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65-\text { RRE-DBS-H }
$$

## REPORT

## OF THE

# DEPARTMEXI OF TRADE AVD COIIIERCE 

OF CANADA

FOT: THE MONTH OF TULY

1898

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS - REVENUES AND OTHER TRADE STATLYTCS-TARLFF OHANGES-REDORTS OF COMMERCIAL A(t)SNTS AND (ibNERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

OTTAWA

## REPORT

# DEPARTUNETT OF TRADE AID COWIUERCX 

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY

$$
1898
$$

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS -REVENUES AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPOR'TS OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

## 1---STATISTICAL 'TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unabisen, Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the mouths of July, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

|  | July, 189\%. | July, 1898. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. |
| Revente- <br> Customs. | 1,385, (65\% ! fit | 2.434, 6:31 \$1 |
| Fxcise. | 2 210.6016 | $2 \mathrm{ta}, \mathrm{ym}$ (0) |
| Paxt Office ${ }^{\text {Public Wirke, including Railways }}$ | 248.98191 | 20!3, (mu) 91 |
| Miscellanerns. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20,11, 0 |  |
| Totals. | 2,256, 11821 | 3,4339,61: 24 |
| Expenditure | 2,422.513 92 | $2,491,12 \times 96$ |

## INLAND REVENUE.

B.-Unlevised Statement of Inland lievenue of Canada accrued during the month: July, 1897 and 1598 , respectively.

|  | July, $189 \%$. | July, 1898. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% cts. | 8 ets. |
| Spirits | 95.91569 | 317.898 |
| Valt | 13.209 $6,0: 0$ 180 |  |
| Malt liquor | 159,934 74 | 260, 3.5458 |
| Tulace ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 59,828 39 | 71.80715 |
| Cigars .. ....... | 1.81209 | 2.0 .955 |
| luypection of petrolount Manufactures in bond. | 2,6774 | $6,20 x 83$ |
| Seizures .......... | 5,231817 | 6.9619 |
| Other receipts. . . ... ............. .. .... ............ |  |  |
| Total Excise Rev | 1344,486 84 | 719,439, 93 |
| Culling timber | 4,819 O4 | 2.08850 |
| Hydraulic and uther rents. | 536 100 | - 6368 |
| Minor mmblic works.. | - 3 | 12525 |
| Inspection of electric light. | $5 \%+75$ | $7 \times 40$ |
| do gas. weights and measures | 2,680 33 | 2,311 180 |
| Law stanus .............. | 668 838 8300 | 1,91000 |
| d totals Inland | 354,818 96 | \% 2,92931 |

C.-Unrevisen Statenest of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption in Canada and the Duties collected thereon during the monthes of July $189{ }^{\circ}$ and 1898 , respectively.

|  | July, 1807. |  | July, 1898. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty Collecterd. | Value. | Duty <br> Collected. |
| Ale, beer and porter, Animals. <br> Beriks, pratphlets, se Brass, manufacturess of Freadstutfo- <br> Corn for distillation. <br> Crain of all kinds. <br> Flour. <br> Meal, com thal sat. <br> Rice <br> Other lirwadstuffs. | 8 | s cte | 8 | 8 cts. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 12.328 \\ 36,4, \\ 4,102 \\ 26,384 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13.188 \\ & 4.414 \\ & 1.3 .5 \\ & 28.341 \end{aligned}$ | 6.3 .185 <br> ! $1,6 \mathrm{~s} 2 \mathrm{z}$ ! m <br> $13.10^{-} \quad 14$ <br> 7,834 54 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,379 | 1,039 24 | 6,2:3) | 1,382 (2) |
|  | 9,168 5,186 | 1,341i 85 | 11,134; | 1, i884.48 |
|  | 3,186 80,339 | R23) 38 | 14x, ank | 1,3074 |
|  | 30,339 $14 . \times 12$ | 18,817 30 |  |  |
| Bievcles, tricycles, velowipen, and parts of. | 18,8023,864 | $3.412+1$ | 1s, Hfiti |  |
| Cas-railway rad tram........... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,70 \times 119 \\ 2,829 \\ \hline, 20 \end{array}$ | 40, 13: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 12, 185 |
| Cement and manufactures Coud-bitumimons |  |  | 93-49 | 2, wo |
| Cophmp, manufactures of. | 24,3,349 | 73,515 88 | thti,.63 |  |
| Cottuns, theacherd ir unbleacher, not dyed, | 7,662 | 1,545 50 | $3 .+1: i$ | xisc in |
| do blemeheri, dyerl, colourer | 20,027 |  | 47.311 | 10,000 |
| do clathing ... ..... | 26,13s | 53, $9.46 ; 6$ |  | 88,20314.045180 |
| do thread (sot in spowisp, yarn, warp, de... |  | S.i41 55 | 54.454 |  |
| de thened un spuels. .................. | $2 x+1 m$ | $\begin{array}{ll}4.162 & 60 \\ 9\end{array}$ | 3t, 4 | 14.645 311 |
| Drugs and mother manufactures of cotton | 61,384 |  | 140, $6: 31$ |  |
| Drugs nnd murlicimes. . . . . . . . . | 103,689 | -4. |  | 33, +2.3 11 |
| Fanthenwar:, stone and chinaware | $6!, 404$ | 12, 149 12 | 16:1,281 | $\begin{gathered} 12, \text { mio } \\ 39, ~ \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ |
| Eracelets, hrainls, fringes, do |  |  |  |  |
| Lamm, cillars, mettings. |  |  |  | $2-423$ <br> 18.2394 <br> 184 |
| Fish and products of.... |  |  | 173, +11 | th, ima bi |
| Flax, \&c., and mimufactur |  |  | S2, 40 | 13.732 48 |
| Fruits and nuts, driod.. |  | 10,4!7\% 39 | $2+3,5 \times 8$ | 19.243 74 |
| dus green, viz.: oranges and lem | 45,26i9 |  | 4is. Fi 3 |  |
| for ill enther. |  | 4.19\% 91 |  | 15, 标交 5 |
| Furs, manufactures of. | $33, \sin$ | 5,6753114 | 104, 10 (fin] |  |
| filass, maninfoturek of, viz. : <br> do butles.s jars, decanters, tableware and mas |  |  |  |  |
| do liglit sharles... | 39,00\% | 11.640 25 | -1, -3 | 111. $2+8$ |
| do wimetow glass. | 21.40) | 4.1814 | $\begin{aligned} & 60,441 \\ & 61,7 \% 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 18,143 | 2,549 38 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,8844! \\ & 1212699 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gunpowsler and explonise substance |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51,760 \\ & 40,3 \times 2 \end{aligned}$ | 10,12690 |
| Gutta perchi, mamufactures of. . . | 19, 903 | 4.90305 | 20, 8.8 |  |
|  | 2x, 238 | 11.45056 | 33, 315 | !1,03ti m |
| (f) all other |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bame, losol, sheyt or plate | $\begin{aligned} & 174,301 \\ & 62,420 \\ & 223,408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \pm .69133 \\ & 16.15430 \\ & 35,16 i+633 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160,84 \\ 5,334 \\ 545,245 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ciutory, hardware, tombsand implements |  |  |  |  |
| Mochines, machinery aud engines, including |  |  |  |  |
| Pig irom, kenterdge and st |  |  |  |  |
| Storus and coutings. ... |  |  |  |  |
| Tabbing. |  |  |  |  |
| nther manufactures of irom and steel |  |  |  |  |
| Carried forward | ,493,0\%9 | (625,361 49 | 4,805, 904 | $1,173,54347$ |

C.-Unrenised Statenent of the Value of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption in Canada and the Duties collected thereon. de.-Concluded.

D.- Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Frees) entered for Consumption in Canada during the months of July, 189 - and 1898, respectively.

E.-Unrevised Statemeat of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the months of July, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.

|  | July, 189\%. |  |  | July, 1898. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Furpign Prodice. | Total. | H:mus. Pronlice. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Pruduce of the minc. | 1.048.695 | 22.15 | 1.1050, 0.5 | 8\%\%,715 | 12,9\% | (10), (t)2? |
| do tistheri | (x) ${ }^{3} .385$ | 15,19! ! | P22, 117 | ! $131,3,3 \pm 8$ | 1, ine | 1937.874 |
| dos forest..... | 2, 60: 2.384 | 化, 20\% | $5.719,109$ | 5, (11, 9,508 | $1+$ स0\% |  |
| Animals and their produce. | 4.313 .386 | ${ }^{2}+4$, silli | 5,104, 182 | $3,618,3,4$ | 112,208 | 3, 120, 074 |
| Agricultural producta.... | $2,264.023$ | 1,151, 41 | $3,418,0461$ |  | 2.102 .185 | 3,tins. 31 |
| Mamafactures. | 415, me | 129.10 s 2 | 1,018, 010 | -12.16if | 83.425 | 50.101 |
| Miscellaneous articles. | 5,539 | 10,5! 11 | 16,123 | $11.94+4$ | 21,610 | $3 \times, \ldots 44$ |
| Totals | 15,752.736 | 1,6\%:2, 11.01 | 17,424, -sim | 12, 122.015 | 2,345,170 | 14, 470, 185 |
| Bullion. | 16,034 |  | 16.034 | 110,448 |  | 110,448 |
| Coins. |  | 7,150 | 7.182 |  | 78 | - 2.25 |
| Grand totals. | 15,7438, 170 | 1,679,232 | 17,448, $\mathrm{CH2}$ | 12,232,463 | 2,353,397 | 14,587, R160 |

F.-Sumahy Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canadi, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30 th June, 1898 and same for tirst month of fiscal year ending 30 th June, 1899.

G.-Sumary Statement (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, acerued during each month of the Fiscul Year ended 30th June, 1898 and same for first month of Fisca! Year ending 30th June, 1899.

| Fiscal Yeat $189,-98$. |
| :--- |
| Month <br> enderl |

14.-Sumary Statmment (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports entered for Consumption in Camala (Dutiable and Fres) with the Huties exllecteal thereon and the: Exports from Canala during each month of the Wiseal Year ended 30th June, 189 s and same for



## GREAT BRITAIN．

 Britainfon Britisl／North Americaduring the months of July and whe seven monehs ended 31st July in the Years 1s96，1897，and 1s9s，respectively．（From English Rotwons．）

| NR＇TICLIMS． | QuANTITIEA． |  |  |  |  |  | Vatowim． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Munth of Iuly． |  |  | Severn manths wulerl 31st duly． |  |  | Month of July |  | Sewert hunthis eaded 31st fuly． |  |  |  |
|  | 184． | $184 \%$ | 18：88． | 184\％ | 1897. | 18！18． | 180） | 1897. | $1 \times 48$. | 186i． | 18！\％． | 1898. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ＊ | 8 | \％ | ＊ | \％ | \％ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| She＊and lanios．．．．．．． | 5,8354 | 11，$x^{2}$ | 4， 68.9 | 20， 35 | 21，317 | ［1，411 | 4t，403 |  | 31， $10 \cdot 4$ | 16\％．3x | lill 1 1ft | 4！5， 15 |
| H．rrses．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．＂ | 2.14 lif | 1， 16 영1 | Kis） | （1，2514 | 1，17 | ， 101 | $2 \mathrm{~S}, 3_{1}{ }_{1}$ | ims． | 20，1．22 | －1，12）${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat Hour．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 21：，二小， | 10：\％，\％）（ | $\underline{-23,700}$ | （it4，2141 | 5112， 100 | 6゙ざってい |  | 218.10 | 621．623 | 1． 2 Ls ，liti | 1，130，87\％ | 1． 23.10 .8 |
|  | Tel | 181，750 | ！ $17,1(0)$ | $2016 ; 2014$ | 554.740 | 3612，！70 | 90，7614 | 22\％，45z | ［－4， 503 | 28， 1176 | （0） $4,3,3) 1$ | 3（6） |
| In．lian corn or maize | $245,2(M)$ | 3f $1,4 \mathrm{ck}+1$ | $1,64 i^{2}$ ， 10 m | 7＊ 4 ， 1 （M） | 1，164t，star | 3，12，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 3 ）2 | 223,842 | 201，13） | M－．105 | （3：－．．．3． | ＋2t，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ¢， |
| M1－tatls <br> Cupmere． <br> Tons | 7，43\％ | 10．41K | 11，316i | 7， 416 | 15，2．4 | 1．1．33： $\mathbf{H}_{3}$ | 101，124 | 76， $0^{3} 8$. | N（0），46 6 | 101，12？ | 112． 2 ！ | 82.304 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maçit ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2013， 0359 | 22， 117 | 18，－17 | 8．4，－3： | 510． 583 | 53， 743 | $2 \mathrm{c} 2,1001$ | 25，－，in | 177,533 |  | 1ile．172 | 519,80 |
| Buttor． | 3，21\％ | 11．294 | 13， 3 s ， 3 | 1， $1,91 \mathrm{~N}$ | 17，7811 | 29， 714 | ¢1，184 | 230，${ }^{2015}$ | ，21－2， 2121 | 3 182.412 | － | 4，（0）－－ |
| Chreese | 177．2Ni1 | 27.1010 | 1S2，5！ | 384， 12341 | 519,117 | f17， 76 | 1，5य8，045 | ＊ 0938,810 | $1,814,311$ 34,488 | 3，74，${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 1,1 ¢11，（1）．93 | 1， 5 ¢，11 |
| Veress ．．．．．．．．．．．．．fit．hund． |  | 13,1183 $11 ; 211$ | 为，（19！ | 211， 18.008 | 20， | 317， 24.8 | 10,230 4651,403 | 301， 018 |  | $2,6230,23 i$ | （3，（034t，4？ 0 | $3.54 \%$ ，43！ |
| Find．，curnd ur malted．．．．．．Cowt． | 26， 46.1 | 10，2\％ | 2）．， 313 | 211，0．r－ | 2ins，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 31，${ }^{\text {are }}$ | $48 \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{m}$ | －1／， |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2 i, 211$ | 315,380 | 25，601 | 23， 4280 | 124．4：4 | $411,0 \% 11$ |  | 1155 | CNS．IMIT | 1，24ili，170 | 1，40， 3,51 |  |
| Sswn or split，planec ce dressend． | 20， | 346，722 | 284，8631 | 577， 424 | 754,177 | 504，717 | 2，2 24,402 | 3， 1444,088 | 3,294040 | （i，5，50，058 | 8， 348,337 |  |

J. Comparative STatbment (Uneevised) of the Quantities and Vilues of the Principal Articles of Merchandise lixported from (ireat 13rilith to British North America during the monthe of July and the reven monhts ender 31st July, in the Years 1896, 1897 and !898, respectively. (From Englivh Rehurns.)



Alvarut and sloess.
H: thordashery and millinery, indud ong emilregiderios and nentllowork
Cliali..
Fiarthamare and chinsware.
(i) sered iil
l'aphe writing or printing and enve lipm:

11. Finemg ann Cobontal Puoneck

[^0]K.--Chmpabative Statement (Uhrevised) of the Quantitios and Vatues of the Principal Artiches of Morehandiee Tmperted intw the United states from Bitish North Ameriat during the monthe of June and the tuedere months emfed BOth June, in the Years 1896 , 1597 :anl 1896, mespectively. (Irom Urited Stales Roturns.)


L.-Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Fxported from the United States to British North America during the months of June and the twelve months ended 30 th Juns, is the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

| ARTICLES. | Quaxtitiks |  |  |  |  |  | Valthe. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of June |  |  | Twelve junths enderi 30th Jume. |  |  | Munth af June. |  |  |  ; |  |  |
|  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 18\%\%. | 188. | 1898. | 18\%\%. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1stas. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aminals- Pritel. . . . . . . . . . Nos. | 23 |  | 2,070 | 2,766 | 6,812 | 15,80, | 379 | 247,927 | 144,94i | 150,514 | 4 4,9.036 | 1,064, 339 |
| H1, | 437 |  | 14 | $1,8 \% 4$ | 3, \%his | 4.036 | 418 | 1.348 | 111 | 1,3,34 | 17, $8 \times 5$ | 24, 2141 |
| 11 orses. |  |  | 1.173 |  | 3, 412 | 4. 476 |  | 34,401 | 177.755 |  | 478,574 | N43.N24 |
| Sihrepl. .............. | (3,4)5 |  | $\therefore$, 31 | 54, ins | 48,437 | 54.16 .4 | 13, 洨 | 6,.781 | 11, 032 | 142,47: | 30,353 | 181.79\% |
| 13vesulstuffs - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 720, 14.48 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,850, 51 |
| Whrat . . . . . . . . . | 484,219 | 4 ts , | 37\%, 140 | 3, $237,2.43$ | 5,581, 151 | - $, 1116, \mathrm{~mol}$ | 303, 16 \% | 57! 5901 | 3333,711 | $2{ }^{2}+2.115$ | $3,975,433$ | $2.76 \% .2013$ |
| What flum. . . . . . . 13tls. | 82.34\% |  | 51,802 | 931,458 | $7(1), 873$ | (3) $0^{4}, 17$ | 303,772 |  | 405,310 | $3,1235,12 \%$ | 2, 148.35 s | $\mathrm{T}_{2}, 114.514$ |
| Carriages, cars and parts of. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11, 10: | 15, -24, | 333,711 | 105, 314 | 126.753 | 2.715 .201 |
| Clocks and watches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20, $2 \times 2$ | 31,1N8 |  | 344,944 | 319, 1\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cupper and manufactures of- <br> lngots, hats mad uld ... Libe. | 7, 5 ( M$)$ |  | 132.112 | $417 \%, 571$ | 34,4,891 | 1,308, 065 | 80 | 5,501 | 15,834 | 50,504 | 3*,0591 | 158, 210 |
| Cottm and manufactures of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutton, manamfactur- / Bales. (ख) . ............. I Ids. | $\begin{array}{r} 4,0-1 \\ 2,054,545) \end{array}$ | $1,47.5,1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,014 \\ 984,288^{\circ} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16, ~ \\ 3438 \\ 34.03 ; 216 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,4882 \\ 40,213,4374 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123,123 \\ 61,247,259 \end{array}$ | 163, 61 | - 110,277 | 151,632 | 28.868 .175 | $3,137,860$ | 3.961, 506 |
| Cottome colonved and uncolontred. . . . . . . . Y Vis. Other manufactures. | 2,512, 254 | (6) 4 , | 1,8666, 281 | 14,715,804 | $29,4(5), 8(0)$ | 14,116,238 | 120, 12 | 36,77\% | 80,811 | 1, 180, 1315 | 1,776, 183 | 783,423 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 115,34! | 11-483 | 146,879 | 1.55t. 012 | 1,3i1,17: | 1, tis 1, 1,16, |
| (3ycless indt patts of. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48, 3 Hi | 181, 058 | 62.1733 |  | 7360.947 | filt, (ta). |
| Prerilizars.... .... ... Tons. | . . . . |  | 11 | - . . | 4.1081 | 4,574 |  | 545) | 111 |  | 84, 37:3 | 433, 16 |
| Pruits an! ?,19\% |  |  |  | * |  |  | 81.080 | Si, $0^{3}$ | 13:75 | 4,4, 51 ? | Tillo.70 |  |
| Yurs and fur akisat. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0,72. | 4 asal | ! | 26, 5 | 2-6, 10 |  |



## UNITED STATES.

L.-Comparaties Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise, de.- ('oncluded,


## +Furniture, N.E.S.

## UNITED STATES.

M.-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 periol from the lat fuly preceding, including such latest Month. (Hrom United Slates Roturns.)

N.-Statement of the Tmports and Exports of the Vinted Statem from and to the British Empire and (Totals), Forehin Countures in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the 1st July preceding, including such latest Month-( ${ }^{\text {Mrom Unted Stules Reharves.) }}$

| Nine of Countuy. | Latesy Mostri. | Vafie or the Munth. |  |  |  | Angrgite mos the I'ehon of the Yeak, incluiding Lattest Montil |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 18.18. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Impurits. | Fixprorts. | Imports. | Wepmerts. | Immorts. | Expurte. | Imports. | Lixperts. |
| British Empirc. |  | 8 | 8 | \% | 8 | \% | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Grant liritail | June . . . . | 19, 5590,140 | 30,341,219 | $\begin{gathered} 7,6 \times 3,885 \\ 3,2047 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39,102,<89 \\ 72,1,50 \end{array}$ | $167,947, \times 20$ $1621,8.31$ | $143.270,3013$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1051.124,39 \% 1 \\ 4(x, i, 51) \end{array}$ | $541,86(x, 152$ |
| 13.rmuda. |  | 313.944 |  1.23.1511 | 20,46\% | 1,473, 188 | 1.464, 494 | $13,0016,1943$$17.460,2 \times 3$ |  | 15, |
| British Africa | " |  |  | 3, $0,3,3 \mathrm{Bl}$ | 1,310, 16.64 | 5, 5111.14 |  | 5,57x, 518 |  |
| "\% Finstrabinia. | " | 2, | 1.20, |  |  | 20, ana $^{\text {a }}$ | 3, 41.911 | 2T, zis.tis | 4, $4,415,805$ |
| ". Cilizama.... | " | 20, $51 \times \mathrm{m}$ | 184, siti | 2erb, 6 ¢ | 18:0961 | 3, tililak |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35+15 \times N W \\ & 15 f, N \% \end{aligned}$ | 5-5, $17!$ |
| \% Hinduras.i.... .... ... | " | - 13.75 | (3), | 1, 115.4 .46 | , 47, 712 | 120 | 7.34:3, 219 | 10,664, 110 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,3 \times 2,741 \\ 8,243,115 \end{array}$ |
| Caumda ...... .. ...... . . . . . |  |  | 6,2e:3, 2: 1 | 1,451).5639 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,4 i 8,46 \\ 1,263 \end{array}$ | $40,3 \times 9.321$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 31,612,40 \leq \\ : 52,51! \end{gathered}$ |  |
| (iilnaltar | " | all | 17,73 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 923, \times 12 \\ & 413,421 \end{aligned}$ | (9,0601, 6) $3: 1$ <br> 1, (199, 1404 | $\begin{array}{r} 7\{1,517 \\ 375,3,5 \\ 2,031,2,2,24 \end{array}$ |  |
| Hunge King. | " | 11.0 .348 | [ 21.81811 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 240,3303 | (4x, s 20 | 23x, 127 | 4,231 | 1,512,49 | 1,021, -15 |  |  |
|  |  | 31, 70,178 | 411. 737.359 | 15,4i3,577 | 52.16 ¢is.341 | 2 |  |  | 675,0:5, (ik0 544,273,270 |
| Totals, Fortigu Countiow. |  | 53, 412.043 | 32, $45.5,674$ | 35, $747,3{ }^{2}$ | 42, 19-7, ! 10.1 | 508, $864,4,32$ | 448,94+,860 | +2n, w, |  |
| Grand totals |  | Mis, 188, 121 | 73, 103, 0236 | 31,219, 3106 | 54, $8.26,345$ | 764, 9 \% 3.412 | 1,050, 9143,55i | (115,005, 15: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,231,321, (50) |

O.-Unibvisen Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which

Returns have lneen received, with Aggregate for the D'eriox of the Calendar Year, including such latest Month.

 where the figures are "general." "Specinl" means, in the case of haports, imports for home consumption ; in the case of exports, experts of domestic preduce and манинас:ture only.
$\pm$ The aggregate figures are for the fimancial year commencing lat oraly.

## II.-COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The following Canadian Commercial Agrnts (whose uddresses 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. Lurke, Syduey, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.
G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica,

Bobert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.
S. L. Horstord, 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. Remie, 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, Ioperial Institute, Iondon, 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.)
The Exchange, Sydney, N.S W., August 13th, 1898.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir, - The report of the trade and commerce of Victoria shows:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Imports . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 15,454,482 \\
& \text { Exports. . . . . . . . . . . } \\
& 16,739,670
\end{aligned}
$$

This shows an increase over last year in importations of £899.745, and exportations of $£ 2,541,152$. The volume of imports is the largest since 1892 , and that of exports the largest in the history of the colony. Six hundred thousand pounds of the importa. tions are gold, chiefly from Western Australia, to be minted at Melbourne. There are small increases in most lines of merchandise and manufactures. The increase in the exports of gold amounted to over three million pounds. There was a loss of nearly nine hundred thousand pounds in the shipments of wool, but in the articles of agrictitural and dairy produce the colony nearly hold its own. Four fifths of the increase of the export of geld was the product of the mines of the colony and is therefore as much
the result of the labour of its people as its wheat and wool. The increase of the export of its own produce over the previous year was $£ 1,774,570$, and was the largest in the history of the colony, except during the year 1891, which exceeded it by about $£ 400,000$. When it is remembered that last year was the third bad season which a considerable portion of the colony has suffered, lesseming its main crop of wool, wheat and butter, the returns will indicate that the colony is improving its condition and recovering from the severe reactions from the speculations of 1890.92. It has been estimated that the losses of the colony during the drought of the last three years has been ten million pounds, sterling. These figures are, however, challenged, and in the face of the returns can fiardly be accepted. The losses, nevertheless, have heen hervy. There is now a marked change for the better in the weather and appearance of the country. Goord rains have fallen, and though it will require more than one season to restore the reduced Hocks and heris, the prospects of an increased output of butter, wool and wheat for next year are promising.

The budget speech of the Premier delivered on the 26 th of July supports the promising commercial outhook. The revenue last year was $£ \$ 3,000$ above the estimates, the first instance since 1889. While on the halance sheet there was a deficit of $£ 65,000$, the expenditure inclucied the payment of $£ 250,000$ of the public debt. There is, therefore, a surplus of $£ 185.000$ over the ordimary expenditure. In the year 1842.93 there was a deficit of one milliou pounds. Since time year the deficits have been decreasing, and next year an actual surplus is anticipated. The increases arise from customs, railway and post and telegrams, and from probate duties.

Of the trade between Canada and Victoria these returns throw but little light. The figures for last year and the previous one are:

|  | $18: 5$. | $18:$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports | £11,682 | £19,023 |
| Expurts | 424 |  |

The sole item. credited as coming from Canada arg timber and pig iron and steel. The pig iron and steel were not the produce of Canada, but stiftening cargo in a timber ship. There was $n$ decrease in the importations of deals from eastern Canadn of about £9,500, but one cargo arriving last year. Nore was called for, lout the high rates of freight prevented business. The trade has not generally been a profitable one, and as it is a limited one, is not likely to be so long as everal cargoes are sent out at the same time on speculation. The market is overloaded for the time heing, and prices frequently are uncenuperative. It can be better done, as the $W$ est Coast timber is handled, sold to arrive. The other articles imported from Canada-agricultural madhinery, cottons, licycles, musieal instruments, carriage materials, fisl, all atre credited to the United States, the United Kinglom, or one of the other Australian colonies.

The exports consisted of precious stones, unset, $£ 250$, a piano, $\mathfrak{E} 7 \mathrm{~J}$, and sample lots of compressed vecuetables, sauces and pressed fruit. The stones were opals, the produce of New fouth Wales and Queensland, and the piano was not of Australian manufacture. Victoria is placed at a disadvantage in shipping to western Canada, as its goods must be transhipped at Sydney, and under the preferential tariff they are required to pay a higher rate of duty than those of this colony. Until these conditions are changed, its exports to Canada camot materially increase. The imports from Cansda are not so materially affected, and in the leading lines named, timber excepted, the trade is growing. As the colony recovers from the depression that has now lasted four on live years, the demand for building materials must also increase, ant has already set in. A large enrgo of timber by steamer from British Celumbia was recently sold to good advantage. The demand for other goods will atso improve, and the colony be a better market for Canadian goods. With the exception of the Canadian firms which have branch houses, the trade with this colony has harlly been attempted except in cottons, paints and varnishes and carriage materials, amd in one or two of these lines it has heen losi by failure to follow it up. A promising beginning has been made recently with furniture, and very considerable orders have gone to Cantrla. Some negctiations are in progress that are iikely to increase the variety and quantity of our exports to a
promising market. The tariff of Victoria is a high one on many lines of manufactures, but it is not worse for Canadians than for the producers of other nations. There existed a favourable sentiment towards a preferential tariff agreement hetwen Canada and the colony. It probably exists still, and I believe that overtures for such an agreement would receive the most triendly consideration.

## 8UGAR.

The "Miowera" carries the first shipment of sugar from Australia for this season. One firm sold six thousand tons. It will polarize at 94 or over, and the preferential cluty will give an advantage of seventeen shillings per ton. It is too early to be able to determine what the total surplus of Queensland will be, but it is considered from ten to fifteen throsand tons will be shipperl to British Columbia, and that the Canadian preferential duty will ke worth fifty thousand dollars directly to the sugar growers of that colony, beside the infinitely greater benefit of maintaining the price of their crop in the Australian market. The present line of strumers cannot carry ten thousand tons during the season, and it is probable that a special steamer will be put on from the sugar ports direct for Vancouver: There is some agitation in Queensland for a line of steamers, as it is presumed that Queenshand will continue to have a surplus of sugar to export. It is too soon to put on a line of steamers just yet, but with a reciprocal preferential tariff between Canadia and Queensland this trade would speedily warrant this being done.

## FLOUK AND WHEAT.

The reaction in the price of wheat and Hour in America and Europe was experienced here, but not yquite to the same extent, as they did not reach the same speculative price here.

The consequence has been stagnation in the market, and large bakers who stocked heavily in anticipation of a rising market have been uffering flour for sale. There has been some demand for Manitolya flour, there is also a demand on the part of some millers for wheat, and negotiations have been entered into for a considerable quantity monthly. Should the sugar steamer be put on, it will furnish a much needed cargo space for Canadian products.

There are steady complaints that the present steaners in the Canadian-Australian service are not equal to the trade. They undoubtedly have not suflicient cargo capacity for the present trade, and should the sugar trade prove to be as extensive as is now anticipated, much larger steamers or a more frequent service could be maintained. Two things are to be remembered. Australin has liad three bad wheat years, but the outlook for next year's crop just now is very bright. Freguent showers have fallen which have leen general, increased acreage has been sown and the seed las sprung up luxuriantly. In so uncertain a climate as Australia's, nothing is so certain until the grain is harsested, but the probabilities are that next year Australasia will have a very large surplus of breadstuffs to export. It is probable that some Manitoba flour and wheat will be required here and in Queenstand for mixing, but there should be no demand for the inferior tlours of Oregon which have formed considerable parts of the cargoes of the Canudian steamers. So long as the existing competition in freights from New York to Australia continues it will be impossible for most lines of Canadian goods to pay even the moderate rates of freight from Vaneouver. Contracts by steamer have been made at eight cents per foot from New York and contrats for three years have been solicited at not much ligher figures. This means so great al difference that Canadian goods cannot be sold carrying the former treight charges. For some time to come the quantity of freight carried by the Canadian steaners originating at points east of Winnipeg will probably decrease rather than increase. Though there is likely to be good cargoes steadily for the line it is premature just now to demand larger ships. Larger and faster ships would, no doubt, increase the passenger trattic to Canada. I find an increasing desire to make the trip to England via Canada.

A very considerable number of commission and indent merchants are making this trip with a view of making connections with Canadian producers and manufacturers. Unfortunately, most of these report they have not been able to do much in this direction. Some find the Canadian manufacturers not in a position to fill orders promptly and others demanderl a fixed sum to cover the cost of introducing goods which the manufacturers refused to entertain. Latierly I have reports that parties to whom I have given information and letters have succeeded better. I have hopes of permanent and considerable advantage from this class of travellers.

The Premiers of most of the Australian colonies are to meet in this city next week to consider matters connecter with the administration of New Guinea. It is understood that an effort will be made to bring the question of the Pacific Cable before it. but this may be prevented by the inability of sir freorge Turner to remain here for more than one day. There is a strong feeling that the cabled suggestion of the Postmaster General of Canada at the recent conference in London that these colonies should contribute four-ninths, Britain three-ninths and Canada two-ninths, should be accepted.

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

J. S. LARKE.

## III--GENERAL COMLMEROIAL INEORMATION

## A.-AUSTRALIAN TARIFE.

Tha following Table gives the Rate of Duty charged in the Australian Colonies on certain articles of interest to Canada.

| Articles. | Western Australia. | New South Wales. | Victoris. | Queenslaud. | South Austrulia. | New \%eabland. | Tasmania. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30w. peer tort. | Frue | 100s. $\mathrm{m}^{\text {mer tom }}$ | 20s. iner ton. | 40k. per ton. | 212s. per tom 10). unch. . | 40 s . per then. fi)s. cim.h. |
| Fromr. | 30s. each... |  | 30s. each |  |  | Firee. | $\because$ |
| Shaty | 2s. Mix. eath | " | 2s. wachid in in ib | 25, p,c. anl vahorem. | 3d. | 20 p.c. ad valorem. | 1d. per Ho. |
| Meat. fresh | Qid. juer lh, | " | 2d. p ¢ F d, | +d. leg (1) |  |  | 103d. irer hushut. |
| Wheat. | lind. $i^{*-r}$ bushe |  |  | :4. pex 1 l | 21. per 16 | 2917.c. and valorem. | $-e_{0,1}^{2 x+r}$ |
| Buttar. | 2d. $14 . \mathrm{T}$ | " | 3d. | 41. | 41. |  |  |
| Cheese. | 2d. $x \times \frac{1}{\text { dazen }}$ |  | $110 p^{* 0 r}$ cant. | 20 1 ner cent | 10 pm end valurens | 21. ¢rı 13 | 2d. $\mathrm{l}^{\mu} \mathrm{r} \mathrm{l} \mathrm{l}$. |
| E,gks. | 3d. $x^{x+1} \mathrm{lb}$. | " | 2kl. n (tith | 3d. 13 d |  | 2d. |  |
| Bacoht 1 lam . | 3. ${ }^{3}$ | , | ${ }^{2} 1$. |  | 2 d . | 20) p.e arl valurem. |  |
| Tongzes, preserved |  |  |  | 4x. pre cout | f0. $1^{\text {ar.r tom }}$ | 1s. pre vertal.. ... |  |
| Git3ncal. | 2d. per lb... | 1d. per lb | Id. $\times$ tor | 2d. per th. | 20. -4.0 11 |  | 20 10.e. and valuret |
| Piscuits | 11. | Frew. | 31. | 2s. $3^{n+4}$ duzan low | $\int \begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~d} . \\ & 3 \mathrm{~d} \end{aligned}$ |  | 24. [er 115. |
| Fish, premerved. Tanu, whies and preserves. | 15 12,.e. nd valoren. | Id. peer lb. | 3 d . | 2 s . |  | 39) lece ad vaburem. |  |
| Baking yowter. ......... | 31. Me. has valorem. |  | 2d. per lh. | 2d. per ib. | Id. pur Ib, |  |  |
| Milk, preserved | arc. per ton... | " |  | 2has. per tom |  |  |  |
| Oniona ...A | 2s. per cwt. |  | 5s. pur cental .i. | 1d. pre th..ie | 2s. | 9i. jere cettal | İ. (kl. peet 100 Hos. |
| 1'eas, whit. | tin per bumbel (fi). |  | 2s. hld. per coritab $\text { 2s. } 11 \mathrm{~d} .$ |  | $\frac{2 \mathrm{~s} .}{2 \mathrm{~s} .}$ |  | 14. G1. <br> 2s, tid, uach |
| 13 eans |  |  | 11ts. each. | Frese... | bs. andl. | Free. p, ad valorem. | tikl. [w. cw t. |
| Pigs ....... | 20m. per tom. |  | 204. per ton |  | - | $20 \sim$ | it lace id valurem. |
|  | 15 l 1.c. ad valorem. |  | 3d. per 1 lb . | 25 jer aent. |  |  |  |

*Information not available.

Retury showing Articles of Fuod Consumption at present admitted into the Colony of Western Australia Free of Duty.

Cucom and chocolate, n-o.e.
Cocraz uibs.
Coffee, raw.
Cocos in slahs.
Farinaceotas food as under-
Arrowroot.
Sisk',
Tupiota

Molasses ant golden syrup.
Rice, as under-
wim Whole. Paddy:
:- Crround meal.

- Sugar.

1. 'Tea.

## B.-GERMANY WITHURAWS MOST-FAVOURED-NATION TREAT. MENT FROM CANADA.

Canada has been dropped from the list of countries to which Germany accords mostfavoured nation treatment, as will be seen by the following :-

## INCLOSERE.

Entract from the "Reichscnzeiger" of June 14, 189s.
Natice rexpecting the Commercial Rehations with the British Empire (June 11, 1898).

## (Translation.)

The Bundesrath has decided that, by virtue of the Latw of 11th May, 1808, concerning the commercial relations with the British Empire, there will be granted to the subjects and products of the United Kingdom of (Great Britain and Ireland, as also to those of the British Colonies and foreign possessions, with the exception of Canada, all those advantages which are granted by the German Enpire to the suljocts and products of the most-favoured-nation. This treatment is to take effect from the 31st July of this year, and until further notice.

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(C) Inforts (rlutiable) and chaty collected thereon during the montios of July, 1897 and 1898 ..... 6
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## POREIGN TRADJ,

## Gribat Britan:

(I) Quantities and Values of the Primeipal Articles of Murchandise imported into Great Britain from Beitish North America during the months of July und the seven monthe ended 31st July, in the yram $188 \mathrm{~m}, 1897$ and 1898
(J) ©unutities and Values of the Prineipal Articles of Merchandisesexported from Great Britain to British North America during the months of July and the sevem monthe ended 31 st July. Wext, 1897 and 1898

## Unithe States.

(K) Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise inported into the United States fronallsitish North America during the monthes of June and the twelve months ended 3oth June, in the yeare $1 \times 56,1 \times 37$ and 1898.

(L) Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise exported from the Uniterd
Statess to British North Aneric: turing the months of June and the twelve munths ended
30th June, in the years $18: \%$, 189 ind 1898.

18
(M) Inporty and Fixprots of the United States from und to Formign Comotries in the latest nonths for which Returns husve been received, with : agregates for the period from the 1st July preewding, inchoding such latest month.
(N) Imports and Exports of the Enited States from and wo the. British Fampire, and (Total) Foreiga Countrins in the latest anuth for which Returns lawe been received, with aggre gate for the jeriod from the lat Iuly preceding. inchuding such latest month.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

(O) Imports and Bxports into and from Principal Cometries in the latest month for which Returns hawe been received with aggregate from the periocl of the calemdar yar, including such latest month.

## 11. (OMMERCIAIA AGENCIES.

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111. (IENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.
(A) Australisu Tariff ............................................................................ 24)
(B) Getmany withdraws most-favoured-nation treatment from Canada. . ........... . . . 30

## REPORT

#  

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

$$
1898
$$

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS ANI EXPORTS - RLVENUES AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFE CHANGES-RHPORTS OF COMMEROLAI, AGENTS AND GHNERAI,

COMMERCIAI [NFORMATLON

## REPORT

of the:

# DEPARTIEVET OF TRADE AVD COIIHERCR 

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

## 1898

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

1---STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unhevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of August, 1897 and 1898, and during the two monthe ended 31st August, 1897 and 1898, respectively.


## INI,AND REVENUE.

B. -Unabyisin Smatement of Inland Revenue of Canada accrued during the monthe of August, 1897 and 1898, and during the two monthe ended 31 st August, 1897 and 1898, wespectively.


## CUSTOMS.

C. -Unievised Statment of the Valuas of the Principal Imports (Dentable) entered for Comsumption in Canada and the Duties collected thereon during the months of Angust, 1897 and 1898, and during the tmo moneths ended 31st August, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.


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Furs，ilatanfactures of
（Tlass，numpufferuran of vis ．．．
1 Buttles，jars，decanters，kahleware and gaslight shades．
Window glims．
Plate：Flass．
All ut lare manufactures of
Gunpowaler amb othas oxplosive sulustancen．
Guttal perclia，matnufactures of．．
Hats，cape and bombers heater，silk or fell．
din
all ocher.

Iron and steel and mannfactures wf，viz．：－
Band，hous，shect and pats
Rar－iran and railway buts．
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l＇ig inon，kentledgesuld strapk
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Tuhing
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do all other mambactures of leather
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Musionl instruments
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clo all ather．
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Ficklow，watters，cituras，all kimes

do hutter and chluese．．．．．．．
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Soraj＇，all kiads．
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Sugar．
Syrup and molassus
Toltacen and cigars．
Tobaceo leuf
Vegetalyes

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$14,21 \% 25$
15ǐ， $10 \div$ 78
6，4175 18
51，115． 02
$\begin{array}{lll}1,16 & 27 \\ 3 & 143 & 80\end{array}$
2,43186
278 ，जो 817
15，（12\％-1
4． 124
s，intil 3
$24,11 \times 67$
$24^{2},(10) 24$
$13,3,574$

16，112：3：37
C. -Unfevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiamee) entered for Consumption, de.-Concluded.


D．－Unrevisidi Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports（Free）entered for Consumption in Canada during the monthe of August， 1897 and 1898，and during the two monthe ended $31 . \mathrm{t}$ August， 1897 and 1 N98，respectively．

|  | Algust． |  | Two months ended 31st August． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $18 \%$. | 1898. | $1899^{\circ}$ | 1898. |
|  | \＄ | 8 | 8 | S |
| Animals for jmprovement of stock | 11， | 20.9194 | 28， 8.42 | 30．596 |
| Articles for the ust of the Army and Navy． | 43.54 .4 | 33,518 | 104，696 | 72，824 |
| dsphaltum or asplaalt．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，56，4 | 10.4619 | 15．123 | 14．4is |
| Jromal cma $\quad . .$. ． | 4，：3\％ | 1i．431 | 1， ，$_{\text {lid }}$ | 13，460 |
| Conal，anthracite． | 735，54， | 1332． 314 | 1，302．014！ | 1，215，559 |
| Coffere． | 31，K | 32，79 | 57． 174 | 70，021 |
| Corris | CMES， 10 | 1，200，til | 1，373，1， 44 | 3，113，176 |
| Cotton waste | 17， 12.18 | 12．2es | 20， 131 | 31.1018 |
| Theer，chatuicals，de | 124．363 | m， | 20， 1 | 180.529 $-171,39$ |
| Fishand prosucts of． | 1240．316 | 6i6．304i | 31502 | $161,3 i 9$ 119,0 k |
| Fisherim，articles for，hets，seines，lines，do | 16， 6 保： | 16，\％33 | 27， $\mathbf{1}$［14 | 52，2in |
| lirmits，lmanas，clives，juneapples，de．．．． | （i2， 5 隹 | （63， 4093 | 14K，Sik | 1－11．21\％ |
| Fur skins，met．dressed．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13，2世以 | 15,381 | $36,2 \times 2$ | 43，Kin） |
| Gruast，for seay making，de | 810 | 6，3124 | 20， $43!$ | 33，531 |
| Hides ami skins． | 36is．ax | 20，50\％ | 238．119 |  |
| India－rulinner and gutta perehn，crude． | 181．099 | 147.433 | 2：31：111 | $213.20 \% 6$ |
| dute cloth and jute yarn | 47.188 | \％7， 66 | 1110，隹9 | （6） 101 |
| Metas，hrass and eoprwer | 74．smis |  | $181.15 \%$ | 1 m .141 |
| do stiol rails for railways． | 87.443 | 182，304 | 310.046 | 44ic． 49 |
| do imon and sterl，all other． | ＊7， 3 3：1 | 130．350 | 2\％2， 210 | 3 3－2， |
| rle till and zine．． | titus ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 84.381 | 1193511 | 1 Ba ，974 |
| to wher | 21，113 | 15，417 | 13．1201 | 33， 314 |
| Oils，vegetable． | 3，46 | 6， 827 | 7，12， | 12.89 |
| Sinlt．．．．．．．．．． | 17.140 | 31，35 | ain | 6，\％－51 |
| Setuerm＇effects | 180,870 | 319，971 | 49.213 | －28，281 |
| Silk，raw | $\cdots 8,023$ | 7.576 | 317．）nit | $3 \mathrm{3i},$, |
| Sisal，namilla and hemp，undressed．． |  | S31，521 | 11．1632 | 143．240 |
| Teat． | 430， 51.4 | 31.223 | 508， 1616 | 23．208 |
| Totarecs leaf ．．．．．．．． |  | 10， 211 | 16，989 | －123， 841 |
| Wixol，cabinetmakers， Nc | 152,543 | $26,6,4 \%$ 100.91 |  |  |
| All other free gexals | （i）${ }^{1 / 214}$ | －1\％，6， |  | 1，im3，0N6 |
| Totale，free goods | 4．6） $0^{3}$ ，20： | 5.351 .715 | 8．3i4．005 | 11，574， 838 |
| Coin and ballion．．．．．．． | 1．0419，1： | 1，528，4：7 | 1．3ir 1,34 | 1，863，902 |
| Itutiablegreds． |  | 7， 210,047 | 11， 2 22， 3 an | 17， 1231,2645 |
| （iraul totals |  | 14．0190．75 | 20，033，354 | 31，174， 423 |

E.-Unrevised Statenent pf the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the momher of August, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.

|  | Angumt, 1897. |  |  | Angust, 1898. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home I'roduce. | Foroign Produce. | Trital. | Home Iroduce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 3 | \$ | 8 | \% |
| Proluce of the mine do tisleries do forvest. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,978 \\ 37,392 \\ 4,013,3-14 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,281,185 \\ 8: 4,395 \\ 4,03,312 \end{array}$ |  | 27,901 8.38 22.2501 | 1. $\mathrm{fHR4} \mathrm{gen}$ |
| Animals ame their prowlice | 4,26\%, 414 | 310.581 | 4.10) | 4, int, | 237,231 | $4.446,6056$ $4,423,990$ |
| Agrientmmal jerducts.. . | 1,36\%, $30 \leq 1$ | 7-2.397 | $2.1181,0336$ | 1,241, mit | 761, 3 \% | 2, (4) 1 , 437 |
| Mannfactures. <br> Miscellaneuns articles. | 793, 41383 | -2, 14.4 | N6T, 17 | !11.309 | \% 2,045 | 903, 885 |
| Mise-llaneuns articles.. | 9,0411 | 14,55\%3 | 20.503 | 16.1717 | 18,239 | 34,2016 |
| Bull Totals. | $12,010.32 \mathrm{~N}$ | 1.215,224 | 13,723,5\%2 | 12,!111.134 | 1.138, 4.47 | 14, 019, 6, 683 |
| Bullicus. Com.... | 21, 319 | 23,312 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,9+10 \\ & 23,3+2 \end{aligned}$ | 1-5,108 | 12,322 | $1: 50,108$ 12,322 |
| Grand totals. | 12,330,268 | 1,238,54i¢ | 13, 718,8834 | 13,114,244 | 1,150, 816 | 14,2047, 113 |

F.-Unevised Statevent of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the fro mouthis ender 31 st A ugust, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.

|  | Two months enderd 31 nt Angust, 18817. |  |  | Two montlis ended 31 st A uginst, $18: 98$. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Pronlace. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foraign Produce. | Tutal. |
|  | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Produce of the mius |  |  |  |  | 34.647 | 1,4438, 435 |
| do fisheriex do forest.. | 1.710, 111 | 30,52 | 1,741, 45 | 1. (isk, intic | 1,3ith | 1, 12, R, 130 |
| Animals and their produce | ! $1,649,6811$ | 124.798 | 1. $321,40!$ | 9. 4933,189 | 37.06 |  |
| Ammals and their produce |  | inc.ent | Sata, 154 | 7. 6 (in) $1: 38$ | 344, 311 | 7-1191, 364 |
| Manufactures. ... | 1,711,91911 | 1.8.3, 213,178 | 1,9150006 | 2, $1.47,20.38$ | 2, 403, 1506 | 5,6ith, 6if8 |
| Miscediancond articles. | 14,5\%! | 25,143 | 30, | 32, \% 61 | 331,44 | -2,810 |
| Tutaln. | 25.2611, 12.14 | 2,887, 20.7 | 31,148,33- | 25,0<3, 151 | 3,406,717 | 28, 760,848 |
| Bullion. | 37.174 |  | 37.174 | 2650.506 |  | 205, 356 |
| Coin. |  | 30,524 | 30,524 |  | 14,549 | 115,49 |
| (irand totals | 28,209,038 | 2,017.798 | 31,2115,831\% | $25,348,507$ | 3.506,206i | 28,8.4,973 |

G.-Sumanix Statenent (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canaila, during each month of the Fiseal Year ended 30 th June, 1898, and same for two months of Fiseal Year ending $30 t h$ June, 1849.

| Month ended | Fincal Year 1897-98. |  | Fiscal Yeak 1898-99. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Consolidatex Fund of Canada. |  | Consolidated Fund of Canada. |  |
|  | Reventue. | Expenditure. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 ets. | 8 cts. |
| July 31 | 2, 25i, $418 \times 1$ | $2,+23,51392$ | $3,439,619$ <br> $3,474,617$ <br> 18 | 2, 491,128 166 |
| August Septernber 30 |  | 1,870,1183 89 |  |  |
| Totals. | 8,314,747 79 | 5,477, 172 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . . . . | ................. |
| Octuler 31 | 3,131,863 76 | $2,460,540+4$ |  |  |
| November 30 | 33244848 | 3,47, 413 |  |  |
| December 31 | $3,2 \times 2,8945$ | 2,110294484 |  | .... . . . . |
| Totals | $9,610,22091$ | 8,010, 418 5if |  | .... |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Jannary } \\ \begin{array}{l}31 \\ \text { Fehruary } \\ \text { March }\end{array} & 31\end{array}$ | $3,512.14 t 1!1$ | 6,206, 20.7 ! $!1$ |  |  |
|  |  | 1,392, 11: 118 |  |  |
| Tutals. | 10,115,21687 | 9,4019,088 19 |  | ........ |
| April 30 <br> May 31 <br> Itme 30 | 3, Mrinits 35 | 2, 443, 025 (17 |  |  |
|  | 3, M1/, inti so | $3.426,118345$ |  |  |
|  | $3,221,+2748$ | 2,090, 360 92 | .... $\cdot .$. | . ......... |
| To | 10,245,28.2 63 | $8,004,433847$ | ......... | ....... ........ |
| Grand totals. | 38, 8:14, 47413 | 30,096; $8: 80$ |  |  |

H.-Summar Stateuevt (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, acerued during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898 and same for two months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

I.-Sumariy Statement (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports into Camada (Duthable and Free) with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30 th June, 1898, and same for two months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899, respectively (Coin and Buttion included)

| Month enderl | Fiscal Year 1897-98. |  |  |  |  |  | Fiscal Year 180x-99. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports. |  |  | Exports. | Total Imburta <br> Fixporta. | Duty Collancted. | Imports. |  |  | Eximorts. |  | Duty Collectered. |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Total. |  |  |  | Iutiable. | Free. | Total. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuly } \\ & \text { Ang. } \\ & \text { Srp. } \end{aligned}$ | * | 8 | 8 | \% | \% | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 ets. |
|  | 2,339,596 | 4,054, 535 | 9,387,131 | 17.438 00 2 | 24, 835,133 | 1,514,011 711 | 10.520,658 | 6.5iegenk | 17,083,264 | $\begin{aligned} & 34,58-, 8(0) \\ & 14,267,113 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,671,12 ; \\ & 28,357,872 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,76,717477 \\ & 2,047,2(27) 64 ; \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 6,542,368 | $5,514.74$ | $12.0 \%$, 115 | 16,590, 058 | 28,617,20:3 | 1.:10, 1150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 17,764, 5 21 | 15,225, 747 | 32,990,471 | 47,806,924 | 80,717,306 | 5,127,700 66 | .... ... |  |  |  |  | ....... .. |
| Oct. Nov. 1) | S, $5,4,2+26$ | 4.414. mant | 10,040, 851 |  | 28.419, 248 | 1,681 2fill 87 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\frac{5,311,5: 3=}{5,13: 3,524}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,169,58 \\ & 3,41,25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,480,310 \\ 5,1650,111 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,475,3 i+2 \\ & 17,0,2,3,31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,105,672 \\ 261,1012,412 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,615,215 \\ & 1,727,112 \\ & 167 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 16,585, 301 | 13,125,571 | $29,710,872$ | 52,853, 9190 | 82,56+,662 | 5,018,566 61 |  |  |  |  | ... ......... | ... .. |
| $\mathrm{J}_{\text {an. }}$ <br> Fel. <br> Mar. | 6,087, 18.9 | 3, 7199 |  | 10,64 4.219 | 20,51, 4 5 | 1.7s6, 5 , 624 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $6,764,49$ $8+91893$ | 3888,251 | 12, | $\begin{aligned} & 8, m, m, m ; 1 \\ & 7, i, m, 7: 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 21,336,3\%1 | 11,018,712 | 32,355, 063 | 26,680, 548 |  | 6, 173,46571 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { April } & 30 \\ \text { May } \\ \text { Sun } \\ \text { June } & 30\end{array}$ | 6,082, 404 | 4.045. 230 | 10,127.(i34 | 7,212, 164 | 17,339, 296 | 1,753, 新3 92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.42s,101 | 6, $114,14 \pm$ | 12, 6221,245 | 3, 115, 51/ | 21.739 .841 | 1852,8820 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $5,497,763$ | 6, $2 \boldsymbol{2 7}, \mathrm{t7}, 2$ | 11,725, 43 3 | 15, $0: 4,4,33: 1$ | $26.780,274$ | 1,635,180) 60 | .... | . .. |  |  |  |  |
| Tintals. | 18,008,268 | 16,46¢, ,4,46 | 34,474,214 | 31,345,549 | (65, 859,913 | 5,244,321 81 | .... .... |  |  | ........ .. | . ..... . | .. . . . . . . . . |
| Grand totals. | 73,694,644 | 55,836,076 | 129,530, 720 | 158,726, 801 | 288,2057, 221 | $21,544,58479$ |  |  |  | $\ldots . .$. |  |  |

## GREAT BRITAIN.

J.-Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into (Ireat Britain from British Nurth America during the monthes of August and the eight monthe ended 31st August in the Years 1s96, 1897, and 1898, respectively. (From Enylish Returns.)


## GREAT BRITAIN．

K．－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 1896， 1897 and 1898，respectively．（From Englixh Returns．）

| AKTICLHES． | Qcanterims． |  |  |  |  |  | Valuga， |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of August． |  |  | Eight momths ended 31st Aufinst． |  |  | Month of August． |  |  | Eight montha ender 31st August． |  |  |
|  | 1896 | 1897. | $18: 18$. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | $189 \%$ | 1848. |
| I．－－Britari axt Irish Phodece． |  |  |  |  |  |  | \＄ | 8 | 8 | 8 | \＄ | $z$ |
| 1．Articlen of Fiord and Drink：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Splitit ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Proof galls． | 20,014 | 2\％，4（6is） | 26，704 | 149， 44.5 |  | 230， 187 | 36， 10,4 | ＋4，8：84 | 411，197 | 230,740 | 3093,414 |  |
| 2．Rilw Materials：－ <br> Woxld，stheep and hambs． <br> This， | 14,000 | 8,500 | 67,200 | 161，904 | 344，200 | 704，100） | 4，033： | $2,43 \mathrm{~h}$ | 15,144 | 31,482 | 84，¢ッ\％ | 1：33．31\％ |
| 3．Artiches Manufactured and I＇artly Manufac－ lured：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutton manufactures－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pietee gronds，gray or umbleached．．．．．．Yels． dor bloacheed ．．．．．．．．．．． | 4．8．10x | $8.5(6)$ $1+2,2(x)$ |  | 2．450， 4 ， $5(x)$ | $466,46 m$ $1,822,2(K)$ | 6110.910 $2.657,900$ |  | 4，976 | 3.567 33.098 |  | 118， 4.404 | $\begin{array}{r} 25,6!9 \\ 16,2,64 \end{array}$ |
| do frinterd．．．．．．．．．．．＂ | $5 \cdot 53,400$ | SMT，Tim | Tixt， 8 （n） | 10,31122 ：3x | T．sel tok | 9，（xis， 100 | 10．964： | 37，059！ | （1），（in） | （1：3）， 7035 | 17．3．8：3： | （Mitucis |
| dym or manutactured of dyed yarn | 1，119，001 | 1，9515，100 | 1，53！，400 | K，03 3,200 | $6,4 \mathrm{MiL}, 3 \mathrm{BO}$ | $0,670,900$ | 111， 7133 | 116，936 | 151，932 | $7(50,24 *$ |  | 105，25M |
| Jute manufactures Piore goorls，all kinds | 1．23\％，2001 | 1.108 .900 | $: 160,9 \mathrm{~m}$ | $111,725,500$ | 7．840， 3001 | $0.881,910$ | $51.7 \times 3$ | $53,6 \times 3$ | 417,170 | 491,44 | 3 3－3，1）1！ | 428， $8 \times 4$ |
| Limen manufactures－ <br> Pince gorods，all kinds | 707.700 | 724.300 | 911，200 | 6，319，200 | ＋．975，5010 | （5，149，31m | 70．342 | （133．5\％ $3^{3}$ | X1，$\times$（96 | 5355,911 | 414, JMi | （144， 6001 |
| Silk mamufactures－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liace |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\therefore-14$ | 2， $2 \times 3$ | 1，7パ | 30，3\％\％ | 18．341 | 219，118！ |
| Of silk or other materials． |  |  |  |  |  |  | ［！1， 5 \％ | 13， $6: 41$ | 21），（t） 0 | 102，$\times 19$ | Tiki，（his） | $10 \mathrm{M}, 5 \pm 1 \mathrm{i}$ |
| Woolleri tiswtes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$Y$ ds． | 479.400 |  | 462，700 | 1，973，1MAI | 1，618，\％ 01 | 2，075，7（1） | 254， 181 | 211．718 | － $963.3,580$ | 1， 117,117 | Gitu， 015 | 1167.14 .31 |
| Worntex＂．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | I，2idi，（100） 1 | 1．334，700 |  | 7，18：，，（1） | 8，6， $0,0,500$ |  | 33：3，，litiot | 23．5，－ 17 |  | $2,604,+43$ | $2,1389,1031$ | 13！M，dill 4 |
| Ciargeth，mut being rugg | 141，（\％M） | $153,8(4)$ | 2－24．3610 | 1，47， $3,1+4$ ！ | 1，250， 2 （1） | $1,5-12,101$ |  | 71，！1111 | 103， 10.36 | 1818,291 | S 11,1 is | （6）1， 3 ！ 1 |
| Hardware tutminserated． |  |  |  |  |  |  | －29い | 20， 019 | 10，min | 1！\％，9\％ | $212,33 \mathrm{~m}$ | 811，－4：3 |
| Cutlery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24,410 |  |  | 172，14， |

K. Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exportecl from Great Britain to British North Americh, ifo.--Concheded.


In-Comparative Statemint (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Importul into the t United states from British North America during the months of July and the reven months ended 31st July, in the Years 1896 , 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From United States Rehurns.)


## UNITED STATES.

1.- Comparative Stateminer (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Fxpomed from United States to Britisls North America, de.-Concluded.

| ARTICLHS. | Quantitics. |  |  |  |  |  | Valubs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of Tuly: |  |  | Seven months ender] 31 st Juty. |  |  | Month of duly. |  |  | Seven monthe enderl 31st.July. |  |  |
|  | 18:N, | 185 | 1888. | 1 sing. | 1895 | 185 Ns. | $18: 16$. | 1897. | 1848. | 185\%. | 1897. | 1898. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 8 | 8 | \% | 5 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iree. . . . . . . . . . . . . Iabs. |  |  |  | 150,243 | 106,019 |  |  |  |  | 1,273 | 4.864 | 4 |
| Spirits, distilled- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spirits (not of rlemestic mannfiveture) dutiable. P'rowf galls. | 12,730 | 18,143 | 8,156 | 97. 232 | $16: 3,964$ | (97,154 | 23,608 | 33,262 | 11,509 | 1(5\%, 3: \% | 30\%, 038 | 123,21f |
| Singar, moklastis, de. Sugar, not above No. 16, Inteh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar, net ahove No. 16, Inteh miandard, frese and retisuble <br> I. 1 os, | 239.87 | 193, 058 | -11in | Fins, $83 \%$ | 424.133 | 1926, 6: $\square^{\circ}$ | 19.\%5\% | 6, -05 | 20, ${ }^{246}$ | $\pi, 138$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,711 \\ 302.104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33, \$ 1!1 \\ 1!14.642 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tubsucen atnd manufacturax of Itaf, cluti. ble . . . . . . . . . Lhs. | 48,235 | 26, 28.5 | 17,344 | 530,4ixi | 4264130 |  | Nis, $70 \times 1$ | 27.350 | 51723 | 415,1!11 | 38.547 | $161.16^{2}$ |
| Wext :nd mannfacturex of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boaris, planks, de., fret: and dutiable. . <br> M. ft. | K3, (i,i] | 117,608 | 32,146 | 407.-24 | 513,680 | 176,411 | 892,411 | 1.145,44i | \$14,303 | 4,321, 5M4 | ${ }_{5}^{5}, 815,011$ | 1.720.211 |
| Woar pips, dutiable. . . Tunx. | $3,8.80$ | -2, 107) | 2,220 | 22,273 | 14,4363 | 15, (0)1 | 二4, $\times 34$ | .23.8188 | $3 \mathrm{X}, 481$ | $3 \mathrm{Sr}_{2}, \mathrm{y}^{20}$ | 223,811 | 244, 5 - |
| Wex) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clans No. 2, free and dutialble. .... . .. . Lides. | 1468.168 | 158, 288 | 1011 | $1.49+.458$ | $\therefore$, $1227,47^{2}$ | 4, $42 \times$ | 121,119 | 174,423 | 117 | 286, $6: 6$ | 1,14!, 42, | 2,58\% |
| Cliss No. 3, fres and dutialif. | 2,205 | $2,19{ }^{\circ}$ |  | 2,475 | 28.74 | 3.2011 | 88 | 208 |  | 10.1 | 2,645 | 13i) |

## UNITED STATES．

## M．－Comparative Statemfat（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 seeven months ended 3Ist July in the Years 1896， 1897 and 1898，respectively．（From United States heturns．）

| ARTICTES． | Qcantitims． |  |  |  |  |  | Valdes． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of Tuly． |  |  | Seven months anded 31st July． |  |  | Month of July： |  |  | Siven monthe cordeel 31st July． |  |  |
|  | 1846 | $18 \%$ | 1898. | 1890． | 189. | 189\％． | 18\％\％ | 1897. | 189R． | 1896. | 1887. | 1808． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 8 | \＄ | 8 | 8 | \％ |
| Agricultural implementa．．．．．．． Animals－ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80.714 | 154,042 | 233，357 | 287，361 | 454,504 | 75， 721 |
|  | 38 | 4.305 | 804 | 2，702 | 10，453 | 5，8，3，3 |  | 307， 819 | 188，106 | 16\％，010 | 723，916 | 354，118 |
| 114gs ．．．．．．．． | 278 |  | 1 | 1，492 | 2，04！ | 3.9180 | 1，031 |  | 5 | 4，7\％ | 11，612 | 24．6．15 |
| Hursam． |  | 1，06t | 1，448 | 2,412 | 2.142 | （6， 6 湤． |  | 117．8： | 121，464 | 28， $1: 41$ | 354， $4 \times$ | － |
| Sheet ．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，2060 | 7，481 | 3，877 | 34，176 |  | \％605 | 6，324 | 19，741 | 7，521 | Ni，14\％ | titi 27 | 1：3i．tio |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {b }}$－ | 731，0\％5 | －174，1000 | 2，476， 40,3 | －1×1，ith | 1， $1,1,271$ |  | 2，3， 152,413 |  | 1，044，423 | 1，230， 21.21 | 1，623， 1,40 |  |
| Wheat four．．．．．．．．．．Brls． | 174，713 | 73，\ll 3 | 61， | 420，698 | 172： | 275，迷 | 1．43， 1.5 | （3） | 405．110 | 1，¢\％； | － 3 3， 601 | 1，614，N（15 |
| Carringes，cars and parts of．．．．． Cliscos and watchus |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.894 | 4，2914 | 1017 | 129， 3 星： | 119.754 | 1012．364 |
| Cinals．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Tens． <br> Copper and manufactures of－ <br> Ingots，hars and old ．．．．Lhes． | 321，718 | 273,1002 | 339，784 |  | 1，吹，6itio | 1，788， 398 | 1，068，6： 61 | 19， 11602 |  | 116， 5 |  | ＋ 4.919 .6119 |
|  |  |  | 3a， | 1，006 |  | 1， |  | －1\％00 | 1， |  | 4，13，3！2 | 4，919， 451 |
|  | 5，200 | 25，920 | 55，64，9 | 188，759 | 146，935 | 975.082 | 572 | 2，93！ | 6， 145 | 10，94： | 16,203 | 110，41\％ |
| Cottom，momanufact＇d $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bales．} \\ \text { Lhes．}\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,976 \\ 97,643 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,698 \\ 2,348,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,442 \\ 1,225,78: 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,161 \\ 16,4 i, 4,107 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,197 \\ 10,16,102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97,032 \\ 28,5 \times, 438 \end{array}$ | 78，345 | 187， 928 | 72，041 | 1，383，426 | 1，450，705 | 1，754，224 |
| Cottons，colutired and uncoloured．．．．．．．．．．．Yds． Oehar mannfactures | 3，774， 54 | 1，477，538 | 1，220，84 | $19,488,180$ | $11,132,444$ | 11，248，309 | 220，914 | 88,684 133,8854 | （12．5（x） | 1，173，205 | 675，3（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Cyches and parts of．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114,34 | 13x． 26.6 | 14，643 | 22．483 | 96，bin | 1，106，以is |
| Furtilizess．．．．．．．．．．．．Tons． |  | 2 | 236 | 2，149 | 2,846 | 3,465 | ，， | 51 | 1.0108 | －1， | 丹，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 12．11\％ |
| Fruits and nuts． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91，261 | （0） 13,13 | 110，052 |  | ［15， $2 \times 31$ | 739，（6\％） |
| lum antl fur skims． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.911 | 14.818 | 5，75 | 13is． 235 | 184， 23 | 267，¢6\％ |
| Hides and skins，ether than fur ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Lbs． |  | 502，\％38 | $300,3 x^{3}$ | 7，961，040 | 6，372， 864 | 2，0060，694 |  | 34，2962 | 27.434. | 585，045 | 471，530 | 188，212 |

## UNITED STATES.


Exported from the United States to Bititish North America, de.-Cometuded.


| Beerf, salted or picklewh, and other curei Las. | 4:9,533 | 353. 1010 | :353.3m) | 2.57293 | 2, (11, $2 \times$ | 1,750.2m | 18,485 | 13,434 | 17,031 | 116,031 | 0,7\% | N. 203 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hong prokucts- ....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |
| Bacom.. | 1,145,153 | 1,832, (125 | 3,250, 41 | 4, 123.1414 | -1,283,432 | 12,(UR), 1:M | [ 23,44 ; | 111,420 | 1:18.96\% | 103,5\%2 | ㄴ1ㄴ,549 | 826, 215 |
| Нания | 250,195 | 361, 6.21 | 815,797 | 2,25, 4,57 | $1.448,523$ | $3,810,722$ | $27,4,3$ | 33, 103 | (6i), 86 ? | 219,618 | 1:5, 178 | 322.e.684; |
| Jork, fresh and bickled. | 1,6018,987 | (198, 8.88 | 1,205.4M3 | 1i, +17, 711 |  | 9,032, 484 | 72, 1414 | 47,314 | 84.379 | 330, 844 | 221,442 | -4t6. 711 |
| Tawal …. ........ * | (6)3, 003 | 212,44i | lita, Mmil | 1, $01 / .0 \mathrm{Ni}$ | 1.!80, 7 (\%) | 4,1448,129 | 24, 121) |  | :4,019 | 102,002 | 91, imis | 2ñ! 1 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Ohm and menmargarthe | 186,503 | 41,302 |  | S, $\times 3: 3$ | 4 - 0,947 | 1230.73 | 9,391 | $2,4 \times 3$ |  | 49, 34 | 24,643 | 23, 4235 |
| Dairy products- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter. | 34,732 | tatix. $13: 5$ | 111.75 | 3i4,51-3 | 1.20 | 9,4.34 | 5,3M6; |  | 18,946 | 53.83 | 19\%, | 176,984i |
| Cherese .......... " | [14, 1,311 | 4.142.751 | $3,091,517$ | 2.714.29 | 7, +4,4.23:3 |  | ( 88,215 | 331,1\% | 211.11i\% | 184.754 | 142, 33: | 119, 119 |
| Stupls ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,505 | 2,437 | ;3,117 | 475, | 571!,0846 | 342, 20, |
| Sugiu, refineal ............ Lhis. | 2,974 | 0,278 | 3,171 | 23, 3 , 39 | 331.40 c | 12.849 | 2M | 538 | 243 | 1,432 | 2.132 | 2.6 保年 |
| Thanero and mannfat tures ofLeuf, stams and trim. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ming. <br> Lhes. | 1,779,332 | 1,255,63:4 | 1,8:11,051] | 7, N(6), 0 (2) | 10,4610, 991 | 6, 10,3,50: | 1T6,092 | 114,094, | 153,473 | 763,634 | 1,051,448 | 57t,2x |
| Cigars, cigaretters, \&e. <br> Woml amd mamafacturen of |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\therefore 1: 1$ | 4,ixe | 3,2\% | 27, 7 ? | 37,530 | :34,044 |
| Timker and unmanufactured werel. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 143,44:3 | 2310,614 | 16:3,741 | $1970 \cdot 230$ | 1,631,193 | (140, 620 |
| Lamber- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| koards, drals, planks, juints, \&c...... ....... M. ft. Other | 5,141 | 10,341 | 11,484 | 23,45, ${ }^{2}$ | 44,74! | 24,304 | $\begin{gathered} 68, .308 \\ 10,7.39 \\ 10.39 \end{gathered}$ | 129), 043 | 15\%.7\% | $\begin{gathered} 354,-321 \\ y 2,0 \times 7 \end{gathered}$ | 20x,203 | 757,122 |
| Munfactures of woox - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jhene, maxh, blinds, furnithe and woxdenware |  |  |  |  |  |  | 112,3(3) | 179, 0.84 | 1.38 .442 | 712.20) | 23,4.!23 | 220, 0 |
| Wionl, raw. . . .... Idxs. | 143,3841 | (0), 849 |  | 1,61, 645 | 635,240 | (1,420 | 12.448 | $10,4 \pm 1$ | 2 | 145,431 | 1070013 | 1,5\% |

[^1]†Finmitnre, H.f.s.

## UNITED STATES.

N.-Stapment of Duphers and Exports of the Tinted States from and to the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the lst fanuary preceding, including such latest Month. (Hrom United Sintes Retnrus.)

| Name of Conntis. | Lastest Month. | Valee of the Mostit. |  |  |  | AgGheate rob the Period of the Yeah, inclebing Iatest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Impurts. | Fxprorts. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Fxports. | Imports. | Expurts. |
| lithcinm <br> France. <br> (cictutany <br> (ireat britain <br> Italy <br> Notherlands <br> All uther. <br> Totals <br> North Americe. | Jul | 1, (1)2, ien | -3. $46963: 1$ |  | s | 10.215, 位4 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 18,4: 51.873 \end{gathered}$ |  | 8 |
|  |  |  |  | 790,310 | 3,106\% 127 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \% 34.105 | (1)620 190 | 20, |  | 20, 216.518 | 30, 818.206 | $50,+11,514$ |
|  |  | 13, $18.18,10 \%$ | 3i, 405 , !nis | 9,6merte | 26, $14.3,0 \sim 0$ |  | $243,11 \times 3.163$ |  | $815,2011,88: 3$ |
|  |  | 1, 430, 139 | 1, Mil, tot | $\therefore 0 \mathrm{cs} 54$ | 1,261.84, | 12.50285 | 11,213,511 | 13.270 .712 | $\begin{array}{r} 2!5,8,3,993 \\ 13,3+8,926 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 74!,711 | $4,118 \times, 307$$-4.477,308$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0 \%, 103 \\ & 3,5 H, 306 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,24,151 \\ & 3,085,757 \end{aligned}$ | - $3.3 \times 7.61118$ | 30, , 015.430 | 7.932, 44 \% | 36, 4914,146 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 23, 5102.375 | 25, U2\%,0ki4 | 1! $19,336,811$ | 30, 215,503 |
|  |  | 30,971,427 | 50, (635,558 | 29,924,398 | 60,163,286 | 291. 262.414 | 425,087,92\% |  | 540, 441,506 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda <br> líritislı West Indien Canada <br> Alt uther. | July |  | $\begin{array}{r} 51,531 \\ 614,342 \\ 6,475,914 \\ 3,410,468 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,3 \times 2, \\ 1,326,531 \\ 3,054,027 \\ 3,241,142 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4!4,376 \\ 40.34,444 \\ 3 \times 154,969 \\ 27,921,659 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,7,12,+44 \\ 16,214,445 \\ 35, \ldots 4,344 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8,469,723 | 11,582,305 | 7,643,087 | 11, (584, 387 | 73,827,602 | 71,183, 415 | 62, 657.505 |  |
| Iritisl\| finianks. <br> All other. | July | $\begin{array}{r} 1+66,4!2, \\ 5,989,325 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91,046 \\ 2,484,299) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 252,542 \\ 4,176,883 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98,43 \times \\ 2,4 f f_{6}^{2}, 291 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,316,022 ; \\ 62,7656,047 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 753,933 \\ 18,295,978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,205,518 \\ 40,528,923 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,057,992 \\ 18,208,174 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tutals. |  | 6,135, 770 | 2,505,365 | 4,429, 425 | 2,515,789 | (6), 1082,072 | 19,049,911 | 22, 034,491 | 19,35\% 5,1165 |
| ]ritish East Iudies. | Inly | $\begin{array}{r} 1,611,102 \\ 01,311 \\ 181,510 \\ 6,152,569 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (686,739 \\ 71,791 \\ 1,16,330 \\ 3,71,884 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17, \sin , 270 \\ 483,451 \\ 4,087,404 \\ 51,741,021 \end{array}$ |  |
| " Africa. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I" Anstralamia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | $8,0470,581$ | (6,310,720 | 8 8\% $97.15 \%$ | $8,160,221$ | 76,309, 14\% |  | 71.367, 203 | 52,640,326 |
| Arind totials... |  | -33, 17 4, 759 |  | 50, 1 M 4, , 136 | 72,520, 183 | 514, 4881,172 | 510, 812,280 | 377,225,904 | 694, $064,7 \times 0$ |

* Includes Newfoundland and Labrador.


## UNITED STATES.

O.-Spatmame of the Imports and Lixports 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 periorf from the lst January preceling, including such latest Month-(From United Stutes Returns.)

| Nime or Countur. | Latest Montit. | Value of the Month. |  |  |  | Aharegate fok the l'ebotion the Year, includini Litpest Month |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1818. |  |
|  |  | Tmınıts. | Expurts. | Inipurts. | Exports. | Ituruerta. | Expurts. | Imports. | Expmorts. |
| British Eupite |  | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | \% | * |
| Pircal lsritain | July |  | 30, 40 (0, | 4, 6881,629 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,443,470 \\ 4=, 8045 \end{array}$ | $144,494,872$ | 243, 1884.663 | (65, 807.028 | $248,553,43$ |
|  |  |  | 744, 311 | 17,05\% |  | 1,058, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7,53, 14! | (13)3, 1.5 | 7.371 , iftio |
| ,. Australasia. | " | 184.5\% | 1.16it, 13 ai | 181.580) | 1,44, 10, | +.350.85 | 9, 1333, 4 4 | 4.087.45 | 9, 以1, |
| ${ }^{\prime} .1$ Fast Indies. | " | 1,719.110 | 6846,73: | 1,747,394 | -394,386 | 1+120, (1) | 2, 1193.3122 | 17, 8im, 2\% | - 1.3154 .4198 |
| " Ciniara... | " | 141,44. | $91,43 \%$ $4+174$ | 25, 13 W | Ms, ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | $\pm .316168$ | - | - | \% |
| ". Honduras.. | " " . | 11.91. | (i14,302 | 1,323, 0,36 | Sis, 601 | א,113, 4t2 | 4,634, 044 | $8,750,44$ |  |
| Canada West Indies | " | $7+4,8 \%$ $4,8+2,0,0$ | 7,302, 3 \% | $3,01 \bar{i}, 111$ | x,3ic,31\% |  |  | 16.19, | 19,70, 24 |
| Canada <br> sillualtar | " | 7, m! | 14.7\% | 2,3\% | 3,154 | 24.411 | 219,204 | 10, 453 | $\cdots(4) .465$ |
| Hong Kong. | " | 96,00\% |  | 67, | 717.617 | 6 6\%, 111 | 3, 1754015 |  | $3,4096,40$ |
| Alf other....... . . . . |  | 53, 87 3 | M3, $2 \times 4$ | 37, 1116 | 77.401\% | 177.tis? | 5t9, 681 | S4, 4,5 | 617, inf6 |
|  |  | 193),597 | 23, 830 | 225,852 | 48,014 | 1,12, 103 | 404,306 |  | +19, 106 |
| Totals. <br> Totals, Foreign Countriex. | ..... ..... | 21, 32,104 | 41, 88.5286 | 14,59t.47: | 10, $042,26 \%$ | 177, 4\% 3,164 | $310,815,3391$ | 118,296, 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 308,115,603 \\ & 313,44,77 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 31,942, lin | 15,42 | 3, 372,893 | $\cdots$ | ,0- | 20, |  |  |
| Grand totals |  | 53,631,759 | 71,103,908 | : $0,1464,04615$ | 22,523, 183 | 506,481,172 | 56il $, 872,281$ | $377,225,934$ | 6694,064, 780 |

P.- Unrevisen Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which


[^2]tThe wgregate figures are for the finncial year commencing 1 st. Tuly.
+The ingregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.

# II.-TARIFF CHANGES. 

(A.)-CANADA.

## An Act to Amexd the Customs Tariff, 1897.

## Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :-

1. Section fion The Customs Tarifi, 18:7, is herely rejealed and the following is sulstituted therefor :
" 6 , The mmmotation into Canada of any finmls mamerated, described or referred to in schedule $C$ to


 not exceeding ewn humdreal dollars."
2. On and after the time day of Augnst, one thansund wight hundred and ninety eetght, section 17 of the satd tet shatl beremeahot and the follens ing shall he subweituted therefor:
3. Artichs which are the growth, prodinct or mannfacture of any of the following countries may, when importerd direct into Canada fromany of such conotries, in entered for duty or taken ort of warehouse for consumptiom in Camata at the reduced rate of duty frowided in the British preferential tariff set forth in sebedtile II to this Aet:
a. The IVnited Kingetom:
b. The Britiall enlony if Bermurla :
c. The British colenies cmmonly onlled the Bratiah Wies Indius, including the fallowing : The Mahamans;
Thanaica :
Trekw and Caicens 1mlands;
The Lewsard Islonds (Antigum, St. Christepher-Nevis, I)ominitri, Montserrat, sind the Virgin 1xlands) ;
The WHodward Islanda (Grethala, St. Vincent and Nt. Imeia); Barhaulos
Trimibed and Tolnge:
d. British (imianat:
c. Any wher British collmy ur pussossion the chstons tariff of which ix, on the whole, as fawourable to




 to such bentetits shall the elecirled by the Minister of Cinstoms, whose decision shall he fivul.
 from any British colony or Inssessiom, be entered for dify or taken out of warmonse for comsumption in Canala at the reduced rate of duty provided in tho Britixh preferential tariff.
"3. The Minister of Customs, with the appratal of the Cowernor in Conncil, shall retermine what British colomies ur pasessionss shall the whtitcal to the henefits of the preferential tariff under paragraphe $e$ of sulnsection 1 if this section.
"4. The Minister of Customs may, with tha" mpmoval of the (Governor in Council, thake such regulations as anderebued necessary for carrying the the intention of this section."
4. Item wh in schedule $A$ to the said Act is herely repaled and the following substituted therefor:
 rublere and guttia kercha, n. o, p., twenty-five par cent wl valorem.
5. Items 435 ind 43 fi in achednle $A$ to the said Act are herehy rejealed ind the following are subatituted therefor:
"435. All sugar above mumber sixteen Dutch standard in culour, and all refined nugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, testing neot more than righty-eight degrees by the folariscope. one dollar and eight cents pur one humdred ponnds, and for each alditional ringre one anil me-half cont per oue bumdred pounts. Fractions enf five-thatho of a legrie en has not tos lee suloject to duty, and fractions of mome than five-terntlos to bu dutiable as a degree.
 draimad in transit, malado or comeentrated thelado, tank bottoms and sugar contrate, testimg not more than
 one ant one half cent per one humired pomods. Fractions of five-tenthe of a degree ur lexs mot to be subject to duty, and fractions of more than live-tenths to be dutiable as a regrae. Thr usual packuges in which ituported to Ix free."
6. (Ha and after the first day of Inly, one thousand eight hutndred and ninety-eight, items 445 and 446 in schechule $A$ to the suid Act shall lee reperaled.
7. On and after the satid first day of duly, the following item stall he inserterl in scherdule $B$ to the said Act instrad of item filf:
"616. Tubsceo, momanufacturad, for axcise prupmos undar cumbitions of the Inland Revenue Act"
8. Un and after the first day of Aligust, onc chomenarl eight humdresl and ninety-eight, nchedule D) to the said Act ahall be repeated and the fullowing snbstitutad therefor:

## Schenele: 1 .

## Britiah Preferential Tariff.

"On artichasentitled to the lemefits of this freferential tariff under section sanenteen, the duties

 mentionerd in schedule $A$.

Providel, however, that this reduetion shall mot afly to any of the following artichan nod that such articles shall in all cases be sutject to the duties montimet in sehedule $A$. viz.: wimes, malt ligume, spirits,

 the Ministar of Customs is furnishol that such retisual angar lastuen manafactured wholly from raty sugar produred in the British colonies or pusswimins.
8. Except as herein otherwise provided, this Act shall lwe heht th have come intu force on the sixth day of April, in the present year, me thousand eight hundred and nincty-right.

> (B.) GOLD COASC COLONY.

(.Wo. 12, of May 31, 1598.)

## AN ORDINANCE TO AMEN1) THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

From and after the first day of June, 1898 , there shall be raised, levied. collected and paid unto Her Majesty for the use of the Government of the Gold Coust Colony, upon grods imported into the colony, the several duties of customs as the same are respectively inserted, described and set forth in the first part of the schedule annexed to this ordinance.

The goorls enumerated and described in the second part of the said schertule shall and may be imported free of duty.

## SCHEDULE.

## TILE FIRAT PART,-TABLE OF DUTIES.

t $\quad \therefore 11$. ..... 13or mixat with any article se that the degree of strength camme lee ascertained by Sykes?bedrumeter, the Ïmp-rial gallon or part therenf.$0 \quad 3 \quad 0$
And for every degreat or part of a degree over prof an additimal duty, tho fimperial gathom or purt thereof ..... 4) 9
3. On bromdy, rom and miscellaneous spirits or strong wators being swetented ar mixel with my article wo that the degree of strength cammot be ascertained as aforesuid, the Imperial galline or juare therenof.
4. On gin and liqueurs leinge sweetened or mixet with nny article so that the degree of strength cannot be: taccertainet as aforesaid, the Imprrial gallon or part thereof.a 30
5. On manfactured tohnaco, cigars on mbuff, the pmand or part thereof ..... 0110
6. On mamanfactuma thanen, the |xhma or part thareof ..... (1) 114
7. On gumperlar, the punal or part thereof ..... (1) 0
8. On fireturme aif any desseription, uach. ..... 11 こ 0
3). On cartridges fillut, the liundred or mert thereof. ..... 0 - 0
10. On cartridges unfilierl, the himited or part thereof ..... 010
11. On perenseion caps, the fundrat or part thereof. ..... (1) 0
19. Ou lead in any fom, the promet or part thereof. ..... 0.2
13. On all other gernls of every description. not lnoing specially oxempted in the secome part theroof, un ad valorem duty of ten [munde storling per centum on the value of the gomels at port from which the same shall have liem imported.

THE SECOND PART. -TAHLH OF EXEAPTIONS.

1. Agricultural and gardening implements.
2. Alf groxds impreted ly the Cowernor for his private use.
3. All genxts imported with the sanctim of the (fonernor for the use of Her Majesty's troops.
4. All goorls improten with the sanction of the Gownor for the service of any public deprotment of the colomy.
5. All prersonat fifects when satisfactory evidence is given to the Computroller of Customs that they are luane re-imported after a previons importation.
fi. Animals living, inclucling foubtry and game.
6. Bage and suthes (other than dressing bags, hand-bugs and travelling hags).
7. Buats and cames, inchoding their tacklf, such as masts, oars, paddles, sails, anchors, chains, \&c.
!. Bonks, newspapers and printed matter.
8. Coins, British and other lexally curent in the colony.
9. Coopers' Rtores, including casks, shooks, hoops, rivets, rushes, tenter-hooks, and all materials in comnection therewith.
10. Corkwond.
11. Carriges and chrts.
12. EAheational applianers imported with the sanction of the fovemor.
13. Filtede and all tepliances for the filtration of water.

1fi. Fish, frush.
17. (ialvanized irn and slates, when to be userl for rooting purposes.

1. Harness and saddery.
2. Tere.
3. Instruments :
(ii) Matherantical ;
(1,) Scientitic:
(e) Sumgical:
4. Lugate passelgers" personal.
5. Machthery.
6. Mcat and gatme, fresh.

- 4 d latats.

25. E'roduce-hont fide of Britisis West African colonips.

2f. Quinksiluer.
2T. Railway plant and rolling steck.
25. Seerls.

2!! Stuam lamehes, including requisite: fittings
:311. Tomb stomes.
:31. Trowls of all kinds.
32. Vulucipedes.
33. Water tanks.

# (C.) UNITED KINGDOM. 

## Customs Changes.

## (Entract from Finamce Act, 1898.)

1.     - (1.) In lieu of the duties of Customs now payable on tobacco there shall, on and after the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, be charged, levied, and paid upon tobacco imported into Great Britain or Ireland, the duties following (that is to say) :

| Tobsace, mamufactured, vi\% : |  | 4 | *. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cigar | 11. | 0 | , | 11 |
| Casendish or Negrohuad |  | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| Cavendish or Negrohead, manufactured in lrond. |  | 0 | 3 | $\bar{i}$ |
| Other manufactured tubacco | " | 0 | : | $j$ |
| Sumff containing more than 13 lhs. of moisture in every 100 lbs . weight thereof. | " | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Snulf not eontaining more than 13 lbs of moisture in every 100 lhas. weight thereof. |  | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Tubacen, mmanufathrad, vi\%, |  |  |  |  |
| Cimanining 10 lls , or more of moisture in every 10011 w . weight theremf. |  | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Containing less than 10 ths of moisture in every 100 lls , weight |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 0 | 3 | 0 |

(2.) The drawlack allowed under section une of the Mannfactared Tobace Act, 1863 , as axtended by any subserpuent Act, on tobacco exported from Great Britan or lreland, or refusited in a hondial or Qhen's wathonse, shall, on and after the sixteenth dhy of May, one thotsond eight hundred and nimetyeight, be allowed at the rate of twe shillings, amp ninemenconen every pound weight instend of threo shillings and theetpence as provided in the satid section.
2. In section four of the Customs and Inland levenue Act, 1887, (which restricts the amount of moisture in tobacco), "thirty per centum" shall be substituted for "thirty-five per centum."
3.-The duty of Customs now payable on tea shall continue to he charged, levied and paid on and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninetyeight, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, on the importation thereof into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say):

[^3]
## III.-COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The following Canadian Commercial Agents (whose addresses are given) will answer correspondence relative to commercial and trade matters, and give information to those interested as to local trade requirements in the districts they represent.
J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.
G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, ngent for Jamaica.

Rolert Bryson, St. Johin, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.
S. I. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin 1slands.

Edsar 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 U ruguay.

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

Harrison Watson, Curator for Canada, Imperial Institute, London, England.
(3. H. Mitchell, 15 Water Street, Iiverpool, England.
H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Clasgow, Scothand.

Thomas Moffat, 24 Wale Street, Cape Town, South Africa.

# IV.-GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. 

(A.) CANADIAN (ANNED MEATS.

This Department is in receipt of a letter from Harrison Watson, Curator, Canadian Section, Imperial Institute, London, suggesting that Cinndian packers of meat might desire to tender for contracts for supplying this article for the English Army, and in ronnection therewith gives the following information :-

These matters are under the control of the Director of Contracts at the War Office. Samples are supplied to the Director and if found to be satisfactory the name of the firm supplying the same is added to the list, and when supplies are wanted forms of tender are sent to names on the list.

Where Canadian packers have no agents and might wish to look into this matter Mr. Watson would arrange to bring samples before the athorities-full information leing supplied to him as to prices, delivery, quantities, doc.

In this connection the following prices quoted by W. Weddel \& Co., London, England, would be of interest:-Au-tralian boiled beef, in two pound tins, lis. Gd. to 7s. per dozen; in 6 -pound tins, 16 s . fid. to 18 s . id. per dozen. Australian Corned beef, in 6 -pound tins, 19 s , to 21 s per dozen. American Compressed Corned beef, sequare tins, 2 pound tins 8s. 6d. per dozen, 4 -pound tins 18 s . per dozen, 6 -pound tins 28 s . per dozen, 14 -pound tins 61 s . per dozen.

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## 1. STATLSTH:

## CANADIAN TRADE.

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Gineat Bryain.
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(K) Cuantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise exported from Great Britainto British North America during the monthes of August and the eight monthe enderi :3stAugust. in the years $1 \times 96,184 \%$ and $189 \%$15

## Usitet States.

(L) Quantitiss and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise imported into the United States frou British North America during the months of July and the seven monthe emded 31st of uly, in the years 1 NHt, 1897 and 1898 .17
(M) Quantition and Valnes of the. Principal Articles of Merchandise exported from the United States eo British North Anerica during the months of July and the seven monthe ended 31 st July, in the years 1896,1897 and 1898.$1:$
(N) Lupontwand Fxports of the United States from and to Principal Foreign Commeries in the latest mont]: for which Returns have heen received, with aggregates for the period from the 1at Jamuary breceding, inchuding such latest month
 Foreign Countriss in the latest month for which Retums have beent received, with aggregates for the perind from the lat Jansary preceding, incluting unch latest month.

## MLSCELLANEOUS.

(P) lapurts and Lixports into and frem, Principal Conntries in the latest month for which Rotenms have heen received, with aggregates for the periox of the calendar yem; inchuding such latest month
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1V. (IFNERAI, COMAFRC1AL INFORMATTON.
( - ) Canadian Canned Meat

## REPORT

## OF THE

#  

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF GEPTEMBER

1898

RELATIVE TO LMPORTS AND EXPORTS - REVENUES AND OTHER TRADE STATISTIOS-TARIFE CHANGLS-REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCLAL INFORMATION

## REPORT

OF THE

#  

OF CANADA

## FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

1898

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

1---STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A. Unafised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of September, 1897 and 1898, and during the three months ended 30th September, 1897 and 1898, respectively.


## INLAND REVFNUE.

13. -Unreviseb Srapment of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the months of September, 1897 and 1898, and during the three months ended 30th September, 1897 and 1698 , respectively.

|  | September. |  | Threes months ended 30th September. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 189\%. | 1898. |
|  | 8 cts. | * cts. | 8 cts. | 8 cts. |
| Spirits | 240,033 02 | $385,805 \pi 7$ | 502,543 51 | $1,07.3 .3464518$ 167.027 |
| Malt . Mat liguor | 11,504, 101 | li-6,7er 109 109 | 36,436 6,300 600 |  |
| Malt liquor | 205. 31919 | 279184748 | 683,047 | $83.1 \times 288$ |
| -igars.. | 54.763 | Whi,(0)1650 | $164,3!59$ | 2438.965 |
| Inspection of petrolemin | +,98976 | 5, $0 \times 108$ | 10.200 71 |  |
| Mammactures in bomi |  | 2,783 94 | 1,355 07 | $2,045 \mathrm{Bl}$ |
| Saymures receipets | 1,464 18 | 5,960:34 | 8,24022 | 29, 420 03 |
| Totals, Excise Revenue | 582,709 81 | 811, 163) | 1,411,424 49 | $\pm .382,02530$ |
| Culling timber | 2,232 85 | 824 47 | 11, 2.2081 | 5,357 87 |
| Mrdraulic and other rents. | 10600 | 10600 | 76910 | 809 (6) |
| Minor mablic workd. | 100 47025 | \% 102 | 244 1.087 | 2, 92450 |
| Inspection of electric lights. | $\begin{array}{r}470 \\ 135 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | - 56225 | 1,087 3,125 | 3,136; 00 |
| ") was. ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ whig and mea | 4,9865 25 | +,278 24 | 11,1+2 18 | 11,254 68 |
| Law stamps. We.............. | 426ition | -236 75 | 49117 | ,73425 |
| Other revenies | 1,081 060 | 303 (0) | 3,176 (h) | 2,219 (0) |
| Grand totale, Inland Revenue. | 593,172 81 | 811,290 5 | 1,443,181 38 | 2,358,971145 |

C．－Unmensbin Statmafy of the Values of the Principal Imports（Dutable）entered for Comsumption in Canada and the Duties collected thereon during the months of Neptember， 1897 and 1898，and during the three months ended 30 th Septemher， 1897 and 1898，respectively．

|  | Septenber， 1897. |  | September， 1898. |  | Three months ended 30 h Septeminer， 1897. |  | Threes months emed 30th September，189\％． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | 1）uty Collectexd． | Value． | Thuty Collecterl． | Value． | 1Haty Collocted． | Value． | Ituty Cullected． |
|  | \％ | \＄cts． | \＄ | \％cts． | 8 | ＊cts． | 8 | \＄cts． |
| Ale，herr and jorter | 12，923 | 5． 90179 | 12,154 | 5，381； 94 | 34,971 | 18，454 11 | 42，792 | 19．346 45 |
| Animals． | 20,618 | 4，134 23 | 2ti，S－16 | － $5,3411_{2}^{-2}$ ：31 | 74，976 | 15， 521 O | 139， $25 \%$ | 27.84101 |
| Braks，［ramphets，de． | 93， 28.15 | 17.48367 | 113，（t－12 |  | 209，825 | 41.81548 | $2 \mathrm{YR}, 204$ | 49，450\％ 01 |
| Jrushlstuffe，viza－－ | 28，9，11 | 4，2ive 68 | 36，5， 41 | 10．303： 60 | 81，148 | 22． 1488 | 98， 213 | 27 ，fint in |
| Inelian corn for distillation | 1，75． | 41035 | 44,714 | 10，748 58 | 1．75\％ | 1103 | 4，781 | 10．75\％ 28 |
| Flimur of all kind | 9，5\％ | 1，963 80 | 5，01！ | 01649 | 19， $12 \times 0$ | 4．150） 11 | 27，307 | （1， $515!$ ， 19 |
| Meat．corti atm | 14，034 | 1,93181 | 14，154 | －3，34\％ 15 | 25， 76 | $\therefore 16784$ | 33， 8143 | －5．329， 71 |
| Rice．．．．．．． | 23，916 |  | 11，115 | 1，731 50 | －5，031 | （1，－－，4， | 31,567 | $\therefore, 1175$ |
| Other brasistuffe | 20， 19,16 |  | 9，17！ | ＋． | $83.51!$ | 1！ 11.71215 | 168， 681 | 1\％．，Sont in |
| Bicyeles，tricyclew，relociusedes，and parts of | 19，55］ | $\square$ | 13，－3． | ，112 11 | ＋8，3972 | 111.91580 | 51，781 | 111， 41938 |
| Cars，ratury and tran．．． | 15． 986 | 4．$\times 35112$ | 14，3，4 | 4，312 ${ }^{\text {4，}} 1$ | $30, \times 51$ |  | 82，803 $30,8,8$ | $30,041192$ |
| Cement and manmfactures of． | 51， 46 | 17．19\％ 52 | 71，574 | $\pm 3,88 \%$－1 | S2， 906 | 2linis 74 | 215，40：3 | 6ibixs \％ 10 |
| Cosh，hitumimons．． | 382.115 | （iv），3154 50 | 151， $1 \times 2$ | 147，1193 28 | 747， 031 | 18！102 76 | 1，008，244 | 304.459 |
| Cupper，maturfactures of | 10，7M5 | 1．1588 84 | （1，0）81 | 1．14！is | 23，0，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4．77！k1 | 16，364 | $33^{3}+2 \times 20$ |
| Cuttons，thenched or unbleached，not dyed，coloured，de： | 34，295 | 7.110288 | Hi，187 | 10， 135 | －11， 23.36 | 14025 59 | 1：31，340 | 28,25044 |
| ＂blewhed，dyod，coloured，\＆c． | 170， $0^{20}$ | 53．35；23 | 217，70\％ | （i） 2.7103 | （013，246 | Bin！倞） 71 | 7xt， 110 | 201， 1616 |
| ＂clething ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $2 \mathrm{C}, 48$, | T，553 36 | 30，4， |  | 5：3，1！ | $23^{2}$ | 104，63\％ | －32， 5 （1） 10 |
| ＂thrwal（mot on sjroots），yarn，war 3 ，fe | K．251 | 1，302 75 | 3i， 49. | 1．1194 24 | fil， $71!$ | ！1117 78 | 82，253 | 10．Sxti 6 \％ |
| ＂threal，om m¢x | 24，172 | 5，245 12\％ | 219．335 | （2，2n：1 ！ 4 | 93， 3 ， 41 ： | 21.250 f | 110，484 | 20， 1157 （it） |
| Irugs and merlicines | 74.138 | 20,303 ！ 18 | （6）， 450 | 17，30\％ | ：291，4thi | 55， 512 赖 | 240っ812 | 73，L02 $6: 1$ |
| Earthenware，stone and chinaware | 118，04．） |  | 1201，5im |  | 32\％，inti | 76， 11.7 | 448， 4942 | ！ $18.40151!1$ |
| Fancy goxals aud embroideries，vi\％．：－ |  |  | （0，13， 3 | $16,471{ }^{6-3}$ | 197，irt | 14，515 20 | 3241.895 | 71，1113 77 |
| lrawelets，iraids，fringes，品 | 665，33\％ | 29， 2121543 | 53， 5 \％ 0 | 17，013 25 | 16．4， $2 \times 0$ | 22，30778 | 219，791 | 133，721（6） |
| Taucse，collars，nettings，se． | 70，327 | 20， 2111438 | 46，5it | 14.187 | 13： $10,39 \times 1$ | H．371 11 | 131，1566 | 43，372 08 |
| Fist All ethere fancy gemeds．． | 7t，05\％ | （m，41：3 41 | 25， 059 | 15.547 | $204,5 \pm 0$ | （1）．251 122 | 2746,347 | 74，4tic（18 |
| Fiehand prablucts of ． | 24，6133 | S，249 36 | 25，799 | 5，304 53 | （if）．234 | 13，1：18 20 | 110，1837 | 25，231 40 |
| Flax and mannfactures of | 131，859 | 32，124 417 | 131．21\％ | －97， $6 ; 1 \%$ \％ | 2：30， 203 | － 81.417 | －21，365 | 108，160） 124 |
| Fraits and nutsi，elrioul．．．．．．．．．．． | 4N，M！2 | 14．75\％ 34 | 49,428 | 1．2，31： 31 | 118，fi6\％ | 36,4643 | 1：30，3658 | $42,81 \times 15$ |
| Frait，Gram，viz．，mranges and lemons | 18， 1111 | 1． 48.85 | － 78.978 | －3．35； 7 | 4－，484 | 10.193 | 118， 437 | 13， 67 |
| Furs，manufutums of． | 48， 1821 1）7．032 |  | 46,431 48,361 | 16，－3！ 15 | 10\％，18， | 4 | 1．17． 676 | 48，648 31 |
| Furs，mantficturis of | ［）7．032 | ！，275 87 | 48,361 | 5，960 \％ | 127，Tit | 21，以浜 it | 185！ 427 | －9， 6382 |



Carried forward

| 42,57.3 | 12,262 70 | 41,915 | 12,09\% 30 | 11: Sitio | $34,907.53$ | 151.242 | 41,248 73 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25,944 | 4,699 36: | 11, in ${ }^{3}$ | 2,014 50 | 136.5\% | 12, 38: 51 | 132, 40\% | $\because 1,6330$-50 |
| 10,61; | $2.84{ }^{\circ} 3$ | 17,430 | $4,688+46$ | 2!1, 44.4 | 8,19709 | 81, 195 | 24, 2io 11 |
| 14,26\% | 3,07\% 91 | ! 9, 3 +4 | 2,50) 5 | +3,694. | 4, 420 Of: | 194, -1.16 |  |
| 14,237 | 3,89945 | 19,501 | 4,175019 | 14.0149 | 11,678 43 | ( 34,071 ] | 10,03888 |
| 31,346 | 8,70\% 818 | 33, 0,007 | 10,5 ! ) lil | 12,327 | 25,665 44 | 113.111 | 30.15131 |
| $47,5 i 2$ | 27,686 90 | 4,4168 | 22,820 321 | -36, w-1 | 75,315 34 | $268,(68$ | 70,64182 |
| 30,270 | 8,453 41 | 264, 815 | 7,09618 | 72.897 | 20,64683 | 102,247 | 26, 2333 |
| 200, 2695 | 14,804 56 | 187, 124 | 11,570 69 | 524,854 | 42,211 61 | 520,396 | 36,869 70 |
| 44542 | 11,349 82 | 51), 383 | 14,197 41 | 100,786 | :35,649 89 | 150, 142 | 44,500 62 |
| 156,451 | 42,47445 | 161,914 | 44,37917 | (5)2, 70 | 152,879 fit | Q82, 424 | 236,26888 |
| 187,871 | 17,329 85 | 301,444 | 74,32, | 622, 515 | 154,892 34 | 975,493 | 243,98543 |
| 76,404 | 10,963 68 | 151, 6 67 | 12,094 10 | 244.296 | 34,07s ! 5 | 223, 145 | : $27.13+18$ |
| 15,670 | 4,108 66 | 25, 87\% | 7,811: 39 | $50,0 \leq 1$ | 12,434 (if) | 70,468 | 21,017 60 |
| 38,977 | $x, 43070$ | (20) 43 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10,933374 | 116,051 | 35,71: ! ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 183, 4313 | 37, 466581 |
| 252,016 | (60,75) 90 | 2(bi, 488 | 71,751 34 | 74.5,171 | 1759,618 92- | 1,140,011 | 313,331 : 3 \% |
| 77,6039 | 20.478 77 | 74, 130 | 24,91! 32 | 215, (3i) | 58,401 74 | 203,782 | (68, 19) 33 |
| 35, 932 | 6,138 20 | 31,750 | 5,1465 | 80.21 .1 | 15, 049 9) 6 | [ 04.461 | 14.971 kf |
| 71,818 | 11,84026 | (29,020 | 11,010 85 | 247,254 | 12,587 27 | 2331, 15.74 | 36,513 03 |
| 32, 357 | 8,17316 | $4-318$ | 10,953!88 | 82, 80 | 20,$524 ; 41$ | 102,111 | 25, 18.8047 |
| 13,484 | 3.570 931 | 14,281 | 3, 474 | :37.709 | 11, 1881 75 | 58, 20 | 13,711 56 |
| 14, 147 | 3,246) ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ - | 22,204 | 5, 44458 | 㦹, (20) | 13.41025 | 73,170 | 16, 7 ¢ +916 |
| 52, 142 | 13,528 :11 | (!1, 040 | 18,413 (1) | 118,121 | 31,256 68 | 16i, 14, | 12,512 96 |
| 222, 41) | (1,084 -2\% | 21,751 | [5,90! 101 | (16), $2, \%$ | 13,682 ,4 | ! 8.761 | 24,304 57 |
| (i1, 135) | 34, 412 193 | -1.052 | 48,6,69 34 | 142, 2! | 87. 29010 | $14!60$ | (1), 61113 |
| 16,191 | 3, 10, | 2s, 462 | $5,3 \times 3$ | 47.1911 | 10.4\%\% 919 | 41.8 : | 17,40315 |
| $22^{-1}, 141$ | 5.2s1 4\% | 31, 412 | 6,154 73 | 76.550 | 14,4.73 68 | 104, 5 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 19, liale :31 |
| (60, 89, | 5, 0ndi ! 1 | ( 42.85 | (1, 197 99 | 15! $) 754$ | 15,25: 47 | $2] 3,001$ | 20,412 34 |
| 103, 6171 | (\%),241 12 |  | -2,760) 8.4 | 260, $\times 94$ | 7 (6, 123781 | -24, 2 2\% | 92,46636 |
| 11,3!4 | 3,43015 | 14,378 | 4,2943)31 | 32, 3 5 5 | 10, +8.7 7! | 41.568 | [3, 133450 |
| 133,081 | 45,46948 | 1301, (19\% | 44,205 14 | 294,403 | 9\%, 140) (i) | 314 , 22 | 9:, 373816 |
| 3,875 | 74282 | $\because .067$ | 36377 | 11, 7 71: | 2,382 92 | 10,317 | 2, 0136364 |
| 11,840 | 1,113 20 | 10,419 | 1,556 15 | 3, 3,434 | 3,41571 | 35, 150.3 | 3, 5im 415 |
| 289,013- | 85.15451 | 2-2,188 | 81,417 87 | 74!, 203 | 22f,60t 48 | 1,351, 28.89 | 304.98604 |
| 23,823 | 6,521 62 | 27,472 | 6,50\% 87 | (14, 8 (4) | 17,483 75 | (14, 510 | 22,30, 58 |
| 13,203 | 2,01+ 98 | 13,687 | 1,984 21 | 32.505 | 5, 017 760 | 14,445 | 6,421 50 |
| 51,091 | 101, 619 | 88.896 | 204,073 56 | T! 6 , 4 Wi: | 463,17292 | 245, tid | 569,817.98 |
| 13,012 | 3,8867 04 | 14,454 | 3,80340 | 30,324) | 8,752 381 | 410,176 | 12,336 78 |
| 30, 2838 | 12.1638 | 19,097 | 11,608 55, | -5, 6123 | 36,942 (il) | 64,830 | 37,727 2\% |
| 399, 47 i | 114.35 5- | 127,857 | 139,438 20 | (6) $14,30{ }^{4}$ | 168,69701 | 1,285,789 | 435,340 63 |
| 44, 3 㐌; | 5, 2000 cm | 87,636 | 8,513!9 | -216,7til | 27,38848 | 210,203 | 22.02173 |
| 15, 5 51 | 18,230 ถ1 | 14,524 | 21,719 28 | 4,4, 60.9 ¢ | 49, 260 46 | 33,9,30 | 53, 516408 |
| 24,7317 | !, ¢, 176 |  |  | 33, 243 | 12,817 6f | 1.633 | 971) 10 |
| 18,4! $9^{2}$ | 1,46421 | 29,0835 | 6,083 86 | 81,567 | $20,30 \% 19$ | (17.43:3 | $22,10{ }^{-} 23$ |
| 51,999 | 11, tro4 77 | 48,994 | 11,699 48 | 149, ¢ \% $^{\text {a }}$ | 34,161 10 | 176,433 | 40,088 41 |

$5,051,142 \mid 1,515,07721$
$12,411,9283,614,29868$
C.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutianie) entered for Consumption, sc.-Concluded.

|  | Steptember, 1897. |  | September, 1898. |  | Three months ended 30th September, 1897. |  | Three months enderl 30 th September, 1898. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vialue. | 1)uty Collected. | Value. | Duty Collected. | Value. | Duty Collecterl. | Value. | Duty Collected. |
|  | 8 | \% cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | 8 | \% ctr. | 8 | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward. | 4, +7\%7,749 | 1,3\%3,098 90 | $5,651,142$ | 1,515,9\%\% 21 | 12, 411,928 | $3,614,248$ 68 | 17,716,799 | 5,045,3469 95 |
| W(rollens, carpets, Brussels and taunertry | 197,183 940 | 30,884 -+760 | 97, 468 | 25, 870 | 142,845 | 44,27831 | 260.423 | 169, 52.77 |
| " cleths, worsted, coatings. | 218, 18 \% | 14,469 <br> 67,49 <br> 10 | 106,549 $-46,988$ | 49,413 68 | 423,404 735,809 | 132,313 <br> 227 <br> 18 <br> 18 | 172,614 $1,0: 00,030$ | $\begin{array}{ll}138,925 & 64 \\ 381,005 & 17\end{array}$ |
| $11 . \quad$ Iress goods. | :3i2, 217 | 116,251 S2 | $3: 4+630$ | $137,000 \times 2$ | 1,188, 0912 | 377,174 80 | 1. 4 +2, 2,204 | :391,920 92 |
| " knitted goxrls | -56,513 | 17.-6] 73 | (33, 325 | 17, 45059 | 130,256 | 41,198 61 | 22t, 180 | tit, 466617 |
| 11 shawls | 9,190 | 2,4138 | 4,314) | 2,205 84 | 25, 454 | 6, 833000 | 4),866 | 9,389 10 |
| $"$ yarn . | 19,448 | 4,462 16 | 19,945 | 3,85466 | (i1),486 | 14,530 76 | 101,380 | 20,210 19 |
| All "that rlitiather momorls | 74, (11) | 21.09012 | 78,500 | 20,378 66 | 161,885 | 42, 23048 | 281, 311i | 62,848 28 |
| All uthei rlutialile gorsls | $816 ; 22.1$ | 212,909780 | 859, 4 454 | 201, 1354 58 | 2, 483,5ti2 |  | $2,958,515$ | 701,9163 5n |
| Tounds, dutiable gorrls | 6,542,308 | $1,910,17507$ | 6,817,342 | 1,970, 60482 | 17,764,724 | 5,127, $10 \times 16$ | $24,548,544$ | $6,784,8444!$ |
| Coin ank bullian | 903, 948 |  | 1,244,169 |  | 5,372,343 |  | $3,110,151$ |  |
| Froe grouls | $4,518,799$ |  | 4,954,634 |  | 12,853,404 |  | 16,531,472 |  |
| Grand totals. | 12,057,115 | 1,910, 17507 | 13,016, 145 | 1,970,604 72 | $32,990,471$ | $5,127,70066$ | $44,190,170$ | $6,784,94449$ |

D．－Unrevised Statemant of the Values of the Principal Imports（Free）entered for Consumption in Canada during the months of September， 1897 and 1898，and dur－ ing the three months ended 30th September， 1897 and 1898，respectively．

|  | Stiptember， |  | Three months ended 30 th seplember． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $189 \%$ ． | 1814. | 1897. | 1898． |
|  | 8 | 5 | \＄ | 8 |
| Animals for improvement of stuck | 15．218 | 15，461 | 44， 14 ：0 | 46．4．25 |
| Articles for the use of the Aruy and Navy | 103，225 | 24，8，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 201.921 | 97.175 |
| Asphalturn or asphalt．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16． 3.94 | 10， 221 | 24．72］ | 24， 874 |
| Brown corns ．．．． | 5， 3.316 | 6，509 | 12．43 | $20.10{ }^{2} \cdot 1$ |
| Coal，anthracite | Gsic．in） |  | 2.015 .760 | 1，916， 2,216 |
| Coffer． | 27.275 | 25，304 | K5，22 | 95，365 |
| Corn | －80，20－ | 9，54， $48!$ | 2，12k， 241 | 4，111，（6i\％ |
| Cutton waste | 13.324 | 119， 614 | 311．2m |  |
| ，．raw | lis，${ }^{\text {cis }}$ | 1：3， 1273 | 3：44，42： | Wes mi |
| Dyes，chemicaly，Sc． | 1－x，int | 15ints | 116，62s | tixs |
| Fish and prnhencts uf．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （i3） 20.3 | 43，＜313 | 2 2 is， 46 | 163.024 |
| Fisherims，inticles for，nets，smines，lines，\＆c | 22,814 | 15．554 | （4）fils | 71，110\％ |
| Fruits，hananas，olives，pineappler，\＆c．． | 33， 103 | 41.484 | 182．tial | 151．631 |
| Fur skins，not dressed． | 19，ixis | 15，盛言 | 析，！ 11 | 151．431 |
| Gremse，for suap making，\＆c | 16，216 | 12，ば， | 3f，淮言 | 30， |
| Hisles and skins． | 273，819 | 183，129， | 3 31,9 20 | tiven |
| India－rubler anil gutta percha，crude． | 109， 191 | 130，1：20 | 341，13： | 363，354 |
| ，Tute eloth and jute yam． | 7－13\％ | 43，121 | 188．404 | 112，293 |
| Metals，brass mad coppre．． | 6ir．${ }^{2} 46$ | 58，K8\％ | 209.438 | 217.023 |
| ＂steel rails for railways． | 218,261 | 371,316 | 523,29 | 834.313 |
| ＂iron and steel，all other． | 141．880 | 2010，196 | 344.45 | 525， 9 \％f； |
| ＂tin and zine．． | 11： 13.4 | 66.424 | 2rema |  |
| Oils other． | 25，32 | 20． 1.46 | tis， 74 | 5h3，20．4 |
| Oils，vegetahle． | 1.714 | 2.470 | ！\％\％ | 15， 742 |
| Salt．．．； | 31.185 | 25，min | ${ }^{57} .204$ | ！ 3.361 |
| Settlers effects | 2 tan ，Si\％ | 247,039 | 767.08 | 750.420 |
| Silk，raw | 1．15i\％ | 2－178 | ＋8．1928 | iT． 18.818 |
| Sisal，manilia and hemp，undressed． | 24.108 | 40， 2 S | 133：－720 |  |
| Tea，．．． | 3：Hi，3：1m | 233，204 | （114．114 | Stis． 431 |
| Tranceroleuf．．．．．． |  | 606.3143 | 14，14：3 | Tim， $2 \times 0$ |
| W＂wod，calhinetmakers，de | 1293，1．15 | 26， 114 | 429.95 | Stis， 3.23 |
| W0od ．．．．．．．． | 103，29 | ［fit， 111 | 264，3！ 7 | 25． 2401 |
| All other free groods． $\qquad$ <br> Tutals，free goods | 513， 511 | 543，614， | 1，1881，2037 | 2，126，705 |
|  | 4，518， 596 | 4，954，634 | 12，853，404 | 16，531，472 |
| Coin and bullion． |  | 1，244，16：${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2，572，343 | 3，110，151 |
| Dutia | 6，542，348 | 6，817，342 | 17．74， 2.24 | 24，548，547 |
| Grand totals | 12，057，115 | 13，016，14\％ | 32，990，471 | 44，190，170 |

E-Unrevised Statrment of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the month: of September, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

F.-Unevised Statemfnt of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the three months ended 30th September, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.

G.-Sumariy Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for three months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

| Month ended | Fincat, Year 1897.98. |  | Fimcal. Year 1898-99. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Consolidaterl Fund of Cansidam |  | Consolidated Fund of Canada. |  |
|  | Reventue. | Expenditure. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ \text { August } \\ \text { Sept-miner } \\ 30 \\ \text { Tutal } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | 8 cts. | 8 cts. | 8 cts. | \% ets. |
|  | 2.25x, 41821 | $2,+24,513$ $1,185,07$ 1,4 127 | $3,689,619$ $3,173,617$ 308 | 2,491,1空! ${ }_{1}$ |
|  | - $2,878,06388$ | $1,87,06$ <br> $1,870,083$ <br> 189 | 4, 120, 1662 \% | 1,752,14106 |
|  | 8,314,747 7? | 5,475,672 08 | 11,441,809 99 | $5,784,58136$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Octoler: } & 31 \\ \text { November } & 30 \end{array}$$\text { December } 31$ | 3,131,243 76 | $2,460,740$ <br> 3,476 <br> 18 |  |  |
|  | $3,282,596$ | $2,0620.011$ i4 |  |  |
| Tutals | 9,619,2215 91 | 8,010,498 56 | .... .... ... | 寺 |
| January <br> February <br> March | $3,512.143$ $3.319+19$ (0) |  |  |  |
|  | $3,483,574$ | 1,392,11508 |  |  |
| Totals | 10,715,216 87 | 3,499,088 19 | .... ... .... | , ............. |
|  | 3,504, 348 325 | 2,493, 1855 |  |  |
|  | 3,221,42 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,466,1960 \\ & 2,090,260 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 10,245, 282 ${ }^{(33}$ | $8,009,63514$ |  |  |
|  | $38,844,47 \pm 13$ | 30,900: 0.80830 |  |  |

H. -Sumary Statemext (Untevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, accrued during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for three months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

Fithcal Year 189-0.

| Month ended |  | Month ended |  | Month ended |  | Month ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 cts. |  | \% cts. |  | 8 cts. |  | \$ |
| Suly 31 | 354, 81896 | Jan. 31. | 649,86378 | July 31 | 727,129 31 | Jon. 31 |  |
| Aug. 31. | 495,189 61 | Fels. 28. | 604,12781 | Aug. 31. | 811,75919 | Feb, 28. |  |
| Sapt 30. | 503, 17281 | Mar. 31. | 764,696 $0 \%$ | Sept. 30. | 814,230 95 | Mar. 31.. |  |
| Tutals.. | 1,443,181 38 | Totale | 2,080,688 26 | Totals. | $2,358,97945$ | Totala |  |
| Oct. 51 | 6\% $0^{2}, 76945$ | April 30. | プ-8,851 71 | Oct. 31 |  | April 30. |  |
| Nov. 30. | 714,20752 | May 31. | T:30, 16150 | Nov. 30 |  | May 31.. |  |
| Dace 31. | 816,81334 | June 30. | $741,025 \% 1$ | Dec. 31 |  | June 30. |  |
| Totals | 2,183, 13032 | Totals. | 2,250,898 94 | Totals | .... ....... | Totals. . |  |
| Grand totals, Inland Revenue.... |  |  | 7.958,428! 10 | Grand totalk, Inland Revenue... |  |  |  |

I.-Summaif Statement (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports entered for Consumption in Canada (Dutiable and Free) with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiseal Year ended 30 th. June, 1898 , and same for three months of Wiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899 (Coin and Butlion inchuded)

| Month ended | Fincal Year 1897-98. |  |  |  |  |  | Fiscal Year 1898-96). |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports. |  |  | Exports. | Total Imports mud Exports. | Duty Cullected. | Imports. |  |  | Fixporta. | Total <br> Imprortm and <br> Fixports. | I) Hety Collectad. |
|  | Datighle. | Free. | Total. |  |  |  | Dutiable. | Free | Total. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { July } & 31 . \\ \text { Aug. } \\ \text { Sept. } & 30 . \end{array}$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 cts. | \% | * | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ ets. |
|  | 7, 3032,546 | 4,054,585 | 9,387,131 | 17, 48.102 | $26,835,1: 38$ | 1,514,011 71 | 10,520,658 | 6,542,848 | 17,003,266 | 14,50-280 | 31, 6 , 1,126 | 2,767,074 71 |
|  | 5,889, 7101 |  | 11,546,220 | 13,768, $\mathrm{S}^{3} 34$ | 25.315 .059 | $1.713,513$ ה8 | 7,210,547 | 6. $8 \times 40,212$ | 14,0m) 7 , 54 | 14, 2tis, 113 | 28,3\%-812 | $2.147 .24 \% 06$ |
|  | 6,542,3is | 5.514 .717 | 12, 02\% ${ }^{2} 11 \%$ | 16,590, $0 \times 88$ | - \%, 6-5, 218 | 1,910,175 | 6,817,24: | 6, 1148, 8113 | $13,016,145$ | 14,610,112 | $2-1 ; 2 x, 27$ | $1,4,0,100472$ |
| Totals. | 17,764,724 | $15,225,747$ | 32, 5, 01.471 | 47,806; 924 | 80, -47,390 | 5, 127,700 66 | $24.548,547$ | 19,641,623 | $44,190,174$ | $43,465,085$ | $87,655,255$ | 6,784,944 49 |
| Oct. <br> Nov. <br> 1) | 5, 14.46.245 | 4. 414.4 WH: |  | 18,3in, $14 \%$ | 2s. 717.848 | 1,644240)87 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $5.310,75$ | c) 1104.508 | 10,4801, 310 | $17.473,342$ |  | 1,607.202 87 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5, $6,36,384$ | 3,541,28, | 9, 164, 211 | $17.9020,331$ | $24.100,042$ | 1,728,102 87 |  |  |  |  |  | - . $\cdot$.... . |
| Totals. | 16,585, 301 | 13, 125,571 | 29,710,872? | $52,853,690$ | 42,564,562. | 6,018,5)69 ( 0.1 |  | . . . |  |  |  | . . . . |
| Jan. Fels <br> Mar. |  | 3. 7 (19) 268 |  | 10,(614,218) | 20, $18,4080,475$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $8.4111,813$ | $3,818,251$ | $12,370,144$ | $8,365,631$ $7,644,738$ | 18, 20,0666888 | $1,931,4 \%$ $2,4: 4,823$ |  |  |  |  |  | ........... . |
| Totals. | 21,336, 35, 1 | 11,018,712 |  | 26,6480,588 | 59,0025, (\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ( $5,173,995 \% 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { April } & 30 \\ \text { May } & 31 . \\ \text { June } & 30 \end{array}$ | 6,089, 404 | 4, 045,230 | 10,12\%, 234 | 7,212,114 | 17, 3349,718 | 1, 753,426342 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $6,428,101$ -814 | 6, 193,144 | $12,021,245$ | 1), 118,5! Hi | 1, 1, 239,841 | 1, 852 , 87829 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9, | 6,2-7, | 1ヵ\% | 1-5,0e, ${ }^{\text {ane }}$ | 20, 2 m, 214 | 1,637,18! (t) | $\cdots$ | . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |
| Tutals. |  | 16, 46 66,1046 | $34,4,4,314$ | :31, 345,549 | (i5, $\times 201,91: 3$ | 5),244,321 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand teitals. | $73,694,4,44$ | 95, 836, 4 76 | 190,530,7\%0 | 150, $72 \times 1$, (\%)1 | 288,25\%,221 | 21, 5 \%4, 58489 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## GREAT BRITAIN.

I.-Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imponted into Great Britain from British North America during the mouths of September, and the nine months ended $30 t$ : September, in the years 1896 , 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From English Returns.)

| Ahticiss. | Quantivike |  |  |  |  |  | Valurs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of September. |  |  | Nine months ended 30 th September. |  |  | Month of September |  |  | Ninth months endex :30th september. |  |  |
|  | 18\%\%. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898, | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 18063. | 1897. | 18!\%. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% | 5 | 8 | \$ | \% | \$ |
| Animals, living- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle. ... . . . . . . Nr. | 14.4400 | 17,0m | 11,910 | 73.384 | 11, 062 | 73,424 | 1.111.171 | 1,348,445 | 1095,410 | - 714,844 | 7, 164, 51 | i, K43, 14.3 |
| Sheep and l Horses. . . | 18,808 1,017 | 11,435 1,1204 | 7.257 | 7x, 417 | -34,367 | 20, 614 | 181,8018 | 84, 413 | $54.16 \%$ | 423,4*3 | 280, 133 | 107, ind |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indian corm . . . . . . . Cwt. | 1330, 4190 | 1,047, 200 | 077,200 |  | 3,043, 0100 |  | (2:3, 4] 0 | (MM),386 | 871.316 | 1,516,277 | 3, 537.543 | 5.741.405 |
| Wheat.. | $4 \times 6,764$ | (40), ithl | + + (9, 2000 | 2, 17, 5,1118 |  | 3,326,2:H1 |  | (1\%7,478 | ¢13,311 | 3,751,202 | 4, $04.3,69$ | 4.813 .6917 |
| P" fiontr | 25\%,520 | 214.414 | 3011.500 | 1,215, 4.20 | 914,900 | 1,2011, 6140 | -185, 4.4. | $58 \%$, 480 | 7 34,46 | 2,363, 076 | 2,240, 412 | 3.24 , \%51 |
| Pease | S1, BCO | $81,+750$ | 136,6\%M | 37! 100 | $834,4!10$ | 6, 11,350 | 98,73: | 110,705 | 200, 512 | . 477,742 | 1,123,773 | 1123, 688 |
| Metab- Conjwr oro. . . . . . . Tons. | 7.789 | (3, 3 2, | 8,75 | 4, 6,184 | 35,064 | 24,50\% | - $6,3 \mathrm{3k}$, | (1) 1.24 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pucon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwt. | 47,565 | 24.846 | 15, 8.40 | 318,120 | 197,719 | +15, 128. | 36.4,4mil. | 2-4, 3 3 4 | 6-3, 1604 | 2,3m, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 31 | 1, 740.972 | $3,744,1)^{2}$ |
| Hans. . . . . . . . . . . . | 12,279 | 17,302 | $12,4 \geq 1$ | 12.4.0.6. | 89, 384 | 91, 423 | 133,20, | 185, \% $\mathrm{Ha}_{6}$ | 126, 2,49 | 1, $3638,20 \times 5$ | ใ 466.131 | $8!3,5220$ |
| 13intter. | 25.073 | 42,14i | - 615885 | 48, 2 - 4 | T1), 144 | 7-3,3ix | 436,765 | N21,952 | :H4. | 85\% 122 | 1.342,1583 | 1.4(3, 5.549 |
| Cheese. . . . . . . . . . " | 1-3,1118 | 239,808 | 205.80 | 748,7:31 | 9,5,326 | 893,169 | 1, $6,711,(100)$ | $\because, 5 \% 30,714$ | $2,0360,864$ |  | $11,4!14, \mathrm{Ni}+$ | K, $5177,85.4$ |
| Eggs . . . . . . . . . Git. hund. | 73,533 | cif, 5s, | 83, 010 | 128,834 | 13:1, 4! M 4 | 263, 694 | 121,511 | 101, (M0) | 138,02\% | 204,241 | 1113, 127 | 343,781 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hewn . . . . . . . . . . Troads. | 20, 2\%: | 36,848 | $20,8 \% 3$ | 121,995 | 1,35, 83.4 | 95,243 | (609,950 | 716,582 | 503,646 | 2,976,5\%) | 3,261,157 | 2,254.370 |
| , r dressed.......... .. | 22x,36\% | 317,912 | :353, 920 | 1,042,331 | 1,514,200 | 1,267,708 | 2,585, 5410 | $21,6000,875$ | 3,829,243 | 12, $2 \times 4,4,044$ | 17,361,429 | 14,439,5\% |

## GREAT BRITAIN.

K.-Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from (ireat

Britain to British North America during the months of September, and the nine months ended 30th Seplember, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From English Returns.)

| Articless. | Quantities, |  |  |  |  |  | Valces. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of September. |  |  | Nine months ended 30th September. |  |  | Month of September. |  |  | Nine monthe ended 30th September. |  |  |
|  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 189\%. | 1897. | 1898. | 189\% | 1897. | 1898. | 1890. | 1897. | 1898. |
| I.-British asd Ibish Prondee. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | $s$ | 8 | * |
| 1. Articles of Food and Driuk: Salt, rock and white Tmis. Spirits. 1'roof galls. |  |  |  |  | 56, $6.34 \%$ | 54, $2 \times 14$ |  | 17,875 | 18.716 | 173, F | 16:9,184 | 16:3, 47 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,733 \\ 25,886 \end{array}$ | $33,910$ | $29,624$ | $174,931$ | 202, iti 4 | 255, 211 | $51,14: 3$ | 60,901 | 50.153 | 3-6,ks | 363,569 | 482, 11383 |
| 2. Raw Materials :- Wool, slut and lambs. .......... Lbs. | 3,300 | 85,600 | 109, 100 | 165,200 | 473,800 | 818,200 | 516 | 15,062 | 16,96! | 32,197 | 99,289 | $150,2 \mathrm{Ti}$ |
| 3. Articles Mianufactured and Partly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton mamifactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,4,9 | 3,679 | 3,805 |  |  |  |
| Piece goonds, gray or unbleached. ... Yds. bleached | 76,500 23,400 | (80, 80.300 | 204,800 | 2,678, 0 ,000 | $2,004,500$ | $2,862,700$ | 14, 29 | 13,578 | 13,227 | 173,044 | 132,432 | 1-3, 301 |
| . "\% printed.................. " | $429,10 x)$ | $5 \mathrm{5} 2,500$ | 655,700 | 10,731,400 | $8,025,900$ | 9,726,800 | 59,943 | 48,233 | 45,050 | 680,413 | 5017,486 | (*)01,880 |
| of dyed yarn | 1,055, 500 1 | 1,337,900 | 1,421,900 | 9,092,700 | 8,290,200 | 11,032,800 | 81,:84 | 103,253 | 120,674 | 841,830 | 781,830 | 1,031,132 |
| Jute manufactureaPiece gexpls, all kinds... |  | 1,952,700 | 1,347,7(m) | 12,778,700 |  |  | (90,510 | 76,304 | 52,628 | 581, 919 | 449,324 | 481,512 |
| Linen manufactures Piece gonela, all kinds | 2,003,200 | ,\%, | 1,347,76) | 12,778,700 | 3,72, 0,00 | 11,219,000 | 4, 7 , 5 | -10,304 | 12,028 | - 3,34 | 44,204 | 481,512 |
|  | 341,500 | 471,800 | 692,600 | 6,800, 7 (m) | 5,447,300 | 6,841,1000 | 47,435 | 42,313 | 60,735 | 273,347 | 446,579 | 565,359 |
| Silk manufacturer- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,207 | 2,467 | 3,417 | 33,823 | 20,911 | 29, 0197 |
| Lace. .... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12.1079 | 11,723 | 14,1ii | 114,43; | 77,749 | 121,20.4 |
| Silk and other materials ............. Weollen tiseuts | 243,4(4) | IS 4010 | $307 . t i m 9$ | 2.216.49 | 1,810,600 | 2,3mic.3mm | 105, 19 | 841173 | 145, 473 | 122,598 | : 1 ¢1, 414 | 1,212, 11 ? |
| Worsted " . . . ............... | 6, 61,900 | T04, 6000 |  | - ハัํ, 5x | 9,32\%, $1(4)$ | 7 7,187.114 | 1-3, 6* | 2938346 | 345, 5124] | , 181, 12: | 22:37 | 2,347,504 |
| Carjeta, met 1meinik rugs. | 134i, 010 | 122, 410 | 175.700 |  | 1,3:3, (6\%) | 1,717,8(M) |  | 52,887 | $84,(\mathrm{ESH}$ | bin 4 , 5 | -1it. 019 | 725.867 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 311. 1 + ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 34,260 |  |  | \% |  |


*Included with hardware prior to 1898.
T.-Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of che Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Importel inta the United states from British North America during the monthe of August and the eight months ended 31st August, in the Yeary 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From United States Returns.)



## UNITED STATES.

M.-Comparative Statemext (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United States to British North America during che months of August, and the eight months ended 31st August in the Years 1896, 189 T and 1898, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

| . Anticles. | Quantities. |  |  |  |  |  | Values. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of August. |  |  | Eight months ended 31 st August. |  |  | Month of August. |  |  | Eight months ended 31st August. |  |  |
|  | 189\%. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 189\%. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 18\%\%. | 1897. | 1898. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * | \$ | * | 8 | \% | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Animals- }}{\text { Catele }}$ (.... ... .... No. |  | 1,194 | 125 | 2,704 | 11,647 | 5,758 | 50 | 92,992 | 7,182 | 169,060 | 816,908 | 361,3)( |
| Hogs.... . . . . . . . . . | 188 |  | 10 | 1,680 | 2,04! | 3,900 | 602 |  | 139 | 3,376 | 11, $\mathrm{ti12}$ | 24,78i |
| Horses | $6{ }^{6} 415$ | 1,139 | 991 | 3,059 | 4,081 | 7,684; | 70,316 | -4,248 | 68,893 | 354,504 | 433.74 | 130, 014 |
| Sheep. . . . . . . . . . | 4,7.14 | 3, 6 (5) | 5,02 | 3*,930 | 34,644 | 42,052 | 7,651 | 7,483 | 4,651 | 13,657 | 74, 16 fm | 1+7.121 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat ... . . . . . . | !21, 2017 | (6) 6 , 6 \% | -88, 715 | 3,1112 | $2,610!1164$ | 2,334, 255 | 5-1,024 | 20,014 | 5, 8,920 | 1,! 1 1, 252 | 2165,15 | 7, 11, $, 1,7 \%$ 2,$3 ; 20,0 \%$ |
| Wheat flomr.. ......... Brls. | 12: 17.1 | 81,549 | T-177 | 551,877 | 2-4, ais | :351,101 | 449,942 | 387,744 | 385, 174 | 2,164,854 | 1,140,74. | 1.117 .281 |
| Carriages, cass and parts of |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,277 | 8,481 | 12,3,4 | 134i, 4773 | 128, $2 \times 4$ | 114,718 |
| Clocks and watches ........... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17,718 | \%2, 870 | $5 \pm .011$ | 134,517 | 227, 46 | 243, 6 (3) |
| Coal . . ............... Tons. <br> Conser and manufactures of- | 317,695 | 256,480 | 340,709 | 1,924,282 | 1,766, 155 | 2,120, 107 | 1,018,724 | \$ $06,8,2$ | 1, $0 \cdot 7,8.815$ | 5,795,016 | 5,384, 214 | $5,997,850$ |
| Ingot*, bars and old.... Lbs. | 101,100 | 29,925 | 93, 2 28 | 289,859 | 176, 860 | 1,070,260 | 10,642 | 3,20)7 | 10,706 | 30,287 | 19,500 | 121,124 |
| Cuttons and manufactures of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactu'd $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pries } \\ \text { I.los, }\end{array}\right.$ | 1,6+6.095 | (95¢, ${ }^{1,031}$ | (121,413 | 18,31.3,985 | $\begin{array}{r} 40,008 \\ 20,122,00,10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54,473 \\ 21,309,173 \end{array}$ | 135,966 | -16, $1 \times 2$ | 4,137 | 1,519,393 | 1,529.302 | 1,818,361 |
| " colourel \& uncol'd. Yds. | 4,310, +7, | 832,023 | 1,577,272 | 23,798,651 | 11, 564,467 | 12, $225,5 \times 1$ | 258,701 | 48,114 | 79,354) | 1,431,908 | 724, 104 | $13 \times 4,317$ |
| Other manufactures.. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 85,163 | 122.313 | 144,9 ${ }^{2}$ | 1,012.616 |  | 1.25以54 |
| Cycles and parts of..... ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16,485 | 22,473 | 15, 1 M 4 | 402. 118 | 6677, 810 | 5.41, 6.6 - |
| Firtilizers. . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. |  | 20 | $27!$ | 2,149 | 2,871 | 3,774 |  | $4 \times 2$ | 1,535 | 51.38 .5 |  | (13, 6 (\%) |
| Fruits and nuts |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86,830 | 104,152 | [18, 191 |  | 2040,358 | $\times 38.8+1$ |
| Furs and fur skins ....... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,462 | 13, 011 | 16,784 | $1 \mathrm{mos}, \mathrm{sm}$ | 197,24x | 284,457 |
| Hides \& skiusotherthan fur Lbs, | 1,217,304 | 412,378 | 259,24: | 9,178,344 | 6,785,242 | 2.345,439 | 75,602 | 34,216 | 22,518 | 660, 68\% | 5015,746 | 210,7:80 |
| Hops . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7,525 | 12,389 | 13,713 | 232,177 | 125, 444 | 119,790 | 580 | 1,24) | 1, 420 | 17,694 | 11,819 | 14,758 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Irm and steel and manufactures oiliuilders'hardware and saws and timels Stend rails <br> Tons. |  | 2,815) | 14,1m9 |  | 28.275 |  | 52,373 | 4,066 50,83 | (67,054 | 379,546 | 389,01\% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miwthil+ry |  | 2,8) | 17, |  | 2,2,20 | 61, 24 |  |  | - $3,3,60{ }^{2}$ |  | , | $1,14!, 731$ |
| Siwing machines and parts of |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,259 | 11,68; | 14,6691 | fio, 586 | 72,582 | $104+455$ |
| Other machinery |  |  |  |  |  |  | $163,4 \%$ | *2,22: | $+3,1634$ | 1.06\% 2 , 468 | *21, 342 | 37.248 |
| Levather and manufactures ofbemits and shates. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sulu leather ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23.1 | 104 | 139,3.12 | 216.540 |
| Othi+r , . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41, |  | 31,396 | 2018, (5) | 300,614 | 549,316 | f, \%, 5 | 6, 7 , 6 | fi, H 14 | -2, 150 | 57.6 | 110, 6 |
| Nasal mtores- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 315,216 | 4, ¢, $_{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Ifosin, tar and pitch......... . Brls. | 2.104 | 3,3013 | 2,302 | 20,974 | 35,602 | 35,667 | 6, 423) | 3, 1111i | 7,525 | 67,383 | 76. 1631 | 7! \%is |
| 'Turenatime, spirits of. . . . . . . (ialls | 44.78 .8 | 50, $4 \times 4$ | 51,741 | 412,217 | 38.5149 | 516,43i) | 11,121 | 14,945 | 1in, $4 \times 1$ | 111.040 | 108, $\mathrm{K}_{5}$ | 1.心. Mup |
| Oil cake and oil cake meal ..... Lbs. Oils.-. | 24, 100 | 60,0001 | 41,9\%0 |  | 751540 | $\therefore, 077,028$ | 241 | 538 | +18 | 13, $1 \times 8$ | 6, M, -1 | $44,41 \%$ |
| Mineral, crude $\qquad$ Galls. rutined |  |  |  |  | $18.3(k)$ | 20.26i |  |  |  |  | 8! 49 | 1,413 |
| ( ${ }^{\text {" retined }}$ <br> Cotton-seed oil | 688, 510 | 841 123 | 704,766 | 4, 1 (1)4, 14. | 4, 3 (M), 11:3 | -250.85 | -3, 314 | 62.204 | 49.857 | \$02, 63 | 34.304 | *5, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 700 |
| Paratine and parattine wax... . Lask. | 1, 8x) |  | 2,880 |  |  |  | +,23.3 | 11.084 | 8.344 | 67, 098 | 4, ${ }^{\text {, }}$, 26 | 73.3819 |
| Provisions- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,315, |  | H) |
| Me:st products- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bexf jnoducts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benef, cmaned. . . . . . . | 151,946 | 73, 6.60 | 45,977 | 1, 0, 34,820 | (5) 51,183 | 318,115 | 10,814 | 4,859 | 5,133 | 80, $97 \%$ | 4(1,704 | 29,018 |
| " fresh. | 225 | 401 | 363,715 | 345,109 | 23,674 | (5)5, 808 | 23 | 25 | 21,459 | 2.797 | 1,4.5 | :38,381 |
| , curerl. . . . . . . . . . . ILlis. | 583,436 | 245, 259 | 270,660 | 3,131,36.4 | 2,647044 | 2, 019, 4.27 | 23,381 | 9,907 | 13,811 | 13, 43.32 | 110,674 | $104,014$ |
| Tallow. . Hore broducts- | 11.202 | 2,8533 |  | 19.4, ithis | 7,108 | 296,1!11 | 356 | 88 |  | 2-i, 6886 | 228 | $7,371$ |
| bitcon. . . . ........ ..... " | 1.621,688 | 1,580, 124 | 1.189,684 | 5, 5 4 4,504 | ( $4,8163,852$ | 13,218,88: | 㳄, 141 | 109, (905) | 76, 711 | 261.763 | 405, 2014 | :NAT, 408 |
| Hams. | 354, 74.4 | 612, 6382 | (WN) 208 | $2,604,6771$ | $2.361,150$ | 4,711,931 | 31,862 |  | -15.2.2.3 | 251.480 | 217.778 | $3!19,412$ |
| Prork, fremb and pickled | 1.759,800 | 1,392, 574 | $1.858 .420 \times 1$ | 8,177,in1 | is, 5859,418 | 10, 111.4.61t | 189, 181 | (68.6\% | 117.156 | 456, 945 | 240, 11 \% | (15) |
| Sarcl. . . . . . . . | 710,457 | 284, 162 | 3304.480 | $2,528.10 .14$ | 2, 2 , $4,11+1$ | 4, 985.1514 | 23, 295 | 14.33: 4 | 20, 20\% | 131, 5187 | 105: $2 \times 50$ | $2 \mathrm{S11} 260$ |
| ()ex, and nhwmargarine. . ..... " | 1(0).400) | 54,114 | -4, 8.5 |  |  | 461,611 | 4,26: | 2.706 | 2,92:3 | -14,203 | 25,34 | $26,2 \%$ S |
| Dairy irubucts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1, |  |
| Prittur . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 527, 911 | 1,128(i, 7010 | 413,246 | 8:M0, 413 |  | 1,3is, 176 | 78, 813 | 15\%, (1) | 71,91! | 132. ${ }^{2} 36$ | 353, 6 , | 248,96 |
| Chinme | 7363, 1748 | 3,315, 512 | $2,7 \cdot 14,2336$ | $3,44 \overline{6}, 93!1$ | $11,213,745$ | 8,712,3\% | (16,83\% | 281.341 | 213, 5 | Win,546 | 12) ${ }^{3}, 646$ | (4i32,461 |
| Sturds. . ${ }^{\text {ander }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34,79\% | [4,6\% | $7 \pi, 010$ |  | 573.763 | 418,215 |
| Singit, ritined ............. Lus. | 1,946 | 6,305 | 1,608 | $25,1 \times 85$ | 42,713 | 44,45\% | 135 | 374 | 114 | 1, 5xis | 2, 211 | 2,763 |
| 'Fhburen :und mannfactures of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lataf, stams and triumange. | 1,284,751 | 496,413 | (880, 50, $)^{\prime}$ | 9,17\%,746 | 11,157,804 | 6,784,018 | 151,623 | 61,726 | 76,413 | 315,2\%3, | 1,112.714 | (5)2,69; |
| (ignos, cigamitten, \&c. Wixal and mamfactures |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,105 | 4,260 | 15,330 | 31,2<4 | +1,8(0) | 40,374 |
| Timber and umannufactured wood. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 113,3 | 216,64* | 104 |  |  |  |
| I cumber-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 113,3:12 | 210,64 $=$ | 104, 180 | (00,6\% | 1.24, $\times$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | 74, 808 |
| 13oards, deals, ylanks, joists, \&c M.ft. (Other. | 4,601 | 6,822 | 9,493 | 28,504 | 51,571 | 6,3,816 | 77,647 <br> 18,149 | 108,224 | 131.344 | $434,582$ | 711,502 | $884,4 \times 0$ |
| Manufactures of wond- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18, $10 \cdot$ |  |  | 11\%, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| wimdenware. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 103,104 | +51, 645 | +36,346 | 815,304 | $\dagger 446,5 \% 1$ | +304, 422 |
| Wixil, raw...................... Libs. | $22^{2} 0,6111$ | 33,444 |  | 1, 445..35\% | 612,184. | ! 3,420 | 33,253 | 4,48\%; |  | 228,714 | 112,27 | 1,4\% |

## UNITED STATES．

N．－Sratement 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． （Lrom United States Returns．）

| Name of Coustky． | Latest Mosth | Value fohthe Month． |  |  |  | Aggrgatr for the Perion of the Yrar， incluting latert Month． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Imports． | Expmorts． | Imports． | Fexports． | Imports． | Exports． | Imports． | Exports |
| Europe． | August | \＄ | \＄ | 8 | \＄ | ＊ | 8 | \＄ | $\leqslant$ |
| 13，${ }_{\text {atium }}$ |  | （175，35 |  | 815 508 | 3， 796,466 | 10， 814.909 | 24，9886， 480 | 5， $513,5 \times 1$ | $28,684,260$ |
| Firances |  | 4，238．985 | S．130，351 | 5，141，151 | 3，131，384 | $41.543,959$ | $34,301.14$ ！ | 36，04x，3in | 38，50， 918 |
| fromany |  | 4． 548.717 | 4，9，93， 218 | （6，54！ 5136 | 10，（mit， 747 | 76, ，\％\％，024 | 73，413，1466 | 52， $134.4,545$ | 9n， 261,163 |
| Great Britain |  | 6.387 ， 40 | $33,011.116$ | 8,515 | 32， 5146, ，（4iti | 121，254， 633 | 27.2015179 | 74， 722,2887 |  |
| 1 taly |  | 1．54ik． 15 | 1，2－8，40k | 1，625，170 | 1，830，6＊7 | 14, （hix， 993 | $12.491,417$ | 14，595，5\％ | 15，158．716 |
| Netherlands |  | 1，1：2，524 | 6，081．4iom | 1．348， 463 | 6，18，－，¢ M | 9，541，13！ | S76，791， 100 | 9， $2 \times 110908$ | 42， $6 \times 2.77 \mathrm{t}$ |
| All wher |  | 1，1；2，2，812 |  | 2，732，401 | 3， 421,371 | 24，5．4，18\％ | $27,620,323$ | 22 0199,247 | ：33， $43346,87.1$ |
| Totals |  | 20，192，575 | 60，515，687 | 27．197， 6128 | 60,974317 | 311，454，837 | 485， 003,614 | 215， 3644,203 | 601．415，423 |
| Bermuda | August． | 14，170 | 80，342 | 17，232 | －7，391 | ：86，2\％ | 5i\％ 4,734 | 1410，304 | （624，433 |
| Pritinh West Indion |  | 212．290 | firs， $3 \times 0$ | 963，788 | （6）$\times$ ， 2 \％ | $8,125,732$ | \％，141， 794 | 11， 3 34，2res | 5，973， $8 \times 1$ |
| British North America |  | 2，615，980 | 7，375，413 | $2,902,148$ | $\mathrm{N}, 2 \times 7,4 \times 2 \times 3$ | $27,7619,839$ | $40,534,782$ | 19， 129.469 | $58,614,46$ |
| All other． |  | 1，828，182 | 3，461， 143 | 2，840，18\％ | 3，344，574 | 41，！！ $3,7 \mathrm{~F} 2$ | 31，455， 793 | 40，（1） 10,137 | 29，（220゙，16：3 |
| Totals．．．．．．．．．South Ancricu．IFuianas ．．．．．．．．．．．．．All uther ．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 4．171，202 | 11，519，638 | 6，723，346 | 12，58－519 | 78，807，608 | 82，703，083 | 69，388，182 | 94， 245,772 |
|  | Auglist. | $\begin{array}{r} 126,743 \\ 6,585,642 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114,780 \\ 2,444,785 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 210,463 \\ 5,0401,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 211,088 \\ 2,794,533 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,074,746 \\ 64,714,741 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20， 2161,827 | 58，659，331 | 1，50，48， 63.63 |
| fimianas．．．． All other． Totals |  | 6，712，415 | 2，1355， 50.5 | 5，310，3：3 | 3，0ヶKi，519 | 71，794，487 | 21，685， 476 | 57，344．854 | 22，362，＋i86 |
| 1 hritieh Must Indiens． | August$\#$$"$$"$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,29,034 \\ 5,762 \\ 598,292 \\ 5,999,0^{2} 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372,861 \\ & 1,140,13 . \\ & 1,14,051 \\ & 3,545,115 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,546,163 \\ & 5,647,283 \\ & 10,217,946 \\ & 30.27,3,513 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2，873，3世4 <br> 9，1498，ridi <br> 11，19\％， $113 ;$ <br> $37,+54,5334$ |
| ＂Africa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂Australasia． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  | $7.072,120$ | 6，154，140 |  | 8，011，129 | 84，281，122 | 51， 710 | $84, \times 24,268$ | （00，621，449 |
| Cirand tutals | －．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 30， 848,312 | $80,825,000$ | 49，690，403 | 84，280，475 | 546，338，054 | 641，697，330 | 426，923，517 | 728，645， 726 |

## UNITED STATES.

O.-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-(Irom Urited States Returns.)

| Name of Cousthy. | Latest Mosth. | Value for the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for the Perion of the Year, including Latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Timports. | Exjorts. | Inports. | Expurts. | Imports. | Exjorts. | Imports. | Expurts. |
| British Etupire. | August. . . . . . . | \$ | \% | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| (irest 13ritain |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,337,995 \\ 14,170 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,011,116 \\ 80,362 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,895,250 \\ 1 \stackrel{2}{2}, 23,2 \end{gathered}$ | $32,546,16664$ | $\begin{array}{r} 124,237,633 \\ 586,255 \end{array}$ | $275,194,779$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,7,72,287 \\ 440,3 \div 4 \end{array}$ |  |
| lritisla Ifrica | August......... | 5, 762 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,630,134 \\ & 1,784,4504 \end{aligned}$ | 63.1163410.605 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,726,90, \\ & 1,685,465 \end{aligned}$ | 1,664, 2 K <br> $4,1671,099$ | 10,217,996 | 746, 51 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,098,1665 \\ 11,193,035 \end{array}$ |
| " Australasia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,498,059 |  |
| ") Fast Indies | " | 1,729,434 | 1, 372,861 | 2,285,91! | 528, 以\% | 15.849089 | 2,546, 163 | 20,141,189 | 1,242,735 |
| " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ Honiana... | " | 41,376 | 15\%,74\% | 132,3213 | 181,743 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,357.402 \\ 142,120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 911,679 \\ & 315,388 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,637,891 \\ 103,613 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{3} 593,681$ |
| " West Indies |  | 512, 2\% | 602, $3^{2} \times 0$ | - 963,788 | 678,725 | 8,52, 732 | 5,141,764 | 9,734222 |  |
| Canala ......... |  | 2,54\% 8.827 | 7,300, 3 83 | 2,887,2\%6 | $8,146,249$37,480 |  |  |  | 57,854,059 |
| Cibraltar | " | 1,792 | 13,531 | 79.422 |  | 27, 333.789 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,936,127 \\ 225,733 \end{array}$ | 19, $08.3,060$ | 237,054 |
| Hong Kong. | " | 3n,216 | 430,615 |  | 703,901 | TlM, | 3,405, 4,34i | 530, 9 | 4, iffis, 741 412286 |
| Newfoundland ainil I abrador. All other. |  | 43,338 93,149 | $74,9 \%$ 24.310 | 14,82 145,680 | 111,5s\% | \% 220,480 | 594,645 | 1. 59.169 |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,697,14- \\ & 28,150,365 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,309,222 \\ & 37,425,828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,912,647 \\ & 33,-77,756 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,507,298 \\ & 38,073,177 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189,157,244 \\ 357,180,810 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,348,561 \\ & 287,448,769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134,445,506 \\ & 292,478,091 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 426,622,772 \\ & 352,022,954 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totals, Foreign Countries. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| frand totals. |  | 39,848,312 | 80,825,050 | 49,490,403 | 84, 580,475 | 546,338,6434 | 641,607,330 | 426,923,597 | 778,645,726 |

P.-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.

| Naye of Country. | LATEST Month. | Value for the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for the Perion of the Year, inclluing Latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
|  |  | \$ | 4 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ | * |
| - Camalat... | September. | $11,061,167 \quad 13,965,603$ <br> $171,286,694108,450,585$ <br> Returns mat to hand. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,771,976 \\ 173,279,034 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,841,941 \\ 1[5,103,353 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,618,128 \\ 1,600,799,663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,226,667 \\ 1,080,4075,791 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,080,019 \\ 1,6 \div 7,3: 1,252 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,425,1992 \\ 1,063,826,648 \end{array}$ |
| Russia in Lureje |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France. | July | 61, 81514 4 | $54,433,74$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,983,178 \\ (6,218,6,4) \end{array}$ |  | 110909514 | $410,201,621$$12,420,0000$ | $\begin{gathered} 304,659,686 \\ 21,734,320 \end{gathered}$ | :377,223,3,325 <br> $12,5,2,240$ |
| Italy : | May |  | 14, $2,5+1,173$ | $\begin{array}{r} (6,218,6,40) \\ (0,4!1), 4+4 \end{array}$ | 2, 44.30181 | 20, $2 \times 89,360$ |  |  |  |
| Austria-Hungary | - | 27.7 taichill | -4, $41 \times 8.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,4!5,4+2 \\ & 2 x, 916,8014 \end{aligned}$ | 20.371.562 | 127, $15020,90 \pm$ | 121,584, 596 | 155, 8,7, 317 | $128,411.410$ |
| Cirever | May, | 1,424.8.54 | 80\%.31\% | $\begin{aligned} & 2,235, n 1: 1 \\ & 1,5 x: 98 i \end{aligned}$ | - $1,24+6,250$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 109,17,161 \\ 5,154, \text {, (k) } \end{array}$ | -21,230, $2 \times 4$ | $190,25,9201$$5,016,421$$2,704.895$ |
| Bulgaria | Marclı | 1,624, 411 | 1.5, $51, \mathrm{~m}$ (12 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,024,1: \mathrm{Na} \\ 32,245,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Egylut | June.. | 3, (Hite, M(0) | 3,585, (k 4 ) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,433_{0}, 31 \\ -1,-180,0001 \end{array}$ |  |
| Mexico ..... | Aluglist. |  | 80,825,051 |  |  |  |  | $33,25 \%, 926$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,95,(20) \\ 754,(455,726 \end{array}$ |
| \$ British India. |  | Returns nit to hand. <br> $13,0346.012 \quad 17,2 \times 6,815$ |  | $13,508,116$ | $23,596,269$ | $39,127,162$ | 56,203,339 |  | 74,267,943 |

Note-The figures are those of the "special " imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the "nited States, Mexico, British India and (irent Britain manufacture only.
$\dagger$ The aygregato figures are for the financial year commencing 1 st $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{m}}$ uly
+The aggregate figures are for the financial year commmeng Ist April.

## II.-TARIFF CHANGES.

## (A.) - BRITISH INDIA.

Rules for tife Testing of Yairns.
In exercise of the powers conferred by section rga, subsection (2), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII. of 1878 as amended by Act IV. of 1889), and section 20 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV. of 188 ) as amended by Act IX. of 1891), the Governor General in Council has directed that the following rules shall be substituted for Rules 7,8 and 9 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1430, dated the 6th April, I89I :-
7. An examination of varns to test the accuracy of the description of count or length shall be made, in the first instance, up to the limit of one bundle in every one hundred bales or fraction of one hundred bales in the consignment.
8. If on such examination, the difference between the average count or length and the described count or length is in excess of the variations permitted in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department. No. 1474 (Iudicial), dated the 13 th November, 189 I, the importer may require a further examination to be made up to the limit, and on the conditions stated in Rule 9.
9. The test to determine the length of yarns shall be applied as follows:-

Fron every one hundred bales, or fraction of one hundred bales in a consignment, one bundle shall be selected at random. The hanks in this bundle should then be measured on the wrap-reel, one after the other, in the presence of a representative of the importer, and the length noted, the process being continued (within the limit of the bundle) until either the importer is satisfied that the yarn is short, or the average of the lengths noted shows that it is of full length.

When the importer is dissatisfied with this test, he may, on payment of the cost, require the Customs collector to measure more hanks up to i per cent of the total number of hanks in the consignment, such hanks being taken at random by an officer of Customs out of any bumdles in the consigmment.

## Tariff Modifications.

Nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, and kainit salts are exempted fron import duties.

## Revised Tariff Valuations.

## Revised Valuation. Rupees.

Pepper, black, per cwt. ........... . 18

## (B.)-VICTORIA.

## Tariff Decisions.

The Melbourne Journal of Commerce states that regarding the definition of women's piece goods, a definite result has now been arrived at by the Customs Department, and the regulation is framed as follows:-
I. "Weight test," where applied to woollen piece goods, shall mean piece goods and all portions of piece goods not made up, being: (i) Less than 36 in. wide, not exceeding 6 oz . in weight for every 36 in . lengtl; or (2) being 36 in . wide and over, but less than 48 in. wide, and not exceeding 9 oz. for every 36 in. in length. (3) Being 48 in . or exceeding 48 in . in width, but not exceeding 12 oz . for every 36 in . in length.
2. All dress goods containing more than one distinct colour shall be free, excepting those containing over io per cent of silk.
3. All plain coloured goods in the piece containing wool not otherwise ent1merated (whether mixtures or solid dyes), not exceeding the above standard weight test, shall be free as dress goods, but exceeding the weight test shall be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent.
4. Mantle cloths shall be taken to include habit cloths, Amazon cloths, curl cloths, Meltons, Presidents, matelasse, and frieze cloths, which shall exceed the standard weight test; but any such cloths as shall not exceed the weight test shall be free as dress goods.

The difference between this and the former agreement is only in clause $I$, the weight under 36 in . being increased $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$., that less than 48 in . reduced $11 / 4 \mathrm{oz}$., and exceeding 48 in . reduced I oz. for every 36 in . in length. The original inch stuff must be more than 4 oz . per running yard. The clause 5 . "The possible use of any piece goods containing wool, shall not determine their classification," appears to have been eliminated.

## III.--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 Monthly 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 availabie in furthering the interests of Canadian traders.
T. 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.)-N゙ORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Report of Commercial Agent.
(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)
Christiania, Norway, ist Oct., 1898.
The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa..

Sir,-Confirming my report for the quarter ending 3oth June, I herewith have the honour to forward report for the quarter ending zoth September.

The past summer has been an unfavourable one for the farmers in the Scandinavian countries on accotnt of the weather having prevailed exceedingly wet and with a low temperature throughout the season. Until about a month ago it looked as if there would be no grain crop to speak of in most parts of the country, but since then matters have improved a little, especially on ligh lands. A large acreage of grain, however, has had to be cut down green and can only be fed to
cattle. With this and the abundant crop of hay there will be no shortage of cattle food, but it is certain that larger quantities than usual will have to be imported of all kinds of grain and flour during the next twelve months. Several direct cargoes of both rye and wheat have been imported here lately from the United States. I also look for a larger import than ever of wheat-flour and rolled oats as mentioned in my last report.

Another crop which has failed is the fruit crop, and especially the apple crop is entirely spoiled, as what little there is of apples is small and worm-eaten fruit. There will, on this account, be imported a great deal of apples, both fresh and evaporated, and upon this the Canadian exporters ought to have their attention. The kind of fresh apples that is in demand is the red Baldwins, which should be packed in rice clean barrels and well assorted. Of evaporated apples only choice and "prime" qualities are wanted, and the packing should be in boxes of 50 lbs . each net.

The flourishing times which this country have enjoved for the past few years still continue. All of the factories are doing an increased amount of business, a great deal of building is going on, and the wages for working-people are higher than they have been before. All this tends to strengthen the purchasing power of the country at large.

In my last report I gave an extract of Danish statistics. Below will be found a few figures relating to Norway's imports and exports for the year 1897, as compared with previous years. The imports in each of the years 1893-1897 have been as follows:-

| $1893$ | $1,985,386$ tons, valued at |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kr. } \\ 204,568,600 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1894 | 2,178,701 |  | 205.989,800 |
| 1895 | 2,280,490 | do | 222.310 .200 |
| 1896 | 2,389,509 | do | 240,217.500 |
| 1897 | 2,608,939 | do | 263.718,000 |

While the exports of Norwegian products (transit goods not included) have been:-

Kr.


The export for the year 1897 consequently exceeds the previons year 1896 , with 22 millions, and the imports with 23 millions Kroner.

If we look at the so-called trade balance we find that the values of the imports have exceeded the values of the exports with:-

| 1893 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kr. } \\ & 77,800,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1894 | 81,900,000 |
| 1895 | 93,900,000 |
| 1896 | 102,500,000 |
| 1897 | 104,100,000 |

The deficit is mostly made up through sailed up freights by the large steam and sailing fleet of Norway.

This office receives regularly copies of the following Canadian trade journals, viz.:-The Canadian Grocer, Canadian Architect and Builder, Canada Lumberman, and The Canadian Trade Revicew, which are kept constantly on file for reference.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed) C. E. SONTUM.
(B.)-ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND URUGUAY.

Report of Commercial Agent.
(Mr. D. M. Rennic.)
Buenos Ayres, A.R., 16th Sept., 1898.
The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,-I have now the honour to inclose Report for the months of July and August.

Lumber.-The arrivals for the two months have been 24 cargoes: ( 8 spruce, 7 pitch pine, 2 Oregon, and 7 white pine).

There is little or no building, consequently the market is dull. Investors await settlement of the question with Chili in re Limits. There is considerable stock of pitch pine in yards.

Live Stock.-Steers.-It was difficult to procure prime animals in July and August, the pasture being poor. Exports for the two months only reached Ir,928. For some cause shipments of sheep were curtailed to 85,733 .

Horses and Mules.-The British Commission encharged with the purchase of horses and mulues for the army in Sonth Africa, has secured some fine animals.

Frozen Shecp.-Exports during the two months 357,159.
Dry Hides.-Market firm at $\$ 3.40$ to $\$ 3.50$ per ro kilos.
Wool.-Shearing will begin shortly.
Wheat.-Shipments for season 658,806 tons. (2,204 lbs.) Market dull. The growing crop looks well. Locusts have done no damage as yet.

Maize.-Shipments to date 357,708 tons. Markct dull. Holders are not inclined to sell at prices offered.

Sugar.-The crop was small, instifficient for the reguirements of the country. A small quantity has been exported. but it is not probable that more shipments will follow. Under existing Customs and Internal Revenue duties, planters may decide to grow only stufficient for the wants of the conntry.

Business continues dull. The question of reduction in Customs valuation of spruce has not yet been decided. The President of the Commission said he had no doubt but that the clange would be made. It is said that the live stock show, (4.500 animals), now open, compares favourably with the shows in England. A large number of the animals were imported for this Exhibition. Some of them have taken many prizes in England. Onc of the Lincoln rams cost one thousand guineas. A considerable number of imported animals are still at the docks, they
having failed to stand the test for tuberculosis. These will be tested again in thirty days, and those failing a second time must be re-shipped or destroyed. The loss to importers is heavy, and many of them will discontinue the cattle business.

Congress passed a Bill on the 27 th of August, to take effect from 23rd of August, imposing an internal revenue tax on hats, vegetable oils and wines, whether manufactured in the country or imported. Foreign whiskeys and wines pay high Customs duties and in addition pay the internal revenue tax equal to that charged on alcohol and wine manufactured in the conntry. I mail herewith a catalogue of the Exhibition; there is no English translation.

I am, \&c.,
D. M. RENNIE.

# IV.-GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. 

(A.) - IRRUIT IN EUROPE.

The fruit crop on the Continent for the past season appears from all accounts to be decidedly poor. This is especially true regarding the apple crop, which is far from up to the average, the fruit being very small and badly worm-eaten.

If the Canadian exporter should exercise due care in the sorting and packing of apples for export, and not repeat the error of 1896 , of forwarding poor fruit, there can be no doubt good results will follow. Only the very best varieties, such as the Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, and other hardy winter apples will warrant the cost of transportation. What has been said concerning apples will apply to other green fruits. There will on this account be a large importation of all sorts of green and dried fruits. The demand for dried or evaporated apples ought to be exceptionally good, but the quality should be of the very best. All evaporated apples ought to be packed in $50-\mathrm{lb}$. boxes.

## (B.) - COMMERCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

The following information on the Finance, Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Guatemala, as set forth in a report published by the Philadelphia Conntercial Museum contains matter of interest to Canadians.

## Population.

The population of Guatemala is about $1,370,000$, of whom about two-thirds are Indians maintaining to a large measure old customs. There are only $1 \mathrm{I}, 300$ foreigners within the confines of the Republic.

## Industries.

The industries of the Republic are still in their infancy. The chief ones are sugar factories, distilleries and establishments for the preparation of coffee for export. The Indians are chiefly concerned in the manufacture of cotton cloth, of jerja (a coarse woollen stuff), cashmere, silk and cotton scarfs, ropes and cordage, baskets, artificial flowers, wax fuits, cigars, fumiture, \&c. From appearances the field offers inducements for the establislment of factories, which would undoubtedly receive Grovernment assistance.

## Revenues and Finances.

The revenues of the country are derived from taxes on liquors, and duties on imports and exports. Stamped paper and revenue stamps, taxes on real estates and on roads, charges for exemption from military service, taxes on live stock, flour, salt, inheritances, sales and donations of immovable property, fines and con-
fiscations, sales of vacant lands, revenues from pawnshops and from post and telegraph services.


The external debt for the same ycar was $\ell 2,000,815$, while the internal deht was 7.319 .955 .66 pesos, the national assets amounting to $7.866,737.07$ pesos, and the valuation of the entire property of Guatemala was only about $11,853,085$ pesos.

## Imports and Exports.

| Year. | Importatlon. Pesos. | Exportation Pesas. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1873 | I, 191,830 | 2,364,265 |
| 1874 | 3,054.004 | 2,300,621 |
| 1875 | 2,585,738 | 3,217,3+4 |
| 1876 | 2,716.704 | 3,767.471 |
| 1877 | 3, 1,3,3,871 | 3,773.188 |
| 1878 | 3,2,38,487 | 3,918,912 |
| 1879 | 2,929,464 | 4,605,633 |
| 1880 | 3,0,55.536 | 4,425.336 |
| 1881 | $3,664,674$ | 4,084:348 |
| 1882 | 2,652,042 | 3,719.209 |
| 1883 | 2,0,30,893 | 5,718.34I |
| 1884 | 3,829,650 | 4.937.04I |
| 1885 | 3,103,277 | $6,069,645$ |
| 1886 | 3,537,399 | 6,719,502 |
| 1887 | 4,241,407 | 9,039,301 |
| 1888 | 5,459,568 | 7,239.975 |
| 1889 | 7.586.66 r | 1 $3,247,689$ |
| 1890 | 7.630 .83 .3 | $14.401,534$ |
| 1891 | 7,806,730 | 14,175.392 |
| 1892 | 6,or0,233 | 14.869,324 |
| 1893 | $6,383,834$ | 20,327,077 |

The peso, at the present value of silver, is worth about 43.5 cents.
The value of the imports is estimated by the manufacturers, while the export values are calculated at the ports, and includes transportation to said ports. The trade with the Republic at present lies in the hands of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France, principally.

The principal imports are:-Oils, spirits, barbed wire, bicycles, carts, carriages, preserves, copper ware, drugs and medicine, buildings, cattle, horses, mules, flour, iron ware, iron in bars, wool, lumber and building material, machinery, material for railways and telegraphs, furniture, lard, mannfactures of leather and fur, potatoes and Indian corn, wines and liquors.

The chief items of export are coffee, bananas, cowhides, India-rubber, cinchona bark and forest products.

## INDEX.

## I. STATISTICS

## CANADIAN TRADE.


(B) Inland Revenue collected during months and three months ended 30 th September, 1897 and 1898

(C) Tmports (dutiable) and duty collected during mon the and three months ended 30th September,
1897 and 1898
(D) Tmurts (free) during munthe and three months enderl 30th September, 1897 and 1898 ..... 9
(K.) Exports, September, 1897 and 1898. ..... 10
(F) Nixports during three months ended 30th September, 1897 and 1898 ..... 11
( $6^{\prime}$ ) Revenue and Expenditure duinc each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and samw for three months of the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899
(H) Inland Rovenue collectod dhring each month of the Fiseal Year eanded 3oth June, 1898, and same for three monthe of the Fiscal Year euding auth June, 1899
(I) Imprarts into (dutiable and frae), with duty cullected thereon, and Exports from Canaula during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th. June, 1898, and same for three months of the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899

## FORETGN TRADE: <br> Great Butais.

(J) Quantities and Values of the Princinal Artictes of Merchandise imported into Great Britain from Briti,h North America daring the munths of September and the nine months ended 30th September, in the years 1801, 1897 and 1898
(K) Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise exported from Great Britain to British North America during the months of Septenther and the nine months ended 30th September, in the years 1896, 1897 and 1898

## United States.

(L) Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise imported into the United States from British North America during the monthes of August and the eight months ended 31st August, in the years 18960,1897 and 1898.
(M) Quantities and Valuen of the Principal Articles of Merchandise exported from the United States to Pritish North America during the months of August and the eight montha ended 31st August, in the years 1896, 1897 and 1898.
(N) Inports and Exporta of the Thited States from and to Principal Foreign Countrien in the latest month for which Returns have been received, with aggregates for the period from the 1st January preceding, including such latest month
(O) Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the British Enpire, and (TOtals) Foreign Countrias in the latest month for which Returns have been rectived, with aggregates for the perion from the 1st Jamary preceding, including such latest month.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

(P) Imports and Exporta into and from Principal Countries in the latest month for which Returns have been received, with aggregates fur the period of the calendar year, including such latest month
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## REPORT

# DEPPRRTIIPVT OF TRADE ATJ CONIIFRRCR 

OF CANADA

HOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

## 1898

RELATIVE TO [MPORTS AND EXPORTS-REVENURS AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORTS OF COMMERCLAL AGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

## REPORT

OF THE

## 

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

## 1898

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

## 1.---STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of October, 1897 and 1898, and during the forr months ended 31st October, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.


## TNTAND REVENUE.

13.- Tnrisised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the monthe of Wetober, 1897 and 1898, and during the four months ended 31st October, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

|  | Oetertier: |  | Four months ender 31 st Octoler. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 189. | 1898. |
|  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | 8 cts. | 5 cts . |
| Spirits | 205.682 48 | 438,321 34 | 798,225 99 | 1,511,768 32 |
| Malt. | 2:, 148 3 30 | 71,363 15 | 58.5033 | 238.39351 |
| Malt liguor | 2090 81 | 510 510 | 14,5100 00 | 6, 400 00 |
| Tubaceo... | 255,183! 96 | 293) 30753 | 431.1489 | 1.127,1410 01 |
| Cigars | 516.58 | 190.283 41 |  | 273,27904 |
| Inspretion of petroleum | tilfia | 18.1881; 16 | 1.1.15 56 | 16,584 188 |
| Manufuctures in bomd | 3.238 | $\begin{array}{r}4,(\mathrm{Hfis} \\ 317 \mathrm{l} \\ \hline 38\end{array}$ |  | 15,5009.4 |
| Whaw receipta......... | 1,487 10:3 | 2.189 35 | 4.2725 | $25,01+$ is |
|  | 643,021 34 | 883,983 52 | $2.034,50583$ | 3,216,508 72 |
| Culling timber | 75122 | 46422 | 12. 47203 | 5,821 29 |
| Hyiranlic amd other rents. | 61110 | ${ }^{\text {(i) }} 00$ | 77000 | 87000 |
| Miner public works. | 9, 9 | 94, | 339 510 | 333450 |
| Inspmetion of electric light | 54535 | 4590 | 1.6333 00 | 3, $11 \times 5$ |
| " gas.... .... | 1,332 on <br> 6.319 (1) | 1,72750 <br> 0,007 <br> , 03 | 4.457 |  |
| Law stampr. watghte. and ...... | 2194 | 299) 25 | -10 10 | 1,173 |
| Other revenues | 34540 | 3500 | 3.51140 | 2, 20. 00 |
| Grand totals, Inland Revenue | 652,709 46 | 802,131 87 | $2,095,89084$ | 3,251,11132 |

C．－Unievised Statement of the Valurs of the Principal Imports（Duthabe）entered for Consumption in Canada and the Duties collected thereon during the months of October， 1897 and 1898，and during the four months ended 31st October， 1897 and 1898，respectively．

|  | October， 1897. |  | Octoher， 1898. |  | Four months ended 31st Octolser，1897． |  | Four months ended 31st Octoler，189x． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | Duty Collected． | Value． | Buty （Billecter． | Value． | Duty Colle ted． | Value． | Duty Collected． |
|  | $*$ | s cts． | \＄ | \＄cts． | ＊ | \＄cts． | \＄ | ＊cts． |
| Ale，beer and purter $^{\text {a }}$ | 133.859 | （i，212 80 | 12，437 | 4，598376 | 51，N：311 | 24,1660 11 | 50，22x | 23，940 21 |
| Animals．－ | 14， 004 | 2.853 | －23， 102 | 4,81778 | ！13，3x | 18，195\％ 88 | 102083 | 32,178 |
| Busks，inmphlets，\＆c． | 101，633 | 16，504 83 | 123，089 | 20， 13970 | $311, \pm 58$ | 58,30031 | 421,293 | 69,59471 |
| Brasis，umatufactures of Breadetulfs | 24，，027 | 8.00483 | 28，936 | 7.89785 | 110，1\％ | 30，1113 70 | 1215,179 | 35,5623 |
| Corn for distillation | 24，414 | $\mathrm{f}^{2}, 4008$ | \＄0， 397 | 22，097 70 | 2fi， 116 | 6，871 32 | 135，178 | 32，852 98 |
| Grain of all kinds． | 8，256 | 1，481 07 | 3，5531 | 22，435 35 | 28．244 | 5，531 18 | 31，130 | \％，515 14 |
| Flume ．．．．．．． | 17.079 | 2,333 | 9，973 | 1．6i92 65 | 5，-4 | \％，¢¢ |  | 7，0：11 36 |
| Meal．corn and unts． | 16，234 | －30338 | 7，05\％ | 412 90 | 131．29iti | 9,081686 | 83， 6 St | 6，050） 31 |
| Rice．－Other breadstuffs | 93，092 | 12，136 61 | 11．72\％ | 5，5in 73 | 106，fill | 61.938 | 180，40：3 | 71，395 28 |
| Bicyeles，tricycles，velocipedes，and parts of | 19，89\％ | 4，354 4 | 14.1969 | 4，122 ：12 | （3，24！3 | 15，273－5 | ［1，4，0） | 14，8659 30 |
| Bicycles，tricycles，velocipedes，and parts of Chars， $\begin{aligned} & \text { ailwry and tram ．．．．．．．．．．．．}\end{aligned}$ | 13， 26617 | 3,46151 | 10.986 | 3.26005 | x）， | 269.871 | （3，729） | ${ }^{23} 8,116069$ |
| Cars，walury and tram．．． | 11，317 | 3,305 13,50 13 | 11）． 105 | 3，031（5） | 12， 11 is | 12， 013 | 43．08：3 | 13，178 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Cual，lituminous ．．．．．． | 224.277 | （ii） 6.848 | \％．108， | 18，311 ग5 | 120，成位 | 39， 1724 | 265 | 85，146 64 |
| Copper，maminuctures of | 2.710 | \％+1 － | com． | ＞3，401 19 | 931，sus | $2+9,1 i 76$ | 1，258， $6 \times 2$ | 377448 |
| Cottons，lileached or unbleached，not dyed，nor coloured，\＆c． | 19，572 | 4.4905 | 37，312 | 8,716 | （6）．318 | $23,06+88$ |  |  |
| ＂hieashed，dyed，coloured，\＆c．．．．．．．．．．．． | 120， 621 | 42.18483 | 146，33，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 43,71483 | （33） （1）$^{\text {a }}$ | 201， 11412 | 933， 1343 | 20.38944 |
| ＂cluthing | 16，989 | 5.60421 | 17．8！14 | 5， 11300 | ： 0,184 | －29，58：3 18 | 12T， $2 \times 2$ | 38，609 10 |
| ＂threan（not（na spools），yoris，wrarls，\＆c | 21，343 | 3.284 | $2-334$ | 3，6ita $51 \%$ | S0，1182 | 12，55， 32 | 109，ins | 14，55 66 |
| ＂thread，ons sirnil． | ：31， 1.41 | （6． 183393 | 24，3711 | ＋，919 34 | 125，12－ | 2\％， $23+39$ | 134，$\times 2.5$ | 27,00703 |
| ＂all other mamafactures of | 45.420 | 13，30） 41 | －14，30：3 | 14，2\％1 98 | 24！ 3,315 |  | 354，115 | 87.67416 |
| Drugs and medicines． | 131，508 | 31，118 24 | 1：311．74：3 | 30， 6,9818 | 4 策，121 | 147，3018 6il | 579，3\％1 | J－4，174 37 |
| Earthenware，stone and chinaware Fan y geors and embroiderite，viz．：－ | 71， 0132 | 18，$\times 64$ ！ 5 | 15\％．93－ | 17．267 6\％ | 267 －781 | －3，380 1！ | 347，886 | 96,241 3i |
| Rracoluts，braids，fringes，ke | 23.0111 | 5， $6 \times 8 \times 1$ | 23：3，414 | T，990 06i | 1113，200 | 61，426 19 | 213，65\％ | 71，＋1：307 |
| Lakes，collius，nettings，de | $3.4,059$ | 10， $2481!$ | －7， 1113 | 8，554 27 | 173． 15 | 54.91930 | 1－8， $75!$ | 51,92930 |
| All other faney goxads．． | （10，278 | 18，51！ 74 | 3＜，int | 12,241937 | 2468518 | $75,-737$ | 314 ，8̇！ | $86,7+1$ |
| Fishe and litelarets of ．． | 34， 122 | （6，304 48 | 33， $31 \%$ | 3， 6 6，\％ 50 | 9＋6．545 | I！ 1 ¢n 71 | 144，i4t | 31，16：！！ 10 |
| Flax，dec．mannfactures of | 87，792 | 20,10123 | 41，11， 26 | 20，041 84 | ：318．54\％ | 77.08987 | 612．411 | 128,211 －8 |
|  | 1sif． 1642 | 54，35］5！ | 170， 3636 | 19．1！ 1 fit | 315，3134 | ！11， $114 \times 7$ | $3(\mathrm{M}),-34$ | 12，013 32 |
| Fruit，gives，six．，＂ramges and lemons | 16． 419 | $1.9051 \%$ | $\cdots 1.4193$ | $\cdots$ | 114，36k | 11 ，if？fi | 1934，420 | 15，8：2 \％ m |
| Fruits，al］others． | ＋！1，974 | 13,42817 | ：34，211 | 10，44！ 20 | 205,408 | $5 \times 315$ | 191，881 | 50，337 51 |

Furs，thanufactures of．． F ．．．．
IGutles，jars，decanters，tableware and gaslight shades．
Window glass．
l＇late ylass．
All other manufactures of
Finpow lar and $\in x^{\prime}$ losive wubstances．
Gutta percha，mamufaterese of
Hate，capsemf lumntet，lraver，silk or felt all other
［ross and stes．］and mamufactures of，viz．：－
Band，twoy，slapet and plate
Bar－iron and railway hars
（＇utlery，hardware，torols and implements
Hachines，machinery and engines，incheding locomotives
Jig－iron，keutledge and seraps ．
Stures and castimges．
Tabing．
Ill uther manufactures of iron and steel
Jewtollery and watchen and manafactures of $\operatorname{ghl} \mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{d}}$ and nilvea
Iexad，and manuffetures of
Leather，all kinds．
lrexts and shows
all other manufactures of
Marlule and stome and manufactares of．．
Motata and manufactures of．．．
Husical instrmments
（til，mimeral and products of
do Hax sted or linseed，raw or boiled
du all other
Prints and colonirs
Vianer，envelopes，\＆e
Picklos，sauces，caturs，uli kinds．
Provisions，viz，：－Litol，meats，fress and salt．
Seeds and roots
wuther and chersae
Silk，nuarufactures of
Sualu，anll kimis．
Splices，gronnd and imground．．
Sjirits of all kinds．
Wines，sparkling．
Molasses
other than symblinge
Sugar
Tobacco and cigars
Tobaco leaf．
Vegntables

|  |
| :---: |
| 1914，276 |
| $27.33^{2}$ |
| 146， 2 F \％ |
| 29015 |
| Si，20， |
| 15，345 |
| \＄11， $3: 144$ |
| $\because 56.270$ |
| S0，16：3 |
| 26，212\％ |
| S4，183 |
| 37，819 |
| 15．3665 |
| 14．14 |
| 4， 8108 |
| 26．517 |
| －$\times$ \％，184 |
| 7．942 |
| 3－4，948 |
| 13， 3,811 |
| $8!1,845$ |
| 15．484 |
| 13x，5］ 4 |
| 4．965 |
| 10，i331 |
| 1：4．101 |
| 15， 904 |
| 25.405 |
| 78， 881 |
| 111，9\％15 |
| 2：3， 431 |
| 30．687 |
| 4lifi，14， |
| 11，61 4 |
| $31.34{ }^{2}$ |
| 10， $05 \%$ |

5.92651

163,397
1895： 4 （1），10： 45， $\mathrm{n}+\mathrm{s}$ $4.1, x+5$ －1；34 － $1 ; .08)$ 117． 39 312,518 719，1：\％ $17 \times .113$ $744,2,24$ 4．3．7．3 324， 94 （ii），tifis 154， 41.5 1） 2,415 120 112． 320 124， $46 \div!$ 24， $616!$ $\therefore 3,074$ 70， 1115 7， 17 $2.2,6,4$ is 9 F ？ 111，1：48 $22: 3,04$ 351）． $7+1$
 4：2\}, 115
$16,45 \%$
43,1101
419,964 31！ $4,3(14$ $8,3,947$
is． 170
 98,176
-81.0119 8．3，hit $\because 9.14 x$ 1，（0．15， 14 105，306



| 226.538 | 35,55939 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 142， 484 | 53.73599 |
| $153,16.4$ | 25.24585 |
| \％\％．729 | 24.35216 |
| 7！10102 | 16，13， 6 6\％ |
| 76，11931 | 19，013 47 |
| $147 \times 2$ | 40，542 21 |
| 303.63 |  |
| 117．1964 | 31）$\times 8.8$ |
|  | i1， 314415 |
| 198， 19.7 | －6，Stir！！11 |
| 1，175，323 |  |
|  | 315，143 it |
| 27x，114 | 4！ $1,71,013$ |
| 8：1， 0 ¢ | 24， 113 （ 91 |
| 200,117 | 54.028 sc |
| 1．411．2．．． |  |
|  | 81565080 |
| 124， 03 | 20,430 |
| 340,407 | 4，24， 185 |
| 13x，3： 1 | S3，13：20 70 |
| 75， 8.83 | 15．114！ |
| （2）．3：94 | 21.51514 |
| ？ $16 \mathrm{i}, 5,51$ | 础，17，${ }^{3}$ |
| 116，5411 | $30,7{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 248,46 | 151，m29 5is |
| 123，11！ | $24,73+111$ |
| 14，\％\％ | 26，－\％ 2113 |
| $2412.21 i^{-}$ |  |
| 41t，彻； | 119，¢5， 105 |
| （63，K5： | 18.42 l 4 8 |
| $413,0,51$ | 141，¢4，\％ $2 \times$ |
| ［4，1／ 1 ］ | $2,65.24 \times 3$ |
| 33， 1 Hi | 5，3ti4 10 |
| 1， $5.43,-1$ it | 413，119 \＄1 |
| 1：3\％，1：3 | 2 21.210 018 |
| （11， 5 ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10， 1134 |
| 34こ，061 | TS（\％，mb 5\％ |
| 101，00\％ | 17，1：1s is |
| SN， 461 |  |
| 230， 7 ， 5 | $2!4.05012$ |
| 1，7ヶか， 5 ，！ | 545， $55 \geq 11$ |
| （63， 023 | 8（1， $40!1$（N） |
| 1，643 | 97810 |
| 110，81：2 | 25,1573 |

C.-Unrefised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Duifable) entered for Consumption, (ic.-.Concludeel.

D.- Unemisen Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Fhee) entered for Consumption in Canada during the months of October, 1897 and 1898 , and during the four months ended 31 st October, 1897 ant 1898 , respectively.

|  | \etuber. |  | Four months ended 31st Octoberr. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1897. | 1898. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | \% |
| Animals for iopproverrent of stock | 1.7. 218 | 20,510 | (61,878 | 68,957 |
| Articke for thr uste of the Diny and Nasy. | 45,048 | 39,508 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 1300, 185 |
| Asphaltum or asphalt.. | 1.31, | 1,244 | 26, 034 | 25, 118 |
| Brarm corn B. $^{\text {a }}$ | 12.283 | 1.5, 6 \% | $2 \pm .730$ | 3n, lis 4 |
| Coal, anthracite | \% | 6, $4^{2}+295$ | 2,765, 0 (1) | 2,600,51] |
| Cuffue | 32, 号 | 14, (6) 2 | 118, $7 \%$ | 1014.1033 |
| Comm, luclian | 389.819 | 3.: 1011 | $2,418,843$ | 4.484 .717 |
| Cotom waste | 391, 3 2 | 90, $2+3$ | \% $2.2,481$ |  |
| DYes, chemimats, kc. | 192.0゙5 | 18047 | (illy, $2 \times 1 ;$ | स11!, 448 |
| Fish and prowhets of. | 7s, itit | (2, | 347, 233 | 243.45 |
| Fishurich, articlen for, nets, seines, lines, de | 16.4! 4 | 14,219 | (67, 19)? | $88, \times 2$ |
| Fruits, buanas, olives, pineapples, de | 15,508 | 18,712 | 198, 44 | 2010.36 H |
| Fur skins, mot dresseal | 16, $5 \times$ | 3F, Mris |  | 96.935 |
| Grame for suaf making, \&e | 10,27: | 11.324 | 46,434 | 4 3,101 |
| Hiclas and skins | 23: 3n | $4015.5 \times 5$ | 811.:33 | !193, mix |
| Inclit-mbler, and gntta percha, erude. | 113, 161 | 1R1, (62\% | 4, 4.3224 | Chate, 113.4 |
| Tute chath and jute yarn | (ie) 016 | 41,401 | 250,9111 | 1:1,12:3 |
| Metals, hrass and coplper'. | (19.41\% | 110.10\% | 271,44 | 38.125 |
| (k) streel rails for railways | $2 r_{1}, 231$ | 195, *34 | 80, 0.62 S | 1,033, 010 |
| (l) iron and steel, all other. | 122, 3 (\%) | 115,111 | 442. 9 M | 1910, 19 |
| (l) tin and xine. | 113, 3813 | 123.83! | :336, 094 | 383.737 |
| (h) wther. | 24.793 | 3-. 0 (19\% | 43, 3 +4 | 4x. 513 |
| Oils, vegetable | 2,139 | 4,879 | 11,302\% | 20,602 |
| Salt ..... | 21,94! | 34, 97 | 112,158 | 128, 25 |
| Settlers3 effects | ?11.siti |  |  | (1976 2 \% 1 |
| Silk, raw | 22, $2 \times 3$ | 4,9:4 |  | 67, 5 5 |
| Sisal, manilin and hemp, nuchesserl | 23,523 | 10, 40.7 | 168,4.33 | - 038.515 |
| Tea | 304, 18: | 436.469 | 1,290,303 | 1,304,931 |
| Tolsacen kara |  | $13 \mathrm{x}+4.8$ | 16, ,189 | Ti4.738 |
| Wimd, cabivetmaker's, \&c | 109,61:3 | $121.74 \%$ | 531500 | 1130, 1:36 |
| Wand | 1393 | 177,081 | 394 , 3\% | 101.80] |
| All uther free georls |  | 870.484 | $2.207,805$ | 2 2:14\%,085 |
| Tostals, free goods | 4.341 .105 | 4,805,15\% | 17.194, +69 | 27,3831,628 |
| Coim and bullion | 73.4601 | 448, 446 | $2,45,944$ | 3, 1308,54: |
| Dutiable goods. | 5,1446,24i | (i,426, 394 | 23,410,96: | (3) 1914.841 |
| Grand totals. | 10, (4) $00,4 \% 1$ | 11,729,8013 | 43,051,322 |  |

E. -Unrevisein Statement of the Values by Classes of the lexports of Canada during the months of Octaber, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.

|  | October, 1847. |  |  | October, 1.898. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home <br> Produca: | Treveign 1'ronlace. | Total, | Honne: Proiluse. | Foreign <br> Promber. | Total. |
|  | * | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Proclucte of the rime | 1,3+2, 723 | 26,758 | 1.39.121 | 1.413, 352 | 18,530 | 1,431, 82 |
| do fisheri | 2, 2 2, 6 , 610 | 16,76i | 2, 298, 444 | 1,912,334 | 373 | 1.917.907 |
| dio forest | 2, 405, 15 | 21,27 |  | 3.348 .73 | 41,709 | 3,408, +62 |
| Animals mad their pradu | 6, 10, 心, 315 | 245, in | 6.314, (ist | 5.3030 | 145. 1095 | 6, 164. 117 |
| Agrieultural froclucts | : 2171,813 | 1,281,17\% | $4,751.92$ | 2, 3 T, - , 31 | 2, 400,308 | 4, $5 \cdots 839$ |
| Aamufatures |  | (1, 83:3 | ! Mr, 3\%3 | S14,93: | 31, 215 | 8.1.862 |
| Misedlaneons articless | 15,09? | $11, \hat{2} 16$ | 35,505 | 17,178 | 10.87. | 28,852 |
| 'I'otals | 14,202,426 | 1, 66\% (6) | 18,18\%),625 | 15,894,359 | 2,6,36,682 | 18,536,021 |
| Bullion | 154.757 |  | 154.757 | 92, 14\% |  | 92, 010 |
| Coin |  | 12,615 | 12,615, |  | 1,361,834 | 1,361.834 |
| (irand totals | 16,680,483 | 1,675,314 | 18,355, 997 | 15,991,346 | 3,998,516 | 19, 484.862 |

F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the four months ended 31st Uctober, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

|  | Four monthe onded 31at (octolar 18.97. |  |  | F'our monthe unded 31st Oetober, I 898. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | llome 1'ontuce: | Foreign Prixdece. | Teind. | Hamse Proluce: | Foreign <br> Prodince. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 5 | s | 8 | $\$$ |
| Produce of the mine | $4,928,851$ | 85,3m | 5,014,2417 | 4,393, 604 | 81,324 | 4,474,924 |
| do fislarie | 4, liat, int |  | 1,701.10 | 1,3/22, 1983 | -132 | 1.304,1125 |
| do forest. | 15, $214.4,85$ | 4311.76if | 15,315, ¢1: | 11i, 16is, 616 | 678.is | 15, $13.33,178$ |
| Animals ind their produce | 20,519, 163 | 1.143, 172 | 21,7xs.in! | 18,027, 46 | ne3sing | 14, 1in 1.144 |
| Agricultural products | 9,184,237 |  | 13,116, $11!1$ | 1, 418,546 | 7,679,263 | 14,127, 511 |
| Manufactures .... | 3, 4346,851 |  | 3,751, | 3, 419, 8336 | 248,313 | $3,5118.149$ |
| Miscollanmons articles. | 46,186 | -3,012 | $125,19 \%$ | 67,340 | 61, (tis) | 128,9\% 6 |
| Totals | 58,749,593 | 6, $4 \times 10,791$ | (i0) 7140,384 | 52,824,431 | 8,803, 829 | 61,628,260 |
| Butlion | 372,422 |  | 372, +20 | 416,748 |  | 413,748 |
| Coin |  | \%0, 11.5 | ( $0,11.1$ ) |  | 1,409,939 | 1. 4141,438 |
| Grand totals | 59,122,015 | 7,040, $0 \times 6$ | 66,162,921 | $53,241,179$ | 10,213,768 | 633,454,147 |

Q.-Summaly Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30 th June, 1898, and same for first form months of Niscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

| Month ended | Fincal Yeah $189 \%-9 \mathrm{sin}$. |  | Flaval. Year 1898-29. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Consolidutul Find of Camarla. |  | Consolidater Fund of Canada. |  |
|  | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Ruvemue. | Expeuditure. |
| $\begin{array}{lr} \text { July } & 31 \\ \text { August } & 31 \\ \text { Sep tr-mber } & 30 \end{array}$ | 8 cts. | 8 ets. | 8 ets. | \$ cts. |
|  | 2.2i4, 41831 | 2,422, 51392 | 3,639,619 27 | 9,491,124 56 |
|  | $2,878,06,93$ <br> $3,1 \times 0,263$ <br> 18 | $1,185,0174$ <br> $1,870.083$ | $3,6773,617817$ | 1,541,311 34 |
|  | 3,180,263 58 | 1,870,083 89 | 4,128,662 4i | 1,752,14106 |
| Totmes. | 8,314,747 72 | 5,477,172 08 | 11,441,809 99 | $5,784,58136$ |
| October 31 <br> Navember 30 <br> December 31 | $3,131,863$ $3,204,466$ 362 | $2.460,740$ <br> $3,476,813$ <br> 18 | 3,35.79\% 56 | 2, 735,564110 |
|  | 3,282,896 93 | 2,1742944 | .. ..... .... |  |
| Totals | 9,41!,226 91 | 8,010,498 56 | ... ......... |  |
| January Feloruary March | 3.519 .14919 | 1, 206.47749 |  |  |
|  | $3,319.49000$ | 1.401,495 62 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,715,21687 | 9,499,058 19 | .... ... .... | ............... |
| April 30 <br> May 31 <br> Jure 30 |  | 2,492, 182507 |  |  |
|  | $3,515,50680$ | 3, 126, 1938 |  |  |
|  | $3,221,12748$ | $2,05 \mathrm{H}, 36095$ |  | . $\cdot . .$. |
| Totals..... <br> Grand tatals. | 10, 245 , 2826 | 8,0019,635 47 |  | .............. |
|  | $38,8: 4,47413$ | 30,990,808 30 |  | .......... . |

H. -Sumary Statement (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, accrued during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first four months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

Fibcal Year 1897-48.

| Month ended |  | Month ended |  | Month ended |  | Month ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% cts. |  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. |  | \$ |
| Suly 31 | 354,818 06 | Tan. 31. | 649,863 78 | Ouly 31 | 727.92931 -11.75911 | Jan). 31 Freb. 28 |  |
| Allg. Stpet. 30. | 903,172 81 | Mar. 31. | 7158,6465 | Sept. 30.. | \$19,290 95 | Mar. 31 |  |
| Totals. | 1,443,181 34 | Totals | $2,080,68826$ | Trutals | 2,358,979 45 | Toutale. |  |
| Oct. 51. | 692,709 46 | April 30 | 7.8,851 71 | Oct. 31.. | 892,131 87 | April 30. |  |
| Nov. 31. | 714,207 52 | May 31. | T:H1415152 | Nov. 36. |  | May 31. |  |
| Hec. 31. | \$16,813 34 | Tune 30. | T 41,02571 | Dee. 31. |  | June 30. |  |
| Totals | 2,183, 7303 | utals. | 2,250,888 94 | Totals |  | Totals. |  |
| Grand totals, Trunad Revenue... |  |  | 7,958,428 90 | Grand totals, Inland Revenue... |  |  |  |

I.-Summaky Statement (Unevised) 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 Year ended 30 th June, 1898, and same for first four months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899, respectively (Coin and Bullion inchuded)

| Month ended | Fimeal Yrar 1897-98. |  |  |  |  |  | Fiscal Year 1898-99. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports, |  |  | Exports. | Total Improrts Exports. | Duty Collected. | Imports. |  |  | Exports. | Total Impuirts <br> Gxports. | Duty Collected. |
|  | Dutialile. | Free. | Tutal. |  |  |  | Dutiable. | Free. | Total. |  |  |  |
| July <br> Ang. <br> Sept. | * | 8 | 8 | 5 | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \% | * | 8 | 8 | 8 cts |
|  | 5, 33, 5 | 4,054, 3 , | (9, 387, 11.81 | 17.448, 413 | 96, 825, 133 | 1,514,011 71 | 10,520,658 | 6, 56 | 17.043, 20.45 | 14,58-860 | 31,6T1,126 | 2,-67,074,71 |
|  | 6,5+2,36i* | 5 | 11.50, 0.7 .295 | 13,764,834 | 20, 21545,203 | $1,703,51.3$ $1,910,175$ as | 7,210,547 | 6, Rrit,212 | $14,0990,759$ $13,016,145$ | $14,2677.113$ $14,610,112$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 x .357,872 \\ & 27,1 ; 26,257 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,147,265006 \\ & 1,970,10472 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totals. | 17,7it, 724 | 15.225, 747 | 32,990,471 | 47,806, 92.4 | 80, 797,305 | $5,127,70066$ | 24,548,547 | 19,641,623 | 44,190,170) | 43,465,085 | 87,655,255 | 6,784,944 49 |
| Oct. Nov. 1) ес. | 5, 6142,26 | 4.414, 60¢ | 10,060, 501 | 18,3mis 4 | 24. 410 | 1,684 260 87 | 6,426,291 | 5,303,602 | 11,793,896 | 19,189,862 | 31,719,758 | 1,910.977 96 |
|  | 5,628,524 | \%, 169,58 | 10.480 .310 | $17.470,363$ | $27,30,672$ | 1, 1,017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  | - . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Totals. . | 16,585,301 | 13,122,571 | 29,710,872, | 52,853, 6940 | 82,56,4,562 | $5,018,56661$ | .. | $\ldots$ | ......... |  | - ......... | .... |
| Tan. <br> Fel. <br> Мзт. | 6,087,989 | 3.7951,268 | 9, 487, 25:6 | 10,614,219 | 20,501, 475 | 1,746,572 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6, ${ }^{\text {a } 256,469}$ | 3,341, 194 | 10,997,668 | 8,364, 6331 | 14.46\% 204 | 1,951,4i(\%) 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,4!1,813 | $3.858,251$ | $12,370,144$ | $7,6: 6,7$, ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 3 (0, $146 i 1,882$ | $2,485,82307$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 21,336,351 | 11,018,712 | 32, 3 25, 0653 | 26, 680,588 |  | 6,173,945 71 | . | . |  | ....... ... |  |  |
|   <br> April $30 \ldots .$. <br> May $31 \ldots .$. <br> Jure $30 \ldots$ | 6,082, 404 | 4,045,230 | 10,12\%,634 | 7,212.164 | 17,339,798 | 1,7\%3,6\%3 92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6, 428, 101 | 6, 193, 144 | 1.2, 621,245 | 9,118.5\% | 21,739,811 | 1,452, 87529 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5, 497, 6 6,3 | 6,2:5,672 |  | 1.5,054,839 | $20,880,274$ | 1,637, 78! bil |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 18,008,268 | 16,460, 046 | 34, 474,314 | 31,395,599 | 65, 859,913 | 5,244,321 81 |  |  |  | .......... | ..... ... |  |
| Grand totals. | 73, $6994,64.1$ | $55,836,076$ | 129,530,720 | 15R,726,801 | 288,207,521 | 21,564,584 79 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## GREAT BRITAIN

J.-Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from British North America during the momeths of October, and the four months ended 31st October, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From English Returns.)

K.-Comparative Statement (Unevise:l) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merehandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the months of October, and the four menths ended 31st October, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From Englis, Returns.)

| Ahticles. | QCANTITIES. |  |  |  |  |  | Values. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of Octoher. |  |  | Funr months enderd 31 st Octoher. |  |  | Month of Octoher. |  |  | Eour months enderd 31at ()etolyer. |  |  |
|  | 1896. | 1897. | 189\%. | 1896. | $18 \%$ | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |
| 1.-Bbitinh anio Irish Proneceg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Articles of Food and Drink : - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| salt, roek and white. <br> Tons. Spiritm. | 8,244 41,624 | 6,340 $4 \rightarrow 2+24$ | 4,423 | 24.932 | 24,45if | 90, 155 | 27, 178 | 18,45: | 10,802 | 82,221 | 71,8,55 | 85, 516 |
| 2. Ruw Materikis .-. .-........... Pronf galls. | 41,6211 | 42.244 | 58,7\% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 100,6int | 121,953 | 140,279 | 79,446 | 84, 106 | $110.3+1$ | 1!3.1(1) | 20,4,951 | 265,1176 |
| 3. Articlens Mimmentatured and jartly Lows. | $9 \mathrm{Sm0}$ | 259,600 | 47,600 | 32,600 | 468,800 | 254,400 | 2,063 | 51,46\%) | 8,643 | 7.609 | 12, 388 | 47,225 |
| 3. Mannfacturel- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton manufitetures - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece gords, gray or unbleathed .... Yds. | 61, s6m | 24.1009 | 38, 11611 | 278,1800 | 269,300 | 271.800 | 2,574 | 1, 36, ${ }_{\text {a }}$ ) | 2, 108 | 133,305 | 13. 466 | 12,428 |
| " blataclied . . . . . . . . . | 94,6icm | $124.4(9)$ | 302,8114 | TH゙, 200 | (6tio, 600 | 1,425, 2041 | 7,504 | 7,782 | 21,958 | [33, 1231 | 44.325 | K1, ${ }^{2} 22$ |
| printed. dyed on manufactured | 402,860 | 258,1110 | $370,8(3)$ | 1,4336,20) | 1,740,800 | 2,781, (1) | 28, 334 | 18,338 | 28,674 | 167,267 | 136,183 | 184, 316 |
| of dyed yam. <br> - Iute manufactures | 637,100 | 692900 | 8(1) $4,(600$ | $3,862,360!$ | 4,092,100 | 5,562, 8ik | 5it, () 3 3, | 54,00:3 | B1. 198 | -347,946 | 381, 463 | 524,786 |
| Piece goorls, all kinds | 1,554,100 | 1,75 , 1 1 M | 1,50,3,100 | $5,946,4 \times 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Isinen manufactures - <br> Piace peods, all lindo | $1,004,10$ | 805 700 | 1,90, $, 1,0$ | $5,4 \times 4$ | 6,091,009 | 5,007,300. | 63,9, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -6,45 | 54,692 | 259,0,90 | 962, 2,555 | 205, 382 |
| Prece gex)ds, atl kinds <br> Silk manufactures- | 271.100 | 305,700 | 567,60) | 2,248,800 | 2,388,800 | 3,404,0(M) | 21,654 | 37.814 | 50,545 | 200,632 | 261, 751 | 286,441 |
| Latce - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk and other materinls. . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6. $\frac{111}{}$ | 10, 11029 | 5, 1381 | 8.394 | 9.776 -8.1950 |
|  | 75, \%MOH | 6\%, 6 (\%) | 145, 7010 | 1,134, (16) |  |  | 411, 416 | 6, 3111 | 10,314 | 16,913 | 4.4.113 | 7. 766 |
| Worsted " ... ....... | 334, int | 13: 3,504 | 380,710 | $3,572,014$ | 4.finl (iky | 1. 16.801 | 40,4.2? | 3.3.8ti | 12-0116 | 6119, 1:20 | 405, 51 | 741.986 |
| Cirrpets, not being rugs | 30, 30 (10) | 5., 800 | 101, 301 | $3,36, ~$ 366014 | 4. $+71.2(4)$ | $3,42.400$ (03.13 30 |  | 130,310 | [23, 2 + | 915,503 | 15, |  |
| Tharilware, uneumamerated |  |  |  | - | * 1.0 | (3...s.on | $30,8+1$ | 23.848 |  | 10.3 40 | $1!6,583$ | 293.284 |
| Cutlery . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.510 | 25, 127 | * | * | $\begin{array}{r} 41,270 \\ 12: 3,448 \end{array}$ |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tron and Steel- <br> Itron: Pig. <br> Tons. | 1,5\%7 | 432 | 441 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bar, angle bolt and rod. ... | 131 | 31 | 141 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,115 \\ 704 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,238 \\ 312 \end{array}$ | 1,145 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,207 \\ 7.023 \end{array}$ | 1.17i, | 7,17: | 7 7 \%, \% 61 | $\begin{aligned} & 17,617 \\ & 13,9+2 \end{aligned}$ | 18,014 16,637 |
| Railroad, of all sorts. | 3,35\% | 1, $2 \cdot 9$ |  | 29,530 | 6,151 |  | 6i6, 1416 |  |  | 605,57 |  |  |
| Houns. shmet, boiler, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 605, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 124, 061 | 5,3\% |
| armour plates | 1, 1 mel | 2, 13: | 919 | 3,683 | 16.75\% | 4, $6 \times 1{ }_{4}$ | 33,672 | 7 4,494 | 36, 817 | 120,135 | 236, 3 \% | 174,1010 |
| lialvanized sheets. | 324 | 8116 | 748 | 1,54 | 2,044 | 2,135 | 23,1630 | (6is) 41 ) | 0,3, 6141 | 114,939 | 144, 1046 | 1:11,4i5 |
| Tin plates and sheets. . . . . . | 1,7117 | 3,1187 | 2,066 | 4,174 | 7, 436 | 5,231 | 90,423 | 146,494 | !16,56: | 205,949 | (360, 21210 | 24.512 |
| Cast and wrought iron and all other zomufnctures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohther mamutactures........ | 33.4 | 11.7 | 424 | 1,571 | 926 | 976 | 210,917 | 14,2\%9 | 24, 424 | 01.715 | T6, $2 \times 3$ | 509, 317 |
| Steel, mawronght. ........ | 251 | $4 . \%$ | 3 3 \% | 2, 4: 1,3 | 1,1906 | $1 \times 2$ | 3,502 | fi. $2 \times 8$ |  | 32.468 | 21.213 | 2.428 |
| Leal : Pl ig | 222 | 344 | 527 | 4, 55 | 1.256 | 1,385 | 13,515 | \$1,8:1 | 17,984 | 172. 280 | 117.10\% | 7., |
| Tint, murought......... . . . . . . Cwt. | 57! | $3{ }_{3} 4$ | 44 | 1.sum | 1,\%2 | 1,22: | 9,4157 | -5,004 | - 8,405 | 28,5, | 20, 882 | 20, |
| Apparel and stops |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120,333 | 1:3) ( $4 \times 3$ | 103,305 | 701,850) | (144,549) |  |
| Waberclashery tud millinery, inchuling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,300 | -1, |  |  |
| Anhroiderses ant nethework |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25, 4.43 | 34, 67.11 | 25,80s | 315,534 | 2495 | 20, |
| Alkah. ................ ..... Cwt. | 51,484 | 38,318 | 43,742 | 103,690) | 83, 212 | 84,915 | [ 3 , 5, 43 | +2, 6196 | -0, 808 | 116,243 | (14, 8.46 | (1) 4,46 |
| Cennent......................... . Tons. | 3,634 | 1,582 | 2918 | 9,242 | 6,725 | 7, 012 | 31,31id | 14, 1116 | 28,307 | 811,582 | 5x, $0 \times 8$ | (66, 724 |
| Finthenware and chmaware . . . . . . . . . Tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51, 10\% | K3, 249 | tin, 144 | -300, +23 | 268,148 | 318. 201 |
| Paper, writing and printing and en- | (\%) | 113 | 191 | 1.755 | 641 | 1,607 | +2, 245 | 8.108 | 40, 1333 | 152, 408 |  | 137,!ب4\% |
| velornts . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chat. | 2,115 | 1,17! | 1,415 | 5, 730 | 5,915 | 6,071 | 16, 4136 | 11.181 | 12,580 | 51,317 | (2), 82 | 53.026 |
| " all other, weept hanging | 311 | 166 | 304 | 1:3+14 | 1,022 | 1,308 | 5,14t | 1.718 | 3,508 | 16,691 | 13,068 | 15, 51 |
| Stationery, other than paper |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.124; | 20, $8,8.4$ | 16,201 | \%0. 915 | 72, 683 |  |
| 11.-Forehge anj Cobonal Promote |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tret of British Last India. ............. Iths. | [5,958 | 108,560 | 169,396 | 258,513 | 2011,837 | 476,4\%30 | 22,382 | 2r- +17: |  | 102,088 |  |  |
| " Ceylor | 162,757 | 137.522 | 242.84 | +80,341 | 3 3151 | 713, 250 | 37.054 | 31,599 | 41, $5+2$ | 107, 134 | 91, 493 | 159,381 |
| " China | 2850.418 | 87. 481 | 109.976 | 844, 198 | $3+4,192$ | 403,742 | 51,58! | 16,172 | 20,264. | 154,334 | 14, 3 , | 76,789 |
| other comatries | $3 \cdot 484$ | 2fi | 1,8.11 | 23,1:30 | 4,34! | 17,867 | 574 | (12 | 380 | 4,402 | 644 | 3,4154 |

[^4]1.-Cobparativa Spatmaxt (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the Wiited Sitates from British North Auerica during the months of September and the nint mumbs ended 30 th September, in the Yeats: 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From United States Raturns.)

| Ant ICIP\%. | Quantimes. |  |  |  |  |  | Vabers. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of Septetmber. |  |  | Nize menths anded 30th September. |  |  | Minth of Smptemixers |  |  | Xitue mumths ebder 30th Septrimber. |  |  |
|  | 1894. | 1897. | 18918, | 1.836. | 1597. | $189 \%$ | 18\%\%. | 18:5. | 18, | 18:46. | 18:17. | 149\%. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 8 | \$ | * | * | 5 |
|  | 36 | 43 | 35 | 81.1 | 41.4 | 2012 | 1, $\mathrm{Mm} \mathrm{m}^{\text {a }}$ | 2,311 | 2,140 | (0, 12, | 50, 412 | 45, 92.2 |
|  | 275 |  | 178 | 4.582 | 3, 537 | 1,349 | 20,934 | 22, 109 | 20,466 | 30,238 | 314,494 | 152.287 |
| Art wenk, frew |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,045 |  | 44 | 25i, 3 3 | 46, 10 : | [ifl |
| dntiable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 K | 217 |  | 195 | $\xrightarrow{2} 114$ |
| lhwoke. \&c. free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,182 | 2,535 | 2,578 | 27, 104: | 31,001 | 25, $9+1$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,213 | 1,732 | 3,485 | 18, 168 | 19,589 | 20, 144 |
| Coment, Roman, Portland Ahtiable. . ............ . Lbs. | (335,025 | 389, 824 | 185,400 | 3,505,(9: | 1,345,3494 | 1,315, 3190 | 1,637 | 1,8S\% | 879 | 14,972 | (i,3\%8 | (\%, itiol |
| Gobl, haminour, chatiable. Tons, <br> Fibrea, vogetable, \&e., and manufnctures of Flac, free and dutiable Tons. | (4is, 196 | 2, (rut | (if1, 143 | (619,200 | [in4, 5 , 4 | (339, 3235 | 188, М\% 54 | 149, $42 \times$ | -185, 013 | 1,951,796 | 1.745, 160 | 2,004, 1i+4 |
|  | 48 |  |  | (2a) | 2, NM | 4741 | 3.391 |  |  | 127,61\% | 404, (1) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (33, $4 \times 11$ |
| Fruits Ramanas, frep |  |  |  |  |  |  | (i, 4611 | 3,350 | 5,517 | 10\%,012 | f61,562 | 69, 36, 6 |
| Lemons, dutiable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 10.4 | , |  | 1+1,744 | 113,301 | 59, (6) |
| Furs, wkins, ice, free.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20, $0: 38$ | 11,2\% | 2.106 | 20,3, 021 | 210,968 | 26\%, 15, |


| Hiedes and skins, other than fur, free: . ......... .... Libs. | 1,4*3,616 | (658, 517 | प2\%.708 |  | 15,403.7\% | 10, 24 41,5026 | ST, | H, 1! 1 | (2x,R(m) |  | 1,1634, 812 | Nis. (mit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iron and steril, and namm. Bue factures of - <br> T'ir, phates, dutiahle. | (22,in) | Hi, NOH | 4,033; | :13,4 5 | Sma, 2 Ms |  | \$1! | 1,*ut | 28 | 20,142 | 20.6413 | 14,941i |
| If.willery, precions atones. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 149 | (H) | : 3 | 13,7\% 70 | : 212,1184 | $1.83 \%$ |
| Latel mat manuf. of l'igs, haus, \&e., dutintble. J.lns. | 2,452,263 |  | 2,875,784 | 19, 501,420 | $27.188,133$ | 24,24!, ! 184 | 3: 17: | 114.80\% | (6, 7 : 31 | 3338, 933 | 5385.464 | 503, 4, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Pater atock, cructe fare also work] [milli), frue |  |  |  |  |  |  | [i1), 1:2 | 1,193 | K, 315 | 422. | 475, 4694 | (6), 46: |
| Provisions Chease dutiahle . . . . . . . Ids. | 3,014 | S30 | 69\% | 19, 168 | 16,679 | 19, (12\% | 374 | 123 | 93 | 2,395 | $\because 3$ | 2, 21413 |
| spices, nutmegs, peprers, iree. | 1,633 | 2,500 |  | 21,930 | 108,519 | N\% | 338 | 168) |  | 2,825 | 5,434 | :3 |
| Spirits, distillesfipirits (mot of hemestic manufacture) ditiable. Pf. galls. | 13,6\% | 1,6te | 10,8is | 122,234 | 168, ! 1.46 | 88.614 | 2x, 20 | 3,364 | 21,163 | 228, 971 | : $14 . \mathrm{Tc}$ | 16492 |
| Sugar, nurlanses, ice. Sugar, not ithove $\mathbf{N}$ (2, 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and dutiahili, . . . . . . . . Idis. | 264,058 | 179,364 | 1,248 | 1,075,748 | (in) 4 , 1 Na | (62x, 04: | 21,06, | 4,44,3 | ini | 87,343 | 27,2411 | :33, 77.4 |
| Tha, free. | :17,140 | 47.012 | 1,46:9 | 328,8.77 | 2,3015, 475 | 1,341, 451 | 13,851 | 2,971 | $1+1$ | (19, $\times 19$ | 363, 1988 | 204.353 |
| Tobsecou and manuf. of Leaf, dutialib. . . . . . . . . Jalw. | 22,9220 | 0,5337, | 29, (091 | 624,096 | 458,130 | 320,172. | 16,851 | 9,593 | 19,8:7 | 486,096 | $3 \times 2.106$ | 198,268 |
| Werel and manuf. of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, planks, de., free and dutiahle. | 67, 702 | 13,647 | 34,113 | 549,525 | (615,165 | 252, 109 | T14, 165 | 145, 022 | :46,417 | $5.790,265$ | 6,137, 229 | $2.450,5$ |
| Weorl pulp, dutialyle. . . Tuns. | 4.493 | 1,719 | 2,700 | 30,055 | 17,824 | 20,619 | 55,.533 | 23,794 | 38,821 | 407, $0 \cdot 24$ | 2666.161 | 328,914 |
| Wool- <br> Class No. 2, free . . . .. Lhes. | 147, 39\% | 360 | 95 | 1,915,153 | 5,927,491 | 9,344 | 29,783 | 59 | 14 | 3610,337 | 1,150,016 | 2,6331 |
| Class No. 3, free....... .. | 3,455 | 466 |  | 4,4130 | (3), 438 | 2,201 | 235 | 36 |  | 976 | 2,74! | 135 |

M.-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 monthy of September and the rine monthas ended 30 th September in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From C̈nited States Returns.)


Irom and wtetel and numbifictures otBtilders haviwartand sibws and Tunts.格 hinsery



1hents amb shons
 1) Mrer

Nival stemes
Rumin, tar
Kumin, tar and , inteol. .......... IBls.
'Turpentimes, spirite of. ........ Iinhs. Oil:
Xlimmal, crude. ............ (iatls,
1 'othen mex coll.
l'antfine :nd parattini wax.... Idos.
l'povix\&े


Bexif contural
" fresh
" frushlterf or prickled, and othor verterel.
Thallow. ......
Heng limot
lise min.
Inans.
l'urk, fresth ind pickied
latํ.
(her) :bad (a)

Buitert
Buttert
Cllowe
Gerds....
Sugat, refined
Tolncen and manfuctures of -
Tolvacen and mannfuctures of-
T. $\in$ af, atank arul triumings.
Cignos, cikarettes, \&
Wend and manufactures of -
Timber and unsummfactnred wond.
Sumber
Thoards, deals, [hankw, joists, \&e M. ft. ()there.

Manufactmres of wind -
Dherm, sash, blinda, firniture and! wixuletiwate.


## UNITED STATES

N. Statmax of Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the untermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been receivol, with Asgregate for the period from the 1st January preceling, including such latest Month. (Frome Viritul States Returns.)


## UNITED STATEA.

O.-Dramemex of the Tmports and Exports of the Tnited States from nud to the British Bmpire and (Totals), Foreign Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the lst January preceding, including such latest Month. (From Urited Stetes Returns.)

| Naue of Countir. | Latest Mosth. | Ville fon the Month. |  |  |  | Andrbgite won the l'ehion or the Yeak, inchrining Latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1894. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Imperits. | Expmortas. | Impmorts. | Vixperts. | Imports. | Expurts. | Impurts. | Rexperta. |
| Britigh Empirc |  | 8 | 8 | * | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| (ireut Britain | Stutember | 6.40\%.174 | 43, 7:38, 465 | 7-440 | 33, mil,461 |  | 319, 738.44 | *2,602,3: | 3\%5, 20 W, 543 |
| Burnmela. | " | 3,308 | (62, 544 ) | 642 | 95, 0 , 4 | 584, 513 | 1837, $2 \times 4$ | 433.458 | 712,861 |
| 1ritish Africat. | . | 18,0050 | $\times 1 \times 3,746$ | 117,914 | 905, 314 | 1, $10 \times 2,64+3$ | 4,511, (5) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | 8454,440 | 10, (103) $2 \times 2 \times 8)$ |
| - Anstralamia. | . | 189,050) | 1.425, 5 mm | 32\%,632 | 1, 16343 | 4,8(0), 149 | 11,649, 193 | 4, $\mathrm{S}_{2} 24,681$ | 1 $12,147 \%$, 615 |
| . Fabst Iudies | " |  | 443,8990 | 2,195, [利 1 | 343,627 | 17,708,018 |  |  | $3,249,169]$ |
| - Guiana | " | 2,462 | 169,445 | 3284,4188 | 12*.20x | $2,387.42$ | 1,081,125 | $3,1024,404$ | 1,325, 7 (Ki |
| 1. Honduras | " | 12.250 | $51.0 \%$ | 12.237 | [3.303 | 154, 870 | 447.140 | 130,995 | 12x,202 |
| Wast Indiou | " | 532,434 | $517,3 \times 5$ | 446, 43.4 |  | ! 3, 115\%,7\% | 2, 63510149 | 10, 145,5483 |  |
| Csasula |  | $2,480,381$ | 8, 161;,681 | 2, $684.20 \times 1$ | 11) 1001, 16:3 | 30, 2018,036 | 53,3102, Mik | 21,719,3*8) |  |
| Gibraltar | " | 7.104 |  | $\because 4$ | 10,48i | 33,310 | 234,224 | 11,533 | $24 x, 441$ |
| Hong Kurg | " | 36,832 | LOM, 419 | 12,016 | 622,04\% | 743, 775 | 4,215, 155 | 5053 | 5,188, 7 ¢ 4 |
| Newfonklhand asal Lahardor. | " | 28,4015 | 170,753 | 49, 434 | 190,560 | 249.580 |  | 149,043 | 920,120 |
| All other. | " | 101, 369 | 48.342 | 95, $83 \%$ | (1) 16.1 | $1.338,445$ | 471,741 | 1.847, 3 (9) | 527,712 |
| Totals.. |  | $12,431,5 \div 1$ | 50,324.304 | 14.272, (3.30 | 48,576, 6,1194 | 201,583,67\% 4 | 410,512, 8(\%) | 145,1994, $111 \%$ | 455,478,421 |
| Toutals, Pumign Commeries, |  | - |  | 34,105,0365 | \$1.684.45. | 34\%161,22x |  |  | $393.814 .10^{-1}$ |
| 15, \%nd licale - |  | 12.123 12 | 104, $4119 \%$ | 1-425 | 30 timay | 二as. | 7 51.23502 | 175.34.4.36 |  |

P.-Inervibib Statement of the Imports into and Exports 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.

| Nameon Countar. | Iatest <br> Month. | Vihie morthe Month. |  |  |  | Aghbgate venz the promit of the Year, neludinti Latest Monthi |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | $181 \%$. |  | 1848. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exprorts, | Imports. | Fixports. | Imports. | Wixports, | Impurts. | Fixports. |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | * | \$ | 3 | \$ | 8 | \% |
| Fimma | October. | 9,987.250 | 16,522, 526 | 11,231,450 | 15,894, 3 ? | 41,605,378 | 58,749,593 | 52,311,469 | 52,824,4:31 |
| (ireat Britain |  | 190, 1117,847 | 116,250,491 | 187,461,475 | 121.484, 6i 3 | 1,794,245,801 | 1,196,6054, 185 | 1, 46\% $4,445,9387$ | 1,183,311,312 |
| Renesia in Finsore |  | Heturns | not to liand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixaree | Aughst | 54, 744,885 | 5) $4.1508,0110$ |  | 61, 6169,1484 | 493,4(0),2:34 | 4.2, $\times 5.9,253$ |  | 439, 193, 309 |
| Partugal | July: | 3, $4 \times 80,841)$ | 2,316, 6 (1m) | $4.731,480$ | 2, 12077, 880 | 2-7, $7 \times 3$, (H61 | 17,137,440 | :30, 4:33, $2: 20$ | 18,145, 720 |
| Italy | Auguat | 18,140, 554 | 15,0116,365 | 18.254.13\% | $17,831.848$ |  | 134, 160,283 | 173, $111,54: 3$ | 1.46, $2+4 \times 25$ |
| Anstrin-Hungary |  | 26,4亲, (640 | 27.267 .240 | 27.3 2x, $2 \times 4$ | 28,320,280 | 2918,3\%1, 440 | 215, 8800,460 | $248,445,120$ | 212, $\times$ \#\#, 2000 |
| (irexem | แ1 | 1,397, 8989 | 1, (4, 0,342 | 1,802,234 | 8892.110 | 8,370,949 | $4,214,214$ | 1:3,0:32.hs | 5,8801,324 |
| lankarin | Mare | 1,6946, 111 | 1,591,04\% | 1,582, 188 | 1.115,482 | 3,630,50f | 4,020, 1510 | 3,144, $0: 51$ | 2.414 .495 |
| Fkyit. | July | 3, 505, (0) $)^{\prime}$ | 2,38\%\%,090 | 3.4545000 | $2.84 \%$, 6001 | 25, 700 , (\%M) |  | 24, 735,000 |  |
| 1-nitael Statom | Stpterutrer. . | 42, 4280,126 | 104, 5141,412 | 48,438,320 | \% $0,460,54$ | 5888,754,903 | 746,238,242 | 472, $340,80.3$ |  |
| Muxier. | - une. | 3,24ti,600 | 11, fis , 0004 | 3,716,1000 | 12,913,000 | 18,610,004 | (22,548,001) | $23,008,1000$ | (fins 516.0 M |
| $\pm$ Writish India | Ju1 | 12,670,413 |  | 11,979, 9773 | $24.060,937$ | 51,808.4i8 | 75, 327,874 |  | 98, 6088,438 |

[^5]

## II.-NEW TARTFFS.

During the quarter under review there has been distributed from this department to all the principal Custom-houses and Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion, copies of all foreign and colonial tariffs and supplements thereto, as fumished during that period by the International Customs Tariff Bureau, which are always available for reference by those interested therein, resident at the prin1cipal centres of trade. The following British and Colonial are supplemental to those published in the departmental Annual Report, 1893 , and the quarterly and monthly reports since published, and comprise all additions thereto or clianges therein, so far as the department has authentic advice.
(A.) -TASMANIA.

An1 Act to alter the Duties of Customs, $7 \mathrm{th}_{1}$ September, 1898.
A.D. 1898.

W$T$ HEREAS it is expedient to alter the Duties of Customs: Be it Prearbbetherefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:-
I. This Act may be cited as "The Customs Duties Act, 1898 "" short title.
2. This Act shall come into force and take effect on the first day of Date of Act. January, 1899.
3. The Act set forth in the Schedule (I.), to the extent therein Rupeal. referred to, is hereby repealed, except as to anything duly done before the first day of January, one thousand eight hindred and ninety-nine, and except as to the collection and recovery of any arrears of any Duty payable under the said Act, and except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of supporting or continuing any proceeding beretofore taken or to be taken after the date on which this Act comes into operation; and all things done under the authority or in pursuance of the Act hereby repealed shall nevertheless be valid and effectual.
4.-(I) On and after the first day of January, one thousand eight Duties on hundred and ninety-nine, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and certain goons pail upon the importation into Tasmania of the several articles mentioned in the Schedule (2) to this Act the several duties therein set Nehedule (2). forth.
(2.) All such articles in any bonding warehouse on and after the first day of Tamuary, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-mine, or entered to be landed on or after that day, shall be deemed to have been ins-

Articles in Tranding warelumse subject. (11) alturtal duties. ported within the meaning of this Act, and shall be stbject and liable to the duties hereby imposed.
5. On and after the day on which this Act connes into operation, the Exemptions. articles included in the Table of Exemptions from all duties set forth in the Schedule (3) shall be exempt from the payment of any duties selemple (3). levied under this Act.
6. Where it is provided that any article is admitted free of detty, or Collectur may at a reduced duty, when imported to be used for any specified purpose, requirer the Collector mav require the importer to make a declaration before hinn that such article will be used only for the purpose so specified.
7. "The Customs Act, I8o7." and this Act shall be read and con- Actstw lwe strued together as one and the same Act.

# - CHEDULE 

## (1.)



| Date and Niluilut uif Act. | 'lithe of Act. | Kistinit of Relual. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| is Vict. Nis 4. | *- The Cuntemin Duties Act, 1834." | Sections $f$ and li, and Seherdule (2) :tul (t) therwof. |

(く.)

## SCHEDULE OR LUJIES.

## (1.)-Specific Duties.

## - ArTlCIJS

Ache, acetic, glacial acetic, and pyroligueous, imported in any quantity of not less than one ton at any one fime by mannfacturers, to be used in their own facturies, for each gallon coutaining not wore that 33 per cent of absolute atid.

And for each addltional 1 per cent of acid.
Acid, acetic, glacial acetic, and pyroligneous, for each gallon of any strength not exceeding of per cent of absolute acid

And for each additional 1 per cent of acid
Acla, suphomic, muriatle, ind nttric, not elsewhere exempt
Acld, tartaric and citric.
Almonis, shelled.
Anlmals, llve, not elsewhere specified. vlz.
fontses and forls.
Bulls, bullocks, steers, cows, helfers, and calves. . ........................ Sheep und lambs. IIgs.
Almonds, whote
Arrostroot.
Bacon atud lams
Barley. paril and Scoteh.
Beef and mutton, salt or fresh, except in tins.
Biscults-not belng dog biscuits.
Blite.
Bran, pollard, ankl sharps

## Butrep

Cundfed, botted, and canned frults
Canlles
Carlonate of soda.
Cement, mineral, including plaster of Paris
Cherese.
Chemry
Chler and perty, in hottle.
Cider and perry. in woud.
Coul, minnd.
Coal. smatl. not elsemhere exempted
Coma and rhocolate.
Cocon and choolate, unsweetened, In block.
Coffer, raw or green.
Coffee roated or ground. burnt or granulated, or othervise prepared : also essence.
Confectinnery. Including medleated confectonery
Cornfloth ant malzena.
Fixim? wheaten
Fruits, ertod
Frults. fresl, except loose
Frult trons.

Rate of buty.

1s. Ad. per gallon.
dr. per gallon.
18. per gallon.
di. per gallon.
is. fid. per ewt.
4d. per 11 b .
3́l. per 1 b .
\&. jer hent.
£2 per lusad.
2s. per head.
Is tid. per head.
21 per lo.
1d. per 1 lb .
2d. per 1t).
3d. per 1 m .
1d. per lb.
2at. prolb.
24. per 13.

1okl. per 100 lbs .

- 1 [ [10. 16 .
ind. per 1b.
2d. ner Ib.
1d. per bb.
th. jer ewt.
2d. pere 1h.
td. Ber Ib.
1s. in?. per gallon.
1s. Bul. per gallon.
3s, per ton.
2s. per tou.
4d. per ith.
-d. per lh.
al. per 1 ib .
4d. per 1 th .
2d. ner lh.
1tt. per it
2s. per 100 ths.
2 d . her 1 b .
1s. per husilel.
2d. meh.


## ARIMCLAEN．

Galraluized cotrugiated Irohl．
Giuger＇，dried，whole．
Ginger，ground or powdered．
Gltcose
cilte
Grain and pulse of ever马 descripton，unless imported for agricul－ lumal purposes．
Gumpwler，blasting
Gubporvler，sporting．

Honey
Hops．
Jams，follies，aud preserven．
Lead，milled，sheet or pipe．
Linswed．
Linsem mend
Jiyntried
Macaroni and rermicelli
Millt．
Malt lifuor，imported otherwise than in bothe．
M：tlt lighor．infurted in bottle．
Mustard
Xials．forn，except sctemmits．
Nuss，edthle，except cocomnuts．
0：1．1me：al．
Oil，rrude shale or petroleum，imported solely for fnel purposes，or for the maturtature of fiss，also russolive
Oil．हerenseme and ansmine
Oil，lubricating，in halk，of whel the chef component is minemb
Oil，of all kinds，in lmbl，not elsewhere specified，not being per－ fumed or medicinal ofl
Onions．
Opium，or any extractive preparation therent
Paints of every description，not heing artists colours
Pems，split．
Peel．（rambier）．
Pepper，whole．
Pepper，gromad，not heing Cayeune．
Pekles，including Chutne
Reputed quarts．
licmuted pints
Teputted hati－ptuts and smaller sizes．
Pork，fresh，salled，or pickted．
Potitnes．
Lice．
Saro
Salt．in lunli：
Snuces．inchuding Soy and Catsmps in botilo－
Remuted quarts．
Repute pints．
Fepmeded halt－pints
Rep）nted qutarter－ptats and smallor sizes．
Seeds，Camars hemp，and rape，unless Imported for acriculman purposes
Shot
Soap，fancy or perfumed．
Soap，common or lamudry and other saponaceous eompomeds，mot perfumed or fancy，for houschold purposes．
Sonla erratals
Splens of all kinds，not ground or nowdered
Spices of all kinds，ground of powdered
Spirits of tar and maphilua
Spirits－On all kinds of spirits and strong waters imported，and not otherwise emmmerated．of any strensth not exceedtige the strength of pronf．and so in proportion for any greator strenglh than the strength of pronf，ascertained by Sykess hrommeter． colemated and chareed for duts on quantity not luine less than one thirts－smond part of a citlom for spirits in case，and an quantity mat heing less than one－tenth part of a gillon for spipits in bulk．
litte of lhats：
i－ber toll．
－ Cl ．per J J．
ta．per ll．
lis．per ewt．
1．1．per 11s．
1s．bit．1ヶ4 lok dus．
1．l．peridr．
tid．1mer 16．
1tI．per Ith．
2d．Ine 11 ．
st，per 11 ．
2 d ．per 1 b ．
2s．bul．per cwt．
1d．nee 1 l ．
1．1，prer 1t．
2d．per 1b．
2d．1men
1s．Irw \｛ushe\}.
1s，per wallon．
1s，tiel．jer gillon．
2 L ．per 1 b ．
2s．bid．pet cwt．
2hl．per $11 \%$ ．
$\frac{1}{2}$（l．per 1 th．
id．per s゙allon．
Gel．per matlon．
tith．per sathun．
1s．© © D．per qullon．
18．per ewt．
yhs，per 14 ．
ad．per lls．
da，pee It．
あol．jre 1b．
la．ree ill．
2d．per Ho．
3s．per dnzeu．
ㄹs．per गぃzen．
1s．4d．per dozen．
2r］．per lh．
sil．Jiel ewt．

1d．14世 ${ }^{16}$
1s．fid．per cut．
4s．ner flozell．
Ss．per dozan．
2Ls，mer मlozen．
1s．（fin，］rel＇dozen．
311．per Ih．
1d．ner Ib．
3a．per ith．
1d．per lls．
7．ne ner 1b，
ot．per 1 lb ．
4d．per ith．
Gil．per gallon．

75s．pel willon．

## ART1OLES

Spirits-Cordials, liqueurs, blters, sweetened or mixed whth any article su that the degree of stremgth canoot be ascertaned by Sykes's hydrometer, calculated and charged for duty on guantity not being less than one thirty-secomb part of a gallon.
Spirits, methylated, containing not less than 10 per cent of commerefa! wood nphrit, nad permamently thatited for drimking purposes, calculated aud charged for duty on guantity not being less than one-fith part of a gallon.
Spirits, perfumed, perfumed waters, biy rum, and tollet vinegar.
Spirituous compounds, essentes, futd extracts, sarsaparlla, tinctures, medicines, infusious, nud toilet preparations, not otherwise enumerated. containing-

Sot more than $\operatorname{seg}^{5}$ per cent of proof spirit
Not more than 5it per cent of proof spirit.
Not more than 75 per cent of proof splut.
If containing more than is per cent of proof spirit.
If containing spirit over proof, to be charged, per proof gatlon.
Frovided, that when calculated at 20 per cent an valorem the amolit exceeds the sum of duty payable at the rate of fifteen shilliugs per proof rallon, duty shall theteupon become chargeable at the rate of 20 per cent ad ralorem.
Starel.
Sugar, ernshed, ground, cuhe, loaf, tablet, leing, and castor.
Sugar, all other kiuds
Topiocit
Tea.
Timber, sawn, 3 inches or orer, not elsewhere specitied
Timber, sawn, under 3 inches
Timber, plamed, of crery description, including tongued and grooved boards.
Timber, in short lengths, shltable for making eases, not exceeding two cuble feet in measurement.
Tobacco-Manufactured or mmanniactured, not elsewhere specitect.
Cigars and clgayettes.
Snuff.
Treacle and molasses
Twrentitue.
Twine ann cord of all kinds, not elsewhere specifferd.
Varnishes amd polislues, not elsewhere specified.
Vinegar, other than aromatic and raspberyy, for cach galion of any strength not exceelling fore cent of aibolite ackl.

Aud for each aldiltonal 1 per cent of acid
Whlting
Whes of all kinds in wood, contalning 40 per cent or less of spirits of the strengtl of proof.
Wines of all kimis in hottles, except sparkling wines, contalnigg 40 per cent or fess of splrits of the strength of proof.
Wines-Champagne and all other smarkling wines in bottles-
Contalning fach not more tlan a quart. bit more than a pint
Containing nach not more than a pint, hat more than one halferint.
Containing eacli one half-pint or less
Sparkling tines in bottes containing more than one guart each shall par. in addition to twenty shillings per dozen botiles. at the rate of ten shillings per gallon on the famantlis fin excess of one fulart per bottlo-the quarta and plate in ench ease being Imperial measure.
 welaht, or per ton, to pay dintr on net reelelt. and on practional
 or a mingter of a lundredweight as if twentreleht poinds, san so In mromotion.
Gonds sent to nther piaces with the sumetion of the nroper nfferer of Customs for rematra or renoration. in pas on returm the rate of duty on the cost of sumb repale or penoration whind shall he nasable on the articip so materi or remorated
Thless athorwise nrovided, when dutw is taken at mer gallon, ofs reputed guart buttles, timelre repited pint hottles, sad twents-

15s. per gallon.

3s. per gallou. 248 . per gallon.
Rate of Duty.

3s. 9d. per gallou.
is. tid. per gallon. 11s. 31. per gallon. 15s. jer gallon.

15s. per gallon.

1d. per Ib.
1d. per lb.
6s. per cwt.
1d. per lib.
3 d . per 1 l .
1s. Gd. per 100 s . ft.
2s. 6 d , per 100 s . ft.
3 s . per 100 s . ft.
12 $\frac{2}{2}$. per case.
3s, ner th.
7s. per 1b.
7s. pee th.
3s. fid. per cwt.
1s. per čallon.
1d. ner 1 ll .
1s. bid. per gallob.
1s. pet gallon.
th. per gallon.
9d. per cwt.
Os per gallon.
Ss. per gallon.

20s per dozen.
10s. per dozen.
5s ner तlozen.
four reputed half-pint bottles, shall be heid to contain one Imperial gallon, unless found to contain liquid in actual excess of one Imperial gallon.
Any lifuor imported under the name of wiue, and containing more than 40 per cent of spirits of the strength of proot, shall be rated for duty as spirits.

## (2.)- Five fer Cent Duties,

Paper, uncut, being " news," in original wrappers as it leaves the mill, under declaration that it will be used exclusively in the production of registered newspapers in Tasmatinia.

> (3.)-Seven and a hale per Cent Duties.

Paper, uncut, not elsewhere specified, in sizes not being less than post, viz, $18 \frac{1}{2}$ inches by 14 inches, without printing or ruling thereon, in original wrappers as it leaves the mill.

> (4.)-Ten pfr Cent Deties.

Beef and mutton, in tins.
Boilers to be used in connection with machinery.
Copper twhing.
Detouators, blasting gunpowder ill cartridges, and fuse.
Electric light main cable, transformers connected tierewith, and insulators for main calte.
Englue packing, inchaing pump butt leather, and asbestus boller composition.
Engines, engiue fittings, and machinery of every descrlption, not elsewhere specified.
Flock, cotton or woollen.
Grape rines, and gooseberry, raspberry, and currant bushes ; fruit plants ; shade, lawn and ornamental trees, slmules and plants, not eisewhere specilled.
Grease, axle, and other solid lubricants, not elsewhere specifed.
Iron or steel nuts, washers and rivets, iron or steel bolts with or without threads, mut and bolt blanks, rolied fron or steel channels, specinl sectlons, column sections, trougli sections, bulb bars, and rolled fron or steel bridge plate.
Nitro-compounds and other explosives, not elsewhere specified.
Pines, tron, not being made of galvanized tron plain sheeting.
Railway and tramway plant and material, consisting of locomotives, earriages, rails, fishinhtes, turntables, points, and crossings, bolts, spikes, fastenlags, springs, wheels, and ixiles.
Type writers, and duplicators used in connection therewlth.
Valves for water-mains.

## (5.)--Twenty per Cent Dtities.

All articles not enumerated in this selidule as subject to any other rate of duty-nor declared exempt from duty-and not being articles the importation whereof is prohilhted, shall be subject to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem.

## SCHEDTYE OF EXEMPTIONS.

## (1.)-Lixemption from all Duties.

Accoutrements, arms, and musical instruments specially imported by or for any company of the Boys' Brigade.
Ache carbote and boracie.
Acid. suiphuric, rendered unfit for other purpose than the manufacture of artificial manures.
Ache, sulphuric, for mining purposes only, or for the manufacture of aerated waters.
Acton work and keys, in frame or otherwise, for the manutacture of organs, harmontbuss mod panos; organ pipes and stop knobs.
Agricultural, horticultural, and dabrymg machnery, and any parts thereof; also, tools aud implements.
Alum, In bulk, ungronad.
Ambersels.
Animals, live not elsewhere spectifed.
Animals, live, riz:-Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, imported speelally for breeding purposes. Provided, that no such ammal shall he admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and so cerilfied hy the Govermment Stock Department or other reeognized anthority of the comntry whence imported.

Animals brought into Tasmana temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibithon, or of competition for prizes offered by any agriculttral or other association; (but a bund stall be tirst given, in such amount as the collector may direct, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be habie shatl be paid in case of thelr sale iv Jismania, ot 11 mot exported within the time specifted in such houd).
Attite, lifnia or solid, and rennet.
Antimony ingots.
Autitoxin.
Apialry firniture and appliances.
-1r*ule, crude.
Articles piven or awarded persons resident in the colony as a prize, rewatd or trophy, at amy bublle exhihtion or competition, held in any commy oder lan Tasmania.
Antules firen or devised for the enrichment or benetit of public places.
Arftces reintroduced into the colany un proof to the collector, and under such eonditions as the Himister may preseribe, provided that such artleles were originally admitted tor liume nse under the provisions of the law in force for the time being.
Arthles in a crude state used for timing, not elsewhere specilied.
Aslusiths, ummanufactured.
Artitctial 11 mb .
Ash, hiciary, lisuthe vite and lancewood timber, unworked.
Attisus. clan"ts and maps.
Barwias, fute, fanvas, fortaz, allico, dowlas, hessian, eut up, under supervision of an "theor" ot' Customs, in sizes aot exceediug 46 inches by 36 inelres, for making flour and ofler bags.
Bars, hotrles, cases, casks, crates, slreep cages, and other packages, empty, on proof to lhe collector that they have been used la the export of Tasmanian produce.
Bars, gunuy, hran, chaff, ore, and corusacks.
Bacs, 1 Hur, second-hitnd, imported for the purpose of packing mantre.
Bullast.
Ballic deals, Americau red pine, Ametlean clear or sugar piree, 3 iuches and orer:
Bamers and regalia specialiy imported by and for the use of Nasouie bodles and friend1y soclatles.
Bacu thel hroom corn bristles, kittol, halr, fibre, whisk, brush and broom heads unfitted. and bruslmaker's wire.
Bers.
Bells, specially imported for the use of churches.
Boards, mill, straw, paste, and card, uncut, not otherwise manufactured.
Bortens, cructes.
Bowlibinfiner and ruling machines, ame materials, viz. cloth, leather, thread, head bands, Hebhing, end papers, tacketing gut, marhling colours, mathe paper, blue paste for muling fuk, staple presses, wire stoples, staple sticks.
Bonks, printei, including music hymu-hooks aud music tutors.
Bent elastle.
Buifor plates, undanged end-plates for boilers, boller tubes unfianged, expansion riugs, atht furmice flues of iron or steel.
Borax in bulk.
Botile entelopes of straw.
Bottles, emptr, plain glass, not being cut or ground.
Braille or moon types, liville frames, arithmetle slates, braille books, paper, aud Boss majos, used for the blind.
Brass, surap ar ingot, and brass in bars, sheets, or plates not perforated or otherwise manufnctrived.
Prewers' isluglass.
Bullis.

## Bungs.

Carl clothing for woollen mills.
(amthonad packots for dried fruit and regetables.
 Thsmanin tempormbly by risitors for thefr personal use only, when approved by the Minister, and mader such recniations as he may prescribe.
Cabinnt-makers' atnd thholstorers' materlals, viz:- French pollsh, soff and chale springs allel wahblug. Fenetian blind tape and webing, pullers, check aclions, haircloth, chiled hair. and castors.
Came and-hambo, mamanufactured.
Catाएas, nattr.
Carlon, hisilphide.
Carriame-makers' materials, riz. -Carrlage. cart and hugg slafts. poles. spokes, hulas. haves, and folines in the rough: arms, axles and springs: metalware plated and mixed. hednes door hambles, locks, shaft tips, stimp and fireger folnts and slot irons: dim hands and all fron work. Wronght and east, used in carrage-bulaling.

Chalk in the lump.
Clit--Fire, lumps, and plpe, ummanufactured.
Clocks, spechnly imported for the use of churches.
Cloth, cuttings, clippiags, and scraps of, for manutacturing tock.
Coin of the realm.
Coin and cocua tibre, not otherwise manufactured.
Cuke.
Communlon plate, when mported for the use of churches.
Copper, sulphate of.
Copperas.
Conper--rud, mar, sheet, plate, and sheathing, not perforated or otherwlse manulactured ; copper and yellow metal ingots, nails, rivets, aud burss.
Collis, cut, and eork, unmanuinctured, and capsules.
Cothon-Wiste, wick, and candle.
Cfantete of petassium.
Dextrite.
Diving dresses.
Dyewouls and dye stuffs, for manufacturing purposes only.
Egis, oll proof to the collector that such are imported solely for the purpose of producing it pure breed of poultry stock.
Emury clotl and paper; sand and glass paper. Flint paper and grauulated flint for saw-helts.
Evtportink ovens, designed solely for drylug fruit.
Feve sheathing.
Fencing wire, dmppers, standards, winders, and wire fencing staples.
Firrextincuishime applances lmported by or for fire brigade boards.
Fixin, fresh.
Flax, mmmatufactured.
Galranzed iron, in plajn sheet.
Gems, uncut and mamounted.
Glohes-Gengraphical, topographieal, and astronomical.
tiold. in bar, sheet or dust.
Granite, in rough block.
Graise, romyh, the refuse of animal fat.
Grease, hund-stating or tubbing, to be exclusively used in the preparation of leather.
firimbery, and all articles to be exclusively used in boot-making, not includiug leather of boot lininas.
Mairs, ummanufactured.
Haireloth for lopkilns.
Hamdes, scythe amb ixe.
Farmonlmis and organs. specially imported for aud to be used ouly in churches.
Harsest yarn, binder twine, rope yura, and wire for pressing.
Hatters' materials, riz. - Leather cap-peaks and straps and cap-stiffeners, hat buckles, llning, not sllken, stlk plush, felt hoods, shellac, walloons, callooes, scalle boards for hat hoxes and hatters ribhons when cut into lengths not exceeding ist tnches before importation, to be used solely for fabrication of lats and aps in the colony.
Hellohore, crude.
Hemp ant jute, mmantifactured.
Mides and skins, raw and mmanufactured.
Ink, printing.
Iron and from wire, tinned and coppered.
Iron and sted-Iod, bar, sheet, hoop, plate, pig, angle, F and $T$, not perforated or otherwise manhfactured.
Iron, scrap. being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel.
1vory harek, lamp, hack, and regetable back.
frovy, mamamuficharel.
Itars, emptr, viz. :-Jam, frult, and preserving.
Kapok.
Kerosene sluslu.
kironsote, crule.
T.art.

Lead. phes or serap.
Leather, rlz, :- Levants or imitations flomenf, glacé kid or imitations thereof, patent ralf, calf kid. mock kid. glove hide, glove kib, colonred roans, skycers or split roans, :traff mons or entoured Perslans, earmelled hite, dash leather, rough tanmed split, :tml rough tanned calf. not otherwise manufactured.
Lecerles.
Lime, carholate and chloride.
Tngwond.
I anton pucple.
Wachmes, sewing ibd knitting, and machinery for woollen and boot manufactures.
Machituery amb stills to be used solely in maniffothring or distilling from "drandile."

Magazines, deviews, aud pamphlets, hut essentially ahvertising matter.
Manures.
Mamblactures frum products of linsmanian dysodile.
Marble in rough block.
Material aud hitings to be used in the manutacture of basketware, wiekerware, and perambuators, viz, perambulator wheels, axles, spriugs, hablles, hood hames, hood rods, bentwood toŋ, leather-headed hajs, body-shaps, rubber rims or hres for perambulatur wheels, pitch cement for listening same, caps, hults, nuts, and screws hor same.
Material atal tittimgs to be used in the manufacture of thaveliag bags and trumki, viz.:Bity itrames, mountings, lock-plate for locks, bag hamdes, utes, strap sijeles. I'ruat מithugs-Lueks, clips, and loek chps, bellows hats, porthancua, lock champs, brass and nickel loller and other buckles, fron frames, woodatis for porthathteat ratues.
Medals and certificates awarted persons resident in the colony by the hoyal Humane suciety. ol any similal institution.
Memoriad winduws for use of churches.
Memugerics--Horses, eatle, cargitges, and hamess, and all pimaphermatia connected Whth boar tide trapelling shows, theatrictl scerery add elfects arriving betore or alter any company, to be used sulely for the purpose of pubic exhibiton or entertahment, under coudltions preseribed by the collector.
Mohasses, raw, rendered untit for hman consumption.
Moulding sithel.
Muulding stirch and moulding glue, coufectuner's.
Mumba and baboit metal, hot perforated or worked.
Music, minted, buumd, or in sheets, nut elsewhere specilied
Sickel in bars.
Newspapers.
Oakum aud junk.
Gil, bitching, to be used in the manufucture of woolleus.
Oil, retuse shale, Imported to be used in lrick-making.
Gif cake mad comonut cake and similar compounds imported as food for cattle.
Oil, cucuanut and palın, meretined.
Oil, cod, sud, whale, seal, and perguin oil, for tamming purposes.
Oil. direct from whale fisheries.
Oil, to be exclusirely used in the preparation or leather, viz.:-Currier's, sule leather, rough leather, finfohing, and ktd ulls.
Ores of metal of all kinds.
Paiutings, etchings, elugravings, and photographs.
Puper for frult-wrapping, not exceeding ten inches by ten inches.
Paper, vegetable parchment, and imitation regetable purchment, to be used exclusively for packing and wrapmine butter.
Paraffin wax, and mineral wax.
Paris greeu, dry.
Passengers' baggage abit effects, induding unly wearlag apparel and other mersunal effects that have heen worn and are in hise by persons amping in the colony : implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupatlun, or employmeut, that have been in the actual use of bona ifde immigrants, such articles nut being intended fur any other person or persons, or fur sale.

Houschoh that other effects, except carriages and plate. which have been in use six inonths prfor to embarkation by the persons or families briagiag them to the colony, and not intended for any other persun or persens, or fur sale; also cabin furnishings belonying to such persons.
Tersonal aud honsehold effects, nut being merchandise, of Bultish suhjects dying abroad, but domfellect in Tasmania.
Fersonal cffocts, the property of a deceased relative furmerly a resident of Tasmania.
Feel, groen, weserved in brine.
Phosphor bronze add bronze in blocks. bars, and sheets, not perfurated or utherwise munnfactured.
Phosphorns.
Pitel.
Fibmbatio.
Post ottire packages, If the duty upon the articles contrined therefn dues not exceed one shinling.
Potash and peirlash, cude, and caustic potash, In hulk.
Pottery materials, viz :-LItharge, China clay, Cornish stone, felspar, manganese oxide of cohalt.
Preservitas and similar preservatives to he used in the preservation of frult and dairy moduce. in in fresli andition, not alsewhere speclfed.
Printing machines printing presses and material.
Froduce of Tasmanis, on proof to the cullector and under such declaration as he may prescribe.

Pyralicide.
Quicksilyer.
Habbit traps, phosphorisers, or any machine to be used exclusirely for destroying rabhits.
Rattans, split or unsplit, plaited straw and rushes, and plaited matiom for basket and wickerware.
Hesin.
Rope, cordage, and wire rope.
Siacred vessels imported for use in churches only.
Sadders' naterlals, except hits and stircup irons, viz :-siaddle trees, follilr check and the sume artfcle plain, straining, sutcingle, brace girth, and woller welis, hogskins, and latent winker leather, and ironmongery, legging-springs amd buckles exclusively used by saddlers.
Salt, rendered untit for human consumption, and rock salt.
Seedling-stock, scions and grafts, for grafting fruit trees.
Seeds, imricultural, pastoral, and garden. in quantities not less than ex pmams
Sciale bourds.
Sheep-cifp.
Shellace sandarac, and mastic.
Silver, scrap.
Silver, ingot, sheet or bar, not otherwise nianufactured.
slates, school, and slate pencils,
Solaz-Ash. canslle, and silfeate, in bulk.
Solder and soltertng thid.
Specimens of hatmial history, when imported as objects of sofence and not fim sale.
sperimens of philately.
Spun-yarn of hemp, fute or fax.
Statuars.
Stearine.
Stone in rongil biock.
Stones-Mill, griud, oll, and whet.
Syphom-hottles for aerated waters, not being seltzogenes,
Sust and tallow.
Suiphur.
Sumbic.
Surpical instruments.
Tanuin and tannin extract.
Tar.
Teasels.
Terra Japonica.
Ties of iron or steel, cut to length, punched or not punched, with or without buckles or keys, for baling wool or hops.
Timber la log.
Tin and tin plates, unmanufactured.
Tinfoll.
Tobacco, for sheepwash or for insecticide, after being rendered unfit for buman consumption to the satisfaction of the collector.
Tools of trade, hand or machine, for all purposes, not leagg machinery.
Toxa, and all other poisons for the destruction of rathbits.
Treenalls.
Trees and shrmbs, ornamental, for public purposes.
Trurmerie in bulk.
'Twiue, sewing, seaming, of hemp or fiax.
'Typewriters, thblets with movable dixtures, and musical instruments, when imported by or for the use of schools for the blind, and being aud remaining the sole property of the foverning bodies of the sad schools and not of private individuals; the above particulars to be verified by special declavation on each entry when presented.
Vhitimarlue blue.
Unhmella makers' materinls, viz.-Sticks, runners, notches, caps, fermates, cups, ribs, streteleers, tips, and rings.
Vaccine aud fory vacciue pojuts.
Valonita.
Veueer-wood.
Vestments imported for use in divine service only.
Washers for patent bottles and syphons.
Wax, bottling.
Whalebone and whale fins from whale dislieries.
Whaling implements and whaling sear.
Wire, Iron or steel, of Nos. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire-grip and champlon labiling machive for the mannfacture of boots, shoes, and leather-belting.

Wire nething and woven iron wire.
Wire, bottling.
Wire (Iron) hinding, of Nos. 14, 15 and 16 gauge.
Wire, steel, Bessemer soft-drawn spring, of Nos. 10. 12 and 13 gauge respectively, and steel wire, timed, of $\operatorname{Nos} .11,12,20,21$ and 22 gauge respectively, to be used in the manufacture of wire mattresses.
Works of art, all, for public institutions.
Wool, mumaturfactured.
Woolpacks.
Yarns, worsted kniting, not being wool yarns.
Zine, salts of, adod zine shavings and dises.
Zinc in blocks and sheets, not perforated or otherwise manufictured.

# III-TARIFF CHANGES. 

## (A.)-GOLD COAST.

## Customs Tarife, 1808.

## Copy of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1898 , regulating the duties livied on goods imported into the colony of the Guld Coast:-

## Part 1.-Tame of Duties.

Wine, ale, porter, and beer of every sort, the Imperial gallon, or part thereof... 1 is Brandy, gia, rum, liqueurs, and miscellaneous spirits or strong waters, not be- ing sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot le ascertained by Skyes's hydrometer, the Imperial gallon or part thereof

And for every degree or part of a degree over proof an additional duty,
the Imperial gation or part thereof.
Bramy, rum, and miscellancous spirits or strong waters, keing sweetened or mixtl whith any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained ans aftrusalt, the lmperial gallon or part thereof. ..... 100
Gin and liqueurs, being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as atoresaid, the lmperial gatlon or part thereot. ..... 3 i
Manumatured tolateo, cigars, or snuff, the pound or part thereof ..... 1
Unmantiactured tobaceo, the pound or part thereof ..... 04
Gunpowder, the pound or part thereof. ..... ;
Flreams of any description, each ..... 21
Cattulges. filled, the hundred or part thereof. ..... (
Cartridges, untilled, the hundred or part thereof. ..... 10
Percussion caps, the hundred or part thereof. ..... 0
Lead in any form, the pound or part thereof. ..... $11 \quad 13$All other goods of every description, not being speclally exempted in the secondpart therof, an ad valorem duty of ten pounds storling per centum on thevalue of the goods at the port from which the same shall hare been im-ported.

## Part II.-Table of Exemptione.

Agricultural and gatdening implements; all goods imported by the Governor for his private use; all goods imported with the sanction of the Governor for the use of Her Majesty's trools ; all goods imported whth the sanction of the Governor for the serfice of any public department of the colony; all persomal eflects, when satisfacfory evilence is given to the Comptroller of Customs that they are being re-imported after a previons importation; antmals, living, includhs poutry and game; bags and sacks (other than dressing bags, hand ligs and travelling hags); boats and canoes, including their tackle such as masts, oars. pholles, sails, anchors, chains, \&e. : hooks, newspapers, and printed matter ; coins, British and other, legally cirrent in the colony; coopers' stores, including easks, shooks, hoops, rivets, rushes, tenter-hooks, and all materiais in connection therewith: corkwood. carriages and carts, edteathonal appliances imported with the sanction of the Governor, filfers and all applianees for the filtration of water: fish, fresh; qalsanized iron and states, when to he used for roofing purposes; harness and saddery; lee; iustruments ( 0 ) mathematical, (b) seientific, (o) surgical: luggage, passengers' personal: machinery : meat and game, fresh : plants, prodnce, bona flde of British West if ifern colonies: quisksitver: raltway plant and rolling stock: seeds; steam launches. inchlifig requisite fittings : tombstones : tools of all kinds: Felocipedes: wator tanks.

The "Kwitta Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1894," and the Kwitta Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinance, 1894," continues in full force and effect notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance.

## (B.)-NEWFOUNDLAND.

## Tariff Classifications.

The following notifications conceming the classification of goods under the Customs Tariff of Newfoundland have been received at the Board of Trade through the Colonial Office:-

No. 85. Malt.-Extract of malt is not included in this item, but is subject to 30 per cent duty under item 315 , being a medicinal tonic.

No. 174. White cotton embroideries.-This means "white cotton embroidery" of various kinds, which is subject to 25 per cent duty.

Linen thread.-This is subject to 25 per cent, the same as cotton thread, being now classified under item 136 of the tariff, by virtue of section no of "The Customs Act, 1898 ," as it is chiefly used for curtains and similar articles, subject to the above rate by item 136 .

## (C.)-TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

## Export Tax on Islands' Produce.

Copy of Ordinance 23 of 1897 , for raising funds in aid of immigration for the year 1898.

The principal articles of the above Ordinance are as follows:-
I. There shall be raised, levied, collected and paid for the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in aid of immigration upon the several kinds of produce hereinafter mentioned which shall have been raised or manufactured in the Island of Trinidad, and which shall be shipped for parts or places beyond the limits of the Colony on any day between the ist day of January and the 3 Ist day of December, both inclusive, of the year 1898 , the several taxes, rates, and charges hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:-
Upon all sugar- ..... s. d.
For every hongsliead ..... 2
For every ticre ..... 29
For every barrel or bag ..... 5
Upon all molasses-
For every puncheon ..... 8
For every half puncheon ..... IO
For every package less than hall a puncheon at the rate of, per 100 gallons ..... 8
Upon all rum-
For every puncheon ..... 34
Upon all cocoa- ..... s. d.
For every bag ..... 3
Upon all coffee-
For every bag or barrel ..... I 3
Upon all cocoanuts-For every thousand$0 \quad 5$
2. For the purposes of this Ordinance every cask whereof the truss is 32 inches or more shall be deemed to be a hogshead, and every cask whereof the truss is 18 inches and less than 32 inches shall be deemed to be a tierce, and every cask whereof the truss is less than 18 inches shall be deemed to be a barrel.
3. Where any such produce is contained in any package except those above mentioned, such taxes and charges shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid at the following rates, that is to say:-

On sugar at the rate of 2 s .1 d . for every $\mathrm{I}, 000$ pounds.
On rum at the rate of $3 \mathrm{~s}, 4 \mathrm{~d}$. for every 100 gallons.
On cocoa at the rate of 8 d . for every 100 pounds.
On coffee at the rate of 8 d . for every 100 pounds.
4. The several taxes, rates and charges, hereinbefore specified shall be payable by the shipper of such produce at the time of such shipment aforesaid, and the shipper thereof shall deliver to Her Majesty's collcctor of customs in Tobago an account of the produce in such form and containing such particulars as the Govemor may from time to time direct.

## (D.)-WEST AUSTRALIA.

## Proposed Takiff Modifications.

The "Australasian Trade Review " states that, in the course of his budget speech on 18th August, the Premier of West Australia laid on the table an amended tariff bill, which provides the following alterations:-

| Articles | Tariff of 189\%. | Prepmed. New Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle | 20 ks . jer head. | 10\% per head. |
| Horses | 20s. | 20 s . |
| P'igs .. | 4s. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2 s , |
| Sheel' | 2s. Grl. | 1s.3rl. |
| Atymrel, inchading underekthing | 10 per cent. | 15 per cent. |
| Bumarta, trimmed or antrinmed. | 15 " | 15 - |
| Hatmand cajm | 10 | 15 |
| Shirts, exllass mod eufis. | 10 |  |
| Clonks mad watehers | 3d. Wer th, 10 pres cent. | 2d. per lli. |
| Kelne. coir... | $5{ }^{5}$ | 5s, per cwt. |
| Cowliure other, N.O.F | 5 " | 8 s . ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |
| Wonden dinars | 20. | 38. to 5s. tarch. |
| Gaivanized itur. | Free. | fil peer ton. |
| Machumery and parts, all N.O.E | Frea. | (t) |
| Bacutas anul hames | $3 \mathrm{cl} .1 \times \mathrm{r} \mathrm{lb}$. | 24. per lb. |
| M wat, frush, frozern and chilled. | 11d. - | 刿. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Salt luaf nued mutton. | 1/d. " | bd. ${ }_{\text {d }}$ |
| Preserved and timned meat | 31. - | 5. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Tungrus. | 31. | 2v. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Piamos, upright. няйте or grand | 15 per cont. | $\int$ (tis each: |
| Harmoniums and organs |  | 1 ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| Oatmeal ..... ..... | 20) jur trm. | l'res. |
| Somp, farcy and toilet aiher | 20n. per cwt. 5\%. | $\text { 4h. per } \mathrm{H}$ $4 d .$ |
| Timines, rengh or sawn, not less than is hewn or mawn, N.O.E. | 5 fer cent. $10$ | $\frac{10}{5} \text { per cent. }$ |

## 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 Monthly 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, Antiguta, 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, Christiana, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.
D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine Reptiblic 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, I7 Victoria Street, London, S.W.. England.

ITarrison Watson. Curator for Canada, Imperial Institute, London, England.
G. II. Mitchell, 15 Water Street, Liverpool, England.
H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Thomas Moffat. 24 Wale Strect, Cape Town, South Africa.

## (A.)-AUSTRALASIA.

> Report of Commercial Agent. $$
\begin{array}{l}\text { (Mr.J. S. Larke.) } \\ \text { Sydney, N.S.W., iotli Sept., I } 898 .\end{array}
$$

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-The trade of the colony of New Zealanad for the years 1896 and 1897 was :-

| Imports. | $\begin{gathered} 1896 . \\ £ 7,137,320 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1897 . \\ 68,055,223 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports. | 9,321,105 | 10,016,993 |

The trade with Canada for these years was :-

|  | 1896 | 1897 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports | £19,687 | £60,925 |
| Exports | 113 | I,026 |

These figures show a gratifying increase in the trade of the colony and also witl Canada.

The items of the imports from Canada are given as:-

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ricycles. | 10,412 |
| Bicycle materials | 81 |
| Bicyele materials | 1:271 |

The items of the imports from Canada-Concluded.
Beer. ..... $\dot{t}$ ..... 414
Books. ..... 37
Canyas. ..... 201
Carriages. ..... 4
Carts and daty ..... 134
Casks ..... 14
Calico ..... 150
Shirting ..... 192
Cotton piece goods ..... 2,857
Trapery. ..... 32
Tailor's' trimmings. ..... 3ัท
Hruggists wares ..... 228
Tinctures. ..... 27
Tssential oils. ..... 3
Fancy goods ..... 31
Canned fish ..... 5,401
Firniture ..... 34
Furs ..... $\ddot{Z}$
Fardware. ..... (6i)
Bolts and nuts ..... 11
Iron pipes and fittings. ..... 183
Lamps and lampware. ..... 25
Iseather ..... 40
Machinery, agricultural. ..... 5,494
Machinery, agricultural. ..... 21.870
Ylonghs and harrows. ..... 1,941
Dairting machinery ..... 7
Sewing machines. ..... 1, (205
Machinery, unenumeraterl. ..... 406
Machinery, parts. ..... 8
Matches, wooden. ..... $\stackrel{2}{2}$
Patent medicines. ..... 3,287
Oil ..... 173
Paints and colour's. ..... 4
Paper, printing. ..... 4,577
Paper. wrapping. ..... 153
Paper, writing. ..... 66
Perfumery ..... 77
Tollet preparations. ..... 14
Pictures and photomrapis ..... 30
Platedware. ..... 6
Printing materials ..... 14
Provisious. ..... 5
Sadrliery and harness. ..... 13
Whisky ..... 114
Spirits. ..... 116
Stationery, manufictured ..... ழ1
Stationery. unenmmerated. ..... 14
firindstones ..... 4
Tinher, sawn. ..... 21
Tools. ..... 31
Binder twine. ..... 270
Varnish ..... "
Wnonenware. ..... 5
Woollen goods. ..... 1
Parcels. ..... 11
Exports.
Beer. ..... 6
Butter ..... 159
Manures, artificial ..... 141
Mutton, frozin and preserved ..... 641
Sugar. ..... B3
Parcels post ..... 20)
Woollens ..... (

The chief increases are bicycle and bicycle materials. None were credited in 1896, although the trade had been opened.

Cotton goods increased from $\{1,086$ to $£ 3,000$. This is but a part of the business as Canadian cottons are sent from Sydney and Melbourne as well as imported directly.

Canned salmon in 1806 amounted to $£_{1}, 835$, this year to $£_{5}, 401$.
Agricultural machinery in 1806 was brought from Canada to the value of $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{I}} 1,295$, in 1897 the trade had more than doubled, and amounted to $£ 29.305$.

Many of the articles appearing for the first time this ycar a:e sampe ordors. Some of them will ripen into a considerable trade if followed up, in others much is not likely to be done for some time to come under the tariff of the Islands. Amongst the former are furniture, a good connection for which was secured early this year.

The following are articles in which direct trade had not yet been entered into with Canada or only a sniall sample had been sent, but which Caiada produces, and in which a direct export trade will. I trust. yet be done.

Potash and caustic potash. Total imports $£ 2,175$ chicfly from Great Britain, but $£ 158$ from the United States.

Carringe materials, axles, axle-ams and boxes. Total imports $f$ mo,687, from Tinited States $£ 1,305$. Shafts, spokes and felloes. Imports $£ 5.987$, from United States $£ 2,282$. Other carriage materials. Imports $£ 13,162$. from the TTnited States £1.033.

Boots and shoes. Total imports $£ 121,733$, from the United States $£_{3}, 632$.
India rubber goods. Imports $£ 6,916$, from the United States $£^{\circ} 284$.
Electric machinery. Tmports $£ 33,863$, chiefly from (ireat Britain.
Mining machinery. Imports $£_{105}, 44^{8}$, from the United States $£_{15,447}$.
Plaster of Paris. Imports $£ 790$, from the United States $£ 669$.

When last in New Zealand, three firms began a correspondence with Canadian seed houses seeking to open up a direct trade. I have not been advised of the result.

Printing paper. Inports $£ 76,621$, from United States $£_{31,529}$.
Wrapping paper. Imports $£_{4}, 112$, from the United States $£_{435}$.
Cardboard for making boxes. Imports $£ 5,224$, from the United States $£_{I I} 5$.
Tools, axes and hatchets. Imports $£ 8,996$, from the United States $£ 8,154$.
Scythes, spades and shovels. Imports $\mathfrak{E I 3}, 199$, from the United States $£ 4,625$.
Mouldings. Imports $£ 6,753$, from the United States $£ 974$.
In addition to these articles credited to Canada in the enuneration, steamfittings and cabinet organs are obtained from Canada, but not in large quantities.
 and pianos, imports were $£ 51.517$. divided between Great Pritain and Gemany:

In November atad 1 ecomber of last year I visited the chief business centres. A number of wholesale and conmission houses were interested in a number of lines, and begarn a correspondence with Canadian manufacturers. I fear, however, that owing to the demands of the home trade these mamuacturers, in most instances, would not be in a position to take advantage of these openings. The rapid growth in the Canadian trade in agricultural machinery and bicycles illustrates the trade that can be secured by direct effort. In the former, Canada is supplying nearly one-half of the machinery imported, a larger shate of trade than is done by the United States manufacturers. The trade in most of the lines would not warrant the establishment of branches as has been done in the case of bicycles and implements. The trade requires the establishment of an export firm which could secure the lowest rates of freight, and doing a trade in a number of articles, it would warrant the establishment of a depot at a leading centre.

## Improvement in Trade.

Frequent and widespread rains have fallen during the past month, and the spring is opening out with better promise than in any year since my arrival. I have been accustomed to the statement that Australia is on the cve of better times, but this hopeful prophecy is heard more gencrally and is supported by better evidence than before. The growing crops are looking well, grass is springing up nicely, the thick plague in Queensland appears to have expended its force, the output of gold is steadily incrasting, the revennes of all the colonies have been greater than the estimates, and wool has an upward tendency, all essential elements or signs of better times. Nothing is certain in this climate, and a hot droughty summer may spoil the present outlook, but the indications now are very favourable and it is probable that Australia is about to enter one of its cycles of good seasons. If so, the demand for goods will materially increase. It is most important to Canadian manufacturers that they should be in a position to take advantage of the change by promptly taking steps to have their goods made known on this market, so that when the orders are ready to be given their goods will be so knowir as to receive a slare of the growing trade. If this is not done they may take later mate expensive steps and then set in on the heel of the prosperonstimes. Others are doing so. There has just arrived in this colony a Canadian who was known at home as a good salesman and business man. He comes as the resident representative of a large United States manufacturing company which has now nearly the monopoly of this market. To hoid their trade and to extend it if pussible, they have opened their office and secured this Canadian as manager. I understand that an effort was made to secure a combination of Canadian manufacturers to secure his services, but it did not succeed.

I came to Australia with the conviction that with her water powers, cheap food, an invigorating climate, great resources of raw material and an industrious and intelligent population, Canada should steadily increase her manufacturers and become an export nation; that it was to her interest to shin goods highly finished instead of raw materials, and that Anstralia was her mast promising market. I am stronger in that belief than ever. Here the language is Fnglish, the business methods are much akin to those in Canada. imports are largely paid for in cash, and the Australians are a highly prosperous people, and bound in the ordinary course of events to become more sn. Thev, to-day, are the largest consummers if imported goods, in proportion to mopulation, of any people in the world. They car! afford and do pay profitable prices for articles that are good and are made known to he gond. Canada is making sume lines needed here, and has the machinery and men to make more of them than she requires at home. To keep these factories running at full time is advisable, and a market must be found abroad. Australia has shown a readiness to accept these goods that indicates what may be dene by proper means.

There are difficulties in beginning our trade. some of them, as distance from the market, are common to all countries doing business here, while others are speecial. One of these is the fact that Canada is considered bere to be like Australia, a voung country with imperfectly developed resources, that its manufactures are relatively small and not advanced more than the industries of these colonies and therefore incapable of comneting with those of Eurone or the United States. I.arge houses consider it would therefore be a waste of time to open up a trade with such institutions, because ther say that when samnles and prices anpear to be right they could mot depend unon getting their noders filled bromptly. This has, unfortumately, been supported by circumstances. I have endeavonted to get as manv husiness men as possible going to Emrone to go via Canada in order that they might personally enter into arrrangements with a view to business. Some
of them on their return 1 found had merely looked at the factory and finding it to be smaller than those they knew in England or the United States had not even gone into the office or made themselves known. It has further been confirmed by the fact that when any considerable orders have been sent forward, in the majurity of cases, they either had not been filled or filled only after considerable delays. This to such an extent that houses who welcomed Canadian goods into this market have recently declared that they will give no more orders for them.

This cannot be helped and is incident to a young country beginning an export trade. It has been greatly accentuated during the last eighteen months by the greatly increased demand in the home market which naturally had the first claim upon the attention of the manufacturers.

Another difficulty is that not many of the Canadian manufacturers have the surplus capital necessary to develop a profitable trade. To open a branch in Australia costs not a little money. The Canadian firms who have tried it have undoubtedly been surprised at the amount, in most instances it has been double the amount anticipated. There is first cost of sending out a man, leasing a building, and the preliminary expense incidental to opening up a new trade. is the stocks will be, on the average, four months from the time it leaves the factory until it reaches here there must be at least stock equivalent to four months sate on the way or here at all times. In the case of one Canadian bicycle firm the amount of capital invested in this way cannot be less than from eighty to one hundred thousand dollarst In this case some stock is carried in several of the colonies. In cases where a branch is not necessary there will be no inconsiderable expense if a trade is to be secured in opening up. Few agents can be found who will take a new line without an allowance for introduction work and advertising. In most instances where they do not require this the agents are new to the business. have small neans and throw the work up after a short experience, or as soon as they can secure sotme more promising oceupation. I have had to place Canadian goods in the hands of five agents in succession before any business has been secured. I have now on my hasds some Canadian lines, the agencies of which have been thrown up, in several of them the trade was fairly springing up but the agent, hoping he had secured something more profitahle, abandoned them. There is no essential difference in begiming a business here than in Canada, except that the competition is greater. These initiatory costs are incurred in Canada where well established houses find it necessary to advertise and open branches in order to secture and retain trade. It would be unteasonable to expect that a trade abroad would be done cheaper than it can be done at home.

To secure the trade open to Canada, a manufacturer. when lis facilities for the production of goods are large enough to warrant it and he has the available capital, should open a branch. In specialties as hicycles and sewing machines it seems impossible to secure a large trade withont it. unless the manufacturer is prepared to sell at such price as will induce some firm with latge capital to putchase outright. In this case the price offered would likely be maremmerative. In many lines the capital required would not be nearly as large as in the case of the bicycles referred to. A Canadian furniture firm began to receive returns on an expenditure of about five or six thonsand dollars. When it might be unwise for one manufacturer alone to take the risk it could be divided by an assuciatinn: of two or three manufacturers of allied but mot eompetitive goois. What is especialls needed is the formation of an export company similar to those which are extending the trade of Germany and the United States. These are not for the purpose of bringing the manufactarer and buwer into eorrespondence, but thoy show samples, take orlers, ship goods and collect payment. Such a commany could handle many lines, when necessary carry stocks and fron the extent of the trade secure better freight rates than a single shipper. The Canarlian manufac-
turer having an assurance of the stability of such a company would be ready to supply the goods when he hesitates now to take the risk of selling to customers so distant and unknown as those in business in Australia. Without these agencies Canadian trade is extending, but not at all as rapidly as I should wish to see it. Recently one or two representatives of Australian houses who visited Canada have made satisfactory arrangements with manufacturers to represent them in these colonies. Representatives from a large British Columbian lumbering firm are now in the colony looking into the tracle here. I anticipate that it will result in a large increase in the trade with British Columbia, not only in dressed and rougli timber, but in other lines. A firm is introducing asbestic with good prospects of succeeding. A previous attempt was only partially successftl as the agent had not the means to introduce it, but he so far succeeded as to lead another to undertake it and expend some money upon it.

The Canadian goods arriving via Vancouver still maintain a fair proportion and increased variety. Those by the "Miowera" were: Windmills, paints, cotton (gray), ducks, denims, fence tools, fresh fish, candy, pianos, bicycles, agricultural inıplements, flour, cheese, suspenders, bent wood, organs, canned salnın, window shades.

I have had an inquiry respecting sculls and boat oars. The extent of the trade I have called attention to in previous reports. The chiof demard is for ash oars, and they are hought in lots of five hondred and a thousand pairs. The number of spruce sculls required is more limited. The business is now targely done by Detroit and New York firms. The following are prices quoted F.O.B, at Detroit, cash:-

Plain ash oars, 6 to 12 ft . in length.......... \$ 0 o per ft .

do i9 ft. and upwaris............ o or do
(Extra up to 22 ft .2 c . after).
do 6 to 12 ft . in length, copper tipped

- $05^{1 / 2}$ do

Pine spoon oars, 7 to 8 ft . in length......... o Io do
Spruce spoon oars, 7 to 8 ft . long, copper tipped, leathered and varnished..............
Straight spruce oars, 7 to 8 ft . long, copper tipped..... ............................... 00 . do 24th September. 1898.
The "Aorangi" arrived on Wednesday bringing over the following articles ct Canadian produce:-Cottons, woollens, ducks, bicycles, ploughs, organs, pianos, leather, implements, suspenders, flour, candy, canned salmon, wall paper, whisky, drugs.

No onions or vegetables came from Canada, although the steamship had considerable quantities from California. Letters fron Vancouver advise me, as I reported I feared would be the case, that on application for space it was found to have been all taken up for some time ahead. This being a new trade the agents at the Canadian end hesitated to take the risk of engaging space for any length of time ahead. I am also advised that in view of a possible demand for export prices of onions and potatoes advaneed very considerably in British Columbia, which deterred the Sydney importers from pressing the business. I regret that a beginning was not macle as the market is likely to become an outlet for surplus British Columbia onions, fruit and potatoes.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed) J. S. I.ARKE.
(B.)-JAMAICA.

## Report of Commercial Agent.

(Mr. G. Eustace Burke.)

Kingeton, Jamaica, Ioth October, 1898.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,-Since I last had the honour of presenting my report to you, dated ist April, the bloody demon of war has been engaging our American cousins and Spanish neighbours. Although neither Jamaica nor Canada can be said to have been directly interested in the encounter, yet the circmmstances attendant and the results anticipated have been such that, I think, I am justified in referring to the matter in my report.

Whatever may be its effects and ultimate results on the future destinies of this colony, it is difficult for the most astute to foretell, but, as far as it has gone, it has not altogether been without its commercial satisfactory feature. Thousands of tons of coal were supplied from this harbour as also from Port Antonio and Montego Bay at advance prices. Since hostilities have been suspended, thousands of heads of cattle, numberless dozens of fowls, eggs, \&c., and hundreds of bags of charcoal and a large quantity of sugar, coffee and cocoa have been shipped to variots ports on the Cuban coast, speculators not being altogether dissatisfied with their respective ventures.

In addition to this must be added that thousands of pounds sterling of British, American, and Canadian produce have been shipped from here, merchants having imported large supplies to meet the expected demand.

It must also be mentioned that this Island was the receptacle for many a thousand of the well-to-do refugees, which must have in one way and another circulated a considerable sum of money during their stay. But like the rose which must have its thorny side, so with these satisfactory results. I must report with regret that with the exodus of the returning Cubans goes accompanied with them several Cuban tobacco planters who lrave been here for years and have been the nainstay of the industry. Of course, I do not mean for a moment to impress tlat the further cultivation of tobaceo in the Island is ruined, far from it, but simply that it has received an appreciable check.

What, however, concerns me most to bring to the notice of your honourable department is, that as a result of the war and the difficulty at first in chartering American hottoms,

## LUMBER

of all descriptions made a considerable advance, in fact. in many instances orders could not be supplied. I then thought it a good opportunity for the exporters in the provinces of Quebec. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to introduce their spruce and pine direct instead of via New York, and felt it incumbent on me to take measure to bring the situation to their notice. I accordingly addressed a
communication to "The Canadian Lumberman," of Toronto, Ontario, and other organs on the subject, giving full particulars as to the sizes and descriptions required, offering my services for any other information desired.

I, however, regret to say that but one cargo arrived at the port of Montego Bay, and that by chance, the craft heing unable to enter a Cuban blockaded port. Although results were anything but satisfactory, I felt satisfied that I had dome my duty, and I again through your honourable depattment call the attention of Canarlian lumbermen to the fact that there is plenty of ronm for a direct profitable trade.

## FLOUR.

The importation of Canadian flour has not made much headway, which is doubtless to be attributed to causes referred to in previous reports.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

I ans glad to be able to report that there is a noticeable stcady increase in the iniportation of these articles from the Dominion.

## MAY.

The decrease in the importation of the above is to be accounted for as a result of local manufacture, which is assunning somewhat large proportions.

## FISII STUFFS.

Halifax (Ňova Scotia) and Newfoundland still command this market, an oceasional cargo arriving from Lumenburg. The French bounty fish being still conspicuous by its absence.

## ONIONS AND POTATOES.

Regular consignments continue to arrive both from Canada and the United States, and when correctly advised as to state of markets and time of shipment, there should be little cause for shippers to complain, provided the goods find itself in proper hands at this end.

## FURNITURE.

Small consigmments have arrived here from the "Nova Scotia Furnishing Company," but the trade in these lines with the United States is assuming very appreciable proportions, the principal importers here being T. N. Agnilar, Alexander Berry \& Son, and Messrs. W. N. Iohnson \& Co., all of Kingston. Of course there are also some very respectable firms of importers from the country parishes.

## MANUFACTURERS GENERALLY.

Regarding manufacturers of unfmished whecls and spokes, hardware and shelf goods generally, boots and shoes, hanging and printing paper, stationery, varnishes and paints, I an satisfied that if they would scriously pay attention to this market, although at first they would meet with some difficultics in successfully placing their goods against those already in the trade, they would eventually have no cause to regret the trouble they had taken, and the energy expended.

## CANADIAN COMMERCIAL MUSEIM.

If not by State aid, I see no reason why a few manufacturing firms could not among themselves establish a permanent Canadian Commercial Museum in this city, the cost I am convinced would be insignificant compared to the results. The details would be but little, and if I be approached on the subject, I am willing to render any aid nocessary for its consummation. Any ordinary observer of passing commercial events, must, or ought to be aware that in most cases where this system has been introduced, results have exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

## EXPORTS.

Althongh at this stage it is impossible to form any adequate idea of the effects of the preferential concessions recently extended to this colony, yet, the returns at hand for the month of August afford some hope that the thanks of the colony in general, and that of the Royal Agricultural Society and Merchants' Exchange who represents the agricultural and commercial interests of the Island (which thanks have been forwarded to Canada), will not only be sentimental but will assume a practical form.

## COFFEE.

While for August, $1897,48 \mathrm{cwt}$. of the above description of produce was sinipped to the Dominion, the return shows 180 cwt , as having been shipped for the same month during the present year.

## COCOANUTS

Represent a shipment of 110,000 , while no shipments were made during the corresponding month in 1897.

## oranges

Also show a marked increase, 66,650 representing the shipment in August of this years as against 6.300 for the same period in 1897.

> BANANAS,

There is a falling off in the export of this article. 122 bunches being shipped as against 255 in 1897.
mides.
More than double the quantity was shipped, the return showing for 1808 , $29,607 \mathrm{lbs}$. as against 13,369 for August, 1897.

## PIMENTO.

Sixteen bags were taken, while no shipment is recorded for the same month in 1897.

## LIME JUICE

Is credited with 3,620 and 3,145 gallons respectively.

However, shows a considerable dropping off, only 262 gallons having been shipped as against 1,395 in 1897. Shipments to the United States also have been on the decline, 2,459 gallons being recorded against 3,681. Perhaps, however, this might be accounted for by the fact that recent legislation having considerably reduced the excise duty, there has been a material increase in the home consumption of the article, and crops having closed, holders no doubt think it wise to hold locally rather than take the risk of shipment. Of course, these conclusions are merely based on conjecture, and I am free to admit that at first sight the cause attributed would appear to reflect immorally on both Government and penple. I therefore think it incumbent on nee, and I feel called upon to explain, that the former high excise duty on the local manufacture decreased consumption considerably to the detriment of both the revenue and the planter, while it correspondingly increased the consumption of imported liguors, principally cheap deleterions whisky, thus committing a threcfold harm by depriving the poor man of pure drink, while benefiting nothing to the revenue, but at the same tinle assisting in ruining a local staple enterprise.

## SUGARS,

It is satisfactory to note under this heading, that while no shipments were made in August, 1897 , for the same period during the present year, and the first month under the New Tariff Concession, that 15 tons were shipped, although it may be only consiflered a coincident. Seeing, however, that it was the end of the crop, when holders are less inclined to ship, awaiting the local demand. I consider that as small as the shipment might have been, the new rleparture was responsible for it, which is significant of the future. It is, however, to be hoped that the Imperial and Dominion Govemments may see yet a way to amicably arrive at some negotiations whereby still greater inducements may be offered the shippers and growers of the Island sugars in exchange for Canadian commodities.

On the receipt from your department of documents conveying the terms, \&o., on which sugars and other products could henceforth enter the Dominion, I immediately communicated the circumstances to the Collector General, through whose kind offices the same, with the nature of the certificates necessary, were printed in the Jamaica Gazette (by authority). This lead up to considerable correspondence of inquiry from all parts of the Island, which were duly replied to be me.

Canada is unquestionably in a position to take every grain of sugar produced in this colony, and for that matter, the British West Indies. I, therefore, again venture the opinion that I re-echo the sentiments of the planters and others interested, in hoping the day is not far distant when arrangements may be possible to achieve such an end. Countervailing duty may come, but with it, not unlikely the complete collapse of the long struggling industry; as in the case of the horse which had to await the growing corn.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The above society which is doing considerable good in the interests of agriculture (although it cannot be immediately felt), has secured the services of Mr. Watts, an able agricultural chemist, having considerable experience in the West Indies, with the view principally of affording information to planters regarding the specific manuring and the selection of soil suitable to their requirements. My object, however, in bringing this to notice, is the fact that I have been informed
by the agricultural society that it is intended, as time and opportunity will permit, to have analyzed the soils of the various localities of the Island, both cultivated and uncultivated, (but cultivatable), and have results posted at the society's office with all necessary information as to the suitability of the land for satisfactorily producing specific crops.

Canadians, therefore, desiring information with perhaps a view to investment, by correspondence, of those visiting the Island or calling on the able and well informed secretary, Mr. George Douet, will receive all the information possible they may require.

I would mention that I learn that investments in Jamatica freehold is mow attracting considerable attention abroad.

Only recently a very large English syndicate has been formed for the growing of cocoa and other products in the parish of Portland. Foreigners have also pur:chased large tracts of land where ginger is being successfully cultivated, and the despaired of Florida have found personal comfort not unmixed with profit on his orange groves in Jamaica. And no wonder, for Jamaica with her variety of climate and soil is practically a California and Florida combined. But with this difference that she is entirely free from the luxuries of frosts, blizzards of sold waves, and is under the British flag with a staple Government.

## ANNEXATION.

Mr. George Johnson, the Canadian statistician's letter to the press advocating the annexation of the Pritish West Indian Islands to Canada (as also the recent utterances of the Canadian press on the subject, referring to Jamaica in particular) has received somte favourable attention at the hands of onr local press and thoughtfu! people. While the question of American annexation is but the sentiment of the irresponsible few, and not in any way serionsly consiflered. Even so influential a correspondent as Mr. Carnegie in his letter to the Times of the 30 th August advocating such a constmmation, received but sarcastic and I might say indignant reference.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE,
Taamaica was fortunately " out" of the recent devastating hurricane which ravished the unfortunate islands of Barbados. St. Vincent and St. Lucia, but notwithstanding the wave of conmercial depression which is now spattering over the colony, its inhabitants have been enabled, without Government aid, to subscribe over $\$ 6,000$ as their humble portion of relief for the suffering sister colonies.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Two of the fout contract steamers built by the Messes. Cramp, of Philadel1hia, for service between this and United States ports, viz. : the "Admiral Dewey" and "Admiral Sampson" have been launched, and the pioneer boat shortly expected to arrive. In addition to this new service and those mentioned in my last report, I would mention that the first of the Colonial Mail Steamship Company inaugurated in the interest of the fruit trade between this city, Milk River and New York, sailed with a full cargo for the latter port a few days ago, clearly demonstrating that there is still room for improved steamship service. The fruit industry and the travelling and mercantile community at large, is practically thirsting for a fast direct service to London, and improved steamship communication with Canada. When this latter, however, is to be accomplished, I venture the suggestion that there should be no half-heartedness about it, but that the ser-
vice should be weekly, the ships equipped with all modern improvements, both for the conveyance of cargo and the comforts of passengers, capable of performing the voyage in five days, and charges both as to freight and passengers, if not luwer, certainly not higher at any time than that between New York and Kingston. And I respectfully submit, that then and only then, will the long thought of and much to be desired closer commercial relations be realized; when practical sisterinood will then replace that of sentiment.

## TARIFF COMMISSION.

The above commission which includes also the general readjustment of taxation, is now sitting, and I will endeavour, as I have already done through the local press, to bring to their notice the obligation that is due to Canada when adjusting the import duties on products peculiar to her.

CABLE MARKET REPORTS.
I ann now in communication with the Direct West Indian Cable Company pointing out to them that while information referring to twenty-two items is daily cabled from New York, but nine appears in the market reports from Canada. I have suggested to include in that from Halifax, Iamaica oranges, bananas, cocoanuts, coffee and pimento, as also Canadian cheese, butter (different grades), apples. onions, potatoes and corn.

The currespondence has been referred to the head office, and I have no doubt my just representations will receive that consideration which it deserves.

## CROPS.

The present orange crop is by no means a large one, but the "putters up" appear to be paying more attention to quality than quantity. Although in this direction there is considerably more to be desired.

The pimento crop is also a small one, and no better is expected of coffee. With no heavy winds to the end of the year. the strpply of hananas will be equal to the demand. In consequence, however, of the very seasonable tains which the Island is now experiencing, unusual good crops of almost every description of produce is looked for during the coming year.

TOURISTS' SEASON.
The heales of the Island being excellent, and with ample hotel accommodation which is being "rum" by an American syndicate, an unusual number of tourists it is anticipated will visit the Island during the coming winter, among which I hope will be many Canadians.

The commercial traveller will find encouragement for a return and more prolonged visit. Capitalists will discover a remmerative field for his investments, whether in land or otherwise; while the health seeker and the enthusiast on nature's scenery, the one, any varicty of climate mos: suitable to his case, the other, a veritable iropical switzerland to feast his fervid eyes, and that, ton, well within the berders of his native hemisphere.

Tn conclusion I must mention that I an gratified to find from increasing conmercial inquiries received from all parts of the Dominion, that the importance of this Tsland as an outlet for Canadian produce and manufactures is at last receivins scme serious attention. I can only again state that I am always prepared io
aftord all information required, regardless of tine or trouble, but must again impress upon those seeking information with the idea of capturing a portion of this market in any particular article of commerce, that they must be prepared to comply with and pay due regard to every requirement peculiar to the condition of the country's trade.

I have, \&c.,
G. EUSTACE BURIKE,

# (C.)-SWEDEN AND DENMARK. 

Report of Commercial Agent.
(Mr.C.E. Sontum.)
Christiana, Norway, 21 ist October, 1898.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

SIR,-A discovery has recently been made here which promises to be of such far-reaching importance that I do not hesitate to report it.

Dr. Olav Johan-Olsen, whose name is now well known throughout Europe on account of his many successful experiments regardiny the fermenting processes, \&c., and who also invented and patented a way in which to prepare unsweetened condensed milk, which patent he sold to a stock company formed for the purpose of utilizing this method, and which carried on the manufacture of the "Wiking" brand milk for a number of years, until recently the company sold out with a big advance to the world-known Swiss manufacturer, Mr. Henry Nestle. Further, the doctor has successfully studied and explained the cheest and beer fermenting questions. By the aid of bacilli or microbes, he has made it possible to manufacture the different kinds of foreign cheese, such as "Rochefort." "Edam," "Camembert," \&c., at any place just as good. and not to be distinguished from the genuine article.

Not satisfied with the above, the doctor is now working with the view of suppiymg the world with new millions of the best and most dependable farmwhilers. How he will create these hosts of model workers is again, of course, through the innumerable industrious microbes.

When the ground is manured the necessary fermenting process for the sprouting of the seed arises. This fermenting, like every other, is brought about through a row of different sorts of microbes. Dr. Johan-Olsen has now, through a lomg serims of experiments pointed out and cultivated the most important of these micrebes. He is convinced that it will not prove practically impossible to aronace these microbes in a sufficient number and at such a cheap price that they will get an ewended use for the farmer. It now proves difficult in many places to procure th: neressary manuring ingredients on accont of the high transportation expenses. With all the different kinds of manuring which are now in use, it is $n$, sure that all the seed derives the profits of the microbes just necessary for the sprouting. A great number of manuring ingredients also contain lots of direct injurious microbes for the seed. All these drawbacks the doctor means can be avcided if the method thought out by him proves successiful. The microines particularly beneficial for the grain can be raised and inclosed in the form of a small wafer which, without difficulty, can be sent all over the world. The microbes which Dr. Johan-Olsen will cultivate also have the particular arlvantage that they can stand a stronger heating than that which is fatal to the seed. A small wafer with microbes dissolved in water will be sufficient for four hushels of seed.

Through the dissolution every particle of seed will be directly supplied with a sufficient number of microbes, and when sown the microbes, with th ir particular ability to draw into themselves the nitrogen of the air, make possilile the use of other mamures in a far smaller scale than before.

These are the principal points in the plan of this energetic and practical young man of science, and which is logically built on his previons experiments. Like these, his new plan takes direct aim on the practical life for which it will have very extensive consequences if successftilly carried through. As soon as anything new appears in the papers bearing upon this matter. I shall keep you promptly ininmed.

I have \&c.,
C. E, SONTUM.

# (D.)-ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND URUGUAY. 

Report of Commercial Agent.

(Mr. D. M. Rennic.)

Buenos Ayres, A.R., 13th Oct., 1898.
The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,--Since I had the pleasure of addressing you on 16 th September, I have. had no communication from your department.

In addition to the increase in inland revenue tax then reported, the Governneent has imposed an addition to customs rates doubling the duties in goods paying $21 / 2$ and 3 per cent, and adding to per cent on all goods paying over thrise rates. Merchandise which paid a specific duty now pays io per cent extra en customs valuation. The law took effect on 23 rd September, but I withheld the information awaiting decision on petitions from the exchange and merchants. These have not been granted, and this law, a special one, will remain in force until 31st December, 1899, the proceeds to be used in payment of mobilization, arnmment, \&c. The duty on spruce, white and pitch pine will now be $\$ 8.44$, an increase of $\$ 3.08$ per M. ft.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. M. RENNIE.

## V-GLENERAL COMMERCLAL INFORMATION.

## (A.) TRADE OF FIJI, 1897.

Sratemexr showing the Imports and Exports of Fiji for the Years 1894 to $189 \%$.

|  | 1894. | 1805. | 159\%. | 1807. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | * | s | s |
| Iniforts- <br> Britioh 1'onsemsions <br> Foreign Conantriss. <br> Totals. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,3336,265 \\ 3,508 \end{array}$ | $1,082,40 \%$ 98.708 | $1,13 \%$ 4.851 4.276 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,1 \mathrm{~N}, 10 \mathrm{R} \\ 32,4(\mathrm{Nin} \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,391,773 | 1,176,5031 | 1,180,129 | 1,210,373 |
| Fixperts- <br> British Presserseions <br> Foreign Countries. <br> Totals | 2,571,235 | 1,261,829 | 1.93, mai | 2,083, 40 |
|  | 2,830, 006 | 1,616,720) | $2.115 .16 i f$ | 2,101,718 |
| Totals, Inpurts and Exports British l'ossessions Foreign Countries | 3,90\%.500 | $2,3+4,682$ | $3.091,845$ | 3.201 .848 |
|  | 314,973 | 448,628 | 204, 914 | 110, 143 |
| (irand tetala | 4,222, 57 | 2,703,310 | 3,200,791 | $3,312,291$ |

Stamexy by Countries, showing the Imports and Exports of Fiji for the Year 1897.

| Countries. | 1 mports . | Expmorts. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Pritish I'mamsems |  |  |  |
| Grrat liritain Cimadia | $\begin{array}{r} 5,762 \\ 23,515 \\ -3,51 \end{array}$ |  | 8,68 |
| Xiew Smith Wales | 退, 623 | 201,320 | 1. 1 リ, 1943 |
|  | 169.114 | 1,052, $\times 32$ | 1.221, 4, 5 |
| Victoria | 1,1415 | 4159 |  |
| Chier.. | \% |  |  |
| Totals. | 1,18s, 1118 | $2,023,740$ | 3,294, 5 ¢ |
| Forejgn Countries | 32,4\% | 77, 9.8 | 111. 443 |
| firand totalx. | 1,231,3\%3 | 2,101.718 | 3,312.2911 |

Statemext showing the Principal Articles Imported into Fiji during the Yeare 1894 to 1897.

| Articles． | 1844. | 1895． | 18：Ki． | 1895. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ＊ | ＊ | $\checkmark$ | s |
| 13igs | 31，6846 | 25，320） | 2 m .251 | 33，306 |
| Beory | 13.394 | 14，$\times 141$ | 13．44： | 14． ks |
| Piselaito | $24.15 \%$ | －17．020 | 33， 634 |  |
| Burcte and shres | 1s，602 | 16．70．4 | 1！15， | 13．712 |
| liveadstuffs | 49.617 | 30．63\％ | 71， 3 \％ 6 | －1．11：1 |
| lintter | 12．50） | 14．463 | 1．9．4110 | 12．53\％ |
| Civals | 7－3， 11 |  | （ii）．$\times 36$ | （3），＋16\％ |
| Dapars． | 2ri， $11 \%$ | 2－3x， 6148 | 2．3． 491 | 2x．－7） |
| Itrugs | 13， $18: 3$ | 14，3103 | 13．5is | 1－（M）T |
| Finh， | 12．48 | 8．6411 | 111．2．2． | 10，$\times 2.3$ |
| tilisware． | 17．646\％ | 13．1198 | 110．6．it | $\therefore \pm 4 i$ |
| Harsware and cozlery | 85，1183 | 的，蔀 | 151.16 .648 | lis． |
| Iron，includime galyanized iron | ＋3．3．183 | 34．1：14 | M2．scial | 豆，114\％ |
| filwesterk |  | 19，（tIM | 31． 3 \％ | $21 . \mathrm{tm}$ |
| Sachinew and machimery Manme | 134.45 | （0），5： | 21.73 | （11． 1913 |
| Mamats． | 13858 | $\ldots 4$ | 11.1468 | 3i， 314 |
| Dat＊ | 25， 15 5 | 111，253 |  | ＋1， 19.14 |
| Gils． | （30）， $1+11$ | 2， 4 | 30， 3 ， 3,7 | 30，管 |
| Jicklaw andoilstorex． | 11， $3+3$ | 1－213 | 17．42 | 14．6\％ |
| Produce | 32－9\％ | （31，109 | 42，4\％ | ＋1．6．5 |
| Riane | （1），（i）${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ＋1．193 | 1－．016 | St，i，${ }^{5}$ |
| Spirits | 15，714 | 19，2k | 11，ino | 1：3， 1 \％ |
| stationery． | 15．471 | $1: \%$ 仿： 2 | $14,2,18$ | 1：3，1衡 |
| Suxar | 1．765 | 1－96\％ | $21.43{ }^{-1}$ | 19，心x |
| Theiker |  | 39．5M | 31．178 | 21.83 |
| Tubaceo | 11，3\％： | ｜11． Mr $^{\text {a }}$ | 10.293 | 11． 1191 |
| Vigetahleos aml green fruit | 11．743 | 12，$\times$ \％ | 1．9．471 | 14．！ $\mathrm{HO}_{1}$ |
| All cther articles | 299,50 | 253， 3 ）2 | 204， 1693 | 1＊＊，＋11！ |
| Tutals． | 1，104，73 | 1，176，Mie | 1．180，12\％ | 1，2119．7．3 |

Statrment showing the Principal Articles Exported from Fiji during the Years 1894 to $189 \%$ ．

(B.) - BUTTER AND CHEESE IMPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Stavement showing the Quantities of Butter and Cneese Imported into Great Britain from the following Countries, during the Yars ended 30th September, 1896, 1897 and 1898. (From British Returne.)

| Collntries. |  |  |  | Cillimat. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Years enderl 3 ath Stpemiser. |  |  | Fastas maleal 30th Septembur. |  |  |
|  | INaMi. | 18.45 | 189\%, | IN¢1\%. | 120\% | 164\%. |
| Colonito : Canala Allstralasia. | Cwt. | Cut. | Cwt, | ('wt. | (?ut. | ( $w$ \% |
|  | $72, I!K$ | 1110.583 | 110.5121 | 1.192,54\% | 1, 4131, 4 4.2 | $1.14 .1088$ |
|  | 211,514 | 2711.12 k | 28.815 | 55i, 226 | 168, 94, | $+4,611$ |
|  | 283, 1111i | $341.100^{2}$ | 33!1.831 | 1,2i4.773 | 1, i324, 8,36i | 1. $28.4 .483 \%$ |
| F'rreign Conntrius:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swidul).. | 324, 614 | 301.317 | 21913.400 | (Nut sely | wately 4 4 | te-d. lirer |
| 1 tenmark. |  | 1.30n, !1\% | 1.13\%, \% t? | \| lably | inclurferd | " (i)therr |
| liurturny. | 114, $\mathrm{N}_{2}^{2}$ | Sin, 17 | +3-4 | 1 Contil | ritas." |  |
| Holland. | 2:31, 12i | \%!1, ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 2 F |  | :3M1.flid | $2{ }_{4} \mathrm{X}_{4} 78$ |
| F-rance | H66. 0 0: 4 | 442.401 | 150.750 | 15, +17 | 32.411] | $3 \mathrm{3}, 171$ |
| Ifited Sitatan | 123\%.03\% | [183, 4:31 |  | - H 3, 2.2 S | 615, ${ }^{-16}$ | -291, 711 |
| ()thar Count | 2nd. ${ }^{2} \times 4$ | $24^{2} 14.14$ | $9(88.849$ | 3 36,175 | 40.315 | 43,817 |
| Hand totals. | 9, $7 \cdot 4.4 .4 \times 3$ | 2.847 .584 | 2. 2.21 .456 | N40.642 | 197, 49\% | 881.569 |
|  | 3, 1117.4ti | 3.218 .1475 | $3,161,242$ | 2,141.415 | 2.5゙て, 3 \% | $2.3 \% 1.1 \mathrm{mk}$ |

T\&BLE showing the London Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese for the Weeks ended 22nd October, 1897 and 189天. (From II dulel \& Co.'s Colonial Dairy Produce Report.)

|  | Butter. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weeks unded 2emi Octuber, |  |  |  |
|  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  | Choicest. | Fincost. | Choicest. | lfinerst. |
| Dinnish <br> I'ar Cwt. <br> Victurian. <br> New Nisuth Wales. <br> Canadian | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { cts. } \$ \text { cts. } \\ & 2433 \text { to } 2555 \end{aligned}$ | * cts. cts | 8 cts \% ets. | S ets. \& ets. |
|  |  | 2238 to 2384 | $2404 \omega 20 \sim 3$ | 24338 tis 278 |
|  |  |  | 26 2x-3 24.6 | 3530 -1 25 7! |
|  | 20 42-21 क1 | 1s 38.2043 | 22350.2433 | 2189 is 22 Nit |
|  | Cuprase. |  |  |  |
|  | Wereks endoxl gend wetolner, |  |  |  |
|  | 189\%9. |  | 1598. |  |
|  | Clusicest. | Prinest. | Choicest. | Finest. |
| Find of Checsc. | - cts. * cts. | * cta. \% cts. | \% cts. \& cts. | \& cts. \& etso |
| AunericunCanadiar. | 11194 to 1119 | 10. 40 the 1080 | 1021 ta 1046 |  |
|  | $1119 \times 1143$ | 1070.1119 | $10+6.1070$ | 1021 .. 11) 46 |

The following information from W. Weddel \& Co's. "Colonial Dairy Produce Report" of date 28 th October, 1898 , contains matter of interest to Canadians:-

## BU゙TTER.

Prices are down about 97 cents per cwt., except for a few very choice brands, which have fallen only 48 cents, and in very small parcels no change has occurred. "Choicest" is now selling at $\$ 26.28$ to $\$ 26.77$ per cwt., and in a few cases $\$ 27.25$, White "Finest" has brought $\$ 25.30$ to $\$ 25.70$ per cw . The peculiar feature of th. week in colonial butter is the large arrival of Canadian, which for the week ending 22nd October reached a total of $12,814 \mathrm{cwts}$. The total arrival from Canada for the last four weeks has been over 2.000 tons. How long this large import will continue is difficult to predict.

## CHEESE.

The market remains dull owing to large arrivals from Canada. Prices are nnchanged on the week.

Note.-Cwt. in every instance $=$ II 2 lbs ,

## (C.)- THE BRAZILIAN CUSTOM. DUTIES.

The Brazilion Review of inth October amounces that the Finance Committee of the Chamber had then decided to recommend that 10 per cent of the duties on imports should be paid in gold and the remainder in currency. The proposal of the Government it will be remembered was that 30 per cent of the duties should be paid in gold, so that the proposal of the Committee is much the more moderate of the two. Nevertheless, it represents an increase of about 20 per cent in the tariff.

## (D.)-HAY TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following extracts the the prospect of a market in Great Britain for Canadian hay contain matter wothy the attention of the hay dealers of this country. The Canadian agent at Liverpool reports as follows on this subject:-
"I find that there is a large quantity of Canadian hay in Liverpool; most of it being the surplus fodder brought by cattle ships, and it is meeting with a very slow sale indeed, at about $\$_{\text {I } 2.17}$ per ion of 2,240 lbs. As you know, the English crop this year was very heavy, and of good quality, and there appears to be no chance this season of the price reaching such a point as will enable Canadians to ship it with profit."

A leading firm of hay salesumen of Liverpool informs we that they believe there will be a demand for Candian hay in London and the south of England owing to the short sutpply of after grass. Though there was a big crop, they understand that the stock has already been fed on the hay owing to the entire absence of grass at the moment. They do not anticipate a demand in Liverpool and the north of England, owing to the large crop of hay and the quantity of grass. they having had more rain. Canadian hay, they add, is worth at the moment in Liverpool about $\$ 13.38$ per ton.

The following are the remarks of the Canadian agent at Glasgow, Scotland:-
"At the present moment as the result of an abnomally large crop all over the world. London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, are being flooded with hay from Etiropean ports, the United States and Camada. In Seotland the crop has been exceedingly large, so that just at present there is more stuff on hand than buvers can be found for. The price to-day for strong Western Canadian hay ranges from $\$ 14.60$ per ton at Liverpool to $\$ 17.03$ at Glasgow:
"One of the oldest and largest firms in this trade informs me that they have doubts as to whether hay grown in the Maritime Provinces would be of equal quality with that grown in the west, they have never seen a sample of it. and, therefore conll not give an idea as to what price it would liring. But on the general guestion, there is always a good demand in Scotland and more especially in Glasgow where we have a large tramway service. St. Tolm. N.B.. would necessarily be the shipping port, and Messrs. Donaldson Bros, rum a winter service thence to Glasgow. So far as the probable demand for Canadian hay this season is concemed we expect that it will be fully up to the usual average, if the article can be laid down here at such prices as will compete with other grades. At the moment.
we kinow that freights are if anything rather dear to enable free shipments to be made, but feel certain that this will only be temporary and that very shortly freights will be avaible at such rates as will enable a free transit of hay to the United Kingdon. We may say that we have an excellent outlet for good, clean Timothy hay for this market and for such we can make from $\$ 12.03$ to $\$ 18.25$ per ton according to quality. Anything mixed with soft meadow or prairie grass is not so suitable, and can never be sold so advantageously, so that when writing you should strongly advise shippers and others to restrict themselves as near as prissible to clean Timothy hay for this market. It is entirely as to shipments to England. There we can dispose of anything in the shape of soft or mixed parcels, or even pure clover, but of conrse the price would not be the same as for pure Timothy: For such mixed grades or for clover to-day values would be about $\$ 4.60$ to $\$ 15.20$ per ton. Liverpool or London. We can handle shiphents to any part of the United Kingdom, We know that there is a large and good crop of hay this year in Canada, and such will undoubtedly come if suitahle rates of freight can be arranged, and we shatl be glad if you can use your influence to send consiguments to our care, which we can assure yout will at all times have our prompt and personal attention."

A large firm of hay deaters at Brentford have the following to say concernins: the lay nnarket of Great Britain:-
"The hay trade seems to resolve itself into a question of freight entirely, during the last two or three months little or no hay has been coming from Canala. hit up to then we were getting fair supplies. To-day the hay is worth about $\$$ i4.60 per ton, ex steamer London (Eng. ton 2,240 113s.) and one would think it should leave a margin of profit if freight conkl be got at anything like prices. There still scems to be some difficulty about the weights, if you remember we have spoken to you before about this shortage, and these shortages are a very important item. Tf your correspondent means doing any trade we should point out the necessity of being liberal is his weighings at his end. as when the goods arrive here and are found short not only is the value of the hay lost, but the freight also, which in many cases is as much as the hay."

# (E.) - SCALE OF COMMERCIAL CHARGES ADOPTD BY THE SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, HOBITRT, LAUNCESTON AND MARY. BOROUGH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AUSTRALASIA. 

JANUARY, I89I.

Brokerage on sales of merchandise, payahte by veudor.............. 1 per cent limaranteeing sales, bills or bonds, by eudorsement or otherwise (for periods not exceedlng 6 months enmency) ..... $22^{2}$
Auctioneer's commission and brokerage to be charged when incurred.
On settling insurance losses, total or parthal, and procuring returns of premiam ..... $2 \frac{7}{2}$
On procuring money or bottomry and (or) respondenia. ..... 5
On procuring charters for vessels ..... 5
On mrocuring freight aud passengers for vessels ..... 5
On collecting inward freight or charter money, or money under bottomes ..... 5
Ou endeavoning to obtain immigrants' ship's papers, irrespective of any other clams for extra service ..... 21
On ship's dishursements, paid out of freights collected, on which 5 per cent has been paid ..... Nil.
On ship's dishursements when not in funds. 5 per cent
On attending to general arerage matters and collecting contribu- thous, and settline under the statement-- On tirst $£^{2}$, (00 or smaller amount ..... 5
Excess of $£ 2.000$ to $£ 6,000$.$2 \frac{1}{2} \quad$ "
Auy exceess of $\mathrm{Et}, 0 \mathrm{OW}$. ..... 1
In addition to this charge, shlp's agents are entltled to charge a reasonable sum for agency work,especially when underwriters' guarantees are taken in lieu of deposith.
On landing and reshipping goods at this port from vessels in dis- tress
According to cir-
On attending to particular average matters, on ship's proportlon of disbursements.
On entering intercolonial ship fnward at custom-house ..... f2 2 s .
On entering shlp inward from other ports. ..... 哿 5 s .
On clearing shlp outward-intercolonal Ballast, £1 11s. 6d ..... Cargo, 13 3s.
On clearing ship outward-for foreign ..... Ballast, $\mathrm{t} 2 \mathrm{2s}$.
Cargo, $\pm 5$ 5s.
On each sutvey of huil of vessel, $£ 228$; or hatches and stowage of cargo and attendance, full cargo, $£ 55 \mathrm{~s}$.
On the unnagement of estates-upon the full amount of all receipts as reveme 5 per cent. ..... 11
On letting properties on first yearly rent or less period ..... 5 •
On sales of furniture or other movable chattels and effects. ..... 5
On recovering debts ..... 5 .
On each ordinary survey of merchandise within the elty-each sur- reyor. ह1 1s. per hour.
On advance on produce for shipment. ..... 1 per cent.
On sale or purchase of blls of exchange (Inchuding remittance).
On granting or guaranteeing letters-of-credlt. ..... ${ }^{2}{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ "
On wharantee or security for contracts or liablities. ..... 5 "
On guarantee or security for administration. ..... $2 \frac{1}{8}$
All sales to be consldered as guaranteed, without speclal orders to the contrary.
STATION ACCOUNTS.
On inurelase or supplies, or payments under advance. ..... 5 per cent.
On murchase or supplles or payments with funds. ..... 23
On any balance of account uuliquidated at the end of the vear to be consldered a new advance and charged ..... $2 \frac{1}{2}$

## INTEREST.

Interest on emrent accounts to be charged at 1 per cent ahove Bank rates.

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(frbat Buytin,
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## UndTED STATKs.

(L) Quantities and Vaheen of the I'rincijal Artiches of Merclamdise improrted into the United States from British North Anarica during the months of October and the nine months ended 30th Septembur, in the years 1896. 1897 and 1898
(M) Guantities and Valares of the Principal Articles of Marchandise exported from the United States to British North America during the monthis of Siqutwher and the nime munthes ended 30th Septeminer, in the years 1896,1897 and 1898.
(N) Imports and Fixports of the Tinited States from: and tor l'rimeipal Foreign Comeries in the latest month for which Returns have hesin recoival, with uggregates for the pertorl from the 1st Jemuary preceding, inclurling such latest eumth
22
(0) Impurts and Exports of the Ifnited States from ank to the British Fapire, and (Totals) Foreign Conntrios in the latest month for which Returns lave been received, with aggregates for the period from the lst January preceding, including such latest month.

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## REPORT

# DPPRRTIIETI OP TRADE ADD COIIIFRRCE 

OF CANADA

FOR TEE MONTE OF NOVEMBER

1898

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

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

## REPORT

# DEPPRRTLEXT OO TRADR ADD COIIIRERCE 

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

1898

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

## 1.---STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Tnaened Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the monthe of November, 1897 and 1898, and during the five months ended 30th November, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.

| Revenue - | November. |  | Five months ended 30th Suvember. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1897. | 1895. |
|  | * ets. | \$ ets. | * cts. | * 322 |
| Customs. | 1,649,024 45 | 1,888,279 21 | 8,312.206 72 | 10, 206,2\% |
| Excise. | 726,046 28 | $838.18500^{\circ}$ | $2,4646.91192$ | 3,975,449 24 |
| Pust Office | 330.00000 | 279,985 33 | 1,430.000 (n) | 1,304,985 33 |
| Public Works, including Railways | 293,115 02 | 411,845 08 | 1,728, 164 | 2,026,976 08 |
| Mixcellaneous. | 206,279 87 | 195,909 00 | - 03,13143 | 719,233 46 |
| Totals | $3,204,46622$ | 3,614,243 69 | 14,651,077 70 | 18,411,941 24 |
| Expenditure | 3,476,813 28 | 3,872,477 02 | 11,415, 225 80 | 12,392,627 98 |

## INTAND REVHNUE.

13.-Unhevisfn Fratement of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the mouth. of November, 1897 and 1898, and during the five months ended 30th November, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.


## CUATOME．

 collected thereon during the momethe of Nivember， 1897 and 1898，and during the five munths ended 30 th Novemher， 1897 and 1898，respectively．

|  | Nevetulntr， 1857. |  | Numander．In9\％， |  | Five mentles embul आuth Noviulter， $1 \times!\pi_{6}$ ． |  | F－ive unonths ended ：3th Novmitmer，189s． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | Huty Cislected． | Value． | 1）uty （iollpetad． | Value． | I）ity Culleztex． | Value． | 1）uty Collecterl． |
|  | ＊ | $s$ cts． | ＊ | \％cts． | 8 | \＄cts． | 8 | ＊cts． |
| Als． 1 metr and｜enter | 12，14 | －1．3Mm（m） | 17，206 | 6，55） 716 | 143，\％18 | 29，973 31 | 72，－45 | $31,4!7 \quad 3 \pi$ |
| Aniluals．．．．．．． | 10，100\％ | 3， 3 \％ 3 2\％ 46 | 20， $21 / 3$ | 4，377 85 |  | $\cdots 2,2+21 \quad 34$ | 1，3，431 | 37,159 fill |
| luxiks，manphlets，de． | 19x，－3， | 13.4750 | 128，130 | 21，491 42 | 420，732 | 77，34， 31 | \％ 419,423 | 91，04t 13 |
| ISraws，manufacturos of B1＇radertuffs－ | 2．j，tive | 7，317 81 | －－ 812 | －88） 78 | 135，8017 | 38,311 \％ | 15\％，991 | 43,424126 |
| Corn for distillation | 3,183 | 8157 | 10， $0^{\text {a }}$－ | 2， 2420812 |  | 7．68\％ 16 | 145，720 | 35.081 （6） |
| firain of all kinds． | 9，248 | 1，658 83 | 4，4！${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 858 1511 | 37,487 | 7，1： 6101 | 35，6－18 | 8，37： 74 |
| Flous | －， 234 | Stis 711 | 17，145 | ：3，037 int | 55．514 | 8，3iz5 34 | （ 610,881 | 10，124 35 |
| Meal．corn and uat | －1，4411 | 23，324 1！1 | 14，377 | 2，312 | 82， 706 | $12,4110.8$ | $\therefore 3.001$ | 8，353 75 |
| Kices． | 2，4，itit | 12，6ink 8.8 | 266，541 | 10,450543 | 131．251 | 74， $2 \times 1$ S！ | 2（ $\mathrm{N}, 4,44$ | \＄2，35 71 |
| Other hrendistuffe ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | －1，30！ | 4.81180 | $\geq 2,200$ |  | 84,872 | 20.11512 | 919．740 | 20，（204）50 |
| Sicyeles，tricyclex，veloxipedis，and paets of | $16.12^{2+1}$ | 4，4＊5 0 ， 94 | 17．39m | －1，167 58 | 114．040 | 31.7078 | 111.119 | 33,208 |
| （hame，railway amd tratn．．．． | 4，17\％ | 1，25m 50 | 3，550 | 1，（63i）OM | 415，244 | 18．915 3 | 17．533 | 14.1375 |
| （emment am！mamufactures of | 165，24．3 |  | 4， 2,2339 | 14．10： | 1317， 1334 | 45，984 23 | $311,42 m$ | 49， 292 |
| Cenal，litumizons．．．．． | 204， 5113 | $\therefore \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{Skl4}$ | 211，354 | 6it，KRA ：ris | 1，131，421 | $305,52 \% 3$ 4， | 1．501， 041 | 443，432 |
| Colpry，mandiactures of ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，839 | T6！87 | 7，744 | 1，7，${ }^{1}$ ，14 | 25．65\％ | 6，231 42 | 29，19！ | 6，！29 01 |
| Coftum，Whacheal or mulherwheri，not dyed，nor coloured，de | 21，3， | 1.8129 | 413，34） |  | 121,630 | 27.930 | 21\％，01： | 48,360013 |
| ＂bleaclied，dyent，colenterd，de． | （m，18\％ | 20，15：4 102 | 131， 312 | 351.376 | （314， 54.5 | $341.75!1184$ | 1．（Mi4， 95 | 304,763 |
| －elathimpe ．．． | 18，147 | $5,8!18$（i） | －7，Stiou | 8，ind 38 | 1118，251 | 33，481 861 | 158， 395 | 47，1\％ 48 |
|  | ？ 23,4141 | S，410，231 | 22.043 | 3，303 | 115．03\％ | 16，M174 5is | 131， 3131 |  |
| ＊threich，in xprole．．．．．．．． | 29，N？ | A，tist，lifi | 22，41； | 1，69\％ 34 | $151,4.48$ | 34.112410 | 1：5，31： | \＄1，70\％42 |
| fpurs and all othry mmminactures of eottols | 36，4，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10．134 12， | 15，433 | 11，514，94， | 3 ma ， $13 \%$ | T心，98－3！ | 295，544 | （19， 1717 |
|  | 1．1， | 35： 5,16 | ［45， $8\left(\begin{array}{l}\text {（ }\end{array}\right.$ |  | （617．111 | 1414,57431 | T－5，151 | 1102，＋113 湤 |
| Farthenware，stone and chinaware Fiancy goorla and emblumberies，viz． |  | 18，314， 37 | （54，11： | 17，354 2 s | 3：34．tax | 111．74 41 | （6n，4\％） | 113，16i\％ $\mathrm{m}_{6}$ |
| Ihracelets，loraids，fringes，fe | 18，fitil | C，711， 51.4 | 23， $0^{2}$ | 7，04， 78 | $\because 11.661$ | 15．9．301 13 | 3 3ifi 208 | 7 N |
| Inces，collars，nettings，dec． | $2 \mathrm{x}, \underline{2}!1$ | S，765 81 | $\cdots-2,1: 3$ |  | 2411，73\％ |  | 311，142 | 5， $2,52 \mathrm{k} 39$ |
| All uther famoy gourls． | 14，871 | 14，164 91 | $4 \mathrm{~A}, 175$ | 13，151\％${ }^{5}$ | 311.645 | 98， 912 | （25， 5124 |  |
| Fimb arnd prokneta if ． | 16， 10.3 | 7．134 ！ 10 | 48，18：39 | 7，8！M 34 | 141．151： |  | 1413， 123 | S3，仿： 24 |
| Max，\＆c．，mamufacturds of． | （i4．34）3 | 15．74 4.3 | Sf，3M\％ | 18，5\％8（ N | 3 3－2， 818 | ：12，837 3） | 6i48， 707 | 146．7！m lix |
| Fruite and tuts，drierl．．．．． | 286， 410 | 77， 5 易！72 | － $2 \times 18.65$ | 82,249493 | S01，111 | 173， 6 ＋ 5 ！ | S49，34 | $1-4.2835$ |
| ＂［gatert，vi\％e，oratrges mad leumons | 2x，6it | ： 3,018 ：34 | 11，251 | 4，758：34 | 142，949 | $14,3 \pm 3) 115$ | 1，＋1，171 | 20, （6）92 |
| ．all othre．．．． | 40，57！ | 11，3\％1 4 | 4,518 |  | 2465，037 | 70，327 16 | 246，405 | 71.422 （M） |

Fius．maturfactures of

ibut les，jums，decontem，tablewary andigaslight shasdes，
Wimlow erlano
Vlato alitss．
111 otfler masumfactnrem of
fiunpowflel and explosive sul stances
（iuttai ］n－rcha，manufacturess of
Hats，calns ind lmoneta，baver，silk ur felt all other
Iron and stent ${ }^{\text {anded mannfucturus of，viz．：－}}$
Bann！，Twop，wheet atnd plate
Bar－ich and rablwy bar：
Gutlery，hardware，toxols and implements
Machines，machintory und prgines，induding focumotives
Pig－imbs，kustlafle und soraps．
Storney and castings
Tubing．
111 onther manufactures of imon ami sterel
Fwodlery inul witches nut mumafactures of gold and silo
Iatad，anil tathufactures of
Ta＇sther，all kinds
luxot a and slumes
＂all othor moanufactiones of heather
Marble and stome tanl manufiwtares of．．
Horals ：thel mannfimetures al．
Husjeal instruments
Sil．Himeral ：and forkhets of
Hax sued or linseoed，raw on besiled
all othe:
l＇itites amd eolours
l＇ial Mor，envelopes，sic
ricklos，katcens，Latpers，ali kinds．
万owisions，vi\％．：－Iard，musts，fiesi and sult．
Serents and rents．
silk，namufactures of
Gorlju，all kincle．．．
Spices，ground amo unground
S（sirits，al）kirelx
Wines，symorkliag
＂，whur thian slualkling

## Molassien

Sugar
listraceu and cigars
T＇ubreco houf
Vogetables
Wi＇mel，mamofineturis of

|  | 6，dix 2 約 | $1 \times 5.10 \mathrm{M}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{~min}, 124$ | 4‥24 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22，ixa |  |  |  | $24.3,021$ | （64，3（M）85 |
| 15．2年 | ！，01］ $7: 3$ | 13012 | 2\％，6\％\％ | 9以，M以 | 34，26＂3\％ |
| 15， $10 \times 3$ | ： $3,5 \times 1$ ！ 4 | T2．13！ | 1：3．640 120 | 113,403 | $2 \mathrm{x}, 2631011$ |
| 14．132 | $\therefore, 6014$ | －1．2mes | 1－7， 63417 | ：13，614 | 211,568911 |
| 13，inx | 3，242 111 |  | 18，020 37 |  | 22，3053 |
| －28，¢1\％ | \％，析（\％） | 143，34．1 | 351，721 1／ | 176，394 |  |
| 16，106 | t， 40 s 4 | 324． 815 |  | 135， 200 | 87,025 |
| 11．4i3 | 3，Min li | ［1：3．34！ | 2x，thin mi | 12061，13： | ：33， 94.44 |
| －312， | 14.836 984 |  | 74．477 | 441，200． | （41，（6） 145 |
|  | ！1，－30 4 4！ | せ4，4＊ | C6， 6,631 dib | 23 y ，5x | （66， 6 64 40 |
| 163.292 | （5）4，\％ 75 |  | $\because 81.120 \mathrm{sk}$ | 1，341，545 | $33 \% 17 \%$ \％ |
| 3\％3，5M | －6，S11 81 | 965，3： 1 | 219,428 | l． 4 ！ 3,424 | 371050 |
| （13） $1: 1$ |  | f（0），2\％ |  | 341，438 | 132.72427 |
| 16，4ti | 4．36！ 71 | 83,6114 | 21.720 5 | 103，1140\％ |  |
| 140，4，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ） | 3 x .4744 | W5， 117 | 15．245 17 | 1291．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 84， $0 \cdot 3$ |
| 2015．020 | T5， $0 \times 0$ |  | ［ $315,5!1]$ ！ 101 | 1． 112,6 \％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 465，6881（19 |
| 164．767 | 231，301 20 |  | 104，－s．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1－1： 12.274 | 119，24．3 ！$n$ |
| 21，35i | 3.20120 | 13\％，心－2 |  | 1．151．8！0 | 233,7301010 |
| 1110，＜\％ | 17， 15 | ＋2\％，4＊3 | 73，4！2 ： 6 | 114,237 | thitisi 11 |
| 30，（2）！ | C． 010504 | 147，\％\％ | 消，\％itis ox | 165 | 11， $3,3,3$ 14 |
|  | 4，（lin x ） | （is， 11 ！ | 17．41！ 42 | 91， 15 | 22， 21110 |
| 15，934； |  | Sis，（it？ | 24， 37.3 ！！！ | 108， 11306 | 25． 165 |
|  | 15．402 24 | 2111，＊＊＊ | －M，3\％\％\％1 | $475.11!1$ | 72,117 |
| －5．13i | T．（W11 1is | 10．3．tam |  | 141．16\％ |  |
| －8，－－ | －1，M19 f | ：18．30\％ |  | ： 212.54 | 2013， 7 ¢！（ 0 |
| 2－2，St |  | 158． 701 | 13.32888 | 118，t：${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| 3＊，6－25 |  | 144， 123 |  | 181，211： | 33，tilil 82 |
| 181．1s\％， | 15．46！ 41 | 254.674 | 25，：17 \％ | 320， 447 | ： 31.0176 |
| ［10． 7 ］ 6 | （30．5，M M \％ | 440,76 | 1：31．65\％ |  | liv，247（12 |
| 139．4291 | T．15）1！ | （10， 5 ， 12.2 | $21.3 \% \mathrm{ks}$ | 87,311 | －5， 1776 |
|  |  | 2i18，24 | 15，fixs 40 | （i21，＋54 | ［136，10） 4 － 4 |
|  | 9：1 $10 ;$ | 10，73：？ | 3．88． 42 | 111， 366 | $\therefore$ ： 2.85 |
| 8．311 | （12\％！ | 71．423 | 7，275（m） | 613，4．18 | （6，20 \％（m） |
| 145,475 | ＋4．63\％ 23 | 1．144．17\％ | 312，0：31：33 | 1，6世2．8t？ | $4.38,0 \times 8 \mathrm{~S} 104$ |
| ； 3 ，（194 | T－7 16， 18 | 1015，19\％ | 24．38： 81 | lisk，17！ |  |
| 13， 384 |  | F－8，801 | 11.168 | 88， 141 | 16，4132 24 |
| 121，\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | －394．4！8 1］ | 3\％ 4 ，100\％ | （10）4．958（1） | 462．584 | 1，0．15， $10: 36$ |
| －3，\％ris | S．857 29 | －6， 015 | 15，tiens 8. | 83,122 | 23,0813 |
| ： 3.5 ，（x） 4 | 21.1 .004 | 114．0）${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 71， $72 \times 10$ | 123，413 | 73， 30478 |
| －4， 122 | 1，隹3 34 | 381，35\％ | 34，3：18 ！2\％ | 3\％2，（6\％ | ：36，043 46 |
| 1i．63， 716 | 291.122301 | 1， $611,54 x$ | （14）Sn－ 34 | $\because 132.175$ | 7！M，57， 22 |
| $19,+634$ | 210.203 | 84， $1+2$ | ！ 1 ．Whí ？ 1 | 心－（0， | IfHi，61：3 3t |
|  |  | ？ $01,1 \geq 3$ | 12，1026 18is | 1，63： | 179110 |
| 11，5：3 | 2，747 76 | 112， 0 ， 5 f | 2，, $\mathbf{4} 7115$ | 1202，383 |  |
| f5． 61.1 | （i），24i | 20\％ $6,8.44$ | 5x， $20.6 ; 11$ | 235.176 | （30，（3）${ }^{\text {a }}$ ）（x； |

C.- Vnrevised Statement of the Values of the Principail Inportis (Durnable) entered for Consumption, dec.- Comeluded.

|  | Sinverinter | er, 1894. | Netremix | r- 1898 | Five mon 30th Novel | h. anded nleer, $184 \%$. | Fivz: ини 30th Nove? | the chaded nber, 1898. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Valus. | I listy Collected. | Value. | Dity Cillected. | Value. | Duty Collecterd. | Value. | Dity Collecter. |
| 1 1rought | 8 | $\leqslant \mathrm{cts}$ | 8 | 3 cts. | \% | 8 cts. | 3 | * cets. |
| Womallens, callets, lornsuels and tapeestry clothing. . . . . . . . | 15, 128 | 4,98-9 11.6 | \%rasi |  | $152,71 \%$ | 5! 511.340 | 304.3\% | ! 11,2888 |
| " cloths, worsterds, crasting | -56, 51.81 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}11.71 \% & 18\end{array}$ | i40, ixl | 160.01745 |  | 1,0,-28 40 |
| ". iress grands. | 63,150 | $111.5 \times 3$ 3 |  | 19,754 38 | 1,3-6, 518 |  | 1,217.3\% | :ibi, 439 \$1 |
| " knitter gexuls | 17.431 | -. 41 ! 1 4 | 17. 14 | - 5,11913 | 1841, 80: |  | 1, |  |
| " 1 yarns. . . . | 1.3.38 | 358 | 1.8.16 | 45:153 |  | - , 8014, 10.3 | -16. जn ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 111s.50] ts |
|  | 迷 | 3,383 5 | \&ti. 41 | -3, 34 \% | 114,342, | -1, x!H; mj | 1314.1:17 | $2.14 \% 18$ |
|  | -4, 7.75 |  | (Mm) 80.3 | 2-43-25 141 | +,125, 271 |  |  | $1,2 \times 3,5 B 4-5$ |
| Chin and lmblion | 5,310,732 | 1, 6114.2028 | 6,392,224 |  | $2 \times .721,761$ | $8,419,164.10$ | $37,0478,06.1$ | 10.:44.190 3 3 |
|  | -982, 0778 |  | 1483,3391 |  | $2,688,61{ }^{-1}$ |  | 2, 8 ( $+1,483 \%$ |  |
| (irmud totale. | 4,93f, mes |  |  |  | $22,131,314$ |  | $27,601,684$ |  |
|  | 101, 446,310 | 1, +im7,202 87 | 12, K50,615 | 1 , स28, 20478 | 53, $321.63 \%$ | ( , 413, 11i-4 41 | (48, 770, 6881 | 10, $59.4,19 \times 130$ |

D.- Unemised statemeat of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption in Canada during the monthe of November, 1897 and 1898, and during the free months ended 30 th November, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.

|  | Noventers. |  | Five montle ander 30th November. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 184: | 1845. | $188 \%$ | 1898. |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Animals fro improvement of stock..... | 402 | 10.381 | 71, 2810 | 79.318 |
| Articles for the use of the Army and Nary. | -13, 108 |  | 296, 13: | 138, 8.5 |
| Asphaltum or usphalt.......... ......... | 1,0:1 | 16.51\% | 27,125 31.193 | -7, |
| Bromm corn .... | 16.4683 $1,56.308$ | 16,510 | 31,193 a, 4 in 315 | 3 3, \%2, 196 |
| Coal, anthracite Coffee. |  | (20, 3,611 26.3811 | $\therefore$ : $14 \mathrm{in}, 31 \mathrm{~S}$ | $3,224,123$ $136,31: 3$ |
| Corn, Inclian | 4i5, 228 | 1994.281 | 2,4.3.2. 61 | $\therefore$ ¢,481.002 |
| Cottom waste | 15,093 | 13.716 | 681,157 | 79,783 |
| .. raw | 712,236 | 3115.122 | 1,518, 117 | 711.259 |
| Dyes, chmoicals, \&c | 2-5,248 | 20.434 | $\times 36,569$ | 1,048.852 |
| Fish and prexlucts of. | 6ii, 514 | 13, 10 | +14.134 | 315, 1s: |
| Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, ice | -4,792 | 2i,2\% | 51.984 | 113,0\% |
| Frits, hanamas, wives, pinatples, de... | 13,349 | 14,844 | 314.8 .8 | 215.25 |
| Fur skins, not dressud................. | 12,61818 | :1,393 | 84.1711 | 1:4,324 |
| Greast, fur soap making, se | 11,750 | 17, 50, | 5, int | 6.4.7: |
| Hides and skins. . . . . . . . | (\%), 5 \% | 20,151 | 1,115.202 | 1. -4.46 |
| India-rublor and gutta percha, crude. | 129, 26.4 | 2220.294 | 5T, , \% | 705, 3 , |
| Jute cloth arnd jute yarn. | 43,224 | 71.715 | 294,1:34 | 23n, 38 |
| Metak. hrass and copper. | $7 \mathrm{Tf}, 602$ | $10 \times 2.425$ | 348, 417 |  |
| . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ steel rails for railways. | -9x, | 240,20, | 1,0494,381 | 1.27. 2 , 6ils |
| 11 iron and stee], all other. | 120.745 | [75, 88 | 618, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 816,441 |
| " tiu and zinc.. | 16is, 181 | 132,574 | -01,205 | 511,31:3 |
| " other | 14,344 | -1.3mi. | 107,431 | 110,878 |
| Oils, wegetable. | 6, 4.462 | 7. 458 | 18, 324 | 28,179 |
| Sult | 21, 51.11 | 27.724 | 141.709 | 1.3.2. 199 |
| Settlers ffects | $1: 7.316$ | 181,584 | 1,176.241 | 1.14\%, 810 |
| Silk, raw | 41, 0 0\% | 8.390 | 112, 32:3 | $76.14 \pm$ |
| Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed | 52,041 | 18.720 | 2-20.494 | 222.375 |
| Tezi........ . . . . . . | 215. 26 | 498.209 | 1,9Mti, 12:3 | 1.76m, 1816 |
| Tobaceo leaf. |  |  | 16.909 |  |
| Wood, cabintmakers, \&e | 123,097 | 168, 503 | (it2, 57 | 1,043,635 |
| Wool | 16:303\% | (19, $92 \times 1$ | (2) 7,429 | 4ts, 130 |
| All other free goonds. | intita 2 | 1,543,86it | 2, $2 \times 3.404$ | $4,50,46$ |
| Totals, free grorls | 4,935, 4 , 40 | (1, 3tis, 054 | 22,131,314 | 25.6901,684 |
| Coin and bullion. | 232,673 | 193, 23, | $2,648,417$ | 3,301,932 |
| Ditiable georls. | - $0,310,732$ | 6,342,424 | 24,721,701 | 37,367, 405 |
| Grand totals | 10,480,310 | 12,850,615 | -33,531,6432 | 68,770,681 |

E. - Unenisen Statemext of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the months of November, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.

|  | Novomber, 1 ny\% |  |  | November, 1598. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ноим Promber: | Fur-ign <br> Product: | 'lictal. | Hente Pronduce. | Fureign Proluce. | Total. |
|  | \$ | * | R | $\$$ | $s$ | 8 |
| Prodisce of the mine | 1.319, 37 | 21,914 | 1,341,4!1 | 1,338, 14:3 | $31 . \mathrm{Bx}$ | 1.38i9, 6228 |
| tishenit | 1,633.713 | 8,214 | 1,1441,433 | [1347, 45, | 175 | !1343,4330 |
| forest | 1,80x, 414 Ei | 25, 189 | 1,923,50\% | 1, 857, 3il | 11,840 | 1, 8199, 2011 |
| Asimals and their produce | 5,275, 12 yc | $139,400^{\circ}$ | 5, 415,335 | 6,1881, ix4 | (5),846 | 1.16\%.46\% |
| Agricultural pralucta | 5, 101.751 |  | (6,430,148 | 3,3020,54! | $21.940,68 i)$ | ti.303, 234 |
| Manufnetures | ¢M4,917 | 73, 3 m | 178, 5123 | (T)4, 100 | 83,04; | 1.176.143 |
| Wiscellaneous articles | 12,511; | 11,946 |  | 24.093 | 81,762 | 105, 45\% |
| Tutals | 14,147,214 | 1.2018 .743 |  | 14, 62-4, 181 | $3,261.976$ | 17.889, 1:77 |
| Butlion | 113,410 |  | 113,6110. | 1323,639 |  | 132.4234 |
| Cuins. |  | 5, 5 \% | 5.863 |  | 19,410 | 19, +10 |
| tiranl totals | 16,260,824 | 1.214, 238 | $17.475,362$ | 14,754, 820 | 3,281,386 | 18,041,200 |

F.--Unevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the fie months ended 30th November, 1897 and 1898, respectively

G.-Stmaniy Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898 , and same for first fire monthe of Fiscal Year ending 30 th June, 1899.

H. - Sumary Statement (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, accrued during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first five months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

Fiscal. Yeart 189-.98.

| Month ended |  | Nonth ended |  | Month ended |  | Month ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - ctar. |  | 8 cts. |  | \$ cte. |  | s |
| . Fuly 31 | $354, \times 189$ | Jan. 31. | 649,86378 | July 31. | 727,92931 | Jan. 31 |  |
| Ang. 31. | 495,189 61 | Feb. 28. | 662,124 89 | Aug. 31.. | 811,759 19 | Fels. 28. |  |
| Sript. 30 | 393,172 81 | Mar. 31. | 768,690 59 | Sept. 30 | 819,29095 | Mar. 31. |  |
| Totals. . | 1,443,181 38 | Totals | 2,080,688 26 | Totals. | 2,358,979 45 | Tutals |  |
| Oct. 51 | 1352,709 46 | April 30. | 778,85171 | Oct. 31 | 892.13187 | A $\mathrm{rail} 30 .$. |  |
| Nov, 30. | 714,20750 | May 31. | 730,051 32 | Nov. 30 | 875.23908 | May 31 |  |
| Dec. 31. | 816,813 34 | June 30. | 741,02571 | Dec. 31 |  | June 30. |  |
| Totals | 2,183,530 32 | Tutals. | 2,250,828 94 | Totals. |  | Totals. |  |
| Grand totals, Inland Revenue.... |  |  | 7,958, 428 90 | Grand totals, Inland Revenue... |  |  |  |

1．－Summary Statement（Unrevised）of the Value of the Imports into Canada（Dutiable ant Fuee）with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June，1898，and same for first fine monthe of Fiseal Year ending 30th June，1899，respectively．（Coin and Rullion included）．

| Blinith elldmi | Fisoal Yrak 1897－9\％． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports． |  |  | Experts． | Tutal Import： <br> Exports． | luty Collecterl． | Inaports． |  |  | Fixporta． | Tintal Inports and <br> Expyorts． | Duty Collectirl． |
|  | Intialus： | Free． | Thtal． |  |  |  | I Mutiable． | Firen． | Total． |  |  |  |
| fuly Aug． Nept． | \％ | $\therefore$ | 8 | \％ | ＊ | 8 cts． | ＊ | \＄ | s | $s$ | ＊ | ＊cts． |
|  | 5，3世2．sti | 4．0．4， 53 | 9，387， 1315 |  | 24， 835,103 | $1,514,01171$ |  |  | 17．003， 24.16 | 14，ist Mis | 31.61 .121 |  |
|  | 6，542，368 | 5，514，747 | 12，05\％，115 | 16，imo，08s | －8，64， 203 | $1,910,175$ | $6,815.44$ | 6， $1: 108,803$ | 13，116，745 | 14，610，112 | －1， $42+6$ | 1，970，604 \％ |
| Totalx | 17．764．724 | 15，225．747 | 32，940， 471 | 4． 816.124 | 80，797，346 | 5． 127.70066 | 24，548，547 | 19，641，662 | $4 \mathrm{t}, 1 \mathrm{~mm}, 150$ | 43，465，045 | 87，¢8\％${ }^{2}, 255$ | 6．784，944 49 |
| （set． <br> Nov． <br> Dee． | 5， $4+46,24$ $0,310,382$ | 4，414，606 | $10,060,851$ <br> 10,481 | 18，32ki， 998 | 28，415，M4 | 1，684 24088 | （i，4， $4,2,2,24$ | $5,3033,6023$ |  | 19，484，86\％ | 31，719，7\％ | 1，910，970 |
|  | $5,628,324$ | 3，541，387 | 9，169，711 | 17， 0222,331 | 26，192，042 | $1,127,10287$ |  | 6，4．0，0．21 | 12，x， | 18，041．20） | 30，091，821 | 1，898，264 87 |
| T＇otals． | 16，585，301 | 13，125，571 | 29，710，872 | 52，853，690 | 82，564，562 | 5，018，50\％； 61 | ．．．．． | ．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．－．．．．．．．． | ．．．－．． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { Mel. } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | 15，087，984 | 3， 999,267 | 9，887，256 | 10，614，219 | 201， 001,475 | 1，786，572 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6，75， 469 | $3,341,194$ | 10，097， 666 | 8，363， 631 | 18，467 $2: 14$ | 1，9i1，tion 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $8,+11,843$ | $3,818,251$ | 12，3\％0，14 | 7，66\％，73： | 20，116tit， 882 | 2，435， 823007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tcutals． | ｜21，3076，351 | 11，018，712 | 32，305， 063 | $26,6 \times 0,588$ | 59，0\％5， 6 \％ 1 | 6，173，995 71 |  | ．．．．． |  | ．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．． |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { April } & 30 \\ \text { May } & 31 \\ \text { Juhe } & \text { Bur } \end{array}$ | 6，002， 404 | 4， 045,230 | 10，127，634 | 7．212，164 | 17，339，－1 14 | 1．7i33， 120392 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6． $4 \times 2 \times 101$ | 6．193，14．4 | 12，621．245 | ： $8.118,5 \mathrm{mim}$ | －31，759，841 | 1，M52．874 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | S． 440,613 | 6， $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 6.602$ | 11，725，4．3i | 1：$, 054,8334$ | $26,781,254$ | 1，（137，783 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 18，000，约沙 | 1i，466，046 | 34，474， 314 | 31，385，5159 | （15，$\times 5939113$ | 3，244，321 81 |  |  | ．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． |  |
| Grand untals． | 73，4i94，644 | （2），836，076 | 129，530，720 | 158，726，\％41 | 288，257， 521 | 21，564，784 79 |  |  |  | ．．．．．．．．． |  |  |

## GREAT BRITAIN

J．－Comparative Statement（Unevised）of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Importerl into（ireat Britain from British North America during the months of Novenber and the fiw months ended 30 th November，in the Years 1896 ， 1897 and 1898，respectively．（From English Returns．）

| Antuctis． | Quastities． |  |  |  |  |  | Valces． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of N （seminer． |  |  | Five Monthis emaderl math Nowember． |  |  | Month of Noveminer． |  |  | Five Munthe endeal 30th Ninember． |  |  |
|  | $180 \%$ ． | 1897. | 18！ | 1＊M\％ | 1885. | 1818. | 18：N． | 189\％． | 189\％． | 18：\％． | $189 \%$. | 189\％． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sherer and lam | 10．19： | 7.324 | 1．62t | （iti， 433 | －3，66： | 32， 254 | Tこ，689 | 52，433 | 47，8is | 47， 4.84 F | 342，$\times 3$ | 240，403 |
| Harses | 589 | 1，219 | 1：34 | 7，234 | 6，717 | 3，352 | －7． 197 | 1，9，54 |  | 304． $16+5$ | $810,2 \times 1$ |  |
| Grain－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imitian man ．．．．Cwe | 173，804 | 3，34，6000 | Lisition | 2．142，360 |  | 5，5w 100 | 430.85 |  |  | 1，4i4，24， | 2．720，341 | 7， 819.203 |
| Whusat ．．．．．．．．．．． | （2914，600 | 1， 1024.06 mm | $214.2(1)$ $423,8(0)$ |  |  | 3， 1.33 .3400 | 504， 50.85 | 20， | 1．425， 4838 | 3，5，4，K2 | B， 10.168 | 2， $8,3,2,24.4$ |
| imas． | 2.67330 | 127， 150 | 1：14， $2 \times 10$ | 742.440 | 21s．00 | （ie： 5,510 | $3 \times i .+6$ | 1：2，1\％ | antim |  | 7.74 .704 | （131， 3 \％ |
| Matals－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cupher tra．．．．．．．．．Tomas． |  | 3， 6,3 | 2，173 | 31.494 | 37， 3 \％ | 32，814 |  | 23，36\％ | 24,414 | 30803 | 346.314 | 24\％，1625 |
| Irovisions－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bawn ．．．．．．．．．．．．Cwt． | ：9，046 | 42，876 | $\therefore 1.417$ | 310，271 | 161， $0^{5}$ | 3118，444 | 444，410 | 3946， 38 | the，13it | 2，308，22， | 1，464，13 M | 2931.88 |
| H：man． | 18．841 | 11.75 | 7，352 | 103． 4,5 | 81，307 | 79．38 | 977． 826 | 111．27！ | 64，31］ | 1，012，＋418 |  | －120．14： |
| Binter． | 15，2\％ | 8.766 |  | \＄1，93：3 | 45， 44 | 129，116 | ， | 17069 | Ein， 2 H 4 |  | 1，\％x6 6,840 | 2．59，14， |
| Cluese．．．．．．．．．．Git humds， | lin 186 | 1！ $4 \times 6,403$ |  | 161.794 418.972 | 1．168， $64{ }^{2}$ | 1．144， $5 \times 25$ | 2． 237.28 | － 117.60 | $1,962,462$ | ！S16， 149 | 12，20， 3,46 | 11．3911，2tik |
|  | 191168 | －20， | 19， 318 | 1118.130 |  | 39\％，021 | 31ti，fil | ＋13．825 | 424，248 | 1，415， 0.46 |  |  |
| Wixal and timber． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huwn．．．．．．．．．．lends | 0.341 | 12．715 | 3，115 | 1200，941 | 135， 108 | 42,18 | 2220313 | 3 M 0.65 | 20， 198 | $\underline{2}$ | 3，294，630 | 2.191 .3711 |
| dressed ．．．．．．．．．． | 14．，13\％ | 173.25 | 82,47 | 1，114，3＊8 | 1．4i9， $50 \cdot 3$ | 1，343，整 | 1，434，509 | 1， 180 | $9+2.204$ |  | 16，5i4．tick | 14，等2，031 |

K.-Comparame Statement (Unevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise lixported from (ireat Britain to British North America during the months of Nowember, and the five menths ended 30th November, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From English Returns.)

| Antacles. | (2UANTITIES. |  |  |  |  |  | V.u.UE\%. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Menth of Novernber. |  |  | Five most ms euderl 3oth Neweabber. |  |  | Auntls of Noventher. |  |  | Five hosithe rmelal :Hell Novelutwer. |  |  |
|  | 18: | $1 \times 45$ | 184N. | 1896. | 180\% | $18.5 \%$. | $1 \times 46$ | $1 \times 9 \%$ | $1 \times 88$. | 18:Hi. | 1897. | 186\%. |
| T.-Bhitish Any Irish Prouece. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Artieles of Ferrl and Drink :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sthlt, rock and white. .... , P... Tons. | 5060 | 8,403 | 4,5331 | 24,4184 | 132,754 | 3i3, $6 \times 6$ | 18,041 | 23, 725 | 23,160 | 100.2102 | 97, 400 | 1118,4707 |
|  | 27,612 | 48,241 | 52,028 | 128,308 | 170,194 | 1142,307 | 4!1,883 | 41,221 | [可,824 | 242.984 | 322. 172 |  |
| Woul, shetej) and lambs. . . . . . . . . . . . Thlos. <br> 3. Artiules Manufactured and Pastly | 36,201) | 217,300 | 81,2401 | (i6, 80 0 | (iSti, 1(m) | 335, $6,6 \times 0$ | $7,40 \%$ | 45.187 | 16,162 | 1.5,0646 | 137.575 | 163,3847 |
| 3. Articles Manufactured and Pastly Manufactured -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton manufactures - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1rinee goxats, gray or unbleached .... Yds. | 27, 5 (0) | 16, itar |  | $\text { : } \mathrm{enj} 5.140$ |  |  | 1,1291 | 83.5 | 3,423 | 14.43.1 | 11, M 121 | 16, 3ins |
|  | 1360 , M M | Ifi, ¢人\% | 2\%if, fin | $x: 5,200$ | Smi, CH | 1,491.760 | T,in8 | 4,8,811 | 16, 125 | 16, 6174 | $5 \cdot 1,13 \%$ | $97.84 i$ |
| printed. <br> dyerl or manufactured | (3) $5_{6}$, 1(0) 1 | 1,112, 300 |  |  | 3.4, 3 , 100 | $3,46=290$ | 11, $7 \cdot 32$ | (64, 11.3 |  | 183, ! 1 ! | 204, ¢0, | $227,45 \%$ |
| cof clyed yarn. . . | $4!5 \%$, $8(3)$ |  | \%e\%, Thel | $4,358,1(4)$ | 4, 5149,200 | 11,13\%,5011 | 43,3024 |  | i) 4,818 | 3011.274 | 43; 1:20 | 575, toll |
| Jute manufatursis- Piece goorls, all kinds . . . . . . . | $1.38 \%, 5001$ | 1,136,100 | $2.0040,603$ | 7.033, 300 | $7.224 \mathrm{i}, 100$ | 7, 18\%, 400 | 54,025 | $44^{2}, 2 \times 10$ | 72, $2 \times 99$ | : 3123,115 | $30 \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{Ni}+2{ }^{2}$ | 277,481 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piecregmels, all kinds............ " Silk manufactures-- | 212,400 | 4309500 | 529, 8100 | 2,461,200 | $\stackrel{2}{2} \times 19,70 n$ | 3,933,800 | 19,384 | 37,807 | 47,416 | 2-10,016 | 239, 348 | $33^{3} 3,83 \%$ |
| lame , .. . . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 416 | 2,14t | 2,34M | 5,548 | 10,341) | 13146 |
| Silk and other materials |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,331; | 9,2046 | $11.503^{3}$ | 23, 24.9 | 53, 371 | 89,218 |
| Wuollen timsnes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Yds. | i0.500 | 6i(1,000 | *8,(100) | 1,18i3,340 |  | 1,52) 3,701 | 24,572 | - $2,3,74$ | 12.x.06 |  | 515., ¢17 | -81.842 |
| Worntexl "1...... | 180, 400 | 404,100 | 3i5. 800 | 3.752 .410 | 4,405,700 | 3,89*,204 | -2, $\times 3$ | 13.5154 | 11-1, 44t |  | 1*ri, Mit | 1,210,594 |
| Giarjeets, not being rugs | 43,300 | 112,300 | 64,200 | $4(\mathrm{~m}, 700$ | -533,500 | 723,500 | 16, 150 : | 14,27\% |  | 1stio.tist. | -34, 85 | , 314,$824 ;$ |
| Hardwarc, unemumeraterl |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 (Ni) | -5, 433 | 10, 346 | 1:30,359 | 1\%) 1 N\% | 51,616 |
| Cutlery................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20, 60 | - | - | 143,454 |



* Included with "Harlware, inemumerated," prior to 183 s.
L. Comparative Spatemevt (Unrevised) of the Quantities ind Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the months of October and the ten monthis ended 31st October, in the Year's 1896, 1597 and 1898, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

| Anticters. | (qeantimies. |  |  |  |  |  | Values. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of October. |  |  | Ten months ended 31 st October. |  |  | Month of October. |  |  | Ten months ended 31st Oetaber. |  |  |
|  | 1816. | 1897. | 1818. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1596. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ | s |
| Animals- <br> Horsen, frea. $\mathbf{N}$ | 25 | 67 | 59 | 866 | 531 | 361 | 2,816 | 3,885 | 5,585 | 62,894 | 54, 297 | 51,5017 |
| dutiable... ... " | 319 | 185 | 139 | 4,98i | 4,02? | 1,488 | 19,062 | 20, 1009 | 13,805 | 319,164 | 334,603 | 196,182 |
| Art work, free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 472 | 3,500 | 65 | 257, 197 | 49,608 | 611 |
| dutiable. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,350 | 21.: |  | 2,545 | 2,379 |
| Broks, de., free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,430 | 2,565 | 1,433 | 28.778 | 34,466 | 27,374 |
| dutiable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,854 | 9.204 | 2,1998 | 19,916 | 21,876 | 22,282 |
| Cement, Roman- <br> Portland, dutiable . ... Lbs. | $3(1), 800$ | 172,575 | 201,100 | 3,5is1,500 | 1,517,9\%4 | 1,56\%, (65) | 1.310 | 846 | 1, (1414 | 14,489 | 7,234 |  |
| Coal, hituminurs, dutiable. Tons. | (28,993 |  | 91,485 | 687,085 | (1111,202 | T22.014 | 218,063 | 151,513 | 29\%,093 | 2,184,859 | 1,946,613 | 2,301,73:1 |
| Fibres, vegetable, \&c., and manufactures of Flax, free and dutimble. | 28 | 7 | 2 | 978 | 2,593 | 481 | 928 | 114 | 223 | 128,543 | 401,072 | 63,703 |
| FruitsBananas, free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,460 | 4, 4\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | i, 01.4 | 88,708 | 74,612 | 74,328 |
| Lemona, ditiable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 116 | 141,707 | 113,301 | 53,787 |
| Fius, skins, de., free.. |  |  |  | - ... |  |  | 4,000 | 7,300 | 5,180 | 297,373 | 218,208 | 273,331 |
| Hides and skins, other than fur. free. | 1,837,794 | 1.837,886 | ใ22.182 | 14,715,178 | 16,911,363 | 11,168.708 | 123,488 | [14, 888 | 79,2-88 | 900,931 | 1,264,700 | 954,232 |



## UNITED STATES

M.-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 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From United States Returns.)


Tren and steel and manuf's of Builders' hardware mad sawa ancl temols
Natlimaty, bi\%
Sewing maclimes and barts of (ther machmery
Lerather and maminictures offonts and slume
sole leather
Otlow
Nacal storsk-
Rosill tar aud pitch Belo Purluntine wirits of Bles wil cake and vil cake meal Ihs
Oils Hineral, crude..... talls.
Cottunt-stedi

Jaratfine and parattine wax L. . Provisiturs-

Meat proclucts

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Beef, Lambed. Lis. } \\
& \text { " fresth } \\
& \text { " satted or pioklecl, and }
\end{aligned}
$$

ather, erred Lhes.

## Hallow....

1sicom
Hitim
l'ork, fresir, prekied. I sard.
()] ers and alematratine.

Dairy prodraces- Buattes: ..
Siruls... (lrexme. .
Shyar, refined. . . . . . . . . . . . . Llas.
Tolsures and mannfacturos of Teraf, stems and trimmings. (Vigars, cigarstter, \&c.
Wiud and manmfactures of Tmaber and ummanuf d woo
 Othny . . . . . . . . . Manufactures of wood-
Toors, sawh, blinds,

Toors, wawh, blinds, furni tures and wordulaters.
Wexll, raw. .... ....... Lales.


[^6]N.-Statement of Imports and Exponts of the United States from and to the un lermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the lst January preceding, including such latest Month. (From Urited States Returns.)


## IINITED STATES.

O. Stammexp of the Smports and Expmots of the United States from and to the British Empire and (Tutals), Foreign Countries in the latest Month fur which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the lst January preceding, including such latest Month-(Prom United Stutes Returns.)

| Name of Colntry. | Lateat Musth | Valle for tie Month. |  |  |  | Agisegate fore the Proroh of the Yeak, twhemig latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Fixports. | Inmports, | Exports. | Impurts. | Fixports. | Imports. | Exprorts. |
| Brilish Limpirc. |  | * | \% | \% | 8 | 8 | * | 8 | S |
| (frat Mritain........ | Octaber | -220, | 53,037,050: | 8.751 .689 | $50,6949,130$ | 141,41!1,378 | $352,775,494$ | 911,369,489 | 415,984,723 |
| Burutula. | - $\quad . . .$. | $815$ | 86,66\% | 1.5133 | :90,402 | 590,378 | 723,952 | 485,011 | 803,063 |
| British Africa | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 18,502 | :119,615 | 27.164 | 1,195, 3i5 | 1,101,145 | 10,438,644 | (122, 134 | 11,199,235 |
| Anstralasia. | " | 290148 | 1,149,202 | 399,026 | 1,30, 10.4 | 3, 150, 29.9 | 12,793,278 | $5,223,707$ | 14,344,109 |
| East Indies | " | 1,715,597 | 3:30.54 5 | 2,263,339 | 330, 723 | 19,423,61\% | 3,3310,608 | 24,600,429 | $3,507,814$ |
| (:ni:nt. | " | 140.401 | 159.54, | 150,141 | 204,713 | 2,500, 245 | 1,236,724 | 3,180,045 | 1,530,469 |
| Honcluras. | " | 13,700 | 33,740 | 17, 178 | 35.442 | 168,570 | 480,80. | 148,667 | 464, 044 |
| Whast Indiew |  | 362,039 | $550,75!$ | 455.318 | 633.647 | $9,419,809$ | 6,209,308 | 10,1904, 151 |  |
| Canalat | " | 3,-57,36\% | $7.570,484$ | $3,424,213$ | 9.8.8.003 | 33,964,550 | (60,682,667 | 25, 143,573 | 77, 884,537 |
| (iibraltar | " | 5,896 | 24,503 | 1,44 | 171,76\% | 30, $2 \times 2$ | 259,027 | 11,481 | 420,204 |
| Hong Kong | " | 27,882 | 334,483 | 151,473 | 675,297 | 71,360 | 4,540,538 | 74,471 | -5,461,083 |
| Newfoundland amd Latravhor |  | 7, 0 , 05 | 138, arit $^{\text {a }}$ | (61.549 | 217, 117 | 323,154; | 90:3,966\% | 270,612 | 1.137, 197 |
| All inther. |  | 90,602 | 69, 4.40 | 172.502 | 98,87: | 1. 427 , 633 3 | 546,408 | $2.020,701$ | 637,190 |
| Totals |  | 14,717,233 | (i4, 410, 143 | 15,815,788 | 65,616,973 | 214,301,054 | 174,982,008 | 164,614.071 | 541,14, $510 \%$ |
| Tutals, Foneigh Cometries. | Oetcher | 3i),262, 47! | tr, 334.354 | 36,453,460 | [3, (001, 113 | +2, 4 4 24.651 | $3 \times 3,000,151$ | 363, 119,637 | 446, 52 2, 10; |
| Grame totals |  | 49,94), 12 | 111,744,517 | $52,451,24 \times$ | 118.16E, Sm\% | 1538,734, (1) | $857,162,50$ | $527,734,4618$ | 987, 895,1110 |

P．－Unbevisen Statement of the Tmports 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 Yoar，including such latest，Month．

| Name of Colntry． | Latest <br> Month． | Valce for the Month． |  |  |  | Aghemgate fon Pekton of the Yeak， nelums：Latrat Moxith． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1817. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Imports． | Exports． | Imports． | Exports． | Inpports． | Fipports． | Inuports． | Exports． |
|  |  | 8 | \％ | \＄ | \＄ | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| ＊Cautada | November． | $10,245,1037$ | $16,147,214$ | $12,1 \mathrm{in}$ ， $2 \times 80$ | $14,68.181$ | 50， $8.85,475$ | $74,8146,8177$ | （64， 964,744 ） | （97， 551,612 |
| fiesat Britain． |  | 200.341 .3110 | 116，811，475 | 204， 738,56 | 118，508，399 | 1，9644，516，510 | 1，313，473， 161 | $2,1070,021 .(503$ | 1．301，819，711 |
| France | September． | 50， 8200,425 | 58，082， 111 | 55，368，033 | ：3， $3,56,290$ | 549，220，673 | $510.942,1 \times 2 \pm$ | （643，903，391 | 492，930，294 |
| Portugal | July ． | $3,480,440$ | 2，316，6901） | $4,731,450$ | 2，457， 8880 | $27,723,6010$ | 17，137，4t0 | ：30，433，320 | 18，045， 220 |
| 1 taly | Seputember． | 18，083， 714 | 1－4．93\％．04． | 18，fil6，201． | 19，508，3\％\％ | 1605，20s，19\％： | 140，115， 327 | 191， 727.651 | 165，846， 633 |
| Austria Hungary |  | 28，222， 5120 | 31，0137．600 | $27,142,730$ | 21，944，880 | 2310，54， 360 | 246， 890.1180 |  | 250.781 .0801 |
| （irreces． | Jume．． | 1.39789 | 1．1ヶ\％0， 34.3 | 1，802，234 | 862， 510 | 8.370 .188 | （6，214，21－1 | 13．032，518 | 5， 8800.324 |
| Bulgaria |  | 1，025，12： 3 | 731．488 | 967，120 | 505 5，\％ 11 | 8．164， 0903 | 7．503， 164 | 4， $4853,4+3$ | （6，5288， 63.3 |
| Equyt． | Angust． | $4,005,(16)$ | $2.340 .6 \times 0 \%$ |  | 2，8：0，4114 |  |  |  |  |
| Unitel States | Octolver． | $44,474,712$ | 111，744，517 | 2－2．351，24 | 11く．（31心．484） | 6238， $734.64 \%$ |  | 527.738 .6 （6） c | 9x5，$\times 17.016$ |
| Mexim | That． | $3,2465,10 \times 0$ | 11，（681，（0）W） |  | 12，913， 0 （0\％ | 18，610，000 | 19， $514 \times 0$ | 23．00x，（000） |  |
| ＋British India | August． | 12， 1501.1618 | 17， $9138,73 \pi$ | 13，103， 0 \％ | 29，2\％11．628 | 633，810， 19.11 | 113，2661． 212 | （21，345，150 |  |

[^7]
## II.-NEW TARIFFS.

During the quarter under review there has been distributed from this department to all the principal Custon-honses and Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion, copies of all foreigh and colonial tariffs and supplements thereto, as furnished during that period by the International Customs Tariff Bureau, whicin 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 Anmual Report. I803, and the puarterly and monthly reports since publisherl. and comprise all additions thereto or changes therein, so far as the department has anthentic advice.

> (A.)-VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Ordinince No, 2 of 1807, Granting Certain Import and Export Degies.
(Assented to Junt 10,1807 .)
Be it ordained by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands as follows:-
I. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Tariff Ordinance, 1897 ."
2. Ordinance No. 2, of 1806 , is hereby repealed.
3. In this Ordinance, except where and so far as the subject matter or the context otherwise requires:

The tern "goods" includes wares, merchandise, animals, articles and things; and

The term " duty " means inport duty.
4. (a.) From and aiter the commencement of this Ordinance the sums specified in Schedule A to this Ordinance shall be paid into the Treasury for the use of this Presidency as import and export duties respectively upon goods of the respective classes, kinds and descriptions mentioned in that scheclule, when first imported into, ar exported from, this Presidency; and proportionate stm1s shall be so paid upon the first importation into, or exportation from, this Presidency of any greater or less quantities of such goods than those mentioned in the saicl schedule.
(b.) Until the contrary is proved to the satisfaction of the Treasurer, every importation and exportation of goods shall be deemed to be the first importation and exportation thereof respectively.
5. (a.) The following goods shall be admitted free of duty into this Presidency, that is to say, all samples not of saleable value, of manufactured and other goods and all articles intended for exhibition only, and not for sale, which the Treasurer, in his discretion, and subject to any rules made as heremafter mentioned shall allow to be imported free of duty.
(b.) It shall be lawful for the Governor to make rnles for the guidance of the Treasurer in the exercise of the powers given to the latter by this section.
(c.) Any person who shall sell or dispose for value of any article admitte? free of duty under this section shall be liahle, on summary conviction, to pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.
6. Goods of the classes, kinds and descriptions specified in Schedule B to this Ordinance shall be admitted free of duty into this Presidency.
7. The goods described in Schedule C to this Ordinance shall be admitted free of datty into this Presidency; provided that the person importing the same shall produce to the Treasurer at the time of the importation thereof a certificate signed by the Treasurer of the Island or Presidency from which the same are imported, stating that the same are excmpt from duty under this section and the ground of such exemption; provided also that nothing in this section contained 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 amonnt 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.
8. Where any question arises whether any imported or exported goods come within any of the classes, kinds and descriptions specified in the schedules to this Ordinance, such question shall be referred to the Treasurer, whose decision thereon shall be final.
9. It shall be lawful for the Governor to permit articles liable to duty to be used in bond. subject to such conditions and regulations as to the Governor may seem expedient.

Passed the Legislative Council the 22ud day of May, I807.
GEO. W. BUCKLEY,
Clerk.
Dated at Antigua the roth day of June, 1897 , in the sixtjeth year of Her Majesty's reign.

Duly published and proclained at Road Town, Tortola, the Ioth day of Jutly, 1897.
N. G. COOKIIAN,

Proiost Marshal.

SCHEDULE A.

## Tmport Duties.


GOODS. £ s. d.1b. $010 \quad 0$
6. Drugs, viz., opium, bhang, gange7. Grainbushel 0006
Corn, wheat, oats, peas, beans, barley and calavances. ..... 100 ibsRice.
. each 100
Firearms of all litids ..... 1b, 004
Gunpowder and all explosives.ad val. $10 \%$
Fireworks and percussion caps, cartridges and cartridge cases. . . .ad vil ..... 003
gross
9. Matches ..... 10\%
10. Medical and surgical instruments and appliances 100 lbs. ..... 016
11. Oilmeal an
11. Oilmeal an
2. Provisions 1. Arrowroot, sago, taploca and all similar starches and all preparations
of the same. ..... 100 lbs. ..... 21
2. Beef in pickle or sait.
matrel $0 \quad 1 \quad 0$
3. Bread and biscuit, not in tin. ..... 140 Lise (1) 5 ()
4. Butter ..... (10) $04 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 2\end{array}$
5. Cheese
5. Cheese
do $0 \quad 4 \quad 2$
do $0 \quad 4 \quad 2$
6. Coffee, cocoa and chocolate
6. Coffee, cocoa and chocolate ..... bartel
7. Cora meal
100 Jbs. (1) 24 1
100 Jbs. (1) 24 1
8. Fish, drjed or smoked
8. Fish, drjed or smoked ..... Laryel 0 8 0
Piekled salmon. ..... do 030
Pickled mackercl
tho $0: 2{ }^{0} 6$
tho $0: 2{ }^{0} 6$
Pickled herring and other
do $0 \quad 3 \quad 6$
do $0 \quad 3 \quad 6$
9. Flour of wheat, ontmeal, or rye meal ..... reputed 11 . 001
10. Fruits and reretables, canned, tinned. or bottled
10. Fruits and reretables, canned, tinned. or bottled ..... iov liss. 0
11. Hams and bacon
do
12. Lard and its compounds ..... do
13. Macarom and vermicelli ..... do
14. Oleomargarine
14. Oleomargarine
do
do
15. Fork in pickle or salt
do
do
10. Sausages and tongues
10. Sausages and tongues ..... do
17. sugar. muscovado and melado ..... तo All other.
qallon 003
18. Tea. ..... ad val. 10x
20. Beef and pork preserred in cans100 lbs .0168

14. Tobacco
Cigars (except those known as "Long Toms ") ..... lb. $0 \quad 10$
cigars. "Tong Toms" ..... 1b. 0 (1) 9
Cigarettes ..... 15. 110
Leaf. ..... 1b. 010
15. Wood
Cedar and pine shingles thousnad $0 \quad 16$
Crpress and wallaba shingles ..... $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 1,200 & 0 & 8 & 4\end{array}$
Hoops......................................................
1,000 feet by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick 0 \& 3
Stnves ..... 1,(MM) 050
Shooks
Shooks ..... $10 \%$
18. All articles or things not herembefore specifled and not exempted by the Ordinance

## Export Duties.

For every horse, mule, or foal of either sex ..... $0 \quad 60$
For every ass020
For every bull, cow, ox of calf over 9 months old ..... 080
For every calf not more than 8 months old ..... 040
Nu. GOODS. Uuties.
For erery hog, pig (not being a sucking pig) ..... $0 \quad 10$
For every sucking pig ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 6$
Fot every sheep or hamb. ..... 006
Fon atery harmel of gisico.. ..... (1) 0
For erery harel ol bulding lime ..... (1) 02
For every lom pounds of sweet notatoes, yams and tanners ..... 06
For all wreek ..... $10 \%$

## SCHEDLLE B.

1. Animals alive, to include unly asses, sheep, goats, logs, poultry, turte aud all sucking aniluals.
2. Baggage, pursonal, of passengems, contrining apparel itted articles of persumat use, and all protessional aphataths and workman"s tools brought by a passeager for his uwII use.
3. Belling for hitchinery, of leather, canras or India zubber.
4. Buats and lighters.
$\Rightarrow$ Bumes and horns.
5. Books, printed, bound or unhound, pamphlets, newspapers, and printed matter in all Latrguages.
6. Lumles of matass or stonewares.
7. Brant, midellings and shonts.
8. Brielis amd tiles.
9. Brideres ut tron or wood, of of both combined.
10. Buidiny materials imported for the construction or repair of any church or chapel.
11. C'ilts, watoms, cars and batrows, with or without springs. for ordinary roads and arriantural use, not induding vehicles of plensure.
12. Crmeihles ath melting pots of all kinds.
13. Liggs.
1.. Fertilizers of atl kinds, natural and artificial.
14. F'ish, fresh on on ice.
15. Mruits ant regotables, fresh and dried. when not canned, tiuned or bottled.
16. Furuiture in use, the property of, and impored br, persons coming to reside in the Presidency.
17. Gits fixtures and pipes.
18. Findel and sitrer roin and bullions.
-1. Hay abll straw for forage.
19. Houses of wood, complete.
20. Ice.
-4. Line of all kinds.
21. Locomotives, rallway rolling stock, mils. rallway ties and all materials and appliances for railwnys and tramways
22. Maps, charts and music.

2\%. Marble and alahaster, in the rough or squared, worked or carved, for building purboses or thonuments.
25. Maticinal extracts and preparations of all kinds, including mroprietary or patent medicines, quinine and preparations of quiulne, and castor and cod liver olls, but exchasive of opirm, gange and bhang.
29. Packares of coverings in which goods are actmally imported if usual and proper for the purpose.
30. Paper of all kinds for printing.
31. Pletures and engravings.
32. Flants, shmbs, and seeds of all kinds for planting.
33. Printer's ink of all colours.
34. Printing presses, types, rules apaces and all accessorfes for printigg.
35. Public worshjp. articles spocialls Imported for: riz. :

Musical instruments of all kinis. lamps, bells and ormaments and wine and all furmitnen to be used in the celelmation of divine worship.
36. Quicksilver.
37. Silt.
38. Sperimens fllustrative of nataral history.
30. Stoim cumines, hoifers and pines and machines, machinery and apparatis, whether stationatey or mortahle worked hy power or hy hand for agriculture irrigation or mininge and all necessary manis and npuliances for the erection or repalr thereof. is the cmmmunieation of mative power thereto.
4n. Sulnhur.
41. Surgical instraments. imported for the ase of the Importer.
42. Tan hark of all kinds, whole or ground.
43. Telegraph wire, telegraphe, telephonic and electric capparatus and appliances of all kinds for communlation or illuminatton thereby,
44. Tombstones, tahlets and railings for grares.
45. Trees, plants, vines and seeds and grains of all kinds for propagation or cultlvation.
46. Water pipes of all classes, materials and dimenshons.
47. Wire for fences, with the hooks, staples, nalls and like appliances for fastening the same.
All goods imported for or supplied to the Government or the Governor or Her Majesty's army or navy, and milltary, maval, and militia uniforms, accoutrements and appointments imported by the Officers of Her Majesty's army, nary, or militia for their own use.

If any roods on which duty has been paid at the time of importation be suhsequently supplfed as above mentioned, the amount of duty upon the goods so sumplied shall he repald out of the Treasurs on the warrant of the Governor.

## SCHEDUIE (:

Goods being the growth. produce or manufacture of, or raised in, any of the islands composing the Colung of the Leeward lslands, and goods upon which duty shall have already heen paid in any Presideney of the sald Colony, except Dominica

## (B.)-WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

## New Customs Tariff.

Copy of a new Customs Tariff to be levied on certain goods imported inti) the Colony of Western Australia.


## III．－TARLH゙か（HAN（ネES．

（A．）－CAPE COLONY．
Transit Rates of Duty．

This notice came into operation on 15 th October， 1898 ，and changes the transit rates on unenumerated articles from 5 per cent to 3 per cent ad valorem， on blasting compounds from $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ．per pound to 3 per cent ad valorem，and on detonators from Is． 3 d．per 1,000 to 3 per cent ad valorem．

In the case of cigars，spirits and wines the old rates were：
If exceeding in value ios．per gallon（spirits and wines）or 1 lb ．（cigars）， 6 d ． per gallon or lb ．weight．

If not exceeding in value ios．per gallon（spirits and wines）or lb．（cigars）， 5 per cent ad valorem．

The importer has now the option of paying the 3 per cent ad valorem or 6 d ． per gallon or lb ．Weight，as the case may be irrespective of the value of the cigars， spirits or wines．

## IV.-COMMLEROIAL AGENOTES.

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 thy represent.

Such reports of general interest as have been received from them since the publication of the last Monthly 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 Tolago.
C. E. Sontum, Christiana, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.
D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duries, 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, $5_{2}$ St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Thomas Moffat, 24 Wale Street, Cape Town, Souttl Africa.
(A.)-AUSTRALASIA.

Report of Commercial Agent.
(Mr. J. S. Larke.)
Sydney, N.S.W., November, 1898.
The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-September and the first half of October were dry, and hot winds prevailed over a large portion of Australia. So seriously were the crops threatened that the Government proclaimed a day of humiliation and prayer for rain. Good rains have since fallen and the probability is that there will be a fair yield, although not the phenomenal one that was anticipated three montlis ago. Wheat and flour are lower in price in consequence of the more favourable harvest prospects. Some Manitoba flour has arrived by each Canadian steamer, and millers have made overtures for North-west wheat. No space was to be had on the Canadian steamers and negotiations were entered into to secure it via New York. None has yet arrived, but it is anticipated by ships to arrive. There is a probability that this trade will contime, although, owing to the great difference in price,
millers and bakers are reducing the amount of Manitoba placed in their mixtures to a minimum.

There appears now to be no prospect that cither potatoes or onions will be shipped to this market from British Columbia this year. From the prices sent me there was a good margin of profit on both. Potatoes are now quoted at $£ 8$ to $£_{9}$ per ton, and Califomia onions at $f_{14} 105$. to $£_{15}$ per ton. These prices have prevailed for two months. Large quantities of onions have been brough: into this market from California by both the San Francisco and Vancouver steamers, and irom the samples I had sent me a year ago the Britisl1 Columbia product would have brouglit quite as good prices. There was timidity on the part of Canadian shippers and Austratian importers to take up the trade from British Columbia in carnest although there was a good deal of cabling and correspondence between parties. One or two Australian importers now propose to visit Vancouver before the beginning of another season to make definite arrangements for a supply from that port. Whether there will be any demand for potatoes will muth depend on the season here, but a market can be depended on for onions at a good price during the months of September, October and November.

The first consigmment of Californian apples arrived on the 2nd. They came to a good market as Tasmanian fruit is dear and in short supply. I have not been advised of the shipment of any apples this year from Ontario, but if properly selected and shipped they would have brought as high a figure as those sent two years ago. It is possible a sample lot may be sent from British Columbia. All apples sent to this market must be clean, as a rigorous inspection is now made of all fruit arriving in this colony.

A small quantity of Canadian cheese comes to Sydney. I think the amount can be increased, but the manufacturer has not replied to my letters. The article is expensive and the amount sold would be limited, but it could be made considerably larger than it is.

I have mentioned a number of times that Canada ought to supply a portion of the oatmeal sold in this market. The freight is against shipping it from Ontario and east of that province, but it should come fronn the Pacific slope. Correspondence is in progress that I trust will lead to the opening of this trade and may lead to the importation of other goods.

## Furniture.

I have had some samples of chairs, desks and bed-room furniture sent to me from Ontario. The chairs are of a better quality than those commonly sold here and somewhat higher in price. They are, however, good value for the money. The desks strottld sell. The bed-room suites are attractive goods, but too bulky, and, therefore, carry too heavy freight to be shipped finished. The difference between shipped in car lots and knocked down, and as these came, would be, at the low rate of freight at which these came, twelve and one-half per cent of their value, and if freight rates from New York advance to their old figure it wonld be nearly twenty-five per cont of their value. I do not think it is possible to do business here at such an advance. I am afraid that it will not be possible to secure a business of any extent withont shipping them completely knockdown, and put them together and finish thent here. Some of these goods are made here, but Canada has an advantage in cheaner lumber and more complete machinery. Labour to finish and material can be secured here at little, if any, advance on that paid in Canada. The additional cost would be covered by the rednction in cost of casing and damages done to finished goods in carriage.

It is possible that a firm here may be induced to buy these goods machined and complete them here. The probabilities just now are against this. I have seen some firms who have promised to come and examine these samples and go into the matter, but in five weeks time not one has done so. As illustrating the difficulties in introducing goods into this market, I had a number of manufacturer's agents to see these samples. Several thought well of them. I gave prices io an agent who had some experience in selling chairs and desks. His experience in this direction was very much tike mine in the larger purpose. In three weeks the never stucceeded in getting the buyer of any firm to look at the samples, although he got them to make a number of appointments to do so. He then gave it up. I get a second to enter upon the work, and he has now been two weeks at it and fared no better. I anticipate that he will abandon the attempt also. I have a thirel ready who will take the samples and he may sell some chairs and desks, but I do not anticipate the amount will be large.

The difficulty is this: The Canadian manufacturers do not wish to pay for the time to introduce new lines, and from the instance given it requires considerable time to do so, nor to give a commission on all goods shipped to this colony or such territory as will be within the limits of the agency. The agent migit spend a year before getting the business fairly going, and the moment he got the goods into the market some large house would open up direct negotiations with the manufacturer and cut the ground from under the feet of the agent. This has been done frequently, and was done a few months ago in the case of a line of goods from Canada which an agent had got fairly introduced into the market. Where a manufacturer opens his own branch and has a stock here it is known that this cannot be done, and, therefore, the manufacturer's direct representative can secure a trade quickly and make it large and permanent in lines which would fail in the hands of a local agent.

Even if a suitalle firm can be got to purchase these case goods to complete them here it would be still preferable to have the manufacturer's own branch here. The local firm would speedily set to work to canvass the manufacturers of America to ascertain if he could not get cheaper prices and the trade would become uncertain and without much profit. Nothing of the kind has yet been tried here in furniture, although some office desks are bought machined in both this and other colonies, and finished locally. The success of a Canadian manufacturer of chairs who has opened up a branch here is indicative of what can be done in desks and furniture on a similar plan. He did some business here previously, but it was trifling, but since the establishment of the branch it grew one hundredfold in a year. Competitors have cut prices, but the Canadian firm it steadily increasing its trade at good prices. An energetic firm ought to be able to secure a business in furniture, desks and similar lines of one hundred thousand dollars fier anmum. This would require some capital, bint it would secure a valuable trade. Many Canadian mannfacturers are now seeking business through genera! agents in various parts of the globe. I cannot help believing from my experience here it would pay them better to concentrate their efforts. Let them select the most promising market, and alone if the trade prospects warrant it, or conjointly with others send out a man to stay on the spot until at least the goods have become thorouglily introduced. When this is done there is no difficulty in getting a good firm to represent them.

It is practically impossible for any agent without some capital behind him to introduce a new line of manufactures. A young Canadian came here some two months ago with several lines of manufacture. After making a struggle he found he could not expect to secure commissions on sales sufficient to pay his expenses within a year or more, and he has given up his agencies and gone into other
employment. It is difficult to get Canadian manufacturers to realize this. They fail to secure trade or it is in such small quantities as to be almost useless, when a little money wisely expended wonld secure a profitable business.

## New Duties.

Three years ago the Parlianent of New South Wales rescinded the duties an all imports, save intoxicants and toloccos and a few other articles, the principas being sugar and commodities in which sugar entered as a large item of the con position. These latter were to be made free by degrees. Owing to the necessity for an increased revenue the Government now propose to retain the duties on lines which this year would otherwise be free, and to place a duty on certain other articles. The new tariff is:

## NEW DUTIES.

| Tea, per lb. <br> Coffee, roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article, per $1 b$ Coffee, raw, per lb. <br> Chicory, damulion, or taraxacum, raw or kiln dried, per lh <br> Chicory, dandelinn, or taraxicum, roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article, per lb. <br> Chocolate, plain, or mixed with any other article, and chocolate creams, per ib. <br> Cocoa, prepared paste, or mixed with any other article, per 1 b Cocor, riw, per 1 b. . Rice, per ton. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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## Old Duties Restored.

The following diminishing duties will be restored to the rates in force on 3oth Tune last:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Blscuits, per Ib. ............................................................................. 1d. } \\
& \text { Confectioncry (including eakes, comfits, liquorice, liquorice paste, } \\
& \text { Jams and jellies, per } 1 \mathrm{~b} \text {., or reputed package of that weight, and so } \\
& \text { on in proportion for any suclı reputed welght. ........................ 1d. } \\
& \text { Preserves, canned and lotiled frults, peel, drained or drled, per lb... 1d, } \\
& \text { Sugar, present duty to be retained, per tom. } \\
& \text { (iOs. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The only article imported from Canada that can be affected by this tariff is canned fruit, and this is but a limited trade.

## The Pacific Cable.

A few days ago a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of this city waited on the Hon. Varney Parkes, who has recently been appointed Postmaster General of the colony, to urge action in respect to a Pacific cable. I beg to inclose an official report of the interview. The assertion that Canada had prai tically broken faith with these colonies in respect to a cable having been made before, I deemed it right to wait upon the Postmaster General to point out that this was an error and that no Government of Canada had even agreed to undertake one-third of the responsibility of such a work. I took the liberty of drawing his attention to the fact that at the Ottawa Conference of I894 an Australian delegate had stated that Australasia, at a postal conference of the colonies held early in that year, had agreed to be responsible for one-half of the charge, leaving but one-half to be divided between Canada and Great Britain. Subsequently Australia, not Canada, proposed that the charges should be borne equally by these colo-
nies and Great Britain. The Sydney Chamber is asking the other Chambers of Commerce of Australasia to press the subject upon their Governments as it does not deem that a cable via South Africa to be a substitute for a cable from Canada across the Pacific.

Frequent reference to the necessity in invoicing goods for export to specifically state the contents of each case has not impressed it upon Canadian manufacturers. Recently a number of packages arrived in this city. One was broken open in landing, and when the consignee saw the broken package it was evident that some of the articles were missing. To prove that this was so would have necessitated the opening and examination of each case. Circumstances made this difficult, and as the expense was likely to be more than the value that woutd be recovered no claim was made, entailing some loss to the Canadian manufacturer.

The competition in freight from New York has been so keen that goods have been carried at 5 s . 3 d . per ton. This is one-sixth of the rate that was paici a few months ago. There are reports that negotiations are in progress looking to an agreement between the rival companics when rates will go up.

I have seen a newspaper statement that very extensive cement works are to be erected in Vanconver. There is a market for nearly two humelred thousand barrels per anmum in this colony, and a proportionate demand itt the other colonies. Butilding is more active in Sydney and the demand for lumber better. The President of the British Columbia Milling and Trading Company has just returned to Canada after a careful examination of the possibilities of this market. It is probable the result will be a large extension of the trade of the company, but the recent burning of its large export mill may delay contemplated projects.

A number of business men of the colonies are arranging to go to England via Canada next spring. A number will visit Canadian mannfacturers with a view to business arrangenloents.

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

J. S. LARKE.

Report of a deputation from the Sydney Chamber of Commerce which watted on the Postmaster General on 13 th October, 1898 , respecting the Pacific Cable.

## Prestant:

Iohn S. Brunton, President: M. Gothelf, Vice-President; A. I. Robinson, A. IV. Meeks, Geo. Wall, T. T. Tillock, (i. S. Littlejohn, and H. C. Mitchell, Secretary.

Mr. John S. Brunton said he had the honour to introduce the depntation, on a subject which was well known, and which had been before them for a number of years. It was particularly interesting to him considering he was at the deputation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London in 1895 which waited on Lord Rosebery on the stubject. He represented the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. The reply to that deputation was that the colonies did not know what they would receive till they asked. This had been supported by Hom. Joseph Chamberlain in his remarks in 1807, where he said his Government was prepared to help, but waited for the colonies to take the initiative step.

At the Conference of Associated Australasian Chambers of Commerce which met in Sydney, the late Mr. Joseph read a very able paper on the subject, and the following resolution was passed:-
"That this Conference is of opinion that the early establishment of telegraphic communication with the mother country via the Pacific Ocean and the Dominion of Canada, under Imperial control, and passing through British possessions only. is a necessity not only in commercial interests, but for Imperial strategic reasons. and will materially assist not only the great cause of Australian Federation, but will also form a strong bond of union between Great and Greater Britain. Further, that it be a recommendation to the Governments of the various colonies represented at this Conference to urge upon the Imperial Government to carry out the laying of the Pacific cable at the joint expense of the Governments interested, with the least possible delay."

That resolution covered everything. Mr. Joseph dealt with it from a commercial, social and mational standpoint. The matter had perlaps been forced upon the community during the last few months while the Spanish American war was on, for had Great Britain been drawn into it, no doubt it might have vesulted seriously.

No material point had been raised as to the umprofitableness of the undertaking. On the reduced cost of present rates, from 4 s . 9 d . to the proposed $3 s$. tariff, meant a saving of Is. od. a word, and a saving of about E190,000 per annum $^{2}$ to Australasia. The proportion of cost of interest and maintenance of the cable, say $E_{1} 45,060$ per annum, conld be divided on a basis which was not for them io advise. They considered that Canada and the United Kingdom would meet the colonies in a fair spirit. It must also be considered that a cheap rate for messages would mean a great increase in social and private messages. The cable was now run on commercial and press lines only. The figures show that in 1893, I, 323,000 words were transmitted to the United Kingdom, and in 1895, 2,327,000-a gain of $1,000,000$ in that short space of time.

He understood the amount of the contribution to the Eastern Extension Company was fa3k $^{3}, 000$ per annum, and that one or two thousand pounds more would be the colony's share of the Pacific cable.

They recognized the benefits of the Eastern Extension Company's line, which had been a commercial and profitable undertaking to the company. The proposal to lay a cable to the Cape was not what they required. They wanted a cable on British possessions which would be state owned and practically in their hands, and as it had been shown that no loss would be likely to follow they had no hesitation in recommending the Government to take up the question.

The federal feeling which now existed showed that with this particular venture most cordial feelings were shown in the other colonies and New Zealand.

He therefore urged the Postmaster General to bring the matter before the Cabinet at an early date.

Mr. Gotthelf endorsed the remarks of Mr. Brunton and emphasised the fact that for some years past the Chamber of Commerce had been moving in the matter, and that Mr. Parkes' predecessor was in sympathy with the Pacific cable movement. He thought the time was opportune to again move in the matter, consequently they appealed to Mr. Parkes.

Mr. Meress said he had attended several deputations and was pleased to say Mr. Parkes' predecessor was very strongly impressed with the necessity of a second cable. Mr. Cook seemed to be in strong sympathy with the Chamber of Commerce. The other colonies looked to New South Wales, but the difficulty was in getting a definite proposition placed before the Governments. There had been an indication that if the colonies would take four-ninths of the responsibility,

England would probably take three and Canada two. There was some exception to Canada taking so small a share, but it had been pointed out that Canada would not be greatly benefited, in as much as a large proportion of their telegraph lines were privately owned. They wanted some definite proposal from the Govermment, and it could then be seen whether they could come to an understanding.

If New Zealand joined, the colonies could easily take a share in the proposition. Of course they understood South Australia must stand by its present line unless it were compensated.

The trade with America and Canada was undoubtedly on the increase, and at the present time the charge for messages was very high, something like 6 s . a word, whilst the rate to England was much less.

He would also like to urge, without impressing too strongly on Mr. Parkes, the fact of his predecessor expressing himself in the matter so strongly: At the same time Mr. Cook conld not see his way to make the first proposal.

He strongly urged the Postmaster General to consider the important question.

Mr. Parkes.-Gentlemen, this question did not escape me, because when I had been in office about a fortnight I realized it was necessary to come to an understanding in connection with this cable communication. Some years ago the Pacific cable had a rosy aspect, but recent developments (since you waited on Mr . Cook) put things in a different light. It is the imperative duty of the Govermment to obtain the best and cheapest service for their country. I lad a consultation with Mr. Read and went into the question. We came to the decisim that we must go into the question in a business-like fastrion in order to get proper and permanent cable communication with the world on a much cheaper basis.

First, let me tell you that a month ago a message was sent to the Britis! Government asking if they would agree to bear a substantial portion of the sub. sidy to the Pacific cable. No reply has yet been received, and you must see that it is impossible for us to act until we get a reply. I am expecting it from clay 10 day.

The position is that the British Govemment have indicated their disinclination to subsidize the Pacific cable at all, because from a strategic point of vicw, and the capabilities of protecting the cable they could not see that they are in a safe position. They lean entirely to the Eastern Extension Cable proposal.

A commission (in July, 1808 ) sat to discuss this route, and also took into consideration the other. That commission recommended strongly that the British Government should subsidize the ronte to Gibralter, Ascension, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Durban, Mauritius, Keeling Islands, and on to Australia, because they would have absolute control. They pointed out also that the Pacific cable would be very difficult to maintain, because of the great length of sectionsmoreover, they would not have control of the waters through which it ran.

The committee has raised such strong objections that the Agent General advises that he thinks it impossible to break them down. However, we have sent the cable message of which I told you.

As you stated the proportions were Great Britain one-third, Catmatd iwonintlis. but it was very doubtful whether Canada would take two-ninths, and the Australian Governments one-nintl each. There were practically only three of the colonies fully in sympathy with the Pacific calle scheme, and they would have to bear, if Great Britain fails to subsidize-say, seven-minths of the cost. That wuld mean that instead of paying $£ \begin{array}{ll} \\ 3,000 & \text {, New South Wales woutd have }\end{array}$ to pay abont $£_{1} 6,000$ or $£ \pm 7,000$ per annu11, which is out of the question.

I can assure yout the Government intends to settle the matter at the earliest moment. I cannot tell you all the negotiations that have taken place as they are secret; but the Government will take very good care that you are not left at the mercy of the Eastern Extension Company.

Supposing the Pacific cable were laid and became interrupted at any time, we would then be left at the mercy of the Eastern Extension Company; whereas, if the British Government constructed the other route, it would in all probability be a duplicate line and the cost would not be nearly so great. All the colonies would join in with it, and the possibilities are that, by pitting one scheme against the other, get a very much cheaper service indeed. That seemed the proper policy of the Government to follow.

The difficulties in the way are the ways and means.
As soon as we get a reply from the British Government we will be able to advise you and the public what will be the course adopted by the Government. That is all I can tell you.

Mr. Brunton.-We can see you have the matter in hand, and from your remarks that yout intend to make the best deal. As commercial men we expect you to do so.

# (B.)-ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND URUGUAY. 

Report of Commercial Agent.
(Mr. D. M. Rennic.)
Buenos Ayres, A.R., IIth November, I8g8.

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

Sir,-Since writing to you on the 13 th October, I have received the Quarterly Report of your Department to 30th June.

I have now the honour to inclose my report for the months of September and October.

## Lumber.

During the two months I have noted the arrival of 56 cargoes, 24 of which were white pine, 16 pitch, and 16 spruce. The demand for white pine has not yet begun, and the market is overstocked. The pitch pine and spruce cargoes were placed promptly on arrival. Arrivals after 23rd September were subject to the extra duty of 10 per cent, and the loss to importers who had sold to arrive, was considerable. As advised in mine of $133^{\text {th }}$ October, the duty on spruce, white and pitch pine is now $\$ 8.44$, an increase of $\$ 3.08$ per M . feet. This additional duty is to be collected up to 3 rst December, 1809 . Under the circumstances it is not likely that the Government will at present accede to the reduction on valuation of spruce as petitioned for.

## Live Stock.

Steers.-Shipment for two montlis, II, 328. Average price, $\$ 33$ to $\$ 35$. Freight to Deptford, $£_{4} 150$.

Sheep-Shipments, 53,7II. Average price, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.10$. Freight to Deptford, 8 s . to 8 s . 6 d .

Horses and Mules.-The British Commission will make their second shipment to South Africa during this month.

Frozen Sheep.
Exports during the two months continued up to the average.
Hides (Dry).
Market steady; Butenos Ayres Classified $\$ 3.15$ to $\$ 3.25$. Cordosa, $\$ 3.35$ per 1o kilos.

## Wool.

Market dull; shipments during October, 14,780 bales. Cross Lincoln, $\$ 2.35$ to $\$ 3$. Fine, $\$ 2.55$ to $\$ 3$.Io per io kilos.

## Wheat.

Shipments from Ist January, 673,967 tons. The growing crops has been damaged considerably by frost in some sections.

Maize.
Exports to date have reached 584,877 tons.
Linseed.
Growing crop looks well, all fear of damage by locusts is now over.

## Butter.

Exports of creamery continue.
Agricultural Machinery.
Large consignments have come forward. One being from Toronto.

## Gold.

Premium I28, a drop of 49 points since November, 1897.
The question of limits with Chili is practically settled, and the expenditure for war material will cease.

The premium on gold has fallen to 128. Rents and expenses are very high, the same as when we received $\$ 3.50 \mathrm{cy}$. for $\$ 1$ gold.

Business shows signs of improvement, but the addition to customs duties, as reported in mine of $13^{\text {th }}$ October, is a burdensome tax.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. M. RENNIE.

Note.-Information from Mr. D. M. Rennie to the Department of Trade and Conmerce, of date 18th November, 1898, states that the premium on gold continues to fall, quotation to-day $1181 / 2$, as against 128 of date 11 th November, 1808.

# (C.)-CAPE COLONY. 

# Report of Commerctal Agent. 

(Mr. Thos. Moffat.)

Cape Town, istl October, 1898.

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-Although late in the year I embrace the first opportunity of submitting for the information of your department and Canadian merchants and manufacturets a report on the trade of this colony generally, but more especially having reference to those lines in which Canadian exporters are more or less entering into competition with the world, and I trust I may be able to make my remarks, which are based on an extensive intercourse with merchants and importers of all classes and a varied experience covering a period of nearly four years residence in this country, of some interest to Canadian manuiacturers and merchants. Owing to the ravages of rinderpest, drought and other causes the trade of 1897, on which I intend to base my report, shows a slight falling off when compared with the returns for the preceding year, 1896, but notwithstanding the unfortunate circumstances referred to, trade kept fairly active during 1897, and though there has been no startling advance during the present year, there yet has been a steady improvement in all branches which my next report will show.

The total imports into the colony in 1897 amounted in round numbers to the sum of $\$ 89.659 .390$, which I have endeavoured to classify to some extent further on in this report, and it will be seen from such classification that by displaying a little enterprise in this direction, and the expenditure of a little time and money, a much larger share of this nearly ninety million dollars would have found its way into the pockets of the Canadian manufacturers than has been the case, and though I believe the value of goods entered here from Canada during the past months of the present year is far in excess of any previons like period, yet there is much room for improvement. In this connection it is wortly of note, how United States exporters are forging ahead in the value of exports to these shores. An examination of reports reveals the fact that the value of United States trading with South Africa in 1897 reached the sum of $\$ 13,735,670$, an increase of $\$ 1.735$,670 over I896. I am of opinion, however, that these figures inclucle the exports from Canada through the port of New York, as in no returns or publications that have come before me, have I found a reference to any goods as having come from Canada, though I have seen tabulated imports from other countries valued as low as $\ell_{5}$ sterling.

As I believe the publication of these figures has a very beneficial effect in advertising and stimulating the trade of a conntry, no matter how small it may be, I beg specially to draw your attention to this matter, and to suggest that the returns be given as wide a publicity as possible, so that they may get a place in the columns of English and other trade journals circulated in this and other countries.

It has been said with reference to the increase on United States trade with South Africa that, by reason of a protected home market the American houses can afford to sell abroad very much cheaper than they do at home-in fact they
can dump down in our colonies their surplus production of all kinds, while at the same time with their enomous tariffs they boycott us ont of their own market. Practically, therefore, the American home buyer is taxed indirectly by paying a higher price so that the American exporter can undersell his foreign competitors, and this undoubtedly is a competition which is tunfair to the English merchant and manufacturer.

In addition there is the fact that freights from New York are consideratily less than existing rates from England, which condition, however, so long as is lasts, tends to assist Canada as well as the States. Recently the large commission houses in New York have been putting one or two steamers per month on the berth in competition with the regular lines the "T"nion Clan " and "Afro-Anerican," and to give one instance as a result of this importers here have been offered a rate of IO . Gd. per ton of 40 cubic fect on shipments of doors.

It is safe to say that as the United States has become a formidalble rival of Great Britain in the trade of South Africa, so Canada can in thrn becone a rival of her neighbour in this trade, if her manufacturers will only put the necessary effort forth and lay clain to a larger share of what is rightftlly their own.

To do this there are a great many methods which can lye adopted, bunt it would be well to ascertain. study and follow out the plans adopted by others. Mantufacturers cannot expect foreign trade unless they are prepared to pay for it, and they are too prone to wait and expect the Government of the day to bring the foreign buyer 10,000 miles to their very doors or failing that, sell their goorls for them instead of themselves grasping what is well within reach. They have to pay for travellers, agents, and advertising in the home market-then what can be the objection to spending a reasomable amount each year toward advertising in such trade jotmals as "The British and South African Export Gazette" and "The South African Trade Journal and Shipping Gazette," which circulate largely all over this land? Catalogues and price lists and other advertising matter should also be distributed throughout the comntry anongst the trade. I would like to point out the absurdity of the practice which prevails to an alaming extent among mantufacturers of sending out one catalogtre. This is a procedure which is absolutely useless. Of course we try to make the best of it, and exhibit it to as many as possible, but are afraid to leave it with any one for inspection after business hours for fear it will never be seen again. Then again nany of these single catalogues are sent to 11.5 without price lists and discount sheets, which I should state should be figtured f.ob. steamer at New York as far as possible, that being the competing point. In order to obviate this difficulty in getting sufficient supplies of catalogues and price lists here, I would suggest that the secretaries of the different Boards of Trade thronghont Canada make a collection of these and other matter from all manufacturers in their districts who are anxious to have their goods and whereabouts known. say three or four dozen from each, bow them up and send them along to Moffat, Hutchins \& Co., Cape Town. S.. Shipping mark, M. H. \& Co., Cape Town, S.A., via Africo-American Line, New York, for distribution, and if any one desires to send samples at the same time, charges prepaid. the same will be insured, placed on exhibition in the Canadian building here and taken care of free of charge. I believe this course, if adopted. will immediately bring good results, as when dealing with Sonth African buyer's samples are absolutely essential. The success which has attended the United States on this market in the past cannot be attributed to any foreign trade policy of the Government, I think, but is directly due to the energy of New York export commission houses in circulating prices current, catalogutes, price lists and other advertising matter throughont the country and also by opening branch offices here and at other principal points. These commission honses lave a large
clientele throughout the union, who give them quotations regularly, and also advertise their lines in their monthly publication containing prices current, discounts and shipping as well as other general information useful to the trade. These monthly publications are then circulated through their offices here and are eagerly looked for by merchants.

In this way a constant connection is kept up and bnyers are kept informed as to the state of the market. The cable is also freely used between the branch offices here and the principal houses principally in regard to prices which tend is fluctuate from day to day, but in most cases the prices as published each month stand good till clanged.

Of course it is open to a Canadian manufacturer to advertise in these New York publications and to take his chances along with the rest, but I have no hesitation in reporting that a Canadian business run on the same lines, with head office at some centre in Canada, would render much better assistance to Canadiair trade becanse its interests would be purely Canadian. The export trade of Canada has lately reached such dimensions that it is time foreign buyers had a business connection with a Canadian corporation or firm who woukd place all their indents in the cheapest and best places, collect the shipments and forward them through to their destination. In any event if manufacturers and exporters would form all acyuantance with the New York and London commission houses which operate largely here, I feel sure it would be to their benefit. Reierring to this the United States Consul at Cape Town has reported to his Government "that some of the most important merchants in this country are desirous of purchasing direct from manufacturers of the United States ivithout the intervention of export commission houses and that in time this direct purchasing will be advantageous, but at present the legitimate export commission houses are the opposite to detrimental to the extension of foreign trade." The reference is to the class of houses that act as agents, buying such goods only as their clients may order, contracting the freight and insurance and paying the manufacturer cash on receipt of the goods. Being large buyers they are enabled to purchase at low prices, and being large shippers they are chabled to contract lower rates of freight. They are able to sell more goods at less expense than would the manufacturers. They pay all expenses and take fair compensation for service and credit granted; in short they act as the banker for the foreign buyer and are the bridge between the buyer and seller.

The declared value and classification of the imports from all countries into this colony during 1897, are as follows:-

| Articles. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Asricultural implements | \$ 432,200 |
| ate and beer. | 576,6335 |
| Apparel and slops | 4,315, (6, 4 |
| liags (all sorts). | 63:3,770 |
| Toonks (printed). | 699.120 |
| Rutter (including margarine, \&c.) | 983.795 |
| Candies. | 296.320 |
| Carringes (carts and wheeled vehte | 1,50f.480 |
| Cement. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 295.230 |
| Cheese. | 2940.670 |
| Chicory | - 56, \%in |
| Conl. | 922,910 |
| Coffee. | 1.686 .745 |
| Confectionery. | (8以), 9 (6) |
| Flour... | 386.480 |
| Maize. | 488.5 (0) |
| Oats. | 121.125 |
| Wheat. | 3.223.245 |
| Cotton manufactures | 5.619,4:\% |



It should be noted that the figures $\$ r, 146,495$, representing the value of unmanufactured wood in the foregoing table of imports from all countries do not include the imports of tumanufactured wood by the Colonial Government, which amounted in 1897 to $\$ 212,400$, making a total of $\$ 1,358,805$, classified as fol-lows:-


The share of the United States in the whole trade of South Africa in 1897, in 33 of the principal items of trading amounted to the sum of \$11.586.110, which is $\$ 244,880$ less than their trade for 1806 in the same items, the first short fall in what has been a steadily increasing trade since 1892 . and can be accounted for principally in the decline in shipments of corn and wheat to the extent of 17 per
cent. It will be of interest to report some of the principal items of this trade of the United States:

| Articles. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural inplements. | \$ 304,108 |
| Bacon. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,740 |
| Pooks, maps, eugravings, \&c. | 39,475 |
| Builders hardware. | 240,760 |
| butter | 3.770 |
| Cunner beef. | 333.595 |
| Tarringes, cars, \&c. | $3(64,240$ |
| Clocks and watches. | 105.050 |
| Com' (including wheat). | 3.848 .840 |
| Cotton mmminotures... | 848.730 |
| Cycles and parts.. | 174,485 |
| Flour. | 1.243,245 |
| Fruit and nuts | 87.055 |
| Hams. | $20.8(k)$ |
| Hides and skln | 7.330 |
| Lard.. | 116,225 |
| Leather and manufactures. | 164,545 |
| Mineral oll | 1,2464,485 |
| Paraftin. | 40, 405 |
| Pork. | 9,260 |
| Kesin, tar. deo | -2,570 |
| Salted rand pickled beef. | 45, 250 |
| Scientific Instruments (includlng tel ances) | 211.070 |
| Seeds....... | 1.46 (\%) |
| Sering machines | 11.4.95 |
| Sugar and molasses. | $\because 4.165$ |
| Tobaceo, manufnetured. | 282.030 |
| Tobacco, unmauufictured | 218, 08.8 |
| Turpentine. | 27.545 |
| Typewriling machlues. | 23.295 |
| Vegetable oil. | 1 19, 09\% |
| Wood. manufantured. | 799.625 |
| Wood. nmmantifnctured. | 364.375 |

In this connection it will be interesting to peruse a copy of a ship's manifest, and the following is a copy of that of the SS. "Bucentaur," Captain Ewing, 2,308 tons, from New York, October, 1808. Consignees: A.B. Corporation, 6 css. varnish. I cs. paint, I cs. brushes and paint; Chief Railway Storekeeper, 956 rails, 384 bdls. plates, 18 kgs. bolts and nuts, 1 bx. do.; Cleghorn \& Harris, 4 css. sewing machines, 12 pkgs. do. : M. Cormack, I cs. cereals; W. M. Cuthhert \& Co., 14 css, shoes; Divine, Gates \& Co., I pkg. candy, 5 css, cycle parts; De Waal \& Co., I cs. hardware, I brl. do, I crt. chair seats, 3 css. picks, 1 cs, blocks, 1 cs. saws, 36 kgs . nails, I bdl. handles, I cs. bolts, i brl. globes; J. Dickinson, S liss. machinery: G. Findlay \& Co., 86 bdls. iron pipes, 158 pes. iron pipes, 168 pcs. iron pipes, 4 bvs. 60 css. bolts, i cs. letter files, 2 css. hard. ware, 2 bdils. do., I cs. carriage materials, 450 rls . barbed wire; W. Hackell, 4 css. idvertising matter: E. G. Landrith, II css. cycles, I bx, advertising matter: B. G. Lennon \& Co.. 3 css. medicine, i pkg. meat juice, 15 css. medicite; L. Lawrence, 3 bxs.; K. D. Hives, 2 css, agricuitural implements, 5 rils, roofing paper: Mercer \& Skangen, 3 brls. blocks, i cs, do.: Moffat, Hutchins \& Co., 4 css. cooking stoves, 22 css. candies: Philip Bros., 25 crt. chairs, I cs. hardware; H. W. Peabody \& Co., 2 pligs. furniture, 2 css. handles, 2,100 css. petroleum, 100 css. oats, 200 css. C goorls, 50 css, medicine, 50 css, lard, 25 css, axle grease, i 30 css . lard, i00 css. C goods, 50 bgs beans, 50 pls. dried fruit, 150 css , oats, 25 bxs. do., 50 bgs. R. oats, 25 bxs, cereals, 40 css. lard. 25 css. C. goods, 100 css. oats, 25 pls. dried fruits, 50 css. C. goods, 4 css, furniture: Philip Bros., 6 css, clocks, 5 css. furniture; R. M. Ross \& Co., 300 rls. barbed wire, 3 crts, carts, 4 crts. scrapers, i cs, rakes,

I bx. hardware; Jas. Searight \& Co., 100 bgs. W. samp., 10 css. lard, 2 css. brooms, 10 css. C. goods, 50 bxs. soap; J. G. Steytler \& Co., 35 css. C. goods, 80 css. lard, 200 css . lard oil; Sellar Bros., 30 css. lard oil, 3 css. turps, 30 css . lard oil, 5 css. slats, 9 css. candy, I cs. rhum; J. Snowden \& Co., 50 pkgs. egg fillers, I pkg. samples, U. S. Consul, 1 cs. stationery; Van der Byl \& Co., 250 css . petroleum, 3 bls. duck, 2 ludls. wood; J. I. Wessels, I cs. p. matter; Whitmore, Davis \& Co., 40 css. murals, I cs. advertising matter; R. Wilson, Son \& Co., 27 css. maize, 22 css. lard; J. V. Willson, 4 css. household goods, i cs. cycle parts; Order, 6 ess. advertising matter, 63 css. cigarettes, Gor bgs. wheat, 3 css. clocks, 9 bdls. wasi boards. 1 cs. hardware, 2 css. hammers, 4 css. furniture, 2 css. chairs, 1 crt. slate, 6 cits. desks, 5 css. picks, 10 css. axles, 2 css. hatchets, 50 css. chairs, 3 brls. glassware, 25 crts. stores, 20 brls. lubricating oil, 12 css. benzine, 1 cs. pills, 3 css. rubber goods, 5 css. drugs, 1 cs . scales, I cs, hardware, 8 css. fumiture, 8 crts. do., 2 css. watches, 8 css. hardware, 499 css. petroleum, 550 rls . barbed wire, 7 kgs . nails, 1,689 pcs. pine boards, 100 pes. oak boards, 21 css. cycles, 150 bgs . peas, 22 css. typewriters, 12 crts. furniture, 25 css. lard oil, 30 css. turps, ir css, lubricating oil, 2 css. letter files, 24 css. furniture, 24 css. clocks, 26 horses, 100 css , oatmeal, 14 css. organs, 570 bgs. samp., 560 bgs. corn, 50 bxs. maizena, 25 css. axle grease, 599 bgs samp, 100 bgs, meal, $r 25$ scks. beans, 150 bgs. split peas, 100 css. canned meats, 350 rls. barbed wire, 280 bgs . corn, 285 bgs. samp, 91 pkgs. windmill parts, 10 bdis. harrows, 100 css, canned meats, 1,094 bgs. wheat, 515 bgs. corn. 16 css. tobacco, 10 css . spirit turpentine, 16 css . registers, 10 css . coap, 42 pis. dried frtits, 17 bxs. soap, 20 css. lard, 25 bxs. prunes, 5 bxs apricots, 3 pkgs. wagons, 5 css. carts, 33 crts. do., 50 bgs. beans, 500 css . petroleum, i 89 pcs. galvanized pipe, 46 bdles. do., 55 pes. do., 65 css. canned goods, 8 css. toy carts, 5 brls. glass; I. W. Jagger \& Co., I cs. shoes; H. F. Seals, I cs. glassware; Attwell \& Co., I cs. grain samples; Order, 100 bdls. frames, 16 bdls. doors, 18 bdls. blinds, 20 bdls. sash, 5 bdls, doors, 24 css. jars, 2 bdls, leather, 22 css. lard, 157 css. stmdries.

It is necessary to take only a superficial glance over the manifest of cargo of any vessel arriving here direct from New York to appreciate the large volume of business now being done with that country.

Referring to the importations of pine lumber from New York there is little doubt that more or less of this prodnct was shipped from Canada at least prior to the passing of the new tariff imposing an extra duty of $\$ 2$ per M. feet on sawn lumber entering the United States, and it may be that even now some portion of the pine which is being shipped here comes from Canada through New York in bond. The same may be said of the butter and cheese trade done through Eng. land. In fact, I have recently seen several shipments of Canadian butter on this market, and I feel confident that Canadian cheese is arriving here weekly. As cold storage facilities are provided on the steamers from England, I am convinced that this is the only route at present by which a trade in these and other perisirable goods can be done, and here again is another forcible reason why cherse as well as butter and all other Canadian products should be branded as such, i: order that purchasers may know their origin, though purchased at London or New York, and thereby know how to repeat their order's for the same goods.

This would seem absolutely necessary from the fact that the merchant in England dealing in Canadian, American, Danish and Australasian produce does not keep a record of the brand of goods he ships, and if asked to repeat a particular order he is more likely to send out the goods of one or more of the other three countries than those of Canada. I am glad to be able to report that Canadians have made fair progress in this colony during the past year, and that ihe good work accomplished in Great Britain by the different members of the Cana-
dian Government has done much to advertise us here as well as in other parts of the world which I believe will produce the best of results in the near future. I have taken special care to have the speeches of and interviews with Canadian Ministers and Commissioners in England, reproduced in the press here.

It remains now, and I urge this upon the attention of some of our exporters now shipping here, for them to take hold and follow up the work which the Government has begun for them, by doing some advertising themselves, and with this in view I have obtained from the office of "The South African Trade Journal and Shipping Gazette" its rates for advertising which I supply herewith. This is the recognized commercial paper published in Cape Colony, and I recommend it to the attention of prospective advertisers. The October number of this journal will contain the following under the heading "Canadian Trade with South Africa."
"Few of our readers are aware of the progress the sister colony, Canada, is making and has made during the past few years in exporting her products and manufactures to all parts of the world, including South Africa. It is generally supposed that the whole of the cargoes carried here by the numerous steamers from New York is of United States origin, whereas the fact is that the cargoes of all these steamships consist more or less of goods manufactured in Canada and the products of Canadian soil. This is particularly true in the case of the products of both field and forest in their various forms, large quantities of which are being regularly sent to South Africa by Canadian exporters through the agency of London and New York commission houses. By far the largest portion of pine lumber which finds its way here from New York is manufactured in the great mills which line the banks of the Ottawa River, which flows through the Capital city of the Dominion. The capacity of the

## Canadran Saw Milis

will be better understood when we state that the weekly cut of pine of one of them, owned and operated by Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, Ontario, the largest nill property in the world, is sufficient to supply the demands of this colony for one year. In addition to the extensive trade which Canada is doing with Souit Africa through London and New York in cereals, dairy prodacts and wood, her trade with us is steadily on the increase in various lines of manufactures. Among the many articles which she is shipping in here and in which she has entered into open competition with the world, are the following:-Saw mill wood working, flour mill and all kinds of machinery, engines and boilers, belting, farm impiements and utensils, dairy and creamery outfits, woollen and cotton goods and manufactures, furniture and hardwood fittings, bicycles, pressed bricks, carriages, carts and wagons, biscuits and confectionery, stoves, canned iruits and vegetables, oil skin goods, leather and leather manufactures, ale, beer and whisky, woodenware, staves, cigars, malt, flour, canned meats and fish, doors and all kinds of joinery, organs, pianos, soaps, trunks, and bags, cartridges and explosives, metal roofing, lathing, ceiling and interior finish, canoes and boats, safes, \&c., \&c.

The port of New York being much nearer to Canada's Capital city and large manufacturing centres of the Dominion than it is to many of the manufacturing districts of the United States gives

## The Canadian Manufacturer

every opportunity to ship into this market without direct steamship communication between us; but we understand that the exporter, with that British pluck
which is imate in every son of the mother soil, has chartered and loaded the steamship "Acadia" at Quebec, and that she is now afloat destined for Cape Town. This experiment of sending a steamer direct from a Canadian port is being tried, not because exporters are dissatisfied with the port of New York as an outlet for their goods, but because of the fact that there was sufficient Canadian cargo offered to fill her up at Quebec. In comection with Canada's growing trate it is worthy of note that she is the first cotony or commtry to estabish

## A Permaneat Btimding

in this colony in which exporters can exhibit their samples and from which their catalogues and advertising matter are distributed throughout the country. This building is situated at 24 Wale Street, Cape Town, and is in charge of Messts. Moffat, Hutchins \& Co. Every article in it from cellar to roof is Canadian, and though not yet in full swing, there is sufficient in evidence to repay importers for the time spent in making an inspection. We congratulate our sister colony on the proud position she is taking among the producing nations of the worki, and trust that ere long every portion of the British Empire will be included under one preferential tariff such as the

## Enlightened Policy

of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government has extended to the mother country during the present year, and under which both the Canadian imports from and the exports to Great Britain have largely increased. The total exports of Canada amounted to the sum of $E_{31}, 745,360$ for the fiscal year ended June 30,1808 , as compared with $£ 26,800,624$ for the previous year. These figures indicate an enormous expansion in trade; but a still more encouraging feature is that, satisfactory as they are in themselves, they are prophetic of better things to come. Tremendous as are the strides which Canada has made during the past two years, no one who contemplates her resources and capabilities can dispute that she is only on the verge of her development. It does not seem too much to expect that, having at last struck her gait, she will go forward to commercial and national greatness with a rush."

In conclusion I beg to state that we are constantly addressing letters to Canada in response to inquiries for information regarding particular classes of trade, and invite such correspondence by all Canadians desirous of extending their trade in this direction.

It is better at present to continue the practice of giving detailed reports on particular branches of trade to individual inquirers than to extend this report in that direction.

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

THOS. MOFFAT.

Thos. Moffat, Esq..
Canadian Buildings,
Cape Town.
Sir,-We have the pleasure to quote you our tariff for Canadian advertisements in the "Sunth African Trade Journal and Shipping Gazette," as follows:--

|  | 3 months. | 6 months. | 12 months. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| One page | 10 0 0 | 17 ll | 30100 |
| Half page. | 600 | 1000 | $17 \quad 10$ |
| Quarter page | 4100 | 7100 | 1200 |
| Eighth page. | 300 | 4100 | 7100 |

Yours faithfully, Pro "The South African Trade Journal,"

J. LEE

## V．－GENERAL COMMERCLAL INFORMATION．

## （A．）－TRADE OF BRITISH GUIANA， 1898.

Statement，by Countries，showing the Imports and Exports（Home Produce） of British Guiana during the Fiscal Years ended 3rst March， 1897 and 1898. （From British Guiana Returns．）

| Commtries． | lmuprts． |  | Exports． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18！\％． | 18，\％ | 189\％ | 1898， |
|  | $\leqslant$ | \％ | 5 | 8 |
| Gruat liritam． | $3,761,76$ | 3，20x6，21． | 4.547 .975 | 4，480，998 |
| Unitw States． | 1．4：38，N0\％ | 1，640， 216 | $3,6-24,4391$ | 3，371，34．3 |
| 1 ritish Xorth Ameriors | 11－1， 58 | 30） 3 ！ 460 | ！ 4,431 | 7！，16： |
| Fiast Indies | 3481.410 | 25． 178 |  |  |
| British MFest Indies | 141,1120 | 137，thie | 120，362 | 415,843 |
| Dutch（iniana．． | －4．54s | 31.491 | 4，3， 38 |  |
| Molland ．．．．． | 1iis，0！ 1.6 | ¢11，isti | 21，601 | 24，14\％ |
| Portuguese Insseasious | t7，3＋4！ | 13．． 6.6 \％ | 1ごご里 | 12，152 |
| Fratices． $\mathrm{F}^{\text {．．．．．．}}$ | 28， 3 －8 | ：34，in 18 |  |  |
| Frearch ll eat Indier， | 81， 7108 | 3,084 | 73． 11.1 | 29.812 |
| Outch Weme Indiós | 7，814 | S，itis | ： $2.3 \cdot 3$ | 120.304 |
| Other Gimmotion | 56,039 | －1，312 | －181 | 97，－69 |
| ＇1otals | 6，440，208 | 0，15x，284 | 5.6644 .712 | $8,161,579$ |

## Imports．

From a glance at the imports covering some years it is very noticeable that the import trade of British Guiana continues to follow fixed channels．Thus Great Britain supplies about one－half of the imports，the United States one－fifth， India one－tenth，British North America one－fifteenth，and the balance，two－ fifteenths，is obtained principally from the British West Indies，France，Hollaild， Dutch Guiana and Portugese Possessions．The imports from the United States and Canada comprise almost the same class of goods，such as fish，flour and other breadstuffs，pickled beef and pork，lard，butter，cheese，fruits，horses，sheep，corn－ meal，hay，oats，hardware，cutlery，carriages，tobacco，lumber，staves，woods，\＆c． During the year 1898 the United States increased their trade by about $\$ 200,000$ ， while the imports from Canada represent a decrease of over $\$ 100,000$ ．The causes leading to such a condition of affairs，no doubt，is rightly put by the Comptroller of Customs for British Guiana in his Report for 1898，where special reference is made，re trade of Canada，as follows：－＂In 1889，the Government of Canada granted a subsidy for the establishment of steam communication between the ports of St．John＇s，New Brunswick，and Halifax，Nova Scotia，in the Domi－ nion，and ports in the West Indies and British Guiana．The steamers of this line are running now with marked punctuality．Trade between British Guiana and the Dominion has，however，not grown to the extent that our colonists would like．Goods that might readily be supplied by Canada still come mainly from the United States．It is recognized that Canadian flour is of excellent quality， but it is found that it will not keep，but soon turns sour．Canadian flour has been known to spoil on the passage out to British Guiana．The defects are said to lie in imperfect drying and blending．Moreover，the packing is said to be at fault， not being air－tight，and the kind of barrels used does not find favour with the dealers of the colony．There is excessive waste when the barrels are rolled．In all respects noted．American flour enters upon the local market under more fav－ ourable conditions．Defective packing is also complained of in respect to cheese， soap，and other goods coming from Canada．＂ during the Fiscal Years ended 31st March, 1893 to 1898 , inclusive.


|  | ( $1.9 \% 1$ | 2 Sa | 3.7311 | :316 | 2,112 | 3i | 1.211i | 41 | 117 | 29 | -i- | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milk, ...................... . . . | 2.74 (1) | 240 |  | (69) | 3,32 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Milt (buttled)............... . Pints. | 1,43\% | 1,512 |  |  |  | $1: 10$ | 133 | 164 | 6, 80 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6,212 |  |  |
| Musical instruments. . . . . . . . Vialue. |  |  |  | , 28 |  | 442 |  |  |  | 720 |  |  |
| Miventlantouts ..... . . . . . . . |  | 247 |  | 136 |  | 1.972 | , | 446 |  | 2.138 |  | 2 |
| Marlisu+ry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . - |  | 711 |  | 72 |  |  |  | 32 |  | 48 |  | 4 |
| Mexlicinaj preparations . .... " |  | 2.307 |  | 1, (M)1 |  | (40) |  |  |  |  |  | 348 |
| Natual storex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 487 |  | 191) |  | 185) |  |  |  |  |  | , 8 |
| Hits. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sush. | 73,239 | $89,17 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\therefore 25,2+5$ | (35, 15i) | 78,508 |  | 54,060 | $\begin{array}{r} 31,262! \\ 1,712 \end{array}$ | 3,006, 1132 | 42.438 | 1,407, fim | 19,862 |
| Oils ... . . . . . . . . . ..... fialls. |  |  | :31 | 100) | St | 010 | 105 | 48 | 781 | 4, ${ }^{2}$ | 4:1] | 254 |
| ()11ins. . . . . . . . . . . . . Inds. |  |  | 11. $3 \mathrm{n} \times$ | 272 | 13. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (tic | 211 |  |  | 1291,870 | 3.158 | 1,3in) | $\because 1$ |
| Piork . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 245 | 3,514 | 1! | 2ma | 575 | 5, 232 | 31 | 20, | (6) | 143 | 71 | - 515 |
| Porathers............... 1'kgs. | 1! 11.858 | 41,46\% | 21.412 | 22,512 | 89,125 | 1!1, 1\%2 | 30,2inf | 51, 108 |  |  | 22, 213 | ${ }^{\circ}+1,224$ |
| Susves, W. O.......... ..... No. | 246,111. | 41420 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,310 |  | 271 | 52 |
| Arnup and suap \{mowderso...... Lhes. |  |  | 514 | 2, 8112 | ASH14 | - $2: 4$ | 4in | $\square 104$ | 2961 | 1, $2 \times$ | 1111 | :1, 7 |
| Slrevp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Nu. | 1910 | 1,4.1.1 | $\cdots 11$ | 2,192 | 1.M1 | 2.2.41 | + 2.3 .8 | -, | -2, 120 | 45 | 1.1 | .19\% |
| Terı.......... . . . . . . Johes. | Trill | 120 | 1.17.1 | 241 | 84 -80 | 18 | 1,364 240 | T3: | -1011 | 4.08 | 10\% | 12 |
| 'tobmeers. | * (3) | 178 | $4{ }^{4} \times$ | $!1$ | 7-0 | 185 | 240 | -1) 4 | ! 5.3 | !184 | 311 | 40.12 |
| Varuish (monpirits) . . . . . . Valls. |  |  |  | . . . | $1 \times 1$ | 28 | 131 | in) | [13.3 | [nt | 31. | 41. |

## Exports.

Statement showing the Quantities and Values of Staple Products Exported from British Guiana, during the Fiscal Years ended 31st Marcl, 1897 and 1808.
(From British fiucumu Trude Returus.)

| Staple Products. | Quantities. |  | Viatas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18\%\%. | 1898. | 1845. | 1848. |
|  |  |  | 8 |  |
| Sugar <br> Tons. <br> Rum. <br> Galls | 107,1174 $3,2931,194$ | 100,4810 $3,104.14$ | 5.972 .311 |  |
| Molasups | 913, 1500 | til HMI | 1 1 (1).4. ${ }^{-17}$ | (2) 47.141 |
| Timber ............ ...................... Cubne ft. | 4 4.4 .234 | 203, 1731 | 148,6im) | 1\% 17.3 |
| (ivid. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . )zas, | 12\% 6 , 10s | 124.328 | $2,237.487$ | 3.157 .870 |
| Tutal Staple Products |  |  | 8, +16, 105 |  |
| Toral Export Home I'roduce. |  |  | $8,1044,712$ | 8,101.079 |

Statement, by Countries, showing the Quantities and Values of Staple Products Exported from British Guiana during the Fiscal Year ended 31st March, 1898.
(From British ©ickime Truede Returns.)


Statement showing the Quantities and Valucs oi Merchandise Exported from British Guiana to Canada during the Fiscal Years ended 3 Ist March, 1893 to 1808 , inclusive.


Table showing the Values realized on the following Products during the Year I897, in the markets abroad.


In British Guiana, the average prices ruling during the year, for the sunt products, were the following:-

|  | Wholesale. | Retall. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refining crystals. | \$2 10 per 100 lbs . | Not sold. |
| Yellow crystals. | 2 eu do | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ c. local. |
| Molasses sugar. | 200 do | $2 \frac{1}{10} 3 \mathrm{c}, 1 \mathrm{~b}$. |
| Muscorado sugar. | 205 do | 2 to 3 c . per 1 b . |
| V. P. Molasses, 18t. | 12 to 14c. per gall. | 20 to 24 c. per gall. |
| V. P. molasses, 2nd. | Not sold locally. |  |
| , |  | p. gall. (Bond) |
|  |  | 40 o. p. \$3 84 |
|  |  | 20 u. p. 300 |

In 1891 , the price of rum, in the local market, ranged from 58 to 62 cents per gallon.

## (B.)-TRADE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The following contains some of the principal points brought out by Mr. 'T. Worthington, Special Commissioner, by appointment of the Board of Trade, England, in a report upon the conditions and prospects of British Trade in South America. While the greater portion of the report may not be of interest to Canadians, being addressed to the British exporters, yet indirectly Canadiant exporters may obtain some information of value to them.

## CHILI.

I.-Table showing imports into Chili from the following Countries during the Years 1887 to 1896.


The imports from Great Britain for the year 1887 were $\$ 20,400,000$, while for 1896 the imports reached $\$ 32,200,000$, representing an increase of $\$ 11,800,000$ over the year 1897, or about 567 per cent. The imports from Germany for 1887 were $\$$ II ,600,000, but in 1896 the increase over the period 1887 was $\$ 8,500,000$, or about $73^{\circ} 2$ per cent. During the same period the imports from the United States had increased from $\$ 3,200,000$ to $\$ 6,800,000$, an increase of about $112 \cdot 5$ per cent. From 1887 to 1897 the import trade with France had decreased from $\$ 5,500,000$ to $\$ 2,800,000$, or about 49 per cent.

Valparaiso, Iquique and Concepcion are the principal towns through which the imports pass for distribution, and the conditions of trade for each are on the whole much the same.

## Apparel.

The imports under this head have greatly increased from Great Britain, and no doubt at the expense of France and Germany.

## Cotton Manufactures.

The preponderance of this trade is done by English firms, but in a few lines, as white shirting and gray drills, the manufacturers of the United States are slowly but surely becoming keen competitors.

## Glassware and Earthenware.

The Belgian and German manufacturers have succeeded in partially driving the British wares out of the market.

## Hardware and Cutlery.

This market is entirely controlled by Great Britain in all the best grades, but the trade with the Continent is quite strong in all goods of inferior quality.

## Implements and Tools.

The American article has succeeded in displacing the prochuction of Great Britain and the Continent in a large measure. This is especially true where wood enters largely into the construction of the tool or implement.

## Iron and Steel Manufactures.

The great percentage of this trade is booked by English houses, and in many instances the trade has increased materially. In certain lines, such as "nails, screws and rivets," "wire" and "wrought iron hinges," American competition is very keen and will ere long obtain a good share of the trade.

## Leather.

The imports of leather are considerable, and especially is this so in tanned hides. The only increase appears to the credit of Great Britain, while the Continental trade has diminished. Boots and shoes are manufactured extensively, still the imports show a substantial increase.

## Machinery.

The imports of machinery from Great Britain have fallen off considerably. This is especially so in agricultural machinery, the market having been secured for the American made article.

## Paints and Colours.

This class of import is wholly confined to Great Britain, except in turpentine which is supplied from the United States.

## Woollen and Worsted Goods.

This trade was at one time exclusively in the hands of English firms, but a: present the competition on the part of continental houses is very keen, and a large: percentage of the trade has been diverted from Great Britain to France and Germany.
2. Table showing the value of principal articles exported from Canada to Chili during the Fiscal Years ended 3oth June, 1893 to 1897 . (From Canadian Returns.)


## ARGENTINE.

3. Table showing by Countries the Imports into Argentine during the Years I888 to 1897.

| Yours. | Great Sritain. | (iecmany. | I'nited States. | France. | Belgium. | Italy. | Other Conntrins. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of Donllars. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1888. | 440 | 13:3 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 230 | 11.1 | $7 \cdot 8$ | $19 \cdot 3$ |  |
| 1884. | 湤: | 15\% | 16.8 | $30 \div$ | 14.0 | $10 \cdots$ | 28.1 | 128.4 |
| 1890. | 57.8 | 123 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 13 ! | 11.0 | 8.7 | 93. | 142.2 |
| 1891. | $2 \times 3$ | 59 | 34 | 7 | 11.1 | 4 | 10 \% | 14920 |
| $1892$ | 35.8 | $10 \%$ | 7.1 | 10.4 | 15.4 | \% | 12-2 | 9115 |
| $1 \times 13 .$ | 325 | 11.0 | $9 \cdot 15$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | 93 | 127 | $96 \cdot 2$ |
| 1894. | $3{ }^{2} \cdot 6$ | 11.7 | 10.1 | 102 | $12 \cdot 0$ | 8.9 | 8.3 | 12-8 |
| 1895. | 34, 5 | $11 \%$ | 6.7 | 41 | $\because$ | 10.4 | 10 \% | $95 \cdot 1$ |
| 1894. | 44.7 36.1 | $13 \cdot 4$ | 1119 | 12.0 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $11+$ | 1105 | 112.2 |
| 1897. | $36 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | 8.0 | 115 | 10 \% | 88 |

The above table does not on the whole show a very decided decrease for English trade. The imports from all countries, except Italy and the United States, have decreased greatly, but in the case of France the decrease is over 50 per cent. In considering the foregoing table it is only of use for comparative purposes, for the country of origin is given according to port of shipment, and consequently the trade credited to each country would not represent the actual trade done.

Buenos Ayres is the most important port of shipping, and thus large quantities of goods find their way to the interior through the said port.

Shippers will do well to keep in mind the following Custom-house regula-tion:-
(I.) Within eight days of the arrival of a steamer in port, a note must be presented to the Custom-house authorities by the consignees of the cargo, stating marks, numbers, contents, and weight of packages. If this is not done within the eight days stipulated, a fine of two per cent on the value is imposed. (Art. 929 Custom-house Regulation). If more than 15 days elapse before presenting the said note, the fine is increased to 5 per cent on the value, and the packages are taken to a special depository where they are opened, and a note of the contents is taken. Although pilfering does not always take place, this opening up is invariably against the goods, as no great pains are taken in repacking.
(2.) Great care nulust be taken in regard to the weights of packages. A difierence of 6 per cent is allowed to pass without any penalty, but if the goods weigh more than the 6 per cent over and above what has been declared, the Custom-honse confiscates whatever is in excess, and the only way to redeem the goods, if they are wanted, is to pay the Custom-house their value according to tariff, plus the duty on same. (Art. 930.)
(3.) In the case of difference of quality, where the goods have been declared as a lower quality than they really are, double duties are charged. It may not be amiss to note that when the goods turn out inferior to what has been declared, that is, subject to a lower duty, the higher duty is invariably charged. The same thing happens as regards weight. If the weight of a package turns out to be less than what has been declared, duties are invariably charged on the weight declared.
(4.) It will be well to bear in mind that if the bills of lading do not come exactly as required by law (agents of steamers will supply details), the goods are detained until the bills of lading are arranged. It is of the utmost importances that there should be no mistake in the marks or numbers of the packages, other: wise the whole shipment is detained often for clays.

## Bicycles.

This trade is wholly American, the imporis irom whe fien veacting is thigh as 2,000 machines.

## Cotton Manufactures.

The imports are chiefly from English firms, but competition is becoming very keen in certain quarters. The American flannellettes, both white and gray, are preferred. In coloured fabrics the preference is decidedly toward Italian manufacture, the colours being brighter and more durable.

## Earthenware and Chinaware.

The imports of earthenware and chinaware come principally from France, Germany and Holland, this being especially true in the better wares.

## Hardware and Cutlery.

All enamelled and tinned wares are imported fron the United States as a rule. In padlocks, only, do the English manufacturers appear to have succeeded in commanding the market, all other sorts of hardware being supplied principally from the United States or Continental Europe.

## Implements and Tools.

The majority of agricultural implements are supplied from the United States. The balance of the imports of implements, $\& c$., is about equally distributed between France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

## Iron and Steel Manufacturies.

This class of imports is chiefly controlled by Great Britain, but the United States appears to have captured the trade in common sheets and "T" iron. Wire for fencing (Nos, 8 and 9) is imported wholly from the continent.

## Machinery.

Fully 90 per cent of the imports in agricultural machinery come from the United States. Nearly all light machinery, and particularly electric machinery, comes from the United States.

## Paints and Cojours.

White lead is imported in large quantities fronı Great Britain. Nade paints are imported to some extent from England, but ochres are French and lamp-black German.

## Paper, not Hanging.

Paper is manufactured extensively in the Republic, but the coarse grades are not of local production. Considerable quantities of writing paper and envelopes are imported from the continent.

> Railway Carriages, \&c.

The railways are nearly all controlled by English capital, and consequently the supplies are chiefly from the United Kingdom. A few orders have been placed with American manufacturers for sleeping cars.

## Wood Manufactures.

The imports of wood and manufactures of, form a very large percentage of the imports from Canada and the United States. Woods of all sorts, finished in any manner, except merely cut to size, are prohibited by the heavy duties levied.

## Woollen and Worsted Goods.

4. Table showing Imports by Countries, of Woollen Fabrics, not including Blankets, \&c., for the Years 1893 to 1896.


From the above statement the imports of woollens, \&c., from Great Britain appear to have reached the highest limit in 1895, while the trade during the same period with Belgium, France and Germany decreased considerably. For 1895 the trade with Britain fell off, while the imports from Continental Europe represent a decided upward tendency.
5. Table showing the Value of Principal Articles Exported from Canada to Argentina during the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1893 to 1897 . (From Canadian Returns.)

| Articles. | Vinlues. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893. | 1894. | 1845. | 18以) | 18:\% |
| Coal | * | 8 | $\frac{8}{1,173}$ | $8$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 1,4,6 \end{gathered}$ |
| Fish and tish productsCoultish, including ling, pollock, \&e., dry sultuct. |  |  |  | 5,000 |  |
| Gumpowder, \&c. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  | 110 |
| Metals and minerals and munuftuctures of - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of Agricultural implements <br> dither | 26,4888 $4!8$ | 122i,912 | 40, 341 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,718 \\ & 1,438 \end{aligned}$ | $14,945$ |
| Tutals, iron and sterl manaf ucturess. | 27,186 | 122t,460 | 40.501 | 11,651 | 15,18: |
|  |  | 1 | 15,440 | 525 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lamber: |  |  |  |  |  |
| I)eals, spruse and ot |  | 1,15! | $\begin{aligned} & 4,010 \\ & 2,3 t i l \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,254 \\ 323 \end{array}$ | 32, 4791 |
|  <br> f'lanks ant buards | 133, 12 | 154,144 | 204,122 | -2.4,118 | 349,705 |
| Lathe, pulings and prickets. | 1.194 | . 5331 | 116 | (\%, 160 |  |
| Jowists and scuntlimes | 24.211 | :3, 632 | 17,365 | bitigl0 | 105,332 |
| All other lumber, A. fi, ic. ........... | 19, 心10 | 13, $2 \cdot 26$ | 210,302 |  |  |
| All other word and manufactures of........ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 327, 1119 | 202, 128 | 44, 43. | 410,006 | 88, 460 |
| All ather grochs exporteet | $2 \times 10$ |  | 75 | 811 | $5 \because 3$ |
| Totals, ex | $3 \times 4.904$ | 411,163 | 502,520 | 4,31,007 | 556,254 |

## General Remarks.

The condition of trade in Chili and Argentina are practically the same. The import trade is not carried on between manufacturers on the continent and dealers residing in Chili and Argentina, but by merchants established in the said republics through branch houses or through agents on the continent. There seems to be a desite on the part of English traders to buy English goods, for Gernians to purchase German wares, but no fixed line of action appears to prevail. Generally speaking purchases are made front those countries whose firms are able to offer the best value for the smallest moncy. Thus English dealers buy German goods and Germans purchase English goods when the occasion suits them. Agents meet with not a little trouble in placing orders for English houses, in that no: sufficient care is exercised in the preparation of samples. Another impedimest: to the increase of English trade is found in the higher freight rates cliarges by English shipowners than that exacted by shipowners of the continent.

Tables 2 and 5 show that the exports from Canada to Chili and Argentinn, respectively, consists principally of lumber and agricultural implements. According to United States returns the export of lumber, foreign produce was for the year 1896, \$639,769, of which Argentina took $\$ 475,376$ and Uruguay $\$ 71,539$, and for 1897 the export was $\$ 719.514$, of which $\$ 423$,063 went to Argentina and $\$ 164,049$ to Uruguay. There is no doubt that all the said lumber was Canadian, and, therefore, tables 2 and 5 do not represent the actual trade between Canada and the countries mentioned. The manufacturers and exporters of Canada may not be in a position to compete in all lines, with Continental Europe, yet it does appear that an opening exists for the further expansion of Canadian trade.





## D.-Re Importation of Lead Bullion into the United States.

The following decision of the Treasury Department of the United States, contains matter of interest to the producers of lead in Canada. The report, there fore, is given in full below.
(Lead bullion may be entered for smelting and refining in bond. Duty: be collected at the rate of $21 / 8$ cents per pound of the gross weigh: imported)

## Treasury Department, 16th December, 180 s .

Sir,-The Department duly received your letter of the 3rd ultino, relative to the assessment of duties on imported lead bullion entered for smelting ansl refining in bond under the provisions of Section 29 of the Act of July 24, 1897. Referring to Synopsis I548I, concerning the adjustment of accounts for imported bullion smelted in bond under the Act of 1894 , and to the different mode of adjustment prescribed by the regulations of June 15, 1898 (Synopsis 19501), you request to be advised, first, whether lead bullion and lead dross, which are provided for at the rate of $21 / 8$ cents per pound under paragraph 181 of the Act of July 24, 1897, are entitied to the privileges accorded to smelting and refining warehouses under Section 29 of said Act, and, second, whether the amount of duty charged on the warehouse entry and bond should be the gross weight, or the weight of the dutiable metal as shown by assay at the time of entry, and if the latter, whether the bond may be cancelled upon the exportation of 90 per cent of the quantity thus shown by the original assay.

In reply, you are informed that all imported cride metals, not excluding lean] bullion or lead dross, may be entered for smelting and refining in bond, and that the regulations of June 15, 1808 (Synopsis 19501), providing for the setting aside of 90 per cent of the quantity of dutiable metal or metals contained in such crude metals, the cancellation of the warehousing bond upon the exportation of the portion so set aside, and the collection of duties upon the withdrawal of such portion for consumption "the same as though the said importation had been enttered originally for consumption," take place of all previous regulations upon the subject. The duty to be collected in case of lead bullion would be $25 / 8$ cents per pound of the gross weight imported.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. HOWELL, Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs,
Chicage, Ili

## E--Inquiries at High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng.

The following inquiries amongst others were received at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, during the week ended 17 th December, 1898 :-

A Birmingham firm of merchants wishes to export jewellery, sterling silverware, plated-ware, stationery and hardware to Canada, and to act as purchasing agents for some of the leading firms in these lines.

An inquiry has been received from a London firm, as to the openings for perfumery and toilet goods in Canada.

A Somersetshire firm inquires for the names of Canadian seed exporters.
A German firm wishes to enter into communication with the leading exporters of evaporated apples from Canada.

A London firm wishes to be placed in communication with firms in Canada able to cut the following woods:-Elm, cut to size, and oak mouldings of different sorts.

An inquiry has been received from Russia for the paper caps used in Canada for protecting hay and other shooks from rain.

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(0) Dainnts and Expmorts of the Whited States froms and to the Britiah Vompire, and (Totals) Foreigu Countrios in the latent month for which Riturns have been recuived, with aggregates for the perind from the 1st January preceding, inchoding guch latest inonth.

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## REPORT

OF THE

# DEPPRRTIIEXT OP TRADE ATD COIIIFRCR 

## OF CANADA

## FOR THE MONTH OF DEOEMBER

## 1898

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS-REVENUES AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPOR'TS OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCLAL INFORMATION

## REPOR ${ }^{r} \Gamma$

OF THE

# NEPRRTIIETT OF TRANE ADD COIIIERRCR 

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

1898

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

## 1.--STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unevisen Statenent of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of December, 1897 and 1898, and during the six months ended 3lst December, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

| Revenua- | December. |  | Six months ended 31st December. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1897. | 1898. |
|  | 8 cts. | 8 cts . | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Customs. | 1.758, 3 \% 494 | 1,972,056 54 | 10,071,231 61 | 12,357,354 12 |
| Excise. | 788,03989 | 935,087 94 | 3,464,951 81 | 4,910,53\% 18 |
| Post Office | 330,100000 | 325,000 00 | 1,760,000 (6) | 1,624,985 33 |
| Public Worke, including Railways | 280,106 9 H | 342.00712 | 2,008,36i $0^{-}$ | 2,368,983 20 |
| Miscellaneous. | 125,695 16; | 127,2k5 58 | 629,42\% 09 | 846.51904 |
| Totals | 3,282,840 93 | 3,701,437 63 | 17.933,974 13 | 22,113,378 87 |
| Expenditure | 2,072,944 84 | 2,41:1 309 49 | 13,488,170 144 | 14,811,437 47 |

## INT,AND REVENUE.

B.-Unnevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the mouthe of December, 1897 and 1898, and during the six months ended 31st December, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.

|  | December. |  | Six monthe ended 31st December. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 189\%\% | 1898. |
|  | 8 cts . | \$ ets. | 8 cts . | \$ cts. |
| Spirits. | $4 \times 4,84888$ | 527,702 89 | 1,611,370 68 | 2,472,1468 23 |
| Malt | 45,459 90 | 64,692 53 | 156,5465 54 | 380,72073 |
| Malt liquor |  | 10000 | (6,550 00 | 6,5300 (0) |
| Tobaceo | -13,inte 54) | 243.81856 | 1,405, 15746 | 1,659,400 : 41 |
| Cigars. | 50,8245 | ( $\mathbf{1 1 , 6 8 3} 17$ | $334.2 \begin{aligned} & 127\end{aligned}$ | 394,04616 6 |
| Inspection of petroleum | 5,17! 08 | 5,098 02 | 24,11933 | 27,12487 |
| Manufactures in bonci | 1,816 07 | 2,350 84 | 17,1902 09 | 20, 8 906 81 |
| Seizures | 5N0 37 | 45430 | 2,826 76 | 3,622 25 |
| Other receipts | 1,462 48 | 1.47847 | 12,442 73 | 28,01671 |
| Totals, Excise Revenue. | 809.71190 | 907,30779 | 3,57\%, 3x; 8 \% | 4,992,971 15 |
| Culling timber | 28451 | 1.332 | 12.75019 | 50.974 |
| Hydraulic and other rents., | 31900 | 32000 | 1,16500 | 1,243000 |
| Minor public works |  |  | 33950 | 338950 |
| Inspection of electric light . | 45875 | 74050 | 2,54825 | 4,44750 |
| gas | 1,519 75 | 1,44\% 00 | 7.46150 | 7,98275 |
| " weights and messures. | 3,77143 | 2,525 5 | 24,811.91 | 22,080 06 |
| Law stainps. | 450 | 17,450 | 1,309 10 | 2,113300 |
| Other revenues | 27300 | 6400 | 4,21040 | 2,5ixt 010 |
| Grand totals, Inland Revenue | 816,81334 | 913,269 58 | 3,626,911 70 | 5,039,629 ¢m |

C.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Duthble) entered for Consumption in Canada and the Duties collected thereon during the months of December, 1897 and 1898, and during the six months ended 31st December, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

|  | December, 1897. |  | Decmmber, 1898. |  | Six months ended 31st Deoumber, 1897. |  | Six months ended 31st December, $183 \%$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty Collected. | Value. | Duty ( 0 llecterl. | Value. | Duty Collected. | Value. | Inty Collected. |
|  | \$ | 8 cts. | 8 | \& cts. | \% | * ets. | \$ | 8 cts . |
| Aleg lexer andil [arter Animals. | 8,104 | 3,28480 | 12,725 | 5,07100 | $71, \cos 2$ | $33,2463,21$ | Kin, ina | 35 , Mis 37 |
| Animals. . . ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 11,45\% | 2,313, 10,3 | - $1,14!9$ | 4,346 76 | 121,442 | 24.53437 | $204,0 \times 0$ | 41,01339 |
| Bewks, pimuplolets, de. | 101,530 | 10,254 43 | 114,631 08,384 | 19,032 916 | 522.2082 | 96,6441 | Bid. 0.4 | 110,11909 |
| Brass, mamumeturas of litadstulfs- | 23,152 | 7,214 $\times 1$ | 28,384 | 1,480 1i |  | 45,50644 | 184,3\%\% | 51,41934 |
| Corn for distillation | (6,444 | 1,688 33 | 12,341 | 2,57+10 | $35.76{ }^{3}$ | 9,375 4:3 | 108,064 | 37, 6\% 50 |
| lirain of all kinds. | 9, 8221 | $2,0 \pm 208$ | 9, 129 | 1,665 23 | 47, 3128 | 1,21: 174 | 4.7 \% 7 \% | 10,0385 |
| Fleur | 7.1118 | 1,034 (i) | 8,312 | 1, (t) ${ }^{17}$ | 13, 313 | 9,370 (21) | 711, 13:3 | 11,51052 |
| Meal. comm and cut | 25.439 | 4,078115 | 4, 934 | 1,3883 41i | 110 Na | 16, 4*: 12 | 1;0,9). | 9,757 21 |
| Rice., <br> Ither breadstinfe | 15, 845 |  | 11,985 | 6,9831 mid |  | 93, 26, $0^{2} 4$ | 21R, $\leqslant \mathbf{N} \boldsymbol{3}$ | 89, 2xic 40 |
| Pioyders, trioycles, veloxi | 22, 10 (13 25 | -2, 236 08 | 24,11\% | 4.973 900 | 112.N30 | 25.45210 | 123. 2 \% | 25, $60+40$ |
| Cars, railway and tram. | 19, | 3. 609 l 13 | 23, 1186 | 7, liw irl | 135, 641 | 37.1115 | 134, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 40,720. 28 |
| Cement and mamufacturess | 5.945 | $2 \times 18.11 \mathrm{l}$ | 12 , 10, 3 |  | 142,854 | 16,341 <br> 48,423 <br> 26 |  | 17, 10172 |
| Comal. hitumimotas | $4!9,193)$ | 140,1099 : 11 | 354.314 | 102, 9 90 51 |  | . 445,53185 |  | 5xil, 48327 |
|  | 4,171 | 1, 0 20 $)^{1} 1!1$ | 5, \%\%1 | 1,200 73 | (52, <2x | 7.25161 |  |  |
| Cottoni, hlasched or whbleached, not dyed, nor exhoured, du. | 50,204 | 11,3173 5in | 10w, 721 | 22,73481 | 170.8.4 | 39.251114 | 315, -133 | 71,04: 12 |
| " blvached, dyord, coloured, \&e. | $\therefore 16,115$ | 101,407 | 2 $24.80,802$ | $\times 3,75374$ | 1.144, 15, | 3ixi, 2ak 42 | 1, 2\% \%, <15 | 344, +4i 71 |
| " clithing | 17,610 | $5,809) 33$ | $\because 1.149$ | 7.946 : 2 | 125, +41 | $41, \underline{2}+113$ | 179,844 | 20, $0 \times 1 \times 0$ |
| " threat (not on sprovis), ymat, warp, \&o | $\cdots 2,20$ | 3.721 \%f | 22, 103 | 2,970 (9!) | $13.20 \times 2$, | 19,7st\% 08 | 1:33, 733 | 20, Sity 25 |
| " threat, ott sporil. | 35,457 | 7, 0191 14t | -24,218 | 5ิ, 254111 | 19\%, 40\% | +2, 911 05 | 181,53:3 | : 6 6, 1597 $3 \times 3$ |
| " all otlipr manufactures of cotton | 51,923 | 13,618 71 | 76, 169 | 20.32718 | 3377.154 | !12, 604 40 | 471.317 | 119.70805 |
| Drugs and medicines. | ? W , 1259 | 23,272 1i, | 116.431 | $2 \mathrm{f}, 1 \times 8 \mathrm{y}$ 591 | $70: 3.15$ | 163, - 46 | *1, \%¢ | $1 \mathrm{St}, 15 \mathrm{M}, 94$ |
| Earthenwares stone amil clinaware. | $50,923\}$ | 13, Sthi 76 | 53, 222 | 13, inse 78 |  | 105, fi4l 32 | $51 \%$ \% 23. | 12.201445 |
| Fancy goors and embrorterles, viz. :Hracoluts, homide, frimges, \&e | 25, 343 | 7,764 is | 23,5331 | 7,424 23 |  | 74, 5913 65 | 2 x | स5, 5\% Of |
| Laucs, onllars, nettimgs, se | 42,117 | $12,563 \geq 1$ | 40,47\% | 1,2,070 tin | 243,104 | 76,633832 | $241.17 i$ | 70, K! |
| All uther fancy kruma | 27.337 |  | 25, 491 | 7 (ith) 5! |  | 102, 0 a ${ }^{3} 5$ | 383, 311 i | 107.20.4 79 |
| Fish and proslucts of | [7, 31 | 7. 233 5 | 67. 304 | 9,5050 | 1955963 | 34, 463 59 | -60, | 48,1ifs 0) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Flax, de. manmfactures of | 109, 118 | $26,292(m)$ | 101.294 | 21, 104 + 6 | $4!2.314$ | $119,824) 30$ | S(M) (M) | 167, $\times 15$ |
| Fruits and muts, dried. | 215.47 | 65, 11.85 | 2-2, 347 | Wi, wif : 3 | 大10, 185 | 238 (ratiol | 505.784 | 230, 3-19 biv |
| " greent, viz., oranges and lemuns | ! 18 , 9rut | 12,084 \%2 | 1165,-34 | $16,43 \times 11$ | 241,405 | $2 \% .115$ |  | 汤, 14103 |
| " sll other.. | 22, 1113 | 5,77507 ? | 333,811 | 9,835 50 | 218,156 | 76,102 23 | 270,216 | 81,25845 |

Furs，manufactures of
－lata，manufnctures of，vi\％：－
Puteles，jars，detantars，tableware amb graslight shasles，
Window glaws
1ats－00lass．
tll ither mumbfactures of
Cimumeseler and finlusive substancers．
iblta precha，mumbfactures of
Hatr，cajpe and lomucots，lwaver，wilk or folt
all other

Foul and steel and urnnfactures of viz：
Brud，hoop，slient ind pliate
Bar－iron amed ralway hare
Cotlery，hatrdware，torls and smplematots
Hachines，nachinery und engines，including locomotives
Pis－iron，ktintlodge and seraps．
tores and cauthaga．
Thinaz．．
All other mamufactures of iron and steel
T．－4e：llery athl watches and manufacturem of gold and silvel Axad，soma maniuf
loouts and shoes
all uther manufactimess of ientha
Barble sund stome ；inc）mannfactures of．
thetals sturl（namafactures of
Hasical instrmusent
bil，mineral and products of

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { huncral and products of } \\
& \text { thax sered or linsered, raw or ixilled }
\end{aligned}
$$

all utlier

I＇sints atarl conlonam
Pitper，envelopen，de
Het－les，ravers，capers，ali kinds．
Provisions，viz．：－Lard，neats，fresi，tud nalt．
hutlerer and cherese
Finds and roote
silk，mannfsuctures of
Foape all kinds．
Sifices，ground ant tuground
Suirits，ull kiads．
Fines，sparkling．
ourber than sparkling

\section*{Tolasges

## Molass

## Molass

Invesco and cigand
fobneco leaf
＊getables
Vood，manufactures of

| $215,4 \times 2$ | 3，in ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 161 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 37，34\％ | 10，78\％（m） |
| 11，685 |  |
| 1， 6.464 | 2.014 23， |
| $16,2 / 44$ | 3，4115 8 83 |
| 4，884 | 1，23！ 3 |
| 24,508 | 7， 14.30 |
| 17，\％\％ | $5,2 \mathrm{mel}$ at |
| 1：3， 90.4 | 3,911103 |
| 1i1． 546 | 7，（4， $31 \times 1$ |
| 2－1，til 4 |  |
| 128，295 | 35,467 |
| 178，324 | $44,122: 52$ |
| 112，231 | 15， 7.23 sc |
| 11，646 | 3，025 21 |
| 47，126 | 7，155， 13 |
| 21646，644 | $65,07+51$ |
| 72,474 | 19．711 71 |
| 15，88\％ | 2，7：18 3 |
| 123，128！ | 13，84－71 |
| 21,209 | 5， 0233815 |
| 11,650 | $3.498 \times$ |
| 11，31\％ | 2,5044 |
| －46，3！ 3 ， | 12， Si 10 x |
| ： 1 ， 5 ， | א，43：3 81 |
| 914．904 | （ $33,80 \%$－ |
| \＃，50，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Sta 46 |
| 1！1，148 | 3.60075 |
| $37.7 \times 2$ |  |
| （4， 3223 | 26，333 22 |
| 7，554 | $\underline{2}$ ，4tit 5 |
| ＊0，37\％ | －7， 08676 |
| 3，918 | 8\％\％ 88 |
| 14，531 | 1，693\％ 82 |
| 135，788 | 33，039 76 |
| $1 \times 250$ | t，95ill 52 |
| 14．740 | 2，345（6） |
| \＄1， 013 | 238,315 |
| 16，444 | 4，6it2 $\times$ K |
| 29，763 | 14，022 64 |
| 27.502 | 3,48783 |
| 323，516 | 40,55501 |
| $2\{4,583\}$ | 26,2720 |
| 24，231 | $8.50: 31$ |
| 8.255 | 1.96 |
| 42，3i1 | 9，504 5 |

[^8]| 26，211 | 4，386 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ： 18 ， 419 | 10，916 |
| 12，\％x\％ |  |
| 8．112 | 2，－2：2 |
| 16， 9 M 5 | $4,60 \mathrm{Ml}$ |
| 22， 234 | t，©M |
| 35， 4 41） | －，1140 |
| $21.88 \%$ | （6，1）： 2 ！ |
| 1， 14.3 | 4，lini |
| 115．345 | 10，347 |
| （8，190） | 11，1198 |
| $17-2,137$ | 47，15\％ |
| 2－2， 230 | 56，121 |
| （6），054 | 13，169 |
| 14，0．54 | 3，858 |
| $8 ., 488$ | 16，4）83 |
| 260.081 | 6is， 10 ys |
|  | 21，8， 0 |
| 15， 81 | 2，801 |
| －9， $0 \times 6$ | 13，319 |
| 23， 3 ， 3 8） | 5， 5 \％ 31 |
| $15,8.0$ | 3，761 |
| 11，3840 | 2，413 |
| － $4, \mathrm{kNT}$ | 14，511！ |
| 34， 1150 | 9， 40.5 |
| 86，＜4．4 | －T．011 |
| $\cdots$－ 4 （tir | 5）1 |
| 21.334 | 3，人fix |
| 24，（1）1 | 4，430 |
| \％ 05.442 | 31，675 |
| （3， 23.5 | \％，！111 |
| 105，530 | 33,106 |
| 5，134 | ภ゙\％ |
| 22），190 | 2, （r） |
| 162！， 801 |  |
|  | 6，735 |
| 14．630 | 2.721 |
| 11！1，11：4 |  |
| 24.333 | 5， 833 |
| ：3，4， 4 | 22： 21215 |
| ［17，151 | 6，059 |
| $4211 . \times 34$ | 134，4\％i2 |
| ： 31.160 | 3 3 ，425 |
| 11，380 | 2，451 |
| （14， 048 | 12，218 |


$2083,3 \times 5$
$+201.51 \%$ 21：3！ 4 1シ1．50！ 110．61： 112：311 2－202， 23 － 3420 144, Nis

## $1,051,545$

 281． 34

1． $6=(0, x i 1$
fUtis．s？ 120,5491
$510,3,5 \% 1$ 1，15＋．$\because:$ （230，2－1 175， 131 $418.2 \times 3 \%$ 150.8113 110．s． 120.310 3． 30. 月0：


 381．गin 38.441
 97,146 95，586 ！ 9 72t．！ 200 203，710 45 4，4，lis Tt siontita incsiz 187．tis： 3 （4）！ 11 13,131150 ［16，1i．23 ！$)^{3}$
 103，新居 28，2118 lis $108,117 \quad 96,1 ; 31 \%$ $4 \geq 12: 82$
 113．81： $145,4: 5922$ 1， 13313 133.774
$3+19.204$ $3+9,24$
$46,12,8 \times 4$
$84,34 \pi=110$
 （4） $14+42$ 25， 1 lis ofi －7．011－ 5．（tom on $(3,0,1) 462$ ； 34,1163 2m

 $375,3 \times 56$
 $7, \pi \leq 134$ －34， 15551 $\begin{array}{cc}19.193 & 31 \\ 129 & -39 \\ 84\end{array}$ ＋1，If 48 $24 i, i, 3138$ T！ $1,43 \%=39$ 47.0114 or） ？．）．lisl li8
 ET，－N5 80 $4!$

| 29,71645 |
| :--- |
| 4.115 |
| 154 |

4，23：31 30\％ 11

1．142，34\％女住
24,$3 ; 1$ 78
（\＃0． 742 M
$37.8 \times 673$ $43,1,13031$

50，，（519） 84
67,78058
$25,342,433-731,721 \quad 04$
C.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, \&c.-Concluded.

|  | Dincember, 189. |  | December, 1898. |  | Six months ender 31st Decenther, 1847. |  | Six months ended 31st December, 1898. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty Collected. | Value. | Duty Collected. | Value. | Duty Collented. | Value. | Duty Collected. |
| Brought forwaril | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 4,460,025 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \& cts. } \\ 1,412,97212 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 4,871,456 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 8 & \text { ets. } \\ 1,583,863 & 12 \end{array}$ | $25,542,433$ | $\begin{gathered} * ~ c t w . \\ 7,731,72104 \end{gathered}$ | $32,701,345$ | 8 cts. $9,727,34417$ |
| Wix)llens, carpets, brussels and tapestry . clothine. | $\begin{aligned} & 59,345 \\ & 18,3,34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,460 \\ 5,8,4 \\ 5,81 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42,613 \\ 25,532 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,475) \\ 7,1446 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251,757 \\ & i, i 8,11810 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,16438 \\ 175,688 \\ 193 \end{array}$ | $37 \mathrm{~N}, 94:$ $\text { [3i1]. } 4: 5$ | 101,767 74 |
| - cluthw, winsteds, cuatings, ice | 122, 524 | 38, 454,004 | $17+0.36$ | 46,71410 |  | 321,669 (0) | 1,421, 81\% | 382, 154 01 |
| - drews gronds. | 2116, $11: 1$ | 6\%, 315 54 | 150,47\% | 41.4290 | 1.5, $2 \times 67$ | 501,226 (is) | 1,763,101 | $482,684+49$ |
| " knitied gexils | 22,0xt | 6.76 | 25.207 | 7,1095 39 | 20.8848 | 13,712 16 | 301.286 | 86,710 20 |
| " vhawls. | 2,107 4,251 | $\begin{aligned} & 510 \\ & 04 \\ & 045 \\ & \hline 14 \end{aligned}$ | 12.187 | 2, 8848 | 31,1013 <br> is, 174 | 8, 815 | 44.6992 | 11, $431 ; 05$ |
| - fll other mambactures of wondens | 31,311 |  | 30,5148 | 7,723 !13 | 2(ib, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 69.875 | 1i, 11191 | $30,0: 31$ <br> ¢ 4,140 <br> 105 <br> 55 |
| All other dutiable goods | 691,859 | 169,73848 | 818,046 | 2 2\%, 003 อे 8 | 4,717,2311 | $1,172,419920$ | 5,713, 1184 |  |
| Totals, chutiatule grods | 5,628,324 | 1,727,102 87 | 6,15N,984 | 1,926,487 45 | 34,350, 125 | 10, $2+4623627$ | $43,724,049$ | 12,521,437 77 |
| Coin and hullion | 53,413 |  | 54,488 |  | 2,732, 5 \% 4 |  | 3,856,620 |  |
| Friegegris. | 3,487.474 |  | 3,9788,982 |  | 25, 618,788 |  | 31,280,666 |  |
| ( rand totals. | 9,16:9,711 | 1, 2 2- 11428 |  | 1,924, 48 4 | 62,701,343 | 10,1413,267 27 | 78,961,335 | 12,520,677 77 |

D.-Unrevised Statemext of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption in Canada during the months of December, 1897 and 1898, and during the sice months ended 31 st Decenber, 1897 and 1898 , respectively.

|  | December. |  | Six monthe ender 31st December. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $184 \%$. | 1898. | 1897. | 1898. |
|  | \$ | 8 | \% | $\$$ |
| Animals for improvement of stock. | 17.003 | 10,880 | 38,203 | 90. 188 |
| Articles for the use of the Army and Nay | 3,975 | 3i. 453 | 300, 107 | 154,244 |
| Asphaltim or axphalt.......... | 10291 | ${ }^{228}$ | 27,346 | 27, 16 |
| Bromm corm . . . . . . . | 12,003 | X,625 | 43,202 | (0).N24 |
| Coal, anthrscite | 41. 4 4, 36 | 460,301 | 3,878,7.4 | 3,692, 4.3 |
| Cuffer .... | 81.004i | 25,320 | 2+1.211 | [61, 6123 |
| Corn, Indian | 1:99, 46 | 360,669 | 3,1:3, 1017 | 5.848 .714 |
| Cuttom waste | 보…12 | $18.8 \pm 1$ | 41.?19\% | 䃌, 6i94 |
| . raw | 620.3, $46: 3$ | 48 , 可 | 2,143, 5xi | 1,204,816 |
| Dres, cheruicats, de. | 16i3.4.\% | 13, 3 , ${ }^{2}$ 2) | 1,0MM, 0: 21 | 1,154,611 |
| Fish athe promucts of. | 111.801 | 21, 814 | 433.937 |  |
| Fishertes, articlex for, nets, meines, lines, \&c | 15.313 | 18.0M8 | 107.297 | 1:31,164 |
| Fruits, bananas, miver, pinemples, \&c. | 7.984 | 8, 444 | 215, $\times 4$ | 223,631 |
| Fur skins, not dressed. | 25,210 | 411,646 | 110, 1.30 | 168.93. |
| Grease, for soap making, \&e | 19.5 | 13,875 | (18, 638 | 78.647 |
| Hides anil skius...... | 393,027 |  | 1.200.27 | 1,409, $5 \times 1$ |
| India-rubler marl gutta percha, crude. | 9\%;099 | 141, 1 - | $6773,6!4$ | 916,050) |
| Jute cloth and jute yarm. ...... | 11,596 | 4. 6,74 | 3 3 5.730 | 26.1 .183 |
| Metals, hrass and copper. | 73,060 | 51.129 | 421, 50 | 497.882 |
| - steel rails for railways | (29,514 | 117,1183 | 1,164, s\% | 1,391,751 |
| " iron mul steel, all other. | (m), 017 | 146, 44 | T0R, T - | ! $163,3,185$ |
| " tin and zine.. | 46, 4 P! | 44.6 | 548,164 | minctinl |
| " other | 16,1i18 | 18,33, | 124.54! | 12\%1,213 |
| Oils, vegetahle. | 5.3941 | 2,50\% | 25, 2 | 30, 6 \% 1 |
| Salt... | 11.239 | 6,23:39 | 153,145 | 162, 234 |
| Setters"uffects | 1:20,313 | 143, 7 4, | 1,8min. 5 4 | 1,24t, itits |
| Silk, raw | 3, 35 | 1, 4 4, | 10.251 | 82,84 |
| Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed | 24, 1 10 | 8i, ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 24., $6 \times 4$ | 309, 1317 |
| Tea.......... ... ..... . | 116,0198 | 4314.368 | 1.601.724 | 2,234.54 |
| Tubacrs leaf |  | 79.76 | 15: 1 m : | 944..3: 2 |
| Weocl, c:abinetmakers, \&e | 79. 164 | 1116.035 | 719,04:3 | 1, 2xil, (iz\% |
| Wool...... | 26.18 .36 | 14, 1109 | 762,2in | 513. 218 |
| All ather free gowis. .... ...Totals, free goxds | H5\%,2st |  | 3,088, tiat | $5.038,4(1)$ |
|  | 3,487,474 | 3,978,982 | 20,618,78K | 31,580,66if |
| Coin aud hallions. | 53,913 | 54,688 | 2,532.530 | 3,856,620 |
| Dut | 5,628,324 | (1, 1514,984 | 34,356,425 | 43,524, 64.4 |
| Grand tortals. | 9, 169,711 | 10, 190, 6154 | 62,701,343 |  |

E. -Unrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports uf Canada during the months of December, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

F.-Unrevisen Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada dumng the six mouths ended 31st. December, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

|  | Six monthe enderd 31 st December, 1895. |  |  | Six months ended 3tst Deecminer, 1898. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreigu <br> Produce. | Total. | Home Proxluce. | Foreign Prodnce. | Total. |
|  | \% | * | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Produce of the mime | 7.524,175 | 132,63] | 7.657 .806 | T,053,754 | 126,337 | 7. $1 \times 0,041$ |
| fisheries | 7,003,013 | (46, 25.6 | 7,099, 269 | 6,226,844 | 9,972 | 6,236,816 |
| forest | 11,320, 245 | $44 \pi .116$ | 19,767,761 | 19,112,357 | 79,550 | 19,191,407 |
| Animals and their produce | 31,067.346 | 1, turn 3i2 | 32,4i7, \%18 | 31,121,320 | 785, 842 | 31,407,122 |
| Agricultural products | 19,544,381 | 7,226, 512 | 26,571,223 | 14,058,943 | 11,426,076 | 25, 085,014 |
| Manufactures | $5,248,150$ | 488,106 | 5,736, 256 | -1,428,655 | 463,205: | 5.891,864 |
| Miscellaneous articies | 71, $7 \times 5$ | 102.523 | 174,308 | 111,39:3 | 154,822 | 269.215 |
| Totals | $83,779,0 \pm 5$ | 11,894, 244 | 99, 673,341 | 83,113,266 | $13,548,764$ | 96,6042,030 |
| Bullion | : $8 \times 0.746$ |  | 580,746 | 6206,002 |  | 626.008 |
| Coin. |  | 406,527 | 206,527 |  | 1,614, 451 | 1,614,951 |
| Irand totals | 90,358, 341 | 10,300,7731 | 100.660,414 | 83,739,268 | 15,163,715 | 98,902,983 |

G.-Summary Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first sim monthe of Ficen! Year ending 30th June, 1899.

H.-Summary Statement (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, accrued during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first six monthe of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

Fiscal Year 189:-98.

| Month ended | - | Month ended |  | Month enderl | - | Month ended |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ ots. |  | \% ets. |  | 8 cts. |  | \$ | cts. |
| fuly 31 | 354,818 96 | Jat. 31 | 64, 8633 | July 31.. | 727,529, 31 | Jan. 31 |  |  |
| Aug. 31 | 495,189 61 | Feh. 28. | (662,127 89 | Aug. 31.. | 811,75919 | Feb. 28. |  |  |
| Sept. 30. | 593,172 81 | Mar. 31. | 718,699; 59 | Septr. 30. | 819,29099 | Mar. 31. |  |  |
| Totals. | 1,443,181 38 | Thtalk | $2,080,688 \quad 26$ | Totals | 2,358,979 45 | Totals |  |  |
| Oct. S1. | 6552,709 46 | April :0 | 718,8011 71 | Oet. 31 | 892,13187 | April 30. |  |  |
| Nov. 30. | 714,20752 | May :31 | 730,95152 | Nov. 30 | 875.23908 | May 31 |  |  |
| Dee. 31. | 816,813 34 | - June 30. | 741.02571 | Dec. 31 | 913,279 38 | June 30 |  |  |
| Totals | 2,183,730 32 | Totals | 2,250,828 94 | Totals.. | 2,680,650 43 | Tutals |  |  |
| Grund totals, Inland Revenue.... |  |  | 7,958,428 ( M ) | Grand totalis, Inland Revenue... |  |  |  |  |

I. -Sumary Statement (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports into Canada (Dutiabie and Free) with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30 th June, 1898, and same for first six: momths of Fiscal Year ending 30 th June, 1899, respectively. (Coin and Pullion included).

| Month endery | Fincal. Yrak 1897-98. |  |  |  |  |  | Fiscar Yeab 1898.9\%. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Injports. |  |  | Exports, | Total <br> Impuirts and Exports. | Dinty Collecterd. | Imports. |  |  | Exporta. | Total Imports and Exports. | I)uty Collected. |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Totsl. |  |  |  | Dutiable. | Frest | Total. |  |  |  |
|  | \% | 8 | 8 | \$ | \% | 8 cts. | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 5 | * cts. |
| Tuly 31 |  | 4,024, 535 | 9,387, 1,31 | 17, $4 \pm 40.1012$ | $26,40 \%$, 1, \%3 | 1,514,011 71 | 10,5221, 658 | 6,5ise, 6718 | 17,043.24,69 | 14.58\% Stic! | 31, $51.121 \%$ | 2, $76 \% .0741$ |
| Allg. 31 | $528 \times 11$, (t) | \%, 120, \#6 | 11, 516, 2 | 13, 765 , < 34 | 25, 315,051 | 1,10,1,.1.3 26 | 그10, 547 | 6,8*1, 312 | 14,0,00. 2.93 | 14, 以it, 11\% | 2x,354, $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ | 2,047. ${ }^{\text {aja }}$ Of |
| Sterpt. 30 | $6,542,368$ | 5, 514.647 | $12,0 \%-115$ | 16, 5, M1,058 | $28,647.203$ | 1,910,175 17 | 6.817,34? | 6,1:18, 203 | $13,016,145$ | 11,610, 112 | $27.626,257$ | 1.970 .47048 |
| Toubls. | 17.764.7.4 | $15,225,747$ | $32,990 \cdot 471$ | $4 \sim, 806 i, 924$ | 80, 2477,395 | 5,127,700 66 | $24.548,547$ | 19,641, 6233 | 44,190,171 | $43,465,085$ | $87,655,255$ | 6,784,944 49 |
| Oct. 31 | $5.1546,265$ | 4.414, 406 | 10,0(01, 2551 | 18,35.5,997 | $28,416,448$ | 1,684 240, 87 | 6, 424,2014 | 5,303, 602 | 11,723.8! | $19.984,86: 3$ | 31, 1191.758 |  |
| Nov. 31 | 5,310,-3.3 | $5,16 i 4,508$ | $10,480,310$ | 17.475,342 | $27,955,67{ }^{2}$ | $1,607 \times 2088$ | 6,3! $0^{3}, 2,24$ | $6,458,341$ | $12,851,161 \%$ | IS, $0+1,2 \mathrm{mmi}$ | $30,891,821$ | 1,898,2477 87 |
| Dece. 31 | $5,688,324$ | $3,5+1,38$. | 9,164,711 | 17,022, 331 | $26,192,042$ | 1,72i, 1.0287 | 4,156,484 | $4,083,670$ | 10, 190, $0^{6} 5 \cdot-4$ | 17.4648830 | $27,547,484$ | 1,5293,487 45 |
| Totals.. | 16,585,301 | $13,125,571$ | 29,710,872 | 52,853,690 | $82,564,562$ | 5,018,56\% 61 | 18,975,502 | 15,79\%, 663 | $34.751,165$ | $55,437,898$ | 90,209,04i3 | 5,735, 73388 |
| Jan, 31 | 6,087.989 | 3.799, 216 | 4,887,256 | 10,6114,219 | 20, $5 \times 1.475$ | 1,746,572 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fel. 28 <br> Mar. 31. | $6,756,469$ $8,441,843$ | $3,341,194$ $3,075,251$ | $10,087,662$ $12,360,144$ |  | 18,460 $20,0464,882$ |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| Tutalu. | 21,236,351 | 11,018,712 | 20, 3is 5,060 | 26,640,588 | 59,035, 1301 | $6,173.495 \quad 71$ | ... ... | . | . . . . . . | ... . ... |  |  |
| April 30 |  | 4,115, 281 | 10, 12- 0 , $0^{3}$ 4 | 7, 212.114 | 16.320.708 | 1.753, 位23 92 |  |  | - . . |  |  | ... ...... |
| May 31 | 6, 425, 111 | 1. 1192.141 | 12, 62.112 .45 | 3.11, 5i \% | $21.734,841$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... . . . . . . . |
| June 30. | 5, $414,14 \%$ | $4,2 \times 2,48$ |  | $125,454, \times 34$ | $20,5 \times 40,274$ | 1, 633,784 |  |  |  |  |  | . ........ . |
| Totals. | 18,008,268 | 16,440, 9196 | $34,451,314$ | $31,3664,599$ | 60, 85! , 913 | $5,244,32181$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | . . . . . | . . . . . . . . |
| Grand totalu. | 73,694,644 | $55,846.976$ | 129,580, 720 | 1:8, 5,2464801 | $288,24 \% 521$ | 21,564,584 79 |  |  | $\cdots$. | . . . . | ... . |  |

## GREAT BRITAIN.

J.-Comparathe Smamban (Unevised) of the (Gumtities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into (ireat mi Britain from British North America during the monthe of December and the six months endel 31 st December, in the Years 1896 , $\therefore 1897$ and 1898 , respectively. (Hrom Enylish Retrarns.)


## GREAT BRITAIN．

K．－．Comparative Statmant（Unrevived）of the Qumbities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exporterl from（ireat Britain to Rritish North America during the months of December and the six months ended 31 st December，in the Years 1896 ， 1897 and 1898，respectively，（From Ereglish Returns．）

| Auticless． | Quantimes． |  |  |  |  |  | Valdes． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of December． |  |  | Six months endexd 31st Decsunber． |  |  | Month of December． |  |  | Six monthe ended 31st December． |  |  |
|  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898． | 1896. | 1897. | 1848. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1888. |
| I．Britinh and Irinh Phoduce． |  |  |  |  |  |  | \＄ | \＄ | \％ | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| 1．Articles of Food and Mrink：－ salt，rock and white．Tuns． spirits． Pf．salls． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12，186 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,24 18,544 | 11， 8846 | 20，913 | $\begin{array}{r} 31.220 \\ 146,852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,470 \\ 190,080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \pi, 2288 \\ 210,220 \end{array}$ | 43，877 | 3i， 176 | 54，278 | 276，863 | $35 \mathrm{~T}, 34 \mathrm{k}$ | 415,178 |
| 2．Raw Materiais：－ | 117，900 | 202，000 | 45， 0001 | $186,7(k)$ | 888， 100 | 4．31，270 | 22，630 | 37，751 | 16,250 | $: 37.406$ | 175，364 | 74，ti27 |
| 3．Articles Manu and Partly tured ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton mamifuctures－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece gerrls，gray or | 63， 600 ck | 73．6） | 97，9M | 349， 700 | 330， 00 | 4，54，500 | 4.915 | 3,118 | $4,-62$ | 19，344 | 17．75！ | 21.110 |
| Piece goods，bleached．＂ | $3 \geq 6$ ， $9 \times 1$ |  | 5193,404 | 1，225，116 | 1．1．3，2019 | 2，261，11w | 111，184 | 13， 1.2 | 34， 750 | 79，Ki， | Tis， 604 | 13， |
| printed．． dyeed，or | 1，492， 0000 | $\underline{2} 434,8181$ | 2， 338,540 | 3，725，301 | 5，437， 900 | f，0） 00,701 | 91，269 | $151,4 m$ | 151,878 | 275.218 | 3 3ッ，リー8 | 3－19，131 |
| manufactured of ilyed yarn． | （343，900 | 1，238，000 | 1，205，100 | 5，002，000 | 5，887，200 | 7，3）${ }^{\text {2 }}$ ， 600 | 54.774 | 104， 225 | 108，412 | $4+6,048$ | 540,355 | 673，0if |
| Tute mannfactures－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yiece gomls，ill kinds．．． | 909，000 | 961，900 | 1，101，900 | $8,242,300$ | $8,188,000$ | $8.285,700$ | 38，8011 | 49.843 | \｛3， $11: 3$ | 351，93f | 350,805 | 300.794 |
| Limen mumfactures－ <br> Piece guxds，all kinds． | 596,100 | 87，3，500 | 8，6，700 | 3，05\％，30） | $3.693,200$ | 4，790，500 | 43.424 | （is），447 | ¢ $\mathbf{1 , 1 3 0}$ | 263， 957 | 305，015 | 344.987 |
| Pjece gouxls，all kinds． Silk matufactures－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，820 | 4，48\％ | 8,244 | 12，390 | 16，4\％ 58 |
| Silk and uchur mater－ ials． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7，12： | 6，家！ | 13， 6 6， 1 | 10．374 |  | 102， 56.49 |
| Worllen tisstes．．．．．Vids． | 115， 100 | 10）－tim | 174，203 | 1，310． 100 | 1，122：3，［4m | 1， $12 \mathrm{~F}, 1 \mathrm{WM}$ | －5， $5 \times 44$ |  | 484，16， 4 |  | 21.133 | S．3．11\％ |
| Wornted do．．．．．．．．．． | －84，9x9 | 1，btet，diun | 714.360 | 4，536，4400 | （5，40，1．36\％ | 4，（112，500） | 201.461 | 2，11，－－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 234．4：31 | 1，173， 5 | 1．178， 6.415 | 1．452） $518 \%$ |
| （＇ar｜ets，not lwing ruge－ | 112，（1000 | 184．200 | 185，500 | ［122，30 | 717.701 |  | 3 | 41， 11.23 | 61.012 | 221．6以 | 2 La | －3， 10.818 |
| Hardware unnumeratel？． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17，311 | 21,103 | －5，534 | 145.69 m | 176.240 | 6in，1i， 4 |
| Cutlery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14，342 | ＊ 1 |  | 158，264i |


"Included with "Hardware, unemumerated, "prior to 1898.
1.-Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the Unite 1 States from British North America during the months of November and the elecen months ended 30th November, in the Years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

| Antiches. | Quantities. |  |  |  |  |  | Vatues. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of Nowember. |  |  | Fleven months ended 30th November. |  |  | Month of November. |  |  | Eleven months ended 30 th November. |  |  |
|  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |
| Animals- <br> Horses, frer <br> No. |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | * | 8 | 8 | 8 | \% |
|  | 33 | 91 | 81 | 8519 | 622 | 642 | 15,205 | 7,290 | 4,850 | 78,149 | 61,587 | 54,35\% |
|  | 291 | 119 | 138 | 5,27N | 4,141 | 1,68i | 16,734 | 12,370 | 16,953 | 335.819 | 343, \%* | 213,135 |
| Art work, free |  |  |  | . |  |  | 59,369 | 1.510 |  | 316,566 | 51,103 | 611 |
| duticulle. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 137 | 2,179 |  | 2,682 | 4,558 |
| Books, Ec., free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,248 | 1,211 | 3,432 | 31,026 | : 5 , 6\%7 | 30,791 |
| dutiuble |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,352 | 1,475 | 1,855 | 21,268 | 23,698 | 24,137 |
| Cement, Homan- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal, bituminous, dutirable. Tons. | 68,405 | 61,136 | 51,121 | 755,980 | 67t,220 | 773,131 | 201,50\% | 183,934 | 167,012 | 2,391,3674 | 2,145,333 | 2,46N,751 |
| Fibres, vegetable, \&c., and mamufactures of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fruits- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lemons, dutichle. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 141,70\% | 113,301 | $59.7 \times$ |
| Furs, skins, \&c., free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,007 | 5,954 | 7,947 | 302, 350 | 224.077 | 241,278 |
| Hides and skins,other than fur, free. . . ............ Lhe. | 2,031,755 | 1.013.02 ${ }^{\text {! }}$ | $1.079,419$ | (5,746, $4 \times 3$ | 8, 5163.3 20.5 | 12,248,127 | 146,911 | 84, $\times 14$ |  | 1.047.442 | 1.39\% 1604 | 1,053,328 |


| Iron and steel and manufactures ofTlin plates, dutiable..... " | 1,691 | 3,650 | 3,835 | 880,450 | 1,022,808 | 506,265 | 93 | 217 | 223 | 24,109 | 28,959 | 14,924 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now-Jewllery--precious stones. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 557 | 348 | 348 | 16,009 | 5,108 | 4,815 |
| Lead and manufactures of Pigs, hars, sc., dutiable. Lhs. | 953,015 | 3,018,475 | 5,777,951 | 20,323,777 | 35,290,923 | 32,835,031 | 14,795 | 68,271 | 132,326 | 379,993 | \%13,141 | 752,444 |
| Paper stock, crude (see also wood pulp), free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32,737 | 9,149 | 4,796 | 476,343 | 492,513 | 76,376 |
| I'ruvisions- <br> Cheese, clutiuthle........ Lhe. | 2,158 | 2,083 | 4,999 | 28,489 | 20,759 | 28,840 | 345 | 334 | 831 | 3,640 | 3,031 | 4,153 |
| Spices, nutnegs, peppers, free | 1,350. |  |  | 23,273 | 108,519 | 85. | 162 |  |  | 2,784 | 5,036 | 33 |
| Spirits, distilled- <br> Spirits (nut of domestic manufacture $d$ dutiable.. . ........ . Proof Galls. | 16,519 | 5,674 | 12,839 | 154,687 | 177,432 | 110,147 | 27,679 | 4,459 | 24,923 | 275,748 | 323,475 | 210,323 |
| Sugar, molasses, \&c.Sugar, not above No. 16, Butch standard, frre and dutiehld. ......... Lhes. | 5,000 | 310 | 336 | 1,096,522 | 605, 168 | 654,022 | 43 | 13 | 17 | 87,902 | 27,248 | 34,655 |
| Tea, frre...... .......... " | 25,576 | 64,778 | 7,434 | 481,353 | 2,470,678 | 1,375,231 | 9,733 | 9,373 | 1,488 | 90,797 | 375,701 | 216,637 |
| Tobacer and manufactures of Leaf, duticulc........... L.bs. | 15,230 | 23,959 | 15,387 | 674,62t | 487,466 | 361,350 | 15,02i | 23,964 | 22,822 | 533,297 | 411,068 | 233,675 |
| Wood and manufactures of Boards, planks, \&ce. frec and chutiable. ........ M. .ft. | 76,881 | 23,160 | 39,194 | 705,376 | 6t6,597 | 331,650 | 826,281 | 238,015 | 412,462 | 7,461,050 | (i,615,952 | 3,275,561 |
| Wood pulp, dutiable ... Tons. | 4,001 | 2,454 | 2,715 | 37,510 | 22,164 | 26,065 | 53,395 | 29.782 | 38,384 | 509,482 | 328,177 | 406,734 |
| WoolClass No. 2, free. . . . . . . Lbs. | 455,122 | 494 | 228 | 2,827,199 | 5,929,339 | 9,657 | 91,789 | 151 | 33 | 552,163 | 1,150,203 | 2,684 |
| " 3 " .. ..... " |  | 20,200 |  | 8,774 | 51,732 | 2,201 |  | 1,020 |  | 620 | 3,936 | 135 |

M.-Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Horne 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 1896, 1897 aml 1898, respectively. (From United States Returns.)



[^9]UNITED STATES.
N.-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.)


## UNITED STATES.

O.-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 lst January preceding, including such latest Month-(Irom United States Returns.)

| Same of Countmr. | Latest Moxth. | Valde ue the Month. |  |  |  | Agueegate for the Perioh of the Yeimb, ncluding latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exprorts | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | 1 mports. | Exports. |
| British Empire. |  | * | \$ | \% | 8 | * | * | * | \% |
| (ireat Mritain | Novemker | 8,064,34.91 | 53, 3 , 603, 414 | 3, 382,855 | $5 \times, 311,241$ | 149,483, 118 | $426,379,4118$ | 101,2\%9,344 | $474,3100,964$ |
| 13.rnuda. | 11...... | 1,754 | 78,202 | 1,706 | 88,306 | 602, 150 | $802,1.4$ | 436,717 | 491,365 |
| Hritish Aftica. | " | 70,668 | (fim), 8 (80) | 24,7*2 | 1,135,904 | 1,171,813 | 11,090, 504 | 916,979 | 12,33i), 13: |
| Australusia | " . ....... | 2 2 (1, 0150 | 1,2x, 20.4 | 122,244 | 1, $\times 38,4854$ | $5,3050,387$ | $14,081,237$ | 5,345,451 | $16.187,976$ |
| " Eant Indie* | " | 2,001,1411 | (622, 445 | 2,408,284 | 313,45\% | 21,424, -205 | 4,1113,055 | 2, 0 , 000,713 | 3,911.769 |
| , Guiana. | " | 106,384 | 102,536; | 610,884 | 112,8028 | 2, 206,1649 | 1,339,260 | 3,790, 9 , 2 ? | $1,6433,2 \times 17$ |
| " Honduras. | " | 18,250 | $48.7 \times 4$ | 14,117 | 29,917 | 186,820 | 529,584 | 162,784 | 443,961 |
| , West Indies | * | 533,936 | 771,435 | 611,281 | 894,064 | 9,953,745 | (5,981,245 | 11, 215,432 | 8,165,302 |
| Canaja | $\stackrel{ }{\prime}$ | 2,948,036 | 6,828,394 | 2,970,669 | 7,437,0:40 | 36,915,954 | 16,511,0631 | 28,114,242 | 85,321,627 |
| Ciibraltar | " | 4! 4 | 17,203 | 235 | 4!),121 | 39,700 | 27(6, 230 | 12,216 | 469,330 |
| Hong Koug | " | 90,917 | $66^{4} 4085$ | 134,849 | 375,369 | 862, 277 | 5,223,613 | 882,320 | 6,236, 452 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | " | 74,009 | 91,825 | 25,854 | 128,415 | 397, (60) | 995,785 | 2666,366 | 1,265,602 |
| All other. | " $\quad . . . . . .$. | 99,794 | 50, 150 | 150, 251 | 71,727 | 1,525,429 | 605,558 | 2,170,452 | 708,422 |
| Totals |  | 14,218,841 | 64, 8\#f, 504 | 17,035,411 | 76,786, 806 | 230,521,454 | 238, 8239, 716 | 181,659.885 | 611,931,711 |
| Potals, Foreign Countries | November. | 38,135,810 | $51, \mathrm{~K} 25,161 \%$ | 32, 1071,649 | 53, 002,570 |  | 434, 525,368 | 348, 191.26m | 505,755,322 |
| Grand totals.. |  | $52.33^{2}+6,651$ | 116,672, 325 | 52, 109,560 | 129.789,376 | 691,089,246 | 974, 405084 | $570,844,153$ | 1,117,687,063 |

P. -Unrevised Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which

| Name of Colntry. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L.ATEST } \\ & \text { Monte. } \end{aligned}$ | Vader of the Musth. |  |  |  | Aghregate for Phiof of tie Yeak, incleding: Latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Insports. | Exporta. | Impurt\%. | Fixports. | Imports. | Fixports. | Imports. | Exports. |
|  |  | 8 | * | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | \% | \% |
| (ireat Britain. | Decemher | $\text { 9, 115, } 798$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,882,2 \times 8 \\ & 118,305,425 \end{aligned}$ | 10, 135,966 | 15,661,654 | 59,968,813 | 89,779, 095 | $\begin{array}{r} 75,104,715 \\ 2,290,273,763 \end{array}$ | 83,113,266 |
|  |  | $201,161,4018$ |  | 220,618,692 | 1291,036, 5 56 | 2,195,005,604 |  |  | 1.430,848,623 |
| Mussia in Eurura | July ... . | 3i.57e, 5 |  | 4.500,610 | 48,410,320 | 229,(504, (f) | 2ti, 6886,900 | 252,208, 170 | $318,820,2 \times 0$ |
| France | Octolner... | (64,276, 3 , 4 | 53, $885 \%$ | $58,2344,463$ | 54, $1388,12 \times 1$ | $613,497.1113$ | 513,512,522 | $712,137,860$ | $548,964,428$ |
| Portugal | isoptemiver. | 3,182,000 | 2,855, 6 261 | 4,476,640 | 3,217,320 | 34,360, 2(x) | 22, 227.1841 | [111,058,280 | $25,1+4,1 \times 40$ |
| 1 tally | October |  | 21, MFO, | 20, 614,4 , 9 \% | $20,058,10.4$ | 185, 179,254 | 170, 17:1,87\% | 212,342,658 |  |
| Austria Hungary | - | $28.6911,5 \pm 0$ |  | 28,2022.00* | $37,861,129$ | $2\left(2 z^{2}, 2(20), 889\right)$ | 279, 494, 140 | $303,8,0,840$ | 288,6442,200 |
| 1 ireece. | Angust. | 1, 62: 7,762 | 2,511,146 | 2,621, 7 , 30 | 2,568,637 | 11,654,323 | 9, 419,558 | 18,070,204 | 9,211,697 |
| Bulgaria | unc... . | 1,025,023 | 7336,484 | 967,123 | 5017,500 | 8,164,093 | $7,503,645$ | 6, 183,449 | 6,528,032 |
| Egypt. | August | 4,1005,000 | 2,340,000 |  | 2,820,000 | 31,705,000 | 37,225, (000) |  | 37,565,000 |
| ['niterl Staters | November. | 52. 3 ) 4,651 | 110,672,325 | 52, 109, 5150 | 129,789,375 | 691,089,26t | 974, (6) 5 , 084 | $579,844,153$ | 1,117,687,063 |
| Mexice, | Tune. | 3,246,0013 | 11.081,000 | 3,716,000 | 12, $313,0(\mathrm{HH}$ | 18,610,000 | (2, $2,548,0001$ | 23,008,090 | (05, 476,000 |
| +hritisha India. | September. | 14,9x5, 981 | 16,448,5041 | 13,488,691 | 17,736,141 | 78, 56604 | 109,715, ${ }^{\text {, }}$, 1 | 77.841,62 | 141,169,048 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^10]
## II-NEW TARIFFS.

During the quarter under review there has been distributed from this department to all the principal Custom-houses and Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion, copies of all foreign and colomial 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 Dritish and Colonial are supplemental to those published in the departmental Annual Report, 1893. and the quarterly and monthly reports since published, and comprise all additions thereto or changes therein, so far as the department has authentic advice.

> (A.)-NEWFOUNDLAND.

## (1) N18.

An Aot for granting to Her Majesty certuin Dutics on Geods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this Colony.
(Pissen March 28 TH . 18 (R) 8 )

SECTION

## 1. Sihort title.

$\ddot{*}$-Intermetation clanse.
3.-Duties of Customis to be levifed on roonk despritned in seliedule A.
4.-No daties to be lowforl on goorls des(ribed an Sehedule It.
5. Importation of empets theseribent in Selowhle a prohithited.
6.-Duties of excise for he levient on gromets heseribed in seltodule It.
7.-Dramblack oni tobneco exported : 1 roviso.
8.-Drawhack on paper used by printers. 8. -1 Matwhat on bis*uit exporterk.
10.-1)rawhatk on certaln hatt lifuors expurted.
11. - brawhatk on beryles athl cortatu fish exportod int cons.
12.-Tratwhatk on all hatite mblate fish in quatmers of hatres foabsi.
1: A Fovernon it Contheil may remit certaltu dutes in remtain eases.
14.-Drawhatck on cod-liver oll parckages used for export.
15. - brawback on drugs for manmfacture of emmblons.
1f.-Lbriblbick on eallen used in manufacture at oil clothes.
17.-Duty on dish masy be remittert.
18.- Miditional dhites on wertath atticles

 ciamation.

## sbevion

19.     - Ginverthor in Coutncil may impose exfort duty on herring in certain cases.
20.-Anvernor in Council may drect appropriation of coal ditios.
20.     - Duty an meat cattle imported for immoriate sate to lw caloulated at viluttion of \$th: It $^{\prime}$ sold whthin formitera days importer to prodtice acconnt satles to Ibecolver Genoral :
 if wrof $\$ 40$ : If mater $\$ 40$ surjlis duty to he returned : Penalty for roftising to produce account sales. dre: if mot sold within fontern days duty to be deemed true duty : Proviso: (Anttle not intended for immediato sate to be arpraised for duty : Appraisement: Expenses of apमraiswhent.
21.     - Daty on cattle to be paid on proceeds of sale of on appraisement after doducting frofght.
23.--1mu on cervain pirkages to be same as thics on contouts: Packages contiainint goots subject to spe cific duty to be chatrged twenty per cenl: : Packages not specified and not specially charged to be firce: Pambnew of sur use charmeable \|- It Imported empty : Certan pacionges montainlug free goods to be free.

## Section

24.-Duties to be in Newfoundland currency, and according to lmperial weights and measures and proportionate to cjuintities.
$25 .-$ Duties on Scledule A. to be pail by importer and collected as provided by law.
$20 .-$ Streagth of proof of wines, spirits, \&e., to be ascertained.
27.-Mellcal prepurations to be marked.
28.-Persons having blank bill headins capable of heing used as intoine: liable to pematties, and goods entered thereunder to forfelturs.
29.-As to goods admissible under lower rate of dutles for particnlar purposes, importer to make altidavit ; Affidavit.
30.-Governor may empower Judge to enquire Into existence of trusts, \&er. ;

## Sectian

Judge may call witness, \&c.; If Julge reports that trust, 心.0., exists, Governor in Council may place nuticle on free list or reduce duty on it.
31.-Recital of R. G. Reid's Rallway opewiting contract; When contrictor cal satisfy the Government that he is in position to produce 20,000 tons of coal per annum. duty of $\$ 1$ port ton on imported coal shatl come into operation by proclanation.
B2.-Governor in Comell may abrogate or redince duty on potatoes lo seed.
$33 .-$ Repal of Ikevenue Acts ind Vte. and 60 Vic.; Proviso savings bomls. \&e.
34. - Repar of departmental regulations.
? a - Date of operation of Act.

Finacting clause.
Short title.
Interpretation clabse.
iontifes of Custonis to be levieal ons gonchls rlaserib. ed in withedrlate A.

No dutions to be levieal on groots deveriben in schechule 13.

Imprortation of goods de-

BE it enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Conncil, and the House of Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows :-

1. This Act may be cited as the "Revenue Act, 1898."
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-
(a.) The ititials "N.E.S." represent and have the meaning of the words " not elsewhere specified."
(b.) The initials "N. (). P" represent and have the meaning of the words "not otherwise provided."
(c.) The expression "gall." or "gallon" means an imperial gallon.
(d.) The expression "ton " means two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdipois excent where otherwise defined.
(c.) The letters "cwt." means one hundred and twelve'lbs. avoirdupois.
(f.) The letters "qtl." means onc hundred and twelve lbs, avoirdupois.
(g.) The letter " M." means one thousand.
(h.) The expression "proof" or "proof spirits," when applied to wines or spirits of any kind, means spirits of a strength equal to that of pure ethy alcohol compomed with distilled water in such proportions that the resultant mixture slall, at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, have a specific gravity of $0 \% 108$ as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature.
3. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the reguirements of "The Customs" Act, I8,8," there shall be levicd, collceted and paid upon all goods entmerated or referred to as not enmmerated in Schedule A. to this Act, the several rates of duties of Customs set forth and described in the said schedule and set opposite to each item respectively or charged thereon as not enumerated, when such goods are imported into this Colony or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.
4. Subject to the same provisions and to the further conditions contained in Scledule $B$, to this Act, all goods enmmerated in the sairl Schedule B. may be imported into this Colony or may be taken out of warehouse for consumption in this Colony without the payment of any cluties thereon.
5. The importation into this Colony of any goods enmmerated, described or referred to in Sclsedule C. to this Act, is prohibited: and
any such goods imported shall thereby become forfeited to the Crown, and shall be destroyed; and any person importing such prohibited goods, or causing them or permitting them to be imported, shall for cach offence incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.
6. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the requirements of " The Customs" Act, 1898 ," there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all goods enmmerated in Schedule D. to this Act, the several rates of excise duties set forth and described in the said schedule and set opposite to each item respectively.
7. There shall be a drawback allowed upon tobacco manufactured in this Colony, when such tobacco shall be exported from this Colony, at the rate of twenty-one cents per pound of such tohacco exported as aforesaid: Provided, that such drawback shall not be allowed upon any quantity of tobacco so exported at any one time less than five hundred pounds. No drawback sliall be allowed or payable on tobacco stems exported from this Colony.
8. There shall be allowed to any printer a drawback to the amount of any duties that may have been paid on any paper actually printed upon in this Colony, upon the production of affidavits satisfactory to the Receiver General, setting fortli the amount of duties which have been paid thereon, and that the said paper has been actually and bona fide printed upon in this Colony.
9. There shall be allowed a drawback upon biscuit manufactured in this Colony from flour imported, on which duty has been paid at the Customs, when such biscuit shall be exported from this Colony, at the rate of seventeen cents per hundred weight of such biscuit exported as aforesaid : Provided that such drawback shall not be allowed on any quantity of biscuit so exported at any one time less than one hundred bags.
10. Upon all alc, porter, Bavarian or botanic beer manufactured in this Colony, and upon which the duty hercinbefore imposed shall have been paid, and which may be exported from this Colony, there shall be paid to the exporter thereof the sum of five cents per gallon by way of drawback, upon conformity with the requisition of the Governor in Council.

If. There shall be a drawback allowed on all native berries and herring and other edible fish, excepting lobsters and trout. packed in cans, per ninety-six pounds exported ; if packed in one-pound cans, twenty cents per ninety-six pounds : if packed in two-pound cans, fifteen cents per ninety-six pounds; if packed in larger cans, ten cents pe: ninety-six pounds.
12. There shall be a drawback allowed on all native edible fish when packed in quarters or halves (sardine cans) of thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds of fish exported.
13. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to remit the whole or any portion of the duties imposed by this Act upon salt, port or other wines, currants or other articles imported direct from the country if production into this Colony, when it shall appear to him that the duty an codfish, the product of this Colony, imported into such country, has been or will be reciprocally reduced.
r4. There shall be a drawback, equal to the anmount of duty paid, allowed on packages for the export of cod-liver oil, under rules and regulations to be made by the Governor in Council.
scribed in Schertule C. prohiliterl.

Duties of excise to be leviacl on Foxecls chescribulin Schedule 1).

Drawbrek on tolnoco exported :

I'ruviso. '

Drawhack on paprer usped liy printers.

IHzwhack on bıisャnit ixprortial.

ITrawlunck 0 as cestain malt licirors exported.

Drawliack on horvies and certain tishexgot'ted in cans.

Drawback on all native tedible fish in quinrters ar halves (cana).
Goverratr in Conuscil may regnit certain dratiex in cer tain caskes.

Truwhrack on cod-liver ail prackinges used for expurt.

Drawbuck on drugs for monufacture of emulsions.
Drawback on calic. nsed in manufacture of oil clothes.

Duty on fish may be remitted.

Additional duties un cer. tain articles imported from certain conntries:

Clause may be suspended by proclamation.

Governor in Council may impose duty on herring in certain cases.

Governor in Conncil may direct stpporipriation of conl duties.
15. There shall be a drawback allowed on drugs for the manufacture of emulsions of cod-liver oil, under rules and regulations to be made liy the Governor in Council.
16. There shall be a drawback upon mbleached calico, used in the mannfacture of oiled clothes in this Colony by mannfacturers thereof. equal to one-third of the daty paid on such mbleached calico, under rules and regulations to be made by the Governor in Council.
1.7. The duty lerembefore provided to be levied upon fish is subject to the inllowing proviso, mannely: Provided that the Governor man, by priclamation published in the Roval Gasetto, remit, as he may decm equitable, the whole or any part of the duty imposed on fish imported into this Colony from commtrics making such changes or reduction in their tarift with respect to fish, the produce of fish, or other articles exported from this Colony to such commtries.
18. In addition to the dinties bereinbefore provided to be raiseri, levied, collected and paid on gouds, wares and merchandise inported into this Colony, there shall be raised. levied. collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise, bereinafter in this section mentioned, imported into this Colony from countries the fishennen of which have the privilege of taking coilfish npon all parts of the coast of Newfoumiland and its dependencies, and in which countries duties are or hereafter shall be levied upon fish, or the probltee of the fisheries, exported from this Colony or its dependencies to such conntries, the following rates, viz. :-


Provided always that the Govemor in Council may, at anv time when it shall be made to appear to him to be for the interest of this Colonv, by proclamation to be published in the Roval Gasothe, suspend the operations of this clanse for a limited period, the duration of such period to be stated in the said proclantion in respect of all or any of the aloove smemtioned articles.
19. Th case of amy country now imposing, or whicl mav hereafter impose am import dity on herrings exported from this Colomy and imported into such country in vessels belonging to this Colony. when sweh herrine may be imported into such commery in vessels belonging to the same free of such duty, the Governor in Council nuy by proclamation impose an export duty equai to the amount of duty so imposed by such conntry aforesaid on lerring exported from this Colony in vessels belonging to sucl country where such innport luty is imposed.
20. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct the appropriation of the dulties collected upon coals in the port of St. Tohn's to the use of the St. Tolnn's Mumicipal Council : and the duties collected upon coals in the port of Carboncar for the use of the Water Company of Carbonear : and the duties collected upon coals in the port of Pla-
centia for the use of the Water Company of Placentia : and the duties collected upon coals in the port of Harbor Grace for the following purposes, namely: three hundred dollars to provide additional lights in the town of Harlor Grace, and the remainder to the use of the Water Company.
21. At the time of entering neat cattle, subject to an ad valorem duty by this Act, the importer or known agent thereof shall, at the time of such entry, pay a sum as duty to be calculated upon the valuation of forty dollars for each of such catle : Provided always, that within fourteen days after the landing of such cattle the said importer or his authorized agent shall, if in the meanime the same shall have been realized by public anction or private sale, produce the original account sales thereof, and answer all such questions respecting the same as the Receiver General, Assistant Collecter, or other proper officer, may propose, on oath (if reynired), who are hereby authorized to administer the same; and if, upen noch examination, it shall appear to cither of the said officers that the athome of value exceeds that for which the said cattle were first entered, the importer er known agent shall then pay by post entry the amome of duty that may exceed the original duty paid On the same: or, if the value should be less, the surplus duty received shall be returned by certificate of over entery to the said importer or known agent: ;the if such importer or known agent shall refuse to produce the account sales at the time aforesail. or produce any other than the trie accemat, or alter the samse, or refuse to answer moin oath such questions as atoresaid, of to answer them truly, or to pay the additional duty (if any) due as aforesaid, such importer or known agent shall forfeit in any case aforesaid the sum of four hundred dollars; and should the cattle not have been disposed of within the time aforesaid, or appraised as heremafter provided. the duty already paid thereon shall be detained and deemed to be the truc duty: Provided also, that one day's untice in writing of the time of the intended sale at auction, as aforesaid, be given to the Recciver General. Assistant Collector, or other proper officer: Provided furthe: that when the said cattle so imported are not intended for immediate sale the duty pavable thereon shall be ascertained at the time of landing by appraisement at their value in the place where imported, one appraiser to be appointed hy the Receiver General, Assistant Collector or other nroper officer, as aforesaid, and one other by the importer or his autlorized agent: and should the sain parties disagree they shall appoint a third appraiser, the appraisement of any two of whom shall be final :nd binding; and in the event of said importer or agent neglecting or refusing to appoint an appraiser at the time aforesaid it shall be lawful for the Receiver General. Assistant Collector, or other proper officer, to appoint an appraiser to act for the said importer, by whose appraisement, with the other or others aforesaid, the said importer or agent shall lee hound, and shall also be subject to the same regulations and penalties as hercinbefore provided: and the said importer or known agent slall, at the time of entry aforesaid, deposit with the Receiver General, Assistant Collector, or other proper offices aforesaid, the stum of six clollars to meet the expenses of appraisement aforesaid, any part of which said sum unexpended shall be returned to the said importer or known agent.
22. The duty imposed upon neat cattle by this Act shall be levied, collected and paid upon the proceeds of sale appearing upon the production of the origival account sales, when such cattle shall have been sold, or upon the appraised value as hereinbefore provided, after deducting the amount of freight of any such cattle in either case.

Dinty on napt catcle imported for innaue. diate suJe to ba calculated at valuation uf of * * fle:
If molll within fourteen dayis imajarteer to frorlince nc(c) ${ }^{(1)}$ Ireceiver (ienleczal :
13y duty (m) :amount reatiz. ad if overs sto:

If under sisu
surplus dusty tolbereturned;

Lenslty fer refusing to pro. duce account. sales, \&c.;

If zot sold within furrteen diyysduty to be deemed true daty : Iroviso:

Catele not in. tendinel for instuediater mutu ta) be appraised for duty ;

Aprraisetwent:
Fixpenaes of มมりtaisemnent.

Duty on cattle to be pairl orl pronceede of sable or on ap, praiserment after deducting freight.

Duty on certain prackages tos be same as duty on contents.

Duties to hee in Vewfound. land corrency and acenrding to Intperial weights anrl weasures, und propurtionate: to quantities.

Dutirs in Schertult A. be pairl liy ixm. parter and colfecterd as provided hy law.

Strength of Wroof of wines, spirits, \&e: to the ascertained.

Medicinal pru jaratisus to he marked.
23. Packages shall be subject to the following provisions:-
(a.) All bottles, flasks, jats, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass, or any other materiai capable of holding liquids, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases, not otherwise provided for, in which bottled spirts, wines or malt liqutors or other liquids are contained, and every package being the first receptacle covering or inclosing goods, for the purpose of sale, shall in all cases, not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an ad val. duty or a specific and ad. val. duty, be charged with the same rate of ad. val. duty as is to be levied and collected on the goods they contain, except when the value of the packages is included in the value of stuch goods.
(b.) All such packages as aforesaid containing goods subject to a specific duty only, and not otherwise provided for, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent ad val. except when the value of the package is included in the value of the goods.
(c.) Packages not hereinbefore specified and not herein specially charged with or declared liable to duty, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty.
(d.) All such special packages or coverings as are of any use or apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain (not otherwise provided) shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty or separate from their contents.
(e.) Packages (inside or outside) containing free gonds, shall be excmpt from duty when the packages are of such a nature that their destruction is necessary in order to release the goods.
24. All sums of money pavable under this Act as duties, penalties, or forfeitures slall be deemed and are hereby declared to be in dollars and cents, Newfoundland currency, and shall be received, taken and paid in such currency: and all such duties shall be paid and received according to Imperial weights and measures by law established in this Colony, and in all such cases where such duties are imposed, according to any specific quantion or value, the same shall apply in like proportion to any greater or less quantity or value.
25. The several duties imposed in Schedule $A$ of this Act shall be paid by the importer or importers of such articles respectively, and shall be collected and secured by means of and under the regnlations and penalties and in the manner provided by this Act, and by any Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this Colony for collecting the revenne of this Colony and its dependencies.
26. In the case of all wines, spirits or alcoholic liquors subject to duty according to their relative strength of proof. such strength shall be ascertained either by means of Sykes's hydrometer or of the specific gravity bottle, as the Receiver General directs; and in case stuch relative strength camot be correctly asvertained by the direct use of the hydrometer or gravity bottle, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, and the subsequent test in like matner of the diatillate.
27. All medicinal preparations, whether chemical or other usual!y imported with the name of the mamufacturer, shall have the true name of the mannfacturer and the place where they are prepared, and the
word "alcoholic" or "non-alcoholic" permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label, or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names and word so affixed may be forfeited.
28. Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into this Colony, or who being in the Colony has in his possession, any bill heading, or other pajeer appearing to be a heading or blank capable of being fillerl up and used as an invoice, and bearing any certificate purporting to show, or which may be used to show, that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or anthentic, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars and to imprisosiment for a term not exccerling twelve montlss, in the discretion of the court, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any sucis bill-heading or blank sitall be forfeited.
29. With respect to gcods imported for manufacturing purposes that are admissible under this Act for aniy specific purposes at a lower rate of duty than wotild otherwise be chargeable or exempt from duty, the importer claiming such exmption from duty, or proportionate exemption from duty, shall make and suhscribe to the following affidavit or affimation before the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, or before a Notary Public or a Commissinner for taking afficlavits :-

I, (name of importer), the undersigned, importer of the (names of the goods or articles) mentioned in this entry, do solemmly (swear or affirm) that such (names of the goods or articles) are imported by me for the manufacture of (names of the goods to be manufactured) in my owis factory, situated at (name of the place) and that no portion of the same will be used for any other purpose or disposed of until so man ufactured.
30. Whenever the Governor in Council has reason to believe that with regard to any article of conmerce there exists any trust. comhination, association, or agreement of anv kind among manufacturers of such articles or dealers therein to unduly enhance the price of such article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers. the Governor in Council may commission or empower any Judge of the Supreme Court to inquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor in Council whether suclr trust, combination, association, or agreement exists.
2. The judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred upon him by the Governor in Council for the purposes of such inquiry.
3. If the judge reports that sutch trust, combination, association or agrecment exists, and if it anpears to the Governor in Council that such disadrantage to the consumers is facilitated by the duties of Customs imposed on a like article, when imported. then the Governor ish Comucil shall place such article on the free list. or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the bencfit of reasonable competition in such article.
31. Whereas, under clause forty-five of the contract between Robert G. Reit anci the Government of the Colony, for the operation of the Newfondland Railway, as confirmed by the Act passed during the

Julge may call witness. is. :
Governor may empower judge to enquire into existence of trusts, \&c. :
As to gonds admissabletunder lower rate of daties fur particularpar proes, ianpur ter to make alficlavit;

Athidavit.

If julke reports that trust. de. ex ists, (fovernor in Conncil may place article un fres. list or reduce duty on it.

Persons hav ing \{川ank bil\} hemding catable of being used as invoies. liable to penalties, ancl gowds entererf thereunder to forfeiture.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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[^11] contract:
or mines as to supply not less than fifty thousand tons per anmum of coal of good quality and to continue to furnish such supply, the Govennment agree to procure the imposition of a duty of not less than one dollar per ton upon a! coal inported into this Colony;" upon certain further conditions also set forth in said clause.

## When con-

 fractor chal sutivefy thio frovermmont that he is in position to imoduce im. OKO tans of ecral tuer ammun duty of $\$ 1$ |xer ton on imperted coal shall come inth orp cration by proclamation.
## Goverum in

 Counci) ulas abronate or fer duce duty on | kotatues fir steed.Bupreal of Reyrfin* Acts §ी Vic., ninct lill Vie: :
Iroviso : siasing tronds, \&e.

Ropeal of departurental rugulations.
Date of operation of Act.

Bc it therefore enacted,- That at such time as the said contractor shall satisfy the Govertior in Council that he is able so to operate his said mine or mines as to furnish the said supply to the guantity so provided by the said contract, the Gevernor in Conncil shall issue his proclanation directing that the said duty of one dollar siall be imposed and collected upon all coal imported into this Colony. and therenpon such duty shall come into force and effect, at and from the date prescribed in and by the said proctamation. It being, however, hereby declared and provided that this duty sloali not be held to apply to anthracite or cannel coal, or to coal imported for actual use on board steanships, which slatl be exempt from duty.
32. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Govemor in Council that it is desirable for the purpose of promoting the importation of potatoes for seed, to abrogate of reluce the duty unon potatocs for such purpose, it sliall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by order published in the Roval Gazctic, to abrogate or reduce such dut!:
33. The several Acts passed in the 50th and 6oth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into this Colony, are hereby Fepealed: Provided always, that all bonds given and payments made ninder the said Acts, or any of them, are hereby contirmed and declared valid, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the same.
34. All departmental regulations inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act. are lereby repealed.
35. This Act slall be beld to have come into operation on the cleventh day of March, now present at the hour of 9.30 a.m.

## SCHEDULE A.

## Goons Subject to Duty.

Food Stuffs.

Schedule A.-
Croods subject
to duties. (1) duties.Calves-each

$$
\$ \text { I } 00
$$

100
Pigs-each100
Apples-per barrel ..... o 50
Apples (dried)-per 11: ..... $0 \quad 02$
Bacon, hams, tongues and beef (smoke cured)-per lh. ..... $0 \quad 03$
Bacon, hams, tongtrs and beef (smoked curect)-ad val.- ten per cent.
Bacon, hams and tongues (dry, salted or pickled)-per lb... ..... 002
Peans--per lb. ..... - 00\%/2
Beef, when salted in barrels, including duty on barrels - per hartel ..... 100
Biscuits, known as shins' biscuits-per cwt. ..... () 10Biscuits, viz.: Soda, water, butter, pilot, and any biscuit ofthat description, not sweetened-per 1 b .003
Biscuits and bread, N.E.S.--ad val. forty per cent.
Buckwheat, meal or llour-per lb ..... \$o or
Butter-per lb003
Canned meats, canned poultry and game, extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated, and soups-ad val. thirty per cent.
Cheese-per 1 b ..... 03
Chicory, raw or green-per lb. ..... 0.03
Chicory, kiln dried, roasted or ground-per lb. ..... 004
Cocoa, shells atd nibs, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa-ad val. ten per cent.
Cocoa, shells and nibs, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa-per lb. ..... 005
Colfee, green-por lb
Colfee, green-por lb ..... 005 ..... 005
Coffee, roasted or ground-per lb ..... 007
Coffee, preparations or mixtures to resemble coffee-per lb . ..... 007
Extracts of coffee or substitutes of all kinds-ad val., thirty per cent.
Condensed milk-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Flour, wheaten, including duty on barrel-per brl. ..... O 25
Fruits, in air-tight cans or other packages-ad val., thirtyper cent.
Fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits-ad val., forty per cent.
Groceries, not otherwise specified-ad val., thirty per cent.
Indian meal, bolted, including duty on barrel-per barrel. .O 20
Jellies, Jams and Preserves, including duty on ordinary crocks, and bottles-ad val., thirty per cent.
Jellies, lams and Preserves, including duty on ordinarycrocks and bottles-per lb.005
Maple Sugar, Maple Syrup, Syrups and Molasses of all kinds, N.E.S., the product of the sugar cane or beet, N.E.S., and all imitations thereof-ad val, thirty-five per cent.
Meats. fresh-per 1 B . ..... 002
Molasses, produced in the process of the mantfacture of cane stugar from the juice of the cane-per gallon ..... 007
Oleomargarise, Butterine, or other similar substitute for butter-per lb ..... 003
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats, in bass or barrels, including duty on harrels and bags-per 100 pounds ..... O 20
Pease, routd, including duty on barrels-per 1 b . ..... 0 $001 / 4$
Pease, split, including duty on barrels-per lb ..... o $00^{T / 2}$
Pigs' Heads, Hocks and Feet, including ditty on barrels- per barrel. ..... I 00
Pigs' Jowls and Tongucs, including duty on barrels-per barrel ..... I 50
Pork, in barrels, viz: Mess, family, prime mess, rump, extra prime, bean, clear butt and ham, including dhty on barrels-per barrel ..... I 50
Belly, hack, or family mess and loin pork, including duty on barrels-per batrel ..... 200
Poultry and game, dead-per lb. ..... 003
Rice, cleaned-per lb ..... 0 001/4

Shedule A.(isoords smbjer: to dutiee(Continued.)

## Guods subjeet to duties. <br> (Continued.)

Schedule A.- Rolled Oat-, farina, cort: flour, and similar preparations of
cereals, N.E.S., when put up in packages of less weight than 28 lbs.-ad val., thitty per cent.
Salt, dairy and table salt, N.E.S.-ad val., ten per cent.
Sausages-per lb
Sugars : Loaf, cut loaf, cuhe and castor, or iceing sugarper tb

004
All other sugars-per ib
Tea-ad val., thirty per cent.
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including com and baked beans, in cans or other packages-ad val., thirty per cent.
Vinegar, when imported in casks-per gal

## Farm Produce.

Barley-ad val., ten per cent.
Cabbages, ist May to 3ist July, both inclusive-per $1 \mathrm{lb} . .$. .
$0001 / 2$
Cabbages, ist August to 3oth April, both inclusive-per 1 Ib .
Eggs--per dozen
Feathers-per lb .
Foals-ad val., twenty per cent.
Hay--per ton of $2,000 \mathrm{ll}$ ss
Horses, mares, and other draft animals, N.E.S.--ad val., iwenty per cent.
Lard, lard compound, and similar substances, cottolene and stearine of all kinds, N.E.S.--ad val., thirty per cent.
Lard and nentral lard oil, when imported by biscuit and bread manufacturers to be used in the manufacture of lread and biscuits-ad val., fifteen per cent.
Oats-per bushed of 34 llhs
Oxen, Cows and Bulis-ad val., twenty per cent.
Poultry, alive-ad val., twenty per cent.
Potatoes-per bushet.
Straw-per ton of $2,000 \mathrm{ll} 3 \mathrm{~s}$
Tallow and grease, N.E.S.. ad val., ten per cent.
Tonatoes, cnommlers, onions, squashes, pumpkins, and other vegetables. N.E.S., ad val., thirty per cent.
Tumips, carrots, parsnips, beets, sweet potatoes and yamsper bushel.

## Luxuries.

Ale, porter and beer, when imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles--per gallon
Ale, porter and beer, when imported in bottles (six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pin: bottles to be held to contain one gallon)-per gallon.
Artificial flowers-ad val., thirty per cent.
Billiard Tables and bagatelle loards, or tables, cues, balls, cue racks and cue tips-ad val., thirty-five per ct.
Cake, not cut by machinery-per 1 lb
007
Cider and Perry-per gallon 020
Cigars-ad val., twenty per cent.
Cigars-per M

Cigarettes-ad val., thirty per cent.
Cigarettes-per M.
Clocks, watches, watch glasses, clock and watch kevs, cloch and watch movements-ad val., thirty per cent.
Confectionery of all kinds, including sugar candy, sweetened gums and pop corn-pe- ioo pounds.
Confectioner's ornaments - ad val., thirty per cent.
Fancy writing desks, fancy cases for jewellery, silverware, watches, platedware and cutlery, glove, haudkerchief and collar boxes or cases, brush or tnilet cases, and all fancy cases for similar fancy articles of any material ; fans, dolls and toys of all kinds, ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition; statuettes and bead onmanents, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Fruits, viz.: Oranges, lemons, limes, grapes, peaches and pears, blackherries, gooseberries, strawberries, raspherries, plums, cherries, quinces. damson's, bananas, plaintains, pine apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes, shaddocks and other green fruits-ad val., ten per cent.
Dried raisins, currants, prunes, apricots, dates, candied peel, citron, figs, and other dried, candied or dessicated fruit. N.E.S.-per 1b

Gold, silver and aluninum leaf, Dutch or Schlag metal leaf, brocade and bronze powders and gold liquid paintad val., thirty-five per cent.
Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations thereofad val., twenty per cent.
Hops-ad val., ten per cent.
Hammocks, lawin tennis nets, sportsmen's fish nets and other articles manufactured of twines, and N.E.S.-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Jewellery of all kinds, including ornamental hat pins, hair pins. belt or other buckles, and similar ornamental articles knconn as jewellery, N.E.S.. and all mannfactures of gold and silver, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Lime juices and fruit juices, fertified with or containing not more than twenty-five per cent of pronf spirits-per gallon
And when containing more than twenty-five per cent of proof spirits-per gal
Line juice and other fruit syrups and fruit juices. N.E.S. ad val., twenty per cent.
Magic lantens and slicles therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, N.E.S.. cyclometers, pednmeters, tape lines of any material, and photocraphic dry-plates-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Malt-ad val., ten per cent.
Nuts, viz.: Almonds, walnuts, Brazilnuts, pecans, peannts, filberts, hickory, and other kinds of nuts, N.E.S.-per 1h
Nuts, shelled-per lb

Cocoanuts. N.E.S.-per 100
$\$ 500$

600

060
200
Schedule A. Goods subject to duties(Continued.)

## Goods mubjeet to duties(Continued.)

Schedule A... Nuts, shelled-Continued

Cocoantuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a New foundland port-per Ioo. . . . . . .
Cocoanuts, dessicated, sweetened cr not-per lb.
$\$ 050$

- 03

Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.: Hair oils, tooth and other powders, washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations, N . E.S., used for the hair, mouth or skin-ad val., thirtyfive per cent.
Pickles, sauces and catsups, including Soy-ad val., thirty per cent.
Picture frames and plioto frames of any material-ad val., forty per cent.
Pomades, French or flower otors, preserved in fat or oilad val., thirty-five per cent.
Preservel Ginger-ad val., thirty per cent.
Spices, viz.: Ginger and spices of all kinds, tunground, N.E. S.-ad valorem, ten per cent.

Spices, ground, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Spices, nutmegs and mace-ad val., thirty per cent.
Spirits, viz: Spirituous or alcoholic, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thercof; and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate of the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof, as follows, viz. :-
Alcohol, ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcoliol, hydraed oxide or ethyl, or spirits of wineper: gallon.
Alcohol, methyl alcoliol, wood alcohol, naphtha, pyroxlic, spirits, or any substance known as wood spi.it or methylated spirit-ad val., fifty per cent.
Alcohol, amyl, alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil-per gallon
Absinthe, arrack or palm spirits-per gallon............... 320
Brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of-per gallon
Cordials and liquors of all kinds, N.E.S., viz.:-Mescal, pulque, rum, shrub, schiedam, and other schnapps, tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beveragesper gallon.
Ether, nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia-ad val., fifty per cent.
Gin of all kinds-per gallon
Methylated Spirits--ad val., fifty per cent.
Perfumes, alcoholic perfume and perfumed spirits, bay rum, Cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind-ad val., fifty per cent.
Rum-per gallon.
220

Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being, or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, Iotions. tinctures, or medicines or medicinal wines (so-called), or etherial and spirituous fruit essence. N.F.S.-ad val. fifty per cent.
Spirits, N.E.S.-per gallon ..... $\$ 240$
Spirits over 43 per cent over proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength- pet gallon ..... 320
Whisky-per gallon280
going articles cannot be ascertained by the direct application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Receiver General directs. When spirits are imported in bottles, six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints, shall be held to contain one gallon, and so for any sinaller bottle of flask that may be imported.
Snuff-per ${ }^{1 h}$
Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette cases, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for same, smoker's sets, and cases therefor, and tobacco pouches -ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Tobacco, manufactured-arl val., five per cent.
Tobacco, manufactured-per lb
Tobacco, leaf. stripped or parily manufacturet-ad val., five per cent.
Tobacio. leaf, stripped or patlly manufactured-per 1b.... 040
Tobacio, leaf and stems-per lib.

- 40

Tobacco, stems, for manufacturing snuff . . per roo lbs. .... o 50
Torpeities, fire crackers, and fire works of all kinds-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Vinegar, in bottles-ad valorem. thirty per cent.
Wines, viz.:-
Champagne-per gallon. ................................. 420
Claret-per gallon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . o 55
Hock. Burgundy and lig?t Rhenish wine-per gal........ I on
Malaga and Montilla, costing at the place of shipment 80 cents per gallon, and any other above that price-ad valorem, $12^{T} / 2$ per cent.
Malaga and Montilla, costing at the plare of shipment, 80 cents per gallon, and any other above that price-per gallon
Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of shipment less than 80 cents por gallon-per gallon

- 35

Port and Markira-per gallon.......................... I 65
Sherry and Manzanilla, $12^{T / 2}$ per cent ad val.. and per gal... I 00
Spanish Red. Denia. Sicillian. Figucria. Red Lisbon. Cape and Common Lisbon-per gallon
Ginger wine, containing not more than 26 per cent of proof spirits-per gallon
Ginger wine, containing over 26 per cent of proof spiritsper gallon.
0.35

000
240
000
Vermonth wine, containing rot more than 36 per cent of proof spirits-per gallon
Vermouth wine. containing over 36 per cent of proof spirits - per gallon.

All other wine-ad valorem, fifteen per cent.
All other wine - per gallon
When wines of any kind are imported in bottles, six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints, shall be held to contain one gallon.
Schedule A.-

Schedule A.-. Yeast, compressed, yeast cakes and haking powders-arl
Sioods subject to duties (Continuaf.) valorem, thirty per cent

## Manufactures.

All mamufactures of hemp, flax or jute, A.E.S., or of flax, hemp and jute combined, N.E.S., add val., thirty per cent.
Bags or sacks male up of jute, hemp, linen or cotton, including seamless bags-ad val., thirty per cent.
Baths, tubs and wash stands of carthenware, stone, cement, or clay, or of other material, N.E.S.-ad val,, thirty-five per cent.
Bicycles and tricycles, and parts thereof, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Bicycle parts, when imported by manufacturers and repairers of bieycles-ad val, twenty per cent.
Blankets and bed comforters or comnterpanes, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Boot, shoe and stay laces, of any material-ad val.. thirty per cent.
Braces or suspenders-ad val., thiriv-five per cent.
Brick, stock or comman-per M and ad valorem, thirty per cent
Brick. facing-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Brooms and whisks of corn-ad val., fifty per cent.
Brushes-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Buttons, of all kinds-ad valorenn, twents per cent.
Cabinet wares, viz: House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, irom or other material. in prarts or finished: blinds of wool, metal, or other material not textile or paper, window shades or hiind rollers-at val., thirtyfive per cent.
Cans, imported in a manufactured state for putting up hermetically sealed goonds, including the packages or cases in which they are imported-ad val., forty per cent.
Canoes, ships' boats, skiffs, or open or ilecked pleasure saillonats, of any material-anl valorem, thirts-five per cent.
Candles, NTES-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Candles, made of paraffine wax-arl val.. thirty per cent.
Carriages, viz:-
Carriages. express and other wagons, buggies, carts and sleighs, and ather ready-made velicles, when costing at the port of slipment not more than fifty dellars each. ten dollars, and ad valurem thirty per cent.
When costing more than fifty dollars each, hut not exceeding one hundred dollars each. twenty dollars, and ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Costing over one hundred dollaws each, thirty dollars, and ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Carriage, wagon, luggy: hearse or express bodies: purchases, gears, hools, poles or seats made up, or part made up--ad valorem. fifty per cent.
Wheelbarrows, liandharrows. stand carts. trucks, trollies. or Samsons-ad valorem, scventy-five per cent.
Wheels. ready made or part made, that is with spokes in hulb, one dollar each, and ad valorem, thirty per cent.

Wheel spokes for carriages, any size up to $13 / 4$ inches-ad valorem, twenty-five per cent.
Wheel spokes for vehicles and carriages over $13 / 4$ in., ad valorem, fifty per cent.
Wooden rims for wheels, all sizes-ad val., twenty-five per cent.
Carriage shafts, not trimmed-ad val., tiventy-five per cent.
Carriage shafts, trimmed-ad val., fifty per cent.
Hubs for carriage wheels, or blocks to make such hubs. up to eight inches in dianeter-ad val. twenty-five per cent.
Hubs for vehicles, or blocks to make such hubs, over eight inches in diameter-ad val., fifty per cent.
Whitewoorl, basswood, ash, hickory and oak, not planed or dressed. When imported by wheelwrights and carriagebuilders to be mantactured by them-per M. feet...
Bows for hools, springs, axtes, shaft and other clips, bolts, circles, stamp joints and off-sets, swing-hooks, swingrings and plates, spring showkes, links, felloc-plates, axle boxes, spring steel, when imported by wheelwrights and cartiage-buiders, to be used by them in the manufacture of velhelss-ad va?., twenty-fue per cent.
When the foregoing articies (paying 25 yer cont adl val.) are importer by persons who are not carriage-lnilders or wheelwriglits, a duty of fifty per cent ad valorem shall be paid thereon.
Carriage paints and varnish, leathers, clotios, duck, drill and plush ; carriage trimmings, such as tufts, tacks, whipsockets, lace, shaft-tios, swing ends and silver heading, carriage lamps-ad valorem, twenty-five per cent.
Walleable seat irons, and other malleable carriage partsad vaiorch1, fift- per cent.
Steel tires. sleigh runners. steps or step pads-ad valorem, fifty per cent.
Carpeting, rugs, mats and matting of cocoa, straw, hemp or jute ; carpet limings and stair pads-ad valorem, thirtyfive per cent.
Carpets, Turkish or imitation Turkish, or othet nugs or capets, and carpets, N.E.S.-ad val. thirty-five per ct.
Cash registers-ad val., thirty-five Der cent.
Casks, cmpty (second hand), 45 gallons and mor-each. .
Casks, empty (second hand), over 45 gallons-each........ .
Cask Staves (second hand) to make casks of 45 gallons and up-per 100 .
Cask staves (seemid hand), to make casks muder 45 gallons - per 100.

Casks, in which dry goods are imported which are capable of containing liquids-each.
China and porcelain ware, also earthenware and stoncware. brown or coloured rockingham ware. white granite or ironstone ware, C. C. or cream-onlonred ware, decorated, printed or sponged, ausl all earthenware, N.E.S.ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Combs, curry combs and curry cards-ad wal. thirtv-five per cent.

Scheriul A. reords subject to duties(Cont inmerl.)

Scledule $A$ - - Composition metal, for the manufacture of jewellery-ad

Tiouds subject to duties(Continued. valorem, twenty-five per cent.
Crapes, black-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Damask of linen, stair linen, diaper, napkins, doylies, table and tray cloths, sheets and quilts, towels, and like articles of linen or cotton, or of linen and cotton combined, made up or not, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or bents, chimney tops and inverted blocks (glazed or tmglazed), earthenware tiles, stove linings and fire brick, and mantffactures of clay or cement-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Earthenware and Stoneware, viz,: -
Demijohns, churns, crocks or jars-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Emboideries, laces, braids, freizes, cords, elastic (round or flat), garter elastic, tassels and bracelets, N.E..S., braids, chains, cords, or other manufactures of hair or wool, N.E.S., handkerchiefs of all kinds, lace collars and all similar lace goods, lace nets, and netting of cotton. linen, silk or other material, shams, curtains (trimmed or untrimmed), regalia of societies (including jewels), badges and belts of all kinds, N.E.S.-ad val. thirtyfive per cent.
Fabrics, or clothing which have been exported to be dyed or cleaned, when re-imported-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Feathers, dressed-ad valorem, forty per cent.
Floor, shelf, stair, enamelled and table oil cloth, linoleum and cork matting or cork carpets-ad val. thirty-five per cent.

Glassware, viz.:-
Glass demijolins or carbeys, empty or filled, bottles, decanters, flasks, phials, glass jars and glass balls, lamps, chimmeys, glass shades or globes, cut, pressed or moulded, crystal or glass tableware, decorated or not, and blown glass tableware--ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Common and colcurless window glass, and plain, coloured, opaque, stained or tinted or muffled glass in sheetsad valorem, thirty per cent.
Ornamental, figured and enamelled coloured glass, vitrified or painted, chipped, figured, enamelled and obscured white glass, stained glass windows and memorial or ornamental window glass, N.E.S., and plate glass in sheets or squares-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Silvered glass, framed or not framed-ad valoren, thirty per cent.
Spectacles and eyeglasses, and frames and metal parts there-of-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
All other glassware, N.E.S.--ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Gloves and mitts of all kinds-ad valorem. thirty per cent.
Haircloth of all kinds, and felt (pressed) of all kinds. N.E.S. -ad valorem, thirty per cent.

Hair, spring, and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, including furniture springs and carpet sweepers-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Hardware, viz.:-
Adzes, axes, cleavers, hatchets, saws, wedges, sledges, hamımers, crowbars, cantdogs and track tools, picks, mattocks, and eyes or poles for same; anvils, vices, and tools of all kinds for hand or for machine use, includin shoemakers' and tinsmiths' tools or bench machines, N.E.S.-ad valorem, twenty-five per cent.

Scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, hedging knives, hoes, rakes, pronged forks snaths, farm, road or field rollers, and other agricuitural implements, N.E.S.-ad valorem, twenty-five per cent.

Shovels and spades of iron or steel-ad val., twenty-five per cent.
Lawn mowers, carvers, knives and forks of steel, butcher and table steels, oyster, bread, kitchen and cooks' knives -ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Butcher, shoe, farrier, putty, slieath, splitting, hacking and glaziers' knives, spattulas or paint knives-ad valorem, twenty-five per cent.
Cigar knives, razors, erasers or office knives, pen, pocket, pruning, sportsmens', hunters' knives-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Barbers' and tailors' shears-ad valorem, twenty-five per cent.
Manicure files, scissors, trimmers, lamp shears, horse and toilet clippers, and all like cutlery, plated or not, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty-five per cent.

When any of the above articles are imported in cases or cabinets, the cases or cabinets shall be dutiable at the same rate as their contents.
Builders', cabinetmakers', upholsterers', harnessmakers' and sardders' hardware, including hinges and locks, N.E.S. -ad valorenn, thirty per cent.
Skates, of all kinds-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Gas meters-ad valorem, thitty per cent.
Safes and doors for safes or vaults-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Scales, balances, weighing bearns and strength-testing machines of all kinds-ad val., thirty per cent.
Lead pipe, lead shot, lead bullets, and ail mannfactures of lead, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty per cent.
Lead, in bars and sl:eets-ad val., ten per cent.
Brass and copper nails, tacks, rivets and burrs or washers, brass pumps of all kinds, and garden and lawn sprinklers: brass and copper wire. (plained, turned or plated), bells and gongs, and all manufactures of brass and copper, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Bird, parrot. squirtel and rat cages of wire or other material, rat and mouse traps-ad val. thirty-five per cent.
Files and rasps-ad valorem, twenty-five per cent.
Screws, commonly called "wood screws," of iron, steel, brass, or other metal (plated or not), and machine or other screws, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.

Schedule A. -

Schedule A.-(thoods subject to duties(Continued.)

Barbed wire and galvanized wite for fencing, woven wire fencing and wire fencing of iron or steel, wire cloth or woven wire and netting of brass, copper or steel-ad vaiorem, thirly per cent.
Wire, of all kinds of metals. N.E.S.--ad val., thirty per cent. Fencing of iron or stec-ad valorem, forty per cent.
Needles, of any material or kincl, and pins, manufactured from wire of any metal, N.E.S.-ad val,, thirty per cent.
Wire rope, for risging vessels - all val., ten per cent.
Wire rope, N.E.S-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Fire extinguishing machines-ad val., thirly per cent.
Boiler rivets and coopers rivets, N.E.S.-ad val., twenty per cent.
Iron or steel nuts, washers, rivets, N.E.S.-and bolts iwith or without threads), and nut holts and linge blanks, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty per cent.

Sterling or other silver ware, nickle plated ware, gilt or electro plated ware, wholly or int part, of all kindsad valorenn, thirts-five per cent.
Britannia metals, nickle silver, Nevada and Gemman silver, manufactures of (not plated). and mannfactures of aluminum, N.E.S.-arl val., thirty-five per cent.
Telephone and telegraph instrmments. electric and galvanic batteries-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Electric motors, dynamos, gencrators, sockets, insulators of all kinds, and electric apparatus, N.E.S.-ad valorent. twenty per cent.
Electric liglit carbons and carbon points, of all kinds. N.E. S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.

Lamps, side-lights and head-lights, lanterns, chandeliers, gas, coal or other oil fixtures, and electric light fixtures. or metal parts thereof, incituling lava or other tips, butners, collars, salleries, shades and shade holdersad valoren, thirty per cent.
Lamp springs and glass bulls for electric lights-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Babbit meatal. type metal, plansphor tin and phosphor bronze, in blecks, bars, plates, sheets and wire, N.O.P. -ad valorem, ten per cent.
Sterentypes, electrotypes and celluloids for mewspaper colmonns, and hases for the same composed wholly or partially of metal or cellumoin, and matrices or copper shells for the same. N.O.I.-ad valorem, thitty per cent.
Clothes wringers for domestic use and parts thereof-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Buckles of iron, steel, brass or copper, of all kinds, N.E.S. (not being jewellery)-ad val., thirty per cent.
Guns, rifles, including air guns and air rifles (not being toys), muskets canne ins, pistols, revolvers, or other firearms; cartridge cases, cartudges, primers, percussion caps, wads, or other ammomition. N.E.s.: bavonets, swords, fencing foils and masis, gun or pistol covers or cases, gante bags loarling tools and cartridge belts of any material-ad valorem, thitry-five por cent.

Signs, of any material, framed or not; letters, of any material, for signs or similar use-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels, floats and sportsmen's fishing bait, fish hooks and other anglers' requisites, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Wool cards-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Patterns of brass, irou, steel or other metals not being metals-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Manufactures, articles or wares not specially entmerated of provided for, composed wholly or in juart of iron, steel or other metal, and whether wholly or partly manufac-tured-ad val., thirty per cent.
Harness, including horse boots and saddlery of every fles-cription-ad valorem, forty per cent.
Hamess findings, viz.: Lomps, winkers, eyes or blinds, metallic and wood findings for larness making and inportef by harness makers-ad valorem twenty-five per cent.
Hats, caps and bonnets, and hat, cap and bomet shapesad valorem, thirty-five jer cent.
Hats, capls, muffs, tippets, capes, cloaks and other manur factures of fur, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Herring barrels - each

Indian rubber looots and shoes, and all manufactures in part or in whole of Inlian rubler and gutta-percha, N.E.S. -ad val., thirty five per cent.
Indian rubber clothing and clothing made waterproof swith Indian rubber or like substances, mbber of gittapercha hose, and cotton or linen hose lined with guttapercha or Indian rubber-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Indian rubber mats or matting and rubber packing-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Knife-brick. knife-polish, and ather metal polish or composition for polishing metal-ad val., thirty per cent.
Lamp wicks-ad valorem. tlirty per cent .
Laundry blueing of all kinds-ad val., thitts per cent.
Leatherware, viz.: Bcots and shoes and slippers, gaiters or leggings of leather, leatheroid or wher material. N.F.S. -ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Lumber, viz:-
Limber. one inch in thickness, and so in proportion for any greater thickness, N.E.S.-per MI
Lumber, grooved, tongued or planed, one inch thick, or so in proportion for any gieater thickness-per M...... .
Oak, pitch pinc, elm, gremheart and ironwood, N.ES.per M

2 on
Matches of all kinds-ad valorem, forty per cent.
Mustard, ground-ad valorem, thity per cent.
Nails, viz.:-
Iron or steel cut mails and spikes (ordinary buildersi-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Wrought, when hand-made-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Horsesline mails-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Pressed nails and pressed spikes of all kinds, and wire nails of all kinds-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.

Schedule A.- Galvanized nails and spikes, and sheathing nails, N.E.S.Goods subjeet. to duties: (Continued.) ad valorem. ten per cent
Galvanized cut nails and spikes--ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Iron or steel tacks of all descriptions, leathered or not, N. E.S.-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.

Iron or steel shoe tacks, brads, sprigs and shoe nails-ad valoren. twenty-five per cent.
Mats, door or carriage, N.E.S.-ad valorein, thitty-five per cent.
Oiled clothes-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Oiled silk and oiled cloth--ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Paper hangings and borderings-ad vatorem, thirty per cent.
Pianofortes, organs and musical instruments of all kinds, and parts thereof, includling cat-gut and other strings, provided that musical instrunent cases shall be dutiable at the same rate as their contents, when imported containing the instrument-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Ploughs and harrows, not patented-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Plotighs and harrows, when patented-ad vatorem, ten per cent.
Putty of all kinds-ad valorem, thitty per cent.
Ready-made clothing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted. the hair of the alpaca, guat or other like animals, N.E.S.-ad valorem, forty per cent.
Linen, silk and cotton clothing, and all other articles made up by the seamstress from linen or cotton fabrics- ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Corsets of all kinds, collars and cuffs, of cotton. linen, xylonitc, xyolite celluloid or paper-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Shirts and underclnthing, of cotton, linen or sills, N.E.S.ad valorem. forty per ceni.
Shirts and umderelothing of wool, or of cotton and wool, knitted or woven by machinery, and not hand-madead valorem, thitty per cent.
Stockings, shitts and drawers, made by hand-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Ladies' and misses blonses or shirt waists-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent
Socks and stockings of all kinds, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Ribbons of all kinds and materials, and manufactures of silk or of whith silk is the component part of chief value-ad valorem, thirtv-five per cent.
Rivets and patent 'bushings for ships' blocks, when imported by blockmakers-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Sails for boats and ships, tarpaulins, tents and awningsad valorens. forty per cent.
Sewing and embroidery sitk, silk twist, cotton sewing thread, crochet cotton, kaitting cotton, and all other cotton thread. and white cotton embroideries-ad val., twenty-five per cent.

Shawls of all kinds ; Railway or travelling rugs and lap dusters of al! kinds-al valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Shingles and laths, per M.
50
schedule A. limorls ambject to duties (Contimed.)

Shoe blacking, shoe polish and shoe iressing-ad val., thirty per cent.
Soap, common or laundry, castile soap, mottled or white soap, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Pearline and other soap powders-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Soda, bi-carbonate-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Soda, washing (sodium carbonats) -ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Starch, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, N.E.S.-ad valorem. thirty per cent.

Stationery, viz. : Albumenized and other papers and films, chennically prepared for photographers' use-ad val., thirty per cent.
Books, viz. :- Novels of works of fiction, or literature of a similar character, umbound or bound, in sheets, and all printed books, periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereot, N.E.S.-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Books to be written or drawn !pon, blank account books and copy-books, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Advertising and printed matter viz:- Advertising pamphlets, advertising pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price books, catalogues and price lists, advertising almanacs and calendars, patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets, advertising chromos, chronotypes, oleographs, or like work produced by any process other than hand-painting or drawing, and hawing any advertisements or advertising matter printed, !ithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, inchuding advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithograpled, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard ior business or advertisement purposes. N.O.P.-ad valorem, fifty per cent.
Labels of all kinds, shipping, price or other tags, tickets of all kinds, when printed upon or lithographed or partly printed, N.E.S.-ad valorem, fifty per cent.
When imported by printers to be printed on in this colony -ad valorem, twenty-five per cent.
Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts, and all similar work meigned; bill-heads, forms and cards or other commercial blank forms. printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, N.E.S.-ad valorem, fifty per cent.
Printed music, bound or in sheets-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Photographs, chrnmos, chromotypes, artotypes, olengraphs, paintings, clrawings, pictures, engravings, or printed or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art. N.O.P.; blue prints building plans-ad valorm, twenty-five per cent.

Schedule A.- Maps and charts, N.E.S.-ad valorem, ten per cent.
(Goods sulpject Newspapers or supplemental editions, or parts thereof, (Continued.) partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Newfoundland, N.E.S.-ad val., twenty-five per cent
Wrapping paper, toilet paper, satid paper, glass or flint paper, and emery paper and emery cloth, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Mill board, not straw board-ad val., thirty per cent.
Straw board, in sheets or rolls, tarred paper, felt or straw board or sheathing paper, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty per cent.
Paper sacks or bags, not printed on-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Paper sacks or bags, when printed on-ad val., fifty per cent.
-When imported by printers to be printed on (regulations to be made hy the Receiver General)--ad valorem, twentyfive per cent.
Playing cards-ad valorem, forty per cent.
Paper of all kinds, N.F.S.-ad val, thirty per cent.
Ruled, bordered and coated papers, papeteries, boxed papers, pads (mot printed on), papier-maché ware, N.O. P., envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, N.E S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Lead pencils, pencils of all kinds, pens, penholders, and rulers of all kinds-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Inks, for writing-aci valurem, thirty per cent.
Artists paints and colours, hrnshes and other drawing re-quisites-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Erasing rubbers of all kinds--ad val., thirty per cent.
Mucilage and other liquid gums-arl valorem, thirty per cent.
Stove plates, stoves, of all kinds for coal or wood or parts thereof-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Gas or oil stoves-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Timber, squared or partly squared, measuring five inches square and over, N.O.P., and not to include mast pieces, wharf shores or Ings, undressed-per ton.
Tinware, plain, japanned or lithographed, and all manufactures of tin, and manufactures of galvanized sheet iron and sheet steel, N.O.F.-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Agate, granite or steel hollow ware (plain, black, tinned or coated) and nickle and almminum kitelen or honsehold hollow ware-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Trunks, valises, N.E.S.. hat boxes, carpet bags, tool hags or baskets, satchels, reticules, musical instrument cases. purses, portmanteaux, pocket books, fly books, and parts thereof, N.E.S., and baskets of all kinds-ad val., thirty-five per cent.
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, of all kinds and mate-rials-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Velvets, velveteens, silk velvets, plush and silk fahrics-ad valorem. thirty-five per cent.

Webbing, elastic and non-elastic-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Whips, of all kinds, including thongs and lashes-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Window shades, in the piece, or cut and hemmed or monnted on rollers, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Wood, manufactures of, viz: -
Manufactures of corkwood, other than cork stoppers for bottles and jars, N E.S.-ad valorem, thinty-five per cent.
Pails and tubs of wood, chums, wash-boards, pounders rolling pins. motldings of wood (plain, gilled or otherwise manufactured), fishing rods of all kinds, walking sticks and walking canes of all kinds-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Coffins and caskets-ad valorm, thirty-five per cent.
Metal parts of coffins and caskets for use by manufac-turers-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Show cases-at valcrem, thirty-five per cent.
Metal parts thereof-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Window comices and comice poles of all kinds-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Any other manufactures of wood. N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Trunks and valises in part or in whole of wood-ad valorem, forty per cent.
Hoops for masts-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Rushes for cooper's use-ad val., twenty per cent.
Hoops for coopers-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Zinc and manufactures of zinc, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.

Raw Matcrials, \&
Anchors, coil chain, coil chain links and chain shacklesad valorem, ten per cent.
Belting of leather or other material for machinery-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Blocks for ships and block sheave;-ad valorem, forty per cent.
Brin. known as "bread hag brin," when imported by local manufactures of bread, or rope, in which to inclose their manufactures-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Broom handles-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Canvas, known as sail and tarpaulin, canvas of hemp, cotton or flax-ad valorem, five per cent.
Cast iron pipes-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Cement, viz.:-Portland, Roman and hydraulic water lime, in bags, barrels or casks-ad val., twenty per cent.
Chemicals and paper, when imported by manufacturers of matches-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Cotton batts, batting and shect wadding, cotton warps and cotton yarns, dyed or not, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty per cent.
Cotton fabrics, white or grev, bleached of unbleached, N.E. S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.

Scherdulo A. trouds subject to cluties(Continued.)

Schemule A. - Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or coloured, N.E.S.-ad valo-
(inkels subjeect to duties-
(Continuel.)
rem, thirty per cent.
Cotton duck, coloured or striped-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Copper and composition metal, including sheets, bars, bolts, sheathing paper and nails of copper or composition, N.E.S.-ad val., twenty per cent.
Copper paint-ad valorem, thiny per cent.
Cordage of all kinds, N.E.S.-per Ib
Corks and corkwood-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Curling stones, and fittings for-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Diving apparatus-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Dorys and dory oarc-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Dyes of all kinds, N.E.S.-ad val., thirty per cent.
Explosives, viz.:-
Blasting and mining powder, nitro-glycerine, giant powder, nitro and other explosives, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Cannon, musket, rifle, gun, and sporting powder, and cannister powder-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Findings for boots and shoes, when imported by boot and shoe makers, viz.: Eyelets, hooks, imings, silk, twist, machine thread, cutton, nails, connters, elastic webb, sand paper, buttons, slue. tacks, wire, cardboard, paper, dressing, box toe tips, steel and wooden shanks, beeswax, buttons and fasterers, gimm, pegs and peg-wood, lasts, patterns. heel plates and crimp irons-ad valorem, twenty-five per cent.
Fish hooks, not including hooks or fly hooks for anglersad valorem, ten per cent.
Flagstones, and all other building stone dressed, N.E.S.ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Flannels. serges, N.E.S., swanskins, kerseys-ad val., thirty per cent.
Forgings of iron or steel, of whatever shape or size or in whatever siage of manufacture, when weighing under five cwt.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
When weighing over five cwt-ad val., ten per cent.
Freestone, flagstone, sandstone, and all building stone, not hammered or dressed, and marble and granite rough, not hanmered or dressed-ad val., thirty per cent.
Galvanized iron in bolts. bars, strips or sheets, N.E.S.-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Grindstones-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Hair. curled or dyed-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Heading. for coopers' use, dressed or partly dressed-per pair

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Hoop iron and steel strips, for making hoops, N.F.S.-ad valorem, five per cent.
Punched. splayed or nosed. over sixty-eight inches in length -ad valorem, five per cent.
Iron of all kinds, in bolts, hars, sheets, plates and pieces, N.E.S.-ad valorem, ten per cent.

Iron and steel railway bars. or rails of any form, punclied or not--ad valorem, thirty per cent.

Iron or steel bridges, or parts thercof; iron or steel structural work, columns, girclers, shapes or sections -ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Iron or steei pipe or tubing, plain or galvanized, riveted, cormgated, or otherwise specially manufactured. N.E. S.-ad valorem, twenty per cent.

Iron or stce! fittines, for iron or steel pipe of every clescrip-tion-arl valorem, thirty per cent.
Lamp black and ivory black-ad val., thirty per cent.
Leather, known as "sole leather"-ad val., twenty per cent.
Leather, viz.:-
Glove grain, boot grain, oil grain, buff, split, imitation goat, pelished pelble, and waxed calf, when bark tanned-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
All other upper leathers, N.E.S.-ad val., twenty per cent.
Hamess leather, N.E.S.-ad valorem, twenty-five per cent.
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Chamois skins and moroceo leather. N.O.P.-ad val., twenty five per cent.
Leather, rough, indressed, when imported by tanners for furtlier dressum-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Litues, known as fishing. lines, and not including sporting tackle-ad valoren, fifteen per cent.
Leather hoard, leatheroid, and manufactures thereof, $\mathrm{N}, ~: \mathrm{S}$. -ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Lime (oxide of calcium)-per bushel. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$o I $_{5}$
Limestone-per totn ......................................... o 50
Schedule A. Tinuxde subject tuduties-
(Continued.)

Marble, granite and freestone, sawn only, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Marble, freestone and granite, N.E.S., and all manufactures of marble freestone or granite, N.E.S.-ad valorem, fifty per cent.
Marline, for making lobster pots-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Mast pieces and spars, dressed or partly dressed, 60 feet or over in length, N.E.S.-ad val., twenty per cent.
Mast pieces and spars, dressed or partly dressed, under 60 feet in length, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Mast pieces, undressed, including wharf shores, 60 fect or over in length, N.E.S.-per ton.
Mast pieces, undressed, including wharf shores, under 60 feet in length, N.E.S.-per ton.
Mosaic flooring, of any material-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Nets, netting, traps and seines, for use in sea and salmon fisheries-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Oakum-per ib
Paints and colours, dry, and whiting and chalk-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Paints and colours, ground in oils-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Faints and colours, liquid, prepared for use-ad val., forty per cent.
Paris green, dry-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Pitch, viz.: Resin or rosin-ad valorem, ten per cent.

Scheflule A.- Plaster of Paris or gypstun, ground, manufactured or calGoords subject to duties-
(Contintued.) cined-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Roofing slate-ad valoren, thirty-five per cent.
Saws, when used as a part of the original construction of mills and factories, and N E.S.-ad val., ten per cent.
Soythe, and other sharpening stones-ad val., twenty per cent.
Shoemakers' ink, harness and leather dressing, hamess sinap ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Slate mantels, and other mannfactures of slate, N.E.S. - and valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Slate pencils and school writing slates--ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Staves of oak, undressed-ad valorem, five per cent.
Staves of other woods, undressed-ad val., twenty-five per cent.
Staves. mamfactured and dressed, or partly mannfactured and dressed-per thousand
Stecl, mild!. in bolts, hars, shects, plates and pieces, N.E.S.ad valorem. ten per cent.
Steel, known as "blister stcel," clorome steel, and hard or cast-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Steel shafting, turned, compressed or polished, when measuring muder live inches in diameter, N. F. S-ad valarem, thitty per cent.
When meastring over five inches in diameter. N.E.S.-ad valorenn, ten per cent.
Stoppers for bottles, when imported by brewers, distillers and manufactures of zerated waters-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Tar, Stockholn, Atnerican and coal tar, in harrels-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Tar and tar mixtures, in cans, for roofing purposes, asphalt and asphaltum, and like proparations--ad valorem, Histy per cent.
Tin, in sheets and blecks, and solder, N.E.S.-ad valorem, len per cent.
Stamped tin, paper, locks, hinges and clamps, when imported by manufacturers of trunks for the manufacture of trunks-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Turpentine, spirits of-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Tweeds, cloths, doe-skins, felt cloth and fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal. N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Twines, hemp or cotton, for fishery purposes, and known as genging. herring, caplin, mackerel, salmon twine, salmon trawl, seal twine and seal trawl-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Twines, for sail making, viz.: Hemp roping and seaming, and cotton sail twine - ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Twines. N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Vamishes, lacyners, japmes, japan driers, liquid driers, ail fuish, British gum, dextrine, ghe, sizing cream and sizing of all kinds-ad valoren, thirty per cent.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpaca, Orleans, cashmeres, henriettas, coburgs, serges, buntings, nuns' cloth, bengalines, whipcords, winceys, linseys, twills, plain or jacquard of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca goat, or like animal, N.E.S. -ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Wrought iron or steel hoiler tubes, including flues, and corrugated tubes ion marine boilers-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Wrought iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Yarns, woollen and worsted-ad valorem, twenty per cent.

## Machinery.

Boilers for locomotives-ad valorem, thinty per cent.
Dating, ruling, cutting, pagiigg, or perforating machinesad valoren, thirty per cent.
Ruling machines, book-binders' tools and implements, ieather, book-hinders' clot-r, marble paper and paper board, when imported direct by book-binders for use in their trade artid not for sale-ad valoren, ten per cent.
Electric light material of every description, N.E.S., and electric metres-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Elevators-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Fanning mills-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Gas engines-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Horse-power machines and portable saw-mills-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Locomotives and tenders-ad val., thirty per cent.
Machinery, N.E.S. ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Machinery, patented and of a kind not manufactured in the colony, N.E.S., including typewriters-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Machines for the manufacture of boots and sloes, when imported by manufacturers-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Machines for carding wool-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Mowing, self-hinders, reapers, sulky and walking plows, harrows, horse rakes, grain and sced drills, stumping machines, threshers and separators, hay and feed cutters and bone crushers-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Planing, boring, morticing, moulding, and other machines for builders' purposes, N.E.S.-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Power machines for the mannfacture of steam, and other engines and boilers-ad valorem, twentv per cent.
Railway cars of all descriptions-ad ralorem, thirty per cent.
Railway fish plates, switches, frogs, crossing and intersections for railways-acl val., thirty per cent.
Sewing and knitting machines-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
seherdule A.-
fionds subject tu duties
(Cuntimerd.)

Schestule A.- Stean boilers and engines, propellers and parts of ma-
tiviris subject to duties(Contintued.) chinery for use in ships, N.E.S.-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Steam hoilers, when used for lienting purposes, radiators and fanblowers-ad ral., thirty per cent.
Steam engines, to be used in local industries, and steam boilers, not to be used for heating purposes, N.E.S.ad valorem, twenty per cont.
Steel propellers, N.E.S.-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Turning laths, fret saw machines, scroll saw machines, N.E. S., costing at place of shipment over six dollars, and to be drivell by steam, water, or electric power-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
When costing less than six doilars, and to be driven by hand or foot power. N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Water wheels-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Oils.
Coal oil, keroscne oil, naptha, N.E.S., gasoline, benzine, and all illuminating oils, N.E.S.-per gall.
Essential oils-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, N.E.S.-ad valorem, ten per cent.
Lubricating oil and axle grease-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Neats foot oil, lard oil, sesame oil, N.E.S.-ad val., twenty per cent.
Olien beef oil, neutral lard stock, cotton seed oil, sesame, and other oils, to be used in manufacturing, N.E.S., and butter colouring-ad val., fifteen per cent.
Olive cil, N.E.S.-ad valorem, twenty per cent.
Olive oil or salad oil, in hottles-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal, or other purposes-ad val., thirty per cent.

## Chemicals and Drugs.

Acid, muriatic and nitric, and ali mixed or other acids, N.E. S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.

All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, when composed of one or more than one substance, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty per cent.

Patent and proprictary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, intments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, N.E.S., all liquids not containing alcohol-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
All medicinal preparations containing alcolol-ad valorem, fifty per cent.
Antisejutic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauze and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressing, plain or medicated surgical belts, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds-ad valorem, thirty per cent.

Ceresene, chloro di nitro, bensole and nitro of ammoniaad valorem, thirty per cent.
Codliver oil, and compounds of which codliver oil forms a prominent part-ad valorent, thirty per cent.
Liquorice paste, liquorice in rolls and sticks-ad val., thirty yer cent.
Medicated beef fluids, stuch as beef, iron and wine-ad valorem, thirty per cent
Paraffine wax and bees' wax, Burgundy pitch-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Sulphuric ether, chforoform and solutions of peroxides of hydrogen-ad valorem, thirty per cent.

## Sundries.

Asbestos, and ali manufactures thereof, ad val., thirty per cent.
Coals, when inported or brought into the ports of St. John's, Harbour Grace or Carbonear-per ton
When brought into or imported into the port of Placentia, provided that duties shall not be levied on any greater quantity than four hunded tons of coal impoited anmually into Placentia by any person or corporation for the purpose of railway operations-per ton
Glucose-ad valorem, thirty per cent.
Salt in bulk, when imported for the use of the sea fisheriesper ton

Products of the Fishery.
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Codfish, haddock and ling, N.O.P.-per qut. . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50
Fish, preserved in oil, except anchowics and sardines-ad valorenn, thirty-five per cent.
Fish, smoked and broless, N.O.P.-ad val, thirty-fire per cent.
Herring, salmon, turbot halibut and mackerel, N.O.P.- per barrel

Oysters or elams in the shell-ad valorem, thitty-five per cent.
Oysters or clams shelled, in packages not hemetically sealed-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Oils, spermaceti, whale and other fish cils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.
Salmon, and all other fish, prepared or preserved, including oysters and ciams, N.E.S.-ad valorem, thirty-five per cent.

## Uncmimerated Goods.

All goods not enmmerated in this Act as subiect to any
other rate of cluty, nor declared free of duty by this Act, and not being goods ilie importation whereof is by this Act or any other Act prohibited, shall be subiect to a duty of-ad val., thirty-five per cent.

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## SCHEDULE B.

## Table of Exemptions.

## Schadule B. - Admiralty charts. <br> Thalle of exemptions. <br> Agricultural implenents and machinery, imported by Agricultural Societies for the promotion of agriculture, under the approval of the Governor in Council.

Animals imported by Agricultural Societies, under the approval of the Governor in Council, for the improvement of stock, and Sable Island ponies.
Apparel, wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of Pritish subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Newfoundiand; books, pictures, family plate or furniure. personal effects and heirlocms, left by bequest.
Articles for the use of the Governor.
Articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy; also, articles consigned direct to officers and men on board vessels of Her Majesty's Navy, for their own personal use or consumption.
Articles imported ly or for the use of the Government or any of the departments thereof.
Articles imported for the use of the municipal comncil (excenting castiron pipes).
Articles for the official use of consuls.
Articles imported for religious purposes and used in the worship of the denommation requiring the same.
Artificial limbs.
Bait.
Bags, barrels, boxes, casks, and other vessels exported filled with Newfoundland prodlucts, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products; and articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of Newfoundland, when returned after having been exported; provided that proof of the identity of such articles and moods shall be made, under regulations to be prescribed by the Governor in Council, and that such articles and goods are retumed within one year from the time of expratation without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of mannfacture or other means; provided further, that this item shall not apply to any article or goods upon which an allowance or drawhack has becn nade, the re-innpottation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawhack allowed: nor shall this item apply to any article of goods which has paid an excise duty.
Bark and extract of hark, cutch and logwood.
Boiler and ships' plates.
Books and supplements for periodicals, specially imported for the hono fide use of incorporated institutes, mblic libraries. libraries of colleges or schools, school books of all rescriptions, thenlegical books. law books, medical works, books on the application of science to industries of all kinds, iveluding hooks on agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fish and fishing, mining, metallurge, architecture, clectric and other encincoring. carpentry, ship-huilding, mechanism, dyeing, bleaching, fannine, weaving, and other machine arts; bibles, praver looks, psalm and hymu-books, religicus tracts, sup-
plements and Sunday school library books and lesson pictures; also, specimens, models and wall diagranis illustrative of natural history and the sciences, imported for colleges, schools and public libraries.
Books printed by any Government, being official reports, or printed by any Government or ary association for the promotion of science or letters; official annual reports issued by religious, benevolent or other socicties, and not for the purpose of sale or trade; newspapers, and quarterly, montlly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly library papers, umbound; tailors', milliners and mantlemakers' fashion plates: Christmas ammals and publications commonly known as juvenile and toy books.
Books, written by authors resident in Newfoundland and printed and bound outside of the colony.
Chair cane or reeds of withrod. when imported in an untnanufactured state.
Clothing and books, fonations of, for charitable purposes, and photographs sent by friends and not intended for sale.
Coals, when not imported or brought into the port of St. Tohn's. Harbour Grace, Carbonear or Placentia.
Coin and bullion.
Copper, bitumin, napitha, and iron oxide, to be used by manufacturers in the manufacture of copper paint.
Corn for the nuantacture of hrooms and whisks.
Cotton yarn, raw cotton and coke.
Cotton sced oil, olive nil, boracic acid, acetic acid, prescrva-line, when importerl by manufacturers to be used in the preserving of fish or fish glue.
Cranes. derricks, fire-clay, fire-hrick, rock-drills, solling-mills, crushingmills, separators drill-stech. machinery of every description for mining and smelting purposes, fuse and dymamite when imported directly by persons engaged in mining, to be used in their mining operations, and not for sale.
Fish of British catcir and cure, and oil the produce of such fish, (mot to include preparations of corliver oill.
Globes, gengraphical, tonographical and astronomical maps and charts for the use of schools: pictorial illustrations of insects of similar studies, when imported for the use of enllages, schools and library associations: manuscripts and insurance maj)s.
Hemtn, bemp yarn, coir yarn, sisal, manilla, flas and tow:
Hirles e: picces of hides, unt tanned. curried or ilressed.
Hoop iron and hoop sted, splayed, punched or noset, and cut in lengtlis ind to excead sixty-eight inches, to be 1 se. 1 in makiner herring larrels.
Indiall com
Tunk, old iren, old copper and old composition metal.
Manures and fertilizers of all kinds.
Material for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, sucin as ziac, "upper and composition metal, together with nails and paper ur felt, which tiay be tsed for or under stuch sheathine when use for sheathing pessets, wider regulations to be made by she (rovemm: in C.rucil. Minsic, written.
Oil cake, oil cake meal, cotton seed cake. cotton seed meal, pease meal, bran, umboled Indian meal, and other preparation for cattle feed.
Ores, to he used as flux.

Shielule J. - Parchment or wax paper, when imported direct for wrapping boneless exemptions. (Concluded.) fisl, or for lining tins used in the lobster packing industry in this colony.
Pig-iron, nail strips of iron, steel, zinc, or brass, to be used in the manufacture of cut nails in this colony.
Plants, trees and shrubs.
Plates, engraved on wood, steel or other metal, and transfers taken from - the same, including engravers' plates of steel, polished, engraved, or for engraving therenpon, N.O.P.
Printing paper, printing presses, printing types and printers' office furniture, when imported by printers for use in their business.
Rice, uncleaned, or refuse rice.
Sand.
Sansage skins or casings
Scrap iron and scrap steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.
Steel shafting, when imported for use in steam vessels not owned in whole or in part by persms in this colony, and here for repairs solely.
Sutphumic acid. when imported to be used in the mannfacture of manures.
Seed for agricultural purposes, including forists' seeds.
Settlers' cffects, viz.:-Wearing apparel, honsehold furniture, books, implements and tools of trade occupation or employment.
Guns, masical instrmonents, domestic sewing machine, typewriters, live stock. bieveles, carts and other velicles and agricnltural implements in use by the settle: for at least siv monthes before his removal to this colony, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in ans mantufacturing establishment or for sale: Provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered mmess bronght with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherivise cisposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in this colony.
Scientific instruments and apparatus, when imported for use in colleges, schools, and scientific or literary societies.
Stereotypes, electrotypes, and ce!lujoids for almamacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial trade or ot?er purposes, N.O.P., and matrices or copper shells for the same.
Surgical and dental instruments (not being furniture), and surgical needles.
Specimens illustrative of natural history.
Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council.
Unmanufactured wood.
Wire, of brass, zinc, iron or steel, screwed or twisted, or flattened or corrugated, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes. for use in connection with nailing machines for the manufacture of boots and shoes, to be used for such purposes only in their own factories.
Wheat.
Works of art, viz.:- Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of welliznown merit, or copies of the wld masters by stich artists: and paintings in oil and water colours, the production of Newfoundiand artists, tuder regulations prescribal by the Govemor in Council.

## SCHEDULE C.

## Prohibited Gaods.

Sohedulu C.- Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs, or reProhibited goods. presentations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious or of ant immoral or indecent character.
Coin, base or counterfeit.
Goods, manufactured or prodticed wholly or in part by prison labour. or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, jail or penitentiary, shall not be imported into this colony, under a penalty of two hundred dollars; and, if imported, such goods and the packages in which they are contained shall be forfeited.
Reprints of Newfoundland copyright works, and reprints of Britisi? copyright works, which have been copyrighted in Newfoundland also.
Tea, adulterated with spurious leaf or with exhausted leaves, or containing so great an admixture of chemical or other deleterious suh. stances as to make it unfit for use.

## SCHEDULE D.

## Local Distillation.

Sole tulate 15.Lancal alintilla. tion.

The following duties shall be raised, levied and collected on the following articles distilled or brewed in this colony, viz:Brandy, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strengt? than the strength of proof-the gall
Whisky, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof-the gali.I 85

Gin, not excceding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof--the gall.

Rum, not exceeding the strengtl: of proof by Sykes's hydro
meter, and so in proportion for any greater strength
than the strength of proof-the gall

I 50

Ale, porter, Bavarian beer, Botanic beer, and all other small
and dextrinous liquors-the galt................................ 50

# III. TARIFF CHANGES. 

## (A.)-BRITISH INDIA.

## Tariff Classifications.

A Customs Circular of the Indian Govemment states that two descriptions of air-guns, called the "Quackenbush" and the "Gem," when not adapted for use with explosive substances, should be classed as toys, and assessed to duty at five per cent ad valorent under No. IIo of Schedule IV. of the Tariff Act,

In supersession of the value assigned to European satl twine in No. 42 of Schedule IV. (Import Tarift) of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII. of I894, as amended by Acts XVI. of 1804 and III. of 1806 , the Governor General has declared that the said article shall be assessed to duty ad valorem.

## (B.)-CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE (SOUTH AFRICAN CLSTOMS UNION).

I.-REBATE OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON GOODS KEMOVED OVERLAND BEYOND TLE LIMITS OF THE CUSTOMS UNION ON AND AFTER OCTOBER I5, 1898.

## (Schedule anneted to Govermment Notice No. 884 of I898.)

I.-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 tramsit duty of three pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the value of such goods. \&c.; and such transit duty of 3 per cent ad valorem shall be the "duty less rebate" to be paid on such goods, \&c., except as to the following articles, viz:-

Cigars, spirits and wines, on which such a rebate shall be allowed as to grant the importer the option of paying the transit duty of 3 per cent ad valorem, or sixpence per ponnd weight on cigars, and sixpence per gallon on spirits and wines.

[^12]```
Machinery, including spare parts, not enumerated in the free list attached
    to the Customs Union Tariff, not being for domestic use.
Monlds, Ingot.
Mules and geldings.
Ores and minerals, crude,
Plates of iron and steel combined.
Potatoes &nd onlons (not preserved).
Retorts.
Rivets.
Shafting.
Steel and lron chimneys (smoke stacks)
Tanks andl vates, stitable and intended for mining purposes.
Tin and zinc, in blorke nat dises.
Tramway equpment requisites, such to mean the following :-Cars, trol-
    leva, water tanka and turntrbles.
Valre bite.
Wire, bolls nnd gongs : Slgnalling, for use in and about mines.
On whicl rebate shall be nllowed of the whole customs duty.
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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 clamed 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 bome 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 underentered in value, whether or not they be specially rated articles, the provisions of Section 26 of Act No. Io of 1872 shall apply.
N.B.-The following articles are admitted free of duty under the Customs Union Tariff on importation into this Colony irrespective of their destination:-
(See Nos. 51 to 130 of the tariff, pages 6.8 .)
II.-Rebate of Customs duty on goods removed overland from the

Bechuanaland Protectorate beyond the limits of the Customs Union on and after October 15, 1898.
(Schedule annexed to the High Commissioner's Notice No. 16 of 1898.)
The goods enumerated in the forcgoing schedule annexed to Government Notice No. 884 of 1898 , shall enjoy the same rebate when removed overland from the Bechuanaland Protectorate beyond the limits of the Customs Union.

$$
\text { (C.) }-\mathrm{NATAL}^{2}
$$

> Modifications to Schedule E of Law No. 4, 1886 (a).

(Protamation No. 84, of October $13,1898$. )

In virtue of the aforesaid Proclamation, the Governor in Council has ordained and declared that irom and after the fifteenth diay oi October, 1898, Schedule E of Law No. 4, 1886, shall be amended as follows:-

Schedule of groods which may be imported or removed from any Bonding Warehouse for conveyance beyond the borders of the Colony on payment of transit dues upon such goods, at the rates herein specified:


Provided always, that save and except as to the classes of goods which may be sent in transit overland, and the rates of transit dues payable thereon, all existing transit rules and regulations shall be and remain in full force and effect: and also provided that the word "present" in Proclamation No. 74, 1897, hereinbefore referred to, is to be taken, when necessary, to refer to the transit duties approved by virtue of the present Proclamation.

Proclamations 27 and 42,1894 (b), are hereby cancelled from the 15 th day onf October. 1898. inclusive.

[^13]
## (D.) - NATAL. <br> Entry into the South African Customs Union.

This Department has received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal "to provide for the entry of the Colony of Natal into a South African Customs Union, and to amend the laws relating to the Customs," and that these laws have been proclaimed in Natal and cante into force in that Colony on 3 rd January, 1899 .
(E.)-VICTORIA.

## Drareback Regulations.

The following additional drawback regulations have, according to the "Australasian Trade Review," recently been made by the Administrator of the Guvernment of Victoria:-

Subject to due compliance with the drawback regulations in so far as the same are not inconsistent with the following conditions, drawback may be allowed at the rate specified in such regulations on duty-paid hessians manufactured into bags in Victoria and exported containing goods, upon the production of the following evidence and any further evidence that the Collector of Customs may require.

1. The bag manufacturer to produce the original invoices and make a declaration to the following effect:-
(a.) That the bags on which drawback is clamed have been suppliced to for the purpose of being filled for export.
(b.) The number of bags, and the quantity of hessian therein.
(c.) That the liessian was imported and duty paid, and is identical with that mentioned in the "original invoice" produced.
2. The miller, or the exporter of the goods, to make a declaration:-
(a.) That....... bags, containing ....... yards of hessian, were obtained from............. for the purpose of being filled for export, and that all of such bags have been exported.
(b.) That the goods in such bags were bona fide sold outside the Colony of Victoria.
(c.) That the particulars of such sale, showing the number of bags, are recorderl in his books.
3. The bags to be shipped under supervision and drawback to be subseguently. clamed by the exporter.

## IV. COMMERCLAL AGENCTES.

The following Canadian Commercial Agents (whose addresses are given) will answer correspondence relative to commercial and trade matters, and give infor mation 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 Monthly 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. Jolin, Antigıa, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Donif. nica.
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, Christiana, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.
D. M. Remie, 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.
I. G. Colmer, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.. England.

Harrison Watson, Curator for Canada, Imperial Institute, London, England.
G. H. Mitchell, I5 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 Commerctal Agent.
(Mr. J. S. Larke.)
The Excuange, Sydney, N.S.W., December, 1898.
The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

## The Harvest.

Sir,-Now that the large proportion of the wheat of Australasia has been either harvested or is ready for harvesting, there is a possibility of obtaining a fair estimate of the yield, though experts and statisticians are widely divided upon it. The yield will be considerably below the expectation in July but much better than the fears of September. In the South Island of New Zealand the crop is not yet ripe. but the prospects are good. It is probable that Australasia will be able to supply her own requirements and have an export surplus of ten million bushels.

Notwithstanding this fact and the lower price of grain and flour there is still a demand for Manitoba flour and wheat. The quotation for that flour is $£$ II 15 s . per ton, being $£^{2} I 55$. above the price of local produced. Some wheat and flour are now on the way out via New York. The great difference between the price of the home and Manitoba flours will reduce the demand for the latter materially, but it is likely to continue in demand.

Potatoes are still very high, being quoted at fio ios. per ton. The best potatoes from British Columbia could have been landed here at less than $f_{7}$ per ton, including cost of carriage, commissions, $\& \mathrm{c}$. The timidity of buyers here and sellers in British Columbia prevented business, but buyers have announced their intention of going to Dritish Columbia early next year to make arrangements for a general business in fruit and produce. I had hoped that some cases of Britisln Columbia apples would have been sent to this market last month, but none came. California apples have brought an exceptionally high price this year, some as high as twenty-two shillings per bushel case. Better coloured fruit would have been preferred. There can be no doubt that a gool quality of British Columbia fruit would have realized better profits by being shipped here, than when sent to the North-west Territories, leaving the latter to be supplied from Ontario. I trust that before next season such arrangements will have been made that will materially benefit the producers of British Coltumbia, though seasons with such prospects of high prices for so many articles may not happen for four or five years. In the nature of things there slould be a growing exchange of fruits and produce between British Columbia and Australasia.

## Victorian Trade.

My attention has been called to a paragraph published in some Canadian papers to the effect that I had reported that owing to the high tariff of the Colony of Victoria, there was little possibility of Canada doing any trade there. This was not the tenor of my report. On the contrary, while the tariff limits trade in some lines, and prolibits it in others, there are many articles in which Canada is now doing a fine business, and there are others in which she can do so. Victoria takes from Canada more agricultural implements, machinery, cotton goods and bicycles than any other Colony, but not one of these articles are credited in the Victorian returns as coming from Canada. The gross sales of one Canadian firm in that Colony are reported to have been nearly half a million dollars. Besides these articles, there is a trade in fish, timber, chairs, musical instruments, brass goods, window shades, woodenware, varnish and paints. The market in these articles can be enlarged and others sold.

I did not give a list of these articles in the report referring to the trade of Victoria, as I had done so a few months before. I now add this list, with the total importations and importation credited as coming from the United States.



As stated in a previous report, Canada is now supplying very considerable quantities of these goods direct. 'There is reason to believe that more than lialf the agricultural machinery imported is Canadian, but in some lines not even a beginning has been made. In clover seeds Canada has exported to France and Germany, and these countries have exported to Victoria and New Zealand. With the reasonable steamship freights from New York, there ought to be a profit in direct shipments. Seedsmen here prefer the German and French, because as they assert, it is of better quality and cleaner; though they admit Canadian alsike is of a high quality, and efforts have been made to secure direct shipments. It is probable that they lave been purchasing Canadian red clover and grass seeds without knowing it.

It was always understood that Canadian petroleum was specially adapted to make cheap lubricating oil. I have never received any reply to letters to producers, from whom I asked for information as to the possibility of their exporting here. No doubt the high rate of freight from the Petrolia oil fields to New York may prevent competition with the United States article. I should be glad to look into it if the price in New York were sent me.

In salted fish and fish oils there should be a direct trade from the Maritime Provinces, as there should be in Plaster of Paris.

Barlev, perhaps, would find a market at exceptional times in Victoria, but there may be created a demand for Ontario six-rowed barley in New South Wales and Victoria, as lager beer breweries have now been erected.

## Caution.

I have more than once called attention to the importance of filling orders according to the specifications. This month I have been endeavouring to adjust some accounts which illustrate this. A Canadian manufacturer received an order for some wheels. He fitled the first order in part according to the specification sent, but the remainder differed in dimensions from those asked for. The first part was promptly paid for; the second was held on sale, and in two years but one or two have been sold, and there is small likelihood that the remainder will be disposed of for a long time to come. The quality was sufficiently good to induce the Sydney merchant to forward a second order through a New lork commission honse. This was paid for in New York, but on arrival here, it was found that while some were good, others were found so defective as to be insalable. I have seen them, and can come to no oller conclusion than that this part of the order must have been filled, unintentionally no doubt, irom stock dannaged in process of manufacturing. The Sydney merchant demands repayment of cost and charges incurred on these defective lines, and will give no more orders until he is settled with. The Canadian manufacturer is certain to lose considerably in mones, and likely to lose a trade that pronised to grow to some proportions. It has unjustly affected the reputation of Canadian business men with this firm, and others who know of these transactions. After a business lias grown until the buyer and seller have confidence in each other, and the Canadian seller a knowledge of this market, changes may occasionally be made without injury, but it certainly ought not to be done at the beginuing. The merchants here may not always know what are absolutely the most valnable goods in the world's market, but they have a pretty good knowledge of what their customers are likely to buy. Much of the trade of large houses is done in the interior by letter, and they must send the goods ordered, and as ordered, otherwise they would be returned to them. It is this fact that makes it so difficult to get an entrance for new lines of goods, or goods of new makers. It is all the stronger reason that a trade once begun should not be lost by failure to properly fill orders.

It is opportune to state that Australia is a bad place in which to get rid of damaged goods. The freight and clarges are as heavy as on the best, and the price they bring is very low. I have reason to believe that in some cases, correspondence received at this office, is from concerns in difficulties who hope to get rid of stock herc, that is unsalable in Canada. In one or two cases some goods have the appearance of being remnants of stock. In one case in which an agency had been arranged after a good deal of trouble, the shipment was such a miscellaneous one, and so badly done, that the invoice gave no idea of the goods, and did not even include all sent. It will eventuate in a loss, and result in no trade, as the Canadian concern has since gonc into liquidation.

## Notes.

Mr. H. C. Greer, who visited Canada a year ago and secured the agency for the Canadian Cotton Mills, lost his life in a hotel fire in Wellington, New Zealand. His firm had largely increased the sale of Canadian cottons during the past twelve months. A partner is making arrangements to carry on the business, and as the surviving partner had largely the control of the cotton sales, it is probable that Canadian interests may not suffer through the sad death of the principal partner.

I had hoped that shortly carbide of calcium for generating acetylene gas would become a considerable export from Canada to Australia. I have had correspondence with manufacturers of generators and carbide for two years; but the
prices of both were too high for business. It needed also special means to be used to properly introduce the light. Its introduction is now making some headway, but a company has been formed which controls patents that will make it difficult to introduce most generators, and a plant for manufacturing carbide is in operation in New Zealand. It may be still possible to find a market here for carbide when the demand has been increased. It is not very large as yet.

An Ontario firm has shown a good deal of enterprise in introducing fanning mills into New Zealand. I am advised it has the usual uphill struggle in intrioducing a line, in many respects different to those used, but that it is likely to be successful. It will be necessary to make some small changes to suit the market, but there should be a future for the trade in both New Zealand and Australia.

The machines in common use are heavy and expensive. A few from the United States have been sold. but not many. It requires the special work whicly the Canadian Company has undertaken to make the goods appreciated. The salcs of Canadian agricultural implements and machinery are increasing, both in number and variety of lines. I anticipate further extension. I hope shortly to number amongst the articles introduced, threshers, traction engines and wagons and trucks. I do not think that these articles can be sold to firms here. They will have to be introduced by the manufacturers themselves.

I have had an incuiry for binder twine for next year. Correspondence has been opened with Canadian manufacturers.

The Government of New South Wales did not succeed in sectring the assent of the House of Assembly to its tariff proposals. The House would only agree to a perny per pound on tea. and the retention of the present duties on sugar, canned fruit, biscuits and some few articles into which sugar enters as a compound. The duty on canned fruit is likely to remain at one cent per pound. This is the only article affected by the tariff in which Canadian exporters are likely to be interested.

Cables have been received to the effect that the competing ship-owners have agreed on a rate of freight from New York. The rates are not fully given, but it it is understood that they are on a basis of 20 to 25 shillings per ton for steamer and 15 shillings for sailers. This is about half for sailers, and two thirds of the rate paid by sailer twelve months ago.

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

J. S. LARKE.

(B.)-TRINIDAD.

Report of Commercial Agent.

(Mr. Edgar Tripp.)

Trinidad, 3 Ist December, 1898.

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

Sir,-Confirming my letter of $24^{\text {th }}$ instant, I have now the honour to forward copy of the report of the Joint Committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society upon the best means of promoting and encouraging trade with Canada. This report has not yet been adopted by those bodies, but it doubtless will be adopted at the next meeting held respectively on gth and Ioth January.

As one of the committee, I am thoroughly in accord with the recommendations made, viz.:-
(a.) Direct and improved steam communication is a subject which 1 ant aware is already receiving attention at your hands.
(b.) With other lines, such as the London Direct, and the Dutch steamers, it has been found advantageous by the owners to have special representatives in the West Indies whose sole business it is to look after the interest of their particular vessels and afford all possible information to shippers large or small, thus obviating the necessity of applying through or dealing with third parties, if it is desired otherwise.
(c.) Cool chambers are already provided in the steamers coming from New York, and similar provision will, it is expected, be made a condition irt the new contract for the English Royal Mail Service next year.
(d.) As to the more general advertisement of Canadian products and manufactures by the circulation of market reports and otherwise, I can only repeat former remarks regarding the desirability of full and regular information of this description being afforded to the same extent by Canada as elsewhere.
(e.) I should be pleased to hear whether the permanent exhibition of samples of Trinidad produce would be undertaken by Commercial Rooms, or other institutions in the trade centres of the Dominion, in which case I would undertake to collect and forward same.
(f.) As a member of the Committee of the Victoria Institute, I think I may safely say that every facility in the matter of Canadian exhibits would be there afforded.
(g.) Telegraph rates, until recently ios. 5 d . per word to Europe, have now, thanks to the British Cable via Bermuda and Halifax, been reduced to 5 s .4 d . per word to United Kingdom, and to Canada $45.3^{\frac{1}{2} d}$. But even these rates are prohibitive, the excess being principally over that part of the route belonging to the West Indies and Panama Company, and it is much to be desired that the variouts Governments of these Islands will adopt the recommendations of the leading commercial bodies in regard to united action in the matter when dealing with the renewal of subsidies.
(h.) This being a Crown Colony, the question of reciprocal tariff arrangements rest entirely with the Home Government for decision.
(i.) The want of proper facilities for banking and exchange, especially in respect of the expense of collecting Canadian drafts in Trinidad, cannot but affect injuriously trade relations. In Jamaica, I understand, a branch of a Canadian bank has been established for some time, but in all the other British Islands the banking monopoly has been in the hands of one corporation, the Colonial Bank. On the whole it is generally admitted that the monopoly has not been unfairly or harshly exercised, certainly not so in Trinidad, but it must more or less hamper trade and enterprise when the commercial purse strings of a rich Colony such as this, are in one hand, however able a head may direct it.

I have no hesitation in expressing the confident belief that a well managed agency of a Canadian bank lzere would not only most materially assist in promoting trade with the Dominion, and also between the Dominion and Venezuela, but would be a source of considerable profit to the proprietors.

I have the honour to be, sir.
Your obedient servant,
EDGAR TRIPP.

Canadian Trade.
Report of Joint Committees of the Agricultural Society and of the Chamber of Commerce as to the best means of promoting and encouraging trade between the Dominion of Canada and Trinidad.

Presented at a meeting of the Society held I 3th December, 1898.
We have the honour to report:-

1. In our opinion the comparative unimportance of the trade, except as to one or two special articles, carried on between the Dominion and this Colony, is due principally ( I ) to the absence of personal acquaintance leading to trade relations between merchants of both countries; (2) to ignorance of the details of the requirements one of the other, and (3) to the insufficient means of communication.
2. We suggest:-
(a.) Improved, accelerated and direct steam communication.
(b.) Special superintending representative of steamers to reside in the West Indies, or to accompany each steamer and afford all information as to conditions of freights and markets likely to be of interest or value to shippers.
(c.) Suitable provision to be provided on steamers to bring fresh meats, poultry, dairy produce, \&c., and for the conveyance of fruit, \&c., on the return voyage.
(d.) More extensive advertisement of Canadian products, and the more general circulation of prices current and market reports from the Dominion.
(e.) Standard samples of Trinidad produce to be exhibited at the principal trade centres in Canada.
(f.) Samples of Canadian manufactures and produce to be permanently exhibited in Trinidad, say, at the Victoria Institute.
(g.) Telegraphic communication at reasonable rates.
(h.) Reciprocal tariff arrangements.
(i.) Banking facilities.
3. We approve of the proposal to have a Commercial Representative of the West Indies in Canada, but are of opinion that it should be a condition of the appointment that the agent should not be engaged in trade on his own account.

> HUGO HOFFMAN, GEO. GOODWILLE, RANDOLPH RUST, J. RUSSEL MURRAY, EDGAR TRIPP,
> L. BERT DE LEMARRE.

# (C.)-ST. JOHNS, ANTIGUA. 

## Report of Commercial. Agent.

(Mr. Robert Bryson.)
St. Johns, Antigua, i8th December, 1898.
To the Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,-I regret to have to inform you that on the 2gth November our local Government raised the duty on dry fish by 4 s . per cask of $45^{\circ}$ pounds, on flour is. 4d. per barrel, and on spirits in whisky, brandy, gin (excluding rum) 4s. per gal. lon. The duty on pickled fish, potatoes, and smoked herrings remains as at present.

Merchants and dealers have protested very strongly against this increase, which, while it must largely be borne by the purhaser, will have the effect of reducing the consumption. A largely signed petition has been sent home praying the Secretary of State for the Colonies to reconsider this decision of our local legislature and setting forth the unwisdom of such a scheme of raising revenue by the taxation of imports from the two countries that take the bulk of our produce.

With regard to Canada this increase of duty is most unfair in view of the handsome abatement made by the Dominion in favour of our sugar, and I trust the Imperial Government will reconsider the matter and allow the duties to remain as they were formerly.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
R. BRYSON.
(D.) - NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

## Report of Commercial Agent.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

Christiania, Norway.

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

SIR,-Confirming my report for the quarter ending September zoth, I herewith have the honour to forward report for the quarter ending December 3 Ist, 1898.

The year just closed has been on the whole a prosperous one for this country. The harvest was if not quite as good as in 1897, at least nearly an average one, and prices for agricultural produce have risen. Farmers complain, however, of the serious difficulty of obtaining sufficient labour.

The wood trade has been carried on with good financial resnlts, and although there was a rather severe drop in flooring prices in the late summer and early autumn, particularly for white wood, the tone in the importing markets have lately improved considerably, and shippers look forward with confidence to obtaining for next year's shipments fully this year's spring prices.

Mechanical wood-pulp, which has been a dragging and drooping market most of the year, has improved not a little lately. Chemical pulps has been somewhat uneven, but on the whole not unsatisfactory and the market closes firm with a good proportion of next year's make reported sold.

In this connection the following statistics may be of interest.
The export of floorings from the members of this association will, it is estimated, reacl for the year $1898,130,635$ effective standards against 125,923 standards in 1897 , 119,110 in 1896, 108,070 in 1895 , and 104, 702 in 1894.

The Swedish export of floorings up to September 3oth, 1898 , was 61,953 standards against in 1897 , to the same date, 65,060 standards. The stocks of the members of prepared and sawn boards for January ist are estimated in standards of prepared boards thus:-

| 1899 | 101,520 | Standards. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1808 | 117,132 |  |
| 1897 | II 1,890 | . |
| 1896 | 112,366 | . |
| 1895 | 106,700 | * |
| 1894 | 107,610 | * |
| 1893 | 122,700 |  |

This shows a reduction for last year of 15 per cent, and the stock now in hand is smaller than in any year since the association was formed.

The large cod-fisheries yielded in 1898 a small quantity and the disorganization of the Spanish exchanges as well as the Spanish-American war for some time unsettled the trade in Klipfisk (salted cod) entirely; but this business has improved to such an extent that much money has been made by those who had courage to hold for a rise.

The very large yield of the Scotch and Dutch herring fisheries made people less sorry for the almost complete failure of the Norwegian fat-herring fisheries at the outset.

Late in the autumn this improved considerably, yielding about 240,000 barrels in salt, and the produce has been sold at fair prices. The large-herring fisineries have not so far given a very good result.

The ice export has had an unprecedented boom, having reached a value of considerably over 5 million Kroner ( 375 Kr . equal $\$ 1.00$ ) and prices for next also promise to be much better than in ordinary seasons.

The merchant navy of Norway must have had a splendid year, more particularly for large steamers. The steam tonnage has also been increased buts lately the advancing price for steamers has checked a further increase.

The manufacturers working for the home market have been very well enlployed and the difficulties due to the expiration of the "Mellemrigslov" (interstate law as to custom duties with Sweden) have been overcome with less difficulty than anticipated.

As a natural consequence of the above the purchasing power of the country has increased considerably and never before have such large quantities of foreign goods been imported here, and I an pleased to state, that Canadian produce and manufactures are steadily arriving in ever increased quantities, although there is still room for improvement in this respect.

Of special interest to manufacturers of machinery of all kinds I mention that it has now been decided to establish a permanent machinery exhibition in this city, which I believe will prove a great advantage to the rapidly developing industry, not only of this city of Christiania but of the whole country. The idea has been well received by the Norwegian manufacturers of machinery and tools, many of whom have already promised to participate in the exhibition as soon as it is ready.

Foreign manufacturers, who might wish to open connections with Norway or extend their trade, if already introduced may be confidently recommended to avail themselves of this opportunity to make their novelties known anong the industrial classes of this country.

When the exhibition is opened, and it becomes known, that there are always interesting exhibits on show, I have no doubt that the attendance on the part of the public will be large, the more so as no entrance fee is demanded. Machines and appliances can be shown in motion without extra expenses for driving power, \&c., which is obviously a great advantage to eventual exhibitors. Those who might desire further particulars will receive prospectus, $\& c$., on application.

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

C. E. SONTUM.

# V.-GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. 

(A.)-REPURT ON THE IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN FRUIT PILP INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Victoria Chambers,<br>I7 Victoria Street, London, S.W., 12th Nov., 1898.

Sir,-For some little time past I have been giving attention to the question of import trade here in fruits and fruit-pulp for preserving, with the view of as certaining to what extent the fruit-growers of the 1 ominion might profit by engaging more largely in the export of these products to the United Kingdom.

There are a large number of jam and preserve manufacturers in this country, who annually put up enormous quantities of fruit, and it occurred to me that there might be an opportumity for a very considerable business from a Canadian standpoint.

The demand can hardly be called regular, to any extent, as it depends upon the fruit crops in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Of course there would be a denand for any pulp that might be sent over in good condition, but the quantity of fresh fruit available would entirely regulate the price, and it would be well for any Canadian houses which may contemplate engaging in the trade, to be careful as a preliminary, to investigate the prices that lave ruled over a period of some years previously.

Consigmments of raspherries have been received from New Zealand from? time to time in good condition, some in hermetically sealed tins, and others in well-made barrels. These raspberries, it is understood, are cooked before shipment to prevent fermentation.

From a number of firms with whom I have been in communication, I have received some very interesting and useful information on the subject, and I do not think I can do better than give you their opinions in their own words.

Messrs. Anderson \& Coltman, Limited, of 5 Philpot Lane, London, E.C.. : 11 important firm of brokers and agents write me as follows:-
"Apricot Pulp.-This is an article of considerahle importance, and the quantities imported yeatly, are something like 2,000 to 3,000 tons, and of course jammakers in this country have to depend entirely upon the foreign supply. The bulk of the supply for many years past has been from France, Spain, and Italy, with a little from Portugal at times, but within the last two on three years California has been taking up the trade, and is now shipping considerable quantities. Australia has also statted shipping. and at the present time we have some 30 tons in haud from that country.
"The usual type of package from the Continent is a cyludrical tin weighing about II llss gross, and these are packed io tins to the case, and the price this past season has been from about $15 s$, to 30 s. per case, values having advanced very rapidly in conseguence of the shortness of the crop all over the Continent of this particular fruit. The Californian packers ship this frut in cases of 12 onegallon tins, and the prices have varied from i 3 s , to to day's value of about 21 s . 10 : 22 s . per case. Gallon tins weigh roughly about $7^{1 / 2}$ ths. gross.

* The Australian pulp is packed in various size tins, but that in common use with them has been the 45 lb . tins, of which two are packed in a case, but we strongly deprecate the use of these large tins as they are very much more liable to crack and leak, therefore loss in selling this size is often very considerable to the packer.
* The best size tin to use is the cylindrical tin above mentioned, as used on the Continent, on the gallon tin as shipped from California, and this latter size would probably be more usein! to our friends in Canada as they are accustomed to use this size of tin in packing apples and other conmodities, and, therefore, probably have tin plates suited to this size of tin ready.
" With regard to the fruit itself, in the first place no waten must be added, and in the second place no sugar must be added. The fruit may be large or smali, the question of size being of no particular moment, but the apricots must be clean and ripe, but not over-ripe, nor unripe, and they are simply cut in lialves, the stone takens outt, and the halves thrown in the tin and then processed.
"We have no idea as to whether the crop of apricots in Canada is of any moment, but we should very much doubt whether it is, as we fancy the climate is hardly suited to the cultivation of this fruit.
"With regard to the actual processing, we can say nothing, as this is a practical knowledge acquired by packers, but one with which we are not acquainted ourselves here.
"The prices ruling this year, owing to the shortness of crop, have been very high, and it is quite possible that next year shonld crops be normal, that we may have prices down to an equivalent of IOs, to I2s, for Spanish and French, which we should think would leave little or no margin for Canadians, and in all probability at such figures, even the Californians would ship little or nothing though, of course, the Californians are in a special position to be able to ship this article at a low price, the reason being that they are large packers of the fruit $11721 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. tins, and any slightly damaged pieces or those which are a little over-ripe, or a little ton green, which would not suit the $2^{1 / 2} 1 \mathrm{~b}$. tins in syrup, could be utilized for making pulp, so that with them it is somewhat of a residual industry.
"Pcach Pulp.-This is an article of very small demand here, in fact, it is so little used that we could not advocate the shipment of any.
"Raspherry Pulp.-This is an article of much importance, as it is enormonsly" used by jam-makers, confectioncrs, and for many outside flavouring purposes, and the quantities used in this country of this particular fruit are very large. In nomal years, the value of this fruit in this country from our own fields would be roughly, about EI8 to f2I per ton, but during the last two years the crops have been very small, and consequently very high prices have been ohtained. The market for the fresh fruit this past season opened at $£ 25$ per ton, and went up rapidly to about $£_{50}$ per ton, and the crop was very quickly exhausted. The imports of this particular fruit have up to the present time been comparatively small. Some three or four years ago we made a special effort to work up a trade with Australia, and were successful in getting them to make considerable shipments; the quality proving satisfactory, the bulk of the stuff was sold at an average of aboutt $£_{30}$ per ton, that being the market price at the time. Last year the Australian crop was practically nit, and we, therefore, lad mothing from that quarter. This year, in addition to our own crops, a certain quantity of fresh fruit, as is ustal came in from the Continent, but in the pulp form, we have had very little indeed beyond a few tons from France.
"We have had samples from two or three Canadian packers this season, and the quality has turned out very fair, rather an excess of liquor, owing to the extreme juiciness of the crop, but otherwise the quality was suitable, and the colour
good, and we may particularly instance the "Simcoe Packing Company" who have been in this trade some time and who packed a considerable quantity this season, and we consider that their pack is of good quality and very suitable.
" The fruit to be used should be the red raspberry as the white raspberry is unsuited to the trade. With this, as with the apricot, there should be no added water, and no added sugar.
"With regard to the size of tin, the same size tins can be used as suggested for the apricot, and good quality Canadian pulp in gallon tins, to-day would be worth about 36 s . per case of 12 tins.
"Black Currant P'ulp.-This fruit, like the raspberry, has been in short supply for the last two seasons, and is to-day worth about $\{35$ per ton here, but in a normally good season here, we should think about $£_{1} 5$ to $£ 20$ would be the outside value, or even possibly lower than that.
"In packing this fruit, it should be packed as whole as possible, and the stalks all taken off.
"With regard to tins, the same thing applies as to the other pulps.
"Greongage Pult.-There is some demand for this, but as a rule there is a sufficient quantity from our own country and from the Continent, and it is not an article of very large use, the present value being roughly about $\ell_{15}$ to $f_{20}$ per ton, the value in normal seasons being about $£ 12$ to $£_{1} 4$ per ton. We should not advocate the packing of this.
" Flums of all descriptions are of course enormously used in this cotntry in the making of jans, but the prices are so low, varying roughly from about $\dot{f}_{4}$ to fio per ton, according to the plum, that we do not think this would be of any practical use to our Canadian friends.
"Strazeberry Pulp.-We could not advocate the packing of this fruit, as jannmakers are almost exclusively confined to the use of fresh strawberries, as this fruit loses its colour and consistency very much when packed in tins
"In normal years the value of this fruit here is about $f_{18}$ to $f_{24}$ a ton, but we believe this year it went up as high as $£ 30$ to $£ 35$ in consequence of there being a short crop.
"Grape Pulp.-We have been asked by several people whether something coukl not be done with a grape pulp, as this fruit appears to be largely grown in Canada, and is there of small value, but we are afraid that there is no opening for this article as we fear no jam-maker would take it up, though in our opinion in such years as the present, whon raspberry pulp is of such high value we shouirl nave thought that a grape and raspberry jam, that is to say, a jann composed of the putp of the grape with raspberry flavour, would have been casy of sale. As a matter of fact, the ordinary out-floor grapes as grown in England, and which in many parts really ripen, do make, and are fairly frequently used by private persons in making grape jelly, which is simply the pulp of the grape squeezed through a sieve leaving behind the skins, and this pulp is boiled tup with a suffi. ciency of sugar, but we do not think this could be made of any economical value.

The difficulty with regard to all these pulps is the exceedingly unstable value of these various fruits. It is quite likely that next year, after two had years in this country, that both here and on the Continent, we may have large fruit crops, in which case, in outr opinion there would be little or no margin for the packer in Canada, and as the frnit crops in Canada ripen about the same time as the Eng. lish crops, it is difficuit to give our Canadian friends sufficient notice as to what the requirements here are likely to be. This is not the case in Australian where their fruits are packed chiefly in December and Tantary, by which time, of course, we know exactly what the requirements here may be, as by that time all the English fruit at any rate in scarce years has been used itp.
"The above, we think, are the main particulars that we can give you upon the subject of iruit pulps, and if there are any further details that you would like to have kindly lut tis know. We should, of course, have no ohjection whatever to our name being used on the report, and we should be very pleased to give Canadian packers direct any information they may desire to lave.
"We blay just mention that some of our Australian friends tried packing raspberrics in casks, but the result was not satisfactory, as such a large mass of fruit is liable to heat and become discoloured, and we believe also that it was found necessary in packing in casks to usc a sulphur process, which is objectionable with fruits as it is a flavour which it is practically impossible to get rid of entirely."

Messrs. Clarke, Nicholls \& Coombs, of Hackney Nick. F..... write:-
" In response to your favour of the 22nd instant, undoubtedly there is an opening at times in this country for fruit pulp for jam-making, although we are doubtful if it would ever become a great industry, because in ordinary seasons as much fruit is grown in this conntry as can he consumed. Our climate is, however, so uncertain that there are few years in which one or more kinds of fruit do not turn out deficient, and on such occasions the help we get from abroad and from onm Colonies is very welcomc. For example, this yat, owing to the dronght. most fruits have been deficient in this conntry although at flowering time the promise was above the average.

Apricots, however, which are now very largely used in jam-making, reach us entircly from abroad in the form of pulp. This fruit canot be grown in our country anything like the prices it can be produced in France. Italy, Spain, \&e., in Europe, and California, U.S., whence we import it. The apricots are pickel when hardly ripe, cut in two, the stones extracted, and the fruit put down, as regards France, \&c., in 5 kilo tins, 10 tins to a case, and as regards California, in what are known as gallon tins, i2 tins to a case.

The prices this year have been about as under:-

landed in London.
Owing to the almost complete failure of the crop in France, prices this yea: are nearly double those current two years ago. Average prices for the last few years might be put at: French, 20s., Italian, 18 s ., Spanish, 16 s ., Californian, 15 s. per case.

No other stone fruit would pay to send to this country. Peach is not likely ever to be largely made into jam, but a very small quantity of peach pulp put dowit in the same manner as the apricot, comes to us from Italy at from 18 s . to 24 s . per case. Plums, damsons and greengages are grown plentifully here, and anyl possible deficiency is eagerly filled up by France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, with fruit in a fresh state packed in baskets and at prices with which pulped stone fruit could not contend.

Red and black currants are largely used and grown for jams in this country, but the average prices are too low we imagine to pay for pulping abroad. As a rule, we can buy red currants at from $f_{14}$ to $f_{1} 8$ per ton, and black currants at from $£_{17}$ to $£_{24}$. True, last season, and this, black currants have fetched a higher price, but that was attributable to a rather general failure in the crop, which might not happen for some years again.

As regards strawberries. the public now insist on having " whole fruit " strawberry jam, and this can be made only with fresh picked fruit, practically direct off
the farms. In common with other kinds, the fruit was a poor crop (after a mag. nificent promise) this year. Yet the bulk of jam-makers had their supplies of fresh fruit at about $£ 20$ per ton. In ordinary years the price would be about $£ 16$ per ton. This would leave very little for freight, cases, tins, labour and growing. if sent here in a pulped state, and besides the fruit would not be suitable, not being sufficiently whole. We say this definitely, because we imported from Canada a triai lot of pulped strawberries, and although very nicely put up, yet except for mixed jams, it was not suitable for us.

There remain raspberries. These and apricots seem the only fruits which we think might secure a fairly regular footing. The pulping of rasplerries, if well done does not so greatly deteriorate the fruit, and crops here are so fittul that there seems a fair chance most years of finding a sale. In seventeen years our average cost of English rasplberries delivered to our works has been 25 s. per cwt . The lowest price being 16s. 4d. per cwt. in 1887, and the highest 35 s . for the present year. One or two years towards the end of the season, farmers hat a difficulty in finding buyers at ios. to 12s. cwt., but that, of course, was exceptional. This year we imported a quantity from Canada, very fairly put up in gallon tins, six tins in a case. The price was very high and this could not be paid in ordinary years. We should mot be justified in saving that in ordinary years over 28 s. per cwt. net of pulp would be obtainable, but for the extraordinary drought, annple would have been grown here for this country's needs. The flayour of the English raspberries and strawberries and small fruits, seems to us superior to any we ever get from abroad, but as a large butk of English jam is made direct from fresh fruit, the apparent deficiency of flavour may arise from the puip. ing process.

It is not at all improbable that the exceptional prices obtained for fruit, owing to drought this year, may mislead some who hear about them. It would be wiser, we think, to take an average than base any prospective operations on this year's prices."

Messrs. Joseph Travers \& Sons, Limited, of 119 Cannon Street, London. E.C., another large house in the wholesale provision trade, are of opinion that the four descriptions of fruit pulp most in use are apricot, peach, greengage and raspberry. The following is the report they have kindly favoured me with:-
" Apricot Pulp.-Special preference is given in this to bright colour, and the fruit should be as near as possible in perfect halves, and not mashy. Spotted fruit is also objected to, though, of course, a few cannot always be avoided. More value is attached to colour and solidity of pack than to flavour. A dark, red, Muscatt apricot, though often of fine flavour, does not find a ready sale.

In normal seasons, the values vary from 125. to 17 s. C.I.F. per $10-5$ kilo tins, but in exceptional seasons like this and last year, prices reach 35 s., and we have even known them to reach 48 s . Fruit pulp, sells more or less all the year around, but the heaviest months, when most trade is done, are for arrival contracts. May, Jume and July ; and for spot constumption sales, March, April, May, and the second half of September, October, and the ist to the 15 th of November. Of course the fruit is packed without stones.
"Peach Pulp.-This has practically no sale here, the total consumption in the course of the year being from 100 to 200 cases. The demand is spasmodic, and we do not advise the packing of this variety.
"Greengage Pulp.-This is packed similarly to apricot, though it is difficult to keep the fruit quite as whole, and it should be made partly with unripe fruit, so as to maintain a green colonr. If made with ripe fruit it is quite brown, and very difficult to sell even at a low price

Values range from 125 . to 25 s., but in some years it is difficult to sell, as if the English, Dutch and Belgian fruits (of the fresh fruit), including green plums, are plentiful, the English jam-makers generally lay in enough to last them through the year, and are, therefore, quite independent of pulp.
"Raspberry Pult.-As the English crops have been short for the last two years, there has been a very good demand, prices varying from 25 s. to the fancy price of about 55 s . per cwt. The nomal value is about 25 s . to 30 s . per ten 5 -kilotins, and this is a safer basis to work on, more especially at the lower figure, as the fresh fruit often only realizes $£ 18$ to $£ 20$ per ton. The fruit should be of the red varicty, packed free from pith, but without any added water. In the way oi general information, we would recommend that the fruit should be packed in tins of good quality in plate, and well timed, as fruits being acid have a liability to attack tins which influences the colour and flavour and is more liable to cause defective tins. The packages preferred here, contain to tins of about II blbs. gross each, and there would be a slight disadvantage in comparing the values of other markets if packed in cases of 12 tins containing the American gallon, like the Canadian apple tin. The fruit should be preserved withont acid, i.c. first scalded or cooked by dipping in boiling water, or for preference by steam, if available, and then put into tins withont any added water, and the tins closed hermetically and processed in the usual way by steam under the vacuum bell. It is essential that no water be added, as it deteriorates the quality and adds to the freight, which the consumer of course takes into consideration when buying. Great care should be taken in preserving, as the tins are very liable to swell and burst, and allowances are made on arrival here on the basis of a 10 per cent examination of the whole parcel. Burst, leaky, and nail-holed tins are allowed for in full, and blown tins, half value."

Messrs. Maconochie Brothers of 131 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., say:--
"We beg to say that in our opinion, the only pulp which can advantageously be exported from Canada into this country is apricot pulp and tomato puree, of which very considerable quantities are imported from France and Italy. We think there is a probability of securing a good share of this trade.

The price for apricot pulp has recently been as much as $£ 35$ per ton, but is ordinarily between $£ 14$ and $£ 20$.

The scarcity of raspberries during the past season, would probably have made it possible for some business to have been done in Canadian raspberty puip, if such had been obtaimable, but in all ordinary seasons there is quite sufficient of all kinds of English fruit to render it very doubtful whether it would be worth while to send any pulp of other fruits than apricots and tomato. There is no demand in this comtry for peach jam."

The Britannia Fruit Preserving Company, Limited, write:-
"The chief kinds of fruit pulps imported for jam-makers are apricot and peach; in years when English crop is a failure, greengage, raspberry, cherry and black currant pulps are also used by some jam manufacturers.
"Any fruit not grown in this country would undoubtedly command a small sale for experimental purposes. Peach pulp should be stoned and peeled, and preserved in halves. In this matter, the French Carpentras pulp at present commands the best prices, and might be taken as a standard.
"Prices for apricot pulp this season range from $£ 25$ to $£ 35$ per ton, accordilıg to quality. Peach pulp, peeled, $£ 23$, unpeeled $f i 6$, during the past five years we should say the price of apricot pulp has averaged about fi6 per ton. It is higher this year owing to the failure of the French crop."

The following is the report of Messrs. John Moir \& Company, Limited, of 9 and io Great Tower Street, London, E.C.:-
"So far as we are concerned, we have no experience in foreign fruit pulp that would be of any service to the Canadian growers or manufacturers, for the reason that almost invariably there is a sufficient supply of fruits grown in this country to meet all our demands.
" It happens occasionally, however, that there is a comparative failure of some particular kinds of fruit, such as, in the past season, was the case with raspberries. Now, under such circumstances there would be an opening to some extent for raspberry pulp from abroad. The Australians for several years have sent some to this country, but only of a very small quantity, and it is only taken up when the home fruit is very scarce indeed. Another drawback which presents itself to the manufacture of pulp in Canada, is that when sent over here, unless it is disposed of within a reasonable time, say between its preparation and the time of the following fruit season, it deteriorates so much that the value wonld not meet the cost of preparation, transit, \&c. At any rate, that has been the result with various parcels of Australian pulp sent to this country.
"The only pulp for which there is any special demand in this country is apricot pulp. Considerable supplies of this come from France and South America, and it arrives in cases each containing ten 5 -kilo tins, about equivalent to our own cwt. We are sorry we are not able to give you a more encouraging outlook for the suggested shipments of pulps by the Canadians, but we can only speak from our own experience in jam-making, which is somewhat extensive, and we add that we should never think of buying pulp of any kind of fruit, apricot excepted, when ample supplies of home grown fruit can be procured.

A Scotch firm of produce and commission merchants, write me as under :-
"We have had passed through our hands, this season, considerable quantities of red raspberry pulp, in gallon tins, produce of Canada, the quality has given satisfaction, the prices opened moderate, but have now been advanced so minch that buyers cannot follow it.
"The season is, of course, pretty well over now. There has been a large business in canned apples, and there is a large future for both of these articles.
"There have been offerings of red currant pulp, black currant pulp, gooseberry pulp, blackberry pulp, (bramble-berry), strawberry pulp, and rhubarb pulp, but prices demanded have generally been higher than buyers care to pay, and hardly any business has resulted in them. We have sold some peach pulp alsn, and if that can be exported in sufficient quantity, and at a reasonable price, a market is ready for them."

I have asked Mr. Harrison Watson, Cirrator of the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute, who has been making inquiries also, at the request of the Governments of Ontario and British Columbia, to give me the result of his investigations, and now beg to quote two reports that have reached me from that gentlenan:-
"Thanks to the courtesy of Messrs. W. \& W. Beach \& Sons, Limited. I yesterday paid a visit to their Brantford Jam Factory, and was shown the methols adopted in making their fruit pulps. This information may be useful in connection with the report which is being prepared.
"It is customary for the large jam-makers to convert a considerable quantity of their fruit into pulp, as it enables them to run constantly during the year, and to produce such jam as may be in demand.
"The fresh fruit, without any addition of sugar, is placed in the upper pans. only sufficient water being added to prevent the fruit becoming too dry. The contents are then heated for about ten mitutes, or longer, until it commences to boil, and some evaporation has taken place. In the meantime earthenware jars or barrels are prepared by inserting small pieces of rope, covered with a solution
of rock sulphur, whici are burned until the interior becomes thoroughly impre:nated, and the flame is extinguished. This varies from one piece in the case of a jar, to several for a batrel or hogshead, and when the package is not fitted at one pouring the burning is repeated as may be needed until the bung is inserted.

* The boiling fruit is poured into the prepared receptacle, and at once corked up so that the contents become air-tight. The packages are then allowed to comb and subsequently are removed to the storehouse.
* There no special precautions as to temperature seem to be observed, beyond avoiding extremes of heat and cold. The pulp will keep two years or longir without deteriorating.
" Uport the package being opened a thick solid mass, a kind of fungus, is found on top of the pulp. This is carefully removed, and the pulp is then ready to be made into jam in the usual way. "his sulphur fungus does not harm the pulp, but acts as a preservative. Occassionally undue fermentation causes a package to explode, but the loss is proportionately small.
"In the case of foreign pulps which are packed in cylindrical or square shaped tins, it is said that the tins after being filled, are steaned, the methorl being very similar to that adonted in the case of canned goods."

Ar. Beach has so far only used foreign aprico and a little raspherry putp. He. however, sees no reason why, in view of the very large gnantities of jans made, there should not be openings for other kinds of pulps, such as plums, greengages, black currants. \&c., depending, of course, to a large extent on the resuls of the home yicld of the particular fruit.
"He expresses himself as being much interested in the fluestion of the pros. sibility of Canada and other parts of the Empire. supplying frut pulps, which at present are imported from forcign comtries, and is quite reads to examine ant: samples smbinited, and to report upon them, and to generally give any advice and information which may be of assistance."

I have had a long talk with Mr, W. H. Idiens, of the firm of Messrs. Toini Idiens \& Sons, Limited, of Evesham, Worcestershire.

Mr. Idiens has charge of the pulp department, and his firm are large importers and dealers in both frnit and pulps.

Mr. Idiens Itas visited Australia and as the largest importer of Anstralian pulps is able to speak with authority. He has kindly given me the benefit of his experience and advice. Should the circumstances and figures subjoined tend to induce Canadian fruit-growers and exporters to take up the trade, Mr. Idiens would not only be willing to buy the pulps, but is willing to take up the matter and furnish detailed information to any firm desiring it.
"In his opinion the only fruit pulps which might be imported into the United Kingdom from Canada are apricot, raspberry, black currant, greengage, and whole fruit strawberry.
"The importation of this pulp is only of comparativels recent date, and until about two years ago it came almost wholly from Tasmania in 4.5 lb . square tins, packed tightly, two in a case. About two years ago some reached this market from Victoria and a small amount of Firench pulp has followed. From Tasmania the larger proportion still comes over in tins, but a certain amount has been ship. ped in barrels. The principal shipper is Mr. W. D. Peacock, of Hobart, and as much as 150 tons has been sent over in a season. In Tasmania the raspberries are picked about the first week in Tanuary and the pulp reaches the United King. don about the beginning of April. This has the advantage of enahling the Tasmanians not only to know what the results of the Tnited Kingelone yield has been, and to judge of the demand and also of the current prices. bit brings their pulp into the market just at the time when the largest demand for the jam sets in.
" The failure of two successive raspberry crops in the Linited Kingdom, coinciding with two seasons of bush fires and drought in Anstralia, has created an unprecedented conditions of affairs, and taking United Kingdont fruit, the price which opened this season at $£ 28$ por ton, and looked like going lower, advanced to $£_{45}$ and $£_{50}$, which is practically a prohibited figure. As the prices of jam are practically the standard, when the cost of raspberry pulp exceeds $£_{25}$, it does not pay the manufacturers and consequently they make as little of the jam as possible. Taking a range of prices in 1894, Tasmania rasplberry pulp averaged adout f 26 C.I.F. London. In 1805 the average was f 24 . In 1896 there was really no demand, but a small lot was purchased at $f_{2 \mathrm{I}}$, and had to be sold at $£ \mathrm{i} 8$. In 1807 there was hardly any supply, and $£ 36$ to $\not £_{40}$ was obtained for what did come over. This seasom $E_{40}$ hats been offering, but there was again almost no supply. It may he mentioned that the prices realized have relatively gradually increased, owing to the adoption of stperior methods of packing. The freight from Tasmania may be taken as an equivalent to $f_{3}$ per ton weight.
"Concerning the packing of this Tasmania fruit the 45 lb . tins are found to large, the 281 h . ones being preferred. The French pu!p has come in 5 -kilo (rolb.) tins, packed 10 in a case, the inside of tins heing lacquered, which preserves the colour of the rasplerries, and this package has met with much approval.
*For the large jam manufacturers, Tasmanian pulp has come over in half ( 28 gall.) casks. costing some $\ell_{3} 3$ to $f_{4}$ less than when packed in tins. For the long journey the sulphur methoul used differs from that employed by British makers for domestic purposes. Instead of impregnating the cmpty packages, the boiled frut is first introduced, and then sulphurized by what is known as "Peacock's Process.' the fumes of sulphur driven from a retort pass through the fruit. This obviates any danger of the barrels bursting, and when the pulp is being treated for jam-making, the sulphur fumes being volatile, disappear. As regards tins, in the case of raspberries and strawberries. the fruit is boiled before being poured in. In that of phuns, greengages and apricots the fruit is boiled in tins.
"Speaking generally, there is a demand for foreign raspberry pulp, about two years out of three. Mr. Idiens does not know the Canadian raspberry, and it would be necessary to see how it compares in appearance and flavour with the kind already in use.
"These details heing satisfactory the question is : Would it pay Canadian producers to do the trade on a basis of an average value of from $£ 23$ to $£ 25$ per ton, C.I.F.? This figure is about what would he looked for. It should the remembered that, in the process of pulping. about to per cent to is per cent of the weight of the fresh frut is lost. In years of prolific supplies, only $£ 18$ to $£ 20$ per ton, has been realized. Tin this country the yield has been from one to two tons per acre, according to snil. If the flavour of the Canadian wild raspberry were good. (in Canada it is mucl prized for jan-making purposes). the fruit might be used.
"In conchasion it might be said that this yeats raspberries, (fresh) have come over, both from Holland and Demmark, in consequence of the excentional prices ruling.
"Black Curants-There is always a demand for the whole fruit pulp. Some has come from Australia and realized as much as $x_{40}$ per ton C.I.F. The average value may be taken at about $£_{25}$. This pulp must be packed in tins, for it will not stand the sulplutr process.
"Girecn Gages.- There is not much of this fruit grown in England, and no great demand for the jam. A fair amount hoth of freslı frut, and pulp comes from France and Belgium, and the average value is from $f_{1} 4$ to $f$ r6 C.I.F.
"Plums.-There is no opening for this pulp, supply being so plentiful. One firm was shipping in Worcestershire One Hundred Tons a day this summer, oi the Pershore and Egg Plum.
*Apricols.-This is always in demand, but the competition is keen, and the prices generally low, although at the moment, phenomenally high. France and Italy are the chief sources of supply, and some comes from California. Australia has sent over a little, and is likely to become a competitor for the trade. This pulp is packed in tins. In Canada, we have at present very few apricots.
"Strawberries.-There is a demand for whole iruit strawberries, which must not be put through the pulping machine. These are packed in tins and jars and the average price obtamable is about $£ 22$ per ton. Paxtons would suit, but not all kinds, so that it would be necessary to examine samples.
"Messrs. Idiens, who are not brokers, but dealers, have business with all the jam merchants in the United Kingdom, and would welcome any new source of supply, such as Canada, and are prepared to give the matter the fullest attention.
" Under the conditions, and at the prices named, there is mudoubtedly traile to be done. hut of course, the demand is, in most cases, an intermittent one. depending largely on temporary conditions. Concerning raspberries, Canadiars would he in a position to learn the result of the Austritian seasons: crop before their owil matured, and this might afford some preliminary index as to probable prices.
" Mr . Idiens thinks there is no chance for grape pulp. But possibly a denand for some blueberry, might be worked up.
"He has kindly promised to attend to any further inquiries or to samples of pulps from Canada, which might be addressed to me."

It will be understood from the different reports I have quoted, the fresh fruit is always preferred for the manufacture of jam, when a sufficient quantity is available, and that it is only in time of scarcity, or comparative scarcity, that any large demand exists for pulp at remumerative prices. This represents the opinion of all the firms with whom I have been in correspondence, and in conclusion I think I cannot do better than quote the names of the leading firms in the trade, besides those already mentioned, with whom Canadian shippers and exposters may communicate directly. if they desire to enter into businces relations an the lines indicated.

Messrs. E. \& T. Pink Staple St., London S.E.<br>Messrs. Crosse \& Blackwell, 20 \& 21 Soho Square. London II.<br>Messrs. S. Whittaker \& Son, Paragon Preserve Works. Cormbrook, Manchester.<br>Messrs. Houston \& McNairn. 46 to 50 Ingram St. Glasgow.

I am, sir
Your obedient servant,
High Commissionci.
The Hon.
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

## (B.)-INQUIRIES AT HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LONDON, ENG.

The following inquiries amongst others were received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, since the publication of the last Monthly :-

A Birmingham firm of merchants wishes to export jewellery, sterling silverware, plated-ware, stationery' and hardware to Canada, and to act as purchasing agents for some of the leading firms in these lines.

An inquiry has been received from a London firm, as to the openings for perfumery and toilet goods in Canada.

A Somersetshire firm inquires for the names of Canadian seed exporters.
A German firm wishes to enter into communication with the leading exporters of evaporated apples from Canada.

A London firm wishes to be placed in communication with firms in Canada able to cut the following woods:-Elm, cut to size, basswood, cut to size, and oak mouldings of different sorts.

An inquiry has been received from Russia for the paper caps used in Canada for protecting hay and other shooks from rain.

The names of some of the principal Canadian dealers in wallpapers have been incuured for by a manufacturer of these goods.

A firm of sauce and pickle manufacturers who already do a trade with the Dominion are desirous of extending it, and would like to hear from reliable wholesale houses in the trade.

An inquiry has been received from chronometer and watch makers at Co ventry who are anxious to open up an export business.

The patentees of a pneumatic malting system which it is desired to introduce to Canadian brewers and distillers, wish to appoint an efficient Agent to represent them throughout the Dominion.

A firm of manufacturers of all descriptions of lubricating oils, greases, paints, colours. \&ec., are open to do business with Canadian importers of such goods.

An English firm of Merchants, Pullers and Carders in wool, woollen and angola wastes, \&c., such as are used by yarn spinners and cloth manufacturers, is desirous of opening up business relations with one or two woollen manufacturers of good standing in the Dominion.

As agents for the makers of machine wires for paper makers, a Canadian firm of good standing is wanted. They should have business connection with paper makers.

## (C.)-DUTY ON LEAD ORE GOING INTO THE UNITED STATES.

A Enited States Treasury decision of the 28 th Dec., 1898 , is to the effect that, under Sec. 29 of the Tariff Act of July 24th, 1897 . lead ore may be imported into the U. $\subseteq$. for smelting. in bond, and that the bond will be cancelled upon the exportation within six months, of 90 per cent of the refined lead contained in the ore, making an allowance for io per cent for waste. If, however, the refined lead is not exported within the six months or is entered for consumption, duty shall be paid on the amount of lead contained in the ore at the rate $\mathrm{af} \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{t}} / 2 \mathrm{cts}$. per lb .

## (D.)-TRADE OF CEYLON, 1897.

Table showing the Imports and Exports of Ceylon during the years ended 31st Dec. 1896 and 1897.
(The average value of the rupee was about $23^{\circ} 4^{\text {cts. in } 1806}$ and $2 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 3$ cts. in 1897. )

## Merchandise.



Coin and Bullion.


Total Trade.

| Imports Bxports |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,784,467 \\ & 87,841,357 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98,027,474 \\ & 85,0299,603 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Totals | 175, 68.9 .442 | 183,12\%,07\% |

The aggregate value for the total trade for the year 1897 was $183,127,077 \mathrm{Rs}$. as compared with $175,629,442$ Rs. for the previous period. an increase of 7,497,635 Rs. Considering the imports and exports separately we find that the imports for 1897 represent an increase of $10,239.389$ Rs. over 1896 , while the exports fell off $1,74 \mathrm{I}, 754 \mathrm{Rs}$. The decrease in the value of exports is due to the large falling off in the coin and bullion exported. A glance at the imports and exports of merchandise will show that there has been a substantial increase. The imports of merchandise for 1897 were $85,730,157 \mathrm{Rs}$. representing an increase of $7,369,875$ Rs. for the year 1897 , in comparison with the year 1806 .

Table showing the Principal Imports and Exports of Ceylon during the years ended 3rst Dec., 1896 and 1897.

(E.)-TRADE OF GRENADA.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Grenada during he years ended 3Ist December, 1895 to 1897.

By Countries.

|  | IMPORTS. |  |  | Expolits. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1845. | 18! | 189\%. | 1885. | 189\% | 184\%. |
| Britisin Emuize:- <br> lipeat hritain <br> Baphuteres. <br> Canada <br> Trimidad <br> 1) thitw | 8 | 8 | S | 5 | \$ | $*$ |
|  | 371.904 | 30en, wiol | $\begin{aligned} & 38,5946 \\ & 123,1 \times(1) \end{aligned}$ | 684,91: | 8.4 .804 |  |
|  | 245, 130 | $2066,8.3$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.707 \\ 49.6988 \\ 4.697 \end{array}$ | 24.331 | $28.17 \%$ | 23,67 |
| Totals | 585,119 | 230,413 | 839.225 | 712,246 | 853,072 | 169\%,681 |
| Foregn Conntries: <br> France and French Powsestions <br> I nited Statees <br> Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9616 | 1.3Ni |  |  | 10,204 |  |
|  | $266,3 \pi$ | 218,362 | $211, \text { กи }$ | $22,810$ | 30. 196 | 34.444 |
|  | 1,669 |  |  | $1, i 4!3$ | $!111$ |  |
| Totals | 270,012 | 281.025 | 220,640 | 124,917 | 41,824 | 55,471 |
| Cirand Totals. | 8805.131 | T51,438 | 794, 845 | \$35.163 | 594, $\mathbf{8}$ (17) | -51,602 |

By Classes.


## Imports.

From the foregoing tables it is very noticeable that the aggregate trade of Grenada for the year 1897 shows a considerable decrease over the years 1895 and 1896. The decrease in the import trade is wholly confined to live animals, foodstuffs. etc., and raw materials. About 78 per cent of the imports from the United States and 45 per cent of the imports from Great Britain, belong to the class of imports known as live animals, foodstuffs, etc., and raw material. The imports from Canada for 1897 were of a value of $\$ 13,704$; the whole probably was compcsed of foodstuffs. The imports from Great Britain for 1897 represent a fair increase over the periods 1895 and 1896 , while the imports from other countries
show a slight falling off. In 1895 the percentage of imports irom Great Britain, as compared with the total imports. was 44.43 per cent, in $1806,43.06$ per cent, and in 1897,48 per cent. The percentage from British Colonies was for 1895, $23: 99$ per cent, 1896, 27:52 per cent and for 1807. 2441 per cent. while the percentage for Foreign Countries for 1805 was $31 \cdot 58$ per cent. for $1896,29.42$ per cent and for $1897,27 \cdot 59$ per cent.

## Exports.

Table showing by Countries, the Exports of the Principle Staple Products of Grenada during the Years ended 31st December, 1895 to 1897.


The exports from Grenada consist principally of agricultural products, the large items of export being cocoa, spices, cotton and cotton seed. The figures for 1897 show that the total exports were $\$ 751,267$, of which annount $\$ 724,474$ represented the value of the exports of cocoa, spices, cotton and cotton seed. Out of a difference of $\$ 24,793$, representing all other articles of export, $\$ 26,319$ were exported to Great Britain and her Colonies, the Colonies taking $\$ 20,706$. The returns do not show any export to Canada during the year $180 \%$.
(F.)-TRADE OF BRTTISH HONDURAS, 1897.

Impokis.
The total value of the imports in 1897 was Sri+22.07) as compared with $\$ 1,462,637$ in 1806 . From the linited Kingdom, $1815, \$ 486,403$ as against $\$ 523,208$ in 1896 . From the binited States $5-61,-68$ as compared with $\$ 790,458$ in 1896.

## Expokes.

The tutal value of the exports was $51,404,38$ - against $\$ 1,571.530$ in 1800 . Exports to the United Kingdom $\$ 769,867$, and in $1896 \$ 760,522$. To the United States $\$ 238,187$ against $\$ 312.097$ in 1896 .

The exports included:-
$6,777,382$ feet of mahogany.
29,682 tons of logwood.
356,852 bunches of hananas.
1.824 .522 cocoanuts.
[Tuken from Dun's Revieu, 7th January, 1899.]

| 1\%mismes. | Total Commerciab. |  |  | Mantemplensto |  | Trammas. |  | Other. |  | Bankis: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No, | Assets. | Aiabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | Nu. | I, iabilities. | S | Linhilitien. |
|  |  | * | * |  | 8 |  | * |  | $*$ |  | * |
| Outario. | 54 | 2,507,4882 | 3, 139,34\% | 121 | :-3, $\times 3$ | 402 | 2,348,847 | 1.3 | 50, | 4 | 4:15.305 |
| (2mbere. | 116 | 3,540,98:3 | 4,491,4124 | * ${ }^{3}$ | 891,117 | 322 | 3.515, 50 \% | 11 | 81, 21.5 | 1 | 15.14.14 |
| Isitish Columbia. | 29 | $5(60,24 ?$ | 543, 515 | 10 | 2-90, 118 | 47 | 2-3,174 | $\because$ | (194) |  | . |
| Nupatiertia. | 113 | 406. 8 (2) | 76i3, 8is | 11 | 88.7 \%6 | 85 | (3\% | 4 | 34, 140) |  | , |
| Mumitolna | 44 | :341.4th1 | $316.44 \times$ | $1 ;$ | $2 \mathrm{CH}, 164$ | 38 | 334.294 |  |  |  |  |
| Nи世 13rtmawick | $\pi$ | (321, 120 | 4153, 13: | 19 | 143,560 | ¢) 7 | 397.375 | 1 | 2,5104 |  |  |
| Prince Firlwabl Islanel | 4 | 14,300 | 26,600 | 1 | 2.500 | : | $24,1 \mathrm{mmo}$ |  |  |  | , 4.40 |
| Thutal, 1831s. | 1,310 | $7.61820,644$ | 9, 821.38 | 313 | 2,289,043 | 964 | 7.412 .2040 | 33 | 180, (HM) | 5 | 512,3017 |
| $\cdots 186$ | 1,80! | 10,574,524 | 14,152, +2:14 | 459 | 3.654, 135 | 1,315 |  | 35 | \%eff, 5 | 5 | 154. (ma) |
| 1896. | 2,118 | 12,6ith, 537 | 17,166, 68\% | $\therefore 0$ |  | 1.503 | 11,381,482 | 25) | (15) 224 | 3 | 212,1к0 |
| 4 l 18\% | 1,891 | 11,500, 248 | 15, 862.989 | 4] | $5.872,502$ | 1,439 | 9), 788,438 | 11 | 141,565 | 7 | 613, (\%) |
| 1-1894 | 1,8\%; | 13,510,020 | 17.616,215 | 49.4 | $5,498,385$ | 1,34 | 11,436, 258 | 17 | 281,372 | 4 | 876,814 |

Canadian Failures by Branches of Business.


Canadian failures in 1898 have been 509 , or 28 per cent fewer in number than in 1897, or in either of the three previous years. The amount of liabilities was $\$ 4,336,000$ or 3 per cent less than in 1897 , or in either of the three previous years. The decrease of liabilities was about 42 per cent in Ontario, and 26 per cent., but little less than the average decrease, in Quebec, while in New Brunswick and in British Columbia some increase appears. The decrease in the mann. facturing failures is considerable in number, but far more striking in amount, being 39 per cent compared with last year, 61 per cent compared with 1896 , and 62 per cent. compared with either 1895 or 1894 . The decrease in trading failures is relatively smaller, as might be expected, in amount of liabilities 25 per cent compared with last year, 35 per cent compared with 1806 or 1894 , and 24 per cent compared with 1895. The classification by branches of business exhibits a large increase in machinery, much outweighing the decrease in iron, whike in the woollen manfacture the decrease is very large, and heavy also in leather and cloth.
ing, while the lumber class shows but a small gain from last year, though large compared with 1896. Of trading classes, groceries show a large increase, but general stores a greater decrease. The decrease in dry goods is very heary, and in most of the other classes, excepting hats and furs, there appeats a satisfactory gain.

## (H.)-ADVERTISING IN THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS TARIFF BUREAU AT BRUSSELS.

The Belgian Consul General has called attention to an arrangement undic which the "International Customs Tariff Bureau" at Brussels proposes to permit of advertisements in connection with its publications, and calls attention to the fact that the tariffs issued from that office are distributed through all countries in the world to the extent of somewhere about 8,000 copies of each,

Messrs. J. Lebègue and Co., 46 rue de la Madeleine, Brussels, will have charge of the advertising branch, and application for space should be made to them.

The proposed advertising rates per annum are for a full page 750 francs, for one-half page 400 francs, for one-quarter page 250 francs, and for one-eighth page 150 francs.

## (I.) -INTERNATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR.

The following circular has been issued from this Department to the principal Leather and Boot and Shoe manufacturers of the Dominion:-

## CIRCULAR.

> Defartment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, 24 th January, 1899.

Some months since this Department called the attention of parties largely interested in the manufacture of leather to the opening existing for the development of that trade with the United Kingdom, and the replies received evinced a determination on the part of many of the manufacturers to look into the matter, and to take advantage of the situation.

The substance of these communications was transmitted, through the Curator of the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute in London to parties most interested in England, and it is evident from a report now at hand that much interest has been taken in the subject, and that there is a good prospect for a material increase in the trade, if manufacturers in Canada carry out their implied intentions and make an effort to place their goods prominently on the English Market.

Copious extracts from this very able and common-sense report. which represents the views of many Representative British Houses interested in the leather industry, are hereto appended.

It is suggested that advantage be taken of the chance afforded for an extibit
of Canadian Leather Products at "The Fifth International Shoe and Leather Fair" to be held in the "Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, North," from the roth to the 15 th April mext. Very favourable tems to intending exhibitors are offered and particulars can be obtained by addressing the Manager, "Mr. John T. Day (Editor Shoe and Leather Record), 42 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C."

As evidencing the interest taken in England in the subject, the following Resolution is taken from an advance copy of the "Annual Keport and Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting" recently held at Leeds by the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain:-

That this meeting of Federated Assocfations of Boot and shoe Manulacturers of Great Britain records its appreciation of the change in the Canadian Goverument's Commereial Policy, which has by the establishment of a Preferential Tarlff for British Goods largely increased the Trade between Great Britain and Canada, and irusts that further reductions in the 'Tariff may be made. This meeting recommends Boot Manufacturers to give at preferential consideration to the Ieather imported from Canada, Australla, and other Colonies which admit British Goods Duty Free or under a Preferential Tariff, and that a copy of this resolution, together with a complete list of the Duties now imposed upou Boots and Shoes by Foreign and Colonial Countries be printed and forwarded to the members of the Federated Associations.

Mr. Lennard who proposed the Resolution makes a suggestion to the effect that Canadian Tanners, and Boot and Shoe Manufacturers should show the trade in England what they can produce, by exhibiting their various kinds of leather, boots, shoes, \&coy at the exlribition above referred to.

It is expected that an arrangement can be made under which space may be assigned to Canada free of charge, other than expenses for caring, lighting, cleaning, $\& c$., of the space occupied.

Mr. Lennard is so interested in the success of a Canadian Exhibit that it is understood that he not only will bring the Canadian products before large Britis!? Houses, but will also take adrantage of his Official position to interest the Press and to obtain special publicity, two actions which should be of the greatest assistance to Canadian Exhibitors.

Canadian exporters who have Agents in London would undoubtedly utiizie their services others who wish to pusin the export business could join together to secure the services of an acceptable man to look after their interests.

As but little time remains before the opening of the Exhibition it is desirable that those who wish to take advantage of it should signify their intention without delay.

This Department will be pleased to give any further information on the stibject which it has int its possession.
W. G. PARMELEE,

Deputy Minister, Trade and Commere.
Since the issue of the Circular, as above, further information has cone to hand with reference to space for Canadian Exhibits, and Mr. Day who, as is shownt above, has charge of the Exhibition and to whom applications are to be made for space states that he will set aside King Edward's Hall which adjoins the main hall and the main entrance of the Royal Agricultural Hall for a Canadian section to be used by Canadian Tanners, Leather Manufacturers and Merchants upon the following terms:-
"Some responsible person to be approved by me to grarantee the payment of my expenses, which I estimate as follows:-For the rent of the Minor Hall. including attendance (not attendance upon individual exhibitors) lighting and sweeping, $\mathrm{f}_{50}$. I will indertake to fit up the stands of as many exhibitors as you
may obtain for an inclusive charge of $£ 100$, and take the risk whether there be many or few. This charge will not include the hire of glass cases, which, how ever, are seldom used by tamers who ustally prefer to expose their goods, but it would include plationms, tables, signs, offices and anything reasonably necessary for the transaction of business. I estimate that there are about 4,500 superficial feet, and after allowing ample space for gangways you would get 13 large stands."

A diagram of the hall can be seen at the Department by any one interested.

## Extrats from report above rifered to as hereto attached.

Referring to the various reports received from Tramers in Canada, copies of which have been forwarded to me, I note that all of them without exception speak of the improvements that are being made in the manufacture of light leathers, suclı as Splise, Buff or Satin Hide, and Grain or Glove Hide, and regard the future of export Leather Trade as full of promise. Many of them also speak of extension of Tanneries and addition to plant. Nachinery being made at present time, and such extensions being warranted by the enconraging results that have already attended the expont trade.

All of the correspondents recognize and appreciate the action of the Canadian Government in making itself at ready medium for giving and receiving information upon matters affecting and of interest to all engaged in the trade. The remark of one correspondent is, however, worth emphasizing who writes that: "The firms commected with the trade in Great Britain look very favourably on the efforts of the Canadian Tamers and wish to give them favourable treatment, and we believe that it all rests with the individuals engaged in the trade on this side (Canada) to do their part in order to establisly a larger lunsiness."

The reference in this extract is no doubt to the firms in the English Leather trade, but the resolution passed by the Federated Association of Boot Manufacturers of Great Britain, shows that it is also true of the users of Leather and the Boot and Shoe Nanufacturers of Great Britain.

Canadian Tanners should, however, realize that neither the efforts of their Government nor the goodwill of the trade on this side alone or combined, will command success, but that it plainly rests with the individual tanner of Canada as quoted above.

One correspondent thinks the American tanners have an advantage in the possession of Oak-bark as an alternative to Hemlock, this does not affect to any appreciable extent their export trade, all of which is practically speaking Hemlock Tanned.

Several of the reports refer to the very large home consumption of Leather, ant the larger scale on which Tanners and Plant and Machinery exist for the production of Leather in the United States of America as one of the principal factors in enabling United States to deal more successfully with the export Leather trade, on the other hand it should be remembered that many large Leather Manufacturers in the United States are engaged solely in producing Upper Leather for export, of a special kind and finish, that is not used in the United States. It is all Hemlock tanned, and as Canada can obtain lides and hemlock as cheaply as America, there is no reason why the same trade should not be done in Canada. The demand for this kind of leather is practically unlimited.

Soure of the reports speak of the steadiness of the growth of the Sole Leather Trade. No more satisfactory ieature can be desired respecting the Upper Lea-
ther Trade, and it will only come as the result of the improvements in manufacture and finish, the necessity for which correspondents admit, and the establishment of confidence with users on this side as to the quality and regularity of goods exported.

One of the reports suggests that direct trading between the tanners and users of leather might conduce to increase the business. This wand be found disappointing in practice.

The special requirements of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and users of Leather in this country, as to weight and substance, quality and price quantity and delivery, are so varied that they can only be met by firms on this side holding stock and able to sample just the article required. Not only do the requirements of manufacturers differ, hutt the same firms' requirements differ according to the seasoll of the year.

Boot and Shoe Mantfacturers can always promptly obtain samples of leather suited to their immediate requmrements, and the invariable practice is to order from and to test the bulk by such samples. A Tanner and Leather Dresser must necessarily produceall kinds of weights and qualities, and the finding out the requirements of individual users of leather on this side, who on the aggregate can take the whole stock, must be done by firms in the leather trade on this side. (There are a few Boot Manufacturers whose consumption is so large, to whom the foregoing would not apply.)

The well-known importing firms or Agents in this country fulfil a very necessary office in thus receiving general consignments and distributing them according to district and individual requirements.

It would materially assist in aiding the realization of more direct relationship and larger trade between Great Britain and the Colonies, if the leather productions of Canada were called by the distinct prefix "Canadian," such as Canadian Sides Canadian Buff or Satin, Canadian Glove Grain, Canadian Splits, \&c. These are always spoken of in the trade as American Sides, American Satin, American Glove Grain, \&c. Nineteen of every twenty who may now be using Canadian Leather do not realize that it is Canadian.

The Leather should be called Canadian and invoiced as Canadian, from the importing Leather firms or agents in this country to the user of the material.

People in this country are waturally conservative in trade matters, and when they get a particular tannage, dress or finish that suits them, they will ask for it again and again, and any particular kind that suits this market and comes regularly up to sample, answering to the description and corresponding in all respects to former lots will always command a higher price than other goods.

Apart from shortcomings of which your correspondents appear cognizant, complaints are often heard of this characteristic of regularity being wanting in Canadian Leather.

It is a complaint that Tanners cannot afford to treat lightly, and the cost and trouble necessary to the removal of the cause for it will be amply repaid in the increased volume of trade and better prices that will follow.

## (K.)-LUMBER DUTY IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A cablegram from Buenos Ayres of date February ist, reads:
"Spruce duty reduced two forty."
This seems to indicate that the duty has been reduced to the extent of $\$ 2.40$ per thousand on spruce lumber: practically a reduction of about 25 per cent.

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CANADIAN TRADE.

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## (ireat Burpain.

(.T) Quantities and Values of the Principal Articlen of Merchandise imported into Great Britain from British North America during the monthe of Whoumber and the six wonths ender 31 st December, it the yours $1896,1 \times 97$ and 7,418
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## United States.

(L) Quantities and Values of the brincipal Articles of Merchantise inmorted into the Inited States from British North Anmrica luring the months of Nuvember and the eleven months anded buth Nowetuber, in the yemars 1s9h, $1899^{\circ}$ and 1898.
(A1) पwntities and Values of the Priveipal Arectus of Merehandiwe expunted from the United Staten to British North America during the months of November and the deven months subard auth November, in the years 1846, 1807 and 1898.
(A) faports and lixports of the Chited Stater from and to Prineipal Foreign Countries in the latest month for which Retaras tum heen receiven, with aggregates for the perion from the 1st January preceding, including such latest month
(O) Imports and Exports of the United States froms ancl to the British Esupire, and (Totals) Forejgn Countriss in the latest montis for which heturns have been received, with aggregates for the beriod from the 1st Jannary preceding, inchoding auch latest month.

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## REPORT

of the

DFPPIRTIIEXT OF TRIDE AVD COIIIERCE

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTII OF JANUARY

1899

RELATIVE TO IMPORTA AND EXPORTS - IREVENLIRS AND OTAER
 COMMERCLAL ACRINTS ANI GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION
1)TTAWA

## REPORT

OF THE

# DEPPRRTIETT OF TRADE ADD COIIBRRCE 

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY

## 1899

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

## 1.---STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of January, 1898 and 1899, and during the seven monthis ended 31st January, 1898 and 1899 , respectively.

|  | January. |  | Sevelu months ended 31 st . anuary. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | $18: 9$. | 1898. | 1899. |
| Reven | * cts. | 8 cts. | \% cts. |  |
| Cuatomes. | 1,676,643 67 | 1,831,654 52 | 11,747,875 33 | 14,189,010 64 |
| Fixcime: | $697.13 \%$ | 707,918 12 | 4,162,089 74 | 5,618,455 3n |
| Powt Office | 373,451 18 | 304,08818 | 2,133,451 18 | 1,434,073 51 |
| Public Works (including Railways) . . | 325,020 76 | 219,593 46 | 2,333,393 83 | 2,586,576 th |
| Miscetlaneous. | 439,8886 65 | 484,846 40 | 1,049,313 74 | 1,333,365 44 |
| Totals | 3,512,149 19 | 3,550,102 68 | 21,44,123 82 | 25, $46833,481 \times 5$ |
| Expenditure | 6,206,47\% 49 | 6,540,687 32 | 15,699,648 13 | -1,252,624 79 |

## INIAND REVENUE.

B.-Unkevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the months of January, 1898 and 1899, and during the seven months ended 31 st January, 1898 and 1899 , respectively.

|  | Jamıary |  | Saven months ended 31st January. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1814. | 1898. | $1896 \%$ |
|  | * cts. | \$ cts. | - cts. | \$ etts |
| Spirits | 282.955 00 | 357,328 81 | 1,844,335 68 | 2,829,397 14 |
| Malt | 的, 27001 | 633,213 13 | 224, 8346 | 443,9838 |
| Malt liquor | 50 00 | 7500 | 15, 800000 | 6,625 00 |
| Tobacco. | 233,437 00 | 223,302 17 | 1,438, 71444 | 1,882, 60) 3 47 |
| Cigars. | 45.4085 | 49,7:4j 41 | $3 \times 0,07984$ | 443,783 060 |
| Inspection of fetroleum. | 34150023 | 4,059 17 | 30,0695 | 31,684 104 |
| Manufacturem in banci. | 1.661481 | 1,115 27 | 18,681 50 | 22.50808 |
| Seizures | (143 35 | 2\%) 18 | 3,75071 | 3, 8.584 |
| Other receipts | 1,014 32 | 1,202 25 | $13,5 \times 1595$ | 24,218 96 |
| Totals, Excise Revenue | 6378.84873 | 700,730 30 | 4,210, 1555 | 5, 68:3,701 54 |
| Culling timber |  | 30784 | 12,759 19 | 6,2882 35 |
| Hydraulic and other results. | 1,354 00 | 1,354 00 | 2,519 10 | 2.62060 |
| Minor jublic works | 3.953 | 6975 | 4,2011 65 |  |
| Inspection of electric light | 40375 | 78025 | 2,952 (0) | 5,220 75 |
| $\underline{2}$ | 1,842 50 | 1,664 00 | 9,30400 | 5,74675 |
| 1. weights and measures, | 3,811 59 | 3,555 75 | 24,623 50 | 25,64232 |
| Law stamps. | $28 ; 00$ | 37715 | 1,594 10 | 2,41115 |
| Other revenuk | 36600 | 23900 | 4.57640 | 2,768 00 |
| (irand totals, Inland Revenue. | 649,86it 98 | 709,178 13 | 4,276,775 48 | 5,748, M08 11 |

## CUSTOMA．

C．－Unheviser Statempar of the Values of the Principal Imports（Dutiame）entered for Consumption in Canadarat the Duties collected thereon during the months of January， 1898 and 1899 ，and during the seven months ended 31 st January， 1898 anul 1899，respectively．

|  | January，1898． |  | January， 1899. |  | Seven months ended 31 st January，18\％s． |  | Seven months ended 31st 1 lınuary， 1819. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | Duty Collue：taxd． | Value． | Duty Collecterl． | Value． | ［）ity Cullected． | Value． | Uuty （Bullenterd． |
|  | 8 | 8 cts． | 5 | \＄cts． | ＊ | 8 ets． | \＄ | 3 etm． |
| Ale，heer and jorter | 7，2：30 | 3，：6i1 16 | 14，87， 2 | 2．7．2 fiol | －19，212 | ：36，42＋30 | 92，412 | 38，20以） 97 |
| Ariruss． | 11，8\％9 | 2，37！ 711 | 18.185 | $3.12+118$ | 123，3，311 | － $6,511+00^{-}$ | 222,512 | $45,1+3$ 47 |
| Bokiks，hamphlets，do， | 53,210 | 12.1733 | 176， 6.1 .3 | 12， 3238 N | TnT，17\％ | 115，sod 00 | $730.70 \%$ |  |
| Brass，manutactureg of Ireadstuffs－ | 19，194 | 5， 214 9 | 25，43t | 7，ixill 70 | 180， 75 | $\therefore 0,741$ | －0， | 25，-1113 |
| Corn for distillation | 4．464 | 1．0066 3\％ | 1，620 | 974 | 40，258 | 111．471 7＊ | 162， 483 | ：28， 633014 |
| Frain of all kinds． | S．988 | 1，522\％04 | 3.1301 | 699\％ 71 | iriterix | 111．734 fis | 48，fig | 14，738 68 |
| Flour ．．．．．．．．．． | 17,45 | 2，617 6 | 8，734 | 1，5194－98 | － 20.5 | 11.94875 | 78，829 ！ | 12， 41480 |
| Rice．．．．．．．． | $18,01!$ $10.4!$ | 2，9tit 15 | 4，65\％ | TM， 41 | 126，284 | $1!5.445$ | 197， 65 \％ | 10．437 62 |
| Other brasistuffs | 10． 7 － 4 － |  | 14， 16.6 | 8，20－2 01 | 1：\％．54 | ！ 17,61783 | 233,459 | ！ 1 ，ins 41 |
| licyeles，tricyclew，velscipedes，and purts of | Sii） 414 | $14.41 \% 31$ | $19.24 *$ | 1！3：M1 42 | 175， 441 | 5－113 85 | 203，45： |  |
| Chrs，ralway and tranl | 8, Miti | $\cdots \cdot 11!1$ sil |  |  | 120．5） | 1！！，34il $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ | T8， 88 | 26，ili 72 |
| Cement and manufactures | 1，11： | t位 $7=$ | 1．8®！ | 40） 41 | 144，ix ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4－（xay 38 | 3－4，321 | 113，1：38 ${ }^{7}$ |
| Cosl，bituminous ．．． | 2ras， 2 （H） | 15，130 \％ |  | 10， 7058 | 1．428，5\％ | S12．nitio 70 | $2,043.322$ |  |
| Copperr，manufactures of | ¢，（1）30 | 1，14ti ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \ll 611 | 1．948 1.4 | 3i，人法 | 8．25\％ 68 | 43，04il | 3，71\％ 34 |
| Cotton，bleacisal or umbleached，not dyed，nor colonred，de． | 71,76 | 16， 2433 | S1，5！11 | 17．71： 3 | $\because 42,00$ | 25， 51430 | 3915， $\mathrm{fixa}^{4}$ ？ | \＄8，（5is 46 |
| ＂blearhed，dyed，coloured，dc． | 410，！！－ | 1：30， 6 ， 66 | 4tid． 784 | 1：31，340 ：8 | 1．450， 07 | 4 （3）， 12.23 | 1，K2E．tiok | 520， 48768 |
| ＊elothing | 24， 734 | 9， 23719 | 32，498 |  | ［55，60， 1 | \＄1，428 32 | 212．542 | （ii） 4 （is）（15） |
| ＂threar（not unisimola），yrurn，waipn，\＆e | ＊2？ 1129 | 351512 | 13，215 | $2 \mathrm{LST}+4$ | 15 mos | 23， $2 \times 8$ | 16れ，：948 | －3， 3140 69 |
| $"$ thread ory spruls． | 20， 21110 | （6，434 | 17，116 | 1，129 88 | 221.205 | 49）． 44614 | 1999， 44.9 | 40,947 21 |
| ＂all other manufactires of cotton | 76.8070 | 20， $21: 20$ | 113，66is | 25，931 | 114，234 | 112，514 ¢！ | 5nt， 385 | 14， 18,2393 |
| brugs and merdicines ．．．．．．．．．．． | （38，\％＋4 $)$ | $31,2 \times 10$ | 118，48： |  | 7！1！－ | 185， 8 （\％） | 360,415 |  |
| Earthenware，stone and chinawarn <br> Fanct goxals and embroiderion viz | 42， 1214 | 11，38\％ 81 | －2， 7 7！ | 1：3，11：1\％｜11 |  | 117.002013 | －72，014 | $1+6,2 \leq 1185$ |
| Dracklets，liratic，fringes，\＆cc ．．． | 1：1，1： 1 | 24， $2 \times 4$－ 2 | 23， 7111 | 15， 5174 | 3 $1+4.49$ | 11：19， 1480 | 343,463 | 111，-21 ： 40 |
| Laces，collars，nettingr，碞 | $124 i, 0 \cdots!$ |  | 105，8，\％ | ：2，16 3 \％ 73 | 349， 0.7 | 11：5，3x4 79 | 345，4， 9 | 10360 M 55 |
| Wioll other fancy gowels． | $52,131$. | 173．3\％ 06 | 50,719 | $12,05 \%$ | 3！1，141 | 115.301211 | 4201， 734 | $11!19.98051$ |
| Fish and premlucts of ．．． | 40,563 | 5， 4151 96 | 53， $2 \times 8$ | －0ttiol | $234,!73$ | 34，＋105 5\％ | 313，97 | 55,69404 |
| Flax，\＆c．，manufactures of | 1600.448 | $38.349^{\prime \prime} 2-4$ | 175， 6504 | 37.02420 | （iv2， 764 | 125，＋11］54 | 917， 6 \％ 9 | $2804,924.36$ |
| Fruits and nuts，fried． | 52，421 | 13.80564 | 74，1772 | 1！1， 1597 | 8652, fr 6 | 25\％．463 15 | （191，$\times 10$ | 258,91689 |
| ＂green，vi\％．，oranges and lemons | 47，461 | 1，81， 72 | 43，135 | 6， 475 | 2k9，33； | 33,828 | 341， 1034 | 44，021 98 |
| ＂all other．． | 6，001！ | 1，782 01， | 7，918 | 2.26288 | 274，187！ | 75，884 24 | 278，1：34 | 83，521 25 |

Furi，manufactures of
（i）ass，mamufacturnw of，vi\％：
Ihettles，jura，decinters，tableware and graslight shadem．
Window chlase
Plata claks．
All other manufactures of
（Gunpowder and explosive substancus
（inttit Ierchas，manufactures of
Hats，cip all uther
Iron and steel and manufactures of，viz．：
Band，hoop，whot and plate
Bar－itom and tailway bark
Cutlery，hardwas，tools and implequmts
Machines，machinery and engines，inclabing locomotives Pig－iron，kentledge mad scrals．
Stoves and cautings
Tubing．
All other mamnfactures of irmind steel
Tewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver
Tatad，and manufactures of
Iseather，all kinds．
1rists and whe.
all othor manufuctures of beather

Alarble amd stone and monufactures of．．
Aletals amel manufmetures of．．
Musical instrmamonts
Gil，mineral amb peoducts of
flax sperl or linseed，raw or boiled all other
$l^{2}$ aints and colours
Paper，envelines，se
＂ickles，sRuctw，cuperw，fall kinds
Trovisions，vi\％，Lutrd，meats，fres．．．．．．．．．．．．．and
buther and cherse
Suerls and roots
Silk，manufactures of
Soap，all kiuls
Sivices，ground and inground
Spirits，all kinds．
Wintes，sjarkling．
＂̈ other than sparkling．
Molasse
Sugar
＇Tolyacen and cigans
Tobacco leaf
Vegetables
Word，manufactures of

14．1．1 21．2．21 $7.51!$ （5， 5 （9） \＆5（1） A，16 $3!1.835$ 1．nern 75.64
$74,+1$
24,36
28,305
$144.58!$
（in） 681 （8）， 58 ？ $\mathrm{C}, 141$
+5.231 1－5－193 172.493
54.451 5． 4,451 1,717
8,203 88,303 $1 .+383$ －． W .116 32， $481 \%$ 20.643 （if， $5, \frac{24}{1}$ $3.91 \%$ － 24.545 25.311 84.737 $8+, 337$
3.448 sit． 8 teris 81,830
1,634
51，16！

## 221,462

16.1 in

11，（M以 21， 420 10.6 楊 13，2： 13， $8 \%$ ： $13,40.4$ 17．34 33．361 $11.60 \mathrm{~B}]$

Carried forward．
+12 n5 $\quad 1313600^{2}-4$


| $225 \% \cdot 11$ | 37，3／2（mb | S | 1．1．11s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2020238 | 7i．87t 5 | ： 6 \％，\％1： | 85， 10112 |
| 14！，3i \％ | $\cdots 7,10447$ | －28， 3 ， 31 | 3 3,2403 is |
| \＄1， 1615 | 23.240 － 5 | 130，3\％14 | 33，129 \％2 |
| 515， 93.3 | 20， $36 \times 10$ | 118，513 | 26,578 |
| 70，3aki |  | 120．513 | 241,18081 |
| 2ma， 11818 | 6\％．．1\％） m | 2 min 为 | （i4， 72 |
| 4！4i，M1： | 1119.19094 | 50， 0,415 | 133，016：81 |
| 1004， 41.7 | 23， 0368 | 2la， 2 ¢ | 姣，1920 |
| 1，1015，312 | 58,49318 | 1，14．4，＋2 21 | 82.135 |
| 252.111 | （1）， 23446 | 312.769 | （5），485 8i |
| 1．14\％ 20.66 | ：30，351 57 | 1， 117,574 | 42\％， 12 |
| 1，315，1：44 | 3 3 1.1966 | 1，14： 618 | 4ヶ\％ |
| 5731203 | 40， $197+32$ | $4 \times 1,175$ | ： 0,718 |
| 10\％，1－21 | 210,834 3！ | 134， $\mathrm{Mr}_{4}$ | $35.611+72$ |
|  | 111， $766^{\circ} 36$ | T5－4．3\％ | 108．03\％ 02 |
| 1， 111.18 m | 12ti．1：39 $\mathrm{im}_{6}$ | 2，2\％4．110 | lit1．114 m |
| －12， 1 ， | 1．39， 3173 | 河丁， 519 | 1：4，z2， 40 |
| 160， 4.43 | 2－，in 3 ！ 10 | 184，inct | －m．11！ 14 |
| 1336，7\％ | 105．550 3 4 |  | ：14．7．11 thi |
| 18，13T | 4.4 .94783 | 20x， $31:$ | 51， 4.33 －1 |
| ！ 1 ！ 1 ！ | 23．3．791 14 | 12： 2 ，txs | 28， 923 i4 |
| 105，（tis） | －4．555 56 | 127．917 | 2， |
| 2011．4t！ | 75．5！ 44 | 3K2，15， |  |
| 16is，nitis | 45， 63313 8 89 | 19， .8 .54 | 54.11 .23 |
| 482， $2 \cdot 5!$ | 305， 146585 | 479，762 | （ 016,1$) 722^{2}$ |
| －5， 211 | 16,51834 | 10．3，$x^{2}=1$ | 30， 116 |
| 193， 116 | 34， 71621 | 225，＋5： | 41，$(N)]$ bit |
| 337.763 | 33，251 24 | 367.8134 | $41,2 \mathrm{ct} 44$ |
| （120）， 473 | 152．3．2 34 | 725, isi | 210.76 校 |
| 75， 4 ！ | $\therefore 4,1371{ }^{-1}$ | 110．astif | 311， 03531 |
| $710,51 \%$ | 243， | S11．dielt | 20\％， 1131 |
| 25， 443 | 4，154 77 | ？－5\％ | 1，919 |
| $137,1 \cdots$ | 14．004 5 | 10 c ，20a | 10.715 |
| 1，468，42\％ | 4，3，50， 4.3 | $2,217,717$ |  |
| 143，1111 | 35.1587 | 211.37 | $4!,+151$ |
|  | 15，202 58 | 109．154 | 18．010 31 |
| 517．114 | 1，2－5，0，\％ 214 | 6 6 6， 324 | 1，546， 52.1 \％ |
| 83， 154 | 23.50948 | 114，3751 | 31，－8\％ |
| 15\％，UN1 | （4） 4173 | 176，154 | 10＂，minil |
| 320， 513 s | 31， 53481 | f0x， 4164 | 45，！51 1！ |
| 2．242．16is | （5）2．343 75 | 3，1081，573 | $1.916,5+11 \mathrm{li4}$ |
| 128，12－ | $1+1.544$ | 1；36，473 | 174.2344 |
| 14， 715 | （iz，0fic 6\％ | 1，6，3：3 | 9.910 |
| 122， 112 | ：0．918 | 141．131 | 32，3336 31 |
| 33\％，318 | －6．480， 36 | 101，万tic | （11，75\％ 52 |

C.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiables) entered for Consumption, de.-Concluded.

D. - Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption in Canada during the months of January, 1898 and 1899, and during the seven months ended 31st January, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | January. |  | Seven murths ended 31st January. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1803. | 1818. | 1894. |
|  | 8 | $s$ | \$ | 8 |
| Animaly for improvement of stock | 4, \%h | 1,8,81\% | !12,551 | 46, 94, 1 |
| Articles for the use of thw. Army and Navy. | 45,040 | 13,2:3 | :35, 614 | 181.47 |
| Asphaltun or asphalt......... . ...... | 5 | 111 | 27.51 | 27.883 |
| Briman cyorn |  | s, | B1. 123 | 69.45 |
| Coash, anthracite | 320,1, $0: 7$ | 3:4, 119 | 4.195, 019 | 4,1889,645 |
| Coffer. | 48 | 40, in: | 2440,169 | 20․395 |
| Corrn, Indian | 126,906 | 239, 5 | 38.2085 |  |
| Cottons wiste | 1:3,34 | 112,105 | 165.343 | 114.6ist |
| ". raw | 57- 213 | 4N, 3.5 | -, 116.243 | 1,642. 167 |
| Dyen, chemicala, \& | 14N, W$)$ ! | 132.814 | 1,148,923 | 1,317. .n-4\% |
| Fighand proxlucts of.. | 1410, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 37, 091 |  | 373,834 |
| Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, \&c | 15, 42\% | 25, $341 ;$ | 124.504 | 1646,510 |
| Fruits, hanamas, ulives, pineaples, \&c..... | 4. $3: 2$ | \%, , 48 | $220.79 \%$ | 20464 |
| Fur skins, not iresseal. | 51. 119 | 31, 7 7! | 160.50) |  |
| Gresine, for maty making, \& | 12.45 | 17.620 | 81, $0 \times 2$ | 95, 673 |
| Hisles and skins. | $5810.20 \times 1$ | 542.412 | 2, $140,482 x$ | 2.461 .989 |
| Indin-rubuer and gutta percha, crude. | 234.284 | 12\%, f0\% | W6. 27.4 | 1,14.3, 4in |
| Jute cloth and jute yara | 51.131 | $3 ⿺$ 3, 01 ! | HF6, \54 | 300.512 |
| Metals, brass and corbrer. | 47.976 | 77.0 +1 | 469,267 | 576.448 |
| " steel mils for railways | 3.217 | 11. $\mathrm{S}_{\text {a }}$ | 1,172,112 | 1.403, 318 |
| " iron aud steel, all other. | 175.13\% | 114.151 | 485.963 |  |
| - tim and zinc | tit. 6.6 | Si, 2f:3 | 613.76 |  |
| " other | 19.545 | 1.5, mis | 144.0.4 | 14,221 |
| Oils, vegetuble. | 4, 519 | 1,113 | 34.71 .1 | 30.204 |
| Sult.... |  | 8, Silfi | 1620.5 | 171.04.4 |
| Sertlers' effects | (1)., 浬) | 152, \%.11 | 1,3414, 83: |  |
| Silk, raw | 10.172 | 3, ${ }^{2}, 41$ | 132,45i | 120,434 |
| Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed. | 5fi, till | 84,! 1311 | 311.238 | 344.12\% |
| Tran....... | 184, 62 | 210, 1198 | 1. 5 ! $1,0,04$ | 2.144 .712 |
| Tolnacoo leaf |  | 125, 2011 | 114,981 | 1,0291922 |
| Wroul, cabinetmakers, de | 14, 152 | 108: 4414 | 835, 22: | 1,31ti,623 |
| Worl | 184. | 145, ¢ 4 ? | 121.84 | 71.988 |
| All other free goods | 490), (iffor | 692,97 | 3,5i, 3,340 | 5.731 .784 |
|  | 3.722 .307 | 4,101,761 | 29,341,045 | 35,682,427 |
| Coin aud hallien. | Tis, M M | 42,989 |  |  |
| Dutiuble gexdr.......Grand tutals | $6,087,185$ | 6,341,246 | 40.435,014 | 49,865, 230 |
|  | 9,887, 254 | 10,485, ${ }^{\text {, }} 96$ | 72,585,590 | 84, 447, 131 |

E. - Unhevisen Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the months of Jannary, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | January, 1898. |  |  | January, 18\%9. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreigu Prodice | Total. | Home Proxluc*. | Foreigu Prolace. | Total. |
| Produce of the mine | 8 | * | ¢ | \% | \% | 8 |
|  | 1,621,15:) | 3,415 | 1, 1024,238 | 1,240,483 | 5.880 | 1, 246,366 |
|  | 522, 712 | 4,3, 318 |  | 5600,087 | 3,617 | : 1 菏, 7104 |
|  | 440,184 | 74 | 440,258 | 5061,645 |  | 500,045 |
| Animals and their produce | -, 5 24, 613 | 112,825 | 2,639, 434 | 3,527,902 | 681,490 | 2,584,392 |
| Agricultmal prohlusts | $3,533,4411$ | 54,420 | 3,643,360 | 1,645, 554 | 106,013 | 1,751,764 |
| Manufactures |  | 57.344 | \$113,24 | 826,220 | (6), 371 | 116,597 |
| Miveellaneroms articles | 12,721 | 12,185 | 24,906 | 5,593 | 18,07 | - 93,670 |
| Bullion .... | 4,512, $2 \times$ | 251,805 | 9,764,527 | 7,306, $01 \times 4$ | 2 HK | 7,091,538 |
|  | 70,817 |  | 70,817 | 61,333 |  | 61,333 |
| Coin. |  | $7 \mathrm{Tk}, 875$ | 788.875 |  | 14.341 | 14,381 |
| Girand totals | 9,583,534 | 1,0330, 680 | $10,614,219$ | 7,36\%,41\% | 2 24, 5,835 | 7,667,252 |

F.-Unevisel Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the seven months ended 31st January, 1898 and 1899, respectively

|  | Seven monthe ended 33 st January, 1898. |  |  | Seven months ended 31 st Jmhuar:, 1899. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Proluce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | * | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| Prorluce of the mine | $9.145,334$ | 135,711 | 9,281,044 | $8,234,234$ | 132,217 | $8,426,454$ |
| fisheries | 7.525,715 | 102,634 | $7,128,34!$ | 6,786,931 | 13,589 | 6.800 .580 |
| forest | 19, $760,42.4$ | 147.5.50 | 20,208, 0191 | $19,612,412$ | 79,550 | 19,683, 452 |
| Animals and their produce | 33,593,959 | 1,513, 117 | 35, 107, 15til | 33,644, 222 | 847,292 | 34, 497, 514 |
| Agricultural products | 23, 07\%, 821 | 7,286,762 | 30,364,583 | 15,704.697 | 12,0<22,0884 | 27,736,746 |
| Manufactures | 15.104.053 | 545, 450 | 6, 71441,503 | 6. 2754.875 | 543, 51882 | 6,808.457 |
| Mincellaneons articles | 84.5065 | 114,708 | 199.214 | 116,986 | 175,8\%9 | 2:12,885 |
| Totals | 95, 2 원, 1,817 | 10, 146,0,51 | $109,437,468$ | $90,419,350$ | 13,844,218 | 104,253,548 |
| Bullion | 151.54:3 |  | 651,563 | (6xi, 33 3$)$ |  | 68T,335 |
| Coin. |  | 1,185,402 | 1,185,402 |  | 1, (60), 332 | 1.629,332 |
| (irand totale | S19,943,3841 | 11,331,453 | 111,2.2, 433 | 91,1414,6*5 | $15,463,550$ | 166,570,235 |

G.-Simmaif Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first seven monthe of Fiseal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

H.-Summary Statement (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, acerued during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for firct seren months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

Fimeal. Year 1890.98.

I. -Sumany 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 Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first seven months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899, respectively. (Coin and Bullion included).

| Mamelis endeal |  | Filacal Year 1897-98. |  |  |  |  |  | Fincai. Ykar 18:98-93i. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Imperto. |  |  | Fixperts. | Total <br> Improrte and Fixports. | Duty Collected. | Imports. |  |  | Exports. | Total Impurts : ml त Exporta. | Duty Collectaxl. |
|  |  | Iutiable. | Free. | Total. |  |  |  | Tutiable. | Free. | Total. |  |  |  |
| Tuly <br> Ang. <br> Sopt. |  | * | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 cts. | 8 | * | * | 5 | \$ | - cts. |
|  |  | 5, 332.enc | 4.004 .53 | 9,34\%,131 | 17.448, प42? | 36, 429, 133 | 1,574,011 -1 | 10,520,658 | (i, 50, 5 , 6 cos | 17,00\% 20, | 14.54- 460 | 31,6T1.126; | 2,760, 0 \% 01 |
|  |  | 6,542,364 | 5 5, 514,745 | 11, 2,0 Hi, 225 | $13,268,834$ $16,590,488$ | 25, $28,641,203$ | 1,910, 175 | $\begin{gathered} 0,210,547 \\ 6,817,342 \end{gathered}$ |  | $14.0160,769$ $13,016,145$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,264,113 \\ & 14,610,112 \end{aligned}$ | 27, $27.627,872$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,047.260 \\ & 16506404 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Totals | 17,764,724 | 15,225, 747 | 32, (3: 1 ) 471 | 47, (M) | 80, 797,345 | -, 127.806 (6) | 24.648,247 | 19,641,623 | $44,140,170$ | 43.465,085 | $87,674,255$ | 6,784, 944 49 |
| ()et. Nis. Dec. T | 31.. | 5, (6, 41,215 | 4, 414.6006 | 10, (M0) , 851 | 18,3\%5, 997 | 34, 416,848 | 1,6\% 124085 | 6, 4240,294 | $5,343,6 \cos ^{2}$ |  | 19, 484,868 | 31, 119,758 | 1,511, 行年 6 |
|  | (31). | -, 310.732 | 5, 1151,578 | 10,480,310 | 17.475.362 | 27, 455,672 | 1,607.202 87 | 6, 3, 12, 224 | 6,458,3:4 | 12,4501,615 | 18,041,2145 | 30,891,821 | 1,848,26i- 87 |
|  |  | 5,628,32t | 3,541,387 | 9,169,711 | 17,022,331 | 26, 192,042 | 1,727,102 87 | $6,1,6,484$ | $4,033,270$ | 10,190,654 | 17,406,830 | 27,597,484 | 1,4964,48, 4 ¢ |
|  | Totals. | 16,550, 301 | 13,123,571 | 29,710,872 | 62,853,490 | 82,564,562 | $5,018,56661$ | 18,475,502 | 15,795,60 ${ }^{3}$ | 34,771,16 | -3), 437.898 | 90,209,063 | 5,730.734 28 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | 31 <br> 28 | (6,087,969 | $3,799,2687$ 3,3411194 | 9,887,256 | 10,614,219 | 20,501,475 | 1,786,572 24 | 6,341,246 | 4,1+4, 550 | 10,485, 7 9M | 7,667, 252 | 18,153, 148 | 1,887, 35\% 63 |
|  |  | $8,491.813$ | $3,818,251$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Touals. | 21,336, 351 | 11,018,712 | 32,355, 063 | 26,680,588 | 59,035,651 | 6,173,495 71 | ....... | $\cdots$. $\quad .$. |  | .......... | - | . . ....... |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprif } \\ & \text { Mis } \\ & \text { Itme } \end{aligned}$ |  | 6,082, 404 | 4,045,280 | 10,127,634 | 7,212,164 | 17, 585, 798 | 1,753,623 92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $6,429,101$ $0,497,763$ | 6,193, 6 (4, | 11, $12.21,245$ | 15,118,5475 | 21,734, 8.71 | $1,852,8,829$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tutals. |  | 18,008,268 | 16,466,046 | 34,474,314 | 31,385,549 | (155, $859,91.3$ | 5,244,321 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand totals. |  | 73,694,644 | 55,836,176 | 129,530,720 | 158,726,801 | 288,257,521 | 21,544,584 79 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## GREAT BRITAIN:

J.-Compabative Stathent (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into (ireat Pritain from British North America during the months of January and the seven months ended 31st January, of the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. (From English Returns.)

| Abticles. | Quantitis. |  |  |  |  |  | Values. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of othumry |  |  | Sumen monthe tuded 31st . lamary. |  |  | Month of Jinuary. |  |  | Seven montlis ended 31nt Iatheary. |  |  |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 189\%1. | $189 \%$. | 1898. | 18401. | 1897. | 1848. | 1894. | $189 \%$ | 18 \%\% | 18\%\% |
| Animake, living - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheepr and lauls | 313 | \%o | 2,01: | 13, 4ifi | Ti.316 | 38, 3 | 1,450 | - | 11, $11 \times 3$ |  | ds. $1+108$ | 28,3,085 |
| Grain- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inclian corm .. . . . Cwt. | 21, 1000 | 61. 102 | 1:34, 409 | 2, 2233.40 | 3, 4 (14, 902 | S, SHf | 21, 285 | 52,354 | 143, 316 | 2. 176 | 3,026, 1125 |  |
| Wheat.f.......... " | 12.6400 $28.400)$ |  | 83,200 14,1100 |  | $3,400,0 \times 0$ $1,166,689$ |  | 21,462 | 192,947 | 1831 | 3, 3,1876 |  | $\begin{aligned} & (5,43 x, 1.58 \\ & 4,1) 34,346 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pe:ase. ..... | 33.36 m | (\%)23) | 15,800 |  | 752.940 | -5\%, | 45.16is | 75.2\% | 25.54 |  | 96m, 吅 | 1,140,330 |
| MetalnCopper ore. .......... Tons. | 1 | 33 |  | 36, inf | 41,8*3 | $32, \times 14$ | 39 | 1,411 |  | 103, 88. | 374, 1841 | 245.635 |
| Provisions- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Н:ทะม............... | 3,34, | 491 | 9,897 | 114,423 | \%. 6.69 | 820, 15 2-2 | 32, 157 | 1, 115 | 88, (1) 6 | 1,200,2-21 |  | 1.81, 934 |
| Butter | 1,74) | 2,815 | 2.689 | $84 ; 301$ | 115, 731 | 143, w | 24, 119 | 49) 44.4 | 5is, 346 | 1.1316.411 | 2103, 6.1 | 2.43. 144 |
| Cherese - . . ... | 24,53i) | 10. 1195 | 26. 2 z | 1,051,711 | 1, 2 20, 4is | 1,23:307 | 244, 178 | 428.654 | 2310, 4.41 | 10. 6 6) -3.36 | 13, $88,7.63 \cdot+$ | 12, 2.2 .281 |
|  | 1,881 | 又 150 | 11,22011 |  | \% 41.180 | 742.83 |  | 15,29? | 18, | 854.10 m | 1936,5.51 | 12020.38 |
| Fish, cured ur walted. . Cwt. | 6,109 | 50.285 | 3,483 | 142, (6) | 1! k . 013 | 150, \% | H.161. | 3:40, $1:$ : 5 | 24, 2 2i | 1,5\%, 519 |  | 1,7:1.23 |
| Wood and timberHuwn. . $\qquad$ Lerads Nawn or uplit, plane or dremeed | 860 | 4 | 33i | 127.444 | 1:8,48 | 44,349 | 14,254 | 83 | i, 060 | 3,116, 111 | 3,374, Nes | 3,240,517 |
|  | 21,148 | 17,848 | 15,20 | 1,148, 26.6 | 15904. | 1.430.703 | 41, 117 | 15.00 | 1:1,1:1 | 1953 | 17. 2 \% 6 ( 3 (i) | 15. 101 , $\mathrm{miT}^{\text {a }}$ |

## GREAT RRTTAIN.

K. Comparative STatement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the mouths of January and the seven monthe ended 31st January, of the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1897, 1898, and 1899, respectively. (From English Returns.)

| Anticles. | Quantimes. |  |  |  |  |  | Vabies. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of Jannary. |  |  | Seven months endexl 31st January. |  |  | Munth of Jamary. |  |  | Seven monthe enderd 31st Jamuary. |  |  |
|  | $189 \%$. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 189\% | 1847. | 1818. | 1899. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Articles of Food and Drink: Salt, rock and white. Tons. spimits. <br> Pf, tialle. | 1.972 11,806 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,1999 \\ 13,128 \end{array}$ | 18,041 | $\begin{gathered} 33,2011 \\ 158,658 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,5699 \\ 203,208 \end{array}$ | $37,164$ | 5,908 20,742 | 9,952 | 2,784 | 111,017 | 116,53] | 123,6411 |
| 2. Raw Materials :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2277,616 | $3 \times 1,212$ | 4541, 4811 |
| s. Lhes. <br> 3. Articles Manafactured and Partly Manufac-tured:- | 18,600 | 2303,0100 | 26, 700 | 233, 3(4) | 1,151,100 | 407, 510 | 4, 923 | 41,935 | 1,5\% | 47, 3109 | 217.46 | 人.4, 423.4 |
| Cotton manafactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece gorols, gray or inhleached... |  |  |  | 419, | 467,700 | 933,200 | 2, 2198 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ['imee gouds, bleached. "] | 4, 4.760 | H4,3060 | 7 86.50 | 1. in6, inm | 1, $62 \% .500$ | $3,4 \times 7,4(4 \times 0$ | -7,385 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,100 \\ & 46,69 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{29}{29}, 416$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.2641 \\ & 1.51,373 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2, $6.33,3(3)$ |  |  | 6,3:38, ti, | $8.343,300$ |  | 16\%, 43 | 175, ind | $20-111$ | $4+1,204$ | $52,468$ | $\text { is } 50,242$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { dyed, or } \\ & \text { manufactured ofdyed } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . Tite manufactures-- |  | 1,207, | 1, when | -x, | 1,114, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,891,500 | 91,33m | 113,6*0 | 135,026 | 537,386 | 654,035 | 814,042 |
| Piecengoxds, all kinds. Linell manufactume- | 1,085,900 | 1,016, 760 | 797,5001 | $9,388,800$ | 4,2i4, 700 | 9,0,00,2001 | 50, 145 | 51,324 | 34, 104 | f(0), 131 | 412,219 | 3.854.612 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk and inther mater. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ials. |  |  |  |  |  |  | -115 | 9,3,3 | 1,7\% | 67, 48: | 69, 00, 3 |  |
|  | 172, $8(000$ | 212, 260 | 244, 160 | 1,458,201 |  | 1,19, (x) | 110.088 | 112, 11:3 | 120,354 | 781, 464 |  | (m)8, itst |
| Carpets, not leing russ | $\begin{array}{r}1.6999,(000 \\ 2005 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,394, (600 | 1,234.700 | 6,155,410 | 6.860) 500 | $5,847,2+10$ | 13,4, 3\%4 | 399, sitl | 3:30,41] | 1,5¢2,171 | 1,578.515 | 1, ¢5ty , 31 l |
| Hardware menmuerated. |  | 228,100 | 191, Mr1 | 723,000 |  | 1, 102, 5 (k) | 70, 0178 | 87, 1746 | 12, 2 - 29 | 201, | 34ia, 914 | 143.175 |
| Cutlery ............ .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24, $* 11$ | 23,189 | 17, mom | 20.611 |  |


*Included with "Hardwire, menumerated," prior to 1898.

## UNITED STATEA.

1.- Compamative Stamamen (Uneevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Primeipal Articles of Merchandise Lmported intor the
 1896, 1597 and 1898, respectively (From Unitred States Refurns.)



## UNITED S'PATEs

 Expmed from the United States to British North America during the momethes of Decemather and the topheo monfles ended 31st 1)ecember: in the Years 1896,1897 and 1898, respectively. (From Unitsd States Retrrns.)

| Antictisi. | Qeantities. |  |  |  |  |  | Valuzes. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Minth of Dexmmier. |  |  | Twelve months endel :31st Decentuher. |  |  | Month of Deceminer. |  |  | Twelse numthe ended 31 st Drembiter. |  |  |
|  | 18\%\%, | $18: 7$. | 18048. | 1896. | 1897. | 1838. | 1896. | 189. | 1898. | 18 mm | 1897. | 1898. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | \$ | $\leqslant$ | * | 8 | \% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (3i) |  | 17,124 | 7,15\% | 410.2x\% | 27,640 | 1.03\% | 211.430 | 1,19x, $3 \times \pm$ | 459,821 |
| HIKN | 331 |  | 51. | 2,93, | \%17\% | 4.564 | 1.411. |  | 25 | 10,0,31 | 11, $8: 3$ | 23.301 |
| Hunsise . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 118 | 116 | 198 | 4,001 | 4i, 10 \% | 9,4(5) | 13.011, | 11,700 | S, | 4, 1, 349 | 680.3! | 133, 19.43 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat | 2, $2,3.3 \times 2$ | 81: | st, 4:17 |  | 8, 884, 23 | 7-74, 4 | 17x.ting | 64, | 13.3082 | $3.413,541$ | 5, $3 \mathrm{3}+\mathrm{t}$, 47: | 6.139, 6it |
| Wheat Hinur.. ....... Brls. | 13,4328 | 13,899 | 37, 就 | \$58.772 | 44,193 | 82\%,501 | -simer | -1, 3 \% | 15.238 | 3, 314.4885 | 2, 170,363118 | 4, (105, $2 \times 26$ |
| Carriages, cars and garto of ... |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% | 3, $3,4.41$ | 1u, | 183.691 | 1,3,308 | - 216048 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuymer and manufact wres uf Intretw, lars and whl. ... Lbe. | 26, 340 | 84,708 | 126,74 | 419.405. | 546, 157 | 1, 323, (\%) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,8013 | *, $\times 11$ | 15. $\mathrm{SOM}_{0}$ | 4, 727 | 6.1 .159 | 175, 25 \% |
| Cottons and mannfuetures ofCutton umumufactuid i Rales | 9, 6iti\% | 20.185 | 17.094 | -1, st |  | (81, $3 ; 31$ | 363, 683 m | (i5\%, ! $1 \times 1$ | 213,549 | 3,15x,16.4 |  | 3,034, $8 \times 8$ |
| Cutton, unmamifactua, Ihts. | 4, sats, ind | 10, mingeta | s, 130036 | $39,076,679$ $35,511,388$ | 5,574,204 $1+374,248$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,824,3 n t \\ & 18,22,7,7(i) \end{aligned}$ |  | 33;,30: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \%os! | 119, | 13\% | 1,330, Hi: | 1, 38.61 | 1. 175,44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,31.1 |  | 29.9\% | 交7, 5\% | - 41.8 sc | bos, 1 m |
| Fintilizers.............. Tenos. | 8231 | 23 | 168 | 3,712 | 4,15\% | 5, 176 |  | 97, 17.15 | 1:3,1334 | x $\times 3.41036$ |  | 1.432.0.356 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15, 2\% |  | -2, 412 | 2.6., 1.54 | 2840,344 | 35, $3,20.26$ |
| Fins and fur skins <br> Hideo \& akinsotherthan fur Ides. | 8413,461 | 520,344 | 437,919 | 1-1,784,869 | 9,230,21 | 4. 26 \% , (xa) | 64, 184 | 17,194 | 31, 339 | 1,14:3,830 | 732.820 | 306, 7 (\%) |
| H0\%s . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inatrmuents and apraratue for нciontific parposen, inclutling telegraph, toleplone and uther wectere. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,032 | 29,831 | [2.0)909 | 248, $\mathrm{K}^{[1 / 4}$ | 346,403 | : 413,4 , |

Trim and stuel and mannts miSiteel mile. IBilalen bardwar" sud saw and toxis
Ha-hinery, viz=
Bewing luachines and prats of (uthey uachinmery
In-acher anst mamufactitres of Bonots and shases

Sithal stores
Rensin, tar mal piteh ... Bals 'In"pentime, spirits of . . tiall. Wil catac ant oil cake meal I.bri. Oile-Mineral, irucle...... (ialls
(Cottunt-reed

Paraftine und qaraftine wat I, has Provisiont-

Wexte praxhers
 othar, cureal Lobs

## Tallew

IHens prentucts-
liacoll
Ham
Pork, fresh, luckled lamed.
(blew athd (s) esmaryarine: Dairy prodect- Butter


 leak, stenlsamitrom\&a
Cigars, cigarettes, dec.
Cigars, cigarettes, dec.
Wromt mid mamufuctures of
Tomi and mambindmees of
Timber and mmamat woxd.
Limuler- Thards, planks,
realu, joints, dre. .... M, ft. (1)ther

Mannefacturese of wand Firniture. N. H.S



N．－Srammant of Imperts and Rxports of the United States from and to the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Ruturns have been received，with Aggregate for the periol from the 1st January preceding，including such latest Month （From United States Returns．）

| Name or Cocntas． | Iantest Month． | Valee of the Movtri． |  |  |  | Ageregate por the I＇eriod of the Yeak， incledini；latest Mosth． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Imports． | Eipports． | Imports． | Expmerts． | Imports． | Wxports． | Imports． | Exports． |
| Be：ginm． <br> France <br> fiequany <br> Grat Britain <br> Italy <br> Nutherlands <br> All other |  | ＊ | ＊ | ＊ | \＄ | \％ | － | 8 | 8 |
|  |  |  | $3.910,744$ <br> 11． $1716,2 \times 6$ |  |  | 13，m10．7（1） | ＋11，（64， | 43，253，125 |  |
|  |  | －140， 12 ； | 18，147．711 | －1，14，23i |  | m，Miz．${ }^{\text {S }}$ | $130,2 \% 7,384$ | －3．71．4．889 | $80,1,4,2 ; 6$ |
|  |  | a，\％rave | atioucher | 10．18， | 1．4．：41823 | 130140．2si | － 42.665 | 111．3631． $111^{\circ}$ | 538.6611 .780 |
|  |  | 1，50，边 | 2.113 .124 | 2116,84 | 1．－T3．6074 | －4．165， | 21．334．7．3i | －1．9m9， 811 | 24．5゙2111 |
|  |  | Mif．33ix | 1， $12.483,414$ | M18， 953 | 7． 4.54888 |  | 54， 5 －2， $3!!$ | 13，366， 118 it | 72，7－1，＜ 5 |
|  |  | 3，354， 201 | 4．147，466 | 3， 3575,351 | 15， 96.2 2，680 | 36，316，195 | 42， 6383 |  | 54， 5741,718 |
| Totals |  | $26,401,6446$ | 102．644，（i46 | 30，168，728 | 114，（6）13，489） | 407，：177）．332 | $858.049,510$ | $324.084,8831$ | \＄181，134， 110 |
| Berinueds <br> Hritish West Indius British North Amarica All other | Iterulxar． | 8.3017 | 113，sw | 12．501 | 87． 413 | 1760．45\％ | （1150，00 | 44！ 4.215 | 17，9，288 |
|  |  | 623， 3 42 | 754．20： | 727.448 | Exi， 6.41 | 111．159．088 | 7， 5 5，，454 | 11．94，3，250 | － 13.303423 |
|  |  |  |  | $\because 805003$ | 5．2e33．144 | ：34，34，105 | T3， 3 2x， $611 \%$ | 3n，$\overline{\text { asfos }}$ | 41 Ni！－3\％ |
|  |  | 2.469 .201 |  | 3， 50391 |  | 21，324．133 |  | 54， 586.673 | $16.481,186$ |
| Totals <br> Sonth Americu． <br> （inismar <br> All other． |  | 5.018 .505 |  | 6 6，\％ 50,222 | 12，3\％\％ 303 | 101，762，584 | 129， 468,53 | 5，767，782 | 149，223，094 |
|  | Hece miner． | 511.84 | 边，3iv | 797092 | 2296，124 | 4．0885，015 | 2，02i，36\％ | 5，412，480 |  |
|  |  | $8,1917,614$ | 21644.2011 | 13， $7 \times 8.5015$ | 3，175，44： | 01，3nion | 31， $480,-2.5$ | 72， 102,423 | 32，718，374 |
| （inianar <br> All other <br> ＂＇． |  | $8.718,391$ | 2．879，642 | T，5ram， 6 \％ | $3.412,1019$ | 146，＋12，12\％ | 33，5010，1411 | 8 $3,4150.415$ | 35，102，40x |
| Brcitishl：Fasst Ineli Africu <br> Grmanicat <br> Ill（1ther（Asin） | Itecemiler | 2，15，－－ | 1ith． $8: 3$ | $2,163,10$ | 167，398 | $23,5+1.2346$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 可2－26i | 2，\％\％ 5 \％ |  | 1．754， 7 ， 7 | （1），5\％5is | 110,480 | －，136， |  |
|  |  | 935 ${ }^{\text {ann }}$ | $\cdots$ 16以 | N19，35x | 2，140．915 |  | $27,3+1,57$ | 26，＜＜1，1： | 24，181，16， |
|  |  | T． 503 y | 3 －281．84i | C2， $51 \times .0104$ | 3,18515 | 70， 3 ari，214 | 31， 211 ， 24,3 | （s， $140,4 \%$ ， | 42， 471,373 |
| Tintals． |  | 11．37\％．371 | 天，ik1．14 | 10，4．40，46z | 7，453，425 | 123，＋20， $18 \%$ |  | 1290， 334 ），201 | 10， 0134,746 |
| liraml tutals．． |  | 51，K15．54\％3 | 125，053，961 | 35，115，084 | 135，828，+26 | －42，503，229 | 1，043， 009,045 |  | 1，205， 494.358 |

## UNITEI STATES.

 the latest Month for which Returns have heen received, with Aggregnte for the periokl from the Ist January preceding, including such latest Month-(fomm l゙mited States Relurns.)

P.-Uneviset Statement of the Imports and Exports intor 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 Colintry. | LatEst <br> Mosth. | Vaber mor the Month. |  |  |  | Agikrgate for Pehiod of the Ykar, nochense Lathet Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 18:17. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Importa. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Importa. | Exportr. |
|  |  | 8 | \$ | \% | \% | * | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| *Canada | $\ddagger+$ Tannary | 0,810,296 | 9,512,722 | 10,443,017 | 7,306,084 | 698,579,109 | 99.291.817 | 85,54i,722 | (10, 419,3541 |
| Giseat Britain. |  | 194,322,549 | 112,614,982 | 2010,587, 482 | 123,941,803 |  |  |  |  |
| Russia in Euroqn | July | 35, 512.460 | 46, 182,290 | 44.500,610 | 43, 440,32-1) | 2920, 604,760 | 2f6, ,086, 454 | 252,24i8,170 | 315,8220, $2 \times 80$ |
| France | Nuvember. | 69, 1182,9898 | (18, M90,771. | 64,368, (006 | 5), 119.300 | $6852.5 \times 0,1112$ | (32, 403, 21.13 | $7665,502.869$ | (11)4,378,728 |
| Portugal | October. | 2, $513 \times 3,280$ | 2. 21676,240 | 4,331,884 | 3,343, $6 \times 4 \times 4$ | 37,243,487 | $24.913,7$ T11 | 14,3:31.240 | $27,642.280$ |
| Italy | Noveruber.. | 21,343, 113 | 20, 715,116 | 21,4inc, 3 3if | 20.1751115 | $2046,532,467$ | 1961,894, 414 | 233.94! , 1! 1 |  |
| Anstrin-Hungar |  | 32, 25 9, $4 \times 0$ | :30.318,200) | 220,970,840 | $36,300,4+0$ | 20\% $7.524,360$ | 3040,812,340 | 33:3, 5 [i9, $6 \times 411$ | 324,943, 1234 |
| Greee | Aighist | 1,6*2, 762 | 2,571,146 | 2.1626 .730 | $2.5488,637$ | 11,459,323 | 9, 419, ank $^{\text {a }}$ | 18,070,201-1 | 9,211,637 |
| Bulgarin | Septcouker. | 1,514,418 | (fif), 903 | 1.177,300 | 1,450, 85, | 12,094.924 | 9, $3338,4 \times 1$ | 9,815,980. | 9, U! ¢, 0\% \% |
| E.gyl | Octoliner | 4.3\%\%\%,000 | (3,250.01\%) | $\therefore .1450,0 \times 10$ | 4,945, (000) |  | $45,690, \mathrm{Mm}$ | 43, 1335, (090) |  |
| UnitedStates | 1 becember | 51,505,1683 | 125, 0533,161 | -3, 115,084 | 137, 828, 1296 | 742,50, 5,58 | 1.094,709,045 | (634, 40 m, 2me | 1, 2¢ \% , +4, 4, 32\% |
| Mexics, | Junc. | $3.246,400$ | 11,184, (1) | $3,716,000$ | 12, $1113,80 \times 9$ | 18,610,001 | (24.5tr. $0 \times 0$ | 23, (\%08, (19\%) | (95, 5 76, (1043 |
| +hritisir India . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 14, 414,834 | 18,683,725 | 13,403,971 | 20,53, 716 | 13,200, 3142 | 128.365 .849 | \#1. |  |

[^14]
# II.-TARIFF CHANGES. 

(A.) MAURITIUS.

ICSTOMS KTCUULATIONS.

An ordinance has been passed giving power to the Governor of Mauritius to tix the rate of exchange at which the value of goods coming from certain countries shall be declared under the Customs law.

## (B.) -VOUTHELR RHODESIA. <br> order in councit, 1898.

A copy of the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council has been published in the "London Gazette" of the 25 th November last.

The order is divided into parts as follows :- 1. Interpretation and application; 2. Administration and legislation ; 3. Police ; 4. Judicial ; 5. Native administration ; 6. Miscellaneous.

Clause 47 of the order fixes the tariff of the South African Customs Union as the superior limit beyond which Customs duties could not be levied, though there is no immediate question of the inclusion of Southern IRHodesia in the Customs Union.

## (C.) WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

AMENDMFNT TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.
Second Scherlule to the Customs. Duties Amendment Act, 1898.

> (Assented to Mh Senternders, 18\%8.)

From and after the coming into opreration of this Act. namely the eighteenth rlay of Augunt, 1898, on the undermentioned goods, wares, articles, merchandise or things imported intu the Colony, the rate of duty in each case shall be us follows :



HXC'AEE DCTY US BEER.
First schedule to Beer Duty Act, 1898.

 duty of Fixcige nustioned in this scchechube shall be charged njum the artiches specified therein when entered fur hotue conshanlition.

 the suelting of gold ciren, whall beextubpt from the paymunt of daty.
(*) N. 1). Fi, demotes " Not otherwise entmoratiod in "Tariff scherhules for the time being."

## III.--COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The following Canalian Commercial Agents (whose adkressea are gisen) 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 receiverl from thein since the publication of the last Monthly Report of this Department, are appended.
J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S. W., agent for Australasia.
G. Eustace Burke. Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamiticn.

Robert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigun, Montservat and Dominica.
s. L. Hensford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidarl and Tobago.
(.) E. Sontum, Christiana, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.
D. M. Rennif, Buenos Ayres, Argentiue Republic, arent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned Canadian agents will answer infuries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the inturests of Canadian traders.
J. G. Colmer, 17 Vietoria Street, London, S.W., England.

Harrison Watson, Curator Canalian Section, Imperial Institute, London, lingland.
G. H. Mithell, 15 Water Street Liverpmol, England.
H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Thomas Moffat, 24 Wale Street, Cape Town, South Africat.

## (A.)-AUSTRALASIA.

Report of Commercial Acemt.

> (Mr. ,I. s. Larke.)

SyDEy, N.S.W. January 14, 1894.
The Honourable.
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,-In summing up the events of the year 1898 , it hat to be described, as fur as New south Wales is concerned, as one of disappointment and another lean year. The sood rains during the winter lead to hopes of an increased outpht of wool and whent. The yield of wool is nome the same as that of the previ, us droughty year, and though n much larger nrea was sown this year than last, it is in dispute whether the wheat yield is not actually less than in 1897. There is some compensation to the wool growers that there is a slight adrance in the price of his product, but the farmer has to face a much lower price as well as a lower average yield. The crops have been, as is commonly the case here, very uneven. In some districts the harsest has been a failure, white in others there have been reported yiflds of of forts and fifty bushels per acre.

The imports of sydney were nearly one million pounds more than the previons year, and the exports over two millions more. This may appear singular in view of the description of the year's trade, but it is explained by the fact that nearly all the increase in exports is made by the increased value of gold and gold coin that have been sent out of the country.

The present year has, therefore, not opened as bright as was hoped for. While paymunts on the 4 th of the month are declared by the press to have been good I am advised by mmy business mem that they have been disappointing and by some that they were the worst for years. In part this is accounted for by the slowness with which the wheat is being sold as farmers hold as long as possible in a falling market.

The importation of goods from the eastern United.States has made a large advance. The fears that the Spanish war would lead to a conaiderable advance in prices in the carly part of the year lead to large orders being given, and cluring the last half of the year the exceptionally low freight rates from New York induced United Sates exporters to take advantage of mis by making large shipments to this market. In one or 1 wo instances when goods had become estathished and when the manufactures could accept and promptly fill orders Canadian goords shared in the increase. In many instances they were not ah!e to nceept orders, and when accepted, orders were not filled in four and six months the general trade in such cases has been lessened during the past year and the prospects for the next materially injured. There is no probubility of much reduction in the trade of the colony of ' 99 unless very severe drought should be experienced. This is most unlikely. There are some favorable signs. The output of the uines and the revenue of the goverment from railways, posts and telegraphs are improving.

The outlook in the other colonies for the present year is more favorable than in New South Wales. Though the trade of last year suffered from the unfavorable weather of 1896, the season of 1897 was more favorable. Victoria and South Austratia instead of haring little more wheat than was necessary for their own bread are estimated to have from the harvest which is just gathered an export surplus of fifteen million bushels. Queensland is still crushing its record crop of sugar canc. The ontput of sugar is estimated to go to 150,000 tons as against 97,000 last year: The tick plague has not heen conquered and is not likely ever to be, but its ravages have been lessened by the use of inoculation. Last year Tasmania sufferel heavily from drought and bush fires hut it is most unlikely that disasters so unusual in that favored little coblony will recur this year. Taken as a whole the prospect of trade in Australia for 1894 is rather better than was the chse a year ago, and though there will he no remarkable expansion it should be sound.

## MFLBOUUNE.

I wisited Mellourne the week prior to Christmas in order to call on one or two firms who are in correspondence for Canadian goods. The city shows manifest signs of better times. Of all the Australian cities it had the greatest inflation during the bow of " 90.0 and it suffered most from the renction. There has been a settloment of most of the financial difficulties that followed the punic and business, financial and commercial, is getting into a healty state. Considerable building is being done, leading to nore importations of materjals.

Importers were generally satisfied with the goods received from Cinada, but I find a repetition of the complaints that I reported from Sydney. Sone tweeds were said not to be up to either width or weight of samples, window shades declared to be proof against the lays of the sun, cracked a few days after being lung. Carriage wheel spokes were dressed too tine and proved to be slightly under the measurenent specified and in a farge number of cases complaint was made that orders were filled slowly, packed badly, and no specification of contents of cases were sent with invoice. The conseguence is that. I found manufacturer's agents who have valuable connection did not care about faking up Canadian groots. They said that they did not wish to have their general trade prejudiced by handling lines that were so unsatisfactory. As it was close upon the holiday seawon many persons whom I wishel to see were out of tow a but correspondence has been initiated which may produce useful results, An increased interest was found in Canadian trade and connections and a number of husiness men expect to take Canada either going or returning on their trip to England this year. The Melbourne Chanher of Commerce has always been very active in promoting the Pacific

Cable and were gratifod at the publication of a message from London to the eflect that the fovernment of Canala had undertaken the responsibility of twonintho of the cost.

## FROSPECTS OF TRADE,

From what has been stared it is improbable that there will be any expansion of trade in New South Wales during the first half of this yar, at least. In some cases there may be an inorease in importations. It must be recollected that sylney is becoming the centre of the distribution of Canadian gonds and as the comtitions of wade are so much better in most of the other colmies theme should be a larger importation entered at this port.

South Austratian flour is coming into New somth Wiales in comstherable quantity and at a kow fleque. It is not equal to Manitarba four hut it is uf gook quality and strength. It is so much cheaper that the Camadian article that it is used as a substitute in mixing with the waker Hour of this colony. At che prices now quoted very litule Hour or wheat will come to Australia from Canada this year.

It should however, be required in Fiji, and if direct sailings are made to a Queensland port some might be sent there, but the probabilities are that the Austradasian demand will be small. As there is an improvement in building in the chief cities, there is a better demand for timher, slates and plaster of paris. The trade in timber both in Oregon from British Cutumhia und deats from Quebee and New Brunswick should improve. The price of timber has advanced and the supply is yet within the demand. No direct trade has been opened up by any Canadian firm in slates or plaster. There is some importation of Alabastine from Ontario and Ashestos from Quebec. This trade should grow.

The domand for agricaltural implements last year was the largest in the history of this colony. As the harvest was disappointing it may restrict the demand for hinders this year. The low price of wheat may also lessen the rapidity of the extension of wheat cultivation but it is certain to extend. Where the soil and rainfall is suitable pastoralists are leasing their lands for wheat cultivation for three or four years with the intent of then sowing hucerne and continuing in this way a rotation of crops. Experience has demonstrated the necessity of thorough cultivation, drilling in the wheat with artificial manures ind saving the straw for fodder. This creates an increased demand for plows, cultivators, seel drills with artificial fertilizer attachments, binders and threshers. In all except the last article, Canadian manufacturers are doing a large share of the trade. It is possible that Canadian threshers and stenm engines may be introduced, but it will have to be done directly by the Camadian manufacturer as no dealer in machinery is likely to be found who will unclertake the labour and expense of introduction.

The sale of Camadian cottons was largely increased last yoar though there was considerable cutting of prices on the part of United States manufacturers who previously held the trade and are desirous of retaining it. The Canadian article has obtained a high reputation which has become widely known throughout the colonies. This, and the satisfactory manner in which the orders have been filled will greatly nssist in holding the trade.

Two Canadian firms are doing a large trade in bieyeles, though the excitement that, characterised the earlier trade has passed awny. The business is steadily passing into the hands of the manufacturers who have their branches in the colonies of of firms who make it a special busmess, Last year it was practically impossible to find a firm in Australia to take up a machine unknown in this market and it will be still more difticult to do so this year. I have reguests from Camadian bicycle manufacturers to be put in corresponclence with some one in the trade who would be likely to do husiness with them. I have had to reply that I cannot find such a firm. The manufacturer will have to introduce a new machine himself.

I an glad to be able to saly that enquiries respecting business are upon the increase. The last mail brought letters from seventeen firms who manufacture or are selling agents for a wide range of goods. Some of them can, I think, find a good market here, others can only be sold by investing some capital in making them known.

The steamer which arrived four weeks ago brought thirteen cases of apples from British Columbia. They arrived at an unfortunate time, being a month late. Californian apples three werks before reached a record price, but the nert steamer brought a large quantity and Australian apples came in early. The Canadian apples came to a bad market. It made but little difference however as they were in a condition as to be almost unsalcable. They came in as ordinary cargo, but had probably begun to decay before leaving Vancouver, and on arrival half were rotten and the remainder had the Havour of tilge water. Two years ago I reported the conditions to be observed in order to land fruit in a presentable state. As these conditions were not observed this experiment was not only commercially a failure but it was valueless as to demonstrating the possibilities of this market for Canadian fruit.

The last mail lrought a belated enquiry re sending potatoes here. Three months ago it could have been done profitably. As with fruit, vegetables must be landed in good condition and at the right time. Pussibly arrangements can be entered into that will bear fruit a year hence. Negotiations, I am informed, have been concluded for the sale of sixteen thousund tons of Queensland sugar in Canada next season.

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

> J. S. LARKE.

# (B.)-AhGENTINE REPUBLIC. 

## Report of Commercial Agent.

(M. D. M. Renni.)

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce. Ottana, Canada.

Sir,-Since writing you on the 18 th November, I have to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 1 lith of the same. I have now the honour to enclose final report for year 1898.

Crops and pasturage have beem goorl, and the prospects for this year are bright.

## LUMBER.

During the months of November and December, I noted artival of 51 vessels with cargoes as follows:-Twenty spruce, sixteen pitch, thirteen white and twc Oregon pine. Business in this line has not been heavy, but stocks are not large and the outlook for the year 1899 in buidding is excellent. There is a prospect that the government will yet reduce the valuation of spruce as petitioned for Mr. Thornton, Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, las received instructions to assist in this, and I have handed him, at his request, copies of petition presented, and memo. of duties in 1897 und 1898. These he presented to the new Minister of Finance, and was assured that answer would the as prompt as possible.* Congress is still in session.

## LIVEE STOCK.

Shipment for the year : Steers, 120,073 ; sheep, 561,114 ; Horses, 4,663 : Mules, 2,088.

## FROZEN SIIEEP.

Shiputents for the year, 2,379,418.
Hides (dry).

Shipments to the United States in November, 40,000. (Classified, 83 ; culls, $\$ 2.80$ per 10 kilos).

December, 61,000 . (Classified, $\$ 3.05$ to $\$ 3.10$; culls, $\$ 2.90$ per 10 kilos; market firm.)

## wool.

Shipments from 1 st Octoher, 150,000 bales. (Average, 450 kilos to the bule). Fine cross, 83.30 : (Lincoln) coarse, $\$ 2.60$ to $\$ 2.70$; Rambouillet, 2.70 to $\$ 2.80$, all per 10 kilos.

[^15]WHEAT'
Shipments for the past season, 684,000 tons. Harvest is nearly over, and new wheat is now going forward. The crop on the whole was good.

MAlZE.
shipments for the year, 74,000 tons. Growing crop on account of continued bad weather may turn out more stalk than grain.
I.INSEED.

Shipments for the year, 105,640 tons. New crop now in the market.

## BUTTER.

Total shipments for year, 27,647 cases of 25 kilus, or 691,175 kilos, of which 16,975 cases were shipped during the last yuarter:

## GOLD.

Deceuber 31, 1898, preminm, 107 per cent. December 31, 1897, 176 per cent.
I have the honour to be sir, your obedient servant,
D. M. RENNIE.
P.s... When writing above report, I neglected to mention agricultural machinery.

Nearly every agent and importer has closed out entire stock, old patterns included.
"Henders" are inquired for, and I believe an agency could be placed with a good house hore if thut class of mochine is made in Canada. There are none in the catalogues which I have.
D. M. RENNIE.

# (C.) -ST. KITTE, NEVIS AND VIRGIN ISLANDS, 

## Refont of Commercial Agent.

(Mr. S. L. Morsford.)

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

St. Kitts, 31st January, 189.

Sir,-I regret not being able to advise any improvement in trade or in the material prospects of the Islands since the date of my last report. The year just closed has been one of umpratleled anxiety and depression, and our people, while alternating between hopes and fears as to the ultimate result of the struggle now going on for the maintenance of their industry, have been manfully lirhting against the severest ordds, but the tension has been most acute and trying. Strong hopes are entertained by a large section, and this has tended to sustain them in some measure, that before very long definite steps will have been taken for the erection of one or more central factories in this Island, equipped with the most modern applinnces, and designed th produce the very best grades of sugar, as it is generally conceded that it is only by such mans that the industry can continues to hold its own against its powerful compretitors. There has, however, been considerable delay in the negntiations for these schemes, and so far nuthing definite is known of the plans of the promoters. The chief difticulty appears to be the natural unwillingness of capitalists to make the necessary outlay without an absolute assurance that bounties will eventually be aboli hed, and the risks of their investment thereby minimized. In the meantime the planters are holding on tenaciously, and continuing their cultivation upon the old lines, under the most rigid economy, and I am glad to siay that so far, very little if any, reduction has heen made in the total acreage undor cultivation. Some few Estates have changed hands, at greatly reduced values, but this was only what would natura ly be expected in the ccurse of current events.

The establishment among the Islands of an Imperial Department of Agriculture unier the direction of Dr. Morris, late of Kew, with branch stations in the various Islands, promises to give a spe ial stimulus to agricultural matters by the dissemmination of valuahle information in regard to improved varieties of sugar came, manurial experiments, treatment of diseases in cance, und other kindred subjects, all tending to improve the condition of the industry on which so many are aboolutely dependent. Definite resulty cannot however be looked fir right away, and some time must necessarily elapse before the fruits of these ethorts can be fully appreciated.

The crop last year did not come up to the expectations that were formed of it, being some 2,000 tons less than that of $1897^{\circ}$. The following comprised the shipments :-


Oif the above, the following was the distribution of sugar, as compared with the previuus year:

| Canada | " | 683 | " | 1,902 | " |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. K. | " | 357 | " | 599 | " |
| Other places | " | 86 | " | 75 | " |
|  |  | 12,408 |  | 14,452 |  |

and of molasses
Canada got United States Other places

| 936 puns. against | 127 | puns. in | 1897. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 608 | " | 1,066 | $"$ |
| 757 | " | 873 |  |
| 2,301 |  | 2,056 |  |

The above shows a very considerable falling off in the shipments of sugar to Canada during last year as compared with 1897, and a still further reduction from the 2,609 tons shipped in 1896, while the exports to the United States during 1898, lespite the smaller crop, only decreased about 600 tons. I can only attribute this to the impetus given to the United States shipments by the removal during last season of the vexatious difficulties as to valuations for Consular invoices, and the adoption of simpler forms for entry, -advantages which were readily seized by the smaller growers, a large number of whom formerly shipped almost exclusively to Canada when they were practically excluded from the United States by the restrictions above referred to. As during the coming season, we shall be able to test practically, the advantages to be secured by us under the preferential clauses of the new tariff, it is to be hoped that a considerable increase in the quantity of sugar shipped to Canadn will he apparent as the immediate result of the concession. Up to the present however, judging from the result, of the few shipments made since Angust last, when the preferential clause came into force, the putchaser, and not the shipper, seems to have reaped the principal advantage, a result which, I venture to submit, was not contemplated when the preferential treatment was first proposed. This will doubtless, however, right itself when the full effect of the measure is experienced in conjunction with the natural competition of other markets, although as a cointer influence against the 25 per cent reduction on cane sugar from Britisla Colonies granted by the Dominion Government, there has to be considered the tirect countervailiny duty charged in the United States on all bounty-fed sugars, which naturally reacts in our favour.

The imports during 1898 have been a grod deal helow those of 1897, but Canada has in this case received a larger slare of our patronage. The total figures amounted to $£ 122,968$ as against $£ 135,921$ in 1897 . Of these the following distribution will be of interest :

| United Kingdom, | £53,412 | against | £55, 26.5 | in 1897 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States . | 50,082 | * | 61,320 | " |
| Canada. | 10,339 | " | 10,051 | " |
| Other places. | 9,135 | " | 9,282 | " |
|  | £122,968 |  | £135,921 |  |

There is, however, considerable room for improvement still, but while the fortunes of the Islands continue in their present critical and precarious condition it is hardly to be expected that there will be any marked increase in the trade with the Dominion or indeed with anywhere else. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the trade with Camada is at least being maintained, though it, will doubtless have to keep pace with our own varying fortunes, white in any event any material increase can only come after a process of gradual building up. The staple products of fish, lumber, fec., continue to
be steadily received here, while it is pleasing to note a decided improvement in the demand for dairy products and the like, which are growing in favour with our people. I continue to receive frequent enquiries from various classes of manufacturers throughout the Dominion as to the suitability of their special wares for our market, the demand for which is every day improving and in this way I confidently look for a steady increase in the area of our mutual operations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
8. L. HORSFORD.

## IV.-GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

(A.) BOOT AND SHOE PEGS.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Harrison Watson, curator for Canada, Imperial Institute, Loudon, England, re boot and shoe pegs.

Imperial Insmitute Road, London, S.W., 2nd February, 1899.

## W. G. Parmelee,

Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Utlawa.
Dear Sin-Recently I made some enquiries for a Canadian correspondent who wished to export wooden boot and shoe pegs ton this market

The demand is a decreasing une, but a fair number are still used and the names of the principal importers may be of interest in case of future inquiries.

Pegs at present come mainly from the Cnited States and are put up in barrels contrining $3 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels each.

One of the largest importers in furnishing samples stated that there was no reason why Canada, should not supply the pegs as well as the United States. It is purely a question of price. The large dealers purchase about 100 barrels at a time. Quotations are $c . i . f$ as delivered.

The principal dealers are:-
Lindrea \& Co., Ltd., Bristol.
E. Penton \& Son, 1 Mortimer St., London W.
W. Ullathorne \& Co., To9 Gate St., Lincolns Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Phipps \& Co., (Grinding dealers), Northampton.
Any of the above could be addressed.

Yours faithfully,<br>HARRISON WATSON, Curator Canadian Section.

## (B.) -INQUIIIES AT HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LONDON, ENG.

The following inquiries amongst others were received at the oftice of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, since the publication of the last Monthly :-

1. An inquiry has been received from a firm open to buy metal residues, such as zinc, copper, lead, tin ashes or hard spelter and the following ores :--Copper, lead, silver, gold, tin or nickel.
2. A firm of manufacturers want a traveller calling upon wholesale woollen merchants to represent them on commission.
3. An importer of cider is ready to buy new sweet cider in lots of 60 to 120 casks. It should be put up in whisky casks (ten hoops).
4. An agent with a good connection among wholesale buyers in the Dominion, is required to represent manufacturers of woollen and worsted cloth for both ladies and gentlemen's wear.
5. An enquiry has been received for the names of exporters of Canadian turpentine (commonly known as balsam of Canada) in drums of 1 cwt. each.
6. Canadian lumber merchants who have already embarked upon the business of preparing wood blocks for road paving purposes may like to have the name of an agent who calls upon the London Vestries from time to time, and would be glad to submit samples and prices.
7. A firm of good standing in Glasgow is ready to import grain and provisions on consignment.
8. The proprietor of a new patent rubber-oil cuancel for refixing loose dental plates wishes to get into correspondence with a reliable firm in Canada willing to represent him.
9. Two inquiries from firms flesiring to impnet Canudian carpet whisks, brooms and brushes have been received. Also for the names of Canadian wash-board and tool manu facturers.
10. A Leicester firm who manutacture elastic webs for bonts would like to secure a reliable and trustworthy agent.
11. Paper makers in the Dominon, who might be interested in a preparation for highly glazing and toughening paper can be placed in commumication with the firm manufacturing it.
12. A Liverpool canned goods and dried fruit broker wishes to get into communication with firms in Canada packing apples in tins, as well as with exporters of dried apples, with a view to representing them in Liverpool and London.
13. A firm in Liverpool are desirous of entering into communication with makers of wood fibre in the Doninion, with a view to importing same to the Uniter Kingdom.
14. A Belfast firm inquire about the production of petroleum in the Dominion. This firm has sold cargoes of this product in the past.
15. An inquiry has been received from a firm who are desirous of appointing one or two agents of good standing, for the sale of brass machine wire cluth for paper makers.
16. Buyers of wood pulp middles in 2 ton lots, size $25 \times 40,112 \mathrm{lb} ., 500$ shoets, ask if Canadian houses in the trade will quote, free delivered.
17. A firm desire to import oak, elm and ash pieces, cut to patterns for the manufacture of wheel-barrows.

## (C.)-CANADIAN BUTTER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

W. Weddel's Report for week ended 3rd February shows the imports of Canadian butter into Great Britain during 5 months ended 15 th January, 1899, to have been $117,168 \mathrm{cwt}$. as against $84,725 \mathrm{cw}$.t. in the same periol of last year.

In commenting on prices they say: "Very 'Choicest' Canadian Creameries, however, bring better prices in Manchester than in London; in the Northern City they bring as much as $\$ 25.30$ to $\$ 25.79$ per cwt ., while in Iondon they are fully 97 cts. less."

## (D.)-MATCHES IN UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

This Department is in receipt of a telegram from Bogota to the effect that the prohibition of the importation of watches into United States of Colombia has been removed.

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## grbat Reltals.

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(N) Imports and Exporta of the United States from and to Princigal Foreign Countries in the latest month for swich Retums have been received, with aggregates for the jeriod from the 1st Janury preceding, including such latest month
(0) Imports ard Exports of the United States from and to the British Hmpire, and (Totals) Foreign Countries in the latest month for which Returns have been received, with aggregates for the period from the 1st Jannary preceding, iucluding such latest month.

## MISCELIIAN EOUS.

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## REPORT

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FOR THEMONPF OF F'世BFUARY

## 1899

 TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CLANGES-REPORTS OF CDMMTRCIAL AGENTS AND fTENERAL Comererctas LnFORMATIOR

## REPORT

# DEPPRRTHENT OF TRADE ATD COIIIERCR 

## OF CANADA

## FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY

1899

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTK-REVENUES AND OTHER TRADE SPATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORIS OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

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## FINANCE.

A.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of February, 1898 and 1899, and during the eight months ended 28th February, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

| Revente- | Felmary. |  | Fight months ended ixth Fehruary. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 180\%. | 1890. | 1895. | 1899. |
|  | \$ cts. | $s$ ets. | 8 cts. | 8 ets. |
| Custorns, | 1,972,810 37 | 2,053,901 3 | 13,150, 6850 | 16,242,911 315 |
| Excise. | (20) 19,18522 | 761,19181 | +, $821,8,4 \pm 6$ | 6,359,64\% 11 |
| Poat (tfice | 280,410000 | $230,600) 04$ | $2,+13,45118$ | 2,1\%4,073 31 |
| Publie: Works (including Ruilways) . . . | 164, 41616 | 230,18405 | 2, 2 (x) $1,9102.5$ | 2.44 .766073 |
| Miscellaneous. | 230,375 | 308,8817 47 | 1,299, 6411 73 | 1,442.201 91 |
| Totals | 3,319,490 00 | 3,1220, 113 711 | 24, 佼, dil: 82 |  |
| Expmoditur | 1,940,495 62 | 2,241,2099 91 | 21,205,143 75 | $23,514,134$ ix |

## INTAN゙D REVENUE.

B. -Unebvised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the morths of Felruary, 1898 and 1899, and during the eight month ended 28 th February, 1898 and 1599 , respectively.


O．－Uxabisha Smatmax of the Vahes of the Principal Tmporta（Dumables）entered for Comsumption in Camada and the Dutios collected theroon during the moneths of Pebruary， 1898 and 1899 ，aud during the eight mouths ended 28 th February， 1898 and 1899 ，respectively．

|  | l＇ehrnary，18：\％． |  | Vidruary， 1843. |  | Wifht monthe entec！ 28th feloriary，1s： |  | Fight montlin enverd 2sth Felorusry，1893． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | 1）uty Collectorl． | Value． | 1．）uty <br> （iollecturl． | Value． | 1）uty Collecter． | Value， | I）uty Cullecteri． |
|  | \＄ | \＄cts． | \＄ | 8 cts． | \％ | \＄cts． | 8 | 8 cts． |
| Als，Ineer abul jarter | 6，！！！！ | 2.050 | 16， | $3 \mathrm{3}, 0747 \mathrm{7}$ | （51， 161 | $33^{3} \times 78$ | （10，275 | 41．3it 73 |
| Animals． | 21， $1 \times 11$ | 1，inti 36 | 退， 312 |  | $154,4 \% \mid$ （i） 5,15151 |  | － | 1．45， 13.3847 |
| 13owks，｜ampluter，8c． | 5－17， | $110,9 \%$ 10.113 | －184 | －2．0－i）1＊ | 203\％， 201 | ST，15， 71 |  |  |
| Brase，matufactures of． | is | 1， 11.3 3\％ | － | （．21：） $1-$ | 20．3．th | －1．0．0 | －thegrot |  |
| Breadetutfs－ <br> Corn for clistillation | $2.4(x)$ | 5020 | 1（1， $13: 3$ | 2.145 | 42， 43.18 | 11， 13.24 | 1， 3,38 | 11,0015 |
| （irain of all kinds．．． | 14．site |  | 7．sini | 1，5t2 3 | 71， 1 \％ | 13， 13.20 | （N，2．） |  |
| Flenir | 111， 1748 |  | 15，11： 6 | 2.90501 | ［1，－3 | ： | 8，18－ | 11,210 11.20 .2 110 |
| Meat．corn and oat | 3， 11714 |  | － $1+\mathrm{NH}$ | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 8.317 \\ \hline 11\end{array}$ | 134， （ $6,1,161$ |  | 240， $2 \times 163$ | 1115．375 112 |
| Riere．．${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 11，368 | a， t， $14: 311$ | － | 4．6 6$)^{-1} 6$ | $14!9,412$ | $3 \%, 34!4$ | 103,417 | ：3，－6ti M8 |
| Other bremhatufs 13icyeles，tricyelen，wo | （5）， | 11， 14.42 | $1183,1+1$ | 364 ，si！ | 240，350 | 71，Six 19 | 31\％6， 51.1 | 191，941 28 |
|  | ！1， 516 | － $3,44.400$ | 20，i， 0 | 6－stir（m） | 70，301 | \％n in 13 | 104， 415 | 31，洨！ 9 |
| Cenuent snl］naminfuctures of | 淮佼 | 113 ： | 1，12： | －406 | 14．4．412 | $46,940 \%$ | － |  |
| Cabil，bitumimones． | 201,419 | Tx，10，（in | 27.125 | Sth， 1183 | 2, （b）, ，m， 3 | \％）${ }^{\text {（1）．，．！}}$ | －1， |  |
| Capl｜er，mathifacturis of | － $310!$ | 1，位＂！！！ | $\because, 759$ | ： $4 \times 3 \times 7$ | 4，，，\％\％ |  | － $4=3,-14$ | $10.1+46$ 61 |
| Cutton，bloached or mbleached，mut dyed，nor columen，dic． | （6．3，$)^{-117}$ | 11，411 71 |  | 1128，＊is 27 | 1．\％゙ロッハリ： | $\therefore 3 \mathrm{~S}$（141！ 5 | 2，2019，3ix | （i－ 1.373 ？ |
| ＂blerached，ityed，coloured，sc． | － | 13，Sict 21 | $3: 303$ | 10，－\％ NB ！ | $1!\%$ ¢s！ | 6－1．918－5 | $245,14$. | 714，220 14 |
|  | －21，41：3 | 3，16：11－\％ | $\therefore 11.21$ |  | 170， 6,1 | － 6,315 | $1!5,21!1$ | $2 \mathrm{ta,993}$ is |
| ＂thresul in mextlo．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2－10 | 1i． 1.4015 | 11，1：1\％ | ： 5 ，5，（1） $4!4$ | 24x，30， |  | 21.5881 | 4．4．507 71 |
| 1）all other manufactures of eotton． | $157,48 \mathrm{~S}$ | 1心．315 | S3．0\％\％ | 20．441 3 | $4 \times 1.466^{*}$ | 131．163 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 4， 19.174 | 1715018 |
| Drugs and metdicimes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 101，23： | 24，5isl liti | 107，等： | －3，心以 | A以S， |  | 1，9\％7， | 233！ 23.234 |
| Wiarthenware stome suml chinaware | ［ 4,40 | ！ 1 SN（ 41 | OH， 23 | 13， 1548. | fris． | 126：\％m |  | 103， 3 ， 38 |
| Fancy gerols and imbmiferies，viz．：－ Briserclets，braids，friuges，\＆c | 何，＜ 61 |  | 1：6， 113 | 19，404 17 | 37．1．34： | 115， 10 mi 17 | 40： 1,8710 | 121， 224 i 13 |
| Bricerdets，braild，friuges，dic Lates，collars，wettings，\＆u．．． | ！1\％¢11 | 30.06 －3 08 | U－7 | 20，＋2－-9 | 467，心－ | 145， 16118 | 444,211 | 132 1：33 31 |
| Wll uther fancy gernlo． | －6，－5， | 1－， $015 \%$ | 50．1！ |  | 4 12，394 | 128,1094 | 14t，whe | $1 \cdots, 141$ |
| F＇inh atwl pronlucts uf． |  | $\therefore$－ 76111 | $43,114 \%$ | 16，5＊9（in） | 2「4，く3！ | 4． 5 （6xin（i） | Non ！ | 6－148 |
|  | 113，40\％ |  | 1416， 31 |  | iniodite |  | ，13：3， 183 |  |
| F＇ruits atul $111 / \mathrm{s}$ ，irime．．．．．．．．．．． | in 3 ， 515 | 15,3610 |  | 1．5． 116 ！M | 916，is： | 24，，？li，18 |  | －1， $0^{-1}$ |
|  | 31,596 1.951 |  | $191,59 \%$ $!1,16 \%$ |  | － |  | ＋12 $2 \times 7$, men | Sb，\％th |



| 4．4， 703 | 7，009） 019 | $82,9+40$ | 12，406 89 | $272,14 i 1$ | 4，2\％ 0 \％ | 347，463 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ：11，0＇13＇ | 9，04：12 | 35 | 10，61\％ 41 |  | N4， 14380 | 342 － | （1802800 |
| 11， 18.1 | 2，13\％ | T．NiAl | 1， 75 | $141,3+0$ | 29.2408 | 2：3i，（Y）${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| ＋，34i！ | 1，11：3 \％ | 11．103 | 3，1．w） | （0，$!$ ハsi | 24.254 （6） | 143.514 | 36，5＊ 612 |
| 9.574 | 2，012 3 | 111，说 | 2，4！ 4 1洨 | 105，51\％ | 2e．s81 30 | 129，rise | 24．4\％こ 83 |
| 8，328 | 3,345 4／8 | $15,3 \times \sim=1$ | 3,72004 | St，（i，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | 2゙3．15！ 76 | 1929．tat | （an， 1140 |
| 37.885 | 11，51＋4 8.4 | 41，155 |  |  |  | － $75.58,8$ | 75，45：12 |
| 145，228 | 39,678 6i | 142.014 | 34.70054 | 1342， $1+111$ | ［73，46： 6 ［］ | 15\％ 1.054 | 16．7．17 40 |
| 111，1431 | 31,193 （3） | 111，3tis | 29,5488 | 302,1411 | $84,230) 3$ | 327.250 | Sti， 1135 Sis |
| $x 2.5 \times 37$ | T， 23.38 | ： 22.4143 | 3,04005 | 1，191， 149 |  |  | （H5，51\％ 47 |
| 24，437 | t． $117 \% 194$ | 36，102\％ | 10，027 8\％ | 30， | $73,15 \pm 111$ | $378.83{ }^{1}$ | 10．5，13 7－ |
| 224,119 | 5．5，345＋2， | 24！，74：3 | 12，505 2： |  | 3：5，T16 ！！ | 1，961．315 | 1里）．317 78 |
| 16，13］${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4．3，依！13：3 | 0ene，lin | （50， 0 48 |  | 3－4，15\％ | $2,165,3 \geq 2$ |  |
| （i），tie7 | 10，人2 | －54， 449 | 11，sti 2\％ | $6.4,430$ | 40，＋125 M | 53 St （M） 8 | $111.866^{2} 1$ |
| 1 4,379 |  | 15．11！ | $4,1+4)^{13}$ | 117， 261 | ［01． $31411!$ | 154．4si | 12．29374 |
| ＋4，112 |  | 51， 713 | 9， 1 Ts 20 | 34.30410 | 13：1617 11 |  | 117．835 28 |
| 171．78\％ | 44.151 | 217.828 |  | 1，852，！ 78 | 4， 11.29103 | $2,411,6.58$ |  |
| （i：） 0334 | 18，194 71 | $85,04 \%$ | $24,3 \mathrm{Hit}$ ： 3 | 582， 8 ， 6 ！ | 13， $5113 \%$ | 66iz，¢ 14 | 178， 5 明 75 |
| 15，（10） | 3,345 48 | 17， 4 \％$\%$ | 3，0：11 101 | 17x， 212 | ［319，939（i8 | $\because(203,439$ | ：3，2101131 |
| 124，120 | $20.57 \%$ inl | （k1，12： $0^{5}$ | 14，21：3 4． | 76！！ 1 \％！ |  | 675． 711 |  |
| ｜$\times, 907$｜ | 4， 116 ；${ }^{1}$ | 2\％， $2 \times 41$ |  | 204． 11.1 | $4!$ ，4ifit 17 | 234．123 |  |
| 11，1010 | 2，－30 Nil | $13,4{ }_{2}+1$ | 4,820 ह1 | 112，MRS |  | 142 ，－ | ：3， 74.411 |
| S．6\％1 | 2．117 ${ }^{-1} \mathrm{Hi}$ | 7，4；${ }^{2}$ | 1，788 83 | 114， 3 F 目 | 2－1，12 | 1：3）， 76 | $\therefore 1,245 \%$ |
| （10，33\％ | 10， $3: 1 \mathrm{l}$ र1 | 19，297 | 11，605 ！ 19 | 3317,7110 |  | $42 \mathrm{C}, 9110$ | 11：2，219 ：3\％ |
| 19,515 | 5．ill $: 31$ | 2．2， 1124 | （ $\mathrm{i}, 3 \mathrm{BH}, \mathrm{H}) 01$ | 18．， 421 | （10，1148（ 21 | 2020， 70 | （10，361 10 |
| 514， 175 | ：3，57\％！ 16 | 5i3， 1 1tis | 32， 23035 | －33－$+3,31$ | （3，35， 6845 ！ 1 ！ | －31，810 |  |
| S，4．42 | $1,0 \mathrm{M}: 310$ | 8，1134 | 1，10， 3 un | 83，12，${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1s， 1114 | $16 \mathrm{E}-7 \times 3$ | 31， 3047 |
| 21， 5153 | （3，（1）M ） 16 | 23， FOM | 4,62506 | 215,014 | $41,834 \%$ \％ | $2+9.041$ | 16， 51298 |
| 38， 13 H | 4，0\％－301 | 23，702 | 3，th\％！！ | 3764 | ： $4,3 \times 3$（1） | 424， 514 | 4，4，312 3s |
|  |  | 81， 24 | $24.3: 4$ | $70 \%, .18$ | 203．418（m） | 8 Ct | 2044．8－1 in |
| （1， 215 | 2，124 7\％． | 5， 16 | 1，5itit int | 83， 7 \％ | －5，隹，（0） | LIN，（0） 4 | 32，159 81 |
| 84，73！ | 27，（ftic e 25 | （6，\％，3） | 18，6， 174 | 795180 | $20^{*} 1.21!130$ | sill，00： | 2rr，fifis 87 |
| 2，630：3 | 4.118 | ＋， 263 | $7+216$ | 2S．12\％ | S．isti 1－3 | 31.85 | $\therefore-711$ |
| 54，5\％ | 5.970 ：1 | ir；4t4 |  | 1！11． 19 | 10， 18.806 | $15 \%$ ， 615 | 16，5i33 04 |
| 2ulf， 2 \％ | \＄4， 749 －11 | $35!1+4$ | 110， $29 \times$ dit | 1，itit，timal |  | $2,600.171$ | 739，111 5 |
| －2，1， 145 | 6.774 1\％ | 15，18\％ | $5,11: 3$ | 1－2， | 44.71243 | 2rasimil |  |
| 14．248 | 2，138 ： 31 | 14，13： | 1，8\％： | 112， 5 ！ | $17 \mathrm{r}^{341}$ 23 | 123， 333 | 19，11\％is |
| 57． 5 （1） |  | S1，倞1 |  | －\％か，（1Hili | 1，13， $534+1$ | $73 \mathrm{k}-7 \mathrm{H}$ | 1，7，1，（44）$\%$ \％ |
| 10，101 | 2,801 －${ }^{2}$ | 11，2 21］$^{1}$ | 3，411； 81 | （13， $2: 10$ |  | 125，5－8 | 35，199 58 |
| 13，16： |  | 15， 16.4 | 9，N08 6 | 170．70： | 104，102 34 | 111．$\times 2 \rightarrow 1$ | 117．014 76 |
| $\because 2,0$ ¢！ | 3，3mi ！m | $\therefore 1,348$ | 23，754 ： 41 |  | 10，8， 41 －1 | 4 4 n， 312 |  |
| （1） |  |  | 14，2． 51 l | 23， 219,1 － 1 |  | 3，24，ご， |  |
| 11，5\％ | 18，05］180 | 20，新 | 21， 164 | $14+$ s！a） | 1．51， 0921.3 | limi，sis |  |
| ＂is，Xtici | 15，765 ！ 10 |  |  | 18（1， 18. | $77 \times 32$（is | 1， $6: 3 ;$ | 9\％9 16 |
| 16．484； | 4，才：1；8\％ | 0，70\％ | 2，129 86 | 138， 12 l － | 3i， 075 | 101，心5 | 34．75：1 17 |
| 11，511； | 11，31：3 02 | 51,243 | 11，988 38 | ：3sti， $\mathrm{Bl} 1: 1$ | $x 7,70 \% 35$ | －453，016 | 102， $015 \%$ ！ 14 |

Carriad forward．
$1,980,7631,405,05226$
$\overline{-3,027,215} 1,333,82340$
$34,345,25210,500,37607$
42， $168,31412,7=3,01525$
C.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, dc.-Concluderl.

|  | February, 189k. |  | Fehmary, 1895. |  | Eighe monthe enderl 28th, Fehiruary, 1848. |  | Hight montlis enderl 2sti Finnary, 1 sist. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Juty Callected. | Value. | Duty Culleeterd. | Value. | Tuty Collecters. | Value. | 1huty Collected. |
|  | \$ | s cts. | B | * cts. | 8 | 8 cts. | 8 | 8 cts. |
| Brought forwarvi. | 4,180,763 | 1,465,052 29 | 5,02\%,215 | 1,533,823 40 | : $4.985,252$ | 10,500,376 07 | 42,468,310 | 12,723,018 25) |
| Wersillens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry. | 101,734 |  | 120,127 70,115 |  | 405, 4960 | $\begin{aligned} & 125,37420 \\ & 214,564+82 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { So, } 01$ $70 \pi .533$ | $150,19151$ |
| " eloths, worsted, eratings, ic | 2156,571 | 82, 3i2 5\% | 298.430 | स1,34; 42 | 1,5im, 24. | 482.87: 20 | 1,9946, +131 | 6,37. 1134 lis |
| " ITress gockls. | 369,020 | 112,804 $9+$ | 373, 214 | 112,226 (1) | 2.300440 | TH.itis us | 2, is $2, \mathrm{~s} 32$ |  |
| " knitterl goods | $44^{4}, 908$ | 13,163 193 | $4!1,239$ | 14,071 30 | 20, $2 \times 4$ | (10.419 ${ }^{2}$ | 396, 717 | 114, 6.40 lis) |
| "\% shawls. | 3,244 | 8517 | 1.6398 | $\pm 208$ | 3, , , 164 | 10, (0:4 4 | 5a, | 13,05\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| ") all wther mamufactirns of womben | 45, 04.38 | 13,6.54 36 | ${ }_{3}^{16,389} 4$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,02(188 \\ 10,148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3,169 \\ & 34,347 \end{aligned}$ | 92, | 191, 414 | 21,425, 10 |
| All other dutiable goods | 840,332 | 211,3933 5 | S 20,515 | 209,51:35 | 6,363, 3 ,99 | 1,593,850 3 32 | 7,200, 98.8 | 1,810,980 25 |
| Totals, dutiable goorls | (6, \%\%M, 4693 | 1,051,(00) 40 | 6,825, 126 | 2,014,098 17 | 47, 194,483 | 13,884, 439.91 | $5 \mathrm{~K}, 690,421$ | 116,427,128 5/ |
| Coin and bullion | 154,434 |  | 130,002 |  | 2,263, 22.4 |  | 4,035, 411 |  |
| Free goods. | 3,186,760) |  | $3,969.483$ |  | 32,527,801 |  | 39,6in 1,910 |  |
| Grand totals. | 10,0:97,663 | 1,901, (000) 40 | 10,439,611 | 2,019,048 17 | 82, | 13, 484, 4i39 511 | $100.374,742$ | 16. $+27,12885$ |

D. - Unevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption in Canada during the months of Felsuary, 1898 and 1895, and during the eight months ended 28 th Feimmary, 1898 and 1899 , respectively.

E. - Unemisfd Statment of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the months of February, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | Felmuary, 1 dis. |  |  | Febriary, 1599. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce: | Foreign Proluce. | Tutal. | Ноин l'voluce. | Fureign Produce. | Total. |
| Produce of the mine | * | \% | \$ | 5 | $\$$ | 8 |
|  | 1,345,660 | 3,370 | 1,352,136 | 739,811) | 10,832 | T.00,6\% 1 |
|  | 4 46,161 | 3,027 | 144,188 | 383,425 | -5, 32 | $3 \times 8.493$ |
|  | 3: 13,3849 | 132 | 341,521 | 544,318 | 1,(11:1 | (6)0,337 |
| Animals aud their produce. | 1,688, 467 | 105, 105 | 1,74i, 092 | -, $383,8,80$ | 106, 480 | 2, 4: $0,3,3: 34$ |
| Agricultural giruchacts | 1,4 416,463 | 22,920 | 2, $11.45,7 \times 0$ | 1,427,833 | +44, 138 | 1, $\times 25.5,971$ |
| Manufactures | 73,703 | 44, 074 | 822,782 | 842,637 | 73,226 | [1], 5164 |
| Miscellaneons articles | 8, 4 , 34 | 23,485 | 32,366 | 20,023 | 77,502 | 71,225 |
| Bullion | 6,64t, $7 \times 2$ | 238,043 | 6,884, 875 | 6,390,914 | (600,730) | \%,031,644 |
|  | 104,095 |  | 106, mas | (5i,053 |  | 153,053 |
| Coin |  | 1,378,661 | 1,374,660 |  |  | 1,005, \%t |
| (irand totals | (6, 152,475 | 1, 16 titarat | 8,36:1,631 | 6,453, 106 |  | s, 122.2 , 8 (i) |

F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the eight months ended 28th February, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | Eight months enderl 28th February, 1898. |  |  | Eight monthe ender 28 th Felnuury, 1899. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Prodece. | Forcign Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Totat. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Prutuce of the mine. | 10, 494,100 | 139,080 | 10,633, 180 | 9,034,056 | 143,04.9 | 9,175,103 |
| fisheries | 6,971,8\% 0 | 105,661 | 8,174, 59, | 7,170,3/60 | 19,121 | 7, 188, 4, 7 |
| forest | 20,151,818 | 440.028 | 20,5! 514.640 | 20,211,720 | 80.569 | 20,292,280 |
| Aninals and their produce | 35, 27o , 426 | 1, (1i8, $\mathrm{S}_{2} 2$ | $36,814,248$ | 36,033,081 | 953,-72 | 36,956, 8.5 |
| Agricultural products | 25,074,686 | 7,334, 685 | $32,414.373$ | 17,126.430) | 12,434,227 | 29,509,257 |
| Mamufactures | 6, $4.47,756$ | 514, 5 , 514 | 7,472,206 | 7,0:17,512 | (i28,809 | 7,726,301 |
| Miseetlaneons artiels | 92,83\% | 138,643 | 231,3811 | 137,1093 | 233,401 | $3 \% 0,410$ |
| Total: | 105, 438,5491 | 10,384,144 | 116,329,143 | 96,810,216 | 14,494,948 | 111,300, 212 |
| Bullion | 75.088 |  | 757.1508 | 752,348 |  | 70, 38\% |
| Coil |  | 2,564,063 | 2,5iti-1, $0: 3$ |  | 2,635, 300 | 2,6\% $\mathrm{c}_{4}, 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| (imand totals | 106, 689,25 | 12,9148,207 | 119,644,4164 |  | 17. 130,248 | 114,692, 590 |

G.-Sumaliy Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first eight months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

II. Sumary Statemext (Cumevised) of Inlan! Revenue of Canada, nocrued during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for frst eight months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

| Frscar, Year $189 \%$-98. |
| :--- |
| Month <br> ended |

T. -Sumaray Statement (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports into Camala (Dumanfe axb Figes) with the Duties eollected thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Year endel 30 h June, 1898 , and same for first eight months of Fiscal Year ending 30 th June, 1899, respectively." (Coin and Bullion inchuded).


## GREAT BRITAIN．

J．－Comparative Stamamary（Unerised）of the Quantities and Vitues of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into（ireat． Britain from Ibritish North America during the months of Fobruary and the eight months ended dath February，in the Yeas $1 \times 97$ ， 1898 and 1899，respectively．（Irom English Returns．）

| Ahticles． | Quantitiks． |  |  |  |  |  | Varems． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nonch of Trehruaty． |  |  | Eight monthe ender 2sth Jibluary． |  |  | Month of Felmatry． |  |  | Eight montlis emiced 28th Fubruary． |  |  |
|  | 18：9． | 18.18. | 1809． | $18 \% \%$ | 1848. | 1594． | $18: 17$. | 1898， | 1899． | 1897. | 1898， | 188） |
| Animath，lising－ Cattle ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．No． Sheel and landis．．．．． Honsen |  |  |  |  |  |  | \＄ | \＄ | \＄ | \＄ | \＄ | 8 |
|  | 960 | 1，9161 | 1，862 | 77，fiziy | ！ 4 ，（13！ | 81，300 | $7(5,8800$ | 164，6．14 | 146，993 | －5， 914,44 | 7． 468,837 | 5 \％ $181, \times 16$ |
|  | 2，05t | 1．970 | 46， 8 | 51.0 | 58． 386 | 3x， 3 ，8！ | 14，2111 | ！，ifi | 3，2801 | 510，6itit | f2x， 3 ？ | 284，315 |
| Cran－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whanat．．．．．．．．．．．．．Cut． | 8,8010 42,7100 | 114， 1101 | 2it，＂00 | 2， 483,160 | 3． 317,902 $4,004,100$ | $5,900,5001$ | C， 80.4 | 6it，3＜6 | （6），415 |  | $3,040, N \leq 1$ | 6， $47-16$ |
| Wheat flomr．．．．． | 42,106 | －4．1000 | ！ 14.50 | 1， 51,420 | $1,=10,1: 14$ | 1．70， 10 （ | 1 （m）, $2+4$ | 20ti， 146 | 386,665 $3+35!$ |  | 7． $2 \times 2.717$ |  |
| Itilse．．．．．．．．．． | 14．150） | （is． 1104 | 18，36\％ | 500， 500 | － 211.18 | 74.920 | 15．74 |  | $2{ }^{2}$ | 1，3i4，31i | 1，М17， 711 |  |
| Matale－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cipplyer ore．．．．．．．．．．Tous． |  |  |  | 364515 | 41，283 | 32，814 |  |  |  | 403， 887 | $378,18 \mathrm{~m}$ | 246,6303 |
| l＇revisions－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bacon ．．．．．．．．．．．CwL． | t， 71 mi | 14， 3 2 4 i | 20，98：3 | ：34．213 | 204．537 | 386，181 | 33，1，4it | 1165 | 175，711 |  | 1，804， 4.341 | 3，147， 624 |
| Himms，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ITs | 2，3，28 | A，048 | 1 15,491 | Es，04\％ | 100，1711 | 11， 5 | 22，11！ | 73，233 | 1，21\％，0¢！${ }^{\text {，}}$ | 1，30， $30.7 \times 1$ | －15\％， $16 \%$ |
| Butter．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 1，恠3 | 1.971 | 1，512 | 87，N14 | 14，（i41 | 144，735 | 21，37\％ | 41）．4．2 | 30，2 6 \％ | 1，1iti，2sif | 2．12，1，18．： | 2，193．3． 419 |
| Chrese．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 33， 5,709 | 24,264 | 10，0101 | 1，0！1， 0510 | $1,3+1.376$ | 243，248 | 4i3， $51+1$ | 231，21： | $111.3 \pm 3$ | 11，183， 1 ，\％ | 1－1．13， 1 ， 14 | $12.414,310$ |
|  | 2， 73.31 |  | 4,180 | 493， $29!$ | 2til，LSt | 747,117 | 5，5\％8 |  | 7，（2）2 | 881,57 | ！31，\％ 1 | 1，29－5，\％\％ |
| Fisb，cined or maltal．．Cwt． | 42,583 | 41,710 | S85 | 185，513 | 243,761 | 12x， 5 \％ | （3） 11.3115 | $381,27!$ | 16， 63 | $2, \ldots<8,18.1$ | $2,210,20,3$ | 7\％．，Mis |
| Wholl and timber－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jexsn ．．．．．．．．Tamas， | 54.4 | （is） | $66)$ | 128，085 | 1，16，547 | 114.468 | 8,346 | 1，801 | 944 | 3，124，＋19 | $3,381,670$ | 2， $2 \cdot 41,41 \mathrm{I}$ |
| flexsiod．．．．．．．．．．． | 15， 5 | 5 | 7,5243 | 1，214，52\％ | 1．182， 4001 | 1，＋45， 282 | 19\％．05！ | （19，4： 4 ） | 97,960 | 12，750．941 | 18，025，估侁 | 16．193， 198 |

 Britain to British North Amerien during the monthe of February and tho eight monthe ended 2 sch Fehruary，in the Years 1897,1898 ， and 1899，respectively．（From linglish Roturns．）

| Antichess． | Quantifies． |  |  |  |  |  | Values． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Munth of Febrimary． |  |  | Eight monthe eaderl 2sth Fehrnary． |  |  | Mimth of Fieloruary． |  |  | Lipht munthe eaded 2sth Fubruary． |  |  |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1895． | 1898． | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 183\％． | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| 1．Articles of Foreland Drink： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt，mek and whites，Tims． | （13，2， 2,00 | 10， | 4，261 | 36,071 171,454 | 20， 212,2017 | ＋11，4975 | 8,541 22,61 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,530 \\ i 4,361 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,76 \\ 3(1,824 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113,558 \\ & 320,36 ; 6 \end{aligned}$ | 121,4181 438.57 | $\begin{aligned} & 129,416 \\ & 487,3105 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2．Raw Materin！s ：－ Wesol，sheepland lambes，Lhi． |  | 121，200 | 52，103 | 241,900 | 1，252，900 | 510，040 | 1，54； | 20,445 | 10，102 | 40，151 | 237，70\％ |  |
| 2．Artiches Mumsfactured and Prartly Manufac tured：－ |  |  |  | －1， | 1，－12，000 | 510， |  | 20，45 |  | 4，1．1 | －2， 0 | 91，136 |
| Cotton mamufactures－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fisect gexuls，gray or <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| l＇isee gurds，bimached．－＊ | 341.46 | ， $317,8(4)$ | （il1， 6 （int | 2，014，200 | 1， $9,48,3000$ | 619，2\％ | 22，027 | 22，299 | 11，337 | 129，26i | 124，95ti | 510，13； |
| printed． <br> diyed，in | 1，2xterem | 1，8\％7， 8 （4） | 1，881，900 | 7,1840, sum | $14,270,900$ | 11，353，460 | 83， 421 | 112， 8 \％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 120，4188 | す－ | 6＋2， 115 | $7 \mathrm{mb}, 740$ |
| manufactured lof idyed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jist mannfactures－ |  |  |  |  |  | 10，311，20 | 102，301 | 11，070 |  |  | T，1，10 | （ $M \omega, 14$. |
| Pitwe gonla，all kinds． | 5tis， 800 ） | 1，488，900 | 677，700 | 9，8．8．7．tion | 10，743，（900 | 9， 95.50 | 3¢， 231 | 1；2，30］ | 31，吅； | 440，9\％ | \｛（6）， 1 ，itser | 345，018 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wials．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14，5\％ | 18，64tis | 21，12： | 82， 0 （2） | 87.6185 | 131，468 |
| Wromble tismas．．．．．Yda． | 26ins sem | 1．250．3101 | 32.101 | 1，7ab，（n） | 1， 24.4 ， 4 | 2，2r， | 132，117 | 124．911 | 1：1） 4 ！ 19 | 111：97： | \＄38．136 | 1． $16150,0.4$ |
| Wionted Jos．．．．．． | 1，198，f191 | 1，21： $1 \times 1$ |  |  | 8，11017 3 3 M |  | ： | － | － | 1，＜t，M者 | 2．2．3， 10 | 2．14，sit |
|  | 2093， 6 ¢ |  |  |  | 1，205，5M | 1．431， 3 （4） |  | 12．0， 916 | I Ai，lisi | 121， $10-1$ | －13： mil | － $5 \times 5,1631$ |
| 13arduats unthmerated．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11，181 | 24,274 | 1． 1331 | 182，442 | 22， $2 \times 1$ | sin，inis |
| Cuthery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14，36i\％ |  |  | 1！ $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ 3\％ |



## UNITED STATES

L．－Comparative Statement（Unevised）of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the Unitel States from British North America during the months of January and the seven monthen ended 31st January，in the Voars 1897， 1898 and 1899，respectively．（From United Slates Returns．）

| Antictes． | Quantities． |  |  |  |  |  | Values． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of Janluary． |  |  | Seven monthe enderl 31st Jamuary． |  |  | Month of Junuary |  |  | Seven months ended 31 st Jamary． |  |  |
|  | $18 \% \%$ | 1898. | 1849. | 1897. | 1898. | 1893. | 1897． | 189\％． | 189.1 | 1897. | 1898. | 1sint． |
| Animals－Horses，free．．．．．．．．．．No． |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ | \＄ | ＊ | ＊ | \＄ | \＄ |
|  | 12 | 36 | 38 | 363 |  | 37 | 1，400） | 1，i4is | 1，5\％3 | 34， 433 | 34，110 | 30，450 |
|  | 376 | 94 | 84 | 2，020 | 1，186 | $87 \times$ | 20，103 | 9，234 | 7，873 | 136．945 | 1－10，5917 | 115,4019 |
| Art work，free．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,605 |  |  | －4，（\％） | 25， 533 K | 10：5 |
| 1．dutiable． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $64 \overline{5}$ | 110 |  | 4，41： | 4，370 |
| Books，\＆c．，free |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，575 | 1，534 | 19， 935 | 18，874 | 18，0ヶ\％ |
| ．dutiable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，053 | 2,5688 | $3: 301$ | 11．846． | 14， 122 | 13，4，13 |
| Coment－Roman， Pintland，dutiable ．．．Libs． | 4，200 |  |  | 2，102，300 | 1，304，249 | 1，443．120 | 18 |  |  | 8，364 | 6，00］ | 4.129 |
| Coal，bituminoms，dutivele．Tons． |  | 70.542 | （0），200 | 485， 3 20 | ［35，93： 5 |  | $27 \times 0429$ | 210.715 | 205， 210 | 1．442，543 | 1，15i，5tiol | 1，122，4i3 |
| Fibres，vegetable，dec，and manufactures of Flax，free cend dutinde． | 134 |  | 3＊ | 584 | $34 \%$ | － 6 | 20.75 |  | 5，｜x｜ | 70.647 | 42，（60） | （3x，sim |
| Fruits－ Bananas，frec |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5，361 | 4．065 | 4， 100 |  | （ $4,8,8(2)$ |  |
| Lemons，dutiable． |  |  | ．．． |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 13， 196 | 1，870 |  |
| Fura，skins，ise．，free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22，91： | 31,204 |  | 119，612 | 143，513 | 202，8，0 |
| Hides and skins，other than fur，free coud dertiable．Lhes． | 2，599，164 | 1．275， 28.4 | 1，450，791 | 11，令库，（17） | $8,121.213$ | 2． 414.9 ， 6 | 192， $3 \times 2$ | 100， 6.54 | 119， 470 | （0）3，4803 | 606，111 | 629， 3 \％ |



## UNITED STATES.

M.- Comparatise Statment (Unerised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Prohluce) Fixported from the United States to British North America during the months of January and the secen months ended 31st Tanuary, in the Years 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. (From United States Returns.)


|  <br>  stuml． <br> Tons． |  | 104 | －1i） |  | $50,13 \%$ | －3，742 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,24 \\ 115,12: 49 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & i 11,12 \\ & 4,1(k) \\ & 11 i, 312 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,212 \\ & 11015,2,2,1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Y. } 1,4, \\ 31,364 \\ 1,35,3,342 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ifather and manulactures of－ |  |  |  |  | ， 1 | 13，1，32 |  |  | 11，312 |  | ．114．0．34 | 1， $20.3,542$ |
| Fonter mand showern |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,611 | 15， 5.5 | 30，（46） | 13．） 175 | 151．29\％ | 264,528 |
| Selp leather ．．．．．．．．．Lhes． <br> Other | 1，461 | K5，471 | 1），354 | 320， $9 \times 4$ | 16，6，515： | 405， 416 | 249 | 12,20 | 17，773 | 52，318 | 133， 131 | $75,814$ |
| Naval stures－ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39．406 | －3，162 | （1），05\％ | －34， 5 | 380，9\％2 | 38 C |
| llasin，tar mud pitcle ．Mils． | $\because \mathrm{O}$ | 1．3．3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1，21：3 | ： 41,40 | 2.8401 | 2），（\％x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T＇urpentine，spirits af ．．dialls． | 3，144 | 2，1，1131； | 25． 132 | 214，（ili |  | 4， 42,16 | 5,183 043 | （0，16， | 3， 3,140 | （6x， T （ M | iH， 4,30 | (is, ! ! M : |
| （oi］cakr and uil cake moal lis． | ！ 1 ，ixa | 1：$\because 1.1161$ |  | 4118.503 | ［Hi］．924 |  | 110 | 1，5M ； | 2，427 | 20， 3,13 4.11 .36 | ！14．13P | $102,-811$ |
| Oils－Miamral，cruaba．．．．．（ialls． | 5，8！ |  | － | 5，817 | （171．20x | 0，170．14 | 118 442 | 1，50］ | 2，4：7 | 4．9134 | －-435 | 11，5i31； 1 ， 418 |
| Cotton－stur］．．．．．．．${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 7970 | 1．Mix ！nt | 8100,118 | －317．8．3 | $4,1211,253$ | 7， $24 \pm .14!$ | 5，332 | （61， 117 | （3， 314 | －1． 3.685 |  | 4851，114． |
| Iramtine and paratine wax T．｜ıs． | 2， 124 2,441 | 11,524 7.699 | $49.4 N \%$ 3.117 | $10650]$ | －14， 38.2 | 245， $0 \cdot 4$ | 1． 11 LK | 10，1118 | 11，！4！ | 35,544 | （i］．584 | （62， 215 |
| Provisions ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ！ | ： 14 | $1+2$ | 745 | 2.049 | 1，440 |
| Muat proxlucts－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preaf proxducte－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ［3eerf，craserl．．．Stor． | $50,1 \times 20$ | 14，4111 | 20， 4611 |  | 3－2，381 | 1，375，485 | 3，215 |  |  |  |  |  |
| －frenk． <br> －．saltal or piekled，and | 2，066 | 240） |  | 15,180 | 3，1997 | 176．3339 | 3， 178 | 1.318 34 | 1，370 | X1，6nt 1,602 | 2－4，08 | $\begin{array}{r} 119,741 \\ 3 x,+101 \end{array}$ |
| other，cured Lis． <br> ＇Tallow | 62\％，826 | 152.221 | 74.279 |  | 2，1：51， 541$]$ | 2． $0: 14.425$ | 27.75 | X． 821 | W．1il | 188， 49 | 91，207 | 103， 65 ！ |
| Hisg inculucts－ |  | ： | （0）1 | －13，23x | \＄8，231 | 1！ 11,672 |  | 1！ | \％ 2 | 2.289 | $\underline{3.838}$ | 13，＋21； |
| Bricon．．．．．．．．．． | 190．52\％ | 4.37 ，（0）29 | 118， 214 | 7，305， 18.8 | 11，315\％，＋114 | K，1：34， 311 i | 4，212 | ：30，1， 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Hatas ．．．．．．． | 19， N ［1 | 114，19： | 14！）， $51:$ | 1．81：3．3！${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2，34， $21 / 8$ | 2．1！），い3； | 2，10\％ | 12， 4 ： 41 |  | 1ヶヶ，－\％ | $\begin{aligned} & 146, .111 \\ & 260.742 \end{aligned}$ | 124.023 444.64 |
| Pork，fresh，pickled．－ | 705，1iti | 1，698．10m | （） 69 ， 461 | 9，518． 114 | ！，（3ibi， 723 |  | ＊7，121 | 又！！！！！ | 51， 71. | ＋3．4．543 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4+4.644 \\ & 715,464 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jard，．．．．．．．．． |  | （2！）． 466 | 296,4132 | 3，16：4， 11.3 |  |  | 3.3 － | 31，207 |  | 171，337 | 127.114 | 715,469 <br> （305，4！！： |
|  | －12，131 | 153， 5,41 | （33， 8 \％ 8 | S！ 5 ， $3: 16$ |  | －30， 3111 | 1，469 | 111．124 | 3，\％ies！ | 171,331 41,976 | $\begin{array}{r} 1=1.114 \\ 28,803 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301,+4!1 \% \\ & 31,071 \end{aligned}$ |
| bitiry prohure－buttre＂ | 4，4，9 | ！－：－ 3 | 150，850 | 1，1103： | 2．：\％か， 38 | 1，12t，32： | 18： | 1，515！ | $\cdots 184$ | 180， 24.5 | $4.75,519$ | $\begin{gathered} 31.071 \\ 147,1 N 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| Sorele Phesme． | 1，841； | xis | 17， 717 | $4.7568 .20 \%$ | 10，2T¢（ 1111 | $10.158,200$ | 2ty | $11 \%$ | －3，605 | $10.10,18$ | W6is， 3148 | － 8 ¢， |
| Sugar，refincal ．．．．．．．．．． | 109） | 2， 6 ，if | \％1，870 | 19，\％1 | $3-138$ | 1090 ， 80 | －9， 664 | $5 \mathrm{e}(3,78$ | 48，304 | 212,173 | 1！ 19.120 | 1，128，419，3 |
| Tolnacter ：：n m manufactures of－ |  | －，wint | － | $11,0,1$ | ， $6,1.8)$ | $1: m, 880$ | （f） | 1.3 | 1，478 | 1，236 | 2,320 | い，引1－ |
| Iacal，stems and trimmings ．＂ Cigars，cimarettes，\＆e | $816.19{ }^{\circ}$ | 723，114 | N05， 6 dm； | 14，829，74！ | 3，1507，981 |  | 83,927 | 64,245 | 78,774 | 702，7\％ 5 | $33 \cdot 2.432$ | $58 \times 507$ |
| Wexd aul manufmetures of－ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\because, 204$ | 3，20， 3 | 6，186 | 33， 31.5 | ． 34,695 | 汭，119 |
| Timber and unaumuf＇d wood |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumineer－Buards，Hanks， |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19.6 | 28， 18 | $8,44: 1$ | 406，058 | 6．） 4,233 | 613， 617. |
| deale，joists，\＆r．．．．．．．．．ft． <br> Other | 2，97 | 4，384 | 5．241 | 31，261 | 11．5र？ | 54.50 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.042 \\ & 14,650 \end{aligned}$ | （69， $23!)$ | 84，230 | $434,5425$ $106,079$ | 568,628 | 773.45 |
| Mannfactures of womd－ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $14.650$ |  |  | $106,079$ |  |  |
| ［kmes，sash，blinds，furni－ thres and woudenwares |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 277.280 |  |  |  |  |  | 86， 627 | ＋18，526 | ＋14，016 | 735， 515 | 1349， 876 | ＋260，243 |
| All ithere gerede rexported，inclad | 26，280 | $8,1+0$ |  | 1，4，7， | 104，819） |  | 46，468 | 1，387 |  | 246,0003 | 16，380 |  |
| aght Prouluce |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62，161 | $2,220.4505$ | 2，365， 60.1 | 12，158，423 | 17，108，580 | 15，118， 178 |
| T＇utal Exports． |  |  |  |  |  |  | T51， 519 | － $1.183,448$ | i， 2 2 $3,3,236$ | $34.306,080$ |  |  |

## UNITED STATES.

N. Sthtmext of Imponts and Exports of the United States from and to the un lermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been receivel, with Aggregate for the period from the lst July precerting, including such latest Month. (From Urited States Returns.)

| Name of Countur. | Leatest Month. | Value nor the Month. |  |  |  | Aggbegate for the Period of the Year, incllding latent Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1818. |  | 1899\% |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports, |
|  <br> France <br> (firmaty <br> Ifreat Britain <br> Italy <br> Nethertands <br> All onther | January |  | * | $\delta$ | 5 | \% | 8 | $5,91 \Lambda, 6 \times 2$ | $\$$ |
|  |  | S99,214 | 3,461,245 | 716, 813 | 4, 0154,131 | $5,413,3,121$ | - $4, \cdots+3,437$ |  | 28,740, 154 |
|  |  | 5, 11ir, 72 | 1, $3: 38.85$ |  |  |  |  | $35,845,214$ | 3s, $6 \times 85,878$ |
|  |  | (1, 123, 211 | 123,491.270 |  |  | 35, 257,245 |  |  | (19). $45.2+403$ |
|  |  |  | Su, Thit, lis | 4, 715,34! | 51.1180 | (i2, 6283,1044 |  | 44, 94, 4.49 | : $118.809,453$ |
|  | " |  | $\because, 134,271$ | 1, 96is.233 | 3,3620011 |  | 13,315, 94, | 12, 3 3: $2.4: 1$ | 15, $5 \cdot 3 \times 8,802$ |
|  | " | 8, 11,1155 | $\left.4,42^{-}, 24\right\}$ | 1,210.8:3 |  | 7, 011.8511 | 35, $13 \times 10.151$ | S, 134, 1220 | 19, (1, $6,8,8.31$ |
|  | " | 2,985!,388 | +,311,802 | $3,70 \mathrm{Mi}, 29]$ \% | (\%, M17, 心.im | 191, 162,210 | $24.2515,73 \%$ | $\therefore 2,4 \times 1,0,24$ | :34.470,-17 |
|  | $\because$ | $27,048,401$ | 88, 124,853 | 31, 1291,616 | 414,138,373 | $154,757,443$ |  | $198.444,412$ | $5150.0834,1687$ |
|  | January | 7,1-4 | 21, $411 \%$ | 1., $1 .-13$ | 114, 13i1] | ㄹ.21~ | 553, 7 (6) | (il, 1639 | (150, $9: 3$ |
| liritinh West Indios... | , |  |  | 18.8 .426 | 5-2.8x\% | $3,1611,163$ | 4,315, iniz | 5.211 .1181 | $4.97,1182$ |
| Pritish North Americu | " | 1,704,135 | -1, 143, 444 | 1, $7101,94 \mathrm{sm}$ | $5,243,5346$ | *0, 7 , $11.333 ;$ | $1 \times 292,159$ | $19,424,117$ |  |
| All inthes | " | :3, M4i, | 1, 23i6, 93, | $4,110,4!1$ | 5, 4 , 14,363 | \| $8,2(0) 1,20 \mid$ | $26,543,482$ | $24,1664, \ldots$. | (3), 13.7., liti4 |
| Total | " |  | $10,215.6311$ | 6,591, 1098 | $11.67 \%, 450$ | 42,66\%, 918 | $79,878,524$ | $49,371,002$ | (0, 94 $4,00 \cdot 51$ |
| Guimas | . 1 | 29) 4.710 | 231,321 | 762, $30 \%$ | 2.22, 148 | 2, , $_{17} 7,+16$ | 1,375, i7\%: | 3, $31513,(\mathrm{MWH}$ | 1,:3*4,594 |
| All wher | ${ }^{11}$ | $8,494,24.1$ | - $2,843,435$ | $8,217.171$ | 2, 2541,4181 |  | $18.830,80 \mathrm{~N}$ | 40, 54\%,310 | $20,009,344$ |
| Tutas | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ |  | 3.174.784; | 8, $157,0,2 \times 2)$ | $3,0 \times 1,698$ | $53,877,454$ | 20,206,380 | $44,459,210$ | $21,343,334$ |
| Iritishl Finkt Iudies, | J. $\frac{18 \text { mary }}{}$ | 1,934, 12017 | 290.17 | 1, inti, 248 | 24t5,511 |  | i3, $3.412,307$ | 14,430, 15 ${ }^{2}$ | 2, 2143,48 |
| Africa | 俍 |  | 1,799, 501 | 72.137 | 1, 114.947 |  | 16, 1194. \$3\% | 3.8111 .1511 | $11,1091+24$ |
| (heranica | " | 1.14, <4. | 1,544, 83.3 | 1, \%2m, < 8 1 |  | $12,4(6),-3 i$ | $12,1993,484$ | $12,41 \pi, 1+2$ | $15, \therefore\{14,446$ |
| All uther (Asia) | " | 1.46s, 4.18 | $2,816,09 \%$ | (5, 120,262 | $2,84 \pm, 851$ | 41,146,311; | 20, 159, 519 | 43, 43610,201 | - 3 , 11 413, 33\% |
| Totsts | " | 8,0017,365 | 6,611,40\% | 10,732,08\% | 6, 6, 617,3467 | (6),315 $\geqslant 15$ | [1i,2k4, 301 | 71,664,759 | 22, 169,683 |
| (imanel tutals. | " | 50, $2+2 \mathrm{~T}, 714$ | $110 \times 420,124$ | 54.254 .750 | $115,5472,827$ | $340,416,530$ | $718,3157,40 \%$ | 34if,943,340 | (-4),544,3*38 |

## UNITED STATES

O.-Sthenexp of the Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the British Empire and (Totals), Foremon Countraps in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from the lst July preceding, including such latest Month-(From United Stetes Returns.)

P.-Unrevised Statement of the Tmports and Exports into and from the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which

| Name of Colntry, | Latent <br> Mosth. | Value for the Monta. |  |  |  | Aghrgeate foh the Phelon of the Ykah, inellijeg Latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exporta. | Improrts. | Exprorts. | Imports. | Expmorts. |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | \% | * | \% | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| -Canada | +Febrnary. | 4,943,229 | 6,646, 782 | 10,744,609 | 6,300,914 | $79,720,3.38$ | 105,58x,599 | 90, $3,42,3311$ | [16, 810,364 |
| Cireat Britain. | $\pm$ Febluary. | 1T $4,084,819$ | 111,784,344 | 17:3,1*x,576 | 122, 934,510 | 368, (6:0), 80, | 228, 16 6i, 126 | 373,776,459 | 2441,866,31 |
| Russia in Furopx. | July ... | $35.572,14)$ | 46,182,290 | 40,500, 51510 | 43,440,320 | 229, 204,760 |  | 252,268,170 | 318, 529,2811 |
| France | Decmuber | 80, 933,119 | [f2, 001, 44.3 |  | 71,732, 5013 | 763,513,211 | (694, 4 (0) , sitil | SH4,60\%, 13.35 | 676,111,231 |
| ['ortugal | October | 2,933, $2 \times 4$ | 2,676,2-10 | $4,3831,880$ | $3,343,6840$ | 37, 293, 480 | 24, 4038.720 | 44,291,-40 | 27,692, 2841 |
| 1taly | Noveniber... | 21,3\%3, 513 | 20,715,076 | 21, the 736 | 20, 179, 11\% | 206,532, 5167 | 1!0. $5 \times 14,949$ | 3x $3.449,196$ |  |
| Allstria-Hungary | Deceember | 34,675, 720 | 96, 508,120 | $81.748,200$ | 30,923,24x11 | :332,314,400 | 337, 147,360 | 365, 607.880 | S35, WGO |
| Greece | September. | 2,432,379 | 2,331,826 | 2, 1 K0, 0,041 | - 3,212,257 | 14,091,509 | 11,751,384 | 21,030,438 | 12.435, 147 |
| Bulgaria |  | $1.510,418$ | 669,503 | 1,177.300 | 1,459,852 | 12,(0)4, 924 | 9,333,480 | 9,815.980 | 9, 4ift, 03\% |
| Hegypt. | October. | $5,355,1000$ | 6,250,0\%60. | 5,000,000 | $4,945.0 \mathrm{~mol}$ | 11,870,000 |  | 43,035,0ヶ0 | 44,742,(06) |
| *Trited States | January | 50827.714 | 108,426,67.4 | 58,299,770 | 115,522,827 | 340,616,530) | 718,3367,407 | 366,943,380 | 749,549,3336 |
| *Mexico | September. | 2,9206,0000 | 9,622,000 | $3,5544,000$ | 11,884,000 | 9,449,000 | 31,343, mm | 10,083,000 | 40,045,000 |
| + British India | November. | 16, 2.460 .436 | 22, 2023,3451 | 16,1992,327 | 20, 175, 8685 |  | 100. 5922,194 | $107.548,174$ | 181,842,26? |

[^16]
## LI,-NEW TARIFFS.

Buring the quarter moder review there hats leten distributed fionn this depantment to all the principal customs Howses and Boatds of Trame throaghant the Dominion, copies af all lareign and
 toms Tariff Buren, which are always avalahle for reference ly those interested therein, vesident at the principal centres of trade. The following British innd Colonial are supplentental those puhtished in the depart rental Ammal Fepmr, Ins\%3, ani the grarterly and monthly reports since
 anthentic ardvice.

## (A.1-NEW NOUTH WALES.

The "Anstralasian Trante Review" pmilishes the following latiff of New sonth Whas, as amended, in addition to the old daties un spilite, heer, wines, mbacoo amil cigars:-


## (B.) SOUTH AFRICAS CUNTOMS LJION.

The following (ustoms Tariff, us pubtisher in the Cape of Con: Hope Coverament fidefle, came into operation on arit dannary, Is99, in the fotlowing territories, forming the Soth A frican (instoms Union, viz:--The Ciphe of lion I Foper, the Onuge Free State, Xital, Basntoland, and the Bechunalimi Proctorate moler the liree : mbinistrative control of the High Commissioner :-



## CLASS II.-FREE.

The following articles shadl he exempted from payment of custon:s duties on importatign :-
48. Agricultural ianlements ami machinery, atud all aparatus and plant uanally and principally employed in farming uprerations.
49. All raw frodice of South Africa, and animala hred in Sonth Afrieat imported overland.
50). All amimals bred and artickes griwn, prodncerl or mamfactured within the Union, except (n) flour, Whaten, of wheaten meal. inchaling gellard, mandactureal from other than South African wheat; (1) spurite distilheri from the puduce of and withim the lition, if a Customs duty be imposex under article XV1. of bue emvertion.
51. Ambukne moterials imurteal by mannized associations, cong or homitals lawfulty established for instruction or alrill in firat-mid to that wourded.
52. Anclurs ant chain caldes for the use of ships, thes, or lighters.
53. Animals, living, weept mules and gehlings, and eatle and sheey for shaghter.
54. Amps, anmunitim, al|x,intmonts and unifomis for the regular military, naval, or volunter Imperial or Colomial torcas of Har Majesty, or for similar or Burghar forces of why (kovernment belonging the the Union.
55. Ashextom pracking and ixpiler composition.
56. Altases, cloarte, globess and maps.
57. Bugs of then, krain, atabure, product, sugne, wool, coal ant minerale, not including papger bags, and hogying ant steking in the piece.
58. Bamen anf belting of all kinds for driving machiaesy, binding twine or larvent yam, boiler tuben, bxalting cheth and mill silk.
59. Band instriments and stande for the homit fied property uf any Govmmont Indonging to the Union,

 tishas or reptiles, hot heing manfacturen, polished, or further promed thun dried and cleaned bont in their raw and mmannfactared state.
61. Buokbinclers requisites, consisting uf buacho, choth, leather, barble paper, skin, threakl, tape, vellum, welthing and wire.
64. Bocks ant mesie, printed, inchering nowspabers and periodicals, net being foreign unanthorized prints of any British or South African cony rught work.
 roted chuty, ind bottles emply, commonly manl for aerated waters.

fî. Brass thel oupmer, sod compesition metsl in hars, ingots, plates and sheets: plain, inclading perforated, thut otherwise umannfactured.
66. Bullion, ain, or sucie.
67. Carriag, $x_{\text {, carts, }}$ nagons and ether wheeled vehicies, the manufacture of suth Africh, imported userland.
 windows, imported hy or for presentation to any religious body.
69. Coir, candlewiek, cotton, flax, filme, hemp and jute : raw, waste, or humamfactured.
70. Consular unifums and appointanents, and printed oticial consular stationery.
 ouly 44 pmeking material.
72. Corks and lunge.
73. Cups and medals, and other trophies inported for mresentation or presented as prizes at examinations, exhibitions, shows, ur other mblic chlupetitions, for exeellence ins art, hravery, gexul conduct. humanity, infustry, invention, manufactures, learning, seimese, skill or sport, or for honourable ar rumitoriops puhlic sarvices ; prowided that weh articles shall on importation or delivery free from the Customs lear engraved ur otherwime indelithly marked on them the name of the presenter or promente and the occasions or barpmese for which presentet.
i4. Dirkraus, designs, drawings, modets and jhats.
75. Dinomula and oher genas or precions stonas in their rough state.
76. Wyenuts, gambier, myrolabians, mmach, velunia, and other dye-monff for keathor.
77. Fingravings, lithograuths, and photogran his and enlargements or reproductions of the same.

T8. F'irn escapes athd fire-beme and luse-reels.
7.). Fifoclay, torra alta, amol tire lofick.

81. Fruit: Fresh or grean, including corem-nats.
82. Frasia ant ather proxhce, itriers, ar evaporntars of.
si. Cliac.
S4. Gianto, and other substances, atrimal, mineral or vegetable, artificial or' netural, suitable for nse as furtilizarm or hamures.
85. Hair-cioth and sprimgs for fumiture

86 Iee.
87. Irom and steel: Angle, 1 g y, chmmel, hom, rad, plate, sheet or T, plain, including perforated and galvanized : rough and manufactured, un, irchating corrugated sheets.
88. Lesul: las. pipe and shent.
89. Leather: Patent, enamellerl, roan murl morocco, atnd pig-skin, in the pieca.
90. Life bente. Le-lte and moys, and other like-saving apparatus impartarl for :uy recugnized society.
91. Maclemery, fitted to be driven ly cattle, elcettic, gas, heat, lydraulic, phenamatic, steam, water or wind phwer, inchading spare prots, and appotatus and appliances nsad in enmection with the genarating ame stocing of electric paswer or gis, but not inclading electric calnie or wire, or the insta for carrying the same, mul mot induling lamp, pests or lamps, or their fittings.
92. Metal of all sonts in tars, blocks, ingots and pigs for founding, not elsewhere flescribed.

93．Miniug buckets，whips，trocks，and tubs－wheled or otherwise－for luating minetals or ores on rails br wires．
94．Puekime or lageing for chtines and machinery：
45．Paper for printing lowks，palahets，new whers and posters，or for lithographic purposes．
46．Paintinge，pictires，picture lowks and etchings．
 wator suply or pumping，not including downpipug and puttering，or cocks and taps．

46！．Printing and lithographte inks．
l（h）．Priating，lithogaphing，paper cutting，fokling，numburing and purforating machines or presses，
 the boukbinding or printine indestris．
101．Phblic stares，Lemperted or taken ont of lumel hy，and lmat fide for the sole and axelusive use of the

 hand of a primopal Lamerial，Military，Samal，Civil．Commissariat or ordinemee Seeretary or Officor，of mader the hand of a Secretary to any densmment within the Union，sratting forth that


 entitled to inmort the same free of duty，until the intentionson to sell in dispose of the stares shatl
 wore fiss impertith，to whom the dhty leviable，aceording to the tariff then in foree，shabll 1e paid by the faveruncint selling or disposiug of the stores．
102．Risilwity construction or equipmont requisites，such as to mean the following：Rails sledgers，fowten－
 goods，wagons，cariages，trolleys，engine water tanks，turntahbes，permanent or fixed signals and weighlmidges．
103．Rattans，ume and bambor，ummanufactured．
104．Kusin and carlwhate of atmomia．
10：．Sarldle－tress．
10f．Schuol fumiture and requisites；being all articles certified by the Superintendect－General of Edncation， or any ofticial appointed for that purpose in any Colony，State or Territory in the Union，to be for ise in any rehour）．
107．Soulpture，inchuding casts or mudels of senpptare．
108．Seeds，bulbs，phante and twhers，for planting or sowing ouly，unfer such regulations as regards milhbe kinds as the Customs authomities may impuse to safegume the reveme against diversion inte ordinary eonsump，tion．
109．Sheep dip，sheep dipping powders，material suitable only for dip，and dipping tanks．
110．Spennens illustrative of matnal history．
111．Sprayers and sprinklers and uther apharatus for dextroying pests or disuases in stock，plants ar trees．
112．Staves．
 shall be paid at the Customs on the hull and all fittirgs，acosorting to the tariff that may then th： in furce．
114．Sulphur：Sulstances for destroying pest or diseases in stock，plants or trees ：and disinfectants．

116．Tin and aine：Bar，plate or sheet，plain or perforated，but otherwise mmanufactnred．
117．Thegrephe and telephomes：Materials and instrumenta for use in construction and working of telograph and telephone lines．
118．Tobacen，the produce of south Africa，inuorted werhand．
119．Tramway construction requisites，such to mean the following：Rails，s］eepers，fastemings for rails or shepers，iron gates，girders，iron bridge work，and cnlvert tops．
120．Vaccine virus and toxine．
121．Vugetahles，fresh or green，but not includingr putatons or onions．
122．Water boring apparatus．
123．Wine presses und wine pumps．
124．Wine，spirits and heef，iupported direct or taken out of bond by，and for the sole nse of，commissioned otheers serving on full pay in the regular military or naval forces of Hes Rrithmice Majeaty，sub－ ject ta such rignlations the the Customs may make for the due protection of the rewenue，prov ided that if such liquers shabl tur sold or atherwise disposed of to on for comsunption ly any wher person not legally conitled for import the sane free of daty，withont the daty pring first paid therom to the Cretonns according to the lariff then in force，then they slanll be forfeited，and the parties knowingly disposing of such liguors，or into whine pressession the same shall knowingly comse，shatl

125）．Woal，straw，hay and forige presses．
12th．Wire and wire netting for fencing；frophers，gates，hurdles，posts，standards，strainers，sitaples， stikes，winders，and other materials or fustening of metal ordinarily used for agricultnral or rail－ way ferteing．
127．Wire rope．

## CLASS IIL－GENERAL AD VALOREM Th PER CENT：

12S．\｛All goude，wares or merchandise，not elsewhere charged with duty and nut emmerated iut the frow list． valotem．
and not prohibited to be imported into the Thion，shall be liable to a chut！1 of The per cent＂rel iverorem．

## CLASS IV.-SPHCIAL ADVALOREM 20 PER CENT.

The following articless shall be liable to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem :-
129. Blankets and sheets or rugs, cotton or woollen, or manufactures of cotton and wooh, comnonly used as conton, or woollen blankets or rugs, the single article, in paits, or in the piecer, and coats, jackets, or other apparel, made of blanketing or haize.
130. Ben-hons, martrise prackets and crackers, und ather similar fancy confectionery.
131. Cards, playing.
132. Carruugre, urts, conches, wagons, and ath uther wheeled vehiches intended for the conleyance of persons or goods, incloding finishod or fushiemed parts thereof, not being metal parts not usually made in the I nion, but reguret in the matmfacture of wheeled vehicles therein: but not includ. ing hath chairs, werambulators, tor carts, store trucks or harruws.
133. Fixtructs and exsences of all kinds used as fornt, Havouring or berfumery, including sacoharine.
184. Fireworks of all descriptions.
135. Mulicinal preparations, not lwing drugs for disjeqsing parpuses.

13if. Perfunary, ensmetices, dyes, powders, uad sonp, or other preparations for toilet use, aud soap powders and extracts.
137. Slawls.
138. Soup, concentrated or dessicated.

# (C.) - BRITISH PROTECTORATE OF ZANZIBAR. 

## (UNTOMS REGIMF.

On Februty 1, 1892, Zanzibar was declared a free port, but the importation of spirits, arms, powater, and mineral oils remains subject to regulations.

AROHHOLC BIMTORS.

Whereas it is proviled by Article XCI. of the Cieneral Act of the Conference of Brussels, to which both Her Majesty the Queen ami His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar are parties, that the importation of distilled liyun shall be prohibitel hy the serecal Powers having passessions or Protectorates situated within the region of the zone definct in Actiche $\bar{X} C$. of that General Act, wherever, either ont account of reliyioms belief or from other motives, the use of distilled lifuors does not exist or has nets been ileveloperi.

And whereas it is further prosiden by the same Article that each Powor shall determine the limits of the zone of prohihition of akcoholic liquors in its possessions in Protectorates, and shatl be bound to notify the limits thereaf to the ether Powers within the space of six months, an! alse that
 sumption of the mon-native population, and imported under the system and emblitions determinel by end fownmment:

Aml whereas notive was given ly Her Majesty's foremmet to the several Powers signatory to the Brussels Act by a circular, chated Jon lum, the bith Apoil, 1892 , that Her Majeaty s dovermment

 of Brassels from that date:

And whereas ly the same notice it was stathel that Her Majestys Agent and Comstl-fenemal had beendrecteit tontify, in weomance with the terms of Article N(I., the system amp comditions meterminet liy the Protecting lower ander which limited quantitios might he mported for the consump. tion of the non native popalation:

And wheras it has been frome newessary of imposs finther pestrictions in order to regulate the
 hereby macted as follows:-

1. From and after six monthafrom this date no distilied or alcololie liquors shall be imported, whether ly land on' sea, into bay of the territories alministered hy or for His Highness the Sultan of Vanaibar, of he awise than in acendance with this Opthance.
2. For the nse of the non-mative population only there slall le achmitted a limited quantity of distilled or aleobolic lifuors imported in bottles. packed in cases, ind of adeclared valuesmported by invoice os other hocumentary evilence as regojemt, of not less 1 han 18 rupees per dozen reputad quarts on 9 mpees per dozen rephated pints, anl so is proportion if buttes or uther sizes be used ; or if inponted in casks, of a declared what of not less than a rupees per liquid crallon, and bearing the brands of well known European prodneers of the higher kinds of spirituotis lignots.

With eath consigmment the consignee shall give at written gnarantee that none of the liguor shatl he sold to any mative by him, that is to say, any person bom in Africa, not being of Entopenn race or parentage, and no perwen, whether he is the possessor of a license or not, shall sell any imponted, distilled, or alcoholie li, um to any natise as berein defined.

Special exceptions may be made at the liseremon of the First Hinister, or birector of Customs acting on his hehalf and unler his sanction, in furour of respectable natives of European Colonies in Africa in which the importation of spirtuons lignors is permitted.
3. Not more than 500 cases, containing 12 yarts or 24 pints in each case, or in casks a total quantity not exceerling , ont gallons. shall he withdrewn ly any limm or individnal in any one perion of six montlos, unfexs in virtue of a apecial permit granted by the Govermment.
4. All liguors adnitted shall be heposited in the custom-heuse, and only he withurawa as actually
 taining then shall, lefore their withliawal from the chstom-house, le stamped with the fovernment mark "H. H. A." They will he storel fres of rent for a period of six months. Inty will be taken only when they are actually yemowal, suve in the ase of lighors awaiting transhipment, which ure free if shipped for their original port of testination within six months of their arrivat, ant in the interval lawe ant chatged owners.
5. No imputer of, or traler in such ligher shall he permittel to withalraw more than twenty five cuses withimany one period of twenty foor hours, and, on making an appliation to do so, he shatl, if so tegmired, make a meclaration stathy that he has not at that moment within warehonses more than low cases in fulition to those whin he wishes te, withraw.
6. Shoukl any doubt arise as to the interpretation of any of the above prorisions, the question shall be submitted to a commission consisting of three indepemtent merchants nominated by Her Majesty's Agent and Consul. (General, and their decision shall be final.
 Sist May, 1892 , respecting licenses for the sale of lignoms, which is and remains in full force.

 in cespect of which the offene is committer shall he forfeitent: atml if the offender is the holder of a license for the sate of alcaholic liguor, bis lieense slabll be liable to forfeiture.
 imported mand this Owliname shall, on conviction, he linble to a fine mot exceeding ton rupees.


## AMENDED RE(:CLATTON.

1. Fon the purpases of the Regnlation ma Finglish sterling stambatel stall be atopted mat all foreign moners shall be reckomed as mearly as possible at their money market valmation.
2. The minimtm (insoice) prices for "listilled or alcoholic ligures shall he as follows:-

| 1:in | (1) shillings ¢fut case. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rı11 |  |
| Hastica | " |
| Whisty | tis shillings per case. |
| - Absintlie |  |
| Branly | 25) slillings per case. |
| Liquents |  |

3. The minimum price for alistille 1 on alcoholic liguors imported in casks shatl he 25 per cent less Than if innored in cases of 12 repurted gurts, leving equivalent to two liquid gallons.

 period of six months, undess in virtace of special pernit.
4. So importer of or trader in. such linuors shall he permitted to withehaw more than fifty cases within any one periml of 24 homs, amb, on making application to to so, he shall, if mo required, make a leckaration stating that lue has not at that monent within wavehonses more than expl cases in addition to those which he wishes to, witholraw.
5. "Ho: worls " distith:i or akohelie liquors" slabll wean spirituons liquors only, wines, beers, and bitrers not heing inchuled under this homing in the present regulations.
 shall le imported by any one firm or indivilual in any one period of one year, and chat only umber strict supervision.
s. Nothing containel in the present regulations slall be held to nffect any provision in the regatation of Jume $15,184 \%$, except in so far as such frovisions are expressly and explicitly morlified by it.

7axж1вак, 8th May, 1898.

## FIREARMS, AMMITNITION AND (aCBMONHER.

Amended Regulations resperting the Importation, Expontertion, Storneye and Disposed of Fire-Arus, A mmantition and Giunpowder in the British Protectorate of Zensibar and Pemba Islands.
Whereas the Islanis of /anzilaw and Pemban are within the zone sperified in Article VIII. of the dientral Act of the Brussels Conference, duter the end Inly, Isto):

And whereas it appears necessary to antend the Orlimmace issued by the fovernment of this L'rotecterate on the 2fith Angnst last :

It is bereby emacted by His Highuess the Sultarn of Kamainar, that from the 1st day of Jamary
 August hast, and that the lather shall be repeated on that dity:

1. All fivearas, athmanition abd fanpowiter inported into these isfanls, shall le deposited at the cost, risk and peril af the ferson on persons impreting the sume in such pullie whelonse or wavehrnses us may be appointerl by the Coblector of Customs for that pmpose.
 except on the written whbnity of the Cillecter of ('ustems, comntersigned by Her britannic Majesty's l) phonatic Agent and Comsul- icereand.

In every sach nathorization the number mol descriptian of gans and quantity of cartridges or prowder to be withdrewn shall lee urecifieal in writing.
 stampes with adistinctive mark and mumber, and a fee for shell registration and stamping shall be charged at the rate of I rupee pel gun, pistol, \&e., of per heg of powiler or tase of cartribges.
4. So anthorization tu withdraw any ams or ammantims shall he given except with the writen concmrence of Her Britamic Majesty sigent and Comsul feneral, and in the following cases only:
". To persons affording guarantees to the satisfuction of the compreme lowal authorities that the fircarms on ammanition will not le given, hesignel or sold to third perwors, withont the peramsion of the responsible anthority.
3. To travellers provided with a declaration of their Government stating that the firearms and ammunition are destinesl exclusively for their personal defence.
r. In cases where such arms, \&e., are gumanted, to the satisfaction of the responsible aumbrities, to be destined for immediate exportation to some port outside the limits of the zone specitien by Article VIII. of the aforestid (ieneral Act; and
d. Where, if the arms are destined for the African coast, the demaril for athorization for withdrawal is accompanied by a writwen statement from the competent anthority of the jur of destinatiou showing that their impurtation will be permitted.
In all these cases the arms, \&e, so withelram shall be subjeet to all the provisions of Arciele III. as regards registration, stamping, ice.
5. No sale or transfer of ficeams or ammunition may take place in Zangibar or Pemba without the written permission of the responsible anthorities: all ifrins, \&c., ser sold or transferred must be registered and stanped in accordance with the terms of Article III.
6. For the phrpose of preventing framd, all persons who nt the present times are in possussion of
 Customs, or to such other person or persons as may be appointed for the purpose, to be registereal amd marked in accordance with the combitions laid down in Article III. All firearms, dee, not so registerel and muked after the lat day of hily next shall be deemed to have been inforted inta the country sulsednently to the prablication of these Regnlations, ant the proprietor will vender himself liable to the penalties hereinafter set forth.
7. The storage of arms, \&c., in the public warehouses appuintel for the purpose will be frec of charge for six months from the day of limeting. At the expiration of six mouthe, stonge rent will be charged at the rate of 1 amar per gun, and 2 ammas per ease of cartridges or keg of powler, per month.

The proprietor of the guns con have acsess to them for the purpose of cleaning them at any time between the hones of $8 \mathrm{im} . \mathrm{m}$. atel mid-day, and 2 p.m. and 4 . m . , on giving notice in writing twentyfour hours beforchand 1 , the Director of Customs. No charge will le nowle if the proprietor carries ont the cleaning with his own people, hat the cleaning mily le rone at his request by the Custom. house authorities, at a charge of I inna per gun. This charge may be increased when the guns are in very bad comulition.
8. Firearns and ammunition imported by the (iovermment of Zamailar for the use of its regular troops or polive force are exempted from the provisions of this Regulation.
9. Any infraction of any of the provisions of these Regnlations shath lo followed by the confiseat. tion of the arms, ammunition, dec, and by the rigorous prosecntion of the offember hefore the competent anthority.
10. In these Regntations the word "firearm" includes any cramm, gun, rifte, machine-gun, revolver, pistol, or other firearm, whether whole or in detarhed pieces.
"Ammunition" inclarles cartrilges, lalls, powifer, caps, and all othes materials for loating fircarus,
"Importer" or "person importing" inclodes any owner or other person for the time being possessed of or beneficially interested in any frearms, immmition, or gumpowider iuported into the Protectorate.

December 23, 1892.

## III.-TARIFF CHANGES.

(A.)-BRITISH INDIA.

TAEELFF KFGT:LATIONS.
According to a Customs circular received from the India, Office, the Governor (ieneral in Council is pleasel to declare that, in the case of the two following entries in the import tariff-viz. steel, lasic, all sorts (other than galvanized or timed basic steel sheets), and steel, basic sheets (if galvanized). the assessment to dnty on import shall lhe made aut valorem, and not at the fixed valuations moter in the tariff.

> (B.) -MAURITICS.

Acemiling to information receivel by this repartment the following changes liave been made in the Mariff of Mauritius:-

Nalt. - Huty ineveased from 1 R. to 2 Rs. per 100 bilos.
Wheat. - Waty increased from in Tis. to bill Kis. per lot kilus.

## (C.) - NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NEW LDRAWPACK RRGULATIONS.

The following alterations, owing to last year's reluctions in the tariff, have been made in schedules No. 1 and 2 to the drawhack regulations made on 28 th January, 1896 , such alterations taking effect as from Ist November last, viz:-

| Articies, | Old drawback Rate. | New Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In Scheriule 1- |  |  |
| Hats-straw, chip, willow, tape and braid Piece goms not otherwise emmurated, and | 233 per cent. | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. |
| 14 schardule 2- <br> Apmarl and slops, not mainly marle of muterial free of duty, provided that the principal material thereof was cluty paid om inaportation ut the rate of 25 jer cent ad valorem | $17 \frac{1}{1}$ per cent. | 163 per cent. |
|  | 133 to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. |
|  | Ot the amount of duty paid on the materiad userl in the mamufacture. |  |

## (D.) -ST. VINCENT.-ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

This lheperment has received a copy of Oplimace I of 1899 of the Govermment of st. Vincent, by virtue of which the indiliomal duty of one-penth of the duties in force is continued for the year
1899. 1899.

## IV.-COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The following (imanlian Comaneminl Agents (whose uldresses are given) will arswer corvespond. ence relative to commercial and trale mattars, and give information to those interested as to local trule requicements in listricts they represent.

Sheli regorts of general interest as have been receised from them since the publication of the last Monthly Repront of this I Popartacont, are appendeal.
I. S. Larke. Syithey, N.S. W., agent for Australasia.
(i. Bustace Burke, Kingstor, Jamaica, agent for Jitmaiva

Ruhert Bryson, st. Johus, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Xonservat and Doniniea.
s. W. Horsford, Ni, Kitts, agent fur St. Kitte, Novis abll Virgin Islands.

Eifgier Tripp, Poct of Spuin, Trinhlad, agent for Trimilmi Mad Tohngen

1). II. Rennit. Buenos Ayves, Argentine Ropabliu, agent for Argentine Repmblic and Uraguay,

It indition to their oflier duties, the budermentionenl Cinulian agents will answer inquiries
 traters.
d. C. Colmer, 1\% Victurit Street, London, S. W. . Vinglame

Harisun Watsm, Curater Camalian section, Imperial Instituce, Lombon, Finglaml.
(i. H. MitcheII, 15 Waler Street, Liverparl, Fimblath.

II. Is. Uiriffeli, lo The Wialk. Carrliff, Shath Wiales, Eing.

Thumats Maffat. 24 With strect, Cape Thwn, Somth Afriva.
(A.)- IINREM, wid.

(Mi, J. ミ. Latide)
 Oeticwa, (anatia.
She-Kamates of the harvest of whe thastralian Cohmies have heen publishoal which place

 bumbels. The Australinn rexpirements for fond ant seed ure $3+$ anmo ikn bushels, leaving at surphes for export of nearly 19, man.omm. I think the ligures are tom high. It is gratifyibs to know that all the colonies except New Suth Wates and Queenslami haw good harvesta, the yiebols of Victoma, South Australia and New Zealembl lemig omble the number of hashels reapeat last year. The resnlt is that prices have fullen to the expent hasis. It is a remarkhbe testimomy to the excellence of Manitahia flom that in knite of this importations still contime, thangh in smalfer quantities. The "Warrimm" just in has ower foum handred tuas on bewh. The highest margis chove the price of Anstratian thone




 at the prescat great difference in price betwev lome and Manitelat four, wonlol warant the expense of intralucing it new hrathl just now. Nnelo of that mow coning is going to Queenstand ithil fost. ern Anstralia.

This is ath illustation of this markes for other urtiches besmle flour. It will pay a good price for at geml artide but menns must. lie takell to prove that the artiole is ne represented, am it must be prowed 1" the general public: rather thou to the lirge lealer. The latter takes mothing on credit. H. says, "The montifature must go th the expense of creating a demand fir his gambs, when this


Here is where the large majority of the Camatian mannfacturers fail. They will not got the expense nevesnaty, some of then retase to send even samples until paid for and after muntlis of correspondeme nothing eones of it. I know of no instance of gemune effort that hus faiked in make n
 faitures, the sates were suall ind prices unsatisfactory, hut contimed effort made at success in both resprets. ('irommstances which do not apply oo other lines howe now redited the demmod, turt when the circunstances change the demamb will lie renewed und high prices ean be got.

The agent selected will of conme have very much to do with the probahilities of success. A firm that is successful with onse article may fail with another for lack of knowlerge of that article ant lack of connections with the trale in it. Others, even if given a reasomalle sum for expemmes to cover introduction would fall for lack of energy aml still others for lack of capital to push the trade.

The agent even when granted it gomb sum of money will mommonly require to expent a gool sum of his own money before he will get such a footing as will make his commissions remmerative. This shomtid he forne in mind by (Gandian mamufintures us during the coming summer shey will probulily be callen spon by representatives of Anstratian tirns seeking connection. Where atirm has the enterprise and eapital to seml a representatice to Canda it is mimu foum evillenee of possession of りualities likely to secure this market, lmat there are exeeptions to this rule and full information shonll the hal before tha agrement is entered inter.

The representatives of four hims are new on the way to (anda, either lirect or withgland, with a view to business. I have given them informatiom and letters of introrluction, which I hepre will prodnce some results. I an sory to say that previous efforts have mot beem ha satisfactory as
 manufaturers to represent them here. Three have carriel out their agreements aud tirst orders have been taken mil sent forwarl.

One manufactuter has writen that he thinks he made a mistake in his agreement and wants an entirely new arabigement. To aboher at tirst order was sent last september, hat it has not even been achnowledged as yet. Two others have faileal to reply tollers writtert thom. This is very -lisconraging and when such facta become known they ereate a prejulice anombst good housts against Canadian mutertakinge.

Cantion should he exereised in making an agreeneat with an agent, Jut when entered int it should lo carried ont to the letter. Pronptass in correspondence is a prine wecessity to satisfactory trabe. If an order camot the execented it shombl be aknow tedged by first mail, mat reasons

 his orilers a dozen agents of manufacturees of other combtries are ready to supply the ghods and guaranter delivery:

Recemtly I have hat an morensing momher of incuinies, persomally on by letter, for information respecting Cinala, by persons who express a desive for settling there Most of them are jumg
 resiling there. 'The reasons givels for favouring Ganala is that while a man with a sutficiont mpital to tide hinn over a hat season can do well there the suasons atre too uncurtain for in mut of small means. He mingii meet a dronght at the ontser ami thin means a tutal loss of erops with menst of his slomp, cattie mol horses, and this would mean ruin. In Canalia there tore poor years, but never a complete failure of a conp. So having only a moderate capital Ganada is deened the safer of the two for investment in farming.

TBH: FREGGHT PROBG,


 the mater since with (amalian captans who were in emmmand of vessefs from Ithatic ports and ut]
 Montreal wr Malifax than at New York heanse it would be cheaper.
 materially alter the sitnation. Hitherto from has ing control of the export to Anstralia of kerosene, New York has hat a great alvantage over all other Athatie ports. The cargo of a whipeould always

 nate in the Paneo fields absl urangements love luen entered into for putting on a line of tank stemers to Anstalian ports wherehy korosene will he lad down here at fower figure that it can be
 lose its special adrantage. lat its fieight rate will lewaffecteal.

Amother circmastance is that during the past year [uited States momfacturers have supplied these colonies with mats inn onther heary lialway anterial, beating langlish tenderers. This expont is tikely to he increased speetily.

The port of shipucht of this heary freight is at Baltimote amp pronts somb of New York.
 from Bittimore was nealy tive times higher than the pate suctren by un Fingligh manfucturef. So, great an inerpality will nut long continne, and it will not bexurprising that its the export to Anstralia miginally centrel in Boston lats klifted to New lork so the latter may loose the balk of it trade to a more sontherm port, where the heary curgoes can lue hate. Fivery remove sonth is a tals on Camalian exporifs vin Atfantic United shates ports.

A thitif change is that stemers linve conce into the trabe and to stay, though cheg will not trive
 dian port is coneerned. The larger size of the steanshipe may make it at the tirst more ditficalt to lind at full carge. Hitherto steamships of from two to thee thousian bive hundres tons have lreens tased but speerlity larger will be temanded for economical reasons. On the other hand the facitities
for supplying cheap coal at Nydney or someother Nova Seotia coal port gives a distinet advantage to Canadia. The trule would iloubtless lee initiaterl with, sailing ressels and the goons that Canarla can export shonhl smpply ongoes. There ite practical difficulties to he overcone which may require some time, but an Anstablan lise is important to Canada now and will hecome of still greater importance in the future as the trade grows and freight conditions from New York may elange.

There is another aspect to this question and an mot mulh less important one. If Candian exporters are to suceed they most be able to secume their imported whe naterials anul :mithes of fromi as choaply as prosibibe. Nany of these articles ave on be found ouly in the enstern seas and others bonght cheaper here than at any other point. Hitherto Conda has been hoying them at secondhans ond in small ghatities, paying extra profits, cost of re-hmolling and isans-shipment. An essential clement in cheapering freight is returned shipmente or suiling to a port where cargnes can be had. 'luday freight to louston is quoten at fifty cents per ton higher than to New Fork liceanse the possibility of securing atargus are so mueh hetter at the later place than at the former. This eomdition may be secured by vessels pmang loet ween Hontreal in the summer und Sy dney
There will come romml trips letween these purts as well. A resael for Montreal bught unw; bat eventially must, fill up with a carge of wool, cocoanut nil, hiiles, gly eerine, hair, horns, ghtta percha, pearl sheli, bery, tallow, tin and a variety of articles of which this port is the gathering centre.
(antada takes enongh of these articles to keep at mombly line cmployed now and will take more. 'lake comanat oil, as an instance. This trade has incmasel mainly in the phat few years as suap. makers, who keep up with molera progress in the art, are compelled to use an increasimg ymantity of it in the process af manufacturing ligh grade soap. It is made From cophat the meat of the cocomut ats dried on the iskoms. Large yuantities are shipped to Furope in this state, where mills cxpress

 economital to inport as oil. Direct shipments of wod have not mbere great progress lnt it will come as che inerenaing sules of wool eftecter in Anstralian cities show that other mations have found that direet purchases mal shipments aslvantagems.
 the ronte now taken hy ships and be followed. Towed from Sydney to Xeweastle, ab ship wombl

 would take tea, coffec, cimmonn, cocoamst oil, enir, plumhagn, etre. Ochers would go to lie Sitrmits
 oil, gathlier, gutta pereha, petprer, rice, rattan, sago, spices, sugar, taphico, tiu abol tobacoo. All these artieles are needed in (humbt, hal direct buying and shiparent mast lead ta seemring them on more favourable couditions than at present. There are othe: reasons why this problem shonle? attract attention in Canala. It wonk hetter the rate of exchange, it varies, but remittanes from Aushalia hove eons as high as blyee per cent. It would hothl ma Cinalian marine and give employmont to the seafomg popalation of the Maritime lrovinees. Hany of the sailing ships comber to this pont are commander by Nova scotims whato patriotic enomgh to wish to be engaged in trade for their own country.

This problem will be solsal by memhants mather that by manafacturers. Many of the later do

 pate thut iss som is the attention of Camalian enterprise is turnerl in this divection he will conte.

Since writing the above, I have seent the morchath who has the agency for ashestio whith is pro-
 large oftices and the sates are promising. The tronble is with the cost of landing it here aml conk this be reducel to a minimum, he sinys the sules wond reach several humdred tons monthly. Insuch cases


## TESNに: NOTEK.

A combination of Pation Const Imblat interests is reported heve and thet prices late alvanced to
 large stoms now hore and snmewhit to a shapicion that the members of the emblintion will violate its comlitions. In ablition to the advance in price there is an imerease in the mumber of extras charged for widtrs heyornd atixed limit. This was reenfal as the exactions of lacab loyyers ins this gespect had hecome unboabalse. One British Cohmbiat mill, not in the comhination, is reported to
 extetions and damages clameal for. No me gatus anything by it mod the syomey denkers hope that a combination may hotd gool for at thme at least, until the loeat manket is placel in at fealthy stale.

Impiries respecting Austalifu trableare now conning in from the Maritume Provinces As has been phtished inf fanaln, one from a Nowa sontian tiom has the contract frot supplying a large engine for electric lighting purposes. This was obtaned from at Cuited states firm which has the general contruct. The remand for eleetrie lighting is increasing lut not with great rap inlity, owing to somany Amstralian lowns luring gas plants. Unitel States firms take the eontracts and montil there is an Ganalian clectrical firm realy to conpete, all parts, such us engines must generally be sohl trit the United States contructors.

A shipnent of loggies has just arrived in excellent condition, giving satisfaction to the consignors. It slawed improvement in procking and haulling and trade promises to contimue.

Finst orlens lise gone forwand for whips, picture frames and cigarettes. An effort to introduce cigars did mot succed but there is lettel prospect for cigarettes. Some are numb here hot the best are imported from the Unitent States and cireat Britain. There is a latye market, it may cost something tuget it. lat it is worth something. Prices and quality appear to he right. These two qualities alone will not get them in. A tirm with lage connections is hegotiating for the agency and if terlus are ugreed upon they will be soll throughont Austrulia.

I lave the honour to be, sid;
Vour ohedient servaut,
.I. S. LAlRKE.

## (B.) JAMAICA.

## Rehort of Commberoal Agent.

(M) (i, Bexteter Burde.)

Kinistos, Javares, osth Febmary, 1849.
To the Minister of Trade und Commerce, Ottawa, Cmada.
Sin, I lave the honour to sulmit my report for the fom monthas ending 3lat Janary of the present year.

I will at once mention that during the period referred to no materinl change has taken place with the intports and exports of this colony os affecting Canada.

## (HLLATTHE GPISEBAL'S REPORT,

 this Colony has isster the usual yenrly review of his department for the yeat 1 s 9 - 0 m . There is no necessity, however, thenter into the ghoted tigures of the various imports and exports. The bhe book whid I recontly forwarded yon having contained same in tetail.

I regret that the tahle showing the directions whith the exports took during the last three years is not favouruble to Cambla, as the folowing will convince:-

|  | 1897-98. | 18:90-97. | 1895.96 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uniterl Kingitom | $22 \cdot 6$ | $2-4$ | $27 \cdot 15$ |
| Cuited States. | $162 \cdot 3$ | 3i 19 | 5. 0 |
| tanada | 1:3 | 112 | $1 \cdot 15$ |
| Other Countries | $13 \cdot \mathrm{~s}$ | 14.8 | $13 \cdot 8$ |

The above tendencies show a coutiuuation of those of former ycurs, for, by a comparison of the
 for the respective yeuts, the United Kingetom took ing 4 and 29 I. White Chuth is tepmesented by $1 \cdot 3$ and $\because 6$ per cent.

I am ghad to suy that the imports from ( $u n$ bilu shaw signs af continually inereasing, but it must not le lost sight of that wherever the exports of a conntry goes to, hame exporis must he prid for with


The orange crape now drawing to a close, thongh at lairly latge ath good whe as fat ats the quality of the fruit be concerned, whs anything bui remunerative to shippers, the prices realized in the tiates not being equal to cost and expensees, inchuting the heary six shillings (8t, atb) per berrel Anerican dety.
H.ISASAS.

A tine crop of hamams for the approaching season is now on the trees. Lut whether the strong winds now prevaling will permit the happy anticipations of those interested to be reatized, is a matter for conjecture.

## DUTTEK ASD I'HEFNE.

I am glat to say that Canadian manufacture of the above is still making healway in this market, and if Canalian dairymen, famers and cmmission houses wouk only pay strict attention to instructions forwarded with orders, answering inquivies promply, I seo no reason why the trate of the island could not be in the hands of the Imminion farming imetustry.

With the re-construction of the streets of kingston which are being pravellin the main-with vitrified bricks, millions ure now ariving from the Vaitel states for the pupose in almost weekly shiploads. Could Canada not compete in the smpply? I understand there is no special contract awarded.

## 

Whe above company is favonmhy demonstratiog to the conntry what Canalian enterprise, capital and skill can aceomplish. The work as it progresses has land the ahmination of all, bout for quality and good workmenship combineal with speed. But two sections of the eonpany's lines are open at present viz. : that to Constant Spring and Hope diavens from Kingston. The ontire systen is expected to be completed by April. It is satisf wetory fo mote that the line at prosent openel hats been patronizel heyond the greatest expectations of the promoters, and there is no dombt that the same success will attend the onther sections when ready. It is to be hopel that the success of this venture iovolving as it does a large ammont of Canalian capital viz. : $\$ 1$, (KM), (MN), will serve to attract attention, not only of Cauadians, but of eapitalists generally, as to the moleveloper itgrioultoral and commercial resources of the colony when clirected on enlightened and conrect lines.

I shall forward you my next report as snon as the Tariff Bill has passed, and the imports and export returns to 31st March prox. are procurable: by which time the sugat crop wiblave been fairly alvaneed and shipments marle, which will then ufford me an opportumity to observe the effeets of the 25 per cent tiriff concession and the alterations of the sugul import duties in Canada, as compared with similar periods of previons years.

I have the houlour to be, sir,
Four olserient servant,
(i. EUSTACF BURKk.

## V.-GENERAL COMMEROIAL INFORMATION.

(.1.)-WOO1) ELOUR.

Attention is directed to the following letter from the High Commissioner for Canada, London. England, re: Wood Flour

17 Vimphata St., Lowinox, S. W., 16 h h Tebruary, 1899.

## The Honourable <br> The Minister of Trade und Commeree, Ottawa, Canald.

Sin, - Adverting to my letter, No. 421 , of the 21 st May last, und to other correspmatence with your department ou the subject of wood fonn, I heg to state that, in view of the inguries that have reacheal me from as number of pacties in the bominion who are inclined to go into the trade I have chnsel further investigation to le made into the question of the supply and demand on this ride.

It "ppears that wool Homr or "word meal" is used to some extent as an absorbent for niteo-
 ture of a certain kind of limoleum, known as "inlaid.

The manager of one of the principal houses engaged in the explosive business, infonmente that he estimates the comsumption of wodtmeal in this trade to amomm to abut 7 (o) tons per munam, ant has lred grob enough to furnish we with the following specification for the product, as repuived by one of the largest Eutopean factories :
"The wood-meal mast he made from white wood, free from restat elremicals br any other purifying agents for blenching purposes mast not he nsed in its manfachore. The wood-meal must be free from impurities, sperial care leing taken that mo nails or other soraps of metal are present in it. The moisture in the wool-meal minst not exceml I prer cent. The womb-meal must be gromnt to shels a degree that it will pass through a sieve of 50 meshes to the lineal inch, hat not more than one-third throngh one of $1(0)$ meshes. The wood-mieal must not be exposed to then fomes nor le aver-lieatenl in drying, so is to enthle it to pass the Britisly fovernurent heat test for the detection of stight traces of vinegar or other acid on objectionalile solatile muter.
"The price pairl in seotland is 54 is. 104 . per ton dolivenel at factory: The price in fiermany is 6 . 50 Aarks per low kilos. The factories seem all to howe invariably ohtamed their supplies lowally."

Abother important house in the trade in ublition to giving putieulare similar to thase given nhove. state that wool flome for explosive purposes is only mate from soft wools, and that the price
 containing abrut 2 cwte each are nsel for packing. (ireat stress is laid upon the necessity for the wond thour intended for the explosives trado being duite free from grit unt in a dry, finely divided condition. It shonld ulso be very low in resins, and the same time free from acid.

With regard to the demmal for this probuct in the limolema trale, I num givento umberstand by one firm that it at present imounts to over 1,20 ) ons per ammum in the dinterl Kingdom, while another estamates it at from in) (o, 60 tons per week. The lemand is quite likely to be an increasing one
 finely kromed, white in eolomr, and light in weight. As regrards the price olrabibable, thais wombl presumably depund largely on the qualits, hat white one well known lirm places it at t:3 los tha, per ten diclivered, others say that orders have heen placed at $8: 3$ os ord.

I an sending you samples of the promet with which I have leen favoured by certain of my orresponlents. The samples bear labels showing the nanes of the firms by which they were supplient.

Messrs, Jlue Staines Limolenn Cu, Stanes, Mindtesex.

Messts. B1. Nain \& Cir., Lat., Kirkalily, Gentleurd.
Mressrs. D). ( Buxter \& (o., L.t.l., 27 Oswalil St., Clasgow.
Hesers. T. P. Ostler \&e (ion, Ltal., Kirkahty, Soothad.

WXPLANIVFA MASVFMOTEREKS.
Messre. The National Lixplusives Co. Stel. 11 Anstith Friars, London, IB. C.
Messrs, Rritish Fixplusives Syudicate t'o. Lul., Yiteca, Essex.
I shall he glad if you will arrage tu give proper pullicity to this mpors, and to the fate that samples of the probltot may be inspeeterl in your deparment as the matter laving been noticed in the press, secms to have attractela good ileal if attention.

I ant, sir, your ohedient servant,
STRATHCONA,
Hiyh Commissioner.



The following inguiries amongst others were received at the otfice of the High Commissioner for (anala in London, since the publication of the list Monthly : -

A firm in the Vinlanis who do a large trude in poultry during the winter months, would like to arrange for a direct trale in: turkeys with a reliahle finm in Canada.

An inguiry has heen receired from a firm of seed merchats for the numes of likely honses in Canadia nern to supply an order for (analian will! rice.

A Halderstield firm wishes to be fhecel in communication with wortlen manufacturers in the Dominion hoying any desoription of coton or woollen waste or rags. They are also open to buy the waste manle at Canculian cotton mills.

Any one intereaterl in the proparation of Civian for the baropath market can be placed in emmaniontion with a Lomdon firm wishing to open uf correspondence with (anada.

A seotel firm of timher merchants desire to eorrespond with Canmian exprorters of hardwood mannfactures monlangs in oak and pine. Dind laths, pictare bucking, thorings in oak and white maple, and fumiture finished and unfinished.

Two large firms of belting mantacturers require agents with a good commectim in the machinery line, in the bominion.

A Liverpuot firm of conmission mexchunts in a position to buy cottans, wooltens, linems and hatrdware formes, wish to get into comotmication with Camadian houses who wish for such repre sentatises.

A termon firm, engagel in the mannfacture of a special kimt of thesient lox and atomator, desice to be placel in conmmacation with (amadian firms inclimed to dh, hosiness with then and also to have a suitable agent to reptesent them.

## (C.)-HINTS TO FXPORTERS TO JAPAN.

The United Nates Consul at Nagasaki, in a recent report, states thut, whenever an article of mumbacture has securel the favor of lapanose tradesmen, there is no reason for its not eontinuing to monopolize the market, provided the standard of qualiry be fully mantained, amb care and atention be paid to the appearance of the packages and to the methods of shipping. There is a preference sin the part of most forelgners, and of many Jupunese, for glass jurs for all fruits, vegetables, \&e. rather than tin cans, when the former are practicable. Whatever is put upon the ghass in the nature of habel or alvertisement should be so havily varnished or prepared in some nther way as to
 be provided with litsetsuther than thase of thion puper, which da bot athew the ean to be washed and lave ins appearance restored when it hec mes thyanecked of shopmom. The nethords atopted by most of the French purvegors are recommentat.

In the matter of pucking it is very desirathe that the initiut jur or tin be ns small as in particable for example, lontter in half-ponal tins, froit and vegetables in half pound tins or pint jars : while cases of such size the can le carried conseniently by a porter ulong rangh mountain romels, will find a much realier sule with the Japanese than tho large cases contrining two dozen "pound tins. In the one item of biscuits it is believel that the tmerican bakers ne gradually supplanting the Earopean. The present size of the tin looces used rather cheeks the sate to the dapmese, and it is probable that tins of half the size wonld yell nuch urore rembly. Besides the matter of cost, there is an udditional reason for the preference for suatl tins, in that the lisenits som lose their erispuess in a moist climute.

In textiles, machinery, inplements, mul all other articles, it is ermally important that the stamdand of excellence originally established when soliciting orders be rigully maintainch, and also that the requirements of the fapmese clealers and consmmers be carcfully nscertained umi fully com. plied with. These muy at times seen to be suncwhat whimsical, in that they differ so widely from established custom (for example, as to the witth of a piece of cloth, the length of the boit, the number of pieces in a bale, the dimensions of a package, or the size of at piece of machinery), late it wilt alwnys be foum! that there is a goon renson for these requirementw, either it the meagreness of the denand or in the inalequate trusportation facilities.

There is alrealy a consilerable importation of leather into the consuhur distriet of Nagasaki, both sole and upyer, all of which is usen for making troots and shoes.

## (I).)-DUTY ON SLRUC'E IN ARUENTINE.

In the reports of this Department for the months of December and Januay last, mention was male of reduction of luty no sprued ; the following'statement furmished hy Mr. W. W. Remnie, Commercial Agent ut Argentine, shous exactly how the duty ons spmese is male up ind what the reduction ammants to.

Duty on spruce, Ist, Felmary 1899:-.
(ustoms value, 1 ( $k$ ) square muters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8.25 (k)
Idexs 6 per cent
1 : 1
上23 M
Inty 15 per cent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . si nos
Alilitional 2per cent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 . $7^{7}$
specill duty matil 31st Decenler; $1899 . . . .2^{2} 35$

Direct dispatch, $37 \frac{1}{2}$ рет 8100 . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 ()
$\$ 6$ fi per $1(x)$ square meters.
One thousand feet equal ! 12 H square meters, duty, \$8.01,
Reduction in luty, 82.43 per 1 , (MO feet.
White pine und pitch pinc unchanged, 88.42 per 1 , (on) feet, until 31 st December, 1899 , when the specinl duty of lo per cent will he abolishet.

## (H.)-CANADIAN EXPORTS TO NEW SOUTH WALRS.

The following statement gives the principal articles of Canmlian export to New sonth Wales in $1899^{-}$:

| Thicycles | \& 23, 616 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Flour. | 119, ¢ins |
| Wheat. | 14,1788 |
| Agricultural machinery | 2,710 |
| Other machinery | 8111 |
| Printing and other paper | 1,137 |
| 'Timber, rough. | 8,317 |
| " Itressed | 920 |
| Corilage, roper, ete | 6201 |
| 1 brapery, etc. | 1,941 |
| boots and shoes. | Hif1 |
| Carriage maker's materials. | (M15 |
| Furniture upholstery | 1, 1339 |
| Hurdware ant irommongery | 48.4 |
| Hugs . . . . . . . | Ti69 |
| Pianos. | 349 |
| Other articlea | 7,923 |
|  | (1187, $2 \times 1$ |

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## REPORT

## DEPARTMEXT OF TRADE ATD COUIERCE

OF CANADA

FOR TITE MONTII OF MAROH

1899

RRLATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS - REVENUFS AND OTHER TRADE STATISILCS-TARIFF CHANGBS-REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL AGBNTS AND GIBNERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

## REPORT

#  

OF CANADA

## FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH

## 1899

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

## 1.--STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of March, 1898 and 1899, and during the nixe months ended 31st March, 1898 and 1899, respectively.


## INLAND REVENUE.

B.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue acerued in Canada during the months of March, 1898 and 1899, and during the nine months ended 31st March, 1898 and 1899 , respectively.

|  | March. |  | Nine months ended 31st March. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  | 3 cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts |
| Spirits | 324,539734 | 332,929 47 | 2,026,568 55 | (3,509, 95966 |
| Malt | [14,461 47 | 77.74016 | 383,075 08 | 546,308 38 |
| Malt liquor | 2500 | Tis 00 | 65,625 00 | 6,7i0 00 |
| Tohaceo. |  | 274,47292 | [2,151,356 50 | $2,415,20358$ |
| Cigars | 57, 1 ¢5 58 | 51, 855 | 488,595 11 | 500,204 92 |
| Inspection of petroleum. | 3,087 02 | 3,309 71 | $36,5 \times 817$ | 3x,20276 |
| Minufiactures in bondi. | 2,159 66 | 2,386 92 | 22,47416 | 27,02322 |
| Seizures | 1,34393 | 73112 | 5,97146 | 5,53691 |
| Other receipts. | 1,885 70 | 3,062 49 | 16,061 33 | 33,824, 29 |
|  | 764,182 26 | 745,563 04 | 5,632,310 36 | 7,173,105 68 |
| Culling timber |  |  | 12,759 43 | 6,3844 |
| Hydraulic and other rents | 2500 | 5000 | 2,576 00 | 2,70200 |
| Minor mblic works | 15900 |  | 4,400 65 | 40925 |
| Lnspection of electric light | 47700 | 87325 | 3,787 25 | 6,54500 |
| ga | 1,366; 50 | 1,385 25 | 11,937 75 | 12,502 51 |
| - weights and measures. | 2,24183 | 3,392 84 | 33,07677 | 31,583 85 |
| Law stamps. | 20500 | 33725 | 1,965 35 | 2,96590 |
| Other revenues | 4000 | 4460 | 4,736 40 | 2, 3260 |
| Grand totals, Intand Revenue | 768,694 59 | 751,646 23 | 5,707,599 06 | 7,239,001 22 |

## CUSTOMS．

C．－Uneevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports（Detiable）entered for Consumption in Canada and the Duties collected thereon during the morethe of March， 1898 and 1899 ，and during the mine monthe cnded 31st March， 1898 and 1899 ， respectively．

|  | March， 1898. |  | March， 1899. |  | Nine months erndeel 31st Murch，18！8． |  | Nine months ended 31st．March， 1899. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | Duty Collecterd． | Value． | Duty （G）lectex． | Value． | 1）uty Collected． | Value． | Duty Collected． |
|  | S | ＊cts． | 8 | $\$$ cts． | \＄ | \％cts． | 8 | \＄cts． |
| Ale，beer and porter | 14，904 | 5,15030001 | 11，2：2 | 4，369）ON： | 101，065 | 40，480 2 | 110， 50 | 45，734 81 |
| Animals．．．．．．．．． | 57， 920 | 10，823 30 | （i：3，16，i | 12， 2040 （1） | 212，870 | 12，088 12 | 321，243 | fi4．910 11 |
| IBooks，pamphlets，\＆c， | 71， 314 | $13,93 \% 370$ | 75， 911 | $13,5 \pi \pm 10$ | 70．4，195 | 133，69\％ 2 N | 8651， $2(x)$ | 150,22787 |
| Briass，mannfactures of Breadstuffs－ | 32985 | 9，224 84 | 42.47 | 11.0378 | 2315，280 | （45，37！1it） | 2－x，274 | TT，（15） 13 |
| Corn for distillation | 3,216 | Ti， 160 | 7，374 | 1，374 42 | 4 H | 11，－K\％ss | 150，701 | 42，150 19 |
| Grain of all kinds | 8,546 | 1，32．a | 7，1iex | 1，045 0．5 | 70， 6 604 | 14，kit！it | （64．182 | 13， 224 （ 415 |
| Flour | 15,185 | $2,3 \times 2)$（i4 | 13．8ヶ4 | 2，567 30 | $109,4-301$ | 15， 53120 | 107．704 | $1 \times 7501$ |
| Meal，corn and oat | 11，515 | 2，022 40 | 7，$\times 30$ | 1，3×1 24 | 1 11.6 .6 | $\because 2$ ¢ | K1．017 | 12,40834 |
| Ricer．．．．．．．．． | 2 Lb ，¢\％ 3 | 18，076 35 | 20， 3 Sc | 11，729 10 | 1108， 4176 | 116，204 36 | 268751 | 117,1648 |
| 13．Other breudstaff： | 24， 131 | 5,130 ni | 15.9510 | $4,159)$ | $173.11 \%$ | 38.17380 | 182,45 | 8－524；55 |
| Bicycles，tricycles，velocipedes，and parts of | 125， 410 | 37，492；ぶ， | 134， 834 | $40,3 \% \% 31$ | 30， 310 | 10\％，18， 01 | $441,42 \mathrm{x}$ | 131，93\％1！ |
| Cars，railway and tam ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13，076 | 3，192 50 | 10， 11 ！ 1 | 3，125 70 | 83，4til！ | 24，229 37 | 115，3i）\＆ | 34，485 42 |
| Cement and mamufactures | 14，093 | 2，169 54 | 22， 36 | 5，442 817 | 154，！n： | 51,11288 | 330），160 | 106， 47858 |
| Cual，bituminous ．．． | $3 \times 2,238$ | 120，660） 713 | 181，72： | （60， 595160 | $\cdots, 445$ | $0!11.37 .711$ | $2,544,141$ | －83，521 75 |
| Copper，manufactures of－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （6，308 | 1，702 51 | 5.453 | 1，34， 71 | 52，16il | 11，75\％1！ | 51.973 | 11，967 5 ， |
| Cotton，bleached or unbleached，not dyed，nor coloured，\＆c． | 72，562 | 16,80760 | ！ 16.20$)^{\text {a }}$ | 20，188 112 | 228 $2 \times 5$ |  | 50， 5 ，42？ | 124,152463 |
| ＂bkerhed，dyed，coloured，\＆c．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3in，47\％ | 104i，47！！ 11 | 310.648 | $103,216)$ | 2，0：16，384 | 6ilit， 48.3 48 | 2，560， 01 lii | 732，584 20 |
| 1．cluthing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $5 \mathrm{~m}, 071$ | $1 \mathrm{~N}, 889 \mathrm{y}$ | 48,602 | 15,2415 | 2 d |  | 243,147 | ！11，511 64 |
| 1）threut（not man spols），yarn，warl），de | 33,5111 | 3,$46 ; 3$ 15， | 25， 4411 | 3，168 $24 ;$ | $11 \mathrm{n}, 1 \times 2$ | 29，sill 78 | 20．5， 608 | ：3，162 04 |
| 1）thread on sjoxols． | 310，＜2\％ | 7．U84， 6 | 19.4336 | 4，12：13 | 27－1，130 | 623．0x3 lit | 235，422 | 4，\％M\％＊2 |
| ＂all uther manufactures of | ［12， 4010 | 2，， $41!163$ | ［10），121 | $22^{2} .1530$ | 554.042 | 157，（Mi3） 4 ！ | T15，（3）31 | 198， 323871 |
| Drugs and medicines． | 110，122 | 303,30431 | 102， $5 \times$ | $3 \mathrm{O}, 010$ 95 | 1．0） 11,0 ， | －42， 955 | 1．220，770 | 20.1043 ， 4 |
| Earthenware，stone and chinaware | 45,481 | 13,243 | － 010,1047 | 13,90431 | 5t3，183） | $1414,143 \%$ | 68， 1.437 | 168.842 \％ |
| Fancy goods and embroideries，viz．：－ Bracelets，braids，fringes，\＆c | 73,120 | 21,84275 | （15．1！1］ | 21，339 111 | 447．47\％ | 136， 14.82 | 477.017 | 142． N（in）$^{24}$ |
| Lraces，collars，nettings，dic．．．．． | $12 \%$ ，219 | $3 \times 2978$ | At：2xi | 25,6994 | asm，45\％ | $1 \times 3.69391$ | $\bigcirc$ | 158，132 87 |
| All wther fancy goods．． | 4．s，ST 4 | 15，240 31 | 30， 2 －5 | 12，xat 11 | 4！1，213 | 14：3，3；3！ 18 | －234． 4 ！ 11 | $1.45,12885$ |
| Fish and products of | 37,321 | 1，734；11 | 4！，，5！！ | 7，4it2 21 | 314，1613 | 22， $4+1176$ | 405.65 | －11，14： 14 |
| F＇lax，\＆c．，manufactures of | 16is，2he | 40，730 44 | 193， 14.2 | ＋1，037 ${ }^{15}$ | （130） 124 | 224.70152 | 1，317，miz | 20゙い，20， 87 |
| Fruits and nuts，clried． | 7，相 | $\cdots 2,19374$ | 44,4123 | 15，600 ！ 2 | （1）1．st！ | $2 \mathrm{c}!19188$ | 1，001．10x | 2210． 4 te 71 |
| ＂greuh，vi\％，vranges and lemuns | F6，34\％ | 11，421 | 73,973 | 4,545 | 400，万it | 3）． 595 | 476，96， | fi，］sit 77 |
| ＂all utlrır．．．． | 8,50 | 2，179 3 | 0，203 | $\stackrel{2,105}{10}$ | 287.505 | 81．29， 6 | 247,012 | 88.45025 |
| Furs，manufactures of | 74，406i | 10，554 88 | 77，865． | 12，153 $\mathrm{f}^{4}$ | 346,544 | 54,93783 | 455， $20 \times 4$ | 73,05870 |



Carried forward. $\qquad$

|  | March, 1898. |  | March, 1899. |  | Nine months raded 31st March, 1898. |  | Nine months ended 31st March, 18! 4 . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | 1)ity Collected. | Valute. | Thuty Collected. | Value. | Inty Cullected. | Value. | Ibuty Collected. |
| Brought forward. | \$ | 8 cts. | $5,772,426$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { y cts. } \\ 1,704,80426 \end{array}$ | $41,304,299: 12,325,31030$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 48,240,736 \end{gathered}$ | $14,420,892,51$ |
|  | 6,321,04i] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woollens, carpets, Bruscuels and tapestry. clothing. <br> " ckoths, worster, coatings, \&e. <br> " Tress gocnds. <br> " knithed goxods <br> " shawls. <br> " yarns. <br> Alt " all ather manufactures of woollens <br> All other dutiable goods | $150,-34$ 131,234 | 46,905 <br> $\$ 1,908$ <br> 10 | $165,00 \mathrm{fi} \quad 44,78008$ |  | 555, 124 ¢ 172,371 55 |  | $7 \geq 8,407$ | 194,907\% 59 |
|  | - 40.515 |  | 16:9,06fi | 66, 6 \%) | $\begin{aligned} & 538,024! \\ & 817,23! \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 172,371 & 55 \\ 256,543 & 69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6=8,807 \\ & 85!1,894 \end{aligned}$ | 2011.422 48 |
|  | 340, 3 , 349 | 122,305 73 | 381.742 | 115,198808 | 1,411,148 | S(6, 0488 | 2, 4 +, | $83 \geqslant 28216$ |
|  | (fi), 11is | 18,532 56 | \$11.120 | 26.7383 |  | 118, 940 :31 | 487.887 | 141.373 (f) |
|  | 5, \%riof | 1.476 .93 | 5,924 | 1,478 5! | $4 \therefore 2,2 \cdot 1$ | 11.5\% 0 ! 8 | (11.3\%) | 14,5:34 5.4 |
|  | 14, 4532 | 3,11788 6089 | 11, 58\% | 2,596 $1!5$ | 14. (M)1 | 113,01381 | $\begin{aligned} & 2413,11,6 \\ & 525,349 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,021 \\ 125,393 \\ 125 \end{array}$ |
|  | 71,016 | 30,806 35 | 24,053 | 14.08818 | 413.363 |  |  |  |
| Totala dutiable gourd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2, |
|  | 8,491,8931 | 2,435,883 07 | 8,042.176 | $2,32+57944$ | \%),684, 3\%6 | 16,320,262 98 | (64,772,597 | 18,751, 714 7 \% |
| Coin and bullion | 152,157 |  | 42,282 |  | 8.116,081 |  | 4,077,693 |  |
| Freee goods. | 3,726,024 |  | 4,287,806 |  | 34, 25, 3, 844 |  | 43, 439,716 | . . . . . . . . . |
| Grand totals | 12,370,144 | 2,435,823 07 | $12,412,264$ | $2,32+57548$ | 95, 0504.406 | 16, 220,26258 | 112,790,001 | $18,751,70805$ |

D.-Unaevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption in Canada during the months of March, 1898 and 1899, and during the nine months ended 31st March, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | March. |  | Nine months ended 31st Maruh. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Animals frir improrement of stock. | 16,207 | 24,584 | 123,510 |  |
| Articles for use of the Army and Nayy. | 25,460 | 24,13! | 3311.9168 | 214,035 |
| Asphattun or asphait. . . . . . . . . . . . . Bro. | ${ }_{9}^{337}$ | (1) 6,38 | 91,02 1 | 28,605 |
| Coal, anthracite.... | - $\begin{array}{r}9,450 \\ 24-243\end{array}$ | 20,411 | 186,921 | 10-025 |
| Cotfee........ | 24,243 45,644 | -399,353 | 4,741, 802 | 4.8591,610 |
| Conn, Indian. | 4, 48.648 | 79,118 285,083 | 352,16173 $3,735,542$ | 614, 6105 |
| Cutton waste. | 12.279 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 28, } \\ \hline 11,881\end{array}$ | $3,735,542$ 1,36225 | $6,545,534$ 137,799 |
| I) "*s, rass chicals, \&e | 209, 236 | 419,189 | 3, M11, \% 66 | 2, $6 \times 66,483$ |
| Fish, and 1 moducts of., | 16i, 22 | 159, 9445 | 1,120, 673 | 1,545, 398 |
| Fishrries, articles for, pats, seines, lines, de | 88.1812 |  | 40.4.944 | 314.420 |
| Fruite bamamas, olives, pineraples, \&c.... | 21,3!2 | 85,1040 18,563 | 2kn, 34 | - 5193.689 |
| Fur : skins nut dressed. ................. | 74,482 | 18,563 188,486 | $2+4,0,6 \%$ 315,269 | 4.3 .083 530,238 |
| (isase, for suap making, icc | 15,022 | 181, $1: 17$ | 115,0\%: | 530,238 167.1941 |
| India-rubler and | 338,102 | 34, 20 | 2,81s,5mi | 2, 113,236 |
| Tute choth and jute yarn | 199,559 33,439 | 1311,352 | 1,225, 107 | 1,294,718 |
| Metals, bruss and coppler. |  | $\begin{array}{r}47,543 \\ \times 5,771 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 486,147 | 381.399 |
| " steel rails for railwiys. | 4.3,912 | -311 | 1,20, | 734,769 $1.40+059$ |
| "11 iron and steel, all other. | 190,531 | 18f,065 | 1,215,72 |  |
| " tiol and zinc | 111,317 | 113,674 | $7!0,76$ | 873, 171 |
| Oils, vegetable. | 12,313 | 2., 386 | 167, sim | 187,631 |
| Salt ..... | 8,392 7.884 | 11.578 $1.1,041$ | 44,646 | 511. 272 |
| Settlers' effeets | 142.45 | 14, 3,71 |  | 1929, 14.4 |
| Nilk, raw Sisal | 13.16\% |  | 1,01-4.4.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,7 \pi 0.117 \\ & 178,510 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sisil, urnilla and hemp, undressed | 45.54\% | 7,3,420 | 289,943 | $572,+98$ |
| Tobacero leaf | 123.509 | 261, 241 | 2,185,733 | $2,963,078$ |
| Wood, cathinetrnaker's, |  | 13,28: | 16.984 | 1,240,208 |
| Wool .............. | $1.33,177$ 271.634 | 1339.845 | 1,075, 04.5 | 1,566,312 |
| All other free goods | 5,1,434 | $167,63.4$ 033,687 | 1,438,596 | 1,06:3, 3 , 4 |
|  |  | $03 ., 681$ | 4,621, Si 8 | (6,802,462 |
| 8 | 3,726,094 | 4,287,806 | 36,253,949 | 43,933, 716 |
| Coin and bullion | 152,157 | 42,282 | 3,116,081 | 4,077.693 |
| Dutiablegrer | 8. 491,893 | ¢, 082,176 | 55,68*, 376 | 14,772,59\% |
| Grand totals. | 12,370,144 | 12,412,264 | 95,056,406 | 112,740,000 |

E. - Unrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the months of March, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | March, 1898. |  |  | Miuch, 1899. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Prodice. | Firereign Produce. | Total. | 1Lome Praduce. | Foreign !roduce. | Tutal. |
| Produce of the mine | \% | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 |
|  | 1,081,104 | $1.02{ }^{3}$ | 1,0×2,161 | 1,038,750 | 3,298 | 1,042,048 |
|  | 492, 184 | 4,6988 | 4,96, 872 | 358,310 | 3,372 | 361,682 |
|  | 610,720 | (60) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 641,329 | 696,618 |  | (696.618 |
| Animals and their produce. | 1,631,938 | 31,683 | 1,613, 621 | 2,892,661 | (12,542 | 2,180, 203 |
| Agricultural products | 1,430,140 | 19,266 | 1,954,406 |  | -5,179 | 1,731,840 |
| Manufactures | 844,831 | 60,527 | 905, 358 | 1,055,475 | 104,105 | 1,179,580 |
| Miscellaneons articles | 10,516 | 19,072 | 29,588 | 15,428 | 34,500 | 50,498 |
|  | 6,634, 433 | 136, $2 \mathrm{H2}$ | 6,743,335 | 7,734,4431 | 312,996 | $8,647,439$ |
| Bullion | 75,065 |  | 75,065 | 73,844 |  | 73,84 4 |
| Coiu |  | 848,338 | 848,338 |  | 58,164 | 58,164 |
| Grand totals | 6,711,498 | 985,24 4 | 7,690,738 | 7,808,287 | 371,160 | $8,179,447$ |

F.-Unmivisen Statment of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the nine months ended 31st March, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

G.-Summari Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first nine months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

H. -Summary Statement (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, acerued during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for frst nine months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

Fiscal Year 189\%-98.

| Month ended |  | Month ended |  | Month ended |  | Month ended | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 cts. |  | 8 cts. |  | * cts. |  | 8 cts. |
| July 31.. | 354,818 96 | Jar. $31 .$. | 649,863 78 | July 31.. | 727,92931 | Jan. $31 .$. | 709,178 13 |
| Ang. 31.. | 495, 18961 | Feb, 28.. | 662,12789 | Aug. 31.. | 811,759 19 | Feb. 28. | 738,546 88 |
| Sept. 30. | 593,172 81 | Mar. $31 .$. | \%68,696 59 | Sept. 30.. | 815,290 95 | Mar. 31. . | 751,64623 |
| Totals. | 1,443,181 38 | Totals | 2,080,688 26 | Totals. | 2,358,979 45 | Totals.. | 2,199,371 24 |
| Oct. 51. | 652,709 46 | April 30.. | 778,851 71 | Oct. 31.. | 892,131 87 | A |  |
| Nov. 30. | 714,207 52 | May 31.. | 7:30,951 52 | Nov. 30. | 875.23908 | May 31. |  |
| Dec. 31. | 816,813 34 | June 30. | 741,025 71 | Dec. 31 | 913,279 58 | June 30. |  |
| Totals. | 2, 188,730 32 | Tutals. | 2,250,828 94 | Totals | 2,680,650 43 | Totals. |  |
| Grand totals, Inland Revenue..... |  |  | 7,938,428 90 | Grand totals, Inland Revenue... |  |  |  |

I.-Sumary Statement (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports into Canala (Duthable anh Fireb) with whe Duties colle ted thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30 th June 1898 , and sathe for fios nine mumblis of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899, respectively. (Cain and Bullion includet)

| Month ended | Fiscal Year 1897-98. |  |  |  |  |  | Fiscar Years 189\% ¢ \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inıporte. |  |  | Exports. | Total <br> Imports ald Exports. | Duty Collecterd. | Iniports. |  |  | Exports. | Total <br> Imports and Fixjerts. | Disty Collected. |
|  | Datiable. | Free. | Tutil. |  |  |  | Dutiable. | Free. | Total. |  |  |  |
| . Tuly Ang. Sept. | * | S | 8 | 8 | * | 8 cts. | 8 | S | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ cts. |
|  | 5,339,506 | 4.054, 533 | 0,347,131 | 17.448, 002 | 24, 835, 13, | 1,514,011 11 | 10,520,654 |  | 17,083, 26f | 14,58-80 | 31.121 .124 | 2, 107,07471 |
|  | 5, 849, 76 |  | 11, 2 +13, 230 | 13, $76 \times 284$ | 25, 315, 15 | 1,71) $3,513 \mathrm{BN}$ | 7,210,54 | 6, $5 \times 11, \geq 1 \geq$ | 14, (9, M), 策的 | 14,261.11\% | 24.359, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  | (6,542, औis | 5, 51+,747 | 12,02\%, 115 | 16,5190,048 | $28,647,20,3$ | 1,910,175 71 | 6, 817,342 | (6,1! $1 \times$, 8(1)3 | 13, $116 \%$, 14 | 14,610,112 |  | 1,976, 61482 |
| Totials | 17,764,724 | 15, 225, 747 | $32,364,47]$ | $47,506,924$ | $80,197,345$ | 5,127,700 66, | 24.548, 547 | 19,641,62:3 | +4,190,170 | 43,465,085 | $87,170 \chi^{5}, 255$ | $6,784,814449$ |
| (K)t. Nuv. Bec. | 5, 64 (1, 2ti | 4, 414,606 | 10, 6 , $0,0,45$ | 18,38.3, 697 | 28, 416.848 | 1, 684, 24008 s | 3, $4203,2.41$ | $\therefore, 303,602$ | 11.-2t, | 19,18:1.862 | 131, $11,1,5.5$ | 1,910:977 06 |
|  | 5,310,-32 | i, $1640,50-8$ | 10, 480, 3111 | 17,475, $36{ }^{\circ}$ | 27, 1605 , (6\% | 1,607,202 80 | $6,3413,2+1$ | $6,458,3311$ |  | 18,041,2013 | ; $30,8411.5^{2} 1$ | 1,838,26787 |
|  | $5,628,3224$ | 3,541,387 | 11, 169, 111 | 17,022,331 | 26, 192, 042 | 1,727, 102 87 | (5, $1,6,4124$ | t, 0\% 3,960 | 10,1:90, 63.54 | 17,406;,830 | 27,547, 484 | $1,9240,4 \times 2 \mathrm{c}$ |
| Totnla.. | 16,5850,301 | 13,125,571 | 29,710,872 | $52,853,690$ | $82,504,562$ | 5,018,566 61 | 18,475,502 | 15, 795,6633 | $34,771,16 \%$ | $55^{2}, 437.898$ | 90,209,063 | 5,73\%),733 28 |
| Jan. 31 <br> Feh. 28 <br> Mar. 31 <br> Toorals. | 6,087.94, | 3,749,207 | 9,857, 25, 4 | 10,614,219 | 20, 0011,475 | 1,784,57\% 24 | 6,331,24; | $4,144,200$ | 10,485, 796 | 7, 6477,252 | 18, 15, 3,048 | 1.887.352 63 |
|  | 6, 7560,169 | 3,341, 194 | 10,097,66 | 8,363, 631 | 18, 467 , 24.4 | 1,951, (in) 40 | ( $6,825_{5}, 124$ | $4,1(k), 485$ | 10,4120,1611 | $\left.8,122,46{ }^{2}\right)$ | $19,1503,276$ | 2,01! , (0) 17 |
|  | 8,491, 493 | 3, 788,261 | $12,370,144$ | 7,496,738 | 20,0066,882 | 2,425,823 07 | 8,082, 17 6 | $4,330,088$ | 12,412, \% 44 | 8,179,447 | 20,501,711 | $2,324,57448$ |
|  | $21,334,351$ | $11,018,712$ | 32,355, 063 | 26,680,588 | 59,0\%5, 655 | $6,173,447371$ | 21,248,548 | 12,580,123 | 33,828,671 | 23, 146, 364 | 37,798,035 | 6,231,030 28 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { April } & 30 \\ \text { May } & 31 \\ \text { Juy } & 30 \end{array}$ | 6,082, 404 | $4,045,230$ | 10,127,634 | 7,212,164 | 17,339,798 | 1,753, 6isis 92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $6,428,101$ | (6,193,144 | 12,621,245 | 9,118,5\%\% | 21,739,841 | 1,852,878 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $5,497,763$ | 6i, $24.25,672$ | 11,725,435 | 15,0\%4,834 | $26,780,274$ | 1,637.781 60 |  |  |  |  |  | . . . . . . . |
| Totals. | 18,008,268 | 16,466,046 | 34, 434, 314 | 31,385,549 | (65, 859,913 | 5,244,321 81 |  |  |  |  |  | . . . . . . . . |
| (ilanid tritals. | 73,694,644 | \%, 836.086 | 129,530,720 | 158,726,801 | 288,257,521 | 21,564,584 79 |  |  |  | ...... |  |  |

## gREAT BRTTATN

J.-Comparative Statemisat (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from Canada during the months of March and the nine months ended 31st March, in the Years 1897,1898 and 1899, respectively: (From Enylish Returns.)

| Armielag. | Quantilies. |  |  |  |  |  | Values. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of March. |  |  | Nine mouths enderl 31st March. |  |  | Month of March. |  |  | Nine months ended 31st Mareh. |  |  |
|  | $189 \%$ | 1895. | 189\%\%. | 189\%. | 1898. | 184! | 18:7. | 1898. | 1899. | 183\%. | 18\% s . | 18914. |
| Animals, living Cattle Shetep and lambs Hoestas | $\begin{array}{r} 2,125 \\ 317 \\ 519 \end{array}$ | 1,666 | 2,202 | 79,750 <br> 71,439 <br> 8,371 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 175,502 \\ 2.365 \\ 55,456 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 1399,493 \\ 13,057 \\ 8,633 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 171, ~ గ 22 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6. 1533.459 |
|  |  | 81. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,869 | 1,0) $50,0,(5011$ | 441,311 971,201 | $\begin{aligned} & 286,315 \\ & 505,525 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indian eorn ... . . . Cwt. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 44,900 \\ 116,409 \end{array}$ | (64,500 | 3, 447.800 | 3,611, ¢H7? | is, 9615,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,37: \\ 54,716 \\ 287,445 \\ 68,184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,477 \\ 24 \times, 665 \\ 241,325 \\ 266,8 \times 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70,411 \\ 1.0,870 \\ 152,838 \\ 47,664 \end{array}$ | $2.1!5,141$ |  | 5.547 .783 |
| Wheat....... .... ... " |  |  | [17,7m | 2, 203.400 | $4,120,600$ | 4,1心s,100 |  |  |  | $4.00 .2,45$ | $8.071,112$ |  |
| Wheat tuar .... . Ptatse. | $\begin{aligned} & 132,3 \mu 8 \\ & 22,70 N) \end{aligned}$ | 77,200 | fil, 40,$3: 3,600$ | 1, (29\%, - - 4 ) | $\begin{array}{r} 1,: 817,890 \\ 260,640 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.764,200 \\ 808,5=0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,74,902 \\ & 1,417,505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore, 505,724 \\ & 1,124,598 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,5240 \\ & 1,214,350 \end{aligned}$ |
| Prase. ... |  | 41, \%M |  | 1, (0)3, +40) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metals- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper ore. . . . . . . . Tans. |  |  |  | $34 i, 515$ | 41,883 | 32,814 |  |  |  | 403, $2 \times 7$ | 378.984 | $246,63 \%$ |
| Irovisions-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bacen . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwt, | 14,950 | 15.40x | $22,5+7$ | :364, 113 | 224.945 |  | 16.3,330 | 131,157 | 180, 816 | $\cdots-119, \%$ | 1, 435, 40) |  |
| Hams. . . . . . . . . . . | 2,761 | \%, 05; | 8,521 | 118,1!2 | 50, $1: 10$ | 16x,631 | 26, 24 | 19,467 | 73, 015 | 1, 3 4li, hitil | 1,43s, 408 | $3,641,189$ $1,128,182$ |
| Burter. . . . . . . . . . . . . . " | 6) 68 | 1.830 | 1,8694 |  | 10:1, 171 | 14f,-519 | 13,417 | -3:1,318 | 40, 4 (1)8 | 1, (ib) $1,7,7 \%$ | 2,168,401 | $3,10 \pm 3,+17$ |
| Cheese <br> Eggs Gt. lunds. | 21,:71 | 28,567 |  | 1, 112,431 | 1,35.2, 58 | 1, 25, 355 | $2 \mathrm{3}, 393$ | 23)3,241 | 1:3\%, 710 | 11.124, !5: | $14,4,1,915$ | 12, 2810,1180 |
| Fish, exred or saited. . . Cwt. | (69, 487 | 106,76\% | 71,057 | $493,3 i 9$ 253,0000 | 3\%0,52\% | - $+7,075$ | 896,318 | 976,312 | (m1.545 | 801,674 | 9,30,551 | 1,28-2,28 |
| Pulp of woorl. . . . . . . . . Tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 2,001, 013 | i, 186,581 | 1,67, 5,513 |
|  | 599 | $\stackrel{6}{-2} 079$ | 4,160 | 639 | 7,107 | 7,947 | 6,861 | 38,605; | 74,07. | 8,807 | 1288,820 | 159,762 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ievnn . . sulit . . . . . Lruads | 1,883 | 177 | 1,294 | 129,976 | 138,724 | 95, 762 | 24,507 | 3,217 | 18,537 | 3,1:3,964 | 3,384,887 | 2,25! , 968 |
| dresscal.............. | 21,032* | त, 373 | 17,912 | 1,23 2,250 | 1,693,744 | 1,4 $4 j^{\circ}, 14.1$ | 954,768 | 42,3830 | 249,658 | 13,010, $71+\frac{1}{4}$ | 18,117,490 | 16,402,583 |

K. Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merehandise Exported from (ireat Britain to British North America during the months of March and the nine months ended 31st March, in the Years 1897, 1898, and 1899, respectively. (From English Returns.)


| Articles | Qliantities. |  |  |  |  |  | Valves. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of March. |  |  | Nine months ended 31st March. |  |  | Month of Marcle. |  |  | Nine months ended 31st March. |  |  |
|  | 1897. | 18.18. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | $18: 9$. | 1897. | 1898. | 18:M). | 18.77. | 1898. | 180\%) |
| I. Brittshand Ibish Produce. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| 1. Articles of Food and Drink:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt, rock and white. Tons. | 3,436 | 2,516 | 2, 461 | 39,207 | 42,736 | 4i, 886 | 10.517 | 7,660 | 6,948 | 130,04ii | 1285, $7 \pm 1$ | 136,34,4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool, sheep and lambs, Lus. | 6,000 | 122,800 | 12,200 | 217,900 | 1,395,700 | 522,200 | 1,518 | 28,134 | 2,414 | 50,649 | $265,8 \frac{11}{2}$ | 97,150 |
| 3. Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,6\% | 265, 81 | -T, 120 |
| Cotton manufactures - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece goods, gray or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hiece goods, bleached. " | 228,900 | 316,200 | (600), 200) | 2,247,100 | 2,261,500 | 4,219,400 | 18,552 | 23,170 | 33,984 | 14 H .818 | 148,124i | $\begin{array}{r} 52.722 \\ 242.394 \end{array}$ |
| - printed. | 804,000 | 913,300 | 1. 204,4041 | 8,184,800 | 11,184,200 | $12,577,806)$ | 47,230 | 58,82^ | 76,616 | $571.2{ }^{2}$ | 701.35 | $\begin{aligned} & 242,694 \\ & 7 \times 3,356 \end{aligned}$ |
| manufactured of dyed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| yarn............. | 916,700 | 1,265,600 | 1,18(1, 400 | 7,785, 300 | $9,718,800$ | 11,491,600 | 86,943 | 121,190 | 112,936 | 726,694) | 892, 2018 | 1,013,078 |
| Jite mamfacturesPiece guods, all kiuds. " | 658,600 |  | 800,800 | 10,550,204 | 12,051,800 | 10,648,700 | 41, 109 | 59,685 |  |  | 524,207 | 436, 51 |
| Linell kanufactures- | 6re, | -,70,200 | 80,800 | 10,000,201 | 12,001,800 | 10,640,700 | 4, 100 | 59,685 | 11.50 | 1n2, 0 , 1 | $52 \pm, 207$ | 436,051 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ials. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.304 | 8,$6 ; 38$ | 11.7\% | 89,593 | 96,246 | 14.) 864 |
| Woollen tissues...... Yds. | 250, 1000 | 195, 1040 | 2950000 |  | 1,724, 100 | $2.58 \% .900$ | 113.78* | \$1,681 | 124, 8913 | 1. 127.7107 | 932, $3: 3$ | 1,281,943 |
| Wurstect do ...... " | 877.500 | 750,100 | till 600 | $8.216,3040$ | S, $\mathrm{N}_{2}^{2}(6,41 \mathrm{M})$ | -29\%,000 | 2090,6817 | 234,919 | 20\%, 115 | $2,(120)$, 20 | 2, 484, 21.32 | $2,35,2,476$ |
| Carpets, not being rugs " | 276,700 | 306.710 | 326,900 | 1,293,300 | 1, 612,2007 | 1,734,104 | 115,33, | 1:34,208 | 154.268 | 534, 47\% | (i47, 16 \% | -742.899 |
| Hardware unenumerated. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24.114 | 24.603 | 8,433 | 206, 156, |  | 88.501 |



[^17]
## UNITED STATES.

L.-Comparative Statement (Unevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the Unite I States from British North America during the months of February and the eight months ended 28th February, in the Years 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

| Abticles. | Quantities. |  |  |  |  |  | Valurs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of February. |  |  | Eigth months ended 28th February. |  |  | Month of February. |  |  | Eight months ended 28 th February. |  |  |
|  | $189 \%$. | 1848. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | * | \% |
| Animals Horses, frec. No. | 28 | 32 | 21. | 391 | 431 | 398 | 5,193 | 2,415 | 3,605) | 44,626 | 38,525 | 34,575 |
| " dutiable... ... " | 319 | 79 | 67 | 2,374 | 1,267 | 945 | 15,826 | 8,761 | 7,355 | 154,773 | 149,407 | 123,154 |
| Art work, free.. |  | . |  |  |  |  | 1,028 | 500 |  | 75,863 | 36,083 | 109 |
| " dutiable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77 | 30,812 |  | 4,496 | 35,182 |
| Books, te., free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,895 | -2,252 | 1,767 | 23.830 | 21,126 | 19,823 |
| dutiable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,648 | 2,247 | 2,435 | 13,494 | 17,174 | 16,048 |
| Cement-Roman, Portland, dutiable . .. Jibs. |  |  |  | 2,102,300 | 1,304,249 | 1,043,120 |  |  |  | 8,368 | 6,207 | 4,729 |
| Coal, bituminous, dutiable. Tons. | 87,369 | $4!, 847$ | 65,553 | 578,975 | 437,219 | 523,306 | 205,622 | 185,669 | 210,912 | 1,810,178 | 1,347,346 | 1,683,35\% |
| Fibres, vegetable, \&c., and manufactures of Flax, free and dutiable. | 221 | 101 | 88 | 815 | 418 | 355 | 33,541 | 12,450 | 11.870 | 104, $13 \times$ | \% 3,223 | 50,7\%0 |
| Fruits- <br> Bananas, free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,048 | 5, 64.4 | 4,580 | 55,907 | 52,506 | 44,541 |
| Lemons, dutiable. ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 41,976 | 1,870 | 2,706 |
| Furs, skins, de., frec |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28,529 | 38,125 | 54,526 | 148,141 | 181,638 | 257,385 |
| Hides and akins, other than fur, free and dutielke. . Lbs | 2,343,164 | 1,448,456 | 1,282,159 | 14,248,6331 | 9,569,669, | $8,727,152$ | 173,746 | 122,237 | 108,070 | 977,232 | 727,348 | 737,602 |


M.- 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 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. (From United States Returns.)


Machinery，viz．
Sewing inachines aud［arts of （ther machinery
Tatather and masmumetures of－ linuts and shous．．．．．．．．．．． sule leather Lus． Other
Naval stores－
Rusin，tar and［ritelt．．．．Brls． Turpentines，spicits of ．Galls， fil eakr amd oil cake meal Labs．
Oils Mincrad，crude．．．．．．Galls． Cotton－seed．
Yamatine and paratfinu wax Lhs． Provisions－

Ment proxucts－
Beef prexducts
Beef，canmed．．．．Libs．
salted or pickled，＂and ather，cured Lbow．
Tallow
Hog pouducts－
Tiacon
Haıı ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Pork，fresh，nickled．＂ land
Olew and oleomaryarine．＂
Dairy products－liatter．＂
Suedds．
Sugar，rutined．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
＂lobiscon and manufactures of－
Leaf，otemanat trinumings or
Cigzrs，cigarettes，\＆e．
Womad and mantifactures of－
Timber and unmamuf＇d wood．
Lumber－Boards，planks，
deals，joists，\＆e．．．．．．M．ft．
Jther

Manufactures of wood－ liurniture，N．E．．S．
Wont，raw ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
All ot her goods exported，inclut ing Foreign Proluce

Totals

|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,049 \\ 110,623 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,926 \\ 0,0,093 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,815 \\ 4.307 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,2(61 \\ 1,096,4,8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88,+108 \\ & \\ & 32,+22^{-} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90,490 \\ =35,673 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10，934 | 24， 070 | 24，714 | 146， 106 | 175， 3 \％ | 2\％1， 242 |
| 35，858 | 140．08） | 93， 669 | 3590,842 | 816,594 | 503，085 | 6，148 | 25,507 | 19，251 | is， 4617 | 159，178 | 95， 4645 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 48，036 | 51,113 |  | $390,063$ | $432,38$ |  |
| 8，4！ 4 | $3,12 \mathrm{~N}$ | 1，321 | 39，238 | 28,084 | 31，309 | 15，342 | 8,470 | 2，727 | 81.132 | （63，30？ | 71，0363 |
| 30,1319 | 4，．345 | 24.507 | 244.75 | 3iv， 891 | 356,4179 | 7.568 | 17．162\％ | 11．211 | （62， 3141 | 111，53） | 113， $51 / 1$ |
| 63， 015 | 123，500 | 2－29，tho | $541,51 /$ | 781，724 | 5，305， 3415 | 542 | 1，1ヶ\％ | －．271 | 5,598 | 4， $6: 3$ | 43,807 |
|  |  |  | 5，8！ |  | 20.500 |  |  |  | 442 |  | 1，408 |
| 740， 486 | 810,360 | 1，203，815 |  | 8.919 .503 | $\mathrm{R}_{1}+46,264$ | 50,492 | 51，54i4 | －3， 3.513 | 964， 175 | ［841， 143 | 512.598 |
| （29，509 | 3），733 | 34,880 | 18（1， $2 \times 4$ | 2F，标 | 319,424 | 6， 411 | 7，154 | 8 ， 6236 | 42，00\％） | （6！），1）！ | －1，233 |
| 3，211 | 2,140 | 432 | $2(0,065$ | 48，40； | ：3\％，016 | 128 | 107 | 18 | 873 | 2，150 | 1，458 |
| 3，733 | 6，8025 | 23，030 | 1．015 5,518 | 382，206 | 1．308，515 | 321 | 641 | 1，©Mti | 81，927 | 28，2334 | 121．73\％ |
| 16，480 | 341 | 6i34 | 34， 618 | 4,038 | 47\％，073 | $1 .(014$ | 24 | 50 | 2，0003 | 2640 | 38，651 |
| 156，1530 | 22， $2 \times 24$ | 154， 5000 | $4.435,474$ | 2，173．8．85 | 2．254，325 | 7.170 | 2.710 | 5,522 | 195,544 | 98，975 | 111，281 |
|  | $28,69.4$ | 2,042 | 72，338 | 116，375 | 501,737 |  | 70．： | （40） | 2，280 | 3，541 | 13，329 |
| 40， 2334 | 770.397 | 121， 12 F | 7，4－ 4 ！ 5.52 | 16，13i， 816 | $8.708,272$ | 3，774 | 22，522 | 8， $5+4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 362，702 | 7－20．032 | 533,2434 |
| （68，235） | 148， $8: 11$ | 15：3，116 | 1，811．th31 | （3，1：36， 489 | $\therefore$ ，314．14＊ | 6.3401 | 14，7．88 | 13，46．3 | 185， 142 | 387.470 | $458, \mathrm{i}-17$ |
| $5 \times 5,3143$ | 1，143，42．41 | 71，1，2 | $10,103,5$ | 10，773，7\％ | 13， 5 5， 515 | （31， 021 | （矢），（230） | 41）．311 | 454,864 | ：140， 324 | 750， 15 |
| ： $00,0.12$ | 03,197 | 10，4，36 | \＄3， 696,231 | 2，54\％，142 | 6，S31， 17 | 1，85！ | 2，701 | 14，933 | 1－3，1！$\%$ | $12 \mathrm{~J}, 102$ |  |
| 34,212 | （i2 ，100） | 109，施边 |  | 647．934 | 1235， $515!$ | 2，26i4 | 3,9631 | 6，199 | 47，3，44 | 4．9．11965 | 37， 2701 |
| 16，712 | 12，15\％ | 354． 5124 | 1，187，108 | 2.487 .510 | $1,423,241$ | $\because, 976$ | 2，758 | ［6，573 | 183， 27 I | 4．10， 20010 | $2 \pm 4.174$ |
| ［23， 20 ¢ | 716 | 5，184 | 4．799，014 | 10，276， $8: 20$ | ［0，143，394 | 1．674 | 78 | 599 | 407.247 | 265， 411 | 781.188 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 73， 165 | 59，08\％ | （i1， 429 | 245.838 | 258．21） | 1，184， 20.413 |
| 2，165 | 4,695 | 2＊8，310 | 21，436 | 41，428 | 428,190 | 156 | 348 | 11，383 | 1，402 | 3， 6693 | 20.899 |
| 1，1401，177 | （664，397 | 87.5 ，465 | 7，929， $9 \times 2$ | $4,367,328$ | 6，56） | 105， 179 | 65．43\％ | 87.06519 | 807,014 | 48\％， 780 | 664， 24.38 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3，267 | 3，86io | 0，015 | 37,182 | $3 \mathrm{~K}, 512$ | 44，134 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 23，077 | 7，767 | 15，3mm | $4 \times 9.655$ | 6f 2,0 M 1 | 689,167 |
| 2，928 | 5，617 | 4，984 | 34.189 | 47.2006 | 54， 565 | $\begin{aligned} & 37,136 \\ & 15,035 \end{aligned}$ | 76.953 | 70，957 | $\begin{aligned} & 172,001 \\ & 121,114 \end{aligned}$ | 64\％，281 | 844,914 |
| （6f），274 |  |  | 1，744，101 | 104,819 |  | 10，057 | 17，273 | 28，735 | $\begin{aligned} & 369,307 \\ & 254,0040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 327,149 \\ 116,340 \end{array}$ | 2890918 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，4803，212 | 2，315，212 | 2，410，6035 | 14，682，793 | 19， 426,676 | $21,509,124$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3，819，205 | $4,834,505$ | 5，471，330 | 42，925，882 | 50， 057,184 | （60，324，368 |

（0）， 450

95，14i5 437.3 RO

71，636
113,941
$1,40 \mathrm{~S}$
.233
N.-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 Urited States Returns.)


## UNITED STATES.

O.-Starement 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 Unifed States Returns.)

| Nime of Counthy. | Latest Moxy | Value for the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate fob the Perion of the Yeah, incluingg latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Fxports. | Imports. | Exports, | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
| British Empire. |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \% | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Great Britain. | February. | 11,151,688 | 44, 105,242 | 11,323,229 | 39,919,2xis | 73,774,732 | 363, 5067,002 | 76,270,958 | $358,758,478$ |
| Bermiarla. | " | 16,345 | 101,933 | 21, [4] | 84,44; | 88.5063 | 65\%,433 | 83,340 | (fita, 6884 |
| British Africa | $"$ | 90,059 | 779, 331 | 326,547 | 1,142,372 | 402,765 | 7,413,881 | 793,576 | 10,200, 298 |
| - Australasia. | " | 543.53\% | 1,000,576 | 185, 025 | 2,020,3511 | 2,444,708 | 0,984,366 | 2,1774,485 | 12,525,345 |
| (1) Fenst Inclies | " | $2,274,401$ | 380,961 | 2,090,222; | 251,218 | 15,342,675 | $3,617,2688$ | 16, 110,379 | $2,845,19 \%$ |
| 1) Guima. | " | 505,866 | 150,767 | 285, 3688 | 175,869 | 2,115,203 | 1,189,734 | $3,096,640$ | 1,212,867 |
| - Honduras. | " | 16,494 | 37, 69,46 | 16,05m | 30,248 | 116,486 | 378,384 | 112,0.97 | 326,411 |
| " West Indies | " | 5191,562 | 748, 688 | 805,267 | 623,838 | 4,492,725 | $5,047,352$ | 1,019,348 | 5,589, 820 |
| Canaja | " | 1, 420,138 | 4,805,304 | 1,875,760 | 5, 015,1259 | 21,840,826 | $52,271,445$ | 20,087, 195 | [9,33) 4,807 |
| Gibraltar | " | 305 | 41,916 | 905 | 8,892 | 24,751 | 211,629 | 8,811 | 462,152 |
| Hung Kong | " | 43,539 | 474,883 | 309, 797 | 568,632 | 437,109 | 3,982, 157 | 1,347,292 | 4,732,672 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | " | 3,283 | 29,201 | 12.40.4 | 52,671 | 353, 881 | 785, 7:99 | 320,417 | 96:, 5\%1 |
| All other. | " | 181,433 | 126,510 | [55,987 | 74,355 | 882,079 | 425,897 | 1,393,518 | 616.791 |
| Totals | " | 16,881,683 | 52,862, 109 | 17,309, 13, | 49,980,535 | 122,380,704 | 449, 946,487 | 129,22-,495 | 458,26i,502 |
| Totals, Foreign Countries . | " | 30,192, W6in | 42, 0555,344 | 42,942,23: | 43,840,631 | 2:1,310,401 | 363,3388,373 | 2017,9\%47,2524 | $385,148,935$ |
| Grand tutals.. | " ........ | $53,074,649$ | 94, 417,45 | (30),251,3\% | 13,821, 194! | 393,16:1, 17: | 813,281,850 | +27, 194,748 | 843, 417.437 |

P. - Unrevised Statement of the Imports and Exports into and from the undermentioned Countries in the latest Month for which

| Name of Counthy. | LATEST Month. | Value yor the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for the Perion of the Year. ineleding Latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Importa. | Exports. | Importa | Exporta. |
|  |  | 8 | \& | \% | * | \$ | 8 | 8 | * |
| *Canada | + March | 12,217,987 | 6, 63\% 6,433 | 12,369,482 | 7,734,413 | 91,940,325 | 112,575,032 | 108,712,313 | $104.544 .70{ }_{4}^{-7}$ |
| Great Britain. |  | 211,275,766 | 126,214,268 | 201,929,621 | 134.154.798 | 279,6116,1:0 | 354,380, 3137 | 575, 447,241 | 3 $\times 1,034,114$ |
| Russia in Europe | Septomber. | 35,183,610 | 61, 415,970 | 40,592,860 | 49,032, 8,30 | 294, 834.540 | 378,819,980 | $330,104,2+11$ | $410,888,170$ |
| France | $\ddagger$ January . | (68,698,710 | 45,431,6221 | 68,990,438 | 46,106,156 |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal | October. . | 2,933,280 | 2,676,240 | 4,331,840, | 3,343,680 | 37,293,480 | 24,903,720 | 4.4.391,240 | 27,692.280 |
| Italy | $\ddagger$ January | 16, 668,831 | 17,574, 124 | 20,342,200 | 17,478,852 |  |  |  |  |
| Austria-Hungary | $\pm$ " | 2t, 315,260, | 22,043,240 | 26,656, 970 | 26, 133,400 |  |  |  |  |
| Greece. | October. | 2,664, 172 | 1,689,329 | 3,334,321 | 2,309,824 | 16,755, 681 | $13,+40,71.3$ | 24.368 .759 | 14.734,7\% |
| Bulgaria | September . | 1,510,418 | 669.903 | 1.177.300 | 1,459,852 | 11,044,424 | 9,333,480 | $9,815.980$ | 9,456,035 |
| Egypt. | December | 4, 1000,000 | 8,315,000) | 5,205, 000 | 7,140,000 | 52,005, 000 | 61,545,000 | 54, $0555,0 \times 4$ | 58, 980,000 |
| * United States | $\pm$ Febriary. | 53, 074,649 | 94,917,453 | $60,251,367$ ! | 93,821.116 | 393,6911.179 | $813,284,860$ | 427, 19, $\%$ 48 | $843,+17,437$ |
| *Mexico | December | 4, $777.0 \times 10$ | 11,146,000 | 4,246,000 | 10,734,000 | 20,596,000 | 103, 49, 000 | 22,579,0000 | 71,469,001 |
| +Britioh India |  | 15,650, 1101 | 20,986,938 | 14, 3364,091 | 21,325,874 | 125,253,059 | 171.394.132 | 122,091,233 |  |

Nore-The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexicn, British Indin and Great Britain, where the figures are "general." "Sifecial" means, in the case of imports, "imports for home consumption": in the case of exporta, "exports of donemtic proxluce and manufacture only."

[^18]
## II.-TARIFF CHANGEN.

(A.)-ANTIGUA.<br>MODIFICATIONS TO THE CESTOMS TAIKFE.<br>(Ordinance No. 6 of 1898 , entered into force November 29, 1898.)

From and after the coming into operation of the aforesaid Ordinance, and uncil the 31st day of December, 1899, the following goods shall te liable to the under-mentioned Customs duties:

| Cordials, liqueurs and sweetened spirits . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . gallon | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{s} . & \mathrm{D} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Spirits not sweetened, not exceeding the streugh of proof by |  |
| syke's hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, viz. ; |  |
| Branely . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .gallon | 6 |
| (iin........ . . . . . . . . .. .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do | 76 |
| Whiskey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do do | 7 \% |
| All other spirits excluding rum........... . . . . . . . . . . . , to | 6 |
| Flour of wheat. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . barrel | 6 |
| Breal and biscuits, not fancy or in tin. |  |
| per barrel not exceeding 100 lbs. |  |

The aulitional duty of 3ad per cent. heretofore levied on the amount of duty payable on the above ennmeratel goorls, shall in like manner, until the 31 st day of December, 1899 , be payable on the fustoms duties imposed on such goods by the suid Ordinance, and shall in respeet of all other goods upon which duties of Customs are payable continue to lie payable until the 3Ist day of December, $189 \%$.

Schedule C. to Act No. 1 of 1896 , is hereby repenled as regaris exemption No. 8 therein, and so far only, and in lien thereof the following exemption shall be substited :
"No. 8. Furniture the property of persons coming to reside in the Presidency which is imported by them for personal use, and which has been in their use for not less than one year previous to the importation thereof."

## (B.)-BRITISH INDIA.

TARTFF DEMTRION.
According to Customs Circular No. I of 1899, "singally and sozille," are exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, viii, of 1894.
(C.)- CAPl: COLONY.

## GOODS IMPORTED BY PARCEL FONT.

The following Customs notice has been published in the "Cape Hope Cioxernment (iazette": -
In the course of exanimation by the Chstoms of goods imported through the Post Office, it has been foumb that, in many instances, the valnes, as enteret on the forms or lubels (C'ustoms declara(ion) attached th, the parcels ure greatly understuted-the impression prevailing that the costs of the matcrials alone from which the goods are made up need be entered.

It is therefore hereby notitiel that the Customs Laws of the Colony require the full, true, enr. rent value of the goods, including the cost of manufacture or mating up, to be entered - that is to say, the true public selling price in the open market of the gools in the comlition, as merchandise, in whele they are imported, and that, under the Chstoms Amendment and Tariff Act, 189 x , all goods, wares, or merchanlise contained in uny packet importeil by larcels Post and found not to agree with the value entered on the alsove mentionel form or label, or Limble to forfeiture.

## (I.)- (iAMBIA.

## TAKIFF MODIFICATIOXS.

The department has received a copy of an ordinance by virtue of which the general ad valorem rate of the duty on articles imported into the Colony of Gambia has been reduced from $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 5 per cent. This ordinance will remain in force until 30 h J Jue, 1 sig.

## (E.) GRENADA.

TMYORT TARIFF.

$$
\text { (Under Orlinance No. } 8 \text { of 1898.) }
$$

From and after the first day of Tanmary, 1899, and until the thirty-first day of December, 1899. inclusive, there shall he 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.

## (F.)-NATAL.

## BOUNTY ON CAPE FLOHE AND MEAL.

The following Customs notice has been published in the "Cape of Good Hope Govemment Gazette":-
"It is herehy notified for general information that, under the following conditions, the Government of the Colony of Natal will now pay at bounty of 4s. ©h. per lok) los. on all hour, wheaten and wheaten meal, including pollard, manufactured within the Union sisely from south African wheat when imported into that Colony.
"Connmoss. The importer shall produce to the officer atuly anthorized in the Colony of Natal, the thon, wheaten or whenten meal, or jollard, alleged to have been manufactured from wheat grown within the limits of the Union, together with certificates under the hands of the growers and millers, and al primipal Customs ofticer, magistate, landtrost, or justice of the peace in the colony, state or territory of the Union in which the whent has been grown and munufactured. The applicant shall further make a leclaration on oath, to the effect that, to the best of his knowlenge and belicf the certificates which have been prombed ly ham are true mal correct in every particahr, aml have relation to the particular consignment prohncel ly him, and on which he claims the bounty; that the gonds mre intented for consumption within the limits of the Colony of Natal, and that no portion thereof shall at any time be removed beyond the bombers of Natal; mol shall, if reatured, alfarly amb conspicuously mark the gools with the words. Sonth African grometh and mamuacture, solely for consmmption in Natal., ":

## (G.)-NEW SOUTH WALES.


 WITH, CONSEUTFET IPON, ANH INGH1EENTAI. TO TH\&, A1SOVE UBJECR. (ANSESTED TO, 1フTH UECEMHEK, 189R.)
(Act No. 3?, 1898.)

Be it enacted hy the Queen's Most Fxcellent Majesty, by amp with the adrice and consent of the Legislative Council mil Legislative Aswembly of New South Wiales in Parlimment ussembled, and by the anthority of the simme, ns follows:

1. The import duties of custums mentioned in the Schedule of this Act shall be levied and eollected upon all gools therein mentioned on their importatiou, and upon all such goom in hond : Provided that all gools imported for the supply of Her Mujesty's service shall he exempt from such import ctuties.
2. All contracts made on or hefore the third dsy of Novemher, one thonsand eight hudred and ninety-eight, for the sale or telivery, otherwise than in bond, of any goors the duty on which is newly imposed or is increased by this Act, shall be subject to an increase in the contract price of such yoods corresponding in rate and amount with the duty so imposed or with such inerease of duty as the case may be.
3. The duties of Customs imposed by the Customs Duties Act of 1895 , ( 59 Vic. Nu. 18), on sugar, raw and retined, and glucose, solid-upon molasses and treacle, glucose, liquid and syrup-upon biscuits, confectionery (incluling cakos, comfits, liguorice, liquorice paste, lozenges of all kinds, cocoanut in sughe, sugarcamly, succales, and sweetmeats'), jans and jellies, preserves and cunned fruits-fruits briled, peel, drained or dry, shall cease to be dininishing iluties, amd shall be collected, levied, and paid as part of the permanent custons tariff, at the rates is force at the commencement of this Act.
4. All powers and authorities conferred by the Customs Regulation Act, 1859, upon the Collector or any other officer of Customs may be exercised and enforced by such oflicers in the administration or this Act.

Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to alter or appeal any of the provisions of the Customs Regulation Act, 1879.
5. This Act shall be taken to have come into operation on the third day of November, one thousand eight and ninety-cight, and all duties levied and collected between the said day und the date of the passing of this Act uponany goods mentioned in the Schedule of this Act on their inportation, or upon any such goods in bond, shall le deened to have been levied and collected under the authority of this Act, amil no action shall lie against any person for or in respect of anything done or omitted or refused to be tone by such person which he might after the passing of this Act lawfully do, omit, or refuse to do.
6. This Act may be cited as the " (ustoms Duties Act, 1898 ".

## SCHEDULE.

Truits-Dried, candierl, of prumes, exclusive of dates (in lieu of the duty of one penny. one penny per pound now chargeable)...................................... ib. two pence.

## (H.) -ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

TARTFF MOHVFICATIOSA.
Copies of owtinances have been received providing that the total Customs duty to be levited on petrolemm imported into the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis shall he $2_{s}$. per case; the duty on fum strall be 4s. per gallou ; and forther, that the export cluties on sugar aud rum slall be suspended for one year.

## (I.)-SAINT LUCIA.

I. - OBDANANCE: NO. 12 OF 1899, TO CHSTINEF THE COPTOMS TARTFF (AMMNDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1896.

The Custroms Tariff (Amentment) Ordinance, 1896, ( ${ }^{3}$ ), slall be continued until and inclusive of the thirty-first day of December, one thonsand eight lumlred and ninety-nine.

## II. FNEMPTIOS.

Addition made by the (iovermor-in. Council under and by virtue of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1881, Amendment Ovilinance, 1889, to the Schedule, of Exemptions to the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1851 :
"Articles imported exchusisely for the builiting or remair of schonlhouses; Provided that in the case of all such articles the 'Ireasurer shall be satisfied by declaration marke before him by the Inspeetor of Schools or hy the Manager of the school in respeet of which the exemption is claimed that such articles have been imported or are intended solely for the purpose above-mentioned."
(1) See Ist. supplement to No. 16 (2nd elition).

## (J.)-TRINIDAN AND TOBABO.

## TARIFF MODIPICATIONS.

This Lepartment has received a copy of an ordinance by which cluties are levied as follows on certain articles inported into the islands of Trindad and Tobago during the year 1899, viz. :-


And in each of the ubove cases on lesser quantities in proportion.

## (K.)-VlCTORLA.

## TAKIFF DECISIONS,

This Depurtment has receivel copies of supplements Nos. 6 and 7, to the Cinstoms Tariff, of Fietoria containing the following decisions with reference thereto:-

## SUPPLEMENT No. 6.



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tariff } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Articlex. | Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 233 | Agricultural, horticulturnl and vitricultural inıplements, 'viz. |  |
| 18 | Abert lifters ....................................... valorem. | 15 per cent. |
|  | Appliances or instrombates (singical) viz.Ofrrating talles, including attachable accessories. | Free. |
|  | Catheter cylinders |  |
|  | Invalid custhisus, air mbber. Irrigators, complete: with stanc | ", |
|  | Surnethers mm whetts, for hospital | " |
|  | Steel prortable sterilizer. . . . . |  |
|  | Instrunemt hoiler, with stand and gas burner. Cembination wheriliar. ................. For instruments and bandages. | " |
|  | Steel proredtin sterilizer. |  |
|  | Sterilizing crlinters (Parker | 11. |
| 42 | Blat- |  |
|  | Dolly thue, as bue |  |
| 63 | Deally hate tye |  |
|  | Bottles containing liquid, \&c. O Mer wh implerial quart |  |
|  | Being of glase on stone, and containing less than an imperial quart of spirits, winm or heer. or mineral or an-rateal waters | 6 |
| 64 | Peing an imperial y uart, irrespective of the contents...................... |  |
| 64 | Being tess than an inpurial equart, and not containeng spirits, wine, beer or waters | 3 cl, |
| 4145 | Brilliantshine (ns oilaum's storex) |  |
|  | Bucket shaped drums, containing oil, not lritug puckages in which goods are orginally imported, as buckets other than wooden. ad valorem. Carlomate mugnesinms, for barloers' and twilet use, when not perfumed. | (25) per cent. Free. |
| 414-5 | Cerelmos salt les oitmont's stores) |  |
| 130 | Cordage, compusten of strands, cach strand consisting of a cone of wires envered with twine, as uther corclage. jer cwt. | 12. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 57.3 \\ & 130 \\ & 374 \end{aligned}$ | Cardage and twine (cotton) - |  |
|  | Th tord inclending 33 thread, as cotton twine | Frie. |
|  | Thirty-six thread and over, as other curdage Curk drawers, "Alexanderwerk," D. K |  |
|  | Covers. |  |
|  | Table, woven in one piece |  |
| 153 | Table, of two in more naterials sewn together, as fancy goods. . . . . ad vahorem Cubinders contaning hops-evlinders. | 10 per cent. Fret. |
|  | Eingiruss, Rife hydranlic, as ungines not wherwise chumerated... . .ad valoren. | 30 per cent. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 490 \\ 494 \end{array}$ | Eswencos, culinary <br> Almunds jurwif (Of the strength of prow by |  |
|  |  | 12s. Free. |
| 153 | Fancy (roruls- |  |
|  |  |  |
| 444 |  |  |
|  | Fruit-Nogreen fruit may lo introduced into the colony without a cortificate under the Vegetation Dismsess Act. Isin), that the consigmment is clean. |  |
| 432 | forms, invoice, having advertisements of Keen's mustard, per prond. |  |
|  | Gelatine, sheet (not prap-r) | Free. |
| $57 \%$ | Gold sizn- |  |
|  | Carlial brand, as varnish <br> per gallon Threes legs lrand, "Battle Bridge Varnish Works," not a varnish. . |  |
| 221 | (irist-"Plumkett's." or praterat mate, as malt.............. ........per hushel | ts. (x). |
|  | Hiate and cans-straw head coverng for horses, as hats, straw . . . . . . . . ad valorem Insulators, with metal stems- | $3{ }^{3}$ |
| 2818 | Stems .................................... |  |
|  | Porcelain | Free. |
|  | Value of stans th, be decided by landiug surveyors. |  |
| 209 | Nails, deck, splik.". . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1尔 | 7s. fid. |
|  | Oats-" Qukkr, "ns ontment |  |
|  | Pumice stone, prodered, in p | free |

## SUPILLEMENT No. 7-Continued.



## III.-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 Monthly Report of this Department, are appended.
J. S. Larke, Sylney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.
(i. 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. Sontuin, Cbristiana, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.
D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine Republic and Cruguay.

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.
W. L. Grilfith, 10 The Walk, Cardiff, South Wales.

Thomas Moffat, 24 Wale Street, Cape Town, South Wales.
(A.) -ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

> Victoria Ciambers, 17 Victoria Street, London, S. W., March, 1899.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir, -I have the honour to transmit, herewith, the reports on trade matters that have been forwarded to me by the various agents of the Department of the Interior. Also the report of Mr. Harrison Watson, the Curator of the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute.

You will find as an appendix to this report extracts from the British Board of Trade Returns relating to trade between Canada and the United Kingdom.

GOVERNMENT ACENCIES.
You will be aware that the officers of the Department of the Interior were appointed for the purpose of giving information and assistance to intending emigrants to Canada. As the oftices became better known, however, the agents were approached by persons interested in the trade of Canada, and by others who desired information on a variety of matters other than those relating to emigration. In consequence, the leading offices have become more in the nature of consular departments, than of emigration agencies, and I venture to think that they are doing very useful work for Canada.

HIGII COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
So far as concerns my own department, I can say that the past year has been an exceedingly active one in connection with trade matters. There have been more inquiries than ever before from Canada from persons desiring to get into communication with importers in the United Kingdom, but they are not yet so numerous as I should like to see them. Especial pains have been taken to endeavour to bring about business as the result of these inquiries, and I have reason to believe that in many cases they have been successful. We have communicated with our correspondents in Canada, after obtaining reliable information in this country, and have frequently secured publicity for the questions raised by them in the newspapers.

The extent of the business transacted in the High Commissioner's office is not generally known. Apart from the heavy correspondence with the repartments in Ottawa, and those in London, and on emigration and other matters, the actual number of letters received relating to trade and commerce numbered 1,231 . Several letters have frequently to be written about one inquiry, and personal investigation is also frequently necessary. Some of the communications have necessitated very lengthy letters in reply. Besides the correspondence, the number of callers at the High Commissioner's oflico during the year numbered 12,573 . Of these 1,680 were Canadians who registered : anf the balance, deducting a proportion for duplicate calls on the part of Canadian visitors, represent inquiries for information on emigration, on trade and commerce, and on general matters, and it is safe to say that at least one-half the number related to questions of trade. The number of callers is increasing so rapilly that the limited staff is becoming overtaxed, especially in view of the correspondence which has to be dealt witt, Our inguiries have not only come from the United Kingdom and from Canada, hat there is a growing correspondence with continental countries, which are also becoming interested in the development of Canadian commerce.

All these things seem to indicate that the Hiyh Commissioner's office is rery wult known both in the United Kingdom and on the continent, and the number of persona! enquiries shows that the office is not inconveniently placed for dealing with such matten Victoria Street is now one of the leading throughfares in London. It win be reachez from the city by omnibus and train in about a quarter of an hour, i: fiec, in ss thous is time as it would take to go from one part of the wity proper to amot!:er

## PREPERENTIAL TARIFI.

The preferential tariff, and its application, as from the lst of Auguat last, erultainaty to imports from the United Kingdom and certain colonies, has awakened considerable activity, and we have had a very larged number of inquiries from British exporters. They hive not only clesired information about the tariff; hut to be placed in communic: tion with importers in Camada, and with persons qualified to act as importing agents In these cases we have endeavoured to answer the inquiries as far as possible, have also referred our correspondents to the advertising columns of the Canadian newspapers, and in addition, arrangements have been made to publishshort summaries of the communications in the Canadian newspapers. The object of the latter suggestion has been to invite correspondence from Canada, in order that the persons interested in the two countries might be placed in direct communication.

It may be that all our efforts will not result successfully. Naturally some of the inquiries are feasible, others impracticable, but, no harm can possibly arise from giving publicity to the inquiries made in the department. If business does not alwaye result, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the best has been done to bring it about, athat on the other hand, the correspondence is undoubtedly the means of attracting greazr attention both to the import and export trade of the Dominion.

Before proceeding to deal somewhat in detail with the articles imponted into thith
 trade genemally, which will bo of interash.

CANADA AND GERMANY.
When the Commercial Treaty between Germany and Great Britain was terminated, fresh arrangements became necessary. A temporary agreement was made between the two countries, extending to each other the benefits of the most favoured-nation clause, but Germany excluded Canada from the benefit of this provision, in consequence of the Preferential Tariff of the Dominion in favour of British produce. As Canada still extended to Germany most favoured-nation treatment, I obtained the permission of the Government to enter a formal protest through Her Majesty's Government against the action of Germany. It was pointed out clearly that the Preferential Tariff was a matter of domestic policy, and that practically Canada treated all foreign countries alike. It was urged, therefore, that the Dominion was entitled to similar treatment from (fermany, and several precedents were given to justify this contention. I regret, however, to state, although the assistance of Her Majesty's Government has been cheerfully rendered in the matter, that no detinite result has yet been achieved, and that in consequence, the export trade of Canada with (Xermany has been seriously interfered with.

## THE FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY.

During the year I have also been in correspondence with the French Government, through the Colonial and Forbign Otfices, in regard to the French Treaty. It las been claimed by the French authorities that the benefits extended to Canada under the agreement in question related only to direct importations - a term which was held not to cover shipments from Canadia by way of New York to France. I have contested this interpretation, and am glad to say with some success. The French Government have seen their way to make what they term exceptions in the matter of direct importation, and certain articles included in the treaty are now permitted to be regarded as direct importations, and to have the benefit of the minimum tariff, even if imported by way of American ports. Endeavours are being made to secure the same treatment for all Canadian shipments under the treaty by way of a third country, on the ground that (1) there is no regular direct steamship communication from Canada to France: (2) that any goods sent by way of Grent Britain would be subject to the surtaxe dentrepot; and (3) that in consequence, the term "ditect importation" faidy covers goods sent from Canada to the nearest shipping port frous which there is direct communication with France. I was also alle to point out that if this point were not conceded, the benefits of the treaty to Canada were largely nullified, excepting in cases where it was possible to send full cargoes direct from Canada to ports in France.

## INSOLYENCY LEGISLATION.

During the year I have had several communications on the subject of the desirability of legislation relating to insolvent estates in Canada. Several cases have been brought to my notice in which invidious treatment has been extended to creditors in England. Cases of the kind naturally cause a want of confidence. This would be largely removed if insolvency could be dealt with by one law throughout the Doninion. What is needed is to prevent undue preference to local creditors as against more distant creditors, who are not always able to look atter their interests in the same way as those on the spot. The matter is, I am aware, engaging the atteution of the rovernment.

## TRADE EXIIIBITIONS.

It will readily be understood that publicity is essential in trade matters. From this point of view more attention might be paid to the Class Exhibitions frequently held in the United Kingdom. I refer to such gatherings as the Grocers' and Allied Trades Exhibitions in London, to the Brewers' Exhibition, to the Dairy Show, and to the Boot and Leather Trade Exhibition. All these matters have been mentioned to the different departments concerned from time to time, but Canada has never been properly
represented on such occasions, either through the Government or through those directly engaged in the trade.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

I have been doing my best during the last year to attract the attention of importers and dealers in this country to Canadian produce. Advertisements have been inserted prominently in the trade papers, inviting personal communication and correspondence on the part of those interested, or desiring to be interested, in Canadian trade. Considerable correspondence has resulted, which has all been dealt with as it arose. I have also caused a short synopsis of the inquiries to be inserted both in the English and Canadian papers, with the view of inviting correspondence from those interested in the particular matters. Judging from the letters I have received inany importers in the United Kingdom have thus been placed in communication with exporters in Canadu and vice versa, and I have reason to believe that considerable benefit has resulted. The practice will be continued for the present, so long as inquiries in any number are received, and I also propose to devote similar attention to the great mining inclustry, with a view to making the mineral advantages of the different provinces of Canada better known than they are at present.

In addition to our advertisements directing the attention of importers and exporters to Canadian trade, I caused the following letter to be addressed to the editor of the "Board of Trade Journal," and leadiag trade papers, which was duly inserted.

I an kept regularly supplied from time to time with perionical reports cmataing, besiles other usefnl information, statistics of the import and export trale of Camala. Copies of these reparts and of similar publications are often arailable for distribution. Then agnin every facility is placed at the dispersal of merchants or their representatives for consulting the rarions classified Trade Directories. Trade ami other papers are also kept in the Reference Lilloury of this ciepartment.

In these and in other ways I all at all times realy to do whaterer is possible to assist in bringing the Jomininn into closer commercial relations with the United Kingdom, und I cordially invite corresponitence.

## Trade catalogues.

For some time after the promulgation of the Preferential Tariff many representations were made to me an the subject of the Trale Catalogues of British exporting firms being chargeable with duty in Canada. It was pointed out that it tended to prevent the United Kingdon taking full advantage of the concession that had been marle, and that the duty on price lists increased considerably the cost of bringing British products before the Canadian public. The subsequent decision of the Customs Department to allow catalogues to enter free of duty, under certain conditions, gave much satisfaction.

## BUARD OF TRADE STATISTICS.

You are aware the Board of Trade Returns as issued by the Imperial Covernment monthly do not give a really accurate idea of the exports anil imports of Canada. The reason is, that the port of debarkation, or the port of shipment, as the case may be, is regarded as being the port of destination, or the place of origin. Conserpuently a goorl deal of merchandise that is shipped to Canada via American ports, and a grood deal of Canadian produce slipped in the same way, are included in the returns as imports and exports from and to the United States. The Board of Trade have the matter under consideration with a view to remedy what we regard as a somewhat serious discrepancy in the returns. Exporters are now required to cleclare the destination of the gools, and I an pressing that similar instructions may be issued to the importer to declare the origin of goods received into the United Kingdom. The matter will be followed up until it is placed on a more satisfactory footing thin it occupies at present. I have been able to arrange that imports from Canada will now be shown separate, instead as from British North America.

## BORACIC ACID.

There has been a good deal of agitation in the United Kingdom during the past year with regard to the use of boracic acid as a preservative. There is nothing illegal in the use of the drug, except when employed in quantities that may be injurious to health. No official regulation has been issued as to the proportion that may be used, and conseruently different views have been taken in different parts of the country. Scientific evidence seems to lead to the conclusion that boracic acid may be used in considerable quantities without being injurious, and one or two cases of prosecution have failed in consequence. Very little has been said upon the matter for the last few months, and I do not anticipate that any legislation will follow. The subject will, however, be carefully watched, in the interest of the import trade in provisions of all kinds. We have been able to take a strong position in connection with Canadian products, as Boracic Acid is not used as a preservative to any extent in the Dominion.

## CATTLE.

It will be ohserved from the returns that there is a slight falling off in the number of cattle imported into the United Kinglom during the last year. There are decreases both in the case of the United States and of Canada, but the importations from the Argentive Republic are gradually increasing.

So far as Canada is concerned, the complaint is again repeated that the quality of the animals is not up to that of former years. No exception is taken to the cattle in the earlier part of the season, and the ranch cattle are also favourably spoken of, but after the first month or so each year, many of the animals are small and of indifferent quality. This tends naturally to keep prices down, and may to some extent account for the unsatisfactory business which has been reported for the last few years. It is not pleasant to hear comparisons unfavourable to Canadian cattle such as are now so frequently made.

I am aware that more attention is being devoted to the improvement of Canadian stock, and that a larger number of pedigree animals for breeding purposes are imported than for some time previously. The matter, is, however, an important one, and must receive the consideration it deserves if the Canadian cattle trade is to retain the position it has now reacherl.

There is also a falling off in the import of sheep from Canada, and from the United States, while at the same time a large increase is shown from the Argentine Republic. The cause of the falling off in the case of Canada is well known, but, at the same time, it is only right to point out that a large market exists for sheep of the right quality if the prices are sufficiently profitable to justify their being sent over.

No cases of disease among cattle arriving from Canada have been reported to me during the year. The continued absence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada ought to be an object lesson to the Board of Agriculture, and convince them that their contentions about the suspicious animals imported a few years ngo were not justified. There is no doubt that a mistake was made in describing the disease as pleuro pneumonia. If it had been that malady, many cases of the disease must have been reported in Canada since that time. As it is, however, the clisease is still happily unknown in the Dominion. Two or three cases of scah among Canadian sherp were reported to me within the season. I at once brought them to the notice of the Department of Agriculture, and have no doubt that they were fully inquired into, although the result of the investigation has not been communicated to me.

The remarks made in my previous reports relative to the difficuly experienced with some of the men who come over in charge of cattle from Canada hold grood for the past year. It will be observed that Mr. Murray, the agent at Glasgow, also refers to the matter in his report. Many of the men have relatives on this side, and now and then take a small sum from the steamship companies in lieu of return passages and visit their friends. Sometimes they do not return by the steamer to which their tickets apply, and at others there is a longer interval than the men can afford between their arrival and
return. They often call upon me for assistance, and it will be understood that much inconvenience and trouble results from the regulations not being sufticiently clear and restrictive.

## HORSES.

There has been a falling off in the number of horses imported generally, including Canada. It may be that the reduction in the case of Canada is more apparent than real, for the reason that numbers of animals are shipped by way of the United States ports and included in the British Trade Returns as coming from that country. So far as I can gather, the animals have generally given satisfaction, but, as in the case of cattle, there is said to have been rather a falling off in quality. There is a large market for horses in different parts of the United Kingrdom, and this will continue to exist so long as they provide the chief and most popular motive power. No cases of disease have been brought to my notice during the year, and the animals seem to have been in a generally healthy condition.

As usual I asked Mr. Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., to make we a report of the principal features of the horse trade during the last year, and I quote it for the information of Canadian dealers:-

With all other imported animals, the Camadian horse has hai to struggle against prejuilice. For a year of two atverst: opinions were freely expressed conceming their working powers and their eniturace. Now, ouly those who have no experience speak in disparagenent, whilst those who know best are loudest in upproval.

Twe large comp:thies in London which ure horsed, the one entirely, the other very largely, by Canatians are able to give, not opinions, but figures; and from these it is demonstrated that whether we compare the duration of life, the period of active work or the mortality, the Canarlian horsecomes out best.

Ihring the year 1 NGM, the horses arrived in better health than heretofore, more free from strangles and infections lung diseases. This prolithly is due to more care io shipping only healthy horses and to better hygienic atrangements on boarl ships.

Abring the horses scut ure some extra well male uares, with size, courage and action. It seems most uneconomical to athow these animals, so moch more valualile for stard purposes thon for work in a town, to be exprotert. They are necessary in the lominion for the preservation and imporement of the bread. A stmall ammal prize in efich districe for broot mares would be sutticient inducement to furmers not to sell sheh animals.

I note au increase in the nmmber of the heary draught horses sent to London. Other points consitured, the big, heavy horse suitable for hrewers' drays und corporation wagons commands a much ligher prive than the highter vaner. There is a constant demand for them in all the towns of Britain and prices are casily obtaned which wombl leave a hundsome protit to hoth hroeler ami dealer. This class of horses is subject to bony diseases of the coronet to side bones anil ring-bone. Such monombess at once lestroys their value und, as it is ahmost entirely the to herelity, it can only lie prevented by carefu! breeding. In this comntry great attention is now given to the snhject ant no conntry can long uaintain a reputation for groil horses that ueglects to pemalise the unsound stallion and brool mare. Cornury disease is the curse of the heavier breers of horses: and agrical. tural societies, if not the legislature, shoul make continued efforts to breed ouly from horses free from ring bane or sitte-bone.

For tram and onnilns work in London the Canadian horge has simply superseded all other breeds. So long as horse taction exists there is an assurel market for all this class of horse that can le sent.

The little horse-just over or umiter 15 humis-still arrives in annecessary mumbers. Linless it has moch ahove the averuge onality and action it is an mateable animal.

The trade now seems to be well estahlished and is likely to continue. I question, however, whether the course that is usually adopted tends to bring the highest prices to the Canadian shipper. In my judgment the horses are not kept long enough, freçuently, to recover the effects of the voyage before being put up for sale. Their appearance, also, is not sufficiently looked after.

## WHEAT.

A slight increase is shown in the importation of wheat from Canada, but the trade does not develop to the extent that might have been expected, and Canada only now possesses about 10 per cent of the trade. It was generally hoped that the importation from the Dominion would have assumed greater volume, in view of the more satisfactory prices that have prevailed.

The following extract from a communication received from the Chairman of the London Corn Exchange may be of interest:-

The year 189 N did not prove a profitable or satisfactory one tothe majority of those engaged in the gruin trame, a few persons succeuled in muking money by acting carefully, a gool proportion maintained their positions, but many who gainel at one periol lost more in the end. The year commenced with an average price for home grown wheat of 34 s . fid., Califorman cargoes selling at
 for Califurnian.

In April che effects of the American.sjanish war, which it was thought might last some time, and ht lenst interfere with our supplies; trigether with the attempt of Mr. Leiter to conmer wheat, raised prices alont 10ss a quarter it once, and in May up to :iss, for the finest white Enylish wheat was reached, und 40s. for four. Then prices hegan sudilenly to deeline, and on the 2"th June flour fell hack to 30 s ., and in July to 2 is . with scarcely any transactions except at ruinons prices, in fact the trade was completely stagnant, only a few quarters of wheat and very small quantities of flour changing hands to needy buyers. It such violent alterations as those of last year, people harry to purchase without paying sufficient attention to the certainty that sudden great rises in value are invarinbly followed, sooner or later, by heary declines when stles are practicably impossible.
 On the Lst January this year we haul $96,2(1)$ quarters wheat and $2(0,9$, (1) sacks four, not five weeks consumption for London alone, ani some of that held here invariably goes into the country. The stocks of wheat throughout the Kingdom were estimated at $1,050,0$ Min quarters on the 1st January, 18\%6.

It will he noticed that the inports of flour are not now given separately. My correspondence bas informed me of some of the causes which tend to prevent the growth of the trade in Canadian flour. The prices are generally higher than for that eoming from the United States, and there is a difficulty in getting regular and constant supplies. Some of my correspondents state that the quality is improving, but no large business can be expected to result unless the prices compare favourably with those of other countries, or the quality is such as to justify the increase asked for.

During the year J received 900 samples of grain from the Minister of Agriculture for distribution among the millers of the United Kingdom. The directions of the minister were carried out. I thought it in the interests of trade generally to follow up the matter by communicating with each of the 900 millers to ask them what they thought of the samples. The replies generally were eulogistic in favour of the Manitoba wheat. The only regret was that more of it was not a vailable, and the opinion was generally expressed that a large supply could be veadily sold at favourable prices. The Ontarion wheats were not so favourably regarded, because the samples showed a tendency to sprout when they were distributed. The general opinion, however, was expressed that while the softer wheats inight find a market, the harder wheats were necessary for mixing purposes to bring the flour up to the high standard which obtains in the United Kingdom.

## BARLEY,

The returns show a large market for barley in this country, but I regret to say that but a small proportion of the supplies come from Canada-not suflicient to justify their havine a separate place in the monthly returns.

The efforts to promote the growth of two-rowed barley do not seem to have been successful. The first samples that were received, as the result of the experiment, were favourably regarded on the market both in respect to quality, to colour and to weight. They seemed, however, to fall off year hy year, and to deteriorate in all these respects. I am assured that the chinate of Canada is in every way suitable for barley growing, and that the failure must result from its nut being stacked, threshed, and prepared in the manner followed in the great barley producing countries. Then again it appeared difficult to satisfactorily grade the barley. Many mixed consignments arived, the consequence being that low prices were realized. The dealers in the United Kingdom were not keen upon having it, unless of good quality, and the Canadian farnuer has apparently not deemed it worth while to follow the matter up. Quite recently, however, I have been approached by several persons in the trade, who advised me that the six-rowed barley of Canada which has been largely shut out of the United States by tariff considerations, could readily find a market here. A proposal has been made that samples
should be sent over for the Brewers' Exhibition. If this is done, a prize can be instituterl for Colonial barley, and endeavours would be made by the exhibition authorities to bring it to the notice of the different trades concerned. In order that the matter may not rest here, some persons connected with the exhibition have expressed their readiness to receive several thousand quarters of the barley, equal to the samples sent over, and to sell them at the current market prices. I am in communication with the Minister of Agriculture upon the matter, and am sure that the question will receive the attention its importance merits.

## PEAS.

Canada still continues to supply nearly one-half of the peas imported into the United Kingdom. There is room for an extension of this trade, if due regard is paid to the requirements of the market. I am glad to say that no complaints have reached me on this subject during the past year.

## BEANS.

I have been in correspondence with different firms in this country, with regard to the importation of Canadian beans, and I believe business has resulted in consequence. This matter is referred to at some length in the report of the curator of the Canadian section at the Imperial Institute, which is annexed.

## BACON AND HAM.

The import of bacons and hains continues to increase. The total value of the imports last year amounted to $£ 14,000,000$ sterling. The proportion from Canada, while showing a considerable increase, is yet but a fraction of the whole. Probably the returns do not give an adequate idea of the extent of the Canadian trade, as I happen to know that very large consignments are shipped weekly by way of United States ports. There is, however, a growing activity in the Canadian trade. The advertisements of the importers are very prominent in ail the trade papers, and the superior quality of the article is generally commented upon. It brings a higher price than similar products from the United States. The great increase in the demand for Canadian bacon has attracted the attention of the Danish authoritirs, who have, I understand, issued a bulletin on the subject, calling the attention of Danish packers and shippers to the manner in which Canadian bacon is coming into favour. The trade is now well established, and the statistics show that to all intents and purposes there is room for an indefinite expansion of the trade.

A quantity of Canadian bacon and hams is also shipped to the continent. I have had some correspondence with the French authorities through the Foreign Oftice with regard to a consignment of Canadian bacon shipped via England, and seized at a French port. As the result of my correspondence, the French authorities released the bacon, and agreed to accept in future certiticates of origin from British customs ofticials at the actual port of re-shipment. The customs anthorities raised no objection to the proposal, which has, in consequence, been adopted, and I hope with benefit to the trade.

In November last I had occasion to direct attention to certain articles in Canadian papers to the effect that the sale of Canadian bacon was being prejudiced to some extent owing to the use of boracic acid it its preparation. It was added that the use of this preservative was illegal in the United Kingdom. I had no ditticulty in showing at once that the statements were not well-founded, and my explanations were accepted as satisfactory by the trade. I merely mention this matter to emphasize the necessity of care in making comments in connection with important articles of Canadian trade. The intention may be excellent, but statements coming from recognized sources are re-copied into papers of other countries, and are made use of by our competitors in their endeavours to promote their own interests at our expense.

During the last year the bacon curers of the United Kingdom took steps to prevent importerl hams being sold as the products of this country, and prosecutions resulted. In some cases, it was found that Cunadian hams were being sold as best Irish and Scotch, and the same remark applies to the proluctions of other countries. No aspersions were cast upon the quality of Canadian bacon or hams, and I did not, therefore, feel called upon to take any notice of the matter. When it was mentioned to me, I emphasized the fact that we would all prefer to see Canadian products sold as Canadian, as it would be an advantage to the Canadian farmer and shipper. Besides, the excellence of Canadian products would then tend to further increase the market for them.

## FRESH MEAT,

Neither fresh nor salted meat has hitherto come to the United Kingdom from Canada in any quantity. The matter has received considerable attention from time to time, but so far has apparently not taken any tangible hold upon the people. There is no doubt as to the market afforded by the large centres in the United Kingdom for commodities of the kind, but there are many considerations connected with the trade that have to be taken into account before it can be established on a sure and safe basis. Full information has been transmitted in previous reports as to the prices that prevail, and the conditions under which the meat is suld.

## BUTTER.

The total import of butter into the United Kingdom was valued last year at £ $15,916,571$.

Canada's proportion is still intinitesimal, but it is interesting to note the gradual increase that has taken place in the last three years, the imports for 1898 being nearly double those of 1896 . Then argin although Cunada's total is only rather more than one-half that of Australasia, it exceeded last year the imports from any of the indi. vidual Australian colonies-even that of Victoria, which sends more to the United Kingdon than all the other Australian colonies put together:

So far ar I can gather, Canadian butter is becoming more popular every year, and much more appreciated. It is not, however, yet quite up to the mark, although the difference in the price between it and the most popular qualities is becoming less and less. The $56-1 b$. hoxes seem to be in favour, but complaint is made of the dirty state in which the boxes arrive. The Australian boxes arrive clean and bright, fit to be placed immediately in a shop window. This defect, of course, can be avoided by bagging, but the aldition to the price is resented. The attention of the stermship companies ought to be called to the matter, as the appenrances of the packages in which the butter arrives must necessarily have a considerable influence on its sale, both in the case of wholesalers and retailers. There is no doubt that Canadian hutter is now running the Australian product very close, but it should be shipped as soon as made, and not kept in cold storage. The quality must be maintained at a ligh and regular level, and supplies must be regular. What is wanted is for the creameries to have recognized brands, which will becomb known here. As soon as this position is reached, dealers will be able to depend both on regular supplies, and on the regular quality of the different brands.

There is a hill now hefore Parliament, the object of which is to place greater restrictions on the sale of margarine, and to ensure its being sold as the article it really is. There is a general belief that the measure will become law, and that it will tend to operate favourably in promoting the sale of really good butters-those from Canada included.

CIIEESE.
The import of cheese into the United Kingdom last year was $£ 4,970,247$, of which Canada contributed $£ 2,943,725$, the imports from the United States was
£1,006,588. This shows that the Canadian trade is established on a firm basis, but I regret to say that complaints about the quality of the packing have been more numerous during the past year than formerly. The boxes are said not to be always strong enough, and consequently get damaged in transit. Statements have been made as to unpleasant flavour in some of the cheese. It is added that the cheese from some districts ripens too quickly, and becomes hard and will not keep. Hard cheese turn out unsatisfactory to the retailer. Some of my correspondents seem to believe the cheese is not sufficiently protected from the sun while waiting at the wharfs for shipment. Then again, it is stated that the cheese from some parts of the country has lost its equisite flavour, texture, and general finish of years ago. I mention these matters, because it is important to keep up the ruputation which samed for Canadian cheese the position which it occupies to-day.

## E6.GS.

The import of eggs from Cunada las also increased during the last year. The reports that have reached me on the subject are generally satisfactory. The trade is rerfarded as being only in its infancy, and is capable of great extension. Comptaint is made of the eggs that have been kept in cold storage. These are held not to be satisfactory, and to rather damage the reputation of the article. It is claimed by those in the trade that eggs should be shipped either quite fresh or pickled. From some parts of the country very good reports have been reccived of pickled eggs. (ienerally, the quality, the preparation, rud the packing of Canadian eggs have received much praise, and there is no douht that they are now competing on satisfactory terms with simila. goods from Demark and Gemmeny. Is with many other commoditics, the absence of


## Fiedirs.

There was a considerahle falling ofl in the itaportation of appies inst yom, hab prices on the whole were good. The returns do not show the extent of the trade so fis: as Canada is concerned. The crop in Enyland, and in Europe, was smallir than ustal, and consequently everything was favourable for a considerable trans Atlantic import business.

From one or two quarters, I am told that the packing was better last year. Mad of my correspondents, however, assert in the strongest terms that the trade is not yet on a proper basis. They claim that in many consignments good apples are placed at the $i \omega_{\text {p }}$ and at the bottom of the barrels, and inferior fruit in the middle. In fact, that tlace are only a few brands on which absolute dependence can be placed. There seems to bo a strong impression that the fruit should he inspected and graded olficiully, and thas the trade will never be on a satisfactory hasis until this is done. Nuva Scotia arplas are said to be better packed as a general rule than those of other parts of Canada, bac there is a general complaint of the dirty state in which the barrels arrive. This oughe to be brought to the notice of the steamship companies, as being one largely in their power to remedy,

Another complaint made is that apples are not sufficiently well graded as recriwds size : the different sizes should be shipped separately. If this were done it would be much more satisfactory to the wholesalers and retailer:, and at the same time enable better prices to be obtained. Representations have also been made to me as to the injury which is believed to arise from the want of ventilation in the ships' holds. This is $\Omega$ matter which is within the knowledge of the Department of Agriculture, and : : igps are being taken, I believe, to endcavour to remedy this difficulty. It cannot be lao strongly impressed upon shippers that the transport charces on second rate apples are the same as on first, and that the shipment of inferior fruit tends to bring down prias generally. Some doubts have been expressed as to the wisdom of sendingover applus in cold storage, as it is stated that thoy rapidly deceziorate afier leaving the ship. There is a cawleasy to acme sere. for muca soft fruit in the early months of the season. The
market is then glutted and dissatisfaction results. It would be be better for the Canadian trade if the best fruit only were sent over fresh. In view of the demand for canned and evaporated apples, it might be more advantageous to use other than the best fruit for such purposes.

With regard to pears, the smaller packages that have been introduced seem to have given satisfaction. The opinion of a well-k nown firm of importers is, that if Canalians will take a little pains in grading and packing, there is a large future for the industry. In an ordinary season there is little chance for snall pears, only large fruit being worth shipping ; but when, as last year, the crop was poor on the continent as well as at home all grades of ordinary quality will sell, provided they arrive in good condition.

I am informed that some quinces arrived from Cauada during the past season, and realized fair prices, but that the peaches which came here were small and poor.

Perhaps, however, it is unnecessary for me to refer to the fruit trade at length, because the Department of Agriculture has had two special agents in the country during the last season, who have doubtless made detuiled reports on the subject.

## CanAdIAN POULTRy.

Canadian poultry has not yet attained the dignity of a separate place in the trade returns, so that it is difficult to give any idea of the extent of the trade. It is certain, however, that larger consignments were sent over than ever before, and that the trade, especially in turkeys, is rapidly growing. Representatives of houses in London and the provinces, in the business, visited Canada in the summer and autumn, and made arrangements for the shipment of supplies. Until the provision of cold storage on the railways, and in the steuners, there was not much chance of the trade developing, hut that difficulty having been removed, the possibility of its expansion is great. The birds can now be prepared so as to suit the requirements of the market. Those that came over in December conformed more to these condicions than formerly, but they are still behind those that come from France, Italy and other Europenn countries.

Hitherto it has been customary to send over all the poultry at Christmas time. There is always a glut of supplies at that period, and prices do not always give satisfaction. The demand exists from the autumn until the spring. A proper regard for the markets, supplies, etc., would enable business to be done over several months, and better returns would more certainly be forthoming than if the attention of shippers were concentrated on the Christmas tide.

The Department of Agriculture has had an agent in England recently to report regarding the trade, method of killing, preparation, packing, etc., so that I need not refer to these matters again, especially as full particulars have been given in my reports of previous years.

## HAY.

Last year there was an abundance of hay in every part of the United Kingdom. In conseguence there has been little dernand for Canarlian laty, excepting at a price which would hardly leave much profit to the shipper at the present rate of freight. There is no doubt, however, that Canadian hay is popular, and well liked in the United Kinglom, but naturally it is all a question of price. Complaints still reach me from time to time as to the dissatisfaction and annoyance that farises from shortages in weight. If these disputes cuuld be avoided, in some way or other, it would tend to place the trade on a much more satisfactory footing than it has ever been before, Perhaps something can be arranged between the shippers and the steamship companies, which would tend to do away with the difficulty in regard to weights.

## CRAFF.

Inquiries have been made of me respecting the possibility of opening up a tracie in chaff. It does not, however, appear to be a product which can be exported with any
degree of success, users of this class of forage preferring to cut their own. Besides, the chaff does not stand pressing so well as hay, etc., and the freight rather operates to prevent the development of the trade.

## TIMBER.

Canada is so well represented in the timber trade here, and its conditions are so thoroughly understood, that it is unnecessary for me to refer to the matter at any length. Many inquiries, however, have reached me during the year from importers and dealers in hardwood, and I have been able to place them in communication with correspondents in Canada.

## BOX WOOD.

The following extract from a letter I wrote to a Canadian correspondent on the subject of the export of box wood and tin plate shooks from Canada to this country may be of interest to those engaged in the trade :-

Refering to the first item on which inguisy has been male on your behale, I am to say that generally speaking nearly all the makers of parking cases here purchnse lamber aurl cut it up into the requiral lengths, and it is feared that they wouk not welome any competition of the kimb. Then again, it would be almost necessary for a Canadian exporter to have an agent on this side to look after the trade of any case makers who imported such material, in the same way as the principal ('analiun firms already engaged in the export of wool-ware to this sile are nus represented, Many large actual consumers who put their own boxes together purchase supplies throngh such agents, making contracts for the sime. Smaller people huy from the packing case makers, who very often have their own saw-mills and eut direct from lumiter. Alrealy some trede is tome from Camada, lunt Swedish and Norwegian competition is very severe.

The following extracts from letters from three houses engaged in the lumber trade will he found interesting and instructive. Messrs Bryce, Junor \& White, of 32 Businghall Street, London, E.C., writes:-

[^19]
## Messrs Baker \& James, of 164 Corporation Street, Birmingham, writes:-


#### Abstract

Our single tratie is "box boats." All the other businesses we do are outsile things and odd. ments, our main trade being male up boxes and wood cut to sizes for boxes. If your friend in Halifax will commumicate with us, we are always opm to buy lox boarls, and sulbject of courge to the price and !uality we cun give theon sufficient trate to keep a considorable mumber of saws going. We have box bourds weer by practially every steaner that leares Malifax for Livetpool, and some other parts also. We sell these box boards throughont the Lnited Kinglom, for instance we do a very good tradie in London: we also do a very gont trade in flasgow. We shall he glad to hear further from yon. Wie should just like to say, however, that we have been in communication with other people with reference to these lox boards, and the irleas of some of them are most extravagant. We had a ruatation from one finn the other lay, and we shonld have been very pleased to import the feals from Canada, ent them into box boards in this conntry, and re-bhip them to Canada and then sell then at very consideraluly less than the firm (ynotes us.


## Mr. H. T. Walcot, of 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., writes :-

Fou are quite right as to the custum of the shipping business; no agent, broker or merchant woukl be the least likely to give alist of their chients or customers in this commery to facilitate direct busiuess hetween proshncer and custamer.

There is a large and increasing husiness done in box shooke. We believe we could get your correspondent plenty of orders, as we have agents in all the principal towns in the United Kingdom, who work our other agencies.

With regard to the demand for tinplate shooks, I am to say that the remark above as to representation on this side applies just as strongly in this case, and probably a goot plan might be to place both lines in the one agent's hands.

The following extract from a letter from a large firm in Wales contains some pratical information on the subject:-

## Messrs. Tregonning and Son, of Llanelly, S. Wales, write :-

We have your fawour of 11 thi instant, and regret that we do not know mach about these shooks, beyond the fact that they are offered to us from time to time. We understand that they are the sides, ends, bottoms and tojs of tin plate boxes, which are realy to be nailed togetlier. Our husiness requires a very varich assortment of boxes, amd it would be quite impossif)le for us to stock these shouks, althongh there are works which make so few sizes that they might possibly ilo so with ailvatage. We do ant, however, know of any works where boxes are made in this way, ant ure sony we eamot halp you with the nanes of any inporters. The usial enstom in the timphate trade is to buy boxes from importers of timber, who sar ap the birch planks thenselves.

## Another firm writes :-

In reply to yours of yesterday, we hnve in the past bought tinplate boxes for Messrs. Wil. liams, Davies \& C'o., and Jessrs B. Howell and Sons, of this town, who make considerahle quantities uf cinjlate boxes for the works in thin district.

The chief timplate districts are Llanelly, Morvison, Neath, Tort Talbot, and Britton Ferry, mad there are probahly timher merchants at all these places who make large quantities of tinplate boxes, and who would give yon information an to the sizes and prices which would suit their market.

It is probable that the pleces suitable for making looxes for packing timplates measuring $14 \times 10$, $14 \times 18 ; 3.14 \times 20$ ant $14 \times 19$, and $10 \times 30$ might he imported cut ready for mating together, but for a very large proportion of the trale, boxes conld not be made econonically ont of such pieces.

I may quote also extracts from lettors that have been received from the agents of the Government in Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin upon the subject of your inquiries :-

## Mr. ( 7 . H. Mitchell, 15 Water Street, Jiverpool, writes:-

Replying to yous of the 9th instant the following is the list of Liverpool paeking case mamu. facturers:

Mesars McMultrow, Ifia London Road.
Messre Blowd \& Co., 73 Gimafton Street.
Messta Eilwards \& Co., 33 und 5 J Naylor Street.
John Gardner, 134 Richmond Row.
Everton Timber Co., 36 West Derly Ruad.
Sammel Stott, Gardener Row, Marylone.
Joxteth Saw Mills Co., Com St., off Hill St.
In Manchester, Messrs Hallison and Eckersley, Stevenson Square, Ohdhan Strect, are large manufacturers.

I an in some doubt if your corresponslent would be alble to clo a large buginess with any of these people, hecause the hoxes for which they receive orders are of varions sizes, which would necessitute their carrying a large stock of timber. I inagine he would do better to get into communication with large nsers of boxes, such is the biscuit manufacturers, soap, boot and other maunfacturers whose boxes are nearly all of the same size.

If by tin-plate shook is meant the boxes in which the plates are packed, I am informed that they are all mate at the tin plate works, the best of chu, and the secoul yuality of birch. A trade may be rone in them if the liottom, top and sides were cut in sizes and sent over in packages.

## Mr. H. M. Murray, of 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, writes :-

With reference to your letter of the 8 thinstant, iu which yon ask for the names of some reliable firms of packing lox makers. Undernoted I have pleasure it giving you the addresses of the prin. cipal tims in this husiness. I understand there is alyculy a large trade done in this business with Canada, especially from Qnehec. I am infomed, however, that the Baltic competes very strongly against ont Caumhinn exporters, the finish and all round excellance of the latter being much superior to what is sent ont by our merchants: -
A. \& A. Paterson, fil 'l'emant Nt., St. Rollon, Clasgow.

Juh kity as John St., Bridgeton.
Amberson \& Heulerson, Kithing I'k. Sawnills, W. Scotland St. Glasgow.
l'atent l'acking Case Co.. is Ann st.
Johu Drummond, (ireenock.
Truser, Taylor \& Cibson, N. Wallace St., (ilasgow.
Selithlers \& Patom, 59 N. Frederiek St., Glasgow.
J. W. Torrance \& Co., Maxwell Rd. Pollokshields, Clasgow.

## Mr. C. R. Devlin, of 14 Westmoreland St., Dublin, writes :-

I understand that the box and case manufacturing trade in this section of Ireland is largely in the hancls of:

Messrs Perry \& (\%., (iraftan St., I)ublin.
Pin Brothers, Dublin.
Jolin Arnott \& Co., Cork.

## WOOD FLOUR.

In view of the inguiries that have reached me from a number of parties in the Dominion who are inclined to go into this trade, I have caused further investigation to be made into the question of the supply and demand on this side.

It appears that wood flour or "wood meal" is used to some extent as an ubsorbent for nitroglycerine, in the manafacture of various explosives, and a finer grade is also required for the manufacture of a certain kind of linoleum, known as "inlaid."

The manager of one of the principal houses engaged in the explosive business, informs me that he estimates the consumption of wood meal in this trade to amount to about 700 tons per annum, and has been good enough to furnish me with the following specification for the produce, as required by one of the largest European factories:-

The wood meal mast be male from white wond, free from resin. Chemiculs, or any other purify. ing agents for blaching purposes, must not be used in its manufacture. The wood meal must be free from imprutites, speciat cure being taken that no mals or other seraps of metal are present in it. The moisture in the wool meal must not exceed is per cent. The wood meal must le ground to snch a degree that it will pass throngh a sieve of 50 meshes to the lineal inch, but not more than one-third through one of low meshes. The wool meal must not be exposel to acid fumes mor be overheated in drying so as to etbable it to pross through the British Government heat test for the detection of slight traces of vinegar or other acid or oljectionuble volatile matter.

The price pail in Scotand is t4. \$s. Wd. per ton, delivered at factory. The price in (iemany is 6.51 Marks per 164 kilns. The factories seem all to have invaribly oltained their suphlies locally.

Annther important house in the trade, in addition to giving particulars similar to those aucted above, states that wood flour for explosive purposes is only made from soft woorls, and that the price usually prid liere is almout $£ 410$ per ton of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$ (London or Liverpol). Strout canvas bags containing about 3 cwts. each are used for packing. Great stress is laid upon the necessily for the wood flour intended for the explosives trade being quite free from grit, and in a dry, finely divided condition. It should also be very low in resins, and at the same time free from acid.

With regard to the demand for this product in the linoleum trade, I am given by one firm to understand that it at present amounts to over 1,800 tons in the United Kingdom, while another estimates it at from 50 to 60 tons per week. The demund is quite likely to be an incrensing one. As stated previously, wood flour is only utilized for one particular kind of linoleum. It must be finely ground, white in colonr, and light in weight. As regards the price obtainable, this would presumably depend largely on the quatity, but while one well-known firm places it at £3 100 per ton delivered, others saty that orders have been placed at $£ 300$.

I have sent you samples of the product with which I have been favoured by certain of ny correspondents. The supplies, bear labels showing the names of the firms by which they were supplied :-

## LINOLEUM MANUFACTURERS.

Messrs. The Stnines Linoleum Company, Staines, Middlesex.
Messrs. The Addlesstone Linoleum Co, 5 Paternoster Row, E. C.
Messis. H. Nairn \& Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy, Scotland.
Messrs. D. C. Baxter \& Co., Ltd., 27 Oswald St., Glasgow.
Messrs. J. B. Ustler \& Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy, Scotland.

## EXPLOSIVE MANUFACTURERS.

Messrs. The National Explosives Co., Lti., 11 Austin Friars, London, E. C. Messrs. The British Explosives Syndicate, Ittl., Pitsea, Essex

## WOODEN SKEWERS AND BOOT PEGS.

At the request of several correspondents in Canada I caused some inquiries to be made respecting wooden skewers, for which there is always a large demand. I give herewith a few particulars which may be of interest to the trade :-

In the first place it is important that it should be clearly understood that the margin of profit is very small, and that if the trade is to be made to pay at all it must be conlucted upon a large scale.

At present the wooden skewer business is practically in the hands of an American corporation, which supplies the trade through resident Iondon houses. This being the case, competition is a risky thing in view of the fact that prices cau easily be brought down if it is considered necessary to such a point as to render the business altogether unprotitable.

Generally speaking, the principal demand is for the ordinary hickory round skewer, and about half the trade is in the $\overline{\mathrm{T}}$-inch size. The "Gypsy" skewer, which is userl in the Duminion, has not been adopted here to any extent, although one or two lots have beers sent over.

Canadian maple skewers have also been coming over, and these, like the others, are met by a similar article from the United States.

A Halifax, Nova Scotia, correspondent requesterl me to place him in communication with importers, of Boot Pegs, on this side. Generally speaking, this trade is done by merchants, factors, or brokers who supply the demands of the various houses, thereby saving them the trouble and expenses of importing direct. The consumption of perss has fallen off very considerably, and prices quoted must be very low to compete with the existing sources of supply. The goods are usually bought in lots of 100 to 200 barrels at a time.

## PARCEL HANDLES AND WOOUES DOWELS, WASHING MACHINES AND WOOD HAMES.

I had inquires in the course of the past year from Canadian correspondents as to the possibility of a trade being done in this country in parcel handles, wooden dowels, washing machines and wood hames. The result of my investigation was to indicate that a large business is done in articles of the kind, and I was able to gire my correspondents the names of the principal firms engaged in the trade, and some whice as to the couse they should follow. With regard to the washing machines especially, the prices are cut very fine, and considerable competition will have to be faced with English makers, who manuftcture such articles very cheaply.

## PULP.

There is not much to add to my previous reports on this trade. The demand for pulp is increasing, and it is generally recognized that the future of the trade must largely be in Canadian hands. Scandinavia and other countries are doing everything that is possible to meet Canadian competition, but capitalists interested in the matter are investing considerable sums of money in the establishment of mills in Canada, in order to secure for the paper trade regular supplies of the yualities of pulp that are needed. I have had frequent communications during the year with paper makers on the subject, and have been instrumental in arranging for the visit of experts to Canada to report on the matter to their principals on this side. There is a strong feeling in the trade, however, that it is not wise to allow the unrestricted export of pulp-woul from Canada to the United States, as it tends not only to restrict the market for Canadian pulp, but enables the Americans to manufacture large quantities of paper, the surplus supplies of which are sent to England at low prices to compete with the paper which would otherwise be manufactured in the United Kingdom from Canadian pulp.

One of my correspondents writes me as follows, nnd I quote it for what it is worth:

[^20]world with its newsparer and paper tor popular literature, to say nothing of wrapping papers, box boarils, etc. Interested parties may say there is little profit in such undertakings, and that Canada wruld be wise to sell ber timber and pulp and let others make the paper. Such statements will not bear investigation. The paper making trade is, or should be, a natural Canadian inhustry, and I hope hefore long to see Canadian statesuren and capitalists giving this subject more practical consideration and attention.

## LEATHER.

The question of the export of leather from Canada has been very much to the front during the past year. The matter was referred to at length in my report for 1897, and I am glad to notice that the information which was then publishel has attracted so much attention.

Recently I had some correspondence with you as to the representation of Canada at the Boot and Leather Trade Fixhibition, to take place next month. The authorities of the exhibition have agreed to supply space and to make preparations for the exhibit on very moderate terms, and further they have promised to take measures to secure the Canadian exhibits being properly brought before the trades. We must in the first place show what Canada can do in the preparation of the finest qualities of leather. Our position with regard to the sole and other heavy leathers is good. The general opinion appears to be that there is a considerable future before the Canadian leather trade, if the matter is gone ahout in the right way. The development should be much helperd by the action of the United States in imposing duties on the importation of hides.

I rather fear, as I have nothad any direct response from you, that Canadian manufacturers and dealers may not be disposed to take advantage of the offer that has heen submitted to their.

White weiting on this subject, I may mention that it has been represented to me that Canadian hides are usually more heavily branded than those coming from the United States. This is a question deserving the attention of those connected with the cattle trade in the Dominion. It would be a great advanuge as regurds the value of the hides for leather making purposes, if the brand was much smatler and placed on the shoulder or far back on the buttock, instend of, as at present, all down the side.

## Leatiler for carriages.

Some investigation was made into this trade during the last year for a firm of Canadianmancfacturers. As the result, some interest was awakened in the matter, and I am sure that any tender received from Canada, by the large railway companies, and other manufacturers engaged in the prodnction of railway and other carringes will receive consideration, and that due regard will be given to the Cunadian article, if in the matter of price and quality it is equal to the leather now largely inported from the United States.

The following are some of the leading matters, other than those referred to already, which formed the subject of correspondence in the commercial branch of the High Commissioner's office during the past year.

## CANADIAN JOINERY.

I reported to you fully in the spring of the year in regard to an atteropt which had heen made in the building trade to boycott Canadinn joinery in some parts of the United Kingdom. It was not only in relation to joinery from the Dominion, but to such goods of auy origin whatever, made by workmen not members of trules unions. The document you sent mo some time ago on the suhject, containing reports from the Hon. John Dryden and Inspector Brown on the fuctory laws of Ontario, proved of much use, but I was further requested by a firm largely interested in the trade to give a certificate (which I did) that joinery in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec was made under Factory Acts, copied from the English law and reasonably enforced, and that throughout the whole of Canada, the most absolnte liberty of combination existed, with due protection for the funds or property of trade unions. Nothing further has been heard of the matter recently.

## EVAPORATED VEGETABLES.

There has bcen considerable correspondence with firms in Canada, and with the authorities here, respecting demand for these products. Samples and other information were submitted to the Admiralty and War Office authorities, with a view to ascertain whether Canadians would be permitted to tender for supplies of such goods when ${ }^{\circ}$ required. The War Office have forwarded samples to different stations to be reported upon, but have not yet been informed of the decision arrived at. The navy authorities do not appear to think that there is any probability of evaporated vegetables being required for general use. The samples sent in have been carefully examined, but it is claimed that, ay a rule, there is no difficulty in ships obtaining fresh verretables. Of course if at any time difficulties arose, there might be a considerable demand for commodities of the kind.

## CONDENSED MLLK.

Every year a grood many inquiries are received for information as to the demand for condensed milk in this country and elsewhere, and such particulars as we have been able to obtain have been forwarded to our correspondents. There is, however, a considerable reticenco on the part of those engaged in the trade, and they are not, as a rule, very ready to impurt any information on the subject. I notice that the business seems to be developing in Canada, and that the product stands exceedingly well the test of analysis.

## FRUIT PULPS AND TAMS.

The question of the supply of fruit pulps for the British markets being one of considerable importance, I made some investigation with a view to ascertaining what share the Dominion might expect of the trade generally, so far as those fruits of which we have an anntat surplus are concerned. The report which I addressed to you and the Minister of Agriculture was pated in full in the December Bluc look published by your department. I observe that the Ontario Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin upon the subject, based upon similar inquiries made at their request by the Curator of the Canadian section of the Inperial Institute.

## ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES,

During the past year I have written you more than once relative to the supply of food produces of various kinds for the Imperial Army and Navy, and the opportunties which might offer for Canadians to tender.

In the first place, I ascertained that such food product for the use of Her Majesty's Navy are obtained by tenders, solicited by advertisement, in the case of fresh beef, vegetables and salt pork only. With these exceptions, all food stuffs for use in the nars arc obtained either through :-
(1) The agency of brokers who buy in the public market; or
(2) Are purchased by tenders conlined to manufacturers who, having made formal application for permission to tender from time to time, have been found to be of good position and financial standing.

It occurred to me that it was perhaps in connection with the latter class of supplies, that Canadian producers might probably be able to participate, and I, therefore, asked to be informed as to the mature of the food stuft's purchased by tender in the manner indcated. This led to my being informed that the following articles of food are obtained for the use of the navy direct from America, or through duly acceredited agents of American firms: salt beef, (in casks) dried or evaporated vegetables (in tins) preserved beef or mutton (in tins).

As the result of representations I made to the Admiralty, the authorities informed me that they will be pleased to invite Canadian firms who may apply, whose samples are satisfactory, and can prove their ability to carry out contracts to tender.

As regards supplies for the army it does not appear likely from the conditions of contract which usually govern these matters that it would be practicable to undertake to supply direct from Canada many of the products that are required, such as bread, flour, live cattle and sheep, dead meat, etc. In regard to each of there items, tenders are made to cover a period of six months for the supplies required in each military district. Delivery is made in such quantities and at such times and places as are from time to time stated. Supplies must consequently be male from local stores. Another condition is that the contractor shall either reside at the place of supply or appoint a resident agent. Specimen copius of the forms of tender and of the conditions of contract were forwarded to your departinent some months ago.

Canadian manufacturers might, however, participate in the case of preserved provisions such as corned heef and mutton, tinned bacon (sliced), canned and evaporated vegetables and condensed milk. Samples must first be submitted, and if approved of the name of the firm sending them in will be noted, and when tenders are asked for, such firms will, of course, be at liberty to quote. I would beg to point out, however, that only such groods as are specified are required for the service of the army and nary, and that tenders are not called for various other products such as canned fish, etc., about which several inquiries have reached me in this connection, owing to their being under some misappreliension on this point.

## GLUCOBF.

My attention was directed during the year to the arrival of certain small parcels of glucose, purporting to come from Canadian manufacturers. They were reported upon as being excellent in quality, etc., and I at once caused some inquiries to be made into the extent of the business and the prices that prevailed. This information was duly presented to you together with samples. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether glucose is really manufactured in Canada or not, but in any case the matter seems to be one of interest to Canadian manufacturers. If there is no desire on their part to enter into the business, or if the local conditions were deemed to make it ditticult, no harm will have been done, but, at the same time, I am sure the report will have been read with interest,

The Canadian Office in London is ahmost singular in that it possesses a small but good references library on matters relating to Canada. Our collection of statistics, of blue books, and reports on the industries, trade and commerce, and resources of the country, is also valuable. In addition we have the directories-such as are availableof the cities, towns and provinces of the Dominion. Last, but not least, we keep on file the excellent trade papers published in Canada. These are not only useful as keep. ing us fully advised upon trade matters, prices, etc., but their news and advertisement columns are also scanned by numerous people who call at the office for information. Altogether, we are fairly well equipped in this respect to deal with the large and increasing trade correspondence.

Wo invite the fullest possible communication from manufacturers and shippers in Canada as to their products, and the prices at which they are prepared to sell, and in return we will do anything that is practicable to place them in correspondence with persons on this side, in the hope that business may vesult. On more than one occasion I have tried, by communicating through your department and the Boards of Trade in Canada, with manufacturing and shipping honses, to be suppliel with their catalogues and trade lists, as they may be published, but I think the response in this respect has been limited to about a dozen houses. At the same time, our correspondence with Cana lians on general commercial matters is large and is growing. It is difficult, of course, in dealing with many of the inquiries we receive, to give more than general information. Only very rately are samples sent, or pricps given. We are, however, usually able to gather useful information on the different subjects, and it is transmitted to our corres. pondents in the hope that if it is thought worth while they will follow the matter up by sending over a traveller. This has bern done in several cases, and, I believe, with conspicuous success.

In conclusion, I should like to say a work about the Imperial Institute. The collections from the various Provinces represented there are by no means as complete as they should be, neither are they kept up-to-date, and this means of bringing Canadian products to the notice of the public is not availed of to anything like the extent that is practicable and desirable. The collections, however, such as they are, serve a useful purpose, and the Curator of the Canadian section is frequently consulterl not only by Canadians, but by importers on this side on comenercial natters. These inquiries, and the investigations that have resulted in consequence, have shown me that much more might be done in the same direction, if the importance of the matter were recognized in Canada. I, therefore, commend it to the notice both of the Provincial Governments who are represented, and of those who are not. I have several times taken advantage of the assistance of Mr. Harrison Watson, the Curator, in connection with commercial inquiries made at this office, and have been much plersed with the attention he has shown and the knowledge he has displayed on these occasions.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I am, sir, } \\
& \text { Your obedient servant, } \\
& \text { STRATHCONA, } \\
& \text { High Commissioner. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## APPENDIX.

## Extracts from the British Board of Trade Returns for 1898.

C.ATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

| Animals, Levang (for Foon). | Quantitien. |  |  | Vilce of Isports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year ended 31st December. |  |  | Year ended 31st December. |  |  |
|  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 189\%. | 1897. | 1898. |
| Cattle- <br> From United States of America. <br> " Argentine Republic... <br> " Channel Islands....... . <br> Caniala. | No. | No. | No. | £ | £ |  |
|  | $393,119$ | $416,299$ | $369,478$ | (6,735,519 | 7.230,854 | $6,238,984$ |
|  | 64, 619 | $\begin{array}{r} 73,852 \\ 1,433 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,358 \\ 1,814 \end{array}$ | :2, 1108 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,10,607 \\ 31,048 \end{array}$ | $1,351,264$ |
|  | $101,591$ | $126,495$ | 108,406 | $1,607,899$ | $2,045,214$ | $1,774,-60$ |
| Total. | 562,358 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shee], and Lambs- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3839, 381 | 186.755 | 14. 102$]$ <br> 480 | f05, 803 | 972 4 51 | 219.704 |
|  | 83,76i | 63,761 | 42, 10.11 | 125,456 | 529, 95.106 |  |
|  | 79,684 | 15,771 | 4.0.58 | 100, 163 | 22, 414) |  |
| Total | 769,502 | 611,504 | 1633,749 | 1,133,634 | (115, 0xM | 984, 863 |
| Swine | 4 | 450 |  | 10 | 1,020 |  |
| Total of animals, living (for food) |  | . . |  | 10,438,699 | 11,390,092 | 10,365,674 |

HORSES.

| Horses- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From Unitarl States of American | 17,930 | 26,520 | 25,328 | -32, fie 3 |  |  |
| - Canada | 11.452 | 11,247 | 6,354 | 31-6,43:9 | 2801, 45 | 1\%\%, 10 |
| Other Countries | 10,845 | 11,7\% | 11,234 | 174,4\% | 180, 3411 | 1sk, (6fi |
| Total | 40,657 | 49,51,9 | 42,921 | 1,027,736 | 1,254,362 | 1,145,328 |

Extracts from the British Board of Trade Returns for 1898 -Continued.


## Extracts from British Board of Trade Returns for 1868－Coninued．

| Articles or Food． | Quantities． |  |  | Value of Imports． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year ended 31st Iecember． |  |  | Year ended 31st December． |  |  |
|  | 1805. | 1847. | 1898. | 18\％\％． | 1897. | 1898. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fion Russia． | 1，285，506） | 1．2s0． 400 | 2， 235.14 kn | 271,412 720.012 | 256，114 | 5188,546 |
| ＂United States of America．． | $27^{\prime}, 42 \%, 3 / \mathrm{m}$ | 3！6－15．1析 | ：7． 4 （iti， 1141 | 5，0．03．304 | $1,1283,230$ | $7,314,1137$ |
| Argertine Requablic． | － $31,1017,14 \mathrm{n}$ |  | 3，5．（4），3\％11 | $2,78 \pm 1,134$ | 5，57，54 | －20， 0337 |
| Canada | 2， $2 \times 3.400$ | 4，235，400 | 7， 070020 | 5351：20．i | 7－410，6014， | 1，538， 749 |
| Other Cotmt | 250， 010 O | 139，200 | 56，820 | 50，392， | 25，073 | 12，424 |
| Total | 51，7T2，1（m） | 3n， 25.380 | 57， 1651,24 |  | 9，184， $10 \times 1$ | 11，2x2，310 |
| Oatmeal <br> Iudian Corn | $\begin{aligned} & 554,760 \\ & 3(56,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 732,439 \\ 1,12+4,301 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 912!3,450 \\ 1,45,8,800 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 615,925 \\ & 359.4 \times 5 \\ & 404,3 N 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other kinds of comand |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total of com，\＆ |  |  |  | 52， $2000,0 \times 3$ | 53，559， 4 74 | 62，809，2；8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demmark | 1， $298,78$. | 1，3i4， 226 | 1，464．， 030 |  | 6，748， $11: 3$ | 7，3，5i， 831 |
| Germany | 116 | 61．761 | 41，231 | 5336,246 | 203， 117 | 214，146 |
| Holland | 24.469 | 278.631 | 269，324 | 1，15が， | 1，33，3，349 | 1．34．4．438 |
| France | 46，fity | 488.12 | 416， 82 | 2，53， 06 | 2．332， | $2,183.845$ |
| United States of Americ | 141，503 | 1：4， 1 9 | 64i， 712 | 617.525 | 1333，54！ | 2x，309 |
| Victoria． | 154， 5 in | 169， $0^{\circ}$ | 124，203 | 769，60 | － 16,394 | Gifo， 611 |
| New South Wales | 7， 275 | 23.335 | 34，391 | 37． 6 （6） 1 | 112．218 | 1675．618 |
| Xew Zealund． | 56， 370 | 76.525 | 69， 34.9 | 27.808 |  | S3is，4im |
| Catiada | 88，0．35 | 109，402 | 106,86 | 334，74 | 444.812 | li661，935 |
| Other Countries． | 2006，297 | 272,312 | 269，585 | 1，118，046 | 1，3：32，043 | 1，313，872 |
| Tot | 3，037，718 | 3，217，802 | 3，209，043 | 15，344，364 | 15，916，917 | 15，54（0），571 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Horway， | 10．158 | 10,427 $\times 12,473$ | 814．171 | 20， 210 |  | 22,799 $2,211,3099$ |
| France | 30，52：3 | 30， 0 （6） | ：310，en！ | 104\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10（ 0,105 | －115，309 |
| Other Commeries | 23，366 | 22,6 So | 11；122 | 111，432 | 57，68．4 | 44,850 |
| Tota | 925,934 | 930，543 | 8091，870 | 2，498， 425 | 2， 485,370 | 2，383，774 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Holland | 292，988 | －97，604 | 202， | 7：3， 611 | 74S．251 | 7－1， 136 |
| France | 45，676 | 36，3m8 | 33， 1 ati | 1393： | 110，057 | 94， 102 |
| Uinited States of America | 251，147 | （631，617 | 485， 0 ¢ | 1，2at， 103 | 1，413，079 | 1，004，588 |
| Austrabasia． | 92， 146 | （is， 1870 | 44，615： | 115，年！ | 161，726 | 4：，161 |
| Canada． | 1，234．297 | 1，326，664 | 1，432，1×1 | 2， 280,301 | 3，349，501 | 2， 3 43， 225 |
| Other Countrieg | 35，298 | 42,321 | 50，（6） | $87,38:$ | 102，8：7 | 169，735 |
| Total | 2，244，525 | 2， 203,178 | 2，339， 402 | 4，900，3＋2 | 5， 8845,521 | 4，970，247 |
| Eggs－ | Git．Humds Cit．Hunds |  | Gt Hunds | 6330，0．2 |  |  |
|  | 2．tini，ifs | （1．Hunds | 3，445，103 |  | 813，297 | \＄166， 120 |
| Demmark | 1，entinez |  | 2，019，508 | 2－2，985 | 5146，282 | 1iki， 447 |
| （ Semmax ． | 2， 1104048 | $2!171,841$ | $\cdots 821,12$ | 782，121 | 813,622 | Tss， 844 |
| Belgium． |  | 2． 414,182 | 2，34！ 3 ，902 | 664，329 | 716， 97 | 7511,876 |
| France | 3，273，717 | $2.675,86$ | $2,113.098$ | 1，273，200 | 1，023， 219 | \＄17，3：36 |
| Canada | 500，317 | 5788,769 | 7 4it， $2 \times 5$ | 17， 1131 | 1383， 148 | －261，710 |
| Other Countries． | 321， 73 | 170，15 | 727，6i90 | 103， 045 | 150， 262 | 216，781 |
| Total | 13，245，011 | $14,031, \%$ \％ 4 | 14，424，582 | 4，184，656 | 4，356，807 | 4，456，123 |

Extracts from British Board of Trade Returns for 1898-Continued.

| Articles of Foons. | Quantities. |  |  | Value of Imporss. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year ended 31st December. |  |  | Year ended 31st December. |  |  |
|  | 1896\%. | 1897. | 1898. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |
| Fish, fresh, not of British taking | Cwt. $1,384,996$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cwt. } \\ & 1,0 \times 6,319 \end{aligned}$ | Cwt. $1,540,091$ | 805, 724 | 831,149 | 924,938 |
| Fish, cured or salted - |  |  |  | * |  |  |
| From Norway | 311,903 68,$16 ; 2$ | 357.1115 74, it1 | 278, 0001 | 332,3444 | 3938926 |  |
| " Tited States of America | 268,323 | 271.8 .5 | 272.113 | $6.54,394$ | 606\% 2 CN | $336,413$ |
| " British North Ameri | 321, 198 | 345 , $-2 \times 1$ | 496,460 |  | $8 \%$ |  |
|  | 217,070 | 274,653 | 318,294 | :312,240 | 393 , 15 |  |
| To | 1,236,536 | 1,363,411 | 1,439, 333 | 2,407,359 | 2,590,16: |  |
| Fruit, apples, raw | Bush. $6,176,956$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bush. } \\ & 4,193,971 \end{aligned}$ | Bush. $3,458,646$ | 1,582,493 | 1,187,303 | 1.107.03 |
| Lard- <br> From United States of America " Other Commtries. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | $2,042,(639$176,054 | $1,927.162$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2-5251 \\ 1.415 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,604,117 $131,345$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,655,119 \\ 30,349 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,(044, \pi 26 \\ (62,144 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1,739,463 | 1,740,468 | 2,106,870 | 2,268,643 | 1,993,143 | 2.88\%.7\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Russia.. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 186,825 \\ & 144,178 \end{aligned}$ | 164.208 |
| " France. |  |  |  | 30290 | 2ifi, 113 | 21\%.76 |
| " Other Countries, |  | ., |  | 115, (6) 4 | 123,608 | 124, 360 |
| Total |  | ....... | - | 705,478 | 730,725 | $633^{2}, 40$ |
| Bacon- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (90) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Demmark...............") United States of America", Cranda....... | 1,229,114 | 1, 13¢ | 1,017,520 | 2,791,794 | $2,744,430$ | 2,701.11\% |
|  | 2,51,518 | 3,542,635 | 4,085, 289 | +, 1066, 0 , 04 |  | fi, 438.2 \% |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4515,723 \\ & 119,1 \pi 1 \end{aligned}$ | 2961,24445.445 | $\begin{gathered} 535,879 \\ 70,534 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 495,6+3 \\ & 300,370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 223,195 \\ & 246,597 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50, \mathrm{i}, \\ & 18+\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{y}, ~ \end{aligned}$ |
| " Other Co |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 4,549,526 | $5,004,915$ | 5,711,322 | 7,854,515 | 8,867, 4, 6 |  |
| Beef, balted - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From United States of America | 240,633 | 171,4802,160 | $\begin{array}{r} 203,645 \\ 5,300 \end{array}$ | 294,551 | 212,151 |  |
|  | 6,306 |  |  | : 1,149 | 3, \% |  |
| Tt | 247,536 | 174,136 | 208,945 | 303,700 | 215, 301 | 27.1.464 |
| Berf, fresh- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From United States of America. <br> (1) Australasía <br> 1) Other Comntries <br> ........ | 2,074,644 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,242,0663 \\ 64,25,255 \\ 134,066 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,301,956 \\ 624,407 \\ 173.854 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,216,247 \\ 720,775 \\ 91,506 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,609,130 \\ 93,189 \\ 237,348 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,6 \pi-34 \\ 9.0,38 \\ 284, W 8 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 523,778 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 191.278 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unatr, | 2.690,00 | U0! | 4, 100.21 |  |  | 9214.5is |

Extracrs from British Board of Trade Returns for 1898-Contimued.


# (B.) -ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE. 

(Mi: Harrison Watson)

Imperial Instifute, London, S.W., 9th January, 1899.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.
Sir,-There has been a very considerable increase in the commercial work connected with the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute during the past year.

This has been due partly to the receipt of a larger number of direct inquiries, but also to the fact that I have been entrusted with the investigation of a number of trade matters in reference to which your oftice desired special information.

In many of these cases I have personally interviewed representative houses interested in the particular trade, obtained general information as to the nature of the demand for the article, the quality wanted, the size of the packages and mode of packing desired, and other leading preliminary details, often supplemented by samples and values. Thuse: reports should be valuable to Canadian exporters, and I trust that the results of this work have tended to increase the utility of this department.

With the ample space available at the Institute, we have special facilities for receising and distributing samples. This in itself forms an important feature of a commercial intelligence department, quite apart from the permanent benefit derived from the disping of Cinadian products and resources in the galleries. I would respectfully express the opinion that the closer official assmeiation of the Canadian section with the ottice of the Higlt Commissioner would greatly increase the efficiency and utility of this branch.

Commencing with the exhibits alhough a few important permanent additions hate been made during the twelve months, progress has been very slow and several of the provincial courts remain lamentally umepresentative. A comprehensive exhibit of the flour and milling industry by the Lake of the Woods Co. ; a similar display of the hem:lock bark tanning industry by the Miller Extract Co ; a collection of the manutistures of the Canadian Bovril Co. (It may be interesting to recall that this now extect sive enterprise took its inception in Montreal, when the main product first appeared ns "Johnstone's Fluid Beef") and a fine collection of the leading cereals grown at file Dominion Experimental Farms may be cited as the most noticeable additions. I have also arranged for the installation of an exhibit from the Laurentide Pulp Co., which will illustrate the various phases of the production of pulp and paper. Otherwise most of tise exhibits received have been in connection with current trade inquiries. I am pleated to be able to report that a number of these have resulted in the interchange of corms. pondence, and in the establishment of actual transactions.

The coming into force of the preferential tariff has been followed by a considerabie number of requests from United Kingrdom houses for information as to possible openings for their goods in Canada. Previons commercial experience in Canada has enablet int to offer advice in these matters, and indicate the names of Canadian importers.

There are a few important points which so repeatedly crop up in the course of correspondence with Canadian inquirers that they are worthy of special mention.

Tnited Kingdom houses are usually most courteous in supplying such general 1noliminary details and alvice as may assist Canadian exporters in obtaining a share of trade which is at present mainly done by foreign countries. As a rule, however, much fuller information can be obtained when samples are available, and some firms inderd. are not inclined to offer any opinion until they can examine samples and have ocula: proof that the inquiry is really a serious desire upon the part of the proxlucer to plase his gimols upin this market.

Such samples should represent bulk and not be specially selected specimens, and all prices should be quoted, cost, freight and insurance to London, Liverpool or some port which has direct communication with Canada, unless other terms are purticularly mentioned.

Unless exporters, when the recommendation is made, are prepared to bear the small initial outlay connected with the provision and transportation of samples, they cannot reasonably expect any practical result to come from their inçuiries. In most cases, Canadian products supplant gorels for which there is an established demand. This demand has only been created after the outlay of time, trouble and often considerable sums of money in advertising, and generally introducing the articles. When, therefore, as often happens, houses here offel to give Canadian grods the preference, quality being satisfactory, and prices even, they are giving a favour which is not always understood, and properly appreciated. They are offering to accept, unknown goods or brands in place of articles in general demand. Exporters, therefore, who are not even willing to go to the very trifling expense of furnishing samples are not justified in troubling importers here with inquiries.

Many correspondents, who are unfamiliar with United Kingrlom business methods, seem to have a thoroughly erroneous idea of the important position which the middleman, be he merchant or broker, holds in this market. Requests are cunstantly made for persons to be placed in commmication with the "consumer," pointed objections being stated to brokers and others. The middleman in a large market like this, holds a thoroughly different position from a similar person in a smaller commercial community, such as exists in Canada. There is here so much more detail in particular trades, that there is not only room, but necessity for subdivisions, which are generally recognized. Many brokers limit their trade to a few special articles about which they not only acquire the most intimate expert knowledge, but being regarded as inporters of such articles, possess a connection which enables them to hample as large quantities as will be purchased by often, dozens of other general dealers. When the consumer,- the retailer including the largest departmental stores, etc., and in many cases even the wholesale trade-require supplies, it is to the resident importer and not to the exporter in Canada, that they usually apply. In this manner, the necessity of carrying large stocks is obviated. There is no trouble about corresponding with non-resident firms, nor waiting for supplies, no custom-house work and other details, all of which are undertaken by the broker or merchants in return often for a suall percentage of cominission. Custom naturally varies according to the nature of the article, but the system prevails in many trades, suchas canned goods, wooden ware, etc., etc., in which Canadian exporters are interested. Into the merits or disadvantages of the systern, it is supertluous to enter. The middleman is a recognized power in the United Kingdom , and bouses wishing to place goods on this market must adapt themselves to its customs.

During the year there have been numerous applications for names of Canadian exporters of such products as grain, hay, seeds, beans, peas, buckwheat, canned salmon, lobsters, meats, vegetables, fruit, wood-pulp, pulp-boards, lumber, maple sugar, nickel, felspar, to enumerate seveval leading lines, Some have come from Germany, Holland and Belgium. These have heen answered from information available. However, Canada's export trade is developping so mpidly that the number of exporters is constantly increasing, and I should be only too pleased if any houses who desire to have their names given upon these occasions, would address me, stating what particular goods they produce. Of inquiries about articles requiring special attention, I enumerate several as follows :-

## LEATHER.

Early in the year when in Leicester upon other business, I had an interview with Mr. Alderman Lemand, J. P., of the firm of Messrs. Lennard Bros, of Leicester, boot and shoe manufacturers. Mr. Lennard has for the past three years occupied the important position of president of the Federation Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britin, and as such is especially conversant with the leading features of the leather trade. Of the large amount of leather annually imported, the major portion comes from the United

States, which rirtually controls this branch of the trade. With the steady growth of the Imperial sentiment, many gentlemen prominently connected with the leather trade in the United Kingdom share the opinion that many portions of the Empire have potential facilities for the production of leather in its various forms, as yet but slighly developed, and that encouragement should be given to the increased production of supplies from these sources. In order to promote sone definite action, Mr. Lennard had circulated a communication amongst the trade, with the object of obtaining opinions upon the following points :

1. Tostimulate the production in the British Colonies of materials and manufactured goorls, now imported into England, from the United States of America, Germany, France, etc.
2. To encourage the purchase of leather goods made from materials produced within the British Empire.
3. To circulate information respecting the markets for production and consumption of materials and manufactured articles connected with the boot and shoe trade within the Empire.

The prelude to any action must, however, be knowledge as to the extent to which each possession can produce hides, leather, and other supplies, and how its leading producers would regard proposals upon the foregoing lines. Inquiries have already been instituted in Australia and I was requested by Mr. Lemard to endeavour to obtain and furnish this information as regards the Dominion. After supplying a general idea of the present condition of the leather industry in Canada of which I have had some personal experience, I consequently drew up a detailed report as to what was wanted, and addressel this to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. As the leather industry is even now an important branch of Canadian commerce, the Deputy Minister caused the matter to bee placed before the principal producers of leather in this Dominion, and invited their opinions, and also those of Chambers of Commerce, and other bodies interested in the question. In due course a large number of letters were received in reply. These were forwarded to me, and subsequently handed to $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ : Lennard, who has communicated their contents to a large number of the gentlemens interested in the movement. These letters, which, taken as a whole, furnished a very valuable index as to the present state of the tanning industry in Canada, as a rule received the proposals with much favour. I and daily in expectation of Mr. Lennard's report which I hope to attach to this. In the meantime I have been advised that the whole matter is receiving very careful attention, and that something definite should result. The export of sole leather from Canada to this market has made steady progress and already attained respectable dimensions. Spaking generally, huwever, the opinions may be said to prevail here that in upper and other varieties, Canadian tanners have still a gooct deal to lenm as to the appearance and finish of their goods compared with their United States competitors.

In any case the encouragement and practical assistance of large United Kingiens leather importers must be of the highest importance to Canadian tanners: For the pasduction of hides, leather, etc, Canada as an agricultmal womtry has grat matural thoilities, and the industry should in tiue develop materiall:

## DESICCATED VEGETABLAS

 Canadian firms to undertake the production of these gonis upman ansineratio suat. Is being desired to ascertain whether other openings existed for vegetables, a number of samples together with full details were provided. Upon showing these to several la go London houses, it was learnt that there is no demand for the goods, for United Kiagdom purposes. Fresh vegetables are now almost universally obtainable at fairly modom:e prices during the whole year, and previous investigations have failed to establish trinde in the desiccated goods. Large samples were also placed before the Admiralty and Was Ottice authorities. As regards the Nayy, the Directors of Victualling, after caretn'4; examinius the vegotables, reported that such supplies were not needed. I hate aiso leam that in cantem system, which is lagely in voge in the navs, would aflout ibe
purchasing of such goods unfavourably. The War Office authorities, however, entertain a more favourable opinion as to the possible utility of the vegetables, and gave a trial order for 1 cw , of each variety submitted. The goods arrived in due course, and upon visiting the Supply Reserve depot, I found that samples of each kind, - soup vegetables, potatoes, onions, carrots, parsnips and turnips, -were being sent out to various foreign stations, where such supplies might be nseful. These are to be practically tested, and in due course reports to be made and sent to Woolwich. Shouk the result be favourable, further supplies might be ordered. The authorities are inclined to think favourably of the value of desiccated regetables, but in the past only a very limited quantity has been utilized. It would, therefore, be premature to anticipate whether any large supply may be needed. The quality of the Canadian goods sermed to be satisfactory.

There being no market in the Unitel Kingdom, I turned my attention to possible openings in certain of the possessions where mining is carried on, and furnished samples and prices to firms in Western Australia and the Cape Colony. Samples were also accepted by the Chartered Company, the same being forwarded to Rhorlesia for experiment. I am pleased to be able to report that I have just been informed that as the result a trial shipment of 50 cases has been made to the Cape Colony. I have suggested to the Canadian producer that he should arail himself of the services of the Canadian Government Agent in Australia.

## CAVIARE.

As a result to preliminary negotiations, reference to which was male in my previous report, the largest London dealer in caviare placed a trial order with a Rat Portage house. The trial shipment, which was forwarded in cold storage, anounted to some 1,500 1 hs., packed in kergs of 150 lbs each. The London dealer reports that the shipment came to hand in excellent condition, and that the quality was most satisfactory. In appearance, the Canadian product resembles the best Russian variety, and is superior to much of the cavaire which reaches the United Kingdom. The dealer was so pleased with the result of the experiment, that he proposed handling the deliency permanently from the new source. Unfortunately upon ordering another 20 kegs, he has been unable to obtain any further supply. It would appear that in Canada, the production of caviare is almost wholly in the hands of American companies, the United States lating the consumer. As the consumption of caviare in the United Kingdom is steadily growing, and the article realizes high prices-somewhere about is cents per pound, it Rat Portage-it seems regretable that the prospect of a good and permanent market over here should be lost. The matter certainly seems doserving of the attention of Canadinn fishermen. If lat Portage prolucers are so apathetic that they do not consider the United Kingdom market worth troubling about, dealers here are scarcely likely to exert themselves further in the matter.

## FRUIT PULP.

Au inquiry which reached me from a firm of London brokers, as to whether Canadn could supply raspberry pulp, has led to a thorough investigation of the whole trade in fruit pulps, which, in this country, is a very considerable one. A number of brokers, and jam manufacturers have been either visited or communianted with for the purpose of obtaining information. The Secretary of the Hiyh Commissioner has embodied many of these details in a general report which was drawn up, and information upon the subject has also been supplied to the Dairy Commissioner of Ottawa and to the Departments of Agriculture of Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia in response to inquiries. At the request of Mr. James, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, materials were furnished for an address, which was given at the recent meeting of the Fruit Growers Association. The subject has awakened general interest in Canada, so that a brief reference is in order.

There has of late years been a large and steady increase in the consumption of jams in the United Kingdom. For purposes of convenience most of the large jam manufactories preserve a large proportion of the fresh fruit as it hecomes ripe, in the form of
pulp. This pulp which is the fruit partly boiled without the addition of sugaror liquid, is impreguated with sulphur fumes anil preserved in air-tight packages until it is required for jam making. Manufacturers are thus able to regulate their stocks and keep ruming the whole year. Most of this fruit is grown in the United Kingdom with the exception of the apricots which for jam purposes are practically wholly inported from aboud. In years of poor yields, however, a certain amount of pulp has to he imported, and latterly there has been a demand for raspleery at least two years ont of three. Other pulps imported are greengage, black currant and some whole fruit strawherry.

Of apricut, something like 2.000 ton comes annually froru France, Italy, Span and Portugal, and also from California and Australia. The average value would be somewhere about $£ 15$ per ton, i.e. for London and the pulp is packed in tins. In Canada much auttention does not seem to have been given to the cultivation of the apricot, although its commercial value is great. At the moment owing to poor yields, the value of the pulp is more than double the usual price.

As regards raspberry, the inquiny cane too late to be largely taken advantage of this season. Several small lots were however sent over as a result of the incjuiry, and in most cases the quality gave satisfaction. For some time Tasmania, and latterly Victoria have been supplying about 200 tons of raspherry pulp to the United Kingdoni. Two successive crop failures coinciding in the United Kingdom and Australia, have caused very short supplies and conseguent phenomenal prices. The average value of rasplerry pulp may be taken as between $£ 23$ and $£ 25$ per ton. At the moment and for sometime past the quotations have fluctuated between $\mathfrak{£} 40$ and $£ 50$, a condition of affairs which can however merely be temporary. When prices exceed $£ 28$, the demana falls away, as the production of raspberry jam at that figure is not profitable. The foil lowing range of values of Tasmania pulp in this market is interesting. In 1894, £D6, in $1895, £ 24$; in 1896, no demand, itnd only $£ 18$ realized for a simall lot sent over; in 1897 , from $£ 36$ to $£ 40$ : in 1898, from $£ 40$ to $£ 50$. Now although in years of low pricas, the shipment of raspberry pulp to this market would not be protitable, the general question seems to merit consideration. Australians send over the material regularly enough to have established a trade, and in many seasons prices ought to pis Canalian fruit growers. In years of heavy yiekls when markets are glutted with fresit fruit, pulping is most assuredly a valuable means of getting rid of supertluous supplios which otherwise would have to be sacrificed at ruinous prices. It is as yet ton early to foretell the course of next season's prices for raspherry pulp, but it is not unlikely than even should there be a good crop, fairly high quotations will rule, so bare is this marke: of supplies. For black currants, the average value would be from $£ 25$ to $£ 30$; for Greengages from $£ 14$ to $£ 16$, for whole fruit strawherries, about $£ 22$, all per ton c.i.f. London.

There seems to be little doubt that a very large quantity of fruit pulp is used in the composition of cheaper jams as well as what is employed in the best quality. The demanh is naturally a variable one and would reyuire careful watching.

An inquiry as to whether grape pulp would be of any value to jam manufacturers resulted unfavourably, but there is just a chance that there might be created a limitul demand for bluebery.
 should be consulted.

There have again been several applications from Camaina procuce:s who sian to export the material to this market. Previous repolts have shown that the manand almost insuperable obstacle lies in the necessarily heavy cost of transport, which wonli hare the effect of limiting any trade which Canalians might possibly secure to the move expensive grades, for which unfortunately there is a much less demand than for the medium and coarse. It is true that some transactions have resulted between a large innporter in the Midlands and a Halifax, N.S., producer, which it is hoped will become: permanent tracle. This contirms the opinion which I expressed that if business conld


Latterly the position has become rather more unfavourable. Several firms have commenced making the wood wool in the United Kingdom, with the result that the values have still further dectined, and the continental supplies even with the lowest of freights have been shut out. It is stated that the results of minufacturing the material in this country hive not leen profitable. Most of the inquiries have come from Ontario, but the results of their correspondence with the leading importers whose names I have fumisked, have, I fear, been far from encouraging.

## PRESERVED MEATS.

The consumption of these goods appears to grow steadily, and it seems surprising that Canadian packers do not pay more attention to this market. When upon a visit to the War Otfice Supply Depot, I noticed that large stocks of Australian corned beef and mutton were held, but that there was no sign of any Canadian meats. The only apparent reason for this was because Cunadian packers had not made any efforts to obtain orders and thinking thut Canada should have good facilities for furnishing corned beef, I made a report on the subject to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Samples and prices should be placed before the director of contracts, when if the goods are satisfactory, the name of the packer is added to the list of firms to whom forms of tender are sent when supplies are needed. As a result of inguiries made by the Ottawa department it would appear, however, that whilst the local deman I keeps good, Canadian packers are not at present in a position to embark in the trade for the United Kingdom market. Prices are, of course, affected by competition, but a very large quantity of preserved meats are imported from various sources.

## CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The progress made in Canadian goods, with the exception of apples, does not seem to be very satisfactory. I have constant applications in connection with these supplies and have many opportunities of conversing with large handlers of these goods. There seems to exist a very geneval impression that hoth in the method of prescrving and the packing, Canadian canners remain behind the Americans. It is further stated that they do not select and put up such a srood class of materials as this market is accustomed to. The trade is still mainly controlled by the United states, and it should he bome in mind that the excectimyly intelligent manner in which Anerican packers have maintained a high standard of quality has contributed largely to overcome the very great and very general prejulice against canned groods which exist in great Britain. This is particnlarly the case with regard to California pears and peaches. As I have previonsly pointed out the samples of these goods received from Canada which have been shown to the trade have not been at all switable either in apparance or size. Pears and peaches are used ahmost wholly as dessert fruits and the hest brands of Californian have attained a very high degree of perfection. There is also a demaud for Eastern American packs although at lower prices. Taken as a whole, the consumption of these goods steadily increases, and several deaters have usked whether Canadian packers cannot improve the quality of their tinned pears and peaches, as there is plenty of fine looking fresh fruit in Canada, the matter would appear to merit consideration. The sale of canned tomatoes remains large, but prices are often very low. For canned corn the demand is still linited. It may be noted that baked beans are being introduced by an American house, and I am obtaining some Canadian samples to place before the trade. The outlook for these goods is however very problematical.

## MONEV.

The unsatisfactory consequences of sending over honey inpregnated with a mint flavour, in opposition to the advise of experts here lins had one good result, in teaching Canadian shippers what to avoid. As was printed out the appearance of the samples originally sent over was eminently satisfactury, but flavours such as mint or eucalyptus
are fatal to profitable returns. The Department of Agriculcure gave this defect of the mint flavour attention, and several shipments of clover homey sent over this season have given very encouraging results. As there was a considerable production of honey in Camada last seasom, the outlet offered by (ireat Britain is receiving attention, and as I write a Montreal house is about to send over a lot of white clover to : Liverpool dealer. When this market is not glutted, the trade should be a fairly profitable one.

## EVAPORATED APPLES,

The production of these goods does not appear to have received the attention in Canada which it merits. There is a considerable demand for dried apples in the United Kingdom and a still larger one in (iermany: Owing to the embargo against American apples entering the German Empice several applications were teceived from Gernann houses for names of Canadian exporters. I obtained full details as to the unatity, size of packages, etc., required in Germany and then communicated with Ottawa and Toronto. Unfortunately owing to the partial falure of the apple crop of $189{ }^{7}$, there was a scarcity of supplies of evaporated. Huwever, a list of the manes of Canadian producers was obtained and supplied, and one Hamburg house subsequently informed me that they had contracted with one Ontario house alone for evaporated apples to the value of over \&2,500 and were endeavouring to make further purchases. The list was also supplied to several of the largest London importers of these goods. One of the principal dealers called my attention to what he considered an example of lack of enterprise npon the pats of Candian evaporator. Rochester and other American homses monstantly offer he:
 atternpe to supply the grools divect to thens.

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At the request of the Quebec Department of Agricintim, I mede twater Coplisisa as to the possibility of creating a market for these specialities over here. Practically everybudy interested in the article was either seen or written to. There are severs confectioners and others who imprit annually a few tons of the sugar, but I fear thas there is no prospect of establishing any considerable demand for either article. Tho cheapness of jams has caused the demand for syrups to fall away to almost nothing ind the purpose for which so much syrup is used across the Atlintic, viz, in conjunction with hot "cakes" does not exist here. As much of the sugar is employed in the proluction of the syrup, this also affects its consumption in Great Britain. Compand withordinary sugar, the price of the maple sugar is also high. As a result of my repors, I understand that somoshipments of both the syrup and sugar were made to a honso which has a large combetion with the confectionery trade, this being suggested as tio
 been encouragirg

## 

Three years ago a Liverponl importer, aftor axamining wathelos of bans in the Ontario section, expressed the desire to inguire into the chances of bringing quantitias over to this market. Consequently with the co-operation of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario a number of Ontario producers were communicated with, a list ef exporters furnished and several trial shipments resulted. Since then these names lars been furnished to other British inguirers, and correspondence has been exchanged from time to tine. Writing to me recently upon other matters, the Liverpool importas: informed me under date 30 th November last, that as a result of these preliminary negotiations, he had for the past three years been importing from Canada an average of 30,000 bags of beans per annum. He further adds that prices have been upon severa:


moment little was doing owing to high prices in Canada coinciding with an abundant continental crop. Wishing to obtain the other side of the question, I communicated with one of the largest dealears in the Chatham, Ont., district in order to obtain his opinion. He writes upon 13 th December. "I would say that I consider the opening up of an export busimess in Canadian beans has been a success. I have shipped about 40,000 bushels, ( 60 lbs .) since I last wrote you, and I an of opinion that many other dealers in this neighbourhood lave also forwarded largely. Speaking for myself, although the margin of profit las at times heen very small, yet I most certainly consider that the trade has been successful. Had the shipments to England not opened up, I do not know what we would have done with our beans as the United states tariff completily prohibits our selling them to Americans."

## FELSPAR.

For some time past investigations have been taking place regarding the possibility of creating a trade in the potteries for Canadian felspar, of which considerable deposits exist in the Ottawa district. The material has been sent in quantity to the United States with satisfactory results. Dr. Dawson of the Geological Survey in reply to my request collected samples from the principal deposits and had them fused. The natural and fused specimens were then sent aeross. The trade in felspar of the United Kingdom is controlled by Scandinavia shipments, mostly cargoes are sent to Rancorn in the Mersey either in lump or ground state and thence transported to the potteries by conal. Felspar is handled ly dealers in clay and pottery supplies who supply the article to the china makers and others. Sweden has the odvantage over Canada in the direction of cheaper transport charges and the material being well-known commands an established wade. Pricas seem to run from 30s, a ton Funcorn, depending upon the purity of the felspar. The Canadian specinens have been handed to a dealer who is thoroughly examining into the matter, and who will in due course furnish a report as to the quality and value of each sample. From preliminary observation it is apparant that to be profitable, shipments would have to be upon a large se le. There might he an opening for from 500 to 750 tons a year. The specimens are, I understand, being shown to china makers and others for their opinion. When the values have been oltained of the different rarieties, Canadian shippers will be able to judge whether the trarle would be a profitable one.

Thanks to the valuable co-operation of a chima manufacturer, I have been able to shtain a proctical trial as to the quality of most of these samples. The firm fused the specimens in a kiln, and now reports that the quality of three of the samples is equal (1) the best Swedish, one being reportell as superior to anything previously tried. As the specimens were necessarily small ones, the firm is so satistied with the results that I have been asked to obtain several tons of two varieties of the felspar. Upon receipt these will be used in the production of porcelain, and the results, if satisfactory, will astulitish the certainty of the quality of the Canadian material being suitable.

## rooden ware.

ithon harw baen anmerona mphications from Canada in regard to such groods as bromn and brush handles, womi dowels, parcel handles, skewers, boot and shoe pegs, in some of which there is a very large trade in this country. Individual reports have been obtained and fumished. As, however, there is an evident tendency in Cimada to enter into this trade, a few general olservations may be of interest. Por nemly all articles of wooden ware, there is a great demand, and owing to the absence of raw materials in Great Britain, most of the goods are imported. The United States largely controls the trade through resident selling agents. Valnes have beea, through competition, reduced क) the very lowest margin of profit, and only by means of very heavy shipments and aunsequent large turnovers is there anything at all in the business. Many of the merwhants who handle this class of goods purchase and import whole cargoes, often taking the whole ontput of a factory. Of course there are certain specialities or patents which form exceptions to the statement, but Candian producers embarking in the trado must be prepared for large turmoens at small tateo of profit and therefore pmsess fink ories of
considerable capacity. The importing seems to be in the hands of comparatively a few merchants for many houses which deal fairly extensively in the goods state that they cannot compete in importing with the merchants who purchase their shiploads and prefer to obtain supplies locally as the occasion arises. Canadian exporters would therefore probably do well to place their interests in the hands of one importer rather than attempt to work up a connection with several.

## SKEWERS.

In skewers some recent small Canadian lots of maple have been well received, but the American hichory skewers practically hold the market, and one company has almost a monopoly of the trade. If Canadian makers ca compete with the United States inprice, there should be no lack of custom no in this, as in several other lines, the "trust" tactics adopted have caused considerable irritation.

## WASHING MACHINBS.

There have also been several applications about these machines, boards, etc. This trade is very much cut up. A very large quantity are manufactured in this country. and others come in from the United States. For the ordinary types there would hardly seem to exist any further opening. Specialities, novel appliances or patents would, hoorever always be considered upon their merits by the importans whorm onged in the trade.

## OFFICE DESKS AND FURNITU:N

As applications are received from time to time for manes of mesinmt hasmes farf ing these groods, some of the Canadian manufacturers who might wish to embark upaia an export trade, might do well to inquire into the prospects of the trade. This is nod a new opening, as one Canadian house, at least, already does a wery considerable bariness. The unly practical way to conduct the trade would be by orr fing in atack hare nad either a branch would have to be founded or agents appointod.

## BOOT AND SHOE LASTS AND GHDCHELK.

A detailed report upon boot and shoe lasts lias already been published. Information as to the condition of the glucuse trado in the Univad Ringlom was ohsaisad together with samples of both the solid and liquid varieties and current prices, actiag under your instructions. The importations of glucose are exceedingly large, and tha trade is in the hands of an American trust. The material is used both by brewers ant confectioners. The American glucose is mainly made from maize stareh. The indusiry would appear to be one which minht be of much future importance to Canada.

The assistance of the research department, and the advice of its director have constantly been of value in connection with inquiries.

The press, as in the past, has shown readiness to give publicity to matters calculated to promote mutual trade matters, and their courtesy and kinchess are greatly appreciated.

At a time when Canadian export trade is developing so rapidly, it may not be cat of place to repeat that the provincial courts at the Institute offer space for the displiy of genuine Canadian products, free of rental and other charges to exlibitors, unless, of course, special show-cases are desired. The services of the curator are also at the disposal of Canadian exporters, and others wishing to investigate possible trade openings. In order to avoid any misapprehension it shonld, however, be understond that whereas every ondeavour is made to obtain the co-operation of representative fims, no wapuasbility can be accepted as to the finuncial standing of either party. lieforenatas asa, of course, be given and obtained in the manner customary in commuecint cisclas.

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

## (C.)-LIVERPOOL.

## Report of (iovervuent Agent

(Mi. G. H. Mitchell.)

15 Water Street, Liverpool, 25th March, 1899.

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

Sir, - I have the honour to inform you that during the past twelve months a very great development of business commected with Canadian trade and commerce has taken place. Last year I alluded to the large number of inquiries made in reference to the working of the preferertial tarilf, but they were small compared with the applications which were received in 1898. Explanations were required in all quarters as to the changes in the various forms of declaration, and requests for tariff mates and other par. ticulars came from many who hoped to see in the lower rates an opport unity for successful competition. In my opinion, however, the most important change brought about by this preferential treatment of British goods is that in the fecling of the community at large. A friendly sentiment towards Canada is now expressed on every hand and business men throughout the country unanimously dechare their readiness to trade with Canada rather than elsewhere, on equal conditions.

In my report for $189^{-1}$, I stated that much more advantage might be taken of the office ly Canadians wishing to engage in the export trade with this country, and I have to report that the greater publicity given in the Dominion to the fact that this is an agency of your department has resulted satisfactorily; the large number of inquiries addressed here has received every attention and business has been facilitated in every possible way. Canadians visiting Liverpos, have heen directed to traders in their particular line of goods and English firms lave been furnished with the names and addresses of Canadian houses for importing or exporting purposes, as the case might be.

## CATTLE TRADE゙,

There has been a decrease in the cattle imported, the total returning almost to the level of 1896. There are only three countries concersed, and I give the numbers creited to them in each of the last three years :-

|  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 393,119 | 416,299 | 369,478 |
| Cauada. | 101,591 | 126,495 | 108,406 |
| South America | 65,699 | 73,857 | 89,368 |

It will be seen that the Argentine liepublic is the only one showing an advance on last year, and there is no doubt that that country will continue to be an increasingly fomidable competitor in this market. The resources of that country are very great, and the enterprise of cattle breeders in the purchase of pedigree stock is improving the quality, of their produce while the building of steamers specially adapted for the trade will lower the cost of transport and allow of the cattle arriving in better condition. Froni reports which have been made during the last year or two it would appear that the United States herds are diminishing, that the expenses of ranching are increasing and that the demand for home consumption is growing larger each year, the conclusion being that exportation from the United States will become smaller. This may not be apparent for a time as young cattle will be imported to consume the crops, and after being fattened will be exported as United States stock ; it is noted also that the cattle are shipped 12
months younger than they used to be. A glance at the United States Trade Reports will show to what a large extent the country is even now dependent upon outside sources of supply. In 1897 the United States imported 328,97\% head and in 1898 nearly 300,000 , chiefly from Mexico and Canada. It is probably to this cause and to the demand which has arisen in the rapidly growing mining camps in British Columbia that the falling off in the Canadian exports to England is to be attributed, and Canadian farmers, of course, will only supply the Cnited States while it suits their pockeis or convenience. If, as seems likely, competition in this market ly the United States has reached its maximun there remains the rivalry of the Argentine Republic, and this must be met by a greater attention to quality and finish.

In this trade prices fluctuate violently and often, owing to conditions of weather and supply, so that it is difficult to obtain an average, which would be of little use if it could be furnished, but it is the opinion here that on the whole that there has not been sufficient magin between the prices here and values in Anmerica to show shippers a prolit on the year's transactions.

There have been more Canadian purehases of pedigree stock for breeding purposes in 1898 than for many previous years, but the Argentine breeders are England's largest consumers in this line.

There were landed in Liverpool 145,817 head of cattle from Uuited States ports; 41.870 from Canadian and 21,704 from South America. Direct shipments via the canal to Manchester mumbered 5,179 from Canada: from the United States 219 , and from Sonth America 131.

## CHILLED BEEF.

The suall increase in the quantity of chilled beef received from the I inited states, $2,301,956 \mathrm{cwts}$ against $2,242,063$ cwts. in 1897 , does not justify the conclusion that the decrease in the live stock trade is simply a transference from that to the dead meat branch; that praetically the same volume of business las been maintained I put down to the fact that the machinery exists and must be kept going. I know of one very large company which has been engaged in the chilled beef lusiness for many years that has found it at times during the past year more profitable to buy meat here than to bring it from the United States, and they have purchased thousands of quarters for their retail establishments, not because they could not obtain it in the United states, hut because it was costing more there-plus freight and killing-than beef comld be bought for in this country. There has been a little chilled beef received from Canadian ports. but it is impussible to tell how much of this was really Canadian and how much Vnited States. The only shipment avowedly Caundian which has come under my notice loft much to lee desired both as regards quality and condition.

Australasia has sent us $624,40-\mathrm{cwt}$, of frozen beef, about $10,000 \mathrm{cwts}$. less than last year, and although this supplies an interior trade such a quality must at times have some influence on the price of the Enited States chilled article.

## SHEEP.

It is with sheep as with cattle, the Argentine Republic is the on!y country which shows an increase in exports to Great Britain: the United States is credited with $14 \bar{i}$, 021 head (and some of these were Canadian) compared with 186.755 in 1897 ; Canada is down from 63,761 in 1897 to 42,070 in 1 1 898, but the Argentine Republic increased from 345,217 to 430,075 , which is nearly 70 per cent of the whole import of live sheep.

Of the numbers mentioned 128,115 sheep were landled in Iiverpool from the United States, 13,003 from Canadia and 106,396 from South America: in Manchester 299 sheep from the United States, 1,162 from Canada and 1,043 from south America.

A few shipments of sheep have come to Liverpool from Iceland, and one from Norway ; the latter were poor, half-fed animals and not being allowed to land they had to be slaughtered on the steamer:

The Argentine Ineeders continue to purchase large numbers of English pure bred rams and it is evident that they do not intend to rest satisfied with the improvement, great as it is, which has been effected during the last few years in the quality of their flocks.

## FRUZES MUTTON.

Frozen mutton is not a trade that Canada is likely to enter upon, but it may be interesting to note the quantities received from Australia and the Argentine Republic, the only two countries concerned. The imports from the South American republic were $1,106,201 \mathrm{cwts}$, an increase of 197,587 cwts., and from Australia $1,934,108 \mathrm{cwts}$., a decrease of $74,977 \mathrm{cwt}$.

## PORK.

The most extraordinary development in the meat tracle has been in the importation of pork. From Holland and Belgium there is an old established business, the figures of the last three years being as follows: from Holland, $244,344 \mathrm{cwts}$ in $1896,226,215$ cwts, in 1897 and $222,672 \mathrm{cwts}$ in 1898 ; from Belgiunt, $39,208 \mathrm{cwts}$, in $1896,36,832$ cwts. in 1897 and 35,102 in 1898 . These are the only two countries named in the Board of Trade returns, the remander of the imports being grouped under the head of "other countries," and the quantities so riven are, $15,859 \mathrm{cwts}$, for $1896,84,570 \mathrm{cwts}$. for 1897 and 299,737 cwts, for 1898. This enormons increase is chiefly from the Unitad States, and in Liverpool alone 83,263 carcases were landed last year from United States ports and 7,793 from Canada, hesides boxes of loins and other parts. It comes chilled and meets with a ready sale. The loins are dressed ready fur consumption and sell at about 10 cents per prond.

HAY,
There has been 125,246 bales of hay landed in Liverpool from the United States, $T 6,636$ from Canada and 12,457 from South Amerira, decreases in the first and last named, but a satisfactory increase in the case of the Dominion. Much of it was surplus forder brought on cattle ships. The hay growing season in 1898 was so favourable in England that an exceptionally heary crop was secured in fine condition and the market did nut offer much inducement to imports. The price of Canadian in Liverpool was hetween 50 s . and 25 s . per ton of $2,240 \mathrm{lls}$.

## honses.

The total import of horses has decreased by nearly 7,000 ; there were received 25,328 from the United States, 6,359 from Canada (compared with 11,247 in 1897) and 11,234 from other countries, a total of 42,921 compared with 49,519 in 1897. There were landed in Liverpool 9,552 from United States ports and 1,148 from Canadian.

The large decrease in the number from Canada is accounted for by those engaged in the trade as owing to the inferior class of horse which has heen shipped and the deterioration in quality as being caused by the poor and unsound stallions that are being used. The demand for good horses is as great as ever and the price as high, good cart horses readity bringing from $£ 50$ to $£ 75$ each. That there is scarcely a limit to the price which will be given for anything of exceptional merit is instanced by the fact that a Canadian mare was sold here at an auction sale for 235 guineas. She afterwards took first prize and a chanpionship at the Belfast show and two first prizes and a championship at Dublin. Canadian horses are preferred to horses from the U'nited Scates, merit being equal, but the katter come in by far the better condition being well fed. Canadians as a rule do not study this point and the conserquence is that their horses do not compare favourably in appearance. They should be exported in as high a condition and flesh as they can be got and the cost would be repaid many times over by the higher prices they would bring. The question of breeding is one which should have
serious consileration. "Flashy"-looking but cheap unsound stallions are purchased here for use in Canada-horses that will transmit their defects to their offspring and the low price at which they can be allowed to stand at service tempts the inexpert farmer to employ them. A remedy suggested for this is that every stallion entering the country should be examined by a veterinary surgeon befure being admitted free of duty, and to those which are passed as sound and suitable, a certificate should be issued. The possession of this certificate would he a guarantee to the farmer, and its absence a warning. The Canadian Trade and Navigation returns give the average value of the horses imported at a fairly high figure, but some high priced stallions and brood mares for racing purposes are included, and as there is no duty to pay on stock imported for breeding purposes there is nothing to check a tendency to overstate the value; a man importing a cheap stallion would be very likely to do this. The type is also $n$ matter of moment; there is reporter $t o$ be an inclination at present to lreed from what is called a "French Stallion," which is a cross between an English hackney stallion and a French mare. The result is a bad type of horse which will never hold its place in this market; not hackney-bred but horses from thoroughbred stallions are what are reguitred. The sales take place at ligh class repositories and buyers attend from all parts of England and the continent-the English market is really the European market -but these people want really lirst-class horses and are prepared to pay for them : they can get as many as they need of the cheap and poor class at the local fairs. The institution of the Queen's Bounty system in England was described in $a$ repart from this oflice some years ago : under it a premium of $£ 200$ each is given to seven thoroughbred stallions which are respectively engaged to stand and serve a certain number of mares at a low fee in the seven districts into which the country is divided. In this way the farmers are helped to improve thatir stock. Most of the continental countrie


## RUTTVR.

There has been a slight falling off of the butter inforis, from 3,277, 302 awts is 1897, to $3,209,093$ cwts. in 1898 , and the decrease is spread over all the countries engaged in the trade with the exception of Denmark, Camada and New South Wales. Denmark maintains its commanding lead by a rise from $1,334,725 \mathrm{cwts}$, to $1,465,030$ cwts ; Canada follows with an increase from 109,402 cwts, to $156,865 \mathrm{owts}$, and Nev: South Wales from $23,835 \mathrm{cwts}$. to $34,391 \mathrm{cwts}$.

Canada's position in this trade today is an immense improvenent on what it whs only a few years ago, not only as regards quantity, but price, denoting quality and othe: requisities necessary to secure a good standing in the market, but our attention has beus drawn to the fact that many of the packages arrive in a very dirty condition on the onbside. The Australian packages on the contrary are clean and a buyer having the two twfore lim , prices and quality being equal, will choose the nicer looking; he would rathe: have the clean box seen round his shop. It may appear a small matter if the buttar itself is all right, but these little things have an influence and are worth consideration. While a large puantity of Canadian butter has reached a high standard of excellence : 3 must be admitted that the average is not yet as good as the Australian: this was exemplitied ly a merchant who informed me that he could sell "Australian" on the name alone, where a buyer wishes to sample "Canoian" before purchasing.

There was a check in the Argentine butter industry in 1897, but the ground than lost was almost fully recovered in 1898, and in the fis: nine mon the abot domble tise quantity was exported compared with the correapadiag parioc: in tha previota jear namely, $1,07-2,918 \mathrm{lbs}$ against $595,056 \mathrm{lbs}$.

## CHI:121

There has been a falling off in the cuantity of chese imported-from $2,603,158$ cwts to $3239,452 \mathrm{owts}$, of which Canada shipped dinect $1,132,181$ cwts : hit of comae


Board of Trade Retums is Canadian also. The dealers report a satisfactory season, with quality well maintained, and fair prices. Values at the moment of writing are ten shillings per cwt. more than they were twelve months ago. Speaking to a merchant as to the keeping qualities of Canadian cheese he showed me some made in September, 1897, (18 months ago) which the sampling iron proved to he in the very best of condition. The only complaint he had to make was with regard to a few lots which developed what he described as a "garlicky" flavour and for which he could not account.

## POULTRY.

The imports of poultry into Liverponl-chiefly turkeys, but including chickens, ducks and geese-consist of 13,637 packages, a qreat advance on last year. The majority landed in good condition and sold well, from 11c to 16 c per pound wholesale, and the day before Christmas Day there was not a Canadian turkey above eight pounds weight to be bought in Liverpool at any price, and only a limited number of the smaller birds. The largest impurter in the north of England writes me as follows :-

I am pleased to report an all-round general inptinement in the shipper's methods of packing, If:lling and geteral handing. I have mothing hat praise for my own clients work in this respect,


 nos. Sene hy year am little by lithe, howese, they have been gising up their ande ideas until How Hwir "pack" is eqnal, and in semwe ensess superime, to any rival (home stock or continental) to ba fumbin in the Vinglish market.

Suw thongh the shippers and puckers have alvancel, our sery conservative friend, the farmer, Las laggenh nethind and matil he is hrought into line with his co-workers, the shipper, etc., the admace will he stayen. The great finlt to le fommel with the raiser in his alsolute carelessness and La liffermere as to the welfare of his thock : solong ns it keeps alive it muy get maimed, disensed and san eol for all he appurently cates. The old methon of shipping the birels with the feathets on fits an with this style of raising poultry as it cloaks ilefornitics, hemishes, bruises and other defects. Bo many lookinand cronked lreated (injury dome during life) as well as starved, distased (tumours grimainally hinds have mate their appearnce this year that it forves the belief upon me that the insjonity of this fiulty poultry is deliterately saveil for the English markets while the cream of the Doek is sold to home buyers for home confunption.

I an comvinee that this is how the firmer hisposes of his stock and I therefore suggest to the Shartment of Agriculture that it shombl inpress upom the raiser the folly of this netion conl frother Las if such milat action is mavailing that they showhl ling pressure to luar hy institnting some somt
 an this sile of the water that everythag was up to the department's requirements. There is nothing hovel in this us the Goverment bepartonem of Anstralasia exereise this hemeficient control to The mivantage of ath concerned.

I can harily leave this suljget without saying a wori on behalf of the officisis of the Departanent of the Agricultme. All that I huse come in contact with have heen most earnest in their detife to hate the lusiness put upon a right fowting. Ihave often been startled with the keeness of dhat empuivies as 1 knew that their seguantance with the lonsiness in hamel was of recent date. I nas, therefore, fyuite certain that if the people that sent then ont ints the wond for information will daty lissen (1) and act apon what shey suy the poultry raiser of Canalu will have no one to blame but hilapef if he camnot make the shipment of poultry to this conntry a suceess.

## A Manchester firm also reperts :-

Thu weight of Canadian pontury disposed of in this distriet daring the mast month has been mueh ghatur than in previons years during the same perind. The greater wright of the poultry (turkeys

 fone in have been done this season gereatly, :and shonk not be frozen. The hiris shentid also be atsred, in my "pinion, for twenty fon homs at least hefone killing. Personally I have had of
 reanily diapused of and ahich 1 beliene lave given every satisfaction to consumers generally. There is a very goorl market here for many months in the year for groot chickens mol fowls. Humireds of dos ot larisim frozen chickens ure sold during the winter and spring months. There is a much sotie tomand for chickens carrien in chilled chambers than for frozen chickens.

It way say that the Canadian pontry generaliy are remarkably fine tleshy birds.

## A new development of this trade has been attempted ; a consignment of boneless

 hituys and other ponltry being made, but unfortunately this partimatar shipment

## EGGB.

The total number of eggs imported reached the enormous figure of $14,424,582$ great hundreds : Russia, Denmark and Canada show substantial increases, at the expense of Germany, Belgium and France.

It is said, however, that Canadian eggs have rather lost ground in the estimation of the market during 1898 owing to their not arriving as fresh as could be desired. The idea seems general that they were not in as good a condition as the eggs which arrived in the previous year. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon shippers that to make and retain a leading position in this market freshness is essential. The Egyptian ergs have continued to come in small quantities; they arrive in good condition but they are very small and bring a low price. The glycerine process of packing eggs bids fair to take the place of all other pickles. As is well known "kimed" egys will not boil without bursting, but "glycerined" eggs, as they are called, will boil, and this is an obvious advantage which cnables them to bring nearly a shilling a handred move than eggs pickled nny other why. A new development in this trade is the importation of frozen eggs from the United States. They are broken into a tin which is hermetically dosod and then frozen; they are for the use of bakers and confecticumz Gaton thas have been used but I would suggest half gallon tins also for the smadlor seake - wom

## BACON.

The import of bacom has been increased from 5,405,915 svis is 5.711, 822 tovis Dentark's contribution has fallen by 9,032 cwts. to $1,017,6 \div 0$ cwts, Uhited States has risen from $3,592,635 \mathrm{cwts}$. to $4,037,389 \mathrm{cwts}$. and Canadian from 290,283 , 0 $535,879 \mathrm{cwt}$, but the figures only represent direct shipinents. Dealers have nothing but what is favourable to sny of "Canadian pea fed" and they declare it is critting at the Danish article, to which moreover it nearly appoximates in price is the gendisy is kept up to its present standard there need be nor as.aide wow ise focure.

## CONDENSED M11.E

I have in previous years given full particulars oif the trate in comizused milk and I need only mention that it continues to grow, $817,268 \mathrm{cwts}$ being imported in 1698 compured with $756,243 \mathrm{cwt}$, in 1897 . The United States commenced to export ihas article a few years ago but the guantity landed in Liverpool in 1898 was not very considerable and showed a decrense on 1897 . Norway on the other hand, the newest competion, is enlargine her trade rapidly and sens 12003 asea is Litespoci Io is an unsweetenerl milk and is being widely advertisd.

## APPLIS.

The following report of Messrs. Woodel \& Ca., the well-known Siverpool fruit brokers, gives a resume of the apple trade :-

Writing on the 31st of December, they ay :-The first half of the season closes meday, ami maports are agmin cmmparatively smatl, athomgh there is an incerease as compared with the same purtor:
 leing for two consechtive season a comparative failure, the falling off reing mast cmaphinna in


 promsing.
 responling perion of last year, and consisten of the usnal early varieties, whiol, were for the mont part exceedingly poor quabity, ansl landed gemerally speaking, in bad condition, which was intansified as the season progressed, comsequent on the intense heat at time of slipment, with similar weather om arrival here. The phality was most disitppointing, and, even hat the condition been

 rate for saitable fruit.

At the end of October 160,250 barrels had been received, but quality and combition during the entire month left mula to be deaireal, and the impression gained gromithat not only wats the crop small, hout of miserable quality, Camalians being farticularly poar ant mattractive, and buyery of gorel fruit began to despair uf being able to operate. This state of affairs comtimuel thomig the finst weak of Nowember, when 4,0 , in harrek were receiven, hut in the saconl week a change for the hetter was apparent, and at highor tame of prices was at once established. undobbedly doe to the fact that winter stom was heing forwarded, which cansed confidence amt an imatediate atctive demand. This improved nosition was sustained, amd towards the end of the month some really hamlsome fruit was receivel from Boston, Maine., and Canada, and being soumd, returns showel a handsome advantage against any results during the searon.

1 haring the first fonmteen days of December, arrivals were excellent in cvery resprect, amt the demand antive at full woshgtly alsancing pites. The: receipts in this perion houl heen liherak,
 10, imi barrels to Manchester dirust. Contary to expectations, the demand fell aff, and conkl unly hate heen very partially cansed ty the competition of shipments sent to at meighbombing mathet. The conchasion mast tre that the quantity was tow large to support the existing connaratively bigh range of prices. am the result was, that althongh cxceptionally the, maintained its mhe, there was
 December, and botwithotating that only 23 , siss hareds anpived, it was evilent that the holiday trabe was supplied, the demand loinge dull, ani this state of affers, was made worse ly the doult. ful to peor comblition afonch of the fruit, which showed natombed signs of loing frosted, und whs



In the week chosing today only , 3xis harrels arrives and althongh the preriol is more or less a horliday time, there was a distinet imporement and a recovery in price of $\varphi_{s}$ to $3 s$ per barch, and there can lie little doubt that, when business is fulty resumed in the new year, a high yange of prices shall be quickly established, as the prospects are ath in favour of a good demmul, anil the probabilities, from all reports, are that shipments will be extremely modnate.

The: remost entire atosence of Newtown amt Athermerte Pippins is remarkable, us there has in the past always hean at few fine sufticiont to satisfy a fang trate, hut this year they have been conspichona hy their absence. A few inferior to medinm did come fon wath, hut were a sorry representative of the well knumn and mesh appreciated fruit, and mot being whet was wated were ighorent,
 buyers discovered too late, and to their cost."

Californian Pippias, in boxes, have on some estent takeal the flave of Newtowns, and altmugh of tine appearance are not consilerell egunl in llavour, so that when there is a good erop of the old faverite, it will mot fimi that its pusition has heen usurpel.

The Newtown Pippin to which Messrs. Woodall allude is an apple which does not appear to be generally known in Canada, but it is a variety which brings the very highest price of any imported, generally several shillings a barrel more than Baldwins and Greenings. It is a handsome table fruit of good keeping qualities to which the attention of growers should be turned. I spoke to a Canadian connected with the trade about this apple and he said that he preferred the Canadian Ribstone Pippin and the Blenhein but that is not the question ; this market will pay more for the Newtown Pippin and if Canadians can cultivate it they will find it profitable.

We went to considerable trouble making enquiries, and eventually the preliminary arrangements, on behalf of a Canadian firm which expressed a wish to ship apples in small boxes, about 30 lbs ench. Dealers were found who believed that this style of packing would meet a market that of the middle class consumer with a small family for whom a barrel was too much. The firm in question was urged to pack only fine fruit of good keeping varieties but his two shipments, which I saw, turned out to be of scarcely average quality and they arrived in only fair condition. Even so they brought more comparatively than the barrel fruit of the same varieties and there seems to be no doubt that a trade of moderate dimensions could be run on these lines at a good profit on the small extra expense which would be incurred in packing.

The question of packing is one to which attention should be druwn: apples can be packed too tight and many barrels which have beell examined show a mayority of apples bruised through leing pressed in ; the appearance of the fruit is injured and its keeping gualities spoiled as decay starts at once in each demaged spet. Another mistake is to put fine fruit at the tops and bottoms and inferior between; this practice spoils a reputation and irrespective of its morality it does not pay in the end. The apples of packers who have established a reputation for honest dealing, fetch the highest prive.

Evaporated apples have been scarce and dear this season, but when prices are normal there is a very fair demand; they are usually in 25 lb . and 50 lb . hoxes but a one pound card board box also meets a want.

## SALMON

Messrs. Simpson, Roberts \& Co., have sent me their usual report on the tinned salmon trade : it reads as follows :-

## 

The pack of 1897 proved at large one and at ane time a dombex existed of the ability of the cim-
 large preck has heen a diatine gain, inasmuch at it has proved that gool guality and kow prices may in the future be relied upun ly promens to so largely increase the normal comsumption us to ensure dispusal.
 notwithstanling which the stock carried over at the English poins of import (Landon ant Liverpool)

 this after the Cuiteil states shipment of Alawio ind other district satmon hail heen kept up to the full degree.
 a class of fish which the British Cohmhin river cam, by ymality sppphant in hliss markel, provileel tho:

 were ofter mpeaten the and whet whit probaly hecome mompulized by the former, as at wey law prioes Fracer, Skeent, Amas Rivers, Rivers Inlet snckeye silmon will always be prefervel to Alasko Gut where British Columbia prices are methw, there remains then an opening for the Ren Sultmen of Alaskio it it price below that of british Colnmbin. At empal prices British Columbia silman woukl supplant Alaska.

The inality of the British Colunhia sockeye salmon of $189{ }^{\circ}$ pack was a distinet improvenan: upon Lsab, a temdency which it is luperl will not only be mantaned but further developet. The workmanship it packing sulnm in not so highly manifested in bitish Columban as it ought to low of in fuct is is fomm in the product of the Colmoniat River und some packs of those of Alaska. More skill and care slould be manifested in following points.
(leaner ant better cutting, nore exace selections of perfect pieces of fish and eliminatimu wis debris, small tail pieces, rongh portions and short filled eans, nut careful attention is needed son tha: aburtant real sil he not blown ont hy the roming of the can in processing.

So long in the British Colmuhians can suply a cheap priced red satmon of ncceptable qualiay they may count upon a lavge ontlet in Great hitain.

The other sert of saltum, the sprins, the whwe, ete, are secondary to the sockeye, amilany get an opening when sockeyes are dear for wis mothet.

Changeq are taking plate in the shape of cans in which sockeye satmon is now being pactaif which find favnur with consumers ami operate to packers lenelit as fancies procuring packers a litede extra profit.

It would be of mach henelit to parkers, whipers and distributers, if the supply of British Cot-


Hatcheries are lookell to as a selution of the difficulty if such very extreme fluctuations in pripor as were witnessed in $1890^{-}$and 1898 , a range of variation muning fron 30 to 60 frer cent accoritig to shape of cah.
 and peril lyy those concerned.

## FURNITLITR

 rapidly and during the year under review 3,454 pubsuges from Cumbliun posts ani 1,900 from United states ports have been landed in Liverpol. In a recent report on this subject the American Consul in Liverpool stated that "most of the furniture is made -a Canada" and "Two things are certain: first that Canadian furniture manufactures have a large and increasing masket in England : second, that of American manufacturers is comparatively small. The explanation is simple. The Canadian manufacturers neel the peculiarities of the English trade and adopt English styles, according to working drawings furmish d them by deaters bere." The Consul concludes ly suggesting tha: the furniture manufacturers of the United States send representatives over here, not to get orders for the Amorican style of furniture hut to stady the English styles and the peculiarities of the English market, and he adds that ho is sure that by ardopting the


informed me that they have received offers from Americans to make goods from buyer's designs: Canadian manufacturers should therefore note that their competitors intend to improve their methols and as the rivalry is likely to become keener they strould make every effort to retain their position and the connection they have already secured. Oak furniture is preferred here to that made from elm; I do not know in what position Canadian manufacturers stand in regard to this, but it is said that the United States may take part of the Canadian trade by supplying onk at very little more than the price of elm.

Most of the furniture comes over "in the white " and not put together-what the American consul describes as the "knoekdown" state; this allows of close packing and a conseguent larse saving of freight ; it is finished here. When the linisherl article is sent, in the "set-up" state, it is very important that it should he polished, not varnished, and polishing here is understoorl to mean the rubbing in of the colour and spirit until the surface shines. Complaints are made by Liverpool dealers of the diticulty they have had in getting their inders executed, and of the non-fulfiment of promises made to deliver by a certain date; also of the meglect to ncknowledge orders, leaving the buyer in doubt as to their receipt. I would urge Canadians to make no engngements they cannot carry out and not to attach too little importance to the clerical branch of their business.

## Woob Putp.

The importation of wood pulp has increased by 16,523 tons to 404,827 tons, which was made up of 159,510 chemical and 225,317 meelanical. A much greater quantity than in 1897 was received in Liverpol from Canada nancly, 126,276 packenes, and in Manchester by direct Canadian steauer, $94,6+8$ packages.

The agent of one of the largest Canadian pulp millts informs me that the year 1898 showed a dropping market throughout and closed with prices for sulphite 10 s . to 15 s , and mechanical 7 s efl. per ton dry weight lower than at the commencement of the year: The Chatian trade has been handicapped by rates of freight greatly in excess of the nomal and higher proportionately than from Scandinavia. It is not expected that the excessive rates will be maintained and reduction in the cost of delivery at the paper mills may be expersinced in this direction hut the competition in the paper trade is very keen and Sweden aud the United States are sending an increasing supply of the manufactured article. There is a saving of freight in doing this, as in the case of mechanical pulp 50 per cent is water and the ports are in many cases nearer the market for the paper than are the mills which make the paper from the pulp. Much of the Canadian mechanical pulp still comes lonsely packed and uncovered and there is consequent dirtiness and loss of weight, rendering it only suitable for news-puper mills; it compares favourably in this respect to the Scandinavian article. The managing director of a large Lancashire mill also makes a cr mplaint on this point and adds that the pulp is supposed to contain 50 per cent moisture, but they find that from actual working, this cannot be relied upon, the consequence being frequent disputes among the parties concerned. Regularity in this reapect is of great importance as importers naturally prefer to do business where this annoying feature is not present.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The report recently published by the Ontario Government deals very fully with the subject of fruit pulp. Etupuiries were made from this office concerning rasplerries particularly and huyers were found who had tried the Canadian raspberry pulp and were very well sotisfied with it. There is a goon ntarket in Manchester for this article.

A Canadian canning company is now engaged in shipping various fruits which are sold in heavy syrup.

No success has yet attended the attempt to land Canadian tomatoes in good condition and it is diflicult to understand the reason. The tomatoes from the Canary Islands which arrive in very good condition are packed in powdered moss; their sea
passage occupies seven or eight days; I would recommend some Canadian shipper, if the expense is not too great, to try the fillers which have answered so well in the case of eygs.

Very many inquiries have been made by Canadian firms in connection with wood and manufactures of wood-box-shooks, handles, dowels, doors, hop-poles, maple blocks for flooring purposes, skewers, etc. With regard to skewers enquiry elicited the fact that besides an immense trade in meat skewers, which are mortly made of hickory, there is a very large number used by cotton manufacturers for holding bales while being hydraulically pressed, and by woolen manufacturers to fasten bags of wool. Particulars and samples were sent to a Canadian maker who desired to enlarge his export trade.

Canadian show tables-a sprecialty-have unet with a wonderful sale and the same firms' brushes, brooms and pails are also a promising line.

Nearly 100,000 empty butter cases are impurted every year into Manchester by direct steamer from Roterdam; they are for the use of margarine manufacturers and it ought to be a business in which Canada could compete.

I have had several inquiries from Canadian engineering firms as to their prospects for securing orders here, but the information I have been able to obtain is of a discouraging character; a comparison, where this was possible, showed the prices to be in favour of the English works, which also have the advantage of reputation and of proximity to their market. In any case, however, it would be necessary for Canadian firms wishing to do business here to send over representatives or to appoint a resident, agent.

A very fine sample lot of Canadian honey was placed in Liverpool and sold so well that a large order followed. The English honey season was a bad one and this made it good opening. White clover honey is the variety which meets with most favour anni no other should be shipped; the flavour of peppermint which some Canudian hones possesses detracts from its value.

Something might be done in vegetable shoveis; those used in England are mado wholly of sood and bring a price which would show a good profit; but an attempe might be made to introduce the wire vegetable shovels which are in use in Canada.

There is an opening also for manure forks with the junction of the handle and tha fork so contriver that the continual weight-lifting would not loosen the joint, a fauls which is prevalent in the forks now in use.

Canadian flout merchants have been introduced to buyers here and satisfactory business bas resulted; a specialty in churns received a good order and a firm was founa to handle lawn muwers.

Some Liverpool dealers called and represented that an pea known as the Wisconsin blue prea was taking the place of the Canadian blue; it was stated to be a chuap boiling pea which smells wel! when steeped and boils soft and is in recquest for export and stips' stores. 'They are sent here in strong bags holding about one and a half hundred weight, and the value at the close of the year was 36 shillings per 504 pounds Samples were obtained and sent to the Government experimental farms that teits could be made and the attention of Canadian agriculturists directed to the advantages these peas might be found to possess.

From information received I believe that a great expansion could be made in tho trade in Canadian leather boot stiffeners, the piece which is used to stiffen the heel. Al present there is some variation in the thickness of the pieces exported which raakes : difference in the size of the boot: if care was taken to make them of uniform thickness a mucls larger business could be done.

This report conld have been made much more complete if our Canadian correspondents had been good enough to inform us of the result of the inquiries mude on thrir behalf, but this they never do ; it would be much more satisfactory to be advised as no whether business had resulted and if not, why not, so that an endeavour could be madia to remove the obstacle. The knowlerge of success in other cases would be a guide for the future.

This ageney having assumerl such importance from a commercial point of viow

issued business directories, lists of firms in all kinds of business, exporters and importers, trade bulletins, trade statistics, as well as early notice of all tariff and customs changes.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge the assistance I have received from Mr. Jury, whose intimate knowledge of Canada has been of the greatest value; he has been able to interview importers and exporters in the towns he has visiterl, and to procure and give information that has beeu required and indeed the commercial as well as the emigration work of the office has been carried on jointly.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. H. MITCHELL,

Commercial Agent.

## (D) GLASGOW.

## Report of Governmext Agent.

(Mr. H. M. Murray.)

> Head Office for Scotland, ti St. Enoch Square, Glasciow, 31 st December, 1898.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Trade and Coumerce, ()ttawa.
$\Omega_{I R}$ - T have the honour to submit to you my annual report on trade and commerce between Scotland and the Dominion for the present year.

I an pleased to say that the number of inquiries at this office for information, both personally and by letter, has been very much in excess of last year. One especial and gratifying feature being the large number of business firms on both sides who after correspondence have been put in touch with each other, the result of which I trust will be an increased volume of trade between both countries.

## EXPORTS.

Although the exports from this country to Canada have undoubtedly gone up, it is yet too soon to judge of the benefits to be derived from the preferential tariff, but since August last when it came into full operation an impetus was given to Scotch trade which has since been fully maintained. In this respect one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in Scotland writes me as follows :-

We are glad we are able to advise a satisfactory increase in our Canadian trade this year. We have no positive means of ascertaining how much of this is due to the preferential tariff, but we stonld imagine it has had a considerable effect in bringing about this satisfactory result.

## A nother large firm writes :-

In reply to yours of the $22 n d$ we have pleasme in stating that we consider the present preferential tariff is an umbuted advantage to this commtry. It is too soon to indicate with any degree of certainty what the full effect will be, but the rechnction in thty has most certainly been the means of an increase in trade which we hopefally look to see increased.

We would suggest that the declaration of ownership be put on the same footing as certificates A and 13 thus dispensing with the declaration being made lefore it magistrate or justice of the peace.

Several other firms write in the same strain while one or two state that so far no perceptible increase has taken place but they anticipate in the near future doing a much larger business.

The foregoing emarks apply principally to the dry goods tradle, but in many other articles such as machinery, iron and steel boilers, earthenware, paper, etc., a satisfactory increase has taken place.

In the matter of declaration there has been some little grumbling as to having the form printed, written, or stamped on the invoice but this applies more particularly to small firms who have only an occasional shipment and would like simply to attach a printed form to the invoice. Several of the larger firms who have their own houses in Canada have often remarked why their declaration of goods sent out on consigmment could not be made in the presence of a government agent, instead of before a magistrate or notary puhlic.

On the whole it may be taken as a fact that the volume of exports from Scotland to Canada has during 1898 been a decided advance over 1897, and it is most satisfactory to know that the prospects of a still further increase are decidedly bright.

## IMPORTS.

In the imports from Canada the business done this year has been far ahead of expectations formed, and it is pleasant to know that along with the quantity, quality has also improved. This is decidedly noticenble in cheese and butter. In eggs there has been a great increase in arrivals for which excellent prices are now being obtained. Apples are arriving in larger quantity than has been known for years past, realizing on the whole prices in excess of last year.

During the year regular visits were paid to the principal produce merchants in Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen, for the purpose of eliciting the views of those gentlemen as to the best means of promoting and increasing the trade between this country and Canada.

During the twelve months ending 30th June, there was entered in the Clyde from Canadian ports 709 steam vessels with a tonnage of 212,776 tons, an increase of 14,801 tons over the previous year.

## CATTLE.

The number of live animals landed from Canada during the season amounted to 22,056 cattle, 8,701 sheop, 1,238 horses, as against 27,157 cattle, 11,635 sheep and 2,007 horses, respectively, during 1897 .

The mortality being 42 cattle, and sheep 33 showing the very low percentage of 0.190 per cent for cattle and sheep 0.379 per cent, due to the superior fittings and increased care now taken of the animals during the voyage.

The Canadian cattle and sheep season started here with the arival of 732 cattle which were sold on the 17 th May. Prices opened well and continued so until the end of July and this notwithstanding the high rates paid to shippers. During July prices receded, but the fact of this being the holiday season accounts in a great measure for the decrease. Early in August and up till the close of the season prices were well maintained.

The boycott instituted by cattle salesmen and the selling of cattle to co-operative buyers still continues. The local authority law demands that when cattle are sold by auction the seller is compelled to accept the bid of any responsible buyer. But to get over this difficulty, and as the butchers association is determined not to buy in the same market as co-operators, a new method was adopted in the month of september whereby Foreign animals are now sold by private treaty. This new method has, I understand, worked very well, but skippers are cautioned not to overstock the market, and to do everything possible to improve the stock. Consignments of United States cattle have been much under the average, principally on account of the high prices ruling on the other side, this has considerably helped the market for Canadians.

On the whole the quality of cattle coming into the tnarket has been superior to former years, but much improvement can yet be made, and it is to be hoped that breeders will do everything possible to send the very best quality of cattle to this market.

Sheep have been good of a class, but were nearly all ewes. If a young class were sent it would find a better market and be more profitable to shippers and buyers alike.

It may not be out of place when on the question of cattle carrying to draw your attention to the, in some cases, very unsatisfactory nature of the engagements entered into by the men who come over in charge of the amimals. In many cases these men and often mere boys agree to look after the cattle on the voyage for the nominal sum of ten shillings and a free pass back, others receive from 20 to 30 shillings, but the difticulty arises from the fact that in their contract there is no time stipulated as to when they are to be returned, very often they have to wait for a period of from 8 to 10 days and of course by that time what money they have received has been spent, improvidently or otherwise, very often the former, they are thus left without means of sustenance, and dependent for the time being on charity. I would suggest it be made a part of the contract that after a reasonable number of days and until the sailing of the first returning steamer a small allowance for sustenance should be allowed each
man. This I am advised is done in the case of States cattlemen, but with Canadians it is not so, at least so far as the Clyde is concerned. The Steamship Co's say that they have nothing to do with the men beyond granting them a passage back by frist steamer. The contract being made by the men with the shipper of the cattle through the foreman or man in charge.

## LEATHER.

There has been a decided improvement in the production of Canadian Leather for this market with the result that importations to Scotland have largely increased.

## AsBESTOS.

A decided increase is noticed in the importation of this mineral. One of the largest firms in Scotland write as follows:-"We find the quality admirably suited for our requirements, in fact we use nothing but Canadian, and so far as we can see there is evecty reason to believe the material has a good future before it. For ourselves we might say we have imported during the past four years over 370 Canadian tons." This is very gratifying and it is to be hoped the increase in importations will be considerably augmented during the coming year.

## HAY.

The crop of 1897 was only middling quality and was far from satisfactory to buyers, in fact a sone of the largest dealers in Scotland says:-"Unless the crop of 1898 is considerably better (which we are assured is the case) we are afraid many buyers who have been using Canadian hay for years back would withdraw their support and go in for some other grade," they continue as follows :- "The great mistake made ly many shippers is in not grading their hay. In one parcel there will be as many as three or four different qualities, and although a portion may be as fine as one could desire there is in the lot probably one half which should not have been shipped. It would be better to put different marks on them as each lot would be sold on its merits, without damaging the reputation of the other. We have pointed this out to shippers on different occasions, but they pay no heed and go on their own way. When really choice lots come forward we have any amount of buyers on the look out and willing to pay a higher price for them." In a word if our people can only send the right quality of hay there is every prospect of a satisfactory business for them during the next nine months.

BRAN AND OATMEAL.
The quality imported during the year has been most satisfactory, but on account of the high price existing in Canada for oats as compared with home oatmeal, much of the trade has been lost, and unless prices decrease, there will not be much done in this produce, at least until scotch oatmeal rises in value. One firm here writes as follows :-

Many of the best millers in Camala are under the impression that their vatmeal is as good as scoteh, and shonld bring the same value here, hut this is impossible. The trale in Sontch oatmeal generally is atmall one, nud the price is kept up by the high price of the best oats in this country, While Canklian and American oatmeal is sohd on accome of its chatpmess. The one oatmeal is about us goorl as the other, but it is impossible to get equal prices in this matket.

## gLucose.

There is a large tracle in Scotland for this, about 40,000 barrels coming annually to the Clyde from the United States. A small shipment was recently received from Canada, and both in quality and price gave every satisfaction. I recently at the request of the High Commissioner interviewed the more important buyers of this article, and they were one and all anxious that Canada should get a hold of the trade. Being almost exclusively used in the manufacture of confections, it is a trade that must ever go on increasing.

## WOOD PULP.

The imports of wood pulp for the year were :-Canadian, 37,978 bales ; American, 4,240 bales. In regard to this a large firm in the city says:-

Canadian sulphite pulp is much in favour with our paper makers as to quality of fibre, but they complain that sufficient care is not taken in screening to remove chips of burk, shines and other impurities. Su long us Canadian pulps contuin such impurities they will not only rank with similar qualities of Scanilimavian pulps. We believe that there is a great future for Canadim sulphite if manufacturers comply witis the wants of the market.

## Another firm says :-

We have nsed Canadian mechanical puly for some years and although the quality is much superior to the Norwegian it remaing to ic seen whether it can compete in price with it. One thing which stands in the way of Canadian being extensively used is the unsatisfactory packing and irregnlarity of moisture.

## OIL CAKE.

There has not been so much imported during the past year. The Russian article owing to better quality and cheapness holding the market. One large firm of dealers in this article writes:--

There has been a fair trade done in oil cake this year but not so much as formerly. The quality of both American and Canadian has been prom and we think a mucl better trade conld be done if you could send better quality to compete with the Russian.

## CANNED PROVIAIONS-FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The principal canned fruits sold on the Glasgow market are :-Apricots, peaches, pears, apples. The finest qualities of these are imported from California,

## GiALLON APPLES.

Large shipments of Canadian packs have been received both canned and evaporated, and so far as I can learn have given every satisfaction. Owing to the practical failure of this season's United States crop, Canadian apples ought to realize top prices.

## VEGETABLES.

The principal goods wanted on the Scotch market are tomatoes, in ketchup and puree, green peas, and sweet corn. There is always a demand for these, and the Canadian article is much in favour.

## MEATS.

The United States still hold the market. Ronst chickens and roast turkey are also much used, while there is always a market to be found for assorter soups, particularly chicken, ox tail and tomato. Our merchants here are more than anxious to see Canada take a first position in the foregring articles of food, and if our packers will only bestow care over the selection and putting up of the goods, there is no reason whatever why Canada's trade in canned fruits, meats and vegetablesshould not be largely increased.

The following is from a Glasgow firm :-

[^21]
## CANNED MEATS.

The trade in these with the States, Australia, New Zealand, etc., is gigantic. Canada has hardly begun to compete for a share. Of course cattle and sheep must be plentiful and cheap to begin with to enable packers to develop a large business in canned beef and mutton, which after all represents the great portion of the canned meat trade.

## APPLES.

Owing to the scarcity of the United States crop, apples this year have realized good prices. As a rule they have arrived in excellent condition and with fewer complaints of slack barrels. Herewith I give you a few extracts from several reports received from the brokers :

The trade we have with Camala is entirely with fruit and with it we are of a strong oninion that the demand for that article will still go on increasing, and any linit to this is not yet in view, and to give another impetus to the progress of the trude, the foundation of it is in the hands of the packers cutirely, and that is to be strictly houest in packing and selecting the goorls, und branding them nccording to çuality and grables. We fime when an article is put up in Al form that as soom as the parchasers handle them and realize thut they are of such packing and quality they imnediately onder on a modi increasel seale, hut if they find the ghods turn out the revrese they stop purchasing them atogether and as it were give up the trade for a season. Now it is cleasly evident to any me who can understand it that such packing is very detrimental and shippers ought to be careful to avoil putting them is such form. They may now and then gain a little hy packing inferior fruit and have them passed off as Al by facing them ton uppear so lut in the long run the returns'are against them as such actions are always sure to be found out and recoil upon themselves

## Another firm says:

The only suggestion we have to make this winter, in regaril to Canadian produce is, the same ingenuity which has simplified the openimg and closing of linter boxes shouk he applied to apple harrels, and that some means should he found of enabling these latter to be opened without damage to the barrels, and without the expenditure of force and time which is presently requized to get at their contents. This would not only he an alvantage to the trade here, but also to custom otticials at the port of landing, who require ts, examine the goorls and invariably partially destroy every barrel they have to open.

## Another firm says :

We are duly in receipt oi your letter of the lfth inst, for which we thank you. Regarding apples, the only suggestion we luve to make is that packers should pack their barels more conscientionsly, a number of them pack goorl apples on the top, inferior ones in the middle, and then a few goonl how ing ones in the lootom, and this makes buyers very chary about giving good prices, which spoils the competition. If apples were more reliable better priees wonld be obtained for good stuff.

## Another firm in this line says:

The trade in apples between Cutaila and Clasgow is beenting more importint every year, especially in a season hike this when apples in the United states are inferior generally speahing, and searce. At the connencement of the season, however, the fall fruit arrived in poor shape, a considerable quantity being slack and wasty. Some of the early winter froit was not free from this either, but later shipments have turned out very mach better. We lave had some shipments which have taken back 111 s . to 11s. per larrel net. Others from 8s. to 10 s . Kings have made up to 24 s ., Spys
 opinion the great puint to be observed by packers is to send only sound reliable, well graded varieties. If a parcel contains a consileralle portion of wasty or badly pheked ancl inferior stook, this will affeet the sale of the superior portion of the same matk.

The imports from Canadian ports during the year amounted to 138,242 barrels, and from the United States 25,467 barrels, showing an enormous proportion in favour of Canada.

## GREEN FRUITS.

Experimental shipments were again received this yerr. Grapes, pears and tomatoes. They arrived in a very superior condition to that of last year, and on the whole realized fair average prices. The flavour of the Canadian grape is not yet appreciated in this country, and I am rather afraid considering the long aequaintance our people have had
for the home-grown and Spanish grape, it will be rather hard for the Canadian grape to obtain a footing.

Pears will always find a gond market bere. Tomatoes will vary according to the weather and supply of the home article.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

The following valuable letter, from possibly the largest firm in Great Britain, who import Canadian butter and cheese will be of value :-

## BUTTEK.

In reply to your inguiry regarding Canadian dairy produce, there is not much new to report. The most marked development has been in the sale of finest new nade creamery hatter packed in 56 pound square boxes. This trade which is only in its infancy, has a great future before it if manufacturers in Camala pay attention th the requirements of this market. In the first place it is essential that supplies of this butter come regnarly at stated intervals. So far, the trate has been handicapped by the irregular arrivnls of steamers titted with refrigerator spuce, and if hoyers here Were ansured of heing uble ta get supplies of fresh made goods ex refrigerator every week, they would give the trade every encouragenent. A new industry has always considerable dificulty at first, and the most noticeable in Comadian butter has been the irregular arrivals and a certain amount of ir regularity of quatity. In many instances the defects in quality are causell by overkeeping hefore shipping, and the gools lreing heateri in transit bet ween the crearery and the steaner. We wonld suggest to factory men that they udopt a uniform style of square box, that they use a smatl proportion of preservative, aul that they ship ont every week when the hatter is fresh chumed, and that care be taken that it is kept cool from time of clarning antil it gets into the refrigerator on the steamer. If those details are attenderl to we can promise a ready outlet for very mench incrensed quantities, and we do not think it is prossible that the supply will exceed the demand.

Regarding cheese, the quality of the summer make this season has not heen so gool as formerly, but we attribute the fault entirely to the weather conditions prevailing in Canada. It would he well If your (xovernment conll evercise some supervision over the shipping companies in regard to the handing of cheese, as many of the boxes arrive in a broken and dilagilated condition which is detribest class of boxes.

## Another Glasgow firm says:-

Canadian creamery hutter has been well received in Glasgow this season, and has hrought prices from 88 s. to 104s. per cwt, for extra good quality. Prices of this deseription should be sutficient to demonstrate to the Canadian butter makers the fact that quality anil sweetness bring grool, prices, and this should be cultivated to the fullest extent. The popular package is the inf pound square bos, praperly cleaned and lined. Every ounce in this package can, therefore, be sold by the retailer without loss.

## CHEESE.

## Another Glasgow man says :-

As compared with the United States of America, Canada easily holds her own, alike in quality, quantity imported, and price, and with the attention given to this highly important industry there is every reason to look for a constantly increasing demand from the United Kinglom.

## BCTITER.

If Cunadu chooses she can make as fine hatter as Alustralia, and get an equal price. Camala has improved the manufacture very much during the past few years, but there is considerable romon for improvement still, and it is to he hoped no stone will be left unturned till she takes an equally favorable place in our markets with her huter proluce as with her cheese. The develupment of her trade in butter may be inereased to an unlinited extent, but the quality must be there, and to give satisfuction it must he fresh, not stale, nor oily, nor fishy, nor woulily.

## A Dundee firm says:-

We consider that there is a continuous improvement on the part of the Canadian feople in producing a finer quality, and now we get some which is almost equal to the choicest Iwnish and other Europenn l,utters, which we mist confess still keep to the front as the best. We consider that if your people put their huther into casks somewhat like the Danish it would be better kept and would look better in a parcel, as the Cauadian tubs get booken and ragged in a short time, and the butter is sometimes exposed and thereby deteriorated.

## CHEESE.

There is no doubt that the Canadian people far outstrip their United States rivals in the production of the finest quality of cheese. Of course it should be the contimnons aim of the producers of cheese in Canada to make every possible improvement in quality as we can assure you that every year the consumers here are more aud more difficult to please, and what we coukl easily sell five years ago is almost unsaleable now.

## HAMS.

Canada is able to produce finer pork than the United States, and we have a preference for it when it is well handled. Your people should be urged to give more care to the methods of handling, such as slaping and boxing them, and it is of pirticular importance that the feeding of the pigs should be peas and a mixel diet and not so largely on Indian corn. This feed makes the pork fatter, but there is a certain oiliness pronluced by it, and pork feil on that corn is not equal to pork fed on a mixel diet. A good deal of states fed pork is ton fat for the market. We would be very glad to buy Cumadian meats in preference to United states, everything else being equal.

## The following is from a Leith firm :-


#### Abstract

There is no cold storage in the direct line of steamers between Montreal and Leith. If refrigerators were provided it would be a great hoon to our merchants here. Oul of several thousad tulis of butter which we have imported during the season, har lly a single lot has, upon arrival been free from mould on the butter or paper. We have inportel as much for several years, hut never had anything like this unfortumate expet jence ; during former years a few tuls in one or two parcels have been mouldy, but this yer ronly a few tubs and almost no boxes have been free from nould; we have been importing the same creameries as in former years, and lontter has beens forwarded weekly as made. We therefore conclude there is some special cause for the change, and shonkl it continue it will canse the tratie in Canallian creamery to diminish seriously, as most of the creamery lought for this market is wanted for keeping purpnses. It is sail that paper has been used by Canadian creantery makers during the past season, which is marle from vegetable mutter of inferior quality and cheaper price, in former years the paper certainly was of a mach superior grade. Paper of a how grade would accombt for the mould, we believe if our information is correct, the sonner the higher quality is adopued ugain, the leetter for Canalian creamery.

During this scason the tulis huve not been made of as well seasaned wool as formerly, hoxes have always been defieient in this respect, we think, wood for containing butter canuot be too well seasoned.

If Canalims creanery were sent in casks of the style and weight adopted by the Danes, the demand would increase materially. The strongest prejudice exists in the east of Scotland against any other package: nt times loutter from Russia, Finland and other countries sells readily, although of an inferiur quality to Canadian, while the latter is ulmost unsaleable owing to the package."


The foregoing remarks on butter and cheese have been made by some of the largest importers in Scotland, and it is to be hoped that our farmers in Canada will do all possible to carry out the suggestions made.

EGGS.
This is an ever increasing trude with practically no limit to its expansion. The season for Canadian eggs so far as Clascow is concerned opens in August, and may be stated to close with the closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence. A few shipments may come later by way of Portland, or even New York, from holders in Cunada. The quality of eggs this season has been comparatively good, a few parcels only turning out unsatisfactory. The price this season opened in August at aloout 6s. to 6s. 2d. and gradually improved up till about the middle of September, at which date and for some weeks afterwards prices remained stationary. The demand in August was very good, and the weather here very favourable for shipments, but later on, we had three or four weeks of very muggy, bad-keeping weather, which affected not only the demand for eggs but the keeping quality also of the article. Irish egg merchants who were holding for September and October prices, threw their eggs on the market with the result that prices were broken considerably. A recovery, however, set in later in October, and a fair demand has been experienced for all Canadian eggs arriving since that time.

## PiCKled EgGs.

These arrived in this market early in October, and have been coming forward in great quantities ever since. Prices ranged from 6s. 4d. for inferior lots and from 7 s to 7s. 3d for well-known reliable brands. Regarding the package, inporters have nothing to suggest whereby this could be improved, the present package, namely, the popular case containing 3 great hundred eggs, each packed in a paper cell, cannot be surpassed, and various shipments arrived in which not a single egg was damaged. Importers are still unfavourable to the shipment of cold stored eggs. These eggs never give satisfaction, and find their way into dealers' hands who describe them as regular fresh eggs, this, of course, is injurious to the better trade.

As showing the fair average quality of the eggs shipped, one of the largest importers in Scotland says :

It may interest you to know that the drawbacks covering bial and broken eggs in the shipments which have passed through our hands this season will not amount to one per cent of the entire shipments. The only suggestion we woutd put forwarl is that you impress upon deaters the necessity of a carefut selection in Canuda, so that egga arriving in this market may be maintained as the highest class. We believe there is a big future for Canadian eggs in the British market.

## Another firm says:-

The demand for Canadian eggs is still increasing in our varions markets, ant we are very pleasent to say the quality of the eggs that we bave harl has been very satisfactory. In the winter months when Irish and I banish are imported in such smatl quantities aud gnoted at very high pricts, the Canadian is the favourite egg, being always reliable in quality and moderate in price. The packing appears also to have cauglit on as buyers find it couvenient and popular among their customers.

HAOKED EGGS.
Pickled or limed eggs are coming more into favour every year. This can only be accounted for by the eggs being carefully selected and well pickled. We can safely predict, if the quality is maintained, the demand for this class of eggs will be greater every year, and large contracts are sure to be the result on our side.

## COLD STOKEH FGOS.

The eggs are not a favourite with us, and our experience is, that they tead to destroy the good opinion buyers have of Canadian eggs. We wontd, therefore, advise shippers either to dispose of these eggs on their side, or lay them down in pickle, and run the clance of gool markets opening up. In the end we are convincell they will find the eggs in a preserved state will pay them far more profitably than the storel goods.

The imports of dairy produce for the year were:-
CANADA.
AMERICA.

| heese. | 78,941 boxes. | 43,779 boxes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter. | 23,280 tubs and boxes. | 6,027 boxes and tubs. |
| Eggs. | 77,036 3 great hds cases. | 8,049 cases. |

## HONEY.

The California article holds the market here at present, but there is no reason why Canada should not inake a bid for a fair share of the trade. I am often asked by importers why Canada does not do more in honey. The demand is large and ever increasing. I saw a very fine sample of Canadian the other day, which was greatly admired by grocers here; it was put up in pound packages, after the style of bottled fruits, and I believe met with a ready sale.

## FURNITLRE

The United States at present controls the market in this article, and many thousands of pounds' worth are annually exported to Scotland. I have lately been calling
on several of our importers with the view of having them adopt Canadian manufactured goods, and I am in hopes that the future will see a much increased business in Canadian manufactured furniture. One firm in this city who imports annually from the States about $£ 6,000$ worth has promised me to open correspondence with some of our Canadian firms with a view to business.

The people here, as a rule, prefer having the goods made from their own designs and samples. I sincerely trust another year will see a desirable increase in this branch of Canadian manufacture.

Appended I give a list of some of the principal importers of the different articles mentioned in this report, and will conclude by saying that I think the widest publication ought to be given, both in Canada and this country, to the fact that the Government agents here are prepared to assist and develop in every possible way the resources of the country.

For my own part, I will be pleased at all times to hear from correspondents desirous of obtaining information or of being put in communication with business firms on this side.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY, I'rincipal Agent for Scotland.

## LIST OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

## Butter and Chrese:

| A. Clement \& Son., Ltul., So. Albion Street, Glasgow: | Wilson Kerı \& Con, Victoria Street, Elinburgh. Livingston \& Weir, Edinburgh. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Houston d McNairn, Ingram Street, Glasgow. | Watson \& Philip, Dundee. |
| stevenson \& Pre, Cochrane street, Glasgow. | Mectrady \& Christie, Dunlee. |
| d. MeNairn \& Co., Brunswick Street, (ilasgow. | Mituhell \& Smith, Shore Terrace, Dundee. |
| Weir \& Sruirrell, Bernard Street, Leith. | Chas. Johnstone, Regent Quay, Aherdeen. |
| J. IV. Millar, Timber Bush, Leith. | Geo. Mellis \& Son, finild Street, Aberdeen. |
| Aitken \& Wright, Constitution Street, ( | Ingram \& Mortimer, Alelphia Court, Aberdeen, |
| Forrest \& Turnbull, Constitution Street, Glasgow. | Marshalt 13ros., Alserdeen. |

## Eygex:

Stevenson \& Pae, (flasgow, John McLeislı \& Co., Gt. Clyde Street, Glasgow.
Watson, Fraser \& Co., College Street, Masgow:

> Timed Meats cend Froits:
R. W. Davidson, Virginia street, Glasgow, McAlay Bros., Oswald Street, (Glasgow.
Moorlead, Sincloir \& Co., Wall Street, Clasgow. Houston \& McNain, Ingram Street, Clasgow,

Thos, Russell, Bazaay, (tlasgow:
L. \& H. Williams, Buzaar, Blasgow.

Simons, Jacobs \& Co., Candleriggs, Clasgow.
das. Lindsay \& Co., Edinburgh.

Bracou amelHum :
J. McNairn \& Co., Fruswick Street, Glasgow. Iempster, Petersen \& Co., Glasgow.
R. Hunter, Craig \& Co., Waterloo St., Cilasgow. Wilson, Kerr \& Co., Edinburgh.

## Hancy:

McAulay Bros, Oswald Street, Clasgow.
1). Sinclair, Wilson Street, Glasgow.

Horkes:
McDonald, Fraser \& Co., Jellgrove St., (Glasgow, Geo. Machattie, Keith.
Cactle:
F. Watson \& Ritehie, Argyle Street, Glasgow. J. Swan, \& Co., Edinburgh.
Mchonald, Fraser \& Co., Glasgow.

Leather:
Schrader, Mitchell \& Weir, East Howard Street, M. Inglis \& Co., St. Andrews Square, Glasgow.
Glasgow. Framiture:
A. Jebl \& Co., Argyle Street, Glasgow.
G. MClelland \& Co., Maryhill, Glasgow.

Mair \& Marquis, Glasgow.

Cant \& Kemp, St. Enoch Syuare, (ilasgow. Allison, Couslani \& Co., St. Vincent St. Glasgow.

Union Furniture Co., Jamaica Street, Glasgow, Ashewtos:

## Huy :

## Lumber:

Fhmiston \& Hitchells, Renfield Street, Glasgow.
Calder, Henderson \& Livingstone, St. Vincent St. Glasgow.

## ciltccase:

W. Bunten \& Co., Renfield Street, Glasgow.
J. Bunten \& Son, West Nile Street, Vlasgow.
T. M. Duche \& Son, 13 Wellington St., Glasgow.

## (E.) -CARDIFF.

## Report of Government Agent.

(Mr. W. L. Griffith.)

10 The Walk, Cardiff, South Wales, January, 1899.

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

Sir,-Nearly two-thirds of the population of the whole of Wales reside within thirty miles of Cardiff or the north and west in a district for which Cardiff is the natural port and distributing centre. And these two-thirds include the bukk of the wealth-earning and wealth-possessing portion of the total population. In addition onehalf of the population of the county of Monmouth, say 150,000 persons, reside within twenty miles of Cardiff on the eastward side. The population of Glamorganshire increased from 171,188 in 1841 to 687,147 in 1891 and that of Cardiff from 10,077 in 1841 to 128,849 in 1891. The present pojulation of Cardiff alone is about 176,000 . Now it is a fact which Canadian exporters shoutcl ponder that the bulk of the food stuffs imported for these teeming populations is carried past Cardiff, which stands open to sea, up two rivers, the Severn and the Avon, to Bristol, whence it is reconveyed by rail back to Cardiff and its hinterland. This arrangement was natural in the early days of the century when Bristol was the only port in the whole of the channel which hears its name, but it is out of date now. For not only is it an example of the "the longest way round" so far as reaching consumers is concerned, for Bristol has no population at the back of it, but Bristol can furnish no outward cargoes, and boats which seek those have, after discharging Cardiff consigned produce at Bristol, to drop down channel to Newport or Cardiff or Penarth, or Barry for outward freight. The liners employed in the Bristol inport trade are Bristol owned or Bristol controlled, and they will not call at Cardiff if they can help it. Then the geographical advantages of Cardiff will be brought into full play for the port is but $3 \frac{1}{2}$ hours distance by rail from Birmingham, the centre of the teeming populations of the English midlands and only $3 \frac{1}{4}$ hours from London.

The next element in reform is the establishment of a fast direct service of steamery between Cardiff and Montreal and in this also Cardiff steamship owners are moving. Cardiff' realizes the supreme importance of cultivatiner an import trade and Cardiff men possess the ability and enterprise to conpass all that is nccessary in that direction provided cargoes are forthcoming on the other side.

Cardiff is the first port in the world for the volume of its foreign exports, the largest conl exporting port in the United Kingdom and the third largest port as regards tonnage cleared. In 1897, fifty per cent more tonnage sailed from Cardiff than from the whole of the other Bristol Channel ports added together, including Bristol and Gloucester. The total for Bristol, Gloucester, Newport and Swansea was $5,685,286$ tons register, for Cardiff 8,451,050 tons register. The imports and exports of the customs port of Cardiff for 1897 reached a total of about $20,000,000$ tons. The import trade now amounts to about $2,000,000$ tons per annum of which in $1897,1,879,211$ tons came into the Bute Docks alone. Live and dead cattle, all kinds of provisions, tobacco and wines, timber and iron ore, pit wood and wood pulp for paper making are the chief lines in imports demanded here. Extensive lairage, slaughtering and chill room accommodation has been provided at the Bute Docks. Cardiff is now placed on the same footing as such ports as London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol in being able to tranship foreign goods without vexatious custom-house formality and the heavy expense consequent upon the opening and examination of every packet. Cardiff can now ship general cargoes and transfer duty paying goods from vessel to vessel or from vessel to warehouse and afterwards to outward bound vessel.

The ports of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Newcastle and Bristol are situated up rivers, the latter almost hidden from mariners, but Cardiff Docks are practically on the Bristol Channel though with safe and well sheltered entrances and possessing in the Cardifi and Penarth roads the safest anchorage in the Bristol Channel for shipping of the largest class. Penarth Head, towering 200 feet above high water mark, forms a natural breakwater and affords perfect security from the prevailing westerly and south-westerly gales. The Cardiff Docks are amongst the best lighted in the Kingdom the system being arc electric lamps of 2,000 to 3,000 candle power. The works of the Dowlais Iron Company occupied 100 acres on the East Muors close to Cardiff Docks and there is abundant space available for manufactories of all kinds. Several powerful grain and milling companies have their head-quarter at Cardiff Docks and their mills contain some of the finest machinery of that class in the world. Ample provision is made for ship repairs of any magnitude. There are ten private graving and floating docks ranging up to 800 feet in length, and one public graving dock ( 600 feet) at which any ship repairer is allowed to perform the necessary work. There is direct commumication from the ship's side in the docks to all ports of the Kingdom by various competing lines, including the Great Western, the London and North Western and the Mirlland. The dock dues and landing and warehousing charges at Cardiff are much lower than at the other great ports with transatlantic traffic. The Roath Dock, the latest and best of the Bute Docks-there is another and larger dock now in course of construction-will accommodate steamers 700 feet long and 70 feet broad, while the facilities for despatch in the coal carrying trade are so great that it is no uncommon occurrence for a stemmer to enter, dock, discharge and leave fully laden with 1,500 tons of coal on the next tide. Over 300 tons per hour of the fragile Weish steam coal have been loaded at one tip in the Roath Dock. As much as 350 tuns of coal have heen lowered ly a single crane into a vessel's hold in one hour and 9,234 tons have been shipped into one vessel in 28 working hours. As three or more cranes with separate supplies of coal for each can be brought to bear upon a single vessel the facilities for lightning despatch are unique. These cranes unship cargo and machinery, lifting up to 30 tons at each dive into the slip's hold. Vessels can be unloaded at the rate of 50 tons an hour per crane and frequently vessels of over 2,000 tons are discharged in 14 hours. Iron ore for the Dowlais Steel Works at Cardiff has on occasion been discharged at the docks taken to the furnaces, converted into pig iron and sent awny all in less than 24 hours. A cargo containing 1,020 standards of deals bas been discharged in 58 hours. The dock now being constructed will have a separate entrance protected by an embankment 1,800 feet long. The dock will be 2,570 feet long, 650 feet wide, with a depth of $46 \frac{1}{2}$ feet below coping. The deptlr of water on the still will be 42 feet high wator spring, 5 feet low water spring, 32 high water neap and 15 feet low water neap tides. The whole of the north side of this dock will be reserved for imports and all possible facilities will be provided.

Another advantage which Cardiff possesses is that crimping is unknown. It was practically abolished in the late sixties. The crimp catching business was hot in the years from 1866-70. Previous to that time the percentage of "not joiners" amongst crews coming to or shipped ut Cardiff, ranged from 40 to 100 per cent. But for many years the proportion of " not joiners" amongst crews in the customs port of Cardiff has ranged around $3.96^{\circ} /$. Thus for 1897 of 64,946 seamen engaged only 2,57t were reported as having "not joined," and of these 607 were accounted for in various ways which secured their inclusion in the "not prosecuted" class. Of 4,554 vessels shipping crews at Cardiff in 1897 only 9 were dotained through "not joiners" and the averuge of such detentions was, to be exact, 2 hours $36 \frac{2}{3}$ minutes each. The number of deserters from inward crews was 723 out of a total of 36,524 men, or $197^{\circ}$. Cardiff stands well in the matter of crews adhering to their berths and bargains.

## PULP TRADE.

The pulp import trade of Cardiff is large. The Ely paper works, the largest innnufactory of paper for newspapers in the United Kingdom being situated in Cardiff, Mr.

Armstead, the general manager of these works states in regard to the outlook for Can adian pulp mills now erecting :-


#### Abstract

They have no doubt many natural advantages, hut this also applies to many mills already established in Norway and Sweden, from which countries the British paper makers are already getting by far the largest proportion of their supplies. Many mills in scandinavia have got a good reputation for turning out pulp of rehable ruality and this is a factor which will require reckoning in the Cantalian calculation.

The British paper maker is somewhat prejudiced against some of the pulps supplied from America beanse of the bad packing. They do not ship the staf in the same good combition as the Scandinasian and although some mills may think little of it, the loulk of the makers pass it on this account.


## CARDIFF IMPORTERS.

Corn-CCardiff Milling Co., Limited, J. Hibbert \& Sons, Spillers \& Bakers, Liuited, Tucker \& Co.

Provisions and Fruits.-Sol. Andrews \& Son.
Frotit.-Richard England, Morgan \& Biermann. Jocynes Murris.
l'itmood. -Wm Angel \&Co., G. H. Wills \& Co., G. W. Jones, Ingram \& Co.
Potatoes.-Baragwanath Bros., C. D. England.
I'rovisions.-George Birt, Collet \& Isaac, Flint Bros.
Pulp.-The Ely Paper Mills. The largest manutacturers of paper for newspapers in the world.

SWANSEA.
Swansea, the second chief port of Wales has in the past possessed comparatively little importance for Canada. There are indications now, however, that in the future its importance from a Cauadian standpoint is likely to grow. Swansea is the nearest coal port to the Atlantic and has an advantage over Liverpool in being nearer the Canadian continent by twelve hours, a saving of 24 hours a voyage. It claims to be for bunkering purposes the best port in the British channel. The late Lord Swansea, for many years the leading figure in the copper trade of Great Britain, once publicly, stated that "Swansea was destined to become the Atlantic Ocean port of England," and at the present time there are thoughtful people in the west of Wales who regard its recent developments and activity as tending toward the fulfilment of that prophecy. The traule of the port is not confined to coals but it is of a most varied description. Although in tonnage it is less than that of Cardiff, yet in value it is about equal to the trade of Cardiff, Barry and Penarth combined. Its imports embrace ores-gold, silver, copper, calomine, pyrites, iron, etc.; grain-llour ; tin, spelter, pig iron and timber,-sawn, hewn and pitwood. Its exports consist in coal, patent fuel, tin plates, corrugated iron, machinery, chemicals and general merchandise. The growth of the trade, both in imports and exports lias been continuous and substantial. In 1898 its aggregate imports amounted to 804,564 tons. This quantity included 143,527 tons of copper, silver, lead and tin with their ores and alloys ; 46,649 tons of zinc ore and alloys, and 123,246 tons of iron ore ; timber of various kinds, including deals, battens, boards and pitwood, amounted to 79,711 tons, while 81,043 tons were imported of flour, grain, potatoes, etc. The two last mentioned classes of imports are of special importance. At the present time, almost the sole imports from Canada take the form of lumber, while in the event of the hopes at present strongly entertained in Swansea heing realized we may expect a large grain trade with the Dominion. Some idea of the possibilities of the grain trade may be gathered from the fact that the chief mill-owning firm of Swanser-Messrs. Weaver d Co - - bronght into the port, in $1897,1,160,000$ bushels of wheat, maize and barley. These mills turn out 3,500 sacks of flour per week. Another branch capable of development on the Canadian side is that of various ores for which a great demand may reasonably be expected as the mining resources of the Dominion are developed. Swansea, for example, possesses practically a monopoly of the copper ore trade so far as the British channel is concerned. It imported in 1897, 130,753 tons of copper ore. With wegard to the export trade it has been customary in the past to send the tin and teme
plates consumed in Canada via Liverpool, but in case of an import trade of respectable dimensions there is no doubt that these plates would be shipped direct from Swansea to Canadian ports. The two other exports of importance to Swansea are anthracite coal, which is shipped chiefly to the Pacific slope, and patent fuel used principally in South America, Africa, France, Italy, principally for brewing purposes. The port authorities at Swansea are confident of being able sooner or later to establish direct trade communication between this port and Canada. Under existing arrangements, wheat, maize, barley, etc., even when grown in Canada, reach Swansea from American ports. This is doubtless due to a great extent to the fact that the consumers on this side have not hitherto been able to come into direct contact with the producers in the Dominion, and American handling of say the best Manitoba wheat is not favourable to the latter securing that position in the British markets that its quality should give it. The port authorities are reluctant to believe that any permanent advantage can result from the new line of communication recently established between Milford and Paspebiac chietly for the reason that the former port is not advantageously placed to act as a centre for distribution : but this opinion may lack in impartialness. An increase in the import of lumber nay he reasonably expected in view of the opening out of the great anthracite coal bed upon which this part of Wales rests. The larger proportion of that lumber is now brought direct into $\$$ wansen but a moiety reaches the western port vin $\Lambda$ vonmouth in Messrs. Flder, Dempster's boats. Mr. Law, the harbour superintendent, is particularly hopeful that as the various metallic ores of Canada come in in increasing quantities upon the market, that Swansea will become a custoner of considerable importance to the Dominion, in consequence of the number of works at and around Swansea engaged in smelting and in other treatments of ores. Surveying the situation from all sides I an convinced that this the chief port of west south Wales will repay close attention on the part of Canadians with either wheat, lumber, provisions or ores to sell, or those who depend upon Great Britain for their supply of tin and terne plates

SWANSEA HARBOUR-TRADE WITH CANADA IN 1898.


During the year just ended I have had a considerable number of purely commercial inquiries which I dealt with as required. The communications which passed in two of the intances I subjoin as they appear to be of general interest.

In the case of two important firms I was intrumental in directing their inquiries into channels which resulted in the opening of trade relations in Canada.

Mr. Isaac Tlomas, of Llandilo, butter merchant, one of the oldest in Carmarthenshire, in an interview I had with him at the Llandilo show, stated that the quality of Canadian butter was greatly inproved and improving and she was rapidly overtaking all her competitors. He observed, however, that the " keeping " quality was scarcely as reliable as that of the produce of some of our competitors.

I am convinced that sooner or later all Canadian firms doiug business in this country will have a representative on the spot. In some lines the profit of the middle man appears to be unduly large. The initial expenses attending the securing of a trade in this country will be larger than most Canadians, without a British experience, will expect. I confidently believe that Canadians, when they become more fully seized of British conditions, will revolutionize the produce trade here. There is no doubt that the British working man would be immensely benefited if the retail system now in vogue were superseded by some scheme more comprehensive and less fatlty.

That in the end, such a scheme will be devised is certain. Canada in the interests of her farmers would be much affected thereby. A man died in Liverpool a short time ago worth $\$ 450,000$ accumulated in 17 years by handling beef, chiefly Canadian. Other Canadian businesses are bearing an equally heavy imposition. I am convinced that an inquiry as to the modes of dealing with, and the selling prices of Canadian produce to the consumer, in this country would develop very suggestive facts.
(Letters above refervel to.)
MATERMALS FOR TIN PLATE BOXES.
Swansea, July $20 \mathrm{th}, 1898$.

## W. L. GRTFFTH, Esq., Canadian Government Agent, Cardiff.

Dear sim, - I am in due receipt of your favour of the $18 t h$ inst., I believe that a good quantity of timber for making Tin Plate Boxes is alreaty imported into this country from Nova Scotia, chiefly at Liverpool and Swansea and that it is a business which could probably he developerd. The business at present, so far as I can understand is done through firms of timber merchants or brokers in the above ports. Unfortunately, my knowledge of this trade is very meagre. lut I consider that the most satisfactory way to ship the timher to this country would be in scantling or planks which are of various dimensions. What is usmatly sent across are phanks of about 12 to 20 ft , in length by from 4 in . to 12 in . Wirle and from about "in, to 12 in . thick. The timber is sometimes shippel sawn to sizes suitahle for making right away into boxes only to mail the frames and lottoms together over here. The tops are as well, but these wonk be nailed on in the usual way ufter the plates are packed in in the loxes. But, since these tops and hottoms do not usually exceed 3 in. thick, I do not consider this methol of loing the bisibess a good one owing to so many sizes being required, and the timber when cut up into such small pieces thserepuncies are more likely to arise than when shipped in scantling, and heing so thin the timber gets warpect out of shape.

There are few Tin Plate Mamfacturers inleed who make their own boxes, as they find it cheaper to buy them. I cannot say to what extent the husiness is lone in the way you refer to, but many, like myself, have contimued to buy their bexes made of elm from Fanglish tirms, mainly from Somerset and Devon.

Whatever information you req̧uire, if you will kindly let me know what it is, and "I can furnish same, I shall be most happy to do so,

I am yours very truly,

WN. WILLIAMS,<br>per W. J.

## AS OPENYNG FOR THE KAIE OF HORSES,

## Loxinos, Angnst 21st, 1898

Dest Mr. Gryfitur, My firm would he very glad to make arrangements for regular consignments of horses early every spring if you conld put us in the way of getting such consignments properly. TVe buty atout a humfed every spring, bat now we buy in varions phaces such as 1 ables and Normandy, We have bought, for the last two yeara, abont lalf the momber of Canadians hut I have reason to believe that the sule of Canalian borses is injured in this comitry by "jibbers" and other mseless horses being put in by the deaters as ('anadians. Severat of them have turned ont guite worthless to ns. We shonld avoit this if we were connected with the right people in Canada and as far as possible it would he desimble that we should have from the "problucers" as it shonld be an advantage to loth of us for then to seme them dineet to the users or "customers," thas saving many intermediate expenses.

If such ennsigmmente comld he made satisfactorily, there are many firms using a much larger number of horses than ours, who I know would he glat to receive them direct. They should all be not less than i, nor over 7 years old, light vamers, with strong legs anm ahle to do stealy trotting with two ton loads and about 16 hands high. Nothing less than 15.2 would be any good, $16-2$ would be letter. We pay all sorts of prices from about fes to it 36 .

Any information that you can give us on this smbjeet we bhall be very ghad of.
Yours faithfilly
T. H. W. IJRIS.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your obedient servant,

WM. L. GRIFFITH,<br>Canadian Governmet Agent.

## (F.)-AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT,
(Mr. J. S. Larke.)
Sydney, N.S.W., 15th March, 1898.
The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.
Sin,-A summary of the trade of New South Wales has been made public in anticipation of the publication of the full return.

Compared with those of 1897 , the figures are :-

|  | 1897. | 1898. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total impurts | $\stackrel{£}{21,744,350}$ | $\underset{24,453, \because 60}{£}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 2,709,210 \end{gathered}$ |
| ExportsDomestic produce Re-exports. | $\begin{array}{r} 17,057,543 \\ 6,003,529 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,72 \pi, 067 \\ 0,921,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 669,524 \\ 3,227,521 \end{array}$ |
| Totals.. | 23,751,072 | $27,5484,117$ | $3,815.045$ |
| Excess of exports. | 2,006,72\% | 3,104,557 | 1,187,835 |

A second statement shows that the greatest increases have been in gold rather than merchandise. It is :-


The figures show an expansion of trade last year.
The trade with Canadr was:-

|  |  | 1897. | 1898. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £ | £ |
| Imports. Exports |  | 187,291 | 131962 |
|  |  |  | 86,304 |
|  | Tistal Trade | 206,6331 | 218,426 |

As the details are not published it is not possible to analyze these figures to ascer tain how far they reflect the actual state of the trade.

The imports from the United States show a like diminution They were :-

| 1897. | INPORTS. | 1898. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $£ 1,887,877$ |  |  |
| $£ 1,602,954$ |  |  |

This is surprising in view of the special efforts put furth last year to extend that trade, and the low freights that prevailed for a portion of the year. The imports from all foreign countries were less in 1898 than in 1897, the increase being from the other colonies.

## THE STATE OF BUSINESS.

January and February for most of the colony were dry months. Victoria had much better rainfalls, but South Australia is suffering. The effects of the draught are very severely felt in many localities and its area appears to be extending. The Government has felt it incumbent to come to the relief of the distressed agriculturists and it has promised a grant of five hundred thousand pounds for this purpose. The consequence is that trade is quiet and this particularly applies to many American lines. Rates of freight are uncertain and last year merchants gave larger orders for these gonds than they now wish they had. This applies practically to all colonists. It is not too late yet for goorl and beneficial rainfalls, but until they come there is not any probability of a revival of trade in New South Wales and little in either of the southern colonies.

## QUEENSLAND

The exception to this is Queensland. I was requested to go to Brislane two weeks ago on the matter of changing the route of the Canadian Australian steamers and though I was unable to go north of that city I met gentlemen from distant portions of the colony. It has just gathered a phenominal crop of sugar, good rains have fallen over a wide area of the agricultural and pastoral country and its gold fields are yielding richly. Business men are buoyant though careful. Brisbane is growing and extending its area of distribution. Melbourne and Sydney houses are finding it to their interest to establish branches in that city to retain their Queensland business. The trade of the colony is steadily increasing and it stands third of the colonies in the exports of home produce and in a few years will hecome second. It is a growing market for Canadian goods Three Canadian firms have agencies and others have connections which appear to be doing a satisfactory trade. There is a feeling of gratitute towards Canada for opening up a market for Queensland sugar by the recent preferential tariff, which can he made to bear practical fruit if Canadian manufacturers will take proper steps to seek the trade. I found that a reciprocal tariff with Canada was favoured, but nothing can be done just now in view of federation.

Queensland has hitherto stood aloof from the Federal negotations, but if the bill amended by the Australian Premiers is accepted by New South Wales the Government of Queensland has engaged to submit it to the Parliament and people of that colony. Until this question is decided nothing can be done in the matter of bettering trade relations with Canada.

## CIIANGING THE STEAMSHIP ROUTE.

The representatives of the Canadian Australian Steamship Co. have entered into an agreement with the Government of Queensland to call at Moreton Bay. This will necessitate abandoning the New Zeuland route. The calling of the steamers at Wellington has given some impetus to Canadian trade in New Zealand, and the alteration of the route is to be regretted as it may somewhat effect our interests in that colony. It is not likely, however, to be a serious matter. It is to be hoped that as soon as the affairs
of the steamships company are settled it may take steps to make the sailing fortnightly, and that the steamers on the voyage to Australia may alternately take the Queensland and New Zealand routes. There can be no question that the company is justified in seeking the change. The route via Wellington is three days longer than via Moreton Bay, and New Zealand is furnishing little return cargo, whereas Queensland has been furnishing full cargoes of sugar. There is a possibility that Suva may be abandoned as a port of call. The trade of Fiji is not yet large but it is growing and a fair opening has been made in securing a market for Canadian flour and produce as well as of inanufactures. Should the island be omitted from the route of the steamers, most of this trade will be lost. There is a possibility that the Fiji subsidy may be renewed.

The Government of New South Wales has renewed the subsidy for the remainder of the term for which it was granted by Canada.

## SUGAR AND PLLP.

I have had inquiries as to these colonies furnishing a market for paper, wood and pulp. So far as pulp is concerned there is no alteration to be made in statements of previous reports. There are a number of paper mills in the colonies but their output is limited to wrapping paper and for this they find cheap raw material in old papers, rags, rope, atc. They have used a little sulphite pulp and one or two bought a little mechanical pulp, but I understand have not used it. There is a large market for newspaper. There are twenty-five newspapers in the colonies using, I believe, from twenty to one hundred and twenty tons per month each, with a very large number using smatler quantities. Paper to the value of more than three-quarters of a million dollars are imported into New South Wales and the total imports into Australia are about two million dollars. This is supplied mainly by Great Britain and the United States. Competition has cut the prices to a very low figure. Large consumers in this city are reported to have contracted for seventy five tons per month at $£ 11,13 \mathrm{~s}$, 4d. per ton or about two and one eighth cents per pound on wharf here. At such figures it will be seen that freight must play a very important part in deciding from whence the paper shall come. A good deal of paper is shipped here from a mill in the state of Oregon. It lias recently utilized timber ships for freighting it here at a rate of little over three dollars per ton.

Other contracts are filled from mills on the Atlantic seaboard which have secured low freights from New York. I am advised that it large paper mill is about to be erected in British Columbia at deep tide water, giving excellent facilities for shipment. With a strong water power and an abondant supply of spruce it should be in a position to compete for the Australian paper trade.

TOMATO PULP.
Some time ago a quantity of canned tomatoes was sent from Canada. It was new to the market, the public did not take it and it had to be sold to a maker of sauce, He found it to be of such superior thavour that he is desirous of securing a supply of pulp. He wants about fifty tons during the season and is willing to pay about fifty dollars per ton. It should be put up in packages of fifty pounds, cooked sufficiently to preserve it. At that price British Columbia ought to be able to supply the article. Freight would be too high, I fear, to enable it to come from Ontario. I have written making inquiries. Tomato sauce is not used very extensively in Australia as yet, but the demand for it is increasing. In Queensland a sauce put up in the United States is largely used. The excellent flavour of their tomatoes ought to enable Canadian sauce makers to get into this trade.

MACHINERY.
During the last three months I have had inquiries from a number of manufacturers asking for information respecting Australia as a market for water wheels, steam engines, mining and flour machinery. A number of firms here have bnen induced to open up
correspondence with these manufacturers with a view to business. I an not very hopeful of much result.

There is but a small market for water wheels in Australia. The rainfall is so uncertain that most of the streams furnish power but for a small portion of the year. There are a few used in Victoria and there is one manufacturer in that colony. Machinery merchants, though occasionally asked for them, do not carry them in stock. In New Zealand there is a greater demand as the south island abounds in rapid rivers that can be utilized as water powers.

For engines and will machinery there is a larger field, especially in this colony. Canadian engines and machinery in design and construction are much like those made in the United States. A few years ago there was a strong prejudice against these patterns, the complaint being that they were too weak. In some lines this prejudice still exists, but in most lines it has not only passed away, but they are received with favour. Some designe sent me from Canada will, I think, weet a demand if once introduced. This will have to be done by the manufacturer. The conservatism in regard to new goods is maturally strongly manifested in respect to machinery. Engines and machinery are expensive things and a failure means a heavy loss in both money and time and Australia is strewn with these failures, and purchasers have had to become cautious. Some years ago a Canalian company sold a large number of saw-mill plants in the colonies for which the firm secured a high reputation. For some years owing to the financial crisis the sales fell off, and now these plants are out of date and should he replaced by the modern band mill. Notwithstanding the reputation of the company here it has been impossible to get any one to orter a mill without the company guaranteeing it, putting it up and successfully working it. The company has sent out $a$ mill and a competent man, and doubtless good results will follow. If this is the case where a firm is known and has a high reputation for its goods it will be apparent that it will be still more difficult to introduce new lines where goods and makers are alike unknown. I have, therefore, had $t_{1}$ ) advise the inquiring Canadian manufacturers to arrange to send out samples and a traveller who will stay in the country tong enough to take orders, place the machinery and get it successfully at work. In one or two instances the manufacturer is making a sufficient number of lines to warrant his sending out a man solely on his own account, in other cases a number making non-competitive goods should unite and send out a traveller. This is the more necessary because English and United States honses have branches with some stock. In competing with these branches which are supplied with samples and stock, an agent with a mere catalogue has small chance of success.

If federation becomes a fact it will bring with it a large demand for machinery and tools, especially for engines, iron and wood working machinery which will be required here within the next two or latest three years. I would, therefore, urge any Canadian manufacturer of these goods who is ready to export, to seek the trade as speedily as possible. One manufacturer has sent a sample machine here to a good firm.

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

J. S. LARKE.

# (G.)-TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 

## REPOHT OF COMMBRCLAL AGENT.

(Mr. Eidgar Tripp.)
Port of Spain, 31st March, 1899.

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

Sir,-The trade returns for 1898 again furnish evidence of the steady progress of this colony, notwithstanding the adverse influence of the still existing foreign bounties on sugar which have gone so far to bring to the verge of ruin some of the neighbouring colonies, and to tighten the purse strings of confidence in regard to all. Trinidad has to some extent, no doubt, suffered in reputation from being classed with the West Indies generally by writers and speakers elsewhere, the best informed of whom only refer to the depression in the whole group, without naming the exceptions. It would, of course, be incorrect to urge that the baneful effect of bounties has not fallen heavily upon us. The evidence is only too clear. But so far, however hardly it has pressed in many cases, the other agricultural and commercial resources of the island have enabled us on the whole to record a fair averane of prosperity with, if not something above that of, the whole Empire. I do not wish to he misunderstood. If our main industry, sugar, is killed, by far the largest labour-giving source will be dried up. Large sums of money will be withdrawn from circulation, for it is a well ascertained fact that few, if any, agricultural products require the same expenditure in labour in proportion to the value of the manufactured article, as sugar. Hence much distress would result until the thousands of persons now employed in the industry found other occupations or means of livelihood. At the same time it should be understood that the colony has eggs in many baskets, and the breakage of one, although it can ill be spared, would not necessarily involve the collapse of all.
2. Dealing with a paper recently read hefore the Colonial Institute, London, by Sir Robert Giffen, in which he stated that these possessions formed the only unfavourable feature in the otherwise brilliant picture of the empire, a local paper, the Port-of-Spain Gazelle, very properly oljects to our lyeing included in the general depreciation of everything connected with the West Indies, and cites the following in relation to the comparative progress of the empire, and of Trinidad only, between 1871 and 1897, the dates referred to by Sir Robert (iriftin, viz.:-

The whole Ethpire.
Population, increased more than half. Revenue, increased 40 per cent.

Trinidarl.
Population, quadrupled.
Revenue, doubled.

Imports and exports, increased one-third. Imports and exports, doubled.
3. Coming to tigures for year ending 31st December, 1898, J find the value of the imports was $£ 2,283,054$, being in excess of previous year by $£ 121,823$, and of the
 factory taken as a whole, but from the standpoint of mationality they are not equally so, e.g. The trend of the import trade during the past three years was as follows :-

|  | From <br> United Kingdou. | From <br> British Colonies | From <br> Fureign Countries. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896 | £978,565 | £2+1,438 | £1,243,522 |
| 1897 | 857,857 | 201,779 | 1,101,595 |
| 1898 | 796,359 | 224,520 | 1,262,177 |

4. Nothing in our customs returns present a more striking and, unfortunately, consistent feature than the annually recurring diminution of trade with the mother country to the advantage of her foreign trade rivals. There is some consolation, however, in the fact that, compared with 1897 , trade with British Colonies advanced by 12 per cent, although the total volume of that particular trade is still behind the value of that of 1896 .

From British North America we receive :-

| In 1896 | £74,309 |
| :---: | :---: |
| " 1897 | 60,660 |
| " 1898 | 73,053 |

5. Of goods produced both in the Dominion and the United States we imported :-

| Articles. |  | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { U. S. A. } \end{gathered}$ | From |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Books, printed, and newspa | £ | 4,051 | 622 | 7 |
| Biexits and shoes |  | 25,131 | 3,158 | 8 |
| Rread. | ${ }_{\text {Brlk }}$ |  | 5 | 1,994 |
| Candles | $\pm$ | 4,999 | 350 |  |
| Carriages, 4 wheeled | Nu. | 12 |  |  |
| Cheese... | Liss. | 228,670 | 167,781 | ¢,205 |
| Coaland coke splice | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | 6. ${ }^{53}$ |  |
| Carrigkes, 2 -wheeled | No. | ${ }_{6}$ | 6,2, 1 | 3 |
| Confeetionery | ! | 3,034 | 157 | 8 |
| Corn (Maize) | Bteh. | 70.215 | 62, 24, |  |
| Oat. |  | 110,315 | 95, 433 | 14.117 |
| Flowr | Lism. | 8,25,, 104 | 1,156,2:3 | 2840,465 6,383 |
| Fruit (fresh) | ${ }_{\text {en }}$ | 100, 727 | 1.4, ${ }_{197}$ |  |
| Farniture |  | 4,6ia 2 | 1,570 | 16 |
| Cminsand revolvers | No. | 1,607 | 557 |  |
| Hardware, tools and implements | ¢ | 2,28i | (6) |  |
| jewellery | . | 3,2013 | 1.8tis | 419 |
| $\mathrm{H}_{\text {ar }}$ " unenumerated |  | 50, 131 | 14.3. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 77 |
| Hay und bram Hay Lard. | Lbs. |  | 1,203,87\% |  |
| Leather, manufactured (saddlery) | 4 | 3,443 | 217 |  |
| ." other |  | 314 | 33 |  |
| \%. unmanufnctured |  | 3,534 | 156 |  |
| Machinery. | " | 26.1613 | 9, 1996 |  |
| Malt liquer in trottle |  | \%8.6\% | 15, 635 | 6.4 |
| Medicines in (not spritituons) | ${ }_{\text {Galis. }}$ | ${ }_{10}^{16,51+}$ | 2(m) |  |
| Mat of all kinds.... | 1. bs. | 6,801, 6.3 | 6,02es,9,911 | 28, $7 \times 3$ |
| Milk, cundensed and preserved | \& | 11,17:3 | 1,271 |  |
| Musical instruments . . . . |  | 1.884 | 271 | 31 |
| Oleomargarine ... | Lbs. | 144.10 x | 103,500 |  |
| Print and painters' colours | \& | $3{ }^{3}$ | 321 | 173 |
| Paper, not writing |  | $5.16 \%$ | 153 | 11 |
| Peat, |  | 9,350 | 7.548 | 386 |
| Suap. | Lims. | 3,05ti, 6007 | 24,904 | 5,013 |
| Horses | No. | 264 | 29 | 16 |
| Sugar | Lhes. | 473.228 | 189, 45 | 1,965 |
| Tea |  | 74,333 | 15 | 3,1234 |
| Timber (sawn and hewn). | Ft. | 10, 397.080 | $8,607.334$ | 1,734, 189 |
| Shumbs | Bdls. | 2,868 | 492 | 2,376 |
| Shingles | No. | 116.51\% |  | 116,510 |
| Toxtilos, wearing apparel | ¢ | 54.7 ¢ | 819 | 14 |
| Whisky . |  | 171.174 | 6, 0.75 |  |
| Whisky <br> Vegetables, potatores | Gall | 11, 113 | 172 |  |
| Vegetables, potatores. <br> " unemumerated | $\begin{aligned} & \text { £ } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,74] \\ 63, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 513 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | 4.874 1090 |

6. The most noticeable item accounting for the increased imports from Canada is, [ am pleased to note, flour, which at last appears to have secured a small hold on the market. It is true that the number of barrels only reached 6,383 against a total received of 163,325 barrels, but, looking at the previous years, the figures are favourable. From 1890 to 1895 inclusive, an average of about 800 barrels Canadian flour was imported in a total yearly importation of, say 150,000 barrels, but not a single barrel was entered from Canada direct during 1896 and 1897.

## 7. Increases are also observable in the following :-


8. And decreases as under, viz. :-

|  | 189\%. | 1895. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter | 1bs. 2,164 | 1,994 |
| Onts | bush. 46,063 | 14,111 |
| Sugar | libs. 4,262 | 1,99.) |

9. The total importations of butter and oats were considerably less in 1898 than in 1897, and may account for the above falling off. I am not aware that there is any other reason. On the contrary, in special reference to butter, some recent consignments of that article have taken the market exceedingly well, and if the quality is maintained, and the article is judiciously handled, there would appear likely to spring up a very considerable demand for Canadian butter both for table and cooking purposes. I am pleased to see that the salt butter for cooking is now being put up, as I suggested some time ago, in firkins and half firkins, the same as in France, from which country we took last year 429,996 libs. The packages that I have seen are excellent, and the contents suitahle. Canadian table butter is also being very well spoken of. The fullest advantage should he taken of the good impression now made on the market by both butter and flour.
10. Owing to the strikes, and the consequent difticulty in obtaining coal from Cardiff last year, many consuners, who had hitherto refused to use anything but Welsh coal, were compelled to import from the United Sates. This resulted in such substantial and unexpected economy that the trade is not like to revert to Cardiff. As I understand that Canadian coal is of much the same quality as the American, this matter may be worth attention.
11. It may also be mentioned that Trinidad imported last year 6,747 oxen. Perhaps it would be worth while for some of your exporters to try this market with a small consignment, if reasonable freight by steamer is available.
12. Of 17,113 gallons of whisky imported last year, I cannot find that one gallon came from Canada. Scotch whisky is mostly drunk here, but the taste for the excellent rye whisky produced in the Dominion would no doubt grow if means were taken to induce its cultivation.
13. I notice also that no lard comes from Canada. We consume over a million pounds yearly.
14. Looking at the fact that quantities of Canadian goods are imported via New York and entered as from the United States it is impossible with accuracy to state the
total comparative values from year to year. It should be horne in mind, therefore, that the figures in these reports merely relate to goods imported direct from Canada.
15. Turning to exports for 1898 , we find the total $£ 2,310,133$, against $£ 1,994,026$, in previous year, and $£ 2,165,820$, in 1896.
16. The diversion of trade from the United Kingdom is observable also in exports, although not to the same extent during the twelve months under review, as was the case with imports. The figures are:-

To United Kingdum. To British Colonies. To Foreign Countries.

| 1896 | .£943,888 | £40,129 | £1,181,803 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | 713,540 | 41,346 | 1,240,040 |
| 1898 | 713,211 | 52,963 | 1,543,959 |

17. The figures relating to the staple products of the colony, sugar and cocoa are most satisfactory :-

## SUGAR.

|  | Quantity exported. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | 49,101 tons. | £537,107 |
| 1898 | 50,704 | 602,045 |

COCOA.

18. The quantity of asphalt exported fell from 124,000 tons to 100,000 , owing no doubt to the Spanish-American war. Two hundred and eighty tons only went to British North America.
19. The value of exports to Canada for the past three years has been :-

| 1896 | £ 8,045 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | 13,726 |
| 1898 | 21,645 |

20. The produce representing above increase is as follows :-

21. Consequent upon the recent changes in your tariff and also upon the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty fed sugar ly the United States, a fair value for the produce of this colony has heen naintained for some time past. It is also gratifying, from the West Indian point of view, if from no other, to find that the Government of India are also applying the only remedy against bounties which is likely to be effective. An effort has been made here to do something in the same direction.

At a recent meeting of our Legislative Council the following question was asked viz. : Whether the Government is prepared, in view of the action taken by the Legislative Council in Calcutta to introduce an ordinance imposing a special duty on goods from all countries granting bounties on the expart of sugar: The Governor replied in
the negative, as it would be contrary to the Royal instructions, but stated that notice of the question would be sent to the Secretary of State.

Neighbouring colonies will probably be asked to take similar action if possible.
22. Until quite recently, the ports of Trinidad were absolutely free of harbour, light or tonnage dues, but in order to meet the cost of harbour improvements in Part-of-Spain, the Government, in face of the strenuous opposition of the Chamber of Commerce, imposed tonnage dues.

The grounds for the oppowition of the chamber were, that hitherto vessels clearing from Trinidad were exempt from dues in New York, owing to the vessels of the United Siates receiving similar treatment here, and that if dues were levied in our ports, the United States would certainly retaliate. Recent telegrams inform us that the American Government has acted as predicted by the chamber, and imposed corresponding duties. This will doubtless lead to the reopening of the question as to whether it is not our best interest to keep our ports free and obtain the necessary revenue from other sources.
23. The report of the Joint Committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society upon Canadian trade, to which I referred in my report of the 31st December last, was duly adopted by both bodies named.
24. I wish to point out that considerable delay sometimes occurs in the post between Canada and here. For instance, a letter from your department dated 1st instant, only reached me on the 30th, whereas a further letter of the 13 th was delivered on the 28 th . This was owing to the fact that the first letter was posted by a steamer of a line which touches at all the islands, and the second by a direct steamer of the Trinidad line. All letters should be marked "Per Trinidad, via New York."

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

EDGAR TRIPP,

(H.)-NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.
(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

Christiania, Norway.

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

Sir,-Confirming my report for the quarter ending 31st December, 1898, I herewith have the honour to forward report for the quarter ending 31st March, 1899.

The business throughout the Scandinavian countries continues very good and especially the imports have lately exceeded previous records a great deal. While during the months of January and February last year the import f.i. to Norway alone amouted to Kr. 14,910,300 it has this year reached the sum of Kr. $17,103,900$ in the same two months. The articles which have principally contributed to this considerable increase are: Rye from $\mathrm{Kr}, 3,160,700$ in 1898 to Kr . $3,961,800$ in 1899 , barley from Kr. $1,014,500$ to Kr. $1,500,000$, coal, cinders and coce from Kr. $2,414,900$ to Kr. 3,557,000.

I had hoped to be able to give the total imports and exports for Norway, Sweden and Denmark for the year 1898 in this report, but find upon inquiry that the statistics are not yet completed any further than lst December, 1898 , for which reason it will have to stand out until my next report.

As to the different branches of the export trade for Norway, I beg to state that:
The wood trade remains very quiet, but there are signs that the market is at last hardening, and that white wood values have touched bottom.

As far as mechanical pulp is concerned buyers are holding back as much as possible, and the turnover is therefore still unimportant.

The winter codfisheries have not yet improved, and at several places the season is now very nearly over, as the time when the shoals usually leave the coast is near at hand. The fish remains very fat, and a relatively large quantity of medicinal cod liver oil has been produced at Lofotin. The prices remain very high.

An invention has lately been made here which promises to be of great importance for the manufacturing of horseshoes. The inventor already has a machine in working order, which will make a horse-shoe with just one stroke, and turn out sixty shoes per minute. I had a chance to sce one of these shoes a couple of days ago, and it appeared to be all right in every respect. The patents are not yet in order, so I am unable to give details at present. Patents will be taken out also in Canada and the United States, and the intention is either to sell the patent for making the machines or to let the machine on royalty.

Some Danish chemist is reported to have made a discovery saving 30 per cent in the manufacture of matches. Particulars are not yet oltainable, but Consul Hein, Copenhagen, is said to be financing the matter.

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

# (I.)-ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. 

FEPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. D. M. Renrie.)

Buenos Ayres, 9 th March, 1899.

```
The Honourable
```

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

```
                Ottawa, Canada.
```


## REPORT FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1899.

 LUMBER.During the two months I have noted the arrival of 72 cargoes, of which there were 13 white, 31 pitch, 26 spruce, and 2 oregon.

As advised by cable and letter of 1st February, the Gavernment in accordance with petition presented by me on 2nt June, has reduced the valuation of spruce $\$ 10$ per 100 metres, making a reduction in duty of $\$ 2.43$ per M feet. Duty now $\$ 6$ per M feet. On white and pitch pine, as before, $8 \mathbb{S}, 42$. The market is dull, and stock of spruce and white pine is large.

## LIVE STOCK.

Steers: Shipments for two months, 24,477. Average price, \$35-\$37. Freight Deptford, £5.

Sheep: Shipments for two months, 83,281. Average price, \$3,20-\$3.30. Freight Deptford, 8 s .

Horses and mules: Shipments, 129 and 7.
Cattle slaughtered in this Ropublic and Uruguay from commencement of season to date, 464,850 . A considerable quantity of the meat was used for extract, the balance being dried for shipment to Brazil and Cuba.

## FROZEN SHEEP.

Shipments, January, 14\%,582. February, 118,760. Total 264,342.

## DRY HIDES.

Shipments to North America were: Buenas Ayres, classified, January, 33,000; February, 39,000 . Prices $\$ 3.20-\$ 3.25$ per 10 Kilos; culls, $\$ 2.95-\$ 3.05$. Cordoba, \$3.40. Market firm,
wool.
Season is nearly over. Shipments from lst October to date, 268,185 bales, (Average 450 kilos,) Stock in Central market, 13,458,457 kilos. Prices: Cross Lincoln, fine, $\$ 3.10-\$ 3.40$, coarse, $\$ 2.30-2.50$. Rambouillet, $\$ 3.00-\$ 3.20$ per 10 kilos.

Shipments from Uruguay 41.953 bales.

## WHEAT.

Shipments crop 1898 to date, 158,567 tons. Prices on board: $\$ 2.35-\$ 2.50$ per 100 kilos.

Freights: sailer, 16s. Steamer, 20s. to 22s. Shipments from Uruguay, 6,287 tons.

## MAIZE.

Shipments for season to rlate, 62,387 tons. Price, $\$ 1.30-\$ 1.40$ per 100 kilos. Freights: sailer, 16 s ., steamer, 20 s to 22 s . Shipments from Uruguay, 8,521 tons.

## Linseed.

Shipments for season, 45,179 tons. Price, $\$ 3.35-\$ 3.50$ per 100 kilos. Freights : sailer, 16 s ., steamer, 20 s to 22 s .

## BUTTER.

Shipments for January, 6,418 cases, February, 4,831. (Cases, 56 lbs, net weight).
I have the honour to remain Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. M. RENNIE.

## IV.-GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

(A.)-TRADE OF NATAL IN 1898.

Statement showing Values of Imports and Exports of Natal during the Years 1895 to 1898 .


Statement showing Trade of Natal by Countries during the Years 1895 to 1898.


Statement showing Quantities and Values of the following Goods Imported into Natal in 1897 and 1898.

| Articles. | 1897. |  | $189 \%$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value. | Quartity | Value. |
|  |  | 8 |  | 8 |
| Agricultural implement |  | 105, 874 |  | 75.900 |
| Animals, living. |  | 246, 175 |  | 133,454 |
| Aputhecaries' wares |  | 291,333 |  | $5 \mathrm{ST} 1,011$ |
| Apparel and slops. |  | 2,114, 114 |  | 1,791,243 |
| Bicyeles |  | 353, 417 |  | 2,3,702 |
| Carriages, carts, de........................... . |  | 1181,510 |  | 110,102 |
| Confectionery . .......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbss. |  | 115,5\% | 1,062,878 | 147,212 |
| Cordage and rope...... ....................... . | 742,300 | 49.479 | 8(\%), 300 | 58,226 |
| Corn and grain, meal and flour- |  |  |  |  |
| Mлiza .. .. .... ... . ..................... Cwt. | 593.752 | 4100,905 | 289,397 | 236,763 |
| Whent | 81,084 | 15i).16is | 87.160 | 136,548 |
| Wheat flour and meal | 35,412 | 79.04 | 532,883 | 1,443,476 |
| All other.. |  | 203,62] |  | 28,3,541 |
| Totals. | ............ | 1,646,819 | ..... | 1,750,328 |
| Cotton manufactures- |  |  |  |  |
| Piece gooxis, . ...... .. .................. Yds. | 2,223,474 | 209, 840 | 5,193,292 | 424,748 |
| Blankets and sheets............ ..... . . ${ }^{\text {.rs. }}$ | 414,817 | 155.59 | 357,026 | $143,1,79$ |
| Haherdashery ank millinery ....... |  | 2,347,012 |  | 2,39R.3S! |
| Hardware, cutlery and itonmongery |  | 1.99\%, 614 |  |  |
| Instruments, musical. |  | 168, 12 m |  | 148.287 |
| Iron- |  |  |  |  |
| Corrugated and galvanized | 9,16! | 482,111 | 8.345 | 409,394 |
| All other |  | 4311, 412 |  | 24. 145 |
| Leather and mannfacture |  | 1,583, 7., |  | 1,385,187 |
| Machinery and parts of. |  | 1,934,433 |  | 1,489,370 |
| Oil........... . ....... .............. .... Galls. | 1,536,718 | 357,690 | 2,044,273 | 424,701 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cheese. | 746,000 | :14.54t | 802,491 | 103,524 |
| Bacon and hams All other | 770,474 |  |  |  |
|  | -10,4 | $1,345,816$ | 94,016 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,73,43 ; \\ 1,716,234 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 1,794,302 | - | 2,357,344 |
| Railway materials. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 302, 434 |  | 494,243 |
| Soal. ...... : ............................... Cwt. | 40,432 | 153, 74 | 53,687 | 197,118 |
| Spirits and wines . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Galls | 401,362 | $1+2.90 \pm$ | 364,052 | 132,1031 |
| Stationery. . . |  | 439,154 |  | 383.1 hi |
| Tohaceo........ ..................... . Lbs. | 307,743 | 45\%, 494 | 297,464 | 204, 12 |
| Wood and timber. |  | 1,50\% 107 |  | 909,415 |
| Woollen manufactures.. |  | 409.486 |  | 480,645 |
| All other goods importe |  | 9,057,105 |  | 7,157,124 |
| Totals. |  | 29),120,133 |  | 25, 406 2, 318 |

## (B.) INQUIRIES AT HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LONDON, ENG.

The following inquiries, amongst others, were received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, since the publication of the last Monthly Report of this Department :-

1. A German glass, poreelain and earthenware manufacturer wishes to appoint an agent in Canbla, who is well up in those lines.
2. An inquiry las been received from Liverpors for the nanes of reliable shippers of Candian chopped baled hay.
3. The manufacturers of a well-known wall decoration wish to correspond with the Canadian firm who wonld be prepared to act as loying agents.
4. A firm of murscrymen and seelmen clesire to appoint agents in Canala for their goods, which inclode horticultural toolo and appliances.
5. Suitable tirms in Montreal, Malifax, St. John, Victorin and other points whete there is a demand for imported beer are required to met as agents on consignment for a firm exporting bulk and lottled ales and stont.
6. An Irish manufacturer of Donegal tweeds imuives whether a gool market exists for atch goods in the Dominion. He desires to get into commanication with Canalian buyers.
7. An important firm of inannfacturers of wooden shoes (salots) in Belgium, wish to import Canadjan hasswoud, suitable for their gools. The timber must be white, soft and ensy tos split.
8. A Glasgow merchant an:l mamfacturer's agent is open to represent reliable firms shipping wood pulp, (mechanical and chemical), ashestos, chrome ore, mica, iron ore oils, onk extracts, etc.
9. A wholesme cabinet-maker in Gilosgow, desires to be placed in communication with dealers in walnut and birch, either in loge or dressed. Also with exporters of Cmadian furniture.
10. The proprietors of a cycle lubriating oil, lamp nil, chaiu dressing, metal and furniture polishes, ete, wish to appoint a firm in Camada to aut as agents.
11. A well-known firm of protuce brokers in Bristol, who do a large business in food products of all kinds, cheese, hutter, flour, (atmeal, etc., desire to have the agency of a good packing house and to introluce their branis.
12. A London firm with at large connection and who can do a first-class business in wood pulp is anxions to secure the agency for me or two Canadian mills.
13. A Staffordshire firm mantfacturing sewing silks, machine and silk twists, brails, etc., wishes to arrange with a reliable firm to take up their representation aml if mecesseary to hold stock for them on terms to be arranged. They perfer a firm in a leading city which works all the large towns.
14. A Londoss tirm, besides desiring to be placed in communication with exporters of canned and evaporated apples, wishes to correspond with a few Canadian exporters of dried plums and kindred fruits
15. A firm in Liverpool is desirous of being brought into touch with exporters of tinned gonds, such as vegetubles, fruits, meats, salmon, cte.
16. One of the largest importers of American notions in Socotland will he glad to be placed in communication with manufuoturers of corn broons, wooden pails, and other household utensils.
17. A London merchant and agent will be glal to bear from Canadian houses in want of a buy. ing agent for drugs and chemicals (heavy or fine). He is also open to untertake selling ageneies.

## (C.) TRADE OF TRINIDAD IN 1898.

Statement showing the Trade of Trinidad during the Years 1895 to 1898.


Statement showing the Trade of Trinidad by Countries, during the Years 1895 to 1898 .


Statement showing Imports for Consumption into Trinidad from Great Britain, the United States, British North America, Other Countries and Totals during the Year, 1898.


Statemenf showing Imports for Consumption, into Trinidad, \&c.-Concluded.


## (D.)-TRADE OF GULD COAST FOR 1897.

Table showing the Imports and Exports during the Years ended 31st December, 1891 to 1897.

| Years. | Imports. |  |  | Exports. | Total Trade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Tutals. |  |  |
|  | 4 | 8 | $\checkmark$ | \$ | \$ |
|  |  | 941,086 | $3,240,134$ | 3,3:30,279 | 6,570,413 |
| 1819 | $2,073,865$ | 83, 9197 | $2,96,462$ | 3,236151045 | (6, 142.507 |
| 1893. | 2,313,333 | 1,142, 633 | $3,414,4143$ | $3,514,253$ | 7,010, 23 |
| $18: 4$ | 2.31,724 | R20.808 | 8,30.304 | 4,134,336 | 7,488,890 |
| 1895. | $\because, 741,345$ | 1,127,563 | 3, Mis . 908 | 4,2\%1,17t | $8,1410,85^{3}$ |
| 18.16 | 2,691,111 | 1,055,199 | $3.781 . .310$ | 3,854,440 | 7,1541,2i0 |
| $1 \times 17$ | 2, $2 \cdot 37,101$ | 1.07!,251 | $3,816,3 \times 2$ | 4, 174,542 | 7,900,974 |

Table showing the Distribution of the Imports and Exports during the Years ended 31st December, 1892 to 1897.

|  | Years. | Great <br> Butain. | British Colomies. | Foreign Commtries. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 | s | 8 | 8 |
|  | I Imports. | 1.980,908 | +8,3022 | 875,642 | 2,95, 812 |
| 1892 | I Exprorts. | 2, 203, 26616 | 11, 496 | 983, 343 | 3.236 .615 |
| 1893 | Impurts... | 2,00,314 | 12,433 | 1183,289 80198 | $3,462,484$ $3,511.253$ |
|  | ( Tmprorts. | 2,4) 4.041 | -14, 731 | S:17, T6 | 3,350,534 |
| 1894. | (1ixports. | 2,960,189 | 144,85: | 1,0:33, 2 ! | 4,134, 334 |
|  | f Imports. | 2, 6 | 3918.5125 | 943, 715 | 3,868 968 |
| 189 | ( Exprortso. | 2, 5 5, 3, 26 | 18596 | 1,230, 128 | 4,271,974 |
| 96 | Impurts.. |  | $13 \times 8$ | 874,350 | 3,726,310 |
|  | Exprarts... | 2, 100 4,1049 | 129,350 | 1,0423, 538 | 3,854, 440 |
| 1897 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Imports. } \\ \text { Exports. }\end{array}\right.$ | 2, $2,831,4143$ | -214, 173,579 | $\begin{array}{r} 95!, 685 \\ 1,169,080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,816,382 \\ & 4,174,542 \end{aligned}$ |

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(N) Luports and Exports of the United States from and to Principal Foreign Conntries in the latest month for which Returas have been received, with aggregates for the period fronn the lut July preceding, including such latest month.
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

(P) Importa into and Exports from Principal Cumtries in the latest month for which Returns have been received, with aggregatess for the period of the calendar year, including such latest month.

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## REPORT

## 

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIE

## 1899

## RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS - REVENTES AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAI COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

## REPORT

OF TRE

# DEPARTWETT OF TRADE AND COINERCE 

## OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL

1899

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

OTTAWA<br>GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

## 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, 1898 and 1899, and during the ten monthis ended 30th April, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

| Revenue- | April. |  | Ten monthis unled 3uth Ajuil. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1849. |
|  | \$ cta. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. |
| Customs. | 1,422,698 77 | 2,257,771 | 17,973,728 59 | 20, 834, 8.5078 |
| Excise. | 719.57003 | 863,00124 | 6,377,531 16 | $7.989,198 \%$ |
| Post Office | 269,9\%) -1 | 325,332 48 | 2,843,401 89 | 2,694, d05 914 |
| Public Works (including Railways) | 246.439 | 443,046 15 | 3,112,069 32 | 3,608,251; 04 |
| Miscellaneong. | 297,695 87 | 28:3,407 28 | 1,808, 80885 | 2,100,487 14 |
| Totals | 3,560,348 35 |  | 32, 1515, 330 | $37,232,7(1014$ |
| Expenditure | 2,443, 1855 07 | 2,852, 122916 | 25, $4 \times 0$, 343 ! 6 | 27.973 .84704 |

## INLAND REVENUE.

B.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the months of April, 1898 and 1899, and during the ten months ended 30th April, 1898 and 1890 , requectively.

|  | Anril. |  | Ten months ended 30 th April. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1849 | 1808. | 1890). |
|  | \& cts. | \% cts. | 8 cts. | 8 cts. |
| Spirits | 351,9\%3 59 | $382,5 \pm \% 17$ | 2,878,542 14 | 3,892,483 79 |
| Malt. | 29,341 36 | 119, | 4T5, 4164 | 706,305 03 |
| Malt liquor | 2500 |  | fi,tiol 00 | 16,550 00 |
| Tolaceo | 200,519 97 | 280,575 11 | 2,411,876 ti |  |
| Cigars. | 60, 2783 | 62,443 44 | 54.3,473 \%) | 1512,648 76 |
| Inspection of petroleum. | 1, 1596 | 2,394, 69 | $38,0+1) \quad 15$ | 40,6612 45 |
| Manufactures in bomd. | 3.11600 | 2.17239 | 25,5! 5116 | 29,195 61 |
| Seizures | 70997 | 1,202 75 | 6,681 43 | 14,73: lili |
| Other meceipt | 1,24868 | 85949 | 17,310 01 | 34,688 -8 |
| Totals, Excise Revenuo | 72, 169 34 | 852,177 09 | 6,404,480 30 | 8,025,242 77 |
| Culling timber | 24, 65 | 7710 | 12, HM, 08 | 6,361 5t |
| Hydraulic and other rents | 18300 | 6300 | 2,639 00 | 2,76is) (1) |
| Minor public works | 4117 | 27075 | 4,862 40 | 98000 |
| Insprection of weights and meastures. | 3,423 82 | 53775 | $36,500) 59$ | 7,082 \% |
| " gas | 1,771 00 | 1,264 75 | 13,708 55 | $1.3,76725$ |
| " dectric light | 49800 | 5,186 01 | 4,284 25 | 36,71986 |
| Law stamps. | $2422 \%$ | 37150 | 2,20760 | 3,317 40 |
| Other revenues | 2330 | 3600 | 4,750 76 | 2,988 60 |
| Grand totals, Inland Revenus. | 778,851 71 | 860,263 95 | 6,486,451 67 | 8,0979,265 17 |

## CUSTOMS．

C．－Unrevisid Statemext of the Values of the Principal Imports（Dumiable）entered for Consumption in Canada and the Iuties collected thereon during the mouths of April， 1898 and 1899，and during the ten months ended 30th April， 1898 and 1899 ， respectively．

|  | Apri］， 1898. |  | April， 1899. |  | Ten months ended 30th April，189\％． |  | Ifon months ended 30th April， 1899. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | 1）uty Collected． | Value， | Duts Collected． | Value． | 1）uty Cullected． | Value． | I uty Collected． |
|  | ＊ | \％cts． | S | 5 cts． | 8 | 8 cts． | 4 | \＄cts． |
| Ale，\neer and jnorter | 10， 2334 | 4,70420 | 12,245 | 5.14000 | 111，8599 | 20， 18445 | 122，752 | $50.79481$ |
| Animaln．．．．．． | 34， 1334 | 16，1605 78 | 50， 4118 | 10.215 15 | 2413， 34.1 | 48.984 1.41 .64 80 |  | 1610．171 38 |
| Thorks，prumphlets，de． | 73，298 | 12，94， 1939 | 88．．ngl | 13,943 <br> 13,408 <br> 1 | i6t， 3601 | $\cdots$ |  | ： $1 \mathrm{i},\left(9 ; 60^{2}\right.$ ： 34 |
| Brass，matmfacturn＇s of lifterlatalfs－ | 32．9159 | 1，3，${ }^{\text {a }}$＋ | \％T， 1.2 | $13, \mathrm{mos}-1$ |  | パい1 | $\cdots$－ | ¢m， |
| Cormfur distillation | 1，（： 14 | 37500 | 12，431 | 2,521146 | \｛1．4i |  | 153,182 124.518 |  |
| （irain of all kimets．． | 5，30－ | 1,1033824 | 6，3：36 | 955 16 | 44，961 |  | （118，8，888 |  |
| Ylenr ．．．．．．．．．．． | 9， 13.3 | 1.363 <br> 1.064 <br> 1.05 <br> 16 | 11，104 | 5,748 |  | 20，20， 70 | 198，20：3 | 17， 17.1 |
| Monl，corn and osts， Kice．． | 21．11．is |  | 3iti，110 | 14，9313（1） | $21!150.4$ | $1 \underline{9} 5147$ | 304，＜kil | 133，52\％197 |
| （ th her hrewdstuff | 18， 110 | 3，171 15： | 17．43\％ | 3， 6167 | 191．644 | 12，fint 12 | $2(\mathrm{~K}), 29.1$ | \＄1，N14 48 |
| 13ioyoles，fricycles，velocipeden，and parts of | 2in），him | （ill，16：3 63 | 135，306 | f0， 5,213 | itifitiol |  | 376， 3.54 | 1？2， $510 \times 8$ |
| Cars，vailway ant tram ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5， $2: 3$ | 1，513 | ＊8，¢197 | 20，litl 111 | 84，ties | 嵒， 798 |  |  |
| Celmest，and mammactures | 11， 515 | \％， 268 | 14，9933 | 16， 510240 | 2176 | \％16，315 617 |  | 144，tieti 92 |
| （1）nt，hitmuimous． | 2913,615 | St，1182 | ［x： 8,185 |  | $2.641,2-6$ |  |  |  |
| （＇hり年r，mamufactures of ．．．．．．．．．．． | $4,5 \times 2$ 48.399 | $1,2+4$ 11 <br> 11.514 14 | 最， 110 | 1,681 13,906 $3,4.4$ | ＋20， $3^{\circ} \mathrm{y}$－ | 90， 30385 | （6）\％） 142 | $138,535 \%$ ！ 7 |
| Cotton，bleached or unbleached，init dyme nor endouterd，\＆c． | 170，909 |  | $2+7,517$ | 71， 1.648 | 2，2liti，41 | \％18．124 8\％ | 2，817，5383 | 404，122 57 |
| ＂ 1 chathed，dyod，comurnt，de． | 1， 18.181 | 12．ta\％ 21 | －51．1314 | 16，等交 18 | －29t 914 | 516．713） 511 |  | 105，216 |
| ＂．tirrul（mit on siowst），yarn，war\}, \&e | 18，1： 114 | 8， 616414 | 3： $1.3!113$ |  | 216.876 | 32， 12808 |  | 30，11 011 |
|  | 299．11．8 | finkis 81 | 1f． 214 F |  | 306， 248 | （14．8it\％ 41 | 20.328 | S2，6ilif； 81 |
| ＂all oflir？manufactures of | （it， 68. | 18，285 516 | 7，\％ris |  | （6） |  | R：1．7．99 | $\because 15,18 / 00 \%$ |
| Urums aml umalicinta． | 133，117 | 31.894 | $15.7 .2(0)$ |  | 1．174， 20 | 574，\％60 37 | $1,377,970$ | 310，18\％08 |
| Forthenwam，stone and chinaware | 5\％3，14： | 11.250 ， 41 | 514．3！2 | 14,1278 | 516， 2 ，12 | 15.540417 | $7 \cdot 40.924$ | 181，9\％138 |
| F゙ancy gewots and embroiderjes，viz．：－ Braceldets，iraids，frimges，\＆e | 40.14 | 12， $2 \times 2.20$ | 89.94 | 19,62530 | 48.148 | 113．1／1 42 | 517， 11 ll ］ | 155，似）50 |
| Jtaeds，collars，nettings，dc | \％1．19\％ | 20，（1） 3943 | 59， 017 | 18．153 |  |  |  | 1，3，\％wi 12 |
| All wther frncy gexalo．．．．． | 36，201 | 11．727 201 | ：30．311 |  | 5 c | 133，14\％ 9 | 573 S，Sint | 151.289 in |
| Fish anal promlucts of ．．． | 25， 1635 | 1．tin） 3 | 35， 7 （\％） |  | 335，119 |  | 443， $43!$ | 71， 70968 |
| Flox，dec，manufacturess of．．． | 115． 1314 | 24，6， 3 3 | 139， $5+1$ | －3， $15: 9$ ！（4） |  | $2+11.35+84$ | 1．40\％．－4： | \％ $314.4 \times 3.83$ |
| Fruits mid muts，driml．． | 12．13\％ | 13．212 54 | i43，4ih |  | 1，（134， 4 ＋2， |  |  | （3） $71,4 \times 2.88$ |
| \％）¢1\％4．s，vi\％．，orathes and lenons |  | $\begin{array}{ll}x_{1}, 3,11 & 11 \\ 1,1,19 & 11\end{array}$ | ［2， 10,11 | $3,0 \cdot 1$ 8\％ | CMM，tisi | ¢ 3,111174 |  | ！11，1\％， 12 |
| Furs，maminctures of | ： 41.85 |  | 6－7．931 | 8,684 ： 8 | ：381， 421 | （60，42\％ 73 | 523，209 | 81,74808 |

Blass，mamufactures of，viz．：－
lint les，jars，decunters，tahleware and gaslight shades．
Th indow glass．．．
l＇later ghass
All other namufactures of
timpewder and explrisive sulastancies
Siltta parehis．manufactures of
H：It，caps and lxumbtr，beaver，silk of felt．
all other
$I_{\text {rom }}$ and stect and mennufacturns of，viz．：－
Band，herop，shewt and flate
Batriron and rallway bars
Cuthry，hardware，tools aud imploments
Wachimes，machimay mad erginps，including loconotive l＇ig－iron，kemtledge and seraps
Stoves and cantings
Tuhing．．
All other mannfactures of iron and steel
dewallary rm！watches and manufactures of gold and silves
Treat，arid emmufacturess of
T，ealhtir，all kints
brots and yhoes
aो uther manufactures of leather

Marlste and stonie athl mathiffactores of．．
Tertalm and manufuctures of．．
Mrisical instrumente
（）il，minueral and franducts of
flux sted or linsmed, raw ar boiled
all sthey

Piants andel enlours

Ficklos，sancus，capers，ali kinus
［＇r＋wisions，viz．：－Lard，theats，fressil and salt．＂
Siexls and ronta
Silk，matmfactares of
suil！all！laimla
Slicus，\＆romad and uingrunid．
Silirits，all kintas．
Wines，prarkling．
other thatn sparkling
Mulanatis
sugar
Tobacen and cipars
$V$ egretables
Wexd，пкииfectures fof
Carried forwand．

| 24,830 | 8，715 08 | $37.04{ }^{2}$ | 10，84： 3171 | 3in，319 | 104，328（k） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （34，＂30 | $6,43 \times 167$ | 42，12： | ＊， $11: 318$ | 211,120 | 38，0，32 20 |
| 4,4711 | 1，121 51 | 17．（x） | ＋，711 4！ | 100 |  |
| A，13\％ | 1，8！5 ${ }^{38}$ | 18．176 | 3,8344 | 125，injo | 27.10421 |
| 12， 304 | 2,11410 | （1，87\％ | 2，1360 $2=1$ | 105， 410 | $24^{4}+731940$ |
| ： 65,0 （19！ | 9.710 Ef | 44， 111 | 13，223， 05 |  | ：2，2M18 30 |
| Bi， 111 | 15，981：4 | 58． 154 | 15， 5 4， 8 x | T： $18,115 \mathrm{kI}$ | 22\％， 200 \％ |
|  | 24.19301 | －6， 79. | 1！1，\％\％ |  | 142，216 ！ 4 |
| 124.895 | 10.27504 | 155，047 | 14，354 43 | 1，42！，5ill | $117,3 \times 417$ |
| 25，43－4 |  | 44，81s | 4）．141 3 | 3 $51 .!141$ | － $3,-21411$ |
| 2：3， $1+1 \mathrm{C}$ | $10^{2}, 142$ ， 36 | 3337 | $88,1 \leq 148$ | 1，910，M14 | ＋！ 19,1070 |
| $301,4 \times 4$ | 85，K07 34 | 288.205 | 15t， 3 3／30 0.2 | $2.105,57!$ | 5．51． $41!1$ 15 |
| （i3，12Nis | 11，mikn 75 | 71， 1111 | 12．84120 | －7！．3川1 | 114，6128 |
| 18\％．13： | $4.75: 7$ | 21， $5:$ | 5，39－4 51 | 14！，Tx： | ［48．171； 41 |
| 19， 203 | 10，3011：4 | 73， 81.4 | 1\％，osel 12 | $4+4.409$ |  |
| 20\％，们高 | 74，22 50 | $311.74!1$ | Tx， $54!14$ |  | 1612．514： |
| 8， 516 | 18， 6 | SR． $1: 3$ | －3．6．12 131 | 73\％，54 | 1！12，liss |
| 22.517 | 3 （hit（0） | ［46．35！ | 万， 464 | －4， 3 ， 2 ！ | 42,197 |
| 70， 511 | 11，44，in） | ヘ2．1ご | 133， 2120 | 1213， 117 K | 103，1！ 1961 |
| 43,471 | 10，84！ 33 | 48，159 | 11，9\％ 2 | 305，＋23 | 7．+112420 |
| 17，101 | 4，－2， | $\because 1, ~ s a, 3$ |  | $1+3,201]$ | ： $46,119.118$ |
| 11， 814 | 2，423 24 | 17，2：3 | 1，1334 31 | 123， 1360 | ：32，43： 163 |
| 5－18\％ | 14,21502 | －6， $21!1$ | 15，10，\％ | 4312,781 | 116, ज198 115 |
| 20， 254 | －1，450 36 |  | 11，25：-4 | 285.4 | （i，fi，isi 16 |
| $37.24 \%$ | 21.153 | 4！，11：311 |  | 1021．4\％ |  |
| － 90,2037 | 1， 1.40 ［0］ | 2－2， 718 | S，（112 | 123，43：3 | 2－，こill |
| 314， 2 23 | 7．044 76 | 30，13：2 | $\therefore 1+11$（3） |  | Tis， $11+10$ |
| 51， 174 | 5,880 |  | St，Mif 11 | 4，5， 5 4 4 |  |
| 98， 112 | 30， $3 \times 10$ | ［12，！51 | 24．802 16 | 1234， 34 | －5，－1， |
| 14，44 | 4，712 60 | 13,4121 | I，14ia（1） | ［10），1： 1 M | －34， 813 a 24 |
| ※り，（1）！ |  | S1， $19 \times 1$ | $\because 4.2$ is 05 |  |  |
| 11， 20.1 | 2, lition ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | 15，1201 | 3,14004 | Stitilis | 11,101 ＋63 |
| 816.50 | 8，81！1it | （68， $1 \times 1$ | $71234!$ |  | 12,180 |
| 23： 26,484 | 67， 1133 | 288， $2 \times 1$ | St，心11 ： 31 | 2.3514 .3111 | （396， 21.284 |
|  | 7，048 05 | 411．201 | ［，50：3 53 | 20．1，－xi | 二厶，（13＊） 10 |
| 15．1631 | $\because .424$ 16 | 15，2\％ 15 |  | 153， $11.3 \%$ | 2： 2703 |
| 71．20 |  | 251， 161 | $2(12,4,408$ ה 3 | －120 |  |
| 11．423 | $3.012 \% 81$ | 129．6831 | 3， $2-9$ \％ 9 | 120．30） | 33.85 （is 49 |
| 11， $1190!$ | 10．603 2 | 15） 5 （6） | 13，482 3 | 24＊i．9T： |  |
| S，131 | ※31，t2 | 14， 314 | ［i，20］is | 4－3，fil！ |  |
| 17\％．4！4 | 4i，4s ）（is | 917， 0 \％ |  | 4，14．4， 6 S64 | 1．114．1724 |
| 17.514 | 23， 8.44 ¢ | 25.46 H | 38.89414 | 185，心．5 | －19！－13 m |
|  | － 61.67083 |  |  | 312，214 | 126，714 5 |
| 17.414 | 1，i33 015 | $\cdots 1,154$ | S，120 M | 1，81；1－2 6 | 17， 112 c － |
| （15， 80 ！ | 13，717（t） | 7．1，1！${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15.130141 | 5010， 236 | 1112，M 60 id |


| 424.61018 | 129．436 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2KM，－¢ | 5x， $1 \times 5$ |
| 16\％，214 | 13.81474 |
| 16：0，1：15， | 36，404，0fi |
| 167.11 ！ 4 | 23： 3 （1） 316 |
| 359， 7 ， 11 ； |  |
| 842． 31 | 217,33237 |
| 497,420 | 1311,4343 |
| 1，43！，483 | 124，1第碞； |
| 41．5，31． | 124,11300 |
| 2.1000 .319 | tiss，lis 36 |
| $2,830,4848$ | T30，1twi 95 |
| lifie，151］ |  |
| 203， 6 布 | \％）， 13614 |
| 7\％\％isa | 13：3，46： 48 |
| 2，1157， $2 \times 0$ | （10） 1 ！ 9 \％ 377 |
| 44t，314 |  |
| 2fif， 47 | $42,(4) 5$ |
| 8゙き，K\％ | 1缟が121 |
|  | 4．3，16ict 74 |
| 1！i4，304 | 119，\％\％ 0 g |
| 11i3，123 | 33. |
| ity． 683 | 146，102 08 |
|  | $7 \times .51!113$ |
| 1246，5\％1 |  |
| 215， 4 4，3 | ＋2， 21291 |
| ［305， 149 | 76，1：30－4x |
| 250．71： |  |
| 1，023， 0 ， | ：\％t），217（0） |
| 15，3\％ 3 |  |
| 1，（2－3．207 | Side．t．8 in |
| 44， 412 | 4）．411 34 |
| 315， $2: 3$ | 32,176411 |
| 3，20） $2,34 \%$ | （1）9！，36， 85 |
| ＊ | 71，342 52 |
| 158， 57 | 25，10432 |
|  | $\therefore 157+165$ |
| 1うごごに | 42，\％2， 4 4， |
| 232，（116 | 142．40－2 |
| \％2， 137 | （11．724 32 |
| 4， 1 （24， 8192 | 1，627，225 46 |
| 207，108 | 2f\％，1\％333 |
| 1，1323 | 3T： 10 |
| 186，Whit | 1：3，1×0 30 |
| 694， 896 |  |

$45,943,60913,631,51981$
$54,56+131: 16,316,74508$

D.-Unevisen Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption in Canada during the morths of April, 1898 and 1899, and during the ten months ended 30 th April, 1898 and 1899 , respectively.

E.-Unrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the monthe of April, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{A $\mathrm{m}_{\text {ril, }} 1898$.} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{April, 1899.} <br>
\hline \& Home Produce. \& Foreign Produce. \& Total. \& Hume Proxlice. \& Foreign Proluce. \& Total. <br>
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{Produce of the mine} \& 8 \& 3 \& 3 \& \$ \& 8 \& 8 <br>
\hline \& 785,301 \& 22.900 \& 805,206 \& (490,546 \& 15,445 \& 714, 5 : 11 <br>
\hline \& 303,938 \& 3.303 \& $317,3: 3$ \& 355,526 \& 4.670 \& 360, 19:9 <br>
\hline \& :116,154 \& 10.3 \& 914, 4 , 12 \& 1,0013,347 \& 1,0,9] \& 1,094.438 <br>
\hline Animals and their produce \& 2,413,3,232 \& 15,1405 \& $2,018,327$ \& 2.012,023 \& 36,526 \& 2,128, 3it <br>
\hline Agricultural mrolucts \& 1.764, 222 \& 6,470 \& 1,710,692 \& 1,203, 408 \& 47,022 \& 1.2491.430 <br>
\hline Manufuctures \& 975,085 \& (10, 0,54 \& 1,1455, 630 \& 1,063,481 \& (88,550) \& 1,131,931 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Miscellaneous articles
Tutals. .} \& 9.025 \& 12s, 58.6 \& 137,551 \& 11,362 \& 25,17711 \& 35.032 <br>
\hline \& 6,754,960 \& 237, 1389 \& 4,9983,999 \& 6,517,608 \& 198,514 \& 6, 16, 16, <br>
\hline Jillion \& 58,123 \& \& 58.129 \& 80,460 \& \& 90. 46 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Coin ...............

(iranel totals} \& \& 160,036 \& 160, 036 \& \& 146,260 \& 146.2\%) <br>
\hline \& (6,815, 148!) \& 397,175 \& 7.212,16 \& 6,598, 1118 \& 344,834 \& $6,9+2.90)^{2}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the ten months ended 30th April, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | Tun munths ended 30th April, 1848. |  |  | Tien munths ended 30 h April, 1899. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Iroduce. | Forrign Product. | 'lotal. | Home Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | * |
| Produce of the mine | 12,360,50\% | 163,042 | 12,523,547 | 10,722,342 | 161.392 | 10,983,744 |
| tisherien | $8,7157,9 \times 18$ | 113,742 | 8,881,740 | 7,484,1:12 | 27, 163 | 7,911,350\% |
| forest | $21.705,6045$ | 448,436 | 22,13n,131 | 22,(091, 188) | 81,660 | 22,043,345 |
| Animals and their produce | 38, $910,5 \% / 6$ | 1,1465, 6000 | 411,5\% 6, 191\% | 41,417,780 | 1,082,840 | 42.100, (i2 20 |
| Agricultural prokucts. | 28,714,048 |  | $31,134,+71$ | 19,985.639! | 12,058,428 | 32,54-1046 |
| Mantactures |  | 7 15, 601 | 9,413, 27, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9,236, 3fis | 801. 4 (i) | 10,08\% , 8, 32 |
| Miscellanturs articles. | 112.478 | 286,241 | 3198, 714 | 164, 2 , | 293,571 | $45 \% \times 70$ |
| Tutals | 119,381,902 | 10,758,085 | $130,090,077$ | 111,062.315 | 15,006,518 | 126,0688, 833 |
| Bullion | $8(00,80$ |  | 890,852 | 906,692 |  | 906, 6,42 |
| Coin |  | 3,572,437 | 3,272,437 |  | 2,834,724 | 2,439,724 |
| Grand totals | 120,222,844 | 14,330, 522 | 134,553,366 | 111,909,0018 | 17,446,242 | $124,8161,249$ |

G.-Sumaliy Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30 th June, 1898, and same for first ten months of Piscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

H.-Sumary Statemext (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, accrued during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first ten months of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

Fiscal. Irealb 1895-98.

| Month ended |  | Month ended |  | Month maled |  | Month ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 cts. |  | 8 cts. |  | 8 cts. |  | 8 ct |
| July 31. | 354,818 96 | Jan. 31. | 649, 81373 | July 31 | 727,12931 | Jan. 31 | 704,17813 |
| Aug. 31. | 495,18961 | Feb. 28. | 662,12889 | Aug. 31. | 811,759 19 | Feb. $2 *$ | 738,5468 |
| Sept. 30. . | 593,172 81 | Mar. 31. | 768,68959 | Styt. 30.. | 819,24095 | Mar. 31.. | $751,64623$. |
| Totals. . | 1,443,181 38 | Totals | 2, 080,688 26 | Totals.. | 2,358.979 45 | Totals. | 2, 194,37124 |
| Oct. 51. | 652 2,76946 | April 30. | 7.78, 85.17 | O.t. sil | 892.13187 | April 30. | 87i0, 2683 |
| Now, 30 | 714,207 52 | May 31. | 7030 310152 | Suv. 30 | $8-5.53908$ | May 31. |  |
| Dec. 31.. | 816,81334 | Jime 30. | 741,025 71 | Dee. $31 .$. | 913,279 58 | une 30. |  |
| Totals. | 2,183, 30303 | Toutals. | 2,250, $2 \cdot 2894$ | Totals.. | 2,680,6:50 53 | Trotals. |  |
| (irand totals, Inland Revenue..... |  |  | 7,908,498! | Grand totals, Inland Revenue... |  |  |  |

I.-Summary Statemant (U'nrevised) of the Value of the Imports into Canada (Dutiable and Free) with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports from Canalia during each monh of the Fiscal Year ended 30 th June, 1898 , and same for first ten months of Fiscal Yenr ending 30th June, 1894, respectively. (Coin and Bullion included).

| Month endert | Fimcal Yrar 1897.98. |  |  |  |  |  | Fiscal, Year 1898-99. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports. |  |  | Exports. | Total Imperts !n! Wxperts. | Daty Collecterr. | Importa. |  |  | Fixports. | Tictal Impurts ant Fixports. | Duty Collectat. |
|  | Butiable. | Free. | Tutal. |  |  |  | Butiuble. | Fwe. | Total. |  |  |  |
| July <br> Aug. Seppt. | \% | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 cts. | 8 | \$ | \% | 8 | * | * ets. |
|  | 5,330, 314 | 4,054, 53: | 9,3x7, 131 | 17, $4 \times 6.14 r^{2}$ | 26, 2342,133 | 1,514,011 71 | 10.520, (85\% | 6,502, 6048 $6,880,212$ | $17,0 \mathrm{~K}, 2,2 \mathrm{tif}$ <br>  | $14,58 \div, 810$ <br> $14,26 \overline{6}, 11: 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,671,126 \\ & 2,3 ; 3 ; 872 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,76,07+71 \\ & 2,14 \pi, 2(k) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 5,884, 6,500 | 5,605 $5,514,747$ | 11,54, | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3,7,18, x_{1}^{3} H \\ & 16,590,088 \end{aligned}$ | 24, 647,203 | $1,910,17507$ | (6,816,342 | 6,1118,8013 | 13,016,143 | 14,610,112 | 25, 634,251 | $1,970,+1048$ |
| Totals. | 17,364,724 | 15,225,747 | 32,940,471 | F0, 8060,924 | 80, 797,345 | 5,127,700 (5) | $24,548,547$ | 19,641,623 | 44,130, 170 | $43,465,085$ | 87,0 (2x), 2505 | 6,-84,944 49 |
| Oct. $31 \ldots$ <br> Now.  <br> (in)  <br> Deec. $31 \ldots$ | $5,646,245$ | 4,414,60\% | 10, (060),851 | 18,350,497 | 24.416.848 | 1.684.260 87 | 6. 1266,294 | 5,303,602 | 11,729,8969 | 19,986, 868 | 31,719,558 | 1,910.977 |
|  | 5,310.752 | $5,164,578$ | 10,480,310 | 17,475, 362 | $27,455,672$ | $1,607,20287$ | 6,3,2,224 | 6,458,531 | 12, | $1-1068$ |  |  |
|  | 5,628,324 | 3,541,28i | 4, 169,711 | 12, 1122,331 | 26, 192, 042 | 1,725,102 87 | 6, 15, 5,184 | 4,033, fic $^{\text {che }}$ | 10,190,654 | $17.406,830$ | 27.697484 | 1, 4926, 45, |
| Tutale.. | 16,585,301 | 13,125,571 | 29,710,872 | 52,853, 590 | 82,564,562 | $5,018,56661$ | 18,975,5012 | 15,595,6663 | $34,771,165$ | 55, 437,898 | 90,209,063 | $5,735,73338$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ian. } \\ & \text { Fivi. } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | 6,087,989 | 3,799,267 | 9,887,259 | 10,614,219 | $20,601,475$ | 1,786,572 24 | (1,341,246 | 4, 144, 2750 | 10,485, 796 |  | 18, 153,048 |  |
|  | 8 | $3,5,8,2,1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,14,66 \% \\ & 12,370,144 \end{aligned}$ |  | 21, 以¢\%, 882 | $2,435,82307$ | 811820,176 | $4,330,1 \mathrm{ss}$ | 12.412 .24 | $8,179,45$ | 20,501,711 | $2,324,55!48$ |
| Tunals. . | 21,336,301 | 11,018,712 | 32,350,063 | 26,680,588 | 59,035, 051 |  | 21,248,548 | 12,580, 123 | 33,828,671 | 23,949,33) | 57,798,035 | 6,231,0034 28 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { April } & 30 \\ \text { May } & 31 \\ \text { Jnne } & 30 \end{array}$ | 0, 1082, 4 4,4 |  | $10,12,4334$ | 7,212, 164 |  |  | 8,052, 734 | 4,414,383 | 12,40, 117 | 6,4,42,902 | 13,305, 019 | 2,320,415 (02 |
|  | 6, 428, 101 | 6, 193, 14.4 | 12,621,24. | 9,118,596 | ? $2,1,3,8,81$ | 1,852,818 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | [1, 4, 9 , 4tas | (6,227, +1, 2 | 11,720,43\% | 15,054, 83,3 | 21, 1810,24 : | 1,637, 8881 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. |  | 16,4176, 74 H ) | : $4,4,4,4,314$ | 31,355,549 | (20), 人59, 41.3 | 5,24-4,321 81 | ........ |  |  |  |  |  |
| firand tutals. | 73, 3194,644 | [55, 836,076 | 129,530,720 | 158,726,801 | 288, 257, 521 | $21,564,58479$ |  |  | . . | ....... ... |  |  |

## GREAT BRITAIN

J．－Comparative Statement（Unrevised）of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from Canada during the months of April and the ten months ended 30th April，in the Years 1897， 1898 and 1899， respectively．（From English Returns．）

| Anticles． | Quantitles． |  |  |  |  |  | Valders． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of April． |  |  | Ten months ended 30th Ajril． |  |  | Month of April． |  |  | Ten monthe andex $30 t h$ Alml． |  |  |
|  | 182\％． | 1848. | 18：4． | 189\％． | 1898. | 184：\％ | 18：5\％． | 1898. | 1834t． | 1897. | 18818． | 189\％． |
| Ammals，living－ <br> Cit．tle <br> Strenp athd lizmbs <br> Housiss |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | ＊ | 5 | \＄ | 8 | 8 |
|  | 1， $2 \times 7$ | 1，311 | 1，975 | \＄1．83i | 97.564 | 85.479 | 16．1，571 | 111，431 |  | 6，25：3， 217 | 7，719，7 71 | 6，3114．3\％ |
|  | 164 | 475 45 4 | 2！ 214 |  | （il，inci | ：34，0N6 | 1．217 | 1i，＋14， | $\because 2.19 \%$ | 514， 244 | ＋47， 11 | －285， 110 |
| Girain－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Julitu eboy ．．．Cut． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ），1\％ 1 | （1．140） | 15． 1101 | 2．Hist，Mow） | 2，12， $51,60 \%$ | 1i． $117: 404$ | （1，xiz | 3，14： | 47，11． | 2．801．！98！ | 3，111，2＋1 |  |  |
| Wlorit ．．．．．．．．．． | 46， 10 cm | 1iti，f（n）． | live．this | 3－7．4li，HM1 | 1，244，961 | 4，$\because: 36,110$ | 7n， $43^{2}$ | 21－， 3 ！ | 247，（iail） | 4，10， | －，H3，3：3 | 7， 4230245 |
| What fonit ．．．． | 93， 1 M 4 | $33,(\mathrm{~mm})$ | ： $11,7 \mathrm{TH}$ | 1．－7： 0 ，（i2 0 | 1．85li，w m | 1．7．14． 314 | －111，201 | 1115． | 6＊， 31 | $3,1450.10,3$ |  | 1，24\％，\％\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| a＇ealse．－．．． | 23， 3100 | （7， $8(8)$ | 12， $7(n)$ | 1，042，840： | Stio， $4 \times 0$ | K21，220 | 12．28： | 26，＋6137 | 19，16it | 1，41i4， $5!4$ | 1．153．3行 | 1，2：13，322 |
| Mratiols |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 247.45 |
| Pravisions－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kexom ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Cut． | 14，isiso | 11．041 | 19，121 | ：319，04：3 | 20\％，！ 180 | 427.749 | 146.19 | 105．1931 | 146， 117 | －，K（\％），919 | 2，140， 10.11 | 3， 7.47 .18145 |
| 11：ムก⿺𠃊 ．．．．．．．．．．． | ！！117 | 1807 | 11，69\％ | 11！ 18.88 | （N0， 7 \％ | 1111，31 I | 10，515 | 5， $5,8,30$ | 97，111． | 1，2\％m，1\％ | －15ioks | 1．12ら，－2 |
| Buthrr．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 314 | 411 $4^{1}$ |  | ¢8，78\％ | 1031．512 | 14，1：34 | 8．86\％ | 113．3．34 | 11，バフ｜ |  |  |  |
| Cheenst ．．．．．．．．．．．． | $2,4 \pi$ | 13.514 | 11，3－3！ | 1．11品，パー！ | 1，3465， $30 \%$ | 1，2tri， 23.3 | 30， 3 327 | 136， 76 | $130,5 \times 11$ | 11，＋15， | 14，inke．tis | $12,710.881$ |
| Ciggs ．．．．．．${ }^{\text {ct．lubuls．}}$ |  |  |  | 143，351： | S61］，411 | 7 $7,4 \pi$ |  | 4！ $\mathrm{Hi}^{\text {a }}$ | 130， |  | 9：3， $10 / 7$ | 1．20－．ni！ |
| F＇sith，cureal ol salteal（ive | 46， 15 |  | ：16， 943 | ［311，1：97 | 4．31， | 294， 24.4 | 4124,201 | $8 \times N 4,242$ |  | $3,448.775$ | 4，012， 5 － | 3．2． 3 ，1！11； |
| I＇nly of word ．．．．．．．．．Tons． | $3(0)$ | 5，071 | 3， 6331 | $9, x_{9}$ | 12，155 | 11，581 | 9，1：4） | 912，5：341 | 507,273 | 17，436 | 251，419 | 216,4135 |
| Wherd and timber－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hewn．．．．．．．．．．．．Tevads | 2,767 | 2，134 | 83 | 132，－637 | 14t），स1： | （17，615） | 38，30\％ | ：31． 380 | 13，113\％ | 3，192，2， 20 | 3，＋16，W6i | 2，27－3， 931 |
| dressed．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15，75 | 11，324 | 21，67， | 1，258．63\％ | 1，604，113 | 1．483， 8,819 | 240， 606 | 116，KI！ | $2: 5 \%$ | $13,2713,381$ |  | 16，169．76 |

## GREAT BRITAIN.

K.-Comparative Srapmant (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from (ireat Britain to, British North America during the months of April and the ten months ended 30th April, in the Years 1897, 1898, and 1899, respectively. (From English Returns.)


| AkTMELE. | Quanticiks, |  |  |  |  |  | Valuks. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mouth of April. |  |  | Ten months enderd 30th April. |  |  | Month of April. |  |  | Ten mumthe cumex 30th April. |  |  |
|  | 18,77. | 180\%. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1894. | 1897. | 1898. | 184\%. | 1897. | 1898. | $189 \%$ |
| I. JMitioh aso Imish lmoneve. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Articlesof Fondand Driok:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 153, 522 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Riww Materials:- <br> Wool, sheep and lambs, Lhos. | 9R,400 | 2in, 800 | 39,400 | $346,36 \%$ | 1,421,300 | 5131,600 | 25,500 | 5, 4ia | 7.440 | 76,249 | 271,276 | 104,5m0 |
| 3. Articles Mamufactured and l'artly Manufactrmed: - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutton mannfactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece groxls, gray or mibleached........... Yds. Diveregrexh, bleached. | 111.3311 | 18, 81410 | C.1.7111 | 576, 3010 | 727.31m | 1,121,709 | 1, 1itiri | -10134 | 2.511 |  | 32,441 | 5r, 2\% |
|  | 193, 61014 | 212,600 6045,800 | 344.510 709.700 | 2) $\frac{1}{48} 11.11011$ | $2,474,100$ $11,794,000$ | $1,269,204)$ $13,240,5(4)$ | 13,120 44,789 | 14,415 <br> 34,106 | 19,733 | 160,97 616,984 | 162,541 737,431 | 20038 |
| mintell. " <br> dyeol, or | (i37, m(M) | ( 704.800 | 70.760 |  | 11,794,000 | 13,2m4, 5 (x) |  | अ, 100 | 41.131 | 615, 1084 | 737,431 | +21.1.2 |
| maminactured of dyed yamb. | 876,200 | 194, 300 | 782,900 | $8,8631,500$ | 10, 1663, 1 (M) | 12,2\%4, 200 | 71.73\% | $8 \mathrm{Si}, 12 \mathrm{Cl}$ | 713.370 | 798,434 | 978.321 | 1,012, 445 |
| ditt manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 299,671 |  |
| Pieer goods, all kinds. -" | 610, fitm) | 995,300 | 919,904 | 11, 166, 2 (10 | 13,047, 100 | 11, 20,600 | 31,84 | 4ik, 4124 | H,-33 | 513,968 | :409,0\% |  |
| Linem manufactures- <br> P'ece gornts, alltimds. " | 30\%, 100 | 465,400 | 575,000 | 5, 60: 2,7014 | $6.756,200$ | $8,415,400$ | 36,213 | 39,575 | 413, 183 | FT4, 046 | 5\%) 5 , 604 | (55\%3, Mit |
| Silk mamufactures - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, (679) | 1,(08) | 10,808 | 19,8\%1 | 30,337 | 48,13\% |
| Shilk amb inther mater- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ials. . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5. 5291 | 3,207 | 0.1051 | 15, 128 | 3 $33,4.23$ | 114.915 |
|  | [16, 101 | (14,700 | 134,16m | 2, 1191, 710 | 1,N14, $K(0)$ | 2, , $^{2} 4,000$ | \% | 12,404 |  | 1. 197.716 | 55,24 | 1.34! ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 18 |
| Worsterl do ....... | \%67, 700 | 123, 11011 | :301, 1691 | 8,-74.001) | 9.2.9! 1669 | 7.5.53, 100 |  | 130,404 | 109, 1! ! | 2169.7 | $\cdots, 41!4,134$ | 2.fin, 175 |
| ( fapmets, fut leming tuges " | (2), 51\% | $13: 1,414$ | $16 t i 6$, (r) | 1, 3 \% 4,1110 | 1, 2.51 , $6: \mathrm{M})$ | 1,18-1, $(0)$ | 34i, $21: 4$ | 5, \%63 | (6), $3: 21$ | 5 Se, (isk | T(H1, 1:31 | 812,2, 29 |
| Hardware unemymerated |  |  |  |  |  |  | $24,70 \mathrm{~m}$ | (30, 6 (2) 2, | ! $1,36!$ | $234,8 i 4$ | $480,2 \times 1$ | 17.810 |
| Gintlery ..... ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21, , 2 , |  |  | 2315,3919 |



* Included with " Hardware, unenumerated, " prior to 1898.
1.-Comparativf Statembent (Unrevised) of the Quantities aml Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the Unite: States from British North America during the months of March and the mine months ended 3lst March, in the Years 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. (From United States Returns.)




## UNITED STATES.

M.- Compamtive Stammant (Unevised) of the Quantities and Vahes of the Principal Articlos of Merchandise (Home Produce) Exported from the United states bo British North America during the months of March and the mine months euled 31st March, in the Years 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. (From United States Retnons.)


Machinery, viz. -
fiwing machines and partste Typswriting machinery and parts of.
Stael! hus ow rats for
railway\&................... Lather and hatrufactures of Fencts and shoes.
sole leather .... ....... Idios. Other
Nitual storese -
Pusin, tar ancl pitch.... Minls. Turpentines sprits of... Vials Gil cake and wit cake meal Lhs. Gits-Minetal, ternde...... dialls.
Cotern-seyd

Paatatime ath ! paraffine wat Jols.
Proviaions-
Mat prometnets -

" saltexdom pickicel, anct
Tallow.
Hons pronlucts-
lisenn
.......
Pork, Fresli, pickiou]. 1،4*).
Oter:and whamargarine. :
Datry mombetw- butter.
Cheres. "

Tobacers mid matumartures of
heaf, stems:trd trimmings "
Chyars, cigarettes, se
Woral und mamaficthere of -
Timitur and ummannfid wool
Tombler- Busuals, pank deals, juists, \&e. .





Total Eipmort. .


N．－Statement of Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the undermentioned Comitries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received，with Aggregate for the period from the lst July preceding，including such latest Month． （Frome Unitad States Returns．）

| Name of Country． | LATEET MONTH． | Value for the Monthe． |  |  |  | Agehziate mor the I＇mbion of the Year， inollening latkeyt Month． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898 |  | 1898. |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  |
|  |  | Impurts． | Lixprorts． | Imports． | Fipports． | Impurts． | Fixyorts． | Inipurts． | Exports． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \％$\ldots \ldots$. | 2\％，803，001 | （0），196，919 | $34.1050,423$ | 79，813，915 | $2328,194,424$ | Tis， $25 \times 5$ | 261， 045,511 | 73\％， 310,002 |
|  |  | 1！（6） 2 | 9\％，번！ | 1，10，502 | 1188，588 |  | $7511.882$ | $148,382$ |  |
|  | ＂ | 1，2＊T．75 | 876， 87 | 1．354， 5 m | A．， 24.2 | 5， $7.50,1 \times 3$ | 7，374，312 | 5， 523,524 | $6,4,0,01!9$ |
|  | ＂ | 1，X $\times 14,726$ | $5,515,248$ | 1，918，\％k | （i， $2,291.465$ | $24,111,43 \%$ | 38， 30.2074 |  | （6if， $5, \ldots, \ldots, 333$ |
|  | ＂．．．． | 8，0¢ 4,475 | $4,833,-441$ | $8,507,5914$ | tisamitit＂ | 31，142， 629 | 34， 5401,176 |  | ＋1，12\％ $3,14 \%$ |
| Tutals． | ＂．．．．．．．． | 11，203， 5 H21 | 11，320，60，68 | 11，842， 168 | $13,5!\mathrm{K}, 5142$ | 191，105，105 | $100,788,841$ | 68，937，981 | 115，012，211 |
| Gıianaw <br> All uther |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,8,94 \therefore \\ 7,149,12-1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1!8,497 \\ 2,792,43,32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 180,3 \times 10 \\ 111,(624,12,14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,584 \\ 2,433,373 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,768,310 \\ 23,847,304 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,587,775 \\ 60,493,261 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,712,711 \\ 24,432,111 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals． | ＂ | 7，748，3676 | 2，980，120 | 11，105， 344 | $2.248,947$ | $710.1102,458$ | 25，402，614 | 6－1， $6 \times 3,0368$ | 2hi，13：4， 6 （\％） |
| British Masst Indies． | March | $2.4!11,11!$$1,348,115$ | $\begin{array}{r} 271,!489 \\ 1,12,1,270 \end{array}$ | 3，161，1584 | 33：39．731 | 1\％， $23 \times 3,7!4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,494,457 \\ 1,3,0: 15,1192 \end{array}$ | 19，心－\％，\％\％ | 3，17－5，934 |
| Africa． | ＂ |  |  | 1，26ti，Mial | 1，EMM，173 | －3， 143 ，心夊 |  | 12，13！， 314 | 13，8． 1,283 |
| Oeranicar | 3 | 3，1：5， 517 | 1．13：3，524 | $\begin{aligned} & 2, \text { Mil, N(n) } \\ & x,(\theta) 4, i 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,8181,94! \\ & 3,810,711 \end{aligned}$ |  | $15,874,953$ | 17．0s\％， 6 ¢ 6.1 | 21． $265,8.84$ |
| All other（ tam ） | 11 | 5，620， 2025 | 4， $413 i 3,648$ |  |  |  | 25，35， $31,413,3$ | 50，21：3， 50.3 | （30，12： 4,978 |
| Total | ， | 12，667， 164 | 8，108，780 | 15，020，126 | $8,512,523$ | 91， $7 \times 1,177$ | （i1，155，8（5） | 102，311，115 | （58， 5142,575 |
| firand tobits． | $11 . . . . . .$. | fil，Mits， 183 | 112， 2220,494 | －2，82x 24,9 | $10.1,4863,327$ |  |  | $500,027,824$ | 9） $47,8 \mathrm{M}, 5,593$ |

## UNITED STATES.

O.-Statemeng of the Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the British Fapire and (Totals), Fureatis Countrafs in the hatest Month for which leoturns have been reveived, with Aggregate for tho perioxl from the lst July precerling, ineluding such latest Munth. (From United States Returns.)

| Name of Country. | Latest Mosth. | Value rok the Montif. |  |  |  | Agghegate mon the I'ghon for the Yeab, inellomige batest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  | 1890. |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  |
|  |  | $1 \mathrm{mports}$. | Exports. | Imports. | Expxorts. | Inymurts. | Wxports. | Imports. | Experts. |
| Brilish Empirc. |  | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ | * | * | \% | 8 |
| VIreat Britain. | March. | 10,534,605 | $50,240,745$ | 11,321,573 | 43,043,253 | 84,300,237 | $414,214,442$ | $88,5093,531$ | 111,825,234 |
| bernuda. | $\cdots$ | 19, (0) | 95,249 | (00, 513 | 108,584 | 108,166 | 750, 8.882 | 143,932 | 77:3,272 |
| British Africit | " | 13, 3 B | 1,22.l, $4 \times 7$ | 206, 68.86 | 1,143, 45x | $54.4,103$ | $8,644,848$ | 1, (m) 0,262 | 11,343,7: 6 |
| (1) Australasia | " | 923.311 | 1,231, 674 | 297 , ¢602 | 1,841.176 | $3.488,049$ | 11,230,040 | 2,372,597 | 14, 3091,541 |
| 1) East Indies | " | 2,491,119 | 276,480 | $3,161,958$ | 330,734 | 17.4:3,704 | 3,894,2:71 | 19,872,337 | 3,175,930 |
| , Guiana. | " | $13 \times, 757$ | 160,117 | 24!, 264 | 1(m), 4505 |  | 1,354, 85 | 3,345, 89, | 1,312,322 |
| " Honhluras. | " | 17.545 | 55,1:18 | 25,911 | 4!, 462 | 12x,251 | 433,282 | 138,008 | 375, 873 |
| " West Indiey | " | 1,287,758 | STiti,374 | 1,351,964 | 852,24! | $5,780,483$ | $5,923,729$ | 7,374,312 |  |
| Canala | " | 1,808, 945 | 5, 471, 889 | 1,910,874 | 6, 164,175 | 23,754,773 | 37,-42,934 | 22, M0t, 1:-4 | 65, 523, 382 |
| (iibraltar | " | 2,290 | (4), 4.19 | 103) | 33, 2 -40 | 26,487 | 273,078 | 8,920 | 001,392 |
| Hung Kong | " | 138),604 | 415, 110 | 193,152 | 637,6i47 | 5766,713 | 1,451,6i67 | 1,440,441 | 5,364, 599 |
| Newfoundland and Iabriwlor | " | 5,28: | 4.3,804 | 8,094 | (160, 2901 | 35], ${ }^{3} 40$ | 8291,5+3 | 333,511 | 1,139, 251 |
| All other. | " | 162, $5: 1$ | 47,512 | 523,70 | 132, 65: | 1,014, 330 | fi3, 7 (19) | 1,945,2046 | 749,415 |
| Totals | " | 1N,69\%,362 | (0) , 271, 380 | 19,1812,614 | $54,608,411$ | 140,479,064 | 510,217, 867 | 148,447, 195 | 012,940,4-48 |
| Totals, Forcign Cuuntries . | " | $43,4633,821$ | 52,344, 1115 | 53,213,4.52 | 49,767, 884 | $314,774,2 \% \%$ | 415,687, -45: | : $\mathrm{B}_{1} 1,180,714$ | 434, 05514,145 |
| Grand tutalu.. . |  | (1),562,183 | 112,620, 494 | 72, 21213,476 | 104, 460, 327 | $455,253,362$ | (25, 9005, 356 | 500,027,840 | 947, 840,593 |

P.-Unrevisen 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 or Colintry. | IATEAT Month. | Value fon the Montr. |  |  |  | Acigrbgate fok the Perion of the Yeab, incluifng Latrot Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  | 185\%). |  | 1898. |  | $188 \%$. |  |
|  |  | Iniports. | Exparts. | Imports. | Fixports. | Imprits. | Cxports. | Imports. | Fxports. |
|  |  | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| * Canada | April | 21,432-528 | 6, 5 5\%, 930 | 12, $11 / 1,434!$ | 4,517,608 | 101,572, 853 | 114.331.692 | 121,196,352 | 111,40\% 0,315 |
| Freat Britain. | " | 195, 867.3 Fl | 115, $02 \pm 4,959$ | 191,63\%,507 | 123, $7 \cdot 20.4018$ | 765.3.45.76\% | 469),405, 54! | 766,700, 35 | $504,774,530$ |
| Kusia in Finrour | $\pm$ Noveminer | 32, 813, \%w | 25, | 25, 1 5 5, 93, | 41,481, 210 | $391,81 \times 380$ | $44^{(1)}$ | 401, 2 (tat, ,050 | 50N:342, 900 |
| 1 rance | Fhimary. | 71.936 .170 | 46, $83.36,8,2+4$ | (66, -2, 4,6341 | 50, 150, $73 \%$ | 140, $5 \times 44.880$ | 96, 2684.475 | $14 \% 30545,437$ | 46, 3 (3in, 891 |
| ['ortnga] | *Octolier. | $2,0333,2 \times 40$ | 2,676,240 | 4,331,484 | 3,343, 689 | $37,943.4 \times 0$ | 24.4083 | 44,391, 340 | $27.692,2 \times 6$ |
| Ituly | Felmanay. | 20, $490,4!k)$ | 12, 6120.948 | 22, 115,507 | 18,205,111 | $37,505,32 \%$ | $34,180,114$ | $43,035.914$ | 35, 9883,543 |
| Anstria-Hungary | " | $20,715,820$ | $24,1635,3 \times 4$ | 27,821,200 | 29. $24.3,440$ | $56,95 \%, 5100$ |  | 516, 428,780 | 46, 323:3, 1140 |
| -itireece. | \$Novernber. | $2,620,453$ | 9 9\%, 422 | 2, 6403,5493 | 1,303, 015 | 111,344,5i34 | 14, $111 \%$, 12\% | 27,032,3i2 | 10, 05, 7,794 |
| 13nlgaria. | + Seprember. | $1,510,418$ | 6661,903 | 1,177, (w) | 1,4\%4, 45 | 12, 0144,4124 | 9,333,480 | ! 1815.9180 | 4,4TM. 133 |
| Wraytit. | +1) ${ }^{\text {demminar }}$ | $4,9)(0)(x)$ | $8.315,600$ | \%, 24\%, 000 | $7,140,000$ |  |  | 54, $4.55,(\mathrm{MH})$ |  |
| *Vmiterl States | Mincela | 61, $062 \mathrm{~L}, 1 \times 3$ | 112.600, 403 | T2, 426,066 | 104, 416,327 |  |  | S(0), 027, 8 (1) | 1947. 5149.948 |
| -sMexic. | ${ }_{1}^{+1} 1$ ecembrer | 4,17\%,000 | 11, 146,(9н) | 4, 2-46, 0 (N) | 10, 736010 | (4), 516, (0, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (i, $3,4!197$, (MM) | 20, \%\%! (1M) | 71.869 .0 mm |
| + Mrıtish India | - Tambary. | 16, $4,509,7 \times 4$ | $23,3313,1196$ | 17, 6.575 .158 | $25,5+2,243$ | $172,212,844$ | 191,-17.325 | $1344,732,474$ |  |

[^22]
# II.-'AIIFF OHANGES. 

## (A.) -ANTIGUA.

MODIFICATIUNS OF THE CVATOBIS TARIFF.
(Ordmance No. 1 of 1899, entered into force Fodmaty 239, 1899.)

1. The Schelule to Ordinance No. 6 of 1898 ( ${ }^{1}$, is herehy repealed as frum the date of the 1 assing hereof and in lien therenf the following schetule snlistituted :-

SCHEDLILE

8. 11. 


(if) See 1st supplement to No. 141 (2nd edition).

## (B.) BRITISH INIMA.

TARAFF MODFICATIOKA.
According to Customs Circular No. 11, of 1899, of the fulian Govermment, machinery fand compoment parts) for the distillation of spinits are to le admitted into British India free of duty
(C.)-CEYLON.

## REHCCTHS OF THE BUTY (IN (OTTOX GOHDS IBFOLTED INTO EEYLOS

This department hars received a copy of an ordinance which was to come into forve on lat Janary last, ly which duties on certain articles me levied in lien of those in force under the orlinance of 1869 .

By the new ortinance thty on certain goods is levied as in the following table :-

Cotton goorls, vis, :-
Rs. c.

Nos. :1) te 150,
Grey shectings,
Gray tea clotlis,
Yaru, Turkey red On an assessed value of ghe per 1b. gray weight, for

40
Yarn, other colonss, 6 हi 4 .......................... 4
Other cotton goots, for every $R$ s. 1110 of the value thereof................... 4
The duty in ench case under the orthance of 1869 was 5 supees instead of 4 rupees.
(1).)-MAURITIUs.

## MODIFICATIOSS TO THE CTISTUMS TARIFF.

Under ordinaces Nos, 39 and $5 l$ of 1898 , the following modifications have been made to the modermentioned iuticles of the import tariff:-

|  |  | Rs. C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Petroleum (No. 112) | Hectolitre | (6) |
| Nalt (No. 126) | l(k) kilogs | (1) |
| Tinegar (No. 155) | Hectolitre | 4 |

Not exceeding $8^{\circ}$ strength, according to Selleron's acidimeter and Rs. "I isc. per degree per hectalitre above $8^{\circ}$.

SCRCHAKGE OF TEN PKR CJET,
(Ordinance V̌o. $\overline{2}$ of Decombrr $98,189 \mathrm{~N}$.)
On and from the ahove date, a surcharge of 10 per cent shall he levien apon all sums payable to the govemment in virtne of any law now in fore, or co he jut in force hercafter, with respect to all customs daties, whether fixed or ad valorem, ougends inporterl intu Maritims on or refore 31st December, 1 s99.

> (E.)-NATAL.

## ARHANGEMENT AS TU fiOODS IN TRANKIT.

The South Afrimen Trode Jowmond states that at the recent conforence, held in Natal, at which the parties to the (ustom Cuion Convention were representerl, arrangeneut was come t.a by which ad valorem goods which have alrealy paid haty will, "pos, prohation of a certificate from the enstoms, be admittel into other parts concernel in the lininn withont payment of fnrther duty. Spirits, which have alrealy paid pre-enmention duty, will, hy paying the difference between the olid ind the new duties, be allowed to eross into oblier parts without futher payment of further daty. The sthte principle will apply to cigars, cigarettes and tobsteco. This disposes of the difficulty Which had atrisen on the borler when the convention catme into forec.

## (F.)-WRSTHRN ACSTRALIA.

TARIFF MOLMFIEATIONS.
The Jommal of Commerce states that the following alteratims and alditions to the "interpretan tion of the tariff" of the colony of West Anstriblia have been jublishert:-

## A.TERATJUN.

Ashestos covering composition set down as " la per cent" shombl be "free,"
Wire eloth, ganges, and sereens for quartz crushing: This line is now punctuated so as to make it clear that it is not all wire choth, grages and screens, bat only wire cloth and ganges and sereens for mining that are free, other wire cloth heing dutithle at lo per cent.

Wire rope lubricator and deaner as machinery, is per cent: The punctuation of this line is also altered, so that it applies to a machine for lnloricating ind cleaning wire ropes, and not wire ropewhich is free.

## IIT.-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 lucal trade requirements in the districts they represent.

Such reports of general interest as have been received from them since the publication of the last Monthly 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, Christiana, Norway, agent for Sweden and Demmark.
D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine lRepublic and Uruguay.

In addition to their other duties, the undermentioned Canadian agents will answer inquiries relatire to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders.
J. (\%. 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, 22 St. Enveh Square, Glasgow, Scotland.
W. L. Girifith, 10 The Walk, Cardiff, South Wales.

Thomas Moffat, 24 Wale Street, Cape Town, South Wales.

> (A.)-AUSTRALANIA.
hemoet of Commerihal Anest. (Mr. J.S.Lark.)

The Exchange, Sydues, N.S.W., 12th April, 1809.
The Hommorable
The Minister of Trade and Conmerce, Ottawa, (amadit.
Sir,-- Good rains have fallen over a large portion of New sonth Wines. I refer to this hecause the trade of this conntry is so largely dependent apon the rainfill. It cammo be said that the drought is yet broken up or that the rainfall is sufficient even for the present in a hare portion of the westemplains, but the pastombland agricultaml prospects are greaty improved and wove min is anticipated. The statistical Impurturnt of the Govermment of New south Wiales has issuel its statencent of crops and stock. The following stock returns for 189.4 and 1898 will inhlicate the effects of the dry seasonss since I came bere:-


Last year nearly half a million more acres were sown to wheat than the year hefore, hut the crop was a million and a gharter hasisels less.

The figures given above do not tell the whote story. In 1801 there were $61,850,452$ sheep in the tolony, so that dne-third of the sherp have heen lost, dul in addition there has been the anmal loss of the natural incrense with its yield of meat, hides, tallow, eto.

The inp:nts fur hume consumption have fullen off in a similar proportion. The quantity has not been reduced is much as the value, there having been a general lowering of values since that time. Vietoria and South Anstralia have suffered even more than this colony in its harvests. There must come a return of better seasons soon amil bring with them an increase of the purchasing power of the people.

Qneensiami, Western Australa, Tasmania and New Zealand tave not suffered from dronghts and financial stress as have the older colonies, and circumstances have enabiel them to make a ruicker
 in 189:. With fair season the importations of Anstratasia from ahroad two years hence shomht lee orer two humberl millions of dollars. This is a prinedy trade which it is worth while conpeting for. Its intercolomial trade should be two thireds as math more.

## The: Inthoduction of Goos.

A letter from a Canadian manufacturer says: "If the Australasim people are so well satistiel with tire goons they lave that they won't take the troable to even exumine samples, it does not appear to be worth while to try unt make a market there."

This was in response to a letter which pininted ont the difienty of get ting buyers to see samples of goons, most of them hasing failed to keep engigements to do sh. This brings ap the old question upon which 11 hare called attention su ficquently in previous reports, "the dificulty of getting into this market." Australian pronduce has mat he show progress in get ting into the Murchester market, hud in reference th this face the Chamber of Commeree of that city has sent a circular letter to the premiers of the colonics in which is a paragraph sio ippopes that I quote it. It is, "Powhere mest tue





This is a law of trale everywhere ipplicuble num if it so necessury that the seller shat pay the cost of intronhetion in the mater of map prohects it is even more mecessary in proprictary articles, where so mach depends upmo the repmation of the grods and of the maker. Syiney is a Conser ratise narket heyout the aremge, perinaps and it may reguire a lithe longer to get intw it than some n,thers, but the effort is of no ilfferent kime than is reqnired elsewhere. A manufacturer wrote me
 Anstratha." He had to estah hish his own agency in Bughat before he seenren a market there, but he chnught sending ont a price list and a atatogne or two shmht to the work of intronduction here. The means used in England wonld protuce like results in Australia.

Reverting to the case of the fisst mamacturer quoted, some samples were sent ont and placed in the best abilable spot. The gmols were higher in price than those ordinarily sold but of higher yuality. The arerage dealer wombl have hat tin come a mile and a half to see the samples, for syiney is a latge city. If the wice bad heen lower than he was lmying at, he wond huve looked at them move readily mat he was not easily unowed hy a question of quality invalving a higher price. This is the experience of all sellers seeking this morket. He calls m the trabe, presents his catalogue and invites inspection of samples. The buyer promises to come ami see them, but if something intervenes regniming his attention elsewnere he flues hot come. He will put off the engagement for another bay und then postpone it asain. He justities his neglett ing stying "I ton't stee any lhasinuss in it and I can't affime to waste half a day over it when \{ have other and more pomising things repuing attention." The reprosemative of a Cinted states firm in asimilar case nranged to call fre the bryers with it cal) and he gut then to come. In annther cuse with similar gonls a foreign manmeaturer eungent an attractive track, fited it up with his samples and drove to the buyer's anon. These ase items of cost of introthetion which the selfer must pity hat whish the Candinn manfactarer heems unnecessary. They do, howerer, sonnetimes pay indireetly a larger sum hy reducing prices to the huyer. This may make the bosiness withont profit and it soon comes to an end. This matket will pay good prices for gemi monls when once they are tusde known, hut the enst of making them known must he horne lyy the seller.

## The Method of Istroncetras.

This must be demided by circumstances. Where the market for the grouls is sulticiently large and the prices warmat the expectation of a suthicient margin, at hanch is the most effective method of imtoluction and generally the cheapest. Where the line is not large enough an arrangement might be made with other manamenters to join in the enterprise. So fur all effirts to form associations of this sort in Cunala have failecl. Tho branch requires first agood man who knows the hasiness and alove all whose stcadiness is moloubterl. A goon ileal of money is at stake and it is a serions mistake to send cut a young man because he is cheaty.

The next is sending out ac competent traseller or hetter still the principal himself paying a risit to the endonses. He can open trade and artange for a suitable lowal representation. He would get some knowletige of the lowal conditions that will heip hin in condncting the husiness. Several lines have been very sncetssfully intronced in this way: The great deteet is that tho little time is spent here. It is alsolutely impossinle to do the average lusiness in sydney and Methomme in a month, the time commonly alloted. The result of this haste are a few arilers, lut the gembe are not intro-
duced und a superficial kwowledge is oltained that leats to mistakes that serionsly affect the wade diferwarile.

Amother hnl the commons contse is through a mannfacturers agent. I commonly get letters of this sont " We are thesinous of doing lonsiness in Australia. We bave sent you ly this mail a catalogne of our gooms. We should be glat if you wouk place in the hambs of some good wholesale firm and get them to write to ns." This is done, the catalogue is left, all the information I have respecting the Comation mantacturer ant his gools are sivent and the uswal promise is oltained, "lte will write hy next mail." This and other necessary facts are sent to the Camadiun mamfactarer, hat three months after a letter comms hack, "No letter hats heen received from the firm you mentioned." It is very improbable that any will cmo. There are two chases of firms here. One the oht carablished with its heal attice jn Lomion will tell you, "We have onr correspondents in London and New Yonk und thoy look out for anything new for us" and the other will say if this firm thonght they had anything worth while, they wonlh have a sample here at least in the hats of some oure who ander. stome it. 1. at one time, thoughe that (amalians in the case of the first class, would find it alvan. tagenus to call on these lambon and New Sork agencies, but while a litele businese has been tone throught them, it has becn small anal masatisfactory. The exmmons answer is, "Your gools are unsknown ist Austratia: if they were kmonn we shoultl be glat to lanalle them, lont it is viseless to talk
 pail to at uamfactures ugent here ant then business is not lone so satisfactorily because tire New Fork firm is not tied to the one line as the locul agent is. The great dittionty is to secure the proper agent. In allition to having io recomb for trust worthiness, at tentinn to lusiness and tact, the proper agint shomit have a knowledge of the line he is to handle, a gooi commection with the thade and sullicient capital to cary on hif husiness. In the colonies there are a mumber of tow wh with a pophl fution of five thonsnot and upwarls in which are one or two firms who do at wolesale and retail twole. They get a large shate of their gombs lisect from the manufaturer. They are ofien het ter
 snmers. If costs not a little to travel and call on this trake, und the fiest orders for new lines are likely to be small and the commission umbemumative. It requires therefore capital to succossfully
 tlent, shall lie paid him to cover cost of intrmenetion, atso a sum for sulvertising, what he shath have the agency for a term of years nom receive a commission on all hasimes: dume withiu his tercitory, whether the ordersare sent direatly hy him or not. All Camalians nbject to the first comstition ant I atm unarre of any who have paid. The consaruence is they have to fall lack upon agents wholack the quatities or circumstances of the hest men, for the lest can command it. Most Canalians ohject to the other conditions also. The fixed term cnn be modified by agreeing that the contrut ean he terminated by either party giving six momhs notice. The lust condition is essential and no agent who is of the slightest use accepts any other except it may lie on some existing trate. The ratsun of this is that only a small peraentage of the best niflers go thmogh the agemas at alt. He armages an order last it is sent througls the London or New lork house who ponctally pay for them on presentation of the invoice with the bill of lating. If he elirl not get a ermanission on all the trade lie woukd get little for lis services. Anobher reason is that the large homses here can rarely he got ta tomeh anew line, hat when it has becone known they eommaniente with their Lamens office to ciffer cash for at considerable quantity. The mathfacture sometimes cuts the price by the amomis of the agent's commission as lee hos mot to pay it. The eme of the bosiness is that goods cone font here and are offered on the market at a less price than the gends sold through the agent amd liss husitess is minet and the monnfacturer's us well shortly after.

## PAYMFTT OF COMMT: IOSE.

It has heen heh by many that when gouls are sent ou commission and any portion that remans unsold shonlal be removed even thongh the time during which the commission lasted had expired, one half of the commission on the groula withdrawn wouk have to he paid to the commission agent. A recent decision of a Xew sombli Wites court has supported this view. In sending goors on commissiom, it shouhl be proviled that no such commission slull he paid in case of withdrawal of goods muless it is intemlerl that it shall be prich.

Sydnex, April $2 \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{T}$ it, 1899.
The " Miowera" arrivel with the smallest chrgo carsied by uny steamer of the Camalian-Austra. lim line for mose than two years. Owing to suowstoms, groms intemdeal for her failed to arrive at Vancomer in time. She couht lave heen filled with box shopks amel iressed lumber, had the Dritish Columbinath shiprers been alvised in time. Owing to the inalility $t$ get ghace on these steamers it is possible that onters given for these gromls will be cancellet. Owing to full supplies of Oregon here and ore the way the price of this class of lumber has not advanced on this matket in proportion to the alvince on the Pacitic const.

Canalian axes have beon inttoduced, but though arrabgements have been made with one or two gooll tims for hanling them, the Camadiau traveller did not remain iong enough to create the lemund that is essential to a trarle of auy extent. Uniten states manufacturers have representatives carsstuntly on the gronml watching their interests and with suth ait they are likely co hokt the market.

After some negotiation ; arrangentents have been completed for selling Canadian cash registers. The tracle has been in the himis of a United States company that has sold nearly a thousand machines
last year. Thiss company is organized in all the colonics and witl he ditlicult to compete with. The Camalian machine, however, is in good hamls and sirould get a portion of the growing business.

Another article brought into this market for the lirst time is split pease. The lot sent ont was not of first class पnality, but it sulit at tlo 5 , per tom, the present market price. This is luwer than price asked in Vauconver, hat is ernivalent to similar puase offerel from New York. Qumtations which have been sent me from Ontario hitherto have been higher than the prices at which they conld be placel on boarl at New lork. There is a demand here for a limitel quatity of blue peas, split peise and white beans nt good prices generally, and occasionally at very high prices. They would have to le slippled in hags ciac New lork, amil a car hand of the three varieties contil he made up. Before shipping arrangements for handling here shonkl he made and a cable code agreed upon, as the slipment should by made only on calte ablite. The deman!] is mainly during the winter senson from March to September. I have written t" Ontario dealers for prices.

As it hat always been clamed that Canadian petrolemm is speeially adapter for producing thbricating oil, I huve in past reports called attention to Anstralia as a market. The inportation from the United States is harge, the last ship here from New Jork having over two thousumb lacrels and cases in its cargo. I have never received replies to letters npon this subject, lont it is probable that steps have now been taken which may lead to practical results. Fum the information to hand the Canadian petrolemm shonld give a better return if solit as lublricating nil than it does when sold for refining purposes.

There is no denam for antomotor carriages in Anstralia as yet, but there is sure to he within is short time. The manufacturer first in the field with an effective rehicle will huve the best of the market. I have written to the only Canalian mannfacturer of which I have any knowlenlye.

The use of acetylene gis is increasing in the cotmies. Correspondence has been openell with Canalian firms to ascertain whether arrangements can be made for importing Canalian generators and carbide.

There have been useful mains buring the past month. They have been widely spreat, hat in most of the dry districts are insufficient to start the grass. 13usiness has heen affected injoriontsly, puynents ate slow, and some fallures of tirms of some size in interior towns have nccurved.

The unnher of bnsiness men who are tuking Canada on the way to England or returuing therefrom is increasing. They afford Canadian exporters opportunities to make arrangenents for doing business uuler favouralile circumstances.

I have the honour to le, your obedient servant,

## IT.-GENERAL COMMEROLAL INFORMATION.

## (A)-IMPORTS OF BUTTER, CHEFSE, BACON AND HAMS INTO (iREAT BliITAIN.

Qearrimes of Butter, Cheese, Bacon and Hams lmported into Great Britain during the monthe of April and the fore months ended 30th April, 1897, 1898 and 1899. (From British Rieturns.)

H1TPFR.

| Countries, | Month of April. |  |  | Fune Months ended athth April. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1898. | $189 \%$ | $189 \%$ | 1898. | 1899. |
|  | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| CuloniessCanada. Niw Soutli Wales New Zealand. Victoria. | 2(M) | 41 | 3is | 4,131 | 6, 5 946 | (6.) (fin) |
|  | 505 | 82 | 2.30\% | 14,814 | 14,171 | 22,711 |
|  | 18,485 | 13,31: | 18.15 | 53, +51 | 61,943 | Tx, ils |
|  | 9,686 | 17.5 | 8.651 | 104,33\% | 714,617 | 104,152 |
| Totals | 29,41! | 13,61\% | 29, 73 | 1,6,731 | 159,327 | 208,1181 |
| Foreign Countries- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demmark | 120.837 | 129885 | 120,488 | 14.5,6443 | 47 4i, 143 | 4!4, 44 |
| Franer. | 33.44 | 29.453 | 24,673 | 130,003 | 127.940 | 101, 263 |
| Ciermany | 3,120 | 4,249 | $5,3,313$ | 3:1,:146 | $2: 14.4$ | $\cdots$ |
| Hobland | $23,7+7$ | 21, 119 | 21,124 | (16, $\times 2$ | 62, $2 \cdot 4$ | $63 . \times 810$ |
| Swielent | 23, 104 | 21,518 | 20, 3 3 | 101, 264 | 10.24.29 | (\%).758 |
| United States. | 2,288 | 1,754 | (4,3,35 | 52, 937 | 21.203 | F0, 64i |
| Other Comntries | 34,61:3 | 34,088 | 23, 1339 | 96, 314 | 1001,207 | :15,074 |
| Tota | 242.001 | $23 \times, 716$ | 237,1048 | 4131,966 | 923.986 | 944.320 |
| (irand Totals, | 271,417 | 2;2,333 | 267, 445 | 1,108,60\% | 1,083,313 | 1,152, 401 |

CHERSE.

| Colonies- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anstrahasia | 22, 291 | 15, 224 | 9,501 | 38.7011 | 35,335 | 15,113 |
| Comada | 2,9,5 | 13,514 | 11,31:4 | 88,540 | 107,260 | 54,69\% |
| Totals | 25, 23i | 28,738 | 20,880 | 128,351 | 142,595 | 74,810 |
| F'urign Countrieg - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frarce. | 2, 2123 | ㄹ:n13 | 2.103 | 10,9093 | 11, 2 \% | 7.60.3 |
| Fholland | 21,22\% | 18.091 | 22, 280 | 89,459 | 811.6 (is) | [12, 8: 4 |
| Oniterl States. | 19,5, | ti. $\mathrm{H}_{6} 4$ | 59.1087 | 221, 1011 | 294, 46:2 | 275,170 |
| Other Comntries | 4, 716 | 3,436 | 6,3641 | 13,836 | 13,4*3 | 21, 26\% |
| Tutals | 48,144 | 72,804 | 90,139 | 335,044 | 332.094 | 39-7, 190 |
| Grand totals. | 73, $3 \times 0$ | 101,632 | 111,019 | 463,3:15 | 474,683) | +72,000 |

Qeantities of Butter, Cheese, Bacon and Hams Imported into Great Britain during the month of April and the four months ended 30th April, 1897, 1898 and 1899. (Erom British Returns.)-Conluled.

BACON.

| Commeriss. | Month of Alpril. |  |  | Four Months ended 30th April. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1848. | $18: 9$. | $184 \%$. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  | Cwt. | Cw\%. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| Camada. | 14.840 | 11,041 | 19,121 | in,3: | 记, +144 | S0,675 |
| Thennark ['nited State | 918, 86 | 399, | 3-15.it3 | 1,301, \$1: 2 |  | 1,231,3iti |
|  | 6,36: | 5,348 | $\therefore 160$ | 24.491 | 20,512 | 7,373 |
| Total | 42:5, 881 | 511,412 | 480,522 | 1,33i,191 | 1,475,637 | 1,900, IRs |

HAMS.

| Canarla. Tritwl States (helot Conntries. | $\begin{array}{r} 996 \\ 126.761 \\ 342 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ 146,633 \\ = \pm 01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,690 \\ 129,684 \\ 232 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} x, 110 x \\ 432,453 \\ 87.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,451 \\ 5153,397 \\ 133 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,15 i \\ 27,147 \\ 440 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Totals.. | 128,099 | 147.460 | 140,606 | 411.084 | 5488,609 | 615.183 |

Quintities of Butter, Cheese, Bacon and Hams Imported into Great Britain during the years ended 30th April, 1897, 1898 and 1899. (From British Returns.)

| Countries. | Butter. <br> Years ended 30 th April. |  |  | Cheese. <br> Years unded 30th April. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 196\%. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1819. |
|  | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| Canada | 91,541 | 111, 8i7 | 156,869 | 1,229,374 | 1,545,334 | 1,384,6 |
| Naw south Wales | 16,545 67,278 | -23, 192 | 4, 2,931 | *63,530 | 1,54,304 | 1,104,618 |
| Victorist.... | 172,386 | 141,334 | 14,05 | 63,530 | 64,189 | 24.386 |
| Totals | 347,780 | 361,430 | 434, 1:2 | 1,2\%12, ${ }^{(1) 4}$ | 1,609,583 | 1,409,004 |
| Foreign Comutries-Wemmark. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ciermany. | -4,202 | +46,069 | - 31413 | 41,268 | 36,888 | 29,460 |
| Holland.. | 249,645 | 274,328 | - $269,4,480$ | 305,325 | 289.225 | 305.099 |
| Sivtrden.. |  | 304, 948 | 2714,411 |  |  |  |
| United Statas.. <br> Other Conntries | 164,17s | 12\%, 18 \% | 116,133 | 554, 756 | (i)6,928 | 534, 7113 |
|  | 234,020 | 276,699 | 263,932 | 38,800 | 41,908 | 58, 4977 |
| Totals, | 2,738,391 | 2, 830,5188 | 2, 233,464 | 142.149 | 1.004,949 | 927,754 |
| Grand totala | 3,086,171 | 3,192,418 | $3,278,1 \times 1$ | 2, 2355,153 | 2,614,472 | 2,336,763 |
|  | Bacon. |  |  | Hams. |  |  |
| C'anada <br> Ihenmark <br> United States <br> Other Countries.. | 4ᄌ10,711 | 2042,449 |  | 171,163 | 116,504 | 148,858 |
|  | $1,173.688$ $3,047.114$ | 1. 10460.304 $3,8: 8.422$ | $1.143,-5 \%$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,047,114 \\ 10 \leqslant, 34! \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,850,929 \\ 91,1681 \end{array}$ |  | $1,317.511$ | $1,733,877$ | $1,466,270$ |
| Totals | 4,820, 454 | $5,249,361$ | 5,715,873 | 1,492,272 | 1,453, 450 | 2,018,626 |

[^23]
## (B.) INQUIRIES AT HIGH COMMISSIGNER'S OFFICE, LONDON, ENG.

The following inquiries, amongst others, were received at the oftice of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, since the publication of the last Monthly Report of this Department :-

1. The names of exporters of bitch spon-wood from (hebec and the Maritime provinces are asked for.
2. An inguiry has been received from one of the paper trate journals for the names of wod-flour exporters. The product is used to some extent as a filling in the mannfucture of certaingrades of papers.
3. A firm of munfacturers and importers of turnery and donestic joinery have asked to be placed in commanimation with Canalima exporters of hass lonon handles mad ash rake and fork hambles
4. Ingury has loen made for proupine gnills and the name of the firm will be given to any one who is athle to ship these goods.
5. The manufacturet of an antenatic weighang and sackfilling machine which he thinks shoukd he sperially nseful to Canalith shipers bf grain, has been enquiring as to how he can hest extemel the sate in the Dominion.
6. A member of a Suteh firm is shortly lenving for Canada, and would like to have the names of reliable shippers of outmeal, packers of cunnerl ambllyed frusts, and manufacturers of brooms, broons handes, washmoards and wooden ware, unon whom he can call with a view to business.
7. An inguiry has heen receivel through the agent of the (iovermment at Glasgew from a firm who are propared to con respond with exporters of turkeys for the next season's supplies. They have hall a large experience in the business so far as Russian und other foreign tarkeys tre concerned.
8. A Dundee firm of fifty years standing lave asked to be referred to commisaion firms in Toronto and Nontreal suitathe to represent then in jute and linen goode.
9. A firm of wolesale nanufacturing opticians, scientific instrunent makers and elcetricians wish to, he placed in commanication with firms in the Dommion open to do business in these lines.
10. An enguiry has been received from a Swedish tirm for. Canalians open to export aspen ween for the manfucture of mateh splints. Large quatities are alremly exported from Russia.
11. A spanish house hus asked to be fumished with names of Canadian fruit brokers, timber merchants and manufacturers of white phosphorns.
12. A Bimingham firm writes that they wish to be placed in commonication with Canalian prodncers of char parrs ent ont from birch and sitw to shapes realy for setting up on this side.

They atate that they have fincilities for doing an extensive trade as they have a large connec. tion with the char makers upon whom they call regnarly.

They chan that there is now important opening for an ammentation of the imports of these groms as the business at the moment is contined to it solitary firm which is unable to supply the requirements of thu trade.

They desire to meet with a luge producer of chaic parts who wonld be willing ta do the trade through then and they are prepared to give any financial grarantee required,
13. A gentleman at present huying Russian fir cask staves wishes to import similar goods from Canadia if satisfactory prices are gmoted. The sizes refuived are $41 \frac{1}{2} \times 4$. 1 fiths $\times 2 \frac{1}{2}-6$, and $27 \times \frac{1}{4}$ $\times 3 \%$
14. The agent of the Government at Cardiff has received an inquiry in reference to Rasplbery Pulp, from a large firm who prepares Rasphery juices and esseaces. For a good sample they are prepared to guarantee ugood mimimum pice.
15. A Gilagow fim are open to inport brom handles on eormission or to buy such goods outright, hy arrangement. They also inquire for shippers of sceles and peas.
16. The patentec of an enamel for refixing dental plates wishes to correspond with buying agents and Wholesale Chemists in the Hominion who would he open to do business in this line.
17. A linenand bedding firm wishes to eorrespond with a Canadian exporter of poultry, wild fowl and other feathers and downs.
18. An Irish wholesale honse wishes to purchase flake oatmoal and clesire to be placed in communication with ('monlime exporters.
19. Inguirise have been receivel for birch cut in squares for making boblins; birch in any length up to I foot syuare, if it can be supplied cheaper than the smaller sizes at present being used. Other woods such as oak and heech, if cheaper, might be quoted for iustead of birch, so long as there is no burk on it.

## (C.) CANADIAN FLOUR IN THE WEST INIDIKS.

The following correspondence and reports in regard to the keeping qualities of Canadian Flour in the West Indies forwarded by our agent at Trinilad will be of interest to the Millers of Canada.

## Purt of Spais, 27til Afril, 1899.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
sin, -Herewith I beg to forward copies of comrespontence, etc., letween the fiovermment of this Colony aml the Chamber of Commerce, on (he subject of Cinadian Flonr and its suitability for storage and nse in this clinate, together with the reports on the same from two local merehants and myself.

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

> EIMiAR TRII'I',
> Commereied Agent jor Canalo.

## CORRESPONOENCE, ETC, AS TO THE SUITABILITY OF CANADIAN FLOUR FOR sTORACE AND CSE IN TRINIDAD.

30 тh Matich, 1899.
From the Honomrathe, the Colonial Secretary, to the How. Secretary of the Champer of Commerce.
Sin,-An impuiry has been received from the Govermment of Grenala whether consignments of Canalian Fhour are being impurted into Trinded, und, if sw, what has been the experience of im. porters as to its sutubility for storage and use in this chinate, and I an directed by the foverur to state that Ilis bxcellency will be menth obliged if the (hamber of Commerce will kinlly enahle lim to farnish the desired information.

I an sir, your obedient servant,

> A. C. Ross,
> Acty. Col. Secty.

Abre letter was read at a meting of the Chamber held on the 10 h A April, when the matter was referred for the opinion of Messts (iorion (irant id Co., Messrs, Rust, Trowhridge it Co., and the ('immercial Agent for (hamala.
ffrom the Honourable Secretary of the Chambers of Commerce to Mexsrs. Resst, Troubridge de Co., Minar. Ciorion Graut d Co., and the Commercial Agent for Conada.)

Pont of SPais, 11 th Aprid, 1899.
1)whis sus.- Will you be grod enough to farour this Chambier, for the information of His Exvelleney the Covernor, with your opinion as to the suitability of Catatian Flour for storage and use in this climate.

> I am, dear sirs,
> Yours fnithfully,
> EIGAR TRIPT.
> Hor, Seretary.
(F゙om Missos. Ciomlen. (irant © Co., to the Hun. Secrutary of the Chamber of Commerce.)
Port of Srats, 13th April, 1890.
Hate Sim, -ln reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the llth inst., we leg to say that the yuality of Camadian flom raries materially, some being suitable and the others the reverse, to the requirements of this market.

The fault generatly foum is, that Camadian llour loea not keep so well in this climate as American, Int this is being remedien, and now that it is being male known generally in Cama that there is a larger trate here in "blended" Hour than any other, the millers are imptoving their manufactures in every respect, and before long we anticipate their product will be as readily saleable as any other.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { We are, dear sir, } \\
& \text { Yours faithfully, }
\end{aligned}
$$

GORDON゙, GRANT \& CO.
(From Mensrk. Muxt, Trombidye of Co., to the Hon. Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.)
Port uf Spars, 1th of April, 1899.
I)EAR Sik, - We are in receipt of your letter of the 11 th inst. asking for our opinion, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, as to the suitability of Cumblian flour for storage and use in this clitnate.

In reply we have to stnte that during the past 15 months, several thonsund barrels of Canadian flour have passed through our hands, and that so far as the keeping inalities of such Hour when storel in this climate are concerned, we find it compras very fusourably with four imported from America.

Owing to a glut of flour in this market last year, we hal in store for some munths (average time four to six months) during the wet season (the must trying time to keep flour stored), considerable quantities of Canadiun flour, of varions grades, all of which, with the exception of about 2 per cen:, kept perfeetly somud and sweet.

In regaril to the suitahility of Canadian Hour for ase in this climate, we are informed by lakers and others that the flour for purposes of being worked up into lreatl, \&c., requires blending with other flour, and with few exceptions c.amot be used alone. In this connection, we would alvise that the bulk of the American four imported here is a blended article, the millers in Amerian having diseovered ly experimeut, what grades of wheat, when gromad and bended, are easily manufuctured into breal in the tropsics.

In conclusion, we would advise that all the Canalian flour imported into Trinidad has so far been of higber grade than the American, the bulk of which is of superfine grade, and cannot be compared to Camarlian in its keeping qualities.

A short time back the experiment was tried of shipping a high grade Canadian flour to Anstralia, via Hong Kong. The flome was purpowely stored at that port for some time to test its keeping "nualities, and then shippell on to Anstralia, where it arrived in perfect combition.

Given alry, well ventilated and lighted store, there is nothing to prevent Canadian flowr heing stored here for months with sitfety.

> We are, dear sir,
> Yours faitlifully,

RUST, TRDWHRIDGE \& CO.

Port of Spais, ifth Aprila, 1899.

## (Mome. jor the Information of the Chamher of Commerce.)

The letters on the subject of the suitability of Camalian Flour for storage and use in this climate from Messrs. (iordoh, Grant it Co., and Messrs. Rust, Trowbritue \& Co., are in accord with the information I have from time to time been collecting on the suliject, for the informmation of the Coverument of the Domiuion.

It has been a nost extraordinary fact, that although Canadian flom is known to be mmongst the best in the world, and is confitently asserted to possess keeping qualities inferior to none other, the impertations into this and meighbonring colonies, where flur forms so large a proportion of the fool of the inhabitants, should have heen in most cases insignificunt, and in some nil.

Thut Canaila can and does proflace flour suitalle to this climate and market has been clenrly proved in several cases, but unfortumately Cunadian shippers hase not hitherto maintaineal the qualities of the hands shipped, and suceess with one consigment has consequently been followed very often with disalpuintment in the next.

Up to the year 1890 there was practically no Canaijan Flour imported here. From 1 s90) to 1 159. inelusive, an average of about s(s) harrels was imported in a total yearly importution of, say
 our import lists.

I an pleased to note, however, a considerable revival in 1898 when we receivel $t i, 383$ barrels, out of a cotal of 163,325 barrels in all.

The reports, generally, of the वualities of Cunadian flour placed in this market last year, were favourable, and it appears int last to be gaining a fonting.
so far as the finer brands are emicerned, although these do not go into general consumption, and form a comparatively small proportion of our imports, there is luarlly id doubt that Canatian Hour is egual, if not sugerior to miy other known here. But our prineipal trade is in the medinm. qualities, which have hitherto leen so successfully blended to suit this market hy the Anrericans millers.

It must he remembered, when considering the velative imports from the Unitel Stutes and Canala, that it is only of recent years that there has been anything like regular stemm communication direct with Canala, and formerly, no iloubt, Ifour, like cerery other Canadinn product, was to a large extent intruducel' "via New York," and went to swell the apparent wolume of our trule with the States. This is also true, to a certaim extent, even at the present time, and probably it geod deal more flour of Canadian origin tinds its way intu these colonies than appears on the Ofticiul In-: port Lists. The merchants in tirenula, who may contemplate procuring flomr from Canaha, shand fee careful to impress upon the consignors, the absolute necessity of sembling nothing but the best keeping qualities, in the best quality of harrels.

Commercial Aycut to the Govermest of Canalde.

## (1).)-TRADE OF THE AROENTINE REPUBLIC IN 189s.

Statement showing the Values of the Imports and Expmots with Inties collected thereon during the Vears $1896,189^{\circ}$ and lsos.


Statement showing the distribution of Iraule during the year 1898.


JMPORTS.
STATEMEST Bhowing percentages of imports from principal countries during the years 1883 and 1898 inclusive.


The import trade of Argentina for the year 1808 was $\$ 107,425,4(\mathrm{H})$ representing an increase of $89,139,952$ over the previous year 1897 , but when compared with 1896 shows a decrease of $84,4 \pi 4.648$.

Brevites.
There were 4,545 bicycles inported into Argentina during the year 1898 , being an increase of 2, 685 machines over the previons year, and representing a net inerease in value of $5121,9 \% 1$. Of the total numher imported it is estimated that the hicyele manufacturers of America supplied $\because, ~$ in 00 machines, British honses 00 and the remainler came from manafacurers on the continent of Europe.

## Machinery.

The demand for high-ches machinery is exceptionally strong and especially is this so in regard to agricultural nachinery. The manufacturers of freat britain still compete suecessfully for the trade in threshing machines, but harvesting machinery is inported almost exclusively from the Luited states.

## Textiles.

The importations of silk and woollen fabrics show a decided decrease, but the inports of all other arts of texile manufactures have increased $\$ 6,411,297$, the increase in cot tons afone being responsible for sonle $32,904,7$ 른.

## Trmber ant Lumber.

The increase in the imports of timber and luruber was $\$ 1,360,723$, large increases in the importations of pine and spruce are chiefly responsible. The bulk of this trate is confined to Canada and the United Sitates.

## Exborts.

The value of the exports during the year In 0 was $\$ 133,8: 20,4 \%$, an increase over the years 1897 and INGi of $\$ 32,660,159$ aud $\$ 15,027,4+2$, respectively. The exports for the year 1854 , the highest
 present year uncler consideration.

## Ansmals axh Ashmal Prodects,

The exports under this cinss continue to expami, the net iucrease for 18.5 s being $\$ 1,3,33 \%, 1(\mathrm{k})$. Of
 $\$ 9,622,202$ and the increase in the export of butter and similar prochucts was 5717,046 .

## Arikevitimil. Pronets.

The exports of agricultural products for 1898 show a net increase of $\$ 19,3$, $6,5,533$. The increase
 sent the enombons increase of $\delta 18, \times 9 s, i+1!$. There were deereases in the exports of flour and sugat to the extent of $\$ 819,224$ and $82,717,37,1$, respectively.

## ( H ) - MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT (1887) AMENDWENT.

 Imeh Made Gouns to be Distisidelshed from Imforten Goods.

Whereas it is essential toamend the Merchandise Marks Act, IN87:
He it therefore enacted ly the Queen's most Exvellent Majesty, liy and with the allice anf consent of the Lorls spiritual and Temporal, ant fommons, in this present Purliament assemblerl, and hy the authority of the same, as fullows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchandise Marks Amendment Act, 1899, and Short tithe and shall be rean and construed with the Merchandise Marks Act, ISAT, as one Act.
2. So mueh of section sixteen, subsection me, of the principal Act as consists of the Substitution words " unless such name or trade mark is accompatiesi ly a definite indication of the of "Foreign "country in which the goods are male or produced" is herely repealed, ame in the nade "for plave of that portion of the said sectiom, shall he inserted the following word, mamely "Defmite In--."Imported,", and such word shalt be chmpicnonsly and indelibly stimped on each dication of Origin." article.
3. The provision aforesaid shatl apply to all gochls importeal from any foreign Entension of country, exeept such goods as may he specially exempted from time to time from the Act. provisions of this Aet ly the puhhishect regntations of the Commissioners of Customs on the ground that they are incapable of lreing marked as in this Act provided.
4. This Act shall come into force on the firat eley of Jomuary one thousand siue Commence. hururimel. ment of Act.

## (F.)-BIRCH BLOCKS.

The following extract is from it letter forwarfed to this Department hy Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator Canulian Section Imperial Institute, Lomdon, S.W., Fnglam, with the request that any protheers of this article desiring to secure a market for their goods in England will communicate with lim, giving the information as to prices asked for.
"Wैं cunld use at a price birch in athy lengels and up to one font square, if this coull be procured cheaper than smuller sizes at present heing useat here, only it shouk be dry. If other wook, such as oak or Beech or other hard worel combe be procured cheaper (sn long as there is no bark upon it) it wonld he autrisuble to get information about this alse as we might nse it insteal of hirch. If you have knowledg: of the price that they would require to charge, say at Greenwich, per ton weight we womkl he obsiged for the information, and if this was suitalde we wonld be pleased to enter into negotiations with the firms offering is."

## (G.)-TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

Foretias Teasela sot Allowed to Exter at Pobts is lonto Rico whes Carryena Cargo or Pascievgers fram the Uniteh Sitats.

## Thensifry Delartmast, May 13, I899.

Srr,-Rcplying to your letter of the Sth instant, in whirh you maile certain ingniries as to the
 have to udvise you that in a letter addressed t.) this lerartment on the 11 th instant, the Honourabla the Secretary of Wir states:-

Paragraph 2 of the Porta Rico regulations reading as follows-
4 2. Trade betwemports of the Lniterl States and all ports or places in Porto Rico, aml trade between prorts and phaces in J'orto Kico, shall he carriel on in rugisterud ressels of the United States and in no (uthers:"
Was monlitied hy Tariff Circular No. is so us to permit foreign vessels to loal and clear from Porto Rican ports for the United States, lut that foreign yessela are not allowed to enter Porto Rican ports when carying cargo and passengers from the United States. This is the construction placed upon this circular lyy the War Ilepartment, and agrees with your construction of it as atated in your commanication.

Respectfilly yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,<br>Actiat sirviary.

Foston, Nass.

## (H.) -Statement showing Rates of Duty levied on certain

Note - (u.) The dollar of British Honduns equals 100 cents $=3$ s. 1 . (ahout) or 75 cents Camadian (b.) An additional charge on the duty so levialle shall be made in the following Possessions,


Articles in the following British Possessions :-
Currency.
Autigua $33 \frac{3}{3}$ p.c., Grenada 10 p.c., Montserrat $33 \frac{3}{3}$ p.c., St. Lucia 15 p.c., and St. Vincent 10 p.c.

## WEST INDIES.

| Islasids. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trinidad } \\ \text { : ind } \\ \text { Tobago. } \end{gathered}$ | Wintwaris Islasios. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montserrat. | st. Christo. pher Nexis. | Virgin <br> Islands. |  | Barbadoes, | Grenada. | Saint Lucia. | Saint Vincent. |

In wood, In wood, In wood, lln wuod, In wood, In wood, In wond, In wood,





|  | heard. | head. | head. | head. | heat. | head. Oxen for estates, free. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87.30per head | $\begin{aligned} & 87.30 \text { pet } \\ & \text { head. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.43 \\ & \text { head. } \end{aligned}$ | Fre | Under 14 hands s2. 43 per liead; other, 89.73 iner head. | $\begin{aligned} & 8.08 \\ & \text { head. } \end{aligned}$ | 89.73 per head. | Under 14 hands 34.86 per head, 14 hauds and over, 89.73 per head. |
| Free, | Free. | Free. | Frer | $36 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ per head. | 48,isc. per head. | 73c. per hoad. | Fret. |
| 120, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$ per bus | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { isc. per } \\ & \text { bush. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { ne per } \\ & \text { bush. } \end{aligned}$ | Free | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 18, \% c. per } 100 \\ & \text { 1h8. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \frac{2}{10} \mathrm{c} . \text { per } \\ & \text { bush. } \end{aligned}$ | 8c. per bush. | 8c. per bush. |
| (6. per bush.. | 6c. per bush. | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \mathrm{nc} \text { per } \\ & \text { bmyh. } \end{aligned}$ | 8c. pur bush. | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{c} \text {. per } 100 \\ & \text { ibs. } \end{aligned}$ | lyyc. per | *c. per bush. | 8c. per bush. |
| 12 tac bush. per | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { nc. per } \\ & \text { bush. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Free | $\begin{gathered} 18, \text { e. per } 100 \\ \text { libs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { rice per } \\ & \text { bish. } \end{aligned}$ | 8c. per brash. | *c. per bush. |
| Gc. per bush | lic. per hush. | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { we. per } \\ & \text { bush. } \end{aligned}$ | 8c. pur bush. | $\begin{aligned} & 12, \text { \%e. per } 100 \\ & 16 \mathrm{w} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sc. Jer bush. |
| 48-5.c. per hrl | ble, per brl. | $48{ }_{1}{ }^{7} 0$ c. per brl | $36 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. per brl. | 30c. per brl., |  |  | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ e. prer brl. |
| $97.3{ }^{3} \mathrm{z}$ c. per bri | $\begin{aligned} & 97 n^{3} \text { per per } \\ & \text { bry. } \end{aligned}$ | 85. | $36 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. per brl. | 30c. per brl. | $48{ }_{10}^{7}$ ca perbrs |  | $36 \frac{1}{2 c}$ per brl. |

(H.) -Statement showing Rates of Duty levied on certain


Articles in the following British Possessions-Continued.

WFST NNDIES.

(H.) Statement showing Rates of Duty levied on certain

| Articles. | Berinuda | British (xulana. | British Honduras. |  |  |  | BRITISH |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Bahamas. | Jamaica. |  | Lreward |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Antigua. | Dominica. |
| Hay | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y p.e. ad } \\ & \text { val. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{c} \text {. per } 100 \\ & \text { Hhs. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{c} .1 \mu \mathrm{er} 100 \\ & \text { lhs. } \end{aligned}$ | 24 c. leer <br> 10w Ihs. | Free. | 10 p.c. add val. | 12. 13. C. ad val. |
| Leather and manu | 3 p.c. ad val. | $19 \text { p.c. }$ | $10 \text { p.c. ad }$ | $25 \text { p.c. ad }$ val. | Belting, free. Other. n.e.s., $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p. c. ad val. | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { p.c. add } \\ & \text { val. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Belting, } \\ & \text { free. } \\ & \text { Ot e er } \\ & \text { n.e.s.. } 12 \mathrm{~d} \\ & \text { p.c. alval } \end{aligned}$ |
| Yrovisions:Butter.... <br> Cheere | 5 I., c. ad val. | 2c. per [b. | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { pal.c. ad } \\ & \text { val. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{20} \text { val. ad }$ | 2c. ןev lb.. | $\begin{aligned} & 82.03 \text { per } \\ & 1043 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.43 \\ & 1(x) 11 \mathrm{ge} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 5) p.c. ad val. | 2c. per lu. | $10 \text { p.c. ad }$ | 2304 per 100 llws . | 2c. jer lb. | 82.03 1ker 10) (bes. | $82.0 \% 1 \text { שr }$ $100 \text { llus. }$ |
| Meats:Bacon and hat | 5 1.c. ad val. | 2e. per 1b. | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{c} \cdot \mathrm{ad} \\ \mathrm{na})^{2} \text {. } \end{gathered}$ | 81.46 per (0) [16. | 2c. per Ib. | 82.03 per 100 ths. | \$2.03 per 100 lbs. |
| lienf, alite | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { p.e. ad } \\ & \mathrm{ral} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 81 ver brl., 200 lbs. | s1 per brl., 200 lbs. | 81.46 jer 100) lbs. |  | $\$ 1.01$ ver 100 lbs. | $\$ 1.01 \text { per }$ |
| Pork, salted | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { p.c. ad } \\ & \text { val. } \end{aligned}$ | 81 per brl. 200 lis. | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \text { jer harl., } \\ & 200 \text { lhs. } \end{aligned}$ | $181.4614 \cdot \mathrm{r}$ 1(x) 1lw. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Se.it } & \text { leer } \\ \text { hinl., } & 2000 \\ \text { lhe. } \end{array}$ | \$1. 01 per 110 lbs. | $\$ 1.01$ per 100) thas. |
| Vegetables | 5 p.e. ad val. | (varlic and? 02110 nk 。 te. jeer 11 . Preserval. in tins, 2c. bur 1 b . 0) ther, n.e.s., irce | Fregh, free. | 1'otathes \& onions. $45_{1}^{7} \pi \cdot\|x\|$ hil. <br> Cahbages. <br> $81.021^{14}$ <br> lim. <br> Other <br> n. e.s. <br>  | Preserved, 12 p.c. ad val. Fresh or dried. free. | Preserverl, <br> 2c. $p \in \mathrm{E} \mathrm{l}$ ), <br> Potatoes <br> (except <br> sweet), <br> 362 c . ${ }^{4+1}$ lur!. <br> Other, n.e.s., free | l'reserved, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. ad vai. <br> Ot her. u.e.s. free |

Articles in the following British Possessions-Continued.

WEST NADIES.

(H.) - Statement showing Rates of Duty levied on certain


Articles in the following British Possessions-Concluded.

## WEST INDIES.



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(K) Quantities and Valnes uf thu Principal Articles of Merchandise exported from Great Britain to British North America during the monthe of April and the teo monthas anded 3ath April, in the years 1897,1898 and 1899

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(I.) Quantitiea and Vahnes of the Irincipal Articles of Merchandise imported into the Inited States from British North Auterica during the months of March and the nine monthe enned 31 nt March, in the years 1807,1898 and 1895
(M) Guantition and Falues of the Princijnal Artieles of Merchandise exported from the United States to British North Ameriea during the months of Marels and the nine months ercled 31 st March, in the years 1817 . 1898 ancl 1899
(N) Importw and Fixports of the: [Tnited States from and to Priveipal Foreign Cumatries in the lutest month for which Returns have luen received, with aggregatess for the period from the 1st July preceding, jneluding such latest month
(O) Impurts and Hixports of the United States from and to the British Empire, and (Totals) Foreign Countries in the latest month for which Returns have been receiverl, with aggregates for the period from the ist July frecenling, including suck latast month

## MISCEIIASEOUS.

(P) Inpmrts into and Exports from Principal Countries in the latest month for which Returns have been received, with aggregates for the period of the calendar yoar, inchuding such latest month
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## REPORT

#  

## OF CANADA

FOF THE MONTH OF MAT

1899

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS ANI EXPORTS - REVENURS AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICG-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORTS OF COMMEROIAL GGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCLAL INFORMATION

OTTAWA

## REPORT

OF TH:

# DPPRRTIIRTM OF RRADE ADD COIIERRCR 

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

1899

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

## 1.---STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of May, 1898 and 1895, and during the eleven months ended 31 st May, 1898 and 1899 , respectively.

|  | May. |  | Eleven months ended 31st May. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1895. | 1899. |
| Revenue-Customs | S ets. | cts. | 8 cts. | 3 cts. |
|  | 1,769,83-01 | 2,160,802 88 | 19,743,565 60 | $22,995,66046$ |
| Excise. | 714,69: 37 | 841,75348 | 7,096,230 33 | 8,833,952 24 |
| Pugt Office | 270,00000 | 200,400100 | $3,153,40189$ | 2, 8:19, 405 94 |
| Public Works (including Railways) | 377.86784 | 412,302 31 | 3,489,937 06 | 1,1220,55)3 35 |
| Miscellaneous. | 381,102 68 | :306,3040 08 | 2,189,911 57 | $2,457,28722$ |
| Totals | 2,517,506 80 | 3,974,158 75 | 35,673, 046 | 41,20f, 8 , 5121 |
| Expenditure. | 3,426,193 45 | $3,480,10448$ | 28,906,537 35 | 31,453,45152 |

## INLAND REVENUE.

B.-Unhevisef Statement of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the months of May, 1898 and 1899, and during the eleven months ended 31st May, 1898 and 1800 , respectively.


## CUSTOMS.

C.-Unhevised Stapement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption in Canada and the Duties collected thereon during the months of May, 1898 and 1899, and during the eleven monthe ended 31st May, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | May, 1898. |  | Mry, 1899. |  | Eleven months ended 31 st May, 1898. |  | Fleven months ended 31st May, 1899. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty Collecterd. | Value. | Duty Collected. | Value. | Duty Collected. | Value. | Duty Collecterl. |
|  | 5 | * cts. | S | 8 ets. | 8 | \$ cts, | \% | 5 ctw |
| Ali, imar sind porter | 17,(i57 | 7, (194; 22 | 19,581 | 8,227 <br> $6,51 \%$ <br> 9.9 | 124, 05\% | 57.79001 | 142,333, 414,41363 | $-29,022+0$ $81,6+f 678$ |
| Aninals. . ... | 7R,019 | 15,596 | 61, 91.743 | 6,510 17.324 104 | 354, 35, | 160,785 01 | 1, $04.4,2333$ | $183,49578$ |
| limksi, Mamphlets, de. | 7R, | 14,140 $9,8!88$ 89 | ? 11.143 $44,18 \%$ | 17,324 <br> 12,341 <br> 24 | 305, 2 ¢1] | 85, 375 | $1,045,38$. 375,034 | $103,100358$ |
| Brassa, manufactures of Breaulataffs- | 35, 5 | 9,8! 88 | $4 \cdot 2,10 \mathrm{k}$ | 12,341-7 | s(\%), | 12, 800 | 310,004 | 109,03 |
| (Iorn for distillation | 3,044 | 67275 | $15,0 \leq 12$ | 3,09560 | 50, 5111 | 12,836 63 | 208,724 | 47,760 47 |
| firain of all kinds. . | 23, 6 (in | 3,32268 | 10,505 | 1.72497 | l03, 54i | 19,295 48 |  | 16,20\% 89 |
| Flour | 15, 157 | 2,153 88 | 13,256 | 2,3ur in | 183, 9 M | 19,40s 165 | 1.2, | 38.11300 |
| Meal, corn and oats. | 18,154 | 2,90143 | 5.76 | 20) 8 \%! 404 | 106, (rici | 153, 40288 | 351,368 | 15\%.1203 |
| Vicy.. | 57,066 | 25,9is fi4 | $46,4 t$ | 22, 404 til | 21 $1+$, in | 153,402 47.40 | 224,743 | 151020 |
| 1f. (ther hrendstuffs.... ... ....... | -23,000 | 5, 019115 | - 24.4646185 |  | 214,604 763,244 | 20,4,34) 18 | 741,121 | 221.753 |
| 13icyolus, tricycles, velocipeder and purts of. | $1: 64,724$ 10,049 | 58, HM 3,024 8,10 | $164,35 \%$ 24,250 |  | 763,244 | 225,3341 30,821 27 | 208, 5122 | 20, |
| Curs, railway and tram. | 10,035 041,201 | 3,028 80 <br> 32,280 21 | 24, 236 | 15,212 75 | 270, itil | 80, 88,$591 ;$ Si; | 208,326 | $131,233 \% 3$ |
| Comb, bituminous. | 148, 4338 | 二0, $\times 4558$ | $1710,21:$ | 53,487 (1) | 2, 632,964 | +27,303 92 | 3,203, 4,34 | (99) $+1,11: 3$ ! 18 |
| Cи!]er, manufactures of | 3, 6r, I | 881 11 | 4,5\% | 1,134 70 | (61, wh | $13,88 \% 41$ | (i), 3 (0) | 14,787 48 |
| Cutton, hleached or unblerched, not dyed, nor coloured, \&c. | 31,354 | 7,360 32 | 47, 19\% | 10,434 75 | 454,241 | 10.).024 17 | 6, $2,3,34$ | 148,50072 |
| " bleached, dyed, coloured, de. . .. . . . . . . . . . . . | 122,204 | 38,800 | 125.334 | 64,182 (6) | 2,388, 645 | 757, (0) 84 | $3,4 \mathrm{~F} 2.867$ |  |
| ") clothing ...... . . . . . | 45,50 | 15,42x) 3 | 41.37 | 14,5x4 33 | 363, 19, | 112, 17.12 | 3893 | 12-1.80] 10 |
| " thread (not un spools), yarti, warp, de | :30.072 | 5,000 688 | \%6, 3\% | $3,7(6) 05$ | 248,948 | 37,1298 | 24, 11.44 | 41,17.5 50 |
| "thread on xpeor. | 39,408 48 | - 9,94545 | 17.608 | 3.78004 |  | 78,638 14116 | 270, 091 | Sh, 46 20 |
| " all other manufactures of | 58, 1001 | 16,315 | 18,0, 18 | 10, 11 - 98 | 1.35), $0+7$ |  |  |  |
| Drugs and undicinu: | 150,222 | 35, 56.649 | 152, 50] | $40,-1258$ | $1,320,0+4$ | 210,:513 | 1, 820 | 20, 020.854 |
| Farthonware, stone and climaware . . | (i., 4.496 | 17,481 16 | 80, 560 | 20,28366 | (3), 384 | 171,575 3:3 | 821, 2105 | $202.25+4$ |
| Frasey goxels and embrohleries, vi\% :Pracelcts, bratels, fringes, de | 33,108 | 9,478 20 |  | 10,433 07 | 2-2, 1,$8 ; 1$ | $15!1.12968$ | 549.732 | 165,45\% 193 |
| Luests, onllars, nottinge, \&e. | :311,385 | $8,434) 45$ | 033.913 | 10,458 10 | (i92, 914 | 215,16412 | 621.5117 | 187.04422 |
| Alt other fancy foxmla... | 20.188 | fi, (M1) k9 | 31.9 M 3 | 9.660 sn | 518.105 | 1510,0 88: | 60\% 2,717 | 1 615, in7 0 ( 38 |
| Fishand proxlucts of. | $\cdots 3,023$ | 4, 46, 173 | -31, $13 \%$ | 5,18929 | 3il, $2 \times 0$ | bil Evit) | 46, | 81,4888 |
| Flax, \&c. mamufactues of. | ! 7 , \%Nil | 2m, 2 \% $5!1$ | 113, 215 | 38, $5 \times 2 \mathrm{~T}$ | 1, 13:3.621 | $\cdots 1.898$ | 1,3,1,1111 | 32 K 50\% 72 |
| Fruits and nuts, dricol. . . . | \%א. 774 | 18, 125 3- | 546,405 | 18,402 ${ }^{2}$ |  | :221.12\% 12 | 1,11, ! ! ¢ | $3 \times 2 \times 81$ bit |
| " krevil, vi\%, oranges and lentons. | ( Cl, aram) | 4, 676 | 54, 911 | 7,150 3\% | डfR, 4 ¢ | 18, 30\% 304 | (\%47, 4MM | FN,216 02 |
| - all other.. . | $2(4,7241$ | 7,018 58 | 414.511 | 12,950 04: | :323, 216 | (10, M0: 34 | 34, 3\% ! |  |
| Furs, marufactures of. | 39,369 | 5,$811 ; 0{ }^{7}$ | xi, wil | 13,0536 | 120,750 | 16, 242 80 | 610,536 | 64,78) 68 |

Glass, mannfacturos of, viz.. :-
Tuetles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades.
HFinderw glass
Platre etlass.
Al] other mantufactures of
(imbowder arra explosive sulostances.
diutta mercha. Juamufacturess of
Hats, cals and bombets-|xaver, silk or felt

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { all other ......... } \\
& \text { factures of, viz. :- }
\end{aligned}
$$

Iron and sterl and manufactures of, viz. :-
Band, heop, shewt and plat
Par-iron and railway bura
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements
\lachines, machinery and engines, inchading locomotives
Pig-iron, kuntledge and serajs...
Stoves and castings
Tuhing..
All other mambactures of iron and steel.
Jeweldery and watches and immofactures of gold and silver
Tatal, ame manufactures of.
Lesther, all kinds
boots and shues.
all other manufactures of lesther
Marble and stome and numufactures of.
Mefnls and manufactures of.
Dusical instmments
Dil, mineral and products of

+ flax seed or linssed, zaw or bosled
". all other
l'aints and colours
Palx. envelones, \&c
l'icklew, sauces, cappers, all kinds.
Irovisions, viz. :-Lard, Heats, freshand salt.
Sesonts and roots
Silk, nanufactures of
Suly, all kinds...
Spices, ground and ungronmd
Splices, ground ann
Spirits, all kinds,
Wines, slarkling.
Winets, splarkling.
M"olases other than sparkling.


## Molases

Sigar
Tobaceo and cigars.
Vegetables



| 402,24. | 116,431070 | 177.208 | 138,1230 $0^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $276,8,3$ | 49, 5 , 5 4 4 10 | 34.803 | (0), $6 \times 8$ (18 |
| 126, 1:31 | 33,53. 15 | 1313, 7 , 508 |  |
| 137, 167 | 29,56884 | 181, 7 (3i) | $41.29!191$ |
| 122,274 | 32,24972 | 187,27:3 | +3, $\times 8277$ |
| (3is.4.) | 102,592 76 | $4 \times 2.433 .3$ | 115, <4. 3 32 |
| 819, 314 | 229.841 7! |  | -1426, $7 \cdot 77$ 54 |
| 5, 46,3334 | 1,3,792 33 | \% 236,041 | 143,3\%2 32 |
| 1, 2 (\%) (tint) | 131,223 32 | 1, <3\%, 「15 | 141,334 30 |
| 42\%,519 | 104,0,1) 75 | illy, hlis | 145, 408.82 |
| 2. 159, 209 | 565,303 92 | 2.15 | 75) ${ }^{\text {\% \% }} 13$ |
| $2,411.44$ | 636.380998 | 3,174,724 | 806.27809 |
| 85, !185 | 133,314 31\% | -41, 1 \% \% | 13! , 708 0\%; |
| 175,317 | 45,9M) : $\mathbf{H}_{4}$ | $\pm 32,920$ | (i2, M $0_{4}^{7}$ ! M$)$ |
| $50!1,0121$ | 102, +3\% 2 | 810,453 | 154,5184 |
|  | $743,8 \mathrm{tin}$ (i3 | 3, 40:3,747 | 891.91087 |
| (1) $\mathrm{O}^{-70}$ | 211,297 7 ? | 134, 246 | 250,248 |
| (1)世5) 7 (92 | $50,0,3$ Is |  | 51, ${ }^{\text {ditic }} 47$ |
|  | 167,182 33 | 425, 15. | 148,013 25 |
| \$45, 2438 | 84,97430 | :3,4,03\% | 12, $2 \times 1931$ |
| 167,523 | 42.8459 | (18, $15 \times 1$ | 51,401 (6) |
| 16ii, $23 / 4$ | 39,098 58, | 13\%.422 | 44,5864 51 |
| 418,310 | 132,534 12 | $6301.34!1$ | 166, 187 13 |
| $\pm 9.474$ | 70,68f 16 | 317,1744 |  |
| (iis? , 1.54 | 404,982 67 | $6 \times 3,397$ | $427,7 \% 203$ |
| 13is, 116 | 31, 8-11 25 | 270,447 | 53,148 ! 12 |
| 34, 4,437 | 66, 113 (6) | 361.3010 | (9, 9384 |
| $5 \times 8,36$ | 57,794 :31 | (6) 7.434 | (6) 5, 55 2K |
| 1,437.381 | $308,92 \%$ | 1, 141, $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | 335, 24143 |
| 125,748 | $40,715: 21$ | 107, 10 - | 47,16\% 7.4 |
| 1,140,471 | 374,0\%3; 18: | 1.123, 43 | $3 \pm 0,84000$ |
| - 12,345 | 15, 042 21 | 59,220 | 10, $10 \times 3$ |
| 127, 314 | 44,316 | 358,824 | $37,014 \times 1$ |
| 2,50, , ,004 | 743,773 ,0 | $33_{1} 2 \times 1,367$ | 1,016,781 \%8 |
| 2tix.453 | (17, 2220 02 |  | 81,345 (K) |
| 178,37\% | 27, 108 :3 | 141, -24 | 27,953 70 |
| $812,18!$ | 1,988,240 68 | 1, (16) 7,7 \% | $3,300.048 \times 4$ |
| $14 \mathrm{ta}, \mathrm{fi4s}$ | 37.7250 | 175,3! ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $48,31: 78$ |
| 238,1643 | 150, 61300 | 21, 111 | 114.06. $: 35$ |
| 403, 3 \% 1 | 62,710 15 |  | 70,64! : 12 |
| 1,517, 33, | $1.176,50117$ | 5. 305,942 | 1,753, 1:11 2\} |
| 204, 3 3x | - 41,617418 | 23:, ! ¢ M | 2k, 928 |
| :301, 51 \% | 161,469 78 | 1,633 | 97916 |
| 233, 0123 | 56, 255 84 | 218,878 | 50, 7 , \% 92 |
| 577.69 .9 | 131,612 64 | 173,910 | 153, xte 6 |
| 1,132,37 | 228,720 94 | $(60,417,319$ | 7,083,692 55 |


|  | May, 1898. |  | May, 1899. |  | Eleven months ended 31st May, $18!18$. |  | Eleven montlos ended 31st May, 1899. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vnlue. | Duty Collecterl. | Value. | Duty Collecterl. | Value. | 1)uty (Aollecterl. | Vislue. | Duty Collectex. |
| 13rought forwavi. | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 5,188,770 \end{gathered}$ | s cts. $1,725,201 \quad 13$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 5,453,188 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 & \text { ct.s. } \\ 1,666,947 & 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} * \\ 51,134,379 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { \$ cts. } \\ 15,228,72094 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 60,417,319 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \text { cts. } \\ 17,9 \times 3,6925 i \end{array}$ |
|  | 43,416 36,308 |  | $63,71 \%$ 37.154 | 17,043 <br> 11,480 <br> 1800 | tir 2,320 $123,91 \%$ | 207,648 <br> 290,421 <br> 29 | 9101,783 90,818 | 241,300 <br> 295 <br> 293 <br> 141 <br> 77 |
| " cloths, wersterls, contings \& | (8,3,36\% | 214,2088 | 120, 120 | $3 \geq .2+8$ 00 | 2,002, 260 | 618,24813 | $2,510,196$ | 677,048846 |
| 11 drese gouds. . . . . . . . | 81,111; | $2+$, 2 If 61 | 107.23: | 31,675 | $3,046,580$ | 1445, 889.96 | 3,221, 104 | 917,2145 |
| " knitural goxals | 24, 1 NO | T, -5, 10 | 27,546 | $8.00^{-2} 80$ | 417, 7 [! | 129,18532 | 51.602 | 16i, 5669 |
| shitwls | 3,613 $4, \mathrm{ma}$ | (15) 10 | -4.30!) | 1, (61 0 \% | 20, 174 | 13,40812 | 46, 2006 | 16.462 63 |
| All other dutiable grods | 911, 452 | 217,697 47 | 1, 082,5444 | 245,187 : 50 | 9,279,604 | $2,31 \times, 93814$ | 10,641,509 | 2,608,4N2 68 |
| Teteles, clutiable goods | $6,428,10\}$ | $1,852,87829$ | $7,359,103$ | 2,028,311 66 | 68, 196,881 | 14,926,745 19 | $80,164,43 \frac{4}{4}$ | $23,100,43873$ |
| Coin and lutlion | 745,378 |  | $3 \times 7,887$ |  | 4,356, 205 |  | 4,503,658 |  |
| Freatgomes. | $5,447,763$ |  | 5,279,703 |  | $45,251,839$ |  | 53,600,724 |  |
| Grand totals. | 12, $631,24 i 3$ | 1,852,878 29 | 13,9286,493 | 2,028,311 66 | 117,805,285 | $19,926,74519$ | 138,2368,816 | 23,100,438 73 |

D. Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption in Canada during the months of May, 1898 and 1899, and during the eleven months ended 31 st May, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | May. |  | Wleven months ended 31st May |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1894. | 1898. | 1893. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Animals for inprowement of stock | 61,698 | 18,5813 | 200,448 | 1:9,030 |
| Articles for use of the arny and navy | 75,232 | 31, 09 | [,22. 163 | 2, 2 , 5,54 |
| Asphaltum or asphatt...... | 21,507 | 58.1985 | [10, 811 | S.1,511 |
| Broosm cerba | 13,747 | 7.1817 | 101.31; | 125, 413 |
| Cunl, anthracite. | 361.926 | 494,367 | 6,211, 249 |  |
| Coffee. | 42. 453 | 44, 163 | 126.6 | +34,118 |
| Corn, Indian |  | 710,93\% | 5,171, 337 | 7.5mi, $1 / 3$ |
| Cotton waste. | 19, $113 \%$ | 25,42: | 151.749 | 120.3648 |
| " raw |  | 12 c 195 | $3,832,134$ | 2.82 c . 215 |
| Dyes, chenicals, de. | 200053 | 225, 623 | 1, 561, 236 | 1. 112.330 |
| Fish and mouncts of. | 15,784 | 17,32\% | 48.5,083 | 11-..84 |
| Fisherics, articles for, itets, semes, limes, | 84.96\% | - 4,718 | 357.1881 | HiP, 205 |
| Fruits ! hananiks, olives, pinethples, de. | 104,1413 | 12\%,813 | 414, 413 | titio, $1 \times 8$ |
| Fur skins, not dressurd. . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.502 | Cs, (MA) | 396.42 K | 10.7648 |
| Greast, fur masp-making, sce | 11,85\% | 20,0:1 | 3:3, 6321 | - $\times$ (1) 2 205 |
| Hides aml skins. | 32, 3; | 34,9\% | $3,4846,911$ | $3.581 .4 \% 3$ |
| India mbluer mad gutta percha, cru | 89,043 | 132,036 | 1,308, 3.39 | 1.51) 5 , t94 |
| Jute choth atwl jnte yam | 40, M\% 0 if | (6), 4141 | Trix, 246 | 491:970 |
| Metals, hrisu aud copper.. | 164,213 | 128,373 | ! $1 \times 0.1884$ | !1.5, (im) |
| 18 strel rails for railways. | 30.932 | S7, 462 | 1, fitk, 251 | 1. (16), 44; |
| - iron and steel, all other. | 241, 位1 | 301,250 | 1, 14tititso | 1, mbisen |
| tin and zine | 3) 178 | 220.1042 | 1.23:1,4\% | 1, H6, sis |
| Oils, vegutable. | -20, 28 | 34,503 |  | 25, 515 |
| Salt ... .l. | 48,164 | 44, $\times$; 4 ; | 2iseriti |  |
| Setulers' ffects | 434.699 | 313, 23.3 | 2,3it, 5: $\%$ | 2,301, 8: 7 |
| Silk, raw | 23, 848 | 15,449 | -4y 2,111 | 221.006 |
| Sisal, manilla and hemp, mudressed | 115,500 | 150, $\mathrm{N}^{2} 1$ | 509.510 | 83, 20 |
| 'Teat.. | 14s,140 | 60, | $2.488,412$ | 3.1 -2,636 |
| Tolacer leaf. |  | 150,201 | 16,9889 | 1. $5 \times 2.0 .15$ |
| Winer, cabhnetmakers, \&c. | -12,3i1 | 17,3世2 | 1.451.85 | 1.s.s\%,2\%5 |
| Wiool........... . . . . . . . | 1133.575 | 78,345 | 1. 7.77 .911 | 1,31:1,383 |
| All other firee guods. . . . . . . . <br> Tutals, free groods |  | 9204,205 | 2, 54,46, 8, $0_{0}$ | $8,60.9,4093$ |
|  | 3, 45.766 | 2,279,703 | $45,2: 21,544$ | 23,600, 224 |
| Coin and bullion | 74, 378 | 38\%, 487 |  | 4,503,65\% |
| Dutiable goouls.... | 6, 428.101 | 7,356,103 | 68, 1914, 481 | 80, 164,434 |
|  | 12,621,245 | 13,023, 64.13 | 117, (1)5, $2 \times 85$ | 130,206, M16 |

E.-Unrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the months of May, 1898 and 1899, respectively

|  | May, 1848. |  |  | May, 1890. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Fory ign l'rentuce. | Total. | Home I'ruduce. | Foreign <br> Producs: | Tutal. |
| Produce of the mine | S | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
|  | 891,877 | 41,498 | 933,875 | 1,425,123 | 8,27! | 1,433,402 |
| 1. fisheries | 647,612 | 3, 31740 | (651,282 | 738,098 | 6,482 | 745,480 |
| forest | 1,293,495 | 465 | 1,2913,906 | 1,732, 130 | 2,693 | 1,734,823 |
| Animals and their produce. | 2,057,803 | 43,6650 | 2,101,503 | 2,077,760 | (66,981 | $2.144,74$ |
| Agricultural puroducte | 1,704,498 | 1,232,44 | 2,936,942 | 1,437,518 | 258,849 | 1,690,367 |
| Manufactures | [18,963 | 111,015 | 1,067,978 | 1.146,740 |  | 1.27\%.im; |
| Miscellaneons articles | 21,783 | 19,712 | 41,445 | 11,097 | \%2, 199 | 43,204 |
| Bullion .... $\quad$ Totals | 7,566,041 | 1.460,994 | 9,027,035 | 8,509,36t | $51.20,45$ | 9,075,815 |
|  | 86,885 |  | 86,833 | 89,654 |  | R(1).63)4 |
| Coim. . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 4,721 | 4,726 |  | 37,548 | 37,548 |
|  | 7,652.876 | 1,4 in. 720 | 9, 118,596 | 8,659,020 | 543,94\% | 9,203,017 |

F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the eleven months ended 31st May, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | Eleven months enderl 31st May, 18! |  |  | Fleven months ended 31st May, 1899. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 110me Produce. | Foreign Pruduce. | Total. | Home Prodince. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Produce of the mine | 13,252,3*2 | 305,041 | $13,457,422$ | 12,197,475 | 169,671 | 12,364, 146 |
| fisherie | 1, 415,610 | 115,412 | 9,533, 022 | $8,623,190$ | 33,645 | 8,650 , 835 |
| forest | 23,002,190 | 448.901 | 23,451,091 | 23, 733,815 | 84,353 | 23,818,168 |
| Animals and their produce | 40, M, \%, 459 | 1,709, 290 | 42,67, 7 , 40 | 43,095,540 | 1,149,821 | 44,245, 361 |
| Agricnltural products | 30, 478,544 | $8,517 \times 810$ | 39,076,413 | 21,423,157 | 12,817,277 | 34,2411,434 |
| Manufactures | 9,646, 635 | 834,611 | 10,481,251 | 10,383,108 | 432,430 | 11,315,538 |
| Misceilaneous articles. | 134,211 | 305.96 | 440, 164 | 155,3016 | 325,770' | $501,16 \%$ |
| Totals | 126, $8958,03: 3$ | 12,219,079 | 139,117,112 | 119,631,681 | 15,512,967 | 135, 144, 648 |
| Bullion | 974,687 |  | 97.65 | 994,316 |  | 906,341; |
| Coin. |  | 3,557,163 | 3,55:7,16:3 |  | 2,877,272 | 2,877,272 |
| Grand total: | 127,875,720 | 15,746,242 | 143,671,962 | $120,625,427$ | 18,340,239 | 139,018,266 |

G.-Sumany Statement (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first eleven month: of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

| Month ended | Fiscal Year 1897-98. |  | Fiscal Year 1898-99. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Consolidated Fiund of Canada. |  | Connolidated Fund of Canada. |  |
|  | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|  | 8 cts. | s cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |
| July 31 | 2.256.418 21 | 2, +22,513 92 | 3,639,619 24 | $2,491,12 \mathrm{~S}^{46}$ |
| Angust 31 | 2,878,065 93 | 1,185,074 27 | $3,673,61780$ | 1,541,311 34 |
| Septamber 30. | 3,180,263 58 | 1,870,083 89 | 4,128,662 ? | 1,-52, 141 $\%$ |
| Totals. | 8,314.747 72 | 5,47, 17208 | 11,441,899 99 | 5,784,581 36 |
| October | 3,131,863 76 | 2,400,740 4.4 | 3,355, 7075 | 2,735,509 60 |
| Novermber 30. | $3,204+466$ | 3,476,813 28 | 3,614,24369 | 3,872,470 02 |
| December 31. | 3,282,896 93 | 2,072,944 84 | 3,701,43763 | $2,410,30949$ |
|  | 9,619,221) 91 | 8,010,498 56 | 10.641,47888 | $9.027 .35 \% 11$ |
| January 31. | $3,512,14919$ | 6,200,474 49 | 3,550,102 68 | $6,540,68732$ |
| February 29 | 3,319, 4.1000 | 1,901, 4956 | $3.620,16: 370$ | 2,244,50! 96 |
| March | 3,883, 275 | 14392,115 08 | 3,275,105 76 | 1,283,583 10 |
| Totals | 10,715,216 87 | 9,499,088 19 | $10,945,46214$ | 10,308, 9*0 41 |
| April 30 | 3,504,348 35 | 2,403,1855 07 | $4,173,40940$ | $2,852,92016$ |
| May 31 | 3,515,506 90 | 3,426,193 4.5 | $3,974,15 \times 75$ | 3,480,104 48 |
| June 30 | 3,221,427 48 | 2,009,360 3i |  |  |
| Total | 10,245,282 63 | 8,009,63: 47 |  |  |
| Grand totals. | 38,894,474 13 | 30,996, 8: 1830 |  |  |

H.-Summary Statement (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, accrued during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898, and same for first eleven montlts of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.

Fiscal Year 189\%:98
Fiscal Yrar 1898-99.

| Month ended |  | Month ended |  | Menth ended |  | Month ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. |  | 3 cta. |  | \$ cts. |  | \$ cts. |
| fuly 31.. | 354,81896 | Jan. 31.. | 644,8633 78 | Inly 31.. | 726,929 31 | Jen. 31 | 70917813 |
| Aug. 31.. | 445,189 611 | Feb. 28. | 662,12789 | Ang. 31.. | 811,759 19 | Feb. 29. | 738,54688 |
| Seput. 30, | $593,112 \mathrm{st}$ | Mar. 31. | 768,696 59 | Sepit. 30. | 819,290 95 | Mar. 31. | 711,646 23 |
| Totals. | 1,443,181 38 | Totals | $2,080,688 \times 6$ | Totals | 2,358,979 45 | Totals. | 2,119,37124 |
| Oct. 31. | 602, 70945 | April: 0 | 778,8511 71 | Oct. 31. | 892,131 87 | April 30. | 8100,263 95 |
| Nos. 30.. | 714,20752 | May 31 | 730, 381 52 | Nov. 30 | 875.28.9 08 | Mry 31.. | 867,9ับ 23 |
| Dee. 31.. | 816,813 34 | June 30 | 7 41,02571 | Dec. 31.. | 913,279 58 | Tune 30. |  |
| Totals | 2,183, 3 3 32 | Tintals. | 2,200, 828 94 | Tutals | 2,680,670 53 | Totals |  |
| ¢rand totals, Inland Revenue.... |  |  | 7,95x, 1289 | Grand totals, Inland Revenue... |  |  |  |

I.-Summar Statement (Vinerised) of the Value of the Imports into Canala (Duthames Asb Fibee) with the Duties collegted therem and the Exports from Canadit during each mometh of the Fiseal Year ended 30 h Jute, 1898 , and same for firat deven wonthe of Fiseal Year ending 30th June, 1899, respectively. (Coize and Bullion induded).


## GREAT BRITAIN

J.-Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Importerl into (areat

Britain from Canada during the months of May and the eleven months ended 31st May, in the Years 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively: (From English Returns.)


## GREAT BRITAIN．

K．－Comparativg Statbment（Unrevised）of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from（iteat Britain to British North America during the months of May and the eleven mouths ended 31st May，in the Years 1897，1898， and 1899，respectively．（From Enylish Returns．）


| A BTICLES＊ | Quantitiks． |  |  |  |  |  | Valtess． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Morth of May． |  |  | Fleven momtlis emder］ 31st May． |  |  | Montio of May： |  |  | Fileven monthes emeler 31st May． |  |  |
|  | 1897. | 1896． | 1892. | $18 \% \%$ | 1898. | 1899. | $180 \%$. | 1898. | 18！ | 1897. | 1848. | 1895. |
| 1．Bhtisi ani Imsh Puntuek． <br> 1．Articless of Fexdand Drink：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2．Salt，reck and white．Tonse． | 17，242 | 8，033 | 9，273 | 14， 9128 | 54，132 | 59，246 | 52,506 | 23， 70 ¢ ${ }^{2}$ | 27，234 | $2 m i, 04 k$ | 171,368 | $181,215$ |
|  | 31，643 | 50， 417 | 40，234 | 2i1，266 | 345,065 | 381，16 | 3），（\％） | 91，420 |  | ＋56，1．s？ |  | 73：1，801 |
| W＇oul，sli＋ep and lands．LIts． | 3，300 | 34,600 | 90，200 | 449）， 400 | 1，45R，100 | 651,800 | 120 | 6，793 | 10，038 | 76,174 | 278,046 | 115，208 |
| 3．Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufa． tured ：－ <br> Cotton mamifactures－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T＇ieer：gixuls，gray or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piecr：goods，bleached．＂＊ | 52,9010 137.3001 | 46,800 185,700 |  |  | 2， $53,1,401$ | 4， $4.80,600$ | 2， 1.14 | 12，tix | 111， 2 a | 161， 781 | 172， $17 \times 14$ | ：01，tixs |
| ＂pristed．． | 613,510 |  |  | 3－2，（tano | 12，201，（04） |  | 36， 112 | 31,438 | 82， 51416 | 1113， 8 St |  | Slics， 308 |
| ＂dyert，or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，037，450 | 1，173，3i31 |
| Jute 1manufactimes－｜ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simen manufactures－ Visere gends，all kiads． |  |  | 472，800 | 5，940，300 | 7，170，300 |  | $310,0.12$ | 34.684 | 30， 5028 |  | 591，278 | （5i．M0，520 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk and othor mator－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ials．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2， 263 | 7，172 | 12．Fiv | ！1，5，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1015，没＂ | 167．3in |
| W＊millon tiscues ．．．．．Y＇ds． | 54． 500 | $x, 1(x)$ | 115． 10 M 1 | 2，144，400 | 1， 305.700 | $2.311 .1 / 40$ | ：3， 1111 | 做， 70 | int 18.815 | 1． $814 i, 777$ | 1，i1ti， 012 | 1． 4 （Kx， 2 （3） 4 |
| WMraterl＂．．．．．．＂ | 504,8014 | 231， 400 | $215,(\mathrm{MM}$ | 9， 378.806 | ！， $113, \mathrm{N6} \mathrm{\%}$ | 7，5（1） 4 ，OMM | 114，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | ＜1， 10 \％ | 4.3 － 7 |  |  | $\because \sim 24.412$ |
| Farpets，nut beinge russ | （is） 2 2x） | 6ti， 14 CH | $95.4(0)$ | 1，＋41，300 | 1， 817.50 kz | $2,119,500$ | 24，12：\％ | S11，093） | \％－（153 | 59， $4 \times 8$ | 731,254 | 817，812 |
| Harilvare numanumated．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | $37,41 \leqslant$ | 11，370 | （1，3u2 | 24.2083 | 2：10， 0.81 | 104，112 |
| Cutlery ．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8，5）（\％） | 25，949 |  | $8,569{ }_{j}$ | $260,3+8$ |


"Included with "Hardware, unenumerated," prior to 1898.

## UNITED STATES

L.-Comparative: Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the Unitel States from British North Americal during the months of April and the len months ender 30th April, in the Years 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. (Erom United States Returns.)

| Anticlics. | Quantities. |  |  |  |  |  | Valurs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of April. |  |  | Ten monthe ended 3 ath April. |  |  | Month of April. |  |  | Ten morths ended 30th April. |  |  |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1817. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1849. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dutinble. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 | 98 |  | 5,156 | 35,385 |
| Books, \&c.. free |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,474 | 2,879 | 2,552 | $2 \times .205$ | 27, 345 | 24,498 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C.ment-Roman, <br> Portland, dutiuble . ... Lbs, | 30,400 | 187,500 | 103,320 | 2,125,300 | 1,491,74, | 1,146,445 | 132 | 100 | 526 | 8,500 | 7,107 | 5,25\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fibres, vegetable, \&c., und manafactures of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FruitsBanama, frec |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,782 | 9,500 | 6, 0) 65 | 75,047 | 67,456 | 71,877 |
| Lemons, dutiable. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41,976 | 3,963 | 2,406 |
| Furs, skins, de., free. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26,421 | 25,431 | 38,510 | 193,348 | 227,144 | 320, 36 |
| Hides and skins, other than fur, free cond intinble. Idos. | 1,384,727 | 889,517 | 1,082,990 | 17,218,026 | 1,426,815 | 11,043, 488 | 103,750 | 69, 497 | $95,5 \% 7$ | 1,205, 314 | 878,681 | 942,356 |



## UNITED STATES

M.-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 monthe ended 30 th April, in the Years 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. (From United States Returns.)


Machinery, viz.
Sewing machines and parts of Typw writing machinery and parts of.
Steel bars or rails for
railways .... .... Tons
Leather and manufactures ofPoots and showes.... . . . . . . Sole leather..
i) ther
..
Naval stores-
Rusin, tar and pitch.... Brls. rurpentine, spiritis of. . Gialls. Oil cake and oil cake meal Lbs. Oik-Mineral, crude...... Gails Cotton-seed.
Paraffine and paratfine wax Lus. Provisions


Sateds
Sugar, refinced ............. Libs.
Tobacco and mamufastures of Teeaf, stems and trinmuings " Cigars, ciqarettes, de.
Woxd and manufactures of -
Timber and ummanuf'd wood
Lumber-Hoarils, planks,
deals, joists, \$c. .... M.ft.
Manufactures of wood-
Furniture, N.E.S . . . . . . . . Wool, raw . .

Lhs.
All other goods exported, includ ing F'oreign Proluce


## UNITED STATES.

N.-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 lst July preceding, including such latest Month. (From United States Returns.)

| Name of Counthy. | Lathet Monthe. | Value bor the Month. |  |  |  | Aggregate for the Pehion of the Ykar, inoluding lathest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Im̧orts. | Exports. | Iriports. | Exports. |
| Europe. | April ........ | $\$$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | 5 |
| Beggium France |  | $\begin{array}{r} 671,763 \\ 4,113,102 \end{array}$ | 3, 1326,671 | (i26,048 | 2,628, 051 | 7,440,682 | $\begin{aligned} & 30,7 \pi 2,3+7 \\ & 7+301,41,3,2 \end{aligned}$ | 8, 40, $5,0 \times 26$ | 37,953, 904 |
| Germany |  |  | [10,7504,764 | 4,518,546 | $3,51 \%$, M\% 4 | 40.351, 251 | 1201, -21.2 sky |  | 1:33, (1) 65, 446 |
| Great Britain | " |  | 43, 445, 8! 12 | 10,353.701 | $34,342.112$ | - ! - , \%\% 1 10 | 4i*, 11以, 86\% | 18, 10. $2 \times \mathrm{M}$ | -i,ki, $1(6)$, 3 for |
| Italy .... ${ }^{\text {Netherlands }}$ | " | 1.35, 120 | \#, \%\%, - 111 | $2,2 \times 4,824$ | -322, 1020 | 16,24is, 8内i | 20, 218,504 | 19,383, 4i31 |  |
| All uther . | " | $\begin{aligned} & 1,311,313 \\ & 2,612,480 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,43,6,64 \\ & 5,175,385 \end{aligned}$ | $3,445,354$ | 4,737, 1088 | 11, 418.505 |  | 10, 17.7 , 583 | (is), 21if, 180 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | -28,081,811 | 35, 415.245 | $33,114,3,14$ | 51, ut 0,157 |
| Totals | 1 | 24,267,064 | 76,3M9,802 | $28,16(64,59 \%$ | (3), 423,9\%0 | $250,463,492$ | 814,754,045 | $242,707,078$ | $801,137,947$ |
| Bermuda | April . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 150,4-15 \\ 1,984,667 \\ 6,824,811 \\ 2,622,080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,705 \\ 7,706,145 \\ 1,914,711 \\ 2,643,871 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 149,975 \\ 3,266,813 \\ -, 336,454 \\ 3,171,417 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,721 \\ 6,3!0,2,42 \\ 3,272,132 \\ 3,060,411 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 259,111 \\ 24,019,201 \\ 25,16,764 \\ 21,32,6,633 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 840,587 \\ 64,30,812 \\ 23,401,303 \\ 23,62,52,504 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 293,407 \\ 2,2 i 0,534 \\ 31,446,412 \\ 25,230,259 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 804,903 \\ 73,0.92,819 \\ 28,-70,4!4 \\ 25,147,448 \end{array}$ |
| British North America | " |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other ... | " |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | * | 11,707, 603 | 12,404, 492 | 12,324,661 | 12,818,7.6 | 72,402,708 | 113,195,356 | 81,920,466 | 127,840,154 |
| Guianas. | A̧̧ril. . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 213,682 \\ 8,233,651 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 149,8 \mathrm{fr} \\ 2,412,873 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22 N i, 449 \\ (i, 507,918 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 234,237 \\ 3,148,236 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,873,784 \\ 74,736,307 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,018,174 \\ 26,219,927 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,81 \pm, 215 \\ 47,693174 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,\{13\} ;, 81\} \\ 2: .580,34\} \end{array}$ |
| All uther |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | 8,447,633 | $2,262,73 \%$ | 6,734,360 | $3,342,467$ | 78,610.091 | $24,168,101$ | 71,412,39\% | $297,517,152$ |
| Africa. | April. ..... ... | (122,010) | $\begin{array}{r} 1,13: 3,8!14 \\ 474.1114 \end{array}$ | $2,033,9 \%$ | 1, 2414.08 | 6,0453, 848 | 14, 1543, (144i | 8,173,32 6 | 15, 25,5,842 |
| Fast Indies. | , . . . . . . . | 4, 461, 666is |  | $7,035,238$ | 4) 8820.716 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,(17,31+14 \\ 17,463,3 \mathrm{Ha} \end{array}$ |  | $4,454,887$ |
| Acratich | " $11 . . .$. | 3, (Ni6, 84 4 | 1,54. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 6111 | 2, 541,394 |  |  |  |  | 24,176, 4,9 |
| All otler (Asia) | 0 | 3,053, 638 | $3,5445,391$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,887,771 \\ & 4,124,498 \end{aligned}$ | $44,016,661$ |  | $416,218,506$ | $34,0 \times 1,341$ |
| Total | 1 | 11,474,110 | 7,948,785 | 16,870,869 | 9,006,059 | $103,263,481$ | $69,104,650$ | 119,177,446 | $77,970,544$ |
| Grand totals. . | " | $55,946,410$ | 21,314,816 | $65,194,487$ | 88,657,242 | 511,199,772 | 1,025,920,172 | 545,222,384 | 1,036,465,402 |

## UNITED STATES.

O.-Statement of the Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the British Empire and (Totals), Forefen Countrifs 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 for the Month. |  |  |  | Aggrecatre for the Perion of the Yrar, inellying latent Monith. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  | 1898. |  | 1895. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Fixports. | Infurts. | Hiports. | Imports. | Fixports. | Imports. | Exports. |
| Britist Empire. |  | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain. | April. | 8,228,803 | 43,945,893 | 10,573,794 | 34,382, 112 | 92,538,140 | 4 $48,160,867$ | $98,103,5051$ | 43¢, 100,36 |
| Bermuda. | " | 150, 345 | 88,705 | 149,975) | 95,721 | 259,111 | 840,587 | 293,907 | 864,993 |
| British Africa. | " | 174,210 | 46,873 | 1,529,727 | 1,156,374 | 728, 313 | 10,174,575 | 1,0.47, 13\% | 12,510,130 |
| 1. Australasia | " | 987,743 | 1,167.882 | 239,574 | 1,833,1445 | 4,435,762 | 2,614, 873 | 12,393,922 | 16, 2411,486 |
| " East Indiea | " | 2,421,4i7 | 344,997 | 6,101,503 | 312, 560 | $20,635,251$ | 4,239,224 | 25,970,858 | 3,50, 5,590 |
| 1) Guiana, | " | 140,863 | 129,854 | 45 | 145,228 | 2,694, 823 | 1,489,705 | 3,345,944 | 1,458,550 |
| " Honduras. | " | 7,606 | 56,273 | 11,415 | 41,017 | 135,917 | 4811,855 | 149,423 | 417,004 |
| " West Indies | " | 1,592,587 | 625,064i | 1,440,914 | 765,735 | 7,373,070 | 6,548,795 | $8,816{ }^{2}, 220$ | 7,217.144 |
| Canala | $\because$ | 1,981,938 | 7,600,318 | 2,255,827 | 6,202,340 | 25,836,711 | f0. 3 343,502 | 25,202,035 | 71,724,752 |
| Gibraltar | " | 3,591 | 4,588 | 4,147 | 22,589 | 30,568 | 276,666 | 13,067 | 523,081 |
| Hong Kong | "...... | 56,615 | 735,343 | 263,286 | 912,001 | 6333,328 | 5,187,010 | 2,101,128 | 6,281,760 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | " | 2,829 | 157,827 | 10,968 | 187,952 | 362,489 | 987,370 | 348,503 | 1,325, (067 |
| All other. | " | 366,611 | 71,230 | 364,331 | 215,864 | 1,411,441 | 545,949 | 2,279,619 | (302),329 |
| Totals . | " | 16,515,858 | $54,975,849$ | 22,945,503 | 46,353,5388 | 157,094, 924 | 555, 899,008 | 180,064,272 | 569, 115,506 |
| Totals, Foreign Countries . | " | 39,430,552 | 44,338,967 | 12,248,984 | 42,303, 704 | 334, 104, 848 | $468,321,164$ | 385, 158,114 | 477, 26:9, $85 \%$ |
| Grand totals.. | "....... | $55,946,410$ | 99,314,816 | 65,194,487 | 88,657,242 | 511,199,772 | 1,025,223),172 | 565,222,380 |  |

P.-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. | Valcr yor the Month. |  |  |  | Aghiggate wor tif Prbiod of the Year, inclubing Latyest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  | 1898. |  | 1890. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exprorts. | Imports. | Fixports. |
|  |  | 8 | 8 | 5 | \% | \% | \% | 8 | \$ |
| "Canada | May. | 11,875, 867 | 7.566 .041 | 12,638, 80¢6 | $8,569,366$ | $113,448,720$ | 126,898, 133 | 133,765, 158 | 119,681,681 |
| Great Britain. | " ..... | 183,504,371 | 111,923,054 | 198,033,895 | 140,048,241 | 958,670,081 | 581,328,403 | $965.562,54$ | (644, 822,762 |
| Russia in Europe | $\ddagger$ November . | 32,813,550 | 55,792,660 | 35,185,920 | 41,031,760 | 361,818,380 | 498, G60, 470 | 401,2150,090 | 506,342,650 |
| France | March | 75, 157,926 | 60,693,407 | $77.090,955$ | 60,098,070 | 217,692,804; | 152,962,150 | 212,636,502 | 156,363,908 |
| Portugal | $\pm$ December . | 3,201,120 | 2,357, 610 | 4,219,000 | 2,933,280 | 43,(159, 0 (6) | 261,495, 880 | 52,517,160 | 33,618,240 |
| Italy | March. | 24,978,19(4) | 20, 129, 707 | 25,536,702 | 22,597,713 | 62,24, 3,387 | T0,416, 821 | 68,594,709 | 58,581,676 |
| Austria-Hungary | " | $34,767,4 \times 0$ | 29,98i,000 | 233,253,410 | 34,761.320 | $91,725,040$ | 77,667,480 | (6), 682,120 | 92,100,350 |
| - Greece. | ${ }_{+}$December | 2,764,532 | 1,165,527 | 2,319,860 | 1,100,486 | 22, 149,066 | 15,541, (662 | 29),352,212 | 17,261,234 |
| Bulgaria | " | 1,098,942 | 555,068 | 1,112,547 | 612,755 | 16,210,84: | 11,539,663 | 14,039, 850 | 12,841,641 |
| Egypt. | " | 4,900,000 | 8,315,000 | 5,2:5,000 | T,140,000 | 52,055.000 | $61, \overline{\text { 6 }}$ (ǐ,, 000 | 54,055,000 | 5\%, $1 \times 10,000$ |
| -United States | April. | 55, 946,410 | $99.314,816$ | 65, 194,487 | 88,6557,242 | i11,190,72 | 1,045, 220,172 | 565,222, 384 | 1,036,465,802 |
| *sMexic., | February | 3,713,000 | 10,637.040 | 4,201,014) | 11,037,010 | 27,403,(006) | 80,701,1010 | 31,255,011 | $99,816,000$ |
| +Bratish India | Jenuary. | 16,959,784 | 23,363, 196 | 17,6in7, 688 | 25,552,343 | 142,212,844 | 194,717,328 | 139,732,474 | 228,780,631 |

Note. - The figures are those of the "special" imports and exports, except in the case of Bulgaria, the Uniterl States, Muxico, British India and Great Britain, where the figures are "general." "Special" means, in the case of imports, "inpurts for home consunption"; in the case of exports, "exporte of domestic produce and maunfacturt only."
*The aggregate figures are for the financial yar commencing lat July. tThe aggregate figures are for the finameial year commencing lst Apris. $\ddagger$ These figures are for the years 1897 and 1898 . Elachides Guin and Bullion. SThe values of the imports are stated in gold, and thuse of axports in silver.

## IT.-NEW TARIFFS

During the quarter under review there has heen 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 refereuce by those interested therein, resident at the principal centres of trade. The following British and Colonial are supplemental to those published in the departmental Annual Report, 1893, and the quarterly and monthly reports since published, and comprise all additions thereto or changes therein, so far as the department has authentic advice.

## (A.) NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF OF CEYLON.

The following statement shows the import duties now in foree on articles imported into Ceylon, together with a list of those articles which may be imported free :-

## Import Duties.





## TABLE OF ENEMPTIONS.

Duty.
Aerated water !oottles. ..... Free.
Aminals, viz.:-Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock ..... du
Areca-nits ..... da
Arrowroot ..... da
Blosting paper ..... do
Rooks amd maps, printed ..... do
Bricks and tiles and glass tites ..... do
Bullion, coin, pearl oysters, pearls and precious stones, unset ..... do
Carrlamome ..... do
Cards, blank: Christmas, wedding mud lirthday cards ..... do
(asks (empty), shooks ruh staves ..... do
Custor seed ponnac. ..... do
Curt, coke and pratent fuel ..... do
Coccanats amil cheoanut oil ..... do
Coffee ..... do
Coir yarn, rope, junks, filure, twines, and strands ..... do
Copperah ..... do
Cotton wool ..... to
Cowries and shells (not tortoise shell) ..... do
Dammar ..... do
Itawings and drawiog materials ..... do
Drums, iron, for oil ..... do
Felt ..... do
Frozen or refrigerated meat ..... do
Fruit (fresh and not in any way preserved) ..... do
Grimdstones ..... do
Gumnies and gunny cloth aud filter bagging ..... do
Hay and straw, cut or whent ..... do
Hoop itou ame hoop steel. ..... do
Hups. ..... to
Horns ..... do
Ice. ..... do
Instruments: scientific, surgical, mathematical, dc ..... de)
Juke ..... do
Liquid Enel, the product of petroleun, with a llashing point not under 200 degrees $F$ ..... do
Lime and clay ..... do
Printed music ..... do
Machimery, viz:-Prine mowers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component partsthereof ; also inchuling loconotive and portable engines, steam rollers. fire enginesand other machines in which the prime mover is not separable from the operativeparts.do
Machinery (iund component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machincs to beworked by electric, sterm, water, fire, or other power, not being manual or animallabour, or which before being hronght into nse require to be fixed with reference toother moving parts, and which are intended for :
(a) The freparing giming, pressing, spinning, weiving, sewing, knitting; bleaching anddyeing of cotton, jute, henp, silk, wool, or other filires, and any other processintervening hetween the raw material and the finisherl product as packed yeadyfor market.
(b) The smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores, and the manufacture ofiron, steel and other metalsdo
(c) The manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, four, cordage, rope and twine ..... do
(d) The milling of rice. ..... do
Articles.
Machinery-Continted.
(c) The trying and rolling of tea ..... Free.
(f) The pritring of coffee ..... do
(if) Priminy presses.............................................. ..... 10
(i) Railway workshops. ..... do
(j) The refining of petrolenm sund the manufacture of vegetulile oils ..... do
(h) The erushing of tones and lricks. ..... do
(1) The mamenfare of lace ..... do
(11) Sawmills ..... do
(o) Dining, navigation, a乡ricultare and pumping ..... do
( $p$ ) such other manfachere and indnstries as the Gusemor in Exeentive Comnell may from time to time specify ..... do
Provided that the term does not inclule tools and implements tw be worked by mamul or animat labour, and provided also that on'y such artides shall bo admitter as conpenent parts of mathnery as are indispensable for the working of machinery, and are, owing to their shape or ta other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
NutE.-Machinery and coniponent parts thereof made of substances other than metal are includent in this untry:
Mamares of all sorts, and ingralients imported solely for the mannfacture of manures, and certified as such by the importer ..... do
Manuscrjpts ..... do
All unwrothght metals. ..... do
T and chaturel bars, a nyles, plates, sheets, and rolled foists, iron or steel, but not galvanized iron ..... do
do
Iron, angle and swedish bar ..... do ..... do
Iron, pig. ..... do
Iron, plates and sheets (not galvanizerl) ..... do
Learl, sheet, pipe and pig ..... do
'lin and zinc, in cate or slab. ..... rlo
Steel, Blister ..... to
Steel, cast ..... do
Tin-ulates ..... do
Nets, fishermen's. ..... do
Oil, the promluce of creatures living in the sea. ..... (1)
Olas. ..... lo
Oriblilla weed ..... do
Palmirulı filse ..... clo
Piper and envelopes, ruled and mruled, with or without printed heading. ..... do
All exereise books anl mannsuript note looks used for etucational pmposes. ..... clo
Paper for lining teu boxes. ..... slo
Passengers' hargage acompmying the passenger, viz:-wearing apparel; used bicycles, photogrephic cameras, and sewing machines; and instruments intemled for the pro- fessional use of passengers. ..... do
Mants, trees and seels, inteniled for agricultaral and horticultural purposes. ..... lo
Plunalingo ..... do
Printing materials. ..... do
Printer hubels ..... da
Prints and pictures, printed almanacs and show cards, and plates with their frames ..... do
Ruttan ..... do
Resin. ..... do
Regimental chothing, uniforms, Hecessaries, accoutrenzents, and baml instruments, imported for the use of Her Majesty's lant and sea forces, including volunteers ..... do
Rifles for voluntecrs. ..... do
Saltpetre, refuse of, for purposes of manure only, as certified by the importer ..... do
screws for tea boxes. ..... do
Seenls, colton, castor, rape, poppy, niger, mustard and hird ..... do ..... do
Nenma leaves
Nenma leaves
Slates, roofing ..... do
Sheets, iron, tea boxes (imported in shooks). ..... do
solder ..... do
Sol-lering fluil. ..... Ho
Specimens and objects illustrative of mataral listory ..... d
Stones, ballast ..... do ..... do
Stones, coral ..... do
Stones, gribding. ..... do

## Articles.

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

## SCHEDULEC.

## Table of Prohibitions ant Restrictions Inwards.

Ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and utensils of war by way of merchandise, except by license from Her Majesty for fumishing Her Majesty's public stores moly, or under the directions of the collector hy anthority of the Governor.

Borks wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed, or written, or printed in the United Kinglom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, and of which notice that copyright subsists shall have been given by the proprietor to the commissioners of custom: Londum.

Coin, viz, false money, or counterfeit sterling enin of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Dangerous substance-, viz, earth oil or mineral naphthas, fulminating powder, guncotton, nitro-rlycerine, except by license of the Governor and under regulations to be made by the Governor, with the advice of the executive council, from time to time, for the safe landing and deposit thereof.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographs, photographs, engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

Infected catule, sheep, or other animals ; also nides, skius, horns, hoofs, or any part of cattle or other anmals, which the Governor may by proctanation prohibit, in order to prevent contagious distemper:

Fish, grain, and other uticles in a damaged, stinking, offensive condition, unft for food and legitimate use, and likely to breed sickness on iny contagious disorders.

Ganja aud bhang, or any substance containing ganja or bhang.
Parts of articles, viz, any distinct or separate part of any article not accompanied by the other part, or all the other parts of such articles, so as to be complete or perfect, if such inticles be subject to cluty according to the value thereof.

# III.-TARLFF CHANGES. 

(A.)-BRITISH INDIA.

## MODIFICATIONS TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

## 1.-Exemptions.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon:

Machinery (and component parta thereuf) for the manufucture of paraffin cundles. (Customs circular No. VIII. of 1898.)

## II.-Custons Valuations of Certain Goods.

In exercise of the power conferred hy section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII. of 1878 , and in supersession of the values tixed in columns 3 and 4 of schedule IV. (Import tarifl) of the Indjan Tariff Act, VIII, of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI. of 1894 and III. of 1896, for the article specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, the Governor Genemal in Council is pleased to fix for the said article the value stated in column 4 of the said Schedule :

1 2.
No. in
Tariff Schentule.

Nanes of articles
$\stackrel{3}{3}$ Present Present
valuation. Revised Rs. A.
4. valuation.

## AKJICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Provisions, Oilman'a Stones and Groceries.
Bacon in canvas and cans, jowls and cheebs.
(Customs circuiter No, IX. of 1828. )

## (B.)-BRITISH INDIA.

## Aimitional Thport Duty on Bounty-fed Articles.

A copy of an Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act of 1894, has been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, which reads as follows :-

After section 8 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the following section shall be added, namely :-
" $8 a$.- (1) Where any country, dependency, or colony, pays or bestows, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any article, and the article is chargeable with duty under the provisions of this Act, then upon the importation of any such article into British India, whether the sume is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the
"Gazette of India" impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.
"(2) The net mount of any such bounty or grant as aforesuid shall le, from time to time, ascertained, determined, and declared by the Governor (ieneral in Council and the Governor General in Council may, by notitication in the "Gazette of India," make rules for the identification of such artieles and for the assessment and collection of any additional duty imposed upon the importation thereof under sutsecticn (1)."

This Act slaall not apply to any imported article the bill of lading for which was signed and given before the commencement of this Act.

This Act is to come into force at once.

## IV.-COMMERCLAL 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 Monthly 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.

Ldgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.
C. E. Sonturn, Christiana, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmirk.
D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, agent for Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

In auddition to their other dutics, the undementioned Canadian agents will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders.
J. G. Colner, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

Harrison Watson, Curator for Canada, Imperial Institute, London, England.
G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water Street, Liverpool, England.
II. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.
W. L. Griffith, 10 The Walk, Cardiff, South Wales.

Thomas Moffat, 24 Wale Street, Cape Town, South Africa.

## (A.) -SPECIAL REPORTT AS TO POSSIBTLTTIESOF TRADE FOR CANADLAN BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## (Mr. Harrison Watson.)

Tmperial Institute, London S.W., 25 th May, 1899.
The Honourable,
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Sir, - In consequence of constant inquiries received from Canada for information as to the chance of Canadian manufacturers securing any market for their boots and shoes in the United Kingdom, I have, at your request, made some general inquiries upon the subject.

Information has been obtained from the principal trade journals, a number of importers have been addressed, and I have had personal interviews with several houses which handle American goods.

Speaking generally, the prospects for a profitable trade in boots and shoes appear to be infinitely less favourable than in Canadian leather. In the former direction Canadians will not only have to compete with British manufacturers, but also with the American makers who already invade their own home market, and foreigners. In leather there is an undoubted demand for their products, and development in this direction would be welcomed.

Information as to the extent to which the United States goods have obtained a footing in this country is very contlicting. On the one hand it is said that the trade has been in most cases disippointing, expensive to inaugurate and unprotitable. Upon the other, the existence of a number of factors and importers who are dealing in American goods testifies to the fact that a steady and permanent trade has been established.

The reason for the comparison with American goods will be obvious to those connected with the trade as there is great similarity between American and Canadian boots and shoes both in appearance and make and it would he mainly with United States qoods that Canada would compete in this market.

I should judge that local cirumstances have largely influenced the success or failure of American groods and whereas in some districts considerable and rapidly increasing trade has heen created, in other parts results have been disappointing. Some merchants whom I saw were quite enthusiastic over the progress of the trade, others could see little in it.

The extent of the American trade may be interesting. In the years 1893 to 1897, respectively, the number of pairs of boots and shoes imported into the United King dom was as follows: $2.098,5,018,18,956,25,908$, and 24,119 (from the U.S.)

Whereas British makers have by the adoption of superior machinery, itc, won back much of their trade, there is a certain class of goods, not only "tine" grade, but in the cheap varieties, where the Americans have secured a following. It is in a light, showy and "dressy" goods that this is mainly the case. British makers contend ilat goods of this description are quite unsuited to this climate and have no durability. Women in particular, however, seem to show a decided preference for the more attrac tive appearance of these goods and buy them.

Canadian makers are familiar with United States goods, and thus will know pretty well what they will have to compete with. Most of the importers, whatever may be their opinion as to the success of the venture, are prepared to welcome Canadian boots and shoes, and some would prefer handling them to American from a desire to encourage colonial trade. It is wholly a question of quality and price.

Canalians must disabuse themselves of the idea that this business is done direct with the retail trade. I am infurmed that all successful openings have been established through the importers and factors and that American experiments in methods different to this have been expensive failures. Any Canadian house wishing to embark in the trade should enderyour to arrange to be represented by some factor with a large connection atungst the retailers. It is stated that Americans have found that cliflerent conditions prevail here and that there are no so-called retailers who do a trade which will compare in any way in volune with that carried on by some of the United States retailers.

Some of the houses who could handle Canadian goods are:
C. W. Randall is Co, 35 Exchange Street, Norwich.

Colebrooke \& Knight, 44 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.
Richard Brightman, 62 St . Martins le Grand, London, E.C.
Norman it Sons, 84 Milton Street, London, EC.
John Rye \& Co., 46 and 47 Aldersgate Street, Londun, E.C.
Colehrook is Co., 39 Wilson Street, Londun, E.C.
None of them are prepared to express a decided opinion as to whether Canadian trade could be profitably established without first seeing the goods and prices, but they would be ready to cither talk over the matter with the Canadian firms or receive samples of half a dozen pairs and report upon them.

Mr. Randall is paying his second visit to Boston on a buying trip, leaving here about the last week in $J$ une. He does not think that he can find time to visit Canada, but would gladly examine Canadian goods in Boston, and is prepared to give orders if conditions are satisfactory.

Whilst there is an opening for some fine grade goods, the bulk of the trade is in the cheaper lines, and such Canadian samples as I have in the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute have been approved of, subject of course to shapes being what is in demand at present.

Momentarily there is a more than usual similarity between British and American shapes, but Canadian inanufacturers would of course in this respect have to adopt the inodels required by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Canadian manufacturers would be unwise to form any erroneous impression as to the nature and extent of any openings that might exist in the United Kingdon. Any enterprising representative who would be prepared to regard a trip to the United Kingdom as a combination of business and pleasure, and wonld bring over a set of samples, and be prepared to spend a couple of weeks or so in calling upon some of the leading importers might possibly succeed in establishing a trade in certain particular lines, and as previously indicated, sets of samples sent to importers would result in the exchange of ideas.

Upon the other hand there seems a likelihood in a market like this, that a certain amount of boots and shoes will always be coming in from outside, and there is no reason why Canadians should not do as well as ather competitors.

I shati be happy to afford any assistance to Canadian manufacturers who may wish to take up the matter with some of the factors indicated.

Yours faithfully,

HARRISON WATSON,<br>Curator, Canadian Section.

## Y.--GENERAL COMDERCLAL INFORMATION.

## (A)-IMPORTS OF BUTTER, CHEFSE, BACON AND HAMS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

Quantitses of Butter, Cheese, Bacon and Hams Imported into Great Britain during the monthe of May and the five months ended 31st May, 1897, 1898 and 1899. (From British Returns.)

BUTTER.

| Countries. | Month of May. |  |  | Fiw Months ended 31st May. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 189\%. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1894. |
|  | Cwt. | Cwit. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| Colonies - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Now teuth, Wal | 3,431 | +191 | 3, | 14, 545 | 14.512 | 22,712 |
| Nuw Zeuland. | 7,2\% | 1,744 | 4,485 | 10, $10 \times 1$ | 13, 601 | 83.103 |
| Victoria... | 11,216 | 84 | 475 | 114.3.a | 76,701 | 1000,1530 |
| Totale. | 21, (ix) | 3,252 | 8.867 | 148, 420 | 163.279 | 216,948 |
| Foreign Countries - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Franew . | 37,14x | 36,111 | $3 \mathrm{~T}, 13 \mathrm{~s}$ | 16i. 611 | 164,3i4 | 13k, 141 |
| Germany | 1,301 | 2,2-7 | 2,501 | 41.24 | 31.714 | 3 30.113 |
| Holland | 30,181 | 27, 19 | 3T, 1uni | 97.1408 | ! 10,311 | 97, ? |
| Sweden | 22,2e + | 26,05 | 22,383 | 12.158 | $1: 22,0.7$ | 112,461 |
| United States. | 3,022 | 2,15\% | . $5,(0.51$ | 56, 95: | 23,2゙! | 76, 214 |
| Other Commtries | 20, 402 | 29,231 | 26,4648 | 125.742 | 12mans | 121: 14.2 |
| Totals | $\pm 36,625$ | 233,472 | 277,111 | 1,168,541 | 1,150, 4is | 1,221,431 |
| Grand Totals. | 258, 31.4 | 23\%, 424 | 28.978 | 1,367,011 | 1,330,7:3 | 1,438,37! |

CHWLSE

| Colonies Anstrylasia Caunda. | $\begin{aligned} & 15,744 \\ & 22,123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,752 \\ 16,780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,693 \\ 31,078 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,50 \% \\ & 110,713 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,087 \\ 123,840 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,810 i \\ & 90,775 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Totals. | 35,8177 | 22, 33\% | 39,711 | 16i,218 | 164,927 | 114,581 |
| Fowign Countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France. . . . . . | $2.65 \%$ | 2.63) | 3,340 | 13,556 | 14,153 | 11.843 |
| Hulland | 21.442 | 20,61] | $26,03 \%$ | 110,!01 | $111.2!1$ | 118,889 |
| United States.. | 30.345, | 35.905 | 331711 | 251,54 | 263,75 | 314, 88.4 |
| Other Countrie 3 | 6.510 | 4.845 | 7,639 | 20,346 | 15.268 | 28,102 |
| Totals | 61.394 | (6.3.35 | 7-1.333 | 394,348 | 397,469 | 474.523 |
| Grand tetals. | 99.1 .1 | $87.70 \%$ | 117,104 | 562,566 | 562.396 | 589,10-1 |

Quantities of Butter, Cheese, Bacon and Hams Imported into Great Britain during the month of May and the five months ended 31st May, 1897, 1898 and 1899. (From British Returns.) - Concluded.
B. ACON.

| Countries. | Month of May. |  |  | Five Monthe enderl 31st May. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 159\%) | $189 \%$. | 1898. | 1889. |
| Canadia. <br> Demmark Thited states. Other Cumatries | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Crst. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
|  | 21,603 | 49,730 | 12805\% | 71.931 | 102,2\% | 1050.90 |
|  | 103, 0483 | 84, 2191 | $116,30 \%$ 300611 | 40).813 | . 124,9113 | t-1, 1123] |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ? } \\ \text { 114, } 11.62 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 329,16 | 309,611 | 1, min!!16 | 1,920,176 | 1, $2+60.93$ |
| Totals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30,04 | 498,091 | 4.3,64 | 2,121,746 | 2, 273,728 | $2.487,43$ |

H.AMS.

| Canala. <br> Uniterl States <br> other Comatrie | $\begin{array}{r} 3,6656 \\ 158,187 \\ 0,514 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,9! \\ 232,15! \\ 483 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,689 \\ 168,386 \\ 1244 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,244 \\ 5!m, 240 \\ 1,227 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,12 \pi \\ 20,3,20 \\ 1,216 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \times, 434 \\ -4, i, 3 \\ 1,124 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Totals | 161,197 | 238,617 | 180,312 | 602,231 | 807,22\% | 7リ5. 4 \% 5 |

Quantities of Butter; Cheese, Bacon and Hams Imported into Great Britain during the Years ended 31st May, 1897, 1898 and 1899. (From British Returns.)

| Comintries. | Years ended 31st Muy. |  |  | Cherse. <br> Years emrled 31st May. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1s9\%. | 189\%. | 1899. | $189 \%$. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cut. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| Columies- <br> Cumada <br> \.w. Sutht Wales. <br> Xusy Zealand <br> Victoria. | 91.506 | 113.322 | 159, 1054 | 1,220,010 | 1,539,791 | 1,399,116 |
|  | 20,3(6) | $\frac{19,662}{711,18}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42,730 \\ & 8!), 341 \end{aligned}$ | *66; ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (1)2 | *54,197 | *27,327 |
|  | $17!1,581$ | 131:25 | 148.152 |  |  |  |
|  | $3183.7(4)$ | 343,693 | 4,39,0997 | 1,286,912 | 1,543,988 | 1,426, 443 |
| Forrigu Comeries Demastk. Fratce (icturaly: Hallatarl.. Swerdes.. United States ()ther Gemntries <br> Totals. <br> Grand totals. | 1,2i7, +14 | 1.361, 19.7 | 1,523,364 |  |  |  |
|  | +i, 21.2 | 4t4, sil | 3:0, 568 | 38,810 | 36,45\% | 31,7,6 |
|  | (18) 20 | +-139 | 2-T, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 307,208 | 287,944 | 310 -3i |
|  | -20837 | 308.583 | 27\% |  |  |  |
|  | $11 ; 2.2 .11$ | 121,521 | 119,-213 | $\begin{array}{r} 521.224 \\ 40,513 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 643,828 \\ 40,243 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37.127 \\ \text { (il.201 } \end{array}$ |
|  | 240.37 | -0,923 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2,749,832$ | 2, 824,835 | $2,887.1438$ | 907,-75 | 1,009,020 | 939.7.7 |
|  | 3,113,282 | 3,171,528 | 3,326,735 | 2, 1134,4\% | 2,603,008 | 2,366,164 |
| Саиајスa. <br> Denamark Trited States (othiry Conntries. | Bacos: |  |  | Hams. |  |  |
|  | 476,389 | 320,576 | 242,60\% | 158,552 | 119,827 | 154,511 |
|  | 1.36800 |  | 1,070.310 |  |  | 1,802,501 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore 115,204 \\ & 1(18,<111 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,956,817 \\ 86,452 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,415,18, ~ \\ 54,327 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,710 \\ & 3,213 \end{aligned}$ | $3,198$ | 3,259 |
|  | 4,869,514 | 5,356, 007 | $5,675,428$ | 1,524,555 | 1,930,870 | 1,960,321 |

[^24]
## (B.) INQUIRIES AT HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LONDON, ENG.

The following inquiries, amongst others, were received at the oflice of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, since the publication of the last Monthly Report of this Department:-

1. Infuiry is marle for the names of lumber firms who are prepared to quote for and supply large quantities of wood blocks suitable for paving purposes and railway sleepers.
2. A firm in Scotland who clain to be in touch with the principal users of wood, flour, ask for addresses of Canadian firms, who are prepared to quote prices and submit samples.
3. A general agency firm in Warsaw (Russia) offer their services as agents for the sale of Canadian produce and manufiactured goods. They point out that Warsaw is an important market for veneers, rolling boards, etc., and are willing to furnish satisfactory references.
4. A firm of fish and poultry salesmen in the Midlands are desirous of opening up trade with Canadian exporters of eggs, turkeys and frozen salmon.
5. The London agents for a large Cape firm who ship merino wools to the English and other markets, are desirous of entering into business relations direct with Canadian importers, or to place them in communication with their South African principals,
6. A large Dundee house, with in connection among the paper trade, wishes to take up Canadian pulp, and would like to hear from protucers desirous of exporting same.

## (C)—TRADE OF BARBADOS IN 1898.

Statement showing Trade of Barbados during the Years 1897 and 1898.


RECAPITULATION.


Statement showing Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Imported into Barbados fron Great Britain, British North America, United States, Other Countries and Totals during the Year 1898.

|  |  | Yeam exined 31nt Dhembrer, 1898. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Great <br> Britain. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { British } \\ & \text { Xorth } \\ & \text { Anerica. } \end{aligned}$ | Uniterl States. | ()ther Countries. | Total. |
| Aminals, living. | \$ |  | 8,180 | 50, 715 | (\%), 112 | 124,006 |
| 13remplatatfe - |  |  |  | 3, 2 (17.4123 | 13,916 | 3,30)5,81:9 |
| Brat and pollarl | 8 | 267 |  | 30,7it | 157 | 36,1188 |
| Brest, pilot, navy and eracker | $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{hs}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,833 \\ 54.1 \end{array}$ | 200 | $4,4169,40$ 124,728 | 44,569 1,410 | $\begin{gathered} 4,13: 3,43 ; 3 \\ 1: 3, i,-42 \end{gathered}$ |
| Corn or maize, harley and whest. | Liss. | $6 \pi, 760$ 734 |  | $6,940,353$ 75,560 | 44, 0.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,617,670 \\ 76,844 \end{array}$ |
| Onts | Thbs. | $\begin{array}{r} 88,788 \\ 1,4192 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 746,250 \\ 12,3 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,201.20)^{-} \\ 98,1082 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.198 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.018,443 \\ 112,113 \end{array}$ |
| Girain other, | Lirs. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,048 \\ 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,520 \\ -48 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,42:, 741 \\ \left(4, i, i i^{2}, i\right. \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 183,996 \\ 3,706 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,6116,305 \\ 70,3: 4 i \end{array}$ |
| Flour, wheat or rye | $\underset{\text { Br }}{\mathrm{Br}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 652 \\ 3,173 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,944 \\ 1!9,114 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62,031 \\ 311,884 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,06 t \\ & 5,178 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Meal, all kinds | " | 344 |  | 148, 415 | 1,027 | 1:00,331 |
| Ric* | $\{\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{m}$, | $\begin{array}{r} 1,35 \%, 41 \pi \\ 170,113 \end{array}$ |  | 50 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,492,274 \\ 173,773 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,847,747 \\ 343,888 \end{array}$ |
| Curriages | " | 1,898 | 224 | 16,117 | 5it | 19,413 |
| Conal | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Tonis. } \\ 8 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,659 \\ 18 \&, 138 \end{gathered}$ | 2 | $\begin{gathered} 245 \\ 1,221 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,9182 \\ & 9,887 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,246 \\ & 79,248 \end{aligned}$ |
| Confertionery |  | 5, 8 (3) | 16 | (62) | - 23 | (5,530 |
| Cotton manufactures |  | 508, 7 \% | 101 | 4,867 | 1,241) | 515,000 |
| Drugs, including patent merlicines |  | 17,345 | 916 | 8,172 | 2 18:3 | 26, 6tifi |
| Fiml - |  | 143 | 62. 107 | 16,552 | 2110 | 78,912 |
| Iry, salted or smoked | \$ | (ix:3 | 272,029 | 72,497 | 7 tsi | 365, (6) 2 i |
| All wher. |  | 2, 434 | 21,478 | 10,533 | 3 63i) | 37.380 |
| Iron and stesl and manufactures of |  | 130,178 | 2 n | 38,8,4 | 1) 6,073 | 175,340 |
| Liguors |  | 45,35\% | \$95 | 3,684 | 412,683 | 112,614 |
| Machinery |  | 24,84.4 | $!$ | 19,714 | 4 84:3 | 45, 110 |
| Mamures and fertilizers | 1 Toms. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,8(811 \\ 2: 3 \times: 11!11 \end{array}$ | 2 48 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,68 \\ 32,3 K i 3 \end{array}$ | $\frac{3,26 i}{70,210}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,847 \\ 350,440 \end{array}$ |
| I'rovisions- |  | 242,693 | 20, 2917 | 54t3,24. | 3 19,624 | 835,793 |
| Butter aud its compounds | 1. | 54,533 | 4,939 | 164,025 | F) 1,058 | $127+55 \%$ |
| Cliesse | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Lisx. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,184 \\ 1,702 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,536 \\ 4,643 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,2,2 \\ 6,1,2 \\ 6,2 \end{array}$ | $2 \begin{array}{rr}1,474 \\ 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83,464 \\ & 12,(622 \end{aligned}$ |
| Lard and its compounds. | \{ Lhs. | 36 3 | 3......... | $\begin{array}{r} 342,316 \\ 47,542 \end{array}$ | (i)6,700 | $\begin{array}{r} 364,052 \\ 28,310 \end{array}$ |

Statement showing Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Imported into Barbados from Great Britain, de.-Concluded.


Statement showing Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Exported (Home Produce) from Barbados to Great Britain, British North America, United States, Other Countries and Totals during the Year 1898.

|  | Year Enimen 31st Drcember, 199\%. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gireat IBritain. | British Nurth America. | Enited States. | Other Countries. | Total. |
|  | \% | \$ | 8 | * | 8 |
| Morlassey .... ... ....... ..... ... Prichis. | 183 2,412 | 39, 553 | 1,053 | ) | 34,123 |
| Sugar- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.0463 +1.386 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,302 \\ 128,554 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,544 \\ 1,8.1,(446 \end{array}$ | 3.894 | $\begin{array}{r} 52.1009 \\ 2.024,483 \end{array}$ |
| Dry ......................... $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Hhwls } \\ 8\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154 \\ \times \quad 1993 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 3,795 \end{array}$ | 1,294 75,541 | 3,096 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.54 i 6 \\ & 91,4.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Vegetables, fresh . ..... ..... . ..... § | 8 | 132 | 35 | 22, 4\%0 | 22.36. 6 |
| All other articles, produce of Colony ..... \& | 0.275 | 117 | 6,941 | 36.01 \% | 31,353 |
| Totsal. | 62,105 | 565,621 | 1,447,449 | 64,887 | 2, (541),082 |
| Foreign prounce | 109,235 | 2,207 | 2.796 | 489,270 | 1,103, 50, ${ }^{1}$ |
| That. | 171,340 | 567.828 | 1,950,245 | $1,05+15_{i}^{-}$ | 3,743,500 |

## (D.)-TRADE OF FIJI IN 1898.

STatement showing the Trade of liji cluring the years 1894 to 1898.


Statenent by Countries showing the Tuports and Exports of Fiji for the years 1897 and 1895.

|  | Years Entmen 31at December. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imperts. |  | Exports. |  |
|  | $18: 17$. | 1898. | $189 \%$. | 1898. |
| Britsh PinsessionsGreat Britain. Cinnardit. <br> Nowsomh Wales N.ew \% malimal. Victoria (othur. | s | \$ | 8 | \$ |
|  | 5,762 |  |  | 5.180 |
|  | 23,715) | 17,796 | 73 | 55, 325 |
|  | 9.5) 160.1914 | 1524, 817 | 201,320 | 4:34,603 |
|  | 169,014 1,027 | 152,811 | 4.032,832 469,507 | $1,786,910$ 2611.10 |
|  | 23, $0^{2}$ | 37,205 | 469,507 | 241,17! |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 1,178,108 | 1,101.839 | $2.023,740$ | 2,513,2:2 |
| Foreign cometriest. | 32.463 | 41,094 | 77,978 | 56,0650 |
| (ilund totals | 1.210.573 | 1,142.433 | 2,101,718 | 2,599,312 |

Statement showing the Principal Articles Imported into Fiji during the Years
1894 to 1898.

| Articles. | Yeake Enoen 31st Decramer. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1845. | 1897. | 1898. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \& | 8 | 5 |
| 13ngs. | 31,68t | 25, 35, | 26,751 | 33,345 | 34,711 |
| Beeer . Pa ats shoes | $13.81{ }^{13}$ | 11, \%!! | 13,942 | 14,884 | 12, 14.14 |
| Breadituffs and liscuits. | 73.904 | $\bigcirc 2,573$ | 104,934 | 113,342 | 105, 84 |
| Butter............. | 12,502 | 14,463 | 12,940 | 12.5i5 | $16.56{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Cimals. | 75,812 | 58, 539 | $(55,830$ | 69, $46 i$ | 54, 176 |
| [bapery | 25m, 017 | $23 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{mos}$ | Y 33.492 | 239, | 214,462 |
| טrugs. | 13,0, | 1.1,3,1, 3 | 13, a $^{\text {a }}$ | 12, | 13,651 |
| Tisil | 12,443 | 8.901 | 10.229 | 10, 8.8 | 4.567 |
| Ciliosware | 17.fifif | 13.198 | 10.647 | 8,4i? | 8,85 |
| Hitriware sum chtlery | 88, 133 | 24.63 | 60,638 | (6, 25 | 78, 737 |
| Iron, including galvanizeal iron | 43, $4 \times 3$ | 34.10 .4 | 32, ,864 | 25.106 | 28.950 |
| Liw stuck | 37,-36 | 1! 1008 | 31,336 | 21, 6 ¢ | 27.287 |
| Machines and muchinery | 124,435 | 6, 54: | 21,753 | 61,193 | 27,584 |
| \: | 13,578 | 4.4 | 11,(03) | 3 3, 914 | 20,225 |
| Muats | Rili, 74 | -7.076 | 5,6,418 | 4.4133 | 45, 274 |
| ()ate. | 2 c | 16, 2 20 | 3, 12, | ${ }^{1179}$ |  |
| Pitckiles whd oilstores. | 30, 14 ! 1 | $20^{2} .404$ | 30,353 | 30,245 | 32,076 |
| Pickles and oilstores. | 16,344 | 15, 212 | 17.412 | 14,677 | 4,505 |
| Pruduce |  | 84. 1149 | 12,052 | 11,75 | 10,312 |
| Rive.... | 49,610 | 4.1933 | 47,016 | S4.52\% | 12, 186 |
| Spinta. | 15,714 | 19,286 | 16,585 | 13.467 | 15,476 |
| Sitationery. | 15, 71 | 12, 46 | 14,297 | 13, 123 | 12.512 |
| Suzar ... | 4, 018 | 15.3in | 21,437 | 19,589 | 12.3\% |
| Tinuber. | 21,907 | W2, tili | 31,146 | 20,8.8 | $2 \mathrm{Sb,608}$ |
| Tohacco | 11,313 | 11, 为为 | 10,526 | 10,4(1) | 8,354 $18,8 \times 3$ |
| Vuretables and green fruit. | $11,74:$ 241,870 | 203, $2 \times 2$ | 15,471 204,693 | 14, | 18,883 231,940 |
| Totals | 1,301.77:3 | 1,176,560 | 1,180,127 | 1,210,573 | 1,142.1133 |

Statemant showing the Principal Articles Exported from Fiji during the Years 1894 to 1898.

| Articles, | Years Exded 31st December |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1806. | $180 \%$. | $18: 88$. |
|  | 4 | 5 | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Cocranuts | 12,147 | 4,6811 | 8.764 | 9,130 | 8.511 |
| Conta .... | 3331.147 | 457,870 | 363, 410 | 3682,$1 ; 11$ | 36, 194 |
| frut, given | 239,021 $11,4,00$ | 102, $8.11{ }^{\text {a }}$ | M1, 10.04 | (20, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | 123, 12.0 |
| Peamuts | 81,445 | 8,110 | 4, 4,454 | 12, $1+1$ |  |
| Surits. | 2, 123, 039 | 1,016,503 | 1.603\% $0^{2}=1$ | 1, \%¢, 1 T | 1, 1194, 16.75 |
| Tolvaceo | 162 31,523 | [27, 19 | 18,478 31,015 |  | 1.256 $0.3,322$ |
| Totals | 2,830,706 | 1,616, 550 | 2,118,664 | 2,101,71s | 2,599,312 |

(E.)-PRICES CURRENT, SYDNEY, N.S.W., 6Tн MAY, 1899.
(These quotations are for wholesale quantities only.)


Prices Current, Sydney, N.S.W., 6th May, 1899-Concluded.
(These quotations are for wholesnle gusntities only.)

| Artjcles. |  | Prices Current. |  | Rate of Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Powter - |  |  |  |  |
| Blasting cartridges |  | $0.11 \frac{1}{2}$. | 1). 12 | \% |
| Fuse. . . . . | Dozo. | $1.0{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1.95 | " |
| Drmamite | Lb. | 0.245 | 0.11 | " |
| Provisions- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 0.91 (0) |  |  |  |  |
| Butter. Cheese | " | 0. 0.11 " |  | " |
| Cheese Eighs. | [ $1 \%$ | 0. 1011 | 11 13 | " |
| Esgrs. | T.b. | 0 0) " |  | " |
| Meats-Brecon and hams |  | 11. 13 " | (1.1! | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetiables ()nions | Tors. | 13.36 | 14.60 | " |
| Putatoer | , | 11.5才 | 12. 11 ; | " |

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## I. Slatistucs.

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(N) Inports and Exports of the United States from and to Principal Foreign Countries in the latest month for which Returns have been received, with aggregates for the period from the 1st July preceding, including such latest month.
(0) Impurts 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 aggregates for the period from the 1st . Tuly preceding, including auch latest month

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## REPORT

## OF 1 mL

## 

## OF CANADA

- HOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

$$
1899
$$

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS - REVENUES AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGE-REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL, A(HDNTS AND GENERAL COMNLBRULAL INFORMATION

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

## REPORT

OF TIIE

## 

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

1899

RElative to imports and exports - Revenues and other TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

## 1.--STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the momths of June, 1898 and 1899, and during the twolve months ended 30th June, 1898 andi 1899, respectively.

| Revenue- | June. |  | Twelve months ended 30th June. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  | \$ ets. | \$ cts. | S cts. | 8 cts. |
| Customs. | 1,723,471 :3 | 1,976,082 49 | 21,467,037 13 | 24.971 .74295 |
| Excise. | 715,80776 | 760,69409 | 7,812,03\% 29 | 9,094,646 33 |
| Post Office | 281,203 95 | 2661,41131 | $3,434.605$ 84 | 3,150,817 25 |
| Public Works (including Railways) | 317,32s 09 | 348,20086 | $3,807,26515$ | $4,368,70421$ |
| Miscellaneous. | 183,616 15 | 145,90743 | 2,373,527 72 | 2,1003,194 65 |
| Totals | 3,221,429 48 | 3,491,29\% 18 | $38,894,47 \pm 13$ | 44,698,155 39 |
| Expenditure | 2,0010,310) 95 | 2,244,640 81 | 30, 996,89830 | 33,1538,592 33 |

## INLAND REVENUE.

B.-Unhevised Statement of Inland Revenue acerued in Canada during the months of June, 1898 and 1899, and during the twelve months ended 30 th June, 1898 and 1899, respectively.


## CUSTOMS．

C．－Unrevised Statember of the Values of the Principal Tmports（Dutrable）entered for Consumption in Canada and the Duties collected thereon during the momits of June， 1898 and 1899，and during the twelve months ended 30 th June， 1898 and 1899 ， respectively．

| － | ．Tune 1898. |  | Ture， 1599. |  | Twelve months ended 30th Jime， 1898. |  | Twelve nonths ended 30th June， 1899. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vilue． | Huty Collected． | Value． | I）uty Collecterd． | Value． | Disty Collected． | Value． | Inty Colle－cterd． |
|  | 9 | $s$ cts． | \＄ | $\$ \mathrm{cts}$. | 5 | \％cts． | 8 | ＊cts． |
| Ale，beer and porter | $1 \hat{1}, 113$ | 7，214 79 | 21,47 | 11，135 50 | 146， $16 \%$ | 65,00546 | 163， 810 | 08.1 .5790 |
|  | （53，${ }^{17,4}$ | 12．513（1） | 5 5，84： | 11，159 58 | 342，सेハl | $77.20!915$ | （a）！ 881 | （12．2．806 36 |
| Braks，panplucts，de． |  | 11． 517.32 | 710.42 | 12，230（6） |  | 1－2，303 33 | 1，119， 210 |  |
| Ireaulstuffs－ | ，2611 | $8,5 \mathrm{~S}$ ，853 | 42,243 | 11.71388 | 337，${ }^{2} 8$ |  | 417，27 | $11+\cdots \overline{4} 4$ |
| Cuma for distillation | 11．728 | 2,168 | 8.970 | 1，56：3 5 | 62.247 | litomis lis | 218,664 |  |
| firain of all kinds Flens ．．．．． | 8，245 | 1，inhi）（0！） | 5，718 | 1，1053 is2 | 113， 868 | 29,780 \％ | －55，7．47 | $17.25!111$ |
| Mend，cort and | 12，112\％ | 1，341 is | 11，875 | $\therefore .-1985$ | ［143，N－5 | 24， | 143，93！ | 20，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 11 |
| Mice．．．． | 17．519 | 2，473 15 | 51,467 | 5！11 30 | 184，1！ | －5．05\％ 2 c | 104，5；38 | 111.66 R 35 |
| Other bremistuff．．．．．．．．．． | 16， 10 thi | 10,489 | 55， 4138 | 24，ind 17 | 2， 77.311 | $1144.35!150$ | ［66， 341 | 181，620 45 |
| Ricycles，tricycles，velocipedes and parts of | （1），95\％ |  | 23， 6164 |  | 231，296 | 51． 14113 | $\because 48,15$ | 51，6－5 $8^{\circ} 5$ |
| Cars，railway and trum ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | \＆，1\％1 | $\because, 44530$ | 20， 6 （in） | 19，20， 3.3 | Stz， 20 |  | 811， 586 | 2350,501414 |
| Cemment and unanfactures of | 43， 14 ！ 3 | 1i， 162 | 44.971 | 13， 311 ＊ | 314.410 | 1193－54 56 | 230，978 | 69,18646 |
| Cexl，bitumincuss ．．．．． | 212， 930 | Tf． 818 （4t | 462， 08.3 | $14!1$ ，：3 \％ 11 | 3，145，5：5 | がっ，1\％ 56 | 403，349 | 145,07559 |
| Culper，Mranufactures of ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 26，111 | 4.30346 | 18，8！ 4 | 3．1．30（i） | － 8 86， $5 \times 14$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,143,449 \\ 18.468 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| Cotton，blaschad or umbleacherl，not dyed，nor coloured，de． | 20，18：3 | 4．75， 112 | $31,45 \cdots$ |  | 47．9，1fies | 111.11919 | 713， $5 \times 10$ |  |
| ＂）bleached，dyad，coloured，\＆tc． |  | 31.11198 | 18，5， | 5it，13：418？ | 2，481，＋38 |  | ： $3,1: \mathrm{K} 1,465$ | 922， 995 |
| ＂，thread（nost int spmods），yarn，warl，\＆c． | $20,6+11$ |  | 33， $3, \cdots, 5$ | 11，メ25 75 | 3100.314 | 119150 11 |  | 134，621；85 |
| ＂）thread（not of spmols），yarn，Warl，\＆c | 10，！1！${ }^{4}$ | 1，802 194 | 37,946 | 5，1031 64 | 257.510 | ：31，-2.117 |  | 47，10，8！ |
| ＂all other manufactures of | －99， 113 | 5,01158 $8.511: 80$ | 15,498 | 3，＋2， 14 | $370,16.4$ | ※3．cil！ 44 | －28） 492 | 565,87199 |
| I）rugs and medicines．．．．．．．．． | 11\％．13\％ | 2א：＜19 51 |  | 1s， | 1，28， 4128 |  | 9 $2 \times 5.770$ | 253,432 湤 |
| Farthenware，stone and chinaware | 44，3！${ }^{5}$ | 12，112 13 | 84，194 | 33,081 21， 184 $4!9$ | 1， 6 62， 6189 | 3369 ＋128 50 | 1，708，851 | 383,441828 |
| Funcy gexnls und embroideries，viz． | 44，3．9 | －，2．12 13 | 84，1：14 | 21 | 675.18 | 181，14\％ 46 | $90: 5,199$ | 2233,2344 |
| limulets，hraids，fringes，de | 14， 1719 | 4，44238 | 29,038 | S．153 $7!$ | 5334，858 | $1133,3-106$ | 576，770 | 17．4．846 42 |
| Lauess，collma，mettings，se． All ather finey gords．．．． | 14，3：3 | 4． 411145 | 18， 35 | $\therefore$ 牙16 93 | 707.241 | $219,1-9$ | 6．39，${ }^{2} 95$ | 14．8．86 42 |
| Finh and promhets of ．． | －30，125 | 16， $2-14$ | 员，17， | 11．1i．！fie | \％154， 232 | 11i5，3\％－30 | （5．41，44） | 178．2301 10 |
| Flax，太c．，minufictmes of． | 16,36 $38,3 \mathrm{lk}$ | \％，417， 81 | （20，${ }^{2}$ | 5，120 | 8 37， 1700 | （1）．（0） 62 | 4（K），708 | 87.126 ：31i |
| Fruits and tuts，dried．．．．． | $58,-16$ | 17．773 88 | 127，${ }^{654} 111$ | 9， 51.083 | 1，171． 1.16 | 281，（18） 71 | 1，6゙心， 261 | $354,4+5$ |
| ＂STent，vi\％，orangets und lemoms | 15\％．＊） | 19,50173 | 190， 1181 | 20， | 1，loz，（t） |  | 1，17心，M\％1 | 346， 17037 |
| ＂all otler．．． | 39， 47.1 |  | B1，${ }^{\text {cidis }}$ | 11，－11－ | （\％）${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Mi，fif） 181 | 797,171 | （9x， 133824 |
| Furs，manufactures of． | 15，2i） 7 | －2，25100 | －$\square^{4}$ |  | 436,047 |  | fib， 727 （iali，50 | $121,162 \%$ 100,694 |

Glass, manufactures of, viz.:-
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades.
Window glass.
Pate glass.
All other manufnctures of
(funpowder and esplosive substances
(itutta perecha, maminatures of
Hats, caps and bonnets - beraver, silk or felt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . all other
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz, :-
Bant, beop, sheet and plate
Bar-iron and railway bars
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements
Hachintes, machinery and engines, including locumotive
Pig-iron, kontlenlge and scraps.
Stoves and castings .
Tubing..
All other wanufuctures of iron and steel
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gohl and silver
fead, and naanufacturws of
Leather, all kinds.
ail other munnfactures of leather
farble and stone binl munufactures of.
He tals and manufactures of.
Masical instrmumernts.
til, mineral atse proxlucte of
Hax seed or linseed, viw or boiled
all other
l'ints and colours
1':uner, envelopes, sic
l'icklfis, sauces, caprets, all kinds.
1rovisions, viz.: -Lidd, meats, fresi and solt. lutter and cheese
Siaxts and roots.
Silk, mannfactures of . ..........
Stap, all kincls.
Syisem, ground abid unground.
Gpirits, all kimels.
Wauses, suarkling.
") other than sumakling

## Molasses

Sugar
Tubacco and cigars
leaf
Vegetables..........

30,273 31.714
$x, 2,-1$
12,1414 12, (1412 1f,4: 2 -8, $1: 7$ 1, 1, 92, 18,2es

16,749
$3 \times 118$ $26 x, 241$ : $14 i,-4192$ 91, 48\% 25, (1) 36 [.3, 121 5!, 28 42,231 $7 \cdot 3,40:$ 2w, 210 1! , 3: 4 ? 41,234 21,157 $3 \times, 315$ 17,853 17.853
$0.8,465$ 28 8,485
(i3, 846 (63, 846 87,076 15.708
1111.188 1111,188
,- 313
5,313
9,659
$10,1,454$ 10,434
23,049 15,225 4-1, 1188 19), 40: 26,487 14,585
$-1.98,415$ 214,561 14,632
62,723 62,723
41,198
41,198
$+23,165$
[3, 3,165


| 42,3503 | 12,612 2\% |
| :---: | :---: |
| +1. 515 | T,51/8 |
| 200, 4 ¢18 | 5,870 |
| 17.706 | 3,40; 3s |
| 17.805 | 4,27450 |
| $3 \times, 187$ | 10,7\% 71 |
| 220, 1176 | 8,141 0: |
| $21,1: 4$ | 5,819, 3! |
| 678, 20 | 18,787 76 |
|  | 13,2853 ? ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 3H2.317 | 87,44824 |
| 885. 211 | 86,543831 |
| 62, 2314 | 10,036 |
| 231, 2.411 | 7.41648 |
| 53.1111 | 9,6019301 |
| :3:4.1501 | 90.906 |
| (i), 117,-4 | 16,34i |
| :20, tize | 5,526837 |
| ( NH , 1i4s) | 14, 63.38 :m |
| ( 31.545 | $8,830 \div 1$ |
| -3, 1116 | 4,930 03 |
| :31, 1:19 | 8,43616 |
| iil, : 176 | 15,528 57 |
| 31. 3118 | 8,876 |
| [11,91451 | 111, 1197 |
|  | 11,035 21 |
| \$51,1021 | 5,770 3! |
| 85,29 | 7,014 11 |
| 1(0), 110 N | 27.80450 |
| 24,573 | 7,944 79 |
| 心.\%,112 | 24,3025 62 |
| 5, 345 | $98: 503$ |
| 4,437 | 450 |
| 113,1514 | 517,444 |
| : $2=1414$ |  |
| $11,2+2!$ | 2,332 81 |
| 103,924 | 231,547 23, |
| $\because 4.110$ | 6.736 75 |
| 41,637 | 20. 4113 |
| 45,763 | $7.90!4$ |
|  | 173,3ti364 |
| 25, 247 | 32,304, (4) |
| 54,002 | $12,2 \times 3$ (n) |
| 72,122 | 16,88, 83 |

4,394),385 1,324,551 22
$5,96!1,749$
$1,690,28822$
C.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, dc.-Concluded.

D.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption in Canada during the months of June, 1898 and 1899, and during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | June. |  | Twelve months ended 30th June. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Animale for improvenent of stock. | 16,52\% | 11,10¢ | 216,97\% | 1-1,136 |
| Articles for use of the army and navy | 105,317 | 98,150 | 627,480 | 3638.1387 |
| Asphattum or asphalt. | 5.26\% | 9.888 | \%ri, 107 | 93,429 |
| Broom corn | 12.05\% | 8,734 | 118.32 | 134,17 |
| Coal, ant hricite. | 5.43, 100 | 787, 727 | -5, $70.4,1.49$ | 6,440, 161 |
| Corn, Indian. | 1, ,7, 5,317 | 1,316, 9145 |  | 163,274 S $4 \times 3,89 \times$ |
| Cotton waste | 16, 1311 | 20,145 | 1!11,17! | 201,334 |
| " raw | 80, 4038 | 106, 159 | 3,412,062 | 3, $064.4,174$ |
| Dyes, clsemicals, de | 403,435 | 152.) $\times$ ! | $2.21+6.63$ | 2,147,919 |
| Fish and prewlucts of. | 25,700 | 24, 27 | 710,75\% | 442,371 |
| Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, Jines, | 58,469 | 61,959 | 416,1i0 | 124,254 |
| Fruits : ¢ananas, olives, pineapples, \&c. | $87,36 \%$ | 130,601 | -113,838 | infox9 |
| Fur skins, not dressed... | 10, 821 | 86,946 | 412.249 | 783, 814 |
| Grease, for suap ramking, \&c | 11,062 | 12,1194 | 14(5, 6: 21 | 믈,319 |
| Hivies and skins. | 191,2\% | 207, 09: | 8,628,218 | $3,711,282$ |
| India-rubier and guta percha, crucle. | 14., (6, \% | 108, $43!$ | 1,534, 197 | 1, ¢14, 1133 |
| Jute cloth and jute yarn | 33,361 | -00, 7 (tin) | (901, (6) 7 | $5.0,730$ |
| Metals, brass and copper.. | 124, 1294 | 135, 4 ¢ 96 | 1,045, 143 | 1,0!4,178 |
| " steel rails for railwnys | 14.7 , 1 | 1:\%\%, 1.8 | 1.641,522 | 1, bio, 6179 |
| " iron and steel, all other. | 210,314 | $\pm 22,148$ | $1.886,801$ | 2.258038 |
| 11 tin und zinc | 200, 60.88 | 100,215 | 1.4i0, 107 | 1,31if, 1883 |
| Oi" other.. | in, 74 | 22,5u | 280,757 | 296.177 |
| Oils, vegetable. | T1, | 4,44! | 646,382 | (6i6, 403 |
| Salt.... | 13, 6\%\% | 32, 3416 | 2060.772 | $2 \times 6,445$ |
| Settlers' fffects | 364,712 | 275.69 | 2, 734,306 | $2,548.121$ |
| Silk, raw | 27.168 | 42,605 | 299, 29 | 244,281 |
| Sisal, manilla and lemup, undresse | 22,410 | 189,313 | (111, (2) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,024,585 |
| Tohaceo leat | 131,862 | 140, m; 1 i | 2, 29010,274 | 3,313,432 |
| Wood, cabinetmakerin, \&c |  | 183, 318 | 1,-10, | 1,7(6,946 |
| Woul .. . . . . . . . . . . | 149,126 | 110,452 | 1,59\%,087 | 1,129,835 |
| All other free goods | 808,30-4 | 959 | $6,600 \mathrm{a}, 174$ | 3, 16:38,263 |
| Totals, free goods. . . | $6,193,114$ | 6,206,613 | $51,446,3 \% 3$ | 23, 80, 0387 |
| Coin and bullion. | 32,558 | 173,978 | 4,389, 123 | 4,675,636 |
| Dutiable goods. | 5, 497, 663 | 7,371,601 | 73,694,644 | 87,536,08ij |
| Grand totals | 11, 8 - 0 , 4\% | 13,752,242 | 129,530,120 | 152,021,058 |

E. - Cnrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the monthe of June, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the tuelve months ended 30th June, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

|  | Twelve months ended 30th June, 1898. |  |  | Twelve months ended 30th June, 1899. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home: Produce. | Foreign Produce. | 'Total. | Ifome Pruduce. | Foreign Prodince. | Total. |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Produce of the mine | 13,998, 60 \% | 225,283 | 14,203,038 | 13,341,06-4 | 180,24i4 | 13,521,331 |
| fisheries | 10,701,85, | 117,73- | 10,4144,58! | $9,477,957$ | 36,672 | 9,984, (i29) |
| forest | 24,533.017) | 463, 919 | 24,996,579 | 28,025,487 | 84,989 | 28,115,476 |
| Animsles and their produc | 44,242,425 | 1, 1388,027 | \$ $41,080,8: 02$ | 46,6888,299 | 1,260,262 | 47,948,491 |
| Agricultural products | 33,234,004 | 10,493,168 | 43,727,172 | 23,014.314 | 14,451,524 | 37,465, 838 |
| Mannfactures | 10,454,489 | 1,168,6\% | 11,629,616 | 11.4:7.162 | 1,020,977 | 12,478, 139 |
| Misevllaneous articles | 146,804 | 386, 170 | 233,044 | 201,478 | 358.410 | 250,888 |
| Totals | 139,402,279 | 14,691,911 | $154,094,190$ | 132, 675,691 | 17,398,101 | 150, 0773,792 |
| Bullion | 1,052,980 |  | 1,052,980 | 1,093,286 |  | 1,093,288 |
| Coin |  | 3,249,631 | 3,079,631 |  | 2,916,572 | 2,916,572 |
| (irand totals | 140,455,259 | 18,271,542 | $158,2643,801$ | 133,768,977 | 20,314,673 | 154,083,650 |

G.-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, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

H. -Summary Statement (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, acerued during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

Fiscal Year 1897.98.

| Month ended |  | Month ended |  | Month ended | - | Month ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | . |  | 8 cts. |  | \$ cts |  | 8 cts. |
| July 31. | 354,81896 | Jan. 31. | 644,863 78 | July 31. | 727.92931 | Jan. 31.. | 709,178 13 |
| Aug. 31.. | 495,189 61 | Felb, 28. | 662,127 89 | Aug. 31.. | 811,459 19 | Feb. 28. | 738,546 88 |
| Septut. 30. | 503,172 81 | Mar. 31. | 768,690 59 | Sept. 30. | 819,290 95 | Mar. 31. | 701,646 23 |
| Totals. | 1,443,181 38 | Tutals | 2,080,688 26 | Totals. | 2,358,979 45 | Totals. | 2,199,351 24 |
| Oct. 51 | 652,709 46 | April 30 | 778,851 71 | Oct. 31 | 892,131 87 | Ayril 30 | 860,263 95 |
| Nov. 30.. | 714,207 52 | May 31. | 730405152 | Nov. 30. | 875,234 08 | May 31. | 897,502 23 |
| Dec. 31. | 816,813 34 | June 30. | 741,025 71 | Dec. 31 | 913,279 58 | June 30. | 786,74273 |
| Totals | 2, 183,730 32 | Tutals. | 2,250,828 94 | Totals | 2,680,6:0 53 | Totals. | 2,514,508 91 |
| Grand totads, Inland Revenue..... |  |  | 7,958,428 90 | Grand totals, Inland Revenue... |  |  | 9,703,560 13 |

I．－Summary Statement（Unrevised）of the Value of the Imports into Omada（Dutiabla and Frefe）with the Duties collected thereon and the Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30th June， 1898 and 1899，respectively．（Coin and frellion included）．

| Month ended | Fiscai Ykar 1897－98． |  |  |  |  |  | Fiscar．Yfar 1898－4h． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports， |  |  | Fisports． | Total <br> Imforts an！ Iixperts． | Duty Collecterd． | Imports． |  |  | Fixports． | Total <br> Imports म14？ Fixports． | Duty Collecterd． |
|  | Dutiable． | Free． | Total． |  |  |  | Dutiable． | Froe． | Total． |  |  |  |
| July <br> Alig． <br> Sept． | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 cts． | 3 | \＄ | S | \＄ | \＄ | ＊cts． |
|  | $5,382,546$ | 4，054，58\％ | 9，387．131 | 17，449，002 | 26，83\％ 133 | 1，514，01！71 |  | （6，5itis， 6 （0） | $17,08: 3,260 \%$ | 14，2\％，860 | 31，671，126 | 2，75－， 07471 |
|  | 5， 8454.760 | 5，wisit，46， | 11，546，2\％ | 13，765，＜tiv | $25,3155,159!$ | 1，－1） 3,513 Ns | 7，210， 218 | 6，8＊ 16,212 | 14，090， 729 | 14，20，${ }^{\text {a }}, 113$ | 24，357，872 | $2,1476.265$ |
|  | 6，542，368 | $5,514.74$ | 12，067， 115 | 16，500，0．38 | 28，647， 20.3 | $1,10,17{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6， 517,342 | 6，198， 2113 | 13，016，145 | 14，610，112 | 27， $624,25 \%$ | $1,37(0,5045$ |
| Totals． | 17，764，723 | $15,225,74{ }^{7}$ | $32,990,471$ | $47,806,924$ | 80，797，305 | 5，127，700 66 | $24,545,517$ | $19,641,6923$ | $44,190.170$ ． | $43,465,085$ | 87，655，255 | 6，784，944 49 |
| Oct． <br> $\mathbf{N}$（iv． <br> Dec． | 5，644， 245 | 4，414， 606 | 10，060，85］ | 18，305，997 | 28， 416,848 | 1，684．260 87 | （1，425， 214 | 5，303， 3002 | 11， 729,896 | 19， 189,862 | 31，714，758 |  |
|  | 5，310，732 | 5，164，578 | 10，480，310 | 17， $17 \overline{5}, 362$ | $27,955,673$ | 1，606， 31287 | 6， 312,234 | 6，4598，3！ 1 | 12，8：4， 615 | 18，041，206 | 30，8！91，821 | $1,89 \times, 26787$ |
|  | 5，628，324 | 3，541，387 | 9，169，711 | 17，1222，3：31 | 26，1913， 0 ） 42 | $1,726,10287$ | （6，15），984 | 4，0， $23,3,671$ | 10，190，6is ${ }^{1}$ | 17，40ti，830 | 27，507，48 | 1， 21236,488745 |
| Totals．． | 16，585，301 | $13,125,571$ | 29，710，872 | 52，853，690 | $82,564,562$ | 5,018, ¢ff 61 | 18，975，502 |  | $84,771,165$ | 155，437．898 | $90.209,0133$ | $5,722^{2} 73328$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Jan．} & 31 \ldots \\ \text { Fol．} & 28 \ldots \\ \text { Mar．} & 31 \ldots .\end{array}$ <br> Tutals | 6，087，989 | 3，799，267 | 9，887， 256 | 10，614，219： | 20，511，57 | 1，746，552 24 | 6，341，246 | $4,144,500$ | 10，485， 1 ！ 14 | 7， $1 \times 107,252$ | 18，153，048 | 1，88， 3.22 （63 |
|  | 6，756， 469 | 3，341，1194 | 10， 0177 | 8，369， 231 | 18， 16.20 .24 | 1，351，（6，0） 40 | 4，820，193 | $4,705,485$ | 10， 0330,611 | 8．122， 606 | 19， $0.3,3,276$ | 2，01！0，018 17 |
|  | 8，4！1，5！ 3 | $3,874,251$ | 12，370，144 | 7，6996，738 | 20， 14114,882 | $2,425), 42306$ | 8．0x－3．17 | $4.330,6188$ | 12， $112,24 i$ | 人，174，44i | 20， $5,11,711$ | $2,324,53948$ |
|  | 21，2336，351 | 11，018，712 |  | 26，680，588 | 60，0\％\％，\％ 1 | 6，173，995 71 | $21,248.548$ | 12，580，123 | 33，828，671 | $23,946,34 \cdot 4$ | $57.798,035$ | 6，231，030 2＊ |
| April $30 \ldots$. <br> Muy $31 \ldots$. <br> Jume $30 \ldots$ | （6， $0 \times 5,414,4$ | 4，045，23， | 10，127，634 | 7，212，16it | 16，333， 718 |  |  | 4． $1111,3 \times 36$ | 12， 5 2 2,117 | 6，942，902 | 19，303\％，619 | $2,32014.41911{ }^{2}$ |
|  | 6，428，101 | $6,118,144$ | 12，621，245 | 4，118，5！ 19 | $21,733,4.41$ | 1，820， 175 | －306， 303 | 5，仿作，34， | $13,0)=6,(693,3$ | C， 2033,017 | 20，we， 710 | 2， $0224,3116 \%$ |
|  | 5，497，763 |  | 11，725．4．4 | 15，054，834 | $26,780,274$ | 1， 638,18960 | 7，371，（6i） | （4，340， 3931 | 13， 75.3 .24 .3 | 15， 0 （20， 384 | $23,817,13,6$ | $2,057,492304$ |
| Totals． | 18，008，268 | 16，466， $144 ;$ | $: 3,474,314$ | 31，385， 2 2 4 | $65,859,913$ | 5，244，621 81 | 22，743，488 | 16，46\％，${ }^{6} \times 4$ | 30，231，0\％${ }^{2}$ | $31,211,3 \mathrm{~m} 3$ | 70，442，35\％ | 6，464，20－22 7\％ |
| Crinal totals． | $73,694,644$ | 20， $236,4 \%$ | 129，530，720 | 158，726，801 | 288，257，521 | 21，564，58479 | $87,136,085$ | （6，$,-184,473$ | $162,021,00 \alpha$ | 154，083， 620 | 304，104，708 | $25,150,93307$ |

## GREAT BRITAIN

J.-Comparative Statpmpnt (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into (ireat Britain from Canada during the monthe of June and the turolve momthe ended 30th June, in the Years 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. ( 'rom English Returns.)

| Anticzes. | Qcantitits. |  |  |  |  |  | Vatuer. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of June. |  |  | Twelve months ended 30th June. |  |  | Month of Jıи\%. |  |  | Twelve months ended : anth June. |  |  |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1894. | 1837. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897 | 1888. | 189\%. |
| Animak, living - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Cathery and lanhow. . . . . . . No. | 19,396 2,646 | 14, 141 | 14,047 5,248 | 110,608 75,748 | 121,242 $(0,0,025$ | 107.825 | 1,516, 813 | 1,090,302 | 1,141,944 | 8,523,879 | 9,0\%05, 395 | $8,128,2018$ |
| Horses. | 1,640, | 1.75 | \%15) | 11.10: | 10, 4 5 \% | $\uparrow, 7 \pm 1$ | $2(100,516$ | 2383 | ¢N, 124 | 1,4i5, 348 | 1,3021.07i |  |
| Grain- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indian corm . . . . . Cwt. | 480, 100 | 1,504, 8 (28) | N:3, Nut $^{\text {a }}$ |  | 5,6\%6, 112 | - 3 S 54.810 | 875.307 | 1, 116.16 m | -31, 271 | 2.785 | $\therefore .16 \% .178$ | 17, 1313.480 |
| Whent...... ... . . . | 733, 100 | 45, (3, 510 | R99, 7 (1) | $3,134,2043$ | 1, 17201314 | 1, 511,400 | 1,205, 1133 | 1.031, 270 | 1,511.715 | 5, แ15\%, 417 | 11, 1065, 179 | $\therefore 5.14 .490$ |
| Whest flour .... . ${ }_{\text {Perse. }}$ | 1511:309 | 13! 3,4400 | 215.904 | 1, 900,1020 | 1, \% 6 , 0 ! 4 | $2,0300,800$ | 13:3, 209 | 4 41.830 | \{ $14,1 \times 2$, | $4,1127,020$ |  | $4,423.143$ |
| Perase. . . . . | 1.7,440 | 30,200 | 42,000 | 1,316,280 | 959,610 | 884,120 | -11,519 | $410,47 i$ | $(58,20) 3$ | 1,788, 340 | 1,291, tio! | 1, $2: 31, x, 3\}$ |
| Mctals- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conuer ore. . . . . . . . . . T Tous. | 4,775 |  |  | 41.290 | 41,8833 | 32,8501 | 34,81; |  |  | 438,702 | 379,011 | 247,852 |
| Provisions- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bacon . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwt. | 34.800 | N6, 2sis | 44,07fi | $45 \mathrm{~S}, 5 \mathrm{O}$ | 3-2, 2M | 500, 100 | 3!1,339 | 72, 2,1060 | 350.465 | 3,40-4,84:1 | 3,2900, -8, |  |
| Hatms, ............. | 23,091 | $23, \mathrm{ncs}$ | 11,489 | 144.4138 | 129,364 | 142, 17: | 230,136 | 2h6, 342 | $10^{6}, 247$ | $1,38,2061$ | 1,224,21 | $1,341,4118$ |
| Butter. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,091 | 8,016: | 11.174 | 91.1:3 | 11:1.297 | $16 ; 3,012$ | 3:, ,221 | 159,31! |  | 1.7010,043 | 2,362, 5! 0 | 3,368, +60) ${ }^{2}$ |
| Cheese | 1,36,814 | 101.364 | 14.452 | 1,274.763 | 1.50.1.2N1 | 1.44号, + 4 | 1,506,544 | 1,010t,5!n | 1, 5) \% \% , \%13 | 13, 2010,612 | $15,742,831$ | 14, iscon, lite |
| Fgges.............. (rt. hunds. Wisis eured or alted | 9, 11, | 3.844 | 9. 5737 | 505, 020 | Mifi, 190 | 747. 694 | 11,5>7 | (6,3)! | 1633 | 5-10,014 | (14, 417 | $1,228,435$ |
| Fish, cured or salted . . . Cwt. | 23,462 | 44, 502 | 9,227 | 353,791 | 490, 905 | 322 , (W19) | 268,713 | $423,560^{\prime}$ | 174,260 | 4,2-3,04! | $4,502,505$ | $2, x(k, 1182$ |
| Pulp of wood. . . . . . . . . . Tous. | 6,289 | 1,959 | 3,046 | 8,924 | 16,355 | 16.445 | 91,401 | 42,675 | (67,941 | 128,638 | 3:22,413 | 31 31.385 |
| Wood and timber- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hewn. ................... Iorads | 16,929 | 0),104 | 22,461 | 151,678 | 158, 36\% | 119.808 | 414,1.12 | 227,427 | 544,137 | 3,173, 3,871 | $3,604,245$ | 2,431,278 |
| dressed............. | 258,217 | 1293, 051 | 224.349 | 1,588,881 | 1,784,4ti7 | 1.790,587 | $3,140,513$ |  | 2, $7.45,9383$ | 17,262,123 | $20,517,154$ | 20,366,6839 |

K．－Comparative Statement（Unrevived）of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandive Exported from（ireat Britain to British North America during the months of June and the twelve months ended 30th Juse，in the Years 1897，1898， and 1899，respectively．（From English Returns．）


| ARTICLis． | Quantitimes． |  |  |  |  |  | Values． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of June． |  |  | TWelve months ended 30 th June． |  |  | Month of June． |  |  | Twelve mouths comeded 30th Jinne． |  |  |
|  | 1897. | 181）8． | 1899， | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 189） | $189 \%$ ． | 1848． | 1849. |
| 1．British and Irisi Pronuce． <br> 1．Articles of Fordaust Drink：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt，ruk aum white．T＇ons． | 4,791 18,441 | 8,810 23,343 | 5,921 $27+236$ |  | 64,942 348,408 | 65,167 409,013 | 15,047 364,203 | $30,(142$ 40,422 | 15， 641 | 221，099 | 201．405 | 1964，854 |
| 2．Raw Materials：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | （1） | 2， 1 ，\％ | 433，342 | 0x，3／8 | 1，906 |
| Wool，sheep，and lambs．Lbs． <br> 3．Articles Manufnctured | 101，700 | 41，400 | 29，100 | 451,300 | 1，499，500 | 6880，900 | 18，868 | 8.958 | 4，921 | 90，042 | 287，027 | 1：20，14！ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece goods，bleached．＂ | 114．100 | 263,600 | ：71，200 | $2,642.400$ |  | $5.151,6 \mathrm{kr}$ | 5， $\mathrm{H}_{4} 1$ | 14，43：3 | 19，204 | 175， 742 | 180，432 | 320， 38.80 |
| ＂printed．＂ | 483,000 | 553,500 | （3：2， 2,3191 | 10，219，500 | 12，75．4，5m） | 14，4＊35，（m） 15 | （2x），（4tis： | $3 \times 3$ ， 20.16 | ごー．， 12 | $(51)$ | 805， 6575 | 85\％ 7.8001 |
| manufactured of dyed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| yarn．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5156，540 | 837，200 | 998，600 | $9,101,100$ | 12，221，201 | 13，922，700 | 51，440 | 74，752 | 109， 037 | 904，912 | 1，112，704 | 1，282， 2 HR |
| Jute manufactires－ |  |  |  |  |  |  | （0）-21 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece groxds，all kinds．＂ | 1，812，700 | 1，520，700 | 1，340，500 | 13，710， 100 | 15，813，500 | $11,191,300$ | 189，724： | （63，25）${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ir，＋11 | 615,158 | （881，715 | （\％00）， 178 |
| Linem manufacturen－ Piece gexds，all kinds． | 571，300 | 528,400 | 809，600 |  | 7，6418，700 | ！，777，800 | 12，514 | 48.274 | 72， 116 | 546,598 | 634,502 | 760， 9 ； $4^{3}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk and other mater－ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，348 | 1，109 | 4，055 | 22,465 | 32，707 | （i） $0,(122$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3．1．85 | 6i．4ir | 191．200） | 100．708 | 113，04， |  |
| Wexullen tissues．．．．．．．Yds． | 1133,3100 | 191，1900） | 28， 10 m | $2,31 \sim, ~ T(m)$ | 2， $18 \times 1,3(4)$ | 3，126，200 | －7， $7^{295}$ | ＊8，1， $\mathrm{l}_{1}$ | 137，420 | 1．17， $4,14.4$ | 1，113， 17.3 | 1．3is． $0^{3}$ |
| Winsterd＂．．．．．．＂ | 1， 073,900$)$ | －189， 360 | 5） 5.100 | $10,3)^{-2}, 1(4)$ | $10,0119,7(\mathrm{H1}$ | $8,4(M, 100)$ | 3531，828 | L51．84！ | $2 \mathrm{NH}_{1} \mathrm{Cos}$ | $2,511,4.45$ | 2，人洨，12： | $2,714.012$ |
| Chupets，not leing rugs | 51，200 | （00，300 | －1，000 | 1，503，5， | 1，878，400 | $2,1900,500$ | 31，12in 3 | 33.881 | 3 31,1123 | fils， 3 ， 6 | 7154， 107 | A7！，\％\％ |
| Hardware unenumerated |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30， 597 | 8.151 | 11，428 | ［（10， 3,0114 | 20）！，188 | 113，1411 |
| Cutlery ．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23，651 | 2i， 14.3 | ＊ | 32,220 | 285，411 |


"Incluled with "Harlware, metnunserated," prior to 1898.

## UNITED STATES

1.-Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise fmported into the Unitel States from British North America during the months of May and the eleven months ended 31st May, in the Years 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. (From United States Returns.)



## UNITED STATES.

M.--Comparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise (Home Profluce) Exported from the United Statos to British North America during the months of May and the eleren monehs ended 31st May, in the Years 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

| Articles. | Qunntitimg, |  |  |  |  |  | Valurs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of May. |  |  | Fieven months ended 31st May. |  |  | Month of May. |  |  | Gleven monthe ended 3ist May. |  |  |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1808. | 1899. | 1817. | 1898. | 1898. | $18: 7$. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | \% | \$ |
| Agricultural implenments. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52,338 | 91),128 | 207,838 | $3+3,445$ | (641,492 | 1,215, 114 |
| Animals - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (attl ..... ... .... No. | 1.384 | 968 | 4513 | 2, 23 ? | 13,735 | 8,1294 | 103, 419 | 29.24 | 19,0¢11 | 171,108 | 428, 213 | 214, 822 |
| Horge... . . . . . . . . . |  | 129 | 300 | 3,400 | 4,025 | 1,2\% 410 | 33 | 13, | 1,178 | 16i, 4 ! 5 | 24. $8: 30$ | 6, 550 |
| Hursts | 61.8 | 1,4104 | 977 | 3, 481 | 8,000 | 4, 414 | (6is,39\% | 136, 1203 | 8.158 | 438.0803 | 7 Ma .249 | tilo,3ik; |
| Stseety . ......... ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | i1,319 | 4. 409 | 2,962 | 41,231 | -12, 515 | 30.30 | 15,4.14 | 16,728 |  | 8\%3, 512 | 97, 414 | $65,7!0)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat | 1,179,251 | 262, 10 | 1. $2+4.163$ | 5, 12:3, 140 | 4.739.81i1 | 6,033, 2:3 | (1, $2,2,11$ | 384, 6: 3 | 1913, 117 | $3.515,482$ | 4, ( $(14), 4!\mathrm{H})$ |  |
| Wheat flour.. ........ Brls. | 53,362 | 88, $5: 4$ | 51,549 | 1588,251 | (00), (3) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 725,613 | 215.331 | 534.84 | 113! 17.0 | 2.0.j) , 16, 4 | $2,4043,462$ | $3,31 \times 1 \times 13$ |
| Carriages, cars and parts of |  |  |  |  |  |  | 111, 5 (9) | 29, 65, | $\cdots$ \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 111, 467 | 17:17: | 453,743 |
| Clucks mad watches . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.171 | 51,34il | 35,5051 | $324.47 ?$ | : 118.110 | 346,5999 |
| Cabls . ........... Tons. | 250,249 | $22^{2}, 3 \% 1$ | 337.358 | 2, $6 \times 87, \mathrm{~N}^{2} 0$ | $2, ~(2,10,043$ | 3,220,751 | $728,40 \%$ | 826, 2.21 | 96\%, fivz | $8,1+i\}, 40$ | $8,573,811$ | 11, 133, 07.3 |
| Copprer and manufactures ofIngots, hars and ahl.... Lales. | 5,300 | 344,042 | 24,13i | 304,891 | 1,2613,453 | 1,050,479 | 291 | 38,763 | 3,688 | 33.601 | 130,381 | 132,282 |
| Cotton, urnumufactu'1, Bales | 6,130 $3,073,237$ | 2,150,718 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,66 \% \\ 2,333,896 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,5) \cdot(1) \\ 38,7,3 \times, m 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1(x), 104 \\ 60,262,17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 i, 305 \\ 47,706,932 \end{array}$ | 234, 3 208 | 128, 202 | 14t; 13:6 | 3,027, 2 s 3 | $3,809,054$ | 2,400, -1.4 |
| coloured \& uncol'd. Ids. | 1.5is1.117 | 1,805,425 | ล19, $0=5$ |  | $12,2+41,16$ | 16, 161, (i5) | 91.646 | 101. 426 | 11,3696 | 1,734,718 | 64:1. 144 | 700.3414 |
| (Other mistufacturus. . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 138, OKI | 183, 112 | 1813, (6) 6 | 1.238, 42 | 1,5i34, 7136 | 1,72ッ.704 |
| CYeles and parts of. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 140,000 | 1:33,859 | 110.110 |  | 5-3, 8 \% | 5838,372 |
| Fertilizers. . . . . . . . . . . Tonts. | 362 | 101 | 333 | 4.361 | 4,563 | (0,24.4 | $\therefore$, (t2 2 ; | S, 17-4 | 10, 5\% \% | $8 \mathrm{sin}, \mathrm{id}$ | !1:3, 3:311 | 134,134 |
| fruits and nuts. |  |  |  |  |  |  | -11, -103 | 171, 2 N | 14, 2.42 | Cith, wid | 1,11,0,211 |  |
| Furs andl fur skins |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1:3, 位4 | $2 \mathrm{Cl}, 0,13$ | [31, 17 | 240, | $\because, 76,117$ | 410,917 |
| Hirke \& skinsutherthan fur Lhis. | 1,110,864 | 313,014 | 123), 430) | $12,775,845$ | 4,913.161 | - $1346,4.3$ | k 2, 20 | $27.18: 1$ | 12, 4 \% | $8 \times 5,1731$ | 411.27i6 |  |
|  | 4.788 | 22,988 | 2,704 | 529, 239 | 274,276 | 152,342 | 448 |  | 1,139 | $2 \mathrm{~N}, 10.3$ | 31.211 | b. $3,5!5$ |
| Inseruments and apparatus for seit-ntific purposes, including telegrapl, telephone and other electric. |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$7,6i30 | 22,181 | in, 159 | 283,423 | 279,121 | 394,018 |
| lru and steel and unani's of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lyildery hardware und saws and timols. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74, 68.8 | 71,169 | 02,747 | [13,238 | (157,514 | 823,256 |



## UNITED STATES.

N.-Statesent 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. (IVom United States Returns.)

| Name of Countiy. | Latest Month. | Value for the Month. |  |  |  | Aggrgate yor the Perion of the Yeab, incleding latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  | 1899) |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Lixports. | Imports. | Exports. |
| Be'ginus. <br> Francer <br> (zermany <br> Crmat Britain <br> Italy <br> Netherdands <br> All uthers | M | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | \% | \% | \% | , |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,434,081 \\ 12,717,517 \\ 13,641,78 \\ 43,41,64 \\ 1,4,30,413 \\ 6,51,240 \\ 3,742,348 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 44,001, 382 <br> 82, 01:3, 13: 143. $11 \mathrm{fi}, 1 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Ell.702, lilu $-1,249,27$ $51,-3 \pi, 124$ $43,240,13,2 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals North Americe. | " | 24,438,504; | 86,215,571 | 32, 320, 27\% | 66,549,418 | 280,901,998 | $500,967,6367$ | 32-,004,520 | 868,074, $\times 67$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British North America. Central Americas States. Mexica <br> West Indies <br> All other | May |  |  |  |  | 28,717,599 <br> 17, 147, 712 <br> $6,197.248$ <br> T 71,431 |  | 28, 471,019 <br> 20,817, (631 <br> 4e, $04=, 371$ <br> 72n, 070 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. South Anerice. |  | 9,629,008 | 13,914,590 | 16,484,813 | 15,444,179 | 82,491,716 | 127, 109,946 | 98,132,005 | 143,220,615 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,925,641 \\ & 2,322,402 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 755,483 \\ 1,824,992 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,21,4,72 \\ & 2,60,60,656 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85.495 \\ & 2,083,9074 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,203,662 \\ & 2 \pi, 105,3+2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,2,24,148 \\ & 1 \times, 404 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,4 \times 3,311 \\ & 25,806,463 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,2,1,001 \\ & 21,161,4123 \end{aligned}$ |
| Brazil. | Alay... ....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. <br> Aste, Afriea and Occanica. |  | T,240,013 | 2,580,475 | 7,871,378 | 2,935,532 | 85,859,104 | $30,744,56$ | 74,288, 774 | $32,452,704$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa. <br> Wast Indies <br> Oceanica <br> All other (Asia) | May |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,398,307 \\ & 339,3024 \\ & 3,493,742 \\ & 3,640,2966 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals . | " | $\begin{aligned} & 12,268,124 \\ & 03,544,651 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,572,799 \\ \hline 111,2 \times 3,435 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3,4 \times 2,474 \\ & 70,150,942 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,911,299 \\ \hline 93,840,4288 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,531,605 \\ \hline 564,84,423 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,677,443 \\ 1,136,003,607 \end{array}$ | $\frac{132,66 \cdot 1,+50}{635,389,749}$ | $\frac{81,885,325}{1,130,635,511}$ |
| Grand tutals.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand tutals.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## UNITED STATES.

O.-Statement of the Tmporis and Exports of the United States from and to the British Empire and (Totals), Foreman Counthes in the latest Month for which Returns have heen received, with Aggregate for the period from the Ist July preceding, including such latest Month. (From United States Returns.)

| Name or Counthy. | Lateyt Month. | Value yon the Month. |  |  |  | Aggrefate yol the Perion of the Year, incluming latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Lxports. | 1 inports. | Fipports | Imiorts. | Exports. |
| Britiah Empire. |  | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ | 8 |
| Great Britain. | May... | 8,725,664 | 43,541, 743 | 10,464,754 | 37,760,683 | 101,263,804 | 501,702,610 | 108,568,259 | 474,112,811 |
| Bermuda. | " | 196,944 | 73,848 | 170,693 | 79,435 | 450,075 | 914,435 | 464,600 | 948,428 |
| British Africa | " | 94,365 | 779,379 | 240,334 | 1,111,846 | 822,678 | 10,053,954 | 1,287,469 | 13,611,976 |
| Australasis | " | 342,980 | 1,825,784, | 414,499 | 2,161,553 | 4,778,742 | 14,219,706 | 3,020, 372 | 18,4(22,03:1 |
| , Erst Indies | " ........ | 3,508,575, | 201,917 | 2,987,692 | 170,187 | $24,163,826$ | 4,531,171 | 28,458, 5 50 | 3,738,777 |
| Guiana. | " | 168,833 | 76,649 | 461 | 124,489 | 2,863,656 | 1,564, 394 | 3,346,405 | 1,2×3,039 |
| , ITonduras. | " | 18,409 | 39,840, | 30,119 | 29,710 | 154,326 | 529, 1695 | 179,542 | 446,714 |
| West Indies | " | 1,526,743 | 986,172 | 2,955,966 | 669,419 | $8,890,813$ | 7,584,967 | 11,771,192 | 7,887,323 |
| Canada | - | 2,616,544 | 0,702,793 | 2,880,982 | $8,848,421$ | 28,353, 255 | 75,046,295 | 28,112,092 | $80,506,20.4$ |
| (iibraltar | " | 1,113 | 26,900 | 4,817 | 20.410 | 31,081 | 303,566 | 17,884 | 544,391 |
| Hong Kong | " | 43,198 | 553,270 | 280,272 | 791,460 | 670, 126 | 5,740,280 | 2,381,400 | 7,073,220 |
| Newfoundland and Iabrador | " ......... | 1,700 | 99,903 | 10,424 | [04,212 | 364,284 | 1,087,279 | 358,927 | $1,436,545$ |
| All other. | 11 | 321,664 | 113,211 | 436,567 | 54,323 | 1,733,105 | 659,219 | 2,716,186 | 1,024,652 |
| Totals | " | 17,507,447 | 58,021, 514 | 20,877,580 | 61,331,148 | 174,462,371 | (624,789,571 | 191,101,878 | 611,316,119 |
| Totaln, Foreign Countries . | " | 34,017,204 | 53,261,921 | 49,281,362 | 41,909,280 | 490,222,052 | 511, 114,036 | 444,197,871 | 519,317,392 |
| Grand totals., |  | 53,544,651 | 111,2×3,435 | 70,158,442 | 98,840,428 | 湫, 184,423 | 1,136,503,607 | 635,389,749 | 1,130,633,511 |

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

| Naye of Country. | Iatrat Month. | Value yor the Month. |  |  |  | Aggrigatik vor the Phmon of the Yeab, inuluding Latest Month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  | 1899 |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  |
|  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Importis. | Exprorts. | Impwrts. | Exprorts. | Imjerts, | Exports. |
| *Camada | Junce. . . | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ |
|  |  | 11,692,877 | 12,504,246 | 13,578,264 | 13,04,010 | 125,141, \% 6 \% | 139,402,279 | 147,343,422 | 132,675,691 |
| Great Britain. |  | $189,957,217$ | 121,816,068 |  | 133,985,57\% | 1,148,512,6253 | 703, 144, 72 | 1,152, 119,462 | 778,808,826 |
| Russia in Europe | +November. | $32,813,850$ | 25,792,660 | $35,185,920$ | 41,031,760 | 361,818,380 | - $498,650,470$ | 401,240,090 | 506,342,650 |
| France | Aluril. | $73,384,469$ | (63,502,790 | 66,4*0,453 | 71,030,562 | 2911077.775 | 216,464,940 | 279,517,075 | 227,394,530 |
| P'ortugal | $\ddagger$ Decamber | 3,201,120 | 2,357,640 | 4,212,000 | 2,438,280 | 43,(iv9, 060) | 29,495, 880 | 52,517,160 | 33,618,240 |
| 1 taly | April. | 23,582,284 | 17, (6itu, 833 | 24,5323,738 | 22,751,293 | 86,125, 6781 | 73,973, 654 | 93, 118,447 | 80,332,969 |
| Austria-Hungary |  | 33,153,9:0 | 27, 2355,440 | 30,052, 440 | 33.348,040 | 124,908, 940 | 116,003,360 | 119,7\%4, | 125,448,400 |
| * Greece | + December | 4,764,532 | 1,165,527 | 2,319,8\%и | 1,100,486 | 22,149,066 | 15,581,662 | 29,352,212 | 17,24:1,034 |
| ISulghrıa |  | 1,048,9.92 | 555,068 | 1,192,547 | 612,775 | 16,210,842 | 11,539, 66:3 | 14,036,8,90 | 12,841,641 |
| Ergy | February | 3,460,000 | 6,145,000 | 3,755,000 | 6,23\%, 000 | 7, 0500,000 | 12,630,000 | 8,245,000 | 12,790,000 |
| - Unitaxl States | May. | 53, 584,6051 | 111,283, 4, ${ }^{5}$ | 70,158,942 | 03,840,428 | 504, 784,423 | 1,136,503,407 | 635, 389,749 | 1,130,6:3,511 |
| *sMexic. | Feloruary. | $3,713,0004$ | 10,637, 6 ¢4m | 4,201,(00) | 11,037,006) | 27,413, (000) | 89,701,000 | $31,255,(10)$ | 99,816,000 |
| $\dagger$ Bratish Inmlia | March | 16,654,245 | $24,858,1834$ | 16, 1204, 1222 | 27,853,803 | 173,520, 299 | 243,843,182 | 171,183,120 | 281,807, 323 |

[^25]
## II.-NEW TARIFFS.

During the month under review there has been distrib)uted from this deparment to all the principle 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 keport, 1893 , and the quarterly and monthly reports since published, and comprise all additions thereto or changes therein, so far as the department has authentic advice.

## (A.) -SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION.

The following Customs tariff, as publisherl in the Cape of Good Hope Govermment Gazette, came into operation on Jaruary 3, 1899.

According to Proclamation No. 362, dated December 30, 1898, the following tervitories constitute the aforesaid Customs union:

Cape of Good Hope, the Orance Pree State, Natal, Basutoland, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate under the administrative control of the High Commissioner.

By a further Proclamation No. 363, of the same date, the above-named Customs tariff shall, on and after January 3,1890 , likewise be in force and have the effect of law in the following territories:

Transkei, including Gealekaland,
Tembuland, iseluding Emigrant Tembuland and Bomvanaland.
Territury and District of Port St. John's.
Pondaland, including East and West Pondoland.
(iriqualand East.
Walfish Bay.

## CUSTOMS UNIOS TARTFF.

Cans I.-Speryi Rates.

|  | Ale, beer, and cider: All kinds of strength exceeding two per cent of proof spirit: <br> (u) In vessels of not greater content than one Imperial quart ............. Imp. gai. <br> (b) In other vessels, bulk or woova. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Acetic seld................... . . . . . . .................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6) 30 |
| 3 | Amimals, viz: <br> (a) Mrules and yeldings, and cattlo for slatughter <br> (b) Sheep) for nlaughter | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 0 \quad 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 |  | 1) 0 |
| 5 | Bicyeles, tricyches and velociprerles, inclading accessories . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £100 | 1210 |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Blastimg compromds, inchiling all kinds of explosives suitable und intended for blasting and not suitable for use in fireames | 0 |
|  | Butter, butterine, margarine, ghee and other substitutes for lutter. ........ . . . . | 00 |
|  | Candles | 0 |
| 10 | Cement......... ......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ....... $100 \mathrm{fhs}$. | 1) 0 |
| 10 | Cherse.... ....... ................................................. ib. ib. | 0 ) 0 |
| 13 | Chicory and smbstitutes for coffee | (0) 16 |
| 12 | Coffee |  |
|  | (r) Kaw. . . . . . . . . ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | 06 |
|  | (b) Roasted, ground or mixed | 015 |
| 13 | Cucor and chocolate, masweptened | 0 0 |
| 14 | Cixcoa and milk, chocolate and milk, or coffee and mil | 110 |
| 18 | Cundensed, desiccated or prusprved milk or cream. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 jbs. | 1) 4 |
|  | Conls, cuke or patent fuel | () 3 |

£ $\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{D}$.
17 Confectionery, including sweetened cocoa or choculate, honey; jams, jellies, preserves, sweetmeats, cundied or preserved ginger or chow-chow; and all other kinds conpounded, nurle ur persurved with sugar, but not itcluding purely medicinal preparations properly cluserd as nuthecary ware.

100 thes.
0189
18 Com and grain, viz.: harley, maize, millet, oats, rye, wheat, beans and peas:
(a) In thee grain, or
(b) Crushed, Hakex, grounct, hulked, malved, pearled, split or atherwise \{retpured, except wats tot in the grain and bran........................ . . . . . . . 1 bs.
(c) Flowr, wheaten, or whenten meas ${ }^{*}$, inchuding pollard.
$0 \quad 2 \quad 0$
046

## (Note.- Vide Frec List and Articic XV of Convention.)


042
, viz. : Chatf, hay, hiceme, oathay and other folder, not otherwise described, but not ineluating bran. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ......... . . . . . . . . . 100 llas.
22 Iruits: Preserved, of all kinds, boteled, tinned or othorwise preserved, incluting pulp,

23 Fruit: Driexl, of atl kinds, ineluding almonds and nuts . . . . ... .... ......... . . 1 .
24 (iinger, green ant dry
25) Ginnowder and uther explosiversuitabte for ase in firearme (and $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cal velorens in addliticn).
26 (funs ancl gunbaryots, tirearms:
(a) Single
barre 3
(b) Deuble ant other
(and in cithar case $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad aularem in addition).
27 Ments:
(a) Cooked, stried, fresh, chilled, frozen, presspd, picklech, salted, smoked or otherwise cured on preservel, including lark, fats and other similar substances and moups, lat not incluting extracts and ensences or fresh beef, and chilled or frosen freshl lowef

1042
(h) Fresh lwef, and chilled ar frozen fresk beer
$0 \quad 0 \quad 1$
28 Matches:
(a) Wuxden :

In loxes or packages of not more than $1(0)$ matches. ....gross of boxes or phgis. In boxes containing more than 100 but not more than 200 matches... .... gross of boxes or jackages And for every 100 additional matehes in loxes or packages ........ grims of $1(0)$ mateless
(b) Finsees, vestas or wax matches or vether patent lights used as much: in finxes or packages cuntaining not more than 50..................gross of boxts or mackages In boxes or packages of more than 50 but not more than lot
Aud for every 50 additional in loxes or packages........... 中ross of 50 tuatelats
29) Ochre (emmonty) known as "Kafir (Gelare").

100 lise.
30 Oils:
(a) Not essentind, perfuneat or fish, in vesssels of not less than nae Imperial duart. Imp. gal.
(l) Essentiak ur perfumed...... .............................................. 100

31 Pieks anul Hues, Katir....... .. . . .... ........................................ each

33 Pistols and Revolvers ... ..... ................................................. . ench
Salt:
(a) Ruck
. ton of 2,000 lbs.
(b) Conmon, not including refined or tahle salt

35 Soap, not including twilet soaps and suap powders and extracts................... in lhas,
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$
0 16
0189
() $0 \quad 2$

002
0 6

35 Soap, not including tuilet soapls and suap prwders and extracts................. 100 libs, (1) 01

6 0 2
() 50

020
$0 \quad 50$
$\begin{array}{ll}36 & \text { Spices. } \\ 37 & \text { Spirits: }\end{array}$
(a) Perfunced.

Inयp. gal.
(8) Irymeurs ami cordials excending two pre cent of proof spirits and mothylated
 (c) Other sorts, "xceeeding two ger cent., hut not exceeding the strength of prof by Sykes' Hydruneter, and so on in proportion for any greater strength. limp. gal.
(Nore-Vite Article XVII of Convention und section cight of this Act*.)
(Note- The above rates do uot apply tospirits distilled from the produce of and in the Union, or, in the case of Natal. to rectified spirits of wine distillerd

[^26]within the Dinion from the produce of the vine and imported solely for use by chemiste and drugkists in the preparation of uedicines, perfumery, and non-pontable articles ondimarily sodd in the course of their trade. Vide. Free List, Article No. IVI of Comention ened section threc of Act No. So pl85\%.)
38 Sugar:
(r) The produce of the cane, not refined, ghnose, golden symp, molasses, saccharum

> nnl truacle
(b) Not cane, and all refined sugars
() 36

0 © 0
10
41 Turmeric $0 \quad 0 \quad 2$
42 fismeric $0 \quad 0 \quad 1$
42 Trat ......
Tubbracon:
(if) Cimara and cigarillos
$0 \quad 06$

(b) Fenmak or t'ernaceo and Hookala mixture mad atl juitations or substitutes ib
(c) Smuff. ... . ................................................................
(d) Cigareites. . 040
(d) Cigarates.
() +0
(r) Manmfactured nud cat. .

036
(f) Manufactured hut uncut.

0 3 C
(if) Not rumbatures but stemmed.
02 it
(h.) Not manuficurest unstemmed leaf

20
44 Vinegar, of standard ntrongth, fit for immediate use as such (i, e., reguiring no uore than 40 grains of lienthonte of patash to nentralize one ounce Troy):
(a) In buttles or othor seasels of the capmeity of not more than one linperial quarl.
(h) ". in larger vessels or in bulk. In1. Kal.
.......... " 0 (0) 6
Vegetables.

(b) Ohions, not preserved. ....................................................... . . 0 . 1

46 Wine:
(il) Claret, nat excending 20 pur cent. of proof spirit.......................Inp. gal.
060
(b) Other than (u) exceeding 2 per cent. but nut more than si) per cent, of profof spirit.

Imp. gal.
0 ! 0
and in aldition orr all wines when importerl not in wool. ..................... . . vel.
7 直 H . c .
Notw.-Wine exceeding 50 per cent. of proof spirits to be cletseel as spirits.)
$4 \%$ Wexs]


## Class n.-Frec.

The following articled shall bo exempted frompayment of Custome Ditius on innortation:
 ployed ia farming operations.
49 All raw prombee of Simeth A frica and animals bred in South A frica importerl overlami.
50) All animats bretl and anticles grown, produced or manufactured within the Union, wacent: (ef) Flour whenten or wheateln meal, including pollard manufactured from other then Sunth A frican wheat, as to which see Class 1 , itenc $18(c)$ mad Article XV uf the Comventiom: (t) Spirits ctistilled from the produce of and within tho lyion, if a Customs Duty be imposeal under Article XVI of the Convention.
51 Ambolance miaterials inturyted by resognized anseciations, corpw or hospitals lawfully established fur instruction or cirill in first aid to the wounded.
52 Anchors amel chain cables for the use of ships tugs, or lighters.
53 Arimals, living, exoupt muks ancl gidings, and cattle and sloeep for slatghter.
54 Armes, atmmmition, aproatmemts and haifoms for the regelay Military, Naval, or Foluateer Impotial or Comenial Fincets of Her Mujowty or for sumilar ar Burgher Forces of any Govermment belongiag to the: Vuisom.
is Asbestos bucking and lobiler componition.
is Athas*, chate, globers and tuaps.
 bagging and sucking in the pieen.
58 Bands and belting of all kinds for driving machinery, bindiug twine or harvest yarn, boiler tubes, bolting cloth and mill wilk.
59 Band instruments and stands the bome fide property of any Government belonging to the Union, or of a regular military or voluntreb corps, abd unt the jronerty of individuals.
(i) Bumas, feathers, wory, hair, hoofs, homs, shells, skins, teoth, woul ant uthor parts of arimals, birds, fishers on repriles, not lew manuiacturest. polished or further prepared than stried and cleaned, but in thejr caw and ummannfactared state.
61 Book-hingor requisites, consisting of ixards, cloth, leathey, numble paper, skin, thread, tape, vellum, webhing atd wire.
62 Books and misic, frinted, includims newspapers and perioxlicals, not buing foreign manthoviged prints of any British or Sonth African consright work.

63 Boteles and jars of common ghass or earthenware: impty or imported full of any article liable to a rated duty and boteles empty commonly used for cerated waters.
(44 Bexes, mopty, cardhoard and wowlon, pur together or in pieses or showke, for packing.
65 Brass and capper, and compmeition metal in bars, inguts, platex and sheets: plain inchuding perforated, but otherwisi umbanufactured.
66 Bullion, coin or speci-.
(i) Carriages, earto, Wagons and ather wheeled vehicles the munfacture of South Africa, imported overland.
CS Church fecorations, altary, hells, fonts, lecterns, phlfits, organs, plate or vestmenta and illuminated windervs imperted by or fur presentation to amy religions body.
69 Coir, candlewiek, cotton, flax, filse, fock, hempring jute: raw, waste ur umanufachared.
70 Consular uniforms and afpointmenta and printed official consulan stationery.
71 Cork chast, paper shavingse sawrinst, husks and obler waste suhatiances intanded and suitable for 1880 only as packing material.
Corks mad lmugs.
73 Culs, modals and other pophies imported for presemtation on presented as prizes at examinations exhibitinns, shows or other pullic competitions, for excellence in iwt, hravery, goxn candnct, humanity, industry, insantion, mamfacturs, learnink, sciace, skill ur sport, or for honemrable, or neritorines puhtic services: l'rovided that such articless shall on innortation or delivery free from the (hatomshear engraviel or otherwise indeliby marked on chem the mame of the presenter or presente4 und the recasion or purpmest for which presented.
74 Diagrams, dasiyns, drawings, momels and phans.
75 Dianonds and ohbergens or precions stones in themr rongh state.
76 byonuts samlioer, my robohns, samath, valomianal other dye stuff : for leather.
77 Fingravings. lithographs and photorraphs and enlangemente or reproduction of the same.
78 Fire escapus and fire hose and hove-reels.
79 Five clay, term illoh, and tire bricks.
s0) Fish. fresh :ard hish oya ; ahoo dried, cumed or salted fish and raw fish oil of South Africa catching.
sl Fruit, fresh or gran, inoluding coraa-mats.
82 Frnit and uther preduce, driers or evapporators of.
83 vilue.
84 tinum and other substancos, animul, mineral or vegetable, artificial or natural, suituble for use as fertilizers in mamures.
85. Hair cloth and springs for furniture.

86 loe
87 Irori and stupl: Angle, bar, channel, hooy, rod, plate, sheet or $T$; plain, including perforated and galvanized : rough nud namanufactured ; not including crmugated sheets.
88 Leed: Bar, pipere and shent.

40 Like brats, lells and buys, mud othor life-siving apparatne impurted hy noy recugnized suciecy.
91 Machinery fitted to 1 m . hriven ly vattle, electric, gas, heat, hydraulic, fonmatic, stuam, water or
 gemerating and storing of electric power or gas, but nut induding elictric cablin, or wire, or the posts for carrying the same, and not incluling lamp fusto, whems, wh their fittings.
92 Metal of all surts in bars, blecks, inpots aud pige, for founding, not elsewhere deseriled.
93 Mining buchets, shipe, trucks and tubs-wheeled or utherwise for hauling minerals or ores on rails ur wires.
S.4. Pheking or lagging for engines and machinery.
95. Paper for grinting hooks, pamphlots, newspapers and posterw, of for lithographic purquser.

97 lipas, piphg and tubes of earthenware on metal of all kinds, for gas, drainage, sewerage, irsigation, water selphy or pumping, not inchuling downpiping and gntering, or cocks and taps.
98 Potash and sula, carmomate bi-carlomate, catrstic, crystals and silicate.
951 Printing and lithografinic inks.
10n l'vinting, lithugraphing, paper cutting, foldinge, numburing and perforating wachinew or pregses, blocks, fortues, fontes, platey, rullirs, stomes and type ; and other mpmatus suitable only ior use in the incokbinding of printing iselestries.
191 Puhsic stores, improttel or takennut of homl by, and boner fide for the sole and exclusive use of the Genvermment of her leritannic Majesty, or the Genamuent of nny Colmy, state or Torsitory
 hand of a principai lmprial, Military, Nowal, Civil, Commismatat, or Ordnune secredary or officer, on nader the hand of at secretary tonay downomment within the Union, setcing forth that any duty levied ons such pablic stores wuld be lorne dirwetly by the Treasurwo of his Gowernment: athf provideci further that no portions of such storess used or nasesd shali he sold or otherwise dispoxed of so 124 to come into the [سisstision of, or into consumption hy any parties not legally untithed to infort the sane free of dnty, until the intention so to sell in dispose of the stores shall have been notified to the prineipul othicer of Customs ins the Colony, State or It rriury where they ware first intported. to whm the cluty leviable acesorling to the tariff then in force shall be paid by the Govermment selling or disposing of the store.
102 Railway construction or oguipment renuisites, such tomean the following : Hails, sleepers, fisteniugs for rails or sleepers, girders, itom bridge work, enlvert tups, hoomotives, tenders, lanlast trucks, gonde wiguns, carriages, trollies, engine water tanks, that tahlen, purmaneat or fixed signals and weiphbridyes.
103 Rattans, cant and barubos, ummanufactured.
104 Kexim and carbenatte of mmonia.
105 Simblle-tre:es.
106 Soheol furniture and requisites: boing all articles certified by the Superinteralent-General of Elucation, or any ufficial appminted for that purpose in any Colony, State or 'lerritory in the Union, to bre fue use in any selunti.

107 Seulpture, inchading cosits on mokleln of seupture.
108 Seeds, lmibs, phants and inlores for phanting or sowing only, under such regulations as regards edible kinds as the (hnstoms muthorities may impose to safeguard the revenue against diversion into ordinary crmampution.
109 Sheep rlip, sheep dipping powders, materials snitable only for dip, and dipping tanks.
110) Specimens illustrative of nathral history.

111 sprayera and sp rinklers and other apparatus for destroying pests or diseases in stock, plants or trees.
11: Staves.
113 Stean lamehex, tugs aud lighters: Provided that when combemed or landed to be broken up, chaty shall be paid at the Constoms on the hull and all fittings aceording to the tariff that may then be in force.
114 Sulphur ; substances for destroving pests or rhiseasps in stuck, wants or trees; mul disinfectants.
115 Threat : Buot aud shoe makere, suddlers, and sailuakers', and seaming twine.

117 Tulegraphs mad telephomes: Materials iad instrmments for use in constraction and working of telegraph aml thuphone lines.
118 Tolsace the prodnce of South Africa, imported overland.
119 Tranway construetion requisitos, sach to mean the following: Raik, slectpers, fastenings for rails on slecpurs, irongates, gimbers, iron loridge work and culvert tops.
120) Vaccine virus and toxin.

121 Vugetablex, fresh or green, but not incluxling potatoes or onions.
122 Witer boring ajparatus.
123 Winf premses and wome prones.
124 Witw, kpirits asm beer inupersed direct or taken ont of bonel by, and for the sole use of, Commaisioned Otherers serving on fall jasy in the regnlar Militurs or Naval Furees of Her Britamic Majesty, subuert to such regulations as the Cnstoms mat make for tho duw potertion of the Revembe.
 any uther persum nit fegallyentithed to import the same free of dhly withent the duty beoing first paid thereon to the chsomsaccording to the tariff then in force, thell they shall be forferited and the gartiex knowingly disposing of such liquors or into whose possesson the same shafl knowingly confe slall be liabe to such penalties as may lee preseritued by law.
12:- Wool, staty, hat and forage preseses.
 xtiln,s, winders, and uther materials or fastenings of metal ordinarily used for agricultural or mailway fencing.
127 Wire rapt.

## Class IIl.-heneral: AD vagomem Th p.c.

124 All grods, wares or merchandise, nut elsewheye charged with duty and not emmerated in the Free List and mot mohihited to be imported into the Union, shall he liable tes on chaty of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. ad pulurem.
(Noren- Vulc Article XVIII. of Convention, and sections fire, siac and seven of this Act.)
Cr.ass IV.--SPECIAL: A11 VAlohem 20 p.c.
The following articles shall twe liable to a duty of 20 1.e ud metorem:
 ase cotton or worthen hnukutror rugs, the sitgle artiche, in pairs, os in the piece, and coata, jackets or other apparet made of hankening or haiat:
130 Ponluns, surprise pmekets and erackers, and othor similar fancy confectionery.
1.51 Cards, waying.

132 Carriazes, tarts, concher, waggons and all other wheeled wehicles intended for the comveyance of prasins or voods; inchding finishmo or fashiomed parte thereof, not being metul parts not nsualiy made in the Thion. bnt reguirel in the manfacture of wheded vehicles therein; but not incleding bath chairs, perambulators, toy carts, store trucks or bartuws.
133 Fxeracts and wesfous of all kinels used ins fookl, flasouring or perfumery, including saceharine.
134 Fireworks uf all deseriptions.
135 Merlicinal jruparatims, not heing imugs for disponsing purposes.
$1: 36$ Prftumery, ensmetice, dyes. powders and soapuor other preparations for toilet use and srapu powders anf intracts.
$13 \pi^{-1}$ shamls.
12s Komp, emmentrated on dexiecated.
liy as special provixion, the following artieles are prohilsited to be imported inte Natal :
Fonks, drawinge, phintimgs, 1 mints, or photigeraphs of an mmoral or indecent chatacter.
Conin, base or comenterfeit.
Articles of foreigt mazonfucture bearing the name, marks, or brands of manufacturers resident in the


GOVERNMENT NOTICE, No. 1105, 1898.
Thensury, Calde Tows,
Cape of (roon Hope, 30th Decemirer, 1898.
['ader and by vintue of Section 5 of the Customs Thinn Tariff Act No. 1 of 1884), His Fixcellency the Officer Administering the: (formment, with the advice und umsent of the Executive Council, has directed it to twe notified that on and aftor the 3rd day of Jamary, 189n, fiovernment Notices Nos. N4 of the fith

Octoler, 1498 , and 978 of the 10 th Nowember, 1898 , shall be cancelled, and that on and after that rate rebate of customm duty to the extent shown in the schedule heremito amexert, shall lue allawed on goxds importert or warahoused on importation into this eolony, whenever suels goods shall le retheved overhand to any colong, state or territury outside the Customs Vnion, it accordance with the regulations from time to tine prescribed in that helesilf.

By order,

## HENRY DE: SMIDT,

 Asxistent Trensirer.
## SCHEDTLE.

I. ()n al! gimel:, wares or merehamise chargeable with duty under the Customs Amendment and Tariff Act, Is,n, Classes I.. III. aud IV., rehate shall beallowed tw theextent of the differemee between the duties specitiod in Schedule 13 to the said Act and a transit duty of three pomods sterling for every one humdred pxumes of the value of such ronds, \&e: and such transit duty of 3 p.c. ad cotorent shall be the "duty leas rebate" "to be paid on such gomets, icc., except as te the following articles, viz.:

Cigas, sp,rits and wines, on which such a selate- shall be allowed as to grant the importer the option of prying the transit duty of 3 prem raforem, or sixpence per pound weight on cigars, and sispence per satlon on spirits and winos.
Battery cloth, gauze, matting, sieving and sereening ;
Clasin:
Cratuen, elevators and sliwera:
(rikil) fes and cugelling furmaces and cupels:
Electric calale or wire and pusts for shase, and their fittings : famp-ponts (eltctric) and thoir fittings; lamps inm switches (olectric) bot ineluding fancy or ornamental lamps, switehes and fittings for interor lighting:
Fils, covering ;
Fhur, wheaten and wheater meal, including pollard:
Furnaces for rosting mithrals:
Gaspipess, latup posts (gass) and their fittiugs, inchuting lanus;
truas of all descriptions:
Hose, steam suction and armoured, for use in connection with machinery, but not including garden ;
India rubber for machinery ond mining apparatus and ajpliances;
Inad foil ;
Machinery, inchuling spmere parta, not enmerated in the limee List attached to the Customa Tonon Tariff, not leeing for donwstic ure:
Manlis, inget ;
Muless rax! ynddings :
Ores and mimerals, crurle ;
Mates of iron and steel combined;
Potatores and ohions (not preserved);
Ruturts:
Rivets, and bolts and nuts (metal) :
Shiafting:
Steel and iran chimneys (smoke stacky) ;
Tamlis and vat.s, suitable and intanded for mining jurposess ;
Tin and rine, in thocks and dises:
Tramway equiphent requisites, such to mean the following: Cars, trolleys, water tanks and turntables;
Vratue hide:
Wirs, bells and gongs : Signalling, for use in and alout mines;
on which relate shat le allowed of the whole custutus duty.
I1. Ons all gourds, articies anl things of every ducriptions inported or taken out of bond by ow for the use uf the (resermant of the Sesth African Repmblic of Rherlesia, rebare of the whole Cusioms U nions
 the: State Secretary or zormer wherer apmonted by the Govername of Kharlesia shall be delivered to the Constoms, whowing that the gowls, etc., are lema fird for the sole and exelnsive nise of his Government, and not to be sold or otherwise dispused of, and that mpy chaty levied therem womb he lanne divectly and permanently he the Triasury of the said Repmblic or Territory.
111. (In frembla inported throngh the Letter Post, Rebate of the whole Customs Union Jutios shall bu allowed.
IV. In case any goonds shall be undereentered in value, whether or not they be spocially ratex articles, the provimius of Section 5 of Act No. 6 of 1898 simall apply.
X.13. -The articles entmerated in Chiss II, Nus, is to ien are admitted free of duty under the Customs Tnion Tariff on importation into this Culong irreagective of their destination.

# III.-TARIFF CHANGES. 

(A.)-BIITISH GUIANA.

## Taitff Modifications.

The following is a copy of the Customs Duties Ordinance for the Colony of British Guiana for 1899.

All the duties have been increased by 161 per cent, except thase on spirits, tobacco, rice, bread, ilour, butter, ghee, lard, oleomangarine, beef, pork and cormmeal.

The following moditications in the table of specific customs duties nre noteworthy.

|  | 1'resent rate. | Old rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% cts. | 8 cts |
|  | 180 | 150 |
| Spirits and strong waters of every descriptim.... . . ........... per gall. | 320 | 350 |
| All farinaceous f(xods, mot otherwise enumerated........ .... ...... ... per lb. | $001\}$ | Not disting ishetl |
| Tobacco, in leaf, in packages containing not less than 800 lbg . weight thereof | 050 | (1) 040 |
| Tolnaces, manufactured (except cigars, cigarettes and shuf) | 100 | 0 (4) |
| Turpentine, crade .............. ................. peer brl. | () 50 | Per gall. |
| Customs | Free. | ${ }_{10} \mathrm{p}$ p.c.ad yal |

The declared value of wine imported is to include the cost of packing, $b$,ttling and casing.

Clay pipes are sulject to a maximum allowance of 20 per cent for breakage.
Aerated or mineral waters are subject to a maximum allowasce of 5 per cent for breakage.

The duty on onions is subject to an allowance of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent for deterioration on voyage in lieu of any allowance for surver.

Malt liyuor in bottle is subject to a maximum allowance of jp per cent for breakage.
Meats preserved in jars or bottles are subject to the same duty as when imported in tins, viz, 2 cents per 1 lb . If any of the articles enumerated in the schedule of those subject to specific duties are imported in any bag, box, tin, jar buttle, or any other packige marked or labelled, or cambunly sold as containing or commonly reputed to contnin a specitic quantity of such article, such hag, de., shall be deemed as against the importer, to contain such specific quantity.

## (B.)-BRITISH INDIA.

## DUTY ON GALVANISED HOOP STEEL.

According to a Customs circular of the India Otlice hoop steel, gatranized, is assessed for duty on importation into British India at one per cent ad valovem.

## (C.)-CAPE COLONY.

NEW PORT OF ENTRY.
The "South African Trade Journal" reports that Francis Town has been declared a port of entry where or through which goods may and must be imported into and exported from the Bechuanalan Protectorate, and that portion of Government Notice of 26 th June, 1893, and Govermment Notice of 6th June, 1898, by which Palapye and Muchudi were declared ports, has heen cancelleri.

> "RECIULATIONS FOR"JHE IMHONTATION OF PIGS.

The departacat has received the following on the subject of the regulations of 25th Fobruary, 1897, goveming the importation of pigs into the Colony, which states that it has been decided that such animals will not be allowed to be landed from ships at Cape Town unless the certilicate and declaration mentioned in the regulations are forthoming.

> (D.) WAMAICA.

## PROPOSED TARIFF MODIFLCATIONS.

The following are the principal changes proposed in a bill now before the legislature of Jamaica to amend the customs tariff of that colony.

In the specific duties an increase in the rates on live stock, Indian corn and oats, and ar reduction in the rates on common soap and matches.

In the ad valorem duties, a reduction on the 20 per cent and 25 per cer.t rates on clothing, textiles, hardware, cutlery, jewellery and fancy goods to $16 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent, and an increase in the rates on goods unenumerated from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $16 \frac{3}{3}$ per cent.

In the free list, the removal of printed books, fresh fish and vegutahles, implements and tools for agriculture, dec, machines and mills used for the preparation of local produets, steam engines and printing materials from the list.

These articles are made liable, by the proppsed tariff, to an ad valorem duty of $16 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

The bill provides tlat in the interests of the island, the Covernor in Council may exempt from duty any articles required for use in connection with local industries, or in the preparation of local products or otherwise.

The bill has been read for the first time, and, according to the law of Jamaica, the proposed rates of duty are being levied.
(E.)-LAGOS.

## INCREASE OF DETY ON SPIRICS.

This Department has received information to the effect that an ordinance was passed on the 1 ith instant, mising the duty on spirits imported into Lagos from 2s. to 3s. per gallon.

## (F.)-NIGER COAST PIROTECTORATE.

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INCREASED IUTY ON SPIRITS IMPORTED.
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This Department has received information to the effect that the duty on spirits imported into the Niger Coast Protectorate, will, on and after the 17 th June next, be raised from 2 s , to 3 s . per gallon.

## (G.) -SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. <br> duty on tomaceo frow cape colony.

According to a Customs notice in the "Cape of ( $n o+{ }^{\text {H }}$ Hope Government Gazette' the special Customs duty of 6id. per 1b. levied in the Suuth African liepublic on roll and leaf tobacco, the produce of Cape Colony, has been ubolished, and that such tobacco will now be admitted into that state upon payment of the ad valorem duty of seven and one-half per cent., provided that on importation it he accompanied by a certificate from the producer, duly authenticated by a resident magistrate or field-cornet, bearing the seal or stamp of such official, to the effect that the tobacco is bona fide the produce of Cape Colony.

## - 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 Monthly Report of this Department, are appended.
.T. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S. W, agent for Australasia.
(i. 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, Christiana, 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. Landon, S. W., England.

Harrison Watson, Curator for Canadian Section, Imperial Institute, London, Eng. land.
G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water Street, Liverpool, England.
H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.
W. L. Griffith, 10 The Walk, Cardiff, South Wales.

Thomas Moffat, 24 Wale Street, Cape Town, South Africa.

## (A.)-CARDIFF.

## Report of Government Agent.

(Mr. W. L. Griffith.)
10 The Walk, Cardiff, Soutil Wales, 29 th June, 1899.
To the Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Sir,-Recently shipments of cattle and sheep have been made directly from Montreal to Cardiff, by the "Lord" line of steamers (who have recently arranged sailings between the ports mentioned). The prices renlized were highly satisfactory. Mr. Poole, the auctioneer, stated to me that the sales made would aggregate better than in any other port in Great Britain.

The facts to which I gave prominence in my last report, are borne out by this experiance, and Cardiff is a point of shipment which will, it is expected, be increasingly used by Canadian shippers.

An opinion, which I strongly hold, viz., that the ways of the middle man would form an especially interesting and profitable study to Canadians, was fortified by the fact that during these shipments, Cardiff was almost entirely supplied by them in its ment demands, and yet there was no diminution to the business of those who are stated to deal solely in English meats.

The "Lord" line of steamers are putting on three boats, between Montreal and Quebec, and Cardiff. The SS. "Lord Charlemont," LLord Iveagh" and "Lord Londonderry." The Cardiff Agents expressed regret that the proportion of Canadian grain
shipped via Montreal was so small, the bulk going through "New York. This possibly arises from the fact that the New York dealers pay a premium on Manitoba whents which are valuathle to them for mixing purposes. This is an arrangement obviously disadvantageous to Canadian ports and to the Western farmer who is justly anxious that the splendid quality of his wheat shall he better known. Any diversion of present "currents" will however be attended with difficulties.

It is possible that a market might be fount here for Canadian "scrapers" such as are used in railway construction. An employer of labour was interested in my description of them and I placed him in communication witha Toronto tirm to whom he has sent an order for a sanple lot of each seraper they manufucture.

As you are aware, I placed your report re firuit pulp before a London firm, large consumers : they are now experimenting on a trial lot of Canadian pulp which, as a result, they purchased. They promised to report on the article which will be interesting to those in the trade.

In regard to the letter respecting the horse trade published in my last repurt, Mr : Ilris, in justice to himself, requests me to state that the price of horses has considerably advanced since that rate, and that he is now paying at least $£ 5$ per hearl more than the figures mentioned, that he has in some instances paid as high as $£ 45$ this season for 'rumners.'

> I am, sir,
> Your obedient servant,

WM. L. GRIFFITH.

## (B.)-AUSTRALASIA

## REPORT OF COMMERCLAL AGENT.

(Mr. J. S. Larke.)
Sydney, N.S.W., 6th June, 1899.
The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce.

## Trade with New South Wales.

Sir, - In March last I reported upon the general trade of this colony as shown by the summary returns from the Statistician of the Government. The details of the trade are now to hand. The chief articles given as coming from Canada for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, were :-


ARTICLES GIVEN AS COMLNG FROM CANAD.-Cowrladed.

|  | Articles. | 189\%\% | 1897. | 1898. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deutist's toxils |  |  |  | £ 42 |
| Niils. ... |  |  |  | 99 |
| Jewellry. |  |  |  | 38 |
| Wugine packing |  |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{80}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Prodkis..... |  | ...... | . . | ¢2 |
| Pietures |  |  |  |  |
| Antrastic .. |  |  |  | 2010 |
| Plated ware |  |  |  | 2it |
| Pruserves |  |  |  |  |
| Giarden seeds. |  |  |  | 1 |
| Sewing makhiues |  |  |  | 161 |
| Toilet soap |  |  |  |  |
| Whiskey |  |  |  |  |
| Perfumes. |  |  |  | 105 |
| Cisarettes |  |  | - ... | 21 |
| Watehes and elocks |  |  |  | 61 |
| Wines. |  |  |  | 16 372 |
| Woollens |  |  |  | 372 |

These figures show the current of trade, though not an accurate account of it, for, as in previous returns, articles originating in the United States are credited to Canada, and articles coming from Canada are credited to the United States. The most noteworthy of the first is that showing sheep to the value of five thousand pounds imported from Canada. These came from Vermont and passed through Canada and came here vilu a Canadian steamer. There is no doubt that there will be breeding stock yet sent from Canada to Australasia, but all the efforts so far to make a besinning through various causes, which have been given in previous reports, have been failures.

On the other hand the articles originating from the United States and hitherto credited to Canada-such as hops, machinery other than agricultural and newspaper. show manked decrease. The chief decreases in Canadian articles are in wheat and flour, aumonting to $£ 80,509$. This trade was depondent upon the yield in Australia, and must naturally fall to smaller proportions still with improvement in the quality and yield of home production. Some wheat and flour came via New York, and has probably been credited to the United States.

In general merchandise there has been an incrense in nearly every line. Where the figures show decrease it is simply a change in the form of entry. Thus no reapers and binders are shown, but these are included in agricultural machinery which increased from $£ 2,-10$ to $£ 11,865$-nearly fourfold. It isclaimed that one-half the reapers and binderssold in this colony last year were of Canadian origin. The growth of the trade in implements is indicative of what can be accomplished in other goods, were similar methods used to push the trade. A reduction is also shown in lampware and leather, hut this is also a case in which these goods have been credited to the United States. A third item of decrease is in dressed timber. As has been previously stated the flour trade destroyed the dressed timber trade. As the steamers from Vancouver could not give any space to a relatively cheap freight such as this timber is, the trade went to San Francisco. Just now the demand is small, but when it revives their is every probabitity it will return to Canada. The other productions of Beitish Columbin, rough timber, laths, shooks and fish show gratifying increases. In some lizes, such as bicycles and furuiture which show some increase, the trade within the colony is better than the figures show. In 1897 these goods in the case of the chief manufactures were brought into this city and the other colonies supplied from the stock here. Last year shipments
were made direct to the other colonies without being entered at the Sydney custom house.

A considerable number of new lines appear this year. During the two years the number has increased nearly three-fold. Many of the articles were samples or sample orders, but they show evidence that there has been some activity in developing the imports from Canada.

In the list of articles is found plated ware. This was a small sample lot sent to a commission firm, but so far nothing has been done and $I$ am advised nothing is likely to be done. Another Canadian firm has sent out his own representative with what is said to be the finest set of of samples ever shown in the colony. They at once attract the attention of the the buyer and impress him that this is a firm of such strength that it can fill its orders promptly. United Ntates silverware bas not succeeded very well in Australia, but despite this and the drought making a poor market for high price goods, a good trade is likely to he secured. Some orders have already gone home from strong houses here and more will be secured, and the foundations of a trade laid that can be made permanent. This affords another illustration of the importance of doing Australian trade upon right lines.

PAPER AND PULP.
Two or three enquiries have been received from Canada respecting the possibility of finding a market here for paper and wood pulp. One or two small lots of pulp have Feen sent here, but there is no demand for ground pulp, and very little for chemical. Only wrapping paper is made in the colonies, and rags, old paper and cordage furnishes the raw material.

There is a large demand for news, wrapping and bags.
Paper mills are at work on wrapping and bags in New South Wules, Victoria and New Zealand, but the other colonies import all their papers. The following statement of importations and places of origin show the extent of the market:-

| Countries. | News. | Wrapping. | Bags. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | € | £ |
| New South Wales. | 155,316 | 33,905 | 14.6387 |
| Viburia....... | $15 \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{Mks}$ | - 1.6891 | +172 |
| South Australia | 30, 3 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Vot piven. | 2,3319 |
| Now Zealand. | 72.529 | Not 3,469 | 3,347 |
| West Australia. | 13.23\% | Sotgiven. | 3,9805 |
| Tasmania...... | 7,972 |  |  |
|  | 485.4038 | 53,604 | 27,098 |

ORIGIN OF JMPORTS.

| Countries. | Printing. | Wrapping. | Bugs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wries- | £ | £ | £ |
| Englamd..... | 74,202 | 18,274 | 8,303 |
| Germany | 54,479 | 1,3659 | 4,850 |
| Victoria- |  |  |  |
| Fingland |  |  |  |
| Thited States | 42,147 | $2,3+6$ 84 | 175 |
| fremany | \%,ix4 | 1.086 | 11 |
| South Anstralia- |  |  |  |
|  | 27.727 | 9 9,61 | 688 |
| 1 mited States |  | 14 | 474 |
| New Zealand - - | Niplys. |  |  |
| Fingland ... |  |  |  |
|  | 45,147 81,512 | 3,008 | 1,6889 |
| Gerinazy . . | 1,201 |  | 1,377 218 |
| West Australia- |  |  |  |
| Fngland. | $6.5 \times 3$ |  |  |
| Germany | Nimie. |  | 214 |
| Tasmanin- |  |  |  |
| England | 3,340 |  |  |

The total is a little in excess of the net importations as there is a re-export, especially from Sydney and Melbourne. The price is low, contracts have been taken at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents at ship's side here.

## Canned Goods.

Inquirjes from a number of Canadian packers have also been received about canned fruits and vegetables. An enterprising firm sent out a car load. Some of the lines could be sold only at considerable loss. It took a good deal of expense and time to get an unknown brand into the market. No wholesale firm nor any large retail one could be got to buy a pound of the goods ; they passed through the hands of four agents and it was only by selling single case lots to the smaller dealers that they were sold. Then the larger houses trok some, and now there is an inquiry for certain lines of the hrand, but there is none on the market. The discouraging prospects and great expense of selling the consignment and the increased deuand in Canada prevented the receipt of another shipment as needed. The rate of freight on the goods was high, but it is probable the Cinadian Exporter will get laack his invoice value, as the good prices got for corn, strawberries and red raspberries will make up, or nearly so, for the heavy charges and losses on other lines. The following is a letter from the agent who disposed of most of the goods resprecting a suggested consignment :-

Corn.-Say about 50 cases, each two dozen. As our people have not been educated to eat sweet corn it would be well to have a small label pasted on the tin, showing how to prepare it for the table, of course presuming this is not already on the tin.

Pects.-There is a large sale for these, especially in one pound tins. Cases may hold six dozen or 100 tins. There is only a limited sale for the two pounds. I think say 25 cases one pound, and five cases of two pounds would be a fair parcel.

Buked lieans.-The sale is limited for this line, they are only eaten by the Americm population. Sond five cases of two pound tins.

Straubrries.-I think five or ten cases could be sent as there is a fair sale for them.

Raspherries.-Five or ten cases also of this line could be sent, but they must be red raspberries.

Cherries. - Red. I would not advise more than five cases of these being sent as a trial.

Jams. - We have a duty of 2 d per pound on these. I hardly think your friends could stand that, but if they think they can send a few cases of each raspberry and strawberry, and assorted jams.

Apples in Tins. -These are only saleable in two pound tins, and then at a low price ; they must be cheap to give your friends a fair return.

Evaporated Apples-Our market is abnormally high at present owing to the searcity in America, and the largest factory in Tasmania having been burnt down just at the commencement of the season. The price I contracted at before the fire took place, was $4 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. on when' S'ydney, But they are worth now from 5d, to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. (Our duty is 2 d . per pound, so that would mean 7 d . to $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) They sell hest in boxes of 25 to 28 pounds each, and a few 50 to 56 pounds each. If your people decide to sent on some, they understand that good fruit must he shipped. As for quantity they can send as much as they like as we have a good market to work on right up to February and March next year.

All packages must be good and strong to stand the long voyage.
Send on any show cards or advertising matter ; they will help the sale of the goods.

Corn.-Prices range from 4 s .9 d . to $\overline{\mathrm{s}}$. 3 d . according to quantity. 5 s , is a fair price to reckon on.

Peas.-These run from 3s. 6d. to 3 s . 9 d . for the ordinary peas, to 4 s .6 d , to 5 s . for the fancy sorts.

Braked Beans.-For one pound, 5s, to 5s. 3d. Two pounds, 8 s , to 8 s . 6 d .
Strauberries.-11s, to 12s.
Raspberries.-11s. to 12s.
Cherries-Do not know the selling price of these.
Jans.- The selling price would be according to quality:
Apples in Tins. - About 6s. Grl. per dozen for two pound tins.
Apples in Boxes.- Evaporated from 7d. to $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Ordinary-"but our market is very bare and they are worth 8 d . to $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to day."

## THE PACIPIC CABLE

The Chambers of Commerce have been actively supporting the Governments of the four colonies interested in pressing upon the Imperial Government the importance of joining the colonies in making the pacific cable a joint work. I beg to append a statement of the international tratic for the last year for which I am indebted to the kindness of the Post Master General of South Australia. It will be noted that there is a considerable decrease in the total business as compared with the work of the two years previous. A decline for one or two years has been characteristic of Austratian calling. The decrease is almost wholly in the business of Western Australia, from which colony the pacific cable would, in the normal condition of things, get little work, The business from Victoria, New South Wales, Qucensland and New Zealand, the colonies whose work would naturally tend to the pacific cable, is fairly well maintained, or shows some increase. The figures at they stand justify the estimates that have been made of the presuned revenue of a pacific cable.

Gowd raius have fallen on the coast and highlands of this colony, but little on the Western plains from which still come pitiful accounts of the effect of the prolonged drought. The wool year ends with this month. It is certain that the receipt of wool for shipment at the New South Wales ports will show a decline of 170,000 bales, or a reduction of 25 per cer, as compared with the year $1894-95$, which was a grood year. The prices in London have adranced sharply, but little of the increase goes into the pockets of the pastoralists. The advance with the expectation that it will continue next year has given some encouragement to business men, but trade cannot be said to be active.

Many of the letters mailed in Canada for Australia are posted with but a 2 cent stamp. This entails the payment of 3 d. per half ounce on receipt here. This amount is not very large, but it gives annoyance to the recipients and also leads them to conclude that Canadian business methods are careless.

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

## (C.) -SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMEROIAL AGENT.
Mr. C. E. Sontum.
Christinia, 1st July, 1890.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Ottawa.
Sir, -The crop prospects are rather poor, on account of cold and dry weather up to about two weeks ago, since when there has fallen abundant rain, but it came too late, so the oats, barley and rye crops are bound to be short, while there is still very good chances for a good erop of hay.

The cold weather aso did danage to the apple-blossoms, so there will not be much of a crop. As a consequence I believe there will be imported large quantities of rolledoats and apples during the coming fall and winter, and Canadian exporters in these lines ought to he early out with their offers.

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

## (D.)-ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.
(Mr. D. M. Rennie.)

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

## REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH AND APRIL, 1898.

## LUMBER

During the past two months, I have noted the arrival of 35 cargoes, against 72 arrived during January and February. Of these 35,17 were pitch pine, 14 spruce, and 4 White Pine.

## Live Stock.

Shipments since lst March have been as follows:-
To England-49,769 steers, 133,832 sheep, 132 horses.
To Continent- 120 steers, 23,902 sheep, 3 horses.
To Brazil-1,609 steers, 849 sheup, 24 horses, 165 pigs.
To South Africa-2 horses, 666 mules.
Total Shipments- 31,498 steers, 158,583 sheep, 161 horses, 666 mules, 165 pigs.
Cattle slaughtered during the two months in Buenos Aires Markets, 92,569. Prices-Steers $\$ 35$ to $\$ 39$, sheep $\$ 3$. Freights are weaker : Steers to Deptford £3, 1 jss. £4. Sheep 6s. 6d. to 78.

## Frozen Sheep.

| Shipments for March | 157,383 |
| :---: | :---: |
| " April. | 140,575 |
| Total. | 297,958 |

## Dry Hides.

Shipments from Buenos Aires to Nortlı America, 140,000 hides; from Rosario 40,000 hides, $2,200 \mathrm{kips}$.

Quotations: Buenos Aires classified, 83.35 to $\$ 3.40$; Buenos Aires culls. 83.15 to $\$ 3.20$; Cordoba (Winter Hair) $\$ 3.45$ to $\$ 3.50$; Cordoba (Summer Hair) $\$ 2.95$ to $\$ 3$. Market firm.

Wool.
Shipments of last clip are practically over; exports from 1st October, 1898 , to 30 th April, 1899, from Argentine ports 396,730 bales; from Uruguay, 57,520 bales. (Average weight of bales 450 kilos.)

Market is much firmer owing to rise in prices in Europe. Fine Cross Lincoln is quoted at $\$ 3.20$ to $\$ 3.60$. Coarse Lincoln, $\$ 2.70$, Rambouillet, $\$ 3.70$, all per 10 kilos. Cordoba carpet wools are worth \$1.75.

## Wheat.

Shipments crop 1898 to 30 th April, 592,548 tons from Argentine ports, and 14,681 tous from Uruguay. Average price $\$ 2.30$ to $\$ 2.50$ f.o.b. per 100 kilos. FreightsRosario to channel for orders, 21 s . 6d., Buenos Aires for orders, 20 s . to 20 s . 6 d ., for direct ports 2s. less.

> Maize.

Shipments during the two months, 84,606 tons from Argentime ports, and 13,530 tons from Uruguay. Price 81.20 to $\$ 1.25$ per 100 kilos, f.o.b. Freights are quoted for wheat.

## Linseed.

Shipments for season amount to 123,336 , tons and prices are quoted at an adrance $\$ 3.40$ to $\$ 3.60$ per 100 kilos.

Freights as above.

## Butter.

Shipments, March, 2,0.)1 caser.
" April, 4,683 "
Tutal for two months, 6,734 cases 56 pounds each.
I have the honour to remain, sir, Your obedient servant,
D. M. RENNIE.

## V.--GENERAL COMMERCLAL INFORMATION.

(A)-IMPORTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON AND HAMS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

Quantimes of Butter, Cheese, Bacon and Hams Imported into Great Britain during the months of June and the six months ended 30th June, 1897, 1898 and 1899. (From British Returns.)

BUTTER.

| Countries. | Month of June. |  |  | Six Months ented 30th June. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1.898. | 1899. |
|  | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cw't. |
| Colonies- Canada. | 2,091 | Colonies- |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales |  |  | 39 | 18, 4 tis | 14,572 | 20,7i0) |
| New Zunland. | 910 | 82 | 1,25 | 61,4,39 | 193,773 | 84, 380 |
| Victuriar | 11 |  | 20 | 114,502 | 74,701 | 100, $(1550$ |
| Trotals | 3,012 | 8,0:38 | 13,310 | 201,432 | 171,377 | 230,258 |
| Foreign Countries- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 lemmark. | 138, $\times 43$ | 1:8\% $10 \%$ | 134,2:1 | (t) 5,379 | 743,681 | 7-8,144 |
| France... | 33.21 | 45, 435 | 40,5, | 2064, 888 | 209,789 | 178, 1983 |
| Cermany | 1.37 | 1,763 | 1,275 | 42,619 | 33,480 | 31,305 |
| Holland. | 35, 513 | 30, 6,0 | 33.103 | 134, 洖1 | 124, 202 | 131, ¢189 |
| Sweden | 29.16 | 20, $5 \times 6$ | 20,70 | 144, | 102, 623 | 133, 3 , |
| Unitud States | 12, 3:3\% | 6,325 | 2,160 | 68,2025 | 22),509 | 78,458 |
| Geher Commtries | 33,6\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 23,985 | 19, 703 | 159,371 | 153,143 | 141,17 |
| Totala | 285, 231 | 2411,769 | 252,485 | 1,453,822 | 1,449,227 | 1,473,916 |
| Grand Totals. | 2388,243 | 299, 567 | 265,705 | 1,655, 254 | $1,620,604$ | 1,704,174 |

CHEFSE.


Quantities of Butter, Cheese, Bacon and Hams Imported into Great Britain during the month of June and the six months ended 30th June, 1897, 1898 and 1899. (From British Returns.)-Concluded.

BACON.

| Countries. | Month of June. |  |  | Six Months ended 3uth June. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| Canala | 34, 860 | 86,580 | 44.056 | 106, -911 | 188,804 | 1.33,026 |
| Demuark | 918,867 | 92,694 | 104, 2\% $^{6}$ | 201,510 | 5117,087 | 601.240 |
| Uniterl states. | $2-4,394$ | 242.0638 | -248, 270 | 1,830, 112 | 2,212, 21 | 2,133,243 |
| Other Conntries. | 9,482 | 4.588 | 3,175 | 4) 480 | 31,163 | 14.045 |
| Totals. | 412,40 | 475.930 | 460,780 | 2,5:4,143 | 2,9419,658 | 2.900, 614 |

Mams.

| Canuda. ....... Tniterd States Other Countries. | $\begin{array}{r} 23,081 \\ 18,368 \\ 32 ; \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23, \% \times N \\ 30,543 \\ 3,543 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,480 \\ 549,120 \\ 429 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,405 \\ -14,018 \\ 1,552 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,129 \\ 960,145 \\ 1,26.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,318 \\ 80.5,45 \% \\ 1.064 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Totals. | 207, 184 | 18:,517 | 161,852 | 809,415 | 9415,743 | 957,347 |

Quantities of Butter, Cheese, Bacon and Hams Imported into Great Britain during the Years ended 30th June, 1897, 1898 and 1899. (From British Returns.)


[^27]
## (B.) INQUIRIES AT HGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LONDON, ENG.

The followint inquities, amongst others, were received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, since the publication of the last Monthly Report of this Department :

1. A firm in Scotland desires to enter into correspondence with Canadian houses shipping cleaned sheep sausage skins.
2. A Belgian firm of good standing wishes to buy direct from Canadian cheese and canned groods prackers.
3. Another firm in Belgium, who offer good references, desires to obtain consignments of cheese to sell on commission.
4. An inquiry has been received for suitable timber cut to size for pyramid butter boxes, sufticient for from fifty to one hundred thousand boxes.
5. A firm in London who do a large business in all kinds of fruit pulps, canned goods, etu., desires to have the names of Canadian exporters of first-named class of goods.
6. An inquiry has been roceived for the names of hosiery mannfacturers who have hosiery wastes to dispose of.
7. The addresses of Canadian exportors of evaporated fruit rints are asked for.
8. A Lomdon firm inquires for the names of shippers of fresh Canadian salmon (frozen) as they are in a position to take considerable quantities. They also ask for the names of a reliable shipper of fruit pulp.
9. An inquiry has been received through the medium of the Consul General for Spain for the names of the principal fruit brokers in the larger Canadian cities.
10. Agents in the large centres are required fur the sale of real Irish frieze ulster coats made by a firm in Trelund.
11. A tirm of biscuit manufncturers who are desirous of opening up a trade with the Dominion wish to get into communication with some reliable agents and importers.
12. A Scotch House desirous of extending their trade in jute yarns in Canada ask for the names of Canadinn rope and twine makers and carpeting and mat manutacturers.
13. An inquiry has been received for a good manufactarer of dining tables made from birch, spruce, and basswood, in quantities and shipped in the white.
14. Inquiry is made for shiplers of hickory suitable for golf sticks in lengths of 44 in . by $i \mathrm{in}$ square. The goods are rerpuired immediately for wholesale trade.
15. A north of England firm desire to find a market in Canada for English and Scotch wools.
16. A firm in the Midlends are wanting to import direct from Canada, cattle hides, and other animal products, and wish to get into communication with suitable firms with a view to business.
17. An inquiry has been received froman important firm in the preserved provision line, who desire to appoint reliable houses to represent them in the Dominion.
18. An agent at Gothenburg, who is prepared to handle Canadian produce-especially flour and bacon-and who can work the whole of sweden, desires to correspond with houses open to do business.
19. A gentleman in the north of England asks for the names of bighi-class firms who put up Canadian evaporated fruits.

## (C.)-TRADE OF JAMAICA, 1898.

Statement showing the Imports of Jainaica during the years ended 31st March, 1892 to 1898 , inclusive.

| Years Ended 31st Murch. | Imports. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Consumption. | Coin and Bullion. | Total for Home and Specie. | Total Imports. |
|  | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| 1891-92 | 8,546,596 | 33.332 | 8.579 .928 | $8,264.708$ |
| 1812 | 9,330,752 | -4, 8 , 41 | 3,385, 64.3 | 4, 448,545 |
| 189394 | 10, 195, 816 | 1990.943 | $10.345,749$ | 10,2011,299 |
| 1894 | 10, 2 er, 6 iti | 1:88, $\times 21$ | 10.6ich. 469 | 10,6046, 492 |
| 18.5 | 10.690, 563 | 16, 680 | 10.976. 233 | 11,1314,532 |
| 189\%-96 | $8,936.196$ $\times 0.02008$ | $13 \times 247$ | 9,0) $0,4,44$ | 9,4134, 773 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage for seven years | 9,499,230 | 104,101 | 9,603,331 | 9,633,846 |

Statement showing the Exports of Jamaica during the years ended 31st March, 1892 to 1898 , inclusive.

| Years Ended 318t March. | Exports. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Coin and Butlion. | Tutal Exports. |
|  |  | S | \% | \% |
|  |  |  | 205, 848 | $8,3 \times 0,566$ |
|  |  | 92, 8194 | $24.4,433$ | 8,Fit, $32+$ |
|  | 8, 䙺7, mis | -1, | 368,655 281,507 | $10,101.6466$ $9,3 \times 190$ |
|  | $8,1238,418$ | 41,4,41 | 4;3, $\times$ \% | 3,215, 9,8 |
|  | (i, $2 \times 3, N 01$ |  | 338, 4818 | $\text { 7. Like, } 173$ |
|  | $6.760,119$ | 98,53 | 245, 138 | $\mathrm{r}, 049,0 \times 9$ |
|  | 8,125,947 | 89,898 | 315,284 | $8,581,123$ |

Statement (by Classes) showing the Tmports entered for Consumption and the Total Exports of Jmaica, during the Years ended 31st March, 1897 and 1898.

|  | Imports. |  | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894-97. | 1897-98. | 1896-97. | 1897-98. |
|  | \% | 8 | 8 | 8 |
|  | $3,644,834$ | 3.505 .214 | 5.5810 .543 | 5,755,483 |
| 2. Raw materials | 242. 252 | 818,415 | 1,050,01\% | S41,183 |
| 3. Manufacturesl articles | $4,198.104$ | $4,224,37!$ | 184, 126 | 18. |
| 4. Coin and buthon. .... | 1:3,24 2 | (1), 1, 45 | 338,486 | 240],13* |
| Total | ! $1,0074.44$ | 5.148,6̄3 | 7.1:5,173 | 7,049,089 |

Statemfnt (by Countries) showing the Imports and Exports of Jamaica, during the Years ended 31 st March, 1894 to 1898 , inclusive.


Statement of Imports into Jamaica together with portion furnished by Great Britain, United States and Canada for the year 1898, also total Exports by Canada of the Articles mentioned.


[^28]Statement of Exports from Jamaica together with the portion sent to the United States and Canada for the year ended 31st March, 1898, also Canadian and United States Tariffs thereon, and Total Imports of Canada for the articles mentioned :

| Articles. | Exports, 1894. |  |  | Tutial Imports. Camada, $149 \%$. | Tariff of Canada. | Tariff of United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Exports. | To United States. | T'0 Canada. |  |  |  |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 |  |  |
| Beeswax | 50,5514 | 5,089 | 112 | 8,015 | 10 p.c. ad val... | Free. |
| Cocors... | 192, 182 | 34,343 185 | 2,127 | (33.802 | Free. Virect joc., but |  |
|  | 192, | 180,38: |  | 21.1 | indirect $\$ 1$ per |  |
| Coffer................$~$Fruits- |  |  |  |  |  | " |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bananas.. | 2,169,880 | 2,161,24] | 1,441 | 460,202 |  |  |
| Oranges.. | (5) 2,413 | 622 1,147 | 11,4it2 | $7 \times 6,6$ lo | Sice foot note (a) | 1c. per lb, 11 M |
| Hides .... | 20,531 | iflit | 11,013 | $3,291,4 \%$ | Free. | Hides of cattle 15 |
| Logwood and fustic Logwood, extract of Kum. | 629,387 | 257,295 |  | 19,249 | " ............ | Free. |
|  | 102, 122 | 67,588 | 2,701 | 13, 90 |  | sc. per lb. |
|  | 447,991 | 2,200 | 4,088 | 29, 6 (15 | $\$ 2.40$ per imp. gall. | 82.25 per wine gall |
| Spars, LancewoorSjices--finger, ungroun | 32,076 | 637 |  |  |  | ¢awa 15 p¢c. |
|  | 169,768 | 27,404 | 3,314 |  | Ground 25 P.c., | otherwise free. 1 ree. |
| Pimento | 25,655 | 111,324 | 1,465 |  |  |  |
| Sugar, un Tobacer- | 588,667 | 561,160 | 3,845 | 4,667,663 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}, 1 \mathrm{per} \mathrm{lb}$ | $88^{3} \mathrm{c}$ c. per 16. |
|  | 188,150 | 5,017 | 4.745 | 146, (\%) | *3 per lb, andi 25 | 84.50 per lb, and |
| Leaf. | 12,887 | 11,816 |  | 1,064, $02{ }^{2}$ | Excise duty. |  |
| Totals <br> All other articles. | 6,355,542 | 4,234, 74 | 66,981 | 11,689, 83: | ]h. unstemmed |  |
|  | 418, +10: | 92, 668 | 8,730 | 124,2:31, 3 (1) | 10c. [mer ll |  |
| Totale (Mdse). <br> Coin and bullion. | 6. 8183,138 | 4.329,412 | 75,711 | 135, 03\%, $2 \times 5$ |  |  |
|  | 245, 136 | 14, $\times 17$ | :30,48 | 4,3(k), 84: |  |  |
| Grand totals........ | 7,049,083 | 4,394,269 | !16, 189 | 140,323,053 |  |  |

[^29]Statement showing the Quantities and Prices of the Principal Exports of Jamaica from 1893-4 to $1897-8$, inclusive.

| Articles. | Years ended 31st March. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893-4. | 1894-5. | 1895-6. | 1896-7. | 1897-8. |
| Sugar . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwit. | 410,53733 | 398,683292 | 390,918248 |  | 8 $\begin{array}{r}284,375 \\ \hline 807\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rum <br> price per gall | $\begin{array}{r} 1,461,220 \\ 8 \quad 48 \end{array}$ | 1,956.291 | 1,881,14 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,642,819 | 1,370,278 |
| Coffee.... ................... Cwt. | $88,213$ | \% $\begin{array}{r}047 \\ 95,129\end{array}$ | 84,392 | $66,614^{2}$ | - $85,410^{3}$ |
| " price per c | 8 1886 | 1825 | $8 \quad 1643$ | 1541 | $8 \quad 342$ |
| Dye Woods :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Logword.... .... . .... Tons. |  |  | 84., 3 3: | 76,334 | 84,478 | 43,084 | 42,600) |
| " price per ton............. | + 2433 | $8 \quad 2189$ | \$ 2068 | \$ 1825 | $8 \quad 1350$ |
| Fustic . . . . . . . . . . . .T Tons. | - 9,333 | 1,833 | 1,048 | - 2,77! | - 4.611 |
| "price per ton.... .... .... | 1703 | 1460 | \% 11 (i) | \$ 1460 | \$ 1174 |
| Ginger . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwi. | 14.1131 | 15.504 | 17, \%NM | 11,017 | 12,573 |
| P" price per cwt............. | 14 (i) | 13.15 | \% 139 | \% 14 (60 | - 1350 |
| Pimento <br> Cwt. | - 87,256 | - 83,93ni | - 97,34 | - 94, 5ni | $38,828$ |
| price pur ewt. <br> Coceranuts. | 8 017.171 .347 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 8 ${ }^{3} 77$ | \$ $\begin{array}{r}6,63 \\ 11,533,7 \% 4\end{array}$ |
| price per M | $8 \quad 1825$ | 1764 | $8 \quad 1946$ | \$ 1460 | \% 10, 9 |
| Bananas. .. ............................. | $5,162,8018$ |  |  | 4,83*,6.4.5 | 6,981,8.8 |
| " price pur bunch | $\text { \& } \quad 041$ | 8 043 | \$ 0363 | * 0 302 | - 1) 31 |
| Oranges....................... | 12,404,291 ${ }^{2}$ | 24,978,895 | -97,025,3:8 ${ }^{2}$ | 103,702,775 | $88,013,0!1$ |
| " price per 1 | 729 | 794 | \% 851 | $8 \quad 729$ | 743 |

Compabative Staqemext（Unrevised）of the Value of the Imports entered for Consumption，and Exports of Camada，during each month and Totals for the twelve monthe ended 30th June， 1898 and 1899.

| Munth Ended． | IMPORTS． |  |  |  |  | Exports． |  |  |  | Agracyate Trade． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Menchandise． |  | Coin and Bullion． | Tocals． | Duty Cullected． | Merchandise． |  | Cuin and Bullion． | Totala． |  |
|  | Dutiable． | Free． |  |  |  | Home Produce． | Foreign Produce． |  |  |  |
| 189798. | \＄ | 8 | 8 | \＄ | ＊cts． | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | \＄ |
| July 31 | 5，322，501 | 3，724，298 | 334,237 | 9，3×7，131 | $1,714.01171$ | 15，752， 736 | 1，6\％2，0，0 | 23，216 | 17， $41 \times, 002$ | $243,533,133$ |
| Augrast 31 | 5，889，－64 | 4，610，305 | 1， $0412,1: \times \mathrm{K}$ | 11，5） 46,245 | 1， 1163,51388 | 12，508，32人 | 1，215，24．1 | 45，282 | 13,1 的，83－4 | 25，31i，059 |
| Supteminer 30. | 6， 542.3 lim | 4，518． $2, \ldots$ ！ | 995， 5148 | 12， $11.5,115$ | $1.4171,1 \% 80$ |  | $2.440,818$ | 18．？，thit |  | 24，$\ddagger 16$ ， 203 |
| Oetuiner 31. | 5， 7446,245 | $4,3+1.40 \mathrm{~S}$ | 73， 301 | 10，460， 051 |  | 11，5，3－1，930 | 1，t6is． 61314 | 17リ．3\％2 | 18，35， 495 |  |
| Nisveminer 30 | 5，311，－132 | 4，936：me： | $232,16 \% 3$ | 10，120，310 | 1．bir， 2 M 28 | $14,141,214$ | 1，205．20， | 119．375 | 17，7\％5，362 | 27， $15 \%$ ， 172 |
| 1）ecembel 31 | $5,1024,21$ | $3,487,5 ;$ | 203． $11: 3$ | ¢，116， 711 | 1，\％－1，1i2 \＆ | 14， $4 \times 2.2 \mathrm{Sc}$ | 1．69） 1.15 | ［1．7．：3it | 17．03：3：31 | 2K，1！M， 1042 |
| Jitmary 31 | 5， $0 \times-114$ | 3，7，m， 315 | 76， 116 | 4，$\times 8$ \％，254 | 1，786， 7 ） 24 | 9， 112.5 | 2ibl，sill | S 411,402 | 10， 611.21 1 | $20,401,75$ |
| Februmy 28 | 6． 7.6 ， 6 ，＋6：！ |  | 154，13－4 | 10，0，$)^{2}, 1653$ | 1．4ns，the 40 | 6，1414， $5 \times$ | 2320，111， | 1．14，Tiv | S， $36: 1,4,63]$ | 18， 467,294 |
| March， 31. |  | 3， $729,0!4$ | 102， $10 \%$ | $12,310,1+4$ | $\square+450,0 \leq 300$ | 6，1314，43：3 | 1：3ti，！11： | ［123， 4031 | 7， 3 ［14．734 | 29，176ifi， 882 |
| April ： 0 | 13，082，＋191 | $3,5 \times 30,1 \geq 4$ | 415，104 | 10，127，4i3． | 1，76，佼3 ！ 12 |  | 233，03， 3 ！ | 218， 16 Sis | ，－ 1 | 17，33！1，718 |
| May 31． | 6，128．111 | $5,+17,713 ;$ | T45，35 | $12,621,245$ |  | 7，56it， 4 ：11 | $1,440,99.4$ | 91， a $^{\text {al }}$ | 9，118， 5196 | 21， $73.39,8 \cdot 11$ |
| －Tunce 30 | $5,49,7,76$ | 6，14， $\mathrm{S}^{\text {，114 }}$ | 32，508 | 11， 725,435 | 1，437，764）60 | $12,504,2413$ | 2，472，832 | 77.761 | 15， 014,884 | $26,5817,274$ |
| Totak，12 mos．enderl Tinue $50,1898$. | $73.644,644$ | 51，446，953 | 4，389，133 | 129）5330，720 | 21，56－4，584 79 | 139，412，279 | 14，1991，911 | 4， 6 in 32,1711 | 158， 726,801 | 288，25\％，521 |
| duly 31. | 10，500，63\％ | 6，22： $1 \times 3$ | $33^{3}$ | 17，极了，268 |  | 12，123，117\％ |  | 117．19\％ | 14，687．860 |  |
| Athast 31 | 7，2116，547 | $5,351,710$ | 1，50k， 110 | 11．03tw， $0.51 \%$ | 2，14，3i，（i） | 12，\％\％1，1：3\％ | 1，188，51\％ | 13\％． 1340 | 14，3\％， 113 | $28,354,872$ |
| Sepperniners． | 6， 417,312 | 4，165， 4 ，384 | 1， 2414,1151 | 12，（1）6， 14.3 | 1，970，（ill 7 \％ | 11，＜11， 3111 | $\because, 680,1330$ | 8－\％\％ 11 | 1t，（1） 10,112 | $27,6 \geq 1,257$ |
| Onethber 31 | （6． $4 \cdot 26,2,294$ | 4， $20.5,15:$ | H：M， 1010 | 11，72 $3,4,5115$ | 1．9111． $\mathrm{H}_{1}^{7}$ ： Hi | 15，s！ 11.3 ： 21 | $\therefore 6.36,158$ | 1，45\％，4－11 | $11,4854,810$ | 31，719，758 |
| Nortabere ：30．． | 6，34， 2,224 | 6）， 26 in， 054 | 193， 3 ，3i， | 12.850 ，tils | $1,448.26868$ | 11， $1: 27,1 \times 1$ | 3，2f1．171； | 1020 （1） | 18，111．2ly | \％u，8：11，82 1 |
| Deeeminur ：31 | 6，156， 984 |  | is i，itis | 10．159，19， 4 | 1，19， $1,4 \times 7$ 4 5 |  | 1，4×2． 1201 | 293.315 | 17，f0\％，心夊 4 | 27.517 .14 |
| Jatuary 31 | 6， $341.841 \%$ | 4，101，－741 | 42， 5 ¢！ | $10,4 \times 5,7: \mathrm{Aj}$ | 1，＊－ | 7， 3 Hi，nst | 2＊it， 1 T 4 | 7i， 114 | 7，tili ．2 2 | $15,153,1148$ |
| Foluruary | （6，42－5，121； | 3，，9\％！ 188 | 134，（114．3 | 119， 13314.111 | 2，01！ 191817 |  |  | 1，0\％1，421 | K，122，tria | 114，453，2\％6 |
| March 31. | 8， $0 \times 2,17$ |  | 4 | $12,412 \cdot 364$ | 22．32． $2,3,9$ 48 | $7,3.31,412$ | 312.1111 | 13：3， 10 x | $8,174,45$ | 20，541， 111 |
| April 30 |  | $4,351,363$ | 38，0， 8 | 12，153， 117 | $2,329,41302$ | 6，517，508 | 1：18， 314 | $2+3 i, 724$ | （1， 5142,9162 | 19，305， 415 |
| $\text { May } 31 .$ | 7， $20.9,108$ | $5, \underline{2} 96,718$ | 387 | 13，112 13,1283 | 2, te $2 \times .311$（if） | 8，\＃tis，34 | EWM，4t， | 127，202 | 11， $30,0,97$ | 22，2M， 510 |
| dirne 30 | T， 3 年，（a） | 6，206，613 | 173，95 | 13，702， $24{ }^{2}$ | $2,067,49204$ | $13,04+, 010$ | 1，865，134 | 134，240 | 15，01\％ 5,384 |  |
| Totals， 12 nus．etrded June $30,1895$. | $85,536,085$ | $54,807,837$ | 4，676，636 | 152， 021,058 | $25,157,4307$ | 132，675，691 | 17，398， 101 | 4，0128， 858 | 154，08：3，（650） | 30ti，11） 4,708 |

## E-TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Statement, by Classes, of the Tmports into Great Britain during the Years enfed 30th June, 1897,1848 and 1899.


Statement, by Classes, of the Exports of Great Britain during the Years ended 30th June, 1897, 1898 and 1899.

| Exports. | Years ended 30th June |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898 | 1893 |
|  | $\leqslant$ | \$ | * |
| 1. Animals, living. | 5.018 .524 | 5,764,241 |  |
| 11. Articles of ford and crink | 54.502 .337 | 6s, 1006 , 80, | $\begin{aligned} & 59,597,973 \\ & 17-1 \times 24 \end{aligned}$ |
| III. Raty materials | , $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ |  |  |
| 1V. Articles manuacturen and purtly mannfuctu (1e.) Yiarss and textile fabries, | 44,4, 546,1682 | 405,420,422 | $466,911,432$ |
| (1.) Metals aul inticles mamfactured therefrom (except machinery and whipis). | 165, 310,485 | 16.529 .863 | 118, 33- 10.1 |
| (r.) Machinery atut mill work.... |  | 7s, 193,264 | 91, 123,320 |
| (d.) Sibips, new (het peginterel :ts British) (c.) Apparel and articles of prembal use. | Not reorried I 43, (241, 645 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \pi, 3,3,17! \\ & 4,1 \%,(1)_{4} \end{aligned}$ |
| (f) Cliemicals and chenical ani merlicinal preparations. | (11), 9144,445 | 11,050, 35\% | $42,163,422$ |
| (g.) All wher atticles, either mambathem or partly mantifactured <br> (h.) I'areel pose | $\begin{array}{r} 162,3416,164 \\ 3,1475,1116 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150,533,423 \\ 10,133,+i 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105,8+1,1,77 \\ 11,+36,181 \end{array}$ |
| Tutal value of British and Irish produce and nanufactures <br> Exjorts of Foreign and Colonial merchandise. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,1616,414,341 \\ 255,4 \% 6,292 \end{array}$ | 1, 116,445, 6,13 $489,287,325$ |  |
| Grand total value | 1,446,435,543 | 1,405, 1322,944 | 1,2010,512,976 |

## (F)-REPDRT OF CANADIAN FALLURES.

(Taken from Dun's Review, July $8,1899$. )

CANADIAN FAILURES-SECOND QUARTER, 1849.

| Provinces. | Toral Comarerctal. |  |  | Mantfacturing. |  | Trading. |  | Other. |  | Banking. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Assets. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beitish Colunbia | 11 | 48,434 | 612,768 | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}162,397 \\ 31,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9 | 20,768 |  |  |  |  |
| Nuva Socotis | 16 | 74,584 | 124,600 | 5 | 83,600 | 10 | 38,000 | 1 | 3,000 |  | . |
| Manitola. | 10 | 4, 104 | 44,410 |  |  | 10 | 44,410 |  |  |  | ... ...... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total " First quarter. | 224 | \$187.350 | 1.334, 3129 | 52 | 391,490 | 170 | 9935, 139 | 2 | 8,300 |  |  |
|  | 363 | $\therefore 3,1133,116$ | 4, $2 \cdot 41,411$ | 92 | 2, 433, 155 | 297 | 1,803,906 | 4 | 4,350 |  |  |
| " Half year. | 587 | 4,150, 466 | 5, (334, 370 | 144 | 2,824,645 | 437 | 2,793, 045 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 12,650 |  |  |
| " ${ }^{\text {c }} 1898$. | 688 | 3,745, 734 |  | 156 | 847,038 | 514 | - 3,970,450 | 18 | 68,541 | 5 | 512,307 |

## Canadian Fallures by Branches of Business.

(Second Quarter.)

| Articlen. | 1849. |  | 1898. |  | 1897. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Lisbilitles. | No. | Liabilities. |
|  |  | 8 |  | 8 |  | 8 |
| Iron | 1 | 75,090 | 3 | 95,500 | 2 | 14,200 |
| Tools | 4 | 5,180 | 5 | 25,119 | 2 | 48,518 |
| Wool | 1 | 17,600 | 1 | 983 | 2 | 62.744 |
| Cotton |  |  | 1 | 4,500 | 1 | 250 |
| Worxl. | 6 | 43.300 | 11 | 33,9\% | 8 | 77,315 |
| Clothing | 8 | 38,262 | 11 | $30,80 \%$ | 14 | 65,842 |
| Hats. |  |  | 1 | 1,660 |  |  |
| Chemicals. | 1 | 9.743 | 2 | $35,0 \times 10$ | 2 | 10x.(000) |
| Printing. | 1 | \%,100 |  |  | 5 | 4, 16.5 |
| Milling. | 6 | 17,284 | , | 5,200 | 7 |  |
| Lerather | 5 | [5,500 | 6 | 59,330 | 10 | 42, 83.3 |
| Liphors...... | 2 | 5,100 |  |  |  |  |
| Marthenware. | 17 | 122,416 | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,405 \\ 83,452 \end{array}$ | $\frac{1}{35}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,305 \\ 298,30 k y \end{gathered}$ |
| Total Manufacturing | 52 | 391,490 | 59 | 390,614 | 89 | 830,890 |
| Greneral stores | 39 | 165, 117 | 44 | 180, 177 | 73 | Sta, 064 |
| Grocers . . . | 35 | 15.741 | 36 | 298,114 | 52 | 137, 117 |
| Hotels. | 16 | 30, $1 \times 5$ | 12 | :34,694 | 19 | 17, 31.1 , |
| Liquors. | 8 | 31,764 | 4 | 17,250 | 9 | 15:174 |
| Clothing. | 8 | 27.4000 | 9 | リ1, 5 ¢ | 29 | (42.0.19 |
| Dry goods | 9 | 117, 190 | 16 | 286,5,20 | 17 | 31:1, $48: 1$ |
| Sheres. | 16 | 82,340 | 11 | 148,894 | 16 | 52.154 |
| Furniture | 2 | ! 1, 010 | 5 | 19,981 | 7 | 110, $0^{1}$ |
| Stoves. | 5 | 43,800 | 11 | 80,310 | 7 | 12, 504 |
| Druss | 5 | 10.500 | 11 | 33,230 | \% | 32. 711 |
| Jewellery | 4 | 11,250 | 6 | 16,40\% | $!$ | 9, \%in |
| Ruoks | 8 | 32346 |  |  | 5 | 109,3014 |
| Caps. | 2 | 3,760 | 7 | 112,446 | 2 | $51,8 \div 5$ |
| Miscellaneous. | 13 | 341,356 | 23 | 183,742 | 34 | $2 \cdot 1.011$ |
| Trading. | 170 | 995,139 | 195 | 1,503,762 | 246 | 2,099, 161 |
| Transporters, \&c. | 2 | 8,300 | 11 | 31,086 | 3 | \$1,300 |
| Total | 224 | 1,394, 929 | 265 | 1,945,462 | 348 | 2,939,351 |

Canadian fuilures for the quarter were unusually small, not only fewer in number than usual, but in amount of liabilities only $\$ 1,394,929$ against $\$ 1,945,462$ in the same quarter last year, and $\$ 2,939,351$ in the same quarter of 1897 , and less than a third of the liabilities in the first quarter of this year. In the iron manufacture the amount was smaller than in the sume quarter of last year, in machinery, leather, chemicals and earthenware smaller than in 1898 or 1897 , and in lumber, clothing, milling, printing and tints smaller than in 1897 , but a single cotton failure exceeds in amount liabilities of those of previous years. The trading failures show an even more satisfactory comparison. In general stores, groceries, clothing, dry goods, furniture, drugs, jewellery and hats the liabilities were decidedly sinaller than in either previous year, in boots and shoes and in hardware smaller than last year, and in hotels and books smaller than in 1897, though in liguors and in miscellaneons trading the liabilities were larger than in either previous year. The brokerage failures were also smaller than in either previous year. The remarkably large decrease in dry goods and some of the other more important items is not less worthy of notice than the fact that in nearly all the large classes returns show decided improvenent over either of the years on record.

## G. -FRENCH STEAM SERVICE TO NEW YORK AND CANADA.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received information from the Colonial Office stating that the Compagnie Générale Transattantique have just established a line of stemmers for the transport of goods and emigrants hetween Havre, Bordeaux, Pauillac and New York, with sailings every three weeks. Special rates will be furnished for goods forwarded on through bills of lading from the interion of France to Canada and vice versa.

It is also stated that a company, composed of influential Canadian commercial men, has been formed with its head office at hordeaux for the establishment of a direct line of stemers between France and Canada, which will start from Dunkirk and call at Bordeanx en route to Quebec and Montreal.

It is proposed to carry on this service with French steamers, chartered by the month, of shallow draught, under 2,000 tons burden, und with a minimum speed of 11 knots.

## H.-BUTCHERS WOODEN SKEWEIN.

The atteution of Canadian manufacturers of "butchers' wooden skewers" is directed to the following letter, recently received at this department, from Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator for Canadian Section, Tmperial Institute, London, England.

Imperial Institute Road, Lonnon, \&. W., 22nd July, 1899.
W. G. Parmelee, Esq.,

Duputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## SKEWERS.

Dear Sir, - Upon behalf of certain of your correspondents I last autumn made some general inquiries as to the possibility of Canadian manufacturers of butchers' wooden skewers obtaining a share of the very considerable trade done in the United Kingdom.

As was then pointed out, the supply here is mainly controlled by the Anerican Skewer Trust which deals through resident agents. Prices are much cut up owing to severe competition, and it is a question of small profits on large shipments.

Many English houses are not satisfied with Trust methods and are prepared to welcome Canadian skowers if they can compere with American.

It may be of interest to quote the following letter written on 21 st instant by a large dealer in skewers who has since I saw lim last autumn followed up the matter :-
"We have receiver several sinall consignments of Canadian skewers. Up to the present they have been very good in quality and have met a ready sule. The only disadvantage is they are rather irregular in forwarding their consignments. We consider they are as good or better value than any wooden skewers at present brought before our notice."

This is to a certain extent encouraging, but this irregularity of delivery is a defect which is ahsolutely fatal to so many Canadian goods which might otherwise do well here.

Many of the large merchants are connected with the American Trust, but there are others who would be prepared to go into the matter with any Canadian manufacturer possessing aderpuate means of regular production.

The future of this trade appears worthy of the attention of Canadian skewer producers.

Yours faithfully,
HARRISON WATSON,
Curator Carudian Section.

## I.-BROOM HANDLES.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator for Canadian Section, Imperial Institute, London, England.

> Imperal. Institute, Imperial Institute Road, London, S. W., England, 26 th July 1899.
W. (. Parmelee, Esqa, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Broom handues,

Dear Sir,-As previously stated I gave the names of the Canadian manufacturem to my inquirers, and have since had a long interview with one of the partners. Thos clain to do a large trade, have a New York branch, and one of the partners visits the States constantly. They kuow Camada and would like to form a connection there if they can fiad the right people. They must, however, have some one capable of a large and constant out-put in broom handles, and state that they are at the moment ready to place an order for 3,000 gross, but would require that any Canadian mill doing business with them should give then their whole out put. Any firm going into the export trade, should they think, loold spruce limits. Perhaps you can suggest likely people.

The same firm would also like to obtain Canadian Mouldings. Several Canadian manufacturers are alrealy represented here, hut possibly you know others who would like to work up an export trade.

I have heard from several Canadian prolucers of chair parts, in reference to a previous inquiry.

This wooden ware and turnery trade is one of which Canada should be destined to obtain a large share in the course of time.

It is essentially a trade of large turn-overs and small profits, and would only be advantageous to persons holding large and well equipped mills. Regular delivery is important, and it is essential that a connection be formed with a large importer and merchant who would assume the tinancial risk. Hirect trade might be prossible with the consumer in a few instances, but as a rule large transactions are carrial on by the merchants. As an instance I might cite that large people like the Ariny and Navy Stores buy turnery entirely through merchath iminorote.

> Yours faithfuity.

HARREGN WARON
Cirratar, C'anatian Secrors

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## MISCELIANEOUS.

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[^0]:    Inchuled with "Mardware, memmerated "prior to 1898

[^1]:    *'Ivpewriters only.

[^2]:    
    

[^3]:    Tea, the pounl
    Fourpenct.

[^4]:    * Inchuted with "Hardware, unemumerated," |nior to 1808.

[^5]:    NuTk. The figurns ire those of the "sjexial" impots and exports, exerpt in the case of Bulgaria, the Uniterl Statex, Mexico, Hritimh India and (freat Britain,
     armber and manufactum only.

[^6]:    * 「ypwritisy muchives, and parte of, only. +Funture, N.F.S., only.

[^7]:    
     nuthufacture only．＂

    $$
    \begin{aligned}
    & \text { The agyregate figures aro for the finamial yeme commencing } 1 \text { st July. } \\
    & + \text { do }
    \end{aligned}
    $$

[^8]:    $1,460,025 \quad 1,412,96212$

[^9]:    * Tyjewriting machines, and jurts of, only.
    $\dagger$ Furniture, N.E.S., only.

[^10]:    Sinte- Jhe figures are those of the "special" imports and pxports, excupt in the case of Bulgaris, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain.
     manufacturs only:"
    "The aggregate figmes are for the financial year commencing 1st July.
    do
    1st April.

[^11]:    IR

[^12]:    Battery Cloth, gauze, matting, sleving and screening.
    Chain.
    Cranes, elevators and sheers.
    Cructbles and cupelling furmaces and cupels.
    Electric cable or wire and posts for same, and their fittings ; lamp-posts (electric) and their fittings: lamps and switches (electric) not including fancy or ornamental lamps, switches and fittings for indoor lighting.
    Felt, covering.
    Furnaces for roasting minerals.
    Gas pipes, lamp posts (gas) and thelr fittings, including lamps.
    cums of all desurptlous.
    Hose. stean, suction and armoured. for use in connection with machinery. hut not including garden.
    India rubber for machinery and mining apparatus and applances.
    Lead foll.

[^13]:    (a.) See No. 70, page 5 .
    (b.) See 1st supplement to No. 70 .

[^14]:    
     It Manfactum only.

    The aggregate figures mef for the financial wat emmmeng lat Jily.
    

[^15]:    *Notk, A cablegram was rectived fron Buenos Aites on 1st February to the effect that spruce duty was reduced two forty.

[^16]:    Note.- T"he figures are those of the "sjecial" imports and expmots, except in the case of Bulgaria, the United sitates. Mexicu, British India and fireat Britain,
     matnufacture only."
    

[^17]:    "Included with "Hardware, unenumerated, " prior to 1898.

[^18]:    The aggreyate figures are for the financial year comnencing lst July.
    ${ }_{+}^{+}$These figureu are for the years 1898 and 1899 .

[^19]:    - There is, we unferstand, a sery consiterable trale thne in lox pieces in this country, but we have always fomd that the Canalians cumot deliver chenply enongh to compete with the swedes, Norwegians, ete. Wie fo not know whether makers in Nova scotia could supply more cheaply than those in other parts of Amerima, but if your corgesponsleut coubl ynote for the specification indosed, we shoull he alle to advise him whether his figure wonld be likely to result in business.
     $24 \times 14 \times 13$. The wool to bes similar to that used by the Quaker Oat Company. Price per thousand sets delivered, Jomton.

[^20]:    
    

[^21]:    There is it great field fur Canada here, but where fruit is properly selecterd and properly canned so that it cones attractive to our buyers fair value is certain to be had for whatever is canned, whether pears, apples, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, strawberries, rasplerries, or any otherkind such as tomatoes for instince, in which there is a large and increasing trade. (Cunda has certainly this year made a fair begiming with sonne of these fruits and doubtless it has a great future before it with care and attention.

[^22]:     Hamufachurw only:"
    
    

[^23]:    ${ }^{*}$ Australasia.

[^24]:    *Austrulasia.

[^25]:    Notk- The figuras are thube of the "nfecial" imports and pxports, except in the ease of Bulgaria, the United States, Mexico, British India and Great Britain where the figures are" "general." "Special" meana, in the case of imports, "imports for home consmmption"; in the case of exports, "exports of domestic prowiuce and minufacture coly."
    
    

[^26]:    *By ar apecial provisiom, the following articles shall be exempt from custums dinty ou importation into Niatal, daring a period of three years from the commencement of this Act: Flour, wheaten, and wheaten meal, inchuding pollard manufactured from other than South. African wheat, and inteuded for consumption in Vatal.

    * "Section S . - Under such regulations as may he prescribed in that behalf a rebate of Customs duty may be allowed to woolwashers in resqeect of soap inported for and to be exclusively used in connection with the industry of woul-wasling."

[^27]:    *Alustralania.

[^28]:    (a) Dried ur walted fish, xis cts. per 100 hb . Alewives and herrings, pickled, 61 cts, per brl., 200 Jhs Other, S.E.S. pickled, 81.03 per brl., 200 ) lbs. Herrings, smwked, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. per lb. Salmon, smoked, 4 cts . per 1b. Other, N.E.S., smoked, 1 ct. per 1 b. Wet or salted fish, 82.25 per brl., 200 Ibs, Firowh fish and Oysters, free.
    $4 \frac{1}{2}$

[^29]:    (a). Buxtrs not exceeding 24 enb. ft., 25 c . per box: $\frac{1}{3}$ boxes not exceeding if cub. ft., 13c. per box. Cases or other packages, lifo. per cub. ft. holuing capacity. Bulk, $\$ 1.50$ por 1,000 . Brls, not exceeding the cap. of four brls., 5ise. per brl.

