

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF CANADA

PART I

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

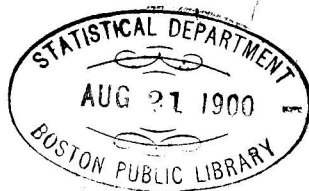
1900

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

**OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1900**

Govt. Printing Bureau.

a



1.-STATISTICAL TABLES

FINANCE.

A.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the *months* of June, 1899 and 1900, and during the *twelve months* ended June 30, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	June.		Twelve months ended June 30.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Revenue—				
Customs.....	1,976,082 49	2,184,038 20	24,971,742 95	28,102,751 25
Excise.....	760,694 09	777,998 76	9,594,646 33	9,817,121 01
Post Office.....	260,411 34	318,144 51	3,159,817 25	3,098,410 42
Public Works (including Railways)...	348,200 86	423,331 67	4,368,754 21	5,173,544 22
Miscellaneous.....	145,907 43	223,939 60	2,603,194 65	2,842,770 58
Totals.....	3,491,296 18	3,927,452 74	44,698,155 39	49,034,597 48
Expenditure.....	2,244,640 81	2,250,819 50	33,698,592 33	34,826,400 84

INLAND REVENUE.

B.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued in Canada during the *months* of June, 1899 and 1900, and during the *twelve months* ended June 30, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	June.		Twelve months ended June 30.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits.....	345,795 64	354,324 23	4,600,120 66	4,817,669 64
Malt.....	59,609 06	83,779 03	853,561 38	909,353 30
Malt liquor.		78 00	6,750 00	7,063 90
Tobacco.....	282,588 80	251,006 91	3,305,903 43	3,279,964 57
Cigars.....	73,264 56	76,928 11	755,713 50	826,931 48
Inspection of petroleum.....	2,414 75		45,535 66	5,504 71
Manufactures in bond.....	2,844 09	3,229 05	35,363 84	30,314 46
Seizures ..	2,229 56	839 80	10,713 12	6,071 14
Other receipts.....	2,078 74	2,145 68	40,690 46	35,171 11
Totals, Excise Revenue.....	770,825 20	772,330 81	9,654,352 05	9,918,044 31
Culling timber.....	2,737 83	2,113 61	10,624 38	8,154 74
Hydraulic and other rents.....	926 00	886 00	3,817 00	3,528 00
Minor public works.....			1,371 00	1,788 44
Inspection of electric light.	1,253 25	1,787 25	8,908 25	9,774 25
" gas.....	3,192 50	3,175 50	18,617 00	25,507 68
" weights and measures.....	7,238 70	5,946 22	48,453 95	49,234 11
Law stamps.....	546 25	712 50	4,276 90	4,754 75
Other revenues.....	23 00	30 00	3,079 60	5,230 01
Grand totals, Inland Revenue..	786,742 73	786,981 89	9,753,560 13	10,026,016 29

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 June, 1894 to 1900.

CLASSES.	MONTH OF JUNE.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
IMPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable.....	4,406,923	5,671,152	5,514,264	5,342,337	5,497,763	7,371,651	5,056,939
Free.....	4,990,080	3,052,822	3,538,308	3,766,041	6,195,114	6,206,613	6,486,767
Totals (mdse)...	9,397,003	8,723,974	9,052,572	9,108,378	11,692,877	13,578,264	14,543,706
Coin and bullion....	24,490	46,865	30,978	26,971	32,558	173,978	1,606,532
Totals, imports..	9,421,493	8,770,839	9,083,550	9,135,349	11,725,435	13,752,242	16,150,238
EXPORTS.							
Home produce.....	11,828,538	9,461,378	11,023,424	15,580,378	12,504,246	13,044,010	15,473,265
Foreign produce....	1,370,820	1,069,074	862,737	1,676,765	2,472,832	1,885,134	1,103,899
Totals (mdse)....	13,199,358	10,530,452	11,886,161	17,257,143	14,977,078	14,929,144	16,577,164
Coin and bullion....	26,515	36,825	45,120	61,095	77,761	136,240	284,503
Totals, exports..	13,225,873	10,567,277	11,931,281	17,318,238	15,054,839	15,065,384	16,861,667
AGGREGATE TRADE.							
Merchandise—							
Imports.....	9,397,003	8,723,974	9,052,572	9,108,378	11,692,877	13,578,264	14,543,706
Exports.....	13,199,358	10,530,452	11,886,161	17,257,143	14,977,078	14,929,144	16,577,164
Totals (mdse)....	22,596,361	19,254,426	20,938,733	26,365,521	26,669,955	28,507,408	31,120,870
Coin and bullion—							
Imports.....	24,490	46,865	30,978	26,971	32,558	173,978	1,606,532
Exports.....	26,515	36,825	45,120	61,095	77,761	136,240	284,503
Totals.....	51,005	83,690	76,098	88,066	110,319	310,218	1,891,035
Totals—							
Imports.....	9,421,493	8,770,839	9,083,550	9,135,349	11,725,435	13,752,242	16,150,238
Exports.....	13,225,873	10,567,277	11,931,281	17,318,238	15,054,839	15,065,384	16,861,667
Grand totals....	22,647,366	19,338,116	21,014,831	26,453,587	26,780,274	28,817,626	33,011,905
DUTY COLLECTED...	1,285,374	1,610,542	1,572,589	1,534,939	1,637,790	2,057,492	2,251,407

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 twelve months ended June 30, 1894 to 1900.

CLASSES.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
IMPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable	62,765,800	58,549,000	67,250,775	66,242,150	73,694,644	87,536,085	104,200,542
Free	46,139,114	42,432,415	38,111,743	40,473,055	51,446,953	59,807,337	68,452,846
Totals (mdce) . . .	108,904,914	100,981,415	105,362,518	106,715,205	125,141,597	147,343,422	172,653,388
Coin and bullion . . .	4,020,887	4,575,677	5,225,195	4,665,572	4,389,123	4,677,636	8,298,046
Totals, imports . . .	112,925,801	105,557,092	110,587,713	111,380,777	129,530,720	152,021,058	180,951,434
EXPORTS.							
Home produce	100,805,798	99,946,428	106,409,229	119,832,973	139,402,279	132,675,691	152,818,917
Foreign produce . . .	11,843,355	6,493,816	7,036,246	10,802,056	14,691,911	17,898,101	14,196,599
Totals (mdse) . . .	112,649,153	106,440,244	113,445,475	130,635,029	154,094,190	150,073,792	167,015,516
Coin and bullion . . .	1,839,833	4,276,493	4,695,029	3,478,950	4,632,611	4,009,858	8,641,431
Totals, exports . . .	114,488,986	110,716,737	118,140,504	134,113,979	158,726,801	154,083,650	175,656,947
AGGREGATE TRADE.							
Merchandise—							
Imports	108,904,914	100,981,415	105,362,518	106,715,205	125,141,597	147,343,422	172,653,388
Exports	112,649,153	106,440,244	113,445,475	130,635,029	154,094,190	150,073,792	167,015,516
Totals (mdse) . . .	221,554,067	207,421,659	218,807,993	237,350,234	279,235,787	297,417,214	339,668,904
Coin and bullion—							
Imports	4,020,887	4,575,677	5,225,195	4,665,572	4,389,123	4,677,636	8,298,046
Exports	1,839,833	4,276,493	4,695,029	3,478,950	4,632,611	4,009,858	8,641,431
Totals	5,860,720	8,852,170	9,920,224	8,144,522	9,021,734	8,687,494	16,939,477
Totals—							
Imports	112,925,801	105,557,092	110,587,713	111,380,777	129,530,720	152,021,058	180,951,434
Exports	114,488,986	110,716,737	118,140,504	134,113,979	158,726,801	154,083,650	175,656,947
Grand totals	227,414,787	216,273,829	228,728,217	245,494,756	288,257,521	306,104,708	356,608,381
DUTY COLLECTED. . .	19,378,106	17,880,622	20,172,778	19,874,891	21,564,585	25,157,931	28,866,988

E.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (DUTIABLE) Entered for Consumption in Canada and the Duties Collected thereon during the *months* of June, 1899 and 1900, and during the *twelve months* ended June 30, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	June, 1899.		June, 1900.		Twelve months ended June 30, 1899.		Twelve months ended June 30, 1900.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Ale, beer and porter.....	21,477	9,135 50	25,629	9,458 76	163,810	68,157 90	196,367	80,475 99
Animals.....	55,845	11,159 58	46,060	9,227 30	459,881	92,806 36	506,706	101,371 84
Books, pamphlets, &c.....	70,472	12,230 65	80,966	14,203 51	1,119,805	195,726 43	1,191,614	211,381 61
Brass, manufactures of.....	42,243	11,773 88	34,882	9,657 93	417,277	114,777 46	463,354	130,090 16
Breadstuffs, viz.:—								
Corn for distillation.....	9,940	1,863 98	6,782	1,254 00	218,664	49,630 45	158,734	32,865 37
Grain of all kinds.....	5,718	1,053 52	3,129	595 72	85,741	17,259 41	117,348	23,026 31
Flour.....	11,875	2,249 85	11,572	2,394 53	143,939	25,362 91	167,215	30,633 13
Meal, corn and oats.....	5,467	891 30	8,875	2,143 04	104,538	19,668 35	123,234	19,581 10
Rice.....	55,033	24,598 17	20,598	10,768 86	406,341	181,620 45	391,068	177,919 68
Other breadstuffs.....	23,404	4,862 24	31,805	6,571 20	248,167	51,658 54	357,076	72,304 39
Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of.....	60,765	18,207 93	39,815	11,740 79	801,886	239,961 49	571,233	171,514 26
Cars, railway and tram.....	22,651	6,801 05	27,348	8,180 30	230,978	69,186 49	483,485	143,901 40
Cement and manufactures of.....	44,917	13,841 86	84,126	23,795 38	465,349	145,075 59	521,776	151,354 17
Coal, bituminous.....	462,083	149,335 91	689,373	196,194 87	3,665,521	1,143,449 89	4,326,454	1,299,185 91
Copper, manufactures of.....	18,890	3,480 60	29,475	4,985 90	84,196	18,268 48	221,924	43,885 27
Cottons, bleached or unbleached, not dyed, nor coloured, &c.....	31,452	6,732 95	41,949	9,089 83	713,786	155,303 67	814,567	171,135 74
" bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.....	187,598	54,691 89	122,193	36,323 53	3,190,465	922,997 15	3,290,820	926,270 95
" clothing.....	35,579	11,825 75	36,467	12,229 73	424,907	134,626 85	452,817	145,991 72
" thread (not on spools), yarn, warp, &c.....	37,963	5,931 69	41,136	5,329 66	329,410	47,106 89	513,253	70,630 47
" thread, on spools.....	15,491	3,425 14	20,645	4,314 22	285,492	59,871 99	260,427	56,296 79
" all other manufactures of.....	69,928	18,096 79	65,066	17,659 21	985,770	253,432 53	1,173,054	305,191 04
Drugs and medicines.....	148,080	33,081 62	134,700	29,156 07	1,708,851	383,946 28	1,762,909	381,050 57
Earthenware, stone and chinaware.....	84,194	21,584 49	62,173	16,700 10	905,999	223,838 53	958,356	248,273 34
Fancy goods and embroideries, viz.:—								
Bracelets, braids, fringes, &c.....	27,038	8,920 79	27,732	8,895 95	576,770	174,846 42	571,388	181,654 81
Laces, collars, nettings, &c.....	18,279	5,510 53	26,252	8,340 76	639,795	192,554 75	724,730	221,163 23
All other fancy goods.....	35,673	11,659 62	35,820	11,784 10	641,440	178,230 00	672,889	199,590 73
Fish and products of.....	22,552	5,127 38	23,071	5,163 16	490,758	87,026 36	597,583	101,885 27
Flax, &c., manufactures of.....	127,251	25,878 72	59,242	12,331 74	1,698,261	354,445 44	1,804,329	378,213 87
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	64,111	20,283 71	68,917	21,630 89	1,178,061	346,175 37	1,549,025	416,794 32
" green, viz., oranges and lemons.....	190,081	20,317 22	78,352	8,679 63	797,171	98,533 24	745,809	89,546 12
" all other.....	61,368	16,707 63	67,104	19,280 83	415,727	121,162 79	510,287	143,928 97
Furs, manufactures of.....	35,970	5,897 97	53,518	8,138 67	646,506	100,694 65	741,871	113,964 92

Glass, manufactures of, viz. :—												
Bottles, jars, decanters, tableware and gaslight shades..	42,355	12,612	25	47,563	14,172	49	519,613	150,741	27	548,719	163,000	11
Window glass.....	41,569	7,598	53	77,886	14,908	70	384,452	68,086	61	597,754	111,200	10
Plate glass.....	22,898	5,876	79	29,387	7,781	58	219,656	56,480	81	241,844	63,917	39
All other manufactures of.....	17,706	3,903	38	26,968	6,029	10	198,469	45,202	99	256,751	57,695	73
Gunpowder and explosive substances..	17,807	4,274	82	23,918	3,897	91	205,080	48,157	59	267,311	61,922	46
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	38,187	10,796	74	43,736	12,201	61	462,520	126,682	06	532,318	147,434	02
Hats, caps and bonnets—beaver, silk or felt.....	29,617	8,141	05	29,426	8,115	10	907,712	234,938	64	1,081,513	277,744	78
" " all other.....	21,124	5,815	39	37,228	10,425	41	558,065	149,187	71	572,491	153,559	87
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz. :—												
Band, hoop, sheet and plate.....	278,523	18,787	76	197,705	13,925	70	2,109,288	160,122	06	3,101,886	228,563	46
Bar-iron and railway bars.....	65,239	13,885	59	77,113	13,769	81	605,507	159,364	51	895,899	147,660	20
Cutlery, hardware, tools and implements.....	356,918	87,948	24	352,730	85,327	82	3,329,105	840,926	37	3,607,090	907,174	79
Machines, machinery and engines, including locomotives.....	358,711	86,543	89	493,105	126,334	15	3,536,435	892,821	98	5,395,820	1,345,429	17
Pig-iron, kentledge and scraps.....	62,394	10,036	92	156,142	17,279	81	803,447	149,744	98	1,749,879	202,704	63
Stoves and castings.....	29,240	7,416	49	27,150	6,631	95	262,160	70,224	39	425,128	106,215	62
Tubing.....	53,191	9,606	39	73,835	13,813	24	853,644	164,135	68	1,055,053	173,830	80
All other manufactures of.....	394,601	90,906	92	576,122	140,227	28	3,798,348	982,817	79	5,926,727	1,312,500	64
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver..	61,064	16,356	23	69,500	18,464	36	995,310	266,649	71	1,115,359	305,300	22
Lead and manufactures of.....	35,622	5,526	87	12,408	2,598	89	367,500	57,195	34	331,543	57,469	85
Leather, all kinds.....	90,648	14,638	50	85,967	13,208	33	1,015,835	162,651	75	1,052,851	164,492	24
" boots and shoes.....	36,545	8,836	21	24,825	6,209	96	410,631	101,499	52	537,359	133,816	53
" all other manufactures of.....	20,016	4,930	03	25,573	5,958	82	238,466	56,331	69	313,314	69,434	64
Marble and stone and manufactures of.....	34,156	8,436	67	25,880	5,572	19	227,588	53,023	21	247,052	52,829	92
Metals and manufactures of.....	66,366	17,928	57	55,761	14,590	56	696,755	184,115	70	746,467	200,258	27
Musical instruments.....	31,998	8,877	35	32,946	9,298	81	349,047	95,528	98	375,213	105,698	34
Oil, mineral, and products of.....	34,999	19,197	75	38,684	19,056	96	718,396	446,970	38	855,200	470,660	16
" flaxseed or linseed, raw or boiled.....	59,551	11,035	21	106,533	20,117	41	329,998	64,184	13	468,978	89,152	13
" all other.....	31,024	5,770	39	28,541	5,629	40	392,414	73,708	86	394,739	76,247	95
Paints and colours.....	85,227	7,913	11	89,275	8,740	67	782,661	77,448	39	917,564	88,527	36
Paper, envelopes, &c.....	100,908	27,894	70	120,624	34,459	55	1,247,885	363,149	13	1,401,698	410,017	98
Pickles, sauces, capers, all kinds.....	26,773	7,949	79	22,006	6,584	32	184,451	55,112	53	223,301	67,160	47
Provisions, viz. : lard, meats, fresh and salt.....	83,112	24,325	62	95,032	21,669	32	1,206,295	375,165	62	1,384,637	361,344	62
" butter and cheese.....	5,546	989	35	17,635	3,080	68	64,766	11,972	68	302,336	50,419	67
Seeds and roots.....	4,487	490	45	19,403	1,944	00	363,311	37,505	26	472,942	48,077	43
Silk, manufactures of.....	193,694	56,444	83	173,618	52,727	57	3,715,061	1,073,226	71	3,898,991	1,145,032	39
Soap, all kinds.....	32,448	7,780	83	31,261	7,408	75	373,114	89,126	73	442,800	103,597	08
Spices, ground and unground.....	16,220	2,332	81	13,540	2,204	94	196,744	30,286	51	221,502	33,671	96
Spirits, all kinds.....	108,024	231,397	23	130,412	281,381	57	1,115,816	2,621,446	07	1,307,066	2,976,097	89
Wines, sparkling.....	24,110	6,736	75	24,070	6,506	45	200,508	55,052	53	210,442	56,511	44
" other than sparkling.....	41,637	20,441	34	37,725	20,057	45	303,348	184,505	69	306,175	183,857	09
Molasses.....	95,769	7,909	47	155,451	11,781	88	742,714	78,559	39	1,151,884	111,958	82
Sugar.....	562,912	173,363	64	682,245	211,293	34	5,868,855	1,926,554	85	7,227,901	2,285,131	93
Tobacco and cigars.....	27,241	32,306	00	39,352	46,310	96	260,231	331,234	72	398,590	481,850	90
" leaf.....							1,633	979	10			
Vegetables.....	54,062	12,283	63	64,790	16,107	48	272,940	63,040	55	389,537	5,640	97
Wood, manufactures of.....	72,122	16,889	83	88,707	19,979	84	746,032	170,716	49	913,434	206,661	66
Carried forward.....	5,969,749	1,690,288	22	6,686,550	1,914,006	29	66,387,068	19,673,980	77	80,806,760	22,732,547	13

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

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	June, 1899.		June, 1900.		Twelve months ended June 30, 1899.		Twelve months ended June 30, 1900.	
	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	5,969,749	1,690,288 22	6,686,550	1,914,006 29	66,387,068	19,673,980 77	80,806,760	22,732,547 13
Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry.....	31,859	8,697 23	25,009	6,814 56	933,642	249,998 12	1,004,856	266,992 09
" clothing.....	24,060	7,478 31	20,965	6,452 08	994,868	302,620 08	1,122,108	352,877 14
" cloths, worsted, coatings, &c.....	183,653	49,774 45	51,731	14,878 23	2,693,849	726,873 91	2,760,779	749,653 88
" dress goods.....	202,159	58,174 75	110,852	35,137 18	3,423,163	975,389 30	3,395,074	997,750 26
" knitted goods.....	32,728	9,967 99	13,265	3,757 61	604,355	176,434 28	443,462	126,406 13
" shawls.....	7,018	1,654 77	3,136	762 74	76,224	18,117 40	70,987	17,619 32
" yarns.....	45,597	7,714 76	30,5 0	6,119 02	289,918	55,677 82	360,023	69,261 88
" all other manufactures of.....	28,493	6,908 91	41,339	10,309 92	645,154	153,523 76	618,658	159,039 98
All other dutiable goods.....	846,335	216,332 65	1,073,502	253,169 00	11,487,844	2,825,315 33	13,617,835	3,394,839 72
Totals, dutiable goods.....	7,371,651	2,057,492 04	8,056,939	2,251,406 63	87,536,085	25,157,930 77	104,200,542	28,866,987 58
Coin and bullion.....	173,978	.....	1,606,532	.....	4,677,636	.....	8,298,046	.....
Free goods.....	6,206,613	.....	6,486,767	.....	59,807,337	.....	68,452,846	.....
Grand totals.....	13,752,242	2,057,492 01	16,150,238	2,251,406 63	152,021,058	25,157,930 77	180,951,434	28,866,987 58

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

F.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal Imports (FREE) Entered for Consumption in Canada during the *months* of June, 1899 and 1900, and during the *twelve months* ended June 30, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	June.		Twelve months ended June 30.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	11,106	7,731	170,136	280,916
Articles for the use of the army and navy.....	98,150	26,612	363,697	550,338
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	9,888	7,072	95,429	70,818
Broom corn.....	8,734	4,115	134,177	137,980
Coal, anthracite.....	787,727	701,317	6,440,161	6,621,687
Coffee.....	29,156	14,502	463,274	473,083
Corn, Indian.....	1,306,945	869,711	8,903,898	6,960,835
Cotton waste.....	20,945	25,796	201,334	324,912
" raw.....	106,159	154,477	3,064,674	4,237,612
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	152,589	247,973	2,147,919	2,340,459
Fish and products of.....	24,527	42,154	442,371	607,903
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.....	61,959	57,604	524,254	536,118
Fruits : bananas, olives, pineapples, &c.....	130,601	122,069	567,289	580,663
Fur skins, not dressed.....	86,046	38,424	733,814	1,253,755
Grease, for soap-making, &c.....	12,094	21,414	212,319	249,042
Hides and skins.....	207,099	173,850	3,791,522	4,181,890
India-rubber and gutta percha, crude.....	108,439	159,535	1,706,933	2,083,431
Jute cloth and jute yarn.....	50,760	87,740	550,730	773,989
Metals, brass and copper.....	135,499	116,364	1,094,178	1,407,805
" steel rails for railways.....	196,718	463,501	1,660,679	2,952,471
" iron and steel, all other.....	242,148	348,753	2,238,038	3,892,281
" tin and zinc.....	100,215	230,747	1,366,083	2,486,884
" other.....	22,506	32,510	296,977	427,636
Oils, vegetable.....	4,449	3,339	66,493	84,687
Salt.....	32,940	51,459	290,445	302,584
Settlers' effects.....	277,024	385,951	2,578,921	2,967,006
Silk, raw.....	42,605	13,686	264,281	279,711
Sisal, manilla and hemp, undressed.....	189,313	169,087	1,024,585	1,234,363
Tea.....	140,996	140,530	3,313,632	3,542,375
Tobacco leaf.....	183,919	101,862	1,765,996	1,641,415
Wood, cabinetmakers', &c.....	338,725	366,405	2,221,990	2,890,618
Wool.....	107,432	113,768	1,422,835	1,594,367
All other free goods.....	979,180	1,186,709	9,638,273	10,483,212
Totals, free goods.....	6,206,613	6,486,767	59,807,337	68,452,846
Coin and bullion.....	173,978	1,606,532	4,677,636	8,298,046
Dutiable goods.....	7,371,651	8,056,939	87,536,085	104,200,542
Grand totals.....	13,752,242	16,150,238	152,021,058	180,951,434

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

	June, 1899.			June, 1900.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	1,143,589	10,596	1,154,185	1,694,762	12,141	1,706,903
" fisheries.....	1,324,767	3,027	1,327,794	1,371,342	773	1,372,115
" forest.....	4,291,672	5,636	4,297,308	3,717,274	3,752	3,721,026
Animals and their produce.....	3,592,689	110,441	3,703,130	4,994,584	124,333	5,118,917
Agricultural products.....	1,591,157	1,634,247	3,225,404	2,382,166	827,356	3,209,522
Manufactures	1,074,054	88,547	1,162,601	1,287,085	107,622	1,394,707
Miscellaneous articles.....	26,082	32,640	58,722	26,052	27,922	53,974
Totals ..	13,044,010	1,885,134	14,929,144	15,473,265	1,103,899	16,577,164
Bullion	96,940	.....	96,940	154,829	.....	154,829
Coin.....	.....	39,300	39,300	.....	129,674	129,674
Grand totals	13,140,950	1,924,434	15,065,384	15,628,094	1,233,573	16,861,667

H.—UNREVISED STATEMENT of the Values, by Classes, of the Exports of Canada during the *twelve months* ended June 30, 1899 and 1900, respectively.

	Twelve months ended June 30, 1899.			Twelve months ended June 30, 1900.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	13,341,064	180,267	13,521,331	14,106,764	194,864	14,301,628
" fisheries.....	9,947,957	36,672	9,984,629	11,303,028	52,113	11,355,141
" forest.....	28,025,487	89,989	28,115,476	30,050,018	290,741	30,340,759
Animals and their produce....	46,688,229	1,260,262	47,948,491	55,897,800	1,143,899	57,041,699
Agricultural products.....	23,014,314	14,451,524	37,465,838	27,429,121	10,956,632	38,385,753
Manufactures	11,457,162	1,020,977	12,478,139	13,692,773	1,232,459	14,925,232
Miscellaneous articles	201,478	358,410	559,888	339,413	325,891	665,304
Totals ..	132,675,691	17,398,101	150,073,792	152,818,917	14,196,599	167,015,516
Bullion	1,093,286	.....	1,093,286	1,659,744	.....	1,659,744
Coin.....	.....	2,916,572	2,916,572	.....	6,981,687	6,981,687
Grand totals	133,768,977	20,314,673	154,083,650	154,478,661	21,178,286	175,656,947

I.—UNREVISED STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Exports (Home Produce) of Canada during the *months* of June and the *twelve months* ended June 30, 1894 to 1900.

HOME PRODUCE.	MONTH OF JUNE.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
<i>Classes.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine	493,541	590,522	791,737	1,149,489	746,273	1,143,589	1,694,762
" fisheries.	1,195,745	1,126,841	1,460,760	1,217,737	1,376,242	1,324,767	1,371,342
" forest.	4,181,196	3,480,458	4,498,909	5,946,078	3,530,870	4,291,672	3,717,274
Animals and their produce.	3,927,190	2,961,939	2,447,719	4,074,508	3,274,366	3,592,689	4,994,584
Agricultural products.	1,183,932	484,938	1,018,441	2,211,376	2,755,458	1,591,157	2,382,166
Manufactures.	837,332	804,584	795,437	973,094	808,354	1,074,054	1,287,085
Miscellaneous articles	9,602	12,096	10,421	8,096	12,683	26,082	26,052
Totals (mdse)	11,828,538	9,461,378	11,023,424	15,580,378	12,504,246	13,044,010	15,473,265
Bullion.	25,550	15,075	7,525	9,170	75,293	96,940	154,829
Totals, Exports (H. P.)	11,854,088	9,476,453	11,030,949	15,589,548	12,579,539	13,140,950	15,628,094

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30.

Produce of the mine	5,854,291	6,992,802	8,066,983	11,311,583	13,998,655	13,341,064	14,106,764
" fisheries.	11,305,890	10,798,665	11,170,423	10,365,316	10,791,852	9,947,957	11,303,028
" forest.	26,201,716	23,977,638	27,080,773	31,319,035	26,533,060	28,025,487	30,050,018
Animals and their produce.	31,905,909	34,712,206	36,588,682	39,159,036	44,242,825	46,688,229	55,897,800
Agricultural products	17,643,722	15,671,689	14,105,347	18,101,204	33,234,004	23,014,314	27,429,121
Manufactures	7,743,060	7,639,614	9,206,758	9,420,820	10,454,989	11,457,162	13,692,773
Miscellaneous articles.	151,210	153,814	190,263	155,979	146,894	201,478	339,413
Totals (mdse)	100,805,798	99,946,428	106,409,229	119,832,973	139,402,279	132,675,691	152,818,917
Bullion.	310,992	275,275	190,932	323,798	1,052,980	1,093,286	1,659,744
Totals, Exports (H. P.)	101,116,790	100,225,703	106,600,161	120,156,771	140,455,259	133,768,977	154,478,661

J.—UNREVISED STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Exports (Foreign Produce) of Canada during the *months* of June and the *twelve months* ended June 30, 1894 to 1900.

FOREIGN PRODUCE.	MONTH OF JUNE.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
<i>Classes.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine.....	16,948	26,390	18,848	24,600	20,243	10,596	12,141
" fisheries.....	1,059	5,693	3,607	9,256	325	3,027	773
" forest.....	29,181	7,973	21,774	31,892	15,018	5,636	3,752
Animals and their produce..	164,802	96,418	107,476	213,654	128,737	110,441	124,333
Agricultural products	1,093,628	842,253	631,854	1,259,035	1,895,301	1,634,247	827,356
Manufactures.....	47,440	82,708	66,130	90,032	333,011	88,547	107,622
Miscellaneous articles	17,762	7,639	13,048	48,296	80,197	32,640	27,922
Totals (mdse.).....	1,370,820	1,069,074	862,737	1,676,765	2,472,832	1,885,134	1,103,899
Coin	965	21,750	37,595	51,925	2,468	39,300	129,674
Totals, Exports (F.P.)..	1,371,785	1,090,824	900,332	1,728,690	2,475,300	1,924,434	1,233,573

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30.

Produce of the mine.....	255,432	230,166	334,877	251,776	225,283	180,267	194,864
" fisheries.....	313,160	164,454	105,309	264,012	117,737	36,672	52,113
" forest.....	149,391	223,647	174,647	181,028	463,919	89,989	290,741
Animals and their produce..	1,162,240	1,252,848	997,953	1,131,538	1,838,027	1,260,262	1,143,899
Agricultural products	9,086,238	3,288,758	4,227,956	7,708,300	10,493,168	14,451,524	10,956,632
Manufactures.....	646,339	1,097,670	831,977	748,347	1,167,627	1,020,977	1,232,459
Miscellaneous articles	230,555	236,273	363,527	517,055	386,150	358,410	325,891
Totals (mdse.).....	11,843,355	6,493,816	7,036,246	10,802,056	14,691,911	17,398,101	14,196,599
Coin	1,528,841	3,997,218	4,504,097	3,155,152	3,579,631	2,916,572	6,981,687
Totals, Exports (F.P.)..	13,372,196	10,491,034	11,540,343	13,957,208	18,271,542	20,314,673	21,178,286

K.—UNREVISED STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Exports (Totals) of Canada, during the *months* of June and the *twelve months* ended June 30, 1894 to 1900.

TOTAL EXPORTS.	MONTH OF JUNE.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
<i>Classes.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the mine.	510,489	616,912	810,585	1,174,089	766,516	1,154,185	1,706,903
" fisheries.	1,196,804	1,132,534	1,464,367	1,226,993	1,376,567	1,327,794	1,372,115
" forest.	4,210,377	3,488,431	4,520,683	5,977,970	3,545,888	4,297,308	3,721,026
Animals and their produce .	4,091,992	3,058,357	2,555,195	4,288,162	3,403,103	3,703,130	5,118,917
Agricultural products.	2,277,560	1,327,191	1,650,295	3,470,411	4,650,759	3,225,404	3,209,522
Manufactures	884,772	887,292	861,567	1,063,126	1,141,365	1,162,601	1,394,707
Miscellaneous articles.	27,364	19,735	23,469	56,392	92,880	58,722	53,974
Totals (mdse.)	13,199,358	10,530,452	11,886,161	17,257,143	14,977,078	14,929,144	16,577,164
Bullion.	25,550	15,075	7,525	9,170	75,293	96,940	154,829
Coin	965	21,750	37,595	51,925	2,468	39,300	129,674
Total Exports.	13,225,873	10,567,277	11,931,281	17,318,238	15,054,839	15,065,384	16,861,667

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30.

Produce of the mine.	6,109,723	7,222,968	8,401,860	11,563,359	14,223,938	13,521,331	14,301,628
" fisheries.	11,619,050	10,963,119	11,275,732	10,629,328	10,909,589	9,984,629	11,355,141
" forest.	26,351,107	24,201,285	27,255,420	31,500,063	26,996,979	28,115,476	30,340,759
Animals and their produce. .	33,068,149	35,965,054	37,586,635	40,290,574	46,080,852	47,948,491	57,041,699
Agricultural products.	26,729,960	18,960,447	18,333,303	25,809,504	43,727,172	37,465,838	38,385,753
Manufactures	8,389,399	8,737,284	10,038,735	10,169,167	11,622,616	12,478,139	14,925,232
Miscellaneous articles.	381,765	390,087	553,790	673,034	533,044	559,888	665,304
Totals (mdse.)	112,649,153	106,440,244	113,445,475	130,635,029	154,094,190	150,073,792	167,015,516
Bullion.	310,992	279,275	190,932	323,798	1,052,980	1,093,286	1,659,744
Coin.	1,528,841	3,997,218	4,504,097	3,155,152	3,579,631	2,916,572	6,981,687
Total Exports.	114,488,986	110,716,737	118,140,504	134,113,979	158,726,801	154,083,650	175,656,947

L.—SUMMARY STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each *month* of the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 1899, and 1900.

Month ended	FISCAL YEAR 1898-9.		FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.	
	Consolidated Fund of Canada.		Consolidated Fund of Canada.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 31.....	3,639,619 24	2,491,128 96	3,228,532 68	2,353,786 44
August 31.....	3,673,617 80	1,541,311 34	4,173,660 04	1,614,955 61
September 30.....	4,128,662 95	1,752,141 06	4,262,636 46	2,190,590 81
Totals.....	11,441,899 99	5,784,581 36	11,664,829 18	6,159,332 86
October 31.....	3,355,797 56	2,735,569 60	4,335,652 14	3,019,030 98
November 30.....	3,614,243 69	3,872,477 02	4,198,892 25	3,839,457 89
December 31.....	3,701,437 63	2,419,309 49	4,287,178 50	2,638,700 24
Totals.....	10,671,478 88	9,027,356 11	12,821,722 89	9,497,189 11
January 31.....	3,550,102 68	6,540,687 32	4,364,388 48	6,739,531 37
February 28.....	3,620,163 70	2,244,509 99	3,426,071 55	2,622,236 97
March 31.....	3,775,195 76	1,523,783 10	4,573,060 59	1,033,266 52
Totals.....	10,945,462 14	10,308,980 41	12,363,520 62	10,395,034 86
April 30.....	4,173,859 45	2,852,929 16	4,030,147 71	2,742,226 40
May 31.....	3,974,158 75	3,480,104 48	4,226,924 34	3,781,798 11
June 30.....	3,491,296 18	2,244,640 81	3,927,452 74	2,250,819 50
Totals.....	11,639,314 38	8,577,674 45	12,184,524 79	8,774,844 01
Grand totals.....	44,698,155 39	33,698,592 33	49,034,597 48	34,826,400 84

M.—SUMMARY STATEMENT (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue of Canada, accrued during each month of the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 1899 and 1900.

FISCAL YEAR 1898-9.				FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.			
Month ended	—	Month ended	—	Month ended	—	Month ended	—
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
July 31..	727,929 31	Jan. 31..	709,178 13	July 31..	735,907 25	Jan. 31..	769,907 21
Aug. 31..	811,759 19	Feb. 28..	738,546 88	Aug. 31..	778,682 53	Feb. 28..	726,556 28
Sept. 30..	819,290 95	Mar. 31..	751,646 23	Sept. 30..	890,023 56	Mar. 31..	928,683 41
Totals..	2,358,975 45	Totals..	2,199,371 24	Totals..	2,404,613 34	Totals..	2,425,146 90
Oct. 31..	892,131 87	April 30..	860,263 95	Oct. 31..	941,449 48	April 30..	774,113 94
Nov. 30..	875,239 08	May 31..	867,552 23	Nov. 30..	929,494 70	May 31..	832,196 68
Dec. 31..	913,279 58	June 30..	786,742 73	Dec. 31..	932,019 36	June 30..	786,981 89
Totals..	2,680,650 53	Totals..	2,514,558 91	Totals..	2,802,963 54	Totals..	2,393,292 51
Grand totals, Inland Revenue...		9,753,560 13		Grand totals, Inland Revenue....		10,026,016 29	

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 Years ended June 30, 1899 and 1900, respectively. (*Coin and Bullion included.*)

Month ended	FISCAL YEAR 1898-9.						FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.					
	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.	Imports.			Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Duty Collected.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.				Dutiable.	Free.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
July 31....	10,520,658	6,562,608	17,083,266	14,587,860	31,671,126	2,767,074 71	7,767,338	6,691,647	14,458,985	13,681,232	28,140,217	2,136,296 92
Aug. 31....	7,210,547	6,880,212	14,090,759	14,267,113	28,357,872	2,047,265 06	9,923,991	7,395,988	17,319,979	20,157,697	37,477,676	2,736,585 13
Sept. 30....	6,817,342	6,198,803	13,016,145	14,610,112	27,626,257	1,970,604 72	8,784,725	7,155,144	15,939,869	17,089,535	33,029,404	2,501,081 65
Totals..	24,548,547	19,641,623	44,190,170	43,465,085	87,655,255	6,784,944 49	26,476,054	21,242,779	47,718,833	50,928,464	98,647,297	7,373,963 70
Oct. 31...	6,426,294	5,303,602	11,729,896	19,989,862	31,719,758	1,910,977 96	8,777,730	5,780,236	14,557,966	18,737,012	33,294,978	2,401,264 16
Nov. 30....	6,392,224	6,458,391	12,850,615	18,041,206	30,891,821	1,898,267 87	8,755,719	7,922,428	16,678,147	19,451,422	36,129,569	2,456,042 07
Dec 31....	6,156,984	4,033,670	10,190,654	17,406,830	27,597,484	1,926,487 45	8,665,844	6,077,070	14,742,914	20,676,857	35,419,771	2,463,872 09
Totals..	18,975,502	15,795,663	34,771,165	55,437,898	90,209,063	5,735,733 28	26,199,293	19,779,734	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	4,972,554	13,253,960	9,327,961	22,581,921	2,305,248 23
Mar. 31....	8,082,176	4,330,088	12,412,264	8,179,447	20,591,711	2,324,579 48	9,512,266	5,069,995	14,582,261	10,814,508	25,396,769	2,634,848 05
Totals..	21,248,548	12,580,123	33,828,671	23,969,364	57,798,035	6,231,030 28	26,341,402	15,620,047	41,961,449	30,179,468	72,140,917	7,321,596 61
April 30....	8,032,734	4,419,383	12,452,117	6,942,902	19,395,019	2,320,419 02	8,456,088	5,481,977	13,938,065	8,362,228	22,300,293	2,269,409 47
May 31....	7,350,103	5,667,590	13,026,693	5,203,017	22,229,710	2,028,311 66	8,670,766	6,533,056	15,203,822	10,459,229	25,663,651	2,329,432 85
June 30....	7,371,651	6,380,591	13,752,242	15,065,384	28,817,626	2,057,492 04	8,056,939	8,093,290	16,150,238	16,861,667	33,011,905	2,251,406 63
Totals..	22,763,488	16,467,564	39,231,052	31,211,303	70,442,355	6,406,222 72	25,183,793	20,108,332	45,292,125	35,683,724	80,975,849	6,850,248 95
Grand totals.	87,536,085	64,484,973	152,021,058	154,083,650	306,104,708	25,157,930 77	104,200,542	76,750,892	180,951,434	175,656,917	356,608,381	28,866,987 58

GREAT BRITAIN.

O.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade of Great Britain for the *twelve months* ended June 30, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Classification of Articles.	Twelve Months ended June 30.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS :—			
Animals, living (for food).....	55,007,329	47,761,203	44,809,210
Articles of food, drink and narcotics.	941,213,187	951,312,874	994,913,306
Chemicals, dye stuffs and tanning substances.....	26,896,962	27,030,537	27,284,119
Manufactured articles.....	419,083,003	431,844,173	457,993,137
Metals.....	104,883,689	119,944,076	146,079,267
Oils.....	39,316,769	43,652,851	51,004,954
Raw materials.....	587,200,299	593,736,340	643,578,312
Miscellaneous articles and parcel post.....	76,348,204	79,872,876	87,462,661
Totals, imports.....	2,249,949,442	2,295,154,930	2,453,124,966
EXPORTS :—			
<i>Domestic—</i>			
Animals, living.....	5,764,240	4,929,723	4,591,937
Articles of food and drink.....	58,106,851	59,597,273	63,586,464
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles—			
Apparel and slops.....	47,043,491	47,150,904	47,310,516
Chemicals, drugs and medicines.....	41,050,358	42,163,452	45,031,998
Metals and metalware.....	242,863,306	288,131,063	360,884,614
Yarns and textile fabrics.....	455,235,953	466,911,932	503,749,109
Miscellaneous articles and parcel post.....	169,667,456	177,379,138	187,728,006
Raw materials.....	97,001,440	117,771,294	162,410,074
Totals, exports, domestic.....	1,116,733,095	1,204,034,779	1,375,292,718
<i>Foreign.....</i>	289,287,324	302,485,354	316,007,524
Totals, exports.....	1,406,020,419	1,506,520,133	1,691,300,242
AGGREGATE TRADE—			
Imports.....	2,249,949,442	2,295,154,930	2,453,124,966
Exports.....	1,406,020,419	1,506,520,133	1,691,300,242
Grand totals.....	3,655,969,861	3,801,675,063	4,144,425,208

GREAT BRITAIN.

P.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported into Great Britain from Canada during the *months* of June and the *twelve months* ended June 30, in the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of June.			Twelve months ended June 30.			Month of June.			Twelve months ended June 30.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Animals, living—							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cattle..... No.	14,141	14,047	12,930	121,242	107,826	97,085	1,099,302	1,141,944	1,108,033	9,575,955	8,128,296	8,015,903
Sheep and lambs..... "	1,305	5,248	3,472	63,025	45,739	60,051	9,470	38,996	26,368	457,651	337,973	460,409
Horses..... "	1,776	515	506	10,495	4,721	4,856	238,272	68,124	75,414	1,321,075	637,834	652,041
Grain—												
Indian corn..... Cwt.	1,509,000	853,500	702,000	5,696,702	7,389,800	4,650,900	1,416,978	831,270	737,037	5,165,178	6,934,067	4,634,403
Wheat..... "	456,900	899,700	946,900	4,975,130	5,501,900	6,205,300	1,021,377	1,511,709	1,568,118	10,106,979	9,574,490	10,302,733
Wheat flour..... "	139,900	215,900	129,400	1,539,090	2,050,800	2,500,730	441,830	449,023	308,712	4,205,096	4,829,343	4,645,784
Pease..... "	30,500	42,000	66,200	972,610	884,120	788,520	46,476	63,203	102,069	1,291,659	1,330,833	1,232,443
Oats..... Bush.			299,100			480,600			400,911			646,132
Metals—												
Copper ore..... Tons.				41,883	32,850	21				379,011	247,852	773
Provisions—												
Bacon..... Cwt.	86,580	44,076	70,079	372,296	500,100	547,797	773,960	357,467	680,521	3,260,587	4,370,375	4,799,426
Hams..... "	23,568	11,480	22,867	120,304	142,473	166,065	206,342	107,247	246,175	1,224,215	1,341,618	1,731,375
Butter..... "	8,016	11,974	8,546	119,247	163,012	238,639	159,349	253,091	175,672	2,362,590	3,368,608	5,178,297
Cheese..... "	101,304	147,752	202,171	1,504,281	1,445,564	1,410,992	1,004,596	1,553,543	2,471,984	15,742,831	14,598,642	15,921,047
Eggs..... Gt. hunds.	3,840	479	544	566,190	747,694	666,734	6,399	633	910	944,507	1,228,435	1,174,271
Fish, cured or salted..... Cwt.	44,502	9,227	18,338	490,395	322,000	328,042	423,560	174,260	269,433	4,502,555	2,800,982	4,327,582
Pulp of wood..... Tons.	1,959	3,096	4,844	16,355	16,445	40,801	42,675	66,941	98,535	332,413	310,385	687,256
Wood and timber—												
Hewn..... Loads	9,154	22,451	8,968	152,965	119,808	105,735	227,827	544,137	217,170	3,694,245	2,831,378	2,432,940
Sawn or split, planed or dressed..... "	129,051	224,349	128,076	1,784,467	1,790,587	1,633,603	1,629,637	2,756,932	1,666,006	20,517,153	20,366,539	19,285,246

GREAT BRITAIN.

Q.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (Unrevised) of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Exported from Great Britain to British North America during the *months* of June and the *twelve months* ended June 30, in the Years 1898, 1899, and 1900, respectively. (*From English Returns.*)

NOTE :—The figures for June, 1899 and 1900, and the figures subsequent to December 31, 1898, of the twelve months ended June 30, 1899, are for Canada only.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of June.			Twelve months ended June 30.			Month of June.			Twelve months ended June 30.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899. *	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Articles of Food and Drink :—												
Salt, rock and white... Tons.	8,810	5,921	9,889	64,942	65,167	70,155	30,042	15,641	38,588	201,405	196,856	239,005
Spirits.....Pf. galls.	23,343	27,236	34,009	368,408	409,013	457,072	42,802	52,195	70,630	708,978	791,996	922,956
2. Raw Materials :—												
Wool, sheep and lambs. Lbs.	41,400	29,100	25,700	1,499,500	680,900	1,362,900	8,958	4,921	3,903	287,027	120,149	227,757
3. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured :—												
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods, gray or unbleached.....Yds.	56,000	37,700	131,000	830,100	1,208,300	1,405,100	2,170	2,127	5,436	61,242	59,900	63,358
Piece goods, bleached.. "	263,600	271,200	505,500	2,923,400	5,151,600	6,709,200	14,433	19,204	32,840	189,432	320,889	445,550
" printed... "	553,500	652,300	961,100	12,754,500	14,435,000	15,641,000	36,806	37,542	60,906	805,675	897,850	987,201
" dyed, or manufactured of dyed yarn..... "	837,200	998,600	930,300	12,221,200	13,922,700	14,094,800	74,752	109,057	104,127	1,112,709	1,282,388	1,520,088
Jute manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds... "	1,529,700	1,340,500	1,336,000	15,813,500	14,191,300	13,535,400	63,257	57,441	71,890	681,715	600,178	655,140
Linen manufactures—												
Piece goods, all kinds... "	528,400	809,600	585,100	7,698,700	9,777,800	10,527,200	43,274	72,416	52,842	634,552	762,936	890,360
Silk manufactures—												
Lace..... "							1,129	4,059	847	32,707	60,022	69,583
Silk and other materials..... "							6,457	19,209	13,695	113,082	186,582	296,060
Woollen tissues.....Yds.	191,600	285,100	249,400	2,089,300	3,126,200	3,558,400	88,661	137,420	132,193	1,103,673	1,537,624	1,811,928
Worsted "..... "	489,960	597,100	322,800	10,000,700	8,406,100	7,377,800	151,849	206,580	121,774	2,855,051	2,741,042	2,834,788
Carpets, not being rugs.. "	60,300	71,000	85,800	1,878,000	2,090,600	2,669,200	33,881	31,920	40,048	764,107	879,232	1,150,945
Hardware, unenumerated..... "							8,151	9,028	13,393	299,082	113,140	130,070
Cutlery..... "							23,651	25,063	23,710	32,220	285,411	270,208

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 June.			Twelve months ended June 30.			Month of June.			Twelve months ended June 30.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
I. BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
— <i>Con.</i>												
Iron and Steel—												
Iron: Pig.....Tons.	136	532	1,230	4,510	3,234	15,831	1,868	7,875	29,536	62,119	49,607	291,241
Bar, angle, bolt and rod ..	142	185	36	1,309	1,286	4,452	7,917	10,667	1,441	51,636	69,826	191,598
Railroad, of all sorts. "	2,001	1,584	3,336	9,481	7,961	37,468	38,178	39,848	92,832	196,223	168,599	830,777
Hoops, sheet, boiler, and armour plates.....Tons.	702	1,981	621	10,013	10,865	12,126	24,498	78,728	35,220	349,769	423,899	501,983
Galvanized sheets....."	223	720	214	4,456	4,827	4,046	15,510	53,956	18,664	304,569	351,388	314,238
Tin plates and sheets....."	1,197	2,144	610	20,907	17,346	22,849	56,000	110,561	50,190	1,017,578	856,434	1,520,203
Cast and wrought iron and all other manufactures.Tons	172	307	166	2,799	2,549	4,336	13,062	25,691	15,938	173,310	174,653	370,783
Old, for remanufacture ..	584	371	147	3,468	696	4,119	7,645	5,286	2,774	44,901	10,503	77,339
Steel, unwrought....."	194	632	770	4,558	4,828	26,662	17,320	33,682	45,620	293,561	253,904	1,167,642
Lead: Pig....."	287	456	82	2,396	3,116	2,190	20,634	33,196	7,353	162,589	224,556	180,515
Tin, unwrought.....Cwt.	487	380	457	6,456	3,625	5,542	8,262	10,950	15,603	101,323	82,749	182,098
Apparel and slops.....							79,248	61,573	60,522	1,573,461	1,304,156	1,274,056
Haberdashery and millinery, including embroidery and needlework.....							17,836	31,843	40,520	677,382	697,607	765,565
Alkali.....Cwt.	14,374	14,722	9,463	197,587	197,024	237,615	20,794	16,376	12,527	244,548	224,836	250,194
Cement.....Tons.	900	1,676	2,993	14,547	14,303	26,611	8,710	17,968	29,005	126,506	139,474	255,717
Earthenware and chinaware.....							97,926	55,460	40,262	814,060	752,927	627,016
Oil, seed oil.....Tons.	199	610	958	2,224	4,056	4,131	16,634	55,426	91,196	179,920	351,885	464,807
Paper, writing or printing and envelopes.....Cwt.	1,285	815	4,882	15,395	19,526	24,492	11,854	8,220	31,448	137,691	149,037	188,685
Paper, all other, except hanging.....Cwt.	249	286	795	3,427	3,704	4,789	2,409	4,078	9,826	39,636	45,446	53,191
Stationery, other than paper.....							12,064	15,184	11,534	139,008	126,897	123,144
II.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.												
Tea of British East India • Lbs.	48,413	17,668	66,574	1,029,319	1,666,981	1,493,069	11,898	4,799	14,678	213,678	335,537	275,066
" Ceylon....."	191,076	170,013	222,999	1,619,613	1,835,760	1,965,932	37,287	36,714	42,914	335,034	376,466	376,101
" China....."	64,547	18,497	34,334	1,054,696	837,391	464,644	12,876	4,346	6,297	192,585	159,714	89,049
" other countries....."	12,014	4,914	7,820	101,220	50,202	40,479	1,854	1,032	1,333	18,117	9,662	7,511

UNITED STATES.

R.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade of the United States for the *eleven months* ended May 31, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Classification of Articles.	Eleven Months ended May 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS :—			
Articles of food and live animals.....	164,666,161	190,727,790	202,851,416
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....	187,868,226	204,857,499	282,109,939
Articles manufactured—			
For mechanic arts	64,190,123	54,174,112	81,299,640
For consumption.....	75,929,142	99,961,119	118,537,507
Articles of voluntary use, &c	72,130,771	85,670,660	104,082,220
Totals, imports.....	564,784,423	635,391,180	788,880,722
EXPORTS :—			
<i>Domestic—</i>			
Products of agriculture.....	795,108,971	730,629,264	778,768,069
" manufactures	261,655,784	306,854,428	393,089,579
" mining	17,831,022	26,098,151	35,235,167
" forest.....	34,049,528	37,079,110	46,556,172
" fisheries	5,203,499	5,711,036	6,079,238
" miscellaneous.....	3,430,812	3,169,584	4,540,782
Totals, exports, domestic..	1,117,279,616	1,109,541,573	1,264,269,007
<i>Foreign—</i>			
Free of duty.....	8,501,086	8,748,762	11,332,798
Dutiable.....	10,722,905	12,338,740	10,624,003
Totals, exports, foreign.....	19,223,991	21,087,502	21,956,801
Totals, exports	1,136,503,607	1,130,629,075	1,286,225,808
AGGREGATE TRADE :—			
Imports.....	564,784,423	635,391,180	788,880,722
Exports.....	1,136,503,607	1,130,629,075	1,286,225,808
Grand totals.....	1,701,288,030	1,766,026,255	2,075,106,530

UNITED STATES.

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

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Europe.</i>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Belgium.....	May.....	717,707	2,977,846	1,096,257	3,407,243	9,616,769	40,944,168	11,690,897	44,831,337
France.....	".....	5,397,381	3,521,634	4,777,156	4,867,012	57,659,015	55,670,916	68,564,876	78,451,407
Germany.....	".....	6,914,388	11,471,820	7,915,369	12,576,064	77,169,822	144,561,266	90,749,519	174,750,108
Great Britain.....	".....	10,464,754	37,760,683	12,309,925	43,643,413	108,568,259	474,112,811	149,141,937	492,115,664
Italy.....	".....	3,022,575	1,527,274	2,561,517	2,580,618	22,355,206	23,609,786	25,766,177	30,948,347
Netherlands.....	".....	2,294,516	5,471,372	2,877,224	7,019,755	13,012,099	73,739,122	14,584,010	81,842,514
All other.....	".....	3,508,956	3,813,789	4,219,613	6,538,709	36,623,350	55,436,798	50,678,260	59,428,181
Totals.....	".....	32,320,277	66,549,418	35,757,061	80,632,814	325,004,520	868,074,867	411,175,676	962,367,558
<i>North America.</i>									
British North America.....	May.....	2,891,406	8,952,633	3,689,974	9,751,771	28,471,019	81,942,749	36,264,596	87,851,464
Central American States.....	".....	1,496,629	427,752	810,618	584,812	8,347,915	4,522,987	7,824,807	5,451,538
Mexico.....	".....	2,673,954	2,439,114	3,306,205	3,398,689	20,817,631	22,903,479	26,425,978	31,727,451
West Indies.....	".....	9,222,012	3,500,285	8,868,213	4,319,519	40,067,370	32,271,179	45,405,743	42,967,373
All other.....	".....	200,812	124,395	174,209	155,157	728,070	1,580,221	641,148	1,779,672
Totals.....	".....	16,484,813	15,444,179	16,849,219	18,209,948	98,432,005	143,220,615	116,562,272	169,777,498
<i>South America.</i>									
Brazil.....	May.....	5,214,722	852,498	2,983,244	920,196	53,483,311	11,291,051	55,347,158	10,237,229
All other.....	".....	2,656,656	2,083,054	2,393,947	2,759,019	25,805,463	21,161,653	32,463,037	25,065,031
Totals.....	".....	7,871,378	2,935,552	5,377,191	3,679,215	79,288,774	32,452,704	87,810,195	35,302,260
<i>Asia, Africa and Oceanica.</i>									
Africa.....	May.....	1,291,452	1,398,307	620,016	1,663,405	9,469,938	16,656,199	10,101,770	17,536,381
East Indies.....	".....	4,169,260	369,214	5,806,525	934,712	49,124,563	4,824,101	68,499,413	5,948,042
Oceanica.....	".....	3,656,611	3,493,762	3,804,596	3,705,468	23,486,331	27,600,221	31,842,762	40,695,671
All other (Asia).....	".....	4,365,151	3,649,996	3,429,127	4,689,289	50,583,618	37,734,804	62,888,644	54,598,398
Totals.....	".....	13,482,474	8,911,279	13,660,264	10,992,874	132,664,450	86,885,325	173,332,579	118,778,492
Grand totals..	".....	70,158,942	93,840,428	71,643,735	113,514,851	635,389,749	1,130,633,511	788,880,722	1,286,225,808

UNITED STATES.

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

NAME OF COUNTRY.	LATEST MONTH.	VALUE FOR THE MONTH.				AGGREGATE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING LATEST MONTH.			
		1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>British Empire.</i>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	May.....	10,464,754	37,760,683	12,309,925	43,643,413	108,568,259	474,112,811	149,141,937	492,115,664
Bermuda.....	"	170,693	79,435	152,719	83,817	464,600	948,428	396,144	1,037,667
British Africa.....	"	240,334	1,111,846	201,359	1,505,996	1,287,469	13,611,976	866,259	14,674,058
" Australasia.....	"	414,499	2,161,553	715,161	1,954,265	3,029,372	18,402,039	5,287,950	24,780,469
" East Indies.....	"	2,987,692	170,187	4,587,679	640,896	28,958,550	3,738,777	41,011,327	4,627,635
" Guiana.....	"	461	124,489	28,558	320,458	3,346,405	1,583,039	3,661,720	1,724,575
" Honduras.....	"	30,119	29,710	18,062	60,569	179,542	446,714	185,084	576,504
" West Indies.....	"	2,955,966	669,419	2,167,179	788,491	11,771,192	7,887,323	10,270,011	8,306,265
Canada.....	"	2,880,982	8,848,421	3,676,323	9,611,512	28,112,092	80,506,204	35,741,055	85,965,208
Gibraltar	"	4,817	20,410	5,764	53,169	17,884	544,391	31,859	465,397
Hong Kong	"	280,272	791,460	96,950	1,041,487	2,381,400	7,073,220	1,189,937	7,833,699
Newfoundland and Labrador ..	"	10,424	104,212	13,651	140,259	358,927	1,436,545	523,541	1,886,256
All other.....	"	436,567	59,323	130,376	182,295	2,716,186	1,024,652	2,955,260	1,545,041
Totals.....	"	20,877,580	51,931,148	24,103,706	60,026,627	191,191,878	611,316,119	251,262,084	645,538,528
Foreign Countries.....	"	49,281,362	41,909,280	47,540,029	53,488,224	444,197,871	519,317,392	537,618,638	640,687,280
Grand totals.....	"	70,158,942	93,840,428	71,643,735	113,514,851	635,389,749	1,130,633,511	788,880,722	1,286,225,808

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 May and the *eleven months* ended May 31, in the Years 1898, 1899, and 1900 respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of May.			Eleven months ended May 31.			Month of May.			Eleven months ended May 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Animals—							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses, <i>free</i> No.	37	94	68	675	659	602	4,343	7,070	4,560	65,507	51,828	52,667
" <i>dutiable</i> "	140	242	222	1,855	1,689	1,618	14,013	24,934	24,768	203,601	204,660	209,871
Art work, <i>free</i>										36,038	70	70,505
" <i>dutiable</i>							333	636	5,451	5,489	36,021	26,038
Books, &c., <i>free</i>							3,082	2,114	1,980	30,387	24,530	28,041
" <i>dutiable</i>							2,798	2,445	3,235	25,602	24,041	32,405
Cement—Roman, Portland, <i>dutiable</i> Lbs.	473,125	105,000	280,300	1,964,874	1,254,145	1,253,890	2,29	493	1,638	9,397	5,748	6,855
Coal, bituminous, <i>dutiable</i> . Tons.	79,395	77,201	111,577	666,078	752,708	1,234,309	261,239	236,707	309,605	2,100,094	2,481,094	3,551,933
Fibres, vegetable, &c., and manufactures of— Flax, <i>free and dutiable</i> .. "	76	168	37	692	731	1,213	6,551	23,004	7,547	86,907	102,158	202,334
Fruits—												
Bananas, <i>free</i>							16,431	8,547	597	83,887	80,444	161,191
Lemons, <i>dutiable</i>							41,935	85,196	47,703	45,898	87,964	50,903
Furs, skins, &c., <i>free</i>							22,754	29,393	46,430	250,398	364,776	532,128
Hides and skins, other than fur, <i>free and dutiable</i> ,... Lbs.	1,669,359	1,817,430	1,522,094	13,096,174	12,922,697	13,980,920	149,176	161,934	155,704	1,027,857	1,094,627	1,328,066

Iron and steel and manu- factures of— Tin plates, dutiable. Lbs.	103,400	310,042	101,357	697,425	649,518	459,050	2,850	9,825	4,747	19,914	21,203	18,441
Jewellery, and other preci- ous stones, &c., dutiable.							46	228	84	92,064	5,288	4,983
Lead and manufactures of— Pigs, bars, &c., dutiable. Lbs.	2,089,823	1,636,903	1,360,599	41,905,206	31,823,211	14,017,667	44,714	44,799	125,517	917,747	809,068	418,095
Paper stock, crude (<i>see also</i> Wood pulp), free.							7,306	6,294	8,030	205,234	58,633	91,923
Provisions— Cheese, dutiable. Lbs.	6,694	1,186	2,084	26,263	51,220	40,111	659	184	361	3,576	6,756	5,696
Spices, nutmegs, peppers, free. "	15	190	120	2,515	260	666	4	19	3	166	48	165
Spirits, distilled— Spirits (not of domestic manufacture). <i>duti-</i> <i>able</i> Proof galls.	8,287	11,191	20,967	87,740	127,079	165,088	16,956	21,380	37,829	163,022	246,913	320,361
Sugar, molasses, &c.— Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard, <i>free</i> <i>and dutiable</i> Lbs.	30	32,078		935,904	184,766	3,769	4	965		44,705	4,985	384
Tea, <i>free and dutiable</i> "	194,683	176,661	44,947	1,176,021	1,126,611	1,254,263	30,884	31,366	9,317	179,490	175,783	210,095
Tobacco and manufactures of— Leaf, <i>dutiable</i> Lbs.	51,938	3,746	87,273	349,290	529,163	396,230	42,047	3,003	44,748	220,558	459,381	282,792
Wood and manufactures of— Boards, planks, &c., <i>free</i> <i>and dutiable</i> M. ft.	34,831	61,269	50,846	313,051	358,267	629,143	328,588	605,417	601,736	3,091,777	3,546,353	6,850,463
Wood pulp, <i>dutiable</i> Tons.	3,560	1,711	3,012	21,295	26,282	55,398	57,280	31,347	84,981	312,921	413,044	1,317,459
Wool— Class No. 2, <i>free and duti-</i> <i>able</i> Lbs.	5	7,669	327,824	969,525	31,896	2,057,638	1	1,176	65,222	177,501	6,536	403,113
" 3 " "				29,988						1,756		
All other goods imported ...							1,562,060	1,552,930	2,098,181	19,316,046	18,159,067	20,287,699
Totals, Imports.....							2,618,339	2,891,406	3,689,974	28,717,539	28,471,019	36,264,596

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 May and the *eleven months* ended May 31, in the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900, respectively. (*From United States Returns.*)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.						VALUES.					
	Month of May.			Eleven months ended May 31.			Month of May.			Eleven months ended May 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural implements..							99,128	207,838	236,592	641,492	1,215,914	1,778,491
Animals—												
Cattle..... No.	968	456	891	13,735	3,429	2,449	29,244	19,061	48,929	923,293	214,822	120,966
Hogs..... "	122	300	20	4,025	1,270	760	388	1,178	130	24,820	6,550	4,874
Horses..... "	1,460	977	980	8,000	9,014	7,832	136,653	83,188	93,155	706,249	612,366	776,509
Sheep..... "	4,409	2,962	2,941	42,951	20,302	39,646	16,728	7,358	8,127	97,414	65,790	87,916
Books, maps, engravings, &c.							68,316	71,126	88,537	664,945	782,324	924,736
Breadstuffs—												
Corn..... Bush.	5,567,567	2,541,338	1,856,934	20,672,620	17,385,775	11,149,511	2,046,065	935,791	762,786	6,849,726	6,220,319	4,199,757
Wheat..... "	262,797	1,248,763	505,720	4,739,761	8,035,237	2,285,916	386,693	913,167	340,322	4,699,490	5,888,927	1,651,728
Wheat flour.. Brls.	88,824	51,649	11,172	505,669	725,313	177,170	534,687	199,170	41,653	2,433,492	3,318,139	635,034
Carriages, cars and parts of.							29,650	33,158	56,578	172,173	453,745	510,838
Clocks and watches.....							51,361	35,525	34,075	318,010	386,599	392,482
Coals..... Tons.	297,251	337,358	457,650	2,890,043	3,220,751	4,876,189	826,821	960,622	1,305,817	8,573,811	9,135,075	13,590,946
Copper and manufactures of—												
Ingots, bars and old.... Lbs.	344,042	24,137	180,507	1,266,453	1,050,879	1,161,181	38,763	3,688	30,752	139,381	132,282	199,048
Cottons and manufactures of—												
Cotton, unmanufactu'd { Bales	4,295	4,662	5,713	120,104	95,305	107,057	128,822	146,136	260,658	3,899,954	2,909,747	4,081,069
" coloured & uncol'd. Yds.	2,150,713	2,332,895	2,858,664	60,262,977	47,706,992	53,644,799						
Other manufactures.....	1,807,425	819,025	700,175	12,249,448	16,401,637	8,108,068	100,426	40,326	38,492	649,144	780,304	440,061
Cycles and parts of.....							183,642	193,626	178,980	1,534,766	1,772,704	1,991,760
Fertilizers..... Tons.	401	539	701	4,563	6,284	7,262	133,845	110,940	87,095	551,870	538,372	352,988
Fruits and nuts.....							3,678	10,928	13,672	93,330	130,139	153,593
Furs and fur skins.....							171,587	145,242	110,459	1,070,240	1,034,555	1,216,565
Hides & skins other than fur Lbs.	313,014	120,430	250,734	4,913,161	3,646,873	2,794,013	26,053	30,747	31,914	376,067	410,957	528,584
Hops..... "	22,988	7,704	26,594	274,276	452,582	673,656	27,189	12,967	26,788	441,266	336,889	323,972
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric.....							3,008	1,139	2,762	34,204	59,595	91,235
Iron and steel and manuf's of—												
Builders' hardware and saws and tools.....							22,186	51,159	15,743	279,121	393,018	258,770
							76,169	92,747	75,269	657,514	823,256	755,089

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

W.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of Trade (Special) of Austria-Hungary, for the *four months* ended April 30, 1898 to 1900.

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

Classification of Articles.	FOUR MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Kronen.	Kronen.	Kronen.
IMPORTS :—			
Raw materials	347,701,000	319,094,000	339,919,000
Articles, partly manufactured.	71,750,000	73,557,000	72,638,000
" wholly "	148,316,000	150,816,000	151,698,000
Totals (exclusive of coin and bullion).	567,767,000	543,467,000	564,255,000
Coin and bullion	19,136,000	7,633,000	10,980,000
Totals, imports.	586,903,000	551,100,000	575,235,000
EXPORTS :—			
Raw materials	194,228,000	228,152,000	230,032,000
Articles, partly manufactured.	73,835,000	84,337,000	87,645,000
" wholly "	209,224,000	259,130,000	252,596,000
Totals (exclusive of coin and bullion).	477,287,000	571,619,000	570,273,000
Coin and bullion	49,271,000	14,251,000	26,470,000
Totals, exports.	526,558,000	585,870,000	596,743,000
AGGREGATE TRADE :—			
Merchandise—Imports.	567,767,000	543,467,000	564,255,000
Exports.	477,287,000	571,619,000	570,273,000
Totals.	1,045,054,000	1,115,086,000	1,134,528,000
Coin and Bullion—Imports.	19,136,000	7,633,000	10,980,000
Exports.	49,271,000	14,251,000	26,470,000
Totals.	68,407,000	21,884,000	37,450,000
Totals—Imports.	586,903,000	551,100,000	575,235,000
Exports	526,558,000	585,870,000	596,743,000
Grand totals.	1,113,461,000	1,136,970,000	1,171,978,000

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 *twelve months* ended March 31, 1898 to 1900.

NOTE :—Rx = 10 Rupees. The average value of the Rupee for 1896-7 was about 23·4 cents ; 1897-8, 21·3 cents and for 1898-9, 19·9 cents, or Rx = about \$2.

Classification of Articles.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
IMPORTS :—			
Animals, living.....	227,631	329,306	303,494
Articles of food and drink.....	10,740,815	9,189,556	9,236,780
Metals and manufactures of.....	13,405,282	12,490,115	11,590,047
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials.....	2,060,544	2,013,412	1,931,486
Oils.....	4,146,566	3,552,005	3,426,172
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.....	2,828,688	2,971,876	3,689,534
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.....	36,010,594	37,834,071	40,534,348
Totals.....	69,420,120	68,380,341	70,711,861
Coin and Bullion.....	20,476,286	17,883,956	20,958,513
Totals, imports.....	89,896,406	86,264,297	91,670,374
EXPORTS :—			
Animals, living.....	141,422	159,979	200,716
Articles of food and drink.....	25,068,455	38,576,728	30,377,841
Metals and manufactures of.....	138,785	136,349	214,167
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials.....	10,366,802	11,333,926	12,362,012
Oils.....	651,675	800,887	868,648
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.....	37,101,482	39,143,998	40,907,366
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.....	20,317,480	19,198,410	20,783,103
Totals.....	93,786,101	109,350,277	105,713,853
Coin and Bullion.....	7,134,169	7,408,181	7,950,040
Totals, exports.....	100,920,270	116,758,458	113,663,893
AGGREGATE TRADE :—			
Merchandise—Imports.....	69,420,120	68,380,341	70,711,861
Exports.....	93,786,101	109,350,277	105,713,853
Totals.....	163,206,221	177,730,618	176,425,714
Coin and Bullion—Imports.....	20,476,286	17,883,956	20,958,513
Exports.....	7,134,169	7,408,181	7,950,040
Totals.....	27,610,455	25,292,137	28,908,553
Totals—Imports.....	89,896,406	86,264,297	91,670,374
Exports.....	100,920,270	116,758,458	113,663,893
Grand totals.....	190,816,676	203,022,755	205,334,267

FRANCE.

Y.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade (Special) of France for the *five months ended May 31, 1898 to 1900.*

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

Classification of Articles.	FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
IMPORTS:—			
Articles of food.....	619,388,000	395,063,000	327,100,000
Raw materials for manufacture.....	1,023,898,000	1,263,522,000	1,272,232,000
Manufactured articles.....	260,977,000	294,614,000	367,594,000
Totals, excluding coin and bullion.....	1,904,263,000	1,953,199,000	1,966,926,000
Coin and Bullion.....	168,560,000	209,616,000	192,882,000
Totals, imports..	2,072,823,000	2,162,815,000	2,159,808,000
EXPORTS:—			
Articles of food.....	244,808,000	234,181,000	307,848,000
Raw materials for manufacture.....	361,546,000	480,293,000	471,985,000
Manufactured articles.....	694,705,000	811,983,000	830,571,000
Parcel post.....	70,727,000	74,700,000	92,976,000
Totals, excluding coin and bullion.....	1,371,786,000	1,601,157,000	1,703,380,000
Coin and bullion.....	157,649,000	147,372,000	115,480,000
Totals, exports.....	1,529,435,000	1,748,529,000	1,818,860,000
AGGREGATE TRADE:—			
Merchandise—Imports.....	1,904,263,000	1,953,199,000	1,966,926,000
Exports.....	1,371,786,000	1,601,157,000	1,703,380,000
Totals.....	3,276,049,000	3,554,356,000	3,670,306,000
Coin and Bullion—Imports.....	168,560,000	209,616,000	192,882,000
Exports.....	157,649,000	147,372,000	115,480,000
Totals.....	326,209,000	356,988,000	308,362,000
Totals—Imports.....	2,072,823,000	2,162,815,000	2,159,808,000
Exports.....	1,529,435,000	1,748,529,000	1,818,860,000
Totals.....	3,602,258,000	3,911,344,000	3,978,668,000

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

ITALY.

Z.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade (Special) of Italy for the five months ended May 31, 1899 and 1900.

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

Classification of Articles.	FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31.	
	1899.	1900.
	Lire.	Lire.
IMPORTS—		
Animals living, food products, drinks and narcotics (including oils).....	155,867,428	164,943,025
Cotton, silk and wool.....	174,030,146	167,171,264
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines.....	45,558,175	50,500,246
Hides and skins.....	26,324,661	24,515,663
Metals and minerals and manufactures of.....	92,681,011	113,294,088
Stone, earthenware, glassware, etc.....	83,059,641	78,725,440
Other articles, N.E.S.....	53,231,372	54,550,801
Totals.....	630,752,434	653,700,527
Coin and bullion.....	1,650,900	2,424,400
Totals, imports.....	632,403,334	656,124,927
EXPORTS—		
Animals living, food products, drinks and narcotics (including oils).....	183,049,203	172,819,990
Cotton, silk and wool.....	234,550,250	240,253,654
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines.....	23,449,794	21,883,689
Hides and skins.....	14,088,800	14,721,751
Metals and minerals and manufactures of.....	19,567,089	16,874,427
Stone, earthenware, glassware, etc.....	36,803,773	38,231,572
Other articles, N.E.S.....	64,868,976	71,440,244
Totals.....	575,377,885	576,225,327
Coin and bullion.....	7,364,400	5,990,800
Totals, exports.....	582,742,285	582,216,127
AGGREGATE TRADE—		
Merchandise—Imports.....	630,752,434	653,700,527
Exports.....	575,377,885	576,225,327
Totals.....	1,206,130,319	1,229,925,854
Coin and Bullion—Imports.....	1,650,900	2,424,400
Exports.....	7,364,400	5,990,800
Totals.....	9,015,300	8,415,200
Totals—Imports.....	632,403,334	656,124,927
Exports.....	582,742,285	582,216,127
Grand totals.....	1,215,145,619	1,238,341,054

NOTE :—‘Special’ means in the case of Imports, ‘Imports for Home Consumption,’ in the case of Exports, ‘Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufacture.’

PORTUGAL.

AA.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade of Portugal for *eleven months* ended November 30, 1897 to 1899.

NOTE.—Milreis=\$1.08.

Classification of Articles.	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
IMPORTS—			
Animals, living.....	2,423,000	2,917,000	1,703,000
Raw materials.....	12,377,000	12,644,000	12,916,000
Yarns, tissues and manufactures thereof.....	13,629,000	18,259,000	19,841,000
Food products.....	4,623,000	5,275,000	5,876,000
Machinery, instruments and parts thereof, including also arms, ships and carriages.....	1,713,000	2,538,000	3,227,000
All other articles, N.E.S.....	2,696,000	3,093,000	3,291,000
Totals, imports.....	37,461,000	44,726,000	46,854,000
EXPORTS—			
Animals, living.....	3,166,000	3,150,000	2,482,000
Raw materials.....	13,978,000	16,446,000	14,847,000
Yarns, tissues and manufactures thereof.....	4,969,000	4,711,000	4,559,000
Food products.....	1,441,000	2,407,000	2,536,000
Machinery, instruments and parts thereof, including also arms, ships and carriages.....	69,000	90,000	127,000
All other articles, N.E.S.....	1,505,000	1,608,000	1,771,000
Totals, exports.....	25,128,000	28,412,000	26,322,000
AGGREGATE TRADE—			
Imports.....	37,461,000	44,726,000	46,854,000
Exports.....	25,128,000	28,412,000	26,322,000
Grand totals.....	62,589,000	73,138,000	73,176,000

SPAIN.

B.B.—STATEMENT, by Classes, showing the Values of the Trade (Principal Articles only) of Spain for the *five months* ended May 31, 1898 to 1900.

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

Classification of Articles.	FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Pesetas.	Pesetas.	Pesetas.
IMPORTS :—(Principal Articles.)			
Articles of food.....	43,213,479	72,416,036	58,707,177
Raw materials for manufacture.....	145,140,669	170,673,166	155,876,478
Manufactured articles.....	78,157,672	118,074,711	134,521,054
Totals (excluding coin and bullion).....	266,511,820	361,163,933	349,104,709
Coin and bullion.....	30,877,444	37,729,641	2,548,945
Totals, imports.....	297,389,264	398,893,574	351,653,654
EXPORTS :—(Principal Articles.)			
Articles of food.....	151,515,396	97,593,638	107,590,721
Raw materials for manufacture.....	119,586,861	118,217,919	114,135,768
Manufactured articles.....	64,411,582	58,808,842	64,181,497
Totals, (excluding coin and bullion).....	335,513,839	274,620,399	285,907,986
Coin and bullion.....	10,322,480	6,531,120	7,540,470
Totals, exports.....	345,836,319	281,151,519	293,448,456
AGGREGATE TRADE :—(Principal Articles.)			
Merchandise—			
Imports.....	266,511,820	361,163,933	349,104,709
Exports.....	335,513,839	274,620,399	285,907,986
Totals.....	602,025,659	635,784,332	635,012,695
Coin and Bullion—			
Imports.....	30,877,444	37,729,641	2,548,945
Exports.....	10,322,480	6,531,120	7,540,470
Totals.....	41,199,924	44,260,761	10,089,415
Totals—			
Imports.....	297,389,264	398,893,574	351,653,654
Exports.....	345,836,319	281,151,519	293,448,456
Grand totals.....	643,225,583	680,045,093	645,102,110

C.C.—UNREVISED STATEMENT 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) (12 mos)	June.	125,141,597	147,343,422	172,653,388
Great Britain (12 mos)	"	2,249,949,442	2,295,154,930	2,453,124,966
United States (11 mos)	May	564,784,423	635,391,180	788,880,722
Austria-Hungary (special) (4 mos)	April	115,256,701	110,323,801	114,543,765
Belgium (principal articles) (5 mos)	May	152,427,540	162,337,897	164,801,156
British India (12 mos)	March	138,840,024	136,766,682	141,423,722
France (special) (5 mos)	May	367,522,759	376,967,407	379,616,718
Italy (special) (5 mos)	"		121,735,136	126,164,293
Portugal (11 mos)	*November	40,457,880	48,304,080	50,602,320
Spain (principal articles) (5 mos)	May	51,436,816	69,704,652	67,377,265

EXPORTS.

Canada (special) (12 mos)	June	139,402,279	132,675,691	152,818,917
Great Britain (12 mos)	"	1,406,020,419	1,506,520,133	1,691,300,242
United States (11 mos)	May	1,136,503,607	1,130,629,075	1,286,225,808
Austria-Hungary (4 mos)	April	96,889,261	116,038,657	115,765,419
Belgium (principal articles) (5 mos)	May	125,478,564	131,327,429	133,497,328
British India (12 mos)	March	187,572,202	218,700,554	211,427,706
France (special) (5 mos)	May	264,754,698	309,023,301	328,752,340
Italy (special) (5 mos)	"		111,047,954	111,211,425
Portugal (11 mos)	* November	27,138,240	30,684,960	28,427,760
Spain (principal articles) (5 mos)	May	64,754,202	53,001,660	55,180,244

NOTE:—‘Special’ means in the case of Imports, ‘Imports for Home Consumption,’ in case of Exports, ‘Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufacture.’

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

II.—TARIFF CHANGES.

(A.) ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS.

I.—ORDINANCE NO. 9, OF NOVEMBER 15, 1899, ENTITLED THE RUM DUTY CONTINUATION ORDINANCE, 1899, MAINTAINING IN FORCE UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1900, THE RUM DUTY ORDINANCE, 1896.

In pursuance of above entitled Ordinance No. 9, the 'Rum Duty Ordinance, 1896' imposing an additional duty of twenty per cent on the duty of 3s. per proof gallon leviable upon rum manufactured in this Presidency shall remain in force until December, 31, 1900.

II.—ORDINANCE NO. 10, OF NOVEMBER 15, 1899, ENTITLED THE ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS TARIFF CONTINUATION ORDINANCE, 1899, MAINTAINING IN FORCE UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1900, THE ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS DUTY ORDINANCE, 1896.

Ordinance No 10 aforesaid, maintains in force until December 31, 1900, the Additional Customs Duty Ordinance, 1896, imposing on the rates set forth in Schedule B to the 'Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1896, the following additional import duties, viz.:

On wheat flour.....	barrel	s. d. 1 6
On alcoholic liquors.....	20 per cent.	
On all other dutiable articles.....	10	"

III.—ORDINANCE NO. 11, OF NOVEMBER 15, 1899, ENTITLED THE EXPORT DUTY ORDINANCE, 1899, MAINTAINING IN FORCE UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1900, THE EXPORT DUTY ORDINANCE, 1898.

Ordinance No. 11 aforesaid, continues in force until December 31, 1900, the 'Export Duty Ordinance, 1898' levying on sugar and rum the undermentioned export duties, viz.:

Sugar:

Per hogshead, and not exceeding 42 inches truss.....	s. d. 4 8
“ tierce not exceeding 30 inches truss.....	3 2
“ barrel.....	0 6½
In other packages.....	ton 4 8
Rum.....	100 gallons 3 6

And in proportion for any greater or less quantity of sugar and rum.

(B.) TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

I.—EXPORT DUTIES LEVIABLE DURING THE YEAR 1900 IN AID OF IMMIGRATION FUNDS.

In virtue of Ordinance No. 31, dated December 28, 1899, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid for the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors in aid of immigration upon the several kinds of produce hereinafter mentioned which shall have been raised or manufactured in the Island of Trinidad and which shall be shipped for parts or places beyond the limits of the colony on any day between the 1st day of January

and the 31st day of December, both inclusive, of the year one thousand and nine hundred, the several taxes, rates and charges hereinafter mentioned that is to say :

On sugar.....	1,000 lbs.	s. d. 2 6
On rum.....	100 galls.	4 4
On cocoa.....	100 lbs.	0 9
On coffee.....	"	0 9
On molasses.....	100 galls.	2 6
On cocoanuts.....	per 1,000	0 9

And in each of the above cases on lesser quantities in proportion.

II.—PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR NO. 7, DATED JANUARY 26, 1900, IMPOSING JETTY AND QUAY DUES PAYABLE AT PORT OF SPAIN.

Under above proclamation, the following dues shall be paid as from February 3, 1900, by all vessels coming alongside or using any Jetty or Quay at Port of Spain for the purpose of landing or embarking goods or passengers that is to say :

JETTY AND QUAY DUES.

Vessels licensed under the Droghers' Ordinance, and vessels under ten tons net register will be exempt from dues ; but all other vessels lying at the Jetty and Quay will pay the following charges :

Goods.

	£	s.	d.
For vessels of 60 tons net register and upwards, for each ton loaded and discharged.....	0	1	6
For vessels over 10 and not exceeding 60 tons net register, a commuted fee in respect of inward cargo as follows :			
Over 10 and not exceeding 20 tons.....	0	12	0
" 20 " 30 ".....	0	16	0
" 30 " 40 ".....	1	0	0
" 40 " 50 ".....	1	4	0
" 50 and under 60 ".....	1	12	0

and a similar charge for outward cargo.

A further charge will be made for each day the Jetty or Quays are occupied by any vessels beyond three working days in discharging or loading ; in cases of vessels over 10 and not exceeding 60 tons net register of one-third of the amount payable under the above scale and in the case of larger vessels, cargo must be loaded or discharged at the following rates :

Over 60 and not exceeding 100 tons net register..	25 tons per day.
" 100 " 200 ".....	35 "
" 200 " 500 ".....	50 "
" 500 tons net register	75 "

and in default thereof for each day the vessel occupies the Jetty or Quays, a charge of 1s. 6d. per ton at the above rate of discharge will be payable.

Passengers.

	£	s.	d.
For every passenger landing from or embarking in a vessel exceeding 100 tons.....	0	0	6
Vessels not exceeding 100 tons having a passenger license for every ton net register inward or outward.....	0	0	1

Until they have been admitted to pratique vessels liable to quarantine are not to approach nearer the Jetty or Quay than 50 yards.

Provided that no dues shall be paid in respect of passengers' luggage admitted by the collector as such.

The proclamation (No. 11 of 1899) dated May 12, 1899, is hereby rescinded.

III.—COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The following Canadian Commercial Agents (whose addresses are given) will answer correspondence relative to commercial and trade matters, and give information to those interested as to local trade requirements in the districts they represent.

Such reports of general interest as have been received from them since the publication of the last Monthly Report of this department are appended.

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

G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Robert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.

S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

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

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

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

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

G. H. Mitchell, 15 Water Street, Liverpool, England.

H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

W. L. Griffith, 10 The Walk, Cardiff, South Wales.

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

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

(A.)—AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. J. S. Larke*)

THE EXCHANGE,
SYDNEY, N.S.W., June 19, 1900.

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

SIR,—This colony was an exception to the other Australasian colonies last year inasmuch as its imports showed a very considerable decrease, a decrease that has been going on for some years. The exports on the other hand show a still greater increase.

The following figures will show the great change that has taken place in the colony.

	Population.	Imports.	Exports.
1896	122,809	£6,493,557	£1,650,226
1899.....	168,879	4,473,532	6,985,642

This condition of things is the natural result of the gold excitement of 1896, and the change from gold prospecting, which attracted a rapid influx of adventurers and miners, into a steady gold producing country as it is to-day.

The decline in imports are attributable largely to a decrease in the cost of goods entered at the Custom House; a decrease in quantity, of luxuries commonly brought in during the reckless times of early gold finding; more cautious trading, which sought to reduce the stocks held, and the increased attention to farming lessening the importation of foodstuffs.

The chief decrease in imports fall on the goods brought from the United Kingdom and the other Australian Colonies. The trade set down from the United States shows a large increase and that from Canada a still larger proportion of advance. The figures are :—

	1898.	1899.
Canada.....	£ 972	£ 5,431
United States.....	91,268	203,777

There are no exports to Canada, and but a trifle to the United States.

The chief exports of the colony are gold, copper, and tin ores, pearls and pearl shell sandal-wood, skins and hides, hardwood timber, specially for wood blocking of streets, and wool. There is a marked increase in all these items but particularly in gold, timber and wool. The figures for 1896 and 1899 were :—

	1896.	1899.
Gold.....	£ 1,068,808	£ 5,451,368
Timber.....	116,420	563,198
Wool.....	267,506	423,296

The colony is naturally suffering from the reaction from the gold excitement of a few years ago, but the exports quoted above show that it is getting into a stable condition. Its gold fields may cease to give the phenomenal yields of the last few years, or fulfil the wild promises of promoters, but they are of great extent and as yet but partially explored. The discoveries of other metals have in them no inconsiderable future. A large portion of this vast colony (it is about one-third of the extent of the Dominion of Canada) is an arid desert from which much, save minerals, is never likely to come, yet there is a large area of good agricultural land and a larger area suited to pastoral pursuits and which is being steadily if somewhat slowly occupied. It is now no inconsiderable market as its imports show and it must grow.

The report of the trade of the colonies does not show in detail the origin of its imports, and the trade credited to Canada cannot be given, but the following show the extent of the importations in lines in some of which Canada does some trade or can do it.

Agricultural machinery.....	£ 18,793
Ammunition and explosives.....	96,262
Apparel and drapery.....	465,470
Bicycles.....	36,059
Biscuits.....	11,407
Boots and shoes.....	64,608
Carts and carriages.....	3,996
" " material.....	4,101
Brooms, brushes and materials.....	4,507
Canvas.....	12,552
Cheese.....	7,685
Confectionery.....	6,755
Doors and sashes.....	3,075
Enamelled ware.....	2,068
Fish, preserved.....	24,822
Flour.....	75,159
Oatmeal.....	10,263
Peas, split and whole.....	2,185
Beans.....	241
Fruit, bottled and tinned.....	25,306
" dried.....	18,960
Jams, jellies and preserves.....	51,546
Sauces.....	10,663
Vegetables, preserved.....	10,738
Pickles.....	3,761
Lamp ware.....	9,687
Leather.....	31,393

Machinery, other than agricultural.....	£ 390,489
Organs.....	870
Pianos.....	9,878
Paints, colours and varnish.....	4,852
Paper.....	28,105
Plate, electro.....	6,453
Sewing machines.....	5,639
Steam engines and parts.....	6,542
Timber, building.....	43,040
Wooden ware.....	£,354

Very much of the distributing of the colony is done by the wholesale houses, agents and indent merchants of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. It is not so great a detriment as it otherwise would be that Canadian travellers do not visit the colony. Did they do so no doubt they could get considerable business, but it is a question if yet it would repay the cost of the trip. It would require at least a month of time and few who come here have that time to spare. The Canadian manufacturers who have agencies here are getting a direct trade and the amount secured is increasing.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Last month I gave the total trade of New South Wales for 1899. They showed an increase of imports of one million pounds. Nearly every country shared in the increase except Canada.

The figures for Canada are :—

	1898	1899
Imports.....	£131,692	£ 92,710
Exports.....	86,964	111,789

The details of the Canadian imports are :

Articles.	1898.	1899.
Ploughs.....	£ 2,073	£ 1,455
Other agricultural implements.....	926	3,617
Apparel.....	1,001	1,871
Bicycles.....	24,780	12,723
Boots and shoes.....	491	231
Carriages.....	454	433
“ materials.....	224	672
Confectionery.....	39	22
Cordage and twine.....	36	
Drapery.....	4,714	3,633
Drugs.....	274	462
Furniture.....	1,714	161
Fish, preserved.....	4,787	3,171
“ fresh.....	62	501
Flour.....	54,327	27,292
Hardware.....	131	411
Hops.....		26
India-rubber goods.....		574
Cabinet organs.....	511	872
Pianos.....	1,132	3,541
Bolts and nuts.....	132	
Lampware.....	134	
Agricultural machinery.....	11,865	19,206
Other.....	51	1,853
Hams, bacon.....	6	72

Articles.	1898.	1899.
Oils.....	£ 376	£ 583
Paints	70	
Onions.....	10	
Preserved fruit	124	
Tinctures.....	11,641	3,123
Timber, rough		75
“ dressed		130
Laths.....	884	333
Shooks and staves	415	
Varnish.....	292	
Brass ware.....	135	30
Brush ware	13	22
Canvas.....	59	
Cheese.....	3	165
China and porcelain.....	9	9
Dentists' tools	42	93
Nails	29	
Jewellery.....	39	
Engine packing.....	80	34
Printed matter.....	295	335
Paper.....	272	
Books.....	82	8
Pictures	5	10
Asbestic.....	250	
Plated ware.....	74	722
Preserves	354	
Saddler's ware	72	
Garden seeds.....	1	4
Sewing machines.....	161	
Toilet soap.....	5	
Whiskey	478	5
Perfumes.....	122	178
Stationery.....	105	21
Cigarettes	21	
Watches and clocks	61	384
Wines	16	148
Woollens	372	
Oatmeal.....	80	
Musical instruments other than Organs and Pianos.....		32
Angle iron		3
Machinery, electrical		175
Steam engines		200
“ boilers.....		420
Paper, hanging.....		5
Personal effects		102
Pictures		10
Plaster of Paris.....		750
Tinctures		408
Doors		150
Tools		35
Typewriters.....		226
Gold		50
Bags and sacks		16
Building materials.....		142
Fancy goods		53
Fruit, dried		77

Articles.	1898.	1899.
Furniture materials.....		£300
Upholstering materials.....		79
Peas, split.....		345

It will be seen that the decrease is more than accounted for in the following five articles:

	Decrease.
Bicycles	£ 12,057
Flour	27,035
Timber, rough	8,518
Fish, preserved	1,616
Furniture.....	1,558

Bicycles.—While there is a slight decrease in Canadian bicycles for New South Wales, it is not nearly so great as the above figures would indicate. In the beginning all Canadian bicycles for Australia were entered at Sydney or Melbourne and reshipped from these ports to the other colonies. With the opening of branches in these colonies the bicycles are shipped to the several agencies direct from Canada and do not therefore appear in the New South Wales returns. The total imports of bicycles fell off about thirty thousand pounds, but while the importations from both Canada and the United States show a decrease those from Great Britain increased. The lightness of weight of the United States machines brought them into quick demand three years ago, but the customs returns show a return of popularity to the heavier and stronger manufactures.

Flour.—The importation of flour from America for the last two years was:

	1898.	1899.
Canada.....	54,327	27,292
United States.....	56,347	80,841

The total is nearly the same for the two years. What Canada has lost the United States has gained. The flour from both countries last year was nearly all hard wheat flour from Manitoba or Minnesota. Three years ago Canada made a market for this flour. It was supposed that the demand for it would cease when Australasia was able again to supply its own needs. The quality, however, so commended itself to bakers that a limited market was assured to it and it would naturally be expected that the Canadian flour would have held the market. It has not done so for reasons that are not far to seek. The flour was introduced under a low rate of freight from Manitoba, as the Canadian Pacific at that time required west bound freight, and the Canadian-Australian steamers tonnage. The increase of shipments this way has changed this state of things and freights became firmer and space more difficult to get. It has been the reverse of this in the trade from New York, where keen competition broke up the freight agreement between the leading importers and cut rates in half. The numerous houses in the trade wished to share in the flour business, and as there were no Canadian agencies available they secured Minnesota flour.

Aided by the low rates of freight from New York and getting a good article, branding some of it as Manitoba, they were able to quote lower prices and thus got the larger share of the trade. They have over-imported and the result is, that not much is now coming. As I reported at the time, one shipment of Canadian flour arrived in a damaged condition and one brand known as Manitoba has been of inferior quality. These occurrences did not help Canadian flour to hold the market. Very little has arrived this year and the little that came is not yet all sold, owing to the overstock from the United States. Some demand is now springing up, but whether it will be supplied from Manitoba or Minnesota will depend much upon the rates of freight via Vancouver or New York.

Fish.—This is almost wholly canned salmon, and the decrease in importations is largely due to the decreased output of the British Columbia canneries. Correspondence is going on looking to a direct importation of cod, lobsters and tinned fish from the Atlantic coast of Canada. The Canadian packers did not respond to a previous effort,

but it is possible that they may see it to their advantage to deal directly with the Australian buyer.

Furniture.—The decline is but nominal. In 1898 nearly all the Canadian furniture came to Sydney and was re-exported to the other colonies. The chief place of business was last year transferred to Melbourne, and the shipments are made to the several colonies. The trade this year to Australia should show a marked increase.

Timber.—The importation of timber was larger in 1899 than in 1898, the advance all going to the United States. The Canadian loss is attributable to the loss by fire of a large British Columbia mill which did a good trade with this colony, and the inability of others to secure vessels. The United States mills, owning their own ships, were not thus hampered. The Canadian trade to Australia will never be what it can be until Canadian ships are engaged in it.

There is shown a decrease in the drapery imported from Canada. This item is composed mainly of cotton goods, and of these there is no decrease. I stated over a year ago that United States manufacturers were likely to make greater efforts to secure Australian trade. This has proved to be correct, and they have increased it over sixty per cent. As their lines come into competition with the Canadian product more than any other it was apprehended our trade might suffer. Particularly so as the Canadian mills were very busy and not inclined to court Australian orders just now. By cutting prices, United States did displace the Canadian to some extent in denims, but in piece and dyed goods the gain made up for this loss. The Canadian mills are filling orders promptly and their business methods have given great satisfaction. It is anticipated that this will tell in their favour when they desire to increase their business here.

The decrease in the Canadian trade to this colony is not as much as I feared it would be, in view of the inability of so many Canadian manufacturers to accept Australian orders. I have reason to believe that the trade is larger than is shown in either the Australian or Canadian returns owing to larger purchases of Canadian goods being made in New York for this market. In the Canadian returns such goods would be credited as exports to the United States and in the Australian as imports from that country. The fiscal years of Canada and the United States differ from those adopted in Australia. It is, therefore, impossible to make an accurate comparison of the returns of these countries, but in general, the sum of the Australasian import returns show less imports from Canada and more from the United States than do the export returns of these countries respectively. This would indicate that the United States exporters are shipping goods bought outside of that country to this market. The exceptionally low freight rates that have prevailed for two years from New York and the placing of lines of steamers between that port and the chief Australian ports has greatly conduced to this trade.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,

J. L. LARKÉ.

(B.)—JAMAICA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. G. Eustace Burke.)

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 20, 1900.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Since I last had the honour of addressing you, as you are aware Mr. W. G. Parmalee, Deputy Minister to your Department, visited this colony on his way to the other West Indian Islands, and again passed through on his return voyage.

During his stay I had several interviews with him. He was several times interviewed by the Press, and I understand, on more than one occasion had interviews with the Government.

Ere this, I presume, he must have presented his report to your Government as to the prospects of increased trade development between the Dominion and this colony. Under this immediate head it is therefore unnecessary, at least on the present occasion, for me to dwell on any length.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

I understand that the contract between Messrs Pickford and Black and the Dominion Government as regards steamship communication with this colony has been renewed on the *old* lines. This is *much* to be regretted, for while the contractors carry out the terms of their obligation (as far as I can learn, in the absence of any official information) with regularity, and the agency at this end is conducted with an evident desire to increase trade relations and make the best of the material at its disposal, the service is *entirely inadequate* to foster, much more to improve trade exchange. I have so often referred to this matter that I need hardly particularize, besides which, I have no doubt that during the Deputy Minister's stay in the Colony (as short as it was), this must have been thoroughly impressed on him.

As you are aware the preferential tariff of 25 per cent has not been instrumental in appreciably improving shipments from this, or I might say, any other West Indian Island, of any one product. While it may be true that a variety of causes can be attributed to such disappointing and unsatisfactory results, nevertheless I am satisfied, that what I may term with some justification, the *ancient* system of steamship communication between the two colonies is more directly responsible than any other cause.

This conviction which I have so often impressed in my various reports to the Government, I am glad to be able to point out, appears to be fully shared by the Deputy Minister.

In an interview published in the *Gleaner* in answer to the representative's query, 'Well, you cannot have Steamship before you have the trade?' Mr. Parmalee is reported to have said, 'I don't know much about that, steamships *make* trade. Look at our Australian line started in May, 1893. Then we had no trade at all, or at least, not worth speaking of. To day the line has all it can do to cope with the trade offering. It did not take long to build up a very respectable outward trade. The difficulty was to get return cargoes, but that is remedied now, and we fill the vessels on their return with cane sugar from Queensland. Each ship brings a thousand tons.'

SUGAR.

The United States practically monopolizes at present the export of sugar from this Island, and will continue to do so with the present policy of the British Govern-

ment, and in spite of the 25 per cent preferential tariff of the Dominion; the favourable conditions of the entry of cane sugar as against beet in the States being the well known prevailing cause.

If I might venture the opinion, perhaps Canada might go one better than the 25 per cent preferential to encourage the shipments of cane sugar to her ports, and *at once* appreciably divert the wholesale trading from the United States. It is not known how long the questionable policy of Germany and France to distribute Beet Sugar to the world below the cost of production may last. Being satisfied that their object has been attained in putting the industry on a sound footing, either or both at any time may determine to abolish bounties, and with the new departure, it is inevitable dear beet sugar must follow. It is hardly necessary for me to suggest that those countries who previously encouraged the consumption of cane sugar will suffer less.

In taking the liberty to point this out, I do so feeling satisfied that I have revealed nothing new to what undoubtedly must strike the ordinary observant commercial mind, by my object is merely to impress that Jamaica producers, from all I can learn, are not likely to forget old customers

THE WEST INDIAN IMPERIAL MAIL.

Under the above title the Direct Fruit Line, subsidized jointly by this colony and the British Government to perform a fast fortnightly service between this Island and an English port, (Bristol most likely), will commence operations in January, 1901, the first steamer starting for Jamaica on the 16th of that month. The contract is for £40,000 annually, for 10 years, and the contractors, the well-known firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., who it will be remembered has done so much, and has been so successful in developing every branch of trade between Bristol and Canadian ports.

The subsidy seems a large one, but if it succeeds in establishing a permanent and appreciable fruit trade between this and the Mother Country, it will undoubtedly prove to be a most advantageous investment. True, outside of London and a couple of other British ports, Jamaica fruit in the English market is practically unknown at present, and where it is known, the difficulty experienced in placing the fruit in prime condition (especially bananas) has limited the consumption only to the extent of a luxury. On this point however, I do not think I can do better than quote from a letter I addressed to the *Gleaner* of this city in October, 1898, in answer to a correspondent who unfavourably compared the fruit consumption of Canada to the United States, and questioning the possibility if Canada would ever be able to take away a considerable quantity of our output. 'Surely,' I said, 'the United States did not awake one morning and suddenly find itself consuming millions of bananas, certainly not, but by means of frequent and rapid cheap transit and other favourable conditions enabling the placing of the commodity in large quantities, and at prices within the reach of all; the population have not only been educated to its flavour, but have learnt to regard it equally as *fruit* and *food*. Is it too much to expect or anticipate that with facilities similar to those which now place the fruit at the doors of the United States consumers, that it will not be possible for Canada to handle a very appreciable, if not, the major portion of all Jamaica can produce.'

I hardly think it can be contested, that what I wrote then is not equally applicable to-day to both the Canadian and English markets.

FLOUR.

The question is continually being pressed on me, 'how is it Canadian flour cannot hold its own on this market?' I have often referred to this matter, but will again mention, that the causes are varied.

I will at once state that it is not denied that Canadian baking flour, generally, is somewhat superior to that of the United States. The United States however produces a suitable flour for our bakers, and at a much cheaper rate than Canada evidently can supply; and until Canada can meet this cardinal condition, efforts to establish a market

will always be fruitless. Added to this again, there is the difference in the rate of freight, and what is not altogether to be despised, the facilities afforded importers by American millers and New York commission houses.

It has been contended regarding the American cheap flour, that the superior Canadian averages more bread to the barrel. I have years ago tried to impress this on bakers, but they absolutely deny that such is the case; and until Canadian millers are enterprising enough to practically prove their contention, and meet other conditions referred to above, the United States will always continue to enjoy the monopoly.

SHEEP, CATTLE, AND HORSEKIND.

With the exception of an occasional arrival from Halifax of some 'Special Blood' the trade in the above is to all purposes dead.

I have in previous reports dealt with this subject, and my only object for here again referring to it, is to point out, that if one is to be guided by what may be the new policy of the Government, as expressed by the recently arrived Acting Colonial Secretary through the press, there may be some hope of the revival of the trade in the near future.

To tax sheep, cattle, and horsekind, 10s., £2 and £3 per head respectively as an import duty, and on the face of this claim that the tariff is for revenue purpose *only*, when as a fact, ever since such rates became law, the Government has lost a considerable amount of revenue by its operation, seems, to use a very mild word, idle; and as it has been suggested by the authority referred to, that no item of duty should remain on the schedule which, instead of bringing in revenue to the public treasury, starves the Government of a considerable amount to the *benefit of private individuals*, it may not be unlikely that at the next session of the legislature effectual effort, as in the case of Soap, will be made to remedy so unsatisfactory a situation.

FRUIT.

Shipments to Canada have made no material improvement, and I may say, it is regrettable to think that for preventable drawbacks, dealt with under another head, the situation is not likely to change. This means that most of the Jamaica fruit consumed by Canadians (especially bananas) must continue to be received via New York and Boston, which can hardly be to the advantage of either the Jamaica producer or the Canadian consumer.

During the recent sitting of the legislature a Mr. A. Byron Ventresse presented a petition to that body praying for a subsidy of £3,000 to establish a quick direct line of fruit steamers between the south side of this Island (calling both ways at Kingston) and St. John's, N.B., the service to be tri-weekly; if increased to a weekly service the subsidy to be increased to £6,200 annually. The document, however, received scant attention, and for various reasons any other results would have been surprising. Not certainly that the 'prayer' was unreasonable, but that it was decidedly inopportune.

The present financial distemper of the government requiring the enforcement of very economic administration to produce financial equilibrium with revenue and expenditure, added to the fact that the government is at present without the assistance of the elected representatives;—the latter having withdrawn as a result of four additional nominated government members having been placed in the council by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it is unlikely the council constituted as it is, only of government officials and nominees, would take the responsibility of entertaining, at least for the present, any new contracts of the kind. The undertaking with the Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. offers no precedent, as that was of Mr. Chamberlain's 'own making.'

The reply of the government to the petition of the Savanna-la-mar Agricultural Society urging the granting of the subsidy fully sustains my opinion. The Assistant Colonial Secretary in the course of a reply wrote, 'His Excellency has considered the petition of the Savanna-la-mar branch of the Jamaica Agricultural Society and fully sympathizes with the wish of the petitioners for the establishment of a fruit trade with

Canada, but His Excellency finds it impossible in the present condition of the public finances to hold out any hope of being able to propose to the legislative council the payment of the suggested subsidy.

‘And I am to add that the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year have been already voted by the legislative council, and His Excellency would not feel justified in increasing expenditure at the present junction.’

It is, however, satisfactory to note that the finances of the colony show marked signs of improvement and a surplus for the present financial year is anticipated.

A GENERAL ELECTION

Of the people's representatives will also take place towards the close of the year, when at the meeting of the legislature in February or March, 1901, renewed efforts to obtain a subsidy, or part subsidy, for a quick line of steamers may not be out of place.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COLONY.

According to an *Official Gazette* recently issued showing the revenue and expenditure of the colony for the financial year which closed on March 31 last comparing the same with the previous year, the revenue for the year 1900 shows an increase of £20,000 over its predecessor, while the expenditure shows retrenchment to the extent of £35,511. Taking, however, revenue and expenditure together, the figures for the year under review show a surplus of but £25,551.

My remarks in *re* steamship subsidy, under a previous heading, is fully justified in the despatch of His Excellency the Governor forwarding to the Colonial Office the financial statement, in which he mentions that, ‘it is needless to say that only by the exercise of rigid economy, and I fear, by the postponement of many services for which it would in other cases have been advisable to provide, had it been possible to effect this very considerable reduction.’

COMING CROPS.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that everything bids fair for good coming crops of the staple products of the Island. The banana parishes which severely suffered from the heavy winds which prevailed the latter part of 1899 are now recovering themselves, and in the words of the Governor's despatch already alluded to, ‘I understand that fruit is now again coming forward in increasing quantities for shipment on the north side of the Island, and is fetching good prices.’

The crops of grape-fruit and oranges are very promising, while that of pimento, coffee and cocoa, it is expected will be encouraging both as to quantity and quality. The export of honey and cured ginger is anticipated to exceed previous years.

With what is known as ‘planters' rains' falling in adequate quantities throughout the sugar-producing districts, and the prices keeping up, sugar estate proprietors will have nothing to be dissatisfied with in their 1901 crop. The 1900 crop is now drawing to a close at advanced rates.

Prices being encouraging logwood shipments still continue apace in spite of the competition in aniline dyes and enormous outputs from other producing centres.

AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

On the opening of the legislative council, the full text of the above convention with this colony was placed before the House, discussed, and duly ratified. As you are however no doubt aware, nothing has been done by the United States Government in the matter, with the exception of extending the period allowed for its ratification to March next. The popular opinion is that nothing ever will be done.

JAMAICA DELEGATES' VISIT TO OTTAWA.

It is a matter of history that the Jamaica delegates which visited the United States to arrange the reciprocity convention, proceeded to Ottawa (Canada), acting under instructions of this government, with a view of ascertaining increased trading possibilities between the two sister colonies. It is presumable they must ere this have made a report to the government. Although, however, a considerable time has elapsed, and a meeting of the legislative council has taken place, the report for some unknown reason has not been made public. This is to be regretted, but with no elected members taking their seats at the council meetings (for reasons already given) the cause, if any, has not been ascertained.

TEXTILES.

Small consignments of the above have been recently arriving from Canada, but in no appreciable quantities. It may be interesting to observe, and encouraging to Canadian manufacturers of this line of goods, to mention that but a few years ago American textiles were scarcely known in this market, and what did arrive met with the *severest prejudice*; gradually by perseverance, from an almost 'unknown quantity' its presence began to be felt by importers from the United Kingdom which induced many to lean their attention "Americanwards," particularly for the cheaper description of cotton goods, with the satisfactory result to the United States manufacturers that for the financial year of the colony 1897-8 the value of American textiles imported into this country amounted to the very respectable sum of £26,614, while for the succeeding year 1898-9 the imports had increased to £50,595, equal to an increase in a single year of 90 per cent. Surely Canada ought to be able to compete in capturing an appreciable and permanent portion of this branch of the imports of the colony.

A PERMANENT CANADIAN COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

It is hopeless for Canadian manufacturers in any line of goods to persistently deceive themselves by continuously forwarding me, and also various merchants, their catalogues, circulars and price lists, indulging in the hope of establishing satisfactory trade relations with such feeble efforts.

I have frequently pointed out that what is required is a permanent Canadian sample room, or commercial museum, where importers and others can see the class of goods they are induced to give orders for, and also ascertain, not the cost of same at the Canadian factories or railway stations, but f.o.b. at the shipping port; giving at the same time information as to the method of packing, net and gross weights, dimensions, etc.

Is this too much to be undertaken by a few manufacturers of enterprise and push desirous of developing their trade? Again—unlike Canada's business men, at least as far as Jamaica goes,—this market is being continuously visited throughout the year by American, English, German and Austrian commercial travellers, or by what is commonly known to the trade as 'drummers,' who do a considerable business; the best augury of which is their repeated visits. These commercial travellers represent various houses manufacturing from steam engines to needles, and every description of 'goods and chattels,' bringing with them where it is practicable, samples of every article they propose canvassing for—Thus they succeed!

The advanced method I have mentioned above being permanent, I am satisfied would even give more satisfactory results. It seems impossible to impress sufficiently that in most of our imports, at least from America, Canadian merchants and manufacturers have a fair chance of competing, but, the competition must be faced seriously. In these days of active and intense 'Commercial revolution,' sentiment counts but for little; it matters not who, and from what country the importer obtains his requirements, so long as it places him at least on a par, if not at an advantage over his neighbour. The same remarks are applicable as to the consumer. The inroads which Ameri-

can manufacturers of every description have made in this market, and in fact all the other West Indian Islands, fully justifies the above remarks.

Perhaps the various Canadian Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade may take up the idea suggested, or yet the numerous trade journals and the press of the Dominion generally may see their way to ventilate and give weight to the suggestion, which, if adopted, I am convinced will prove a satisfactory investment to those who will be *enterprising and courageous* enough to practically test the undertaking.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The commissioners having the carrying out of the above undertaking, which takes place at Buffalo, U.S.A., in May, 1901, have forwarded invitations to this government to take part, and I understand that the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce have consented to undertake the task of collecting and forwarding exhibits.

CANADIAN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

While the subject to be dealt with involves no commercial issue, nevertheless it involves interests—Canadian, and as such, I hardly think I should make any apology for bringing it to notice.

For a considerable number of years now, Jamaicans prosecuting medical studies have proceeded to Canadian universities instead of the United Kingdom, for the two-fold reasons of it being more convenient and at the same time economic. As numerous as these students have been in the past, their numbers would be much increased if it were not that legislation in this Island debars them from prosecuting their profession with a Canadian diploma; the result being, that after obtaining same, the young medico in order to practice in this Island must perforce proceed to a university in the United Kingdom to procure a workable diploma, or undergo the very objectionable and prejudicial ordeal of a local examination at the hands of his brother practitioners and future rivals.

This, to say the least, is a reflection on Canadian universities, and I bring the circumstance to the notice of those most interested to take, if they think fit, such steps and make such representations to this government as may remedy the evil.

Surely if doctors holding Canadian diplomas have been thought good enough by the Home Minister of War to proceed to the front in the medical charge of battalions of soldiers doing battle for Queen and country, such diplomas ought to be good enough to permit practice in a sister neighbouring colony?

OTTAWA FIRE.

Widespread sorrow and regret was universally expressed at the recent devastating fire which occurred at Ottawa. I harboured the idea of opening a subscription list on behalf of the sufferers, and consulted the Mayor of Kingston on the subject. After, however, duly considering the numerous recent and present call on the charitable public of the Island, it was plainly visible that an appeal for funds would have met with but poor response, however willing sympathizers might have been to comply.

CANADIAN CONTINGENT WAR FUND.

Having good reason (as I thought) to believe that the public would have liberally subscribed to a local fund for the relief of those who might be sufferers as a result of the Canadian Contingent fighting in South Africa, I opened a subscription list, but am sorry to say the response has been disappointing. This, however, has not been without perhaps reasonable causes. At the time a local War Fund in connection with the Mansion House London Fund was being liberally subscribed to. I was led to understand that Colonials would not participate in such fund, and thereon opened the

Canadian Fund referred to, but it transpired that my informant was mistaken, and the public therefore gave their almost undivided attention to the Mayor's Fund, resulting in my efforts being unsuccessful as noted above. I have therefore thought it best to return the few small amounts which came to hand from donors, the total of which was too insignificant to remit as a donation from this Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The health of the Island continues satisfactory, and although trade generally is certainly not all that is desirable, yet signs are not wanting of a general revival and a more satisfactory money circulation than has characterized recent years.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. EUSTACE BURKE.

NOTE 1.—The statement that the contract with Messrs. Pickford & Black has been renewed for another year on the old lines, is hardly correct. A tentative arrangement has been made with Messrs. Pickford & Black for another year, but it is stipulated that the freight rates shall be the same as shall be approved by the Minister and that there shall be no wharfage charges either at Kingston, Jamaica or Halifax, Canada.

NOTE 2.—The reference to the Preferential Tariff stating that the preference is 25 per cent is not up to date, for the preferential rate is placed at 33½ per cent from July 1, 1900. This is given by Canada without any concession being asked for in return, and thus in the face of a proposed discrimination in favour of the United States.

(C).—ANTIGUA, MONTERRAT AND DOMINICA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. Robert Bryson.)

ST. JOHNS, ANTIGUA, June 20, 1900.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose statements showing the exports from this Island to Canada, and the imports from Canada during the first three months of the year.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

ARTICLES.	JANUARY, 1900.		FEBRUARY, 1900.		MARCH, 1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flour. Brls.	50	39 11 8	25	18 15 0	25	18 15 0
Oats. Bush.			40	3 17 1		
Peas and Beans. "			35	8 6 8		
Butter. Lbs.	374	17 19 10	416	17 0 4		
Cheese. "	235	8 5 0	193	6 7 6	165	4 1 8
Dried Fish. Cwt.	640 $\frac{3}{4}$	535 7 11	510 $\frac{1}{2}$	399 15 10	406 $\frac{3}{4}$	317 19 9
Preserved Fish. Brls.	146	103 16 0	168	147 18 8	48	43 4 2
Pork. Lbs.	2,360	29 10 0	1,200	10 0 0	1,800	18 15 0
Vegetables. "		2 0 10		1 0 5		1 0 10
Groceries. "				8 8 0		
W.P. Lumber. Feet					121,712	357 16 8
Shingles. M.	115	29 13 11	44	11 9 2	332	95 0 0
Ware. "		25 0 0				2 7 4
Paint. "		17 6 9				
Potatoes. Brls.	55	21 6 1	61	17 16 1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 19 3
Soap. Lbs.			4,950	23 9 5		

EXPORTS TO CANADA.

Sugar } Muscovado { Bags				236	
Sugar } Muscovado { Brls.				20	
Sugar, Vacuum, pan. Bags.				150	
Molasses. Puncheons				200	
Groceries. "					5 8 0
Metal, old. Lbs.	41,920	28 16 8		89,160	55 1 8
Hides. "		16 13 4			31 5 0

Our crop commenced fairly early, but I regret to say has been a most disappointing one, and is already showing signs of drawing to a close. The prices offered by the New York refiners have on the whole been good, and showing a better return to the planter than shipments to Canada, very little of our sugar has found its way there this year. Molasses on the other hand has been in great demand, and owing to the scarcity everywhere and a distinct improvement in the quality of our molasses within the last few years, Canadian buyers have been very much interested in this product for direct consumption, most of our shipments being made to Halifax or St. John.

I am very glad to hear that a further concession has been made by the Dominion Parliament on the duty levied on sugar from the British West Indies, and I have every reason to believe that a considerable quantity will be shipped to Canada next year. Coming into force on the 1st prox. it is too late to benefit this year's crop, as most of the sugar will have been shipped by that time.

A great boon will be conferred on the West Indies by the improved steamship service from and to Canada to be commenced on the 1st July by Messrs. Pickford & Black. It affords me very great pleasure to learn that Montserrat is to be included in the new itinerary, as without cable communication and only one line of steamers calling there on regular date, viz., the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, she has been much neglected of late.

I am pleased to be able to report most favourable weather for the young canes, and with a continuance of nice showers for the next few months, the canes which are already well established should give a good return next year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. BRYSON.

(D.)—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND URUGUAY.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(D. M. Rennie.)

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have now pleasure to enclose report for the months of March and April. Statement showing imports of Lumber into the Port of Buenos Ayres during the months of March and April, and the Principal Exports therefrom during the same months.

IMPORTS OF LUMBER FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

During the two months 39 cargoes were reported, 2 of which were Spruce, 6 White and 31 Pitch Pine.

There is small enquiry for Spruce, the best outlet, that for cattle fittings on steamers, being closed. White Pine prices are sustained. There is demand for the better grades. Pitch Pine is stagnant owing to large arrivals. A contract has been let for thirty cargoes of Jarrah Timber from Australia for the South Dock. One cargo has arrived.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

Steers on foot.....	11,835	
Sheep.....	68,606	
Horses.....	10,753	
Mules.....	1,728	
Sheep, frozen.....	265,977	
Hides, dry.....	131,384	
Wool.....	50,697 bales	(450 kilos)
Wheat.....	723,802 tons	(1,000 ")
Maize.....	36,376 "	(1,000 ")
Linseed.....	65,111 "	(1,000 ")
Flour (April).....	1,133 "	(1,000 ")
Hay.....	389,651 bales	(50 ")

On May 19 the wheat market was reported as being very dull. One exchange says: 'We live in hope of unfavourable weather in Europe and the United States.'

The area of cultivated land in the republic is 6,500,000 hectares. The shutting out of Argentine cattle on account of 'Fiebre Aftosa,' otherwise known as Foot and Mouth disease, will probably lead to the establishment of many more freezing plants, and the shipment of beef as well as mutton. Freights will be high as the deck space cannot be made use of, and Canadian spruce will not be required for cattle fittings.

From the President's speech at the opening of Congress, he appears to consider that the country has entered an era of prosperity. The revenue for the past year was satisfactory and there are no revolutions in progress in any of the provinces.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. M. RENNIE.

IV.—GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

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

QUANTITIES of Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Fish and Eggs, Imported into Great Britain during the *months* of June and the *six months* ended June 30, 1898, 1899 and 1900. (*From British Returns.*)

BUTTER.

Countries.	Month of June.			Six Months ended June 30.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Colonies—						
Canada	8,016	11,974	8,546	16,331	22,478	11,034
New South Wales		39	2,340	14,572	22,750	60,001
New Zealand	82	1,277	10,985	63,773	84,380	131,723
Victoria		20	.....	76,701	100,650	150,893
Totals	8,093	13,310	21,871	171,377	230,258	353,651
Foreign Countries—						
Denmark	158,106	134,271	130,241	743,681	778,184	782,283
France	45,435	40,592	34,925	209,789	178,993	158,584
Germany	1,766	1,276	1,375	33,480	31,306	31,860
Holland	35,686	33,703	36,428	126,202	131,689	133,963
Sweden	20,566	20,708	11,946	152,623	133,569	96,376
United States	6,225	2,160	1,567	29,509	78,458	6,910
Other Countries	23,985	19,775	30,055	153,943	141,717	170,789
Totals	291,769	252,485	246,537	1,449,227	1,473,916	1,380,765
Grand totals	299,867	265,795	268,408	1,620,604	1,704,174	1,734,416

CHEESE.

Colonies—						
Australasia	2,852	11,183	12,945	43,939	34,989	79,444
Canada	101,304	147,752	202,171	225,144	238,527	312,321
Totals	104,156	158,935	215,116	269,083	273,516	391,765
Foreign Countries—						
France	3,998	4,075	2,186	18,151	15,918	20,389
Holland	22,772	24,845	25,985	124,063	143,734	155,525
United States	27,803	26,953	68,875	291,560	341,842	394,772
Other Countries	4,730	5,407	7,512	22,998	34,309	28,551
Totals	59,303	61,280	101,558	456,772	535,803	599,237
Grand totals	163,459	220,215	316,674	725,855	809,319	991,002

QUANTITIES of Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Fish and Eggs, Imported into Great Britain during the *months* of June and the *six months* ended June 30, 1898, 1899 and 1900. (*From British Returns.*)—*Concluded.*

BACON.

Countries.	Month of June.			Six Months ended June 30.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Canada	86,580	44,076	70,079	188,804	153,026	247,050
Denmark	92,694	124,257	100,091	516,987	601,340	583,574
United States	292,068	298,270	318,056	2,212,244	2,139,243	1,992,354
Other Countries.....	4,588	3,177	6,705	31,623	14,005	26,418
Totals.....	475,930	469,780	494,931	2,949,658	2,907,614	2,849,396

HAMS.

Canada	23,568	11,480	22,867	35,026	60,318	75,685
United States	165,593	149,922	144,663	960,145	895,455	790,615
Other Countries.....	356	450	455	1,572	1,574	1,883
Totals	189,517	161,852	167,985	996,743	957,347	868,183

FISH, CURED OR SALTED.

Canada ..	42,191	9,227	18,338	327,704	167,496	266,595
Newfoundland	2,311	1,513	240	14,258	17,663	19,512
France.....	2,935	10,194	7,162	24,094	38,759	36,840
Norway	9,075	13,303	15,813	134,290	106,733	105,583
United States	3,932	2,441	4,329	240,258	212,948	148,481
Other Countries.....	28,610	22,791	17,407	122,078	104,157	113,685
Totals	89,054	59,469	63,289	862,682	647,756	690,696

EGGS.

	Gt. Hd.	Gt. Hd.	Gt. Hd.	Gt. Hd.	Gt. Hd.	Gt. Hd.
Canada	3,840	479	544	13,680	16,019	35,886
Belgium ..	169,012	142,322	152,700	1,288,344	1,381,084	1,294,370
Denmark ..	227,670	226,574	239,940	919,832	1,031,012	919,985
France.....	188,974	228,184	215,843	1,182,032	1,321,451	1,300,345
Germany	176,050	162,794	202,003	1,457,212	1,777,923	1,820,113
Russia.....	837,264	827,826	1,150,835	1,140,788	1,455,065	1,605,843
Other Countries.....	39,805	7,110	7,968	429,235	420,762	1,024,889
Totals.....	1,642,615	1,595,289	1,969,833	6,431,123	7,403,316	8,001,431

QUANTITIES of Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Fish and Eggs, Imported into Great Britain during the Years ended June 30, 1898, 1899 and 1900. (*From British Returns.*)

Countries.	BUTTER.			CHEESE.		
	Years ended June 30.			Years ended June 30.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Colonies—						
Canada.....	119,247	163,012	238,639	1,504,281 } *47,659	1,445,564 } *35,658	1,410,992 } *81,949
New South Wales.....	19,662	42,569	80,812			
New Zealand.....	78,656	90,556	158,982			
Victoria.....	131,214	148,172	261,987			
Totals.....	348,779	444,309	740,420	1,551,940	1,481,222	1,492,941
Foreign Countries—						
Denmark.....	1,381,028	1,499,533	1,434,151			
France.....	451,035	386,025	333,533	38,449	30,853	38,778
Germany.....	42,622	39,057	37,507			
Holland.....	270,482	274,811	287,084	284,826	312,596	340,376
Sweden.....	306,882	275,908	208,406			
United States.....	115,440	115,661	87,589	618,672	536,277	643,667
Other Countries.....	266,884	257,359	291,403	40,333	61,968	55,234
Totals.....	2,834,373	2,848,354	2,679,673	982,280	941,694	1,078,055
Grand totals...	3,183,152	3,292,663	3,420,093	2,534,220	2,422,916	2,570,996
	BACON.			HAMS.		
Canada.....	372,296	500,101	547,797	120,304	142,473	166,065
Denmark.....	991,829	1,101,873	1,192,846			
United States.....	3,974,717	4,014,388	3,941,657	1,789,670	1,786,830	1,719,125
Other Countries.....	81,588	52,916	64,065	3,229	3,353	4,267
Totals.....	5,420,430	5,669,278	5,746,365	1,913,203	1,932,656	1,889,457
	FISH, CURED OR SALTED.			EGGS.		
				Gt. Hunds.	Gt. Hunds.	Gt. Hunds.
Canada.....	433,105	242,697	328,042	566,190	747,694	666,734
Newfoundland.....	104,214	97,191	115,935			
Belgium.....				2,288,569	2,442,642	2,370,844
Denmark.....				1,973,288	2,130,688	2,155,003
France.....	83,501	89,524	99,400	2,159,514	2,254,515	2,267,456
Germany.....				2,957,426	3,141,839	3,497,176
Norway.....	371,077	250,444	273,546			
Russia.....				2,905,277	3,960,180	4,469,379
United States.....	316,805	244,803	186,577			
Other Countries.....	324,309	300,148	260,057	678,055	719,217	1,346,283
Totals.....	1,633,011	1,224,807	1,263,557	13,528,319	15,396,775	16,772,875

* Australasia.

(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 :—

1. A London firm desires to hear from Canadian exporters of butter, bacon, and fresh pork, who are not already represented here.

2. The makers of elastic stockings, surgical bandages, &c., ask to be referred to Canadian business firms willing to take up these lines.

3. An important firm of hemp and wire rope manufacturers is anxious to extend its business to Canada and asks to be supplied with names of users of such goods.

4. A Canadian firm inquires for the name of a large manufacturer of dolls for which it is about to place an order.

5. A lumber company in the province of Ontario asks for the addresses of furniture factories using soft elm, birch and maple, the first-named 1 to 3 in. and the others 1 to 4 in.

6. Another inquiry comes from the same province for information as to the British demand for such turned wood goods as stair newels and balusters, verandah posts, table and chair legs, made from Canadian birch, beech, maple, oak, pine, &c.

7. A resident of Toronto who could give his undivided attention to the business of representing a manufacturer of necktie silks, desires to hear from a firm requiring an agent.

8. A London firm inquires for the names of Canadian manufacturers of carriage woodware for export.

9. A firm of india-rubber and gutta percha manufacturers in Glasgow desires to appoint a reliable agent to have the sole control of the sale of its goods in Canada.

10. An old established London firm is open to represent Canadian woollen manufacturers.

11. Inquiry has been received from a London house desiring to receive samples of oatmeal, pearl barley, and similar products in seven and fourteen pound tins and kegs. Also golden syrup in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

12. A Scotch firm of produce brokers and importers is open to buy brand flaky bran from Canada for shipment during the fall.

13. A firm of wholesale booksellers and stationers is desirous of developing the export trade and would be glad to hear from Canadian houses.

14. A Montreal firm of commission merchants is desirous of obtaining the agency of a good English house for articles in connection with the wholesale grocery, hardware and oil trades.

15. The names of some commission merchants in London who would be interested in the introduction of boneless fish from Canada are asked for.

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

1. A Midlands manufacturer of steel trunks, deed boxes, &c., would like to be placed in communication with Canadian houses dealing in these goods.

2. A firm claiming a considerable connection with the dairy trade, asks if there are any Canadian shippers willing to export cream suitable for butter making.

3. Several inquiries have been received for the names of Canadian shippers of tallow in quantity.

4. A Yorkshire house is prepared to hear from Canadian manufacturers of doors, joinery, barrows, &c.

5. A London import and export house would be pleased to correspond with Canadian firms interested in chemicals, oils, and general produce.

6. A North country manufacturer of confectionery would like to hear from Canadian firms prepared to take up the sale of butter-scotch and other specialties.

7. A manufacturer of brass furniture fittings, &c., asks to be placed in communication with Canadian importers.

8. A Yorkshire firm of fruit importers desires names of reliable Canadian apple shippers.

9. A firm interested in provisions, wines, spirits, groceries, &c., wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian importers dealing in these goods.

10. An inquiry has been made for names of Canadian makers of potato starch.

11. A Glasgow firm of merchants asks for names of Canadian manufacturers of Excelsior packing.

12. A Scotch manufacturer of sheep dips and veterinary specialties is desirous of obtaining a representative for the sale of his goods in the Dominion.

13. A firm connected with the South African market asks to be placed in communication with Canadian makers of biscuits as trade might be established if goods are suitable.

14. A Danish firm of importers is prepared to hear from Canadian manufacturers wishing to extend their trade relations to Denmark.

15. A Belgian manufacturer of guaranteed pure rice starch would like to hear from Canadian houses prepared to take up the sale of this article.

(C)—TRADE OF CAPE COLONY.

STATEMENT showing the trade of Cape Colony for the eleven months ended May 31, 1899 and 1900.

	1899.	1900.
Imports:—		
Merchandise.....	\$69,366,138	\$60,330,003
Colonial government articles.....	5,135,122	3,202,778
Total.....	<u>\$74,501,260</u>	<u>\$63,532,781</u>
Specie.....	3,172,998	19,594,796
Grand total.....	<u>\$77,674,258</u>	<u>\$83,127,577</u>
Exports:—		
Colonial produce (exclusive of diamonds, gold and specie).....	\$18,956,577	\$18,607,991
Diamonds.....	20,082,568	11,638,458
Gold, raw.....	76,709,193	22,491,480
Total.....	<u>\$115,748,338</u>	<u>\$52,737,929</u>
Value of imported goods re-exported.....	1,480,031	2,784,931
Specie.....	3,277,384	3,153,245
Grand total.....	<u>\$120,505,753</u>	<u>\$58,676,105</u>

(D)—TRADE OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

STATEMENT showing the Values of the Trade of the Australasian Colonies during the Calendar Years 1898 and 1899.

Colonies.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Excess Exports over Imports, 1899.
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Victoria	81,608,666	87,370,751	77,244,930	90,363,196	2,992,445
New South Wales	119,007,325	124,558,999	134,554,169	138,454,601	13,875,602
Queensland	29,235,361	32,918,605	52,833,151	58,121,909	25,203,304
South Australia	30,653,990	33,503,871	33,961,401	40,823,527	7,319,656
West Australia	25,510,896	21,771,189	24,138,696	33,996,791	12,225,602
Tasmania	8,030,087	8,610,710	8,776,396	12,543,711	3,933,001
New Zealand	40,055,587	42,532,881	51,187,381	58,099,897	15,567,016
Totals	334,101,912	351,267,006	382,606,124	432,383,632	81,116,626

The net excess of exports over imports for the Australasian colonies for the five years prior to 1899 was:—1898, \$48,594,212; 1897, \$32,173,514; 1896, \$18,984,273, 1895, \$64,381,580; and 1894, \$67,910,955. It will be observed, therefore, that the excess of exports over imports for the year 1899 was enormous. The net export of wool for the year 1899 was 535,727,060 lbs., valued at \$114,269,756, as compared with 602,478,666 lbs., valued at \$95,889,173, for the previous period. The total quantity of butter exported during the year 1899 was largely in excess of the year 1898, the figures for 1899 being 62,560,401 lbs., valued at \$11,955,541, while the returns for 1898 show 40,764,531 lbs., with a value of \$7,842,764. During the year 1899 wheat was exported to the extent of about 21,235,298 bushels, but the quantity imported was placed at 6,646,751 bushels. The exports of frozen meats for 1899 were: Mutton, 2,448,425 centals, valued at \$11,278,903; beef, 978,200 centals, valued at \$5,192,480, while the returns for the previous year were: Mutton, 2,141,624 centals, with a value of \$9,157,289; and beef, 756,586 centals representing a value of \$3,991,396.

(E)—RE-EXPORTS TINNED LOBSTERS AND WOOD PULP TO FRANCE.

This department has received information through the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England, to the effect that Tinned Lobsters and Wood Pulp, exported from Canada to France via New York, will not be permitted to be entered at ports in France at the minimum tariff rate as formerly, but will be subject to the maximum tariff rate after June 15, 1900, owing to the establishment of direct steamship communication between Canada and France.

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