47
Cigars.....	96,820 00	60,278 39	597,434 25	563,873 50
Inspection of petroleum.....	1,801 23	1,956 98	37,716 45	38,540 15
Manufactures in bond.....	2,573 37	3,116 00	32,171 78	25,590 16
Seizures.....	428 64	709 97	2,772 82	6,681 43
Other receipts.....	1,497 64	1,248 68	15,872 93	17,310 01
Totals, excise revenue.....	1,607,395 71	772,169 94	8,562,617 40	6,404,480 30
Culling timber.....	52 16	249 65	5,745 10	13,009 08
Hydraulic and other rents.....	62 00	63 00	3,233 00	2,639 00
Minor public works.....	412 65	411 75	8,957 33	4,862 40
Inspection of weights and measures.....	4,499 05	3,423 82	29,954 27	36,500 59
do gas.....	1,480 00	1,771 00	13,280 25	13,708 75
do electric light.....	221 25	497 00	2,780 75	4,284 25
Law stamps.....	405 00	242 25	3,197 65	2,207 60
Other revenues.....	107 60	23 30	3,369 65	4,759 70
Grand totals, inland revenue....	1,614,635 42	778,851 71	8,633,134 80	6,486,451 67

Q.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of May, 1897 and 1898, and during the *eleven months* ended 31st May, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	May.		Eleven months ended 31st May.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits.....	63,116 77	338,541 16	4,712,703 48	3,217,083 30
Malt.....	14,637 64	55,704 80	1,019,610 50	531,121 24
Malt liquor.....			6,525 00	6,650 00
Tobacco.....	211,226 54	253,097 30	2,426,791 14	2,664,973 77
Cigars.....	47,103 84	69,238 86	644,538 09	613,112 36
Inspection of petroleum.....	2,195 64	2,511 77	39,912 09	41,061 92
Manufactures in bond.....	2,543 81	2,989 39	34,715 59	28,579 55
Seizures.....	281 00	123 38	3,053 82	6,804 81
Other receipts.....	1,033 45	2,048 45	16,906 38	19,358 46
Totals, excise revenue.....	342,138 69	724,255 11	8,904,756 09	7,128,735 41
Culling timber.....	1,615 05	1,483 73	7,360 15	14,492 81
Hydraulic and other rents.....	1 00	76 00	3,234 00	2,715 00
Minor public works.....	434 15	352 00	9,391 48	5,214 40
Inspection of weights and measures.....	3,309 40	2,328 18	33,263 67	38,828 77
do gas.....	1,356 00	1,616 75	14,636 25	15,325 50
do electric light.....	172 50	455 75	2,953 25	4,740 00
Law stamps.....	641 27	380 00	3,838 32	2,587 60
Other revenues.....	185 00	4 00	3,555 65	4,763 70
Grand totals, inland revenue....	349,854 06	730,951 52	8,982,988 86	7,217,403 19

R.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the *months* of June, 1897 and 1898, and during the *twelve months* ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	June.		Twelve months ended 30th June.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits.	59,752 60	376,768 13	4,772,456 08	3,593,851 43
Malt.	14,871 88	59,316 60	1,034,482 38	581,437 84
Malt liquor.		25 00	6,525 00	6,675 00
Tobacco.	77,907 99	222,488 46	2,504,699 13	2,887,462 23
Cigars.	43,501 95	69,709 75	688,040 04	682,822 11
Inspection of petroleum.	2,196 62	2,298 23	42,108 71	43,350 15
Manufactures in bond.	2,386 72	3,976 31	37,102 31	32,555 86
Seizures.	319 45	516 93	3,373 27	7,321 74
Other receipts.	958 55	1,689 33	17,864 93	21,047 79
Totals, excise revenue.	201,895 76	727,788 74	9,106,651 85	7,856,524 15
Culling timber.	3,686 58	2,614 35	11,046 73	17,107 16
Hydraulic and other rents.	2,259 00	926 00	5,493 00	3,641 00
Minor public works.	4,285 95	60 00	13,677 43	5,274 40
Inspection of weights and measures.	3,532 02	5,205 82	36,795 69	44,034 59
do gas.	2,635 50	3,352 50	17,271 75	18,678 00
do electric light.	1,027 00	698 25	3,980 25	5,438 25
Law stamps.	522 48	360 05	4,360 80	2,947 65
Other revenues.	120 00	20 00	3,675 65	4,783 70
Grand totals, inland revenue.	219,964 29	741,025 71	9,202,953 15	7,958,428 90

S.—SUMMARY STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

Month ended	Fiscal Year 1896-97.		Fiscal Year 1897-98.	
	Consolidated Fund of Canada.		Consolidated Fund of Canada.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 31.....	2,539,501 64	2,263,284 68	2,256,418 21	2,422,513 92
August 31.....	3,180,504 08	1,005,522 58	2,878,065 93	1,185,074 27
September 30.....	3,126,202 56	1,393,543 44	3,180,263 58	1,870,083 89
Totals.....	8,846,208 28	4,662,350 70	8,314,747 72	5,477,672 08
October 31.....	3,105,523 02	2,500,224 46	3,131,863 76	2,460,740 44
November 30.....	2,783,181 96	4,886,766 80	3,204,466 22	3,476,813 28
December 31.....	2,717,934 46	2,012,064 28	3,282,896 93	2,072,944 84
Totals.....	8,606,639 44	9,399,055 54	9,619,226 91	8,010,498 56
January 31.....	3,046,362 45	6,441,820 30	3,512,149 19	6,206,477 49
February 29.....	2,572,337 82	1,759,619 87	3,319,490 00	1,900,495 62
March 31.....	4,379,633 72	1,289,318 90	3,883,577 68	1,392,115 08
Totals.....	9,998,333 99	9,490,759 07	10,715,216 87	9,499,088 19
April 30.....	4,483,540 21	2,306,030 21	3,506,348 35	2,493,085 07
May 31.....	2,622,983 36	3,481,690 56	3,517,506 80	3,426,193 45
June 30.....	2,314,465 24	1,897,572 39	3,221,427 48	2,090,360 95
Totals.....	9,420,988 81	7,685,293 16	10,245,282 63	8,009,639 47
Grand Totals.....	36,872,170 52	31,237,458 47	38,894,474 13	30,996,898 30

T.—SUMMARY STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports into Canada (DUTIABLE AND FREE) with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively (*Coin and Bullion included*).

Month ended	FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.						FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.					
	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.				Dutiable.	Free.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
July 31...	5,374,883	4,895,389	10,270,272	12,842,402	23,112,674	1,572,182 86	5,332,596	4,054,535	9,387,131	17,448,002	26,835,133	1,514,011 71
Aug. 31....	6,374,100	4,709,775	11,083,875	13,173,562	24,257,437	1,828,305 14	5,889,760	5,656,465	11,546,225	13,768,834	25,315,059	1,703,513 88
Sept. 30....	5,941,345	5,388,750	11,330,095	12,626,046	23,956,141	1,810,301 73	6,542,368	5,514,747	12,057,115	16,590,088	28,647,203	1,910,175 07
Totals..	17,690,328	14,993,914	32,684,242	38,642,010	71,326,252	5,210,789 73	17,764,724	15,225,747	32,990,471	47,806,924	80,797,395	5,127,700 66
Oct. 31....	5,046,893	4,244,995	9,291,888	14,732,545	24,024,433	1,577,928 63	5,646,215	4,414,606	10,060,851	18,355,997	28,416,848	1,684,260 87
Nov. 30....	4,609,170	4,083,481	8,692,651	15,567,804	24,260,455	1,421,342 76	5,310,732	5,169,578	10,480,310	17,475,362	27,955,672	1,607,202 87
Dec. 31....	4,643,280	2,790,346	7,433,626	11,156,145	18,589,771	1,473,630 59	5,628,324	3,541,387	9,169,711	17,022,331	26,192,042	1,727,102 87
Totals..	14,299,343	11,118,822	25,418,165	41,456,494	66,874,659	4,472,901 98	16,585,301	13,125,571	29,710,872	52,853,690	82,564,562	5,018,566 61
Jan. 31...	4,891,317	2,664,887	7,466,204	6,563,595	13,969,799	1,447,716 98	6,087,989	3,799,267	9,887,256	10,614,219	20,501,475	1,786,572 24
Feb. 29....	5,122,305	2,588,006	7,710,311	6,590,844	14,301,155	1,580,165 60	6,756,469	3,341,194	10,097,663	8,369,631	18,467,294	1,951,600 40
Mar. 31....	8,386,642	3,437,460	11,824,102	6,488,181	18,312,283	2,458,052 18	8,491,893	3,878,251	12,370,144	7,696,738	20,066,882	2,435,823 07
Totals..	18,310,264	8,690,353	27,000,617	19,582,620	46,583,237	5,485,934 76	21,336,351	11,018,712	32,355,063	26,680,588	59,035,651	6,173,995 71
April 30....	5,597,202	2,798,726	8,395,928	6,658,690	15,054,618	1,772,064 62	6,082,404	4,045,230	10,127,634	7,212,164	17,339,798	1,753,653 92
May 31....	5,002,076	3,743,800	8,746,476	10,455,927	19,202,403	1,398,261 30	6,428,101	6,193,144	12,621,245	9,118,596	21,739,841	1,852,878 29
June 30....	5,342,337	3,793,012	9,135,349	17,318,238	26,453,587	1,534,938 57	5,497,763	6,227,672	11,725,435	15,954,839	26,780,274	1,637,789 60
Totals..	15,942,215	10,335,538	26,277,753	34,432,855	60,710,608	4,705,264 49	18,008,268	16,466,046	34,474,314	31,385,599	65,859,913	5,244,321 81
Grand totals.	66,242,150	45,138,627	111,380,777	134,113,979	245,494,756	19,874,890 96	73,694,644	55,836,076	129,530,720	158,726,801	288,257,521	21,564,584 79

U.—SUMMARY STATEMENT (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue accrued, during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.				FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.			
Month ended		Month ended		Month ended		Month ended	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
July 31..	678,042 08	Jan. 31..	476,746 07	July 31..	354,818 96	Jan. 31..	649,863 78
Aug. 31..	657,486 07	Feb. 28..	585,141 52	Aug. 31..	495,189 61	Feb. 28..	662,127 89
Sept. 30..	701,729 72	Mar. 31..	1,658,950 16	Sept. 30..	593,172 81	Mar. 31..	768,696 59
Totals..	2,037,257 87	Totals..	2,720,837 75	Totals..	1,443,181 38	Totals..	2,080,688 26
Oct. 31..	766,592 13	April 30..	1,614,635 42	Oct. 31..	652,709 46	April 30..	778,851 71
Nov. 30..	689,015 84	May 31..	349,854 06	Nov. 30..	714,207 52	May 31..	730,951 52
Dec. 31..	804,795 79	June 30..	219,964 29	Dec. 31..	816,813 34	June 30..	741,025 71
Totals..	2,260,403 76	Totals..	2,184,453 77	Totals..	2,183,730 32	Totals..	2,250,828 94
Grand Totals, Inland Revenue...			9,202,953 15	Grand Totals, Inland Revenue..			7,958,428 90

GREAT BRITAIN.

V.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of April and the *four months* ended 30th April, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
		Month of April.			Four months ended 30th April.			Month of April.			Four months ended 30th April.		
		1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
								\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living—													
Cattle	No.	1,730	1,887	1,311	4,632	6,053	6,402	146,725	163,875	111,431	392,180	505,754	542,229
Sheep and lambs	"	2,709	169	879	6,354	2,755	4,390	18,372	1,217	6,414	48,199	19,238	29,701
Horses	"	363	368	85	1,154	1,175	359	39,785	44,890	10,059	119,321	129,823	40,086
Grain—													
Indian corn or maize	Cwt.	8,400	9,000	4,000	40,800	54,500	182,102	6,570	6,802	3,942	34,650	47,021	167,120
Wheat	"	15,900	43,000	164,400	55,300	130,300	482,500	23,116	75,832	342,219	80,018	224,889	999,059
Wheat flour	"	42,900	93,900	39,000	210,400	286,000	222,800	90,452	210,201	108,730	435,015	670,267	616,811
Pease	"	5,200	39,400	17,800	72,000	139,550	180,740	6,614	47,289	27,667	102,069	174,392	251,047
Metals—													
Copper ore	Tons.					1	33			25		39	1,435
Provisions—													
Bacon	Cwt.	3,287	14,880	11,041	20,340	50,328	52,494	23,925	146,073	105,193	148,112	418,241	429,930
Hams	"	1,444	996	607	6,221	8,108	5,479	11,412	10,517	5,830	62,031	81,882	52,331
Butter	"		200	41	917	4,131	6,596		3,767	934	16,941	81,397	130,198
Cheese	"	29,198	2,975	13,514	93,513	88,590	107,260	324,543	35,327	136,762	1,043,671	1,013,727	1,109,906
Eggs	Gt. hund.	20		200	4,883	4,611	8,960	24		496	8,930	8,468	15,763
Fish, cured or salted	Cwt.	16,612	46,187	88,800	135,092	164,676	290,892	152,531	464,275	826,292	1,561,222	1,911,524	2,580,818
Wood and timber—													
Hewn	Loads.	1,086	2,767	2,136	2,527	6,103	2,385	14,673	38,306	31,980	39,756	90,413	37,039
Sawn or split, planed or dressed	"	17,440	15,778	11,329	63,286	73,911	42,500	194,988	202,667	116,819	712,334	900,504	495,675

W.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of April and the *four months* ended 30th April, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of April.			Four Months ended 30th April.			Month of April.			Four Months ended 30th April.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
							£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.												
1. Articles of Food and Drink :—												
Salt, rock and white..... Tons.	4,618	8,209	5,363	13,205	16,487	12,629	16,187	23,457	16,917	45,148	48,414	39,079
Spirits..... Proof galls.	27,201	30,591	37,252	70,611	72,671	104,568	50,054	51,655	91,575	130,475	124,426	193,070
2. Raw Materials :—												
Wool, sheep and lambs..... Lbs.	47,200	98,400	25,800	129,200	159,600	533,400	8,901	25,560	5,435	25,360	38,568	95,951
3. Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured :—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, gray or unbleached. Yds.	114,800	91,300	48,800	267,200	206,600	367,800	5,237	4,696	2,034	14,143	12,863	15,062
do bleached..... “	225,800	193,900	212,600	1,714,100	1,215,900	1,290,900	14,848	13,159	14,415	107,656	81,122	88,933
do printed..... “	735,000	637,900	600,800	8,047,400	5,397,400	6,356,100	43,381	44,759	36,106	497,106	341,416	385,343
do dyed, or manufactur- ed of dyed yarn .. “	887,500	876,200	944,300	4,719,900	3,659,500	4,775,900	69,603	71,735	86,023	422,548	352,386	437,956
Total piece goods, all kinds, cotton “	1,964,600	1,799,396	1,815,500	14,760,200	10,489,600	12,790,700	133,220	134,349	138,578	1,042,503	788,945	927,294
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, of all kinds..... “	1,119,000	610,600	995,300	4,895,600	2,923,900	4,859,100	46,009	31,847	45,464	233,439	161,972	218,776
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, of all kinds..... “	428,500	395,100	465,400	3,912,100	2,548,400	3,063,300	38,379	36,213	39,575	319,003	210,089	251,509
Silk manufactures—												
Lace.....							2,394	1,679	1,684	24,095	11,646	17,969
Silk and other material mixed.....							9,821	5,529	3,207	58,648	34,753	39,809
Woollen tissues..... Yds.	138,100	96,100	94,700	832,400	700,300	791,500	62,829	39,999	42,404	439,032	388,190	404,109
Worsted do..... “	492,300	557,700	423,000	3,618,700	4,237,600	3,783,100	135,610	130,198	130,602	1,051,477	995,939	1,140,488
Carpet, not being rugs..... “	163,900	82,800	139,400	1,179,400	853,800	1,033,900	71,715	36,213	52,963	483,966	351,626	419,224
Hardware and cutlery.....							24,693	28,708	30,655	104,127	87,196	104,322

Iron and steel—																						
Iron:	Pigs..... Tons.	233		986	1,323	166	1,825	3,991		13,057	22,392	2,214	25,423									
	Bars, angle, bolt and rod..... "	138	94	253	477	465	602	5,310	4,176	8,185	20,236	18,926	19,305									
	Railroad, of all sorts..... "	2,452	2,324	3	2,808	3,052	1,326	50,613	46,253	243	60,167	64,975	33,930									
	Hoops, sheet boiler and armour plates..... Tons.	480	668	259	897	1,466	742	14,435	22,864	8,842	30,246	53,577	26,623									
	Galvanized sheets..... "	464	395	631	814	774	1,011	35,687	30,086	46,340	61,641	58,561	68,479									
	Tin plates and sheets..... "	1,096	1,080	1,570	4,003	6,834	3,979	51,662	52,453	72,980	206,181	351,957	197,319									
	Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures..... "	479	438	448	1,152	1,002	838	25,433	19,861	20,035	71,988	53,947	49,883									
	Steel unwrought..... "	1,254	326	230	3,309	1,103	1,671	41,771	23,126	16,965	127,200	72,937	94,516									
	Lead, pigs..... "	119	45	105	341	199	285	6,770	3,465	7,796	20,737	13,539	20,951									
	Tin, unwrought..... Cwts.	577	583	726	1,707	2,375	1,758	8,974	9,110	11,943	26,840	35,005	28,859									
	Apparel and slops..... "							123,643	149,606	179,759	648,785	488,969	591,144									
	Haberdashery and millinery, including embroideries and needle work..... "							65,126	56,904	96,824	332,169	314,781	337,303									
	Alkali..... Cwts.	22,363	11,765	21,564	46,947	28,469	42,315	26,465	17,846	29,404	58,643	39,853	56,248									
	Cement..... Tons.	1,418	638	1,882	4,155	1,749	3,229	11,977	5,402	17,047	33,939	14,371	26,723									
	Earthenware and chinaware..... "							45,318	71,204	67,753	155,461	188,948	242,685									
	Oil, seed oil..... Tons.	311	440	393	918	856	849	31,044	33,283	31,871	91,557	69,769	68,012									
	Paper, writing or printing and envelopes do all other except hanging..... Cwts.	2,750	1,600	880	6,147	5,703	3,422	22,173	13,305	7,509	50,487	46,053	31,950									
	Stationery other than paper..... "	309	409	491	1,397	1,085	1,337	4,862	3,061	5,015	16,060	10,867	14,300									
								7,324	5,918	8,979	29,064	20,766	25,034									
II.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.																						
	Tea of British East India..... Lbs.	62,898	9,503	93,773	238,494	705,035	499,702	17,092	2,798	18,580	57,222	162,440	100,915									
	do of Ceylon..... "	125,609	46,253	190,616	410,787	713,651	689,728	27,190	10,614	35,624	82,758	159,242	128,791									
	do of China..... "	212,974	53,474	155,132	608,953	1,070,000	412,303	43,625	9,213	27,749	118,825	202,556	72,849									
	do of other countries..... "	1,914	140	43,662	3,430	5,080	63,288	384	24	8,838	623	1,236	11,494									

X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of May and the *five months* ended 31st May, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of May.			Five months ended 31st May.			Month of May.			Five months ended 31st May.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
							£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals, living—												
Cattle..... No.	7,629	9,375	9,505	11,901	15,428	15,907	591,435	753,219	756,892	983,583	1,258,939	1,299,122
Sheep and lambs..... "	4,088	1,094	64	10,442	3,849	4,454	35,941	8,497	467	84,139	27,735	39,168
Horses..... "	842	730	658	1,996	1,905	1,017	111,208	93,357	101,523	230,469	223,180	141,609
Grain—												
Wheat..... Cwt.	233,100	153,900	233,330	288,400	284,200	715,830	334,758	260,936	672,271	414,775	485,824	1,671,329
Wheat flour..... "	97,200	49,700	42,300	307,600	336,300	265,100	157,086	108,108	148,812	621,361	778,274	765,623
Peas..... "	4,500	96,000	61,630	76,500	235,550	242,370	5,304	111,987	92,918	107,373	286,378	343,965
Indian corn..... "	191,600	266,900	571,800	232,400	321,500	753,902	191,519	207,855	606,960	226,167	254,876	774,082
Metals—												
Copper..... Tons.					1	33					39	1,436
Provisions—												
Bacon..... "	31,925	21,603	49,730	52,265	71,931	102,224	235,211	227,341	445,936	383,322	645,582	898,534
Hams..... "	15,267	2,656	5,979	21,488	10,764	11,458	156,805	30,918	61,845	218,834	112,799	114,176
Butter..... "	299	264	1,719	1,246	4,395	8,315	5,192	4,628	33,906	22,309	85,935	164,104
Cheese..... "	31,487	22,123	16,580	125,000	110,713	123,840	325,895	271,758	169,486	1,369,567	1,285,484	1,279,392
Eggs..... Gt. hunds.	900	2,535	880	5,783	7,146	9,840	1,084	2,782	1,061	10,015	11,991	16,824
Fish, cured or salted.... Cwt.	2,703	49,150	6,568	137,795	213,826	297,460	32,548	555,558	66,122	1,593,769	2,467,303	2,646,941
Wood and timber—												
Hewn..... Loads.	2,677	2,012	2,951	5,204	8,115	5,336	52,379	33,409	49,551	92,136	123,821	86,631
Sawn or split, planed or dressed..... "	63,568	79,327	51,303	126,854	153,238	93,803	694,746	908,229	652,707	1,407,079	1,808,735	1,148,381

GREAT BRITAIN.

Y.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of May, and the *five months* ended 31st May, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of May.			Five months ended 31st May.			Month of May.			Five months ended 31st May.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
I.—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.												
1. Articles of food and drink :—							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salt, rock and white..... Tons.	15,954	17,242	8,033	29,159	33,729	20,662	49,723	52,526	25,705	94,871	100,940	64,784
Spirits..... Proof galls.	29,478	31,743	50,417	100,089	104,414	154,985	54,945	55,850	91,425	185,420	180,276	284,495
2. Raw materials :—												
Wool, sheep and lambs..... Lbs.		3,300	36,600	129,200	162,900	570,000		925	6,793	25,300	39,488	102,745
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, gray or unbleached. Yds.	22,600	52,000	46,800	289,800	258,600	414,600	1,285	2,654	26,231	15,427	14,916	115,222
do bleached..... “	119,900	137,300	185,700	1,834,000	1,353,200	1,476,600	8,376	8,804	12,458	116,031	89,926	101,619
do printed..... “	732,200	613,800	407,000	8,779,600	6,911,200	6,763,100	44,004	33,142	31,438	541,110	374,558	416,780
do dyed or manufactur- ed of dyed yarn. “	423,000	673,100	720,900	5,142,900	4,332,600	5,496,800	42,540	54,838	59,636	465,088	407,223	407,592
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds..... “	1,567,400	700,500	1,236,700	6,463,900	3,621,400	6,095,800	67,914	31,526	48,787	301,354	193,499	267,564
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds..... “	331,100	334,600	413,800	4,243,200	2,883,000	3,477,100	26,319	30,042	34,674	345,412	240,131	286,183
Silk manufactures—												
Lace.....							3,426	1,226	1,241	27,521	12,872	19,218
Silk and other materials mixed.....							4,876	2,463	7,172	63,525	37,215	48,443
Woollen tissues..... Yds.	79,300	58,700	82,900	911,700	849,000	874,400	39,819	33,011	39,770	478,851	421,200	443,878
Worsted “.....	326,100	504,800	261,400	3,944,800	4,742,400	4,044,500	100,205	114,595	84,071	1,151,682	1,110,534	1,224,560
Carpets, not being rugs..... “	61,400	68,200	66,100	1,240,800	922,000	1,100,000	25,569	24,995	30,095	509,535	376,622	449,319
Hardware.....							29,672	37,619	10,370	133,799	124,815	49,848
Cutlery.....							*	*	8,569	*	*	73,413
Iron and Steel—												
Iron : Pigs..... Tons.	975	148	247	2,298	314	2,072	15,471	2,740	2,769	37,863	4,954	28,192
Bar, angle, bolt and rod. “	261	38	117	738	503	719	10,420	1,598	5,561	30,655	20,464	24,868
Railroad, of all sorts..... “	2,284	1,703		5,092	4,755	1,326	47,085	33,750		107,252	98,725	43,930

* Included with hardware prior to 1898.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Y.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of May.			Five months ended 31st May.			Month of May.			Five months ended 31st May.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE—<i>Con.</i>							£	£	£	£	£	£
Iron and steel— <i>Con.</i>												
Iron—Hoops, sheet, boiler and armour plates..... Tons.	743	781	881	1,640	2,247	1,623	26,674	26,455	29,793	56,921	80,032	56,414
Galvanized sheets..... "	192	268	483	1,006	1,042	1,494	14,629	19,345	33,623	76,270	77,857	105,102
Tin plates and sheets.... "	1,402	840	2,332	5,405	7,674	6,311	66,931	42,106	104,258	273,112	394,064	301,576
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufac- tures..... "	614	259	173	1,766	1,261	1,041	32,977	18,883	16,585	104,964	72,830	66,468
Old, for remanufacture..... "	1,164	...	224	1,331	162	514	13,042	...	2,949	14,896	2,783	7,318
Steel, unwrought..... "	1,546	250	264	4,855	1,353	1,935	51,538	16,999	23,734	178,738	89,936	118,250
Lead: Pigs..... "	99	110	259	440	309	544	5,752	8,137	18,225	26,489	21,676	39,176
Tin, unwrought..... Cwt.	486	498	905	2,193	2,873	2,663	7,587	7,830	15,364	34,427	43,435	44,223
Apparel and slops.....							81,541	85,692	83,414	730,326	574,661	674,558
Haberdashery and millinery, includ- ing embroideries and needlework.....							20,586	31,419	19,534	352,755	346,200	356,837
Alkali..... Cwt.	15,219	16,737	18,061	62,166	45,206	60,376	19,476	17,194	25,204	78,120	57,047	81,452
Cement..... Tons.	1,905	1,024	1,470	6,060	2,773	4,699	16,513	8,882	13,485	50,443	23,253	40,208
Earthenware and chinaware.....							66,274	66,693	67,524	221,735	255,641	310,211
Oil, seed oil..... Tons.	268	443	353	1,186	1,299	1,202	25,545	35,196	29,487	117,102	104,964	97,498
Paper, writing or printing and enve- lopes..... Cwt.	1,558	2,890	1,287	7,705	8,593	4,709	13,422	19,822	9,845	63,909	65,875	41,794
Paper, all other except hanging..... "	367	395	239	1,764	1,480	1,576	4,687	4,273	2,637	20,747	15,140	17,539
Stationery, other than paper.....							9,290	14,702	7,240	38,354	35,468	32,275
II.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.												
Tea of British East India..... Lbs.	111,585	30,069	100,844	349,989	735,104	600,546	26,314	6,969	20,084	83,536	169,409	120,999
do Ceylon..... "	139,257	149,394	151,164	550,044	863,045	831,892	30,889	27,696	32,154	113,616	186,938	160,945
do China..... "	213,926	54,930	98,487	822,879	1,125,530	510,790	42,423	9,699	17,189	161,247	212,255	90,038
do other countries..... "	3,579	478	20,857	7,000	5,567	84,145	608	170	3,976	1,231	1,406	15,471

GREAT BRITAIN.

Z.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the *months* of June and the *six months* ended 30th June, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
		Month of June.			Six Months ended 30th June.			Month of June.			Six Months ended 30th June.		
		1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Animals, living—								\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cattle.....	No.	14,106	19,396	14,141	26,007	34,824	30,048	1,093,428	1,516,843	1,099,302	2,077,045	2,775,815	2,398,424
Sheep and lambs.....	"	4,072	2,646	1,305	14,514	6,495	5,759	33,838	19,525	9,470	117,978	47,260	39,638
Horses.....	"	2,292	1,640	1,776	4,288	3,545	2,793	308,756	200,516	238,272	539,285	423,697	379,882
Grain—													
Wheat.....	Cwt.	713,400	733,900	456,900	1,001,800	1,018,100	1,172,730	1,045,034	1,225,193	1,021,377	1,459,810	1,711,234	2,092,706
Wheat flour.....	"	121,100	60,300	139,900	428,700	396,600	405,000	239,608	133,809	441,830	860,978	912,183	1,207,454
Peas.....	"	59,600	177,440	30,500	136,100	412,990	272,870	81,930	211,519	46,476	189,303	497,898	390,442
Indian corn.....	"	248,800	480,100	1,509,000	481,200	801,600	2,262,902	242,928	375,307	1,416,978	469,098	630,184	2,191,061
Metals—													
Copper.....	Tons.		4,775			4,776	33		34,815			34,854	1,436
Provisions—													
Bacon.....	Cwt.	75,743	34,860	86,580	128,008	106,791	188,804	554,410	311,539	773,960	937,733	957,122	1,671,495
Hams.....	"	36,708	23,091	23,568	58,196	33,855	35,026	384,257	250,136	206,342	603,091	362,937	341,999
Butter.....	"	2,460	2,091	8,916	3,706	6,486	16,331	49,094	39,921	159,349	71,229	125,857	323,453
Cheese.....	"	82,061	136,814	101,304	207,061	247,527	225,144	783,139	1,556,574	1,004,596	2,152,706	2,842,060	2,286,612
Eggs.....	Gt. hunds.	5,768	9,113	3,840	11,551	16,259	13,680	7,823	11,587	6,399	17,622	22,839	23,223
Fish, cured or salted.....	Cwt.	46,772	23,462	44,502	184,567	237,288	341,962	593,057	268,713	422,560	2,186,826	2,735,795	3,079,502
Wood and timber—													
Hewn.....	Loads	19,264	16,929	9,154	24,468	25,944	14,490	476,188	414,192	227,827	568,157	538,015	314,459
Sawn or split, planed or dressed.....	"	152,199	258,217	129,051	279,053	411,455	222,854	1,868,900	3,140,513	1,629,637	3,277,655	4,949,249	2,778,020

GREAT BRITAIN.

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AA.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of June and the *six months* ended 30th June, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of June.			Six months ended 30th June.			Month of June.			Six months ended 30th June.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Articles of Food and Drink :—												
Salt, rock and white. Tons.	8,227	4,791	8,810	37,386	38,520	29,472	24,367	15,047	30,042	119,238	115,987	94,826
Spirits. Pf. Galls.	15,775	18,441	23,343	115,864	122,855	178,328	27,706	36,203	42,802	213,126	216,479	327,297
2. Raw Materials :—												
Wool, sheep and lambs Lbs.	12,900	101,700	41,400	142,100	264,600	611,400	1,241	18,868	8,958	26,601	58,156	111,704
3. Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured :—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, gray or unbleached. Yds.	24,400	29,700	56,000	314,200	288,300	470,600	1,114	1,791	2,170	16,542	16,707	19,248
Piece goods, bleached. do printed.	176,900	114,100	263,600	2,010,900	1,467,300	1,740,200	11,417	5,961	14,433	127,448	95,887	115,836
do dyed, or manufactured of dyed yarn.	418,400	483,000	553,500	9,198,000	6,494,200	7,316,600	30,635	29,662	36,806	571,745	404,220	453,587
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds.	724,500	566,500	837,200	5,867,400	4,899,100	6,334,000	78,835	51,640	74,752	543,923	458,863	572,344
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds.	1,923,400	1,842,700	1,529,700	8,386,400	5,467,100	7,625,500	85,507	69,724	63,257	386,860	263,223	331,420
Silk manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds.	639,800	571,200	528,400	4,883,000	3,454,200	4,005,500	48,855	42,510	43,274	394,268	282,640	329,458
Lace							919	1,348	1,129	28,440	14,220	20,346
Silk and other materials mixed.							8,627	3,187	6,457	72,152	40,402	55,927
Woolen tissues. Yds.	245,400	163,300	191,600	1,157,100	1,012,300	1,066,000	85,059	77,287	88,661	563,909	498,487	532,539
Worsted do	672,200	1,073,900	489,900	4,617,000	5,816,300	4,534,400	202,496	229,828	151,849	1,354,178	1,340,362	1,376,410
Carpets, not being rugs	37,800	59,200	60,300	1,278,600	981,200	1,160,300	16,833	20,663	33,881	526,368	397,275	483,262
Hardware							22,473	30,577	8,151	156,273	155,392	58,000
Cutlery							*	*	23,651	*	*	97,065

Iron and steel:—													
Iron—Pigs.....	Tons.	578	701	136	2,876	1,015	2,208	10,151	8,988	1,868	48,014	13,942	30,061
Bar, angle, bolt and bar.....	"	232	54	142	970	557	861	10,716	3,932	7,917	41,371	24,396	32,787
Railroad, of all sorts.....	"	5,910		2,001	11,002	4,755	3,327	123,792		38,178	231,044	98,724	72,109
Hoops, sheets, boiler and armour plates.....	"	703	928	702	2,343	3,175	2,325	21,636	30,392	24,498	78,557	110,424	80,912
Galvanized sheets.....	"	478	239	223	1,484	1,281	1,717	37,385	16,434	15,510	113,655	94,291	117,613
Tin plates and sheets.....	"	1,144	790	1,197	6,549	8,464	7,508	56,136	38,840	56,000	328,762	432,903	357,577
Cast & wrought iron and all other manufactures.....	"	306	180	172	2,072	1,441	1,183	22,069	11,528	13,062	127,034	84,358	79,530
Old, for remanufacture.....	"	2,356	340	584	3,687	502	1,098	28,542	4,501	7,645	43,439	7,284	14,965
Steel, unwrought.....	"	1,335	610	194	6,190	1,963	2,129	37,376	24,128	17,320	216,113	114,064	135,570
Lead: Pigs.....	"	172	226	287	612	535	831	10,282	13,655	20,634	36,771	35,332	60,811
Tin, unwrought.....	Cwt.	198	274	487	2,391	3,147	3,150	3,114	4,423	8,262	37,540	47,858	52,486
Apparel and slops.....								83,798	68,274	79,248	814,124	642,935	753,807
Haberdashery and millinery including embroideries and needlework.....								22,590	23,184	17,896	375,346	369,384	374,674
Alkali.....	Cwt.	11,993	13,514	14,374	74,159	58,720	74,750	14,546	17,704	20,794	92,665	74,265	102,248
Cement.....	Tons.	2,251	962	900	8,311	3,735	5,599	19,991	8,647	8,710	70,434	31,901	48,919
Earthenware and china-ware.....								54,915	40,699	97,926	276,650	296,341	408,137
Oil, seed oil.....	Tons.	310	251	199	1,496	1,550	1,401	29,404	20,210	16,634	146,106	125,223	114,132
Paper, writing or printing, and envelopes.....	Cwt.	1,932	1,362	1,285	9,637	9,955	5,994	16,069	12,278	11,854	79,938	78,153	53,649
Paper, all other except hanging.....	"	417	220	249	2,181	1,700	1,825	5,815	2,297	2,409	26,561	17,437	19,947
Stationery other than paper.....								12,516	8,136	12,064	50,870	43,605	44,340
II. FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.													
Tea of British East India.....	Lbs.	54,049	18,925	48,413	404,038	751,029	648,859	14,434	4,068	11,898	97,979	173,476	132,898
do Ceylon.....	"	85,544	78,327	191,076	635,588	941,372	1,022,968	19,548	14,823	37,287	133,195	201,961	198,233
do China.....	"	297,162	81,215	64,547	1,120,041	1,206,745	575,337	54,224	12,497	12,876	215,471	224,751	101,941
do other countries.....	"	2,518	1,814	12,014	9,527	7,381	96,159	481	311	1,854	1,713	1,718	17,812

* Included with hardware prior to 1898.

UNITED STATES.

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B.B.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of March and the *nine months* ended 31st March, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of March.			Nine months ended 31st March.			Month of March.			Nine months ended 31st March.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals—												
Horses, free. No.	104	46	81	506	437	512	5,795	1,958	6,990	55,560	46,584	45,515
do dutiable. "	716	710	256	4,203	3,029	1,523	45,458	41,988	23,120	272,016	197,729	172,527
Art work, free.							80,971	11,314		150,061	87,177	36,038
do dutiable.									600			5,096
Books, &c., free.							5,606	2,676	3,300	24,826	25,732	24,426
do dutiable.							2,113	1,594	2,716	18,053	15,375	19,890
Cement—												
Portland, Roman, dutiable. Lbs.	37,500			2,734,261	2,094,900	1,304,249	205			12,585	8,368	6,207
Coal, bituminous, dutiable. "	88,468	54,234	82,362	587,886	635,876	521,199	312,493	177,926	266,096	1,975,371	1,993,838	1,619,124
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable. Tons.	236	300	40	1,126	1,125	488	30,488	53,709	5,680	165,500	157,821	60,963
Fruits—												
Bananas, free.							22	8,691	5,450	118,992	68,265	57,956
Lemons, dutiable.									2,093	1,500	41,976	3,963
Furs, skins, &c., free.							37,405	17,748	20,575	287,577	166,937	202,213
Hides and skins, other than fur, free. Lbs.	1,292,595	1,584,677	967,629	12,103,136	15,833,299	10,537,298	75,033	120,393	81,836	893,091	1,161,564	809,184
Iron and steel and manufactures of—												
Tin plates, dutiable. "	3,273	109,922	101,285	510,432	240,533	397,925	188	3,256	2,917	15,001	6,603	11,290
Jewellery—precious stones, dutiable.							316	42	181	14,455	3,868	19,789
Lead and manufactures of—												
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable. Lbs.	2,516,489	3,311,690	3,744,036	15,664,980	19,194,268	37,411,122	41,873	55,695	79,584	304,782	304,046	816,953
Paper stock, crude (<i>see also</i> wood pulp), free.							50,872	75,664	9,533	313,610	440,075	189,877

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Provisions—													
Cheese, dutiable	“	6,013	955	1,097	32,312	21,294	13,109	614	167	185	4,271	2,851	1,978
Spices, nutmegs, peppers, free	“	749	105,614	.....	3,893	115,839	2,500	56	4,785	.....	221	6,645	162
Spirits, distilled— (Spirits not of domestic manufacture) duti- able	Proof Galls.	8,044	42,130	9,831	129,345	165,108	68,444	14,263	83,846	19,191	235,451	318,050	123,250
Sugar, molasses, &c.— Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard, free and dutiable	Lbs.	.....	140	626,126	749,538	627,340	935,808	.....	12	33,390	50,999	50,579	14,699
Tea, free .....	.....	42,891	25,147	151,722	235,074	555,311	590,847	10,381	5,135	18,414	40,858	96,742	89,192
Tobacco and manufactures of— Leaf, dutiable	Lbs.	87,345	252,943	42,576	937,729	620,403	229,067	43,078	181,067	21,191	661,449	491,928	153,858
Wood and manufactures of— Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable	M. ft.	31,309	48,201	18,372	552,318	512,946	249,659	351,428	493,853	183,631	6,045,481	5,379,200	2,510,201
Wood pulp, dutiable	Tons.	2,681	2,252	1,822	19,428	29,988	16,088	35,260	33,671	25,652	825,742	421,841	231,938
Wool— Class No. 2, free	Lbs.	90,295	1,178,825	669	3,455,710	4,338,077	969,473	18,831	211,537	241	720,956	846,826	177,492
do 3 do .....	“	.....	.....	650	.....	6,504	29,988	.....	.....	52	.....	529	1,756

UNITED STATES.

C.C.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the months of March and the nine months ended 31st March, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of March.			Nine months ended 31st March.			Month of March.			Nine months ended 31st March.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Agricultural implements.							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals—							48,353	37,141	100,570	237,153	243,466	459,935
Cattle No.	1,459	198	32	1,832	972	12,645	100,969	7,864	934	118,197	58,534	889,525
Hogs "	215	1,356	555	1,039	3,286	3,787	897	8,101	3,500	4,248	15,106	23,528
Horses "		139	922		2,421	5,847		15,368	45,716		272,394	517,234
Sheep "	6,642	3,193	3,101	41,977	36,398	35,729	21,955	4,948	5,793	96,174	63,406	74,394
Books, maps, engravings, &c.							50,612	41,658	63,423	453,921	470,358	541,778
Breads-tuffs—												
Corn Bush.	273,335	155,581	678,052	3,403,537	6,550,381	10,760,727	97,315	46,534	220,507	1,297,609	1,770,531	3,286,886
Wheat "	6,038	8,331	780	2,130,774	3,823,561	4,047,067	3,104	6,512	456	1,492,737	2,548,778	3,886,594
Wheat flour Brls.	16,404	4,003	4,396	1,704,518	629,991	394,831	56,261	15,207	16,890	2,819,245	2,415,519	1,797,672
Carriages, cars and parts of.							19,622	14,681	21,783	110,829	80,065	131,006
Clocks and watches								23,559	34,677		224,567	214,457
Coals Tons.	180,789	164,232	185,874	2,258,238	2,278,294	2,395,257	468,558	444,967	463,969	6,636,945	6,987,856	7,261,088
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old Lbs.		2,660	121,546	336,971	291,464	730,736		293	13,672	36,444	31,583	78,930
Cotton and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufactured Bales.	3,352	6,244	6,184	57,920	66,498	110,748	137,330	233,879	187,820	2,470,445	2,626,679	3,611,983
ed Lbs.	1,686,320	3,125,367	3,106,561	29,140,693	33,445,151	55,578,974						
Cottons, coloured and un-												
coloured Yds.	4,026,901	596,269	1,176,617	13,451,385	24,949,865	9,239,082	242,124	36,999	69,365	812,502	1,499,769	532,024
Other manufactures							167,560	162,257	477,856	1,351,679	983,661	1,199,882
Cycles and parts of							66,190	114,376	76,921	193,768	339,563	269,155
Fertilizers Tons.		988	1,149		2,908	3,167		17,973	24,214		59,040	70,133
Fruits and nuts							77,287	43,120	112,838	755,949	566,584	805,110
Furs and fur skins							41,204	33,773	65,329	199,076	195,534	331,751
Hides & skins other than fur Lbs.		1,188,778	234,659		10,292,345	4,413,593		89,762	21,418		707,298	394,116
Hops "	24,348	5,441	22,634	220,758	283,044	237,688	2,114	688	2,827	17,530	23,938	29,708
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric								24,757	21,086		210,647	233,664
Iron and steel and manufac. of—												
Builders' hardware and saws and tools							56,186	45,345	79,190	408,776	377,549	493,025

Machinery—														
Sewing machines and parts of								6,084	8,495	20,292	75,788	69,756	101,857	
Other machinery								127,844	125,856	*4,021	1,072,781	1,222,708	*36,541	
Leather and manufactures of—														
Boots and shoes									28,662	26,040		174,771	201,372	
Sole leather, Lbs.	22,509	41,720	23,030	266,327	391,023	838,659	4,498	6,952	4,115	50,047	63,282	163,092	163,092	
Other leather							45,387	83,770	70,797	254,301	473,833	503,182	503,182	
Naval stores—														
Resin, tar and pitch, Brls.	5,283	2,838	2,791	39,574	42,076	30,875	8,785	5,479	5,901	99,530	89,611	69,210	69,210	
Turpentine, spirits of, Galls.	61,332	39,625	52,967	375,289	284,380	407,858	16,909	10,734	15,704	106,266	73,675	127,258	127,258	
Oil cake and oil cake meal, Lbs.	180,860	241,300	214,807	2,060,923	802,897	998,531	1,717	2,058	2,463	19,464	7,586	11,085	11,085	
Oils—														
Mineral, crude, Galls.							5,897					442		
do refined, " "	566,256	502,034	586,429	8,612,080	8,560,453	9,487,988	47,247	38,073	40,317	652,885	602,250	620,460	620,460	
Cotton-seed, " "	31,987	23,402	29,626	298,104	209,782	306,731	8,477	5,064	6,856	84,536	47,069	75,897	75,897	
Paraffine and paraffine wax, Lbs.	4,300	6,028	50,715	28,387	26,093	90,121	190	-252	2,410	1,318	1,125	4,566	4,566	
Provisions—														
Meat product—														
Beef products—														
Beef, canned, " "	28,614	26,186	24,194	926,479	1,091,704	406,400	2,714	2,332	1,938	79,315	84,259	30,177	30,177	
do fresh, " "	3,229	1,473	96,835	68,051	36,091	100,873	197	88	6,297	4,966	2,094	6,577	6,577	
do salted or pickled and other cured, Lbs.	371,982	288,034	377,509	4,621,385	4,713,113	2,551,384	17,615	12,621	19,977	226,232	208,195	113,954	113,954	
Tallow, " "	316,723		43,387	886,820	72,338	159,762	14,333		1,105	40,905	2,280	1,646	1,646	
Hog products—														
Bacon, " "	27,313	29,015	611,841	4,182,489	7,478,540	12,747,657	2,473	2,627	44,304	292,169	365,419	766,336	766,336	
Ham, " "	29,915	30,981	134,620	1,834,395	1,902,612	3,271,109	3,065	2,974	11,154	186,118	188,116	204,624	204,624	
Pork, fresh, pickled, " "	429,207	424,811	581,011	13,179,446	10,578,438	11,359,784	22,501	21,749	30,864	765,315	476,613	591,188	591,188	
Lard, " "	77,641	636,843	120,404	5,831,196	4,327,574	2,716,546	5,363	25,222	6,925	406,528	198,318	136,769	136,769	
Oil and oleomargarine, " "	159,475	39,600	958,913	954,424	975,508	8,015,278	9,866	2,500	55,475	75,154	49,740	461,075	461,075	
Dairy products—														
Butter, " "	52,129	63,608	94,769	414,932	1,250,711	3,082,309	8,738	10,949	21,876	78,372	194,220	462,626	462,626	
Cheese, " "	2,545	3,443	5,260	3,580,580	4,802,457	10,281,976	317	383	601	280,770	407,630	865,999	865,999	
Seeds							150,916	169,148	130,817	474,682	454,986	389,029	389,029	
Sugar, refined, Lbs.	633	3,645	3,885	38,618	25,381	45,713	40	248	249	2,163	1,730	2,912	2,912	
Tobacco and manufactures of—														
Leaf, stems and trimmings, Lbs.	1,282,323	2,549,506	1,219,455	7,433,177	10,479,432	5,586,783	117,287	226,698	102,136	754,133	1,034,612	540,006	540,006	
Cigars, cigarettes, &c., " "							5,329	5,559	6,738	40,986	42,741	45,250	45,250	
Wood and manufactures of—														
Timber and unmanufactured wood, Lbs.							17,839	37,688	46,613	690,199	465,243	708,613	708,613	
Lumber—														
Boards, deals, planks, joists, &c., M. ft.	2,846	4,354	5,813	26,285	38,492	52,800	44,963	56,917	82,653	412,404	528,182	724,559	724,559	
Other, " "							12,786	15,301		95,511	136,415			
Manufactures of wood—														
Doors, sash, blinds, furniture and woodenware, " "							91,827	121,857	136,679	827,596	941,664	1,363,828	1,363,828	
Wool and manufactures of—														
Wool, raw, Lbs.	158,211	72,236		1,282,998	1,816,357	104,819	23,976	12,846		196,162	268,906	16,380	16,380	

* Typewriting machines, and parts of.

† Furniture, only.

UNITED STATES.

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D.D.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of April and the *ten months* ended 30th April in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of April.			Ten months ended 30th April.			Month of April.			Ten months ended 30th April.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals—												
Horses, free. No.	138	63	126	664	500	638	10,236	12,475	15,649	65,796	59,059	61,161
do dutiable. “	943	750	192	5,146	3,779	1,715	55,078	45,344	17,061	327,094	243,073	189,588
Art work, free.							1,618	535		151,679	87,712	36,038
do dutiable.									60			5,156
Books, &c., free.							2,057	2,477	2,879	26,883	28,200	27,305
do dutiable.							3,063	2,854	2,919	21,116	18,229	22,809
Cement, Roman, Portland, dutiable. Lbs.	50,625	30,400	187,500	2,784,886	2,125,300	1,491,749	256	132	900	12,841	8,500	7,107
Coal, bituminous, dutiable Tons.	63,697	71,449	65,484	651,583	709,040	586,683	219,632	239,076	219,731	2,195,003	2,238,905	1,838,855
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable. “	62	1,097	128	1,188	2,222	616	9,287	181,379	19,571	174,787	339,200	80,471
Fruits—												
Bananas, free.							10,970	6,782	9,500	129,892	75,047	67,456
Lemons, dutiable.							3			1,503	41,976	3,963
Furs, skins, &c., free.							31,016	26,421	25,431	318,593	139,358	227,644
Hides and skins, other than fur. Lbs.	952,818	1,384,727	889,517	13,082,954	17,218,026	11,426,815	51,821	103,750	69,497	966,912	1,205,314	878,681
Iron and steel and manufactures of—												
Tin plates, dutiable, &c. “	252,800	216,559	196,100	763,232	457,092	594,025	6,560	6,292	5,774	21,561	12,895	17,061
Jewellery, precious stones, dutiable.							4,770	66	229	19,225	3,934	92,018
Lead and manufactures of—												
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable. Lbs.	1,986,491	2,525,098	2,404,261	16,859,522	21,719,366	39,815,383	31,580	48,091	56,080	325,269	252,137	873,633
Paper stock, crude (<i>see also</i> wood pulp), free.							43,949	47,943	8,051	357,559	488,018	197,928
Provisions—												
Cheese, dutiable. Lbs.	2,869	1,727	6,460	35,181	32,225	19,569	434	309	939	4,705	5,313	2,917

Spices, nutmegs, peppers free.....	"	405	3,893	116,244	2,500	89	221	6,734	162				
Spirits, distilled—Spirits (not of domestic manufacture) dutiable.....	Pf. Galls.	15,128	24,656	11,009	144,473	189,764	79,453	26,645	48,802	22,816	262,096	366,852	146,006
Sugar, molasses, &c.—Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard, free and dutiable.....	Lbs.	2,670	118,180	66	752,208	745,720	935,874	195	6,552	2	51,194	57,131	44,701
Tea, free.....	"	23,502	332,819	390,491	258,576	36,183	981,338	6,330	888,130	59,414	47,188	132,925	148,606
Tobacco and manufactures of—													
Leaf, dutiable.....	Lbs.	29,367	31,099	68,285	967,096	638,551	297,352	15,064	29,099	24,653	676,513	521,027	178,511
Wood and manufactures of—													
Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable.....	M. ft.	57,074	78,824	28,561	609,392	591,770	278,220	608,763	881,340	252,906	6,654,244	6,260,540	2,763,189
Wood pulp, dutiable....	Tons.	3,694	1,398	1,647	23,122	31,386	17,735	49,601	24,603	23,703	335,313	446,444	255,641
Wool—													
Class No. 2, free,	Lbs.	196,593	546,598	47	3,652,303	4,884,075	969,520	43,255	95,838	8	764,211	942,664	177,500
do 3 do	"					6,504	29,988					529	1,756

UNITED STATES.

EE.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the *months* of April and the *ten months* ended 30th April in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of April.			Ten months ended 30th April.			Month of April.			Ten months ended 30th April.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Agricultural implements.....							\$ 29,732	\$ 47,641	\$ 82,429	\$ 266,885	\$ 291,107	\$ 542,364
Animals—												
Cattle..... No.	889	303	122	2,721	1,275	12,767	51,128	9,156	4,383	169,325	67,690	894,049
Hogs..... "	176	109	116	1,215	3,395	3,903	364	1,333	913	4,612	16,439	24,141
Horses..... "		442	693		2,863	6,540		99,883	52,302		372,277	569,593
Sheep..... "	5,132	2,494	2,822	47,109	38,892	38,542	13,663	4,318	6,292	109,837	67,724	80,686
Books, maps, engravings, &c.....							47,897	46,700	54,851	501,818	517,078	596,629
Breadstuffs—												
Corn..... Bush.	1,011,370	1,572,925	4,344,326	4,414,907	8,103,306	15,105,053	313,717	385,658	1,516,775	1,611,416	2,156,189	4,803,661
Wheat..... "	125,709	119,725	429,897	2,256,483	3,943,289	1,476,964	84,840	91,353	426,203	1,577,577	2,640,131	4,312,797
Wheat flour..... Brls.	31,071	4,925	22,014	746,530	634,919	416,845	113,003	17,814	161,133	2,932,248	2,433,333	1,898,805
Carriages, cars and parts of.....							16,066	20,603	11,517	126,862	100,668	112,523
Clocks and watches.....							83,333	52,192			307,100	266,619
Coal..... Tons.	162,217	159,277	197,535	2,450,455	2,437,571	2,592,792	410,471	445,419	485,902	7,047,416	7,433,275	7,746,990
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old..... Lbs.	25,600	8,127	191,675	361,971	299,591	922,411	2,628	917	21,688	39,072	32,500	100,618
Cotton and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufact'd..... Bales	2,571	4,421	5,061	60,491	70,919	115,809	104,988	166,216	159,149	2,575,433	2,792,895	3,771,132
do coloured & uncol'd..... Yds.	1,293,734	2,210,514	2,541,509	30,434,337	35,655,665	58,120,483						
Other manufactures.....	1,626,138	2,374,954	1,202,941	15,077,523	27,324,819	19,442,023	97,707	147,293	61,694	910,209	1,647,662	593,718
Cycles and parts of.....							148,953	122,075	151,242	1,500,632	1,105,736	1,351,124
Fertilizers..... Tons.		1,101	995		4,009	4,162	128,606	188,952	152,870	322,374	528,515	418,025
Fruits and nuts.....								21,152	19,519		80,192	89,652
Furs and fur skins.....							68,515	48,091	93,543	824,464	614,675	898,653
Hides and skins..... Lbs.		1,354,676	186,554		11,647,021	4,600,147	27,630	31,668	18,263	226,706	228,302	350,014
Hops.....	40,230	41,457	13,600	260,988	324,501	251,288	98,063	19,961		805,361		414,077
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric.....							3,285	4,317	1,488	20,815	28,255	31,196
								25,146	23,271		235,793	256,935

UNITED STATES.

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F.F.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of May and the *seven months* ended 31st May, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of May.			Eleven months ended 31st May.			Month of May.			Eleven months ended 31st May.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals—												
Horses, free. No.	136	94	37	781	594	675	7,735	4,420	4,343	73,531	63,479	65,507
do dutiable. "	767	616	140	5,913	4,395	1,855	42,754	16,547	14,013	369,848	289,620	203,601
Art work, free.							160,005	1,379	333	311,684	89,091	36,038
do dutiable.												5,489
Books, &c., free.							6,322	3,891	3,082	33,229	32,100	30,387
do dutiable.							1,988	2,862	2,793	23,104	21,091	25,602
Cement, Roman, Portland, dutiable. Lbs.	917,125	171,500	473,125	3,702,011	2,296,800	1,964,874	4,157	824	2,290	16,998	9,324	9,397
Coal, bituminous, dutiable Tons.	65,983	60,675	79,395	718,818	769,715	666,078	201,865	186,361	261,239	2,401,537	2,425,266	2,100,094
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of—												
Flax, free and dutiable. . . Tons.	194	192	76	1,382	2,414	692	31,709	30,837	6,551	206,496	370,037	86,907
Fruits—												
Bananas, free.							9,138	8,250	16,431	139,630	88,297	83,887
Lemons, dutiable.							92,038	103,188	41,935	93,541	145,164	45,898
Furs, skins, &c., free.							36,121	25,821	22,754	354,714	219,179	250,398
Hides and skins, other than fur, dutiable and free. Lbs.	2,124,674	1,553,496	1,669,359	15,207,628	18,771,522	13,096,174	131,664	124,115	149,176	1,076,576	1,320,509	1,027,857
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—												
Tin plates, &c., dutiable Lbs.	401,905	215,737	103,400	1,165,137	672,829	697,425	11,086	5,849	2,850	32,647	18,744	19,914
Jewellery, precious stones, dutiable.							323	197	46	19,555	4,131	92,064
Lead and manufactures of—												
Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable Lbs.	1,299,160	1,889,999	2,089,823	18,158,682	23,609,365	41,905,206	21,871	32,764	44,714	347,140	384,901	917,747
Paper stock, crude (see also wood pulp), free.							30,559	51,886	7,306	388,118	533,036	205,234
Provisions—												
Cheese, dutiable. Lbs.	446	2,353	6,694	35,627	29,272	26,263	73	292	659	4,778	4,021	3,576

Spices, nutmegs, peppers, free..... Lbs.	.....	.....	15	3,893	116,244	2,515	.....	.....	4	221	6,734	166
Spirits, distilled— Spirits (not of domestic manu- facture) dutiable. Proof gall.	13,490	14,220	8,287	157,963	204,041	87,740	25,428	20,589	16,956	288,524	387,441	163,022
Sugar, molasses, &c.— Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch Standard, free and duti- able..... Lbs.	2,866	62,590	30	755,074	808,110	935,904	243	3,373	4	51,437	60,504	44,705
Tea, free..... "	24,952	559,133	194,683	283,528	1,447,263	1,176,021	4,243	97,012	30,884	51,491	229,937	179,490
Tobacco and manufactures of— Leaf, dutiable..... Lbs.	33,023	24,144	51,938	1,000,119	662,695	349,290	24,886	33,031	42,047	701,399	551,058	220,558
Wood and manufactures of— Boards, planks, &c., free and dutiable..... M. ft.	84,690	114,390	34,831	694,277	716,170	313,051	702,592	1,144,203	328,588	7,558,201	7,403,743	3,091,777
Wood pulp, dutiable.... Tons.	2,803	1,640	3,560	25,925	33,026	21,295	37,605	24,190	57,280	372,918	470,634	312,921
Wool— Class No. 2, free..... Lbs.	59,064	145,633	5	3,711,367	5,030,308	969,525	11,491	21,537	1	775,702	964,201	177,501
do 3, do..... "	270	270	6,504	29,988	16	16	529	1,756

UNITED STATES.

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GG.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during the *months* of May and the *eleven months* ended 31st May, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of May.			Eleven months ended 31st May.			Month of May.			Eleven months ended 31st May.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Agricultural implements.....							\$ 32,042	\$ 52,338	\$ 99,128	\$ 298,927	\$ 343,445	\$ 641,492
Animals—												
Cattle.....	No. 22	1,584	968	2,743	2,859	13,735	810	103,419	29,244	170,135	171,109	923,293
Hogs.....	" 212	6	122	1,427	3,402	4,025	745	33	388	5,357	16,495	24,829
Horses.....	"	618	1,460	3,481	8,000			15,848	136,653		438,673	706,249
Sheep.....	" 5,984	5,319	15,248	53,093	44,211	53,790	18,977	66,396	90,077	128,814	83,572	170,763
Books, maps, engravings, &c.....							46,085	45,812	68,316	547,903	562,890	664,945
Breadstuffs—												
Corn.....	Bush. 945,343	509,715	5,567,567	5,360,250	8,613,021	20,672,620	289,059	137,802	2,046,065	1,900,475	2,293,991	6,849,726
Wheat.....	" 796,541	1,179,851	262,797	3,053,024	5,123,140	4,739,761	543,370	955,711	386,693	2,120,947	3,595,842	4,699,490
Wheat flour.....	Brls. 103,083	52,362	88,824	849,613	688,281	505,669	402,062	218,331	534,687	3,334,310	2,651,664	2,433,492
Carriages, cars and parts of.....							17,399	10,799	29,650	144,291	111,467	172,173
Clocks and watches.....								16,179	51,361		324,079	318,010
Coals.....	Tons. 254,752	250,249	297,251	2,705,207	2,687,820	2,890,043	744,883	728,402	826,821	7,792,299	8,161,677	8,573,811
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old.....	Lbs. 98,300	5,300	344,042	460,271	304,891	1,266,453	10,625	591	38,763	49,697	33,091	139,381
Cotton and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufact'd.....	Bales. 3,070	6,139	4,295	63,561	77,049	120,104	123,981	234,688	128,822	2,699,414	3,027,583	3,899,954
Cotton, coloured and uncoloured.....	Lbs. 1,546,323	3,073,237	2,150,713	31,980,660	38,728,902	60,262,977						
Other manufactures.....	Yds. 2,065,527	1,531,115	1,807,425	17,143,050	28,855,934	12,249,448	124,384	91,646	100,426	1,034,593	1,738,708	694,144
Cycles and parts of.....							135,009	133,009	183,642	1,635,641	1,238,745	1,534,766
Fertilizers.....	Tons. 362	401			4,371	4,563	125,260	140,000	133,845	447,634	668,515	551,870
Fruits and nuts.....							5,626	8,678			85,818	93,330
Furs and fur skins.....							71,289	50,553	171,587	898,753	665,228	1,070,240
Hides and skins.....	Lbs. 25,210						13,659	26,053	252,018		376,067	
Hops.....	" 22,448	4,788	22,988	283,436	329,289	274,276	82,270	27,189			887,631	411,236
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric.....							1,822	448	3,008	22,637	28,703	34,204
								47,630	22,186		283,423	279,171

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

UNITED STATES.

III.—STATEMENT of Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the 1st July preceding, including such latest Month. (*From United States Returns.*)

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH			
		1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Europe.</i>									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Belgium	May	1,727,378	2,569,013	722,128	4,434,032	12,219,008	30,469,426	8,162,810	44,006,379
France	do	7,260,334	3,198,868	3,083,162	12,710,909	59,754,977	54,575,298	49,480,413	87,012,841
Germany	do	14,488,988	9,294,213	5,575,593	13,694,785	98,364,396	116,881,478	61,916,809	143,416,065
Great Britain	do	15,109,347	32,640,030	8,916,340	43,542,888	148,928,728	452,930,659	101,454,480	501,756,263
Italy	do	1,897,830	1,730,239	1,963,481	1,530,813	17,279,636	20,206,301	18,209,368	21,849,377
Netherlands	do	2,043,480	3,991,357	1,874,468	6,554,438	11,880,802	46,436,034	11,292,973	59,733,226
All other	do	3,669,404	2,897,229	2,492,338	3,742,348	34,143,801	38,904,704	30,574,149	43,240,635
Totals		46,196,761	56,320,949	24,627,510	86,210,213	382,571,438	760,403,300	281,091,002	901,014,786
<i>North America.</i>									
Bermuda	May	234,341	71,407	204,462	85,874	608,571	782,159	463,573	926,461
British West Indies	do	2,023,496	648,381	1,526,726	986,172	10,189,285	7,291,671	8,899,796	7,534,967
British North America	do	3,791,182	6,844,322	2,429,339	9,829,942	34,757,856	59,714,407	28,528,539	76,160,414
All other	do	6,931,155	3,967,732	6,279,464	3,028,458	46,501,551	45,719,615	43,395,570	42,504,987
Totals		12,980,174	11,531,842	9,439,991	13,930,446	92,057,263	113,498,852	81,287,478	127,125,929
<i>South America.</i>									
Guianas	May	42,599	62,942	244,904	128,177	4,184,333	1,863,227	4,118,638	2,046,551
All other	do	9,664,001	2,234,231	7,004,250	2,452,318	94,763,664	29,092,528	81,740,607	28,702,495
Totals		9,706,600	2,297,173	7,249,154	2,580,495	98,947,997	30,955,755	85,859,245	30,748,846
<i>Asia, Africa and Oceania.</i>									
British East Indies	May	2,355,758	326,010	3,509,592	291,917	17,610,891	3,364,651	24,164,843	4,531,171
do Africa	do	139,176	1,342,732	94,365	779,379	1,155,000	12,215,880	822,678	10,953,954
do Australasia	do	872,603	1,132,794	342,980	1,819,684	5,571,049	16,187,092	4,778,742	14,213,606
All other	do	7,107,479	4,930,163	8,321,889	5,670,060	81,634,157	41,185,379	85,766,044	47,940,314
Totals		10,475,016	7,731,699	12,268,826	8,561,040	105,971,097	72,953,002	115,532,307	77,639,045
Grand totals		79,358,551	77,881,663	53,585,481	111,282,194	679,547,795	977,810,909	563,770,032	1,136,528,606

UNITED STATES.

II.—STATEMENT of the Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the British Empire and (Totals), Foreign Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the 1st July preceding, including such latest Month—(From United States Returns.)

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE OF THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>British Empire.</i>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	May	15,109,347	32,640,030	8,916,340	43,542,888	148,928,728	452,930,059	101,454,480	501,756,263
Bermuda.....	do	234,341	71,497	204,462	85,874	608,571	782,159	463,573	926,161
British Africa.....	do	139,176	1,342,732	94,365	779,379	1,155,000	12,215,880	822,678	10,953,954
do Australasia.....	do	872,603	1,132,704	342,980	1,819,684	5,571,049	16,187,092	4,778,742	14,213,606
do East Indies.....	do	2,355,758	326,010	3,509,592	291,917	17,610,891	3,364,651	24,164,843	4,531,171
do Guiana.....	do	37	55,527	137,265	121,226	3,302,250	1,425,060	2,832,038	1,610,931
do Honduras.....	do	19,182	42,383	10,911	17,430	212,968	518,681	146,828	507,285
do West Indies.....	do	2,023,496	648,381	1,526,726	986,172	10,183,285	7,291,671	8,899,796	7,534,967
Canada.....	do	3,787,818	6,794,593	2,424,732	9,700,391	34,387,478	58,736,383	28,161,443	75,643,393
Gibraltar.....	do	4,131	10,899	1,113	26,900	25,922	314,568	31,681	303,566
Hong Kong.....	do	47,257	401,125	43,798	553,270	805,454	5,614,530	677,126	5,740,280
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	do	3,364	49,819	4,607	129,551	370,378	978,024	367,096	1,416,821
All other.....	do	154,037	43,134	321,664	113,270	1,267,896	980,311	1,751,319	659,219
Totals.....		24,750,547	43,561,744	17,538,555	58,167,952	224,435,870	561,339,009	174,551,643	624,898,117
Totals, Foreign Countries. May.....		54,608,004	34,319,919	36,046,926	53,114,242	455,111,925	416,471,900	389,218,389	511,630,489
Grand totals.....		79,358,551	77,881,663	53,585,481	111,282,194	679,547,795	977,810,909	563,770,032	1,136,528,606

JJ.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Imports and Exports into and from the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the Period of the Calendar Year, including such latest Month.

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NAME OF COUNTRY.	Latest Month.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
+ Canada	April	8,352,392	6,474,145	9,632,528	6,756,960	88,902,735	94,988,035	101,572,853	119,331,992
Great Britain	do	170,997,901	131,440,407	195,867,351	115,024,951	743,455,268	491,321,468	775,345,665	469,405,349
Russia in Europe	*July	42,527,870	38,125,010	35,567,070	16,248,510	238,539,070	266,704,130	229,599,370	265,702,360
France	February	65,568,083	48,397,066	71,316,009	47,189,658	131,741,800	84,950,403	139,987,133	93,387,875
Portugal	January	3,630,960	1,831,680	3,440,880	2,188,080				
Italy	February	18,023,112	17,388,421	19,826,890	17,926,891	32,362,919	31,439,893	35,666,593	35,341,581
Austria-Hungary	do	23,857,240	24,259,840	28,855,640	24,561,680	48,265,800	48,263,160	57,174,480	48,322,120
Greece	*December	1,946,984	1,476,643	2,764,532	1,165,527	22,925,765	14,061,980	22,149,066	15,581,662
Bulgaria	* do	1,630,683	1,640,886	1,098,342	565,068	14,769,290	20,986,820	16,210,842	11,539,470
Egypt	* do	5,537,740	9,321,780	4,841,200	8,215,220	47,779,680	65,316,680	51,430,340	60,826,220
+ United States	March	76,351,444	87,282,247	61,567,925	112,682,518	498,866,838	822,280,460	455,258,251	925,993,618
Mexico	*November	3,624,000	9,513,000	3,337,000	12,236,000	43,133,000	94,095,000	35,028,000	114,898,000
+ British India	January	13,711,939	19,326,213	16,957,198	23,408,566	152,425,892	209,494,404	142,198,731	194,758,644

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 1896 and 1897.

†The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July.

‡The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.

K.K.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Imports and Exports into and from the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the Period of the Calendar Year, including such latest month.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Latest Month.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
+Canada	May	8,704,092	9,264,560	11,875,867	7,566,041	97,606,827	104,252,595	113,448,720	126,898,033
Great Britain	do	176,885,559	118,147,278	183,504,371	111,923,053	919,953,153	609,468,745	958,670,081	581,815,070
Russia in Europe	*July	42,527,870	38,125,010	35,567,070	46,248,510	238,539,070	266,704,130	229,599,376	265,702,360
France	March	63,797,887	62,457,888	78,291,539	61,217,634	195,394,525	157,408,291	218,128,793	154,403,474
Portugal	January	3,630,960	1,831,680	3,440,880	2,188,080				
Italy	March	19,271,629	18,202,988	23,717,963	19,599,500	51,634,255	49,642,688	59,394,556	54,931,081
Austria-Hungary	do	27,156,360	32,178,520	34,986,600	30,343,280	76,423,160	80,441,680	92,161,080	78,665,400
Greece	*December	1,946,984	1,476,643	2,764,532	1,165,527	22,925,765	14,061,980	22,149,066	15,581,662
Bulgaria	* do	1,630,683	1,640,886	1,098,942	565,068	14,769,290	20,986,820	16,210,842	11,539,470
Egypt	* do	5,537,740	9,321,780	4,841,200	8,215,220	47,779,680	65,316,680	51,430,340	60,826,226
+United States	April	101,322,406	77,648,786	55,945,058	99,428,432	600,189,244	899,929,246	511,198,420	1,025,386,773
Mexico	*November	3,624,000	9,513,000	3,337,000	12,236,000	43,133,000	94,095,000	35,028,000	114,898,000
‡British India	February	13,244,477	24,565,291	14,622,800	24,266,786	165,681,469	234,159,695	156,924,882	219,029,922

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 the years 1896 and 1897.

†The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July.

+ do do do 1st April.

LL.—UNREVISED 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.

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NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
+Canada	June..	9,108,378	15,580,378	11,692,877	12,504,246	106,715,205	119,832,973	125,141,597	139,402,279
Great Britain.....	do ..	176,766,137	119,436,691	189,957,217	121,816,067	1,096,193,530	728,905,437	1,148,512,653	713,144,472
Russia in Europe.....	*July..	42,527,870	38,125,010	35,567,070	46,248,510	238,539,070	266,704,130	229,599,370	265,702,360
France.....	April ..	61,287,614	65,885,797	66,380,999	64,213,995	256,482,139	223,304,088	284,509,792	218,617,469
Portugal.....	March ..	4,962,600	2,769,120	4,200,120	2,652,480	13,205,160	7,125,640	11,147,760	7,189,560
Italy.....	April ..	19,268,471	21,132,113	20,589,968	14,967,320	70,904,726	70,764,801	80,074,542	69,838,401
Austria-Hungary.....	do ..	28,179,800	29,454,480	33,359,480	27,624,800	104,602,520	109,896,160	125,520,560	106,295,200
Greece.....	January..	1,503,470	1,532,613	2,152,529	1,158,965	7,923,760	12,270,040	7,558,200	12,478,410
Bulgaria.....	*December	1,530,683	1,650,886	1,107,942	555,068	14,770,290	20,986,820	16,210,842	11,539,470
Egypt.....	February	3,749,460	6,965,400	1,342,480	2,404,260	7,923,760	13,170,040	7,558,200	12,478,440
+United States.....	May ..	79,358,147	77,871,276	53,585,481	111,282,194	679,547,391	977,800,522	563,770,032	1,136,528,606
Mexico.....	January..	3,269,000	10,495,000	3,094,000	10,476,000				
+British India.....	March ..	14,105,273	25,626,048	16,657,156	24,865,067	179,786,743	259,785,743	175,984,939	243,849,180

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 1896 and 1897.

+The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st July.

+ do do 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 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.) FIJI.

AN ORDINANCE (*enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Fiji with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof*) to repeal the "Customs Duties Ordinance, 1888," and to make other provision in lieu thereof.

[L.S.] G. T. M. O'BRIEN.

10th March, 1898.

Be it enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, as follows:—

1. "The Customs Duties Ordinance 1888" is hereby repealed.

2. On and after the passing of this Ordinance the customs duties contained in the schedule hereto shall be collected and paid in lieu of the customs duties heretofore payable under the above repealed Ordinance.

3. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Customs Duties Ordinance 1898."

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

SCHEDULE.

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUES.

	£	s.	d.
Aerated and mineral waters, quarts, per dozen.....	0	1	6
Aerated and mineral waters, pints and smaller quantities, per dozen.....	0	0	3
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger or other beers, quarts, per dozen.....	0	2	0
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger or other beers, pints, per dozen.....	0	1	0
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger or other beers, in wood or jar, per gallon.....	0	1	0
Anchors, black or galvanized, per cwt.	0	2	6
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	1
Asbestos and asbestos manufactures, 12½ per cent ad valorem.....			
Bacon, hams, and cured pork, per lb.	0	0	2
Baking powder, per lb., or pint, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.....	0	0	1
Barley, per lb., or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.....	0	0	1
Basketware and wickerware, 12½ per cent ad valorem.....			
Bath-bricks, 12½ per cent ad valorem.....			
Beans, per lb.	0	0	0½
Beeswax, per lb.	0	0	2
Bicycles, each.....	2	0	0
Biscuits, sweetened or fancy, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.....	0	0	1
Biscuits, other, per lb.	0	0	0½
Blacking, 12½ per cent ad valorem.....			
Blue, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.....	0	0	2

	£	s.	d.
Bolts and nuts and bolt ends and nuts, per lb	0	0	0 ¹ / ₂
Bottled fruits, quarts, per dozen	0	2	0
Bottled fruits, pints and smaller quantities, per dozen	0	1	0
Boots, shoes, slippers and goloshes of leather in whole or part (English sizes to be the standard)—			
Children's, per pair	0	0	3
Girls', per pair	0	0	6
Boys', per pair	0	0	6
Women's, per pair	0	1	6
Men's, per pair	0	2	0
India-rubber, per pair	0	0	6
Boxes and trunks of wood, leather or metal, per inch in length	0	0	2
Bran and pollard, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Bricks, tiles and slates, per 1,000	0	5	0
Brushware, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Butter and ghee, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Candles, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Caps, percussion, per 100	0	0	1
Cards, playing, per pack of 61 cards or under	0	0	6
Carpets, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Carts and carriages, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Cartridges, per 100	0	2	0
Cartridge cases, per 100	0	1	0
Cement, plaster of Paris and hydraulic lime, per cwt	0	1	0
Chains, black or galvanized, per cwt	0	2	6
Cheese, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	2
Cigars and cigarettes (including wrappers), per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	5	0
Clocks and clockware, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Coffee, chicory, cocoa and chocolate, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	3
Condensed milk, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Confectionery, including cakes, plum-puddings, comfits, liquorice, liquorice-paste, lozenges of all kinds, sugar-candy, succades, icing sugar, sweetmeats, mince-meats, candied and crystallized fruits and peels, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	3
Cordage and rope, per ton	1	10	0
Cordials and syrups, not medicinal, per gallon	0	2	0
Cork and corkware, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Cornflour, including maize-flour, semolina, germea, wheatena, maize-meal, and farinaceous and amylaceous foods not otherwise enumerated, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Crockery, earthenware and chinaware, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Drift and gram (whole or split) of all kinds, per ton	2	0	0
Doors, sashes, shutters and Venetian blinds, per piece	0	2	0
Drapery—			
Cottons of all kinds, including articles made principally of cotton in the piece, exceeding one yard in length, not exceeding 36 inches in width, per yard	0	0	1
Exceeding 36 inches and not exceeding 72 inches in width, per yard	0	0	2
Exceeding 72 inches and not exceeding 108 inches in width, per yard	0	0	3
For every additional 36 inches or portion thereof in width, per yard	0	0	1
Undershirts, other shirts, blankets, rugs and shawls, apparel and slops, and all materials composed wholly or in part of cotton, linen, silk, wool, jute, ramie, or other textile fabric, not otherwise enumerated, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Drugs and medicinal substances, chemicals and druggeries (except those containing spirits or opium, and those otherwise enumerated), and tinctures of the British pharmacopœia, except those containing opium, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Dynamite, lithofracteur, blasting-powder and similar explosives, per lb.	0	0	6
Enameled ware, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Firearms, 20 per cent ad valorem.			
Fireworks, 20 per cent ad valorem.			
Fish, dried, salt, preserved or chilled, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Floor and oil cloth and linoleum, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Flour, including seconds, thirds, and fourths, and sharps, per ton of 2,000 lbs	1	0	0
Fruits and vegetables, dried, or preserved, not otherwise specified, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Furniture, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Fuse, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Galvanized iron in bars, rods, sheets or corrugated, per ton	2	0	0
Galvanized manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			
Galvanized wire, fencing, per cwt	0	2	0
Galvanized wire, barbed, per cwt	0	3	0
Gasoline, per gallon	0	1	0
Gas, in iron cylinders, 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent ad valorem.			

	£	s.	d.
Gelatine, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	2
Ginger, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Glass and glassware, 12½ per cent ad valorem.	0	0	1
Glue, per lb.	0	0	1
Golden syrup, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Grain and pulse, not otherwise enumerated, per bushel.	0	0	6
Grease, including dripping, fat, lard, and tallow, per cwt.	0	2	6
Grimstones, per inch diameter.	0	0	1
Gutta-percha and India-rubber manufactures, not otherwise specified, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Hardware, including all metals and manufactures of metals in whole or in part, not otherwise enumerated, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Hats and caps, men's and boy's of all kinds, and women's untrimm'd, each.	0	0	6
Hollowware, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Honey, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Hops, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	3
Ink, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Iron, black, in bar, rod, sheets or plates, per ton.	1	10	0
Iron tanks, black, each.	0	5	0
Iron tanks, galvanized, each.	0	10	0
Iron wire, black, per ton.	1	0	0
Isinglass, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	2
Ivory and bone manufactures, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Jam and jellies, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Jewellery, 20 per cent ad valorem.			
Kapoc, per cwt.	0	1	0
Kerosene, of 140 degrees or over, closed-flash test, per gallon.	0	0	9
Kerosene, under 100 degrees, closed-flash test, per gallon.	0	1	3
Lamps and lampware, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Laths, per 100.	0	2	0
Lead, including shot and bullets, per cwt.	0	5	0
Leather and leatherware, except as otherwise specified, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Limes, clothes, fishing, lead, and log, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Limes, marling, spinyard, and similar limes, per cwt.	0	1	6
Macaroni, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Maize, per bushel.	0	0	6
Malt, per bushel.	0	0	6
Matting, except South Sea Island mats, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Matches—			
Wooden, in boxes containing under 100 matches, per gross boxes.	0	0	6
For each additional 100 or part thereof, per gross boxes.	0	0	6
Wax or other kinds, in boxes containing under 100 matches, per gross boxes.	0	1	0
For each additional 100 or part thereof, per gross boxes.	0	1	0
Meat, dried, preserved, salt or chilled, per lb.	0	0	1
Methylated spirit, per gallon.	0	2	0
Millstones, per inch diameter.	0	0	1
Molasses and treacle, per cwt.	0	3	0
Mouldings and architraves, 100 lineal feet.	0	2	0
Musical instruments, pianos, each.	5	0	0
Musical instruments, organs and harmoniums, each.	3	0	0
Musical instruments, not otherwise enumerated, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Mustard, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Nails, exceeding 1 inch in length, per cwt.	0	3	0
Nuts of all kinds, except coconuts, per lb.	0	0	1
Oakum, per cwt.	0	4	0
Oatmeal, including rolled or crushed oats, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	0½
Oats, per bushel.	0	0	6
Oils, of all kinds, except for medicinal use, in bulk, per gallon.	0	0	9
Oils, in bottle, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Oilman's stores, not otherwise specified, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise, mixed or saturated with opium or with any preparation or solution thereof or steeped therein, per lb.	0	16	0
Paints, in oil or dry colours, per cwt.	0	3	0
Paints, mixed, ready for use, per cwt.	0	6	0
Paints, artists', 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Palings, per 100.	0	2	0
Paper, brown, wrapping, printing, and paper bags, per cwt.	0	3	0
Paper-mache and pulpware, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Paper, writing and fancy, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			

	£	s.	d.
Pease and peasemeal, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Pease, dried, per bushel	0	0	6
Pepper, per lb., or pint, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	2
Perfumery, not being perfumed spirits, 15 per cent ad valorem.			
Pickles, sauces, reputed pints and smaller quantities, per dozen.	0	2	0
Pickles, sauces, reputed quarts, per dozen.	0	4	0
Picture and picture frames and mouldings for same, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Pipes, tobacco, clay, per gross.	0	1	0
Pipes, tobacco, other kinds, including cigar and cigarette holders and mouth pieces and cases for the same, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Platedware (E. P.), 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Plate powder, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Posts and rails, per 100.	0	2	0
Potted meats, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Powder, sporting, per lb.	0	0	6
Printed forms, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Printing materials (type, paper and ink), 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Putty, per cwt.	0	3	0
Rosin, per cwt.	0	2	0
Rice, per ton	2	0	0
Sage, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Sails, tents and tarpaulins, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Salt (in bulk), per cwt	0	1	0
Sewing machines, treadle or treadle and hand, each.	0	10	0
Sewing machines, hand, each.	0	6	0
Shingles, per 1,000.	0	2	0
Snuff, per lb.	0	3	0
Soap, plain, hard or soft (including "Sunlight" brand), per lb.	0	0	1
Soap, toilet, fancy, medicated, scented, and soap extracts, 15 per cent ad valorem.			
Soda, crystals, per ton.	1	0	0
Spices of all kinds, including aniseed, caraway seed, celery seed, cardamom seed, capsicums, cayenne, cassia, cinnamon, cummin seed, coriander, cloves, curry powder, fenugreek, mace, myrabolans, pimento, turmeric, vanilla and similar articles, per lb., or pint, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	2
Spirits, of all kinds imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sikes' hydrometer, and is over proof, per proof gallon.	0	14	0
Spirits, of all kinds imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sikes' hydrometer, and is under proof, per liquid gallon.	0	14	0
Spirits, and spirituous compounds, and scented waters imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sikes' hydrometer, per liquid gallon.	0	14	0
Case Spirits.—Reputed contents of two, three, four or more gallons shall be charged,— Two gallons and under, as two gallons; over two gallons and not exceeding three gallons, as three gallons; over three gallons and not exceeding four gallons, as four gallons, and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case.			
Sponges, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Starch, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Stationery, including albums, account books, advertising matter, birthday and similar books and cards, cigarette paper, and diaries, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Steel, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Sugar, per lb.	0	0	0½
Nails, under 1 inch, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Tapioca, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Timber, dressed or surfaced, per 100 feet superficial.	0	2	0
Timber, undressed, per 100 feet superficial.	0	1	6
The duty on timber to be computed on a thickness of 1 inch, and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under 1 inch to be reckoned as 1 inch.			
Tin and tinware, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	3	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Toys, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Turpentine, per gallon.	0	1	0
Twine, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	2
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Varnish, lacquer, Japan, furniture, and other liquid polishes, per gallon.	0	2	0
Vaseline or soft paraffin, per lb.	0	0	2
Vermicelli, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	0	0	1
Vinegar, per gallon.	0	0	6
Wall paper, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Whips and walking sticks, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Whiting, chalk and lime, per cwt.	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Wines—			
Bordeaux (claret) or Australian, in bulk, per gallon.....	0	2	0
Bordeaux (claret) or Australian, in bottle, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints...	0	2	0
Other kinds, in bulk, per gallon.....	0	4	0
Other kinds, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints.....	0	4	0
Sparkling, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints.....	0	6	0
Wire rope, per ton.....	3	0	0
Woodenware, not otherwise enumerated, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Work-boxes and writing-disks, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			
Zinc and zinc manufactures, 12½ per cent ad valorem.			

LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

Agricultural implements and machines and parts thereof,—the following—coffee-pulpers, corn-hillers, cultivators, digging-forks, earth-scoops, evaporating machines for tea, fruit, and like products, fibre cleaning, ginning, spinning, and weaving machines, grain sowers, harrows, hoes, ploughs, scarifiers, scythes, shellers, sickles, winnowing machines, handles for above wooden and unfitted; animals; bags and sacks; ballast, ships' (pig and scrap iron); beche-de-mer; books and periodicals, printed; boiler-plates; casks and tanks for exporting molasses and spirits; coal; cocoanuts; coconut fibre; coin; coke; copper rods, under one inch in diameter; copra; cotton, raw; curiosities, South Sea Island; earthenware drain-pipes; felt, sheathing; garden seeds; guano; hides; horns; infants' food; iron and steel rails and fish-plates, and bolts and nuts imported with and belonging to the same; lead for lining tea-chests; lint for surgical purposes; living oysters; luggage, personal, as may be from time to time permitted by the Governor by any Regulation made by him and published in the *Gazette*; Machinery—agricultural, electrical, mining, sawing, sugar-making, and sugar-mill fixtures, steam-engines and boilers; manures; maps, including atlases and charts; matting for ships' dunnage; mats for sugar; metal, yellow, for sheathing; metals, old; microscopes; music, printed; nets, fishing; oars; ores; packages, empty, used and returned; paper making machines; paving-stones; photographs, unframed; pitch; plants; pyrethrum roseum; pug mills; sandalwood; school slates; sail canvas, Nos. 1 to 6 (British Nos.); shell, tortoise and pearl; show-cards; skins; South Sea Island produce not otherwise enumerated; steel and iron punts and lighters and plates, rolled, curved, and shaped for building the same; steel railway sleepers, and bolts and nuts imported with and belonging to the same; sulphur; tar; timber, undressed, cut for cases, not exceeding three feet in length, for exporting fruit; tin, cut for exporting produce; vegetables and green fruit not otherwise enumerated; water and wind motors; woodpacks.

GENERAL DUTY.

On all articles not specified or not included in the free list an ad valorem duty of 12½ per cent.

EXPORT DUTY.

British sterling silver coin, over £10, 2½ per cent.

III.--TARIFF CHANGES.

(A.)—BAHAMAS.

AN ACT TO EXEMPT FRESH MEAT, DEAD POULTRY AND GAME FROM THE PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTY.

61 Vic., chap. 3.—Assented to 26th January, 1898.

All fresh meat, dead poultry and game hereafter imported into these Islands shall be exempted from the payment of import duty, anything to the contrary in any Act heretofore passed notwithstanding.

(B.)—BRITISH GUIANA.

ORDINANCE No. 7 OF 1898.

Continuance for one year of the Customs Duties Ordinance No. 4 of 1897.

The Customs Duties Ordinance No. 4 of 1897, shall continue into force for a further period of one year, that is to say, from the 1st day of April, 1898, to the 31st day of March, 1899, both days inclusive, but subject to the following alterations, which shall come into force on the publication of this Ordinance.

1. In schedule I :

	a.	After No. 2, insert the following new item : <i>Biscuits, sweetened or sugared</i>	lb.	0 05
	b.	In No. 7, after the word <i>Bread</i> , add the word <i>hard</i> .		
	c.	After No. 8, insert the following new item : <i>Brimstone and sulphur</i>	lb.	0 01
	d.	In No. 22, the basis is changed from 1,000 running feet to 1,000 feet board measure.		
	e.	The duty on the goods enumerated in No. 29, is increased to.....	reputed lb.	0 07
	f.	The duty leviable on <i>Fish</i> , enumerated in No. 48, is increased to.....	barrel of 200 lbs.	0 50
	g.	After No. 51, the following new item is added : <i>Fruits, dried</i>	lb.	0 05
	h.	The duty on <i>Garlic</i> (No. 53) is increased to.....	lb.	0 00½
	i.	The duties on <i>Malt liquor</i> are modified as follows :		
74		<i>Malt liquor, in wood</i>	gallon.	0 16
75	"	<i>" bottle</i>	dozen reputed quarts,	0 40
76	"	<i>" " "</i>	dozen reputed pints,	0 20
	j.	The duty on <i>Matches</i> (No. 77) is increased to.....	per 14,400 matches,	0 60
	k.	After No. 83, the following new item is inserted : <i>Nuts used in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs as Fruit</i>	lb.	0 00½
	l.	After No. 85, the following new item is added : <i>Onions</i>	lb.	0 00½
	m.	Numbers 93 and 94 are merged into the following new item : <i>Pickles, including Olives and Sauces</i>	quart.	0 04
	n.	After No. 100, the following two new items are added :		
		<i>Salt, admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as fine</i>	200 lbs.	1 00
	"	<i>" " coarse in bulk</i>	200 lbs.	0 75
	v.	The duty on the goods enumerated in No. 108, is increased to.....	lb.	0 04
	p.	Number 110 is modified as follows :		
110		<i>Spices, Betel or Arica Nut, Pepper, and all Seeds except Garden Seeds</i>	lb.	0 04
	q.	The duty on the goods mentioned in No. 111, is increased to.....	gallon.	3 50
	r.	The duty stipulated in paragraph 2 of No. 113, is increased from 84 per gallon to.....	gallon.	4 50
	s.	In No. 115, the following words are added : <i>Including corn starch</i> .		
	t.	The duty on <i>Tea</i> (No. 123), is increased to.....	lb.	0 16
	u.	The duties on <i>Tobacco</i> are modified as follows :		

		8	cts.
124	Tobacco, ^c in leaf, if in packages containing not less than 800 lbs. containing 10 lbs. or more of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof..... lb.	0	40
125	" containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof..... lb.	0	60
126	" if in packages containing less than 800 lbs. containing 10 lbs. or more of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof..... lb.	0	60
127	" containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof..... lb.	0	80
	u. The duty on the Waters enumerated in No. 139, is increased to..... dozen reputed pints.	0	16
	v. The duty on Wine mentioned in :		
146	Is increased to..... gallon.	1	00
147	"dozen reputed quarts.	3	00
148	"dozen reputed pints.	1	50

2. In schedule II :

a. After No. 156, the following new item is inserted :

Chemicals and other substances, which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied, are imported for the purification of water.

b. In No. 163, after the item "Launches of all kinds," the following words are inserted :
Trucks for Mining purposes.

c. Number 174, Salt, is suppressed.

* Duty on tobacco to be paid on the weight being certified, either by a sworn weigher and gauger, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs.

(C).—BRITISH INDIA.

MODIFICATIONS TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

I.—Exemptions.

1. The Government of India are of opinion that machinery for the manufacture of braid—of whatever fibrous material the braid is composed—should be held to be included in entry No. 14 (a) of Schedule IV of the Import Tariff.

2. India-rubber Attock blocks are component parts of railway carriages (No. 93, Schedule IV). (*Customs circular No. I of 1898.*)

3. The Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon : Machinery (and component parts thereof) for the treatment of tobacco. (*Customs circular No. II of 1898.*)

4. In the opinion of the Government of India, a fuel economiser may reasonably be treated as a component part of a boiler and be admitted free of duty. (*Customs circular No. IV of 1898.*)

5. The Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the duties leviable thereon : Saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations. (*Customs circular No. V of 1898.*)

6. According to a Customs circular issued by the Indian Office, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the manufacture of paraffine candles is exempt from duty on entry into British India.

II.—Reduction of Duty on Petroleum.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the Customs duty in excess of five per cent *ad valorem* leviable thereon on importation into British India, petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and which is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use as fuel. (*Customs circular No. II of 1898.*)

III.—Customs Treatment of Dashpot Springs and Lever Boxes.

It appears that there is nothing in the construction of the dashpot springs which would prevent their use for purposes entirely unconnected with steam machinery, and this being so the duty leviable thereon is at the rate of 5 per cent under No. 13 of Schedule IV of the Tariff Act.

As regards lever-boxes, under the law as now expressed in the tariff schedules, they are liable to duty at the rate of 5 per cent, but as lever-boxes form part of the fittings of a pair of switches, they should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be taxed at one per cent under No. 15 of Schedule IV as in the case of rails, chairs, fishplates and dogs-pikes, with which they may be classed for the purpose of assessment to import duty. (*Customs circular No. III of 1898.*)

IV.—*Customs Valuations of certain Goods.*

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and in supersession of the values fixed in columns 3 and 4 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix for the said articles the values stated in column 4 of the said schedule. (*Customs circular No. VII of 1898.*)

1 No. in 'Tariff Schedule.	2 Names of Articles.	3 Present valuation. R. a.	4 Revised valuation R. a. p.
	<i>Articles of Food and Drink.</i>		
2	Coffee cwt.	70 0	50 0 0
3	Fruits and vegetables, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free :		
	Almonds without shell cwt.	48 0	50 0 0
	" in the shell "	15 8	14 0 0
	Cashew or cajoo kernels "	12 0	14 0 0
	Cocoanut kernel (khopra) "	11 0	12 0 0
	Currants, European, in cases "	10 0	14 0 0
	" in cans "	22 0	25 0 0
	Pistachio nuts "	32 0	35 0 0
	Prunes, Bussora (Ain-Bokhara) "	20 0	25 0 0
	Raisins, black "	10 0	12 0 0
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf and Red Sea "	15 0	12 8 0
	" Munakka " " "	9 0	8 0 0
	Walnuts "	10 0	8 0 0
6	Provisions, Oilman's Stores and Groceries :		
	Cheese lb.	0 14	0 12 0
	Flour barrel or sack of 200 lbs.	20 0	15 0 0
	Pork hams lb.	0 14	0 12 0
7	Spices :		
	Betel nuts, Goa cwt.	17 0	12 8 0
	Cardamoms, Ceylon "	150 0	225 0 0
	Chillies, dry "	11 0	13 0 0
	Cloves "	20 0	18 0 0
	" in seeds, narlavang "	8 8	5 0 0
	Ginger, dry "	16 0	12 0 0
	Notnugs lb.	1 0	0 12 0
	Pepper, black cwt.	16 0	18 0 0
	" long "	7 0	20 0 0
	" white "	30 0	34 0 0
8	Sugar :		
	Loaf "	16 0	15 0 0
	Crystallized, beet "	11 8	11 0 0
	" and soft, from China "	12 8	12 0 0
9	Tea :		
	Green lb.	0 12	0 10 0
	<i>Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.</i>		
10	Chemical Products and Preparations :		
	Acid, sulphuric lb.	0 2	0 1 6
	Alum cwt.	5 0	4 10 0
	Sal ammoniac "	37 0	26 0 0
	Sulphate of copper "	15 8	17 8 0

No. in Tariff Schedule.	Names of Articles.		Present Valuation.		Revised Valuation.		
			R.	a.	R.	a.	p.
11	Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—						
	Aloes, black.	cwt.	14	0	15	0	0
	Asafoetida, coarse (hingra).....	do	21	0	25	0	0
	Brimstone (amalsara).....	do	50	0	35	0	0
	Camphor, refined cake.....	lb.	1	4	1	2	0
	Cassia lignea.....	cwt.	26	0	28	0	0
	Cubeb.....	do	25	8	15	0	0
	Pellitory (akalkara).....	do	40	0	30	0	0
	Peppermint crystals, from China and Japan.....	lb.	11	8	7	0	0
	Senna leaves.....	cwt.	4	0	5	0	0
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes).....	do	54	0	40	0	0
12	Dyeing and Tanning materials—						
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.....	lb.	1	7	1	5	0
	do do 50 do.....	do	1	10	1	8	0
	do do 60 do.....	do	1	15	1	12	0
	do do 70 do.....	do	2	2	2	0	0
	do do 80 do.....	do	2	8	2	4	0
	do do 100 do.....	do	2	12	2	10	0
	Alizarine dye, liquid, 10 per cent.....	do	0	5	0	4	6
	do do 16 do.....	do	0	8	0	6	6
	do do 20 do.....	do	0	10	0	8	6
	Aniline dye, do indigo blue.....	do	0	9	0	8	0
	Avar bark.....	cwt.	4	8	3	8	0
	Buzgand (guljista).....	do	27	0	34	0	0
	Gallnuts (myrabolans).....	do	4	0	3	0	0
	Madder or manjit.....	do	7	0	11	0	0
	Orehilla weed.....	do	5	0	4	0	0

Metals and Manufactures of Metals.

15	Metals, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—							
	Brass, foil or dankpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	Hundred leaves	1	4	1	2	0	
	do do coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	do	1	12	1	8	0	
	Copper, sheathing, plate and raised bottoms.	cwt.	48	0	50	0	0	
	do foil or dankpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	Hundred leaves.	2	6	1	14	0	
	do do coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	do	3	3	2	8	0	
	do wire, including wire of phosphor-bronze.	lb.	0	9	0	8	6	
	Gold leaf, European.	Hundred leaves.	3	4	3	0	0	
	Iron, angle, T, and channel.	ton.	110	0	115	0	0	
	do angle and T, galvanized.	do	160	0	170	0	0	
	do bar, plate and sheet, Lowmoor.	do	368	0	375	0	0	
	do nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed.	cwt.	10	0	9	0	0	
	do pig.	ton.	56	0	50	0	0	
	do sheets and ridging, galvanized.	cwt.	9	0	8	0	0	
	do Swedish, flat, square and bolt.	ton.	148	0	152	0	0	
	do do round rod, under half an inch in diameter. ...	do	160	0	152	0	0	
	Orsidue and brass leaves, European.	do	1	0	0	14	0	
	Steel, basic, all sorts (other than galvanized or tinned basic steel sheets)....	ton.	100	0	105	0	0	
	Steel, old.	do	60	0	120	0	0	
	do plates and sheets, other than basic, galvanized.	do	220	0	200	0	0	
	do rivets and washers.	do	220	0	210	0	0	
	do do galvanized.	do	320	0	310	0	0	
	do T bars.	do	105	0	120	0	0	
	Tin, block.	cwt.	60	0	53	0	0	

Oils.

16	Oils—						
	Cajeputi	quart.	1	4	2	0	0
	Cassia	lb.	2	8	3	12	0
	Earthnut	cwt.	16	0	18	0	0
	Grass.	lb.	1	12	1	8	0
	Jimili or til	cwt.	16	0	18	0	0
	Sandalwood.	lb.	7	0	6	0	0

Other Articles, Unmanufactured and Manufactured.

23	Beads, of all materials except glass, for which see No. 58, and brass, for which see No. 15—							
	Beads, China, Ankdana	1334 lbs.	35	0	32	0	0	
	do Dugri	do	30	0	28	0	0	
	do Kamrakhi	do	32	0	30	0	0	
	do Lalri	do	44	0	40	0	0	
	do Pakhavaji	do	30	0	28	0	0	
	do Sulemani	do	34	0	30	0	0	

No. in Tariff Schedule	Names of Articles.	Present Valuation.		Revised Valuation.		
		R.	a.	R.	a.	p.
32	Canes and rattans, articles made of cane or rattan, and basket work— Canes, Malacca.....dozen.	5	0	7	0	0
40	Coir and articles made of coir, except cables and rope, for which see No. 42— Yarn of all kinds.....cwt.	9	0	6	8	0
58	Glass, Glassware and false pearls— Glass, China, all colours.....1334 lbs.	32	0	38	0	0
	Glass, crown, coloured.....100 superficial feet.	15	0	11	0	0
	do of sizes.....do	6	0	5	0	0
59	Gums, gum resin, and articles made of gum or gum resin— Cutch and Gambier.....do	20	0	15	0	0
	Gum, Arabic.....do	18	0	22	0	0
	do Bysabol (coarse myrrh).....do	16	0	20	0	0
	do Persian (false).....do	11	0	9	0	0
	Rosin.....do	6	0	5	0	0
65	Ivory and ivoryware—Unmanufactured— Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lbs. and over.....do	800	0	750	0	0
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10 lbs. ....cwt.	680	0	650	0	0
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres and points).....do	525	0	500	0	0
81	Paints, colours, painters' materials, and compositions for ap- plication to leather, wood and metals— Ochre, other than European, all colours.....do	1	8	1	4	0
83	Perfumery— Gowls, husked and unhusked.....do	35	0	40	0	0
	Kapurkachri (zedoary, China).....do	9	8	14	0	0
	Patch leaves (patchouli).....do	9	8	25	0	0
85	Pitch, tar and dammer— Dammer.....do	5	8	5	0	0
	Pitch, coal.....do	2	8	3	8	0
	Tar, coal.....do	4	0	3	8	0
94	Seeds— Castor.....cwt.	5	0	6	8	0
	Cumin.....do	24	0	20	0	0
	do black.....do	24	0	20	0	0
	Linseed.....do	7	8	6	0	0
	Methi.....do	4	8	5	8	0
	Mustard, rape or sarson.....do	6	0	7	0	0
	Poppy.....do	8	8	7	0	0
	Quince, bihidána.....do	60	0	75	0	0
	Soziri.....do	24	0	28	0	0
95	Shells and cowries— Cowries, bazar, common.....do	3	8	2	8	0
	do Maldivé.....do	8	0	5	8	0
	do yellow, superior quality.....do	4	0	5	8	0
	Tortoise shells.....lbs.	10	0	9	0	0
	do nakh.....do	4	0	3	0	0
97	Silk and articles made of silk— Floss.....do	7	8	6	8	0
	Raw silk— Muthow.....do	3	4	2	0	0
	Other kinds of China.....do	6	8	6	0	0
	Panjam.....do	2	0	1	8	0
	Siam.....do	3	0	2	8	0
	Produced from the tasar or other wild worm.....do	4	0	2	8	0
	Sewing thread, China.....do	9	0	8	0	0

(D.)—GIBRALTAR.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

This Department has received a copy of an Ordinance relating to the duties on wines, &c., and tobacco imported into Gibraltar, which (from 1st April last), were to be as follows:—

Wine—	s.	d.
In bottles, being ordinary wine bottles, per doz.....	1	0
Otherwise than in ordinary wine bottles, per gall.....	0	4
Spirits, strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gall.....	4	0
Liqueurs and cordials, irrespective of strength, per gall.....	4	0
N.B.—A similar duty shall be payable, whether the spirits introduced are for the purpose of being infused into liquids of any kind or not.		
Malt liquors, per gall.....	0	0½
Tobacco, per lb.	0	1

SHIPPING DUES.

The following rates and duties shall be payable on all vessels arriving at, touching at, or having communication with Gibraltar, or the anchorage, port or harbour thereof:—

Vessels under 10 tons register, free.

Vessels above 10 tons register, an uniform scale of two shillings for every 100 tons register or portions thereof, with a maximum of £4.

N.B.—Vessels plying between Algeciras and Gibraltar with passengers, and steam launches licensed under the ordinance shall not be liable to the payment of port dues.

And in addition to the foregoing rates when the ship or vessel is liable to quarantine, a further duty shall be payable for the services of health guards, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For any service not exceeding 3 hours.....	0	2	0
do do 6 do	0	4	0
do do 12 do	0	8	0
do do 18 do	0	12	0
When watching a vessel in quarantine in guard boat for 24 hours (including hire of boat).....	1	0	0
For any time not exceeding half a day after the expiration of 24 hours.....	1	10	0
When embarked on board a vessel in the bay for the performance of quarantine, per 24 hours.....	0	4	0
When embarked tug steamers for a period not exceeding 3 hours	0	2	0
do do do 6 do	0	4	0
do do over 6 hours up to 24 hours	0	6	0
For every bill of health	0	4	0
For every endorsement on a bill of health.....	0	4	0

(E.)—LAGOS.

ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1898, TO CHANGE THE DUTIES OF CUSTOMS PAYABLE ON CERTAIN IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OR PROTECTORATE OF LAGOS.

(Assented to 7th January, 1898.)

	£	s.	d.
On wines, spirits, liqueurs and cordials of every sort and kind, for each Imperial gallon or part thereof	0	2	0
Such spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength.			
On gunpowder, for every pound or part thereof.....	0	0	2
On guns.....Each	0	1	6

(F.)—MAURITIUS,

I.—MODIFICATIONS TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Under Ordinance No. 16 of 1897 the following modifications have been made to the undermentioned items of the Import tariff:—

Tobacco (No. 147).—At the end of the third paragraph add “and Rodrigues.”

Exemptions.—The following new item has been added:—

20. Tobacco cultivated in and imported from Rodrigues.

II.—HARBOUR DUES.

(Ordinance No. 3 of 1890, and No. 21 of 1897.)

1.—PILOTAGE.

	Charges.
	<i>Rs. c.</i>
1. For pilotage inwards and mooring..... tons of register.	0 04
2. For unmooring and pilotage outwards..... do	0 04
3. For the pilotage inwards and mooring of any steamer entering the harbour merely for the purpose of taking coal, provisions or water..... tons of register.	0 04
4. For the unmooring and pilotage outwards of any such steamer..... do	0 04
Provided that in each case the minimum charge shall not be less than twenty rupees (Rs. 20). Vessels under 100 tons burden entering the harbour shall not be required to take a pilot. (Proclamation of 24th March, 1890.)	
5. For taking a pilot to the Bell Buoy and not entering the harbour—	
For vessels under 500 tons.....	15 00
For vessels above 500 tons and under 1,500 tons.....	20 00
For vessels above 1,500 tons.....	25 00

2.—TOWAGE.

1. For every vessel not above 100 tons.....	20 00
2. For every vessel above 100 and not exceeding 200 tons.....	25 00
3. For every vessel above 200 and not exceeding 400 tons..... ton of register	0 15
4. For every vessel above 400 tons: Sixty Rupees (Rs. 60) for the first 400 tons, and for every ton in excess of 400 tons.....	0 10

3.—ANCHORAGE.

1. For every vessel breaking bulk or receiving cargo..... ton of register	0 38
2. For moving any vessel from one berth to another in the harbour—	
For vessels under 200 tons register.....	20 00
For vessels over 200 tons register, for the first 200 tons.....	20 00
For every ton of register over 200 tons.....	0 02
3. For every colonial registered vessel trading with Madagascar, Reunion Island or the dependencies of Mauritius..... ton of register	0 25
Provided that the last charge of 25 cents per ton on any such vessel shall not be levied more than twice in one year.	
4. For every vessel not breaking bulk nor receiving cargo..... ton of register	0 23
5. For swinging any vessel alongside of a hulk.....	20 00
6. For remooing any vessel.....	20 00
7. 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—	
It under 100 tons.....	10 00
It above 100 tons but under 1,000 tons.....	30 00
It above 1,000 tons but under 1,500 tons.....	60 00
Above 1,500 tons.....	70 00

Headings:—Hire of chains, anchors and boats; vessels abandoned; vessels in distress, remain unchanged.

4.—EXEMPTIONS.

No pilotage or anchorage dues shall be charged on the following vessels:—

1. British or Foreign men-of-war or transports, and vessels belonging to the government of Mauritius.
2. 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 20 sheep, pigs or goats.
3. Vessels touching at Port Louis without entering the harbour.

III.—LIGHT DUES.

The local light dues are not modified.

LIGHT DUES FOR THE GREAT BASSES LIGHTHOUSE, THE LITTLE BASSES LIGHTHOUSE AND THE MINICOY LIGHTHOUSE.

(Government Notice No. 317 of 24th September, 1896, and Queen's Order in Council of 29th June, 1896.)

Table showing the amount of Great and Little Basses and Minicoy Light Dues leviable at Ports in Ceylon and Mauritius, including the Seychelles Islands, at the Treasury Rate of Exchange of One Shilling and Two Pence Halfpenny per Rupee, less the abatement of twenty-five per cent.

(“Board of Trade,” London, 20th February, 1897.)

Great and Little Basses, 3s. 8d. per Ton, Less 25 per cent.		Minicoy, 1s. 8d. per Ton, Less 25 per cent.		Great and Little Basses and Minicoy, 4d. per Ton, Less 25 per cent.	
Tons Net.	Rs. cts.	Tons Net.	Rs. cts.	Tons Net.	Rs. cts.
1	0 02	1	0 00½	1	0 02½
2	0 04	2	0 01	2	0 05
3	0 06	3	0 02	3	0 08
4	0 08	4	0 02½	4	0 10½
5	0 09½	5	0 03½	5	0 13
6	0 11½	6	0 04	6	0 15½
7	0 13½	7	0 04½	7	0 18

Great and Little Basses, 3 d. per Ton, Less 25 per cent.		Minicoy, ½ d. per Ton, Less 25 per cent.		Great and Little Basses and Minicoy, ½ d. per Ton, Less 25 per cent.	
Tons Net.	Rs. cts.	Tons Net.	Rs. cts.	Tons Net.	Rs. cts.
8	0 15½	8	0 05	8	0 20½
9	0 17½	9	0 06	9	0 23½
10	0 19½	10	0 06½	10	0 26
20	0 38½	20	0 13	20	0 51½
30	0 58	30	0 19½	30	0 77½
40	0 77½	40	0 26	40	1 03½
50	0 97	50	0 32½	50	1 29½
60	1 16½	60	0 38½	60	1 55
70	1 36	70	0 45	70	1 81
80	1 55	80	0 52	80	2 07
90	1 74½	90	0 58	90	2 32½
100	1 94	100	0 64½	100	2 58½
200	3 88	200	1 29	200	5 17
300	5 82	300	1 94	300	7 76
400	7 76	400	2 58½	400	10 34½
500	9 70	500	3 23	500	12 93
600	11 63½	600	3 88	600	15 51½
700	13 58	700	4 52½	700	18 10½
800	15 52	800	5 17	800	20 69
900	17 45½	900	5 82	900	23 27½
1,000	19 39½	1,000	6 46½	1,000	25 86
2,000	38 79½	2,000	12 93	2,000	51 72½
3,000	58 19	3,000	19 39½	3,000	77 58½
4,000	77 58½	4,000	25 86	4,000	103 44½
5,000	96 98	5,000	32 22	5,000	129 31

(G.)—NATAL.

CUSTOMS REGULATION.

This Department has received a copy of Customs Ordinance of the colony of Natal relative to the declaration of bills of entry under section 35 of Ordinance No. 6, 1855, as follows:—

The following words occurring in section 35 of Ordinance No. 6, 1855, shall be repealed, that is to say:—

“The above declaration signed the.....day of.....18..
in the presence of.....C.D.

Collector of Customs,
(or other principal officer),

which declaration shall be written on the bill of entry of such articles, and shall be inscribed with the hand of the importer thereof, or his known agent, in the presence of the collector or other principal officer of the Customs.”

And in lieu thereof the following words shall be substituted, that is to say:—

“Which declaration shall be written on the bill of entry of such articles, and shall be subscribed with the hand of the importer thereof, or his known agent.”

(H.)—ST. LUCIA.

TARIFF DECISIONS, &c.

According to a Customs Ordinance of the colony of St. Lucia, the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1896, shall be continued until and inclusive of the thirty-first day of December, 1898.

Exemptions.—The following addition has been made by the Governor in Council, under and by virtue of section 4 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1895, to the table of exemptions in the second schedule to the said ordinance:—

“All receipt books, bill heads, and forms imported into the colony by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited.”

(I.)—TASMANIA.

DRAWBACKS ON CUSTOMS DUTIES.

According to the “Journal of Commerce” (Melbourne), an Order in Council was gazetted on February 1st which provides for the payment of drawbacks, as under:—

The whole amount of duty paid on silver plate imported for private use if exported within three years from the date of original importation

One shilling nine pence per 100 pounds weight of malt manufactured from imported barley and exported within eighteen months.

The whole amount paid on beer manufactured in the colony when exported.

The whole amount paid on vinegar imported and used for the manufacture of sauces, on the exportation thereof.

Three pounds per ton on the net weight of jam manufactured in Tasmania and exported.

The full duties paid on sugar imported and used in preserving fruit in syrups, upon the exportation of such fruit.

Six pounds per ton on the net weight of confectionery manufactured in the colony and exported.

The whole amount of duty paid on timber imported for the manufacture of cases exported, containing Tasmanian produce, and not intended to be reintroduced.

These drawback rates are now in operation.

(J.)—TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

MODIFICATIONS TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

By resolution of the Legislative Council, the following articles have been added to the free list :—Cocoanuts, copra and vanilla.

(K.)—VIRGIN ISLANDS.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

This Department has received a copy of the Ordinance No. 2, of 1897, according to which the following modifications have been introduced into the Customs tariff of the colony :—

Export Duties.—Sweet potatoes, yams and tanniers, per 100 pounds, 6d. (formerly 1s.)

The export duties on coffee (2s. per 100 pounds) and on butter (4d. per pound) have been abolished.

The following are added to the list of articles which may be imported free of duty :—

Building material imported for the construction or repair of any church or chapel; castor and cod liver oils (previously 1s. 6d. per gallon); quinine and preparations of quinine; wine for use in divine service.

Goods being the growth, produce, or manufacture of, or raised in, any of the islands composing the colony of the Leeward Islands, and goods upon which duty shall have been paid in any presidency of the said colony, except Dominica, are admitted free into this presidency: provided that the person importing the same shall produce to the Treasurer at the time of importation thereof, a certificate signed by the Treasurer of the island or presidency from which the same are imported, stating that the same are exempt from duty under this section and the ground of such exemption: provided, also, that nothing in this section shall be

deemed to exempt any rum within the meaning of any excise ordinance or rum duty ordinance for the time being in force in this presidency from any liability to excise duty; and provided, moreover, that where the amount of duty already paid in any presidency shall be less than the amount which, but for this section, would be payable in this presidency, the exemption created by this section shall not extend to the difference between such amounts.

PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

By an Ordinance (No. 3, of 1897) the introduction into the Virgin Islands of coffee plants and uncured berries from Ceylon, Mauritius, Reunion, Fiji, Southern India, Sumatra, Java, Natal, and such other places as may be included in any proclamation under that ordinance, is prohibited.

The Governor may, from time to time, with the advice of the Executive Council, by proclamation to be published in the "Gazette," prohibit either absolutely or conditionally, the importation into the presidency of any plants, seeds, berries, earth, soil, or other article or thing packed therewith, or any goods, packages, coverings, or other articles or things which there shall be reason to believe to be affected with disease, or which may have come, either directly or indirectly, from any country or place named in such proclamation, or which, in his judgment, may be likely to communicate disease to plants.

(L.)—VICTORIA.

TARIFF DECISIONS.

The "Australasian Trade Review" states that by decision of the Commissioner of Customs, the following articles will be admitted into the colony of Victoria free of duty, as minor articles used in the manufacture of dutiable articles, viz.:—

Leather book case banding for furniture; discs for ploughs.

The Commissioner of Customs has also decided that "indurated fibre and pulp ware," as it possesses properties similar to earthenware, shall pay a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem.

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, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.

G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, ~~agent for Australasia.~~

Robert 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.

C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned Canadian agents will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders.

J. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

Harrison Watson, Curator for Canada, Imperial Institute, London, England.

G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water Street, Liverpool, England.

H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Thomas Moffat, 24 Wale Street, Cape Town, South Africa.

(A.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. J. S. Larke.*)

Sydney, N.S.W., February, 1898.

The Honourable,

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—Excellent rains have fallen over the eastern half of Australia during the month. In some parts damage has been done by floods, but on the whole the rainfall has been highly beneficial. It has put out the forest fires which have raged in Victoria and Tasmania, and better still, it assures an abundant supply of water and grass for the coming winter. Farmers are also able to prepare the ground for an early sowing. The rainfall is said to be the best for eleven years, and as the prospects of the year so largely depend on the summer rain everything now justifies the expectation that the crops of wheat, butter and wool in 1898 will be the best that Australia has had for several years. Business has slightly improved on the hopes created, but is generally quiet.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Further returns corroborate what I have previously advised, that the harvest just gathered did not produce enough wheat for the needs of the country. Good authorities estimate the shortage at one and a half million bushels. It is presumed that New Zealand will be able to supply about one hundred thousand bushels, the balance must come out of old stocks or be imported. Considerable stocks were carried over last year but not sufficient to meet the deficiency. There are not likely to be any importations for a little time, although Manitoba and California have both been quoted, but without business. The figures are too high for purchasers and millers have yet some Manitoba which they are using for mixing with colonial wheat. It is not probable that any importation will be required for three or four months yet. In view of the outlook for 1898-99 there will be no inducement to carry stocks over November next and buying abroad will, therefore, be limited to the needs of the next few months. A quantity of Manitoba wheat was sown on the highlands of this colony and is reported to have produced a fair yield of wheat which in quality is said to vie with the imported grain. This is now being tested by milling and chemical analysis.

I have received letters from a number of producers and manufacturers that Canadian trade has so improved that it is taking the full capacity of their works to supply the home demand, and that they cannot ship samples as expected nor undertake to fill orders of any size for some time. While this is a fortunate state of affairs for Canada for the present, it is not for the trade development abroad. Unfortunately, it is not likely to be continuous and manufacturers intimate that they expect soon to be able to meet all requirements at home and abroad. When no trade has been secured failure to supply sample orders is not so serious, but when an opening has been secured every effort should be put forth to maintain the connection. Only those who have tried it in earnest know the difficulty and cost of getting into this market. To get trade at home costs a good deal of money, but it is increased in Sydney by the distance and conservatism of the business men. The trade once opened, if properly done, is fairly easy to retain. To begin it and then drop it is to make a second attempt more difficult than the first. In several cases the cost of opening the trade has not been borne by the manufacturers but by the commission agent who has undertaken to do it. I know of weeks spent in securing sample orders. These when obtained did not pay the agent a penny beyond his car fare, but he persisted and secured them in hopes of these orders leading to a permanent trade of some size that would repay him. If the orders were not promptly and satisfactorily filled it means loss of all his time spent in the work of introduction. It also makes it additionally difficult to get reputable agents to undertake the introduction of Canadian lines.

HOPS.

Some time ago I had a sample of hops sent me from British Columbia. The sample did not give as favourable an idea of the hops as I had hoped for. They were submitted to brewers, but it was with greatest difficulty that brewers were got to look at them and then not a single firm would send any order directly. I recommended the Canadian producer to employ a mercantile house who would watch his opportunities and get the hops in the market, as there was no doubt they could be got in by persistent effort and should net better results than if forwarded to England as they had been. I arranged with a firm of the highest standing to handle them and correspondence was begun, but for some reason the British Columbian producer did not reply to letters sent him. I refer to the matter because this should be a favourable market for the British Columbia crop of 1898 if the quality should be good. Just now prices for old hops have dropped three-

pence to fourpence per pound, as new hops will shortly be in from Tasmania and from New Zealand. I have information that the new crops will be inferior in quality and less in quantity owing to the drought and forest fires. Should this be so, a high grade British Columbia hop should bring a good price next November. I would suggest that growers should at once write me to make arrangements with good firms here to handle shipments and forward samples as soon as they can be secured.

NEW LINES.

The first lot of Canadian boots and shoes have arrived here. They were trial orders were given to a traveller for a Canada manufacturer. When I visited the firms who had received them I found that four out of five had not placed them on the shelves for sale as they wished to get through their annual stock-taking before doing so. The cases had been opened and the contents examined, and in each case satisfaction was expressed with their appearance. If the goods wear as well as they look they will become popular and a large trade should be secured. Two or three United States manufacturers have a large and steady trade in this colony and there seems to be no good reason why a Canadian house should not do equally as well.

A manufacturer of fanning mills has sent out a representative with a quantity of his mills to open up a trade. He has just begun his work in New Zealand. As I advised the firm some time ago, some changes will probably be found necessary to be made in the Canadian mill to suit this market, but when this is done a trade of some magnitude can be done. The farmer pays a price for his winnower that ought to leave the Canadian manufacturer a fair profit.

Manufacturers should be cautious in sending out a large stock of goods to be sold. It should be ascertained first whether some changes are not necessary before goods can be sold. The alterations may not appear to be important nor great, but they may not be less necessary. They may even be deemed whims, but the common idea must be consulted. Unless a firm is prepared to spend a large sum in introducing a novelty the article must be made to suit the market. When the confidence of the public has been obtained changes can be introduced with advantage. I have reported that farm wagons can be sold here, but the sample sent out from Canada has not taken. I am still of the opinion that with the changes that have been reported as advisable, there is a market. It would be useless, however, to send out any number of the ordinary constructions with any hope of securing a profitable market.

A SUPPLY WAREHOUSE.

I have called attention to the advantage of having a stock of goods in this city to be used for the purpose of introducing them. Every now and then a wholesale firm will run out of some special line and be compelled to purchase from some rival firm. Rather than do this it would sometimes prefer to buy a new line of goods from a manufacturer's agent. With a stock here sample lines could be thus introduced into houses that would not purchase them any other way. The difficulty has been to get agents that were trustworthy and would use these stocks to open a way with wholesale houses. Efforts to secure this have been so unsuccessful that I determined to arrange for storage myself and become the trustee of goods sent to my care. In doing so I have made it a condition that the Government of Canada is to be liable for no expense and be responsible for no goods committed to my charge but the risk is to be mine, wholly and personally.

Two experiments have been made thus far. In one case a lot of carriage bolts were received. In two weeks after arrival of these goods a third of the ship-

ment was disposed of and were thus introduced into four wholesale houses, with most of whom it would probably have been impossible to have got them in any other way.

In the second case, paints and varnishes constituted the consignment. In twelve hours all the paint, about one thousand dollars worth, was sold and more could have been disposed of if it had been to hand. In both cases the prices obtained were sufficiently above the manufacturers' invoice to pay for the cost of handling here. This creates some additional trouble and responsibility for me, but I think it will be repaid by the extension of Canadian trade.

I am hampered by a lack of proper machinery. The stock has to be kept at some distance and is not at all times under my supervision. Were the business large enough to warrant it there should be a trustworthy person in charge. All lines should not, perhaps, be handled in this way; but in many lines it is a comparatively cheap and easy method of securing business. I should be glad to hear from any manufacturers who wish to test the market in this way. No large lot of goods should be shipped until the market has first been tested by samples. Press copies of the bills of goods sold are sent to each manufacturer with details of all expenses so that he knows exactly what his goods bring and the cost of handling them, and is thus enabled to judge of the prospects of a profitable business being created. When goods are consigned in this way—via sailing ships from New York, or steamer via Great Britain, the invoices should be sent as soon as the goods are forwarded. The bills of lading should follow as soon as possible. The agent proceeds to solicit orders as soon as the invoices are received here, and in many cases when the goods are at all known they are sold before arrival.

An illustration of this is furnished by a lot of carriages now on the ocean. Nearly a year ago a Canadian manufacturer shipped a number of buggies here which came after the best of the season was over. Some were sold, though slowly. They were thus introduced. A second, and larger lot, was forwarded three months ago, the invoice of which arrived here a short time since, and the lot has been sold to arrive. Such good sales cannot always be expected and sometimes there will be a loss on a shipment, but the results of my experiments indicate that the warehouse system if extended and carefully administered will prove an effective and economical method of securing trade for Canadian goods.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Accidents to the existing lines, consequent delays in the transmission of cable messages and threatened hostilities over the affairs of China have called attention anew to the advantages of a Pacific Cable. The Eastern Extension Company has made overtures to the colonies for the laying of a cable around the Australian coasts, thus obviating the troubles arising from the breaking of the West Australian and South Australian land lines. They have also laid before the Governments a proposal for an all British cable via the Cape of Good Hope. These terms include the continuance of the subsidy now paid by the colonies as to the company and agreement to give no support to a Pacific Cable. The proposal is not favoured by the business men of the eastern colonies, and New Zealand and the Chambers of Commerce have urged their Governments to press for the construction of an all British cable via Canada. The annual postal conference of the colonies will be held in a couple of weeks when the matter will be taken up, and it is probable that the representatives of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand may advise their Governments to take united action looking to the laying of the cable, even though the other colonies may not join in it.

I have sought to induce business men and commission men to visit Canada, either going or coming in their trips to England. Several have done so and others

are now en route. I am sorry that but one business arrangement has so far resulted. The reason given to me on their return was that Canadian manufacturers were not willing to take the risk or incur the expense of opening up a new trade. In some cases the demands were, perhaps, too high, but it does cost time and money to make a market for even a promising article. Efforts are now being made to introduce asbestos to the builders and architects. Though a quantity of the material has been offered free of charge only one person has been induced to accept it on trial. In one case an architect, who when I brought it first to his notice, said he thought it the very thing for this market and wished to be informed at once when any came to hand, has done nothing with it though at least twelve visits have been made to his office to assure a promised test. I have instances where twenty visits have been made to one person or another of the firm before an order has been obtained. Travellers from Canada can get, generally, an order more quickly than an agent residing here as the latter is put off from day to day with the plea "you can call at any time." I state this that when called upon by commission agents manufacturers must not be surprised if some special payment is asked for the first year's work. I need scarcely urge caution in entertaining such propositions. When the money is paid it is not always judiciously used, nor does the manufacturer always get the service for it that he should. I would suggest that some manufacturers should keep me informed of any agreement that they make and give me some oversight over its operation here.

Owing to the postponed departures of the "Miowera" this report has not gone forward at the date anticipated. Since the previous pages were written a mail has arrived from Canada bringing a number of inquiries from Canadian manufacturers respecting the possibilities of finding a market here. Sufficient information has not been sent to afford any method of determining, but correspondence is going forward looking to arrangements for handling leather, stamped ware and furniture. Harness and carriage leather and chairs are now sold here in some quantities and there would appear to be no reason why other lines cannot be placed successfully.

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

J. S. LARKE.

(B.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. J. S. Larks.)

The Exchange,
Sydney, N.S.W., April, 1898.

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

Sir,—The returns of the trade of New South Wales have been published. The general trade does not show any marked difference from that of the previous year. The figures for these years are:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1896.....	£20,561,510	£23,010,349
1897.....	21,744,350	23,751,072

About two-thirds of the importations for each year were for home consumption, and the balance was re-exported to the islands of the Pacific and other colonies. The re-export trade has grown more rapidly than the imports for home consumption. In spite of the drought the export of domestic produce has slightly increased, both actually and relatively to the population. The trade per head of the estimated population was:

Imports, 1896.....	£15: 19: 4	1897....£16: 11: 10
Exports, 1896.....	17: 17: 4	1897.... 18: 2: 6

Under the trying circumstances of the past three years, this development is satisfactory and reassuring. This is emphasized by the falling off in the colony's chief exports—wool and silver. The figures of these exports per head for the years 1891 and 1897 in shillings and pence, are:

Wool, 1891.....	193: 0	1897..... 122: 5
Silver, 1891.....	63: 4	1897..... 25: 11
Total.....	256: 4	148: 4

In 1891 these two items constituted more than two-thirds of the exports of home products. They have now fallen to a little over one-half. Agricultural products, as breadstuffs, meat and butter having advanced in amount. There is a probability that wool and silver may increase somewhat in price and considerably in volume, but the steady development of agriculture gives the best hopes of the business and financial future of this colony.

The figures of the trade with Canada are:

	Imports from Canada.	Exports to Canada.
1894.....	£ 52,740	£14,523
1895.....	61,742	16,804
1896.....	83,810	11,555
1897.....	187,291	19,340

The importations from Canada show a larger percentage of increase than that from any other country. It is now eighteen times the amount it was in 1892, the year before the establishment of the steamship line between Vancouver and Sydney.

The exports to Canada have not grown in like proportions, largely because no well-organized effort has been put forth to secure it. So far as the facilities afforded by the steamship company are concerned, they have offered better facilities during the last year than to Canadian exports. The steamers from Canada had full cargoes. Canadian goods were sometimes shut out and the freight rates on them were considerably advanced. No such difficulties were experienced on shipments to Canada from this side.

A year ago, in commenting upon the returns, I inclosed the statement that the importations from Canada were very much larger than they were credited in the returns, in one case several times these figures. This still is the case, but while the returns are not accurate, through the fault of importers, still they are useful as indicating the trend of trade. I give the returns of the chief articles imported from Canada for the years 1896 and 1897, and also the total imports of these articles into the colony:

Articles.	From Canada.		Total.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
Ploughs.....		£ 304	£ 31,738
Reapers and binders.....		89	17,988
Other agricultural implements.....		39	34,896
Apparel.....	333	247	931,236
Bicycles.....	16,460	23,647	236,003
Boots and shoes.....	1,332	560	303,519
Carriages.....	20	42	9,140
Carriage materials.....	481	907	65,988
Confectionery.....		34	23,022
Cordage and twine.....		620	51,243
Drapery.....	9,000	1,941	1,599,675
Drugs.....	634	401	250,356
Furniture.....		1,139	72,119
Fish, preserved.....	3,691	2,630	126,407
Flour.....	14,558	119,858	624,208
Wheat.....	5,548	14,978	190,483
Hardware.....	138	489	261,551
Hops.....	1,017	509	37,403
India-rubber piping.....	28	40	7,675
Cabinet organs.....		119	5,287
Pianos.....		949	82,607
Bolts and nuts.....		64	32,708
Lampware.....	122	307	27,743
Leather.....	225		75,143
Machinery, agricultural.....	120	2,710	34,046
Machinery, other.....	11,272	801	390,665
Hams.....		19	49,166
Oils.....		278	47,780
Paints.....	168	513	81,547
Onions.....		8	38,918
Preserved fruit.....		130	17,375
Tinctures.....		46	16,530
Timber, rough.....	6,863	8,317	328,753
Timber, dressed.....	471	920	65,567
Laths.....	250	342	2,693
Shooks.....	235	360	13,044
Woodenware.....		125	16,282
Varnish.....	67	106	19,075
Vegetables, preserved.....		90	7,055

A glance at these figures will show that while some progress has been made there is still a much greater field to be occupied. The totals include imports from

the neighbouring colonies which include, in some cases, goods which originated in Canada and were re-exported to this colony. This is notably the case in agricultural implements. In other lines, drapery, drugs, machinery, the totals include large lines which Canada does not manufacture at all. Nevertheless, the lines open to Canada are sufficiently large to give scope to several times the trade that is now done. In the items, "hops" and "other machinery," a considerable amount of the imports originated in the United States, as in the past, so that a decline in imports as given in the returns is no decrease of Canadian exports. The loss in drapery is not real, but is a failure to credit goods to the proper place of origin, as the Canadian returns show.

In number of lines there has been a falling off, and in one or two instances, a total loss of business in articles in which a good opening was made at satisfactory prices. The cause of this is mainly the neglect to fill orders sent promptly and properly. The people here were satisfied with the prices and goods, but they could not endure the delays and uncertainties with which their orders were filled. I have written these facts to the manufacturers interested and they regret that it is so, but later promise better things. The amendment, in some cases, has come too late, as the merchants here have placed their orders elsewhere, and say they do not wish to renew relations so unsatisfactory. In one or two instances this has occurred in businesses in which the head of the firm has visited Australia and personally taken orders, and, in other instances, when a traveller has been sent out. It is unaccountable that after undergoing so much expense the result hoped from it should be thrown away. In other cases, I have succeeded in arranging with an agent here. Prices and samples have been secured from Canada, orders obtained and forwarded and not even an acknowledgment has been received in return. The inference on the part of persons here who have been in this way disappointed is that prices have somewhat advanced since the order was taken and the Canadian manufacturers have refused to fill the order. This has been known to be the fact in one or two cases. The result is that the estimate of the business morality of Canada has not been heightened. It is satisfactory to notice that the Canadian manufacturers that have made a vigorous attempt to secure a footing in this market, and carefully attended to the details of the trade have not only succeeded, but have done so beyond expectations. There is no reason why similar results cannot be achieved by the use of proper means. It is to be feared that the improvement in Canadian trade and the dislocation of trade through the Spanish and United States trouble may affect trade this year injuriously.

So far as the latter is concerned, this should not be so. Already there has been an advance in insurance rates from United States ports. There is, too, an uncertainty about orders being filled by United States manufacturers. This should increase Canadian business if our manufacturers were ready to utilize the opportunity.

Should the war unfortunately last for any period it should assist in the inauguration of a freight line from Montreal in the summer and from some maritime province in the winter for these colonies. In my last report I mentioned the establishment of a rival to the lines now running from New York. It has met with such strong support from these colonies that it has substituted steamers for sailing vessels and already three are on the way to Australian ports. The route to be pursued is that recommended by me some time after coming here, viz., outwards via the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and homeward via Singapore, India and the Mauritius, if necessary, and the Cape. It is anticipated that this will ensure return cargoes of wool, rice, sugar, spices, &c. The freight rates, so far, have not been higher than that by sailing vessels, and the time will be reduced to about half the time of sailing vessels. I have called attention to the

possibility of a Canadian line to firms now engaged in chartering and they may look into the matter, though naturally averse to changing a system now established. Such a line of steamers as I have indicated would meet Canadian needs in the South African as well as the Australian trade, and open up a trade with India.

The "Aorangi" brought the first parcels of Canadian flour this year. It was promptly sold and one firm secured but half the quantity ordered, the Canadian mill being so pushed by its orders for the Klondike trade that it could not supply more. Manitoba flour is now sold at two pounds ten shillings per ton above the price of any other flour in the market. A year ago bakers considered fifteen shillings a large advance.

An order for Canadian brushes has gone forward. It has required twelve months to secure it. Should the order be filled equal to samples and the opening properly followed up it may lead to a steady and growing trade.

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

J. S. LARKE.

(C.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. J. S. Larke.*)

Sydney, N.S.W., 6th June, 1898.

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

Sir,—There is no improvement in the trade of the colonies to note. This is due, in part, to the minds of the people being occupied by the referendum on the proposed Commonwealth Bill, but more largely to the drought which still prevails over a very considerable portion of all the Australian colonies and New Zealand. It was hoped that the rains of February had broken up the drought, but it has not been so. These rains were not as general as was supposed, and in a few places where they fell it is reported that for the first time in the memory of the residents they were not followed by an abundant springing up of grass. In this colony the coast and table lands have had plentiful showers. These are the chief dairy and a portion of the wheat-bearing lands, but the great pastoral regions west of the mountains and the southern wheat lands are suffering severely. Unless a change comes soon it means that again the crop of wool will be short and the quality defective. This is about the state of things also in the other colonies. Victoria is now in its fourth unfavourable year and has suffered more severely than this colony. Its wheat crop is sufficient for little more than its own bread, and instead of exporting potatoes it has lately imported them. In six years it has increased the capital employed in its butter factories five-fold, but last year its exports fell to 7,500 tons. The droughts have only been partial and despite the heavy losses in many sections the reduction in the number of sheep since 1894 has been about eighteen millions, or fifteen per cent.

The crop of wool last year is now stated at 150,000 bales less than that of the previous year. The advance in price made the net returns about equal to those of 1896-97. This explains the manner in which the business and credit in this colony particularly has been sustained as well as it has been. The United States-Spanish War has lowered the price of wool and depressed business somewhat, but this is regarded as temporary, and while the outlook for the balance of the year and part of next year is not promising there must later come a change for the better. It would be unprecedented if this year the drought did not break up and a succession of better seasons did not follow.

There is a demand for flour, but not in as large quantities as last year. Nearly all coming is brought by the Canadian-Australian steamers which have their cargo space filled for some time to come. I have reported my belief that the time would arrive when potatoes from British Columbia could find a market here, and the success of an experiment that I had made last year went to show that they could safely be brought over in cases. The drought in Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand has caused a shortage in the potato crop variously estimated at from six hundred to a million bushels. Prices have advanced to £7 per ton and are likely to go higher. At this figure potatoes can be landed from British Columbia at a good profit. The old crop there would probably not carry well but large shipments could be made in August, September and October. Several firms have been informed of the fact that the potatoes had safely carried and are now negotiating for supplies as soon as the season opens. One firm has cabled for a quantity of the old to come by next steamer. It is to be feared that the steamers will not be able to meet the demand for space.

Onions and haricot (white beans) have been inquired for and supplies are being sought in British Columbia. The price of white beans, ordinarily, are \$1.25 per bushel for importations from California, but just now they are worth \$1.75 and may go higher. At this price they could be brought from Ontario. There should be a regular market for onions unless in times of a poor crop in British Columbia. I have sought to get samples and prices for blue peas, but so far have not been able to get either. Butter, best creamery, is now quoted at twenty-eight cents per pound. The Canadian-Australian steamers are now using Canadian butter, and a surplus has arrived in good condition. It has to be kept in cold storage and used at once as it is reputed not to keep long after exposure. I have had inquiries as to supplies from Canada, and I understand a parcel is now en route on the "Aorangi." Eggs are quoted at 30 to 35 cents per dozen wholesale. They should carry in cool, not cold storage, and find a profitable market shipped in March, April and May almost every year. The possibilities of trade in articles which it was deemed to be out of the question are widening. Business in these lines must be done by cable and a trans-Pacific cable would be of great value to its development.

Large orders for Canadian cottons have recently been given. A sample lot of harness has arrived and there should be a considerable trade in them. I have had an inquiry for roofing slates packed in cases. Some time ago I made inquiries respecting the possibility of any firm being able to supply slates but got no favourable response. Owing to the strikes in Wales large sales of Vermont slates have been made in the Australian market and there should be no good reason why Canada could not share in the trade. If the information given regarding the quality of the slate to be found in British Columbia in locations with good facilities for shipment are correct that province ought to supply this market and it should be a profitable undertaking for a company to open and work a quarry.

In some other lines Canadian trade is retrograding owing to the irregularity in filling orders and in some cases rejecting orders sent seven and nine months ago. It is a more serious thing to fail to supply an order for Australian than

Canadian trade. It takes three, and it has taken five months before it is learned here that an order cannot be filled. The merchant has then to cable to his old supply for a stock. This involves additional expense, frequently mistakes and he is commonly out of stock for a month or two. It has been represented by rivals that Canadian firms are small and no dependence can be placed in their ability to fill orders if given them. Unfortunately, the failure of several Canadian houses to fill their orders, and most of them doing it very slowly, has supported this story. Some houses in Sydney have decided that they will not in future give an order to a Canadian firm unless they are guaranteed against loss if the order is not filled in reasonable time. Others have gone further and decided that they will not give one at any price. Already in carriage-builder's materials particularly a prejudice has sprung up against Canadian goods to an extent that Canadian houses striving to carry out their undertaking find their businesses seriously endangered. In three instances manufacturers' agents have thrown up Canadian lines which they were getting fairly introduced into the market and are now sending their orders to the United States. Two years ago there was a decided feeling in favour of trade with Canada. Now there is a growing prejudice against it, solely owing to the manner in which some Canadian shippers have conducted it.

Queensland will probably this year have a crop of sugar giving a considerable surplus over Canadian needs. Its producers are seeking a market, and British Columbia ought to be the nearest and best. The circumstances afford an exceptional opportunity as far as these colonies are concerned of entering into a preferential tariff agreement. I would recommend that negotiations be opened with the Government of Queensland on this matter.

I have been advised by the Department of Mines and Agriculture of this colony that it has been pleased to appoint J. W. Bland, V.S., of Vancouver, B.C., inspector of stock for import into New South Wales shipped at that port. Until there are means of conveyance from that port other than that now available the export of live stock from Canada or through Canada will not be large. Were there means of shipment it should grow to be of some extent.

The Canadian-Australian steamers are bringing full cargoes, the bulk of which is flour. There is the usual variety of manufactures. Touching at Wellington has increased the direct shipments to New Zealand.

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

J. S. LARKE.

(D.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT

(Mr. J. S. Larke.)

The Exchange,
Sydney, N.S.W., 16th July, 1898.

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

THE TRADE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Sir,—Little has been done to reach the trade of Western Australia by Canada directly, and not much has been done even through Sydney houses. Until the late discoveries of rich gold fields the market was too small to attract much attention, except on the part of those better circumstanced than Canadian exporters were to reach it. The gold fields have now been proved to be rich and promise to last for many years. The yield has rapidly increased. The value of the exports of the precious metal for the last three years were :—

1895	£ 879,748
1896	1,068,808
1897	2,564,976

The market has been made accessible by steamers from New York which touch at Fremantle, the principal port of the colony. The rates of freight by these vessels are as low as from European ports. This is, therefore, an exceptionally favourable opportunity to Canadians to get a share of the trade. The imports for the past three years in value were :—

1895	£3,774,959
1896	6,493,557
1897	6,418,565

Last year showed a slight decline over the import of the previous year, though a very great increase over that of 1895. This was chiefly in the import of coin. In 1896 there was also overtrading, but the imports of 1897 was legitimate trading. The excitement that follows rich gold discoveries lead to a great influx of traders, followed by the usual depression. This is now nearly over and trade is falling into the proper course. Owing to the increase in population the imports per head in 1897 were but little higher than in 1895. The items in which Canada should compete showed importations last year as follows :—

Agricultural machinery	£ 26,788
Apothecaries' ware	66,158
Apparel and drapery	619,282
Bacon and hams	78,148
Beans	520
Bicycles	73,158
Boots and shoes	101,040
Cart and carriagemakers' materials	12,886
Carts, carriages and wagons	20,530

Doors.....	£ 13,786
Flour	197,519
Fish, preserved	33,877
Fruit, bottled and tinned	32,049
Fruit, dried	18,283
Furniture	58,110
Iron, hardware and ironmongery	408,785
Lampware	16,094
Leather	19,225
India-rubber goods and hose	4,687
Musical instruments	18,958
Nails, tacks, bolts and nuts.....	30,312
Oatmeal	11,092
Paper	34,991
Plaster of Paris	1,245
Peas, split and whole	1,588
Paints and colours	8,514
Timber	46,907
Tools	50,663
Woodenware	4,306

In all these lines there is a very great increase over the trade of two years ago, and in many of them the importations have doubled in two years.

I have not visited the colony as I deemed that the possibilities of trade under past circumstances would hardly warrant the expense, but should the existing lines of steamers from New York be continued or other shipping facilities as favourable be available it would no doubt be advisable to go there and see what direct trade can be opened up.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

Over Australia generally good rains fell during the month of June and the prospects of good crops are better at present than at the same time for four years past and business is brightening a little in consequence, but it is not likely to materially improve until the harvest is reaped. It is believed that a period of better seasons has begun, to be followed by increased prosperity. It is a question if the past unfavourable seasons and the low prices for wool have not been a distinct advantage in inducing greater caution in trade and more attention being paid to agriculture. Increased areas have been placed under crop. It is not probable that the average output of wool will be much diminished as the improvement of the flocks and the extra food supplied by cropping, in districts where sheep and grain raising are combined, will make up for the reduction in area of the pastoral country. Even under the losses of unfavourable seasons there is a healthy state of trade. The railways show increased returns, and the reports of the Treasurers of all the colonies show improvement in their financial affairs.

RECIPROCAL TARIFF WITH QUEENSLAND.

In view of the probability that the Queensland crop of sugar would be in excess of Australian demands, I sought the opinion of the Government of that colony upon a preferential tariff with Canada, thus securing a market for their surplus sugar. I received the following letter from the Department of Agriculture :—

“On behalf of the Chief Secretary I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of May 18th, in which you inquire whether any reciprocal agreement as to

tariff can be entered into between Queensland and Canada, and refer more particularly to the matter of sugar and preserved meats. I can see that some such reciprocal agreement would be of the utmost benefit both to the Dominion of Canada and the Colony of Queensland, but unfortunately the power to enter into reciprocal agreements for the admission of products of colonies appears to be limited, so far as Australia is concerned, to the Australian colonies. This limit is placed on us by the Australian Colonies Duty Act of 1873. Were this not so, an equitable agreement could be easily arrived at, as the total duties we collected last year on articles, the produce and manufacture of Canada, reached only £4,624 6s. od.

"You refer more particularly to sugar. I shall be glad to know from you if you have the full particulars of the new arrangements, and whether Queensland sugar will be admitted on the same terms as the produce of the West Indies."

I again wrote that I thought that there would be no difficulty in framing a Bill that would receive the Imperial Government's assent and be of mutual advantage to Canada and Queensland. To this the Under Secretary replied:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st June. With reference to the last paragraph on the Australian Colonies Act of 1873, I shall consult with our Attorney General on the matter and let you know later."

At this point information was received that the Parliament of Canada had extended the preferential sugar tariff to Queensland. As any pressing necessity to continue the correspondence has been removed I may not hear from the Government of the colony respecting the matter for some time to come. The concession of Canada has been appreciated by the sugar growers in Queensland. At a meeting of those interested in the business in Bundaberg a resolution was passed thanking the Government of Canada for its action in this matter. Arrangements have been made for taking advantage of the opening, and it is probable that from August to January the steamships to Vancouver will take full cargoes. The amount of the surplus production will not be fully known for some time, but it is probable that the Canadian market will absorb the whole lot of it and all the surplus for some time to come.

As a preferential tariff agreement would unmistakably be advantageous to the trade of both Canada and Queensland, I beg to recommend for your early consideration whether negotiations should not be at once opened with Queensland with the purpose of securing such an agreement. It may be that next year there may be a poor yield of sugar and no surplus for export. Hence the importance of taking advantage of the present opportunity. The extent of land placed under cane is likely to be yearly increased and a permanent surplus over Australian needs assured, but this may not be the case for two or three years yet, but if next year there should be no surplus the Government of Queensland may not feel the value of such an agreement as they would when there was an existing surplus to be dealt with. I have always regarded Queensland as the colony of Australia most likely to consider a preferential agreement and, indeed, at the present moment it is the only colony with which negotiations could be opened until the question of federation is decided.

A SHIPMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

The "Aorangi" which arrived from Vancouver two weeks ago had as part of her cargo forty-seven Merino sheep from the State of Vermont. When making inquiries as to the possibility of doing some business in thoroughbred stock from Canada, the agents of the Canadian-Australian S.S. Line discouraged the hope that it could be carried in the mail steamers. These sheep are reported to have been carried without annoyance to the passengers, and it appears possible to carry small

lots during the season when travel is light. Two died on the voyage, but not through bad weather or any special causes incident to the voyage. Financially the venture has not proved a success. But twenty-four out of the forty-seven were sold at the recent sales, and instead of bringing an average of one thousand dollars each, as the American newspapers prophesied they would, they brought but \$146. The highest prices reached were 115 guineas, 100 guineas, 60 guineas and 40 guineas. The others bringing from 10 to 20 guineas each. The cost of freight, food and quarantine expenses would be about \$40 each. Several causes contributed to this. They arrived too late to be put in condition for the sale and they were not regarded as being equal in quality to the Australian bred sheep. This is indicated by the prices secured by the noted breeders of Australia at the same sales. One breeder secured an average of nearly \$350 each for 46 sheep, another breeder who sold a lot of eight obtained an average of \$851 each. There is no doubt that to-day Australia leads the world in the quality of its Merinos. Long and medium wools, the classes in which Canada excels, brought low prices. One Lincoln ram brought 20 guineas, and a second 17 guineas, but outside of these the bids were very low and the shipments from New Zealand amounting to several hundred did not bring sufficient to pay the freight and other expenses. There is little prospect, until the fashion changes, of Canada being able to do any profitable trade in thoroughbred sheep. In horses, cattle and pigs the prospects are better. The Government of this colony is purchasing some thoroughbred Poland China hogs in the United States which it is stated are to come via Vancouver. If so it will determine whether they can be carried in these ships. This is the first step to be decided before anything else can be done.

CANADIAN GOODS.

Although few Canadian firms are just now seeking for new trade in the colonies the steamers are bringing the usual quantities of Canadian products. It was anticipated that the last steamer would have brought over a quantity of potatoes from British Columbia but none deemed fit for the purpose could be had, and it is probable none will come until September. Some came from San Francisco and more are likely to arrive. The price here still is high and likely to go higher. The "Aorangi" brought a quantity of butter from Chicago, the price of which has fallen. The price was too high in Vancouver to assure profitable business.

Two extra steamers were put on to carry Klondike passengers, the number going on the second steamer was too small to warrant a continuance of the experiment. They, however, afforded advantageous freight facilities to Canadian shippers. One has returned here with a full cargo of flour and timber, and the second is en route with a cargo of timber for Melbourne. It is possible that one or more additional steamers may be put on during the sugar season, and these two should be fully loaded on the return voyage with Canadian freight.

The exceedingly low rates now quoted from New York sends the bulk of Canadian goods via that port. Contracts for three years are offered at from seven to twelve cents per cubic foot, one-half the rate paid four months ago. As this means a difference of from five to twenty-five per cent of the value of the goods landed here it points out the importance of keenly watching this branch of an export business. It is to be regretted that some of these steamers which leave New York could not have been induced to make a Canadian port the Atlantic starting point. Were the Canadian railways to take joint action it may not be too late to induce one or the other of the shipping companies interested to undertake the experiment.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The chief Chambers of Commerce of Australia show great activity in agitating for the Pacific Cable. The Brisbane Chamber has urged that if Great Britain and the other British colonies will not join in the enterprise the Queensland Government should take the whole responsibility of it. In response to a question the Premier of New Zealand stated that the Government was as strong as ever in favour of the Pacific cable and could not approve of the proposed substitute via the Cape of Good Hope.

I am advised that at a recent meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from the Premier's office, in reply to one from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the all British cable across the Pacific, intimating that the resolution passed by the Chamber in favour of this great work being no longer delayed had been forwarded to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the documents to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to urge upon the Imperial authorities, on behalf of the Victorian Government, that in view of the importance of the issue involved, reconsideration may be given to the Pacific cable question. A special sub-committee was appointed to follow up the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE.

(E).—ST. KITTS, NEVIS AND VIRGIN ISLANDS.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. S. L. Horsford.)

St. Kitts, 23rd May, 1898.

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the Blue Book of the colony of the Leeward Islands just issued for the year 1896.

Since the date of my last advices I have learned with satisfaction of the change in your sugar tariff, which will, I trust, have the effect of admitting the class of sugars which we produce on more equitable terms than hitherto.

The very generous proposals made by your Government to grant preferential treatment to the extent of 25 per cent reduction of duties on all sugar from the British West Indies, without exacting anything in return for them, comes to us as a tangible proof of good-will at a critical time in the history of our industry, and cannot but tend to foster a spirit of unity and good-fellowship between portions of the Empire already closely allied, and I trust that it may have the further effect of greatly stimulating the course of trade between the islands and the Dominion. As the operation of this preferential clause in the Tariff Act does not come into effect until 1st August, it will be too late to bear fruit in regard to the present crop which, so far as this island and Nevis are concerned, is now practically closed. I feel sure, however, that both directly and indirectly, the advantages of this liberal treatment will be manifest in a large expansion of business in the near future.

I am glad to report that the Salt Ponds in this island are this year yielding a large crop of excellent crystals, the quality of which is exceptionally good. A good crop of salt is also being reaped from the ponds at Anguilla.

Trade continues to be very stagnant. As hostilities between the United States and Spain are already creating difficulties in regard to the transport of the bread-stuffs and provisions so largely imported by us from the former country, and also enhancing their prices, an opportunity will doubtless be thereby afforded of introducing these goods more largely from Canada, and in so far as flour particularly is concerned, once a demand is created for it, and its merits admitted, by whatever means, it will not be difficult to maintain a steady trade in it afterwards.

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

S. L. HORSFORD.

(F.)—TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. Edgar Tripp.)

Trinidad, 30th June, 1898.

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

Sir,—The generous concession by your Parliament of preferential treatment to sugar and other articles the produce of this colony, unaccompanied by the demand for reciprocal concessions, so far as the products of Canada are concerned, meets with the warmest and most grateful appreciation.

Customs duties here are not levied with any idea of protection, but solely for revenue purposes, and had we been called upon for a quid pro quo, I fear it would have been beyond the power, however much it might have been the wish of the Local Legislature to grant it.

Trinidad is also not unmindful of the fact that it is due to the initiative policy of Canada, that the Belgian and German Treaties, the ill effects of which have been severely felt in these colonies, were denounced. It is to be hoped and expected that the preferential tariff coming into operation on the 1st August will very soon result in a largely increased trade between Canada and the West Indies. The first consignment of produce induced by the new tariff will be shipped from here by the next steamer for Halifax, due to arrive about that date.

A prominent member of the Agricultural Society has given notice that at the next meeting he will call special attention to the trade advantages now offered by the Dominion and to the advisability of reciprocating and fostering that trade in every possible way.

The Budget Speech of the Honourable the Minister of Finance delivered in your House of Commons on the 5th April has been perused with the greatest interest here, especially with regard to the proposals as to West Indian trade. Mr. Fielding is perfectly correct in his assumption that "there does not seem to be any good reason why the flour, cheese, bacon, ham, lard, butter and the various articles which the farmers of Ontario and the West produce, should not have as fair a chance of sale in the market of the West Indies as similar products from the United States." The circumstances which have hitherto retarded trade in this direction have been indicated sufficiently during the past few years, and, as is evident from Mr. Fielding's speech, are well known to your Government. Amongst the principal of these has been the absence of swift and regular steam communication. So far as regularity is concerned, no complaint under that head can be made now, as the steamers of Messrs. Pickford & Black are always up to contract time, but, as Mr. Fielding pointed out, "the line from Halifax and St. John to Demerara is by a route involving so many ports of call that by the time the destination is reached the voyage is a very long one, and the importers at the distant points claim they have not the same opportunity to trade with Canada as with the United States." It so happens that the three most important colonies on the route are those at its extreme end, viz., Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara, which certainly supply the greater portion of the freight. If, therefore, the suggestion of Mr. Fielding of a quick and direct line from Canada to these three ports is carried out, fully compensating results may be looked for. For instance the fruit trade,

which from the length of the voyage, is now out of the question, might under more favourable conditions be largely developed, and the importation of foodstuffs from the Dominion would be facilitated in due proportion.

In the consideration of any new contracts or subsidies with steamship lines I would very respectfully suggest that the question of limiting rates of freight should not be overlooked. Competition is now so keen that a very small difference in freight will divert trade from one place to another, and it is generally stated here that no small volume of business finds its way to the United States owing to the favourable rates of freight charged by the non-subsidized line running from New York direct to Grenada and Trinidad.

During the first quarter of this year 1,054 barrels of flour were imported from Canada, and for the three months ended 30th June, 3,005 barrels, against none at all during corresponding periods last year. All this has proved of excellent quality and suitable for the market, but the later shipments I fear will yield disappointing returns. The outbreak of war between the United States and Spain occasioned some anxiety as to our food supply and induced over speculation amongst importers. As a consequence the market became completely overstocked with flour purchased at the high prices which obtained previously to the collapse of the recent large grain speculation in America, and it is now impossible to realize anything approaching the original cost. However, as our consumption is about 3,000 barrels per week, the surplus stocks should soon be cleared off, when the market may be expected to resume its normal condition. In any case it may now be taken for granted that the old distrust in the quality and keeping power of Canadian flour is a thing of the past, and that, other things being equal, it will prove quite able to hold its own in these colonies which have hitherto afforded such an excellent and profitable outlet for United States flour only.

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

EDGAR TRIPP,

(G.)—NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

Christiana, Norway, July 9th, 1898.

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

Sir,—Confirming my report for the quarter ending March 31st, I herewith have the honour to forward report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1898.

During the week just passed the annual large lumber sales have taken place in Christiana, when the forest proprietors from all parts of the country meet to dispose of their products to the different exporters in this line. The ruling prices have been a trifle lower than last year, although in some instances and for very fine lumber the same prices have been paid. Sales of mechanical wood-pulp have been made the last few days from certain quarters which would indicate a rather heavy and rapid fall in prices. This is not justified by the tone position of the market, either in this country or in Sweden. Judged by the information of the wood-pulp market supplied under the meeting this week in Christiana of the Scandinavian makers, there seems to be no cause for such a fall of prices at present. During last winter a very large amount of timber was cut in the forest districts, so it even proves difficult to get the logs transported down the rivers and assorted. Of course, the markets of the world in general are very little affected by a smaller or larger supply from here. However, so far as planed boards are concerned, Norway is still the leading export country.

Everything else in the Scandinavian countries points towards that we are going to have an exceptionally good year, which will strengthen the purchasing power all around.

It is with special gratification that I give an account of the foreign trade of Denmark for the past year as shown by the returns of the Danish Statistical Bureau, and which I have from the Danish Export Review. While the total foreign trade of Denmark for 1896 amounted to 668 million kroner, in 1897 it amounted to not less than 727 million kroner, which means an advance of 8.83 per cent in one year. When one takes into consideration the steadily increasing development of the last few years, viz.:

1894.....	612 million kroner.
1895.....	632 “
1896.....	668 “
1897.....	727 “

it is evident that the rise in 1897 is not due to accidental circumstances, but is owing to the development having increased its rate of progression.

Denmark is from a geographical point of view a small country, and its aggregate foreign trade represents but a modest sum when compared with that of other and larger countries. If, however, on the other hand, the number of inhabitants is taken into consideration, the case is different. The following figures which give

the amount of foreign trade per head of population of the countries in question may be of interest in this connection:—

England.....	339	kroner.
Denmark.....	316	"
France.....	145	"
Germany.....	140	"
United States.....	96	"
Austro-Hungary.....	58	"
Italy.....	44	"

England is thus the only country of the ones mentioned, which can show a larger turnover of foreign trade per head of population than Denmark.

Of Denmark's foreign trade of 727 million kroner in 1897, 404 millions belong to imports and 323 millions to exports.

Also during the past quarter I have had several inquiries from Canadian manufacturers and exporters, who want to know particulars about the Scandinavian markets, and recently I had a similar inquiry from a Canadian Trade Journal.

I look forward towards a large demand for wheat-flours, oatmeal, rolled oats, &c., during the coming fall and winter, and shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with manufacturers and exporters in this line.

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

C. E. SONTUM.

(H.)—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND URUGUAY.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. D. M. Rennie.)

Buenos Ayres, A.R., May 15th, 1898.

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

Sir,—I have now the honour to inclose report for months of March and April.

Lumber.—During the two months I have noted arrival of 30 cargoes, three of which were spruce, seven white, and nineteen pitch pine. You will note the considerable falling off in arrivals of spruce, no doubt due to the change in duty. A large cargo of what is called "Oregon Pine," arrived from British Columbia and two others are reported on the way. This lumber is very common, but on account of length is more suitable than spruce for cattle fittings. Business in this line continues brisk; at the moment there is little or no stock in first hands, and prices are considerable higher.

Live Stock.—The exports for the two months were 26,000 steers, 130,000 sheep, and for the four months 2,600 horses. The animals are in fine condition, the pastures being good.

Frozen Sheep.—Shipments average 200,000 per month.

Frozen Beef.—This trade is growing, and so far has given good results.

Butter.—The export of this article is now an established business, and it commands a high price in the English market.

Hides (dry).—Market unchanged. Exports for two months 120,000, price from \$2.80 to \$3.20 gold per 10 kilos. At the moment prices are firmer, quotations being \$3.20 and \$3.25.

Wheat.—Shipments from 1st January, 545,000 tons (1,000 kilos). This is about 75 per cent to total for export, which was reduced by large shipments of flour to Brazil. The acreage now being sown, is said to be largely in excess of that of last season.

Corn.—Shipping only beginning, amount for export is estimated at one million tons.

Linseed.—Shipments from 1st January to date, 127,000 tons.

Wool.—This business can be said to be closed for the season. Exports 450,000 bales (500 to 530 kilos).

Business is showing signs of improvement, and a general revival is expected with the incoming President in October. The question of limits with Chili is still unsettled and both Governments continue making additions to armies and navies. The popular loan for this purpose, in this country amounted to nearly 40 millions cy., say \$15,500,000 gold.

The premium on gold is 157, a drop since 1894 of 143 points. In consequence of this, many industrial establishments have been closed, manufacturers not being able to compete with imported goods, though the Customs Tariff is very high. The want of coal precluded hope of this Republic becoming a manufacturing country.

It would be advisable for the manufacturers and canners of fruits, salmon, lobster, &c., to put the word Canada on machinery and labels. The letters N.S., N.B., B.C., and Ont., are not sufficient when trading with foreign countries. Canadian goods are inquired for and stand well in this market.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. M. RENNIE.

(I.)—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND URUGUAY.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. D. M. Rennie.)

Buenos Ayres, A.R., May 15th, 1898.

The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I have now the honour to inclose reports for the months of May and June.

Lumber.—The arrivals for the two months have been forty-eight cargoes, eight spruce, eleven white pine, 27 pitch pine, one Douglas fir, and one karri from Australia.

The market, as in all other lines, is flat, but there are no large stocks in first hands. According to Argentine returns, this Republic imported from the United States in 1897, lumber to the value of \$1,412,528.

Live Stock.—There has been a marked falling off in shipments on account of the low prices prevailing in Europe.

Frozen Sheep.—Shipments continue up to the average.

Hides.—Shipments to the United States in May, 30,000 ; price \$3.20 to \$3.35 per 10 kilos. June, 48,000, at \$3.40 ; culls 25 to 30 cents less. Receipts are small and market is firm.

Wool.—Shearing will begin in September. Shipments to date : Argentine Republic, 464,814 bales ; Uruguay, 92,872 bales.

Wheat.—Shipments for the season, 643,976 tons ; balance is now held on account of break of prices in Europe. The area of wheat under cultivation in 1897, is said to have been 2,456,000 hectares, equivalent to 6,069,127 acres ; the proceed from this was 1,671,870 tons (one ton equivalent to 2,204.621 English pounds) or 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ bushels to the acre. This appears a poor return, and the land being impoverished, year by year, will probably not increase the yield. Shipments from Uruguay to date, 80,841 tons.

Maize.—Damp weather has retarded shipments. Exports to date, 122,905 tons. Prices are low : Yellow, \$1.25 gold per 220 pounds.

Sugar.—The failure to form a ring this season has caused a break in prices, and the various millowners will ship their surplus to England or to Canada for their own account, in place of selling to the Trust as formerly. The cane crop is not large, and surplus for export will probably not be over 20,000 tons.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. RENNIE.

V.—GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

(A).—SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL AND ARTS EXHIBITION.

GRAHAMSTOWN, 1898-99.

PROSPECTUS.

An Exposition of the ever-increasing products, manufactures and mineral wealth of the various states and colonies of South Africa, together with the varied manufactures and merchandise which are or might be imported from other countries, must undeniably tend to the progress of South African industries, and to the enlargement of our commerce.

It has been resolved to hold such an exposition in December, 1898, in Grahamstown, which, from its central position, charming surroundings and easy access by rail, is acknowledged to be an eminently suitable town for this purpose. The great success of the Queen's Jubilee Exhibition, held here in 1887-1888, need only be alluded to as fully demonstrating this fact.

The recent great extensions of the South African railways, on which greatly reduced passenger fares will be charged, cannot fail to be a means of promoting this exhibition in a very important manner by facilitating the attendance of visitors from all parts of South Africa in much larger numbers than at any former exposition.

Attention is directed to the fact that this exhibition may serve to form the nucleus of a collection of articles illustrative of South African products and industries to be sent to the great Paris Exhibition of 1900. No better means can be imagined than this plan of enabling the various colonies and states of Southern Africa to prepare for that great opportunity.

Our diamond and gold-mining industries will be specially represented, and most valuable and interesting information will be afforded with respect to all the great mining regions of Southern Africa. The Rhodesian Government will, in hearty co-operation, do their utmost to show the latent wealth and resources of this new country.

The machinery department will be on a large scale, and fully equipped. The hall will give accommodation to the largest and most attractive collection of machinery ever exhibited in South Africa.

The practical application of electricity will have special attention, and the advances made in this science will be made apparent. The buildings and extensive grounds will all be brilliantly illuminated.

The agricultural and pastoral interests of the Cape Colony and neighbouring states will receive the greatest possible attention and, in connection with these, there will be special lectures and conferences, at which Government experts and others will assist.

The fine arts section will receive due attention, and an extensive collection of pictures will be exhibited. Arrangements will be made for a large and varied exhibit of art needlework.

So far as the amusements and refreshments are concerned, every effort will be made to give complete satisfaction. Military bands, numerous side shows, concerts

and other entertainments will be arranged, while lunches, dinners and refreshments of all descriptions will be provided in the most convenient, efficient and economical manner.

The international character of the exposition will enable us to welcome exhibits from all parts of the world. We have reason to believe that every foot of space will be occupied, therefore early application should be made. The great advance of recent years in all industrial arts will be markedly shown in the nature and character of the articles exhibited.

Exhibits from abroad will be brought from any port in the colony in bond, carriage free, and will not be subject to duty unless they are sold. It is expected that the steamship companies will carry exhibits from abroad at reduced rates.

Diplomas and medals will be awarded to successful exhibitors in every department, the competition for which will be separate in the colonial and the imported exhibits.

The guarantee fund is satisfactory, and excellent promise of support is given by the principal governments and commercial communities of Southern Africa.

The exhibition will be opened on Thursday, 15th December, 1898, and be closed on Saturday, 21st January, 1899.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group A.....	Raw Materials.
Group B.....	Manufactures.
Group C.....	Mining and Machinery.
Group D.....	Natural History and Science.
Group E.....	Fine Arts.

GROUP A.—RAW MATERIALS.

Section I.—Vegetable products.	||	Section III.—Minerals.
" II.—Animal products.	||	

GROUP B.—MANUFACTURES.

Section I.—From vegetable substances.	||	Section VI.—Metal manufactures.
" II.—From animal substances.	||	" VII.—Man'frs from stones & minerals.
" III.—Articles of consumption.	||	" VIII.—Fancy goods.
" IV.—Articles of general utility	||	" IX.—Jewellery, diamonds, and other
" V.—Articles manufactured from wood.	||	precious stones.

GROUP C.—MACHINERY.

Section I.—Mining.	||	Section V.—Scientific instruments.
" II.—Manufacturing.	||	" VI.—Agricultural and domestic.
" III.—Diamond cutting and polishing.	||	" VII.—Transport.
" IV.—Electrical.	||	

GROUP D.—NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

Section I.—Zoology.	||	Section V.—Mineralogy.
" II.—Botany.	||	" VI.—Education.
" III.—Anthropology.	||	" VII.—Chemistry.
" IV.—Geology.	||	

GROUP E.—FINE ARTS.

Section I.—Paintings: in oil and water colours;	||	Section IV.—Sculpture.
Drawings: pencil & crayon, &c.	||	" V.—Art metal work.
" II.—Etchings. Engravings—Architec-	||	" VI.—Wood carving.
tural drawings.	||	" VII.—Art needlework.
" III.—Photographs and process pictures.	||	" VIII.—China.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS AND SUGGESTIONS TO EXHIBITORS.

GROUP A.—RAW MATERIAL.

Section I.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

- Class 1.—Specimens of colonial wood in the rough, and polished to show grain.
- 2.—Specimens of natural grasses and fibres capable of being manufactured into rope or paper, with botanical names and description; also locality where found.
- Specimens of the finished produce.
- 3.—Specimens of plants producing gum, berry wax, aloes, &c., &c.
- 4.—Specimens of indigenous medicinal plants, dried, showing locality and growth, with labels attached, stating briefly their peculiar properties.
- 5.—Specimens of plants capable of successful culture in the colony, with specimens of finished products, such as:—
- (a.) Bread, and food plants, e.g., wheat, mealies (maize), Kafir corn (millet), sorghum, arrowroot, sago, oats, beans, barley, &c.
- (b.) Articles of consumption: Sugar cane, coffee (raw), Indian, China, Natal and Bush tea, tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured.
- (c.) Articles of manufacture: Cotton, flax, agave, palmlet, bark for tanning purposes.
- 6.—Fruits, indigenous and cultivated, dried or otherwise preserved.
- 7.—Collection of seeds, bulbs and flowers, such as Everlastings, &c.

Section II.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

- Class 8.—Wool.—Specimens of all descriptions of wool grown in South Africa, in every stage of progress:
- (a.) Grease: Fine Merino wool, from sheep bred in the country, classified as to the fineness and length of staple, locality where grown, mountain, karroo or grassland.
- (b.) Grease: Fine Merino wool, from imported sheep of various breeds, showing the gradation of quality and length of staple of Australian, English or continental sheep, for comparison.
- (c.) Grease: Similarly classified, or second qualities, and coarse wools.
- (d.) Any fancy breeds of wool suggested as useful to be introduced with information respecting them.
- (e.) Specimens of the native sheep hair (photographs of the various kinds of sheep producing the wool would be most useful to accompany the specimens), showing those best adapted for wool growing.
- (f.) Fleecewashed wool of similar description, similarly classified.
- (g.) Scoured (suow white) wool of various descriptions.
- Details of the establishment where scoured, description of wool, where grown, should accompany these exhibits.
- N.B.—The exhibits of wool should be prepared so as to show at a glance the information required, and a quantity of not less than 100 lbs., nor more than 150 lbs. of each description should be sent.
- Class 9.—Angora Hair.—Specimens of thoroughbred and half-bred, and original goat hair, showing the progress and improvement of the article, quantities of not less than six fleeces of each quality shown.
- 10.—Silk.—Showing the various conditions of production, and growth from the silk worm; the cocoon, and the silk as prepared for manufacture, accompanied where possible by a card, showing market value, and any information as to locality in which it is grown, and the quantity raised.
- 11.—Hides, Skins and Horns of all animals, domesticated and wild, in their salted, dressed or preserved condition.
- 12.—Feathers.—Ostrich Plumage (wild or tame) undressed. In quantities of 8 ounces of each description, to be carefully assorted, and exhibited in bunches, showing each quality separately.

Section III.—MINERAL PRODUCTS.

- Class 13.—Diamonds in rough and matrix, garnets, carnelians, rubies, and other stones for jewellers' purposes.
- 14.—Collections and specimens of useful and ornamental building stone, granite, marble, freestone, and other useful kinds. Clay for terracotta, brick and pottery work.
- Class 15.—Ores and minerals in their natural condition, gold, iron, coal, cobalt, lead, manganese, plumbago, quicksilver, asbestos, crocidolite, silver and copper ore.
- 16.—Specimens of salt from pans, and rock salt in rough. Limestone, ochres and earth suitable for cements, paints, &c.

GROUP B.—MANUFACTURES.

Section I.—FROM VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Class 17.—Manufactures of cotton, flax and hemp, or other vegetable substances, for personal, domestic, or commercial use.

18.—Rope, cordage, tents, hammocks, canvas, canvas fabric, and paper.

Class 19.—Laces, embroideries, muslin, and cambrics of all descriptions.

20.—Brushware, wickerwork, &c.

Section II.—FROM ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

Class 21.—Piece goods from woollen material, cloths, tweed, carpets, blankets, and other textile fabrics, wholly or in part of wool.

22.—Goods manufactured wholly or in part from Cape wool or Mohair.

23.—Wearing apparel of every description.

Class 24.—Leather—tanned, dressed, dyed, varnished, buffed, &c.

25.—Leather goods, harness, saddlery, belting, trunks, dressing cases, bags, purses, and fancy goods.

26.—Boots, shoes and grindery.

27.—Feathers and feather trimmings.

Section III.—MANUFACTURES OF ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.

Class 28.—Meal from wheat, mealies (maize), and Kafir corn (millet), or other grain. Flour from wheat, &c. Pollard, bran, and all products of grain. The flour-producing properties of different descriptions of colonial wheat should be clearly indicated.

29.—Bread, biscuits, fancy and ornamental pastry.

30.—Butter, cheese, lard, milk, hams, and bacon.

31.—Jams, preserves, honey, dried and preserved fruits and vegetables.

32.—Pickles, chutney, sauces, curry powder, mustard, peppers, arrowroot, &c.

33.—Manufactured sugar, of various representative qualities, and its products, such as confectionery, &c.

Class 34.—Fish—dried, smoked, cured, tinned, pickled, &c.

35.—Wines, spirits, beers, vinegars, cider, cordials, liqueurs, bitters and syrups.

36.—Natural and artificial mineral and aerated waters.

37.—Manufactured tobacco, such as cake, stick, cut, rolled, &c., snuffs, plain and fancy, mixed and unmixed, cigars and cigarettes.

N.B.—These should be in assorted qualities to represent the various descriptions produced, and accompanied with ample information respecting the method, and by whom manufactured.

Section IV.—ARTICLES OF GENERAL UTILITY.

Class 38.—Soap, candles, blacking, fine, rock and pan salt, artificial manures.

39.—Oils, lubricants, paints, varnishes, sheep dip, boiler compositions, &c.

40.—Bookbinding, printing, lithography, engraving.

41.—Paper, also manufactured into various useful and ornamental articles.

Class 41 (a).—For improved methods of packing fresh fruit, vegetables, fish and meat for export purposes.

(A special award will be given for this class.)

41 (b).—Drugs, chemicals, essences, essential oils, and perfumery.

41 (c).—Sanitary apparatus of all kinds.

Section V.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED FROM WOOD.

Class 42.—Furniture, cabinetwork and upholstery of every description.

43.—Wood-turning in all its branches.

44.—Carpenters' and joiners' work in all branches, doors, windows, chimney pieces, panels, mouldings, trunks, cases, fretwork, beehives, &c.

45.—Coopers' work in all branches, casks, kegs, vats, churns, buckets, &c.

Class 46.—Carriages, carts, wagons, trucks, barrows, and vehicles of all kinds.

47.—Wheelwrights' work, separate parts of carriages, wheels, spokes, naves, &c.

47 (a).—Musical instruments, and printed music of every description.

SECTION VI.—METAL MANUFACTURES.

Class 48.—Wrought iron work of all kinds, fencing, galvanized iron work, wire work, iron foundry, brass foundry, copper work, apparatus manufactured of brass, copper, lead, tin, or other metals, hollowware, tinware of all kinds, &c.

Class 49.—Electro-plated, optical goods, photographic apparatus, surgical instruments, typewriters, bicycles, sewing machines, &c., tools and cutlery of every description.

49 (a).—Lamps, heating and lighting apparatus.

Section VII.—MINERAL AND STONE MANUFACTURES.

- Class 50.—Bricks, tiles, pipes, flower pots, water coolers, terracotta ware, &c.
 51.—Stones dressed for building purposes, plain or ornamental, plaster castings, lime, hydraulic lime, cement, &c.
 52.—Tombsstones and monumental work.

- Class 53.—Earthenware, China and pottery.
 53 (a).—Pottery made in the colony, or from colonial clays.
 54.—Glass: sheet and plate. Glasware: Cut, pressed, moulded, blown, engraved, &c.

Section VIII.—FANCY GOODS.

- Class 55.—This section comprises a variety too large to be enumerated, and the Committee therefore will exercise its discretion in classifying exhibits under this head.

Section IX.—JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

- Class 56.—Jewellery, gold and silversmiths' work, watches and clocks.

GROUP C.—MACHINERY.

- Class 57.—Mining.—Hoisting, pumping, rock drill, air compressing, ventilating, rock crushing, concentrating, washing.
 58.—Manufacturing.—Wool-washing, weaving and spinning, wood-working, brick-making, confectionery and biscuit-making, candles and soap, grease, sugar and coffee machinery, tobacco machinery.
 59.—Diamond cutting and polishing.
 60.—Electrical.—Lighting, transmission of power, telegraphy, telephones, bells and signals, metallurgical, medical battery.
 61.—Scientific Instruments.—Astronomical, surveying and drawing, surgical, engineering, microscopical, &c.

- Class 62.—Agricultural and Domestic :—
 Machines for preparing and tilling land.
 " reaping & threshing grain.
 " grinding & dressing grain.
 " dairy purposes.
 " fruit preserving.
 " wine making.
 Incubators, wine mills, household machines.
 Class 63.—Transport.—Mechanical haulage, telepherage, railroads, tram cars, traction engines, motor cars, ships, and boats.
 64.—Fire engines, fire escapes, fire extinguishers, &c.
 64 (a).—Oil engines, gas engines.
 N.B.—Models of any of above will be accepted.

GROUP D.—NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

Section I.—ZOOLOGY.

- Class 65.—Collections of stuffed specimens of indigenous wild animals, scientifically named, classified.
 66.—Ditto of birds.
 " fish.
 " reptiles.
 " insects.
 " shells.

Section II.—BOTANY.

- Class 67.—

Section III.—ANTHROPOLOGY & ETHNOLOGY.

- Class 68.—

Section IV.—GEOLOGY.

- Class 69.—

Section V.—MINERALOGY.

- Class 70.—

Section VI.—EDUCATION.

- Class 71.—

Section VII.—CHEMISTRY.

- Class 72.—

GROUP E.—FINE ARTS.

- Class 73.—No. 1.—Paintings: In oil and water colours;
 Drawings: Pencil and crayon, &c.
 74.—No. 2.—Etchings, engravings, architectural.

- Class 75.—No. 3.—Photographs and process pictures.
 76.—No. 4.—Sculptures.
 77.—No. 5.—Art metal work.
 78.—No. 6.—Wood carving.
 79.—No. 7.—Art needlework.
 80.—No. 8.—China.

REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

1.—Schedules of application for space may be had from the secretary, Mr. G. B. Wedderburn. These must be filled up and returned not later than 31st October.

2.—The classification is not exhaustive. Where there does not appear to be any head under which an exhibit may be included, the exhibitor should apply for space, leaving the committee to judge which group most nearly resembles the articles he proposes to send.

3. Charge will be made for space for all works sent for exhibition, otherwise than by special arrangement or for loans from Governments or public institutions, &c.

4.—Application for space must be accompanied by a remittance of the amount payable for the space desired according to the following scale, viz :—

For floor space in building, 5s. per square foot up to 25 feet ; 4s. for every foot over 25 up to 50 feet ; 3s. for every foot over 50 up to 100 feet ; 2s. 6d. for every foot over 100 up to 200 feet. Special charges over 200 feet. The minimum charge is £5.

For machinery, 1s. 6d. per square foot (minimum charge £5) ; for smaller machinery, the charge will be intimated on receipt of a description of machinery and dimensions.

For outside space, 1s. per square foot ; for wall space, half of charge for floor space.

In case the application is not granted, the money paid will be refunded ; and where only a portion of the space applied for is allotted, a proportionate part of the payment will be retained and the balance returned.

5.—The committee reserve to themselves the right to refuse any exhibit without stating the reason for so doing ; also the power to make special arrangements for letting large areas, corner positions, or for other than ordinary conditions.

6.—All the larger exhibits, or such as require special fittings, must be delivered not earlier than the 15th November, nor later than the 5th December, and must be accompanied by attendants qualified to place them in position, unless special arrangements are made. Smaller exhibits can be delivered after that date, but not later than the 10th December. All exhibits must be arranged and ready for exhibition before the 12th December. Exhibits proffered after these dates may be received, but no guarantee is given that they will either be catalogued or submitted to the jurors.

7.—Cases must be unpacked as soon as possible, and the empty cases removed from the ground by and at the expense and risk of the exhibitor ; the committee will endeavour to make arrangements for the storage of these at the expense of the exhibitor.

8.—The committee will assist exhibitors to the best of their ability in conveying, delivering, arranging, fixing, and removing their exhibits (see Clause 38), but exhibitors will have to pay all expenses connected therewith, also the cost of the erection of all fixtures, screens and counters when required ; and they must personally, or by their representatives, superintend the transmission, reception, unpacking, installation, and (at the close of the exhibition) the removal of their goods. The committee reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary at the expense of the exhibitor, unless this regulation is strictly complied with.

9.—Should any goods be delivered on the exhibition premises in the absence of the exhibitor, or his representative, the committee will not be responsible for any loss or damage thereto arising from any cause whatever.

10.—All packages containing goods for exhibition must have painted on them the distinctive mark "Exhibition, Grahamstown," together with the name and address of the exhibitor. Labels addressed to the secretary for attaching to packages will be supplied to each exhibitor on application stating the number required.

11.—Motive power, including shafting and steam, will be supplied under certain conditions. Exhibitors requiring this must make special application to the secretary, stating at what speed each machine is to be driven, and power required. The furnishing of shafting will be at the expense of exhibitors.

12.—Passes to the exhibition will be granted to the exhibitor or to his representative. If it is found that they are transferred, or in case of misconduct or breach of these regulations by the holders, the passes will be immediately cancelled.

13.—No explosives, or any substance which, in the judgment of the committee, are dangerous, will be admitted, but they may be represented by models.

14.—Spirits, oils, essences, corrosive substances, or anything likely to injure other articles or inconvenience the public must be placed in strong and suitable vessels of small size.

15.—The committee reserve to themselves the right of examining, or testing, any of the exhibits. If any damage or injury shall be occasioned during the exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article, to any visitor, or other person, then the exhibitor to whom such machinery, implement, or article may belong, shall indemnify and hold harmless the said committee from and against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account of, or in respect of any such damage, or injury which may be so caused or occasioned.

16.—The committee will not be responsible for loss or damage to any exhibit resulting from any cause whatsoever; but, while declining all responsibility, the committee will nevertheless take every precaution for the care and preservation of the exhibits.

17.—The committee reserve the right to remove the exhibits of anyone who does not conform to the regulations.

18.—No article exhibited may be copied, photographed, drawn, or reproduced in any manner whatsoever, without the special permission of the exhibitor and of the committee.

19.—No cases, counters, platforms, screens, partitions, &c., may (without special permission from the committee) exceed the following dimensions:—

Show cases and partitions, 10 feet above the floor.

Counters, 3 feet above the floor.

Platforms, 1 foot above the floor.

No stands for exhibits must exceed 8 feet in depth.

No partitions or screens will be allowed in the central spaces.

20.—Exhibitors may erect railings around their stands subject to approval; in every instance these railings must be within the area of the space allotted. In the case of machinery in motion, it is imperative that it be sufficiently guarded.

21.—Loan exhibits will be specially numbered and catalogued with the name of the sender.

22.—The fine arts exhibits will be received under the following regulations:—

(a.) Names and descriptions of proposed exhibits from South Africa must be submitted to the secretary at least two months before the opening of the exhibition, on forms to be supplied by him, for selection and preparation of the catalogue. European exhibitors should correspond with the secretary.

(b.) Exhibitors living within the municipality must deliver and collect their exhibits on the days advertised in the local papers. Other exhibits will be carefully repacked and returned to the owner as soon as possible after the close of the exhibition.

(c.) The committee will accept exhibits of works of art on sale, making a uniform charge of 10 per cent on the catalogue price.

(d.) All pictures, etchings, engravings, photographs, &c., must be framed.

23.—The flooring must not be altered, removed or strengthened, except by sanction of the committee.

24.—No exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light or impede the view along the open spaces, or to occasion inconvenience or injury to other exhibitors, or otherwise to disadvantageously affect their displays.

25.—Signs or name-boards must be placed to the satisfaction of the committee, and must in no case interfere with the light.

26.—All handbills, printed matter, &c., connected with exhibits, and intended for gratuitous distribution, must first receive the approval and permission of the committee, which permission may be withdrawn at any time.

27.—Exhibitors will be required to provide all necessary attendance to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the exhibition ; otherwise this may be done by the committee at the cost of the exhibitor.

28.—No exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any portion of the space allotted to him, or to allow any other than his own exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the committee.

29.—All goods must be exhibited in the name of the individual or firm signing the application form.

30.—Exhibitors will not be permitted to mark the selling price of their exhibits, but they or their attendants may explain them to visitors and take orders for goods to be delivered from their warehouses or elsewhere outside the exhibition. In some cases, however, where articles sold are not of a bulky nature, deliveries may take place in the building upon special arrangement being made with the committee, provided that no articles once exposed for exhibition be removed or closed against inspection until the exhibition is closed, except in cases of perishable goods, where special arrangements must be made.

31.—Diplomas and medals will be awarded exhibitors, awards being made separately for South African and imported goods.

32.—Exhibits not removed within fifteen days after the close of the exhibition will be warehoused at the cost and risk of the owners, and whatever remains after three months will be sold by auction, and the proceeds applied to defray expenses.

33.—All who become exhibitors signify by so doing their compliance with the whole of these regulations, together with such other regulations as the committee may issue from time to time.

34.—The committee reserve to themselves the right of compiling and printing a catalogue of exhibits.

35.—Exhibitors must make their own arrangements respecting insurance of their goods.

36.—Safes will be provided for precious stones, gold, &c.

37.—The committee have made arrangements for caretakers in charge of exhibits to be allowed to travel at a low rate per rail.

38.—The committee has appointed Mr. B. B. Attwell to act as agent for transporting, receiving, unpacking, and arranging for exhibits, but exhibitors may appoint their own agents if they so desire. All exhibits arriving without ownership, or consigned to the committee, or any employees of the exhibition, will be handed over to the authorized agent who will make their charges as per tariff approved by the committee.

39.—Arrangements have been made with the Cape Railway Department to carry all goods intended for exhibition to and from the exhibition free of charge,

provided they remain the property of the exhibitor. If, however, any exhibit brought by rail is sold, the exhibitor will have to pay the ordinary railway rates. The committee hope to make favourable arrangements for the carriage of goods intended for exhibition with the steamship companies, particulars of which will be given later on.

40.—The right to alter, amend, add to, or cancel any of these rules is reserved by the committee.

Department of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, 10th June, 1898.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade,

Sir,—I inclose herewith a few copies of a prospectus of the South African "Industrial and Arts Exhibition" to be held at Grahamstown from the 15th December, 1898, to 21st January, 1899, which I would be pleased to have handed to members of your board or others in your vicinity who may be desirous of sending exhibits.

It is expected that arrangements can be made for the free transportation from Canada to Cape Town of such exhibits; and you will notice that it is stated in the prospectus that exhibits from abroad will be brought from any part of the colony in bond carried free to the exhibition grounds and will not be subject to duty unless sold.

It will be noted that parties wishing to exhibit are requested to make application for space, &c., as early as possible, and as for mode of transportation from Canada to the Cape due notice will be given in sufficient time to admit of the goods being forwarded to such Canadian port as may be decided upon from which they will either be sent by vessel direct or via Great Britain, as circumstances may hereafter seem to require.

I would take the opportunity of calling your attention and through you that of parties interested in an extension of Canadian trade to the opening that exists in South Africa for nearly all varieties of Canadian products and manufactures. The South African Colonies are not manufacturers and nearly all of their manufactured goods are imported, and Canada can share in the trade if our producers and exporters will make a little exertion with that end in view.

A few figures are appended showing the rapid increase in the value of the imports into the country during the past five years, as well as a short list of articles with values of imports during the year 1896 into the Cape and the year 1897 into Natal of such articles as might be supplied in considerable quantities from Canada.

It is hoped the opportunity offered for the introduction and exhibit of Canadian products and manufactures will be taken advantage of and result in the opening up of an important trade. Should it be found practicable to despatch a vessel direct from a Canadian port due notice thereof will be given in ample time.

This Department has made arrangements for space for permanent exhibit and storage accommodation of Canadian products at Cape Town through Mr. Thomas Moffat, 16 Church Street, Cape Town, South Africa, with whom parties can correspond in reference thereto.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. PARMELEE,
Deputy Minister.

IMPORTS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1892	\$45,582,127
1893	56,161,270
1894	52,304,207
1895	92,928,416
1896	91,354,005

NATAL.

1893	\$12,080,176
1894	10,807,270
1895	12,017,275
1896	26,464,262
1897	29,120,133

Statement of Values of the following Articles imported into the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1896 :—

ARTICLES.	VALUE.
Agricultural implements	\$ 496,682
do machinery	259,569
Books, printed	612,587
Butter, including margarine	743,821
Coal, coke and patent fuel	1,257,960
Confectionery, jams, preserves	535,718
Corn, Grain and Flour :—	
Wheat	2,358,907
Maize	725,114
Flour, wheaten	243,416
Cotton manufactures	5,895,772
Drugs and chemicals	1,210,856
Dynamite, blasting powder, &c.	2,621,036
Furniture	2,063,934
Hardware, cutlery and ironmongery ..	5,066,609
Instruments, musical	434,827
Leather, and manufactures of	3,197,390
Machinery, not agricultural	8,078,608
Saddlery and harness	534,321
Soap	531,021
Whiskey	762,217
Stationery	1,641,059
Sugar, refined, or candy	243,168
Tobacco :—	
Manufactured, exclusive of cigarettes and snuff	227,205
Cigars	546,079
Wood, deals	1,049,706
Wood, manufactured	1,280,313

Statement of Values of the following Articles imported into Natal in the year 1897 :—

ARTICLES.	VALUE.
Apothecaries' wares, drugs and chemicals	591,334
Cabinet and upholstery ware	742,371
Cotton manufactures	209,841
do blankets and sheets	158,259
Flour, meal, bran and pollard	847,861
Ironmongery, hardware and cutlery	1,996,604
Leather, manufactures of	1,582,757
Machinery and railway plant	2,216,888
Spirits, brandy, gin, rum and whiskey	470,543
Stationery	310,284
Wood and timber	1,506,107

Department of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, 27th August, 1898.

Sir,—Referring to circular sent you under date of 10th June, re South African Exhibition, I have now to advise that the A1 first-class iron sailing ship "Arcadia" will be ready to load at Quebec about the 1st proximo and will sail about the end of the month for Cape Town direct, due to arrive there in ample time for the exhibition. Space has been secured in the ship for goods intended for the exhibition, and any parties wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity or wishing to ship goods for other purposes can make application to and get full information by addressing D. R. McLeod, Quebec.

The Government will arrange for a responsible agent at Cape Town who will take charge of consignments on arrival.

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

W. G. PARMELEE,
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

(B.)—TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1898.

The aggregate trade of the United States, as per the "Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce of the United States," for the ten months ending April, 1896, was \$1,415,632,879, for 1897, \$1,500,118,490, and for 1898, \$1,536,585,193, showing an increase of \$36,466,703 for the period of 1898 over 1897, and an increase of \$120,952,314 over the same period of 1896.

The value of the total imports for the ten months ending April, 1896, was \$666,300,075, for 1897, \$600,180,244, and \$511,198,420 for 1898, representing a decrease in the value of the imports for 1898 of \$88,990,824 as compared with the same period of 1897, and a decrease of \$155,101,655 when contrasted with the same period of 1896.

During the same period the value of the exports for 1896 was \$740,332,804, for 1897, \$880,920,246, and for 1898, \$1,025,386,773, showing an increase of \$125,457,527 for 1898 over the same period of 1897, and the enormous increase of \$276,053,969 over the same period of the year 1896.

The attention of the exporters and manufacturers of Canada is especially directed to the tabulated statements, numbered 1 to 5, inclusive.

TABLE No. 1.—Statement showing the Value of Merchandise Imported into, and Exported from, the United States during the *Ten Months* ended April, 1896, 1897 and 1898.

GROUPS.	TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL,					
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
IMPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
<i>Free and Dutiable :—</i>						
Articles of food and live animals.	190,490,004	190,467,513	145,914,190	28·59	31·73	28·54
Articles in a crude condition for domestic use	184,993,362	169,538,862	171,161,548	27·77	28·25	33·48
Articles manufactured—						
For mechanic arts	81,614,069	69,566,499	57,918,352	12·24	11·59	11·33
For consumption.	129,043,956	103,333,659	70,074,130	19·37	17·22	13·71
Articles of voluntary use—						
Luxuries, &c.	80,158,684	67,282,711	66,130,200	12·03	11·21	12·94
Totals.	666,300,075	600,189,244	511,198,420	100·	100·	100·
Per cent of free.				48·	50·66	47·56
Duties collected.	138,782,031	137,786,996	121,797,331			
EXPORTS.						
<i>Domestic produce :—</i>						
Products of agriculture.	496,761,719	601,653,458	719,153,143	67·70	68·07	71·30
" manufactures.	184,574,692	224,023,114	234,737,002	25·16	25·35	23·27
" mining.	16,461,918	17,870,636	16,049,021	2·24	2·02	1·59
" forest.	26,242,909	31,253,228	30,684,918	3·58	3·54	3·04
" fisheries	6,157,666	5,695,419	4,958,089	·84	·64	·49
" miscellaneous.	3,485,585	3,328,590	3,122,421	·48	·38	·31
Totals.	733,684,549	883,824,445	1,008,704,594	100·	100·	100·
<i>Foreign :—</i>						
Free of duty.	7,665,288	8,405,426	6,666,275	48·99	52·18	39·96
Dutiable.	7,982,967	7,699,375	10,015,904	51·01	47·82	60·04
Totals.	15,648,255	16,104,801	16,682,179	100·	100·	100·
Grand totals.	749,332,804	899,929,246	1,025,386,773	100·	100·	100·

TABLE No. 2.—Statement showing the Total Value of Merchandise Imported into, and Exported from, the United States for Principal Countries during the *Ten Months* ending April, 1896, 1897 and 1898.

COUNTRIES.	TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL.					
	Imports.			Exports.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire:—						
Great Britain.....	151,010,495	133,819,381	92,538,140	349,238,821	420,300,029	458,213,375
British Africa.....	1,142,043	1,015,824	728,313	8,489,008	10,873,348	10,174,575
“ Australasia.....	6,435,281	4,698,416	4,435,762	10,208,406	15,064,298	12,393,922
“ East Indies.....	17,590,751	15,255,133	20,655,251	1,998,599	3,038,641	4,239,254
“ West Indies.....	7,049,884	8,165,789	7,373,070	7,461,322	6,661,391	6,548,795
Canada.....	32,759,214	30,599,660	25,735,553	47,610,330	51,903,579	65,343,502
All other.....	6,448,511	6,130,290	5,527,677	8,713,125	9,937,012	9,817,042
Totals.....	222,436,179	199,684,523	156,993,766	433,719,611	517,778,298	566,730,465
Other Countries:—						
Argentina.....	8,009,828	7,270,157	4,873,263	4,859,425	5,435,311	5,417,851
Belgium.....	12,029,545	10,491,720	7,440,682	21,973,856	27,900,403	39,572,347
Brazil.....	62,891,199	59,639,671	53,277,151	11,971,419	10,453,162	11,538,669
China.....	19,746,663	16,304,844	17,959,249	5,085,437	8,997,685	7,871,099
Cuba.....	32,455,665	12,722,446	13,760,366	6,400,539	6,764,767	9,560,920
France.....	59,132,005	52,494,643	46,397,251	40,973,019	51,376,430	74,301,932
Germany.....	78,355,666	83,875,408	56,341,214	86,301,488	107,587,265	129,721,280
Italy.....	18,610,485	15,381,816	16,245,887	16,966,705	18,476,062	20,318,564
Japan.....	23,924,756	18,160,983	21,700,739	6,107,988	11,233,594	17,126,289
Mexico.....	14,251,057	15,233,781	15,371,541	15,914,765	19,457,757	17,447,865
Netherlands.....	10,668,695	9,837,322	9,418,505	32,561,822	42,444,677	53,178,788
Spain.....	3,514,991	3,062,862	3,054,435	10,167,105	9,311,090	10,956,456
All other.....	100,274,601	96,029,068	88,364,380	56,329,625	62,712,745	62,514,257
Totals.....	443,863,896	400,504,721	354,204,654	315,613,193	382,150,948	458,656,308
Grand Totals.....	666,300,075	600,189,244	511,198,420	749,332,804	899,929,246	1,025,386,773

TABLE No. 3.—Statement showing the Value of the Principal Articles of Food and Live Animals Imported into the United States during the *Ten Months* ending April, 1896, 1897 and 1898.

ARTICLES OF FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS.	TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL,		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
	\$	\$	\$
Animals.....	2,984,199	3,257,664	3,942,117
Breadstuffs.....	2,251,804	2,200,911	2,899,293
Cocoa.....	1,919,368	2,542,713	3,138,095
Coffee.....	73,086,893	69,358,128	54,763,993
Fish.....	5,459,351	5,268,617	5,198,300
Fruit and nuts.....	15,463,111	13,787,036	11,889,404
Provisions.....	1,809,578	1,939,409	1,521,309
Rice.....	1,914,584	2,588,618	2,449,728
Sugar, molasses and confectionery.....	64,080,644	70,521,316	45,210,277
Tea.....	11,852,576	11,262,284	8,850,539
Vegetables.....	2,039,508	1,907,587	1,460,109
All other.....	7,628,388	5,833,230	4,651,026
Totals.....	190,430,004	190,467,513	145,914,190

TABLE No. 4.—Statement showing the Value of the Principal Exports of Agriculture from the United States during the *Ten Months* ending April, 1896, 1897 and 1898.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.	TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL,		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture—			
Animals.....	33,970,228	34,520,566	39,316,674
Breadstuffs.....	118,179,995	171,913,117	265,365,524
Cotton, raw.....	177,658,776	215,427,886	210,756,049
Fruit and nuts.....	5,189,327	7,310,998	8,285,121
Hay.....	712,854	681,660	944,375
Hops.....	1,422,302	1,263,555	2,574,556
Provisions.....	109,895,765	112,831,390	135,826,287
Seeds.....	1,435,810	5,463,439	2,800,023
Tobacco, raw.....	22,063,023	22,384,643	19,592,115
Vegetables.....	1,418,097	1,914,938	2,124,567
All other.....	24,815,542	26,941,266	31,567,852
Totals.....	496,761,719	601,653,458	719,153,143

TABLE No. 5.—Statement showing the Value of the Principal Exports of Agriculture to Great Britain from the United States during the *Ten Months* ending April, 1896, 1897 and 1898.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.	TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL,		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
<i>Agriculture.</i>	§	§	§
Animals—			
Cattle.....	27,446,403	28,355,787	30,181,839
Horses.....		2,039,166	2,550,098
Sheep.....	2,300,106	942,701	831,093
Breadstuffs—			
Corn.....	16,632,672	20,117,327	23,602,512
Wheat.....	23,790,827	37,577,820	63,040,025
Wheat flour.....	26,154,567	27,602,226	35,817,233
Cotton, raw.....	86,929,126	112,671,011	96,405,289
Fruit and nuts.....	2,128,301	3,645,607	3,343,553
Hops.....	1,344,214	1,137,835	2,419,957
Provisions:—			
Meat products:			
Beef products—			
Canned.....	3,256,194	2,532,417	1,703,865
Fresh.....	14,827,527	18,757,542	18,789,469
Salted or pickled.....	1,716,610	1,943,027	941,607
Tallow.....	595,433	702,704	1,043,396
Hog products—			
Bacon.....	24,239,653	22,754,473	29,115,182
Ham.....	7,597,466	10,079,821	11,986,518
Pork.....	717,608	915,313	1,636,074
Lard.....	11,116,384	7,892,459	10,812,194
Oil and oleomargarine.....	608,366	384,233	458,712
Dairy products:			
Butter.....	1,614,677	2,584,214	2,018,704
Cheese.....	1,947,074	2,724,882	2,796,643
Seeds.....	427,652	2,726,353	1,041,073
Tobacco, raw.....	7,368,323	7,466,449	7,866,376
Totals, Principal Exports of Agriculture...	262,759,183	315,563,367	348,401,412
Total Export of Agriculture.....	496,761,719	601,653,458	719,153,143

(C.)—TERMINATION OF TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN
AND ECUADOR.

The Government of the Republic of Ecuador has given 12 months notice, dated 30th March, 1898, of their desire to terminate the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with Great Britain signed at Quito on the 18th October, 1880.

Therefore, the said treaty terminates on the 30th March, 1899.

(D.)—ACT AGAINST INTRODUCTION OF SAN JOSE SCALE.

(Assented to 18th March, 1898.)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as "The San José Scale Act."
2. The importation of any trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings or buds, commonly called nursery stock, from any country or place to which this Act applies is prohibited.
3. Any nursery stock so imported shall be forfeited to the Crown and may be destroyed, and any person importing nursery stock from any such country or place, or causing or permitting it to be so imported, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence under section 6 of "The Customs Tariff," 1897, and shall be liable to the penalty prescribed by that section.
4. The Governor in Council may from time to time declare that this Act applies to any country or place as to which it has been made to appear that San José Scale exists therein ; and, when satisfied that the importation of nursery stock from any country or place to which this Act has been applied may safely be permitted, he may in like manner declare that this Act no longer applies to such country or place.
5. The Governor in Council, upon its being made to appear to his satisfaction that any class of plants is not liable to the attack of the San José Scale, may exempt plants of such class, and grafts, cuttings or buds thereof from the operation of this Act.
6. The Governor in Council may from time to time, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, permit the importation from any country or place to which this Act applies of such nursery stock as is required for scientific purposes.
7. All Orders in Council made under sections 4 and 5 of this Act shall be published in the "Canada Gazette."

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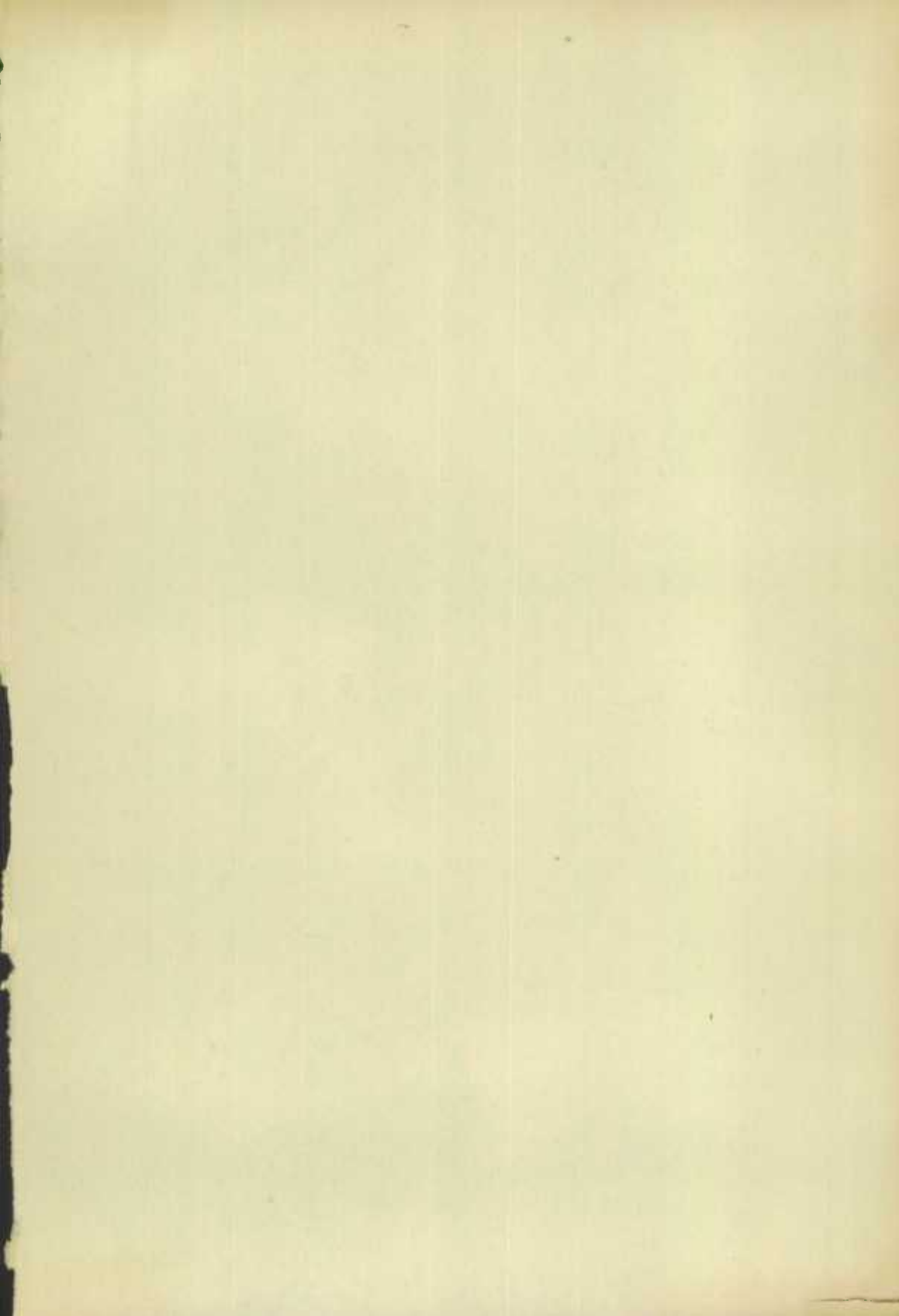
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