

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH

1900

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

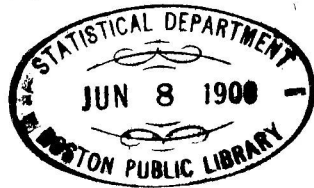
OTTAWA

GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

1900

U. S. Printing Bureau

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1.-STATISTICAL TABLES

FINANCE.

A.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of March, 1899 and 1900, and during the *nine months* ended March 31, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	March.		Nine months ended March 31.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs.....	2,334,174 04	2,800,976 85	18,577,086 03	21,369,255 72
Excise.....	746,550 41	977,794 14	7,126,197 52	7,486,181 18
Post Office.....	200,000 00	220,000 00	2,374,073 51	2,247,645 41
Public Works (including Railways)...	319,543 36	466,682 96	3,164,304 09	3,702,381 07
Miscellaneous	174,927 95	107,606 64	1,817,179 86	2,044,609 31
Totals.....	3,775,195 76	4,573,060 59	33,058,841 01	36,850,072 69
Expenditure.....	1,523,783 10	1,033,266 52	25,120,917 88	26,051,556 83

INLAND REVENUE.

B.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the *months* of March, 1899 and 1900, and during the *nine months* ended March 31, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	March.		Nine months ended March 31.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits.....	332,929 47	461,178 42	3,500,956 62	3,760,034 20
Malt.....	77,740 16	119,509 81	586,308 38	680,350 21
Malt liquor.	75 00	.....	6,750 00	6,960 90
Tobacco.....	274,472 92	277,491 08	2,415,203 58	2,430,930 45
Cigars.....	50,855 25	61,393 82	550,204 92	608,325 93
Inspection of petroleum.....	3,309 71	.....	38,292 76	5,488 51
Manufactures in bond.....	2,386 92	1,956 06	27,023 22	21,987 09
Seizures ..	731 12	609 33	5,536 91	4,569 66
Other receipts.....	3,062 49	908 25	33,829 29	29,263 30
Totals, Excise Revenue.....	745,563 04	923,046 77	7,173,105 68	7,556,910 25
Culling timber.....	.....	36 59	6,284 44	4,731 00
Hydraulic and other rents.....	50 00	25 00	2,702 00	2,513 00
Minor public works.....	.....	.....	409 25	571 69
Inspection of electric light.	873 25	733 00	6,545 00	6,793 50
" gas.....	1,385 25	1,426 25	12,502 50	18,826 18
" weights and measures.....	3,392 84	2,744 30	31,533 85	34,314 01
Law stamps.....	337 25	559 00	2,965 90	2,992 50
Other revenues.....	44 60	82 50	2,952 60	5,071 65
Grand totals, Inland Revenue..	751,646 23	928,683 41	7,239,001 22	7,632,723 78

CUSTOMS.

C.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Imports, Entered for Consumption, and the Exports of Canada, together with the Aggregate Trade and Duty collected during the *months* of March 1894 to 1900.

CLASSES.	MONTH OF MARCH.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
IMPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable	5,631,459	5,677,624	6,528,899	8,386,642	8,491,893	8,082,176	9,512,266
Free	3,288,121	3,241,202	2,723,014	3,422,511	3,726,094	4,287,806	4,954,677
Totals (mdse)	8,919,580	8,918,826	9,251,913	11,809,153	12,217,987	12,369,982	14,466,943
Coin and bullion	811,362	240,684	318,283	14,949	152,157	42,282	115,318
Totals, imports	9,730,942	9,159,510	9,570,196	11,824,102	12,370,144	12,412,264	14,582,261
EXPORTS.							
Home produce	3,282,473	4,471,995	4,648,317	6,176,902	6,636,433	7,734,443	9,510,690
Foreign produce	140,830	216,759	355,209	276,424	136,902	312,996	131,871
Totals (mdse)	3,423,303	4,688,754	5,003,526	6,453,326	6,773,335	8,047,439	9,642,561
Coin and bullion	178,504	597,792	24,221	34,855	923,403	132,008	1,171,947
Totals, exports	3,601,807	5,286,546	5,027,747	6,488,181	7,696,738	8,179,447	10,814,508
AGGREGATE TRADE.							
Merchandise—							
Imports	8,919,580	8,918,826	9,251,913	11,809,153	12,217,987	12,369,982	14,466,943
Exports	3,423,303	4,688,754	5,003,526	6,453,326	6,773,335	8,047,439	9,642,561
Totals (mdse)	12,342,883	13,607,580	14,255,439	18,262,479	18,991,322	20,417,421	24,109,504
Coin and bullion—							
Imports	811,362	240,684	318,283	14,949	152,157	42,282	115,318
Exports	178,504	597,792	24,221	34,855	923,403	132,008	1,171,947
Totals	989,866	838,476	342,504	49,804	1,075,560	174,290	1,287,265
Totals—							
Imports	9,730,942	9,159,510	9,570,196	11,824,102	12,370,144	12,412,264	14,582,261
Exports	3,601,807	5,286,546	5,027,747	6,488,181	7,696,738	8,179,447	10,814,508
Grand totals	13,332,749	14,446,056	14,597,943	18,312,283	20,066,882	20,591,711	25,396,769
DUTY COLLECTED.	1,915,342	1,682,256	1,899,803	2,458,052	2,435,823	2,324,579	2,634,848

D.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Imports, Entered for Consumption, and the Exports of Canada, together with the Aggregate Trade and Duty Collected during the *nine months* ended March 31, 1894 to 1900.

CLASSES.	NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
IMPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable	48,646,943	42,979,130	50,972,796	50,299,935	55,686,376	64,772,597	79,016,749
Free	33,729,148	31,014,535	28,915,510	30,250,408	36,253,949	43,939,716	50,679,134
Totals, mdse	82,376,091	73,993,665	79,888,306	80,550,343	91,940,325	108,712,313	129,695,883
Coin and bullion	3,821,827	4,452,835	4,263,958	4,552,681	3,116,081	4,077,693	5,963,426
Totals, imports ..	86,197,918	78,446,500	84,152,264	85,103,024	95,056,406	112,790,006	135,659,309
EXPORTS.							
Home produce	78,679,869	79,293,053	82,387,098	88,513,890	112,575,032	104,544,707	119,569,118
Foreign produce	9,541,407	4,533,213	5,182,349	7,822,895	16,521,046	14,807,944	12,495,354
Totals, mdse	88,221,276	83,826,266	87,569,447	96,336,785	123,096,078	119,352,651	132,064,472
Coin and bullion	1,385,030	2,397,229	4,475,101	3,344,339	4,245,124	3,519,696	7,908,751
Totals, exports ..	89,606,306	86,223,495	92,044,548	99,681,124	127,341,202	122,872,347	139,973,223
AGGREGATE TRADE.							
Merchandise—							
Imports	82,376,091	73,993,665	79,888,306	80,550,343	91,940,325	108,712,313	129,695,883
Exports	88,221,276	83,826,266	87,569,447	96,336,785	123,096,078	119,352,651	132,064,472
Totals, mdse	170,597,367	157,819,931	167,457,753	176,887,128	215,036,403	228,064,964	261,760,355
Coin and bullion—							
Imports	3,821,827	4,452,835	4,263,958	4,552,681	3,116,081	4,077,693	5,963,426
Exports	1,385,030	2,397,229	4,475,101	3,344,339	4,245,124	3,519,696	7,908,751
Totals	5,206,857	6,850,064	8,739,059	7,897,020	7,361,205	7,597,389	13,872,177
Totals—							
Imports	86,197,918	78,446,500	84,152,264	85,103,024	95,056,406	112,790,006	135,659,309
Exports	89,606,306	86,223,495	92,044,548	99,681,124	127,341,202	122,872,347	139,973,223
Grand totals	175,804,224	164,669,995	176,196,812	184,784,148	222,397,608	235,662,353	275,632,532
DUTY COLLECTED.	15,302,863	13,278,856	15,463,213	15,169,626	16,320,263	18,751,708	22,016,739

E.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) Entered for Consumption in Canada and the Duties collected thereon during the *months* of March, 1899 and 1900, and during the *nine months* ended March 31, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	March, 1899.		March, 1900.		Nine months ended March 31, 1899.		Nine months ended March 31, 1900.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Ale, beer and porter.....	11,232	4,369 08	12,636	5,182 38	110,507	45,734 81	134,511	55,573 00
Animals.....	63,166	12,706 99	50,378	10,123 25	321,243	64,916 11	367,025	74,402 39
Books, pamphlets, &c.....	75,011	13,574 40	87,071	16,406 03	869,200	150,227 87	917,192	163,163 87
Brass, manufactures of.....	42,477	11,637 88	46,080	12,442 10	278,274	77,654 13	348,500	97,188 87
Breadstuffs, viz.:—								
Corn for distillation.....	7,374	1,374 52	6,411	1,339 05	180,701	42,150 19	141,147	29,428 11
Grain of all kinds.....	7,628	1,045 05	8,567	1,372 45	64,182	13,526 46	103,229	20,602 35
Flour.....	13,840	2,567 30	11,104	2,225 39	107,704	18,778 01	127,350	22,538 32
Meal, corn and oats.....	7,830	1,381 24	4,697	759 89	81,017	12,803 34	105,268	16,235 63
Rice.....	20,388	11,729 10	36,524	15,990 34	268,751	117,604 62	284,726	126,983 40
Other breadstuffs.....	19,990	4,159 67	19,796	3,999 15	182,457	37,926 55	268,611	54,135 38
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of.....	134,834	40,396 31	102,953	30,861 67	441,428	131,938 19	305,047	91,937 62
Cars, railway and tram.....	10,419	3,125 70	28,162	8,444 75	115,354	34,485 42	410,127	122,893 65
Cement and manufactures of.....	22,267	5,942 89	4,145	984 71	350,160	109,478 58	333,286	95,698 03
Coal, bituminous.....	181,694	60,799 60	441,595	148,416 85	2,544,141	783,521 75	2,930,716	899,543 50
Copper, manufactures of.....	5,433	1,345 77	11,299	2,155 46	51,973	11,967 58	135,728	28,128 99
Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, &c.....	96,208	20,188 02	129,175	27,766 54	569,922	124,628 63	616,217	130,186 81
" bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.....	360,648	103,210 29	390,693	107,869 12	2,570,016	732,584 25	2,675,650	751,193 08
" clothing.....	48,002	15,291 53	57,759	18,544 12	293,147	91,511 64	318,942	102,515 09
" thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.....	28,449	5,168 26	56,093	7,973 69	225,668	32,162 04	344,596	47,967 86
" thread, on spools.....	19,836	4,429 12	22,383	4,657 73	235,422	48,996 82	179,766	39,176 59
" all other manufactures of.....	105,121	27,153 03	144,705	37,971 37	776,031	198,323 71	890,257	229,701 76
Drugs and medicines.....	152,882	35,010 95	154,308	32,594 13	1,220,770	274,243 89	1,289,968	278,439 53
Earthenware, stone and chinaware.....	56,087	13,904 31	87,510	22,284 39	684,437	167,842 59	739,444	191,297 79
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.:—								
Bracelets, braids, fringes, &c.....	67,191	21,339 11	73,401	23,549 98	477,067	142,865 24	473,805	149,203 18
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.....	84,283	25,699 56	117,647	35,994 58	528,527	158,132 87	568,949	172,891 74
All other fancy goods.....	50,258	12,884 11	57,186	15,010 13	534,490	146,028 85	575,728	169,445 95
Fish and products of.....	49,759	7,662 21	59,719	9,217 68	407,679	70,145 94	509,059	84,005 18
Flax, &c., manufactures of.....	193,972	41,037 45	220,462	47,273 46	1,317,902	276,292 87	1,440,784	302,265 74
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	49,923	15,600 92	61,715	19,510 98	1,001,108	290,493 71	1,349,268	358,538 89
" green, viz., oranges and lemons.....	73,972	9,545 40	79,727	10,713 68	476,967	62,186 77	495,582	60,394 18
" all other.....	9,203	2,105 10	8,074	1,559 08	297,012	88,450 25	399,424	114,284 98
Furs, manufactures of.....	77,865	12,153 74	99,067	14,001 81	465,328	73,058 70	531,754	81,861 51

Glass, manufactures of, viz. :—									
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades..	44,979	12,949 79	42,984	12,788 06	387,566	111,538 49	410,423	121,772 60	
Window glass.....	12,568	2,204 75	24,939	4,445 60	248,659	42,884 30	369,248	68,187 12	
Plate glass.....	5,875	1,523 03	11,764	3,000 11	149,385	38,193 25	160,773	41,100 76	
All other manufactures of.....	12,983	3,098 70	15,932	3,270 45	142,021	32,571 58	194,942	43,944 97	
Gunpowder and explosive substances..	15,141	3,248 86	14,907	4,231 54	158,042	36,962 91	221,971	52,132 53	
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	54,552	14,960 77	62,562	17,073 42	330,385	90,459 89	386,378	106,758 78	
Hats, caps and bonnets—beaver, silk or felt.	133,193	33,899 09	167,309	41,204 43	784,277	201,616 49	928,807	237,764 20	
" " all other.....	96,371	25,656 03	122,193	32,281 91	423,623	111,691 56	414,053	109,746 52	
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz. :—									
Band, hoop, sheet and plate.....	137,497	12,834 06	204,970	14,627 40	1,384,386	109,351 53	2,367,804	178,159 02	
Bar-iron and railway bars.....	41,674	11,117 92	83,331	8 910 80	420,497	116,631 64	710,573	120,718 59	
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements	311,182	79,641 74	353,203	89,910 08	2,262,499	569,959 47	2,537,109	645,234 81	
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives	379,410	105,128 90	418,704	102,947 10	2,544,733	653,370 94	4,033,960	1,000,263 24	
Pig-iron, kettledge and scraps.....	51,846	11,783 10	145,511	14,706 05	591,754	114,349 31	1,211,347	142,053 75	
Stoves and castings.....	29,496	7,477 60	67,408	16,815 86	181,982	49,741 34	311,261	78,065 29	
Tubing.....	47,368	9,545 08	76,499	11,265 38	653,519	127,380 36	769,591	116,809 36	
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....	299,363	75,487 35	457,395	96,929 59	2,741,001	731,424 70	4,264,446	920,039 39	
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver..	93,326	25,047 85	88,840	23,946 72	756,172	203,638 60	878,609	242,134 22	
Lead and manufactures of.....	23,641	4,020 38	26,722	4,772 08	230,080	36,231 32	245,963	42,102 00	
Leather, all kinds.....	82,334	12,925 42	92,230	13,946 36	760,124	121,878 92	803,464	128,204 68	
" boots and shoes.....	53,479	13,344 09	64,258	16,017 07	287,602	71,208 02	407,946	101,511 22	
" all other manufactures of.....	28,722	6,846 18	26,853	6,095 02	171,501	40,590 59	219,319	48,493 82	
Marble and stone and manufactures of.....	10,220	2,436 23	10,147	2,380 49	145,989	33,732 01	165,792	34,389 69	
Metals and manufactures of.....	56,767	14,776 79	67,809	18,642 85	484,213	127,996 32	562,709	153,283 28	
Musical instruments.....	28,749	7,877 99	26,290	7,211 74	251,522	68,239 39	278,359	78,591 04	
Oil, mineral, and products of.....	65,731	39,636 14	55,468	28,815 66	597,541	377,942 00	708,253	400,043 58	
" flaxseed or linseed, raw or boiled.....	27,282	5,327 38	16,445	3,178 97	190,035	37,127 15	213,085	40,594 29	
" all other.....	25,956	5,165 33	27,655	5,188 53	275,017	51,692 18	264,721	51,274 84	
Paints and colours.....	70,097	7,196 32	64,991	6,850 97	494,693	51,508 70	589,600	58,900 64	
Paper, envelopes, &c.....	116,672	35,493 52	133,541	39,149 28	924,099	270,365 02	1,013,666	297,814 04	
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds.....	11,278	3,438 31	9,593	2,936 48	119,282	35,638 12	162,603	49,199 11	
Provisions, viz. : lard, meats, fresh and salt.	74,617	22,593 59	70,066	17,720 47	946,526	298,240 46	1,146,278	304,088 87	
" butter and cheese.....	2,897	514 86	41,113	7,379 70	34,682	6,256 35	239,879	38,804 06	
Seeds and roots.....	83,454	8,919 06	129,412	13,275 92	247,123	25,453 00	301,078	30,646 11	
Silk, manufactures of.....	399,384	122,142 74	437,164	130,649 89	3,006,558	861,554 49	3,163,351	938,924 91	
Soap, all kinds.....	33,009	7,259 73	14,911	4,550 89	262,573	61,788 99	342,464	77,858 02	
Spices, ground and unground.....	19,789	2,800 84	15,141	2,370 60	143,121	22,736 02	177,040	27,065 70	
Spirits of all kinds.....	83,324	200,545 17	100,242	239,520 48	822,099	1,954,494 74	969,522	2,222,011 79	
Wines, sparkling.....	13,947	3,849 95	11,728	2,862 87	139,525	39,049 48	154,315	40,770 60	
" other than sparkling.....	16,295	11,099 99	17,767	12,193 16	208,116	128,604 75	216,588	132,761 72	
Molasses.....	48,281	5,819 15	53,226	8,057 82	488,593	55,524 84	819,251	80,374 74	
Sugar.....	375,895	128,536 36	346,185	116,305 25	3,932,170	1,290,629 15	5,699,382	1,802,690 21	
Tobacco and cigars.....	24,801	30,925 82	36,491	46,007 95	181,640	231,328 90	297,158	361,143 27	
" leaf.....					1,633	979 10			
Vegetables.....	14,034	3,295 17	15,571	4,110 56	164,892	38,054 34	267,409	64,979 25	
Wood, manufactures of.....	67,685	15,945 52	70,887	18,610 00	520,701	118,709 42	647,253	147,288 92	
Carried forward.....	5,772,426	1,706,874 26	7,033,489	1,974,351 50	48,240,736	14,429,892 51	60,559,279	17,140,518 52	

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

	March, 1899.		March, 1900.		Nine months ended March 31, 1899.		Nine months ended March 31, 1900.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	5,772,426	1,706,874 26	7,033,489	1,974,351 50	48,240,736	14,429,892 51	60,559,279	17,140,518 52
Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry.....	169,006	44,786 08	211,743	55,658 52	728,607	194,907 59	783,830	208,372 89
" clothing.....	152,361	49,860 30	167,441	51,734 17	859,894	261,422 88	1,002,312	317,088 78
" cloths, worsted, coatings, &c.....	245,392	66,857 99	299,436	81,339 06	2,241,823	604,792 67	2,421,466	656,601 27
" dress goods.....	381,742	115,198 08	423,102	124,626 05	2,934,574	832,282 16	2,871,001	843,995 00
" knitted goods.....	91,120	26,733 35	45,674	12,877 81	487,887	141,373 95	359,997	102,323 80
" shawls.....	5,924	1,478 59	6,626	1,591 59	61,350	14,534 94	55,935	14,012 74
" yarns.....	11,880	2,596 19	28,363	4,939 96	203,076	40,021 29	275,866	53,476 23
" all other manufactures of.....	54,053	14,088 18	67,750	17,310 00	525,389	125,393 35	473,450	122,476 37
All other dutiable goods.....	1,198,272	296,106 46	1,228,642	310,419 39	8,489,261	2,107,086 71	10,213,613	2,557,873 03
Totals, dutiable goods.....	8,082,176	2,324,579 48	9,512,266	2,634,848 05	64,772,597	18,751,708 05	79,016,749	22,016,738 63
Coin and bullion.....	42,282		115,318		4,077,693		5,963,426	
Free goods.....	4,287,806		4,954,677		43,939,716		50,679,134	
Grand totals.....	12,412,264	2,324,579 48	14,582,261	2,634,848 05	112,790,006	18,751,708 05	135,659,309	22,016,738 63

F.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) Entered for Consumption in Canada during the *months* of March, 1899 and 1900, and during the *nine months* ended March 31, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	March.		Nine months ended March 31.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	24,584	21,147	125,023	219,642
Articles for the use of the army and navy.....	24,139	34,481	214,035	399,583
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	638	1,846	28,605	52,914
Broom corn.....	22,411	5,329	107,025	109,075
Coal, anthracite.....	399,353	415,277	4,859,610	5,191,705
Coffee.....	79,118	84,276	314,655	386,403
Corn, Indian.....	285,083	189,220	6,595,534	5,426,648
Cotton waste.....	11,861	21,230	137,799	242,717
" raw.....	419,189	222,201	2,686,033	3,658,005
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	159,998	186,420	1,595,393	1,625,310
Fish and products of.....	6,143	8,309	397,420	492,339
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	85,040	81,991	293,649	328,778
Fruits : bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	18,563	12,427	253,083	283,178
Fur skins, not dressed.....	188,486	175,777	530,237	893,001
Grease, for soap-making, &c.....	61,197	26,076	167,094	180,842
Hides and skins.....	392,753	450,137	2,913,226	3,367,457
India-rubber and gutta percha, crude.....	130,352	250,826	1,294,718	1,521,648
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	47,643	83,986	381,399	507,790
Metals, brass and copper.....	85,771	147,811	738,769	1,061,325
" steel rails for railways.....	511	40,285	1,404,057	2,328,151
" iron and steel, all other.....	186,065	458,568	1,416,628	2,700,897
" tin and zinc.....	113,674	222,506	873,971	1,534,369
" other.....	22,386	23,980	187,631	276,331
Oils, vegetable.....	11,278	3,899	50,272	63,111
Salt.....	14,006	13,389	192,644	179,118
Settlers' effects.....	143,771	216,450	1,750,117	1,788,142
Silk, raw.....	41,521	15,819	178,550	188,334
Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed.....	73,926	52,159	574,493	791,836
Tea.....	261,841	285,495	2,965,078	3,072,557
Tobacco leaf.....	135,289	142,983	1,290,208	1,283,421
Wood, cabinetmakers', &c.....	139,895	171,620	1,556,312	1,979,614
Wool.....	167,634	133,979	1,063,986	1,234,823
All other free goods.....	533,687	754,778	6,802,462	7,310,070
Totals, free goods.....	4,287,806	4,954,677	43,939,716	50,679,134
Coin and bullion.....	42,282	115,318	4,077,693	5,963,426
Dutiable goods.....	8,082,176	9,512,266	64,772,597	79,016,749
Grand totals.....	12,412,264	14,582,261	112,790,006	135,659,309

G.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the *months* of March 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	March, 1899.			March, 1900.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	1,038,750	3,298	1,042,048	952,810	4,954	957,764
" fisheries.....	358,310	3,372	361,682	363,364	549	363,913
" forest.....	696,618		696,618	772,085	1,559	773,644
Animals and their produce.....	2,892,661	92,542	2,985,203	2,666,953	5,214	2,672,167
Agricultural products.....	1,656,701	75,179	1,731,880	3,405,760	38,316	3,444,076
Manufactures	1,075,475	104,105	1,179,580	1,331,419	55,827	1,387,246
Miscellaneous articles.....	15,928	34,500	50,428	18,299	25,452	43,751
Totals	7,734,443	312,996	8,047,439	9,510,690	131,871	9,642,561
Bullion	73,844		73,844	99,726		99,726
Coin.....		58,164	58,164		1,072,221	1,072,221
Grand totals	7,808,287	371,160	8,179,447	9,610,416	1,204,092	10,814,508

H.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the *nine months* ended March 31, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	Nine months ended March 31, 1899.			Nine months ended March 31, 1900.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	10,072,806	146,347	10,219,153	9,652,437	149,963	9,802,400
" fisheries.....	7,528,666	22,493	7,551,159	8,631,705	49,655	8,681,360
" forest.....	20,908,338	80,569	20,988,907	23,416,006	273,849	23,689,855
Animals and their produce....	38,925,742	1,046,314	39,972,056	45,986,855	948,696	46,935,551
Agricultural products.....	18,783,231	12,511,406	31,294,637	21,770,057	9,897,176	31,667,233
Manufactures	8,172,987	732,914	8,905,901	9,843,956	918,029	10,761,985
Miscellaneous articles	152,937	267,901	420,838	268,102	257,986	526,088
Totals	104,544,707	14,807,944	119,352,651	119,569,118	12,495,354	132,064,472
Bullion	826,232		826,232	1,211,612		1,211,612
Coin.....		2,693,464	2,693,464		6,697,139	6,697,139
Grand totals	105,370,939	17,501,408	122,872,347	120,780,730	19,192,493	139,973,223

I.—UNREVISED STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Exports (Home Produce) of Canada during the *months* of March and the *nine months* ended March 31, 1894 to 1900.

HOME PRODUCE.	MONTH OF MARCH.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
<i>Classes.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	453,161	632,304	878,227	1,054,570	1,081,104	1,038,750	952,810
" fisheries.....	399,350	373,356	366,137	436,617	492,184	358,310	363,364
" forest.....	663,414	712,501	717,007	1,058,258	640,720	696,618	772,085
Animals and their produce.	641,021	1,351,661	1,287,792	1,636,965	1,631,938	2,892,661	2,666,953
Agricultural products.....	563,657	753,140	652,871	1,225,469	1,935,140	1,656,701	3,405,760
Manufactures.....	554,652	634,130	734,428	759,189	844,831	1,075,475	1,331,419
Miscellaneous articles ...	7,218	14,903	11,855	5,834	10,516	15,928	18,299
Totals (mdse).....	3,282,473	4,471,995	4,648,317	6,176,902	6,636,433	7,734,443	9,510,690
Bullion.....	20,700	19,795	15,790	9,006	75,065	73,844	99,726
Totals, Exports (H. P.).	3,303,173	4,491,790	4,664,107	6,185,908	6,711,498	7,808,287	9,610,416

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31.

Produce of the mine.....	4,307,530	4,864,686	5,992,715	8,392,763	11,575,204	10,072,806	9,652,437
" fisheries.....	9,278,206	8,667,449	8,619,099	8,339,608	8,464,060	7,528,666	8,631,705
" forest.....	19,113,225	17,586,805	19,024,335	20,977,557	20,792,538	20,908,338	23,416,006
Animals and their produce.	25,205,700	28,300,446	30,870,847	31,325,574	36,907,364	38,925,742	45,986,855
Agricultural products ...	14,991,671	14,306,347	10,940,164	12,671,574	27,009,826	18,783,231	21,770,057
Manufactures	5,667,750	5,455,560	6,794,115	6,672,658	7,722,587	8,172,987	9,843,956
Miscellaneous articles... ..	115,787	111,760	145,823	134,156	103,453	152,937	268,102
Totals (mdse).....	78,679,869	79,293,053	82,387,098	88,513,890	112,575,032	104,544,707	119,569,118
Bullion.....	235,542	232,830	153,567	286,775	832,723	826,232	1,211,612
Totals, Exports (H. P.).	78,915,411	79,525,883	82,540,665	88,800,665	113,407,755	105,370,939	120,780,730

J.—UNREVISED STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Exports (Foreign Produce) of Canada during the *months* of March and the *nine months* ended March 31, 1894 to 1900.

FOREIGN PRODUCE.	MONTH OF MARCH.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
<i>Classes.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine.....	3,916	4,082	2,745	4,732	1,057	3,298	4,954
" fisheries.....	30,251	9,542	2,149	21,013	4,688	3,372	549
" forest.....	1,082	838	938	.....	609	.....	1,559
Animals and their produce..	38,901	72,268	181,335	7,440	31,683	92,542	5,214
Agricultural products	18,389	10,163	112,172	172,093	19,266	75,179	38,316
Manufactures.....	33,132	86,338	43,661	65,232	60,527	104,105	55,827
Miscellaneous articles	15,159	33,528	12,209	5,914	19,072	34,500	25,452
Totals (mdse.).....	140,830	216,759	355,209	276,424	136,902	312,996	131,871
Coin	157,804	577,997	8,431	25,849	848,338	58,164	1,072,221
Totals, Exports (F.P.)..	298,634	794,756	363,640	302,273	985,240	371,160	1,204,092

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31.

Produce of the mine.....	200,314	172,393	186,699	185,763	140,137	146,347	149,963
" fisheries.....	289,503	149,335	79,974	242,524	110,349	22,493	49,655
" forest.....	84,363	199,157	141,603	140,826	448,331	80,569	273,849
Animals and their produce..	901,231	1,052,109	823,189	855,373	1,650,505	1,046,314	948,696
Agricultural products	7,400,636	1,874,760	3,020,749	5,691,727	7,358,953	12,511,406	9,897,176
Manufactures.....	487,047	875,765	590,916	529,776	655,056	732,914	918,029
Miscellaneous articles	178,311	209,694	339,219	176,906	157,715	267,901	257,986
Totals (mdse.).....	9,541,407	4,533,213	5,182,349	7,822,895	10,521,046	14,807,944	12,495,354
Coin	1,149,488	2,164,399	4,321,534	3,057,564	3,412,401	2,693,464	6,697,139
Totals, Exports (F.P.)..	10,690,895	6,697,612	9,503,883	10,880,459	13,933,447	17,501,408	19,192,493

K.—UNREVISED STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Exports (Totals) of Canada, during the *months* of March and the *nine months* ended March 31, 1894 to 1900.

TOTAL EXPORTS.	MONTH OF MARCH.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
<i>Classes.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine.	457,077	636,386	880,972	1,059,302	1,082,161	1,042,048	957,764
" fisheries.	429,601	382,898	368,286	457,630	496,872	361,682	363,913
" forest.	664,496	713,339	717,945	1,058,258	641,329	696,618	773,644
Animals and their produce .	679,922	1,423,929	1,469,127	1,644,405	1,663,621	2,985,203	2,672,167
Agricultural products.	582,046	763,303	765,043	1,397,562	1,954,406	1,731,880	3,444,076
Manufactures.	587,784	720,468	778,089	824,421	905,358	1,179,580	1,387,246
Miscellaneous articles.	22,377	48,431	24,064	11,748	29,588	50,428	43,751
Totals (mdse.)	3,423,303	4,688,754	5,003,526	6,453,326	6,773,335	8,047,439	9,642,561
Bullion.	20,700	19,795	15,790	9,006	75,065	73,844	99,726
Coin.	157,804	577,997	8,431	25,849	848,338	58,164	1,072,221
Total Exports.	3,601,807	5,286,546	5,027,747	6,488,181	7,696,738	8,179,447	10,814,508

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31.

Produce of the mine.	4,507,844	5,037,079	6,179,414	8,578,526	11,715,341	10,219,153	9,802,400
" fisheries.	9,567,709	8,816,784	8,699,073	8,582,132	8,574,409	7,551,159	8,681,360
" forest.	19,197,588	17,785,962	19,165,938	21,118,383	21,240,869	20,988,907	23,689,855
Animals and their produce. .	26,106,931	29,352,555	31,694,036	32,180,947	38,557,869	39,972,056	46,935,551
Agricultural products.	22,392,307	16,181,107	13,960,913	18,363,301	34,368,779	31,294,637	31,667,233
Manufactures.	6,154,799	6,331,325	7,385,031	7,202,434	8,377,643	8,905,901	10,761,985
Miscellaneous articles.	294,098	321,454	485,042	311,062	261,168	420,838	526,088
Totals (mdse.)	88,221,276	83,826,266	87,569,447	96,336,785	123,096,078	119,352,651	132,064,472
Bullion.	235,542	232,830	153,567	286,775	832,723	826,232	1,211,612
Coin.	1,149,488	2,164,399	4,321,534	3,057,564	3,412,401	2,693,464	6,697,139
Total Exports.	89,606,306	86,223,495	92,044,548	99,681,124	127,341,202	122,872,347	139,973,223

L.—SUMMARY STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each *month* of the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1899, and same for *first nine months* of Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.

Month ended	FISCAL YEAR 1898-9.		FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.	
	Consolidated Fund of Canada.		Consolidated Fund of Canada.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 31.....	3,639,619 24	2,491,128 96	3,228,532 68	2,353,786 44
August 31.....	3,673,617 80	1,541,311 34	4,173,660 04	1,614,955 61
September 30.....	4,128,662 95	1,752,141 06	4,262,636 46	2,190,590 81
Totals.....	11,441,899 99	5,784,581 36	11,664,829 18	6,159,332 86
October 31.....	3,355,797 56	2,735,569 60	4,335,652 14	3,019,030 98
November 30.....	3,614,243 69	3,872,477 02	4,198,892 25	3,839,457 89
December 31.....	3,701,437 63	2,419,309 49	4,287,178 50	2,638,700 24
Totals.....	10,671,478 88	9,027,356 11	12,821,722 89	9,497,189 11
January 31.....	3,550,102 68	6,540,687 32	4,364,388 48	6,739,531 37
February 28.....	3,620,163 70	2,244,509 99	3,426,071 55	2,622,236 97
March 31.....	3,775,195 76	1,523,783 10	4,573,060 59	1,033,266 52
Totals.....	10,945,462 14	10,308,980 41	12,363,520 62	10,395,034 86
April 30.....	4,173,859 45	2,852,929 16		
May 31.....	3,974,158 75	3,480,104 48		
June 30.....	3,491,296 18	2,244,640 81		
Totals.....	11,639,314 38	8,577,674 45		
Grand totals.....	44,698,155 39	33,698,592 33		

M.—SUMMARY STATEMENT (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, accrued during each *month* of the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1899, and same for *first nine months* of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.

FISCAL YEAR 1898-9.				FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.			
Month ended	—	Month ended	—	Month ended	—	Month ended	—
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
July 31..	727,929 31	Jan. 31..	709,178 13	July 31..	735,907 25	Jan. 31..	769,907 21
Aug. 31..	811,759 19	Feb. 28..	738,546 88	Aug. 31..	778,682 53	Feb. 28..	726,556 28
Sept. 30..	819,290 95	Mar. 31..	751,646 23	Sept. 30..	890,023 56	Mar. 31..	928,683 41
Totals..	2,358,975 45	Totals..	2,199,371 24	Totals..	2,404,613 34	Totals..	2,425,146 90
Oct. 31..	892,131 87	April 30..	860,263 95	Oct. 31..	941,449 48	April 30..	
Nov. 30..	875,239 08	May 31..	867,552 23	Nov. 30..	929,494 70	May 31..	
Dec. 31..	913,279 58	June 30..	786,742 73	Dec. 31..	932,019 36	June 30..	
Totals..	2,680,650 53	Totals..	2,514,558 91	Totals..	2,802,963 54	Totals..	
Grand totals, Inland Revenue...			9,753,560 13	Grand totals, Inland Revenue....			

N.—SUMMARY 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 Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1899, and same for *first nine months* of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900, respectively. (*Coin and Bullion included.*)

Month ended	FISCAL YEAR 1898-9.						FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.					
	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.				Dutiable.	Free.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
July 31....	10,520,658	6,562,608	17,083,266	14,587,860	31,671,126	2,767,074 71	7,767,338	6,691,647	14,458,985	13,681,232	28,140,217	2,136,296 92
Aug. 31....	7,210,547	6,880,212	14,090,759	14,267,113	28,357,872	2,047,265 06	9,923,991	7,395,988	17,319,979	20,157,697	37,477,676	2,736,585 13
Sept. 30....	6,817,342	6,198,803	13,016,145	14,610,112	27,626,257	1,970,604 72	8,784,725	7,155,144	15,939,869	17,089,535	33,029,404	2,501,081 65
Totals..	24,548,547	19,641,623	44,190,170	43,465,085	87,655,255	6,784,944 49	26,476,054	21,242,779	47,718,833	50,928,464	98,647,297	7,373,963 70
Oct. 31...	6,426,294	5,303,602	11,729,896	19,989,862	31,719,758	1,910,977 96	8,777,730	5,780,236	14,557,966	18,737,012	33,294,978	2,401,264 16
Nov. 30....	6,392,224	6,458,391	12,850,615	18,041,206	30,891,821	1,898,267 87	8,755,719	7,922,428	16,678,147	19,451,422	36,129,569	2,456,042 07
Dec. 31....	6,156,984	4,033,670	10,190,654	17,406,830	27,597,484	1,926,487 45	8,665,844	6,077,070	14,742,914	20,676,857	35,419,771	2,463,872 09
Totals..	18,975,502	15,795,663	34,771,165	55,437,898	90,209,063	5,735,733 28	26,199,293	19,779,754	45,979,027	58,865,291	104,844,318	7,321,178 32
Jan. 31...	6,341,246	4,144,550	10,485,796	7,667,252	18,153,048	1,887,352 63	8,547,730	5,377,498	14,125,228	10,036,999	24,162,227	2,381,500 33
Feb. 28....	6,825,126	4,105,485	10,930,611	8,122,665	19,053,276	2,019,098 17	8,281,406	4,972,554	13,253,960	9,327,961	22,581,921	2,305,248 23
Mar. 31....	8,082,176	4,330,088	12,412,264	8,179,447	20,591,711	2,324,579 48	9,512,266	5,069,995	14,582,261	10,814,508	25,396,769	2,634,848 05
Totals..	21,248,548	12,580,123	33,828,671	23,969,364	57,798,035	6,231,030 28	26,341,402	15,620,047	41,961,449	30,179,468	72,140,917	7,321,596 61
April 30....	8,032,734	4,419,383	12,452,117	6,942,902	19,395,019	2,320,419 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 31....	7,359,103	5,667,590	13,026,693	5,203,017	22,229,710	2,028,311 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 30....	7,371,651	6,380,591	13,752,242	15,065,384	28,817,626	2,057,492 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals..	22,763,488	16,467,564	39,231,052	31,211,303	70,442,355	6,406,222 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand totals.	87,536,085	64,484,973	152,021,058	154,083,650	306,104,708	25,157,930 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GREAT BRITAIN.

O.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade of Great Britain for the *nine months* ended March 31, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Classification of Articles.	Nine Months ended March 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS :—			
Animals, living (for food).....	41,078,282	33,340,759	33,358,839
Articles of food, drink and narcotics.....	696,778,892	715,952,805	746,427,521
Chemicals, dye stuffs and tanning substances.....	19,805,995	20,334,456	20,404,064
Manufactured articles.....	311,811,134	317,199,644	340,157,340
Metals.....	77,909,157	86,364,431	107,368,117
Oils.....	30,004,377	31,650,780	37,845,448
Raw materials.....	443,900,935	452,112,983	475,706,232
Miscellaneous articles and parcel post.....	59,331,728	61,096,148	66,419,638
Totals, imports.....	1,680,620,500	1,718,052,006	1,827,687,199
EXPORTS :—			
<i>Domestic</i> —			
Animals, living.....	4,378,861	3,717,359	3,576,036
Articles of food and drink.....	45,149,541	46,347,257	49,708,717
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles—			
Apparel and slops.....	37,310,611	37,044,371	36,636,933
Chemicals, drugs and medicines.....	30,776,080	30,639,463	32,891,814
Metals and metalware.....	178,974,052	201,434,171	262,759,961
Yarns and textile fabrics.....	353,054,393	355,635,793	386,268,837
Miscellaneous articles and parcel post.....	126,457,958	130,141,159	139,716,539
Raw materials.....	73,933,105	85,332,143	112,086,010
Totals, exports, domestic.....	850,034,601	890,291,716	1,023,644,847
<i>Foreign</i>	207,221,746	218,454,193	234,749,312
Grand totals, exports.....	1,057,256,347	1,108,745,909	1,258,394,159
AGGREGATE TRADE—			
Imports.....	1,680,620,500	1,718,052,006	1,827,687,199
Exports.....	1,057,256,347	1,108,745,909	1,258,394,159
Grand totals.....	2,737,876,847	2,826,797,915	3,086,081,358

GREAT BRITAIN.

P.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (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 March 31, in the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of March.			Nine months ended March 31.			Month of March.			Nine months ended March 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living—												
Cattle..... No.	1,666	2,202	3,172	96,285	83,502	73,399	139,493	171,622	247,445	7,608,330	6,153,459	6,043,131
Sheep and lambs..... "	1,791			60,777	38,789	55,888	13,057			441,300	286,315	428,717
Horses..... "	81	52	48	7,976	3,738	3,807	8,663	4,866	6,374	971,221	505,525	497,349
Grain—												
Indian corn..... Cwt.	44,900	64,500		3,611,902	5,965,000	3,684,800	44,447	70,411		3,137,298	5,547,783	3,626,687
Wheat..... "	116,400	97,700	261,500	4,120,500	4,188,100	4,445,260	248,365	159,870	431,517	8,071,112	7,374,635	7,385,639
Wheat flour..... "	77,200	61,800	68,600	1,317,890	1,764,200	2,237,430	209,325	155,845	150,720	3,505,724	4,228,540	4,935,470
Pease..... "	41,550	33,600	5,400	862,680	808,520	659,920	56,882	47,664	9,046	1,124,598	1,214,356	1,031,615
Metals—												
Copper ore..... Tons.			20	41,883	32,814	20			564	378,986	246,635	739
Provisions—												
Bacon..... Cwt.	15,408	22,547	28,550	224,945	408,628	395,083	131,157	160,863	256,536	1,935,498	3,641,489	3,309,214
Hams..... "	2,053	8,521	7,379	90,150	108,621	118,288	19,467	73,015	78,888	950,198	1,028,182	1,212,068
Butter..... "	1,830	1,864	17	109,471	146,599	229,465	39,318	40,008	414	2,168,401	3,023,417	4,989,271
Cheese..... "	28,567	12,067	25,033	1,372,887	1,256,355	1,170,180	293,241	135,770	319,496	14,431,987	12,580,080	12,966,962
Eggs..... Gt. hunds.			2,770	561,180	747,075	665,990			5,007	936,551	1,227,559	1,173,103
Fish, cured or salted..... Cwt.	106,766	77,057	47,304	350,525	229,932	133,805	976,312	901,545	534,413	3,186,581	1,679,513	1,896,351
Pulp of wood..... Tons.	2,079	4,160	1,265	7,107	7,941	27,198	38,607	74,075	23,578	158,880	159,762	401,229
Wood and timber—												
Hewn..... Loads	177	1,294	544	138,724	95,762	92,197	3,217	18,537	10,910	3,384,887	2,259,998	2,112,753
Sawn or split, planed or dressed..... "	5,375	17,912	17,249	1,592,784	1,463,144	1,425,928	92,330	208,658	212,843	18,117,990	16,402,585	16,604,857

Q.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the months of March and the nine months ended March 31, in the Years 1898, 1899, and 1900, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

NOTE:—The figures for March, 1899 and 1900 and the figures subsequent to December 31, 1898 of the nine months ended March 31, 1899 and 1900, are for Canada only.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of March.			Nine months ended March 31.			Month of March.			Nine months ended March 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Articles of Food and Drink:—												
Salt, rock and white... Tons.	2,516	2,461	4,802	42,736	43,886	42,776	7,660	6,948	17,082	128,741	136,364	134,055
Spirits.....Pf. galls.	25,379	45,376	31,164	257,396	302,750	317,141	44,603	87,916	56,871	483,176	575,221	631,374
2. Raw Materials:—												
Wool, sheep and lambs. Lbs.	122,800	12,200	181,600	1,395,700	522,200	1,202,200	28,134	2,414	31,112	265,841	97,150	198,357
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured:—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, gray or unbleached..... Yds.	140,600	40,300	348,400	678,500	1,070,000	678,700	4,876	2,686	13,539	30,807	52,722	31,837
Piece goods, bleached.. "	316,200	600,200	888,400	2,261,500	4,219,400	5,407,500	23,170	39,984	61,476	148,126	262,694	357,688
" printed.... "	913,300	1,204,400	1,675,100	11,184,200	12,577,800	13,243,300	58,828	76,616	103,183	701,325	783,356	828,388
" dyed, or manufactured of dyed yarn..... "	1,265,600	1,180,400	1,464,800	9,718,800	11,491,600	11,588,800	121,190	112,936	159,636	892,298	1,013,078	1,240,211
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds... "	1,308,200	890,800	1,355,800	12,051,800	10,648,700	9,322,800	59,685	41,503	68,975	524,207	436,551	439,450
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds... "	623,300	959,700	1,099,400	6,291,100	7,920,400	8,473,000	53,358	88,369	99,163	517,029	607,777	723,731
Silk manufactures—												
Lace.....							3,270	6,589	7,961	28,653	37,330	57,942
Silk and other materials.....							8,638	11,796	26,211	96,246	145,864	254,304
Woollen tissues..... Yds.	195,600	292,000	371,100	1,720,100	2,589,900	2,938,300	94,681	124,893	197,698	932,838	1,284,943	1,502,676
Worsted "..... "	750,100	611,600	656,200	8,826,400	7,292,000	6,432,200	234,919	205,115	258,600	2,488,532	2,352,976	2,466,717
Carpets, not being rugs.. "	306,700	326,900	476,400	1,612,200	1,758,100	2,140,000	134,208	154,268	222,494	647,168	742,899	925,642
Hardware, unenumerated.....							24,625	8,433	15,345	249,906	88,501	96,150
Cutlery.....							*	16,391	27,263	*	212,743	197,573

* Included with 'Hardware, unenumerated' prior to 1899.

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

22

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of March.			Nine months ended March 31.			Month of March.			Nine months ended March 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE — <i>Con.</i>							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Iron and Steel—												
Iron: Pig..... Tons.	176	100	180	3,141	1,838	11,865	3,353	1,382	5,338	44,425	30,126	204,853
Bar, angle, bolt and rod ..	123	59	192	797	963	3,893	3,811	2,652	10,711	29,973	50,726	161,001
Railroad, of all sorts. "				7,477	3,442	30,284				157,802	67,884	645,352
Hoops, sheet, boiler, and armour plates.....Tone.	110	246	213	8,171	6,449	9,906	4,229	11,130	11,134	286,636	254,516	383,207
Galvanized sheets..... "	182	53	206	3,119	2,965	3,236	9,617	3,606	17,646	209,096	211,026	244,386
Tin plates and sheets. "	665	943	1,096	15,808	11,984	17,754	34,232	47,002	77,258	784,340	584,442	1,134,130
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures. Tons	132	116	193	2,006	1,586	3,722	10,522	9,265	18,790	123,628	110,458	308,047
Old, for remanufacture ..	93		192	2,496	182	3,634	1,572		4,424	32,896	2,428	67,314
Steel, unwrought..... "	366	168	2,908	3,810	2,307	23,059	25,769	13,500	130,188	235,542	146,429	971,666
Lead: Pig..... "	71	93	185	1,745	1,858	1,724	5,456	7,323	16,498	115,934	132,272	138,667
Tin, unwrought..... Cwt.	617	411	338	4,338	2,865	3,830	10,157	11,066	10,711	65,754	60,315	124,398
Apparel and slops							173,829	134,914	187,468	1,231,040	1,126,096	1,655,810
Haberdashery and millinery, including embroideries and needlework							85,055	80,747	94,578	543,188	590,658	647,612
Alkali..... Cwt.	9,578	8,456	9,700	143,588	137,861	173,073	12,736	9,363	13,071	169,146	165,065	171,694
Cement..... Tons.	42	243	1,608	10,295	8,490	14,813	394	2,417	15,223	87,264	81,322	144,791
Earthenware and chinaware...							63,734	54,516	57,076	580,857	582,187	483,002
Oil, seed oil..... Tons.	217	165	337	1,279	2,425	2,316	17,350	14,249	39,444	101,928	206,368	238,425
Paper, writing or printing and envelopes..... Cwt.	1,226	974	1,596	11,943	14,081	12,679	10,225	8,852	11,577	108,483	109,846	108,723
Paper, all other, except hang- ing..... Cwt.	220	274	340	2,448	2,975	3,235	2,837	3,752	4,224	29,575	35,280	33,354
Stationery, other than paper..							7,821	3,212	4,273	110,725	99,626	91,608
II.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.												
Tea of British East India Lbs.	152,146	155,772	174,235	786,289	1,558,078	1,255,763	29,964	31,667	30,178	163,106	307,247	222,608
" Ceylon..... "	208,032	103,761	128,978	1,086,757	1,507,810	1,360,220	49,100	21,890	23,456	229,969	305,881	259,666
" China..... "	120,907	36,640	28,231	736,530	732,456	322,758	20,119	7,679	5,435	134,771	137,655	61,748
" other countries.... "	16,707	3,664	1,631	24,687	35,512	28,889	2,161	691	379	3,449	7,093	5,327

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

UNITED STATES.

R.—STATEMENT, by classes, showing the Values of the Trade of the United States for the *eight months* ended February 28, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Classification of Articles.	Eight Months ended February 28.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS :—			
Articles of food and live stock	107,760,767	122,576,905	139,579,028
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....	133,821,255	134,774,114	195,337,754
Articles manufactured—			
For mechanic arts	44,756,599	36,177,803	57,893,564
For consumption.....	55,298,585	72,660,677	85,878,125
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.....	52,053,973	61,005,249	76,381,100
Totals, imports.....	393,691,179	427,194,748	555,069,571
EXPORTS :—			
<i>Domestic</i> —			
Products of, agriculture.....	575,200,511	571,052,776	570,515,001
" manufactures	180,606,072	206,822,334	268,537,972
" mining	13,091,425	18,610,952	24,971,342
" forest.....	24,391,915	26,177,138	33,235,321
" fisheries	4,340,349	4,748,142	4,599,116
" miscellaneous.....	2,169,498	1,872,031	2,869,394
Totals, exports, domestic	799,799,770	829,283,373	904,728,146
<i>Foreign</i>	13,485,090	14,134,064	14,769,098
Grand totals, exports.....	813,284,860	843,417,437	919,497,244
AGGREGATE TRADE :—			
Imports.....	393,691,179	427,194,748	555,069,571
Exports.....	813,284,860	843,417,437	919,497,244
Grand totals.....	1,206,976,039	1,270,612,185	1,474,566,815

UNITED STATES.

24

S.—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 July 1 preceding, including such latest Month.
(From United States Returns.)

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Europe.</i>									
Belgium	February.	1,007,854	3,233,673	1,043,491	3,765,891	6,926,536	31,974,277	8,181,602	34,032,656
France	"	5,780,202	4,430,813	5,815,825	7,754,278	41,625,446	43,119,691	50,986,988	57,625,075
Germany	"	7,034,169	12,163,210	8,707,584	17,008,768	55,613,136	111,615,613	64,278,615	124,101,035
Great Britain	"	11,323,529	39,919,285	13,654,066	48,537,676	76,270,958	358,758,478	107,361,640	356,031,652
Italy	"	1,648,336	1,481,226	2,112,085	3,197,471	14,181,770	17,310,028	16,781,421	19,690,861
Netherlands	"	955,588	6,558,938	992,506	8,093,803	9,092,208	55,607,768	9,497,022	60,376,786
All other	"	3,043,301	5,169,663	4,516,723	5,223,659	25,527,337	39,640,380	36,302,182	41,894,506
Totals	"	30,792,979	72,956,808	36,842,280	93,581,546	229,237,391	658,026,235	293,389,470	693,752,571
<i>North America.</i>									
British North America	February.	1,888,164	5,071,330	2,462,496	6,374,270	21,316,612	60,324,368	27,163,045	61,816,028
Central American States	"	773,437	414,689	974,433	507,086	4,050,193	3,200,793	4,410,788	3,671,233
Mexico	"	1,469,279	1,875,236	2,702,575	2,748,279	13,608,334	15,665,052	17,509,825	21,524,664
West Indies	"	3,549,064	3,001,567	3,910,643	3,121,170	17,838,545	21,134,975	24,208,490	30,353,982
All other	"	37,731	115,402	47,082	127,165	274,994	1,098,659	303,559	1,252,798
Totals	"	7,717,675	10,478,224	10,097,229	12,877,970	57,088,678	101,423,847	73,595,707	118,618,705
<i>South America.</i>									
Brazil	February.	6,704,130	706,262	7,094,626	633,081	35,634,323	8,497,189	38,861,394	7,366,734
All other	"	2,414,347	1,485,538	2,865,128	1,805,319	17,943,364	15,088,549	23,134,303	18,132,748
Totals	"	9,118,477	2,191,800	9,959,754	2,438,400	53,577,687	23,585,738	61,995,697	25,499,482
<i>Asia, Africa and Oceanica.</i>									
Africa	February.	1,062,473	1,365,926	1,011,786	1,449,509	4,872,664	12,345,350	7,070,692	12,264,550
East Indies	"	3,345,738	269,502	3,241,764	506,627	31,981,166	3,399,964	50,626,789	3,938,385
Oceanica	"	1,716,202	2,928,993	1,528,592	2,580,752	14,523,894	18,478,939	19,369,853	28,596,205
All other (Asia)	"	6,497,823	3,629,913	6,092,745	5,955,098	35,913,268	26,157,364	49,021,363	36,827,346
Totals	"	12,622,236	8,194,334	11,874,887	10,491,986	87,290,992	60,381,617	126,088,697	81,626,486
Grand totals	"	60,251,367	93,821,166	68,774,150	119,389,902	427,194,748	843,417,437	555,069,571	919,497,244

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

UNITED STATES.

T.—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 July 1 preceding, including such latest Month. (*From United States Returns.*)

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>British Empire.</i>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	February....	11,323,529	39,919,285	13,654,066	48,537,676	76,270,958	358,758,478	107,361,640	356,031,652
Bermuda.....	".....	21,641	84,445	16,841	78,223	83,340	664,684	112,603	762,605
British Africa.....	".....	326,547	1,142,372	22,981	1,115,315	793,576	10,200,298	423,801	10,302,280
" Australasia.....	".....	185,525	2,029,351	421,135	1,290,725	2,074,935	12,525,365	2,500,209	17,999,403
" East Indies.....	".....	2,090,227	251,218	2,754,683	450,207	16,710,379	2,845,196	25,615,581	3,124,869
" Guiana.....	".....	285,368	175,869	336,554	113,997	3,096,630	1,212,867	2,929,053	1,147,117
" Honduras.....	".....	16,090	30,948	25,452	34,972	112,097	326,411	140,236	404,165
" West Indies.....	".....	805,267	623,838	591,597	502,534	6,019,348	5,599,820	5,745,116	6,084,389
Canada.....	".....	1,875,760	5,018,659	2,453,620	6,282,539	20,987,195	59,354,807	26,680,996	60,460,006
Gibraltar.....	".....	995	8,892	5,218	33,924	8,811	462,112	18,912	304,120
Hong Kong.....	".....	309,797	568,632	137,784	869,407	1,347,292	4,732,072	843,960	5,136,162
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	".....	12,404	52,671	8,876	91,731	329,417	969,561	482,049	1,356,022
All other.....	".....	55,987	74,355	267,763	181,862	1,393,518	616,791	2,130,073	1,152,704
Totals.....	".....	17,309,137	49,980,535	20,696,570	59,583,112	129,227,496	458,268,502	174,984,229	464,265,494
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	".....	42,942,230	43,840,631	48,077,580	59,806,790	297,967,252	385,148,935	380,085,342	455,231,756
Grand totals.....	".....	60,251,367	93,821,166	68,774,150	119,389,902	427,194,748	843,417,437	555,069,571	919,497,244

UNITED STATES.

U.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from British North America during the *months* of February and the *eight months* ended February 28, in the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of February.			Eight months ended February 28.			Month of February.			Eight months ended February 28.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Animals—							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses, <i>free</i> No.	32	21	27	431	398	404	2,415	3,605	5,430	38,525	34,575	39,024
" <i>dutiable</i> "	79	67	89	1,267	945	1,038	8,761	7,355	10,149	149,407	123,154	142,183
Art work, <i>free</i>							500		50	36,033	109	70,505
" <i>dutiable</i>							77	30,812	254	4,496	35,182	20,170
Books, &c., <i>free</i>							2,252	1,767	3,214	21,126	19,823	22,736
" <i>dutiable</i>							2,247	2,435	3,999	17,174	16,048	24,325
Cement—Roman, " Portland, <i>dutiable</i> Lbs.				1,304,246	1,043,120	897,790				6,207	4,729	5,111
Coal, bituminous, <i>dutiable</i> . Tons.	49,847	65,553	146,456	437,219	523,306	863,147	185,769	210,912	374,041	1,347,346	1,683,355	2,350,361
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of— Flax, <i>free and dutiable</i> .. "	101	88	157	448	355	839	12,556	11,870	27,726	55,223	50,760	124,558
Fruits—												
Bananas, <i>free</i>							5,641	4,580	6,735	52,506	44,541	148,551
Lemons, <i>dutiable</i>								6		1,870	2,706	3,200
Furs, skins, &c., <i>free</i>							38,125	54,526	79,215	181,638	257,385	362,091
Hides and skins, other than fur, <i>free and dutiable</i> Lbs.	1,448,456	1,282,159	4,180,494	9,569,669	8,727,152	9,862,757	122,237	108,070	107,570	727,348	737,602	930,609

Iron and steel and manufactures of— Tin plates, <i>dutiable</i> Lbs.	4,984	5,544	566	296,640	66,221	144,060	289	342	41	8,373	3,309	6,120
Jewellery and precious stones, &c., <i>dutiable</i>							473	271	186	91,608	2,190	4,456
Lead and manufactures of— Pigs, bars, &c., <i>dutiable</i> . Lbs.	3,436,124	2,546,918	506,531	33,667,086	23,005,294	5,767,699	74,239	74,210	13,019	737,369	573,618	148,625
Paper stock, crude (<i>see also</i> Wood pulp), <i>free</i>							7,555	3,503	6,968	180,344	47,713	71,733
Provisions— Cheese, <i>dutiable</i> Lbs.	726	4,291	3,911	11,974	25,797	37,370	109	343	485	1,787	5,747	5,160
Spices, nutmegs, peppers, <i>free</i> "				2,500	160	546				162	29	162
Spirits, distilled— Spirits (not of domestic manufacture). <i>dutiable</i> Proof galls.	9,755	13,370	10,253	58,613	92,205	119,637	19,408	26,541	19,608	104,059	182,439	233,926
Sugar, molasses, &c.— Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard, <i>free and dutiable</i> Lbs.	60			309,682	27,803	3,269	3			11,309	1,260	366
Tea, <i>free and dutiable</i> "	3,416	238,005	20,519	439,011	596,152	1,050,942	948	40,022	5,212	70,742	96,231	171,657
Tobacco and manufactures of— Leaf, <i>dutiable</i> Lbs.	1,451	188,041	61,000	186,491	459,771	283,966	775	173,800	30,056	132,667	399,255	218,301
Wood and manufactures of— Boards, planks, &c., <i>free and dutiable</i> M. ft.	11,500	15,290	29,291	110,362	231,927	523,638	231,995	136,448	326,261	2,323,681	2,306,197	5,587,780
Wood pulp, <i>dutiable</i> Tons.	1,452	2,284	6,484	14,266	20,156	42,321	20,015	31,676	162,470	206,286	300,021	951,716
Wool— Class No. 2, <i>free and dutiable</i> Lbs.	468	534	441,191	968,804	6,391	1,404,486	119	87	98,046	177,251	1,806	265,967
" 3 " "	140			29,338			11			1,704		
All other goods imported							686,852	964,983	1,181,761	15,528,466	14,386,828	15,253,652
Totals, Imports							1,423,371	1,888,164	2,462,496	22,214,707	21,316,612	27,163,045

UNITED STATES.

V.—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 February 28, in the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of February.			Eight months ended February 28.			Month of February.			Eight months ended February 28.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural implements.....							73,476	103,832	118,919	359,365	700,578	1,083,395
Animals—												
Cattle..... No.	462	33	20	12,613	2,431	939	29,210	719	550	888,591	175,251	52,239
Hogs..... "	207	95	10	3,232	686	429	1,377	299	73	20,028	3,984	2,766
Horses..... "	500	696	316	4,925	5,506	4,241	22,978	30,859	22,884	471,518	382,389	492,760
Sheep..... "	3,637	1,525	1,217	32,619	24,341	34,742	7,154	3,536	2,797	68,601	48,058	75,250
Books, maps, engravings, &c.....							55,024	52,570	78,602	488,355	572,901	664,362
Breadstuffs—												
Corn..... Bush.	469,180	602,682	393,376	10,084,272	13,140,081	7,207,174	157,276	231,811	142,786	3,067,108	4,628,021	2,581,992
Wheat..... "	3,663	4,195	1,960	4,115,487	6,703,589	1,496,488	2,790	2,705	971	3,948,408	4,920,214	1,098,938
Wheat flour..... Brls.	12,176	8,945	5,409	393,073	636,276	151,126	45,777	32,021	17,575	1,793,642	2,988,040	545,720
Carriages, cars and parts of.....							5,216	29,083	24,743	109,223	184,160	354,685
Clocks and watches.....							16,600	26,521	36,278	179,780	267,190	279,552
Coals..... Tons.	208,665	243,163	478,064	2,209,413	2,393,436	3,592,691	549,375	623,791	1,154,666	6,797,149	6,964,779	10,244,758
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old..... Lbs.	62,882	119,153	117,829	609,190	838,153	651,936	6,941	14,764	21,203	65,258	100,530	112,445
Cottons and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufact'd..... Bales	14,471	11,023	7,187	106,363	81,371	91,069	443,201	338,793	290,292	3,478,886	2,469,702	3,355,475
" coloured & uncol'd..... Yds.	7,253,170	5,533,562	3,596,565	53,347,991	40,716,974	45,653,033						
Other manufactures.....	929,269	1,275,224	922,163	8,062,465	11,046,234	5,518,587	53,793	62,441	47,499	462,659	582,364	295,654
Cycles and parts of.....							149,404	147,074	205,960	1,022,026	1,093,918	1,362,341
Fertilizers..... Tons.	124	236	1,803	2,018	2,507	5,178	44,395	58,719	32,214	188,234	242,023	129,447
Fruits and nuts.....							1,813	4,290	21,344	45,919	48,232	89,392
Furs and fur skins.....							73,171	77,554	57,551	692,272	721,690	945,674
Hides & skins other than fur..... Lbs.	348,050	122,532	432,634	4,178,934	3,211,483	2,277,164	80,271	55,068	147,288	260,422	234,227	349,504
Hops..... "	8,733	7,729	29,312	215,054	420,612	545,633	30,081	14,561	52,872	372,698	291,545	270,421
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric.....							1,165	1,152	3,558	26,881	54,953	76,101
Iron and steel and manuf's of—												
Builders' hardware and saws and tools.....							20,181	24,013	16,705	212,578	258,037	211,271
							62,643	74,574	72,847	413,835	530,361	505,474

Machinery, viz.—							11,926	12,815	10,505	83,407	90,460	137,447
Sewing machines and parts of												
Typewriting machines and parts of.....							6,093	4,307	5,122	32,520	35,673	34,012
Steel bars or rails for railways..... Tons	215	136	765	50,347	73,928	74,835	4,452	3,324	20,332	918,486	1,358,666	1,671,447
Leather and manufactures of—												
Boots and shoes.....							24,070	24,714	31,085	175,332	251,242	274,119
Sole leather..... Lbs.	140,089	93,669	55,282	816,594	503,085	717,554	25,507	19,251	9,569	159,178	95,065	143,231
Other ".....							51,413	49,884	62,954	432,385	437,389	538,215
Naval stores—												
Rosin, tar and pitch.... Bils.	5,428	1,321	3,073	28,084	31,309	39,460	8,979	2,727	7,518	63,309	71,636	84,186
Turpentine, spirits of... Galls.	47,345	24,507	31,237	354,891	356,969	453,419	17,062	11,211	14,593	111,554	113,991	218,579
Oil cake and oil cake meal Lbs.	122,500	229,600	244,600	783,724	5,305,346	2,056,118	1,183	2,271	2,847	8,622	43,807	23,935
Oils—Mineral, crude..... Galls.												
" refined..... "	810,302	1,203,815	747,484	8,901,559	8,446,264	9,788,263	51,564	83,513	74,796	580,143	572,598	783,534
Cotton-seed..... "	30,723	34,880	19,760	277,105	319,924	283,439	7,157	8,636	7,178	69,041	71,233	82,423
Paraffine and paraffine wax Lbs.	2,140	432	252	48,406	35,016	34,406	107	18	21	2,156	1,458	1,588
Provisions—												
Meat products—												
Beef products—												
Beef, canned. Lbs.	6,825	23,030	18,217	382,206	1,398,515	471,395	641	1,996	2,241	28,239	121,737	40,330
" fresh. "	341	631		4,038	477,973	4,603	24	50		260	38,651	379
" salted or pickled, and other, cured Lbs.	52,984	159,900	213,419	2,173,875	2,257,325	2,773,070	2,700	7,522	10,953	93,977	111,281	139,797
Tallow..... "	28,094	2,062	725	116,375	501,734	86,206	703	96	29	3,541	13,322	3,436
Hog products—												
Bacon..... "	770,397	121,956	141,994	12,135,816	8,758,272	1,875,793	52,522	8,547	10,494	722,032	533,299	153,086
Ham..... "	188,891	153,116	16,080	3,136,489	5,346,142	1,541,521	14,728	13,863	1,825	287,470	458,547	152,361
Pork, fresh & pickled "	1,143,050	711,172	490,842	10,778,773	13,474,545	8,641,942	65,630	40,311	26,009	560,324	755,715	470,092
Lard..... "	53,077	109,362	77,755	2,596,142	6,831,817	518,891	2,700	6,933	5,029	129,402	362,432	34,353
Oleo and oleomargarine. "	62,100	106,658	55,393	697,234	637,569	464,955	3,263	6,199	4,544	42,066	37,270	36,028
Dairy products—Butter. "	12,158	374,924	35,657	2,987,540	1,499,246	990,660	2,758	56,573	8,427	440,750	244,156	172,918
Cheese. "	716	5,184	4,983	10,276,826	10,163,394	1,083,121	78	599	649	865,411	786,188	105,301
Seeds.....							59,087	61,420	72,250	258,212	1,189,913	961,692
Sugar, refined..... Lbs.	4,695	228,310	837,654	41,828	428,190	11,074,982	343	11,382	38,367	2,663	20,899	515,674
Tobacco and manufactures of—												
Leaf, stems and trimmings "	669,397	875,465	1,037,304	4,367,328	6,595,552	6,778,769	65,438	87,666	76,239	437,870	666,238	638,740
Cigars, cigarettes, &c.....							3,860	9,015	7,266	38,512	44,134	62,663
Wood and manufactures of—												
Timber and unmanuf'd wood..							7,767	15,390	12,297	662,000	629,157	660,753
Lumber—Boards, planks, deals, joists, &c..... M.ft.	5,617	4,986	6,255	47,206	59,565	59,632	76,953	70,957	127,925	645,281	844,914	1,048,161
Manufactures of wood—												
Furniture, N.E.S.....							17,273	28,735	25,583	327,149	280,018	259,683
Wool, raw..... Lbs.				104,819						16,380		
All other goods exported, including Foreign Produce.....							2,315,212	2,410,655	3,127,446	19,426,076	21,569,724	27,187,869
Totals, Exports.....							4,834,505	5,071,330	6,374,270	53,057,184	60,324,368	61,816,028

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

W.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of Trade (Special) of Austria-Hungary, for the month of January, 1898 to 1900.

NOTE.—Krone = 20·3 cents or 5 kronen = about \$1.00.

Classification of Articles.	MONTH OF JANUARY.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Kronen.	Kronen.	Kronen.
Imports—			
Raw materials	78,816,000	76,696,000	86,341,000
Articles, partly manufactured.	15,680,000	16,526,000	17,594,000
" wholly "	33,876,000	36,672,000	36,333,000
Totals (exclusive coin and bullion).	128,372,000	129,894,000	140,268,000
Coin and bullion	2,730,000	2,204,000	4,540,000
Totals, imports.	131,102,000	132,098,000	144,808,000
Exports—			
Raw materials	44,655,000	54,281,000	56,320,000
Articles, partly manufactured.	16,954,000	18,169,000	18,631,000
" wholly "	45,919,000	55,345,000	56,214,000
Totals (exclusive of coin and bullion).	107,528,000	127,795,000	131,165,000
Coin and bullion	4,249,000	7,869,000	3,994,000
Totals, exports.	111,777,000	135,664,000	135,159,000
Aggregate Trade—			
Merchandise, imports.	128,372,000	129,894,000	140,268,000
" exports.	107,528,000	127,795,000	131,165,000
Totals.	235,900,000	257,689,000	271,433,000
Coin and bullion, imports.	2,730,000	2,204,000	4,540,000
" exports.	4,249,000	7,869,000	3,994,000
Totals.	6,979,000	10,073,000	8,534,000
Totals, imports	131,102,000	132,098,000	144,808,000
" exports	111,777,000	135,664,000	135,159,000
Grand totals.	242,879,000	267,762,000	279,967,000

NOTE.—“Special” means, in the case of Imports, “Imports for Home Consumption,” in the case of Exports, “Exports for Domestic Produce and Manufacture.”

BRITISH INDIA.

X.—STATEMENT, by Classes, Showing the Values of the Trade of British India for the *nine months ended December 31, 1897 to 1899.*

NOTE :—Rx = 10 Rupees. The average value of the Rupee for 1896-7 was about 23·4 cents ; 1897-8, 21·3 cents and for 1898-9, 19·9 cents, or Rx = about 82.

Classification of Articles.	NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
Imports—			
Animals, living.	223,300	269,800	252,200
Articles of food and drink	7,570,300	6,205,400	6,699,000
Metals and manufactures of.....	9,997,500	8,840,800	8,450,000
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials.	1,535,800	1,433,700	1,430,100
Oils.	2,946,200	2,475,800	2,187,600
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.....	2,209,600	2,147,600	2,952,800
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	25,618,600	27,407,800	31,054,000
Totals, imports.....	50,101,300	48,780,900	53,025,700
Exports—			
Animals, living	84,000	110,100	133,400
Articles of food and drink	16,043,800	28,553,500	23,082,400
Metals and manufactures of.....	107,800	91,700	150,200
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials.	6,702,500	7,317,500	7,933,200
Oils.	467,900	590,400	619,700
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.....	26,716,300	27,995,300	29,776,300
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.....	15,513,300	14,230,100	15,772,100
Totals, exports.....	65,635,600	78,888,600	77,467,300
Aggregate Trade—			
Imports.....	50,101,300	48,780,900	53,025,700
Exports.....	65,635,600	78,888,600	77,467,300
Grand totals	115,736,900	127,669,500	130,493,000

FRANCE.

Y.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade (special) of France for the month of January, 1899 and 1900.

Note :—France=19·3 cents or 5 francs=about \$1.00.

Classification of Articles.	MONTH OF JANUARY.	
	1899.	1900.
	Francs.	Francs.
Imports—		
Articles of food	81,474,000	71,075,000
Raw materials for manufacture	235,968,000	252,786,000
Manufactured articles.	43,954,000	57,497,000
Totals, excluding coin and bullion	361,396,000	381,358,000
Coin and bullion	40,064,000	54,981,000
Grand totals, imports	401,460,000	436,339,000
Exports—		
Articles of food	35,825,000	48,865,000
Raw materials for manufacture	72,322,000	83,875,000
Manufactured articles.	112,527,000	111,294,000
Parcel post	17,098,000	18,720,000
Totals, excluding coin and bullion	237,752,000	262,754,000
Coin and bullion	19,652,000	24,225,000
Grand totals, exports	257,404,000	286,979,000
Aggregate Trade—		
Merchandise—Imports	361,396,000	381,358,000
Exports	237,752,000	262,754,000
Totals	599,148,000	644,112,000
Coin and Bullion—Imports	40,064,000	54,981,000
Exports	19,652,000	24,225,000
Totals	59,716,000	79,206,000
Totals—Imports	401,460,000	436,339,000
Exports	257,404,000	286,979,000
Grand totals	658,864,000	723,318,000

Note—'Special' means, in the case of imports, 'Imports for home consumption'; in the case of exports 'Exports of domestic produce and manufacture.'

ITALY.

Z.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade, (special) of Italy for the *two months* ended February 28, 1899 and 1900.

NOTE :—Lira=19·3 cent or 5 Lire=about \$1.00.

Classification of Articles.	TWO MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 28.	
	1899.	1900.
	Lire.	Lire.
Imports—		
Animals living, food products, drinks and narcotics (including oils).....	59,748,775	64,226,110
Cotton, silk and wool.....	66,872,547	60,056,043
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines.....	14,818,681	16,506,725
Hides and skins.....	11,416,324	10,146,685
Metals and minerals and manufactures of.....	31,528,234	40,477,302
Stone, earthenware, glassware, etc.....	29,190,867	28,917,249
Other articles, N.E.S.....	19,700,941	18,156,326
Totals.....	233,276,369	238,486,440
Coin and bullion.....	188,400	215,400
Totals, Imports.....	233,464,769	238,701,840
Exports—		
Animals living, food products, drinks and narcotics (including oils).....	65,332,765	65,430,562
Cotton, silk and wool.....	75,940,797	91,419,140
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines.....	8,683,519	8,742,809
Hides and skins.....	4,239,497	5,319,484
Metals and minerals and manufactures of.....	7,858,608	6,268,017
Stone, earthenware, glassware, etc.....	13,197,624	13,106,468
Other articles, N.E.S.....	23,980,152	30,273,411
Totals.....	199,232,962	220,559,891
Coin and bullion.....	1,284,500	2,406,300
Totals, Exports.....	200,517,462	222,966,191
Aggregate Trade—		
Merchandise—Imports.....	233,276,369	238,486,440
Exports.....	199,232,962	220,559,891
Totals.....	432,509,331	459,046,331
Coin and bullion—Imports.....	188,400	215,400
Exports.....	1,284,500	2,406,300
Totals.....	1,472,900	2,621,700
Totals—Imports.....	233,464,769	238,701,840
Exports.....	200,517,462	222,966,191
Grand totals.....	433,982,231	461,668,031

NOTE :—"Special" means in the case of Imports, "Imports for Home Consumption," in the case of Exports, "Exports of Domestic Produce and manufacture."

PORTUGAL.

AA.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade of Portugal for *eight months* ended August 31, 1897 to 1899.

NOTE.—Milreis=\$1.08.

Classification of Articles.	EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Imports—			
Animals, living.....	1,645,000	2,008,000	1,353,000
Raw materials.....	10,231,000	13,692,000	15,136,000
Yarns, tissues and manufactures thereof.....	3,371,000	3,869,000	4,396,000
Food products.....	10,448,000	8,756,000	9,663,000
Machinery, instruments and parts thereof, including also arms, ships and carriages.....	1,244,000	1,805,000	2,140,000
All other articles, N.E.S.....	1,976,000	2,353,000	2,356,000
Totals, Imports.....	28,915,000	32,483,000	35,044,000
Exports—			
Animals, living.....	2,333,000	2,385,000	2,124,000
Raw materials.....	3,598,000	3,513,000	3,353,000
Yarns, tissues and manufactures thereof.....	932,000	1,501,000	1,840,000
Food products.....	9,936,000	10,963,000	10,699,000
Machinery, instruments and parts thereof, including also arms, ships and carriages.....	51,000	62,000	85,000
All other articles, N.E.S.....	1,086,000	1,142,000	1,328,000
Totals, Exports.....	17,936,000	19,566,000	19,429,000
Aggregate Trade—			
Imports.....	28,915,000	32,483,000	35,044,000
Exports.....	17,936,000	19,566,000	19,429,000
Grand totals.....	46,851,000	52,049,000	54,473,000

SPAIN.

B.B.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade (Principal Articles only) of Spain for the *two months* ended February 28, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

NOTE:—Peseta=19 3 cents or 5 Pesetas = about \$1.00.

Classification of Articles.	TWO MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 28.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Pesetas.	Pesetas.	Pesetas.
Imports :—(Principal Articles.)			
Articles of food.....	17,363,083	24,295,654	23,885,140
Raw materials for manufacture.....	58,115,901	69,077,320	58,235,260
Manufactured articles	28,567,907	34,435,237	48,212,015
Totals (excluding coin and bullion).....	104,046,891	127,808,211	130,332,415
Coin and bullion.....	14,310,630	25,638,493	1,752,030
Grand totals, imports.....	118,357,521	153,446,704	132,084,445
Exports :—(Principal Articles.)			
Articles of food.....	58,890,817	40,271,167	49,277,877
Raw materials for manufacture.....	43,761,394	45,183,138	44,921,540
Manufactured articles.....	27,095,978	18,763,946	20,336,702
Totals, (excluding coin and bullion).....	129,748,189	104,218,251	114,536,119
Coin and bullion.....	1,594,270	2,792,080	2,044,130
Grand totals, exports.....	131,342,459	107,010,331	116,580,249
Aggregate Trade :—(Principal Articles.)			
Merchandise—			
Imports.....	104,046,891	127,808,211	130,332,415
Exports	129,748,189	104,218,251	114,536,119
Totals	233,795,080	232,026,462	244,868,534
Coin and bullion—			
Imports.....	14,310,630	25,638,493	1,752,030
Exports.....	1,594,270	2,792,080	2,044,130
Totals.....	15,904,900	28,430,573	3,796,160
Totals—			
Imports.....	118,357,521	153,446,704	132,084,445
Exports.....	131,342,459	107,010,331	116,580,249
Grand totals	249,699,980	260,457,035	248,664,694

C.C.—UNREVISED STATEMENT showing the Value of the Merchandise Imported into and Exported from the Undermentioned Countries for which Returns have been received.

Countries.	Period of Year Ended.	IMPORTS.		
		1898.	1899.	1900.
		\$	\$	\$
Canada (special) (9 mos)	March	91,940,325	108,712,313	129,695,883
Great Britain (9 mos)	"	1,680,620,500	1,718,052,006	1,827,687,199
United States (8 mos)	February	393,691,179	427,194,748	555,069,571
Austria-Hungary (special) (1 mo)	January	26,059,516	26,368,482	26,474,404
Belgium (principal articles) (1 mo)	"	26,066,773	26,173,695	31,624,980
British India (9 mos)	* December	100,202,600	97,561,800	106,051,400
France (special) (1 mo)	January		69,749,428	73,602,094
Italy (special) (2 mos)	February		45,022,339	46,027,883
Portugal (8 mos)	* August	31,228,200	35,081,640	37,847,520
Spain (principal articles) (2 mos)	February	20,081,050	24,666,985	25,154,156

EXPORTS.

Canada (special) (9 mos)	March	112,575,032	104,544,707	119,569,118
Great Britain (8 mos)	"	1,057,256,347	1,108,745,909	1,258,394,159
United States (8 mos)	February	843,284,860	843,417,437	919,497,244
Austria-Hungary (1 mo)	January	21,828,184	25,942,385	26,626,496
Belgium (principal articles) (1 mo)	"	21,579,909	20,148,814	21,547,292
British India (9 mos)	* December	131,271,200	157,777,200	154,934,600
France (special) (1 mo)	January		45,886,136	50,711,522
Italy (special) (2 mos)	February		38,451,962	42,768,059
Portugal (8 mos)	* August	19,370,880	21,131,280	30,983,320
Spain (principal articles) (2 mos)	February	25,041,400	20,114,122	22,105,471

NOTE:—'Special' means in the case of Import, 'Import for Consumption,' in case of Export. Exports for Domestic Produce and Manufacture.

* Figures are for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

II. TARIFF CHANGES.

(A.)—ANTIGUA.

This department has received information that Ordinance No. 6, 1898, entered into force November 29, 1898, which provided that an additional duty of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent shall be payable on all goods upon which duties of customs are payable until December 31, 1899, shall be continued and deemed to be in full force and effect during the calendar year 1900.

(B.)—BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

EXTRACT FROM SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES LEVIABLE IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1896.

(Notice from H. B. M. Commissioner and Consul-General, approved April 23, 1896.)

1.—The following have been added to the articles and goods allowed to be imported free of duty.

Materials to be used as coffee manures: Sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash (saltpetre), carbonate of potash, guano, dissolved guanos, fish guanos, Fray Bentos guano, Sombrero, bone ash, dissolved bones, burnt bones, raw and bruised bones, phosphatic manures (embracing the different forms in which this mineral may be obtained as a marketable commodity, such as superphosphate), coprolites, gypsum, dried blood, horn dust, shoddy, Poonac, sulphuric acid, insecticides, with appliances for using the same.

Vehicles: Any wheeled carriages, or wheels, or other parts of such carriages.

Live Stock: Horses, mules, asses, oxen, sheep, goats, swine, poultry.

II.—ALCOHOLIC LIQUIDS.

Whiskey is dutiable at same rate as the other alcoholic liquids mentioned in the tariff

III.—EXPORT DUTY ON ELEPHANT TUSKS.

By notification of H. B. M. Acting Commissioner and Consul at Zomba, published in the *British Central Africa Gazette* on November 24, 1899, the export duty for entire elephant tusks not exceeding 15 pounds in weight will, from December 1, 1899, be 9d. per pound.

(C.)—BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

The following order, amending the "Temporary Transit Rules" as regards goods, the produce of Africa, passing in transit from places outside the Protectorate to Chiromo for shipment therein to Chinde, has been published in the official "British Central Africa Gazette" for January 31.

Goods which are the produce of Africa, such as ivory, rubber, wax, tobacco (unmanufactured), &c., &c., need only pay at the transit stations, namely, Fort Hill and Fort Alston, the 3 per cent transit dues, and not, as heretofore, the 5 per cent import duty.

This modification of the rules for goods in transit does not affect the collection of the road and river duties and wharfage dues, which will be collected as heretofore on all

goods. It will, therefore, only be necessary for the Customs officer at these stations to collect the 3 per cent on account of transit dues and the road and river and wharfage dues.

On and after February 1, 1900, the following alteration in the "Temporary Transit Rules" will come into force :—

"All intermediate transit stores (i.e., those which are not ports of entry or exit) are abolished."

(D).—ZANZIBAR.

I.—RE-IMPOSITION OF IMPORT DUTY.

(Official Notification dated Zanzibar, September 11, 1899.)

In virtue of above notification, on and after September 15, 1899, a 5 per cent *ad valorem* duty will be levied on all imports from foreign countries.

Coins, coals, hippopotamus teeth, ivory, rhinoceros horns and hide, rubber, and tortoise-shell, will alone be exempted from this duty.

Goods (on which duty is not at present charged), *bona fide* at sea on or before September 14, 1899, will be exempted from duty.

According to a further Notification issued in October 1899, the following articles have been added to those which can be imported duty-free : Beeswax, colombo-root, copra, gum arabic, gum copal, gunny-bags, hides, orchilla-weed, shells, simsim and skins.

II.—BONDING REGULATIONS.

The following additional Regulations have been framed in order to facilitate the work in the Custom-house in connection with the abolition of the free port.

Goods will be taken charge of by the Customs authorities on due application being made on a proper printed form supplied for the purpose, and stored in warehouses set apart for such goods. These warehouses will not necessarily form part of the customs premises, and the Collector of Customs shall have full power to alter their site from time to time as necessity may arise.

The importer of goods intended for transshipment, or his agent, shall declare them as such within forty-eight hours after arrival of the vessel, in the same manner and form, and containing the same particulars, as are required for the entry of goods to be delivered for local consumption. Such goods shall be liable to a warehouse rent, as per Tariff, during all the time they are thus kept in warehouse.

All reasonable facilities will be given merchants for handling or shipping goods lying in warehouse, rent to accrue thereon according to the balance of goods left in hand after each fractional delivery. Goods thus declared for transshipment can be removed into town for local consumption on payment of the full warehouse rent due, plus 5 per cent duty.

Goods in warehouses shall be under the absolute control of the Customs authorities, and the Collector of Customs shall have the right to detain the goods of any person or firm who shall omit or refuse to pay any money due for rent or any other charges due on goods stored in any of the said warehouses.

Rent for all goods placed in a warehouse will be charged per week, and part of a week will be charged as a whole week ; the rent will commence from the date of warehousing.

The Customs authorities will not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage suffered by goods while in warehouse, except in case of culpable negligence on the part of their employés, nor will they be held responsible for the contents of packages when the outward condition on delivery is the same as when the packages were first received in warehouse.

Permission will be given for the opening of packages for appraisement, extracting of samples, etc., but all packages so opened without their condition having been questioned, will be considered as taken delivery of, and no claim for damages subsequently discovered will be allowed. Packages that have once been opened will lie in the warehouse at the risk of the owner.

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, 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, London, S. W., England.

Harrison Watson, Curator for Canadian Section, Imperial Institute, London, England.

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.

D. Treau De Cœli, 75 Marché St. Jacques, Antwerp, Belgium.

(A.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. J. S. Larke*)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., March 28, 1900.

The Honourable,

The Minister of Trade and Commerce.

SIR,—Trade in Australia generally is fair but here it is not quite as good as was expected. Several causes contribute to this condition, the chief of which are the decline in the price of wool, insufficient rainfall in parts of the Colony and the plague. Heavy rains have fallen over a considerable portion of the Colony, doing some damage in a few places, but a large portion of the Western Pastoral country still lacks rain. The long continuation of the drought is creating a state of things which a full rainfall for a year or two will not remove. The salt bush and edible scrub which was the resource of the wool grown are largely destroyed, and the surface soil which contained the seeds is being blown away by the winds filling up the ditches and dams and leaving a poor subsoil for future crops of grasses. Fortunately the area of destruction while actually large is relatively not an extensive proportion of the best part of New South Wales. The drought in the end may lead the government to take steps that will lead not only to reclamation of these wastes but make them actually more productive than before. This however, will take some years to accomplish.

The bubonic plague broke out in Sydney about a month ago. Little attention was paid to it at first except quarantining suspects who had been brought in contact with the first victim and isolating the infected premises. It however spread, but the progress was slow. To date the number of deaths is only twelve, about one-seventh of the deaths from typhoid fever. There are now evidences that the plague is not only spreading in what is termed the infected district about Darling Harbour, but over the city. Yesterday seven new cases were discovered in as many suburbs. So far there has not been much fear amongst the people, but the discovery of yesterday is creating a good deal of uneasiness. The Government is taking strong measures to eradicate the disease and the infected portion in which is situated a good deal of the produce trade and the wharves of the principal lines of Intercolonial Steamship Companies is under strict quarantine, and a thousand men are at work destroying rats, the chief dissimulators of the plague, and cleaning up the premises. So far only the trade done within the area quarantined and its vicinity has visibly suffered, but if the disease extends it may close up wholesale houses. No doubt it has somewhat affected purchases and Canadian travellers have been amongst the sufferers in this respect. Sydney has not been declared an infected port by any of the Australian Colonies, but it has by New Zealand, and all travellers from this city are compelled to undergo quarantine upon arriving at any part of the islands. Two Canadians representing manufacturing firms are now undergoing the detention and will thus lose valuable time. It is to be hoped that the disease will be confined to this city, and that the energetic efforts being put forth by the Government will shortly free the city from it. If so the measures to destroy old and dangerous buildings and purify a busy section of the city will benefit trade instead of permanently injuring it. So far there is nothing in the condition of things that should prevent Canadians from seeking Australian business.

There are now travelling the colonies representatives of five Canadian factories. They are all taking good orders, perhaps not as large as they expected, but in most of the cases better than I had anticipated. I have not the facts to enable me to know whether the profits are sufficient to warrant a continuation of the policy of sending out travellers. It would surprise me if they did. There is no doubt that there is a trade of considerable extent which would be profitable if it could be economically secured. I have suggested the uniting of three or four houses to open a branch here to maintain travellers. The trade of the United States consists of a few lines that maintain branches, but the bulk of it is of a variety of articles handled through co-operative agencies of New York firms who represent a number of interests. If Canada is to secure the share of trade she ought to similar methods must be employed.

Believing there was a market here for shooks and satisfactory fruit cases, I have made several attempts to induce Canadians to test the matter. For various reasons these efforts were not successful. A British Columbia Association has written me to get information with a view, if the prospects warrant, to enter into the business. They do not give me sufficient information to enable me to judge of what the probabilities are, but I have written them giving facts that I trust will enable them to judge for themselves. There is an enlarging market for this article. Formerly fruit growers were content to ship in second hand or home made packages of varied sizes and shapes. More attention is now being paid to appearance and to getting the fruit to market in good condition. Hence there is a growing need for a presentable and effective case at a reasonable price.

I have a good many inquiries from Canadian manufactures. Most of them, I think, are with a view to operations in the future rather than in the immediate present. While it is wise to seek information now, it is not wise to secure agents, unless these agents are informed that orders are not wanted for a year or more. It is most unsatisfactory for these agents to spend time and money in securing orders and then find that they cannot be attended to for nine months, as has occurred in more than one instance lately, or as has actually occurred, to write to the firm, receive a reply making arrangements and promising that price lists and samples will duly follow and then hear nothing further. Some months ago a member of a Sydney firm visited Canada for the purpose of securing connections. He called at my suggestion on a Canadian manufacturer and made arrangements with him as he told me on his return. Since getting home he has

not received anything of the promised prices or samples necessary to do business, nor can he get a reply to his letters. Nevertheless I received a short time ago, a letter from this manufacturer stating he was desirous of doing business here. I suppose the explanation of this anomaly is that a new man has undertaken the correspondence and he has not troubled himself to ascertain what has been previously written or done. In two other cases I have been made aware that this has been the case. These facts become known here and certainly prejudice the chances of doing business in this market.

It is understood that in accordance with the request of the Colonial Secretary, the governments of New South Wales and Victoria will make no new agreement with the Eastern Extension Cable Company until after the Pacific Cable Advisory Board has reported, and that then the whole matter will be relegated to the Parliaments of the two colonies. So far as public sentiment has been awakened, it is against any action that would be likely to hinder the laying of the proposed Pacific cable. Unfortunately only a small minority are informed upon the matter, and in the present attitude of the leading newspaper, it is not easy to get the facts before them. Some steps are being taken that may effect good results.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to the *Monetary Times*, and as it contains information that may remove some misconceptions, it should be circulated.

‘SYDNEY, N.S.W.. March 27, 1900.

‘The editor of the *Monetary Times*.

‘SIR—A firm that has done some business here has courteously sent me the following letter, originally sent you for publication with the desire, doubtless, that I should reply to it through your columns. I am unaware whether the letter has appeared in your columns, and as it may not, I omit the name of the firm in question, though you have it, as its publication might tend to prejudice its business in this country. The letter is as follows :—

“Editor of the *Monetary Times*,
‘Toronto, Canada.

“DEAR SIR,—We have of late seen a number of articles regarding Canadian trade with Australia, and making suggestions what should be done in order to increase the Canadian trade with Australia. We have been doing business with Australia for some years, and possibly a little explanation will be necessary in order to point out why the trade has not increased between Canada and Australia. As the majority of the business men in Australia are what we class as sharks, for instance, if we ship a bill of goods and it does not arrive there exactly on the time that they order it, which is sometimes the case with the Canadian line of steamers, we are unable to procure space, and it compels the shipment to lie over at Vancouver until the next steamers, in that case the goods are refused when they arrived in Australia, and they are either sacrificed or the party takes them and pays what he likes. As, of course at our distance, and on account of the collection laws between the two countries and the banking facilities between the two countries, it makes it better to make a sacrifice and stop the trade, rather than go to the expense of litigation in order to make the collection, and the business men in Australia know this and take advantage of it. We are speaking now from our knowledge, as our goods are perishable goods, and they cannot be allowed to lie and wait a market. We are not the only parties that have been used in this same way in regards our shipments, as we can mention a number of other merchants who have been taken advantage of in the same way. And we are sorry that we are almost compelled to abandon the Australian trade on that account, and we know others that have abandoned on that account.

“We think if those errors were laid before the business men, both in Australia and Canada, and if the proper representation was made to our commissioner, Mr. J. S. Larke, there might be something arranged to prevent such imposition on the Canadian manufacturers, and we are writing Mr. J. S. Larke to that effect.

“Yours, &c.,
‘_____.”

'I cannot reply specifically to the grievances referred to, for not only are they new to me, but quite unexpected as well. I have had considerable correspondence with this firm, but it has never alluded to any attempt to take advantage of delay in arrival of goods. Some time ago I visited all the firms in this city known to me as customers of its goods, and while various reasons were given for the falling off in their purchases, no complaint was made of delay in arrival of goods. Since the receipt of the letter I have called upon its Australian agent, who tells me he only knows of one case in five years in which compensation was demanded for delay in arrival of goods, and that was a parcel sent via England. If the particulars of the individual cases had been promptly sent me, I then could have inquired into them, and dealt with them perhaps to the advantage of the shipper.

'The broad charges in the letter can be dealt with, and should be, as the writer states that others have suffered as his firm has. I, however, know of no such cases. It is an unfortunate thing for our trade that the Vancouver line has not been able to take all the freight offering, and in one or two lines Canadian trade has suffered in consequence, but I know of no case where an Australian importer has asked for compensation from a Canadian manufacturer for delays due to the transportation companies. I know of cases where claims have been made and paid for failure to ship in reasonable time. The only knowledge I have of these cases is from the Australian and not the Canadian side. Where I have had the facts, they show that unreasonable delay has occurred and the Australian houses have suffered thereby. The Canadian trade has suffered more during the last two years from the inability of Canadian manufacturers to fill orders within a proper time than from all other causes combined. In most cases it was unavoidable, but it was most unfortunate.

'The charge that business men of Australia are sharks is generalising on too few premises. There are men professing to be engaged in business who deserve the appellation and worse. They send plausible circulars soliciting agencies and consignments of goods with the intent of stealing the proceeds. There are a few others who heap up charges against goods when they have an opportunity, but these are not many in number, and in a small way. They can be found everywhere, and in doing business here as in Canada, some prudence must be used to select good men. The losses through such men during my residing here have neither been many nor large in amount. Most have arisen from goods shipped here in spite of my letters to the contrary.

'Again there are losses which are not attributable to any wrong doing, though they bear a suspicious appearance in Canada where all the circumstances are not known. Take a case for which I myself am responsible. A Canadian manufacturer sent me a description of his goods and prices for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was likely to be any trade here. I looked up a manufacturer's agent who, after inquiry, stated that they were a new line here, but that he had secured a small order from one firm and others refused to give an indent order, but that if a quantity were sent out and proved to be as represented they would buy. My own inquiries confirmed these statements, and I recommended that a parcel should be sent out on consignment. About \$200 worth came, the goods were as represented, the merchants took one or two each, but finding that the demand did not arise refused to take more. The efforts to sell were nearly all failures, and they were sent out to parties on sale to push them off. The end will be, I fear, a loss of \$100. The expenses I know were kept down to the lowest point, and the commission the agent received on sales will not only not give him a penny for his time, but will not cover the money he was out of pocket. These are unavoidable incidents in trade. In this case despite the apparently conclusive experience against it, I believe a trade could be got for these goods if there were economical machinery for creating a demand for them.

'The sweeping charge that the business men of this country are sharks is not correct. Such firms as D. Morrice & Sons of Montreal, who have done a growing business in every leading centre will agree with me, I think, that the houses here are as honourable as anywhere else. I know of no loss, even in these drought years, through any house of any standing. The few failures that have occurred amongst them has been surprising.

'The writer of the letter must have mistaken the causes that have led to claims being made. Let me mention a few cases that have been brought before me.

'Goods not according to order.—They were paid for in London, but on arrival were found not to be those ordered or wanted. Customers here asked the agent of the Canadian firm to return their money and take goods. No settlement as yet.

'Failure to observe instructions.—Goods were to be insured, The Canadian manufacturer should have done so and added premium to invoice. He failed to do so. Some loss occurred to ship and in the general average the goods had to pay their share of the loss. Buyers refuse to pay more than invoice, less loss by failure to insure. This is a matter that a very large number of Canadian shippers neglect and one which may expect trouble sooner or later.

'Failure to pack as instructed.—Goods were perishable and would only carry safely when packed in a certain way. Shipper paid no attention to instructions. Goods spoiled en route and draft is refused.

'Defective goods sent.—Buyer ordered a quantity of goods and was allowed a certain time in which to pay for them. They proved so satisfactory that he immediately sent a large order and paid for them in New York. Upon arrival a portion was very defective. Two Canadian travellers and myself were called in to see them. One of them said: 'Why, that man has sent you the refuse of his factory and filled the balance of order with good goods.' Buyer refused to pay for first lot until some allowance was made for the defective goods in second shipment. Canadians would not have acted much differently under the same circumstances.

'The timber trade may seem to be an exception to what I have said. Unjust claims were certainly made when I came here first, but it is only just to say that this trouble was created by the Pacific coast millers, largely maintained by their action, and that the leading importers was willing to adopt a policy to stop it.

'The banking facilities here are exactly the same as those in Canada. A bank presents a draft, if it is paid well and good, the money is remitted; if not, the drawer is notified. It is not a collecting agency, it does not enforce payment, it simply does as it is told to do by the Canadian bank from whom it received the draft. The mistake made occasionally by a Canadian shipper is that he sends a draft through his Canadian bank and then sends some special directions to the Australian bank. No heed is paid to these as the shipper is not recognized by the bank here at all. Possibly the cost of exchange is referred to. This is a burden, but it cannot be avoided. It costs something to carry money, particularly when money is going from Australia to Eastern Canada, and very little coming this way. I tried to get a direct exchange with Canada so that the Canadian should be paid in Canada in dollars. The Sydney banks would do it, but would have to charge a very heavy rate for doing it. London is the money centre, and in remitting to Canada there are two transactions involved. A draft is bought on London and remitted to Canada, when it gets there it has to be sold, and here it cannot be foretold what it will bring. Sometimes a pound sterling brings \$4.86, and sometimes it does not. Hence direct exchange which covers all uncertainties is dear. Large concerns with agencies in London, like the Massey Harris company, get over much of the trouble, but ordinary concerns cannot. Most goods are sold payable in London, New York or in Canada; nothing then is lost. When this is not done the Canadian must draw with exchange added, or else include it as an important item in the cost of his goods, and estimating it at two per cent won't be too much.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE.

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

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. S. L. Horsford.)

ST. KITTS, March 10, 1900.

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

SIR,—There has not been much of interest to report in regard to trade developments with Canada, since the date of my last advices. The Islands have been gradually recovering from the effects of the hurricanes of August and September last, which did so much havoc here and in Nevis, and through the charitable assistance afforded by the subscribers to the London Mansion House Fund, and the generous contributions received from other sources, much of the acute personal distress consequent thereon has been alleviated, and the labourers' cottages to a large extent restored. The Estates' Buildings that were demolished in Nevis have in some cases also been rebuilt, but I regret to say that in a great many instances the planters have not been in a position to meet the necessary outlay, and although proposals have been made for a loan for the purpose from Imperial funds, the project has not yet been carried through. The cane cultivation in both islands suffered severely, much more than was realized at the time, and the absence of seasonable rains after the gales (which alone could have in a measure restored the growth) has resulted in the very reduced yield which is now being obtained. The loss in some localities is fully 60 per cent, and the crop of both islands for this year is not now estimated at more than 7,000 tons, as against over 12,000 tons reaped last year.

Proposals have been made by some of our planters that these islands should be included in the Reciprocity Convention now being arranged between certain of the other West Indian Colonies and the United States, but in this movement they appear to be influenced more by the fear of what they might lose if left out of any such arrangement, than by any actual advantage to be gained from it. As, however, the advantages claimed are at best very problematical, and are liable moreover to be largely discounted in the near future by the expected increased production of cane sugar from the recently acquired American colonies, while our planters will be pledged to a definite addition to their land and other taxes to make good the loss in revenue caused by the necessary alterations in the tariff, I fear their expectations will be met with serious disappointment. Unfortunately these islands have not by any means secured the advantages intended by the generous treatment of Canada in conceding to us the 25 per cent rebate on the tariff, as it has been found that owing to the United States directly countervailing against beet, the latter market is frequently found to be more beneficial for our sugars than the Canadian under the present tariff, even with the favoured treatment allowed to us.

Trade in Canadian manufactures and exports I am glad to say is still being fully maintained. In the matter of butter, there has been a marked improvement in the method of packing, which has greatly extended its sale, while Canadian cheese has long since established for itself a reputation for excellence of quality. The difficulty with regard to flour still, however, continues.

I receive constant inquiries from various manufacturers and exporters with regard to the suitability of their wares for this market, and such information as I am able to afford is readily accorded, and wherever practicable encouragement is given so that trade may be profitably extended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. L. HORSFORD.

(C.)—SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, April 9, 1900.

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

SIR,—Confirming my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1899, I herewith have the honour to forward report for the quarter ending March 31, 1900.

The Alfheim Company of Christiania, whose permanent exhibition of building materials was opened in August, 1897, has recently started a permanent machinery-exhibition with the object of thereby promoting the small industries and handicraft of Norway by placing before them the newest and best machines and tools. As these buildings are conveniently situated, and the exhibition has already met with much support from home and foreign makers of machinery and tools, I can recommend the exhibition to Canadian firms, who might wish to find a sale for their products in this country, and I shall be pleased to correspond with Canadian manufacturers and exporters, who might wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of bringing their products before the trade here.

A government bill of herring barrels and assorting of herrings has been laid before the 'Storthing' this week. It contains 11 paragraphs, the chief contents of which is the following: The barrel is to contain at least 114 litres and the half-barrel at least 57 litres. The barrels are to be tight and to be made of good well-dried staves, 16 millimetres thick, and the bottom piece 19 millimetres, this bearing only upon whole barrels. The thickness of the half-barrel staves is fixed at 13 and 16 millimetres respectively. The breadth of the barrel staves is to be 9 centimetres and for the half barrel no more than 7 centimetres. Both sorts of barrels are to be sufficiently hooped either with iron or wood. The official sorters, custom-house officers or policemen, will have to see, that barrels used for sale or export of salt herring are in conformity to the law, which will become available from January 1, 1903.

In the Danish 'Folkething' recently, the Home Secretary made an important statement as to a bill for improving the conditions of the Copenhagen port. By means of a considerable loan the harbor authorities will be able to undertake extensive harbour works, especially enlargement of the breakwaters outside the Limekiln, rebuilding of the Knippels bridge, regulation of the coast line on both sides of the harbour fairway and the construction of a lockage for the regulation of the currents in the port.

An important invention in match-making is again claimed to be made by a couple of Swedish engineers, Messrs. Landin and Jernander, who have composed a match entirely free of poison, and which has the advantage, that like the phosphorous matches, they can be lit against any unprepared surface, and besides they possess a resistance against dampness, which the former have not. Mr. Landin, who has been interviewed by a correspondent for one of the Stockholm papers, claims, that the matches will light against any surface and even against window-glass, and that they in every instance light well. The new matches have also been soaked in water for a quarter of an hour, then taken up quite wet and proved to light about as well as before. As far as the price is concerned these matches will not be more expensive than the common matches now in use. They are not more dangerous as far as inflammability is concerned than other matches, and will be easier to put up than safety-matches, as the packing need not be so complicated as for these. Samples of the new matches have been sent to the largest manufacturers in the world, who have all explained themselves very favourably towards the new invention, and by which Sweden will continue to maintain its position as the first match manufacturing country in the world.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. SONTUM.

(D.)—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND URUGUAY.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(D. M. Rennie.)

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have now pleasure to enclose report for the months of January and February.

LUMBER.

During the two months fifty cargoes were reported, thirteen of which were spruce, twelve white and twenty-five pitch pine.

The market for spruce shows improvement. White and pitch pine are steady.

Principal exports for January and February:—

Steers on foot.....	23,001			
Sheep.....	101,275			
Horses.....	4,962			
Mules.....	none.			
Sheep, frozen.....	278,024			
Hides, (dry).....	266,319			
“ (salted).....	100,730			
“ Horse, (dry).....	23,459			
“ “ (salted).....	7,425			
Sheep skins.....	8,366	Bales	450	kilos.
Hair.....	576	“	“	“
Goat skins.....	440	“	370	“
Wool.....	126,653	“	450	“
Wheat.....	330,910	Tons	(1,000	kilos)
Maize.....	104,152	“	“	“
Linseed.....	105,389	“	“	“
Flour.....	4,322	“	“	“
Hay.....	446,764	Bales	50	“
Quebracho.....	24,776	Tons	wood	used
in tanning.				
Butter.....	16,490	Boxes	(25	kilos.)
Tallow.....	2,710	Pipes	(400	kilos.)
“.....	6,115	Casks	200	“
“.....	3,028	Hhds.	100	“

Business is on the whole fair, but the stoppage of shipments of live cattle, due to the action of the British Government, will be a serious blow.

A hot wave, lasting from January 27 to February 6, caused many deaths; there were 212 cases of sun-stroke and ninety deaths on February 4. The heat is usually moist, but I understand this was dry, and though the thermometer only registered 102, the result was terrible. The leaves fell from the trees and plants, and pavements blistered and cracked. During my residence there (12 years) I never heard of a case of Sun-stroke.

The proposed reciprocity treaty is all in favour of the United States; hides, carpet wools, quebracho and hair are the only products of the Argentine Republic which the United States will buy, and these they must have.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

D. M. RENNIE.

IV.—GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

(A)—IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL FOODSTUFFS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

QUANTITIES of Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Fish and Eggs, Imported into Great Britain during the *months* of March and the *three months* ended March 31, 1898, 1899 and 1900. (*From British Returns.*)

BUTTER.

Countries.	Month of March.			Three Months ended March 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Colonies —						
Canada	1,830	1,864	17	6,555	6,065	1,860
New South Wales	4,998	4,131	10,261	14,089	20,315	51,876
New Zealand	16,497	15,517	21,223	48,624	60,443	87,105
Victoria	8,389	11,481	30,156	76,442	91,501	146,771
Totals	31,714	32,993	61,657	145,710	178,324	287,612
Foreign Countries—						
Denmark	136,611	122,403	120,586	353,258	366,961	364,058
France	32,420	28,963	23,492	98,457	76,590	69,744
Germany	7,888	6,187	7,391	25,178	22,226	23,787
Holland	15,597	17,114	16,561	40,803	41,756	49,620
Sweden	30,035	23,421	15,738	84,481	69,642	51,083
United States	8,042	14,915	300	16,452	64,322	3,733
Other Countries	26,287	21,609	25,336	66,639	65,135	76,860
Totals	256,880	234,612	209,404	685,270	706,632	638,885
Grand totals	288,594	267,605	271,061	830,980	884,956	926,497

CHEESE.

Colonies—						
Australasia	10,470	2,516	12,398	20,111	5,612	33,310
Canada	28,567	12,067	25,033	93,746	48,318	71,509
Totals	39,037	14,583	37,431	113,857	53,930	104,819
Foreign Countries—						
France	2,997	2,598	3,292	8,626	5,500	9,307
Holland	21,548	23,889	24,509	62,089	70,565	77,471
United States	55,802	90,638	73,906	178,498	216,083	224,950
Other Countries	4,826	4,470	5,509	9,987	14,903	11,236
Totals	85,173	121,595	107,216	259,200	307,051	322,964
Grand totals	124,210	136,178	144,647	373,057	360,981	427,783

QUANTITIES of Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Fish and Eggs Imported into Great Britain during the months of March and the three months ended March 31, 1898, 1899 and 1900. (*From British Returns.*)—*Concluded.*

BACON.

Countries.	Month of March.			Three Months ended March 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Canada	15,408	22,547	28,550	41,453	61,554	94,336
Denmark	86,958	92,896	97,493	239,207	245,280	284,165
United States	407,831	404,516	351,960	1,168,371	1,182,619	1,011,204
Other Countries	5,346	1,979	1,697	15,194	5,213	3,944
Totals	515,543	521,938	479,700	1,464,225	1,494,666	1,393,649

HAMS.

Canada	2,053	8,521	7,379	4,872	26,466	27,908
United States	143,846	165,828	127,012	415,764	447,463	338,986
Other Countries	258	169	290	513	648	816
Totals	146,157	174,518	134,681	421,149	474,577	367,710

FISH, CURED OR SALTED.

Canada	104,644	71,057	47,304	190,805	75,428	72,358
Newfoundland	2,122	5,727	3,642	11,287	8,727	11,008
France	5,100	5,018	7,408	15,389	15,230	18,987
Norway	32,148	18,754	15,925	101,202	59,469	60,518
United States	105,062	82,080	45,324	146,220	102,781	71,753
Other Countries	19,657	14,288	27,550	57,035	48,177	77,265
Totals	268,733	196,924	147,153	521,938	309,812	311,889

EGGS.

	Gt. Hd.	Gt. Hd.	Gt. Hd.	Gt. Hd.	Gt. Hd.	Gt. Hd.
Canada			2,770	8,670	15,400	35,142
Belgium	300,968	273,280	335,586	742,508	880,468	703,020
Denmark	150,070	200,278	101,720	342,820	381,686	253,199
France	255,507	284,890	303,314	540,799	544,999	612,355
Germany	327,894	298,883	465,724	795,356	1,154,233	1,071,138
Russia	2,786	31,268	18,672	15,966	66,667	27,984
Other Countries	86,971	112,887	269,127	265,795	321,485	901,852
Totals	1,124,196	1,201,486	1,496,913	2,711,914	3,364,938	3,604,693

QUANTITIES of Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Fish and Eggs Imported into Great Britain during the Years ended March 31, 1898, 1899 and 1900. (*From British Returns.*)

Countries.	BUTTER.			CHEESE.		
	Years ended March 31.			Years ended March 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Colonies—						
Canada.....	112,026	156,375	245,878	1,534,795	1,386,753	1,360,389
New South Wales.....	23,705	40,617	75,122	* 71,226	* 30,109	* 65,192
New Zealand.....	90,630	81,768	138,301			
Victoria.....	150,868	139,282	267,014			
Totals.....	377,229	418,042	726,315	1,606,021	1,416,862	1,425,581
Foreign Countries—						
Denmark.....	1,363,172	1,478,733	1,427,149			
France.....	450,073	394,954	347,096	36,908	29,960	38,114
Germany.....	40,113	38,279	38,514			
Holland.....	276,356	270,275	292,674	291,861	301,401	335,491
Sweden.....	307,335	280,123	227,040			
United States.....	120,000	114,582	98,548	608,542	523,580	599,604
Other Countries.....	277,224	268,081	274,056	42,888	55,573	57,325
Totals.....	2,834,273	2,845,027	2,705,077	980,199	910,514	1,030,534
Grand totals.....	3,211,502	3,263,069	3,431,392	2,586,220	2,327,376	2,456,115
	BACON.			HAMS.		
Canada.....	296,288	555,980	486,555	116,893	138,775	152,140
Denmark.....	1,009,495	1,023,593	1,249,497			
United States.....	3,765,240	4,101,637	3,917,131	1,714,005	1,883,219	1,715,488
Other Countries.....	92,707	60,553	50,383	3,191	3,486	4,126
Totals.....	5,163,730	5,741,763	5,703,566	1,834,089	2,025,480	1,871,754
	FISH, CURED OR SALTED.			EGGS.		
				Gt. Hds.	Gt. Hds.	Gt. Hds.
Canada.....	364,718	287,528	225,873	572,828	752,085	666,609
Newfoundland.....	104,606	91,226	116,367			
Belgium.....				2,219,499	2,487,862	2,280,110
Denmark.....				1,864,920	2,068,374	2,137,543
France.....	76,815	74,700	105,076	2,444,516	2,119,296	2,355,921
Germany.....				3,121,142	3,180,005	3,371,891
Norway.....	365,585	236,268	275,745			
Russia.....				3,124,175	3,696,604	4,279,918
United States.....	229,375	228,674	220,016			
Other Countries.....	272,877	309,211	279,617	593,073	783,380	1,322,523
Totals.....	1,413,976	1,227,607	1,222,694	13,940,153	15,077,606	16,414,515

*Australasia.

(B)—INQUIRIES RELATING TO CANADIAN TRADE.

The following inquiries were received by this department since the publication of the last Monthly Report :—

1. Inquiries at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Eng., where further particulars may be obtained :

1. A merchant in Cape Town asks to be referred to Canadian exporters of timber, cereals, dairy produce &c.

2. Inquiry has been received from a Glasgow firm for names of producers or exporters of wood meal (wood powder) from Canada.

3. A Strassburg (Germany) firm inquires for names of reliable Canadian shippers of hay and compressed forage and apples.

4. A large furniture firm at Antwerp importing different kinds of hardwood lumber would like to be placed in communication with a Canadian house.

5. Inquiry is made for names of a few Canadian manufacturers who may desire to appoint a representative for Great Britain by a person who has had experience in the metal and hardware business.

6. The publishers of an Imperial Exporters Guide and Directory desire to have the names of engineers and officials concerned in the importation into Canada of materials for government works, the object in publishing such information being to bring buyers into direct contact with the manufacturer.

7. A Glasgow merchant has asked to be referred to Canadian houses desiring to appoint a buyer in the British market.

8. An agent in Toronto desires to know of some English firms who wish to be represented in that city.

9. A Canadian firm is anxious to secure the services of an agent in Great Britain who will work on a commission basis for the purpose of introducing a line of patented screwless door knobs and locks.

10. A Canadian firm manufacturing plumbers' and steam fitters, supplies consisting of brass globe, angle and check valves, gate valves, brass taps &c., are desirous of opening up a trade in England in these classes of goods.

11. The names of the principal bacon packers in the Dominion are asked for by a firm who are shortly sending out a representative.

12. A firm of distillers wishes to appoint agents in Canada and inquires for the names of substantial houses in the wholesale spirit trade who might be open to represent it.

13. An English firm wishes to know the names of Canadian shippers of spruce-boxes of which about 250,000 are wanted. Also of spruce-bars, of which about 50 standards per week are required. Prompt reply asked for.

14. An English Continental firm of good standing wishes to represent manufacturers of Canadian wood pulp, as its agents in the United Kingdom on the continent, especially France.

15. Inquiry is made respecting the demand for wooden pen-holders and the prices which these goods realize on the British market.

16. The names of the principal leather belt makers in England are required by a Canadian correspondent who also wishes to hear of some tanners of belting leather.

17. A firm of spirit merchants in Holland desires to appoint a responsible agent in Canada for the sale of its goods.

18. Another inquiry has been received for names of packers of fruit pulps (raspberry, black currant, gooseberry) and tomatoes.

19. Canadian butter and cheese shippers selling their goods on this side on commission are invited by a Glasgow firm to consign direct.

20. Broom handles, hoe handles and shovel handles are required in basswood and white pine; and Canadian shippers are requested to quote prices per car load.

21. Inquiry has been again made respecting the demand for hop poles from the maritime provinces of Canada.

22. Inquiry is made for the names of a few houses in the dry goods trade who desire representation in Canada.

23. A Canadian gentleman interested in developing a property in Ontario desires to negotiate with any firm who would join him in the pressing and sale of Moss Litter of which large quantities are available on the estate.

24. A firm of carriage builders who purposes sending a representative to Canada this year, makes inquiry respecting the opening that exists for its goods in the Dominion.

25. An Irish merchant wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of shop fittings, such as mahogany counter cases for displaying cigars, cigarettes and other goods.

26. The publishers of a trade circular which has for its object the endeavour to facilitate commercial relations with Holland, express their willingness to forward a copy of the work to any Canadian firm who may care to correspond with them.

27. A Glasgow firm desire to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of wooden rings for sieves.

28. A firm of paper makers' agents who is desirous of bringing Canadian papers more prominently before English consumers, asks to be placed in communication with mill owners in the Dominion who may be in a position to offer any of their output not required locally.

29. A correspondent in Manitoba desires to be placed in communication with an agency through which to enlist capital for establishing a pulp and paper mill.

30. Inquiry has been received from a gentleman of experience in Toronto who desires to take up the representation of a good English dry goods house.

31. A London firm who also has a house in Cape Town, desires to be placed in communication with Canadian packers of canned fish, fruits and other food products suitable for the South African market, who might desire representation.

32. Inquiry was received for the names of a few good butter exporters in Quebec and Toronto who desire to be represented in London.

33. The publishers of a national series of Christmas cards are desirous of opening up a connection with Canada, and ask for a few wholesale houses who would take up these goods.

34. A firm of glass tiel manufacturers desires to be represented in Canada, and asks to be placed in communication with hardware merchants who would be likely to buy these goods.

35. A Canadian real estate agent who is interested particularly in the sale of mines and mineral lands, desires to get into touch with persons looking out for such properties.

2. Inquiries at the office of the Curator, Canadian Section, Imperial Institute, London, Eng., from whom further information may be obtained :

1. A Glasgow firm, prepared to give excellent references, wishes to extend its trade in Canadian butter and cheese, and invites trial shipments.

2. A London house dealing largely in closet seats desires designs and prices from Canadian makers.

3. A Lancashire importer asks for names of Canadian manufacturers of cheap furniture.

4. A manufacturing firm wishes for samples and prices of Canadian sea grass (suitable for upholstering purposes), and solicits communications from shippers.

5. A Scotch firm of importers and merchants is open to purchase supplies of bass-wood broom, hoe and Irish shovel handles. Quotations in carload lots c.i.f. Glasgow.

6. A North country correspondent asks for names of Canadian producers of mica for electrical purposes.

7. A Lancashire manufacturing firm asks for names of Canadian shippers of maple syrup and sugar.

8. A London firm of importers desires names of Canadian packers of fruit pulps.

9. An English firm in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, wishes to communicate with Canadian exporters of bacon, ham and cheese, who will either consign to it direct on commission or sell outright on the condition that they do not sell to any other firm. It considers that a trade could be largely developed in these lines.

10. A firm of fancy paper merchants, London, England, requests the names of parties in Canada who can furnish pulp boards for cardboard boxes.

11. An importing and manufacturing house asks for names of Canadian shippers of cattle bones, hoofs, horns, hair, &c. Regular consignments could be purchased.

12. Several inquiries are made for names of Canadian houses who can quote upon specifications of box boards for prompt delivery.

13. Another inquiry has been received for names of Canadian manufacturers of wood flour.

14. A Liverpool firm of merchants is prepared to arrange for regular supplies of electric wire casings, and desires quotations from Canadian shippers c.i.f. Liverpool, accompanied by samples of their stock designs.

(C).—TRADE OF NATAL IN 1899.

STATEMENT showing Values of Imports and Exports of Natal during the Years 1896 to 1899.

Years ended December 31.				
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£	£	£	£
Imports	26,464,262	29,120,133	25,906,318	26,057,340
Exports—Colonial	4,132,326	3,539,497	4,886,444	5,462,176
Non-Colonial	4,556,499	4,353,905	5,745,601	9,272,451
Totals	8,688,825	7,893,402	10,632,045	14,734,627
Total trade	35,153,087	37,013,535	36,538,363	40,791,967

STATEMENT showing Trade of Natal by Countries during the Years 1896 to 1899.

Years ended December 31.				
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£	£	£	£
Imports—				
Great Britain	17,628,882	20,306,245	18,067,889	17,005,379
Australasia	660,309	329,615	804,267	1,455,800
British East Indies	1,154,597	907,930	1,026,136	1,135,062
Canada	6,745	21,170		
Cape of Good Hope	327,128	305,904	407,651	780,763
Mauritius	36,510	143,469	33,677	12,098
Africa, not British	80,130	74,450	103,066	123,077
Norway and Sweden	1,192,012	1,128,716	640,652	464,732
United States	3,273,305	3,161,576	2,855,277	2,726,282
Other Countries	2,104,644	2,741,058	1,967,703	2,354,147
Totals, Imports	26,464,262	29,120,133	25,906,318	26,057,340
Exports—				
Great Britain	3,632,431	2,874,638	4,112,513	3,775,759
Australasia	15,301	6,735	15,393	18,542
British East Indies	17,851	42,179	115,281	78,031
Canada		165	5	44
Cape of Good Hope	290,530	231,794	492,180	1,293,885
Mauritius	31,117	29,414	36,382	55,003
Africa, not British	1,408,924	1,592,665	943,588	994,094
United States	5,679	6,653	238	2,823
Other Countries	3,286,992	3,109,159	4,916,465	8,516,446
Totals, Exports	8,688,825	7,893,402	10,632,045	14,734,627

STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Vessels Entered at and Cleared from Natal during the Years 1896 to 1889.

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Entered—				
Steam—				
{ British		1,039,246	1,130,506	1,227,669
{ Foreign		69,710	53,501	64,598
Totals..		1,108,956	1,184,007	1,292,267
Sail ...				
{ British		29,033	22,569	37,681
{ Foreign		108,401	58,015	67,358
Totals.		137,434	80,584	105,039
Totals. { British		1,062,279	1,153,075	1,265,350
{ Foreign		178,111	111,516	131,956
Totals, Entered.....	1,071,196	1,246,390	1,264,591	1,397,306
Cleared—				
Steam—				
{ British		1,033,597	1,113,693	1,222,096
{ Foreign		69,710	55,713	66,104
Totals.....		1,103,307	1,169,406	1,288,200
Sail				
{ British		31,059	29,392	36,570
{ Foreign		113,707	63,483	56,576
Totals.....		144,766	92,825	93,146
Totals. { British		1,064,656	1,143,085	1,258,666
{ Foreign		183,417	119,146	122,680
Totals, Cleared.....	1,063,797	1,248,073	1,262,231	1,381,346

RECAPITULATION.

Entered and Cleared—				
British	1,847,722	2,132,935	2,300,464	2,524,016
Foreign	287,271	361,528	226,358	254,636
Grand totals.....	2,134,993	2,494,463	2,526,822	2,778,652

STATEMENT showing Quantities and Values of the following Goods Imported into Natal during the Calendar Years 1897 to 1899.

ARTICLES.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Agricultural implements		165,874		75,900		193,829
Animals, living		246,175		133,454		162,157
Apothecaries' wares		591,333		571,011		581,352
Apparel and slops		2,016,109		1,791,283		1,638,057
Bicycles		353,451		283,702		179,653
Carriages, carts, &c.		161,510		110,122		97,318
Confectionery .. Lbs.	808,135	115,598	1,062,878	147,212	808,164	114,332
Cordage and rope .. "	742,300	49,479	864,300	53,226	1,097,500	52,812
Corn and grain, meal and flour—						
Maize	Cwt.	553,752	490,988	289,397	236,763	685,589
Wheat	"	81,084	155,168	87,656	136,548	16,203
Wheat flour and meal	Lbs.	35,741,208	797,042	53,288,328	1,093,476	46,565,919
All other			203,621	283,541		371,629
Totals		1,646,819		1,750,328		1,689,234
Cotton manufactures—						
Piece goods	Yds.	2,223,474	209,840	5,193,292	424,748	4,002,964
Blankets and sheets	Prs.	464,817	158,259	357,026	143,079	370,881
Haberdashery and millinery		2,337,012		2,398,381		2,049,757
Hardware, cutlery and ironmongery		1,996,603		1,477,535		1,158,285
Instruments, musical		168,926		148,287		130,008
Iron—						
Bar	Tons.	4,634	116,561	2,304	58,171	2,961
Corrugated and galvanized	"	9,169	482,111	8,345	429,794	7,851
All other			430,412	282,145		477,799
Leather and manufactures of		1,582,756		1,395,487		1,391,565
Machinery and parts of		1,934,635		1,489,370		1,594,519
Oil	Galls.	1,536,778	357,690	2,044,273	424,101	353,583
Provisions and oilmen's stores—						
Butter	Lbs.	1,105,239	245,796	1,870,497	424,091	1,746,047
Cheese	"	746,500	94,544	802,491	103,524	889,923
Meats—						
Bacon and hams	"	779,474	108,146	947,676	113,495	1,272,658
All other			1,345,816		1,716,234	1,644,636
Totals		1,794,302		2,357,344		2,273,451
Rice	Cwt.	135,811	302,434	299,645	498,293	292,859
Soap	Lbs.	4,488,384	153,474	6,012,844	197,198	5,784,401
Spirits and wines	Galls.	401,362	695,465	364,052	642,551	272,720
Stationery		439,674		383,165		403,441
Stores for Government and railway and tramway materials		2,713,940		1,778,873		2,664,304
Tobacco	Lbs.	307,743	253,944	297,464	204,127	216,678
Wood and timber		1,506,107		909,015		719,322
Woollen manufactures		409,486		480,685		388,184
All other goods imported		5,790,604		4,867,731		5,401,636
Totals		29,120,133		25,906,318		26,057,340

STATEMENT showing Quantity and Values of the following Goods, Colonial Produce,
Exported from Natal, during the Calendar Years 1897 to 1899.

Articles.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Bark { Bales.	81,972	85,940	{ 95,991	150,521	{ 158,150	281,707
Coals { Cwt.	90,014	437,333	{ 188,553	606,011	{ 221,400	754,542
Fruits { Tons.		17,856	{ 125,666	30,918	{ 163,610	34,508
Hair, Angora. { Bales.			{ 2,017		{ 1,843	
..... { Lbs.	679,670	169,807	{ 729,035	177,852	{ 713,160	194,491
Hides, ox and cow. { Bales.			{ 29,504		{ 13,006	
..... { No.	166,009	216,080	{ 962,763	779,522	{ 200,498	191,752
Horns, ox and cow. { Bales.			{ 1,448		{ 652	
..... { Tons.	91	6,696	{ 852	34,864	{ }	11,169
Skins, calf, sheep and goat { Bales.			{ 5,699		{ 5,208	
..... { No.	168,112	33,191	{ 568,124	120,080	{ 381,191	125,345
Sugar, unrefined { Cwt.	7,679	28,586	{ 27,929	86,631	{ 182,932	717,697
Wool, sheep's. { Bales.			{ 64,963		{ 54,823	
..... { Lbs.	21,743,155	2,310,114	{ 24,292,777	2,751,997	{ 20,435,499	2,962,573
All other Colonial produce.		233,894	.....	148,048	.....	188,391
Totals, Colonial produce.		3,539,497	.....	4,886,444	.....	5,462,175
Foreign produce.		4,353,905	.....	5,745,601	.....	9,272,449
Grand totals (exclusive of coin and bullion).		7,893,402	.....	10,632,045	.....	14,734,624

(D.)—TRADE OF VICTORIA IN 1899.

STATEMENT showing the Trade of the Colony of Victoria for the Calendar Years 1898 and 1899.

	1898.	1899.
	£	£
Imports	81,609,000	87,371,000
Exports	77,244,000	90,364,000
Total trade	158,853,000	177,735,000

The following shows the distribution of trade during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899 :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£	£	£
Imports—			
Production of Australian Colonies	30,318,000	34,492,000	37,814,000
" other countries	44,894,000	47,117,000	49,557,000
Total	75,212,000	81,609,000	87,371,000
Exports—			
Production of Victoria	62,436,900	57,324,000	68,322,000
" other countries	19,030,000	19,920,000	22,042,000
Total	81,466,000	77,244,000	90,364,000

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of WOOL exported during the Years 1898 and 1899.

	Victorian Produce.		Other Produce.		Total.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Greasy	177,405	185,947	152,990	108,403	330,395	294,350
Scoured	30,951	41,509	25,715	10,285	56,666	51,794
Washed	47	247		40	47	287
Total	208,403	227,703	178,705	118,728	387,108	346,431

(E).—MARKET FOR BOX BOARDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

This Department has received a communication from Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator for Canadian Section, Imperial Institute, London, England, regarding an inquiry from a large firm, Belfast, Ireland, who requests quotations from Canadian manufacturers of Box Boards as per specifications below. If it is not possible to quote c. i. f. Belfast, give quotations f. o. b. ship, say at Montreal.

Specification of Butter Boxes.

56 LB. SIZE.

Top	13 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Bottom	12 x 12 x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Sides	13 $\frac{1}{8}$ 12 x 13 x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Ends	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 13 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

28 LB. SIZE.

Top	12 x 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Bottom	11 x 10 x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Sides	12 11 x 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Ends	10 9 x 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

SPECIFICATIONS of Soap and Candle Boxes.

Boxes.	Sides.			Tops and Bottoms.			Ends.			Bars.			Number received.
	Long.	Broad.	Thick.	Long.	Broad.	Thick.	Long.	Deep.	Thick.	Long.	Broad.	Thick.	
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
S.....	23	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	10,000
A.....	19	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	$\frac{5}{16}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	10,000
D.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	2,500
I.....	23	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	2,500
S $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{5}{16}$	10,000
No. 1 cwt.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	$\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	12	9	$\frac{5}{16}$	None.	None.	None.	2,500
" 2	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	$\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	"	"	"	2,500
" 1 50 lbs.....	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	"	"	"	3,000
" 2 50 ".....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	$\frac{5}{16}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	$\frac{5}{16}$	"	"	"	2,000
I $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{5}{16}$	2,500
No. 4.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	$\frac{5}{16}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	2,000
" 5.....	23	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	24	12	$\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	2,000
L 8.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	22	14	$\frac{5}{16}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	1,000
S 8.....	22	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	$\frac{5}{16}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	10,000
S 9.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	$\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	$\frac{5}{16}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	2,000
S 12.....	23	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	$\frac{5}{16}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	5,000
Z 12.....	22	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	$\frac{5}{16}$	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	5,000
Z 18.....	19	15	$\frac{5}{16}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	$\frac{5}{16}$	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	5,000

(F.)—MARKET FOR CANADIAN JAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

This department has received from Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator for Canadian Section, Imperial Institute, London, England, a communication in reply to inquiries from a Canadian manufacturer *re* Canadian Jam. Mr. Watson states that the sizes principally in demand are 1, 2, 3 and 7 pound pots or jars. The outlook cannot be considered hopeful as will be observed from the following extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Watson by a large dealer in jams, &c., in regard to the market in Great Britain for the Canadian article :—

‘Respecting the market for strawberry, raspberry and peach jams, although we cannot hold out any definite encouragement to Canadian jam manufacturers to sell their produce in this country in its present form, we are distinctly of opinion that any quantity of jam is capable of being sold in England provided that it is made according to the standard of English manufacturers and that the price compares favourably with their product. The Canadian jam that we have inspected on previous occasions has differed in many ways from that produced by the English manufacturers. It is possible that the jam might be declared to be better by experts, but the public here have been schooled to the quality at present turned out by our manufacturers and are very difficult to persuade that even a better article will suit them. The English manufacturer now endeavours to show as much of the whole fruit in his preparations as he possibly can, and at the same time to keep his syrup as clear as possible, and jams which in the processing do not come up to this description, he generally endeavours to use for his export trade. Of course the important advantage that the English manufacturer has over the Canadian, is the fact that he can buy his sugar very much cheaper, and also the package and the glass which is required for packing. The demand for fruit syrups and extracts although increasing is not yet very large, and the trade seems to lend itself to advertising, which is freely done.’

(G.)—MARKET FOR DRY CODFISH IN EUROPE.

Through the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England, this department has received communications covering the result of an investigation regarding the possibility of a market in Europe for Canadian dry codfish. In this connection two interesting letters have been received which give the subject considerable attention, and as the matter is of vast concern to the exporters of fish in this country, the following extracts will, no doubt, be of importance to those parties interested in the Canadian Fisheries. The first extract deals with the market of Great Britain, while the second refers to the conditions of the market in Austria.

Re MARKET IN GREAT BRITAIN.

‘The demand in London for dried codfish is much more general now than in past years. It sells well the whole year but principally during Lent.

‘The present price is from £18 to £22 per ton, according to quality. The fish preferred is that which has been thoroughly well dried and cleanly prepared.

‘For market purposes the fish is selected in first and second quantities and large, medium, and small sizes. The first quality is the cleaner and whiter fish; the second is the stained, discoloured or generally darker fish, the lower price of which induces the sale.

‘The supply comes principally from Labrador and various places along the north-east coast of America, but quantities of the ‘klip’ (*i. e.* small spring fish) are received from Norway and Iceland. The Iceland curers are said to endeavour to imitate the Labrador cure. London and Liverpool share most of the trade.’

Re MARKET IN TRIESTE, AUSTRIA.

‘Dry codfish, until now, is received here from Norway exclusively, but my customers are disposed to try the import from Canada or Nova Scotia. Fish must be thoroughly dried and entrails must be carefully taken off before drying. Our trade prefers to buy fish of light yellow colour; dark coloured fish are neglected, although they are of better quality. The sizes of fish are different; the large, which is neglected here, and the middling and little which are preferred here. The smallest fish are called here ‘Tittlings.’ Average weight of these sizes is :—

Large $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Middling 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Little 12 to 14 ounces.

Tittlings 6 to 12 ounces.

‘Fish must not be frozen, and if they are, a special mention must be made, as frozen dry codfish is bought here at much less than sound dry codfish. Dry codfish is packed in bales of 60 kilos net (Lbs. $132\frac{1}{3}$) bound with wire and covered with ordinary linen.

‘It is important to note that transactions for next season should begin as early as possible, as the season opens in June or July.

(H.)—WOOD FLOUR OR WOOD MEAL.

‘This department in the monthly report for the month of February, 1899, page 43, directed attention to a letter of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England, which contained an excellent report based on an investigation as to the demand for wood flour in Great Britain. In a recent communication *re* wood flour, the High Commissioner is still of opinion that the large trade now carried on so successfully in this line by Germany might be developed with considerable advantage by Canadians. In this connection the following extract from a communication of a large manufacturer in Glasgow, Scotland, to the High Commissioner, dealing with the subject is well worth the attention of Canadians.

‘A big trade is presently being done in wood meal, mainly by Germany. The article required must be exceedingly finely ground, and in some cases a guarantee of minimum of moisture is asked. We shall be glad to have any information as to producers, and to give them all the particulars necessary to enable them to compete with German sellers.

INDEX.

I. STATISTICS:—

CANADIAN TRADE.

	Page.
(A) Revenue and Expenditure during months and nine months ended March 31, 1899 and 1900...	4
(B) Inland Revenue collected during months and nine months ended March 31, 1899 and 1900...	5
(C) Trade of Canada during the months of March, 1894, and 1900....	6
(D) Trade of Canada during the nine months ended March 31, 1894, and 1900	7
(E) Imports (dutiable) and duty collected during months and nine months ended March 31, 1899 and 1900.....	8
(F) Imports (free) during months and nine months ended March 31, 1899 and 1900....	11
(G) Exports, by Classes, during the months of March, 1899 and 1900.....	12
(H) Exports, by Classes, during the nine months ended March 31, 1899 and 1900.....	12
(I) Export Trade, by Classes, of Canada (Home Produce) during the months and nine months ended March 31, 1894 to 1900.....	13
(J) Export Trade, by Classes, of Canada (Foreign Produce) during the month and nine months ended March 31, 1894 to 1900.....	14
(K) Total Export Trade, by Classes, of Canada during the months and nine months ended March 31, 1894 to 1900	15
(L) Revenue and Expenditure during each month of the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1899, and same for nine months of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900	16
(M) Inland Revenue collected during each month of the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1899, and same for nine months of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900	17
(N) Imports into (dutiable and free), with duty collected thereon, and Exports from Canada during each month of the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1899, and same for nine months of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.....	18

FOREIGN TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(O) Trade, by Classes, during the nine months ended March 31, 1898 to 1900.....	19
(P) Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise imported from Canada during the months and nine months ended March 31, 1898 to 1900.....	20
(Q) Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise exported to British North America during the months and nine months ended March 31, 1898 to 1900	21

UNITED STATES.

(R) Trade, by Classes, during the eight months ended February 28, 1898 to 1900.....	23
(S) Imports and Exports from and to Principal Countries during the months and eight months ended February 28, 1899 and 1900	24
(T) Imports and Exports from and to each Country of the British Empire during the months and eight months ended February 28, 1899 and 1900....	25
(U) Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise imported from British North America during the months and eight months ended February 28, 1898 to 1900.....	26
(V) Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise exported to British North America during the months and eight months ended February 28, 1898 to 1900	28

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(W) Trade, by Classes, during the months of January, 1898 to 1900	30
---	----

BRITISH INDIA.

	Page.
(X) Trade, by Classes, during the nine months ended December 31, 1897 to 1899.....	31

FRANCE.

(Y) Trade, by Classes, during the two months ended February 28, 1899 and 1900	32
---	----

ITALY.

(Z) Trade, by Classes, during the two months ended February 28, 1899 and 1900.....	33
--	----

PORTUGAL.

(AA) Trade, by Classes, during the eight months ended August 31, 1897 to 1899.....	34
--	----

SPAIN.

(BB) Trade, by Classes, during the two months ended February 28, 1898 to 1900	35
---	----

MISCELLANEOUS.

(CC) Imports into and Exports from Principal Countries, Merchandise only, in the latest period of the month for which Returns have been received.. . . .	36
--	----

II. TARIFF CHANGES:—

(A) Antigua.....	37
(B & C) British Central Africa.	37
(D) Zanzibar	38

III. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES:—

Report of Commercial Agents—

(A) Australasia (Mr. J. S. Laake)	39
(B) St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands. (Mr. S. L. Horsford.).....	44
(C) Sweden and Denmark. (Mr. C. E. Sontum).....	45
(D) Argentine Republic and Uruguay (Mr. D. M. Rennie)	46

IV. GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION:—

(A) Imports of Principal Foodstuffs into Great Britain.....	47
(B) Inquiries relating to Canadian Trade.....	50
(C) Trade of Natal in 1899	53
(D) Trade of Victoria in 1899.....	57
(E) Market for Box Boards in Great Britain	58
(F) Market for Canadian Jam.....	59
(G) Market for Dry Codfish in Europe	59
(H) Wood Flour or Wood Meal.....	60

