## REPORT

OF THE

## DEPPRTILETT OF TRADE ADD COIIIRRCER

## OF CANADA

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

## 1900

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



## 1.-STATISTICAL TABLES

## FINANCE.

A.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Con. solidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of May, 1899 and 1900, and during the eleven months ended May 31,1899 and 1900, respectively.

|  | May. |  | Eleven months endedMay 31. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1900. | 1899. | 1900. |
| Revenue- | 8 cts. | 8 ets. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Customs. | 2,160,802 88 | 2,266,719 94 | 22,995,660 46 | 25,918,713 05 |
| Excise. . | 844,753 48 | 804,283 19 | 8,833,952 24 | 9,039,122 25 |
| Post Office.. | 200,000 00 | 230,000 00 | 2,899,405 94 | 2,780,265 91 |
| Public Works (including Railways)... | 412,302 31 | 535,679 15 | 4,020,553 35 | 4,750,212 55 |
| Miscellaneous | 356,300 08 | 390,242 06 | 2,457,287 22 | 2,618,830 98 |
| Totals... | 3,974,158 75 | 4,226,924 34 | 41,206,859 21 | 45,107,144 74 |
| Expenditure... | 3,480,104 48 | 3,781,798 11 | 31,453,951 52 | 32,575,581 34 |

## INLAND REVENUE.

B.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the months of May, 1899 and 1900, and during the eleven months ended May 31, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

|  | May. |  | Eleven months ended May 31. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1819. | 1900. | 1899. | 1900. |
|  | $S$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | S cts. |
| Spirits... | 361,841 23 | 365,080 72 | 4,254,325 02 | 4,463,345 41 |
| Malt. | 87,647 29 | 75,695 08 | 793,952 32 | 825,574 27 |
| Malt liquor. |  |  | 6,750 00 | 6,985 90 |
| Tobacco. | 327,535 94 | 298,852 07 | 3,023,314 63 | 3,028,957 66 |
| Cigars. | 69,800 18 | 76,772 50 | 682,448 94 | 750,003 37 |
| Inspection of petroleum. | 2,423 46 |  | 43,120 91 | $5,50+71$ |
| Manufactures in bond. | 3,324 14 | 2,910 72 | 32,519 75 | 27,085 41 |
| Seizures | 1,743 60 | 48782 | 8,483 56 | 5,231 34 |
| Other receipts.... | 3,922 94 | 3,003 13 | 38.61172 | 33,025 43 |
| Totals, Excise Revenue......... | 858,244 08 | 822,802 04 | 8,883,526 85 | 9,145,713 50 |
| Culling timber. | 1,525 01 | 1,238 55 | 7,8土6 55 | 6,041 13 |
| Hydraulic and other rents. | 12600 | 12600 | 2,891 00 | 2,642 00 |
| Minor public works. | 39100 | 64600 | 1,371 00 | 1,788 44 |
| Inspection of electric light. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 63225 | 67275 | 7,715 00 | 7,987 00 |
| 11 gas. | 1,657 25 | 1,559 50 | 15,424 50 | 22,332 18 |
| " weights and measures......... | 4,495 39 | 4,589 09 | 41,215 25 | 43,287 89 |
| Law stamps | 41325 | 53675 | 3,730 65 | 4,042 25 |
| Other revenues. | 6800 | 2600 | 3,056 60 | 5,260 01 |
| Grand totals, Inland Revenue.. | 867,552 23 | 832,196 68 | 8,966,817 40 | 9,239,034 40 |

## 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 May, 1894 to 1900.

| Classes. | Month of May. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
| Imports. | \$ | 8 | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Free | 4,792,082 | 5,050,562 | 5,424,329 | 5,002,676 | 6,428,101 | 7,359,103 | 8,670,766 |
|  | 4,284,672 | 4,338,121 | 3,275,927 | 3,701,416 | 5,447,766 | 5,279,703 | 6,130,157 |
| Totals (mdse)... | 9,076,754 | 9,388,683 | 8,700,256 | 8,704,092 | 11,875,867 | 12,638,806 | 14,805,923 |
| Coin and bullion.... | 78,407 | 41,274 | 741,597 | 42,384 | 745,378 | 387,887 | 397,899 |
| Totals, imports. . | 9,155,161 | 9,429,957 | 9,441, 55.8 | 8,746,476 | 12,621,245 | 13,026,693 | 15,203,822 |
| Home produce...... | 6,944,591 | 6,941,513 | 8,428,159 | 9,264,560 | 7,566,041 | 8,569,366 | 9,884,207 |
| Foreign produce ... <br> Totals (mdse).. | 792,562 | 7T4,514 | 848,592 | 1,169,694 | 1,460,994 | 506,449 | 340,665 |
|  | 7,737,153 | 7,616,027 | 9,276,751 | 10,434, 254 | 9,027,035 | 9,075,815 | 10,224, 872 |
| Coin and bullion .... <br> Totals, exports. . | 126,807 | 1,282,905 | 29,022 | 21,673 | 91,561 | 127,202 | 234,957 |
|  | 7,863,960 | 8,598,932 | 9,305,773 | 10,455,927 | 9,118,596 | 9,203,017 | 10,459,829 |
| Aggregate Trade. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports.. | 9,076,754 | 9,388,683 | 8,700,256 | 8,704,092 | 11,875,867 | 12,638,806 | 14,805,923 |
| Exports. | 7,737,153 | 7,616,027 | 9,276,751 | 10,434,254 | 9,027,035 | 9,075,815 | 10,224,872 |
| Totals (mdse).. | 16,813,907 | 17,004,710 | 17,977,007 | 19,138,:46 | 20,902,902 | 21,714,621 | 25,030,795 |
| Coin and bullion- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports. | 78,407 | 41,274 | 741,597 | 42,384 | 745,378 | 387,887 | 397,899 |
| Exports | 126,807 | 1,282,905 | - 29,022 | 21,673 | 91,561 | 127, 202 | 234,957 |
| Totals. | 205,214 | 1,324,179 | 770,619 | 64,057 | 836,939 | 515,089 | 632,856 |
| Totals- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports. | 9,155, 161 | 9,429,957 | 9,441,853 | 8,746, 776 | 12,621,245 | 13,026,693 | 15,203,822 |
| Exports. | 7,863,960 | 8,898,932 | 9,305,773 | 10,40ั5,927 | 9,118,596 | 9,203,017 | 10,459,829 |
| Grand totals. | 17,019,121 | 18,328,889 | 18,747,626 | 19,202,403 | 21,739,841 | 22,229,710 | 25,663,651 |
| Dety Collected... | 1,38.5,434 | 1,522,794 | 1,560,978 | 1,398,261 | 1,852,878 | 2,028,312 | 2,329,433 |

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 eleven months ended May 31, 1894 to 1900.

| Classes. | Eleven Months ended May 31. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
| Imports. | S | S | S | s | S | s | S |
| Dutiable <br> Free $\qquad$ Totals (mdse). | 58,358,877 | 52,877,848 | 61,736,511 | 60,899,813 | 68,196,881 | 80,164,434 | 96,143,603 |
|  | 41,149,034 | 39,379,593 | $34,573,435$ | 36,707,014 | $45,251,839$ | 53,600,724 | 61,966,079 |
|  | 99,507,911 | 92, 257,441 | 96,309,946 | 97, 606,827 | 113,448,720 | 133,765,158 | 158,109,683 |
| Coin and bullion.... <br> Totals, imports . | 3,996,397 | 4,528,812 | 5,194,217 | 4,638,601 | 4,356,565 | 4,503,653 | (6,691,514 |
|  | 103,504,308 | 96,786,253 | 101,504,163 | $102,245,48$ | 137,805,285 | 138,268,816 | 164,801,196 |
| Exports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home produce..... | 88,977,260 | 90,485, 050 | 95,385,805 | 104,252,595 | 126,898,033 | 119,631,681 | 137,345,652 |
| Foreign produce .... <br> Totals (mdse). . | 10,472,535 | 5,424,742 | 6,173,509 | 9,125,291 | 12,219,079 | 15,512,967 | 13,092,700 |
|  | 99,449,795 | 55,909,792 | 101,559,314 | 113,377,886 | 139,117,112 | 135,14,648 | $150,438,352$ |
| Coin and bullion.... <br> Totals, exports. | 1,813,318 | 4,239,668 | 4,649,909 | 3,417,855 | $4,554,850$ | 3,873,618 | 8,3.76,928 |
|  | 101,263,113 | 100,149, 460 | 106,209,223 | 116,795,741 | 143,671,962 | 139,018,206 | 1.88,795,280 |
| Aggregate Trade. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports.......... | 99,507,911 | 92,257,441 | 96,309,940 | 97,606, 427 | 113,448,720 | 133,765, 158 | 158,109,682 |
| Exports.......... <br> Totals (molse). | 99,449,795 | 95,909,792 | 101,559,314 | 113,377,886 | 139,117,112 | 135, 144,648 | $150,438,352$ |
|  | 198,957,706 | 188,167,233 | 197,869,260 | 210,984,713 | 259,565,832 | $268,909,806$ | 308,548,034 |
| Coin and bullion- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports...... .... | 3,996,397 | 4,528,812 | 5,194,217 | 4,638,601 | $4,356,565$ | 4,503,658 | 6,691,514 |
| Exports . . . . . . . . | 1,813,318 | 4,239,668 | 4,649,909 | 3,417,850 | 4,554,850 | 3,873,618 | 8,356,928 |
| Totals...... . . . | 5,809,715 | 8,768,480 | 9,844,126 | 8,056,456 | 8,911,415 | 8,377,276 | 15,048,442 |
| Totals- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports........... | 103,504,308 | 96,786,253 | 101,504,163 | 102,245,428 | 117,805,285 | 138,268,816 | 164,801,196 |
| Exports........... | 101,263,113 | $100,149,460$ | 106, 209,293 | 116,795,741 | 143,671,962 | 139,018,266 | 158,795,280 |
| Grand totals.... | 204, 767, 421 | 196,935,713 | 207,713,386 | 219,041,169 | 261,477,247 | 277,287,082 | 323,596,476 |
| Duty Collected. ... | 18,092,732 | 16,270,081 | 18,600,188 | 18,339,952 | 19,926,795 | 23,100,439 | 26,615,581 |

E.-Unievislid Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) Entered for Consumption in Canada and the Duties Collected thereon during the months of May, 1899 and 1900, and during the eleven months ended May 31, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

|  | May, 1899. |  | May, 1900. |  | Eleven months ended May 31, 1899. |  | Eleven months ended May 31, 1900. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty Collected. | Value. | Duty Collected. | Value. | Duty Collected. | Value. | Duty Collected. |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Ale, beer and porter. | 19,581 | 8,227 59 | 19,100 | 8,056 11 | 142,333 | 59,022 40 | 170,738 | 71,01723 |
| Animals. ......... | 31,890 | 6,515 29 | 62,877 | 11,542 10 | $\begin{array}{r}1404,036 \\ 1,049 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}81,64678 \\ 183,495 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}1760,646 \\ 1,110,648\end{array}$ | -97,178 10 |
| Books, pamphlets, \& | 91,543 | 17,324 40 | 95,456 | 17,230 71 | 1,049,333 | 103,003 58 | 1,428,472 | 120,432 23 |
| Brass, manufactures of | 49,138 | 12,341 24 | 40,342 | 12,423 69 | 375, 034 | 103,003 | 428,472 | 120,432 23 |
| Breadstuffs, viz.:Corn for distillation | 15,092 | 3,095 60 | 5,332 | 1,096 34 | 208,724 | 47,766 47 | 151,952 | 31,611 37 |
| Grain of all kinds. . | 10,505 | 1,724 27 | 4,015 | , 83258 | 80,023 | 16,205 89 | 114,219 | 22,430 59 |
| Flour ....... | 13,256 | 2,356 50 | 18,699 | 3,778 20 | 132,064 | 23,113 06 | 155,643 | 28,238 60 |
| Meal, corn and oats | 5,778 | 87968 | 5,238 | 65408 | 99,071 | 18,777 05 | 114,359 | 17,438 06 |
| Rice. . . . | 46,447 | 22,424 61 | 53,864 | 23,183 39 | 351,308 | 157,022 28 | 370,470 | 167,150 82 |
| Other breadstuffs | 24,469 | 4,901 82 | 31,145 | 6,313 79 | 224,763 | 46,796 30 | 325,271 | 65,73319 |
| Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of | 164,387 | 49,262 68 | 120,356 | 36,100 83 | 741,121 | 221,753 56 | 531,418 | 159,773 47 |
| Cars, railway and tram | 24,286 | 7,293 92 | 29,632 | 8,926 25 | 208,327 | 62,385 44 | 456,137 | 135,721 10 |
| Cement and manufactures of | 50,369 | 15,212 75 | 89,041 | 26,828 07 | 420,432 | 131,233 73 | 437,650 | 127,558 79 |
| Coal, bituminous. | 176,212 | 53,48706 | 360,228 | 100.67804 | 3,203,438 | 994,113 98 | 3,637,081 | 1,102,991 04 |
| Copper, manufactures of. | 4,557 | 1,138 70 | 27,688 | 5,637 04 | 65,306 | $\begin{array}{r}14,787 \\ 148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 192,449 | 38,899 $\mathbf{1 6 2 , 0 4 5} 91$ |
| Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, \&c. | 47,192 185,334 | 10,034 64,182 69 | 64,300 210,233 | 13,143 <br> 59,317 <br> 14 | -682,334 | 148,570 <br> 868,305 <br> 8 | 192,618 $3,168,627$ | 162,045 <br> 889 <br> 947 |
| " bleached, dyed, coloured, \&c. . | 185,334 | 64,182 <br> 14,584 <br> 39 | - 43,254 | 13,966 54 | -,389,328 | 122,801 10 | 416,350 | 133,761 99 |
| " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ clothing.. ... ................ | 26,380 | 1,765 09 | 70,867 | 9,865 42 | 291,447 | 41,175 20 | 472,117 | 65,300 81 |
| " thread (not on spools), yarn, war | 17,673 | 3,780 04 | 33,662 | 7,033 98 | 270,001 | 56,446 85 | 239,782 | 51,982 57 |
| " all other manufactures of | 64,043 | 17,148 68 | 88,076 | 23,446 57 | 915,842 | 235,335 74 | 1,107,988 | 287,531 83 |
| Drugs and medicines. | 182,801 | 40,721 58 | 188,202 | 40,887 28 | 1,560,771 | 350, 86466 | 1,628,209 | 351,894 50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fancy goods and embroideries, viz. :Bracelets braids, fringes, \&c. | 32,671 | 10,435 07 | 29,956 | 10,772 43 | 549,732 | 165,925 63 | 543,656 | 172,758 86 |
| Laces, collars, nettings, \&c...... | 33,913 | 10,458 10 | 49,640 | 15,307 40 | 621,516 | 137,044 22 | 698,478 | 212,822 47 |
| All other fancy goods.. | 31,967 | 9,680 80 | 26,423 | 8,269 88 | 605,767 | 166,570 38 | 637,069 | 187,806 63 |
| Fish and products of ................... .................. | 24,767 | $\begin{array}{r}5,189 \\ 59 \\ 23 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}30,933 \\ 140,938 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,222 \\ 299 \\ 29078 \\ \hline 05\end{array}$ | 468,206 $1,571,010$ | 81,898 328 3866 72 | 574,512 1,745,087 | 96,722 $\mathbf{3 6 5 , 8 8 2}$ 11 |
| Tlax, \&c., manufactures of. | 113,267 | 23,58279 <br> 18 <br> 402 <br> 78 | $\begin{array}{r}140,938 \\ 62,824 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 29,078 18,715 39 | 1,113,950 | 325,591 66 | 1,480,108 | 395,163 43 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried. | 56,4096 | 18,402 7,150 39 | 84,240 | 10,107 35 | 1,607,090 | 78,216 02 | 667,457 | 80,866 49 |
| " green, viz., orange | 46,591 | 12,980 04 | 33,567 | 8,553 24 | 354,359 | 104,455 16 | 443,183 | 124,648 14 |
| Furs all other. | 87,277 | 13,053 60 | 95,778 | 14,813 21 | 610,536 | 94,796 68 | 688,353 | 105,826 25 |


Carried forward．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

| 477，258 | 138，129 02 | 501，156 | 148，827 62 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 342，883 | 60，488 08 | 519，868 | 96，291 40 |
| 196，758 | 50，604 02 | 212，457 | 56，135 81 |
| 180，763 | 41，299 61 | 229，783 | 51，666 63 |
| 187，273 | 43，882 77 | 243，393 | 58，024 55 |
| 424，333 | 115，885 32 | 488，582 | 135，232 41 |
| 878，095 | 226，797 69 | 1，052，087 | 269，629 68 |
| 536，941 | 143，372 32 | 535，263 | 143，134 46 |
| 1，830，765 | 141，334 30 | 2，904，181 | 214，637 76 |
| 540，268 | 145，478 92 | 818，786 | 133，890 39 |
| 2，972，187 | 752，978 13 | 3，254，360 | 821，846 97 |
| 3，177，724 | 806，278 09 | 4，902，715 | 1，219，095 02 |
| 741，053 | 139，708 06 | 1，593，737 | 185，424 82 |
| 232，920 | 62,80790 | 397，978 | 99，583 67 |
| 800，453 | 154,5293 | 981，218 | 160，017 56 |
| 3，403，747 | 891，910 87 | 5，350，605 | 1，172，273 36 |
| 9134，246 | 250,29348 | 1，045，85！ | 284，835 81 |
| 331，878 | 51,16847 | 319，135 | 54，870 916 |
| 925， 187 | 145，013 25 | （166， 884 | 151，2以3 91 |
| 374，086 | 92，16：9 31 | 512，5：34 | 127，60\％ 57 |
| 318,450 | 61，401 616 | 287，741 | 6：3，475 |
| 193， 432 | H，5nit 54 | 2： 1,178 | 47，257 73 |
| 630，384 | 16ii， 18713 | 6：00，706 | 185，607 71 |
| 317，04！ | 86,155163 | 342，267 | 96,3095 |
| 683，397 | ＋97，77：6：3 | 816，516 | 451，603 20 |
| 270，447 | 53,148 | 362,445 | 69，034 72 |
| 361，3\％ | 67， 138 4 4 | 3i6， 198 | 70，618 50 |
| 697,438 | （39，535－24 | $828,28!$ | 7！ 0,78689 |
| 1，146，977 | 335， 2443 | 1，281，074 | 375，50\％4：3 |
| 157，678 | 47，16： 74 | 201，205 | 60，376 15 |
| 1，12：$, 18: 3$ | ：350， 84000 | 1，28！, 605 | 339， 975 |
| ［59，220 | 10，983 ：33 | 244，701 | 47，338 9！ |
| 35， 8,824 | 37， $11+81$ | 453，539 | 46，133＋ 3 |
| 3，521，367 | 1，016，781 8s | 3，725，373 | 1，092，30－ぶ |
| $3 \mathrm{H0,6616}$ | 41，315 10 | 411，539 | ！ 16,188 |
| 180，504 | 27,15380 | 207，962 | ：31，46i7 |
| 1，007，792 | －，300，0＋i 84 | 1，176，（6） 4 | 2，694， $716: 3$ |
| 176，39\％ | 48.31578 | 186，37： | 50,110499 |
| 261，711 | 16.40435 | 268,450 | 16i3，799 6－4 |
| （6＋6， $9+45$ | 70，64！ 9 | 9 014,483 | 100，17694 |
| $5,305,948$ | 1，753，1！11 21 |  | 2，1073，83s 6n |
| 232，990 | 298，928 72 | 359， 2 B | 435，539 ！ 4 |
| 1，633 | $97!10$ |  |  |
| 218，878 | 50，756 52 | 32 4,747 | 79,53319 |
| 673,910 | 15：3， 206 | $8 \cdot 4,797$ | 1NG，（ix 1 x |
| （60，417，31！ | 7，98：3，692 50 | 4，130，210 | $5,510 \times 4$ |

## E.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) Entered for Consumption, de.-Concluded.


F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) Entered for Consumption in Canada during the months of May, 1899 and 1900, and during the eleven months ended May 31, 1899 and 1900, respectively.


G. -Unrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the months of May, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

| -- | May, 1899. |  |  | May, 1900. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Produce of the mine | 1,425,123 | 8,279 | 1,433,402 | 1,578,623 | 13,857 | 1,592,480 |
| 11 fisheries. | 738,998 | 6,482 | 745,480 | 882,776 | 1,254 | 884,030 |
| " forest. ........ | 1,732,130 | 2,693 | 1,734,823 | 1,755,518 | 840 | 1,756,358 |
| Animals and their produce........... | 2,077,760 | 66,981 | 2,144,741 | 2,715,305 | 58,881 | 2,774,186 |
| Agricultural products. | 1,437,518 | 258,849 | 1,696,367 | 1,636,170 | 137,946 | 1,774,116 |
| Manufactures | 1,146,740 | 130,966 | 1,277,706 | 1,286,712 | 110,389 | 1,397,101 |
| Miscellaneous articles. | 11,097 | 32,199 | 43,296 | 29,103 | 17,498 | 46,601 |
| Totals | 8,569,366 | 506,449 | 9,075.815 | 9,884,207 | 340,665 | 10,224,872 |
| Bullion . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 89,654 |  | 89,654 | 165,566 |  | 165,566 |
| Coin. |  | 37,548 | 37,548 |  | 69,391 | 69,391 |
| Grand totals | 8,659,020 | 543,997 | 9,203,017 | 10,049,773 | 410,056 | 10,459,829 |

H.-Unrevised Statement of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the eleven months ended May 31, 1899 and 1900, respectively.


I.-Unrevised Statement, by Classes, showing the Values of the Exports (Home Produce) of Canada during the months of May and the eleven months ended May 31, 1894 to 1900.

| Home Produce. | Month of May. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
| Classes. | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Produce of the mine | 551,135 | 649,134 | 662,880 | 825,538 | 891,877 | 1,425,123 | 1,578,623 |
| fisheries. | 533,125 | 673,035 | 734,837 | 528,160 | 647,612 | 738,998 | 882,776 |
| " forest. | 2,092,741 | 1,976,923 | 2,326,745 | 2,455,333 | 1,293,495 | 1,732,130 | 1,755,518 |
| Animals and their ploduce. | 2,120,411 | 2,238,316 | 2,105,010 | 2,312,943 | 2,057,863 | 2,077,760 | 2,715,305 |
| Agricultural products..... | 1,004,472 | 457,408 | 1,739,836 | 2,221,822 | 1,704,498 | 1,437,518 | 1,636,170 |
| Manufactures............. . | 628,059 | 827,291 | 842,350 | 914,613 | 948,963 | 1,146,740 | 1,286,712 |
| Miscellaneous articles ... | 14,648 | 18,506 | 16,501 | 6,051 | 21,733 | 11,097 | 29,103 |
| Totals (mdse) ........ | 6,944,591 | 6,8:41,513 | 8,428,159 | 9,264,560 | 7,566,041 | 8,569,366 | 9,884,207 |
| Bullion . | 25,160 | 12,050 | 12,890 | 12,784 | 86,835 | 89,654 | 165,566 |
| Totals, Exports (H. P). | 6,969,751 | 6,853,563 | 8,441,049 | 9,277,344 | 7,652,876 | 8,659,020 | 10,049,773 |

Eleven Months ended May 31.

| Produce of the mine | 5,360,750 | 6,402,280 | 7,275,246 | 10,162,09t | 13,252,382 | 12,197,475 | 12,412,002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fisheries. | 10,110,145 | 9,671,824 | 9,709,663 | 9,147,579 | 9,415,610 | 8,623,190 | 9,931,686 |
| forest | 22,020,520 | 20,497,180 | 22,581,864 | 25,372,957 | 23,002,190 | 23,733,815 | 26,332,744 |
| Animals and their produce. | 27,978,719 | 31,750,26i | $34,140,963$ | 35,084,528 | 40,968,459 | 43,095,540 | 50,903,216 |
| Agricult | 16,459,790 | 15,186,751 | 13,086,906 | 15,889,828 | 30,478,546 | 21,423,157 | 25,046,955 |
| Manufactures | 905, | 6,835, 030 | 8,411 | 8,447,726 | 9,646,635 | 10,383,108 | 12,405,688 |
| Miscellaneous articles. | 141,6 | 141,718 | 179,842 | 147,883 | 134,211 | 175,396 | 313,361 |
| Totals (mdse). | 88,977,260 | 90,485,050 | 95,385,805 | 104,252,595 | 126,898,033 | 119,631,681 | 137,345,652 |
| Bullion | 285,442 | 264,200 | 183,407 | 314,628 | 977,687 | 996,346 | 1,504,915 |
| Totals, Exports (H.P.) | 89,262,702 | 90,749,250 | 95,569,212 | 104,567,223 | 127,875,720 | 120,628,027 | 138,850,567 |

J.—Unrevised Statement, by Classes, showing the Values of the Exports (Foreign Produce) of Canada during the months of May and the eleven months ended May 31,1894 to 1900.

| Foreign Produce. | Month of May. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900 |
| Classes. | S | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Produce of the mine....... | 24,862 | 24,485 | 119,420 | 17,636 | 41,998 | 8,279 | 13,857 |
| " fisheries.. | L5,764 | 2,768 | 10,479 | 5,026 | 3,670 | 6,482 | 1,254 |
| forest. | 20,067 | 15,360 | 11,098 | 3,420 | 465 | 2,693 | 840 |
| Animals and their produce. . | 73,566 | 80,712 | 32,863 | 53,143 | 43,690 | 66,981 | 58,881 |
| Agricultural products . | 558,322 | 556,166 | 565,6;10 | 744,930 | 1,232,444 | 258,849 | 137,946 |
| Manufactures. | 71,437 | 85,104 | 101,821 | 67,667 | 119,015 | 130,966 | 110,389 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 28,544 | 9,919 | 7,301 | 277,872 | 19,712 | 32,199 | 17,498 |
| 'Totals (mdse.) . . . . | 792,562 | 774,514 | 848,592 | 1,169,694 | 1,460,994 | 506,449 | 340,665 |
| Coin | 101,647 | 1,270,855 | 16,132 | 8,889 | 4,726 | 37,528 | 69,391 |
| Totals, Exports (F.P.). | 894,209 | 2,045,369 | 864,724 | 1,178,583 | 1,465,720 | 543,997 | 410,056 |

Eleven Months ended May 31.

| Produce of the mine. | 238, 484 | 203,776 | 316,029 | 227,176 | 205,040 | 169,671 | 182,723 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fisheries..... | 312,101 | 158,761 | 101,702 | 254,756 | 117,412 | 33,645 | 51,340 |
| " fores | 120,210 | 215,674 | 152,873 | 119,136 | 448,901 | 84,353 | 286,989 |
| Animals and their produce | 997,438 | 1,156,430 | 890,477 | 917,884 | 1,709,290 | 1,149,821 | 1,019,566 |
| Agricultural products | 7,992,610 | 2,446,505 | 3,596,102 | 6,449,265 | 8,597,86r | 12,817,277 | 10,129,276 |
| Manufactur | 598,8 | 1,014,962 | 765,847 | 65ั8,315 | 834,616 | 932,430 | 1,124,837 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 212,793 | 228,634 | 350,479 | 468,759 | 305,953 | 325,770 | 297,969 |
| Totals (mdse.). | 10,472,535 | 5,424,742 | 6,173,509 | 9,125,291 | 12,219,079 | 15,512,967 | 13,092,700 |
| Coin | 1,527,876 | 3,975,468 | 4,466,502 | 3,103,227 | 3,577,163 | 2,877,272 | 6,852,013 |
| Totals, Exports (F.P.). | 12,000,411 | 9,400,210 | 10,640,011 | 12,228,518 | 15,796,242 | 18,300,239 | 19,944,713 |

K.-Unrevised Statement, by Classes, showing the Talues of the Exports (Totals) of Canada, during the months of May and the eleven months ended Mar 31, 1894 to 1900 .

| Total Exports. | Month of May. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
| Classes. | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | $\leqslant$ | S | \$ |
| Produce of the mine. | 575,997 | 673,619 | 782,300 | 843,274 | 933,875 | 1,433,492 | 1,502,480 |
| " fisheries. | 548,889 | 676,703 | 745,316 | 533,186 | 651,282 | 745,480 | 884,030 |
| forest. | 2,112,808 | 1,992,283 | 2,337,843 | 2,458,753 | 1,293,960 | 1,734, 823 | 1,756,358 |
| Animals and their produce . | 2,193,977 | 2,319,028 | 2,137,873 | 2,366,086 | 2,101,553 | 2,144,741 | 2,774,186 |
| Agricultural products. | 1,562,794 | 1,013,574 | 2,305,446 | 2,966,752 | 2,936,942 | 1,696,3 ${ }^{6} 7$. | 1,774,116 |
| Manufactures | 699,496 | 912,395 | 944,171 | 982,280 | 1,067,978 | 1,277,70i | 1,397,101 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 43,102 | 28,425 | 23,802 | 283,923 | 41,445 | 43,296 | 46,601 |
| Totals (mdse.) | 7,737,153 | 7,616,027 | 9,276,751 | 10,434,254 | 9,027,035 | 9,075,815 | 10,2 24,872 |
| Bullion. | 25, 160 | 1 ',000 | 12,890 | 12,784 | 86,835 | 89,654 | 165,566 |
| Coin | 101,647 | 1,270,855 | 16,132 | 8,889 | 4,726 | 37,548 | 69,391 |
| Total Exports..... | 7,863,960 | 8,898,932 | 9,305,773 | $10,45.5,927$ | 9,11心,5! | ! $1,203,017$ | 10,459,829 |

Eleten Months ended May 31.

| Produce of the mine | 5,599,234 | 6,606,056 | 7,591,275 | 10,389,270 | 13,457,422 | 12,367,146 | 12,594,725 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fisheries. | 10,422,246 | 9,830,585 | 9,811,365 | 9,402,335 | 9,533,002 | 8,656,835 | 9,943,026 |
| forest. | 22,140,730 | 20,712,854 | 22,734,737 | 25,522,093 | 23,451,091 | 23,818,168 | 26,619,733 |
| Animals and their produce. | 28,976,157 | 32,906,697 | 35,031,440 | 36,012,412 | 42,677,749 | 44,245,361 | 51,922,782 |
| Agricultural products | 24,452,400 | 17,633,256 | 16,683,008 | 22,339,093 | 39,076,413 | $34,240,434$ | 35,176,231 |
| Manufactures | 7,504,627 | 7,849,992 | 9,177,168 | 9,106,041 | 10,481,251 | 11,315,538 | 13,530,525 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 354,401 | 370,352 | 530,321 | 616,642 | 440,164 | 501,166 | 330 |
| Totals (mdse.). | 99,449,795 | 95,909,792 | 101,559,314 | 113,377,686 | 139,117,112 | 135, 144,648 | 150,438,352 |
| Bullion | 28®, 442 | 264,200 | 183,407 | 314,628 | 7,687 | 996,346 | 1,504,915 |
| Coin. | 1,527,876 | 3,975,468 | 4,466,502 | 3,103,227 | 3,577,163 | 2,577,272 | 6,852,013 |
| 'Iotal Exports.... | 101,263,113 | 100,149,460 | 106,209,223 | 116,795,741 | 143,671,962 | 139,018,266 | 158,795,280 |

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 eleven months of Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.

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 eleven 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 | - |
| July 31.. | - \$ cts. | Jan. 31.. | \$ cts. | Suly 31.. | \$ cts | Jan. 31.. | \$ cts. |
|  | 727,929 31 |  | 709,178 13 |  | 735,907 25 |  | 769,907 21 |
| Aug. 31.. | 811,759 19 | Feb. 2S.. | 738,546 88 | Aug. 31.. | 778,682 53 | Feb. 28.. | 726,556 28 |
| Sept. 30.. Totals. . | 819,290 95 | Mar. 31. | 751,646 23 | Sept. 30.. <br> Totals. . | 890,023 56 | Mar. 31.. | 928,683 41 |
|  | 2,358,97S 45 | Totals. | 2,199,371 24 |  | 2,404,613 34 | Totals. . | 2,425,146 90 |
| Oct. 31.. | 892,131 87 | April 30.. | 860,263 95 | Oct. 51.. | 941,449 48 | April 30.. | 774,113 94 |
| Nov. 30.. | 875,239 08 | May 31.. | 867,552 23 | Nov. 30.. | 929,49470 | May 31.. | 832,196 68 |
| Dec. 31.. | 913,279 58 | June 30.. | 786,74 73 | Dec. 31.. | 932,019 36 | June 30. |  |
| Totals. . | 2,680,650 53 | Totals.. | 2,514,558 91 | Totals. | 2,800,963 54 | Totals.. |  |
| Grand totals, Inland Revenue... |  |  | $9,753,56013$ | Grand totals, Inland Revenue..... |  |  |  |

N.-Summary Statement (Unrevised) of the Values 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 eleven months of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900, respectively. (Coin and Bullion included.)

| Month ended | Fiscal Yrar 1898-9. |  |  |  |  |  | Fiscal Year 1899-1900. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports. |  |  | Exports. | Total <br> Imports and <br> Exports. | Duty Collected. | Imports. |  |  | Exports. | Total <br> Imports and Exports. | Duty Collected. |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Total. |  |  |  | Dutiable. | Free. | Total. |  |  |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Tuly 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 | $6,880,212$ $6,198,503$ | $14,090,759$ $13,016,145$ | $14,267,113$ $14,610,112$ | 28,357,872 | $2,047,26506$ $1,970,60472$ | $9,923,991$ $8,784,725$ | 7,395,988 | $17,319,979$ $15,939,869$ | $20,157,697$ $17,089,535$ | $37,477,676$ $33,029,404$ | $2,736,58513$ |
| 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 | 19,779,734 | 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 | 5,577,498 | 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,อ54 | 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 | 8,456,088 | 5,481,977 | 13,935,065 | 8,362,228 | 22,300,293 | 2,269,409 47 |
| May 31. | 7,359,103 | 5,667,590 | 13,026,693 | ¢, ${ }_{\text {¢ }} \mathbf{1 5 0 3 , 0 1 7}$ | ${ }^{22,229,710}$ | 2,028,311 66 | 8,670,766 | 6,533,056 | 15,203,822 | 10,459,829 | 25,663,651 | 2,329,432 85 |
| 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 eleven months ended May 31, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

| Classification of Articles. | Eleven Months ended May 31. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Imports :- |  |  |  |
| Animals, living (for food) | 50,448,299 | 42,766,407 | 40,827,863 |
| Articles of food, drink and narcotics. | 858,041,518 | 872,366,221 | 908,908,390 |
| Chemicals, dye stuffs and tanning substances. | 24,563,940 | 24,935,140 | 25,255,308 |
| Manufactured articles.... ............................. | 383,484,816 | 394,665,930 | 421,197,239 |
| Metals.. | 95,176,981 | 109,529,521 | 133,081,213 |
| Oils. | 35,738,440 | 39,423,416 | 46,234,399 |
| Raw materials | 541,565,133 | 550,621,606 | 592,787,467 |
| Miscellaneous articles and parcel post................. | 70,973,097 | 74,215,167 | 80,353,722 |
| Totals, imports ............................. | 2,059,992,224 | 2,108,523,408 | 2,248,645,606 |
| Exports:- |  |  |  |
| Domestic- |  |  |  |
| Animals, living . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,239,852 | 4,50!,2\%2 | 4,249,621 |
| Articles of food and drink. | 53,096,253 | 54,728,530 | 58,477,423 |
| Manufactured and partly manufactured articles- |  |  |  |
| Apparel and slops . | 43,389,238 | 43,372,950 | 43,247,175 |
| Chemicals, drugs and medicines......... ... . ..... | 37,750,461 | 38,403,076 | 41,435,541 |
| Metals and metalware....... ... ................ | 220,201,415 | 260,840,544 | 325,738,584 |
| Yarns and textile fabrics. | 418,633,451 | 427,321,584 | 464,306,771 |
| Miscellaneous articles and parcel post....... ........ | 155,290,208 | 161,537,992 | 172,330,048 |
| Raw materials...... . ....... ........... .............. | 88,652,231 | 106,350,872 | 144,350, 25 S |
| Totals, exports, domestic...................... | 1,022,253,109 | 1,097,065,120 | 1,254,135,421 |
| Forcign.................. ................ ...... ... | 261,951,243 | 275,469,436 | 289,523,689 |
| Totals, exports. .............. ............. | 1,284,204,352 | 1,372,534,556 | 1,543,659,110 |
| Aggregate Trade- |  |  |  |
| Imports. | 2,059,992,294 | 2,108,523,408 | 2,248,645,606 |
| Exports. | 1,284,204,352 | 1,372,534,556 | 1,543,659,110 |
| Grand totals. | 3,344,196,576 | 3,481,057,964 | 3,792,304,716 |

P.-Conparative Statement (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of tie Principal Articles of Merchardise Imported into Great Britain from Canada during the months of May and the eleven months ended May 31, in the Years 189a, 1899 and 1900, respectively. (l'rom English Returus.)

| Articles. | Qcantities. |  |  |  |  |  | Values. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of May. |  |  | Eleven months ended May 31. |  |  | Month of May. |  |  | Eleven months trided May 81. |  |  |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 18:18. | 1899. | 1900. | 1893. | 1899. | 1900. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheep and lambs........ " | 64 | 1,405 | 2678 | 61,720 | 40,491 4,206 | 56,579 4,350 | 467 101,523 | 10,467 59,076 | 2,599 16,790 | 448,181 $1,082,803$ | 298,977 569,710 | 434,041 576,627 |
| Horses ................ " | 658. | 432 | 115 | 8,719 | 4,206 |  | 101,523 |  |  |  | 509,710 |  |
| Grain- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indian corn. .. .. .... Cwt. | 571,800 | 522,900 | 264,100 | 4,187,702 | 6,536,300 | 3,948,900 | 606,960 672,271 | 507,958 440,516 | 270,679 796,050 | $3,748,200$ $9,085,602$ | $6,102,797$ $8,062,781$ | 3, 9734,615 |
| Wheat. ............... " | 233,330 | 264,100 40,000 | 482,300 51,800 | $4,518,23 n$ $1,399,190$ | $4,602,200$ $1,834,900$ | $5,258,400$ $2,371,330$ | 672,271 148,812 | 440,516 82,966 | 796,050 129,818 | 9,085,602 $3,763,266$ | 8,062,781 $4,380.320$ | $8,734,615$ $4,337,072$ |
| Wheat flour....... . . " | 42,300 | 40,000 20,900 | 51,800 43,400 | $1,399,190$ 942,110 | $1,834,900$ 842,120 | 2,722,320 | -92,918 | 33,808 | 68,576 | 1,245,183 | 1,267,630 | $4,337,072$ $1,130,374$ |
| Pease................ . Bush. | 61,630 | 20,900 | 110,400 | 54,10 | 842, | 181,500 |  |  | 150,448 |  |  | 1, 245,221 |
| MetalsCopper ore. . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. |  |  |  | 41,883 | 32,850 | 21 |  |  |  | 379,011 | 247,852 | 773 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bacon.................. . Cwt. | 49,730 | 28,275 | 52,314 | 285,716 | 456,024 | 477,718 | 445,936 | 225,302 | 516,562 | 2,486,627 | 4,012,908 | 4,118,905 |
| Hams....... ......... | 5,979 | 11,682 | 14,738 | 96,736 | 130,993 | 143,198 | 61,845 | 109,035 | 159,247 | 1,017,873 | 1,234,371 | 1,485,200 |
| Butter.................. " | 1,719 | 3,904 | 621 | 111,231 | 151,038 | 230,093 | 33,906 | 80,226 | 13,189 | 2,203,241 | 3,115,517 | 5,002,625 |
| Cheese.................. " | 16,580 | 31,078 | 26,225 | 1,402,977 | 1,297,81.2 | 1,208,821 | 169,486 | 334,218 | 334,203 | 14,738,235 | 13,045,099 | 13,449,063 |
| Eggs............ . . . . Gt. hunds. | 880 | 140 |  | 562,350 | 747,215 | 666,190 | 1,061 | 243 |  | 938,108 | 1,227,802 | 1,173,361 |
| Fish, cured or salted..... Cwt. | 6,568 | 25,874 | 103,606 | 445,893 | 312,773 | 309,704 | 66,122 | 273,526 | 1,222,351 | 4,078,995 | 2,626,722 | 4,058, 149 |
| Pulp of wood. . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 2,218 | 1,768 | 3,150 | 14,396 | 13,349 | 35,957 | 38,319 | 27,409 | 70,308 | 289,738 | 243,444 | 58,721 |
| Wood and timber- |  | 742 | 4,057 | 143,811 | 97,357 | 96,767 | 49,551 | 13,310 | 94,515 | 3,466,418 | 2,287,241 | 2,215,770 |
| Sawn or split, planed or dressed. | 51,303 | 82,419 | 51,043 | 1,655,416 | 1,566,238 | 1,505,527 | 652,707 | 981,860 | 666,217 | 13,887,516 | 17,609,607 | 17,619,240 |

Q.-Comparative Statement (Unrevived) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the months of May and the eleven months ended May 31, in the Years 1898, 1899, and 1900, respectively. (From English Returns.)
Note :-The figures for May, 1899 and 1900 and the figures subsequent to December 31, 1898 of the eleven months ended May 31, 1899 and 1900, are for Canada only.

| Articles. | Quantilites. |  |  |  |  |  | Values. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of May. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eleven months ender } \\ & \text { May 31. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Month of May. |  |  | Wieven months ended May 31. |  |  |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1849. | 1900. | 18:\%. | 189.). | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
| I. Brimish and Irish Probuce. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 3 |
| 1. Articles of Food and Drink : - : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt, rock and white... Tons. | 8.433 50.417 | 4, 9,275 | 13,631 | 56,182 | 59,240 | 60,266 | 25,703 | $27,23+1$ | 53, 268 | 171,363 | 181,215 | 200, 417 |
| Spirits. ...............I'f. galls. <br> 2. Kaw Materials :- | 50,417 | 40,23 | 52,207 | 345,015 | 381,777 | 42:3,063 | 91, 425 | $85,6 \pm 4$ | 107,621 | 6666,176 | 739,801 | 852,326 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs. Lis. | 36,600 | 90,200 | 49,500) | 1,458,100 | 651,800 | 1,337,200 | 6,793 | 10,638 | 9,753 | 278,069 | 115,228 | 203,854 |
| 3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece goods, gray or unbleached ......... Yds. | 46,800 | 45,900 | 401,900 | 774,100 | 1,170,600 | 1,274,100 | 2(3,231 | 2,540 | 14,639 | 59,072 | 57,773 | 57,923 |
| Piuce guods, bleached. " | 185,700 | 311,200 | 265, 600 | 2,659, 800 | +,880, 400 | 6,203,700 | 12,458 | 19,252 | 19,890 | 174,999 | 301,685 | 412,710 |
| " printed... " | 407,900 | 502,200 | 608,000 | 12,201,000 | 13,782,700 | $14,674,900$ | 31,43s | 39,816 | 4, 6,63 | 768,869 | 860,308 | 926,295 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { dyed, or } \\ \text { manufactured of dyed } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| yarn .... ......... " | 730,900 | 649,600 | 678,400 | 11,384,000 | 12,924,100 | 13,164,500 | 59,636 | 80,88:3 | 77,258 | 1,037,957 | 1,173,331 | 1,415,961 |
| Jute manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece goods, all kinds. . . " | 1,231;,700 | 1,282,200 | 1,358,900 | $14,283,800$ | $12,850,800$ | 12,199,400 | 48,787 | 61,953 | 70,625 | 618,458 | 549,737 | 583,250 |
| Linen manufacturesPiece goods, all kinds. | 413,500 | 472,800 | Ø 32,900 | 7,170,300 | 8,968,200 | 9,942,100 | 34,674 | 36,558 | 47,800 | 591,278 | 690,520 | 837,518 |
| Silk manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lace |  | . . . . |  |  | . . . . . . . |  | 1,241 | 7,825 | 4,691 | 31,578 | 55, 963 | 68,736 |
| Silk and other materials. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,172 | 12,458 | 18,002 | 106,625 | 167,373 | 282,365 |
| Woollen tissues........ . Yds. | 82,900 | 117,100 | 153,700 | 1,897,700 | $2,841,100$ | 3,309,000 | 39,770 | 50,686 | 6!, 842 | 1,015,012 | 1, 400, 204 | 1,679,735 |
| Wursted " . . . . . " | 213,400 | 215,900 | 257,200 | 9,510,800 | 7,809,000 | 7,055,000 | 84,071 | 81,287 | 107,490 | 2,703,205 | 2,534,462 | 2,713,014 |
| Carpets, not being rugs. . " | 66,100 | 45,400 | 146,000 | 1,817,700 | 2,019,500 | 2,58:3,400 | 30,095 | 35,08:3 | 60,060 | 730,226 | 847,312 | 1,110,897 |
| Hardware, unenumerated... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,380 | 6,302 | 11,480 | 290,931 | 104,112 | 116,677 |
| Cutlery. . ... . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,569 | 2i, 449 | 25,555 | 8,569 | 260,348 | 246,498 |

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.

| Articles. | Quantities. |  |  |  |  |  | Values. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of May. |  |  | Eleven months ended May 31. |  |  | Month of May. |  |  | Eleven months ender May 31. |  |  |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1868. | 1899. | 1900 |
| I. British and Irish Produce -Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Iron and Steel- | 100 | 180 | 1,794 | 1,838 | 11,86) | 14,601 | 1,382 | 5,338 | 39,240 | 30,126 | 204,853 | 261,705 |
| Bar, angle, boltand rod " | 59 | 192 | 263 | 963 | 3,893 | 4,416 | 2,652 | 10,711 | 15,651 | 50,726 | 161,001 | 190,157 |
| Railroad, of all sorts. " |  |  | 3,845 | 3,442 | 30,284 | 34,132 |  |  | 92,257 | 67,884 | 645,352 | 737,945 |
| Hoops, sheet, boiler, and armour plates ....... Tons. | 246 | 213 | 949 | 6,449 | 9,906 | 11,505 | 11,130 | 11,134 | 52,151 | 254,516 | 383,207 | 466,763 |
| Galvanized sheets.... "' | 53 | 206 | 316 | 2,965 | 3,236 | 3,832 | 3,606 | 17,646 | 27,244 | 211,026 | 244,386 | 295,574 |
| Tin plates and sheets " | 943 | 1,096 | 2,245 | 11,984 | 17,754 | 22,239 | 47,002 | 77,258 | 174,285 | 584,442 | 1,134,130 | 1,470,013 |
| Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures.'Tons | 116 | 193 | 167 | 1,568 | 3,722 | 4,170 | 9,265 | 18,790 | 19,155 | 110,458 | 308,047 | 354,845 |
| Old,for remanufacture " |  | 192 | 35 | 182 | 3,634 | 3,972 |  | 4,424 | 900 | 2,428 | 67,314 | 74,565 |
| Steel, unwrought...... " | 168 | 2,908 | 1,128 | 2,307 | 23,059 | 62,634 | 13,500 | 130,188 | 25,892 | 146,429 | 971,666 | 1,122,022 |
| Lead : Pig............. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 93 | 185 | 304 | 1,858 | 1,724 | 2,108 | 7,323 | 16,498 | 27,341 | 132,272 | 138,668 | 173,162 |
| Tin, unwrought ...... Cwt. | 411 | 338 | 687 | 2,865 | 3,830 | 5,085 | 11,066 | 10,711 | 23,511 | 60,315 | 124,398 | 166,495 |
| Apparel and slops .... .... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 134,914 | 187,468 | 63,831 | 1,126,096 | 1,055,810 | 1,213,534 |
| Haberdashery and millinery, including embroideries and needlework |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80,747 | 94,578 | 37,838 | 590,658 | 647,612 | 725,045 |
| Alkali..... . . . . . . . . . . Cwwt. | 8,456 | 9,700 | 35,532 | 137,861 | 173,073 | 228,152 | 9,363 | 13,071 | 41,654 | 165,065 | 171,694 | 237,667 |
| Cement.. ......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Tons. | 243 | 1,608 | 7,194 | 8,490 | 14,813 | 23,618 | 2,417 | 15,223 | 65,992 | 81,322 | 144,791 | 226,712 |
| Earthenware and chinaware.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54,516 | 57,076 | 60,030 | 582,187 | 483,002 | 586,754 |
| Oil, seed oil......... . . Tons. | 165 | 337 | 733 | 2,425 | 2,316 | 3,473 | 14,249 | 39,444 | 86,247 | 206,368 | 238,425 | 373,611 |
| Paper, writing or printing and envelopes. $\qquad$ Cwt. | 974 | 1,596 | 4,221 | 14,081 | 12,679 | 19,610 | 8,852 | 11,577 | 31,414 | 109,846 | 108,722 | 157,237 |
| Paper, all other, except hang. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ing. ... ............ Cwt. | 274 | 340 | 412 | 2,975 | 3,235 | 3,994 | 3,752 | 4,224 | 4,886 | 35,280 | 33,354 | 43,365 |
| Stationery, other than paper.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,212 | 4,273 | 12,551 | 99,626 | 91,608 | 111,610 |
| II.-Foreign and Colontal Produce. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tea of British East India Lbs. | 155,772 | 174.235 | 67,894 | 1,558,078 | 1,255,763 | 1,426,495 | 31,667 | 30,178 | 14,649 | 307,247 | 222,608 | 260,388 |
| " Ceylon............ " | 103,761 | 126,978 | 231.752 | 1,507,810 | 1,360,220 | 1,742,933 | 21,890 | 23,456 | 41,644 | 305,881 | 259,666 | 333,187 |
| ". China............. ${ }^{\text {other countries... }}$ | 36,640 3,664 | 28,231 | 55,463 3,250 | $\begin{array}{r}732,456 \\ \hline 35,512\end{array}$ | 322,758 28,889 | 430,310 $\mathbf{3 2 , 6 5 9}$ | 7,679 691 | 5,435 $\mathbf{3 7 9}$ | 11,086 | 137,655 7,093 | 61,748 5,327 | 82,752 |
| " other countries.... " | 3,664 | 1,531 | 3,250 | 35,512 | 28,889 | 32,659 |  | 379 | 681 | 7,093 | 5,327 | 6,178 |

## UNITED STATES.

R.-Statement, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade of the United States for the ten months ended April 30, 1898, 1899 and 1900.


UNITED STATES.
S.-Statement of [mports 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.)

T.-Statement of the Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the latest Month for which Returns have been received, with Aggregate for the period from Juiy 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. | Txports. | Imports. | Exports. |
| British Empirc. | April........ . | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 10,573,791 \end{gathered}$ | $\$$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 14,(686,801 \end{gathered}$ | \$ | \$ | $\$$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 136,8: 96,405 \end{gathered}$ | \$ |
| Great Britain . |  |  | $34,382,112$ |  | $42,453,637$ | 98,103,505 |  |  | $448,488,129$ |
| Bermida. | " | 149,975 | 95,7:1 | 107,731 | 83,747 | $\begin{array}{r}293,9.7 \\ 1,045 \\ \hline 135\end{array}$ | 865, 9:3 | $\begin{aligned} & 243,425 \\ & 664,900 \end{aligned}$ | 953,850 |
| British Africa...... | " | 46,873 | 1,156,374 | 295,834 | 1,505, 371 |  | 12,500,130 |  | 13,168,062 |
| " Australasia... | " | 239,574 | 1,833,945 | 1,198,2:9 | 2,835, 03 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,047,135 \\ & 2,614,873 \end{aligned}$ | 16,240, 486 | $4,571,789$ | $22,826,204$ |
| " East Indies... | " | (6, 101,503 | 302,660 | 4,530, 175 | 2:7,097 | $25,970,858$ | 3,508,590 | $36,423,644$ |  |
| " Guiana.. | " | 45 | 145,228 | 220,175 | 73,151 | 3,345,944 | 1,408,500 | 3,6i33,162 | $1,404,117$ |
| " Honduras. .... | " | 11,415 | 41,017 | $1,475,792$ | 38,011 | 149,423 | 417,004 | 167,123 | 616,035 |
| " West Indies | " | 1,440,914 | 765,735 |  | 741,801 | $8,815,226$ | $7,217,904$ | 8,102,832 | 7.517,174 |
| Canada. | " | 2,255, 827 | 6,202,340 | 2,907,461 | 8, 125, 826 | 25,202,035 | 71,727,752 | $32,014,348$ | 76,351,191 |
| Gibraltar | " | 4,147 | 22,589 | 151 | 43,438 | 13,067 | 523,981 | 26,095 | 412, $2 \mathrm{2S}$ |
| Hong Kong | " | 263,286 | 912,001 | 162,216 | f900,770 | 2,101,128 | (i,2ヶ1,760 | 1,092,987 | 6,792,212 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | " | 10,968 | 187,952 | 13,502 | 197,737 | 348,503 | 1,325,067 | 509, 590 | 1,745, 7 , 96 |
| All other. | " | 364,331 | 215,864 | 172,59 | 23,607 | 2,279,619 | 965,329 | 2,8:4,884 | 1,362,746 |
| Totals. | " | $21,462,649$$43,731,838$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,353,534 \\ & 42,303,704 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,818,161 \\ & 49,648,503 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57,059,227 \\ & 61,880,025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170,285,293 \\ & 394,937,163 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 559,195,966 \\ & 477,269,896 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227,151,4 \times 3 \\ & 490,089,983 \end{aligned}$ | $585,525,267$ <br>  |
| Forcign Countrues. | " |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand totals.. |  | $65,194,487$ | 88,657,242 | 75,466, 6i6 | $118,939,252$ | 506, 202,346 | 1,036,465,802 | 717,241,466 | 1,172, 749,430 |

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 April and the ten months ended April 30, in the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

| Articles. | Quantities. |  |  |  |  |  | Values. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of April. |  |  | Ten months ended April 30. |  |  | Month of April. |  |  | Ten months ended April 30. |  |  |
|  | 1808. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
| Animals- <br> Horses, frce............. . No. " dutiable... |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | 127 | 126 | 73 | 639 | 578 | 534 | 15,649 | 0,792 | 5,610 | 61,164 | 47,870 | 48,107 |
|  | 192 | 330 | 216 | 1,713 | 1,439 | 1,396 | 17,061 | 33,734 | 24, 807 | 189,548 | 176,614 | 185,103 |
| Art work, frec.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36,038 | 109 | 70,505 |
| " dutiable.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 | 98 | 413 | 5,156 | 35,385 | 20,587 |
| Books, \&c., free |  |  |  | $\ldots$. | . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,879 | 2,552 | 1,160 | 27,305 | 24,498 | 26,061 |
| " dutiable. |  |  | . .. . |  | $\ldots$ |  | 2,919 | 2,025 | 2,331 | 22,809 | 21,638 | 29,170 |
| Cement-Roman, Portland, dutiable . ... Lbs. | 187,500 | 103,325 | 75,800 | 1,491,749 | 1,146,445 | 973,590 | 900 | 526 | 106 | 7,107 | 5,255 | 5,217 |
| Coal, bituminous, dutiable. Tons. | 65,484 | 69,948 | 126,774 | 586,683 | 668,397 | 1,122,732 | 210,731 | 250,276 | 330,100 | 1,838,855 | 2,199,337 | 3,042,328 |
| Fibres, vegetable, \&c., and manufactures of Flax, free and dutiable.. " | 128 | 127 | 146 | 616 | 552 | 1,194 | 19,453 | 17,468 | 20,261 | 80,356 | 77,870 | 194,787 |
| Fruits- <br> Bananas, free |  |  |  | . .... |  |  | 9,500 | 6,065 | 7,089 | 67,456 | 71,877 | 160,594 |
| Lemons, dutiable. .... |  |  |  | . . .... | . .. .... | .. .... |  |  |  | 3,963 | 2,706 | 3,200 |
| Furs, skins, \&c., frec . .... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,431 | 38,510 | 61,031 | 227,644 | 329,968 | 485,698 |
| Hides and skins, other than fur, free and dutiable.... Lbs. | 889,517 | 1,082,990 | 1,217,988 | 11,099,488 | 11,426,815 | 12,458,826 | 69,497 | 95,527 | 122,903 | 878,681 | 942,356 | 1,172,352 |


| Iron and steel and manufactures of-- <br> Tin plates, dutiable. .... Lbs. <br> Jewellery, and other preci- <br> ous stones, \&c., dutiablc. | 196,100 | 270,642 | 212,449 | 594,025 | 339,476 | 357,693 | 5,774 229 | 7,908 220 | 7,489 195 | 17,064 92,018 | 11,378 5,012 | 13,694 4,899 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lead and manufactures ofPigs, bars, \&c., dutiable. Lhs. | 2,404,261 | 2,309,141 | 3,354,783 | 39,815,383 | 28,356,021 | $11,135,825$ | 56,080 | 61,777 | 98,764 | 873,033 | 718,036 | 292,578 |
| Paper stock, crude (sec also <br> Wood pulp), free...... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,051 | 2,977 | 5,009 | 197,928 | 53,633 | 83,893 |
| Provisions- <br> Cheese, dutiable ....... Lbs. | 6,460 | 21,639 | 146 | 19,569 | 49,822 | 38,029 | 939 | 2,532 | 24 | 2,917 | 8,646 | 5,335 |
| Spices, mutnegs, 1 eppers, free |  |  |  | 2,500 | 160 | 546 |  |  |  | 162 | 29 | 162 |
| Spirits, distilled- <br> Spirits (not of donestic manufacture). dutiuble.. . . . . . . . . . Proof galls. | 11,009 | 10,281 | 7,872 | 79,453 | 114,017 | 144,121 | 22,816 | 19,647 | 16,567 | 146,066 | 223,957 | 283,225 |
| Sugar, molasses, \&c.Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard, free and dutiable. . . ........ Lbs. | 66 | 124,486 | 500 | 935, 514 | 152,289 | 3,769 | 2 | 2,739 | 18 | 4,4,701 | 3,999 | 384 |
| Tea, frec and dutiablc.... " | 390,491 | 149,350 | 98,514 | 981,338 | 949,320 | 1,239,296 | 59,411 | 18,190 | 15,236 | 148,606 | 144,292 | 200,778 |
| Tubaceo and manufactures of - <br> Leaf, dutiable. $\qquad$ Lbs. Wood and manufactures of - | (68,285 | 26,951 | 13,716 | 297,352 | 498,872 | 308,574 | 24,653 | 23,026 | 10,841 | 178,711 | 431,355 | 238,04t |
| Boards, planks, \&c., free and dutiable. ......... M. . ft. | 28,561 | 42,354 | 34,807 | 278,220 | 293,595 | 578,297 | - 252,990 | 406,815 | 384,240 | 2,763,189 | 2,902,304 | 6,249,727 |
| Wood pulp, dutinulc .... Tons. | 1,617 | 1,632 | 4,362 | 17,735 | 24,571 | 52,386 | 23,703 | 32,183 | 124,259 | 255,641 | 378,265 | 1,232,478 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wool- } \\ & \text { Class No. 2, frecanelduti- } \\ & \text { ablc ... . ............. Lbs. } \end{aligned}$ | 47 | 6,186 | 158,579 | 069,520 | 24,297 | 1,729,814 | 8 | 1,698 | 35,090 | 177,500 | 5,360 | 337,891 |
| " 3 " |  |  |  | 29,988 |  |  |  | . .... |  | 1,756 |  |  |
| All other goods imported |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,147,022 | 1,230,527 | 1,638,393 | 17,753,826 | 16,728,789 | 15,187, 141 |
| Totals, Imports.. . . . . . . |  | . | $\cdots \cdots$ |  | . . | . | 1,984,767 | 2,266,813 | 2,920,93i | 26,009,200 | 25,550,538 | $32,574,238$ |

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 April and the ten months ended April 30, in the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900, respectively. (From United States Returns.)

| Articles. | Quantities. |  |  |  |  |  | Values. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month of April. |  |  | Ten months ended April 30. |  |  | Month of April. |  |  | Ten months ended April 30. |  |  |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\$$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hogs..... . . . ......... | 116 | 1,110 | 169 | 3,903 | 970 | 740 | 913 | 500 | ,990 | 24,441 | 5,372 | 4,744 |
| Horses ................ " | 693 | 1,487 | 1,359 | 6,540 | 8,037 | 6,352 | 52,362 | 85,295 | 107,614 | 569,596 | 529,178 | 683,354 |
| Sheep. .... .......... | 2,822 | 1,338 | 1,198 | 38,542 | 27,340 | 36,705 | 6,292 | 6,235 | 2,639 | 80,686 | 58,432 | 79,789 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat ................ | 429,897 | 80,993 | 282,848 | 4,476,964 | 6,786,474 | 1,780,196 | +426,203 | 54,386 | 211,925 | 4,312,797 | 4,975,760 | 1,311,406 |
| Wheat flour.. ......... Brls. | 22,014 | 23,806 | 7,695 | 416,845 | 673,664 | 165,998 | 101,133 | 82,075 | 26,108 | 1,898,805 | 3,118,969 | -593,381 |
| Carriages, cars and parts of |  |  |  |  |  | .... . | 11,517 | 181,294 | 75,852 | 142,523 | 420,587 | 454,320 |
| Clocks and watches........ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52,192 | 40,882 | 41,235 | 266,649 | 351,074 | 358,407 |
| Coals . . ............ Tons. | 197,535 | 242,194 | 324,334 | 2,592,792 | 2,883,393 | 4,418,539 | 485,902 | 576,818 | 814,843 | 7,746,920 | 8,174,453 | 12,285, 129 |
| C. pper and manufactures ofIngots, bars and old.... Lbs. | 191,675 | 70,544 | 208,241 | 922,411 | 1,039,614 | 980,674 | 21,688 | 9,077 | 36,085 | 100,618 | 128,594 | 168,296 |
| Cottons and manufactures of- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactu'd $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bales } \\ \text { Idbs. }\end{array}\right.$ | 2,533,290 | 1,420,505 | 1,649,322 | 58,112,264 | 45,374,096 | 50,786,135 | 159,149 | 89,475 | 153,452 | 3,771,132 | 2,763,611 | 3,820,411 |
| " coloured \& uncol'd. Yds. | 1,202,941 | 1987,514 | 765,796 | 10,442,023 | 15,582,632 | 7,407,803 | 61,694 | 51,661 | 45,106 | 593,718 | 739,982 | 401,569 |
| Other manufactures.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 151,242 | 190,506 | 208,044 | 1,351,124 | 1,573,078 | 1,812,780 |
| Cycles and parts of...... ..... |  | 1090 |  |  |  |  | 1 $1.2,370$ | 89,020 | 60,585 | 418,025 | 427,432 | 265,893 |
| Fertilizers. . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 995 | 1,969 | 1,274 | 4,162 | 5,745 | 6,561 | 19,519 | 43,822 | 30,069 | 89,652 | 119,211 | 139,921 |
| Fruits and nuts |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93,543 | 92,057 | 34,961 | 898,653 | 889,313 | 1,106,106 |
| Furs and fur skins ... . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18,26:3 | 34,419 | 44, 217 | 350,014 | 380,210 | 493,670 |
| Hides \& skinsotherthan fur Libs. | 186,554 | 186,911 | 126,127 | 4,600,14i | 3,572,343 | 2,543,279 | 19,961 | 20,175 | 12,284 | 414,077 | 329,255 | 297, 184 |
| Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and manuf's of Builders' hardware and saws |  |  |  |  |  |  | , | 103,383 | 91,325 | 581,345 | 730,539 | 679,820 |


| Machinery, viz.- <br> Sewing machines and parts of Typewriting machines and parts of. <br> Steel bars or rails for railways. . . . . ...... Tons | 7,968 | 1,536 | 5,693 | 61,836 | 75,651 | 82,023 | 15,838 6,747 146,781 | 17,272 6,128 29,188 | 21,437 4,900 141,742 | 117,695 43,288 $1,129,571$ | 124,845 48,153 $1,391,387$ | 167,054 43,324 $1,864,068$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leather and manufactures of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 234,446 | 338,216 | 369,030 |
| Boots and shoes. . . . . . . . . Li. . |  |  |  |  | 698,949 | 845,759 | 33,074 7,174 | 47,785 | 40,59 13,409 | 234,446 | 130,522 | 169,573 |
| Sole leather . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. <br> Other | 40,775 | 98,294 | 71,3,8 | 879,434 | 698,949 | 84, 759 | 61,931 | 16, 423 | 13,492 48 | 565,113 | 547,245 | 640,796 |
| Naval stores - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| Rosin, tar and pitch.... Brls. | 5,604 | 5,126 | 5,100 | 36,469 | 42,637 | 51,727 | 11,569 | 11,784 | 11,405 | 152,579 | 170,645 | 272,550 |
| 'Turpentine, spirits of . . Galls. | 83,049 | 72,665 | 46,011 | 491,267 | 508,260 | 554,391 | 25,132 | 24,485 0,615 | 24,571 2,059 | 152,079 13,967 | 170,649 49,389 | 26,950 29,123 |
| Oil cake and oil cake meal Lbs. Oils-Mineral, crude...... Galls. | 179,588 | 260,130 | 197,600 | 1, 178,119 | $5,844,476$ 20,270 | $2,516,098$ 7,008 | 1,882 | 2,615 | 2,059 | 13,967 | 49,389 1,408 | 29,123 395 |
| Oils-Mineral, crude...... Galls. | 596,630 | 650,610 | 915,516 | 10,064,618 | 9,922,674 | 11,304,264 | 42,789 | 51,676 | 76,833 | 663,249 | 681,228 | 915,980 |
| Cotton-seed . . . . . . . | 37,736 | 36,953 | 47,960 | 344,467 | 387,379 | 338, 406 | 9,005 | 9,098 | 18,315 | 84,902 | 88,407 | 102,495 |
| Parattine and parattine wax Lbs. | 19,487 | 3,943 | 5,307 | 78,558 | 57,059 | 42,384 | 788 | 247 | 243 | 3,405 | 2, 427 | 1,970 |
| Provisions- <br> Meat products- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef products- |  |  |  | 415,084 | 1,525,020 | 501,432 | 814 | 2,196 | 2,235 | 30,991 | 131,696 | 42,877 |
| Beef, canned. ... Lbs fresh. | 2,587 | 1,345 | 14,167 | 103,760 | 1, 479.743 | 22,940 | 2131 | -109 | 1,319 | 6,788 | 38,796 | 1,96: |
| " salted or pickled, and other, cured Lbs. | 376,726 | 378,400 | 589,974 | 2,928,110 | 3,160,075 | 3,625, 806 | 17,752 | 17,764 | 30,498 | 131,706 | 154,730 | 184,358 |
| T'allow ........... " |  | 861 | 2,437 | 159,762 | 503,335 | 103,698 |  | 44 | 94 | 4,646 | 13,398 | +,127 |
| Hog products- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 172, 460 |
| Bicon. . . . . . . . . | 731,106 | 219,119 | 67,954 | 13,478,763 | 9,268,028 | 2, 103,945 | -11,878 | $1.3,468$ 9,052 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,917 \\ & 6,635 \end{aligned}$ | $309,031$ | $\begin{aligned} & 565,309 \\ & 483,503 \end{aligned}$ | $1 \mathrm{i} 3,568$ |
| Ham | 182,925 | 109,555 | 60,424 | 3,454,034 | 5,641,994 | $1,646,073$ $10,398,689$ | 14,407 | 9,058 68,476 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,635 \\ 63,324 \end{array}$ | $309,031$ | $\begin{aligned} & 483,503 \\ & 860,679 \end{aligned}$ | 163,568 <br> 670,286 |
| Pork, fresh \& pickled " | 1,587,501 | 1,451,457 | 1,117,164 | 12,947,285 | 15,637,278 | 10,398,482 | !95,594 | 68,476 5,276 | $\begin{array}{r}63,324 \\ 7,747 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 686,782 \\ & 181 \\ & \hline 230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 860,679 \\ & 369,88: \end{aligned}$ | 30,286 47,702 |
| Iard. . . . . . . . . . . " | 844,907 | 95,778 | 104,969 | 3,561,453 | 6,959,625 | 698,229 | 4,970 | 5,276 | 7,747 | $\begin{array}{r} 181,73! \\ 47,548 \end{array}$ | 369,882 | $\begin{aligned} & 47,702 \\ & 49,508 \end{aligned}$ |
| Olew and oleomargarine. " | 68,947 | 106,195 | 48,297 | 785,360 | $\begin{array}{r}766,764 \\ 1,842 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 657,000 1.960 .5620 | 3,438 | 8,134 15,336 | 3,980 23,579 | $\begin{array}{r} 47,298 \\ 486,3 \pm 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,904 \\ 299,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,508 \\ 230,643 \end{array}$ |
| Liairy products-Butter. " | 115,241 | 84,679 | 113,883 | 3,197,550 | 1,442,810 | 1,260,562 | -23,720 | 15,336 | $\begin{array}{r}33,579 \\ 3,744 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $486,3+6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 299,836 \\ & 787,006 \end{aligned}$ | 230,643 |
| Cheese. " | 2,817 | 3,707 | 34,729 | 10,284,793 | 10,170, 466 | 1,126,370 | 364 78566 | 418 64,574 | 120,406 | 467,595 | 1,359,992 | 1,218,583 |
| Seeds....... . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Lims }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 78,566 | 64,574 25,298 | 120,406 | 467,690 3,690 | $1,359,912$ 71,213 | 1,576,061 |
| Sugar, refined . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 13,16-4 | 553,499 | 577,512 | 58,817 | 1,547,331 | 12,312,061 | 718 | 20,298 | 27,821 | 3,600 | 71,213 | 50,061 |
| Leaf, stems and trimmings " | 765,014 | 1,265,408 | 934,973 | 6,351,797 | 9,232, 85 2 | 9,177,535 | 71,668 | 122,985 | 87,251 | 611,674 | 923, 8195 | 867,475 |
| Cigars, cigarettes, \&c. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,425 | 10,128 | 9,569 | 52,675 | 65,5,35 | 80,615 |
| Wood and manufactures of 'Timber and unmanuf'd wood. . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91,771 | 26,915 | 33,917 | 800,384 | 676,466 | 722,996 |
| Lumber--Boards, planks, deals, joists, \&c. . . . M. M. | 7,257 | 8,144 | 10,546 | 60,057 | 75,238 | 77,749 | 94,837 | 116,052 | 200,413 | 819,396 | 1,060, 424 | 1,390,581 |
| Manufactures of woodFurniture, N.E.S. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46,121 | 44,097 | 35,849 | 409,94! | 360,753 | 322,323 |
| All other goods exported, includ ing Foreign Produce |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,145,141 | 3,130,438 | 4,176,271 | 25,601,855 | 27,795,113 | 35, 471,819 |
| Totals, E¢ports |  |  |  |  |  |  | 758,145 | 390,292 | 8,323,563 | 66,330,872 | 73,052,819 | 78,097,188 |

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

W.-Statement, by Classes, showing the Values of Trade (Special) of Austria-Hungary, for the three months ended March 31, 1898 to 1900.

Note.-Krone $=20 \cdot 3$ cents or 5 kronen $=$ about $\$ 1.00$.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classification of Articles. |  |

Note.-'Special ' means, in the case of Imports, 'Imports for Home Consumption,' in the case of Exports, 'Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufacture.'

## BRITISH INDIA.

X.-Statement, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade of British India for the eleven months ended February 28, 1898 to 1900.

Note : $-\mathrm{Rx}=10$ Rupees. The average value of the Rupee for $1896-7$ was about 23.4 cents ; 1897-8, $21 \cdot 3$ cents and for $1898-9,19 \cdot 9$ cents, or $\mathrm{Rx}=$ about $s$.

| Classification of Articles. | Eleven Months ented Ff |  | ebrcary 2 s. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1818. | 1899. | 1900. |
|  | Rx | Rx. | Rx. |
| Imports :- |  |  |  |
| Animals, living. .... $\quad$. | 202, 000 | 325,900 | 302,000 |
| Articles of food and drink. | - $0,741,100$ | S,368,200 | $8.475,300$ $10,70,400$ |
| Metals and manufactures of........................ | 12, 251,000 | 11,211;,b00 | 10,470,400 |
| Chenncals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials. | 1,873,900 | 1,43:,000 | 1,746,100 |
| Oils. . | 3,598,000 | 3.228,900 | 3,055,300 |
| Raw materials and unmanufactured articles. | $\underline{2} \cdot 602,100$ | 2,641,200 | 3,390,400 |
| Articles manufactured and partly manufactured. | $32,436,400$ | $34,24<, 900$ | $37,160,400$ |
| Totals, imports. | 62,730,000 | 61,911,700 | 64,599,900 |
| Exports :- |  |  |  |
| Animals, living | 133.400 | 146,100 | 175,400 |
| Articles of food and drink | $21,424,200$ | 34, 86,i, 9100 | $27,880,300$ |
| Metals and manufactures of. . . . . . . . . . . | 129.1500 | 122,400 | 190,100 |
| Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials. | 9,61-3,300 | 10,348,400 | 11,331,400 |
| Oils......... .......... . ............. . . . . . . . . . . | 561,400 | T28,600 | \% 76.400 |
| Raw materials and ummanufactured articles | 33,563.500 | 34,949,30\% | 37,347,900 |
| Articles manufactured and partly manufactured. | 18,661,700 | 17.340,500 | 19,241,700 |
| Totals, exports.. | 84,080,660 | 98,501,200 | 96,984,200 |
| Aggregate Trade :- |  |  |  |
| Imports. | $\begin{aligned} & 62,730,000 \\ & 84,080,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,911,700 \\ & 9,501,200 \end{aligned}$ | $64,599,900$ $96,98+200$ |
| Grand totals | 146,810,600 | 160,412.900 | 161,584,100 |

## FRANCE.

Y.-Statement, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade (Special) of France for the four months ended April 30, 1898 to 1900.

Note :-Franc=19 3 cents or 5 francs =about $\$ 1.00$.

| Classification of Articles. | Four Months ended April 30. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
|  | Francs. | Francs. | Francs. |
| Imports :- |  |  |  |
| Articles of food. | 479.236,000 | 314,047,000 | 260,988,000 |
| Raw materials for manufacture | 817,874,000 | 1,010,080,000 | 1,050,629,000 |
| Manufactured articles. | 211,065,000 | 232,661,000 | 284,547,000 |
| Totals, excluding coin and bullion........ .... | 1.508,175,000 | 1,556,788,000 | 1,596,164,000 |
| Coin and bullion.. | 134,205,000 | 159,469,000 | 145,655,000 |
| Totals, imports.. | 1,642,380,000 | 1,716,257,000 | 1,741,819,000 |
| Exports:- |  |  |  |
| Articles of food.. | 191,000,000 | 176,289,000 | 229,194,000 |
| Raw materials for manufacture. | 295,163,000 | 376,853,000 | 371,413,000 |
| Manufactured articles.. | 580,807,000 | 629,973,000 | 634,375,000 |
| Parcel post.. | 54,324,000 | 63,764,000 | 77,958,000 |
| Totals, excluding coin and bullion. | 1,121,294,000 | 1,246,879,000 | 1,312,940,000 |
| Coin and Ballion | 82,001,000 | 118,554,000 | 89,551,000 |
| Totals, exports. | 1,203,295,000 | 1,365,433,000 | 1,402,491,000 |
| Aggregate Trade:- |  |  |  |
| Merchandise-Imports |  |  | $1,596,164,000$ |
| Exports.. | $1,121,294,000$ | $1,246,879,000$ | $1,312,940,000$ |
| Totals.. | 2,629,469,000 | 2,803,667,000 | 2,909,104,000 |
| Coin and bullion- $\underset{\text { Exports. }}{\text { Export }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 134,205,000 \\ 82,001,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159,469,000 \\ & 118,554,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.15,655,000 \\ 89,551,000 \end{array}$ |
| Totals..... | 216,206,000 | 278,023,000 | 235,206,000 |
| Totals—Imports... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .... | 1,642,380,000 | 1,716,257,000 | 1,741,819,000 |
| Exports. | 1,203,295,000 | 1,365,433,000 | 1,402,491,000 |
| Totals.. | 2,845,675,000 | 3,081,690,000 | 3,144,310,000 |

[^0]
## ITALY.

Z.-Statement, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade (Special) of Italy for the four months ended April 33, 1899 and 1900.

Note :-Lira $=19 \cdot 3$ cent or 5 Lire $=$ about $\$ 1.00$.

| Classification of Articles. | Four Months ended April 30. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1900. |
|  | Lire. | Lire. |
| Imports-- |  |  |
| Animals living, food products, drinks and narcotics (including oils)..... | 121,676,276 | 131,145,655 |
| Cotton, silk and wool....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 144,906,585 | 134,764,020 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines. | 35,851,958 | 39,241,055 |
| Hides and skins. . | 21,376,587 | 19,618,819 |
| Metals and minerals and manufactures of | 72, 480,637 | 86,043,904 |
| Stone, earthenware, glassware, etc. | $64,743,168$ | $62,724,752$ |
| Other articles, N.E.S. . . . . . . . . . . . | 42,565,850 | 39,938,528 |
| Totals. | 503,601,061 | 513,476,733 |
| Coin and bullion. | 1,441,600 | 1,387,200 |
| Totals, imports . | 505,042,661 | 514,863,933 |
| Exports- |  |  |
| Animals living, food products, drinks and narcotics (including oils).. | 143,584,397 | 139,792,142 |
| Cotton, silk and wool.. | 178,913,897 | 195,779,708 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines. | 18,541,049 | 17,756,314 |
| Hides and skins. | 10,686.882 | 11,940,602 |
| Metals and minerals and manufactures of | 16,634,768 | 13,568,276 |
| Stone, earthenware, glassware, etc. | 29,237,494 | 30,247,587 |
| Other articles, N.E.S. | 53,234,469 | 58,830,645 |
| Totals. | 450,832,956 | 467,915,274 |
| Coin and bullion. | 4,122,000 | 4,466,700 |
| Totals, exports | 454,954,956 | 472,381,974 |
| $\qquad$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 503,601,061 \\ & 450,832,956 \end{aligned}$ | 513,476,733 |
| Totals. | 954,434,017 | 981,392,007 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Coin and Bullion-Imports. ....... ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \\ \text { Exports . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \end{array}$ | 1,441,600 | 1,387,200 |
|  | 4,122,000 | 4,466,700 |
|  | 5,563,600 | 5,853,900 |
| Totals-Inports . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 505, 042,661 | 514,863,933 |
|  | 454,954,956 | 472,381,974 |
| Grand totals.......... .......................... | 959,997,617 | 987,245,907 |

Note :- 'Special' means in the case of Imports, 'Imports for Home Consumption,' in the case of Exports, 'Export of Domestic Produce and Manufacture.'

## PORTUGAL.

AA.-Statement, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade of Portugal for ten months ended October 31, 1897 to 1899.

Note. - Milreis $=\$ 1.08$.

| Classification of Articles. | Ten Months ended October 31. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  | Milreis. | Milreis. | Milreis. |
|  |  |  |  |
| Animals, living. | 2,210,000 | 2,653,000 | 1,575,000 |
| Raw materials. | 12,428,000 | 16,595,000 | 18,169,000 |
| Yarns, tissues and manufactures thereof | 4,199,000 | 4,840,000 | 5,385,000 |
| Food products... ....... ......................... | 11,663,000 | 11,878,000 | 11,268,000 |
| Machinery, instruments and parts thereof, including also arms, ships and carriages.. | 1,572,000 | 2,317,000 | 2,585,000 |
| All other articles, N.E.S . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,459,000 | 2,820,000 | 2,921,000 |
| Totals, imports | 34,531,000 | 41,103,000 | 41,903,000 |
| Exports- |  |  |  |
| Animals, living | 2,953,000 | 2,915,000 | 2,346,000 |
| Raw materials.. | 4,613,000 | 4,313,000 | 4,175,000 |
| Yarns, tissues and manufactures thereof | 1,293,000 | 2,116,000 | 2,272,000 |
| Food products . ............. ... . | 12,765,000 | 14,745,000 | 13,334,000 |
| Machinery, instruments and parts thereof, including also arms, ships and carriages.. | 63,000 | 82,000 | $114,000$ |
| All other articles, N.E.S ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,372,000 | 1,470,000 | 1,602,000 |
| Totals, exports | 23,059,000 | 25,641,000 | 23,843,000 |
| Aggregate Trade- |  |  |  |
| Imports. . | 34,531,000 | 41,103,000 | 41,903,000 |
| Exports..... | 23,059,000 | 25,641,000 | 23,843,000 |
| Grand totals.. | 57,590,000 | 66,744,000 | 65,746,000 |

SPAIN.
B.B.-Statement, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade (Principal Articles only) of Spain for the four months ended April 30, 1898 to 1900.

Note: - Peseta $=193$ cents or 5 Pesetas $=$ about $\$ 1.00$.

| Classification of Articles. | Folr Months ended April 30. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
|  | Pesetas. | Pesetas. | Pesetas. |
| Imports :-(Principal Articles.) |  |  |  |
| Articles of food. | 37,541,645 | 55,250,233 | 47,621,343 |
| Raw materials for manufacture | 118,491,994 | 143,651,351 | 125,315,172 |
| Manufactured articles. | 61,860,582 | - $32,484,578$ | 105,622,568 |
| Totals (excluding coin and bullion). | 217, 894,221 | 291,386,162 | 278,559,083 |
| Coin and bullion.. | 29,527,154 | 31,048,321 | 1,889,600 |
| Totals, imports. | 247,421,375 | 322,434,483 | 280,448,683 |
| Exponts :-(Principal Articles.) |  |  |  |
| Articles of food............ | 122,693,251 | 79,211,672 | 92,087,507 |
| Raw materials for manufacture.. | 96,458,725 | 94,304,903 | 90,212,777 |
| Manufactured articles.... | $55,244,021$ | 46,234,092 | 49,595,946 |
| Totals, (excluding coin and bullion).. | 274,396,497 | 219,750,667 | 231,896,230 |
| Coin and bullion. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,916,985 | 5,602,030 | 6,248,870 |
| Totals, exports. | 279.313,482 | 235,352,697 | 238,145,100 |
| Aggregate Trade :-(Principal Articles.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Imports.... | $217,894,221$ $274,396,497$ | $291,386,162$ $219,750,667$ | $278,559,083$ $231,896,230$ |
| Totals .... .................... ............ ... | 492,290,718 | 511,136,829 | 510,455,313 |
| Coin and Bullion-Imports |  |  |  |
|  | $29,527,154$ $4,916,985$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,048,321 \\ 5,602,030 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,889,600 \\ & 6,248,870 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totals........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 34,444,139 | 36,650,351 | 8,138,470 |
| Totals- |  |  |  |
| Imports. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\cdot$. | $279,313,482$ | -322,434,483 | $\begin{aligned} & 280,448,683 \\ & 238,145,100 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand totals | 526,734,857 | 547,787,180 | 518,593,783 |

C.C.-Unrevised Sthtement showing the Values of 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) . ... ........... ......... (11 mos) | May | 113,448,720 | 133,765,158 | 158,109,682 |
| Great Britain. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11 mos ) | 1 | 2,059,992,224 | 2,108,523,408 | 2,248,645,606 |
| United States. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (10 mos) | April | 511,199,772 | 565,230,807 | 717,241,466 |
| Austria-Hungary (special)..... . . . . . . . . . . . 3 mos) | March | 84,637,399 | 82, 551,574 | 87,592,876 |
| Belgium (principal articles).............. . . . . ( 4 mos ) | April | 117,261,396 | 127,693,625 | 130,831,998 |
| British India.......... ... .................(11 mos) | February | 123,460,000 | 123,823,400 | 129,199,800 |
| France (special). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (4 mos) | April | 291,077,775 | 300,460,084 | 308,059,652 |
| Italy (special). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (4 mos) | " |  | 97,194,993 | 99,101,061 |
| Portugal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (10 mos) | * October | 37,293,480 | 44,391,240 | 45,255,240 |
| Spain (principal articles)...... .............. (4 mos) | April | 42,053,542 | 56,237,498 | 53,761,887 |

Exports.

| Canada (special). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11 mos ) | May | 139,117,112 | 135,144,648 | 150,438,352 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (11 mos) | " | 1,284,204,352 | 1,372,534,556 | 1,543,659,110 |
| United States.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $(10 \mathrm{mos})$ | April | 1,025,220,172 | 1,036,787,828 | 1,172,749,430 |
| Austria-Hungary . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 mmos ) | March | 71,665,902 | 85,213,716 | 86,086,413 |
| Belgium (principal articles) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (4 mos) | April | 98,050,948 | 105,383,018 | 106,741,545 |
| British India.............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11 mos) | February | 168,161,200 | 197,002,400 | 193,968,400 |
| France (special). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (4 mos) | April | 216,409,742 | 240,647,647 | 253,397,420 |
| Italy (special)................ . . . . . . . . . . . (4 mos) | " |  | 87,010,769 | 90,307,595 |
| Portugal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 mos ) | * October | 24,903,720 | 27,692,280 | 25,750,440 |
| Spain (principal articles) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (4 mos) | April | 52,958,428 | 42,411,943 | 44,755,928 |

[^1]
## II.-NEW TARIFFS.

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

## (A.)—SIERRA LEONE

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to Customs Duties.
(No. 1 of 1899, passed February 20, and assented to February 24, 1893.)
Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to Customs Duties :

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:
1.-This Ordinance may be cited as 'The Customs Duties Ordinance 1899.'
2.-From and after the first day of May One thousand eight hundred and ninety nine, there shall be raised levied collected and paid unto Her Majesty Her Heirs and Successors the several duties of Customs upon any goods wares or merchandise imported or brought into the Colony and landed or transhipped therein for home consumption or for the purpose of being carried up the Sierra Leone River or any other river of the Colony or the Protectorate for any use or purpose whatsoever as the same are respectively described and set forth in the Second Schedule.
3.-From and after the first day of May One thousand eight hundred and ninetynine, there shall be further raised levied collected and paid unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors an ad valorem duty of Ten pounds on every One hundred pounds of the value of all goods wares and merchandise or any other article imported or brought into the Colony and landed or transhipped therein either for home consumption or for the purpose of being carried up the Sierra Leone River or any other river of the Colony or the Protectorate for any use or purpose whatsoever, which are not specifically made liable to or exempted from the payment of duty by this or any other Ordinance amending the same.
4.-The articles specified in the third Schedule may be imported without the payment of any duty whatsoever :

Provided always that in the event of any Mess or Canteen desiring to sell any article or artioles imported under the provisions of this Ordinance to any person or persons other than a Mess or Canteen belonging to the Officers or Sergeants of Her Majesty's army the Officer Commanding the Corps shall certify to the Collector of Customs at Freetown the value of the said articles when first landed and the length of time they bad been in use and all such articles shall be subject to such duty as the Collector of Customs shall thereupon assess as if such article or articles had then been imported for the first time and the duties so assessed shall forthwith be paid.
5.-A drawback of the whole of the duties of Customs shall be allowed on all articles which would be extempt from payment of duties of Customs under the provisions of this Ordinance if such articles had been in the first instance imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy when the Officer Commanding the Troops or the Officercommanding each or any of Her Majesty's ships for which such articles are required' shall certify the receipt thereof and that the same are for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy.
6.-The several Ordinances set forth in the First Schedule to this Ordinance arehereby repealed to the extent in the third column of the schedule mentioned:

Provided that this repeal shall not affect any right acquired or liability incurred' before the passing of this Ordinance or any legal proceeding execution or process toenforce the same ; and any such proceeding, execution, or process mav be constituted. issued, carried on and enforced as if this Ordinance had not passed.

First Schedule-Title of Ordinance.

| Date of Ordinance. |  | Extent of Repeal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 16, 1852 | An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance passed December 31, 1849, intituled 'An Ordinance for granting duties of Customs and certain other duties or dues and for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the Colony in certain respects. | Section IX so far as it relates to Customs Duties. |
| Oct. 29, 1874 | An Ordinanse for increasing the Duties of Customs. | The whole Ordinance. |
| March 15, 1882 | An Ordinance to amend 'The Sierra Leone Customs Ordinance, 1880,' and otherwise to improve the Customs laws. |  |
| Aug. July 25, 23, 1888 | An Ordinance to amend 'The Customs Duties Ordinance, 1874.' | The whole Ordinan |
|  | An Ordinance to increase the Duties now leviable under 'The | " " |
| Dec. 30, 1887 | An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance relating to Customs Duties. |  |
| May 7, 1890 | An Ordinance to exempt Ships belonging to the African Direct Telegraph Company from the payment of Port Dues and Customs Duties. | The whole Ordinance so far as it relates to Customs Duties. |
| Dec. 27, 1895 | An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Customs Duties upon Spirits. | The whole Ordinance. |
| Feb. 22, 1896 | An Ordinance to exempt non-consumable articles required solely for the use of messes or canteens belonging to the officers or sergeants of Her Majesty's army and the arms, accoutrements and uniform of officerss of Her Majesty's army and navy from the payment of Customs Duties. | " " |
| June 24, 1896 | An Ordinance to amend 'The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1887 . | - " |

## Second Schedule-Table of Duties.


## Third Schedule-Table of Exemptions.

## Agricultural and gardening implements and tools. <br> Bibles.

Bulbs and roots.
Bullion.
Coal
Coin.
Coke.
Consulates-Ufficial goods imported for the use of consulates.
Educationa! establishments-Books, stationery and school apparatus generally for
e of, when certified by the head of the establishment that such articles are solely intended for educational purposes.

Fish (fresh) not preserved in any way.
Fruits of all kinds not in sugar or syrup or otherwise preserved.
Fuel (patent).
Game

Government-Articles of every description for the use of the colonial government.
Governor-Articles of every description for the use of the governor or officer administering the government.

## Ice.

Machinery for agricultural and industrial purposes.
Meat (fresh) of all kinds not preserved in any way.
Onions.
Packages in which goods are ordinarily imported.
Passengers' baggage consisting of wearing apparel and personal effects such as jewellery, brushes and combs intended for the personal use of such passenger, but not spirits, wines, liquors, tobacco, provisions, scent and other articles included in his baggage. Provided always that duty shall not be charged on any spirits or scent not exceeding one bottle of each, or on any cigars or cigarettes not exceeding 100 of each, or any tobacco not exceeding one pound in weight, included in a passenger's baggage.

Potatoes.
Poultry.
Seeds of all kinds.
Shrubs and trees imported for planting.
Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany.
Telegrapi materials-All bona fide telegraph materials landed for the use of the African Direct Telegraph Company.

Turtle.
War department and admiralty-Articles of every description for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy. All non-consumable articles such as furniture, plate, glass, or cutlery for the sole use of any mess or canteen belonging to officers or sergeants of Her Majesty's army when certified by the officer commanding the corps having such mess or canteen and such certificate is countersigned by the officer commanding the troops that the same are imported solely for the use of any such mess or canteen and that they or any of them will not be sold or applied for any other purpose save as hereinbefore provided. Arms, accoutrements and uniform the property of officers of Her Majesty's army or navy imported by such officers for their use on duty as such officers and because and according as required by the regulations of their respective services. Articles of every description imported for the sole use of any mess or officer or any of the crew of any of the ships of Her Majesty's squadron on the coast of Africa upon proof being made to the satisfaction of the Governor that the same are bona fide imported for the sole use of any such mess officer or crew.

West African produce.

## III.-TARIFF CHANGES.

(B.)-MAURITIUS.

## Modifications to the Custons Tariff.

Under Ordinances Nos. 30, 49 and 50, of 1899, the following modifications have been made to the undermentioned items of the import tariff :-


# (A.)-REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA. 

Victoria Chambers, 17 Victoria Street, London, S. W., May, 1900.
The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,-I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual commercial reports that have reached me from the Curator of the Canadian Section at the Imperial Institute, and from the agents of the Department of the Interior at Liverpool, Glasgow, and Cardiff.

As an appendix to this report will be found extracts from the British Board of Trade returns, relating to trade between the United Kingdom and Canada.

I am pleased to be able to report that an increasing interest is being taken in matters affecting trade with Canada by importers and exporters in the United Kingdom, and it is safe to predict that this interest will be still further enhanced when the new provisions of the Preferential Tariff come into force.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

I am still causing advertisements to be inserted, from tine to time, in journals devoted to commercial affairs, inviting correspondence from firms and others interested in Canadian trade, and the result is satisfactory in every way.

TRADE INQUIRIES.
A large proportion of the inquiries on matters relating to trade are of such a nature that it is advantageous to give publicity to them in the Dominion. Particulars are, therefore, sent to your department every week, and are, I observe, included in the monthly reports. The information is also given to a certain number of newspapers and journals, both in Canada and this country, and a large correspondence is the consequence.

During the year no less than 1,196 letters reached me from firms and individuals on commerical matters alone.

As bearing upon this question, I think it advisable to repeat, in this report, a paragraph which I caused to be circulated among the Canadian press during the past year :
'A considerable number of inquiries reach the High Commissioner, both from Canada and from the United Kingdom, on matters connected with the interchange of trade between the two countries.
'His Lordship is anxious that the work the department is able to do should be more widely known in Canada than appears to be the case at present.
' With this object in view, he asks us to state again, that he will be happy to receive communications from any firms or individuals interested in the trade between Canada and the United Kingdom, especially from those who desire to have information on such subjects which it may be in his power to obtain.
' Inquiries should state specifically the nature of the particulars required, and, in the event of information being desired as to the possibility of obtaining a market in this country for any products of Canada, it is desirable that, as far as possible, small samples should be sent to the High Commissioner, together with information as to the prices at which they can be supplied.
'Lord Strathcona adds, that trade between Canada and the United Kingdom has increased very rapidly within the last few years, and that there is no reason why it should not assume still greater proportions, in view of the large market in the United Kingdom, and on the Continent, for most of the articles produced in the Dominion. It is largely a question of regular supplies, regular quality, and suitable prices. There is undoubtedly a feeling in this country in favour of promoting trade with the colonies in preference to other quarters, quality and other things being equal.'

Probably the best course to adopt in this report will be to deal with the leading items in the export trade of Canada, as they have come under my notice, and to summarise the information I have obtained, as it may be interesting to shippers, and also useful as indicating the result of the experience of those who are engaged in the various lines of business.

It will not be necessary to analyse the trade statistics as given in the appendix. They speak for themselves, and those who are interested in that branch of the subject may study the lessons which these figures teach, by personal examination.

## HORSES.

Mr. William Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., the expert veterinary adviser in England to the Dominion Government, has favoured me with the following observations on the Canadian horse trade, and I think they will be perused with interest:-
'The prejudice against all imported horses, which, for many years, led buyers to confine their purchases to home stock, has now entirely, ceased so far as Canadian draught animals is concerned.
'The class of horse sent from Canada-suitable for omnibus and light van work-has now thoroughly established, not only its suitability, but superiority. The demand is large and constant. It is not likely to be affected by the introduction of mechanical motors for many years to come. The smaller horse, suitable for tramways, is being displaced by electric and other motors, and should, therefore, not be bred. The recent demand for light horses about 15 hands high, had resulted solely from army requirements, which I anticipate will not be permanent. The fifteen-hand horse is, for ordinary purposes, the most unsaleable and low-priced horse in this market.
'During the last year an increased number of heavy draught horses has arrived. This class is always saleable, and when sound brings a high price. For town work the heaviest dray horse is indispensable, and I notice that whilst a few reach the necessary size and weight, many fall short. I was not aware that the requisite stamp of mare for getting the big horse existed in Canada; clearly I was wrong. Without reflecting in any way upon the Clydesdale blood, I must say that a larger infusion of the Shire horse would be the best method of increasing the size and sc adding to the profits of the owners of heavy mares.'

The following is an interesting letter I have received from a dealer in Clydesdale horses on this side :-
' My connection with Canada has been principally sending Clydesdale horses, a great many of which I have sold in the last twelve or fifteen years. Within the last two I have sold a few to Manitoba. Buyers there wanted animals specially low-priced. They claimed the expense of getting them from shipside to destination, coupled with delay arising from being sent on freight trains (which makes the risk all the greater), offers no inducement for buyers to take high-priced animals which, eventually (as they are all for breeding purposes), would prove the best investment. I understand the Agricultural Department of the Ontario Government have (in the interest of Ontario breeders) arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway to take all sorts of pure-bred animals from Ontario to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, at a normal rate of
about five dollars per head. Could you not manage some such arrangement, and, if possible, where the consignment consists of horses, get them sent by passenger train? At present, a great number of horses go into Manitoba from the States, from the freight of which the Canadian Pacific Railway derive a very small share. I think they might be inclined to do a little more in the direction of adopting my suggestions, were this properly put before them.'

The question of the supply of Canadian horses for army purposes has engaged my attention a good deal during the past year. Undoubtedly, a considerable number would have been taken during the early stage of the present war in South Africa, but for the fact that the war office were advised that it would be inadvisable to transfer any great number of animals from the Dominion during the hot summer at the Cape.

I had, however, much gratification in advising the Government, quite recently, of the departure for Canada of an officer who had been commissioned to purchase a number of cavalry remounts and cobs, and to obtain information regarding the question of future supplies of remounts for the army. This officer has called upon the Minister of Agriculture, and I anticipate that the result of his visit will prove of a very satisfactory character. It will be within your knowledge that already a considerable number of Canadian horses are imported for the use of the great omnibus and tram services in the United Kingdom, and I understand that many of these animals have been requisitioned by the army authorities for use in the present war, with the best results.
'This 'taking up' of bus horses by the war office cannot fail to increase the demand for Canadian horses, so favourably known to the 'bus companies for their strength and endurance above all other breeds employed, local or foreign. According to a well known London expert, the depletion of the studs of the great 'bus companies of seasoned horses, has made it necessary for them to increase the number of horses per 'bus from 11, in ordinary times, allowing for sickness and accidents, to 14 at the present time, there being so many 'half timers' in use. The daily round of the London 'bus horse is regulated with the greatest care. For the first six months, the new 'bus horse is put to do half a journey only. This is followed by a spell of work of a full journey one day, and a half a journey the next. The horse then goes on steady work for three years of a full journey a day, which, in turn, is succeeded by one year of half a journey. Full time means the run out and home over a typical route, which is performed on an average in two hours and forty minutes, when the animals go back to the stables for the rest of the day. It does not sound much, but the work is hard while it lasts; the constant strain of starting off proving most trying to the horses. And yet so careful are the companies of their horses, that animals are known, in exceptional cases, to have lasted as long as fourteen years.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.
The following extract from a report made by a leading firm of grain and flour merchants (Dunlop Bros. of Glasgow) is interesting, as showing the course of the markets during the year.
'A review of the course of the market, panticularly for wheat and flour, during the past year, presents few features of interest. In striking contrast to the violent movements of 1898 , that course has been specially remarkable for the trifling extent of its variations from the dead level.
'Quite other experience might have been expected. In the United States and at home, unwonted prosperity was enjoyed in most branches of commerce throughout the year; while in the closing months, the political situation was disturbed by the outbreak of a great war, with Britain as principal.
'It is futile to assign any one reason for the prosaic course of the grain market. There were, doubtless, many; but perhaps the phenomenal shipments of wheat from the Argentine contributed, more than aught else, to preventing substantial advance during 1899. A surplus for export of nearly eight million quarters becomes a very important factor in determining prices when the usual sources have likewise abundance.
'The exceptionally light stocks, and moderate range of prices, with which the year opened, gave promise of better trade during the early months than was generally
expected, and there was a slight measure of fulfilment. With the return of business to its normal conditions after the holidays, a trifling decline in prices sustained during that period was recovered, and January closed fairly active, with wheat 6d. to 9d. per quarter, and flour 6d. per sack dearer.
' February and Mareh, however, proved disappointing. Demand was unsatisfactory throughout, and but for a temporary firmness at the close of each month, the tendency of prices was downward, wheat showing a loss of $6 d$. to $9 d$. per quarter, and flour about 9 d . per sack, when compared with opening rates of the year.
'Liberal offerings of Argentine and Australian wheat for shipment, and excessive arrivals here and elsewhere of foreign flour, at this time, accentuated the dullness.
'April is often an active month. Information with some claim to accuracy is then obtainable regarding the prospective wheat crops of both Europe and America; and the direction of prices, and extent of business till actual harvest time, are generally determined by the favourable or unfavourable character of reports.
' In the present irstance American advices were distinctly unfavourable. The winter crop was reported badly damaged by the exceptionally severe weather of February and March, and likely to prove seriously short. Markets quickly acquired a firmer tone, and quite an active demand was experienced here. By the middle of April, spring wheat, on spot and at hand, was again scarce, and held for an advance of $9 d$. to $1 s$. per quarter over opening rates of January. Flour moved freely, but the supplies in all positions were so large that price improvement was next to impossible. Indeed, a popular brand of Minnesota patent was sold, 'to arrive', in unnsual quantity on this and other markets, at prices showing a decline of fully $1 s$. per sack, if compared with January rates.
' With the advent of May, demand slackened under the influence of very heavy shipments to Europe, the Argentine contributing liberally, and wheat here lost all of the previous advance; but flour, though equally quiet, was better maintained. June, however, brought a return of firmness. Protracted drought all over Europe, but particularly in Russia and the Danubian Provinces, threatened the growing crops, and stiffened the American markets. A revived inquiry for both wheat and flour followed here and prices again showed an advance of $9 d$. to $1 s$. per quarter on wheat, and occasionally $1 s$. to $1 s$. $6 d$. per sack on flour from the January level. But the improvement was short-lived. Wheat receipts at primary points in America continued immense, causing a steady increase to the 'visible supply,' while shipments showed no abatement, and it is not surprising that trade, during July, relapsed into dullness. In the second week of August the price of wheat touched the low-water mark of the year, viz. 28s. 9 d . per quarter for No. 1 Northern Duluth, thus representing a decline of $1 s .9 d$. per quarter for opening rates ; but flour, though depressed, was not appreciably lower than it had been earlier in the year. Towards the close of the month prices recovered somewhat, owing to higher freight rates affecting shipping quotations.
'Meanwhile abundant wheat crops everywhere had been secured. That of the States, though short of the immense yield of 1898, was still heavy and of excellent quality; but the contribution from the winter wheat sections was, perhaps, relatively smaller than usual. Canada, likewise, had a magnificent crop of spring wheat, but her winter also was lighter in quantity. Russia is always'difficult to estimate ; judged by subsequent shipments, the crop must have been under rather than over an average. France was again favoured with abundance, rendering her independent of other sources. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom, though less than that of the preceding year, was large and of splendid quality.
'Of trade during September little need be said. Demand continued quiet, but the tendency of prices was firmer as the tension with the Transvaal became acute. The Boer Ultimatum, and actual outbreak of hostilities in the second week of October, found prices again at about the best of the year, and business fairly active.
' With the prospect of hardening freights, and possible dislocation of the carrying trade, consequent upon the great diversion of regular line steamers to transport service for South Africa, there seemed every likelihood of steady improvement in the grain market, but such was not the experience. Almost immediately the trend turned again downward, and the closing months of the year have been characterized by profound
dullness in all departments. Dear money had doubtless much to do with the depression, if it did not actually cause it.
'Touching the flour trade of the year, a few remarks may be of interest. American spring wheat varieties formed, as usual, the largest proportion of the record import. Local millers were frequently hampered in their competition with the foreigner in this direction, owing to spells of relatively dear wheat. In Winter wheat descriptions, however, the experience was quite otherwise. These continued throughout the year dearer than springs, occasionally by $1 s$. $6 d$. per sack, a premium which lessened their employment, and enabled city mills to introduce large quantities of first rate flour made from the Australian, Walla, and other white wheats, to which we have already referred. Canada, neither before nor after harvest, shared as freely in the supply as could have been desired, but it is hoped the new year will bring improvement. The contribution from France was unimportant. Shipments from Austro-Hungary are not shown to be much greater than in 1898, but there can be no question that demand has steadily increased towards the close of the year with the gradual return of Buda-Pesth prices to a more reasonable level.'

Messrs. Chambers Brothers of the Old Corn Exchange, London, E.C., have written as follows regarding this branch of trade :-
' It is very satisfactory reading to find that the exports from Canada are now increasing so much more rapidly than they have done, and might have done earlier. The older firms refused for long to submit to be governed by the new order of things. There was a want of enterprise to adapt themselves to the requirements of their best customers, and so they have been cut out by the Americans.
' As a single instance, we may mention that white wheat used to be chiefly grown, but now Manitoba is quite taking a lead with red spring wheat. If the Canadians would go one step further, and in selling name the natural weight per bushel of their wheat, it would facilitate their trade still further.'

The following extracts from letters that have reached me from other firms in the same line, may also be found of interest and use to Canadian exporters :-
'1. We beg to state, that so far as flour is concerned, trade with Canada in this article during the year that has ended, has been very disappointing. Owing to the dear prices that Canadian mills have been asking compared with American-that is United States-millers, the quantity of flour imported has been smaller than in some former years, but Canadian millers seem to be coming forward with more reasonable offers recently, and we trust that the year we have entered upon will be an improvement on what we have seen. As we pointed out to you before, it would be an advantage if the Canadian farmer could raise a stronger quality of wheat, thereby enabling the miller to manufacture a stronger flour, as the chances of competing successfully against the United States miller would be increased.
' 2 . We would state that our own experience of Canadian produce is confined to flour, which we import from Ontario in considerable quantities. Trade for the last year has not been so large as it was in previous years, but entirely satisfactory, and we have no suggestions to make for the guidance of Canadian exporters who, we think, understand the requirements of our market now just as well as people in the United States.
'3. The wheat from the new province, as you are doubtless aware, was of first-rate quality last year. Our only regret is that Glasgow did not attract a larger proportion of the supply. Her market was draggy and lifeless almost all the year, and London, Liverpool, and some of the other English markets were livelier, and paid a better price than Glasgow could afford ; Manitoba wheat, however, is wanted, and we hope, with the opening of navigation, to find the volume of shipments increased. Canadian red wheat has also proved attractive at the different ports of consumption. Oats, oatmeal, pease, and Indian corn have come in fair quantity from the Dominion last year. As regards what we call table pease, although not forming a large item of export, the agricultural authorities would confer a great favour on all concerned if they could assist the farmer in overcoming the ravages of the pea bug. We think the damage from this cause has been greater last year than the year or two preceding.

In conclusion, we would urge upon all interested in the development of trade, to stimulate the speedy transport of produce to market. Vexatious delays are of frequent occurrence on the lakes and inland railways, rendering it difficult for the importer on this side to predict with any certainty the date of arrival of the commodity he sells. Some system should be inaugurated whereby goods on through bill of lading should be kept consistently on the move until they reach the ocean.
'4. There is nothing that occurs to us especially in the way of suggestions at the moment, but it is certainly a matter for congratulation that the quality of this year's Manitoba wheat should be so satisfactory, being superior to what we have been receiving in recent years, the effect of which has been to cause a widely-increased demand for such produce.
' 5 . We beg to say that our particular branch of trade is the flour import trade, but regret to say that for the past twelve months that particular business has been almost entirely dormant, as it has been impossible to import flour from Canada, at least to this part of Great Britain, to advantage, as prices quoted by Canadian millers were, during the whole of the twelve months, invariably above those ruling here, and also decidedly above those quoted by United States millers for similar class of flour, and this applies both to spring and winter wheat flours. Some small shipments of Canadian flours, mainly winter wheat flour from Ontario, have come under our notice, but these have almost invariably been in the way of consignment to test the market, and must have resulted in losses to the shippers. The trade in Ontario wheat flour is an old and long established one, and when prices left a margin there had been, off and on, a more or less considerable business transacted between this port and the Dominion. On the other hand, the business in spring wheat flours with Manitoba mills has never assumed any dimensions, and has seldom developed beyond shipments of trial lots to test the market. A large and increasing business is done with Minnesota, and more particularly with the large Minneapolis flouring mills, in United States spring wheat flours, which have invariably been offered at lower prices than similar Manitoba wheat flours would cost to have been laid down here. It is difficult to say why the trade in Manitoba flours cannot be developed, inasmuch as every year increasing quantities of Manitoba spring wheat, in contradistinction to flour, are finding their way into this country, and are apparently quite able to compete with the United States spring wheat; and, indeed, it frequently happens that the best grade of Manitoba hard wheat fetches a better price in this market than hard No. 1 Duluth wheat. It seems, however, that the Manitoba mills have not seriously cultivated an outlet for their surplus of flour in this country, at least not in the energetic way in which the large Minneapolis mills have done, or it may be they have no surplus to dispose of.
' 6 . We have nothing special to say regarding the grain trade of Canada with which we are connected. The quality of the grain this year-we mean the crop of 1899-so far as we have handled it, has been of very satisfactory quality, well suited to the requirements of this and other markets.
' 7 . We can only retiterate the points that we have so frequently brought to your notice for the last few years, namely, the growing habit of the Canadians to ship grain, and more particularly flour, on through bills of lading from the west. These, as a question of security for payment, are not worth the paper they are written upon, and the result is that trade has gradually dwindled for the last few years, until firms, with anything to lose, have left this branch of business severely alone. No doubt there is some difficulty in getting this altered on your side, because it is worked entirely in, and for the interests of, the great trunk rails in conjunction with the steamship lines, but until it is placed on a safer basis for importers on this side, numbers of firms here will decline to do the business with Canada; while they can do it with the United States with greater security.'

> PEASE, BEANS, ETC.

A well-known tirm, engaged in these lines, writes me as under:-
' We are glad to report that Canadian products in the grain line are making headway. The bulk of our friends in the Dominion have appreciated our advice, and they are now
careful in the selection of their shipments, and their brands are getting known and liked.
'Unfortunately, the crop of beans seems to be a very short one this year, and as the prices therefore have reached a very high level on the other side of the Atlantic, they have no chance of competing in Europe.
'As to pease, we find that they seem to be affected by large weevils more than ever, but we suppose it is a difficulty which cannot be got over by the producers, unless some radical remedies were adopted.
'The yield of buckwheat in Canada, this year, seems to be below the average too, and the business is therefore limited. We fancy that the growers would realise comparatively better prices very often if they could keep the gray seed separate from the brown. In some cases they mix the colours, and thus not only spoil the appearance of the grain, but also compel the miller to grade it because the gray seed, as a rule, is smaller than the brown.'

## bacon and hams.

The business in these lines continues to be of a satisfactory nature, and Canadians have no reason to complain of lack of interest on the part of British importers and consumers. Several of the largest houses in the Dominion who are well represented on this side, are obtaining for their products a very high reputation, especially for the pea-fed variety of bacon. I have been requested to emphasise an opinion previously expressed by an importer of Canadian produce, as to the importance of farmers rearing lean hogs, owing to supplies having of late shown signs of a tendency to fatness, which militates considerably against the price otherwise obtainable. My correspondents remark that it will be a great mistake if the style of feeding is altered so as to detract in any manner from producing the usual lean meat which is such a characteristic of Canadian fed hogs.

## BACON FOR WAR OFFICE.

It having come to my knowledge, towards the end of the year, that War Otfice tenders were being issued for very large quantities of the bost English and Irish Bacon for shipment to South Africa, I took occasion to make representations to the authorities with a view of having the forms of tender amended so as to include the Canadian product. I pointed out that large supplies of Canadian bacon are now being imported into Great Britain from the Dominion, that Canada is practically the only part of the Empire outside the United Kingdom which exports the product to any extent, and that the agents in London of those engaged in the trade would, no doubt, be prepared to tender for any supplies that might be required.

As the result, the War Office have invited at least one firm to submit samples of tinned Canadian bacon, which must, I believe, for Army purposes, be sliced, and I trust that business has followed.

## THE USE OF PRESERVATIVES.

The question of the use of preservatives in food products has continued to be kept before the public, by reason of the prosecutions of dealers for selling butter \&c, containing too large a quantity of boracic acid. A departmental committee has been appointed by the Iocal Government Board to inquire into the whole subject of the use of preservatives and colouring matters in food. Mr. J. Wheeler Bennett, head of the firm that represents the largest exporters of Canadian bacon and hams, has given evidence before the committee, as the representative of the London Chamber of Commerce. I brought the matter to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture, who has supplied most interesting information on the subject for the use of the committee. The question does not affect Canada to any extent, as it has been shown that for butter and cheese no preservatives, except salt, are used to any extent; and as to bacon, it has been proved that the borax dusted on to the bacon after being salted, is all washed off and removed before the product is smoked and prepared for consumption.

## CHEESE.

As regards the quality of the cheese imported from Canada during the year, it may be said that it appear.s to have met with approval, but owing to the smaller make and the high prices ruling, the quantity taken has decreased somewhat as compared with former years. The complaints to which I have previously had to refer, regarding unsatisfactory boxing, have been fewer, but are not altogether absent, and the importance of this point cannot be too strongly insisted upon in the best interests of the trade. There appears to be a very general opinion also that the marking of cheese with correct dates of manufacture is not sufficiently attended to. The cheese brought from the Ingersoll district has again come in for some comment, by reason of the unpleasant flavour which is apparent in some consignments. This is a matter which I have also had reason to remark upon, and which I trust will be carefully investigated by those principally interested.

A Bristol firm writes as follows, in regard to the difficulties arising from delays in the transport of goods for the market:-
' We beg to say that we can only repeat what we have said on a previous occasion, concerning the pressing need which exists for improved methods of transport, for the avoidance of delays which are irritating beyond measure, and which have a strong tendency to direct business from the Dominion to the United States.
'Take the following illustration:-We do trade with correspondents in Berlin, Ontario, and rarely obtain delivery of goods under five or six weeks. We do trade in Boston, Mass., and can get our goods delivered in Liverpool in less than a fortnight, and this difference occurs, not only when the St. Lawrence is closed, but all the year round, and whether the liners have been chartered by the Imperial Government or not.
'Our difficulty in obtaining goods from Toronto is nearly as great.'
Messrs. Marshall Brothers, of Aberdeen, write me as follows, in regard to the trade in cheese during the year:-
'This past season can be safely called the year of famine prices. Cheese buyers on this side lacked faith in the early prices, and the tirm undertone of the market, consequently early buying was light, and the higher prices established later had to be paid.
' The season has been satisfactory, because imports always came to a market which, if not showing a large profit, never made a loss.
'Canadian cheese is still growing in public favour, but every care ought to be exercised to turn out the choicesti quality, so as their high favour in British markets may be maintained.'

From information received, I had occasion to communicate with one of the steamship companies respecting the treatment to which Canadian cheese packages were being subjected on being landed at Bristol. I am glad to think that some improvement has taken place in the method of treating these goods. The complaints before alluded to, regarding the too flimsy character of the wnod coverings for Canadian cheeses, are too serious to be overlooked, and it is exceedingly important, as I have pointed out, that matters should not be made worse by unecessary rough handling.

BUTTER.
It is gratifying to note that Canadian butter is now regarded with increased favoul on this side, and the prospects of the trade developing large proportions in the near future are excellent. The quality exported has, so far as I can gather, shown a marked improvement. This, however, must be fully maintained, if the product is to successfully compete with the high-class butters that are now imported so extensively from France, Denmark, and the Australasian colonies. The suggestions that have reached me from some of my correspondents are of an instructive character, and I therefore quote a few for the guidance of those interested in the trade and who are concerned in making it a profitable and first-class business.
' 1 . Importations of Canadian butter have proved satisfactory and profitable on the whole to the importers; a steadily advancing market on the average has promoted smooth business.

- The quality of Canadian Creanery has shown a decided improvement this season. Evidently, the Canadian makers are realising that a mild and absolutely fresh made butter finds a ready outlet upon arrival in this country. We would suggest that there is room for improvement in the form of package that is being sent. The usual box is too slim, and is apt to be broken during transit, which impairs the condition of the butter upon arrival.
'There has been a steady demand for mildly cured parcels of Canadian Creamery all summer; the most serious drawback in box butters having arisen where it has been too heavily saited. The cool chambers on the steamers have promoted this branch of the business very much. Great care would require to be exercised in keeping mild cured butter thoroughly cool until time of shipment, and we would suggest that, in all cases, the sooner it is shipped after being made, the better, as it undoubtedly deteriorates in quality even while in cold store.
'Canadian Creamery in tubs is, as a rule, a tougher butter, and more highly salted, being used on this market principally for baking purposes. The quality of this grade this season has, on the whole, been good, there being fewer cases of oily and fishy flavour. One or two parcels have shown signs of going greasy immediately upon arrival. Two shipments of Creameries we imported had one inch of absolutely white grease on top and sides within a fortnight of being landed in this country, although they had been shipped as soon as made. Canadian butter used to exhibit this serious drawback many years ago, and we have never learned the cause of it. It need hardly be said that this is a fault which must most carefully be avoided, as this class of butter is mostly imported on this market for keeping purposes, and any extensive development of this nature would shake the confidence of buyers.
' 2 . We find that Canadian butters, especially from the eastern districts, have been growing very much in favour for the last two or three seasons. What has tended thereto has been the small quantity of salt used in its manufacture, and the cold storage arrangements for bringing it to Bristol in good condition. The butters come to our store in hot weather in far better condition than we get them at the same time from Ireland. There are one or two things we would like to see remedied, especially a teudency to fishiness of flavour, which is the one great drawback, not only to Canadian, but more especially to Australian and New Zealand butter, coming into fair competition with Danish. We never get fishy Danish butter, and we therefore think that fishy butter from Canada can be and should be remedied, and to that end it may be well to import some Danish dairymen (or dairywomen) to Canada, who would make Canadian butter upon the Danish principle.
' 3. Canadian butters have been a very satisfactory trade this past year.
' We cannot too much urge upon the importance of imitating the best Victorian factories, both in style and avoiding any irregularity of colour. Butters must cut true in colour,-mottled or two-coloured goods are greatly depreciated thereby in value. We would moreover urge that great care be taken in the weighing, and that 56 pounds net of butter be found in every box on arrival here. We do not like the habit of irregular weights. What we want is 56 pounds net in each box, and no short weight. This is quite as much in the interests of the shipper as in that of the consumer.'

Messrs. Marshall Brothers, of Aberdeen, write as under :-
' Canada can surely turn out butter to compete with Danish or any other make. British buyers are not yet convinced of that. We think there is still room for improvement in the make of Canadian creamery; clean, sweet flavour, and firm texture are absolutely necessary. The greatest care should be exercised in the storing of butter when shipping.'

An inquiry reached me from a gentleman connected with a dairyman's association in the Province of Quebec, respecting the demand for a good quality of butter packed in neat 1 -pound boxes (wood) with slide lids. The curator of the Canadian section at the Imperial Institute was requested to make some personal inquiry in the trade, and as the effect of his report may be of interest, I quote it herewith:-
'I have shown the sample to several representative firms, including Messrs. McKeever \& Co., Hudson Brothers, Ltd., Lovell \& Christmas, Ltd., A. J. Rowson, $4 \frac{1}{2}$

Harrod's Stores, C. E. Webb \& Sons, who altogether represent the various aspects of the trade.
' Upon the whole the reception is unfavourabie. The package is regarded as neat and attractive, but there are other considerations of more weight. In the first place, to import butter in such packages is not the custom of the trade. The large people buy their butter in the 56 -pound box and have the appliances and labour on the spot for cutting it up. They use their own labels, or rather papers, and send out the butter in these wrappers. Mr. does not say whether his mode of packing will increase the cost of the butter, which is further a matter of great importance, the question haring been asked by everyone. The general opinion is that the provision of the box must cost something, and that the transportation of, say, fifty-six such boxes would costmore than that of the ordinary 56 -pound box, so that in both respects this butter would cost more to lay down. Even those who are inclined to look favourably on the package think that, whereas it might help to establish a demand from its neatness and convenience, it would not raise the selling value. Do the shippers purpose bearing this cost as, so to speak, an advertisement, or is it going to increase the price of the butter?
' Other points are, that each package would have to tuin the scale at a pound weight, whereas in each of the pats supplied, the butter weighed less than the pound; and can regular supplies be relied upon on all the year round?
"Some consider that the stencilling of the box with the word "Canada" would not do ; others that with the present state of public sentiment, it might help the sale of the butter. All are agreed that the printing in the inside wrapper should be in English. and not in French.
'Hudsons, Lovell, and Rowson, do not consider that the box would do at all. Webb is rather neutral. McKeever writes me the inclosed letter, of which you may like to make a copy, and would be willing, I judge from what he said, to assist with a trial shipment. Harrods would also be willing to try the packages, but in the first place want to have information as to the price and what additional cost, if any, the packages and freight would be. McKeever asked the same question, and if Mr. will let you know, I would see both again.
'Speaking generally, I do not see any large trade for these boxes for the reasons cited. Un the other hand, in such a large and varied market as this, probably the package might suit cartain individual firms, and there could be no great harm in trying a small lot ; but a better idea can be formed on this point when we have further details as to price.
'Regarding the condition of the butter, although a little flat, everybody considered it wonderfully good considering that the butter had gone through the post, in fact several expressed surprise at its freshness.
' Mr .
in giving the price should, I presume, include freight to London.'
The letter from McKeever \& Co., referred to in the above remarks, is also quoted:-
' With reference to your favour of the 7 th and your call of yesterday with sample of Quebec butter in rolls, we beg to say that we think this system of packing might be worth a trial. At the same time we have not yet known of this particular style of putting up butter having been a success from countries further away than France, Denmark, Holland and Italy.
'The Canadian packer will have to always take into his calculation the prices at which roll butter, from the above named countries, is being sold at on the English market, which information he can have through the medium of his Grocer and Grocer's Gazette, our provision trade journals, which are circulated in the principal trade centres in Canada.
' Should you be receiving trial consignments of this roll butter, we will be glad to render you any assistance in our power.'
'4. We think there are many packers who are selling or consigning butter to commission houses on the other side, who would do better by consigning it, to a respectable firm here. We have first-class cold storage, so that shipments do not have to be forced on the market as soon as they arrive, but can be held at a moderate cost. This market. likes a pale straw-coloured butter, not too heavily salted.
'We recommend small trial shipments, and when we have seen the quality of the butter we could advise as to car-load shipments. Of course, there might not be much, if any, profit on a small consignment on account of the higher freight, but if the butter turned out all right, and we could advise car-load shipments, the experiment would be well made.'

EGGS.
The trade in Canadian eggs seems to have been conducted on very satisfactory lines during the year. I am asked to again bring before shippers the necessity for packing and shipping eggs as quickly as possible, instead of holding them in storage on account of market considerations. Then again, competition in this branch of business is very severe, the sources of supply having become much more numerous of late years, and in order to retain a good hold on the markets the eggs shipped should be carefully selected, graded and cleaned.

The following extracts from merchants doing a trade in Canadian eggs may prove of interest and use :-

1. 'We may state that we have had a very large trade in Canadian produce, especially in the egg branch, and we are pleased to say that this season has been a most satisfactory one. Our turnover has been much larger than in previous years. The quality that has been shipped this season has been very satisfactory, and we are very pleased to say that our shippers have taken our advice in discontinuing shipping to our market cold-stored goods. Last season was a very disastrous one with these eggs and gave a very bad impression to the buyers generally. Now that this is practically stopped, the buyers here are taking the Canadian egg with great confidence, and we are looking to the trade increasing very much in the future. The great thing is to put the egg on our market as fresh as possible. Where we consider the Irish have made a great mistake in the past has been in holding the eggs over, no doubt to receive a higher remuneration, but instead of it turning out on the right side, usually it has been the opposite; and as your advice will have great influence, we would recommend you to put this very strongly before the shippers of Canada, to have the eggs packerd and shipped as quickly as possible.
2. The quality of Canadian eqgs during the season just closed was much better and has given more satisfaction to buyers than during any previous season.

- Mainly in consequence of this good quality, the demand has exceeded the supply, and very satisfactory prices have been realized both in fresh and limed (glycerined) eggs, the latter realising the highest prices ever made for imported preserved eggs.
' We consider the Canadian egg trade has now established itself in the United Kingdom, but the quality and condition of the last two years must be continued to maintain and increase the lead they now have. With this end in view, we offer the following suggestions :-
'lst. Farmers should be advised to market their eggs daily, if possible. In no case should eggs be held over by them longer than one week.
'2nd. Country dealers should also be induced never to hold their stocks, but sell to the exporter all their stock regularly every week.
'As the great bulk of Canadian eggs are pickled, and the success of pickling practically depends upon the freshness of the egg when put into pickle, the importance of the two suggestions cannot be over estimated.
'We have no suggestions to offer as to the improvements in packing; the present Canadian package is, we consider, the best of its kind.
'In conclusion, we believe that the imports of Canadian eggs could be quadrupled without interfering with the demand or values except in a temporary way
' 3 . This is an article for which we looked for an increased business in future, but Canadian shippers will have to select their shipments better if they wish to hold their position as against shipments coming from the United States. The latter have been giving great attention to this business, and for our own part we can testify that the quality which we have been receiving from the United States lately has given unqualified satisfaction. The eggs have been carefully cleaned, selected, sized and anytbing
inferior or under size has been rejected and taken out. It would be good for the Canadian shippers to follow the same plan. If they do not they will loose their ground and will have to accept lower prices.'

Messrs. Marshall Brothers, of Aberdeen, write as follows :-
'Having been the first, now several years ago, to import Canadian eggs to Aberdeen, and having watched the trade closely season by season, it is satisfactory to be able to report that they continue to grow in favour. A much larger trade could be done if arrivals could be had more frequently, Continental packers are able to send weekly supplies, and that method suits this business much better. More frequent sailings from Montreal to this coast would overcome this. This trade is bound to grow if shippers will continue to exercise care in selecting and packing.'

## POULTRY.

It has often been reported to me that a considerable trade might be opened up in Canadian poultry in different parts of the United Kingdom. There is a large and continuous demand for poultry of various kinds, and I do not think the matter has received the attention in the Dominion which its importance merits. Thanks to the efforts of the Minister of Agriculture, the matter has been receiving more publicity within the last twelve months and experiments have been made under the direction of his department which are likely to have good results. The provision of cold storage renders a trade of this kind possible now, whereas formerly it was impracticable owing to the conditions under which the birds had to be carried. A considerably increasing trade is done in turkeys and geese but mostly during the Christmas season, not altogecher a favourable time in view of the glutted state of the market at that period of the year. In the autumn and during February and March there is a steady and regular market for pouitry, and indeed the same thing may be said to apply to tha other parts of the year now that Canadian steamship vessels are so generably fitted with cold storage. Both Professor Robertson and Mr. Grindley have devoted much attention to this question, and their investigation cannot but be of value to Canadian poultry-breeders and shippers.

## FRUITS.

For the third year in succession the transatlantic apple exports to the United Kingdom have been small in quantity as compared with previous years. Experience, it is said, shows small crops are rarely of good quality as the shrinkage is generally caused by atmospheric conditions unfavourable to the fruit keeping. Scarcity of fruit also induces operators to pack inferior fruit, much of which is quite unsuitable for this market, and upon this subject I should like to quote a few observations that have been made by a well-known firm of importers in Edinburgh :

1. 'It would be very beneficial to every one concerned were the Government to appoint inspectors for the purpose of inspecting these goods before they are shipped from Canada; that is, to examine the contents, and ascertain whether they are honestly packed or not, and if found to be dishonestly packed, to condemn the packing and not allow the gonds to be shipped. This would have a most beneficial effect, and we are sure it would very soon cure the surse that now attends the apple trade. The season previous to last there was considerable criticism on this subject, and we were of opinion that the Government were going to do something in this respect, but judging from shipments this season, and the result of those shipments in the market, we find they cannot have made any movement in this matter, as the deception and deceit and dishonesty that has been practised, throughout this last season, with regard to packing, and incorrectly branding apples, has been something terrible. If it was bad in the season previous, it has been fifty times worse this, as it appears there has been a larger percentage of inferior rubbishing fruit that was not fit for feeding hogs, far less for marketing purposes, but nevertheless it has found its way into the British markets, packed as Al fruit. Now, the effect of such packing has been most disastrous to
shippers who put up their goods honestly, as buyers making purchases which appeared to be all correct (hiaving two nice layers on the top of the lovely fruit, and one layer at the bottom) were so disgusted and completely demoralized, that they gave up purchasing then altogether, and even those who continued on made purchases at prices that they considered would be safe for the worst possible kind that could turn out; hence good, bad and indifferent shared almost alike. If one brand had a better reputation than another, it did not realizeitsfull value for itsextra quality, there being such room for grave doubts and it had to suffer accordingly. Also, even groods that were, say, of a medium packing, were shipperl many a time in condition that was not fit to go on bo ird the steamer, and the consequences were that they landed here utterly valueless, alnost gone.
'Now, such parcels of goods are allowed to be packed on that side till such time as it suited them for shipping, and when a suitable occasion comes then they are shipped in ton far gone condition. The consequences are they have a very bad effect in pulling down prices all over, and ends in disaster to those who are concerned, either on this side or the other, tending to curtail purchases and diminish trade in every way. Such goods also ought to be inspected and coudemned. After they are once shipped, shippers declare they were all right. Now, we always find, without exception, that goods that are shipped in proper order generally arrive here in similar condition ; at least, receivers here know exactly, when they see them. whether they have been shipped in stroig fresh packed condition or not. Nothwithstanding what the shipper may say, and a steamer will have various parcels from the same district, some of them will land perfect while others will land almost valueless, clearly showing that if those goods had been packed in siunilar condition they would have landed similarly, as they got all the same treatment on the passage, and the one lot cannot suffer worse than the other, if they a:e packed on similar dates and in a similar way before they are shipped. This can be easily understood by any one who knows anything about the trade, and we predict that until the Government takes an active step in looking after those dishonest packers and condemns goods that are dishonestly packed and stale packed, the trade will suffer continually, and it will not develop nor increase to anything like the extent it ought to do were it conducted on honest straightforward lines.
'Re "incorrectly branding"; what is meant by this is, that the shippers in packing put up inferior kinds that are very ditficult to sell in this market-that is if they come with the correct name upon them ; but instead of putting on the real and actual name, they brand them under the name of a much superior quality, thus mixing them in amongst a show of good kind. Hence the receiver here, when he disposes of them, should he happen to open one of these inferior kinds, takes it for granted that it is just ia stray barrel got in amongst them and has it cast aside in the meantime, while he secures another in its place that will likely be all right, and the parcel is sold off the two correct samples. But when these goods are disposed of by heing distributed amongst buyerr, they find after they have got delivery of them and come to the emptying of them out for the purpose of disposing of them to consuming public, that various barrels are often of a different kind, and a much inferior quality,-what we call downright rubbish. Account sales have been returned and remittances in settlement, previous to all this being found out. Then there is nothing for it but for the purchasers to stand the loss or the seller part of it, and both have to stand a loss that is caused by the action of the dishonest shipper who brands his apples not according to what they are. Now, in this last season, the nefarious practice was adopted to a great extent, so much so that buyers began to purchase accordingly again. Indeed many parcels had to be sold on such terms as "subject to them turning out according to certain brands" or on terms "the buyer to take the risk whether they turned out right branded or not" and when they were sold on such terms they were always sold at a much lower figure than if they had been sold for the correct brand. Now, you will again see the disastrous effect of such malpractices.
' There is no reason why the trade should not increase in volume. but it is necessary to urge again that soft apples in a bad condition should not be sent. Another objection that is put forward is the immense number of varieties, many of them unsuitable for export, which are packed. The reason given by some shippers for the unsatisfactory condition of some consignments was, I understand, the unusual heat which continued
late in the summer and caused the fruit to become too mellow so that it could not stand the journey.
2. 'The trade in Canadian apples has been of a most disapointing character this season, the fruit being so very tender and not at all up to the usual standard. Of course no one is to blame for this as the climatic conditions were alone responsible, indeed at one time cluring the autumn the fruit was reported to be exceptionally good, and so far as we can understand, it was not until large purchases had been made that the arop suffered the damage which has proved so detrimental and caused such heavy monetary losses.
' It is not for us to speak about the way operators conduct their business on the other side, but we cannot, help thinking that the system now adopted by most shippers in their dealings with the farmers is one to be deprecated, inasmuch as it is not conductive to an increased trade with this country. We refer more particularly to the "lump" buying of orchards which so often results in faulty packing and which we are sorry to say has been more marked this season than ever. Indeed ever since this system was introduced there has been a falling off in the standard of packing even of the best and well-known brands, and in the interests of the trade it is most desirable that this should be discontinued. To make our meaning clear, when apples were bought from the farmers at per barrel, picked fruit only was taken, the culls being left in the orchard, but now the whole orchard is purchased and the desire is to make up as many barrels as possible, especially when the yield has been over-estimated; and to use up the smail and inferior fruit "topping" is unduly resorted to, much to the ultimate discredit of the brand, as may be seen if the practice extends, to the disadvantage of the trade generally.
' As to the development of the trade with this country, this depends upon the extent of the crop in the first place, and secondly upon the capacities of our home markets, but in ordinary seasons there is always a demand for Canadian fruit, especially when the quality is first-class; and what is more, honest packing is bound to have its reward.
' I feel that I ought to refer to the experiment that has been made in shipping the more delicate fruit to this market, such as peaches, pears, grapes and tomatoes. The efforts of the Department of Aariculture and Professor Robertson in this direction, are deserving of much commendation, and may have most important results. I had much communication with the Minister and Professor Robertson on the subject, during the past year, and am satistied that the experience that has been gained will be most valuable.'

HAY.
It has been pointed out to me by an importer of a large quantity of Canadian hay what the great impediment to the more rapid development of the trade is its great unreliability as to quality, but that this complaint does not apply to shipment from Ontario to anything like the same extent as those from Quebec, as the greater proportion comes from the latter province. My correspondents point out that if this defect is remedied and care is taken to prevent shortages in weight, there is a great future for this product in the United Kingdom. When once a prejudice has been formed against any variety of hay it is dificult to get traders back to its use, as consumers aver that the changes in the character and quality of the fodder are liable to cause injury to the animals.
evaporated vegetables.
I have continued during the past year to impress upon the War Office the ability of Canadian firms to furnish supplies of compressed vegetables. At the present time the principal source of supply is Germany ; but I was able to obtain and forward to you forms of tender for the use of any houses in the trade who might like to share these order. The time was insufficient, however, to enable them to take advantage of the opportunity on that occasion, although I understand that more than one Canadian house have succeeded in securing orders for large supplies of these goods. A representative
of the firm in question has since visited this country, and has no doubt in this way made himself acquainted with the conditions governing the business. The efforts I have made to procure samples of the evaporated vegetables which are supplied by foreign houses and which generally appear to give every satisfaction, have not been sucsessful up to the present. In addition to the large order given by the War Ottice, I believe a contract was placed with a maritime province firm by the admiralty for a quantity of these goods for use in the navy.

## EVAPORATED APPLES, JAMS AND JELLIES.

A Montreal firm having written to me to inquire what opening existed here for evaporated apples in 1-1b. boxes and jams and jellies in glass packages, the opinion of an eminent wholesale firm doing business in such lines was taken, and is contained in the following extract:-
' In reply to your inquiry respecting a high grade of evaporated apples to be put up in 1-1b. cardboard boxes, we may say that we have for some time been importing these goods from the United States and have sold them under American brands. Our buyers report that the packages are an improvement on the old custom of weighing the apples from the bulk package, as it preserves the colour and keeps the fruit free from dust. The trade is undoubtedly increasing in this direction, and if your Canadian friends can compete in price and quality, there is no doubt that their efforts will be attended with success. The difference between the bulk package and the $1-\mathrm{lb}$. cartons is from $2 s$. to $3 s$. per cwt., which, as you will see, barely covers the expense of packing and package. The advantage obtained by the American packers is that their brands get a firm hold in this market. They are ultimately preferred by the buyers, and the trade is in this way assured. We should be glad to handle, on account of your packers, goods of this description, and we would quote them terms on application to us.

- As to the jellies, the prospects of success with this article entirely depends on the price and how it would compare and compete with the jams and jellies manufactured here. We are of opinion that the American product is made from much cheaper material than what is used by the English manufacturers, but the freight, breakages and the price of jams being higher in Canada than in England, we are afraid that these disadvantages would be difficult to overcome and would militate against competing with British packers. The trade in jellies is comparatively smaller in this country than in the States, probably owing to the cheapness of jams. However, the possibilities of introducing a business of this kind are entirely dependent on the price and the suitability of the article for this market, and before we could give you a reliable opinion we should require to be favoured with samples and prices.'


## EVAPORATED APPLES AND FRUIT.

The following is an extract from a letter I caused to be addressed to one of my correspondents :-
' At the present time there is a good demand, and good class rings are quoted at from $38 s$. to $50 s$. per cwt.
' In the first place, however, it would be necessary for you to produce the evaporated fruits in the style required by the markets here. Information upon this point, and samples, were recently furnished to the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.
'It is stated that dried plums (prunes) are largely dealt in, and as the French crop is a short one this year, prices will pro'ably go higher. California sends quantities ot this fruit, as well as dried apricots and pears, but dried raspberries are not spoken of at all, so far as can be ascertained.
' In view of what is stated, you will gather that the only practical way to treat the matter is for you to send over samples and other particulars. They will be brought before the trade and a full report made to you as the result of inquiries made.'

## FRUIT PULP.

The following is a letter I addressed to the Minister of Agriculture respecting the probable demand and prices for fruit pulp during the late season :-
' I requested Mr. Harrison Watson to look into the question of the small fruit crops in this country in order that you might have some information to give to Canadian growers and packers in reference to the probability of a demand for fair prices for pulp.'

Mr. Watson now writes to me as follows on the subject :-
'I have seen several people and heard from others about the above matter. Raspberries are not yet ripe, and the fruit will not come on the market for a couple of weeks. Although the rain has done some good, there seems to be a general opinion that the crop will be below the average, but few will express more than a general view. Mr. Beach, who is a fruit grower as well as a jam manufacturer, says :- "I bave only limited news respecting prospect of raspberries. I was in Southampton district last week and found that the canes were breaking badly, and no indication of a good crop. Kent supply will also be very light on account of dry summer. Some growers were asking from $£ 32$ to $£ 35$ per ton. The demand will be great and the supply doubtful."'

From a broker :-' With regard to English crop, we can say very little. It is very backward, the fruit being only just formed in many places. Should think it would be three weeks or more before anything much comes on to the market. We don't expect to hear of prices until the fruit is packed, as this is not a crop that is sold beforehand. We know of some fine French which has been sold at about 34 to 3 ॅs. per cwt. We had a man in this morning who does a good bit in fruit pulps, and he thought we would be justified in expecting to get about 30 s. for Canadian.'

Another dealer tel's me that they feel sure that any preserving raspberries from Canada later on, say about October, will find a market, their idea being 32s. to $35 \bar{s}$. per cwt ., London. They mentioned October, because the fresh fruit season is then over.

Speaking generally, although it is still a trifle premature, I think that my previous views are borne out that there will be an opening for some Canadian at from $£ 30$ to £35. By packing in large tins, Canadian packers would save themselves considerable expense, and although Professor Robertson holds, I believf, that the business won't be profitable on this basis, dealers here seem to think that this should not be the case as the wild berries can be used. Any how, if they are going in for the trade, they must look for it on the basis of a small profit and a large turnover. It looks as though British jam-makers will have to get a considerable portion of their raspberries from outside sources. Canadians should be ready to act.'

Since writing the above, I have received a further letter from Mr. Harrison Watson, as follows:-
'I have just heard from Mr. Idiens, who is in Kent. He writes: "It is impossible for me to say whether any Canadian will be wanted until our crop is more advanced, and picking co:mmences, as hot weather may set in and destroy what at present looks like a fair prospect of crop. You must wait another fortnight, but our people have cabled out to me from $£ 28$ per ton c.i.f.

It must be remembered that dealers here would be inclined to report things from a favourable aspect so that the prices may be kept down as far as possible."'

## MAPLE SYRUP.

I continue to receive inquiry from persons who are anxious to export this commodity to the United Kingdom. The clemand for all syrups has fallen off in consequence of the cheapening of jam, preserved fruit, dc. Maple syrup is known to some of the large confectionery firms, but to popularise it generally much would bave to be done on advertising. The efforts that have been made by one or two brokers to create a demand for the syrup have been by no means attended with satisfactory results.
'The following is the effect of a reply I caused to be made to a correspondent in Kent County, Ontario, in the report:-
'The result is not very encouraging, as was anticipated, for we have on several occasions made enquiries at the request of Canadian correspondents.

A well-known firm of brokers-Messrs. W. E. Aylwin iv Co., of 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., are willing to receive a small sample, and to show it to their customers. They have a first rate confectionery connection, and the High Commissioner thinks you had better communicate with them direct. Should you ultimately do business with this firm it would have to be on a ci.i.f. London basis, and you had better bear this in mind in your prelininary communications with them.'

A small consignment was, I understand, placed at the disposal of the firm of brokers mentioned in the above extract, but they have not been at all successful in realizing the value set upon it.

## TOBACCO.

At the instance of an important firm of tobacso manufacturers in Canada who are desirous to have permission to tender for the supply of tobacco for the royal navy at Halifax, Esquimalt and the West Indies, I took steps to ascertain what course they should adopt. I am informed that the question of purchasing supplies for stations abroad, such as those mentioned on thespot will have the consideration of the Admiralty and should that course be eventually adopted applications to tender from Canadian firms will receive every attention.

The Admiralty have been in communication with the Commander-in.Chief on the North American Station with a view to a trial being made of the system of local contracts for the supply of tobacco to Her Majesty's ships, and I hope, as the result, that Canada may have a share of orders that may be placed.

## HEATING APPARATUS.

The following letter, which I addressed to you in April of last year, in reference to the introduction of Canadian heating apparatus into the United Kingdom may perhaps be included in this report with advantage :-
'It seems to me that more attention night be paid in Canada to the United Kingdom as affording an extensive market for heating apparatus.
'The hous's in England are invariably cold in winter, and this is especially the case in the passages and in the bedrooms, where fires are not usually kept going all the time.
'If some houses in the trade in the Dominion would consider the possibility of starting branches here, a very considerable business might, I am sure, be done if the matter were properly pushed, for which purpose a little capital would of course be required.
''There can be no doubt whatever that if the advantages of the Canadian system of heating become known, the demand for its introduction into houses, de., would be large.
'I am aware that one or two of the leading firms in the Canadian trade have in a measure tried to exploit this market, but it has been rather in the direction of supplying the materials than of undertaking the work, and, of course, in the former circumstances there are not the same incentives to push the business as would apply in the latter case.
' I do not pretend to be an expert, but I do know the advantages of the heating arrangements as they are applied in Canada. If you think well of the suggestion, you might have it mentioned in the press, and I hope it may lead to representatives of some leading Canadian houses being sent over to England to investigate the matter and to report.
'If this happens, I shall be very glad incleed to do anything I can to promote the success of any mission of the kind.'

In consequence of this letter, and the publicity the matter received in Canada, I understand that one of the leading firms sent a representative to this country to investigate the matter on the spot. I hear ocsasionally of large buildings being heated on the Canadian system, and I trust that the trade in this direction may be considerably developed. I am sure there is much room for it.

More than one inquiry has reached me from Canadian firms engaged in the manufacture of metallic roofing, sheeting, \&c., and the following extract from a letter I addressed to one of my correspondents may be of some interest to other firms in the trade:-
' I am directed by the High Commissioner to state, in reply to your letter of the 4 th ulto. that he has consulted a well-known architect upon the subject of your inquiry and the following two courses have been suggested for your consideration, as being the most likely means of introducing your goods into the British market : -
' 1 . To mail some of your catalogues to any interested parties (as you propose in your letter). It must, however, be remembered that if this is done a considerable number will be wasted, as architects are inundated with printed matter of all kinds.
'2. To advertise your goods in the professional journals here, notably in the following:-

The Builder (weekly), 46 Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.
Building News (weekly), Strand, London, W.C.
Specification, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London.
The Architect's Compendium (annual, J. Seals, Esq., F.R.M.B.A.), New Bridge St., Fleet St., London, E.C.

A copy of the catalogue might also we forwarded to the editors of these various journals.

The foliowing extract from the communication that has been received from the architect above referred to, may be of interest to you :-
'There are firms in England working on much the same lines (perhaps not so largely or successfully as this company, though this I cannot szy), and if the company advertises here it must take its chances with the rest in competition.
'The company should bear in mind that the best architects in England prefer to design their own work, but I see in the preface that the company is prepared to execute architect's own designs. This is as it should be. What with plasterers' strikes, and cost of labour and the necessity often to make use of fireproof materials, there should be, and no doubt is, an increasing demand for sheet metal. Advertising is, therefore, I think the best course for the company to pursue, in the hope that the width of the Empire will allow them a place here.
'The High Commissioner will be glad to keep the catalogue you have sent him, and to refer to you any inquirers he may receive for such goods as you manufacture.'

## LEATHER.

Correspondence has again passed with one or two Canadian leather manufacturers in reference to the demand that exists here for boot and shoe leather, and the following are extracts fiom letters I addressed to two Outario firms in reply to their inquiries:-
'1. Mr. Alderman Lennard, J. P., the president of the Federated Associations of Boot Manufacturers, who has often shown great interest in the promotion of Canadian trade with this country, has all along emphasised the necessity of doing trade through the accepted channels, which generally means through the merchants, and I therefore thought it hest to consult him upon the particular subject you mentioned. He now writes me as follows:-
'This firm might ultimately do some trade direct with boot and shoe manufacturers, but direct trading, no matter how well the goods may be known will always, in our trade, be but a very small fraction of the entire business done. There are some brands of leather which have been well known upon this market and have been practically used by every leading boot and shoe manufacturer for years, which have been made in the United States, and still the whole of the goods come through merchants. The first thing the Daville Tanning Company have to do is to get their brand well known and appreciated on this side. Having established a demand for it, the merchants would
have to buy their goods instead of asking for them to be consigned. I can well understand your correspondents' objection to sending large quantities of goods on consignment and awaiting their sale, but in order to introduce them here and create a continuous demand, I am quite sure it would pay them to arrange with some first-class leather importing house to handle their goods, and if need be, to consign a small parcel of the various goods they manufacture in the first instance. The bulk of the stock could be held in Canada and orders cabled as obtained.'
'Mr. Lennard mentions Messrs. George Morrison \& Sons, Weston Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E., as a house with a large connection with whom you might correspond. It is understoori they send a represertative to Canada every year.
' 2 . With reference to your letter of March 28 last, I am directed by the High Commissioner to state that he referred your inquiry to Mr. Harrison Watson, the curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, who was already engaged, at his request, upon a general report regarding the possibilities of trade for Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers in the United Kingdom.
' Mr. Watson's remarks are quoted herewith, for your information, and I am to add that the High Commissioner trusts that you will take an opportunity of perusing the longer report which he is forwarding shortly to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.
'I have made extensive inquiries in connection with the request of Messrs. for information as to possible openings in the United Kingdom for their boots and shoes.
'The fact of their having been established in Australia where they would come into direct competition with American goods is regarded by several here as a favourable sign, for it would be with United States goods they would have to compete in this market.
'They must, however, disabuse themselves of the idea that they can do trade here direct with the retailers. The large retailers manufacture themselves, and the others purchase supplies from the large dealers or factors. Messrs. best plan would be to arrange with some large importers to represent them. There are at present a number of these importers who are handling American goods, and have established a large connection. They would just as soon deal in Canadian as American goods if prices are all right. Although a certain proportion is in fine trade goods, the bulk is for cheap and showy women's goods.
' Messrs. idea of sending over a representative with a lot of samples is an eminently practical one.
'Should Messrs.
send a representative over here, I shall be pleased to lend him any general assistance in the matter of information possible.
'The whole question is one of quality and price. Can they meet American competition in these particulars?'

## animal heads (mounted).

At the request of a correspondent in the maritime provinces, I made inquiry of one of the largest furnishing and decorating houses, respecting the opening for mounted hunting trophies, such as moose heads, \&c. The following is an extract from the reply that reached me :-
'We think it very likely that mounted moose heads when they become known, will form an attractive and elegant article of decorative furniture, and we are quite ready to enter into negotiation with your correspondents.
' We suggest that they should consign us a few good samples of these heads, which we would place in a prominent position in our show rooms.
' We would also be prepared to call the attention of our clients, among which we number some of the largest hotels, clubs, \&c., in all parts of the world, to the advantage of these heads for decorative purposes and think that satisfactory results would accrue from this step."

## FRENCH TRADE.

Correspondence has taken place between my department and the Imperial authorities relative to the treatment of Canadian goods despatched to France by so-called indirect routes. The matter was brought to your notice in Aprii of last year, and I then pointed out that nearly one-half of the articles specified in the commercial agreement concluded between France and Canada in 1893 are now receiving the benefit of the minimum tariff when imported by way of United States ports. My object has been to secure similar treatment for the whole of those articles, and although the representations made by the British ambassador at Paris have not achieved the result aimed at, I am disposed to hope that it may eventually be possible to accomplish something in the direction indicated.

## BRISTOL DELEGATES.

In May last a deputation consisting of five members of the Corn Trade Association, three members of the Provision Merchants' Association and a member of the Cabinet Makers' Association of the City of Bristol pruceeded on a visit to Canada, with the view of ascertaining in what directions and to what extent the trade between Canada and their town could be increased, and it gave me very great pleasure to comply with the request of the local Chamber of Commerce that I should furnish those gentlemen with letters of introduction. Each of the delegates presented reports to the Council of the Chamber of Commerce on their return, all expressive of the success and appreciation of the trip. The council, in returning thanks to Messrs. Elder, Dempster \& Co. for their courtesy in affording facilities for the delegates to take passage by their ss. Mounteagle, expressed the hope that the trip would be the means of furthering the interests of Bristol's trade and commerce.

SPOOL WOOD.
Occasionally I receive inquiries from those who desire to supply the large thread and cotton firms in this country with spools and spool wood. Generally speaking, these people purchase spool wood direct, although some of the business is done through agents. Several of the most important, like J. \& P. Coats, Ltd., Paisley; Clark \& Co., Paisley, and Jonas Brcokes \& Co., Huddersfield, have purchased largely from Canadian sources in the past, but owing to various causes (principally perhaps the careless selection of the wood), they have been more inclined to purchase from American shippers.

## wood bungs.

The following is a letter I caused to be addressed to a firm in Toronto, with regard to the prospect of opening up an export trade in wood bungs to this country :-
'Such bungs as you sent samples of are not made to any extent in this country, as the cork bung is very generally used. Many of the brewers make them for their own requirements in their own cooperages, while those who might purchase such goods as you manufacture usually purchase from merchant importers.
' One of the largest firms dealing in bungs is L. Lumley \& Co., Ltd., 1 America Square, Minories, London, E.C., and it is believed they import these goods in large quantities for the British and continental trade. They would be pleased to take the matter up with you, for which purpose you might send direct to them a set of samples from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inch with your lowest price per gross, delivered or c.i.f. London.
' It is a difficult thing to induce such firms to give particulars as to price, but it is understood that Messrs. Lumley are favourably disposed towards your goods and it is possible that they may supply you with further details upon your corresponding with them.
'In writing it would be advisable for you to state what is your output capacity, and in quoting it, would be as well to figure on a large quantity.
'The High Commissioner will be glad to use his best endeavours to obtain for you any further information you may require upon hearing from you.'

## ADJUSTABLE TABLES.

The agent of a Canadian firm manufacturing adjustable tables for display purposes, has I am pleased, to note, succeeded in establishing a first rate connection in London and the provinces, and I gather that the novelty is in great demand for commercial establishments as well as libraries and other institutions where such things are found to be of use.

## WOOD PULP.

Paper Maker's Association of Great Britain and Ireland, write me as follows in regard to this branch of trade :-
'The recent action of the governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in respect to stumpage, \&c., will no doubt have the effect of restricting the export of logs for pulp into the United States and increasing the manufacture of same into pulp in these provinces.
' The wood pulp imported into Great Britain from Canada is very small in proportion to that brought in from Scandinavia, but if facilities are ojered in Canada and especially in respect to freights, both rail and ocean, there would be an enormous increase in the trade between Canada and the Mother Country.
' One of the greatest hindrances to the development of the wood pulp manufacture in Canada is the freighting difficulty. The principle rivers being blocked by ice are inaccessible for about six months in the year. Winter shipments have to be made in most cases via St. John, N.B. This the shipping companies are well aware of, and as far as our experience goes act in a very arbitrary manner, not only in respect to rates, but by sometimes failing to provide shipping room after it has been engaged, and further by excess charge for weight based on incorrect and excessive measurements. Further, there is the uncertainty of steamer freights, and the uncertainty of railway rates. The result of this uncertainty and irregularity is that manufacturers in Canadia are afraid to make forward contracts for delivery in this country, as they cannot be sure from one month to another what the costs of transport will be. In order to secure a large business it is necessary to make forward contracts. Thus now by 1st June, very large contracts have been made Scandinavia for delivery of pulp to the end of 1901, and some contracts even for two or three years ahead. But no one would venture to make such forward contracts with Canada in consequence of the uncertainty of freights, and it should be remembered that the largest contracts are those that are made for delivery extending over long periods.

- Another hindrance to the development of the wood pulp industry in Canada is the expense of getting in new machinery there. As the industry is so young, there has not been time, we suppose, for engineering works to have acquired the necessary experience in producing a great part of the machinery used in woodpulp faciories. The more expensive portions, especially for chemical pulp, have to be imported. The freight of such machinery is always a very expensive matter, and the mills being so far inland, thus, when the duty is added, the cost of machinery becomes excessive. We think, and would urge very strongly, that wood pulp mills should be treated like some other industries in Canada and machinery imported free of duty.
' If the industry gets sufficient encouragement, and can be assisted in respect to the points above mentioned, there is every prospect of a large development of the wood pulp manufacture in Canada. The wood available produces very satisfactory pulp, quite equal to the best Scandinavian, and undoubtedly British paper-makers would rather do business with, and invest their money in Canada (if the conditions of the buisiness admit) than with any other country. One danger is, that people in Canada who do not understand the trade are getting the impression that wood pulp is so much wanted that any price can be paid for it that they like to name. In some cases they
appear to be developing companies with such extravagant cost of initial expense, that they are looking for prices for pulp, which the state of the paper trade, to say nothing. of the cost of pulp in other countries, will not admit.'

The following is a statement that has been furnished by a large firm of papermakers here :-
'The first step towards the introduction of British capital into Canada has been taken by the imposition of a stumpage charge on all pulp exported from crown landsin the Province of Quebec and of the insertion of the manufacturing clause in the licenses issued by the Province of Ontario, it is to be hoped that other provinces will take similar action in restricting the exportation of pulp wood into the United States. Already one of the largest paper-makers in England is risking a large sum of money in the erection of pulp and paper mills and the result of their enterprise is awaited with much interest.

- It is undoubtedly a grave misfortune that concessions of timber limits and water powers should be granted by the Government to irresponsible syndicates who have nopractical knowledge of the work, and whose main object is to exploit their concessions for their own protit, regardless of the ultimate success of the scheme. Such syndicates get control over useful water powers and forests for a nominal figure and refuse to part with them except at an enormous profit, the result being that the business is overcapitalized before a start is made. But that is not all; these syndicates, while pre tending to give all the land that is necessary for mills and future possible extensions. manage to retain in their own hands certain pieces which they know will be required later on, and which they hold in the hope of reaping a second fabulous profit on sameat a future time.
' All this, while it does not put an extra dollar into the exchequer of the provincial governments, exasperates and discourages the legitimate capitalist who feels he is being robbed by relentless and non-scrupulous middlemen.
'Such at least has been the experience of the firm before mentioned, and who we believe will shortly appeal to the provincial government for protection.
'We contend that concessions should not be granted to irresponsible syndicates, that when a concession is granted there should be a stipulation debarring the sale of same. The legitimate capitalist will in short have to be protected by the government from the illegitimate speculator-speculation in concessions will have to be made impossible. The government will have to afford facilities for the proper regulation of rivers and lakes, both as regards the driving of logs and the accumulation of water through damming to counteract the frosts of winter and the droughts of summer and autumn. There must be a cheap and easy means of expropriating land necessary for mills and factories or land that may be flooded by damming back the rivers and lakes.
' Facilities must also be given for the construction of railways and for the introduction of machinery into the country free of duty. A country which possesses in such. a marked degree the two requisites for paper making, viz.,-water power and wood, should not be lacking in those elements which give the British capitalist the necessary encouragement to embark upon enterprises in what is to him a new and practically unknown country.
' As there is exemption in many districts from taxation for a certain term of years, so also should there be some guarantee that railway freight to the seaboard will not exceed a certain figure-otherwise mills might be erected at a point to which competitive lines do not run, in which case they would be at the mercy of a single company, and would be forced to pay whatever freights were exacted.
'It is generally admitted that the pulp made from Canadian wood is of first-class quality when proper care is taken in the preparation and manufacture.
'Shipping facilities must be vastly improved before any headway can be made in the pulp or paper trade between Canada and this country.'

Inquiries frequently reach me from English and Scotch houses who are desirous of importing broom and tool handles, dowels and other wooden ware of various kinds, and.

I have been able to place a number of my correspondents in communication with Canadian lumber firms and others who are in a position to supply the goods. The following information has been supplied by a firm engaged in the import of wood handles to this country, and may prove of use as a guide to those who may contemplate engaging in the trade :- -

## Particulars of Handles Wanted.

' Broom Handles.-In Basswood or White Pine :-

- Dimensions. - 50 inches by $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inches. The diameter to be the same throughout the length and not tapered like the broom handles in use in Canada.
- Quality.-They must be well sandpapered and graded as follows:-First, all white wood and free from knots ; seconds, free from knots but with some discolourments; thirds, with some knots.
' Quantity.-We buy by the carload and the proportions of the different grades should be: Firsts, about 50 per cent; seconds, about 35 per cent; thirds, about 15 per cent.
'Importers here have some reason to complain of unfair grading, and it will pay millers to be scrupulously attentive to this matter.

Hoe Handles.-In Basswood or White Pine :-
' Dimensions.- 60 inches by 66 inches and 72 inches by $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch. Quality and grading same as broom handles.

## Irish Shovel Handles in Basswood:-

' Dimensions. 72 inches by $1 \frac{5}{8}$ inches.
'Quality.—One grade only-the best. These handles are used for heavy work and knots weaken them too much, therefore handles having knots in them must be discarded and not shipped as they are only good for firewood here. This of course increases the cost of this handle, but that cannot be helped.
' Packing.-All these handles are put up in bundles of 12 dozen, sewn in cheap sacking to prevent them being soiled.
' Prices must be quoted, freight and insurance paid to the following ports :-Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry and Cork. The railroad agents all quote through rates from any station in Canada. It is quite useless to quote f. o. b. cars, as we cannot ascertain the freight here. We might point out that when selling freight and insurance paid it is not necessary to prepay the freight. The freight can be made payable here, but of course in that case the amount of the freight must be deducted from the invoice.
'Payment.-We will pay cash against bills of lading and insurance policy for twothirds of invoice amount, balance to be remitted promptly upon receipt and well-finding of the goods. As we get to know the seller we would of course pay the full amount against documents.'

It may be mentioned that other inquiries have been received from time to time from firms requiring laths for Venetian blinds, plasterer's laths, wooden mantel-pieces, spruce wood for boxes (planed and cut to size), spruce bars, hickory for golf sticks, vehicle wheels, 3 -ply hardwood (veneers), blocks for paving, rings for sieves, hardwood for furniture, wood meal or wood llour, staves for barrels, birch and maple dowels, fir props for mining purposes, walnut boards of good quality, wooden screws, doors, sashes and mouldings, white birch caps for mucilage bottles and brushes far the same.

WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS.
Since the opening of the war in South Africa some very large contracts for all kinds of food products and other commodities have been given out. I lost no time in bringing to the notice of the military authorities the possibility of obtaining supplies from Canada and the result of my action in the matter will be best explained by the
following statement of contracts placed in the Daminion as the consequence of my exertions:-

| For Hay :- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| November 4, 1899. | 1,800 tons |
| " 9, 1899. | 1,200 " |
| December 16, 1899 | 3,000 " |
| January 11, 1900. | 3,000 |
| " 10, 1900. | 400 |
| " 31, 1900. | 3,000 |
| February 22, 1900 | 2,000 |
| " 28,1900 | 3,000 |
| March 10, 1900 | 2,000 " |
|  | 19,400 |
| For Corned Beef:- . |  |
| December 28, 1899.February 30, 1900. | 37 tons. |
|  | 250 |
|  | 287 " |
| For Oats :- |  |
| March 23, 1900. | 100 tons. |
| For flour :- |  |
| December 28, $1899 . .$. . Sufficient to fill spare space in ss. Micmac. |  |
|  |  |
| February 20, 1900. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,000 tons. |  |
| For saddlery :- |  |
| December 14, 1899 . . . . . . . . . . . 500 sets saddles, bridles, \&c. |  |
| " 20 " |  |
| 22 " | " |
| " 28 | " |
| January 1, 1900 |  |
| February 3 " |  |
| April 17 " | pannels. |
| For baked beans- |  |
| January 5, 1900. . . . . . . . . . . . 1,000 cases containing 2-lb. cans. |  |
| For boneless chicken- |  |
| January $15,1900 \ldots . .500$ cases containing 12,000 tins of 1-lb. each. |  |
| " 30, 1900.. | " |
| For Jam- |  |
| February 6, 1900.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 120,000 lbs. in 1-lb. tins. |  |
| " 26, 1900. | " " |
| For Great Coats- |  |
| March 21, 1900..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30,000. |  |
| For Serge Suits- |  |
| March 27 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50,000. |  |

Negotiations are also pending which will in all probability lead to orders being placed with Canadian firms for tents, transport wagons, \&c.

Considerable labour has been thrown upon my staff in connection with these contracts, as frequent communications, both personal and by correspondence, with the War Office, was necessary owing to that department having stipulated that in view of the contracts being placed at so great a distance the goods supplied should be subject to Government inspection in Canada.

In preparing this report I have thought it better to let persons engaged in various branches of trade speak for themselves and instead of summarising the opinions I have procured, I have given quotations, which, coming from practical men, contain information of greater value and interest to those who might be likely to profit by their suggestions. Some of the letters contain views which are by no means in accordance with the ideas prevailing among other firms in the same line of business as the writers, but it is perhaps desirable to give all, or nearly all, the conclusions arrived at and the recommendations submitted, for what they are worth. I do not, of course, wish it to be assumed that in giving the opinions of my correspondents, I endorse them, but leave it to those concerned to take them at their proper value.

As already mentioned the correspondence in this department on commercial matters is increasing very rapidly, and not only does it relate to the south of England, but to all parts of the Kingdom and to many countries on the Continent. The personal inquiries also continue to be very numerous.

The facilities afforded by my office are, I am glad to say, very largely availed of by persons interested in trade, and I am always keenly desirous of being in possession of such data as will enable me to satisfy the requirements of those who are interested in matters affecting trade with Canada.

The practice which I initiated, and to which reference has already been made, of publishing particulars of the trade inquiries received has been attended with the best results. By this means we are able to place the importer and exporter on this side in communication with Canadian houses. We are often in receipt of letters of thanks for the publicity thus procured and have also been informed that in a great nnmber of instances business has resulted in consequence. I may also mention that the editor of Commercial Intelligence, a journal devoted to the interests of the home trader and exporter, which was started somewhat recently by Mr. Henry Sell, the well-known advertising agent, has adopted a suggestion I made to him in the direction of establishing an 'Imperial Trade' free inquiry column to his paper. In this column such inquiries as I have mentioned before are published every week and the effect has been excellent.

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

STRATHCONA.

## APPENDIX.

## Extracts fro:n the British Board of Trade Returns for 1897 to 1899.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.


## HORSES.



## APPENDIX-Continued.

Extracts from the British Board of Trade for 1897 to 1899—Continued.

| Artioles of Food. |  |  | Quantities. |  |  | Value of Imports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Year ended December 31. |  |  | Year ended December 31 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| Corn, Grain, eto. <br> Wheat- |  |  | 15,049,900 6,232,500 |  | 2,518,800 | £ | £ | £ |
| From | Russia . . . . . . . . . . | Cwt. |  |  | 5,439,052 | 2,540,388 | 841,459 |
| " | Germany. | " | 1,333,400 | 711,390 |  | 466,030 | 479,343 | 302,155 | 152,104 |
| " | Roumania | " | 1,221,340 | 183,700 | 32,100 | 425,020 | 76,544 | 11,050 |
| " | Turkey ${ }^{\text {. }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . | " | 1,862,540 | 271,560 | 27,300 | 653,697 | 98,893 | 8,110 |
|  | " UnitedStates of America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | On the Pacific.. | " | 9,633,400 | $30,561,000$ $7,294,200$ | 6,334,700 | $9,620,110$ $3,484,660$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,325,090 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,696,331 \\ & 2,115,369 \end{aligned}$ |
| " | Chili.. | " | 1,019,300 | 807,300 | -265,600 | 3, 374,092 | 330,252 | 2,184,932 |
| " | Argentine Republic | " | $\begin{array}{r} 933,100 \\ 572,760 \end{array}$ | 3,983,400 | 11,368,600 | 318,871 | 1,753,904 | 3,622,063 |
| " | British East Indies | " |  | $9,537,900$211,620 | $\begin{array}{r}1,368,192,200 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + 241,447 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,556,051 \\ 79,762 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,651,167 \\ & 1,247,744 \end{aligned}$ |
| " | Australasia. | " |  |  | 3,703,030 |  |  |  |
| " | Canada. | " | 4,820,500 | 5,012,030 | 5,256,500 | 1, $1,75,058$ | 1,948,147 | 1,801,953 |
| " | Other Countries |  | 1,324,140 | 421,330 | 156,170 | 452,153 | 166,394 | 50,419 |
|  | Total. | " | 62,740,180 | 65,227,930 | 66,636,978 | 23,363,503 | 26,147,256 | 22,282,701 |
| Wheat, meal and flour- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From | Germany .. | 11 | 73,745 | 107,340 | 60,707 | 30,933 | 51,878 | 25,861 |
| " | France | " | 1,682,420 | 438,160 | 641,838 | 834,292 | 229,371 | 275,081 |
| " | Austrian Territories. | " | 1,143,950 | 729,290 | 1,029,616 | 739,514 | 543,266 | 563,931 |
| " | United S+ates of America | " | 14,062,970 | 17,445,890 | 18,405,796 | 7,089,094 | 9,470,433 | 8,563,884 |
| " | Canada | " | 1,530,690 | 1,968,200 | 2,498,920 | 803,389 | 1,057,927 | 1,154,246 |
| " | Other Countries | " | 186,894 | 328,229 | 308,831 | 102,434 | 192,568 | 117,987 |
|  | Total, | " | 18,680,669 | 21,017,109 | 22,945,708 | 9,599,656 | 11,545,443 | 10,700,990 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From | Russia. . R . | "' | $7,494,100$ $3,275,200$ | $10,267,000$ $4,734,760$ | $7,806,930$ $1,326,330$ | 1,493,224 | 2,408,101 |  |
| " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Roumania | "', | $3,275,200$ $3,150,700$ | $4,734,760$ $3,890,800$ | $1,326,330$ $2,955,600$ | 701,009 973,633 | $1,183,165$ $1,293,329$ | 356,514 978,030 |
| " | United States of America | "' | 3,353,600 | 2,392,800 | 1,946,070 | 939,488 | 1, 794,867 | 572,321 |
| " | Other Countries..... | " | 1.685,120 | 3,261,644 | 3,154,428 | 573,720 | 1,112,010 | 1,074,382 |
|  | Total. | 1 | 18,958,720 | 24,457,004 | 17,189,358 | 4,681,074 | 6,791,472 | 4,960,332 |
| Oats- . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From | Russia...... .......... | " | 5,463,480 | 3,344,220 | 4,722,500 |  |  |  |
| " | United States of America | " | 8,082,300 | $8,421,320$ | 7,072,000 | 1,913,478 | 2,290,368 | $1,841,347$ |
| " | Other Countries. | " | 2,571,030 | 3,812,360 | 3,832,130 | 678,420 | 1,091,316 | 1,096,521 |
|  | Total | " | 16,116,810 | 15,577,900 | 15,626,630 | 4,038,813 | 4,382,857 | 4,199,724 |
| Pease - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From | Russia | " | 880,220 | 296,440 | 270,050 | 228,048 | 89,682 | 83,406 |
| " | British East Indies. | " | 52,000 | 105,864 | 901,505 | 21,610 | 33,218 | 258,527 |
| " | Canada ....... | " | 1,112,730 | 1,013,690 | 755,120 | 287,496 | 309,290 | 240.650 |
| " | Other Countries. | " | 775,185 | 763,198 | 826,275 | 233,901 | 257,579 | 316,368 |
| Total |  | " | 2,820,135 | 2,179,192 | 2,752,950 | 771,055 | 689,769 | 898,951 |
| Beans- ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From | Turkey | " | 1,146,550 | 818,700 | 199,420 | 294,203 | 226,119 | 61,207 |
| " | Egypt. | " | 805,660 | 465,080 | 1,102,100 | 227,716 | 147,831 | 325,145 |
| " | Moroceo | " | 61,530 | 161,250 | 121,750 | 18,558 | 50,773 | 40,463 |
| " | Other countries... ..... |  | 826,310 | 848,316 | 453,950 | 221,798 | 245,436 | 147,076 |
|  | Total . . . . . . . . . . . . | " | 2,840,050 | 2,293,346 | 1,877,220 | 762,275 | 670,159 | 573,891 |

## APPENDIX—Continued.

## Extracts from the British Board of Trade for 1897 to 1899-Continued.



## APPENDIX—Contimued.

Extracts from the British Board of Trade Returns for 1897 to 1899 -Continued.


## APPENDIX—Concluded.

Extracts from the British Board of Trade Returns for 1897 to 1899-Concluded.


# (B.)-REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE. 

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

Imperial Institute, London, S.W., 31st January, 1900.

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

Sir,-There has again been a marked increase in the commercial work of this office during the past year. The number of letters received was 65 per cent in excess of the correspondence of any previous twelve months, and there were a considerable number of personal applications for information.

Judging from the varied inquiries received from Canada, the present era of prosperity has resulted in the establishment of many new industries and the development of others already existing which seek an outside market for the disposal of a portion of their output. To these correspondents the names of United Kingdom importers, prepared to take up the different matters, have been, when practicable, furnished, and in many cases this has been supplemented by detailed information concerning the special requirements of this market as to quality, values, mode of packing \&c., obtained from competent authorities. In this connection it should be noted that much time would be saved if Canadian exporters would, with their inquiry, inclose copies of their catalogues, price lists and any general printed matter available. Such information is invariably asked for, the knowledge furnished often induces merchants to take prompt and definite action, and its absence causes much needless delay.

The remarkable commercial activity which has prevailed in the United Kingdom, has created an extensive demand, not only for supplies, but also for new sources of supply. As many of the countries from which British merchants obtain their goods have also enjoyed prosperity, there has been, in many lines, continual difficulty in obtaining prompt delivery of orders. To cite a prominent example, the United States exporters of manufactures of wood such as broom and Tool handles, Mouldings, chair parts, \&c., dec., who ordinarily furnish this country with supplies have, with a phenomenal home demand been unable to keep pace with the British demand. United Kingdom merchants have consequently keen forced to look elsewhere and Canada's capabilities in that respect, have been the subject of constant inquiry. Unfortunately, many Canadian manufacturers have been too fully employed with their home trade to take full advantage of this excellent opportunity of obtaining a footing in this market. However, a good deal has been accomplished and among the very considerable number of Canadian producers and British importers who have been placed in communication with one another through this office, it is gratifying to learn that some satisfactory relations have been established. The more extended recognition of the natural facilities possessed by the Dominion for the production of certain goods steadily wanted in the United Kingdom must be of future benefit and should stimulate enterprise in these directions.

A number of applications have been made by United Kingdom houses wishing to export goods to Canada. Information as to trade prospects, tariff legislation and names of Canadian merchants have been supplied, and in several instances details as to Canadian business methods and customs. In some cases resident agents have been found, and in others, persons visiting the Dominion with the object of establishing trade have been given the names of prominent Canadian importers, manufacturers and exporters. As usual there have been various enquiries fcr the names of Canadian producers and shippers of such articles, as grain, hay, flour, poultry, cheese, butter, leather, wood pulp, canned fruits and vegetables, meats, furniture, woodenware, broom handles, skewers, apples, nickel felspar, timber, fish \&c., \&c.

## PUBLICITY.

A selection of trade inquiries has been published in several of the Canadian newspapers. The British press has as usual been most courteous in opening its columns for the benefit of Canadian shippers, and special reference should be made to the valuable assistance rendered by Sells Commercial Intelligence in placing the requirements of many Canadian producers before its readers. Recently also, arrangements have been made, whereby many of these inquiries appear in the new weekly issue of the Board of Trade Journal.

A considerable correspondence has resulted from these different channels, and there can be no doubt that a good many buyers and sellers have thereby been made aware of each other's existence and requirements.

## EXHIBITS AND EXHIBITIONS.

It is regrettable that better advantage is not taken by Canadian exporters of the opportunities which the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute affords in the direction of displaying and distributing Canadian products and manufactures. In addition to the galleries of collections, at all times open to the public, there is a store room of considerable dimensions, where samples can be kept and distributed as required. During the past year there have been several applications from exhibitions for the loan of articles, the choice being pratically left to our own discretion, and no charge for space being made. In this age of advertisement, the benefit to be devived from giving extended publicity to the resources of the Dominion is obvious, and the growing applications from Canadian business men wishing to place their goods in this market further shows how necessary it is that the British public, both commercial and general, should be given every opportunity of becoming familiar with what Canada can produce and offer. Every few months these opportunities of lending specimens and samples to exhibitions, provincial and metropolitan, occur, and with the slender means at the disposal of the curator it is unfortunately quite impossible to make displays either creditable or representative. Some grain, minerals and fruits were lent to the Salvation Army Exhibition, which was visited by 150,000 persons. Fruit was lent to the Dominion Government agents at Liverpool and Glasgow, which specimens were shown at many of the local agricultural fairs. A few articles were lent to an exhibition at Honfleur (France) and such responses as circumstances permitted have been made to the numerous applications from schools, agricultural schools, polytechnies and institutes for specimens of Canadian grains, minerals, timber, \&c., for educational purposes. With the storage space available we should have liberal supplies of not only grain, fruits, minerals, timber, \&c., but also of our leading natural industrial products such as leather, wood pulps and paper, woodenware, \&c., \&c., for exhibition purposes. The installation next May in half of this building of the new London University is likely to greatly enhance the potential utility of these collections if they can only be strengthened, renewed and generally brought up to the mark. The holding of the Paris Exhibiton where the Dominion is to be so extensively represented, will be the means of bringing Canadian exhibits of all kinds across the Atlantic and thus easily available. It is to be hoped that arrangements will be made whereby a considerable selection of these exhibits may be handed over in due course to the Imperial Institute. It would be difficult to find a better use for them.

## SAMPLES.

A considerable number of samples pass through this office in connection with current trade inquiries, but there is still a good deal of complaint that many Canadian exporters appear to be unwilling to incur the small trouble and expense in furnishing the bulk samples and small trial shipments which importers suggest. In most cases United Kingdom merchants cannot form any idea of the trade possibilities of goods until they can examine them, and the hesitation of the producer not only creates a bad impression, but often results in the importers throwing over the whole matter.

## QUOTATIONS.

Another frequent source of complaint is the neglect of the Canadian exporter to quote according to the request of the British importer. Often when prices to inolude cost of freight and insurance to liverpool, London, Glasgow or some other port have been asked for, the reply is a quotation f.o.b., or 'on the cars' at some inland Canadian station of which the importer has probably never heard, and from which he could not possibly obtain any rate upon this side of the ocean. These through rates are invariably made in Canada and can be obtained from the railways or steamship agencies with ordinary enterprise, or failing that, the exporter should quote f.o.b. some Canadian port from which regular lines of steamers run. As it is, such quotations are simply a waste of time and occasion annoyance.

## AGENCIES.

Attention must again be directed to the great importance of establishing relations with one responsible importer in preference to endeavouring to trade with a number of small concerns. These large importers possess influential connections and handle large quantities of goods which they have the means of distributing in all directions. There are great difficulties in the way of the Canadian exporter who is unfamiliar with this market and yet endeavours to conduct business with a number of customers, known to him only through correspondence, from a distance of 3,000 miles and without the aid of any representative on the spot. These importing houses are thoroughly posted as to the requirements and conditions of their particular trade, and can not only relieve the exporter of many of the minor details which, when he is ignorant of the methods of this country, occasion vexation, but by being in a position to purchase large consignments, enable the shippers to effect low rates of transportation. A firm which thus virtually acts as resident agent will also, from reasons of mutual interest, take trouble in posting the manufacturer in the way of furnishing him with samples of goods needed, information as to prices which must be met and other details which can naturally not be obtained from a casual correspondent.

## SOU'THAMPTON STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

At the request of persons interested, correspondence took place in connection with the new and extensive cold storage establishments now being erected at Southampton. It is claimed that this will provide facilities for reaching a section of England which is at present indifferently served, and as the venture is indirectly connected with one of the most important railway corporations, the promoters are desirous of attracting the attention of Canadian shippers of produce to the desirability of some regular service between Canada and Southampton. The Department of Agriculture is giving the question due consideration. The officials of the Cold Storage Company also point out that besides tapping a well populated section of England, Southampton is the port of departure for many countries which are importers of produce such as Canada ofters, and that for purposes of transhipment the erection of the cold storage plant will be valuable. The buildings will probably be completed some time during the present year.

Although inquiries about staple articles of Canadian export trade are received and dealt with, detailed reference would be superfluous. There are, however, certain matters in connection with which this office has made special inquiries, and the following notes have been put together for the benefit of those interested.

## MANUFACTURES OF WOOD AND WOODENWARE.

The principal feature in the work of this office during the past twelve months has been in connection with the increased demand for Canadian manufactures of wood. Previous reference has been made to the extensive requirements of this market and the undoubted openings existing for Canadian enterprise. Most of these goods are imported
in a manufactured or semi-manufactured state from abroad, and the United States is a most considerable source of supply. The constant growth of population there, with an increased domestic demand has coincided with a decreasing supply of native timber, with the result that the quantity of wooden manufactures available for export is likely to steadily diminish. For some time past British importers have paid some attention to Canada, but there have been obstacles to overcome. A few Canadian manufacturers have studied this market, and in spite of keen competition and low prices, established trade. On the other hand, many are not sufficiently equipped to be able to produce with regularity, supplies of the dimensions requisite for a successful export trade, and apart from this shortcoming, do not produce goods of the particular quality wanted in a notoriously conservative market such as this. The wonderful trade activity which has recently prevailed in the United States has resulted in many of the manufacturers of wooden articles from whom merchants in Great Britain generally obtain their supplies being so occupied with the domestic demand that not only have they been unable to accept new export orders, but they have been unable to make delivery of those already in hand. In consequence, British importers have had to look for new sources of supply, and many have turned to Canada. At the moment there is a very large demand for broom handles, tool and implement handles, mouldings, furniture, chair or closet seats, \&c., \&c., and consequently an excellent opportunity for Canadian manufacturers to obtain an opening in this market which at ordinary times it would be difficult to secure. Several hundred letters have passed in connection with these various goods, and a large number of firms placed in communication with one another. Indeed several United Kingdom houses have sent out representatives with a view to making future arrangements, who have been furnished with various names, while several Canadians over here on similar business have been referred to importing houses. In many cases Canadian manufacturers were already too full of orders, in consequence of a heavy home demand, to take immediate advantage of the new business offering, but in any case the considerable correspondence and exchange of views which has taken place must result in spreading a better knowledge of Canada's great natural facilities in this branch of trade. The co-operation and assistance of Mr. Thomas Southworth, the Ontario Clerk of Forestry, has been particularly valuable in connection with many of these inquiries. In view of the demand for broom handles, reports were obtained from importers in different sections of the United Kingdom, embodying their views as to quality, mode of packing, values $\dot{\alpha} c$. ., which were transmitted to Canada for the benefit of exporters. In wooden mantelpieces, special inquiries were also made and some halfdozen Canadian manufacturers placed in communication with large importers. In addition, drawings of the designs at present in demand were obtained from one of the largest furnishing and building houses in England, and sent out, permission having been obtained that Canadian manufacturers might quote direct to the firm in question for the mantels. In skewers, several British inquiries have been referred to Canadian manufacturers, and there have been applications from Canadian houses wishing to embark in the trade. Latterly a considerable business has been done in the United Kingdom by a Canadian producer possessing the improved machinery, and who has carefully studied the matter of shape and quality. There undoubtedly exist openings in skewers for others, but prices have so often been quite unprofitable that Canadian producers new to this market should not be led away by present high values. They should cautiously review the general situation, and see how far they will be justified in embarking the capital necessary to place them in a position to satisfactorily compete with others possessing improved machinery, \&c. In mouldings there is at the moment a very large demand, and a number of inquiries have been made by firms of high standing, who are in a position to buy supplies from Canada, including picture frame mouldings. For birch chair parts there also exist plenty of openings, and several importers possessing good connections, have taken up the matter with Canadian producers. This is an industry which seems likely to develop. Several Canadian wheelbarrow makers have been placed in communication with importers prepared to buy the parts to be shipped in 'knock down' condition. The names of door and blind sash makers have also been asked for. Manufacturers of tools and implements ready to
contract for very considerable quantities of wooden handles annually, have been endeavouring to obtain supplies from Canada. The manufacturer of a veneer tea chest who applied to me from Ontario as to the possibilities of trade here, informs me that the correspondence resulting has shown the existence of a demand exceeding all anticipation, and generally speaking in furniture and all manufactures of wood there is plenty to be done if handled in an intelligent manner. In this connection it should be stated that several importers hold opinions as to the particular suitability of the maritime provinces for developing this woodworking industry on account of their timber supplies and shipping facilities. In most cases all these goods must be of a certain quality and description to succeed in this market, and Canadians embarking in the export trade must educate themselves up to the special requirements of the United Kingdom, unless they wish to court failure. A neglect of almost minute details and carelessness in finish or disregard of some instructions is pretty certain to result in loss, or often rejection of the goods upon arrival. Canadian shippers would do well to arrange with a house of good position to handle their output, and in most instances it would pay them to make a special trip to the United Kingdom and devote a few weeks to visiting the principal centres and studying their peculiarities. Many of the articles in common use in Canada are absolutely unsuited for this market, and manufacturers must obtain British patterns and copy them, which, however, is a matter easy of accomplishment.

## LEATHER.

The report referred to last year as regards the development of the Canadian leather trade in the United Kingdom was duly received from Alderman Lennard. As embodying the views of British importers and consumers who had considered the reports of the leading Canadian tanners, this report was valuable. Although already published by your department its main recommendation may be cited. Strict attention to quality and finish and the maintenance of a fixed standard : connection should be established with prominent importing houses instead of efforts being made to reach the consumer : all Canadian leather should be invoiced as such and emphasis be laid on the place of origin so that the British trade should be made familiar with Canadian leather, and taught to ask for it. It was further suggested that Canadian tanners should make a comprehensive display of their leathers at the shoe and leather fair to be held in London in April last. Alderman Lennard, as retiring president of the Federated Associations of Bout and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain, was in a position to promote the interests of Canadian exhibitors, and Mr. John T. Day, the manager of the exhibition, warmly co-operated with, and offered Canadian tanners space at a merely nominal charge. Unfortunately, exigencies of time did not permit of prompt action being taken. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that in consequence of what had taken place, the Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal sent over a representative who has taken up the matter, and there is a good prospect of Canada being adequately represented at the next exhibition, which will be held in London during the autumn of the present year. In the meantime Canadian leather is in increasing demand, and the success which has been achieved by sole leather should in due course be followed by trade in the finer grades.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

In consequence of sundry inquiries made by Canadian manufacturers, I was requested by the High Commissioner to investigate the probabilities of Canada obtaining a share of the import trade in boots and shoes. Numerous persons who could speak with authority were interviewed, and a short report drawn up which has already been published. Although the opening for Canadian boots and shoes appears to be much less favourable than that for leather, there can be no doubt that the United States is doing a considerable and increasing trade in several lines, and there are imports from France and elsewhere. From the Board of Trade returns the imports were :

|  | Pairs. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1898. | 182,261 | £510,873 |
| 1899. | 224,441 | 650,301 |

Canadian manufacturers are familiar with American goods, and it is with these that they would have to compete in this country. A list of importers has already been supplied to the department, who are prepared to take up the matter with Canadian manufacturers. In the last few months one or two Canadian firms have taken steps with a view to placing their boots and shoes on this market. Any Canadian manufacturer wishing to send a set of samples to this office, there would be no difficulty in arranging to have several importers call and examine the goods and report as to quality and values.

## CANNED GOODS, PRESERVED•GOODS, ETC.

Canadian goods are making some progress, although the trade secured even now, is a very small proportion of what it should and could be. As Canadian packers more carefully study this market, and improve the quality of the material selected, and above all, maintain a standard upon which the trade can place reliance, so will they assuredly rapidly develop their export shipments.

Last winter, at the request of the High Commissioner, I visited some of the large retail establishments and obtained samples of many of the preserved goods for which there is a large sale, which together with information as to prices and general details, were forwarded to the Department of Agriculture. These samples included dessert fruits in syrup and fruits for tarts, bsth in glass ; canned California pears and peaches, for which there is a very large demand. Beans (haricots verts) and pease both in tins and bottles and macedoine (mixed vegetables suitable for garnishing, salads, \&c.); tomatoes and honey. There still exists a prejudice in many circles against tins, and although the trade in vegetables in glass is infinitely smaller than in cans, there certainly is a demand for pease, beans, \&c., in bottles, which merits the attention of Canadian packers. During the year there has been a considerable further correspondence with Canadian canners and their agents. Several have been supplied with details concerning the quality and mode of packing of certinin goods. Several have personally visited this country, and investigated its requirements, and I had the pleasure of accompanying one of the leading Canadian packers in his visits paid to large London dealers. In connection with this and the dried fruit trade, there has been obtained the views of several of the principal London dealers whose letters follow. They should be of practical utility.

## ' 119 Cannon Street, E.C., January 4, 1900.

' Dear Sir,-In reply to your favour we have pleasure in answering your questions, but regret to say we cannot at the same time report any marked improvement in the position of Canadian produce (dried or canned apples, vegetables and fruits) on this market. An important feature from a supplier's point of view is the growth in public taste in favour of the 'dried' as compared with say two or three years ago. It is evident that the people are learning better methods of cooking the fruit, and are beginning to appreciate the convenience as well as the concentrated flavour which the dried article possesses compared with the canned. Although the prices of dried apples and apricots during the last year have been above the average, the sales have increased and appear likely to show still further improvement. This drying method of preserving will possibly lend itself favourably to the competitive capacity of the Dominion which has never quite risen in style and manipulation to the standard of the United States in the canning process. An attempt to evaporate apples has been made in Kent with moderate success, but the proprietors are hopeful and intend continuing the experiment through another season.

[^2]' Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., January 11, 1900.
' Dear Sir, - We are in receipt of your letter respecting Canadian produce. Our opinion is that considerable progress has been made on this market both in Canadian packed canned goods and in the various kinds of dried fruits, such as evaporated apples, dc., during the last few years; at the same time there is room for further development in this respect if the various packers will only send regular supplies. We think it would be to the advantage of Canadian packers to send over consignments of ox and lunch tongues and meats of all descriptions, but these must be carefully packed and as near as possible similar to what we receive from the Chicago packers. We would be pleased to do all in our power to further the interests of Canadian produce if suitable consignments such as we have mentioned were sent to our market, as we feel sure if care is taken in packing the goods will find a ready sale.
' Yours faithfully,
'GINNER, MORTON \& GODDARD.'
'47 Botolph Lane, E.C., January 11, 1900.
' Dear Sir,-In reply to your inquiry of the 10th, Canada has never done much here in apple rings.
' We have had them and they have been good, though perhaps too highly dried and too bulky in package, but they have never followed it up.
' Within the last few days we have had a call from some Canadian shippers now here, and have coached them up well.
'To do a business they must consign, then their goods will sell on their merits against American.
' So far as tinned goods are concerned their apples, sugar, corn and tomatoes are going ahead, and other fruits are too small and prices too high.

' We are, dear sir,<br>'Yours obediently,<br>' HANSON, SON \& BARTER.'

## '41 to 57 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., 'January 12, 1900.

' Drar Sir, -We have yours of this date respecting Canadian fruits, \&c. We find our principal source of supply of dried apples comes from the United States. We have seen samples from Canada, but they do not compete in price with the United States. We received some quantity packed in tins from the Ontario district which we prefer to the States. Although Canada puts up other canned goods such as peaches, apricots and pears, the Californian produce is offered on much better terms. Raspberries have been sent in quantities the last few years. When our crops are short good prices are obtainable, but this is entirely guided by our home production. Any information we can give you we shall always be glad.
' Yours truly,
' PETTY, WOOD \& CO.'
' 5 Philpot Lane, E.C., January 16, 1900.
' Dear Sir, - We have your favour of the 15 th instant. With regard to the question of evaporated apples it is difficult to say whether this is an increasing industry or not. The imports for the last three years ending December 31 have been :-

| - 1899. | Casel. 74,367 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1898 | 83,853 |
| 1897. | 92,868 |

' We have no figures to show the consumption, but from the imports we should gather rather that the industry has not been an increasing one the last few years, but this is doubtless partly to be accounted for by the fact that prices have been higher the last two seasons, though this reasoning does not always hold good as is shown by the figures for Californian fruits, which are, imports :

|  | Cases. |
| :---: | :---: |
| - 1899 | 533,774 |
| 1898 | 335,696 |
| 1897 | 323,128 |

' In 1897 Californian fruits (apricots, pears and peaches) were at their lowest as regards prices, and have been on the rise ever since, and this year we reckon the imports will amount to some 650,000 , so great a hold does this class of goods seem to have taken with the British public.
' In canned apples the figures are as follows :-

| - 1899. | 98,053 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1898. | 121,836 |
| 1897. | 43,427 |

these show a very great variation; the larger portion of the figures for 1899 will, of course, be 1898 season's apples imported in the early months of 1899 . We expect to see a decreased quantity this season on account of the high prices. Of course, prices for these, as for the exported fruit, to a certain extent depend upon the prices of the home stock, and also upon the imports of raw apples from Canada, United States and elsewhere.
'The figures given above for both evaporated and canned apples will include both United States of America and Canada.
' We think one reason for the want of success of some of the Canadian packers is that they do not look at busines from the same point of view as the American. Nearly all manufactured articles require a certain amount of advertising, and this point the American thoroughly recognizes, and to force a new brand or pack upon this market he is willing to sell at comparatively low prices for a time until the brand is known, and there is probably hardly a grocer in the United Kingdom who does not know their brands.
' On the other hand, take a Canadian packer; he ships a few odds and ends of stuff and then comes over himself, and we explain to him what is wanted, and he goes back apparently satisfied and seemingly determined to do a business here, and yet the result has been practically nil; whereas in a season like this, with high prices, it was just the opportunity he could have taken to make a name, and this he could have done by slightly underselling other well known packs.
'Reverting to the question of evaporated apples again, the safest and best plan for the unknown packer we consider is for him to consign trial shipments of bis pack until such time as he gets a footing on this market. The prices ruling to-day are about as follows :-Rings, 35 s . for fair up to 40 s ., 42 s . for good selected per cwt .; whole, 50 s . for good up to 70 s . for fine and choice in fancy boxes. Last year the prices were about 1 s . to $2 s$. lower. In a plentiful year prices for good ordinary rings would be about 27 s . to 30 s . Rings are the most in request, and only fine quality should be put up whole.

> 'Always at your service, ' Yours truly,
> 'For ANDERSON \& COLTMAN, Limited.'

## EVAPORATED APPLES AND OTHER FRUITS.

This is ansther direction in which Canadian producers might profitably turn their attention, as has been urged in previous reports. The consumption of dried apples is steadily increasing in the United Kingdom, and is already very large in Germany and other continental countries. At present Canada, with its splendid apple growing resources, does practically little or nothing in evaporated apples, although shipping large quantities of the fresh fruit and a considerable amount of canued apples. Last autumn the Canadian press contained the annual complaints as to the wretched results obtained from certain consignments of fresh fruit. Granted that much of this is due to poor fruit and imperfect packing, it stands to reason that perishable products are more or less at the mercy of the market of the moment, and there can be little doubt that more satisfactory results would accrue from evaporating a portion of the crop. Last March, at the request of the High Commissioner, large samples of two grades each of whole apples and rings were purchased in the city, showing the quality and mude of packing, which were forwarded to the Department of Agriculture. At that time the values were for the whole apples 51 s . and 53 s . per cwt. ( 112 lbs .), and for the rings 43 s . and 47 s . At present very few apricots are grown in Canada, but in addition to the demand fur canned apricots and no pulp, there is a large consumption of the dried fruit, and altogether, both in its dimensions and its variety, the commercial value of the apricot merits the closest attention on the part of Canadian fruit growers.

Another trade which California has taken up with great success is that in dried plums or prunes. Nothing has been done so far in Canada in this line, but in view of the extensive yield of plums in various sections of the country, the matter would bear investigation. The California prunes give great satisfaction, being placed on this market in a very attractive condition. It is more than probable tiat the particular variety of plum required for this trade could be cultivated, and some correspondence has already passed between this office and the governments of Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia on the subject. During a visit to Holland the writer noted the large consumption of dried fruits-apples, pears, apricots, \&c.-in that country, as a further outlet for these goods.

## BLUEBERRIES.

Samples of preserved blueberries were furnished to many of the leading jam manufacturers and wholesale dealers, with a view to the introduction of the fruit for jammaking and kindred purposes. Unfortunately, no encouragement can be given, as upon examination, the fruit was generally described as being quite unsuitable, some objecting to the flavour, others to the absence of jellying qualities, and still others complaining of the stain it imparts to the mouth and teeth. Of course, some objections were to be encountered with any fruit unfamiliar to the trade, but at present there does not seem to be any prospect of blueberries being taken up by British jam-makers.

## BAKED BEANS.

In view of the launching of a favourite American pack of beans upon the market, samples of several Canadian brands were brought to the notice of dealers. At present the reception has not been very favourable, there being the usual prejudice against anything new. The British public, however, has been educated up to a general appreciation of tomatoes, is gradually, if slowly, learning to like sugar corn, and will probably in due course find baked beans suitable for certain purposes. Samples were also, at the request of a Canadian packer, placed before the authorities of the Admiralty and War Office. At the time both found the beans unsuitable for supplies, but since then the War Office has placed a sample order with a Canadian firm, presumably for use in South Africa. This may lead to a more general demand for the article, which, in many ways, should be well adapted to this climate.

## EVAPORATED VEGETABLES.

In my last report mention was made of the practical investigation of the quality and utility of the Canadian desiccated vegetables being conducted by the War Office. This matter was followed up during the present year, and in view of the adoption of these goods as supplies for the troops in South Africa, l found it desirable to obtain the services of a resident agent in behalf of the Canadian producer. Several tenders were put in without success, but in December an order was obtained for about 25,000 pounds of onions, cabbage, \&cc. The question of delivery is certainly an obstacle in the way of Canadian houses securing these orders, but should the quality turn out satisfactory, it is to be hoped that further orders may be secured for Canada. Another difficulty is that several of the Canadian samples differ materially in form from the German and other vegetables to which the authorities are accustomed. As a further result of the work undertaken, the Indian Office has also given a sample order for several varieties of Canadian evaporated vegecables, which are being sent out to be examined and practically tested. For ordinary trade purposes, I am still unable to report any opening for the Canadian goods. There are a number of producers in this country who supply the somewhat limited demand existing, and whose goods are put up in small and attractive packages. These consist largely of different varieties of soups and specialties, such as rations, dc.

## FRUIT PULPS.

The information supplied last year and published as a special bulletin by the Ontario Government created a considerable correspondence between Canadian packers and British importers, and several lots of raspberry pulp were sent over from Canada. As Canada cannot apparently at present furnish any apricot pulp, for which variety the demand is the greatest, interests are limited to raspberries. As far as can be judged, Canadian packers contirm my surmise that the trade would only be protitable to them in years of high prices. The past season was in many respects a curious and disappointing one. The market was practically bare of supplies until the arrival of the domestic raspberry crop. Owing to the phenomenally hot weather, this crop was delayed several weeks later than usual. First reports were that the yields would be very short, and long prices were consequently paid for the fresh fruits. Subsequently, the fruit crop turned out much better than anticipated, and prices declined. It may be remarked that the opening for pulp would be in the late autumn after all the fresh fruit had been consumed. Unfortunately, several seizures of foreign fruit and subsequent prosecution of prominent firms for having in their possession this fruit, described as rotten and unfit for human consumption, attracted a great deal of attention and temporarily harmed the jam trade. This is, however, passing away, and now that jam manufacturers have disposed of much of their high-priced raspberry jam, there is likely to be a demand for some Canadian raspberries in the near future, particularly if the Australian crop is again a short one. Messrs. John Idiens \& Sons, Evesham, Worcestershire, who handle large quantities of fruit pulps, write:
'The demand for raspberry pulp since the fresh fruit came in has not come up to expectations, which is, I think, to be accounted for by the extraordinary high prices ruling for the jam, the fresh fruit having cost big money, and now the shops cannot sell the jam. The Canadian lot came to hand in good condition, and was well packed. We have had some repeat orders from some houses, whilst others do not care for it, saying that it boils a dark colour. Trade, however, may move later on in the spring. Other kinds of pulp have not been much in demand, in fact there was nothing moving until the war broke out, but this has cleared out a lot of old stock and given a healthier tone to the jam trade all round.'

As generally speaking, the consumption of jams is a constantly increasing one, Canadian packers should endeavour to reduce the cost of their pulps by adopting large packages, a very considerable saving, which would enable them to accept lower prices, and yet find the trade yield some profit. It is important to note that in consequence of
a new Act which came into force January l, jam makers are asking for a guarantee of purity and freedom from all colouring matter and chemicai preservatives in all pulp offered to them.

## SMOKED SALMON.

There have been several inquiries in connection with this article. In the United Kingdom the consumption is not a very large one, consisting mainly of a demand for a cheap variety among the Jews and foreigners. The salmon is imported from Canada and the United States in a salted or pickled state, and the smoking done in this country. The fish seen by the writer at Billingsgate would be considered in Canada as an inferior article compared with what is mostly used there. There is however, a certain demand in restaurants, hotels, \&c., for smoked salmon of a good quality, and also for it cut in thin slices, put up in oil in small tins something similar the sardine package. This latter comes at present from Germany, and the matter might interest some Canadian packers. In Germany the consumption of smoked salmon is a large one, so called 'delicacies' being a favourite form of diet. A Hamburg firm informed me that they annually placed a large order for salted salmon in the United States for a smoked salmon manufacturer, and asked whether supplies of the fish could be obtained from Canada. This was required in barrels of from 7 to 8 cwt each. A number of Canadian firms, both in the east and west, took up the matter with the German importers. Recently the Hamburg house reports that they regret being unable to report having effected any business. 'The fact of the matter is that the Canadian packers raised so many difficulties, especially as regards size of fish, that we were compelled to buy as hitherto from Portland, Oregon.' It is not at all improbable that a large demand could be created for a high grade of smoked salmon if the matter were taken up and pushed in a practical manner.
caviare.
Further efforts have been made to induce Canadian firms to interest themselves in the production and shipping of caviare in view of the regular market awaiting them here. Despite the success of the trial shipment and an offer to take 10,000 pounds a year, the London importer could obtain no further supplies last year. It would appear that the Cauadian supply is controlled by a United States Company, the caviare produced being largely sent to Germany. The American company has however, now taken action regarding this opening in England, so that probably in the future caviare which is the product of Canadian waters will reach the United Kingdom through American shippers. This does not speak very highly for Canadian enterprise and with the considerable quantities of sturgeon abounding in certain parts of Canada, it is remarkable that some Canadian firm does not undertake the production of the caviare. The continental demand is a very large one, apart from this relatively small English trade, and there is no reason why it should not be done direct from Canada. With good quality caviare worth about 75 cents per pound the industry should be a remunerative one. There is also a demand for a small quantity of smoked sturgeon.

## FISH GUANO.

There is a considerable consumption of this fertilizer in the United Kingdom and inquiries were lately made on behalf of an importing house as to Canadian production of the article. Considering the extent of Canada's fishing industries, it would appear to present a practical opportunity of obtaining some return from what must otherwise be not only a waste, but often a nuisance.

## FELSPAR.

In continuation of the previous year's work, several large dealers in the potteries district were interested in the possible importation of Canadian felspar, and an enter-
prising Canadian producer has sent over several sample shipments. Further practical experiments have shown the excellent quality of certain of the Canadian deposits, one manufacturer having kindly supplied the collection here with several china ornaments in the manufacture of which Cwnadian felspar had been used. The Canadian producers and Staffordshire importers have been in direct communication, but it seems doubtful whether the Canadian can profitably compete with the Scandinavian spar in view of the higher cost of transport.

## molybdenite.

A firm of Liverpool merchants requiring considerable quantities of this material in connection with a new production, inquiries were made as to Canadian supplies, and several owners of deposits took up the matter. It is reported, that as a result of correspondence the Liverpool firm is in treaty for the possession of deposits which are of good quality and will cover their requirements.

MICA.
There have again been several applications from Canadian mica merchants wishing to export supplies to this country, and also some inquiries from British importers. It is, however, stated that Canada is still supplying very little of the large quantity used in the United Kingdom, as the price of the Canadian mica is much too high compared with Indian quotations. A prominent dealer writes: 'We may say that shippers of Canadian mica to this market ask very often too high a price and so cripple the consumption here. The fact is, having a very good market in the United States, which pays fairly high prices for the first-class amber mica, they expect to secure the same figure on this side. Here we have large supplies of other mica from India and more recently from Australia and South America, and unless the Canadian description can be sold here at competitive rates and at the same time supplied in even grades quality, there is not much encouragement to consumers. What the Canadian dealers seem to want is a market that will take their lower grades of amber and silver gray mica which are refused by the American consumers. We have had consignments over here and they have not been equal in standard to what would currently be accepted in the United States as a good delivery.'.

With the increased use of mica in the United kingdom, there are several dealers quite ready to purchase Canadian and to take up the matter with Canadian producers.

## wood bungs.

An excellent opening was found for a Canadian producer of these goods, and if Canadians can compete in price there are several large houses in connection with the wine and beer trade, who could handle considerable shipments. There is also an opening for wooden tops for mineral water bottles.
wool.
At the request of an Ontario house, samples of Canadian wool were placed before one of the largest wool importing houses. Unfortunately their opinion as the value of the particular sample on offer was not encouraging. In view of the probable development of the wool industry in Canada, it may mentioned that supplies are disposed of at the wool sales held in London at regular intervals, and one or more houses of high standing and great experience would be willing to act for Canadian shippers if suitable consignments could be shipped.

## TAmarac gum.

Samples of this gum both in the raw and refined state, were sent over by the Ontario Government in order to ascertain whether any use could be found for it. In Canada the gum is employed for medicinal purposes, and also in connection with the manufacture of 'chewing gum.' Messrs. Savory \& Moore, the well-known chemists, courteously offered to examine the material and inquire into its commercial possibilities. They report that up to the present they have been unable to find any opening for the gum or that it would advantageously replace any substance of the kind, either in medicine or the arts. Chewing gum is not used in the United Kingdom.

## RESEARCH.

Mention should again be made to the very excellent scientific and research laboratories attached to the Imperial Institute where much original work in connection with the examination of unfamiliar products is carried out. Among Canadian products investigated was the sweet clover fibre (Meliotus alba). This grows in abundance, even to the extent of being a nuisance, in Quebec and other parts of Canada, and until recently has been regarded as possessing no commercial value. At the request of the honourable Minister of Agriculture a thorough examination of specimens supplied was made, and although in the absence of adequate previous preparation of the fibre it was only possible to arrive at general conclusions, these gave considerable promise of the fibre possessing some practical possibilities and consequent value. The matter will doubtless be followed up.

At the moment at the desire of the Government of Ontario a very thorough examination is being made of the Staghorn Sumach with a view to ascertaining to what degree it possesses tanning properties, and there are continually matters arising in connection with which the assistance of the department is valuable.

As regards the important question of practical results, it is almost impossible to arrive at any reliable conclusion. In many cases it is known that actual trasactions, and frequently the establishment of permanent business connections, result from firms following up the preliminary details obtained for them. In others, correspondents for whom information has been obtained, often with the expenditure of no little time and trouble, do not even acknowledge the receipt of the report furnished to them, although one learns indirectly, that they have protited by its cortents. Upon the other hand many appreciative letters and an increasing number of inquiries, seem to indicate that the work of this otfice is of some material benefit and practical value.

Although no responsibility whatever can be accepted as regards the standing or actions of any houses whose names are furnished, an endeavour is always made to refer enquiries to firms of good positicn, and to impress upon correspondents the desirability of developing trade through the channels recognized and approved of by the particular commercial community.

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

HARRISON WATSON

(C.)-LIVERPOOL.

Report of Government Agent
(Mr. G. H. Mitchell.)
15 Water Street, Liverpool, May 14, 1900.

## The Honourable

> The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

SIR,-I have the honour to inform you that during the ftwelve months which have elapsed since the date of my last report there has been no diminution in the number or importance of the inquiries which have been made at this agency in connection with matters affecting trade between Canada and this country. The letters which are constantly being received from the Dominion point to the fact that this market is attracting increasing attention from Canadian manufacturers, and the continued application for information respecting the course to be followed in order to obtain the benefits of the preferential tariff demonstrates pretty conclusively that still more new shippers are entering the Canadian trade. There can be no doubt that the proposed further tariff reduction in favour of English goods will result in at least a proportionate development of business between the two countries.

It is an interesting question, however, as to how far the preferential tariff rates are neutralized by the higher rates of insurance which are charged on goods going over the Canadian routes. At a Liverpool meeting of ship owners and underwriters a few days ago the subject was discussed ; owners appeared to acknowledge to some extent the reasonableness of the underwriters' position by urging the Canadian Government to see that the St. Lawrence was better buoyed and better lighted; underwriters themselves summed up the position by stating that they must maintain a balance between profit and loss ; while losses continue large, rates must remain high ; with smaller losses rates will fall, but the balance-sheet must be the ruling factor in the matter.

## CATTLE T'RADE.

The importation of live cattle again shows a falling off, as will be seen from the figures for 1899, which I add for the purpose of comparison to those given"last year.

|  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | 393,119 | 416,299 | 369,478 | 321,229 |
| Canada. | 101,591 | 126,495 | 108,406 | 94,660 |
| South America | 65,699 | 73,857 | 89,368 | 85,365 |

Part of the decrease, though not the whole of it, in the case of the United States and Canada is accounted for by the withdrawal, during the latter part of the year, of much of the shipping engaged in the trade, it being chartered for transport purposes in connection with the Transvaal war. Probably all the decrease in the South American figures is altributable to the same cause. But the most important factor to be noted as regards the future of this trade is the recent discovery of foot-and-mouth disease among the flocks and herds in Argentina. When rumours of this first became current, I informed the High Commissioner of the fact and he cabled the news to the Department of Agriculture. Confirmation was quickly forthcoming, followed by the arrival of infected animals at Deptford and the issue of an order in council prohibiting the
landing of animals in this country from Argentina or Uruguay after April 30, thus giving time for the shipments already at sea to arrive. It is reported that Germany, France and Belgium have also prohibited Argentine importations. The most stringent precautions are being taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country, infected animals having to be slaughtered within thirty-six hours of landing and no communication whatever between the special lairage containing the infected animals and the lairages in which United States and Canadian cattle are confined, or with the outside world; the butchers are being boarded and lodged on the premises and the owners of the cattle are hauded the dressed carcases; the infected parts, manure and fittings being destroyed. In my last report I spoke of the Argentine Republic as being the country which would become an increasingly formidable competitor to Canada, but an entirely new aspect is given to the trade in the conditions which will now obtain. It is stated that the Argentine Republic government has already caused the slaughter of 45,000 head of cattle, and it is certain that they will continue their efforts to stamp out the disease, but success will be difficult of attainment in such a country, inhabited by people of such well known characteristics. In any case, judging from Canada's experience, it is expected that the Order in Council will remain in force for some years, and the withdrawal of so large a number of animals from competition must have a beneficial influence on the Canadian trade. At the time of writing, the date fixed for prohibition of South American imports has just expired, and already Canadians are worth quite $30 s$ per head more than they were a week ago. It will probably effect Canada more than it will the United States, because it is unfortunately true that Canadian cattle take only second place compared with those of the United States in regard to quality, and the South Americans were in a fair way to put them in the third position owing to the annual increasing improvement shown by their stock. Want of "finish" is also a complaint against Canadian cattle and this could easily be given to animals of higher quality. As South Americans who have been the largest buyers of pedigree stock here for some ycars past, are not likely to be purchasers under present conditions, a good opportunity is presented to Canadian breeders to obtain pedigree stock at low rates. I have already heard of great reductions in the prices asked and it is to be hoped that advantage may be tiaken of this so that the reproach as to quality (it is even said that this is not as good as it was six years ago) may be removed. The range cattle have given every satisfaction when the pasturage has been good, but those from Quebec and Ontario are decidedly inferior in both quality and condition, while the Manitoba cattle are small. The same freight and charges have to be paid on an animal, whether it be big or little, fat or lean, so that the increased price which might be obtained here, possibly 10 s . or 15 s . per head, would show a very large proportion of extra profit.

During the year 1899 there were landed in Liverpool 172,784 head of cattle from the United States ports; 36,256 from Canada and 25,719 from South America. Direct shipments to Manchester via the Ship Canal from Canada were larger than last year, and they would have been greater still had it not been for the engagement by the English Government of several steamers of the Manchester Liners. The Canadian cattle trade is practically the only one using the Manchester lairages, the United States sending but 219 head, which singularly enough is exactly the same number as in 1898.

## CHILLED AND FROZEN BEEF.

There has been a sulstantial increase in the receipt of fresh, that is chilled and frozen, beef, from $3,100,821 \mathrm{cwts}$ : to $3,802,622 \mathrm{cwts}$, for nearly three-fourths of which the United States is responsible. Canada is not in this trade, nor indeed do any countries cultivate it to any appreciable extent except the United States and Australasia, the latter sending frozen beef returned at $743,643 \mathrm{cwts}$. The United States article is chilled, not frozen, and there is a difference in the declared values of 11 s . $3 d$. per cwt. against the Australasian product ; the actual difference is probably greater. As the Argentine Republic will be unable to send their cattle alive they may make an endeavour to get more of their steamers fitted up with refrigerators to enable them to dispose of
their cattle as dead meat, it being declared by the authorities that the sides are not affected as food by the ravages of font-and-mouth disease ; this will take time and can be only partially successful, as for such a long voyage the meat must be frozen and will therefore only supply an inferior class of consumers. It is the opinion of the trade here that the Canadian cattle must be improved in quality before they can be profitably sent as chilled beef.

## Sheep and frozen mutton.

The number of sheep imported in 1899 was 607,755 , which is fewer by nearly 56,000 than the total of the previous year. Canada is the only country showing an increase, the figures being 42,070 in 1898 compared with 63,930 last year. The arrivals in Liverpool were 109,526 from the United States, 16,084 from Canada and 120,008 from South America; in Manchester 159 sheep from the United States and 3,724 from Canada. From Iceland, Liverpool had 21,419, and they came fat and of exceptional quality, the islanders having adapted themselves to the altered conditions; their sheep used to come as stores. The Argentine Republic sent 382,080 to Great Britain, more than half the total received, but as foot-and-mouth disease affects sheep as well as cattle, this large number will be withdrawn from the market, so that Canada has the opportunity of benefiting from the misfortune of her competitor in the sheep, as well as in the cattle trade. No doubt much of the trade affected will reappear under the head of frozen mutton. but it is unlikely that the increased supply of the latter will have an appreciable influence on prices in the live sheep trade, as the two articles do not appeal to the same market, although mutton stands freezing better than beef. The Argentine is a!ready extensively engaged in the frozen mutton trade, sending $1,141,208 \mathrm{cwts}$. in 1899 , and the facilities may not at present exist for further expansion, but any development that takes place, made by force of circumstances and not in response to a najural increase in demand must be at the expense of Australasia, practically the only other source of supply and whence we received last year $\because, 001,452 \mathrm{cwts}$.

The sheep as well as the cattle of the Dominion require to be improved in quality and a great opportunity now exists to grade up our flocks and herds and make them more fit to compete with those of the United States. The loss of the South American buyers has already caused prices of pure bred stock to fall here and stock can be purchased at rates which have not ruled for years.

## PORK.

The importations of pork have again increased greatly, but this is owing to a greater quantity of fresh pork being sent from Holland. The chilled pork trade from the United States which developed so enormously in 1898 fell away slightly last year, only 75,469 carcases being received in Liverpool compared with 83,263 in the previous twelve months. This is in addition to the boxes of loins, \&c. The Canadian figures are insignificant, 470 carcases. South America made a small effort to enter this trade by sending to Liverpool 423 carcases, with not very encouraging results.

## HORSES.

While the total number of horses imported slightly increased during 1879, to 43,900, and the United States shippers practically maintained their figures by sending 25,169 of the number, the Canadian shipments decreased from 6,359 to 4,792. In Liverpool there were landed 8,979 from the United States, $97 \%$ from Canada and 264 from South America, while two arrived in Manchester from Canada direct. There is little to be said in regard to the trade beyond what was stated in my last report; the demand is good and is likely to continne so. It will be well known to you that the requirements of the military authorities have been very great and to satisfy them many of the 'bus companies and others have had to part with the best horses in their studs; these have to be replaced and the dealers state that they cannot get all they want.

Good big cart horses are also selling well. It is expected that the lesson taught by the war will result in a greatly increased annual demand for horses for army purposes, and the following letter trom Mr. F. Cuyler Paterson, of Philadelphia, to an English journal devoted to breeding, sport, \&c., shows that the United States government is alive to the fact. I quote this letter because it contains suggestions which may prove of value to Canadian breeders:
'I have lately been acked by the war department to formulate a plan whereby our government may aid the breeders so that a better class of horses may be secured for the cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry services.
"I have advised against government ownership of stallions and brood mares and of the setting op of a government farm for breeding horses, and I have suggested the following :-That the government shall appoint a commission of cavalry ofticers with several breeders of experience, who shall inspect such stallions and mares as shall be submitted to them, and on the approval of the commission (and after due veterinary examination) the several animals thus approved shall be certified to the war department as "fit to get and produce cavalry horses." Upon such certificates the animals shall be registered on payment of registry fees, it being understood and agreed that any of such registered mares shall have the right to service by any one of such registered stallions upon payment to the owner of the stallion of $\$ 30$ (equal to about $£ 63 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.), each registered stallion to be limited to thirty registered mares during each year.
'Then let the whole country be divided into four districts, and let fair's be held in each district in September of each year for the exhibition of the registered stallions, mares and their produce of that district, the judges at each fair to be members of the government commission, who shall award premiums to the best animals shown. Let the government every third year hold a national fair at Washington in October, whereat those animals which have been the winners in the competitions of the several district fairs shall be brought into competition with eash other, before judges who shall be members of the government commission; such national fair to be a sort of court of appeal, by whose final decisions the best types of breeding will be ascertained.
'By such method I beiieve that we shall have within ten years an established type of national horse for cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry uses, which will be of great advantage to the service and of great benefit to the country at large. The people will get a good type of general purpose horse and the government will be at snall cost thereby, because the registry fees will probably more th n meet the cost entailed by the existence of the commission. This suggestion for a general plan of breeding has met the approval of the army officers from the commander-in-chief down to the youngest officers and with such approval it has gone to the secretary of war, whose action is now awaited.
'The provision that the breeders shall pay for the privilege of registry for their animals and the fact that no appropriation of the public funds is asked, will, it is thought, remove the matter from the "realm of practical politics," and so prevent the possibility of any "job," as well as disarm any factious opposition to what looks like a wise public nieasure.
' Our country is depleted of horses at the present time, and the secretary of war has lately apolied to me to help the quarter-master general to get them for immediate use for the new regiments of cavalry and artillery which are now being formed. I lave been compelled to inform the department that the horses cannot be found and that we must set to work therefore to find them.'

Referring to the system of fairs which Mr. Paterson advocates, a salesman here who knows Canada well, suggested some time ago that a series of horse fairs should be held periodically in Canada, beginning in the neighbourhood of say Windsor and working east through Ontario and Quebec. This would give buyers an cpportunity to get the horses they want and reduce the trouble and expense of finding the requisite number of horses suitable for shipment. In my last report I referred to the question of condition, and I allude to it again because it cannot be too forcibly impressed upon shippers that they should put their horses upon the market fat; their improved appearance will enable very much better prices to be obtained for them, the cost of the extra
food being returned many times over. The United States people have long recognized this fact and have reaped advantage from it, in some measure at our expense.

A suggestion having been made in certain quarters that the disease commonly known as 'pink-eye,' had been introduced by horses brought from Canada, I had an interview with Mr. Stafford Jackson, a well-known veterinary surgeon in Liverpool, who is appointed specially by the Liverpool municipal authorities to examine all the horses landing here, and whose experience therefore is exceptionally great. His views are expressed in the following letter, which was published:-
'In reply to your inquiry I beg to say, that for the last ten years I have been brought very much in contact with Canadian horses, having been professionally employed by a number of shippers, and the sick ones have passed through my hands before being put up for auction. Roughly speaking, there are between 10,000 and 15,000 landed each year in Liverpool.
' I may here say that I am not biassed either one way or the other, except that the more sick Canadians there are the better for me, and the fewer that are shipped to Cardiff the better for me too.
' In common fairness I must say, that it is absolutely false to say that these animals are responsible for pink-eye. During the winter months that have just passed this city has been visited by a very severe form of epizootic cellulitis (pink-eye). The mortality was very great, and in order to blame somebody the Canadian horses were saddled with the responsibility. This led to a very strict weekly examination by the veterinary inspectors, on behalf of the Liverpool Health Conımittee, of the shipments as they arrived, with the result that the report was found to be absolutely groundiess. I am sure that if the Cardiff authorities approached those here they would be pleased to give any information that may be required.
' Of course, these Canadian horses do suffer from the usual diseases which are met with in all cases where numbers of horses are together during transit, but not to any greater extent or more virulent degree than any coming either from Ireland, or, indeed, where collected in the various fairs in Wales itself. As to them being more liable to pinkeye, that is absurd; a Canadian horse is as healthy as any of our own; there are good and bad wherever they come from.
' I may also say, that the I.ondon Tramway Company buy largely in Liverpool, and I am sure Mr. Porch, their veterinary surgeon, would give you an unbiassed opinion if you cared to ask him.
' I have never seen a case of glanders in a Canadian horse.'

## HAY.

There have been larger arrivals of hay from the United States, Canada and South America. From the first-named country Liverpool received 360,983 bales and Manchester received 7,777 bales; from the Dominion 52,490 bales were received in Liverpool and 30,113 in Manchester, and from South America, Liverpool had 18,119 bales.

Canadian hay has now an established position here, and many have proved its value to be greater than that of English hay, this being most conclusively shown by the present price, which is $10 s$. per ton more than the home grown article.

Horses and cattle like it better and thrive more on it, and a dairyman in this neighbourhood has proved by a series experiments that he can get as much milk from eighteen cows fed on Canadian hay as he can from twenty cows fed on hay of English growth.

The price is from 90 s . to 100 s . per ton compared with 50 s. at this time last year, but the Canadian farmer is not getting all the difference as the freight rates are 40 s . as against 8 s . Freights being so high more attention should be paid to pressing; the bale should weigh about 150 pounds; the Laurie press turns out a bale weighing about 3 cwts . in a measurement of 55 feet, but while the size is admirable, the weight is too great, not being easily handled. There is most demand for what is known as good No. 2, a mixture of timothy and clover. Chopped hay is looked upon with some suspicion the feeling being that senders would not chop the best.

The prospects this year are thought to be good owing to the very late spring keeping vegetation of all kinds in a backward condition and one crop only can be secured.

## BUTTER.

Butter imports are larger again, $3,389,8.51 \mathrm{cwts}$., and declared values show an average increase of $2 s$. per cwt. Canada's position continues to improve in a most satisfactory manner as not only has the quantity sent risen from 156,865 cwts. to 250,083 cwts., but there has been an increase in the average value of nearly $5 s$ s per cwt., comparing most favourably in this respect with other importations. The United States in sending 159,137 cwts. shows an increase in quantity nearly equal to that shown by Canada, but the values have not improved to the same extent and it now appears as the lowest placed article in the list. Traders speak very hopefully of the future of Canadian butter if the improvement of the last fuw years is continued or even if the quality of the best that comes is maintained. A curious feature recently developed in the reshipment to Cauada and the United States of butter that had been received from those countries respectively. This was accounted for by the fact that shipments had exhausted stocks there, none was being made and there was consequently an unprecedented rise in prices, met at the same time here by a fall owing to the arrival of Australian and New Zealand butters. This made it possible to earn a very good profit on re-shipments. There is nothing new to be said in regard to the style of packing, the box now used being in every way suitable.

## BACON.

Canadian bacon continues to meet with great favour and the majority of the curers in the Dominion being now fully acquainted with the peculiarities of the demand here, there is no reason to doubt that the trade will be a growing one. There was less received last year than the year before, but that was owing to scarcity of supplies. There is one point to which attention should be drawn and that is the breed of pigs best suited to the business. A large importer who recently returned from the Dominion states that the Canadian farmers have been well instructed in this matter, but as owing to the heavy demand they have found no difficulty in selling stock of all kinds, there is a danger of their remaining, or becoming, careless in this particular. It will be well to warn them that with increasing supplies, or lessened demand, buyers will discriminate, and take only those hogs which are best suited to their purpose, a lower price only being obtainable for others.

## Cheese.

There is nothing particular to record of the cheese trade beyond a slight decrease in Canadian arrivals, $1,337,198 \mathrm{cwt}$. as against $1,432,181 \mathrm{cwt}$. ; the only explanation obtainable here being a shortage of supplies in the Dominion. There has been some complaint of broken boxes, attributed in some quarters to rough handling on the part of the transportation companies and in others to the boxes not being made to fit the cheese closely enough ; probably there has been a combination of the two causes. It is obvious that if the box is too large it will break much more easily, and this is a fault which should be avoided as the cheese gets damaged and suffers in price.

## POULTRY.

The imports of poultry into Liverpool from Canada amounted to 5,489 packages and from the United States 14,219 packages (many of them Canadian shipped from United States ports for quickness of transit); 795 packages were received in Manchester by direct shipment from the Dominion. The figures show an increase of fifty per cent compared with those of the previous year, and are evidence of the success which has attended the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to foster the trade, which at one
time consisted of turkeys alone,' but which now include a large proportion of chickens. The turkey trade (almost wholly Canadian) was very considerably disorganized about Christmas time, and suffered substantial loss owing to the scarcity of shipping facilities consequent upon so many steamers being engaged in the transport service. Consignments were delayed at the port of departure and many were shipped as ordinary cargo which should have come in cold storage. The result to the latter especially was disastrous, and I was called in by several firms to examine the condition of the birds so that Canadian shippers might have independent testimony, should they desire it, that their agents' statements were correct. While many cases of very bad condition were attributable to the causes mentioned, there were others which bore unmistakeable evidence of faults in killing and packing. Some had not been starved before being killed, their crops being full of food; some had not been killed in the proper manner, many not having their necks drawn, and others had without doubt been packed before being thoroughly cool. Individual shippers may, therefore, have suffered loss, but from preventable causes of various kinds; those, however, who handled their goods in the proper manner and exercised good judgment in their despatch can have had no reason to complain of the result. In regard to the chicken trade it is stated that the United States traders have increased their shipments by a hundred per cent as compared with last season, and they show their usual adaptibility by conforming closely to the requirements of the dealers here. They purchase their supplies in October, freeze then solid and keep them in cold storage until the best season for marketing them in this country, which is from February to May. Speaking generally their packing is superior to ours, .no space being wasted. Taking one of the best packed boxes from Canada and comparing it with one from the United States, a careful calculation of the size and of the contents showed that the Canadian box was at least 15 per cent too big, and most of them are even more than that. It is obvious that this means loss in cost of box, in cost of storage charges, in freight to sea-board, ocean freight, and inland rail freight in England and a proportionate advantage to the United States shippers. Canadians a!most invariably use packing, some excelsior packing, others waste printed matter, but it should be borne in mind that with frozen chickens to line the box and wrap each bird in parchment paper, of good quality, is all that is necessary. Packing for chilled chickens may be useful, but dealers here advise absolute freezing as by far the safer and in the end the better paying plan. It is said that chickens which come over chilled cannot be put in cold storage without going mouldy. On arrival, they must be sold at ouce, no matter what the state of the market, which is a manifest disadvantage. As regards the quality of the birds there is only one opinion; the Canadian is superior in every way, is the most saleable, and brings the higher price, but there is a tendency to send birils which are too big; those which are more than between three and four pounds in weight realize less per pound than those which do not exceed that weight. For recent sales, 14 cents per pound will be returned to the shipper, less the usual commission of 5 per cent. The only serious complaint is in respect to the inaccuracy in many cases of the weights invoiced and marked on the boxes. These are apparently not often taken by the shipper with the carefulness that should be used. The discrepancies which are found to exist-in some instances as much as 3 pounds in a case of twelve birdsmay be owing to the weights being taken when the birds, case and packing are fresh. It should be remembered that the birds shrink and the case and packing dry. This leads to endless trouble, as buyers will naturally only pay for what they receive ; if weights could be relied on, much time, handling, unpleasantness and loss of business would be saved.

It may interest hanclers of turkeys to learn that there is a market for turkey feathers for making feather dusters and brooms. An inquirer wants 10 tons during the year at a price ranging from $£ 20$ to $£ 25$ per ton.

EgGs.
Eggs have had a good season and finished very well, so much so, indeed, that there is a fear here that buyers in Canada for next season will compete so strongly for supplies
that prices will be forced up to more than the market in this country will warrant. The quantity received from the Dominion was less in 1899 than in 1898, but the demand justified the assumption that all was sent that could be spared. There was an extraordinary scarcity during the latter half of January and the first half of February, and even cold storage eggs were cabled for, though some, at least, of the buyers had reason to regret this step afterwards. It cannot be too often impressed upon Canadian shippers that cold storage eggs are not liked, as they do not turn out satisfactorily. They should be shipped either perfectly fresh or pickled, limed or glycerined, the latter for choice, as when properly done, they bring 12 cents per hundred more than limed. Those which were sent in this way last season were very satisfactory and no improvement can be suggested in the packing, boxes of three great hundreds (360) in 'fillers' being exactly what is wanted. The trade in Egyptian eggs has grown considerably, 2,112 cases being received in Liverpool and 1,002 cases in Manchester, but they are a small and most unsaleable egg, which meets but the very cheapest demand, and they will not come in competition with Canadians, although their condition is not bad.

## FURNITURE.

The trade in furniture has continued to grow, 4,443 packages having arrived in Liverpool from Canada, and 3,382 packages from the United States in 1899. Much of the latter was of Canadian manufacture, being credited to the United States owing to having come from Portland. This winter route from Canada is not altogether satisfactory, and some inquiry should be made as to why furniture sent this way should be so long on the journey. An instance has just come under my notice of a consignment taking two months to come from Ontario. The purchasers cancelled the order whilst the goods were actually en route, as they could not wait for them any longer. That not only this, but future business, should be lost from such a cause is exasperating to those engaged in trying to develop the trade; it simply turns it into the hands of our competitors in the United States. There is a good sale here for cheap and medium furniture of various kinds, but it must be well finished-better than is necessary for a similar article for the Canadian trade of the same class. As this is a point that should be emphasized, perhaps it would be well to give an example of what is meant; hat stands have come with the glass 'backs' put in just as they left the saw, though it would not have cost more than a cent a piece to plane them. This may appear a small matter, but such lack of finish is considered objectionable and acts detrimentally on the sale. It is necessary to study little details of this kind, and a dollar spent in Canada in attending to them would be worth two dollars in the price on this side. Complaints are still made of Canadian manufacturers not adhering closely to the drawings and specifications sent out for their guidance, and I know of one very large order which was cancelled owing to a departure from the instructions sent out, the maker excusing himself by stating that the pattern as ordered contained too much detail. It would appear that the Canadian factories have been very busy, and that there has been a difficulty in placing orders, but for the non-fulfilment of orders once accepted the dealers here can find no excuse, and very severe condemnation is passed on such conduct. Some firms are seriously thinking of giving up the Canadian portion of their busimess. One gentleman who has been a large importer reports as follows :--'Our trade in manufactured furniture with Canada has been so very unsatisfactory, practically since we commenced trading in same, that I am inclined to think that any report which I might make would onls have a tendency to discourage English trade with the colony, and I therefore prefer to say nothing. Any one with ten or twenty thousand pounds to lose could not seek any easier way of losing it than to leave themselves in the hands of certain Canadian woodworkers.' It is evident therefore, that this trade is in many respects not on a satisfactory footing, and that from wholly avoidable causes, and we are in danger of losing a valuable business capable of being largely developed. The firms whose course of action has given rise to the dissatisfaction which exists are of course aware of the feeling and its cause, but if your department would give the matter publicity, they might be brought to see the unwisdom of their policy, or at any rate the opportunities which exist for business might be brought
to the attention of others prepared to conduct it on principles which can be understood and appreciated here. .

In regard to the timber trade, prices are generally good, but lately freight rates have been rather against business. A suggestion has been made to me respecting the shipment of timber which seems worth some consideration ; it is that Canadians should measure timber as it is done in England, and in shipping should give the sizes and not only, as now, the contents. Under the present system this necessitates remeasuring here and much trouble and expense. If it were measured in the English way in Canada, and confidence was established in the correctness of the measurements, a great saving might be effected. It is also suggested that business might be facilitated if recognition could be secured for a system of grades. Another question is that of stock sizes respecting which it is stated that it would be to the interest of all concerned if Canadian saw-mill owners before starting their cutting for the season, were to ascertain what were likely to be the sizes required, and cut more of those instead of confining themselves so much to their stock sizes.

I am glad to say that a large trade has developed in maple flooring blocks with parties here on whose behalf I made inquiries a couple of years ago ; there is an immense business to be done in box-shooks, but it is a question of price whether or not it can be secured; Canadian doors are well known, but the window frames come almost entirely from the United States, although there is no reason that I am aware of why this should be so. Inquiries have been answered respecting many other kinds of wooden ware.

## FRUIT.

Not much Canadian fruit other than apples was sent to Liverpool last season. A well conceived attempt was made to introduce Ontario grapes into Manchester, the fruit being packed into small baskets holding about two or three pounds, but the result was discouraging. With regard to apples, the season has been a very unsatisfactory one, partly owing to the quality of the fruit, partly owing to bad condition and in some measure to what can only be characterised as dishonest packing. Much of this fruit, more particularly that from Ontario and Quebec, was affected in some way which injured its keeping qualities and the consequences were aggravated by the length of time the barrels were delayed en route for shipnient. Many consignments did not pay for the freight charges. Under these special circumstances of disease and delay, bad condition in an unusually large proportion of the shipments was inevitable, but the packing and quality of much of what came in good order was such as to reflect the greatest discredit on the trade. In one barrel, to which my attention was specially drawn, there were four varieties of apples, the top and bottom being a fair lot of one kind, but those in the interior were of three other varieties, small, badly formed and in every way inferior fruit, totally unfit for this market. It is quite unnecessary to say that practices like this do great damage to the trade and some remedy should be found for them. So far as I know nothing further has been. done in the way of shipping picked apples in boxes containing about one-third of a barrel ; these would meet a demand and they would realise relatively higher prices. There is so much that it is suggestive in a short article which appeared in one of the Liverpool papers on the 'Art of Packing Fruit,' that I may be permitted to quote the whole of it as follows :-
' Until we brought this matter prominently to the fore, pointing out the fact that the French senders of early fruits made packing an art, the operation was usually performed in the most perfunctory manner. If a visitor wends his way to the markets, particularly at a time when the early stone-fruits are being sent to us from Paris, he will notice that they are put up in dainty little boxes, tastefully papered and alearly branded. Were this course not adopted, the fruits would not realise the price they do by 15 per cent, 20 per cent and oftentimes 25 per cent, so that the growers have been compelled by financial motives alone to make the packing of their premier fruits an art. No matter, as to that, what fruits are to be marketed, they should always be put up in the most attractive manner possible. We are confident that we could take an ordinary parcel of apples, pears or plums, and such like, and by utilising small and neater paci-
ages, repack them so that they would sell, and in quantity, too, at 20 per cent higher prices than they would otherwise do. If our readers care to figure that out on only onehalf of the annual turnover on the sale of home-grown fruits in our markets, they will find that under the old methods our growers sustain a loss every year of many thousands of pounds which could be prevented. Let us furnisb readers with an object lesson whicn has come under our notice this year. English growers have marketed Coe's Golden Drop plum and so have the California growers. How many of the former sent their fruit up in little card boxes, with divisions in for each separate fruit? Possibly not one. Yet the bulk of the Californian Golden Drops came put up thus, and as the result can be seen being retailed as high as 1 s 6 d per dozen fruit. We do not suppose the English growers got half so much as the foreign growers did-a difference of 50 per cent it will be seen, and all due to the want of improved packing.'

## PEASE.

Of the so called Wisconsin Blue Pease referred to in my last report, several consignments have been received from Ontario; they met with a very good sale and the trade in this special variety is sure to increase. There are two remarks to be made in connection with the matter; the Canadians are not so uniformly dark green as are those from the Unitnd States, owing possibly to ours being allowed to get a little too ripe before being gathered; colour is the essential to he aimed at ; the other point is in respect to a small quantity of white pease being mixed with the Ontario blue, and although the percentage is very small, it is sufticient to take off an appreciable amount in the price; this will probably remedy itself, being no doubt due to the blue pease being grown on land which has previously borne white.

White pease are reported to be not quite as good as usual ; but being rather too prevalent and the size being so unequal that screening has been necessary, at much trouble and expense.

## OCEANIC'S MANIFEST.

It has occurred to me that it would be interesting to Canadian traders to get an idea of what was being sent to this country from the Uniter States, and I therefore give a copy of the manifest of the ss. 'Oceanic,' on her last voyage. It is very possible this list may prove suggestive of business to many who have never heretofore thought of exporting; it comprises a really astonishing variety and quantity of articles :-

Fresh Meat.-1,108 quarters ; 2,289 quarters ; 25 pieces; 1,188 boxes; 50 boxes tongues ; 300 boxes pork kidneys.

Bacon.-408 boxes; 61 bcxes; 34 boxes; 55 boxes; 1,355 boxes.
Cheese.-2,145 boxes; 105 boxes; 128 boxes; 155 boxes; 6,448 boxes.
Goods.-5 cases canned; 17 cases canned; 10 cases of electrical; 1 case of electrical ; 45 packages; 8 packages express; 6 packages ; 19 packages 5 cases cotton dress ; 1 package of dental ; 16 packages lamps; 1 package lamps; 1 case leather; 24 cases dry ; 3 cases dry; 7 cases of house; 112 packages miscellaneous ; 8 cases rubber; 1 case brass.

Hardware.-28 packages ; 241 packages ; 55 packages ; 72 packages.
Leather.- 15 bales; 15 bales; 4 packages ; 6 cases.
Machinery.-2 packages; 5 packages; 3 packages; 2 packages; 12 packages ; 4 packages; 7 packages; 4 cases sewing; 12 cases elevator; 13 packages air brake; 23 packages laundry; 7 packages pumping ; 44 cases sewing; 390 packages agricultural ; 26 cases agricultural.

Motors.-2 cases electric ; 3 cases electric ; 26 cases electric.
Organs.-6 cases; 10 cases ; 23 cases; 1 case ; 1 case; 20 cases; 23 cases ; 7 no. ; 7 no.

Oysters.- 391 barrels; 200 barrels ; 682 barrels ; 112 barrels; 369 barrels; 670 rarrels ; 10 barrels ; 10 barrels; 10 barrels ; 25 barrels.

Tobacco.-25 half hogsheads; 59 cases; 30 hogsheads ; 187 tierce; itierce; 20 tierce; 13 tierce; 19 tierce; 1 tierce ; 27 cases; 6 cases samples; 95 cases manufactured.

Wheels.- 3 cart ; 1 cart ; 2 cart ; 4 cart ; 27 cart; 4 cart; $11 ; 8$ poles and 4 bundles do ; 3 boxes; 6 kegs emery.

Woodware.-10 cases; 14 cases : 12 cases; 6 cases wagon material ; 4 cases hubs; 8 cases shade cloth ; 12 cases mechanics' tools ; 36 cases musical instruments; 55 barrels bungs ; 200 empty hogsheads; 1 case advertising matter; 11 cases; 1 crate shoe blacking ; 1 bale rugs; 1 case dry enamel paint; 1 casting; 3 cases grain drills; 20 cases rubber shoes ; 2 boxes clocks; 16 packages clocks; 236 bags acetate lime ; 4 cases books; 10 cases porous plasters; 7 barrels rubber hose ; 1 case woollens; 66 cases wood mouldings ; 11 cases ice freczers ; 5 barrels, 1 half.barrel electric lamps; 25 crates, 25 boxes, and 25 poles mower parts; 1 box iron valves; 12 cases canned pears; 547 barrels apples; 2 cases books; 1 case pianos; 56 packages laundry machinery; l case pictures; 9 cases flags; 15 barrels and 1 case furs; 7 cases door checks; 2 cases leather buttons; 7 cases Florida Water; 3 cases advertising matter; 2 cases medicines; 2 cases books; 8 packages groceries; 1 package brooms; 1 case and 4 crates of trunks; 100 barrels of flour ; 75 barrels crackers; 164 steam pipe castings ; 1 case pumps; 60 tons of lignum vitæ; 227 lancewood spars; 201 packages printers' cases; 29 barrels hops; 5 boxes gun stocks ; 4 boxes tools; 1 box cutlery; 1 box paper boxes; 2 boxes hay knives; 1 box child wagon; 40 boxes lawn mowers; 1 box lawn handles; 1 box castings; 53 crates wood pulleys; 500 bags coffee; 1 box hams ; 4 cases bicycles; 7 kegs rivets; 1 case castings; 93 packages and 172 boxes clocks; 27 cases and I barrel glassware; 2 crates waggon parts; 6 cases wood mouldings ; 42 cases spokes ; 750 pails, 250 boxes, 25 half-barrels and 70 barrels lard; 60 barrels heads ; 2 cases and 4 barrels bathbricks; 23 cases and 3 packages of clocks; 90 steel castings ; 1 case hard rubber; 3 cases leather seat rockers; 1 case leather couch; 12 packages machine tools; 2 packages cider; 65 cases cotton domestics; 25 cases cereals; 4 cases wood mouldings; 10 boxes hams; 16 cases vinegar ; 9 tierce and 4 barrels meat; 1,024 tubs butter; 50 boxes apricots; 1 case wood hubs; 1 case furniture trimmings; 17 crates woodwork; 30 cases canned meat; 67 boxes, 14 crates clocks; 44 blocks and legs; 7,000 pieces staves; 8 cases refrigerators; 4 boxes soap; 2 cases catalogues; 3 cases tape; 1 case woollens and cottons; 2 crates oil stoves; 20 cases lanterns; 1 case, 1 barrel foot valve; 270 cases canned fish; 6 cases wagons; 1 case typewriters; 2 cases blocks; 4 cases, 5 barrels handles; 5 cases, 5 boxes rubber packing; 1 case crushers; 1 package grinders; 2 packages maps ; 4 cases typewriters ; 1 bale, 3 cases, 1 trunk of effects ; 1 case pease ; 1 case printed plates; 1 case candy; 1 case feed cutters; 1 package, 27 cases shoes; 5 cases plants; 4 cases dentals; 1 case china; 1 case carriages; 1 package whips; : pair shafts; l case books; 1 notions; 4 cases printed matter; 2 cases mouldings; 1 case raw hide gear ; 100 bundles dowels; 1 case paper stickers; 6 boxes oranges ; 7 packages, 1 case medicines; 5 cases cotton; 1 case clippings; 3 packages cycle parts; 1 case hose rings ; 5 cases R . O . tables ; 5 cases extinguishers; 1 crate china; 1 case, 1 basket eggs; 1 package medicine; 1 box cabinets; 2 barrels records; 2 barrels flour; 1 box brackets and lamps; 1 case hatchets; 1 case perfumery.

I have again to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Jury for invaluable assistance, his intimate knowledge of the trade conditions obtaining in Canada being always most kindly placed at my disposal.

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

G. H. MITCHELL.

## (D) GLASGOW.

# Report of Government Agent. 

(Mr. Н. M. Murray.)
Head Office for Scotland, 52 St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, December 31, 1899.
The Honourable,
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you my annual report on the trade and commerce between Scotland and Canada during the year 1899.

There has been a marked increase in the number of inquiries personally and by letter seeking information as to exports and imports, as also daily callers regarding custom duties, declarations, \&c. Numerous letters have been received from Canadian firms desirous of doing business with correspondents on this side, to all of whom I have endeavoured to give the necessary information requested, and am glad to know that in several cases business has resulted therefrom.

## EXPORTS.

Whether owing to the preferential tariff or to the present prosperity and high credit of the country it is hard to say, but there has undoubtedly been a marked increase in the Scotch dry goods trade with Canada. I have interviewed several of our large houses in Glasgow, and they all mention an improvement in the business done. One of the largest firms say:-
' We are not in a position to state whether or not the general trade is increasing, but if we may judge from our own trade with the Dominion we should conclude that exports from Scotland have increased. As to whether, in our case, the increase may be attributed to the preferential tariff, we could only in a general way assume that the preference in favour of the home country has been of benefit to the dry goods trade, for the fact that our representation has been increased may have influenced business, although the results are not yet fully apparent.'

Another firm say:-
' We really have no particulars which we think would be of general interest. All we can say in regard to the Canadian trade is that we have done considerable better this season, but, of course, do not know whether to set it down to the preferential tariff or not.'

Other firms speak in the same terms.
I have also had the views of several forwarding agents who are united in saying that in the principal exports from Scotland to the Dominion the year 1899 has far exceeded previous years. Of course a great deal of the goods go by New York ; this is especially the case during the winter season, and in summer the excessively high rate of insurance via. the St. Lawrence route affects shipments to a considerable extent.

Owing to special circumstances which at present prevail in the United States there has been a much increased export of iron and steel to Canada; this may continue for some time, but is lookod upon at present as being only of a temporary nature.
horses and cattle-(Outwards).
The shipment outwards of pedigree stock shows a decided improvement; many valuable animals-especially in Polled Angus and Shorthorns-having been sent out during the season. As was to be expected, a little soreness was at first felt over the application of the tuberculin test, but this has now almost died away, and buyers are beginning to see that the enforcement of the Act has been for the especial benefit of Canadian herds.

The number of cattle shipped outwards was 227 -value $£ 6,205$; and horses numbered 120 —value $£^{\text {T, }}, 792$.

## IMPORTS.

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP--(Inwards).
The number of live animals landed in the Clyde during the season amounted to 18,692 cattle, 13,414 sheep, and 732 horses as against 22,056 cattle, 870 sheep and 238 horses during 1898.

As was the case last year, the mortality was very small, being but $\cdot 106$ per cent for cattle and $\cdot 603$ for sheep; this goes to prove that with superior fittings and the exercise of care and caution at sea an excess of mortality can under ordinary circumstances be avoided.

The trade this year has been fairly good; the numbers have been much under last season, and importers inform me that the quality has not been so good as they would like. There has been quite a want of well-finished cattle all throughout the season. Prices, however, have been well maintained-58s. to 60 s . per cwt . being at present easily realised.

Sheep in the early part of the season arrived in smaller numbers and brought good prices, but are now being rushed on the market with the result that at the moment there is quite a glut ; the animals being stored for want of buyers.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

The importation of agricultural and dairy produce has exceeded our most sanguine expectations; the most noticeable increase being in butter and eggs.

Acting upon the suggestion of the High Commissioner, I have at our most recent agricultural shows made a special feature of showing and disposing of samples of our dairy produce and recommending visitors that when making purchases they should ask for Canadian goods. I can see that this new departure will have a most beneficial effect, as many were surprised that such splendid produce was cultivated or manufactured in Canada, as, in the majority of cases, credit was given to the United States.

There has been a satisfactory volume of business during the year, and while our importers say that there is still room for considerable improvement in the quality and packing of both butter and cheese, yet it is satisfactory to see that those goods are gradually gaining a firmer footing on our markets and meeting with more favour from consumers. This is proved from the fact that there is less difference in the relative price of home and Canadian produce than formerly.

As in former reports I take the liberty of quoting the opinions of several of our largest importers.

One firm-probably the largest importers of Canadian cheese and butter in Scotland and on whose suggestions and opinions I place a high value, say:
'The trade might be greatly developed by an increased refrigerated steamship service. Regular weekly arrivals of butter ex refrigerator ships are an absolute necessity before Canadian butter can gain an influential position on our markets. We would suggest that the Canadian Government use their influence with the shipping companies to arrange such a service, and that they appoint an inspector to supervise the loading and storage of all dairy produce at port of shipment to ensure that the cheeses are stowed in well ventilated and cool holds, and that the butter is properly refrigerated,
because if butter that is warm be stored next to butter ex cold storage, the latter is injured. The trade would be greatly benefited by improved transit accommodation.

## BUTTER.

' We have to report a great increase in the sale of this article, especially in the finer grades of creamery packed in 56 -pound square boxes. The quality has not improved as it should have done, and there is still much to do in the direction of producing a more uniform and keeping better article. We are thoroughly oonvinced from past experience that Canadian producers must either adopt preservatives or pasteurization to meet the requirements of British consumers. The great fault with past shipments is that, it does not keep sweet sufficiently long after coming out of cold store. Another fault is that some creameries use boxes made from badly seasoned timber and the butter becomes mouldy. It is imperative that butter be shipped immediately after making, and that every precaution be taken that it does not get heated or exposed to fluctuating temperatures during transit. If these defects be remedied and better shipping facilities given we see nothing to prevent Canadian creamery butter taking an equal position with Danish on our market.'

Another Glasgow firm say: 'We have done a little business this year in choicest grades of Canadian creamery butter, but have found a want of uniformity in the quality, as between different lots of one, as well as between one arrival and a later one. It would facilitate business very much if choicest butter could be graded so that our buyers could see no selection. The manner of packing and transporting is all that we could desire.'

An Aberdeen firm write as follows:-'Our experience this season has been generally favourable on Canadian goods, the only exception has been that of butter. Creamery is all right when shipped straight away, but it is not a success ex cold store. We had some Irish put into cold store early in August in Ireland, and also some Canadian in Canada, and had part of both lots shipped home in the end of September. The Irish arrived in perfect condition, but the Canadian was very greasy. We next had parts of the same lots shipped here, which arrived early in November, and found the Irish just as formerly, but the Canadian in much better condition than the former shipment and mostly free from grease. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that Canadian is not so suitable for cold storing, and that if it is put in, it should not be taken out until the weather is decidedly wintry.'

This from an Edinburgh firm :-_' For a considerable number of years past we have had a decreasing direct import trade in butter with Canada, and now we have practically ceased to ship this article from that part of the world. This state of matters has been brought about by the very irregular quality of the shipments made from Canada. We quite believe that on the other side the agents in the trade can discover no possible fault in the butter when they ship it, but it has been our experience that probably during the transit of the goods, or at all events, very soon after arrival, a certain proportion of every shipment develops an objectionable oiliness of flavour, which is looked upon as a serious fault in almost every market of this country. Under these circumstances we have of late found it advantageous to make our purchases upon the spot and thus secure a selection. 'The difference upon the enhanced prices which we have had to pay for such selected purchases, bore a very small relative proportion to the loss that it has been our misfortune to sustain when making direct shipments, owing to the fault already referred to, the proportion of the shipments showing this objectionable flavour having to be disposed of at a very much reduced price.

From the Leith firm: We have to say that our only relation with Canada during the past season has heen in the article of butter. About it we can say nothing new. The quality of what is shipped as "finest quality" continues to be maintained and gives satisfaction. Shipments from Australian and other colonies received in this country tells in demand for Canadian, which should, markets admitting of it, be shipped early in order to secure a fair price.'

From another Leith firm: 'We have much pleasure in stating that the business with Canada in butter has this year been satisfactory in regard to quality. The butter has been more uniform in quality, less oily, and more attention has been paid to the packages. I notice particularly parchment paper being put both on sides and bottom, so that the butter has not come in contact with the wood, which is a great improvement. There have been also few complaints about mould this season.

From an Edinburgh firm: We beg to state that in our opinion the quality of Canadian butter this season is of a higher class than hitherto; indeed, we might say very satisfactory. While the volume of business this year may not be so large as last, yet the relative value of goods should make up the difference, thus proving that fine quality ought to be the first consideration. We can only speak of the finest class of goods, as we do very little business in secondary quality. We are pleased to say that there is a decided improvement in the make of packages and boxes containing butter, but we would suggest that more suitable wood should be used, as at present the boxes are made of white or yellow pine and has a tendency to affect the butter with a smell or taste of resin. Danish shippers as a rule use beech for their packages which no doubt is the most suitable wood for this purpose.'

A Dundee firm write :-
' We are quite satisfied that the Canadian butter is steadily improving in quality, and a great improvemnnt has also been made in the packages by using boxes instead of tubs. We are getting some parcels of Canadian now which have very little to be desired in quality, texture and flavour, but of course, as will always, we fear, be the case, some parcels have not been so carefully made. Some fine butters have an oily flavour which may be the result of oilcake or other artificial feeding, or perhaps overheating in the process of making. We report an improvement in quality for the year, and so an improvement in demand.'

The following favourable report is from a Glasgow firm :-
'This season has no doubt been the largest one for the sale of Canadian creamery butter, and no doubt this is all owing to the improvement in the make, and the butter being shipped direct from the churn. We find buyers who always had a prejudice to working Canadian creamery have put aside the prejudice this year and gone in very extensively for it, all owing to the improvement in the quality and style of pack. We look forward for a still greater demand from yerr to year, and hope that the shippers will look to their own interests and see that any creamery that is shipped to our markets will be of the finest quality and of fresh make, and there is not the slightest doubt Canada will be looked upon as one of the principal centres for the supply of butter during the summer months.'

## CHEESE.

On the whole the present 'makes' appear to be giving satisfaction. Canadian cheese has now made a name for itself and is being asked for and sold as such; not so much 'American' as formerly.

The undernoted are the opinions of a few of our Scottish merchants :-
From a Glasgow firm-
'The make of cheese on the whole has been thoroughly satisfactory.'
An Edinburgh firm say:-
' With regard to cheese we would suggest that more attention be given to the make of the boxes, as sometimes on arrival here they present a very dilapidated appearance, being all broken to pieces, which detracts considerably from the value of the article. It is admitted that our friends across the Atlantic excel in the neatness of their packages in general.'

Another Edinburgh firm says:-
' We are regular importers of cheese from Canada, and our experience is, that of late years there seems to have been a strong tendency on the part of the dairymen in the Ingersoll district to put too much colour in the cheest, and also not to cheddar them so well, the latter fault rendering them less suitable for keeping purposes.'

A large firm in Glasgow writes as follows:
' We are pleased to report that the average quality of cheese continues to improve. This is especially noticeable in cheese from points east of Brockville and from Quebec province. All that is now required from these districts is better finished and more substantial boxes and a more stylish finish to the cheese. There is a distinct falling off in the quality of shipments from Western Ontario. A most pronounced flavour, somewhat like garlic, is noticeable in some of the best factories. We have experienced this flavour before but never to the same extent as this season, and if this fault is not cured we shall be compelled to stop all importations from that section. The matter is of sufficient importance to warrant the Agricultural Department of the Canadian Government or the Local Dairymen's Association making a thorough investigation and doing their utmost to prevent a recurrence of this trouble.

## POULTRY.

So far the Scotch market does not appear to have done anything in Canadian poultry. Some purchases of turkeys have been made through Liverpool, but there have been no direct arrivals.

Some districts still prefer the turkeys to come with feathers on, but most dealers desire them plucked, as they arrive at a time when they are busy. Great care is required as regards the temperature in which they are preserved and shipped after killing.

## EGGS.

The increased demand for Canadian eggs is very encouraging. As a rule they have arrived in splendid condition, under ordinary conditions, the mistake of shipping in cold storage having been discontinued. Glasgow is the central market for all Scottish arrivals, whence they are distributed to the different inland towns. It is recommended that the fillers in which the eggs are packed might be made of stronger material so as the hetter to withstand the rough usage which can hardly be avoided in transit to car, steamer or wagon.

The following are the views of our principal importers in Glasgow :-
One firm ssy-
' We have great satisfaction in stating that the arrivals of Canadian eggs from the opening of the season down to the present time have been very regular and quality all that could be desired. This applies to both pickled and fresh eggs. There is nothing that can be said in regard to the packing of the goods now. They are coming forward in first-class shape. Many shipments were sold without a single drawback of any description. This season began about a month later than former years, and in consequence the eggs met with a very ready market here, as it was just in proper form to take them up. Early in the year very many buyers entered into contract for pickled eggs and succeeded in getting in at very low prices. These eggs have practically kept Glasgow market at a lower level in point of price than the market in Liverpool, London and Bristol. The average price for pickled eggs may be said not to have exceeded more than 7s. 3d. for the season. This price of course shows a considerable advance over the average prices of last pear. The importations for the season may now be said to be almost over, although a few lots may be expected still by way of St. John's.'

Another firm write-

- Fresh Eggs.-Our shipments of eggs this year have been greatly in excess of last year. The quality have been very satisfactory, which no doubt tends considerably to the increased demand. We are pleased that the Canadian shippers have taken the warning not to ship cold stored eggs to our market, as we maintain that they are not suitable for exporting, and when shipped over here they have a very detrimental effect of the sale of really fresh stock.
' Pickled eggs :-With reference to the demand for pickled ggs, this has been considerably in excess to last years output up to the present time. The quality on the whole
has been very satisfactory, but some shipments are arriving that have been giving more or less trouble. We put this down owing to the high price eggs were ruling at during the pickling season, and some packers were no doubt holding off as long as possible expecting the price to come lower, and put away their stock in the warm season, and these no doubt would not turn out so satisfactory as those put away in the earlier part of the year.


## GLYCERINE EGGS.

' These eggs are becoming more of a favourite year after year, but up to the present the demand has been chiefly in the English markets and long prices have been made for them there, so it would be a very profitable business for both the shipper and the seller. There has not been so large shipments made to the Scottish centres, but we expect it will become a favourite egg before long in our markets.'

The folowing is from a third firm :-
' The trade in eggs has been pretty good on account of the short supplies from elsewhere, but this business needs a good deal of improving. More especially would we draw attention to the very frail packages that the majority of Ontario shippers send in, consequencly the large amount of breakages that there are from time to time, and which we hardly lay the blame of on the shipping companies, who are now, we think, giving good attention to the handling. It is the shippers themselves who are to blame, we consider. The Montreal shippers although they have no rail carriage to send over, use a much better case.

## BACON AND HAM.

The following in regard to the above is from an old-established firm in Edinburgh and Dundee :-
'Somehow Canadian hams and bacon have not secured that amount of demand which their quality seems to merit. They have three special rivals, viz., United States, Danish and Irish. It must be admitted that the Canadians have made great improvements in the shipping and packing of bacon and hams in recent years, and the goods are presented now in a more marketable state, and there is no reason why there should not be a much larger demand for Canadian bacon excepting that the competitors seem to be willing to sell what seems better value. United States is cheaper but not so good. Danish is about the same price and is still, we think, preferable to Canadian. Irish is slightly softer in the meat but is generally well fed and is very sweet. We think that when a more determined effort is made in Canadian the consumption can be greatly increased.'

## APPLES.

So far as this market is concerned the season has been an unfortunate one, whole shipments having arrived in bad condition, with the result of a distinct loss to both shipper and consignee. The general feeling appears to be that the apples were packed when in a too warm and moist condition. Complaints have again reached me as to dishonest packing, and it cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the parties on whom the blame lies, that they are simply using a lever to ruin this important trade. Carelessness in marking is also a source of much trouble and loss. I have received many personal complaints of this nature from our principal importers in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen, and in this connection I give you extracts from letters lately received; the first being from the largest importers of fruits in Scotland, who write as follows :-
' Our views last season were principally based upon packing; that to ensure a successful and increasing trade with this country, packers would have to be more particular about the style in which they pack their fruit. There was considerable criticism upon this, and we expected this season that there would be a decided improvement, and that the goods would be more honestly packed throughout, but we find that
such is not the case, they are as bad as ever. Indeed, we never saw fruit so badly selected as it has been this season. It is what we call worse and worse, while say in a hundred packages many of them were most scandalously topped, one layer of good fruit on the top, while underneath being perfect rubbish, not fit for feeding pigs, and ought never to have been put in barrels. Now, shippers can have no idea of the damage done to the business by such transactions, as for instance, a retail grocer, or even a retail fruit merchant,-take a retail grocer as he is the most easily choked off. If he buys five or ten barrels and finds them topped accordingly, it simply means that he buys no more for the season, as such a transaction has settled him right away; but if he were to buy five or ten barrels of honest packed quality he would repeat his purchase say two or three times throughout the season; thus, instead of having bought five or ten barrels, he would probably buy thirty. With the retail fruit merchant they would not be choked off with the five or ten barrels, as, it being their trade entirely, they would have to continue, but instead of selling forty or fifty packages they would probably sell about twenty, as they would buy much more sparingly, not being inclined to run such risks with dishonestly packed goods. Now when shippers do send an article really genuinely packed they are also sacrificed, as buyers won't believe that they are what they are, so you see that the trade suffers all round by two or three dishonest packers, but we must say that such packing has been pretty general this season.
'Also, they are most careless about the branding. They get mixed into stows where they should not be on account of them being the same name. Suppose for example, in selling Baldwins, we open one barrel of Baldwins but the other turns out to be a Talmen Sweet, both being branded Baldwins; now, the difference in value between the two is about 6 s . or 7 s . (sometimes more) therefore such sampling would probably on 2,300 barrels drop the price $2 s$. or $3 s$. per barrel. This is the effect of wrong branding, and notwithstanding the fact that we have time and again advised the shippers of such disastrous results through carelessness, they seem not to be improving upon it.
' Also, the fruit after being gathered off the trees ought to be packed in a cool condition ; if not, then it sweats after being packed in the barrels, and the result of sweating is, that on arrival here, the fruit is all heat-spots. They are brown spots covering over the face of the apple, which eat into it and renders it fit for nothing but manufacturing purposes. There is also the mildew or cancer spot, and apples affected with this should never be put into barrels, as the mildew spot is upon the apple before it is packed, and after packing then it develops to a most alarming extent ; sometimes so much so, that on arrival here there is not an apple but what is valueless or next to that. The sweat spot is not upon them when packed but develops immediately after packing, when the sweating commences. The apples should be allowed to sweat before being packed ; this should be strictly adhered to, as if not, there will be destruction to thousands of barrels, or perhaps all that they pack, unless the weather is very cool, which might save them,
' None have a greater experience of it than we have, as we have received more apples into Glasgow this season than any other importer.'

A firm in Glasgow write :-

- Regarding apples, we unfortunately have had a bad experience. We only had 2,000 barrels sent direct to us from Canada in several shipments, but each and all of these turned out most unsatisfactory. The apples were both badly packed and irregularly marked, and we think you should impress, if you can do so, the effect of badly packed or irregularly marked goods, upon the shippers. Take the following for example. A buyer here may purchase five barrels of King Pippins at, say 20 s . per barrel : two of these barrels turn out, it might be, Russets. Immediately a claim of $8 s$. to $10 s$. a barrel is made on the seller. On the other hand, a buyer may purchase a barrel of a cheap sort and get two or three Kings or Baldwins amongst them: in which case the seller hears nothing about it, and the shipper loses in the end-in both cases. We cannot impress upon you more forcibly the importance of proper packing and branding, than to say that the loss all comes back upon the shipper himself in the end, and it is very disappointing to the seller here.'

The third from another Glasgow firm is as follows :-
'Shipments of Canadian apples this season have been on a fairly large scale, but results in the main have been of a disastrous character. Either through the lack of cold weather or from some other cause, apples did not seem to possess their usual keeping qualities and the bulk of the shipments have landed in Great Britain very much out of condition ; in many instances being so bad as to render the realisation even of freight impossible. Heavy losses have thus been incurred, but it is our opinion that it would not have been a profitable one even if the fruit had stood up as it generally does, This opinion is based on the fact that the price of apples was forced up from $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2,50$ and even higher, and with an ample supply both from Canada and the United States, as well as the fruit of local growth, the quantity of sound fruit on the market would have been too great to warrant what we can only cbaracterize as famine prices. To those fruit men who have dealt with us our advice was distinctly against operating at such prices. There is a likelihood of the business being conducted in the near future more according to ordinary methods as the speculative buyer has been taught a lesson this season which he is not likely to forget.'

Gallon and tinned apples command a ready market, and so far as can be learned, the quality and pack was satisfactory.

## OTHER TINNED FRUITS.

The trade in pears, peaches and apricots is in want of development; there is no reason whatever why they should not take a more prominent position on the British market and take the place of similar goods imported from California, as the freight would be considerably less and they could be sold at a lower rate. These goods are as a rule put up in $2 \frac{1}{2}$ pound tins with attractive labels.

## GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Considering the vastness of this trade the importation of Canadian flour, at least so far as Scotland is concerned, is very disappointing. During the present year there arrived in the Clyde from United States ports, $14,675,320$ packages, and from Canada only 330,680 packages. Doubtless flour from Canada came through the ports of Boston and New York ; still the difference in shipments appears enormous. The following are the views of three of our large houses, two in Glasgow and the other on the east coast.

The East Coast firm say:-
' As far as flour is concerned, the Ontario millers have not been in the best position for some time back, and consequently the business workable has been very small. French and English flours are the strongest competitors to the Ontario millers on this side, and in both cases they have been offering good value.:

One of the Glasgow firms say :-
' We have to state that we think during the past twelve months the trade with the Dominion of Canada has not increased materially, and we still believe that it is owing to the want of push on the part of the millers throughout Canada. We think it might pay them were they to advertise more or communicating with your agency here and endeavouring to get connections. There is nothing to hinder Canada doing a much larger export trade than what she has hitherto done. They have now had a succession of good harvests, so that in our opinion both the grain and the flour trade should be exporting considerably more than what they have been doing.'

The other firm in Glasgow write :-
'We have to state that being exclusively engaged in the flour trade our experience is perhaps not worth much as compared with that of those who do also in other Canadian produce, In a general way we may say that Canadian mills, for reasons unknown to us, cannot compete with those in the United States, both for quality and price. Why this should be so is to us a mystery. Only a few of our competitors can, at times, do what we call business. As a rule it is only at odd times that Canadian
mills can compete for any length of time with their competitors in the United States, and we have no knowledge sufficient to suggest a remedy.'

GRAIN.
Regarding grain shipments, I have had complaints recently from some of the millers here to the effect that very often shipments of wheat are received in the same steamer ; both similarly graded, but one inferior to the other. The following is a portion of a letter received from a firm in Edinburgh :-
' If your Government, or whoever are the recognized parties that at the beginning of the season make up the standard samples by which your inspectors are to be guided, were at the same time to send in duplicate sealed samples of the different standards, No. 1 Hard, No. 2 Hard, No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \&c., addressed to the Secretary of the Leith Corn Trade Association and other kindred associations in the United Kingdom, it would, in our opinion, go far to facilitate business. It is not an unusual thing to have in the same steainer two lots of the same grade, both certificated, and one much inferior to the other. Now this should not be so.'

And this from a Glasgow gentleman:-
' I would point out that the shipments of corn this season from Montreal have in many cases arrived in bad order, and the inspection at that port seems to be of such a character that buyers here discriminate against shipments from it. It is unfortunate, but it is a fact, that most buyers here consider Montreal certificates of less value than those emanating from New York.'

## HAY.

The demand for hay this year remained steady, and has been much larger than last year. Prices have advanced at least 20s. per ton. Shippers in Canada are awaking to the fact that it is better to select their hay and to send over only parcels of good quality ; success and good results are bound to follow this policy. In Scotland there is a short crop of hay, which will have to be made up from some quarter, and it must cone either from Canada or the United States, the continent being also short-they having barely sufficient to deep themselves going, and prices are higher than what they are here.

## OATMEAL.

Oatmeal this season has met with a ready market. Unfortunately, the opinions of buyers and sellers are at the present moment too much apart for much business, and the increase in freights works against the markets here. A little coterie of Midlothian Oatmeal Millers have been occasionally advertising in the public prints here asking for information which will convict any miller who uses imported oatmeal in his milling. This has frightened some of the millers who were dealers in Canadian Pinehead Oatmeal, but whether there is any reason to believe that a conviction would be obtained for this or not, it is difficult to say. It has, however, had the effect of sending some buyers of Canadian oats out of the market.

## FURNITURE AND WOODENWARE.

I have had some recent interviews with one or two firms in this trade. There is no doubt but that there is a splendid opening for furniture of a light description, as also articles of woodenware. The market for these goods is at present in the hands of our American friends, but I see no reason why Canada should not increase her trade with Scotland. During the year just ended, 11,404 packages of furniture were discharged in the Clyde from the States, whilst only 2,176 packages arrived from Canada

The following is from a Glasgow firm - -
'In our opinion the furniture trade between this country and Canada is capable, by judicious management, of great and profitable development; profitable alike to thuse
employed in it here and to our friends in Canada. Our trade is entirely in the knockdown furniture, and we find the goods fairly satisfactory; sometimes they are rather roughly finished, and a little more attention to sandpapering-costing a little more in Canada-would make a material difference in time and labour here. Difficulty in getting prompt shipment of orders coupled with the fact that their correspondence is almost invariably indefinite and unsatisfactory, causes great friction between the manufacturers and their clients here.'

## TIMBER.

The steady and gradual falling off in the import of $\log$ timber from Canada during the last ten years is very marked, as a comparison of the imports for the two years, 1889 and 1899 , shows.

| Year. | Tonnage employed T. R. | White Pine Logs. | Red <br> Pine Logs. | Oak Logs. | Elm Logs. | Birch Logs. | Ash Logs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1889. | 45,230 | 26,308 | 4,398 | 7,059 | 3,466 | 4,330 | 3,445 |
| 1899. | 13,500 | 9,438 | 1,769 | 2,854 | 1,942 | 1,217 | 104 |

The import of sawn goods has, however, greatly increased, and the imports of deals, boards, \&c., for the same two years is as follows :-

| Year. | Tonnage Employed. | Pine and Spruce Deals and Boards, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T. R. |  |  |
| 1889..... | 28,000 | 16,500 | Standards. |
| 1899....... | 32,000 | 23,000 | " |

During the last ten years, as the above figures prove, the log timber business in Canada is being superseded by the all round introduction of cut stuff of all sizes io suit the trade requirements.

There is every likelihood that within the next few years the diminution of log imports will be even greater, and while there will always be some demand for long white pine, elm and birch logs, the tendency of the trade is undoubtedly to buy the cut article. This transition state has been fully recognised by the lumbermen who have left off going to the western forest for logs suitable for export, and have turned their attention to their manufacture instead. In the spring of this year the mills determined to limit their output. There was still of course the wintering stock to deal with, which came forward steadily during the summer. In September however prices, stimulated by the fact that America was a large buyer of Canadian lumber (especially low grade) combined with an active demand in this country, began to advance, and at present the values ruling here to-day for pine and spruce deals, \&c., are higher than they have been for very many years.

## SPOOLWOOD.

The following reply was received from a large firm of thread manufacturers in response to an inquiry as to the present position of this particular trade :-
' In reply to your inquiry, we have nothing new to state regarding our imports of spoolwood from Canada during this year, except that they were slightly in excess of the previous year and were all from one shipper, who has given evidence of progress in the preparation of this wood. We have received two small sample lots from another shipper
which turned out very defective, and we are not disposed to buy from him. We can only emphasise what we have stated to you before, that unless Canadian producers will pay strict attention to quality and preparation, there is no chance of increasing their shipments to this country, at least so far as we are concerned. Hitherto our experience has been that they will not take sufficient trouble to improve their production, and so long as such carelessness exists, we are not likely to make larger purchases in the Dominion.'

## WOOD PULP.

There has been a falling off in arrivals; 22,305 packages having been imported into the Clyde during the year as compared with 37,978 packages during 1898. For the eleven months ending November, Sweden shows an increase of 13,912 tons chemical pulp shipped to Great Britain ; Canada, a decrease of 2,690 tons. In mechanical pulp, Norway has increased by 16,748 tons, and Canada a decrease of 2,855 tons.

## GLUCOSE

The demand for this article is ever on the increase ; 20,756 barrels were received in the Clyde from the United States, and only 1,660 barrels from Canada; the latter I understand from one manufacturer whose representative here advises me that the factory is being doubled and that he hopes to see a much increased output next season.

GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1901.
This exhibition, which it is intended to open in May, 1901, will afford a splendid opportunity for the display of agricultural and dairy produce, minerals, manufactures, \&c., and I trust it will be largely taken advantage of. There will be 67 acres of enclosed and over 100 acres of outside space. A guarantee fund of over $£ 500,000$ has already been raised, and everything points to a great success. The last exhibition held in Glasgow in 1888 left a clear profit of $£ 54,000$.

I am glad to know that the Minister of Agriculture has resolved to give it official support, and that arrangements are being made for a Canadian Court where all our exhibits will be under one roof. It is also proposed to have a dairy and cold storage exhibit on the outside grounds.

The following table will shew the different imports into the Clyde from Canada and the States during 1899 :-

|  | From Canada. | From States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter..... | .. 41,279 | 8,596 | Tubs or boxes |
| Cheese. | .. 81,834 | 30,208 | Boxes. |
| Eggs. | . 74,491 | 14,785. | Cases. |
| Cattle. | . 18,692 | 24,679 |  |
| Sheep. | . 13,414 | 6,032 |  |
| Horses. | 732 | 899 |  |
| Apples. | .147,459 | 71,078 | Barrels. |
| Flour. | .330,680 | 14,675,320 | Sacks. |
| Hay | 44,724 | 87,804. | Bundles. |
| Canned goods | 4,726 | 62,548. | Cases. |
| Wood pulp. | 22,305 | 1,323. | Bundles. |
| Glucose. . . | . 1,660 | 20,756 | Barrels. |
| Furniture . . . | . 2,176 | 11,404.. | . Packages. |

For the twelve months ending December, 1899, there was entered in the Clyde from Canadian ports, 122 steam vessels, with a total tonnage 257,614 tons.

In conclusion, I sincerely trust that our merchants and farmers will study with care the opinions herein given by some of the largest importers of dairy produce and fruits. Nothing but the very best is wanted. A good article can and will always command a good price, but carelessness in the packing of fruit shipments or in the manufacture of dairy produce will simply react on the Canadian farmer or manufacturer as a whole.

I would again invite correspondence from any of our business men who may desire to be put in touch with merchants here for the purpose of extending or opening up new connections. Enquiries are always welcomed, and every effort made to give satisfactory and trustworthy information.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. M. MURRAY.

## (E.)-CARDIFF.

## Report of Government Agent.

(Mr. W. L. Griffith.)
10 The Walk, Cardiff, South Wales, May 3, 1900.
To The Honourable

> The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit some features connected with Canadian trade in this district which are likely to be of interest.

Nearly two-thirds of the population of the whole of Wales reside within thirty miles of Cardiff or the north and west, in a district for which Cardiff is the natural port and distributing centre. And these two-thirds include the bulk of the wealth-earning and wealth-possessing portion of the total population. In addition, one-half of the population of the county of Monmouth, say 150,000 persons, reside within twenty miles of Cardiff on the eastward side. The population of Glamorganshire increased from 171, 188 in 1841 to 687,147 in 1891, and that of Cardiff from 10,077 in 1841 to 128,849 in 1891. The present population of Cardiff alone is about 200,000. Now, it is a fact which Canadian exporters should ponder, that the bulk of the food stuffs imported for these teeming populations is carried past Cardiff, which stands open to sea, up two rivers-the Severn and the Avon-to Bristol, whence it is recoveyed by rail back to Cardiff and its hinterland. This arrangement was natural in the early days of the century, when Bristol was the only port in the whole of the channel which bears its name, but it is out of date now. For not only is it an example of the 'longest way round' so far as reaching consumers is concerned, for Bristol has no population at the back of it, but Bristol can furnish no outward cargoes, and boats which seek those have, after discharging Cardiff consigned produce at Bristol, to drop down channel to Newport, or Cardiff, or Penarth, or Barry for outward freight. The liners employed in the Bristol import trade are Bristol owned or Bristol controlled, and they will not call at Cardiff if they can help it. Then the geographical advantages of Cardiff will be brought into full play, for the port is but three and a-half hours' distance by rail from Birmingham, the centre of the teeming populations of the English midlands, and only three and a-half hours from London.

The next element in reform is the establishment of a fast direct service of steamers between Cardiff and Montreal and in this also Cardiff steamship owners are moving. Cardiff realizes the supreme importance of cultivating an import trade and Cardiff men possess the ability and enterprise to compass all that is necessary in that direction provided cargoes are forthcoming on the other side.

Cardiff is the first port in the world for the volume of its foreign exports, the largest coal exporting port in the United Kingdom and the third largest port as regards tonnage cleared. In 1897 fifty per cent more tonnage sailed from Cardiff than from the whole of the other Bristol Channel ports added together, including Bristol and Gloucester. The total for Bristol, Gloucester, Newport and Swansea was 5,685, 286 tons register, for Cardiff $8,451,050$ tons register. The imports and exports of the customs port of Cardiff for 1897 reached a total of about $20,000,000$ tons. The import trade now amounts to about $2,000,000$ tons per annum, of which in $1897,1,879,211$ tons came into the Bute Docks alone. Live and dead cattle, all kinds of provisions, tobacco and wines, timber and iron ore, pit wood and wood pulp for paper making are the chief lines in imports demanded here. Extensive lairage, slaughtering and chill room accommodation has been provided at the Bute Docks. Cardiff is now placed on the same
footing as such ports as London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol in being able to tranship foreign goods without vexatious custom-house formality and the heavy expense consequent upon the opening and examination of every packet. Cardiff can now ship general cargoes and transfer duty paying goods from vessel to vessel or from vessel to warehouse and afterwards to outward bound vessel.

## THE LORD LINE OF STEAMERS.

During the season 1899 the "Lord Line" of steamers have been plying between Montreal and Cardiff' and will continue to do so during the season now opening.

It is expected that Canadian shippers will avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented of shipping direct to one of the best markets in the United Kingdom.

## CATTLE AND SHEEP.

During the past season the cattle and sheep shippers to this port realized very good prices, and it is altogether likely the number will largely increase in 1900.

## HORSES.

In 1899, 1,408 horses were shipped from Montreal to Bristol. Of these, a number were sold in the Cardiff District, and I am informed that there will be direct shipments by the 'Lord line' from Montreal to Cardiff from time to time during the season. Messrs. Bailey, Giller \& Telfer, a firm in good standing in Cardiff, inform me that a considerable number of suitable horses could be sold at good figures in Cardiff every month. At my request, they have very kindly furnished the following interesting letter, dealing with the horse trade prospects as between Canada and Cardiff :-

## ‘(Copy.)

> ‘The Cardiff and Bristol Horse Repositories,

[^3]
' Average, £39 7s. 0d. each.
There was one important matter which militated considerably against the sale of all the horses and that was the branding or numbering on the hoof, quite $£ 5$ a horse more could have been obtained in most instances if the hoof had been perfectly free from marking, we hope shippers in future will devise some other means of identification and not deteriorate the market value by branding the horses anywhere. It would take too long to explain the objection buyers have to branded or numbered horses, but the fact remains, and if you will draw the attention of the shippers thereto they will greatly benefit.

Horses of the following classes, provided they are sound will always meet with a ready sale in our district and make money for shippers :-

1. Heavy draught horses over 16 hands, 1,700 to 1,900 pounds weight.
2. Thick-set draught horses, not exceeding $14 \cdot 3$ hands, about 1,200 to 1,350 the weight for colliery work. (Hundreds of this class of horse are imported into the South Wales coal field every year and are eagerly sought after by colliery owners.
3. Light harness horses and bussers, 15 to 16 hands.
4. Smart cobs, 14 hands to 14.2 .

Mr. Sheridan writes us that he is making arrangements for regular monthly consignments on the re-opening of navigation.

We should be glad to communicate with any other shippers who will give the South Wales market a trial. The through rate from Montreal to Cardiff for the season 1900 is quoted by Messrs. Elder Dempter \& Co. at $£ 410$ s. per head. Our inclusive charges would not exceed $£ 110 s$. per head, making a total expense of $£ 6$ per head only.

Any further information you may require we shall be pleased to supply.

> Yours faithfully,

BAILEY, GILLER \& TELFER.

> W. L. Griffith, Esq., Dominion of Canada Government Agent, Western Mail Buildings,

> Cardiff.

Recently statements prejudicially affecting Canadian horses were made and given a wide publicity to in this district. I thought it necessary to contradict these. The following letters were accordingly inserted in the leading newspapers :-

CANADIAN HORSES AT CARDIFF.

To the Editor :
Sir,-In a recent issue of your paper you gave prominence to certain objections which were urged against the importation of Canadian horses on account of "infectious diseases from which foreign (viz. Canadian) horses were known to suffer." As it is important to the shippers of the Dominion that such a statement should be combatted, I communicated with the office of the Canadian Government in Liverpool, who procured the subjoined letter from Mr. Stafford Jackson, M.R.C.V.S., of Liverpool, an acknowledged authority.

It is difficult for a Canadian to appreciate the term 'foreign' when applied to Canadian horses, especially when it is borne in mind that a certain class of English men are not slow to label 'beef' which is the product of Canadian Cattle as 'prime English.'

> I am, \&c.,

WM. L. GRIFFITH.
'(Copy) '
'70, Low Hill ,Liverpool, April 9, 1900.'
'Sir,-Your note with the two enclosures I haye duly received; the letter I herewith return.
'In reply I beg to say that for the last ten years I have been brought very much in contact with Canadian horses, having been professionally employed by a number of shippers, and the sick ones have passed through my hands before being put up for auction. Roughly speaking there are between 10,000 and 15,000 landed each year in Liverpool.
'I may here say that I am not biassed either one way or the other, except that the more sick Canadians there are the better for me, and the fewer that are shipped to Cardiff the better $\mathrm{f} \boldsymbol{r} \mathrm{me}$, too.
' In common fairness I must say that it is absolutely false to say that these animals are responsible for pink-eye. During the winter months that have just passed this city was visited by a very severe form of epizootic cellulitis (pink-eye). The mortality was very great, and in order to blame somebody the Canadian horses were saddled with the responsibility. This led to a very strict weekly examination by the veterinary inspectors, on behalf of the Liverpool health committee, of the shipments as they arrive with the result that the report was found to be absolutely groundless. I am sure that if the Cardiff authorities approach those here they would be pleased to give any information that might be required.
' Of course these Canadian horses do suffer from the usual diseases which are met with in all cases where numbers of horses are together during transit, but not to any greater extent or more virulent degree than any coming either from Ireland or, indeed, were collected in the various fairs in Wales itself. As to them being more liable to pink-eye that is absured; and my opinion is that, once acclimatized a Canadian horse is as healthy as any of our own; there are good and bad wherever they come from.
' I may also say that the London Tramway Company buy largely in Liverpool, and I am sure Mr. Porch, their veterinary surgeon, would give you an unbiassed opinion if you care to ask him.
'I have never seen a case of glanders in a Canadian horse.'
Yours faithfully,

GRAIN.
The following were the shipments of grain for 1898 and 1899 from Montreal to Cardiff:-


APPLES AND EGGS.
The consumption of these articles in this district is very large and there seems no reason why the present direct imports from Canada should not be very much increased with profit to the shippers.

## PROVISIONS-CANADIAN PEA-FED BACON.

The amount of provisions imported direct into Cardiff from Canada gives no idea of the importance of the district as a consumer of Canadian cheese, butter, bacon, etc. I am informed by one of the brokers in this town that Cardiff ranks high as a consumer of "Canadian pea-fed bacon." This gentleman informs me that whereas about eight years ago some ninety per cent of the bacon imported here was from the States, now some sixty per cent of such imports are of "Canadian pea-fed" and this notwithstanding the latter is much the higher priced article. The demand for this bacon is not confined to Cardiff, the large mining population in the vicinity prefer "Canadian pea-fed" and are willing to pay the extra price. It appears that not only is the miner somewhat fastidious, but the coarser grades of bacon, when taken underground develop objectionable features while the Canadian product does not. So long as the superiority is retained, so long will Canadian bacon command an enhanced price and an increasing demand.

In regard to the high position which Canadian products are assuming in the English market, the following letter which puts the matter very encouragingly, from Mr. R. W. Pettigrew, who has been all his life in the provision trade, and is the leading produce broker in Cardiff, will be read with much interest :-

- Dear Sir,-In reply to your inquiry regarding Canadian dairy produce and the provision trade in this district (South Wales and Monmouthshire) generally, everything points to a bigger business with Canada in the near future.
' Everybody now knows the high position taken by Canadian cheese, and there is no reason why your butter should not in time be of the same high standard.
' My experience as a produce broker, is that there is always a ready sale, at remunerative prices to the producer, of really best butter, but it must be best. It will never pay to make indifferent quality. The trade all over the country seems now to be in favour of a good, strong 56 -pound box; many of the boxes sent from Canada are much too light. They should be strong, well-made and as tight as possible. Looking at what has been done by Australia and New Zealand in developing an immense butter trade within, one may say, the last few years, there is no reason why Canada should not also come to the front in this direction.
' There is another branch of the provision business in which Canada has certainly come to the front, and which is capable of great development and extension, viz. :- the bacon trade. Pea-fed (as Canadian bacon is now known) is going ahead every day, and there is no bacon more in favour with the consumer, as is shown by the higher price invariably paid for it than for the American article; indeed, in many quarters, the leading brands of pea-fed are now recognized as practically best bacon, and its superior quality is everywhere admitted.
' As far as one can judge, from past experience and from what has always happened when the British public has been supplied with a first-class article, there is a great future for this Canadian pea-fed bacon trade. The quantity of provisions imported into Cardiff is increasing every year. The direct shipments give no idea of the amount of goods received here, as merchants often import on through bills of lading via Liverpool or Bristol, the ocean freights to the former port being at times very favourable in this respect.
' In order the better to give you an idea of the volume of business in provisions here, I have much pleasure in putting before you the undernoted figures, showing the quantities of butter and cheese handled by one firm alone in one year.
'Through the courtesy of Mr. Watkin Jones, the managing director of Messrs. D. Jones, Dickinson \& Co., Limited, Cardiff, I am enabled to give you the following figures:-
'Last year his firm sold 45,000 packages (principally 56 -pound boxes) butter (Irish, Australian, New Zealand and Canadian) ; 39,000 boxes cheese (almost exclusively Canadian).
' In addition to the above they do a large bacon trade, more than balf of which is in Canadian pea-fed meats.
' I hope the foregoing may prove not uninteresting, and if, at any future time, I can give you any further information, I shall be glad to do so ; meanwhile, I remain
'Yours faithfully,
'R. WILLIAM PETTIGREW.'


## DEAD MEAT IMPORTS.

Cardiff ranks third in the ports of the United Kingdom, as to dead meat imports. Mr. Neale (Messrs. Neale \& West), manager of the Cardiff Cold Storage Company, speaks most convincingly of the advantage to be derived by direct shipments from Canada to Cardiff. The carriage on meat from Liverpnol to Cardiff is $£ 1.5 .0$ per ton. Not only would "direct shipment" mean a saving of the above 25 shillings per ton, but the meat being handled less would fetch a better price. Mr. Neale stated that the "Tansineau Co." and the "River Platte Fresh Meat Co.", by putting on cold storage steamers running direct to Cardiff, had enormously increased the trade in Argentine meat, and by so doing had completely ousted the Australian meat, which came by rail from London, off this market. Mr. Neale is also of opinion that the opening for the poultry and egg trade in this district is very good. A large trade is now doing in Russian poultry, which are frozen and packed in wooden boxes.

## IRON SCRAPERS.

In the company of a gentleman who was employing a number of men to "spade" earth from one place to another, I suggested the use of scrapers. He asked what they were and eventually bought a number from a firm in Toronto. In regard to them the following is written :-
'As to the scrapers I bought on your recommendation, I am satisfied that in such operations as I have carried out, 50 per cent of the cost of labour involved in moving earth is saved. In many operations that I hope to carry out on the mountain side, I believe that even a larger percentage will be saved.'

I think a market for these implements might be found in this country. They appear to be unknown.

## FRUIT PULP.

When the probability of a market for Canadian fruit pulp was first mooted by Mr. Colmer in one of his reports, I placed the information before a large manufacturer of
essences and cordials. This gentleman in consequence placed a sample order with a Simcoe firm. In reply to my inquiry as to the pulp, he writes as follows :-
' As to the fruit pulp, I am sorry to say that our experiments with it have been a failure. In making fruit essences we find it necessary to develop a small amount of fermentation, under carefully guarded conditions, and this properly done, the flavour and aroma of such fruit as raspberries is fully double.
'The raspberry pulp as prepared by you is not susceptible to this change. In the letters of one of our correspondents it is mentioned that the fruit was slightly evaporated before being sterilized in the tin cans. If this be so it may be sufficient to account for its uselessness to us.
' It may be that the natural ferment in fresh fruit is destroyed in sterilizing, but I do not think this is the case, as the fermentive germs are sufficiently present in the atmosphere to excite change under proper conditions.
'We will, however, make some experiments to determine this point when we buy our next year's supply of fruit, but at present the want of flavour, aroma and colour in the canned raspberries makes them useless for our purpose.'

## TO SHIPPERS.

The result of some shipments of apples 'on consignment' from Canada to some of the commission men in Cardiff, has during the past season been very unsatisfactory. One shipper in Ontario wrote to me expressing his belief that he had been cheated. My inquiry into the matter leads me to think that the loss might have been averted if the apples had received greater care on arrival here, and been placed in 'cold stores.' While most of the firms to whom these consignments are made are of good standing, it must not be forgotten that in many cases the volume of trade renders it impossible that each lot shall receive the attention of the principals, in consequence they are often handled by subordinates whose experience or interest may not be all that is desirable. When, therefore, shipments are made during such a season as the last and without any stipulation, dissatisfaction is bound to be the result. I shall be glad to place information as to the local conditions at the disposal of any Canadian shippers desiring the same.

Canadian manufacturers and business men generally are increasingly availing themselves of this agency by inquiries as to the local conditions affecting prospective business, \&c. The same remark applies to English inquiries as to the Canadian outlook.

During the past season the office of this agency has been moved to a central part of the town, where the Canadian papers are kept on file for the convenience of Canadian visitors and the public.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. GRIFFITH.

## V.-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, Iiverpool, 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.)

The Exchange,<br>Sydney, N.S.W., April 25, 1900.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, THE TRADE OF VICTORIA.
Sir,-The summary of the returns of the trade of Victoria for the last year show a marked improvement in the trade of the colony, there having been an increase in both imports and exports over those of the previous year. The principal figures are as follows :-

|  | 1898. | 1899. | Increase. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Imports $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $£ 16,768,904$ | $£ 17,952,894$ | $£ 1,183,990$ |
| Exports $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $15,872,246$ | $18,567,780$ | $2,695,534$ |

In 1899 the imports exceeded the exports by $£ 896,658$; in 1898 the exports were greater than the imports by $£ 614,886$. The trade of Victoria was in altogether a better position last year than in 1898, for the exports of its produce, other than gold and silver bullion, amounted to $£ 9,681,736$ as against $£ 5,879,747$. The total value of all exports of articles the produce and manufacture of Victoria during the year 1899 reached $£ 14,038,600$, whilst during 1898 it was $£ 11,778,883$, or an increase for 1899 of $£ 2,259,717$. The enhanced price of wool accounting to some extent for this large increase, the value of which for 1899 being $\$ 1,369,141$ over that of 1898 . In butter the increase was $£ 670,505$. Wheat also shows a large increase, viz., $£ 1,057,979$, and to a less degree hay and chaff, viz., $£ 132,791$, and flour $£ 113,264$; gold bullion and specie showing a decrease of $£ 1,542,272$. The balance of goods of Victorian produce and manufacture shows an increase on the previous year of $£ 458,309$.

## THE PLAGUE.

The trade of Sydney is still impeded by the continued presence of Bubonic fever in its midst. Last week there was a steady decline in the number of cases, and on Friday none were reported and there were hopes that the end of it would speedily be seen. On Saturday there were new cases, and on Monday they had increased to eight in number. With the steady persistence of the Government in sanitary measures there is no likelihood that it will increase in virulence. One or two cases have occurred in the country, but they have all been traced to this city and have not spread further. The other Australasian cities are still clean, and free communication is permitted with Sydney except on the part of New Zealand, which enforces quarantine. This has delayed the work of some Canadian travellers who had to go from this city to that colony. It is apprehended that the fever may linger on for a little time in a mild form with infrequent outbreaks. There is no general alarm here and nothing is likely to occur that should interfere with Canadian trade.

## THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Continued pressure is placed upon the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales to accept the offer of the Eastern Extension Company respecting the cable to South Africa in order that a reduction of nine pence per word may be secured at once. A conference of the Postmasters-General of the two colonies is proposed for next week, but it is doubtful if it will be held. The Governments have but to stand firm and they can compel the Eastern Extension Company to accept their terms. South Australia has agreed to the Company's offer, and this ensures it a landing place for the Cape cable, but in a short time the Australian Land Telegraph System will pass under the control of the Federal Government which will have the power to tell the Company that if it undertakes to discriminate in rates it will deliver and receive its European messages only at Port Darwin after the Cape cable is laid. Under this fear it would accept reasonable conditions for the privilege of laying the Cape cable.

## TIMBER.

The Aorangi on her last trip brought some timber, the first for about three years. It is sufficiently scarce and dear in Sydney as to make it a better paying cargo than some other articles. It may re-open the trade in dressed stuff and buxes, but the uncertainty of space being obtainable when normal rates of freight prevail for lumber will be a serious detriment. Timber ships are still reported almost unobtainable for this market. Though Canada was famous as a builder of wooden ships, and the vessels engaged in the timber trade are of this class, all the Canadian timber brought to this port is carried in foreign ships.

Complaint has been made that a shipment of flour from Manitoba has proved defective in strength and indeed is little better than the colonial flour in this respect.

As this flour has been sold on its reputation and brings from $£ 3$ to $£ 310 \mathrm{~s}$. per ton more than colonial flour it is important that its high quality should be sustained, particularly as flour from Minneapolis sent here under cheaper rates of freight via New York is diligently pressed upon this market.

In reference to a complaint of the difficulty of collecting disputed indebtedness I have made a number of such collections for Canadian exporters and have found no greater trouble in doing so than would be experienced in Canada. The real difficulty has been to get sufficient authority and details of the accounts from the creditors. When there is a refusal to settle a just claim ample powers of attorney should be sent. In two or three cases I have had to use such powers to begin a suit, but in no case has it been necessary to proceed beyond this as a settlement has been concluded. If any Canadian exporter has claims unsettled I shall be glad to receive particulars and advise him as 10 what had better be done in the matter.

Complaints have been made as to delays in the receipt of letters from Canada. I have some letters that support these charges. A letter that required prompt attention was mailed in Montreal on 14th February. The Mails via San Francisco left New York on the 17 th of that month. The Montreal letter came via Vancouver, a fortnight later than it apparently should have done.

Some time since sample orders of leather arrived here and were sent to the purchasers. One complaint is to hand stating that the goods are not up to the samples from which the orders were taken either in strength or finish. I have forwarded small pieces of the leather to the Canadian manufacturer. The other lots seem to be acceptable as the Sydney importer has heard nothing to the contrary. It was hoped that a considerable trade would have arisen in this line when the Canadian manufacturers were in a position to fill orders promptly. Just now prices are reported to be a little higher than the United States leather.

Advices have been received that a number of German manufacturers have become associated under the Governments of the Grant Directory of Weimar and Bavaria, to open a joint show-room in this city for the purpose of extending their trade. They purpose displaying machinery, lamps, brushes, gloves, shoes, glassware (including optical goods), photographic supplies, musical instruments of all kinds, paints and oils, candles, agricultural machines and instruments, furniture of all kinds, and beers. This is similar to the proposition I placed before the manufacturers of Canada after my arrival here. I still believe it could be made an effective agent in introducing Canadian goods at a moderate cost.

An effort is being made to form a Sydney joint stock company to handle certain lines of Canadian goods, arrangements for which have been effected. There seems to be a fair prospect of success.

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

(B.)-TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. Edgar Tripp.)

The Honourable,
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
Sir,-The interesting report of the Collector of Customs for 1899, issued somewhat late this year, owing to the collector having been absent from the Colony in January and February, points to a condition of prosperity not only in striking and happy contrast to that of some of the neighbouring colonies, but which bears favourable comparison with that of many other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. At the same time there are people of experience, whose opinion is entitled to every respect, who assert that figures, notwithstanding, the prosperity is more apparent than real, that it is simply due to the temporary enhanced value of sugar owing to the countervailing duties imposed against bounty fed beet by the United States, and that it will dissappear altogether in the near future when Cuba and Porto Rico will produce all the sugar required in America beyond that grown in the Southern States. This pessimist view finds some support in the fact that several fully equipped sugar estates, with stock buildings, cultivation, \&c., in good order, have been brought to the hammer during the past few months without realising the bare cost of the machinery alone. No more striking evidence could be afforded of the fatal effects of want of confidence. At present prices sugar nets at least $£ 12$ per ton, whilst the cost of production is from $£ 9$ to $£ 10$, but the continued existence of bounties in Europe induces so much uncertainty that no capital is forthcoming for investment in sugar estates. As was stated by Sir C. C. Knollys, acting Governor, in his report to the Colonial Office for 1898. 'The ultimate fate of the sugar industry in Trinidad will depend almost altogether on the measures taken by the Imperial Government to abolish or counteract the bounties given by foreign powers.
2. In these circumstances it seems the more to be regretted that the executive could not see its way to enter into the reciprocal arrangements put forward recently in so generous a spirit by your government, arrangements which promised to afford to our sugar industry the stability it so much needs without, on the other hand, imposing any strain upon our usual sources of revenue which could not hare been met with comparative ease. You have been made aware of the causes which actuated the local government, reluctantly no doubt, in the decision they arrived at in this matter. It only remains for me to say that in intelligent circles throughout the colony the almost unanimous opinion is one of great regret that advantage was not taken of the, Canadian offer: and this feeling is accentuated by the general belief that we have sacrificed the substance for the shadow, and that the convention with the United States which stood in the way of the acceptance of your proposals will never be ratified. If Trinidad should eventually fall between the two stools it will be because of the shortsightedness which led to the rejection of the firm one that was offered. Unfortunately the particular industry, sugar, which can least afford to throw away its opportunities, is the one likely to suffer. Cocoa will not be affected. The demand for this product appears to be steady and increasing, and the favourable prices obtained during the past year or so remain steady, and seem likely to be maintained. The exports of cocoa last year amounted to over 33 million pounds of a value of $£ 898,384$, being again considerably in advance of sugar, the value of which was $£ 714,562$.
3. The total imports for 1899 amounted to $£ 2,535,965$, being an in rrease of £252, 911 over 1898. The most noticeable feature in this connection is the apparent revival of trade with the United Kingdom, which for some years previously had been falling off steadily; thus:-

|  | From | From | From |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United Kingdom. | British Colonies. | Foreign Countries. |
| 1896 | . . £978,565 | £241,438 | £1,243,522 |
| 1897 | 857,857 | 201,779 | 1,101,595 |
| 1898. | 796,359 | 224,520 | 1,262,177 |
| 1899. | 949,685 | 229,680 | 1,356,600 |

4. I am sorry to observe that British North America does not share in the slight advance indicated with British colonies, the figures for the last four years being:-
5. 

£74,309
1897.

60,660
1898.

73,053
1899
62,629
5. Nor are the statistics of corresponding periods for twenty years altogether satisfactory, e.g. :- the average annual value of the total trade, import and export, with Canada for the following periods was :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \text { years-1877-9 } \\
& \text { £95,554 } \\
& \text { " 1887-9 } \\
& \text { 73,870 } \\
& \text { " 1897-9 } \\
& \text { 85,312 }
\end{aligned}
$$

6. The following is a statement of imports of principal items from the Dominion and the United States, together with total importation of same articles :-

| Articles. | Total. | United States. | British North America. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Books, printed, and newspapers.................... $£$ | 6,169 | 716 | 19 |
| Boots and shoes ... .... ........ ............ .... | 43,979 | 5,893 |  |
| Bread ................................... . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 29,682 | 28,010 | 14 |
| Butter........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 608,907 | 68,631 | 18,090 |
| Bicycles. .... ............................... . . . . . $£$ | 4,218 | 3,6+1 |  |
| Carriages, 4-wheel........ ... .................... . | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Cig 2-wheel......... .. . ..... ............. ${ }^{\text {" }}$ " | \% 5 | 39,655 | 3 |
| Cigars and cigarettes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 38,419 | 32,656 |  |
| Cheese ..................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 246,586 | 182,461 | 23,764 |
| Coal and coke . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $:$. . Tons. | 13,114 | 8,360 |  |
| Patent fuel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17,925 |  |  |
| Corn (maize). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .............. Bush. | 75,147 | 60,860 | 1,000 |
| Fish...... ..... ......... .... . . . . . . ... Lbs. | 7,829,817 | 2,111,090 | 5,238,627 |
| Flour . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls | 180,852 | 179,550 | 716 |
| Fruit................ .. ........................... | 859 | 338 | 3 |
| Furniture | 14,603 | 6,035 | 69 |
| Glassware. | 10,800 | 2,535 | 28 |
| Guns and revolvers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . No. | 3,003 | 1,129 | ........ . . |
| Hardware-Tools, \&c. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ | 3,035 | 305 | … . .... |
| " Jewellery | 3,545 | 1,128 |  |
| " Unenumerated | 83,450 | 20,744 | 377 |
| Hay and bran...... ............................. | 2,569 | 1,838 | 168 |
| Horses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . No. | 382 | 115 |  |
| Live stock, unenumerated............ . ............. | 20,869 | 1,008 |  |
| Lard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 1,337,917 | 1,336,360 | 1,120 |
| Machinery....... ..... ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $£$ | 36,631 | 4,850 | 30 |
| Malt liquors, in bottle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Galls. | 125,815 20,358 | 12,320 118 |  |
| Manufactured articles, unenumerated.......................... f $^{\prime \prime}$ | 799,305 | 11,712 | 1,119 |
| Meal, not wheaten..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 4,097 | 8,756 | 63 |
| Meat.. .. ..... ... . ................. . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 7,030,873 | 6,751,936 | 11,228 |
| Milk, condensed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ | 15,316 | 105 | ... .... |
| Musical instruments. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1,786 | 174 |  |
| Oats................................. . . . . . . . . Bush. | 190,631 | 165,080 | 21,431 |
| Oleomargarine. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... Lbs. | 241,517 | 237,505 | 4715 |
| Potatoes .... ............ .. ...... ... .... .... £ | 11,718 | 428 | 4,715 |
| Paint.. | 6,713 | 1,005 | 73 |
| Paper, not writing. | 4,693 | 653 | 6 |
| Pease ... . .................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10,972 | 8,808 | 107 5,122 |
| Soap . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 3,069,245 | 415,237 | 5,122 |
| Sugar......................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 461,068 | 96,233 |  |
| Starch....................................... . . . . . . | +,264 | 56 | 275 |
| Tea.......................... . . . . . . . . . ... Lbs. | 73,773 | 1,240 | 1,013 |
| Timber, sawn and hewn....... . ... ... .... ..... Ft. | 12,622,314 | 10,169,164 | 2,325,427 |
| Tobacco, manufactured.......... ............ . ... Lbs. | 62,486 | 8,007 | 230 |
| Shingles....... ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . No. | 220,600 | 25,600 | 103,000 |
| Textiles-Wearing apparel. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ | 72,103 | 2,956 | 26 |
| V ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Unenumerated............................ | 227,383 | 10,871 | 106 |
| Vegetables, unenumerated..... ............. ..... | 2,299 | 113 | 494 |
| Whiskey....................... .......... . . . . Galls. | 17,496 | 238 |  |
| Wine, in bottle-Sparkling | 1,899 14,278 | 115 | 28 38 |

7. Our imports of flour were the largest ever recorded, viz., 180,852 barrels, but only 716 barrels, I am sorry to note, came from Canada, against 6,383 in the previous year. The fluctuations in this trade are discouraging. I had hoped that at last a serious effort was being successfully made to supply a fair proportion of the flour consumed here. It is, of course, hard to divert even part of a trade that for so long has gone elsewhere, but the attempt, if more systematically persisted in would, I feel sure, be eventually successful.
8. Other decreases from Canada were :-

| - | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cheese . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ......... . ... ... .......... Lbs. | 15,253 | 28,205 | 23,764 |
| Fish .. ........... . ........................ .... ..... " | 6,087,691 | 6,280,405 | 5,238,627 |
| Hay and bran .. .................. ............. ... ${ }_{\text {e }}$ | , 192 | , 336 | 5,288 |
| Meats.......................... ....... ................. Lbs. | 10,104 | 28,799 | 11,228 |
| Sugar............ ...... ................ .. ..... .... | 4,262 | 1,995 |  |

9. And increases :-

|  |  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter | Lbs. | 2,164 | 1,994 | 18,090 |
| Corn (maize) | Bush. |  |  | 1,000 |
| Oats......... |  | 46,063 | 14,111 | 21,431 |
| Lard . . . . |  |  |  | 1,120 |
| Timber . . |  | 1,086,274 | 1,736,189 | 2,325,427 |

10. The considerable falling off in fish was partly due to the total imports being 432,737 pounds less than the previous year, and partly to the fact that large quantities came via New York. The increase in butter is satisfactory as far as it goes-of 608,977 pounds total imports, 392,851 pounds were from France-a good medium salt butter put up in firkins, and largely used for cooking, \&c. Some butter similarly put up from Canada met, I understand, a fair market here, and this is a trade which should not be overlooked.
11. Other comments on the comparative trade, so far as concerns the United States, suggest themselves, viz. :-That Canada has no share in our importations of boots and shoes, bicycles, manufactured cigarettes, coal, tools, jewellery, malt liquor, refined sugar, and whisky. And the cause of the absence of horses seems worth inquiring into. Oleomargarine, I believe, is not manufactured in Canada, but there is a large and increasing demand for it which the United States finds that it pays to supply. Fresh fruit, such as apples, pears, dc., always commands ready sale, if in good order. Perhaps the faster line of steamers now running might facilitate this trade. Attention may also be drawn to the quantity of patent fuel imported, nearly 15,000 tons. This has come altogether from the United Kingdom and nothing else is used upon the railway and many estates. No country outside the United Kingdom appears to have gone into the manufacture of patent fuel. The conversion of coal dust into patent fuel has proved immensely profitable in Wales, and should, one would think, prove more so with coal mined on the North American Continent, in respect of which the principal objection is the large proportion of dust to lumps.
12. The total exports for 1899 amounted to $£ 2,572,891$, being in excess of 1898 by $£ 262,758$. As in the case of imports, the United Kingdom has turned the downward scale and shares largely in the increase, the figures for the last four years being :-

|  | To United Kingdom. |  | British Colonies. |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | Foreign Countries.

13. Exports to British North America show steady if slight improvement, viz. :-


The principal items comprised in these figures during the periods named were :-

| Articles. |  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 630 | 850 | 689 | 1,156 |
|  |  | 62,162 | 77,802 | 129,271 | 83,862 |
| Molasses................................... ${ }_{\text {Galls. }}^{\text {Galls. }}$ No. |  | 175,770 | 254, 300 | 183,600 | 280,565 |
| Sugar, Muscovado... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. |  | 516,120 | 614,720 | 279,328 | 543,648 |
| ") Vacuum pan | " | 209,586 | 688,882 | 710,864 | 2,074,352 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,269,408 |  |

14. Our principal exports again compare favourably with previous years.

SUGAR.

|  | - | Quantity. Tons. | $\underset{£}{\text { Value. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897. |  | 49,101 | 537,107 |
| 1898 |  | 50,704 | 602,045 |
| 1899. |  | 52,198 | 714,562 |

COCOA.

|  | Lbs. | £ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897. | 23,840,665 | 532,123 |
| 1898. | - $24,340,9600$ | 602,045 <br> 898 <br> 884 |
| 1899. | 33,942,048 | 898,384 |

15. Asphalt recovered from the fall in 1898, and exceeded all previous yearly shipments. There was exported in

Tons.
1897...................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 124,000
1898.. . ................................... . . . . . . . . . . .. . 100,000

1899 ........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 140,850
The Government received in respect of duty from asphalt $£ 35,956$, and royalty, £9,619-with practically no expense in collection-a veritable mine of inexhaustible
wealth for the fortunate colony that possesses a 'Pitch Lake.' But Canada, I note, only took 109 tons of the vast quantity that Trinidad shipped.
16. An ice manufacturing company here is now providing large cold storage for fresh meat and provisions of all kinds. If it can be arranged for the Canadian steamers to bring fresh meat, butter, poultry, \&c., in a refrigerating chamber, there will be an opening for a good and profitable trade in this direction, which should not be lost sight of.
17. A representative of the Bank of Nova Scotia was recently here with a view to reporting as to the prospects if a branch of that Bank were established. It is generally hoped that this report will be favourable. It cannot well be otherwise. There is ample room for two banks here.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant, EDGAR TRIPP.

## VI.--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 May and the five months ended May 31, 1898, 1899 and 1900. (From British Returns.)

BUTTER.

| Countries. | Month of May. |  |  | Five Months ended May 31. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
| Cwt. Cwt. Cwt. Cwt. Cwt. Cwt. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colonies - | 1,719 | 3,904 | 621 | 8,315 | 10,504 | 2,488 |
| New South Wales | 1,401 |  | 756 | 14,572 | 22,711 | 57,661 |
| New Zealand. | 1,748 | 4,485 | 8,563 | 63,691 | 83,103 | 120,738 |
| Victoria. | 84 | 478 | 222 | 76,701 | 100,630 | 150,893 |
| Totals. | 3,952 | 8,867 | 10,162 | 163,279 | 216,948 | 331,780 |
| Foreign Countries- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark. | 109,432 | 147,464 | 141,379 | 585,575 | 643,913 | 652,042 |
| France | 36,414 | 37,138 | 31,428 | 164,354 | 138,401 | 123,659 |
| Germany | 2,287 | 2,501 | 1,516 | 31,714 | 30,030 | 30,485 |
| Holland | 27,992 | 35,106 | 27,031 | 96,516 | 97,986 | 97,535 |
| Sweden | 26,058 | 22,383 | 17,538 | 132,057 | 112,861 | 84,430 |
| United States | 2,058 | 5,651 | 1,115 | 23,284 | 76,298 | 5,343 |
| Other Countries . | 29,231 | 26,868 | 34,750 | 129,958 | 121,942 | 140,734 |
| Totals | 233,472 | 277,111 | 254,757 | 1,157,458 | 1,221,431 | 1,134,228 |
| Grand totals.. | 237,424 | 285,978 | 264,919 | 1,320,737 | 1,438,379 | 1,466,008 |

CHEESE.


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

BACON.

| Countries. | Month of May. |  |  | Five Months ended May 31. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
|  | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| Canada | 49,730 | 28,275 | 52,314 | 102,224 | 108,950 | 176,971 |
| Denmark | 89,791 | 116,305 | 98,879 | 424,293 | 477,083 | 483,483 |
| United States. | 352,077 | 309,611 | 322,232 | 1,920,176 | 1,840,973 | 1,674,298 |
| Other Countries... | 6,493 | 3,455 | 8,745 | 27,035 | 10,828 | 19,713 |
| Totals. | 498,091 | 457,646 | 482,170 | 2,473,728 | 2,437,834 | 2,354,465 |

## HAMS.



FISH, CURED OR SALTED.

| Canada | 5,908 | 25,874 | 103,606 | 285,513 | 158,269 | 248,257 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland | 660 | 6,223 |  | 11,947 | 16,150 | 19,272 |
| France. . | 2,596 | 6,749 | 4,350 | 21,159 | 28,565 | 29,678 |
| Norway. | 8,399 | 16,133 | 13,564 | 125,215 | 93,430 | 89,770 |
| United States. | 11,400 | 18,739 | 4,077 | 236,326 | 210,507 | 144,152 |
| Other Countries. | 22,508 | 17,629 | 12,043 | 93,468 | 81,366 | 96,278 |
| Totals | 51,471 | 91,347 | 137,680 | 773,628 | 588,287 | 627,407 |

## EGGS.

|  | Gt. Hd. | Gt. Hd. | Gt. Hd. | Gt. Hd. | Gt. Hd. | Gt. Hd. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada. | 880 | 140 |  | 9,840 | 15,540 | 35,342 |
| Belgium. | 167,084 | 178,140 | 248,168 | 1,119,332 | 1,238,762 | 1,141,670 |
| Denmark | 189,394 | 236,790 | 233,763 | 1,692,162 | 1,804,438 | 680,045 |
| France. . | 232,348 | 278,165 | 258,606 | 993,058 | 1,093,267 | 1,084,502 |
| Germany | 252,860 | 177,802 | 296,202 | 1,281,162 | 1,615,129 | 1,618,110 |
| Russia........ | 271,678 | 493,846 | 365,594 | - 303,524 | -627,239 | 4055,008 $1,016,921$ |
| Other Countries. | 44,083 | 23,549 | 18,566 | 389,430 | 413,652 | 1,016,921 |
| Totals.. | 1,158.327 | 1,388,432 | 1,420,899 | 4,788,508 | 5,808,027 | 6,031,598 |

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

| Countries. | Butter. <br> Years ended May 31. |  |  | Cherse. <br> Years ended May 31. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
| Colonies <br> Canada. <br> New South Wales...... <br> New Zealand. <br> Victoria. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
|  | 113,322 | 159,054 | 242,06 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,539,791 | 1,399,116 | 1,356,573 |
|  | 19,662 | 42,530 | 78,511 | $)^{1,589,791}$ |  |  |
|  | 79,484 | 89,361 | 149,274 | ${ }^{*} 54,197$ | *27,327 | *80,187 |
|  | 131,225 | 148,152 | 262,007 |  |  |  |
| Totals.... . . . . | 343,693 | 439,097 | 731,859 | 1,593,988 | 1,426,443 | 1,436,760 |
| Foreign Countries- <br> Denmark. <br> France. <br> Germany <br> Holland. <br> Sweden $\qquad$ <br> United States. <br> Other Countries. <br> Totals $\qquad$ <br> Grand totals. | 1,361,765 | 1,523,368 | 1,438,181 |  |  |  |
|  | 444,871 | 390,868 | 339,200 | 36,955 | 30,776 | 40,667 |
|  | 42,228 | 39,547 | 37,408 |  |  |  |
|  | 272,139 | 276,794 | 284,359 | 287,994 | 310,523 | 339,236 |
|  | 308,783 | 275,766 | 217,168 |  |  |  |
|  | 121,521 | 119,726 | 88,182 | 643,828 | 537,127 | 604,745 |
|  | 276,528 | 261,569 | 281,123 | 40,243 | 61,291 | 53,129 |
|  | 2,827,835 | 2,887,638 | 2,685,621 | 1,009,020 | 939,717 | 1,037,777 |
|  | 3,171,528 | 3,326,735 | 3,417,480 | 2,603,008 | 2,366,160 | 2,474,537 |
|  | Bacon. |  |  | Hams. |  |  |
| Canada. <br> Denmark <br> United States. <br> Other Countries . . . . . <br> Totals. | 320,576 | 542,605 | 521,794 | 119,827 | 154,561 | 154,678 |
|  | -993,002 | 1,070,310 | 1,217,012 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,956,847 | 4,008,186 | 3,921,871 | 1,807,845 | 1,802,501 | 1,724,384 |
|  | 86,482 | 54,327 | 60,537 | 3,198 | 3,259 | 4,262 |
|  | 5,356,907 | 5,675,428 | 5,721,214 | 1,930,870 | 1,960,321 | 1,883,324 |
|  | Fish, Curkd or Salted. |  |  | Eggs. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|cc\|} \hline \text { Gt. Hunds. } & \text { Gt. Hunds. } & \text { Gt. Hunds. } \\ 571,463 & 751,055 \mid & 666,669 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Canada............... Newfoundland... . . | $\begin{array}{r} 371,275 \\ 98,080 \end{array}$ | 275,661 97,989 | 318,931 117,208 |  |  |  |
| Belgium. . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  | 2,244,221 | 2,469,332 | 2,360,466 |
| Denmark |  |  |  | 1,930,582 | 2,131,784 | 2,141,637 |
| France | 76,956 | 82,265 | 102,432 | 2,238,232 | 2,215,305 | 2,279,797 |
| Germany . |  |  |  | 2,953,786 | 3,155,095 | 3,457,967 |
| Norway. | 340,099 | 246,216 | 271,036 |  |  |  |
| Russia. |  |  |  | 2,728,389 | 3,969,618 | 4,146,370 |
| United States | 289,606 | 246,294 | 184,689 |  |  |  |
| Other Countries | 273,964 | 305,967 | 265,441 | 652,016 | 751,912 | 1,345,425 |
| Totals. | 1,449,980 | 1,254,392 | 1,259,737 | 13,318,689 | 15,444,101 | 16,398,331 |

[^4]
## (B)-INQUIRIES RELATING TO CANADIAN TRADE.

The following inquiries were received at 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 :-
2. A well known firm of safe manufacturers makes inquiry respecting the appointment of representatives in Canada.
3. A Bradford firm who contemplates opening a branch in Vancouver asks for information respecting the trade of that city and district.
4. A firm of agents in London desires to represent Canadian iron and steel works, paper and pulp mills, \&c.
5. A manufacturer of home spun tweeds in Ireland desires to communicate with Canadian houses doing business in that line.
6. A Canadian lumber firm contemplates engaging in the manufacture of turned wood of all kinds and desires to be placed in communication with English houses importing such goods.
7. The owner of several good mica deposits in Canada desires to get into communication with interested parties who would be open to negotiate for the purchase.
8. An agent who travels through all the provinces of Canada, as well as in Newfoundland, desires to take up the representation of a few additional English houses in dry goods, hardware, \&c.
9. A prominent merchant in Cork (Ireland) desires to secure the agency of a firstclass Canadian miller not already represented in that city.
10. A firm of colonial merchants in London desires to get into communication with a good firm of merchants with a connection in metal and hardware trades to whom it could ship.
11. An egg merchant in South Wales desires to have addresses of Canadian exporters of eggs.
12. Inquiry comes from a Coblentz (Germany) firm for addresses of large steel, nickel and other firms in Canada who would likely be interested in magnesite and magnesite bricks for the lining of open hearth furnaces and similar purposes.
13. A firm of exporters of hatters' furs desiring to extend their connection with the Dominion asks to be placed in communication with felt hat manufacturers in Canada.
14. A Scotch house desires to have the names of Canadian firms manufacturing wood dowels for export.
15. The representative of a Canadian house manufacturing churns, washing machines, pumps, spade and disc harrows, pulpers and cutting machines, \&c., desires to hear from likely importers.
16. A commission merchant in Hamilton, Ontario, will be happy to answer inquiries regarding goods saleable in that neighbourhood.
17. A request has been received from a Montreal house who desires to act as buyers in Canada for British firms in the provision trade.
18. Inquiry has been received from Copenhagen (Denmark) for names of likely parties in Canada to take up a new process for making cement pipes for sewers, \&c., to supersede glazed earthenware pipes.
19. A Glasgow firm asks for names of Canadian firms manufacturing wood dowels.
20. Inquiry is made for a list of the principal pulp making firms by a gentleman who contemplates starting an agency for the sale of Canadian pulp wood.
21. A Canadian correspondent inquires whether there is $a$ market in the United Kingdom for potato starch and desires to be placed in communication with houses likely to do business in that commodity,
22. A manufacturers' agent at St. John, N.B., who claims to have a good connection in the maritime provinces of Canada desires to represent British manufacturers of biscuits, pickles, jams and other lines of food supplies.
23. The addresses of Canadian manufacturers of round wood dowels are asked for by a London importer.
24. A London paper agent who has had experience in handling the product of Canadian mills desires to get into communication with manufacturers in the Dominion who desire to open up an export trade.
25. Inquiry has been received respecting copper deposits in Canada which have not yet been worked to any extent.
26. Information is desired regarding firms engaged on a large scale in quarrying sandstone in Canada.
27. A merchant in the north of England who can place importers of canned apples, tomatoes, lobsters, \&c., in communication with large distributors of such foods, will be glad to hear from Canadian firms doing business in those lines.
28. Quotations are asked for by a Toronto correspondent for 'Excelsior,' which can be exported extensively from Canada.
29. An application has been received for the names of the principal tanners in Canada.
30. A firm in Manchester assks to be furnished with a list of houses engaged in the Canning industry in Canada,
31. A commission agent at Charkoff (Russia) desires to correspond with Canadian firms wishing to be represented there.
32. A London buyer of mineral ore, such as manganese, copper, zinc, silver, lead, pyrites, cobalt, wolfrem, antimony, platinum, asbestos, copper mattes \&c., wishes to hear from parties in Canada having any to dispose of. He is also open to purchase first class mining and industrial properties, while as an exporter he is interested in Portland cement, hydraulic lime, tiles, bricks, iron and steel goods.
33. A manufacturer of glaziers' diamonds wishes to introduce his goods to the Canadian market and asks for assistance in this direction.
34. A firm who buys large quantities of tallow would be glad to hear from Canadian houses who could sell such goods or purchase for them.
35. Enquiry has been received from St. John, New Brunswick for names of British manufacturers desiring to purchase box boards, cloth boards and other similar wood goods.
36. Inquiry has come from a Firm in Sydney, New South Wales, respecting Canadian maple sugar and syrup which it is anxious to introduce to the Australian market.
37. The names of gauge glass buyers in Canada are asked for by a manufacturer of these goods.
38. A firm buying box boards from time to time will be glad to send specifications of its requirements to Canadian houses able to meet them.
39. A large Canadian firm of boot and shoe manufactures is desirous of extending its trade with the United Kingdom and asks for assistance in this respect.

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

1. A Scotch firm is prepared to appoint a trustworthy Canadian resident agent for the sale of a new patent metal.
2. A London house asks for names of Canadian shippers who could supply a considerable quantity of spruce and poplar pulp wood.
3. A firm purchasing iron, groceries and oilman's stores for export would be pleased to hear from Canadian houses interested in the supply of these goods.
4. A Welsh firm would like to hear from Canadian houses which can supply fir pitwood, with the bark adhering as used in collieries.
5. A Scotcin ajuse asks to be placed in communication with Canadian makers of wood dowels.
6. A West of England firm interested in the biscuit trade is prepared tocorrespond with Canadian makers of these goods who wish to export.
7. A London firm possessing branches in the principal ports of the United Kingdom and already dealing in several kinds of Canadian goods is desirous of increasing this connection and invites communications from Canadian exporters.
8. A Liverpool house asks for names of Canadian shippers of tallcw, grease, etc.
9. A house in Malta desires addresses of Canadian exporters of hams, bacons, cheese, and produce.
10. A manufacturer's agent, proceeding from England to South America, would be pleased to hear from Canadian manufacturers, \&c., who may wish to have their goods introduced into those markets.
11. A London importer asks to be placed in commurication with Canadian makers of wood dowels.
12. A Liverpool firm desires the names of Canadian importers of sal ammoniac for fertilizing purposes.
13. An East Coast manufasturing company asks to be placed in communication with Canadian makers of broom and brush handles who can execute orders.
14. There are further inquiries for names of Canadian shippers of bones.
15. A firm in Bordeaux, France, who represents several English houses, writes that a considerable quantity of "Chopped Apple" is being imported from the United States, and thinks that Canadians might find it worth while to take the matter up.
16. A Scotch firm asks for the names of Canadian manufacturers of picks, shovels, spades, fork and hammer handles, also edge tool handles.
17. A manufacturer of woven wire mattresses would like to hear from Canadian makers of spring bed frames, who can fill orders.

## Sizes in timber.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in.} \text { by } 3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . \\ 2 \mathrm{in} . \text { by } 4 \mathrm{in} .\end{array}\right\}$ in multiplies of $6 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} \text {. by } 3 \mathrm{in} . \\ 2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} \text {. by } 3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} .\end{array}\right\}$ in multiplies of $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
18. A manufacturer of high class cutlery and electro-plate is prepared to appoint responsible Canadian agent. United Kingdom references asked for.
19. An inquiry has been received for names of Canadian exporters of potato starch.
20. A firm of brokers and commission merchants of Liverpool England, dealing in beans, pease, and seeds, honey, beeswax, tallow and grease, hair, skins, \&c., asks to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of above lines. Goods either purchased or consignments received.
21. A London fruit broker would like to hear from Oanadian shippers of apples, \&c., who would like to utilize his services.
22. In the monthly report of the department for the month of March, page 51, an inquiry was published requesting samples and prices of Canadian sea grass. In a recent communication, Mr. Harrison Watson, curator, Canadian section, states that there appears to be a large demand in Great Britain for sea grass of suitable quality. He is of opinion that the matter is certainly worth the attention of Canaclian shippers, and if they will send him fair bulk samples and prices, if possible, c.i.f., Liverpool, London, or Manchester, he is able to place them in touch with buyers. At present the imports come largely from Holland and a recent quotation was $\$ 9.82$ per ton f.o.b., Amsterdam.
23. A Glasgow firm, not being able to obtain its usual supply of washboards from the United States, is desirous of getting hold of some one in Canada who can fill orders promptly. It is willing to furnish samples of what it requires and can guarantee to take all that can be turned out by a factory. It states that, at present, the number coming into Glasgow is about 700 dozens per month.
24. An inquiry has been received from a leading Glasgow firm requesting the names of exporters of handles in Canada. The particulars of handles required are as below :-

## broom handles in basswood or white pine.

Dimensions.- 50 inches by $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inches. The diameter to be the same throughout the length and not tapered like the broom handles in use in Canada.

Quality.-They must be well sand papered and graded as follows :-
Firsts-All white wood and free from knots.
Secouds-Free from knots, but with some discolourments.
Thirds-With some knots.
Qunantity.-In car load lots, the proportion of the different grades should be :-Firsts-about 50 per cent. Seconds-about 35 per cent. Thirds-about 15 per cent. Importers here have some reason to complain of unfair grading, and it will pay millers to be scrupulously attentive to this matter.

## hoe handles in basswood or white pine.

Dimensions.-60, 66 and 72 inches $\times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Quality and grading same as broom handles.

## IRISH SHOVEL HANDLES IN BASSWOOD.

Dimensions.-72 inches $\times 1 \frac{5}{8}$ inches.
Quality.-One grade only, the best. These handles are used for heavy work and knots weaken them too much, therefore, handles having knots in them must be discarded and not shipped as they are only good for firewood here. This, of course, increases the cost of this handle, but that cannot be helped.

Packing.--All these handles are put up in bundles of 12 dozen, sewed in cheap sacking to prevent them being soiled.
25. An inquiry has been received for names of Canadian shippers of fish guano.
26. An oil and colour manufacturing company is prepared to hear from a reliable Canadian firm of manufacturer's agents thoroughly conversant with the paint and varnish trade, with a view to representation.

## (C)—TRADE OF BARBADOS IN 1899.

No. 1.-Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure, Imports and Exports, and the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, Entered and Cleared (Totals and British) for Barbados during the Calendar Years 1890 to 1899.

| Years. | Revenue. | Expenditure | Imports. | Exports. | Vessels-Entered and Cleared. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Totals. |  | British. |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1890, | 906,071 | 883,956 | 5,890,450 | 5,861,364 | 2,929 | 1,246,262 | 2,472 | $1,070,433$ |
| 1891. | 797,675 | 860,431 | 5,195,734 | 3,962,703 | 2,677 | 1,178,305 | 2,280 | $1,047,503$ |
| 1892. | 791,631 | 969,098 | 5,263,650 | 4,509,317 | 2,451 | 1,247,259 | 2,145 | 1,118,622 |
| 1893. | 787,086 | 801,214 | 6,679,675 | 6,049,666 | 2,458 | 1,224, 667 | 2,155 | 1,100,747 |
| 1894. | 781,703 | 784,891 | 6,226,092 | 4,791,286 | 2,376 | 1,232,412 | 2,110 | 1,130,544. |
| 1895. | 712,066 902,922 | 739,923 895,564 | 4,657,016 | 2,858,184 | 2,134 | 1,160,536 | 1,893 | 1,072,750 |
| 1897. | 898,902 | 839,748 | 4,909,001 | 3,582,659 | 2,383 | 1,335,962 | 2,145 | 1,244,314 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 1898. | 889,052 | 904,421 | 5,153,239 | 3,753,590 | 2,258 | 1,320,014 | 2,036 | 1,238,125 |
| 1899. | 1,051,307 | 1,011,702 | 4,856,967 | 4,115,204 | 2,056 | 1,265,417 | 1,842 | 1,179,228 |

No. 2.-Statement showing, by Classes, the Trade of Barbados during the CalendarYears 1893 to 1899.

IMPORTS.

| Years. | Live <br> Animals, Food and Drinks and Narcotics. | Raw <br> Materials. | Manufactured Articles. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coin } \\ \text { and Bullion. } \end{gathered}$ | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1893.... | 3,368,015 | 770,451 | 2,460,348 | 80,861 | 5,679,675 |
| 1894. | 3,395,824 | 624,890 | 2,177,293 | 28,085 | 6,226,092 |
| 1895. | 2,613,366 | 394,424 | 1,644,223 | 5,003 | 4,657,016 |
| 1896. | 2,459,594 | 486,550 | 2,112,669 | 45,770 | 5,104,583 |
| 1897. | 2,307,749 | 456,143 | 2,086,807 | 58,302 | 4,909,001 |
| 1898. | 2,730,623 | 246,481 | 2,137,709 | 38,426 | 5,153,239 |
| 1899. | 2,417,629 | 290,983 | 2,142,574 | 5,781 | 4,856,967 |

EXPORTS.

| 1893. | 5,712,420 | 39,945 | 297,301 |  | 6,049,666 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1894. | 4,416,169 | 67,914 | 289,936 | 17,267 | 4,791,286 |
| 1895 | 2,548,883 | 69,068 | 236,398 | 1,835 | 2,858,184 |
| 1896. | 3,342,106 | 88,758 | 246,083 | 13,096 | 3,690,043 |
| 1897. | 3,234,216 | 61,865 | 268,888 | 17,690 | 3,582,659 |
| 1898 | 3,312,278 | 30,903 | 309,539 | 90,870 | 3,743,590 |
| 1899 | 3,486,918 | 50,905 | 366,285 | 211,096 | 4,115,204 |

No. 3.-Statement showing, by Countries, the Trade of Barbados, during the Calendar Years 1890 to 1899.

IMPORTS.

| Years. | Great Britain. | United States. | British North America. | British Guiana. | British West Indies. | Foreign West Indies. | Other Countries. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | \$ | 8 | \$ | S |
| 1890 | 2,475,664 | 2,075, 453 | 465,156 | 153,514 | 313,223 | 75,161 | 332,279 | 5,890,450 |
| 1891. | 2,105,500 | 1,839,347 | 408,834 | 83.789 | 286,569 | 72,693 | 399,002 | 5,195,734 |
| 1892. | 2,284,014 | 1,839,371 | 430,817 | 64,576 | 187,629 | 40,398 | 416,845 | 5,263,650 |
| 1893. | 2,837,690 | 2,441,217 | 580,214 | 107,271 | 312,756 | 70,946 | 329,581 | 6,679,675 |
| 1894. | 2,469,999 | 2,284,949 | 536,686 | 124,154 | 253,651 | 83,862 | 472,791 | 6,226,092 |
| 1895. | 1,904,979 | 1,631,916 | 391,626 | 119,676 | 215,423 | 58,147 | 329,249 | 4,657,016 |
| 1896. | 2,275,892 | 1,737,814 | 477,921 | 84,174 | 195,849 | 71,715 | 261,218 | 5,104,583 |
| 1897. | 2,309,826 | 1,566,618 | 529,663 | 105,266 | 177,915 | 57,937 | 161,776 | 4,909,001 |
| 1898. | 2,083,239 | 1,907,562 | 560,459 | 88,398 | 204,614 | 62,415 | 246,552 | 5,153,239 |
| 1899. | 2,088,520 | 1,887,313 | 385,654 | 72,528 | 134,534 | 63,695 | 224,723 | 4,856,967 |

EXPORTS.


No. 4.-Statement showing, by Classes, the Imports into Barbados from Great Britain, United States and British North America for the Years 1893 to 1899 ; also British, American and Canadian Exports to the British West Indies for same years.

| Calendar Years. | Imports from Great Britain. |  |  |  |  | Exports to British WestIndies. British. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Live Animals. Food, Drink and Narcotics. | Raw Materials. | Manufactured Articles. | Coin | Totals. |  |
|  | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1893. | 503,817 | 260,857 | 2,056,366 | 16,650 | 2,837,690 | 12,982,411 |
| 1894. | 598,298 | 143,844 | 1,714,279 | 13,578 | 2,469,999 | 12,183,466 |
| 1895. | 483,148 | 113,545 | 1,308,257 | 29 | 1,904,979 | 11,478,379 |
| 1896 | 459,968 | 82,183 | 1,724,836 | 8,905 | 2,275,892 | 11,579,932 |
| 1897 | 470,859 | 98,379 | 1,707,252 | 33,336 | 2,309,826 | 9,976,992 |
| 1898. | 508,727 | 68,347 | 1,506,165 |  | 2,083,239 | 10,212,977 |
| 1899. | 501,997 | 65,943 | 1,520,580 | .......... | 2,088,520 | ${ }^{*} 9,344,394$ |
| IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES. |  |  |  |  |  | American. |
| 1893.. | 1,895,017 | 282,101 | 259,788 | 4,311 | 2,441,217 | 8,044,846 |
| 1894. | 1,826,207 | 251,543 | 207,199 |  | 2,284,949 | 8,512,016 |
| 1895. | 1,368,443 | 121,087 | 146,317 | 2,069 | 1,637,916 | 7,759,735 |
| 1896. | 1,301,692 | 196,675 | 220,812 | 18,635 | 1,737,814 | 8,732,477 |
| 1897. | 1,220,458 | 150,570 | 195,590 |  | 1,566,618 | 7,943,477 |
| 1898. | 1,479,910 | 123,131 | 304, 521 |  | 1,907,562 | 8,382,740 |
| 1899. | 1,455,089 | 71,682 | 360,542 |  | 1,887,313 | 8,751,817 |
| IMPORTS FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. |  |  |  |  |  | Canadian. |
| 1893. | 402,108 | 147,085 | 31,021 |  | 580,214 | 1,818,604 |
| 1894. | 356,916 | 136,359 | 43,411 |  | 536,686 | 2,015,866 |
| 1895 | 294,044 | 70,835 | 26,747 |  | 391,626 | 1,857,017 |
| 1896 | 261,633 | 96,053 | 20,235 |  | 477,921 | 1,660,800 |
| 1897 | 354,517 | 129,638 | 45,508 |  | 529,663 | 1,445,449 |
| 1898. | 372,090 | 134,913 | 53,456 |  | 560,459 | 1,511,134 |
| 1899................ | 215,632 | 105,529 | 64,493 | . | 385,654 | 1,752,251 |

[^5]No. 5.-Statement showing, by Classes, the Exports from Barbedos to Great Britain, United States and British North America for the Years 1893 to 1899 ; also British American and Canadian Imports from the British West Indies for some years.

| Calendar Years. | Exports to Greal Britain. |  |  |  |  | Imports from British West Indies. British. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Live Animals, Food and Drink, and Narcotics. | Raw <br> Materials. | Manufactured Articles. | Coin and Bullion. | Totals. |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | s |
| 1893. | 635,241 | 8,171 | 47,377 |  | 690,789 | 8,470,823 |
| 1894. | 585,913 | 9,373 | 10,594 | 14,347 | 620,227 | 9,431,707 |
| 1895. | 315,734 | 11,524 | 8,405 | 3,836 | 339,499 | 9,069,875 |
| 1896. | 158,760 | 8,774 | 10,046 | 9,884 | 187,464 | 8,713,528 |
| 1897 | 100,469 | 12,818 | 14,353 | 17,690 | 165,330 | 7,071,700 |
| 1898. | 55,674 | 13,579 | 13,762 | 88,325 | 171,340 | 6,245,943 |
| 1899. | 58,945 | 13,768 | 16,824 | 156,862 | 246,399 | 7,258,423 |
| EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES. |  |  |  |  |  | American. |
| 1893. | 3,674,688 | 58 | 1,850 |  | 3,676,596 | 16,028,592 |
| 1894. | 2,425,182 | 22,922 | 136 |  | 2,448,240 | 13,017,178 |
| 1895. | 1,071,640 | 28,377 | 317 |  | 1,100,334 | 9,777,444 |
| 1896. | 1,982,339 | 44,566 | 5,775 |  | 2,032,680 | 10,803,824 |
| 1897 | 2,060,0,5 | 26,586 | 3,703 |  | 2,090,364 | 12,285, 885 |
| 1898 | 1,941.152 | 7,029 | 1,246 | 838 | 1,950,265 | 10,664,410 |
| 1899. | 2,234,345 | 11,597 | 13,077 | 4,210 | 2,263,229 | 14,150,482 |
| EXPORTS TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. |  |  |  |  |  | Canadian. |
| 1893. | 620,855 | 584 | 102 | . | 621,541 | 1,290,629 |
| 1894. | 747,276 | 185 | 113 | ............ | 747,574 | 1,265,509 |
| 1895 | 465,764 | 657 |  | ....... ... | 466,465 | 1,239,629 |
| 1896. | 582,598 | 10 | 68 | . | 582,676 | 1,201,392 |
| 1897. | 418,289 | 959 | 59 | .... ....... | 419,307 | 1,069,043 |
| 1898. | 566,786 | 720 | 322 | ........ ... | 567,828 | 690,809 |
| 1899. | 537,304 | 930 | 1,309 | \|........... | 539,543 | 907,895 |

No. 6.-Statement showing the Values of the Principal Imports into Barbados during the Calendar Years 1890 to 1899.

| Years. | Principal Imports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bread and Biscuits. | Butter and its compounds. | Coal and Coke. | Corn and Grain. | Cornmeal, Indian. | Flour, Wheat or Rye. | Fish, dried. | Hardware <br> and <br> Metals, new. |
| , | \$ | S | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1890. | 94,072 | 189,410 | 96,170 | 263,423 | 165,418 | 441,012 | 285,405 | 275,243 |
| $1891 .$. | 95,498 | 129,326 | 87,736 | 313,091 | 170,897 | 436,029 | 235,576 | 160,161 |
| 1892. | 89,249 | 146,058 | 114,307 | 248,181 | 138,622 | 451,816 | 225,171 | 143,333 |
| 1893. | 138,729 | 142,413 | 178,582 | 381,055 | 180,286 | 561,487 | 320,485 | 219,273 |
| 1894. | 166,649 | 139,994 | 96,087 | 476,537 | 136,967 | 398,516 | 278,757 | 166,240 |
| 1895. | 147,660 | 119,842 | 61,047 | 250,774 | 107,972 | 275,877 | 284,447 | 144,660 |
| 1896. | 121,287 | 141,795 | 80,650 | 211,710 | 100,127 | 275,015 | 383,931 | 153,257 |
| 1897. | 96,063 | 119,953 | 98,739 | 198,058 | 119,286 | 281,502 | 365,525 | 222,586 |
| 1898. | 130,742 | 127,555 | 79,248 | 259,354 | 148,823 | 329,429 | 345,635 | 189,989 |
| 1899. | 133,672 | 133,707 | 72,162 | 256,312 | 126,825 | 315,160 | 232,164 | 164,547 |
| Years. | Principal Imports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Linens and Cottons. | Lumber. | Manures. | Meats, Salted or Pickled. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oilmeal } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Oilcake. } \end{aligned}$ | Rice. | Staves. | Totals, Principal and Other Articles. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1890. | 966,739 | 159,417 | 363,861 | 212,711 | 153,626 | 241,488 | 101,027 | 5,890,450 |
| 1891. | 635,313 | 145,381 | 428,845 | 168,989 | 134,320 | 413,788 | 119,841 | 5,195,734 |
| 1892. | 626,243 | 119,423 | 555, 749 | 213,467 | 116,771 | 342,735 | 105,105 | 5,263,650 |
| 1893. | 755,584 | 183,756 | 506,415 | 225,375 | 149,552 | 425,653 | 208,201 | 6,679,675 |
| 1894. | 625,867 | 192,383 | 514,765 | 252,044 | 186,972 | 434,617 | 143,016 | 6,226,092 |
| 1895. | 409,636 | 86,651 | 369,053 | 248,361 | 136,354 | 366,898 | 93,206 | 4,657,016 |
| $1896 .$. | 575,534 | 150,140 | 442,977 | 188,544 | 72,994 | 305,607 | 128,557 | 5,104,583 |
| 1897. | 657,544 | 175,593 | 418,945 | 191,931 | 55,757 | 246,569 | 83,643 | 4,909,001 |
| 1898. | 531,517 | 209,621 | 350,555 | 208,576 | 76,081 | 343,892 | 115,763 | 5,153,239 |
| 1899. | 659,842 | 168,683 | 384,066 | 171,511 | 77,584 | 221,190 | 77,263 | 4,856,967 |

No. 7.-Statement showing the Values of the Principal Exports of Barbados during the Calendar Years 1890 to 1899.


No. 8.-Statement of Imports into Barbados, together with portion furnished by Great Britain, United States and British North America for the Calendar Years 1898 and 1899, also Total Exports of Canada, with portion sent to the British West Indies, for the Years ended June 30, 1898 and 1899, of the articles mentioned.

| Articles. | Imports into Barbados-Calendar Years. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Exports of Canada-Years Ended June 30. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Totals. |  | From <br> Great Britain. |  | From <br> United States. |  | From British North America. |  | $\stackrel{\text { To }}{\text { British West Indies. }}$ |  | Totals. |  |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. |
|  | \$ | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Animals, living <br> Breadstuffs- | 124,007 | 141,162 |  | 39 | 50,720 | 63,582 | 8,181 | 6,351 | 36,112 | 26.601. | 11,914,770 | 11,291,402 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bran and pollard.. | 36,198 130,742 | 35,507 130,672 | 267 594 | 5 691 | 35,779 128,728 | 35,394 132,597 | 5 |  | 5,385 2,544 | 5,065 6,830 | 165,848 16,189 | 168,120 23,652 |
| Corn, barley and wheat. | 76,844 | 101,834 | 739 | 492 | -75,560 | 89,872 |  |  | 2,759 | 7,830 | 27,299,213 | 20,634,986 |
| Oats . | 112,113 | 87,654 | 1,402 | 29 | 98,082 | 83,225 | 12,595 | 4,395 | 50,805 | 153,121 | 3,320,718 | 3,536,937 |
| Grain, N.E.S. | 70,396 | 66,82t | 19 | 1,698 | 66,629 | 60,638 | 48 | 73 | 69,362 | 103,559 | 3,160,721 | 2,955,190 |
| Flour, wheat or rye. | 329,429 | 315,160 | 3,173 | 443 | 301,884 | 313,787 | 19,194 | 681 | 79,521 | 84,954 | 5,446,016 | 3,145,874 |
| Meal, all kinds. | 150,331 | 127,968 | 399 | 326 | 148,905 | 127,346 |  |  | 1,304 | 1,654 | 570,444 | 405,817 |
| Rice... | 343,892 | 221, 190 | 170,113 | 151,284 | - 2 | 603 |  |  | , 92 | 304 | 291 | 10,789 |
| Carriages | 19,415 | 47,761 | 1,898 | 28,718 | 16,717 | 17,564 | 224 | 151 | 5,496 | 16,797 | 480,288 | 361,986 |
| Coal.... | 79,248 | 72,162 | 68,138 | 64,993 | 1,221 | 5,275 | 2 |  | 24,490 | 18,464 | 3,469,040 | 3,735,310 |
| Confectionery | 6,530 | 6,107 | 5,869 | 5,100 | 622 | 910 | 16 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Cottons, linens, silks and woollens | 649,276 | 722,008 | 6-11,383 | 730,058 | 5,918 | 15,018 | 506 | 881 | 2,083 | 768 | 611,240 | 507,742 |
| Drugs, including patent medicines | 26,666 | 32,203 | 17,395 | 21,593 | 8,172 | 9,450 | 916 | 847 | 16,587 | 15,722 | 472,092 | 290,952 |
| Fish- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried... | 345,635 | 232,164 | 623 | 48 | 72,497 | 71,676 | 272,029 | 158,541 | 714,023 | 713,023 | 2,820,281 | 2,841,821 |
| Other sorts. | 37,380 | 23,500 | 5,434 | 3,504 | 9,533 | 11,466 | 21,778 | 8,243 | 156,241 | 167,130 | 7,742,764 | 6,766,449 |
| Iron and steel, manufactures. | 175,380 | 152,409 | 130,178 | 117,024 | 38,874 | 32,679 | 255 | 827 | 4,442 | 12,664 | 1,913,709 | 2,379,398 |
| Liquors... | 112,614 | 138,305 | 95,352 | 123,647 | 3,684 | 3,708 | 895 | 389 | 4,341 | 8,095 | 293,884 | 363,541 |
| Machinery . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | -45,410 | 61,704 | 24,844 | 33,561 | 19,714 | 27,832 | 9 |  | 2,389 | 9,085 | 339,473 | 437,761 |
| Manures and fertilizers. . . . . . . . . | 350,555 | 384,066 | 238,919 | 194,155 | 32,383 | 75,307 | 48 | 3 | 391 |  | 47,954 | 61,878 |
| Provisions- Butter and its compounds. . . . | 127,555 | 133,707 | 57,533 | 52,048 | 64,025 | 69,578 | 4,939 | 10,594 | 27,160 | 41,875 | 2,523,664 | 4,025,405 |
| Cheese ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12,692 | 10,989 | 1,702 | 1,508 | 6,122 | 4,283 | 4,643 | 4,438 | 14,377 | 15,574 | 18,486,168 | 17,401,436 |
| Lard and its compounds. | 28,319 | 20,989 | -3 | - 24 | 27,842 | 20,843 |  | 92 | 30 | 121 | 19,669 | 70,425 |
| Meats, bacon and hams.. | 28,095 | 23,442 | 6,530 | 5,187 | 20,940 | 17,228 | 342 | 686 | 1,391 | 1,040 | 8,046,367 | 10,417,771 |
| Beef, salted or pickled ... . | 46,014 | 37,205 | 1,146 | 1,285 | 43,326 | 35,282 | 1,153 | 229 | 677 | 941 | 61,699 | 31.443 |
| Pork, " ${ }^{\text {P }}$...... | 162,562 | 134,306 | 594 | 409 | 149,062 | 128,815 | 9,654 | 3,217 | 13,360 | 3,969 | 80,760 | 73,2077 |


| Soap | 76,723 | 76,207 | 73,419 | 65,129 | 2,190 | 9,801 | 846 | 1,256 | 2,612 | 7,836 | 13,185 | 19,114 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tobacco | 26,070 | 25,710 | 7,226 | 9,976 | 15,607 | 12,415 | 42 | 10 | 3,844 | 5,319 | 197,475 | 177,167 |
| Vegetables, rawOnions | 17,792 | 8,350 | 3,784 | 1,440 | 219 | 19 | 3,321 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other sorts | 27,550 | 30,523 | 14,770 | 13,894 | 635 | 3,149 | 10,969 | 10,580 | 81,411 | 55,232 | 740,842 | 88,124 |
| Wood- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hemlock, birch, beech, white pine and spruce lumber. | 140,978 | 130,947 | 67 |  | 15,476 | 26,085 | 125,363 | 104,536 |  |  |  |  |
| Pitch pine. | 68,643 | 37,736 | . . |  | 62.674 | 36,737 | 5,946 | 973 | 90,687 | 150,537 | 19,372,363 | 21,267,298 |
| Staves. | 115,763 | 77,263 |  | 5,538 | 115,664 | 71,384 | 100 | 155 |  |  |  |  |
| Shingles . . | 51,479 | 58,677 |  |  | 4,658 | 2,482 | 45,998 | 55,903 | 18,287 | 31,811 | 994,438 | 976,361 |
| Other sorts. . | 73,730 | 55,601 | 22,570 | 12,682 | 7,435 | 2,132 | 3,353 | 1,747 | 21,924 | 26,601 | 8,996,286 | 8,636,971 |
| All other articles (mdse) . . . . . . | 888,787 | 889,174 | 487,156 | 443,992 | 256,063 | 269,151 | 7,089 | 8,197 | 59,007 | 59,731 | 25,283,964 | 26,837,023 |
| Totals, merchandi | 5,114,813 | 4,851, 186 | 2,083,239 | 2,088,520 | 1,907,562 | 1,887,313 | 560,459 | 385,654 | 1,511,134 | 1,752,251 | 154,901,815 | 150,321,350 |
| Coin and bullion | 38,426 | 5,781 |  |  |  |  | ... . . | .... .. | . . ... | . ... .... | 4,623 1388 | $4,016,025$ |
| Short reported..... ............ |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | . |  | 4,627,730 | 4,559,530 |
| Grand totals. | 5,153,239 | 4,856,967 | 2,083,239 | 2,088,520 | 1,907,562 | 1,887,313 | 560,459 | 385,654 | 1,511,134 | 1,752,251 | 164,152,683 | 158,896,905 |

No. 9.-Statement of Exports from Barbados, together with portion sent to Great Britain, United States and British North America for the Calendar Years 1898 and 1899, also Total Imports of Canada with portion taken from British West Indies for the Years ended June 30, 1898 and 1899, of the articles mentioned.

(D.)-TRADE OF CHINA IN 1899.

No. 1.-Statement showing the Customs Revenue, Imports, Exports and Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared for China during the Calendar years 1887 to 1899, together with the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels entered and cleared.

| Years. | Customs Revenue. <br> H. K. Taels. | Imforts. | Exports. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { and Tonnage of } \\ \text { Vessels } \\ \text { Entered and Cleared. } \end{gathered}$ |  | British Vessels Entered and Cleared. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1887. | 20,541,399 | 102,263,669 | 85,860,208 | 28,381 | 22,199,661 | 15,917 | 14,171,810 |
| 1888 | 23,167,892 | 124,782,893 | 92,401,067 | 28,161 | 22,307,859 | 15,115 | 14,069,260 |
| 1889 | 21,823,762 | 110,884,355 | 96,947,832 | 29,145 | 23,517,884 | 15,763 | 14,903,750 |
| 1890 | 21,996,226 | 127,093,481 | 87,144,480 | 31,133 | 24,876,459 | 16,897 | 16,087,895 |
| 1891. | 23,518,021 | 134,003,863 | 100,947,849 | 33,992 | 27,710,788 | 17,718 | 17,438,995 |
| 1892 | 22,689,054 | 135,101,198 | 102,583,525 | 37,927 | 29,440,575 | 18,973 | 19,316,815 |
| 1893 | 21,989,300 | 151,362,819 | 116,632,311 | 37,902 | 29,318,811 | 19,365 | 19,203,978 |
| 1894. | 22,523,605 | 162,102,911 | 128,104,522 | 38,063 | 29,622,001 | 20,527 | 20,496,347 |
| 1895. | 21,385,389 | 171,696,715 | 143,293,211 | 37,132 | 29,737,078 | 19,579 | 20,525,798 |
| 1896 | 22,579,366 | 202,589,994 | 131,081,421 | 40,495 | 33,490,857 | 19,711 | 21,847,082 |
| 1897 | 22,742,104 | 202,828,625 | 163,501,358 | 44,500 | 33,752,362 | 21,140 | 21,891,043 |
| 1898. | 22,503,397 | 209,579,334 | 159,037,149 | 52,661 | 34,233,580 | 22,609 | 21,265,966 |
| 1899. | 26,661,460 | 264,748,456 | 195,784,832 | 65,418 | 39,268,330 | 25,350 | 23,338,230 |

Note.-The average exchange value of the Haikwan Tael is stated by the Chinese Custom Department to have been as follows:-


No. 2.-Statement showing, by Principal Countries, the Trade of China during the Calendar Year 1887 to 1899.

IMPORTS.

| Years. | Great Britain. | British <br> India. | British North America. | *Hong Kong. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Europe, } \\ \text { except Great } \\ \text { Britain. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Japan (In- } \\ \text { cludes For- } \\ \text { mosa Subse- } \\ \text { quent to } \\ 1894 . \text { ) } \end{array}$ | United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. |
| 1887 | 25,667,000 | 5,537,000 | -4,000 | 57,761,000 | 2,588,000 | 5,565,000 | 3,398,000 |
| 1888 | 30,393,000 | 6,628,000 | 1,147,000 | 69,841,000 | 3,246,000 | 5,775,000 | 3,146,000 |
| 1889 | 21,167,000 | 7,907,000 | 946,000 | 63,371,000 | 2,792,000 | 6,602,000 | 3,806,000 |
| 1890 | 24,608,000 | 10,300,000 | 612,000 | 72,057,000 | 3,158,000 | 7,389,000 | 3,676,000 |
| 1891. | 29,628,000 | 12,473,000 | 935,000 | 68,156,000 | 5,265,000 | 5,705,000 | 7,732;000 |
| 1892 | 28,870,000 | 13,861,000 | 695,000 | 69,817,000 | 5,519,000 | 6,702,000 | 6,062,000 |
| 1893 | 28,156,000 | 16,740,000 | 1,311,000 | 80,891,000 | 5,920,000 | 7,852,000 | 5,444,000 |
| 1894 | 29,944,000 | 19,929,000 | 1,073,000 | 82,424,000 | 6,629,000 | 9,130,000 | 9,263,000 |
| 1895 | 33,960,000 | 16,944,000 | 1,561,000 | 88,191,000 | 9,344,000 | 17,195,000 | 5,093,000 |
| 1896 | 44,571,000 | 23,027,000 | 2,148,000 | 91,357,000 | 11,464,000 | 17,390,000 | 11,930,000 |
| 1897. | 10,016,000 | 20,068,000 | 6,504,000 | 90,126,000 | 11,800,000 | 22,564,000 | 12,440,000 |
| 1898. | 34,962,000 | 19,136,000 | 1,965,000 | 97,214,000 | 10,852,000 | 27,376,000 | 17,163,000 |
| 1899. | 40,161,000 | 31,911,000 | 1,209,000 | 118,096,000 | 13,406,000 | 35,897,000 | 22,289,000 |

## EXPORTS.



* The inports from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, America, Australia, India, \&c., and coast ports of China. In addition to the imports, to which the values given in the above table are confined, the South of China is supplied with opium and other articles imported from Singapore, Siam and other foreign places in native vessels.

No. 3.-Statement showing the Values of the Principal Imports into China during the Calendar Years 1887 to 1899.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

| Years. | Coal. | Cotton and Manufactures of. | Fish Products. | Flour. | Ginseng. | Machinery. | Matches. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. |
| 1887 | 1,819,000 | 38,481,100 | 1,941,000 | 567,000 | 727,000 | 398,000 | 672,000 |
| 1888. | 1,657,000 | 45,951,000 | 2,637,000 | 571,000 | 619,000 | 373,000 | 1,090,000 |
| 1889. | 2,377,000 | 37,349,000 | 2,635,000 | 612,000 | 669,000 | 346,000 | 1,123,000 |
| 1890. | 1,973,000 | +6,597,000 | 2,305,000 | 776,000 | 795,000 | 410,000 | 1,341,000 |
| 1891 | 1,708,000 | 54,485,000 | 2,640,000 | 705,000 | 710,000 | 901,000 | 1,507,000 |
| 1892 | 2,008,000 | 53,864,000 | 2,686,000 | 671,000 | 847,000 | 593,000 | 1,424,000 |
| 1893. | 2,096,000 | 45,799,000 | 3,111,000 | 772,000 | 859,000 | 931,000 | 1,540,000 |
| 1894. | 3,221,000 | 52,661,000 | 3,191,000 | 1,089,000 | 849,000 | 1,120,000 | 1,639,000 |
| 1895 | 3,394,000 | 53,643,000 | 3,159,000 | 1,466,000 | 1,223,000 | 2,385,000 | 1,914,000 |
| 1896 | 3,540,000 | 80,551,000 | 3,128,000 | 1,506,000 | 1,620,000 | 2,064,000 | 2,100,000 |
| 1897 | 3,693,000 | 80,923, 000 | 3,445,000 | 1,222,000 | 2,149,000 | 2,717,000 | 2,051,000 |
| 1898 | 5,281,000 | 80,459,000 | 3,162, 000 | 1,775,000 | 2,545,000 | 1,759,000 | 2,597,000 |
| 1899. | 6,397,000 | 106,941,000 | 3,849,000 | 3,189,000 | 1,806,000 | 1,527,000 | 2,113,000 |

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

| Years. | Metals. | Kerosene. | Opium. | Rice. | Sugar. | Timber. | Wool and Manufactures of. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. |
| 1887. | 5,797,000 | 1,365,000 | 27,927,000 | 2,756,000 | 1,199,000 | 585,000 | 5,425,000 |
| 1888. | 6,887,000 | 2,219,000 | 32,331,000 | 9,634,000 | 667,000 | 989,000 | 5,098,000 |
| 1889. | 6,728,000 | 2,876,000 | 30,445,000 | 6,021,000 | 511,000 | 813.000 | 3,975,000 |
| 1890. | 6,872,000 | 4,093,000 | 28,956,000 | 616,000 | 1,076,000 | 834,000 | $3,643,000$ |
| 1891. | 7,254,000 | 5,267,000 | 28,333,000 | 6,597,000 | 1,774,000 | 896,000 | 4,695,000 |
| 1892. | 7,131,000 | 4,203,000 | 27,418,000 | 5.826,000 | 2,448,000 | 1,082,000 | $4,794,000$ |
| 1893. | 7,198,000 | 5,571,000 | 31,691,000 | 12,965,000 | 7,429,000 | 1,032,000 | 4,587,000 |
| 1894. | 7,527,000 | 8,005,000 | 33,336,000 | 9,743,000 | 9,507,000 | 1,278,000 | 3,540,000 |
| 1895. | 7,189,000 | 6,293,000 | 29,165,000 | 15,622,000 | 7,391,000 | 1,225,000 | $3,723,000$ |
| 1896. | 9,759,000 | 8,356,000 | 28,652,000 | 15,022,000 | 7,002,000 | 1,182,000 | 5,363,000 |
| 1897. | $8,147,000$ | 11,553,000 | 27,901,000 | 4,011,000 | 10,226,000 | 1,324,000 | 4,383,000 |
| 1898. | 9,787,000 | 9,000,000 | 29,256,000 | 10,449,000 | 9,019,000 | 967,000 | 3,190,000 |
| 1899. | 9,208,000 | 11,393,000 | 35,793,000 | 17,813,000 | 10,226,000 | 1,309,000 | 4,176,000 |

No. 4.-Statement showing the Values of the Principal Exports from China during the Calendar Years 1887 to 1899.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTIS.

| Years. | Beancake and Beans. | Chinaware, Earthenware and Pottery. | Clothing (Chinese) Boots and Shoes. | Cotton, Raw. | Hides. | Mats and Matting. | Paper, including Books. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels, |
| 1887 | *57,000 | 1,113,000 | 1,30 ${ }_{\mathbf{i}}, 000$ | 678,000 | 828,000 | 896,000 | 1,217,000 |
| 1888 | *53,000 | 761,000 | 2,107,000 | 2,218,000 | 922,000 | 1,090,000 | 1,650,000 |
| 1889 | *115,000 | 638,000 | 1,710,000 | 5,045,000 | 702,000 | 1,241,000 | 1,423,000 |
| 1890 | *371,000 | 617,000 | 1,428,000 | 2,989,000 | 715,000 | 1,121,000 | 1,360,000 |
| 1891 | *791,000 | 808,000 | 1,406,000 | 3,841,000 | 653,000 | 1,314,000 | 1,571,000 |
| 1892. | 1,629,000 | 1,084,000 | 1,593,000 | 5,089,000 | 495,000 | 1,292,000 | 1,573,000 |
| 1893. | 2,522,000 | 1,179,000 | 1,830,000 | 6,166,000 | 753,000 | 1,929,000 | 1,757,000 |
| 1894. | 2,466,000 | 1,231,000 | 1,851,000 | 7,361,000 | 1,090,000 | 1,443,000 | 1,784,000 |
| 1895. | 389,000 | 1,541,000 | 2,190,000 | 11,203,000 | 981,000 | 1,976,000 | 1,986,000 |
| 1896. | 3,881,000 | 1,628,000 | 2,088,000 | 5,018,000 | 1,726,000 | 2,534,000 | 1,858,000 |
| 1897. | 5,945,000 | 1,384,000 | 2,178,000 | 7,393,000 | 3,070,000 | 2,970,000 | 2,122,000 |
| 1898. | 7,829,000 | 1,504,000 | 1,983,000 | 3,151,000 | 3,747,000 | 3,683,000 | 1,742,000 |
| 1899.... | 9,418,000 | 1,803,000 | 2,224,000 | 2,980,000 | 3,929,000 | 3,65̃2,000 | 2,158,000 |

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

| Years. | Silk and Manufactures of. | Skins (Furs), Skin Clothingand Rugs. | Straw Braid. | Sugar. | Tea. | Tobacco. | Wool, Raw. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels. | H. K. Taels |
| 1887. | 31,691,000 | 652,000 | 3,738,000 | 1,870,000 | 30,041,000 | 586,000 | 460,000 |
| 1888. | 32,180,000 | 582,000 | 1,990,000 | 2,490,000 | 30,293,000 | 738,000 | 654,000 |
| 1889. | 36,403,000 | 751,000 | 2,034,000 | 2,723,000 | 28,258,000 | 906,000 | 934,000 |
| 1890. | 30,255,000 | 457,000 | 2,009,000 | 2,665,000 | 26,663,000 | 991,000 | 853,000 |
| 1891. | 36,902,000 | 881,000 | 1,605,000 | 2,594,000 | 31,029,000 | 1,052,000 | 1,112,000 |
| 1892. | 38,292,000 | 1,316,000 | 2,057,000 | 2,073,000 | 25,984,000 | 1,075,000 | 1,545,000 |
| 1893. | 38,114,000 | 1,299,000 | 2,429,000 | 2,319,000 | 30,559,000 | 1,204,000 | 1,324,000 |
| 1894. | 42,644,000 | 1,682,000 | 2,531,000 | 2,437,000 | 31,854,000 | 1,336,000 | 2,355,000 |
| 1895. | 50,687,000 | 2,650,000 | 2,494,000 | 2,130,000 | 32,450,000 | 1,417,000 | 2,120,000 |
| 1896. | 42,089,000 | 2,645,000 | 3,907,000 | 1,478,000 | 30,157,000 | 1,445,000 | 1,448,000 |
| 1897 | 55,250,000 | 3,084,000 | 6,659,000 | 1,777,000 | 29,217,000 | 1,944,000 | 2,391,000 |
| 1898. | 56,104,000 | 3,073,000 | 3,132,000 | 2,446,000 | 28,880,000 | 3,839,000 | 1,426,000 |
| 1899. | 82,109,000 | 2,882,000 | 3,791,000 | 3,373,000 | 31,469,000 | 2,310,000 | 4,141,000 |

[^6]
## (E) TKADE OF TRINIDAD IN 1899.

No. l.—Statement showing the Trade of Trinidad during the Years 1895 to 1899.


No. 2.-Statement showing by Principal Countries the Trade of Trinidad during the Years 1890 to 1899.

IMPORTS.

| Calmndar Years. | Totals. | Great Britain. | British North America. | France. | Germany. | United States. | Venezuela. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| 1890. | 10,944,611 | 4,488,429 | 280,335 | 581,703 | 208,712 | 2,085,673 | 2,755,511 |
| 1891 | 10,204,411 | 3,784,602 | 321,215 | 578.067 | 221,925 | 2,054,658 | 1,855,295 |
| 1892 | 10,168,316 | 3,696,423 | 385,804 | 448,585 | 198,447 | 2,223,979 | 1,941,274 |
| 1893 | 11,051,640 | 4,255,466 | 379,419 | 482, 184 | 207,174 | 2,269,589 | 1,988,349 |
| 1894 | 10,477,030 | 4,064,567 | 314,070 | 447,158 | 180,169 | 2,172,416 | 2,097,582 |
| 1895 | 11,080,728 | 4,810,957 | 347,737 | 393,713 | 194,156 | 2,1.58,2\%4 | 1,926,168 |
| 1896 | 11,989,155 | 4,762,349 | 361,637 | 4.58,790 | 244,112 | 2,231,26.9 | 2,550,361 |
| 1897 | 10,518,091 | 4,174,803 | 295,212 | 296,069 | 159,933 | 2,193,231 | 2,251,791 |
| 1898. | 11,110,862 | 3,875,613 | 355, 524 | 323,818 | 162,284 | 2,414,688 | 2,796,449 |
| 1899. | 12,341,696 | 4,621,800 | 304,794 | 367, 404 | 168,635 | 3,057,843 | 2,584,935 |

EXPORTS.

| 1890 | 10,606,569 | 4,170,850 | 86,700 | 920,326 | 202,156 | 3,528,333 | 906,246 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891 | 10,019,303 | 3,547,790 | 113,860 | 898,708 | 165, 262 | 3,583,545 | 1,135, 291 |
| 1892. | 10,989,240 | 3,861,612 | 69,364 | 1,349,614 | 139,795 | 3,947,023 | 966, 763 |
| 1893 | 11,294,677 | 3,914,280 | 47,55\% | 1,363,919 | 118,211 | 3,668,610 | 1,267,386 |
| 1894. | 9,736,640 | 4,047,606 | 76,377 | 1,271,255 | 159,757 | 2,719,799 | 922,506 |
| 1895 | 10,050,173 | 4,416,466 | (65, 490 | 1,288,347 | 179,370 | 2,74, 371 | 922,895 |
| 1896. | 10,540,324 | 4,593,587 | 39,154 | 952,363 | 211,267 | 2,968, 423 | 1,020,689 |
| 1897. | 9,708,640 | 3,472,562 | 66,800 | 1,066, 481 | 354,833 | 3,056,551 | 1,239,848 |
| 1898. | 11,242,646 | 3,470,960 | 105,33: | 1,367,562 | 296,8:7 | 4,202,196 | 1,243,039 |
| 1899. | 12,521, 403 | 4,329,703 | 124,265 | 1,482,693 | 268,752 | 4,310,757 | 1,547,600 |

No. 3.-Statement showing the Values of the Principal Articles Imported into Trinidad during the Years 1890 to 1899.

IMPORTS.

| Calendar Years. | Textiles. | Coal. | Cocoa, Raw. | Fish. | Flour. | Hardware and Machinery. | Leather and mfs of --Boots and Shoes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1890. | 1,686,382 | 73,472 | 368,295 | 300,482 | 593,850 | 618,942 | 273,054 |
| 1891. | 1,736,679 | 48,875 | 337,708 | 270,882 | 592,496 | 576,611 | 230,154 |
| 1892. | 1,549,444 | 70,766 | 541,757 | 293,402 | 681,762 | 634,461 | 266,421 |
| 1893. | 1,627,698 | 101,664 | 420,509 | 341,162 | 584,479 | 826,535 | 221,472 |
| 1894. | 1,346,029 | 97,975 | 414,878 | 350,400 | 648,816 | 710,062 | 193,780 |
| 1895 | 2,028,124 | 132,465 | 415,217 | 291,467 | 623,668 | 679,732 | 337,634 |
| 1896 | 1,751,798 | 128,572 | 465,067 | 302,517 | 628,398 | 824,160 | 372,674 |
| 1897 | 1,506,773 | 128,548 | 450,156 | 284,335 | 619,930 | 609,725 | 152,560 |
| 1898 | 1,536,076 | 134,140 | 493,791 | 325,181 | 743,612 | 628,442 | 144,019 |
| 1899 | 1,705,538 | 52,531 | 591,057 | 298,536 | 728,671 | 745,695 | 213,875 |
| Calendar Years. | Live Stock, Cattle. | Lumber. | Manure. | Meats. | Rice. | Coin and Bullion. | Totals, Principal and other Articles. |
|  | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1890. | 236,291 | 277,701 | 199,007 | 314,167 | 609,413 | 2,029,838 | 10,944,611 |
| 1891. | 249,183 | 184,256 | 96,685 | 288,510 | 751,622 | 1,475,875 | 10,204,411 |
| 1892. | 190,681 | 186,277 | 123,798 | 337,012 | 683,436 | 1,111,318 | 10,168,316 |
| 1893. | 218,688 | 152,575 | 104,058 | 349,446 | 564,417 | 1,381,228 | 11,051,640 |
| 1894. | 206,750 | 191,308 | 109,303 | 350,521 | 631,288 | 1,379,957 | 10,477,363 |
| 1895 | 177,992 | 178,514 | 123,951 | 360,227 | 600,220 | 1,148,494 | 11,080,728 |
| 1896 | 209,631 | 186,423 | 126,333 | 345,742 | 591,698 | 1,339,970 | 11,989,155 |
| 1897 | 198,638 | 207,374 | 109,423 | 227,668 | 603,593 | 820,989 | 10,518,091 |
| 1898. | 181,721 | 200,585 | 128,334 | 354,240 | 506,844 | 776,063 | 11,110,862 |
| 1899. | 161,096 | 239,450 | 166,070 | 364,557 | 508,338 | 1,231,189 | 12,341,696 |

No. 4.-Statement showing the Values of the Principal Articles Exported from Trinidad during the Years 1890 to 1899.

EXPORTS.


No. 5.-Statement showing the Values of the Principal Articles Imported into Trinidad during the Calendar Year 1899, together with the portion taken from the undermentioned countries, also Total Exports of Canada with portion sent to the British West Indies during the Year ended June 30, 1899, of the Articles mentioned.

| Articles. | Imports into Trinidad-Year ended December 31, 1899. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Exports from Canada-Year endrd June 30,1899. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. | From Great Britain. | From France. | From Germany. | From <br> Venezueld. | From <br> United <br> States. | From <br> British <br> North <br> America. | Total. | British West Indies. |
|  | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | S | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breadstuffs- <br> Bread. | 80,748 | 13,524 | 5 |  |  | 66,935 | 238 | 23,652 | 6,830 |
| Flour. | 728,671 | 764 |  |  |  | 722,875 | 2,969 | 3,145,874 | 84,954 |
| Meal, not wheaten. | 25,837 | 2,389 |  |  |  | 23,214 | 209 | 405,817 | 1,654 |
| Dholl. . | 55,207 | 28,005 | .. . ... . | . . . . . . | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Maize. | 45,367 |  |  |  | 569 | 34, 197 | 973 | 6,411,495 | 5,055 |
| Oats. | 105,860 |  |  |  |  | 91,440 | 12,137 | 3,536,937 | 153,121 |
| Pease and beans. | 53,397 | 1,577 | 4,755 |  | 326 | 42,865 | 521 | 2,200,034 | 103,275 |
| Rice. | 508,338 | 278,072 |  | 8,609 |  | 1,504 |  | 10,789 | +304 |
| Butter.. | 124,903 | 27,973 | 76,426 | 740 |  | 13,597 | 4,151 | 4,025,405 | 41,875 |
| Butter substitutes-Lard, \&c | 123,107 |  |  |  | 10 | 122,470 | 88 | 70,425 | 121 |
| Candles. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 49,071 | 34,106 | 277 | 336 |  | 2,068 |  | 42 |  |
| Cement. | 97,849 | 83,543 | 1,971 | 13,081 |  |  |  | 6,710 | 30 |
| Cheese | 35,906 | 3,577 | 891 | 234 | 696 | 25,696 | 3,679 | 17,401,436 | 15,574 |
| Cocoa, raw | 591,057 |  |  |  | 591,057 |  |  |  |  |
| Coal and coke. | 52,531 | 18,712 |  | 39 | 311 | 32,101 |  | 3,735,310 | 18,464 |
| Coffee... | 52,560 | 29 |  |  | 46,822 | 5,037 |  | 7,738 |  |
| Earthenware and glassware. | 97,455 | 42,807 | 6,623 | 33,108 | 78 | 13,310 | 141 | - 23,170 | 262 |
| Fish. | 298,536 | 19,087 | 526 |  | 949 | 77,146 | 192,808 | 9,608,270 | 880,153 |
| Hardware.. | 546,897 | 367,268 | 4,487 | 12,414 | 550 | 141,628 | 2,015 | 158,834 | 10,255 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes. . . . . | 213,875 | 167,734 | 3,596 | 7,188 | 3,304 | 28,679 |  | 81,743 | 11,216 |
| Other | 56,609 | 45,401 | 1,309 | 492 | 248 | 8,482 |  | 1,614,254 | 1,30ั8 |
| Lime..... | [9,169 | 4,531 143,440 |  |  |  | 39 23,603 |  | 64,113 437761 | 9, 14 |
| Machinery. Manure. | 178,271 | 143,440 115,262 | 10,113 | 423 | 122 | 23,603 214 | 146 | 437,761 | 9,085 |
| Malt liquor. | 235,493 | 197,893 |  | 18,926 |  | 17,637 |  | 3,704 | 1,85்2 |
| Medicines.. . | 66,751 | 39,201 | 6,482 | 1,080 |  | 17,588 | 1,815 | 290,952 | 15,722 |
| Meats. | 364,557 | 20,216 | 740 | 243 | 122 | 341,333 | 613 | 10,822,624 | 8,445 |
| Milk-Condensed... | 74,538 | 73,676 | 190 | . . ....... |  | 672 |  |  |  |


| Oil - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Edible. . Kerosene. | 36,719 <br> 82,305 | 2,725 | 30,125 | 5 | 5 | 3,163 82,057 |  | 880 1,902 | 46 |
| Oilmeal. | 67,024 |  |  |  |  | 66,208 |  | 143,861 |  |
| Soap....... | 113,092 | 95,873 | 2,594 | 268 |  | 14,040 | 248 | 19,114 | 7,836 |
| Stock, liveOxen... | 161,096 |  |  |  | 160,167 | 97 |  |  |  |
| Other. | 157,291 |  |  |  | 10,469 | 78,957 | 954 | ) $11,291,402$ | 26,601 |
| Spirits | 97,844 | 53,956 | 18,780 | 3,674 | 45.3 | 5,596 | 939 | 354,473 | 5,868 |
| Sugar.. | 21,365 | 7,246 |  | 8,074 | 39 | 4,988 |  | 116,090 | -30 |
| Timber, sawn and hewn | 239,450 |  |  | 2,268 | 165 | 189,907 | 44,155 | 23,749,038 | 150,537 |
| Tobacco . . . ...... | 87,181 | 22,255 | 287 | 253 | 58 | 55,417 | 39 | 177,167 | 5,319 |
| Textile manufactures. | 1,705,538 | 1,543,804 | 43,605 | 15,826 | 350 | 68,766 | 642 | 511,565 | 804 |
| Vegetables, fresh.. | 153,314 | 25,910 | 214 |  | 14,473 | 2,686 | 25,443 | 468,124 | 55,232 |
| Wine, non-sparkling.. | 137,663 | 9,334 | 58,862 | 2,209 | - 29 | 1,275 | 180 | 5,364 | 373 |
| All other articles (mdse.). | 1,145,712 | 640,864 | 48,882 | 37,00̄8 | 157,594 | 191,523 | 9,691 | 49,074,959 | 129,477 |
| Totals, mdse., except transhipments. . | 9,264,751 | 4,132,496 | 321,740 | 166,606 | 998,966 | 2,639,830 | 304,794 | 150,321,350 | 1,752,251 |
| Coin and bullion. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,231,189 | 42,583 |  |  | 776,204 | 78,023 |  | 4,016,025 |  |
| Transhipments, except coin and bullion........ | 1,845,756 | 446,721 | 45,664 | 2,029 | 809,765 | 339,990 |  |  |  |
| Short reported.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,559,530 | . . . . . . . . . |
| Grand totals. | 12,341,696 | 4,621,800 | 367,404 | 168,635 | 2,581,935 | 3,057,843 | 304,794 | 158,806,905 | 1,752,251 |

No. 6.-Statement showing the Values of the Principal Articles Exported from Trinidad during the Calendar Year 1899, together with the L. portion sent to the undermentioned countries, also Total Imports into Canada with portion taken from the British West Indies during the Year ended June 30, 1899, of the articles mentioned.

| Articles. | Exports from Trinidad-Year ended Decenber 31, 1899. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Imports into CanadaYear ended June 30, 1899. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. | To (rtreat Britain. | To France. | To Germany. | To Venezuela. | To United States. | To British North America. | Total | British West Indies. |
|  | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Asphalt | 734,506 | 75,842 | 17,754 | 82,723 | 10 | 483,343 | 1,095 | 95,800 | 3,233 |
| Cocoa, raw | 4,372,135 | 1,343,185 | 1,437,165 | 55,091 | 672 | 1,480,664 | 22,747 | 99,387 | 51,288 |
| Cocoanuts | 134,865 | 100,798 | 24 | 569 |  | 28,767 | 2,370 | 31,828 | 23,767 |
| Coffee | 11,140 | 1,119 | 68 | 1,280 |  | 5,110 | 973 | 510,840 | 31,895 |
| Fish. | 30,086 |  |  |  | 9,816 |  |  | 932,076 |  |
| Flour | 22,956 |  |  | 44 | 19,218 | 92 |  | 233,534 |  |
| Hardware. | 21,915 | 4,969 | 10 | 122 | 8,687 | 3,504 | 2,784 | 572,154 |  |
| Machinery. | 8,556 | 7,144 |  |  |  | 676 |  | 3,366,761 |  |
| Malt liquor | 11,330 |  |  |  | 7,791 |  |  | 168,291 | 19 |
| Molasses | 162,644 | 10,984 | ... . .... |  |  | 17,364 | 8,940 | 813,602 | 354,601 |
| Soap. | $\cdots$ - 14,551 |  |  |  | 14,532 |  |  | 381,198 |  |
| Spirits, rum... | 50,866 | 50,005 | 83 | 156 | 292 | ${ }_{1}^{102}$ | 92 | 40,063 | 6,669 |
| " bitters | 189,036 | 59,218 | 2,127 | 39,610 | 1,664 | 71,311 |  |  | 34 |
| ${ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ unenumerated. | 7,937 |  | 63 |  | 7,003 | 462 |  | f 1,147,228 |  |
| Sugar .. | 3,481,944 | 1,616,336 |  |  | 4,988 | 1,758,653 | 80,159 | 6,065,129 | 310,288 |
| Timber. | 9,899 | 11,987 | 779 | 32,412 | 2,755 | 808 |  | 2,124,334 | 291 |
| Tobacco. | 28,431 | 146 | 5 | 10 | 25,209 | 68 |  | 2,028,331 | 3,240 |
| Textile manufactures. | 217,671 | 141 |  |  | 213, 067 | 44 | 73 | 23,570,210 | 12 |
| Vegetables, fresh | 14,678 |  |  |  | 6,974 |  |  | 328,332 | 1,680 |
| Wine All other articles | 16,649 384,804 |  |  |  | 11,738 | ${ }^{97}$ |  | 115010,257 | 21 |
| All other articles. | 384,804 | 109,376 | 20,035 | 48,189 | 79,241 | 32,476 | 2,789 | 115,016,819 | 119,367 |
| vie Totals, mdse except transhipments :nим =-9 | 9,926,599 | 3,391,313 | 1,478,118 | 260,206 | 413,657 | 3,883,541 | 122,022 | 158, 559,174 | 906,405 |
| Coin and bullion................. | $\begin{array}{r} 749,048 \\ 1,845,756 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \breve{5} 7,301 \\ & 281,089 \end{aligned}$ | 4,575 | 8,546 | $\begin{array}{r} 59,208 \\ 1,074,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,215 \\ 419,001 \end{array}$ | 2,243 | 4,705,134 | 1,490 |
| Grand totals. | 12,521,403 | 4,329,703 | 1,482,693 | 268,752 | 1,547,600 | 4,310,757 | 124,265 | 162,764,308 | 907,895 |

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[^0]:    Note-'Special' means, in the case of imports, 'Imports fcr home consumption'; in the case of exports: 'Exports of domestic produce and manufacture.'

[^1]:    Note :- 'Special' means in the case of Imports, 'Imports for Home Consumption,' in case of Fixports,
    'Exports for Domestic Produce and Manufacture.'

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

[^2]:    - We are, dear sir,
    - Yours faithfully,
    'For J. TRAVERS \& SONS, Limited.'

[^3]:    ' Dear Sir,—Agreeably with your request we have pleasure in supplying you with a few particulars respecting our auction sale of Canadian horses at Cardiff on November 28 last year.
    ' In the first place we may mention that Mr. John Sheridan, of Toronto, was the shipper, and the consignment was sent by him to test the South Wales market. The horses, twenty in number, stood the voyage well, but eight of them failed to pass our veterinary surgeon as sound, owing to sidebones, ringbones or splints. Taking this into consideration and the fact that the horses arrived at the end of the season, we think the prices realized, as set forth hereunder, demonstrate without a doubt that consignments of heavy horses from Canada will meet with a ready sale. .

[^4]:    * Australasia.

[^5]:    * British and Irish produce only.

[^6]:    * 'Baans' only prior to 1892.

