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## DOMINION OF OANADA

## REPORT

OF THE

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FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 3Oth JUNE

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1894
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COMPRISINA:
sTATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL S'TATEMENTS
COMMERCIAL RELATIONS AND INFORMATION REFERRING TO THE TRADE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

REPOR'S OF HI(HH COMMISSIONER ANI) OTHER COMMMERCTAL AGJNTK


OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1895
No. 5-1895.] Price 30 cents.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, \&c., \&c., \&c., Governor General of Canada, \&c., \&c., \&c.

## May it Please Your Excellency :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1894.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. IVES,<br>1Iinister of Trade and Commerce.

Ottawa, January 26th. 1895.

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## TREATIES AND CONTENTIONS.

Great Britain and Austria-Hungary. Copyright.
Great Britain and Spain. Tariff.

Report of High Commissioner.
do Liverpool Agent.
do Bristol Agent.
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## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER.

To the Honourable W. B. Ives, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir,-In submitting this the second annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, I have the honour to call attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the world-wide commercial depression which has continued during the year covered by the report, it is gratifying to observe that its effect upon Canadian Trade has been less marked than is shown by the figures of almost every other country-that, while there has been a falling off in the total value, there has been but little reduction in volume of trade ; and, that notwithstanding the unprecented low prices which have prevailed during the year as respects the products which Canada has exported, the total value of such exports has fallen below that of the previous year only to the extent of $\$ 1,000,000$, and still stands higher than in any other year in the history of the country-that the purchasing capacity of the country as shown by a comparison of exports and imports has been fully equal to that of the previous year-the estimated percentage of general decline in prices of such goods as are imported (say 7 per cent) exceeds the actual percentage of decline in total value of imports-that the prices of the two leading items of exports, viz., lumber and cheese have been rather more than the average since confederation-that while there has been a serious decline in the prices of cereals there has been a compensating factor in the prices of several leading articles necessarily imported. As an illustrationtaking extremes-the average price of wheat as exported in 1873 (the year of extreme high prices) was $\$ 1.37 \frac{1}{2}$ per bushel, in 1894 it averaged only $66 \frac{1}{10} \mathrm{c}$. in the same years, the average price of sugar as imported was $5 \frac{3}{10}$ cents, and $2 \frac{3}{4}$ cents, so that the bushel of wheat at its value in 1894 would purchase within a fraction the same amount of sugar as in 1873 , or taking retail prices a little more than in 1873 , at the same time Canada has had more than double the quantity of wheat to spare for export in 1894 than in 1873. While some sections of the country have felt the depression more than others, qhe fact remains that Canada, as a whole, has not only been fairly prosperous but relatively as compared with all countries with which she has trade relations much more than fairly prosperous during the year under review.

Tables not heretofore published have been added to the report-Vide pages 188 to 243 -showing for each of the past five years, details of the principal imports (dutiable and free respectively) into, and of exports from Canada, from and to all countries with which we have commercial intercourse. These tables taken in connection with those on pages 253 to 287 -also new-indicate the classes and values of goods comprising Canada's present trade-the classes and values of those imported and exported by other countries, and consequently the possibilities existing for increasing our trade with those countries.

As it is impossible under present circumstances to collate and give to the public in the form of an annual report, the full statistical information appertaining thereto until some months after the close of a fiscal year, and as there is always much information the department can give respecting current trade, changes in tariffs, and other trade regulations, current reports from commercial agents, \&c., \&c., which it is desirable should be placed before the public as promptly as possible, it was decided to issue in addition a
quarterly report, commencing with the quarter ended September 30, 1894, in which such information could be more promptly given, and at the same time relieve the annual volume of such matter to a large extent. These quarterly reports are distributed as issued and should be considered as supplementary to the annuals, as but little published in the one will be found in the other.

The tables of monetary values, weights and measures, dc., as published in the report for 1893, are herein reproduced with some additions thereto.

In conclusion it is gratifying to note at the time of this present writing that there are evidences of a turn in the commercial tide and of a gradual recovery throughout the world of that confidence necessary to ensure prosperity.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
W. G. PARMELEE,

Deputy Minister.

## COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

'To assist in arriving at a comprehensive understanding of the value of foreign currencies, weights and measures (as expressed in foreing trade returns, tariffs, de.) as compared with those of Canada, tables have been prepared as follows:-

As regards those of Canada, the law provides that the denominations of money in the currency of Canada shall be doliars, cents and mills, the cent being the one-hundredth part of a dollar, and the mill one-tenth part of a cent.

That-The currency of Canada shall be such that the British sovereign (the pound sterling) of legal weight and firmness, shall be equal to four dollars eighty-six cents and two-thirds of a cent.

In like manner the law provides as respects weights, that the unit shall be the standard pound (avoirdupois) of 7,000 grains, one-sixteenth part of the standard pound shall be an ounce ( $437 \frac{1}{2}$ grains) one hundred pounds a cental, and two thousand pounds a ton, and that four hundred and eighty grains shall be an ounce Troy, or 5,760 grains a pound troy.

As regards measures-that the unit or standard measure of capacity, as well for liquids as for dry measures, shall be the gallon containing ten standard pounds weight of distilled water weighed with the water and air at a temperature of sixty-two degrees Fahrenheit, with the barometer at thirty inches, that the quart shall be one-fourth part of the gallon, and the pint one-eighth part of the gallon, and that eight gallons shall be a bushel.

This gallon, commonly known as the "Imperial Gallon," contains $277 \cdot 274$ cubic inches, or $253 \cdot 036$ cylindrical inches.

The standard measure of length is the yard, one-third part of which it is provided shall be a foot, and the twelfth part of such foot shall be an inch.

In many countrics the Metric system of weights and measures has been adopted. A separate table of Canadian equivalents of these is given in order to avoid repetition, the word "Metric" being used in the general table in each case where the system is in vogue, as indicating a reference to that table.

The equivalent value of the monetary unit can only be given as respects those countries having a gold standard. Where silver is the standard, the value of the currency necessarily fluctuates correspondingly to the market value of silver bullion, and were any attempt made to quote the value of any such currency it would, under present circumstances, be misleading, therefore, the weight in decimal parts of an ounce with the fineness of the coin is given instead, which will enable any one to approximate the value of the currency according to the current value of fine bar silver. As an example, say fine bar silver at 75 cents an ounce, the Bolivian dollar weighs 801 of an ounce, its fineness is $\cdot 900$, therefore $75 \times \cdot 801=60 \cdot 075$ which $\times \cdot 900=54 \cdot 0675$, or a small fraction over 54 cents, as the actual intrinsic value of the pure silver contained in the coin, to which should be added a reasonable allowance to cover the value of the alloy, the cost of the coinage, and in some instances Exchange, the aggregate of which would be approximately the current value in Canadian currency of the dollar in question.

Unless carefully noted, the quotations as usually given of the current value per ounce of silver may be misconstrued and lead to misapprehensions, as it is sometimes quoted per ounce fine, and sometimes per ounce standard; thus, for instance on a certain day the London quotation reads "fine silver per ounce standard 32d." while on the same day it is quoted in New York "at $69 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce fine ; " as 32 d . is equal to a fraction over $64 \frac{7}{8}$ cents, there would appear a difference of about $4 \frac{5}{8}$ cents per ounce between the two prices, the New York price appearing that much in excess of the other, were it not noticed that one is based upon standard fineness and the other upon absolute fineness, but by reducing the New York " fine" to London "standard" (of 925 fine, or 444 grains fine to the ounce) the actual difference between the two quotations is found to be only about $\frac{5}{8}$ of one cent per ounce, the London price being that much in excess of the New York.

METRIC WEIGHTS.


METRIC MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

| Denominations. | Litres. | Equivalents. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cubic centimetres. | In gallons and decimal parts thereof. |
| Litre | 1 | 1,000 | 2202 S809 of a quart. |
| Decalitre. | 10 | 10,000 | 22024 \| |
| Hectolitre | 100 | 100,000 | 220244 2.753 bushels. |
| Kilolitre. | 1000 | 1,000,000 | $220 \cdot 2443$-2.53 do |
| Decilitre. | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 100 | $\cdots$ |
| Centilitre. | $\overline{1}^{1}{ }^{1} \overline{0}$ | 20 | 0022 |

1 quart $=1.1353$ litres. $\quad 1$ gallon $=4.5412$ litres. $\quad 1$ bushel $=36.3296$ litres. 1 cubic metre $=353466$ cubic feet. $\quad 1$ cubic foot $=\cdot 02 \times 2$ cubic metres.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

| Denominations. | Metres. | Canadian Equivalents. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Inches. | Feet. | Yards. | Miles. |
| Metre. | 1 | $39 \cdot 382$ | $3 \cdot 28183$ | $1 \cdot 09394$ |  |
| Decametre | 10 |  | $32 \cdot 81833$ | $10 \cdot 93944$ |  |
| Hectometre | 100 |  | $328 \cdot 18333$ | $109 \cdot 39444$ |  |
| Kilometre | 1000 |  | $3281 \cdot 83333$ | 1093-9444 | 6213 |
| Decimetre. | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $3 \cdot 934$ | - 32818 | - 10939 |  |
| Centimetre. | $\mathrm{T}^{\frac{1}{0} \pi} \pi$ | -3938 | -032818 | -010939 |  |
| Millimetre. | प晾可 | -03938 | -003282 | -001094 |  |

1 inch $=2 \cdot 5399$ centimetres. $\quad 1$ foot $=\cdot 30479$ of a metre. $\quad 1$ yard $=\cdot 9143$ of a metre.
1 mile $=1 \cdot 6095$ kilometres. 1 geographical mile or knot $=2027$ yards $=1 \cdot 152$ miles $=1 \cdot 8541$ kilometres.
Brimish and Foreign Currencies, Weights and Measures, differing from those of Canada and used in the Tariffs and Trate Reports of the respective Countries named, with their Equivalents expressed in Canadian Legal Standards.

British and Foreign Currencies, Weights and Measures differing from those of Canada, and used in the Tariffs, \&c.-Continued.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.



[^0]Britisn and Foreign Currencies, Weights and Measures, differing from those of Canada and used in the Tariffs, \&c.-Concluded.
FOREICN COUNTRIES- Comeludal.



Table of constant Factors, which multiplied by the current value per ounce of silver, either pure or standard as the case may be, will give the value of the silver contained in the coin referred to, to which, if there be added a small percentage to cover the value of the alloy and the cost of coinage, the aggregate will equal the then intrinsic value in Canadian currency of the coin in question.

| Country. | Monetary Unit. | Constant factor to be Multiplied by price per ounce of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pure Silver. | Standard Silver. |
| Bolivia. | Dollar | 7209 | 77935 |
| British North Borneo. | do | 7857 | 84940 |
| British Honduras. | do | -72333 | 78197 |
| Ceylon | Rupee. | - 34375 | 37162 |
| Chili . | Peso... | - 7209 | 77935 |
| China. | Shanghai tael. | 1.06885 | $1 \cdot 15552$ |
|  | Haikwan tael. | 120775 | 1.30567 |
| Colombia | Peso. | . 71949 | 77782 |
| Costa Rica | do | 7361 | 79578 |
| Guatemala. | do | 7227 | 78129 |
| Honduras | to ... . | 7361 | 79578 |
| Hong Kong. | Dollar......... | - 7857 | -84940 |
| India. | Rupee . . . . . . . | - 34375 | 37162 |
| Japan | Itziboo. | - 2511 | 27145 |
|  | Yen ... | 7794 | 84259 |
| Java | Dollar. | 78354 | - 84707 |
| Labuan.. | do | 7857 | - 84940 |
| Mauritius. | Rupee .... ... | 34375 | 37162 |
| Mexico . | Dollar........ | 78309 | 84658 |
| Nicaragua. | Peso. | - 7361 | 79578 |
| Persia | Kran | - 13118 | 14152 |
| Peru.. | Sol. | - 72225 | 78080 |
| Philippine Islands | Peso. | 75114 | 81204 |
| Russia......... | Ruble | 57852 | 62542 |
| Sarawak | Dollar .. .... | 7857 | 84940 |
| Salvador | Peso........... | 7361 | 79578 |
| Siam. | Tical | 42944 | $46+25$ |
| Strait Settlements | Dollar | - 7857 | 84940 |
| Tunis | 5 piastres | 45939 | 49663 |
| United States of America | Silver dollar... | 7731 | - 83578 |
|  | Trade dollar... | 7875 | 85135 |

T'able of Sterling Pence ( 25 to 32 ) and fractions thereof, with statutory equivalents in Canadian cents and decimal parts thereof, for use in connection with the foregoing table of Constant Factors.

Example.-Silver at 275 pence per oz. standard, what is the value of the silver in the Japanese yen ? Answer- $\cdot 84259 \times 56 \cdot 016=47 \cdot 1985$, or nearly $47 \frac{1}{3}$ cents.

| Pence. | Cents. | Pence. | Cents. | Pence. | Cents. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | $50 \cdot 693$ | 273 | $55 \cdot 509$ | 293 | $60 \cdot 326$ |
| $25 \frac{1}{8}$ | 50.946 | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ | $55 \cdot 763$ | $29 \frac{7}{8}$ | $60 \cdot 579$ |
| 25 ? | $51 \cdot 200$ | $27 \frac{5}{8}$ | $56 \cdot 016$ | 30 | 60.832 |
| 25 | 51.453 | $27 \frac{3}{4}$ | $56 \cdot 27$ | 301 | $61 \cdot 085$ |
| $25 \frac{1}{2}$ | $51 \cdot 707$ | $27 \frac{7}{8}$ | $56 \cdot 523$ | 304 | $61 \cdot 339$ |
| $25{ }^{\text {5 }}$ | $51 \cdot 960$ | 28 | $56 \cdot 777$ | $30 \frac{3}{8}$ | $61 \cdot 592$ |
| 25 | $52 \cdot 214$ | $28 \frac{1}{8}$ | $57 \cdot 030$ | $30 \frac{1}{2}$ | $61 \cdot 846$ |
| 25 | $52 \cdot 467$ | 284 | $57 \cdot 284$ | 305 | $62 \cdot 099$ |
| 26 | $52 \cdot 722$ | $28 \frac{3}{3}$ | 57.537 | 303 | $62 \cdot 353$ |
| $26 \frac{1}{4}$ | $52 \cdot 975$ | $28 \frac{1}{2}$ | $57 \cdot 791$ | $30 \frac{7}{8}$ | $62 \cdot 606$ |
| 264 | $53 \cdot 228$ | $28 \frac{5}{5}$ | $58 \cdot 044$ | 31 | $62 \cdot 86$ |
| 26 | $53 \cdot 481$ | $28 \frac{3}{4}$ | $58 \cdot 298$ | 311 | $63 \cdot 113$ |
| $26 \frac{1}{2}$ | 53.735 | 288 | 58.551 | 31. | ${ }_{63} 3.367$ |
| $26{ }^{\frac{5}{5}}$ | 53.988 | 29 | $58 \cdot 805$ | 313 | 63.620 |
| $26 \frac{3}{4}$ | $54 \cdot 241$ 54.494 | $29 \frac{1}{2}$ | $59 \cdot 058$ | 31. | $63 \cdot 874$ |
| ${ }_{27}^{268}$ | 54.494 | ${ }_{29} 29$ | 59•312 | 315 | $64 \cdot 127$ |
| ${ }_{27}^{27}$ | $54 \cdot 75$ $55 \cdot 002$ | 293 | $59 \cdot 565$ $59 \cdot 819$ | $31 \frac{3}{4}$ 317 | $64 \cdot 381$ $64 \cdot 634$ |
| 278 | $55 \cdot 256$ | 29 \% | $60 \cdot 072$ | $32{ }^{8}$ | 64.634 64.888 |

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x x
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No. 1.-Statement of the Aggregate Value of the Tmports into and Exports from Canada (including Coin and Bullion), and of Goods entered for Consumption, with the Customs Duties collected thereon, during each Fiscal Year ending 30 th June, from 1868 to 1894 , inclusive.


* $\$ 5,278,130$ less than shown in Trade and Navigation Return. Value of re Exports erroneously included with goods entered for consumption.

No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the values of all Imports and Exports into and goods entered for consumption, with the amounts of duties

from Canada in each fiscal year from 1890 to 1894 , and the quantity and value of all collected thereon for the fiscal years ended 30th June, 1893 and 1894.

| Imports. |  |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value. |  |  |  |  | Value. |  |  |  |  |
| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| 1 - | 8 | \& | 8 | S | 8 | S | \$ | 8 | 8 |
|  |  |  | 149,774 |  | 11,568 | 34,0.59 | 26,528 | 29,101 | 24,914 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 167,778 \\ 47,753 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189,943 \\ 51,587 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 195,046 \\ 60,316 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154,190 \\ 28,332 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135,519 \\ 23,686 \end{array}$ | 10,765 | 19,488 | 29,420 | 27,465 | 20,900 |
| 215,531 | 241,530 | 255,362 | 182,522 | 159,205 | 10,765 | 19,488 | 29,420 | 27,465 | 20,900 |
| 6,014 | 8,123 | 5,158 | 5,805 | 6,475 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | .... |  |  | ...... | ....... | ....... |  |  |
| 52,675 | 18,486 | 43,834 | 20,437 | 5,982 | 6,952,185 | 8,774,769 | 7,749,399 | 7,745,103 | 6,499,717 |
| 108,157 | 162,366 | 267,669 | 136,940 | 167,385 | 2,007,533 | 1,572,564 | 1,484,431 | 1,588,007 | 1,178,806 |
| 82,984 | 5,753 | 1,091 | 525 | 239 | 3,152 | 1,95t | 1,814 | 146,090 | 8,608 |
| 311,448 | 265,561 | 184,565 | 8,095 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 115,232 | 63,403 | 62,25 | 78,627 | 70,400 |
| 110,319 18,463 | 105,641 26,467 | 159,585 35,437 | 132,091 53,228 | 99,704 23,233 | 1,276,999 | 1,150,865 | 1,42?,0197 | 1,288,540 | 849,651 |
| 402,278 | 386,010 | 314,608 | 251,721 | 200,409 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46,395 | 31,407 | 15,765 | 27,915 | 10,066 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20,718 | 18,143 | 19,811 | 26,690 | 16,870 |  | ........ | .... .. . . |  |  |
| 4,269 | 4,141 | 771 | 2,085 | 1,749 | .......... | - .. .... | .......... |  |  |
| 4,132 | 3,428 | 3,457 | 2,267 | 3,306 |  |  | .... |  |  |
|  |  | 21,693 | 22,889 | 67,991 |  | - .. .... |  |  |  |
| 1,161,863 | 1,027,403 | 1,079,086 | 685, 063 | 603,802 | 10,355,101 | 11,563,555 | 10,726,968 | 10,846,367 | 8,607,182 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 22,516 | 14,798 | 28,647 | 18,374 | 31,669 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 30,153 | 33,201 | 40, 169 | 59,126 | 52,110 |
| 2,138 | 2,757 | 3,377 | 8,159 | 3,068 | 76,214 | 90,992 | 74,489 | 61,760 | 57,919 |
| 68,454 | 50,728 | 152,136 | 36,308 | 111,441 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 94,704 | 43,072 | 45,678 | 40,646 | 58,886 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 67,478 | 58,203 | (63, 129 | 39,16\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 94,704 | 110,550 | 103, 01 | 103,768 | 98,051 | ......... | ......... |  |  |  |

No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

Entered for Home Consumption.

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


*To 28th March. +From 28th March.
and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

Breadstuffs, \&c., viz. :-
Arrowroot and tapioca. .
Biscuits, sweetened, of all kinds, and popcorn.......
Biscuits of all kinds, not sweetened.
Bread, unleavened, for religious purposes.
Maccaroni and vermicelli...
Rice. do uncleaned, unhulled or paddy
sago flour.
All other breadstuffs, N.E.S.
Total Breadstuffs, N.E.S.

Grain, viz. :-
Barley bush
Beans
"

Locust beans and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle feed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . lbs.
Buckwheat
bush.
Indian corn
"

Indian corn, of the varieties known as "southern white dent corn," or horse tooth ensilage corn and "western yellow dent corn," or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage, and for no other purpose, O.C. ............. . . bush.
Oats.
ush.
Pease do split
Rye.
Wheat,
Grain, all other.
Total grain.
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material
Braces or suspenders, and parts of.
.
and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, dc.-Continued.

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No．2．－Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

| ARTICLES． | Entered for Home Consumption． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893. |  |  | 1894. |  |  |
|  | Quantity． | Value． | Duty ． | Quantity． | Value． | Duty． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railway or freight carts，costing $\$ 100$ each and over．．．．．．．．．No． | 1 | 100 | 3500 | 1 | 924 | 32340 |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 3，575 | 1，072 50 |
|  | 3 | 2，200 | 66000 | 1 | 500 | 15000 |
| Railway passenger cars，tram or horse ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．No． | 107 | 56，237 | 16，872 60 | 12 | 5，127 | 1,53810 |
| Railway box and flat cars．．．＂، | 44 | 4，919 | 1，475 70 | 143 | 14，552 | ＋，365 60 |
| Road serapers．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | ＊219 | 6570 |
| Sleighs and cutters．．．．．．．．．＂\％ | 664 | 5，390 | 1，617 48 | 913 | 3，469 | 1，041 15 |
| Wheelbarrows and hand－carts＂ Bicycles，tricycles and velocipedes， \＆c． | 2，587 | 9，474 | 2，842 20 | 2，714 | 7，444 | 2，233 20 |
|  |  | 215，241 | 64，582 64 | 7，4！1 | 333，473 | 100，040 41 |
| Children＇s carriages of all kinds No． <br> All other carriages not otherwise enumerated．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．No． <br> Parts of carriages $\qquad$ s <br> Total，carriages | 493 | 4，363 | 1，526 72 | 343 | 2，044 | 71460 |
|  | 83 | 7,267 78,519 | 1,543 24,563 28 | 82 | 7,768 90,578 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,715 \\ 28,168 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 408，787 | 127，891 70 |  | 490， 200 | 151，615 39 |
| Cases for jewels and watches，cases for silver and plated ware，and for cutlery and other like articles No． | 16，095 | 9，233 | 4，378 60 | 14，424 | 10，383 | 4,45543 |
| Celluloid，moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks，\＆c．； also moulded celluloid balls and cylinders coated with tinfoil or not， but not finished or further manu－ factured． <br> Celluloid，xylonite or xyolite in sheets and in lumps，blocks or balls in the rough． |  | 46 | 460 |  | 10 | 100 |
|  |  | 29，330 |  |  | 28，788 |  |
| Cement，stoneor waterlimestone tons． do burnt and unground <br> do hydraulic，or waterlime， ground．．．．．．．．．．．．brls． <br> do in bulk or in bags．．．．．bush． <br> do Portland or Roman．．．brls． |  |  |  | 2 | $2-$ | 150 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4，896 | S，Otio | 1，958 90 | 1,054 | 985 | 4214 |
|  | 12，534 | 2，90： | 1，128 оf | ！ 1,027 | 2，618 | 90541 |
|  | 229， 492 | 316，179 | 91，797 09 | $\bigcirc 24,150$ | 280，841 | 89，661 40 |
|  |  | 327，148 | 94，884 05 |  | 284，471 | 90，989－ |
| Cherry heat welding compound．\＄ Chronometers and compasses for ships． <br> Cider，not clarified or refined．．galls． do clarified or refined． |  | 623 |  |  | 506 |  |
|  |  | 5，145 |  |  | 3，996 |  |
|  | 926 | 135. | 4630 | 392 | （6） | 196 |
|  | 2，362 | 1，248 | 23615 | 3，591 | 1．4．9 | 35912 |
| Clocks and clock cases of all kinds＊ Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks． |  | 68，262 | 23.891 s8 |  | 70，バロ | 22，141 39 |
|  |  | 75，096 | 7，510 11 |  | 20， 427 | $5,0.5085$ |
| ＇Total，clocks，\＆c．，\＆c．．．．．．． |  | 143，358 | 31，401 99 |  | 121，－ 4 | 27,19424 |

＊From 28th Miarch．
and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statemeñt showing the Values of Imports


* To 2sth March. + From 28th March. $\ddagger$ Previous to 28 th March, 1894, this item included only
and Exports into and from Canada, dc.-Continued.

coffee imported from U.S., now it includes all not imported direct.
$5-2 \frac{1}{2}$

No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-C'ontinued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.



[^1]and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Contiruted.

| Imports. |  |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value. |  |  |  |  | Value. |  |  |  |  |
| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1890. | 1891. | 159. | $18 \%$ | 1894. |
| 8 | $\checkmark$ | S | $\leqslant$ | s | $\leqslant$ | $s$ | 5 | ; | - |
| 9.101 | 12,981 | 14,519 | 16,933 | 8,204 |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| 2,871 | 4,167 | 4,137 | 4,256 | 4,707 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9,619 | 10,251 | 9,386 | 9,180 | 5,608 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,255 | 2,193 | 928 | 528 | 334 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\times 1,790$ | 74.937 | s2, 6 (i) | 82,810 | 96,442 |  |  |  | . |  |
| 3.757 | 3,504 | 4,018 | 5,919 | 8,828 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29.144 | 29,402 | 51,110 | 34,192 | 29,255 |  |  |  |  | ...... . |
| 16,271 | 174,948 | 183,065 | 226,241 | 203,552 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 82,990 | 178,917 | 204,714 | 212,713 | 269,736 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| 17,160 | 11.195 | 7,183 | 7,257 | 2,259 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,854 | 1,796 | 370 | 1,390 | 2,072 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,543 | 8 | 2,248 | 2,311 | 8,689 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36,980 | 33,831 | 56,020 | 104,216 | 9,369 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13,341 | 2,617 | 3,199 | 9,051 | 81,920 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 222,527 $3,539,249$ | 274,066 | 284,701 | 333,662 | 292,455 | 54,077 | 55,275 | (18,662 | 53,191 | 47, 6iNS |
| 3,539,24, | 3,603,185 | 3,389,232 | 3,201,452 | 2,610,538 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 381,630 | 206,765 | 216,958 | 210,172 | 159,886 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7,858,093 | 7,969, 668 | 7,805,244 | 8,27! 2 ,284 | 7,085,410 | 174,976 | 230,230 | 403,508 | 436,505 | (614,53) |
| 87,657 | 70,876 | 59,323 | 49,603 | 41,961 |  |  |  |  |  |


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

Drugs, dyes, chemicals, \&c.-Cor.
Argols or argal, not refined. . lbs. Arsenic
viz.:-
Nux-vomica, crude only .
Tonquin, arude only.
Vanilla, crude only.
Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes........ .... . lbs.
Buras, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than 25 lbs. only. lbs.
Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour, and sulphur in roll or flour. lbs. Bromine
Canweod and sumac for dyeing or tanning purposes, not further manufactured than crushed or ground ............... lbs.
Chloralum of chloride of aluminum Chloride of lime............. . lbs. Cochineal.
tartar in crystals. .
"،
Cream of tartar in crystals. . ".
Dragon's blood ......... ...
Dye, jet black............. "،
Drugs, crude (from 28th March). .
Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state used in dying or tanning, N.E.S. . . . . . . . . . . . . lbs.
Exgotract of logwood, fustic and oak bark........................ . lbs. Extract of hemlock bark ....... Flowers, leaves and roots:Belladonna leaves . . . . . . . lbs.
Camomile flowers. . . . . . Buchu leaves, conium cicuta or hemlock seed and leaf, foliæ digitalis, hyoseyamus, or henbane leaf, senna leaf.
Alkanet crude, crushed or ground Routs: Aconite columba, gentian, ginseng, ipecacuanha, iris, jalap, licorice, orris, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum and valerian.
Gelatine and all similar prepara tions................ . .... Ibs.
Glycerine
Gums:-
Amber, Arallic, Australian, chicle or sappato gum crude, copal, damar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, senegal, shellac, white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gun barberry.

Entereir for Home Consumption.

| 1893. |  |  | 1894. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity. | Value. | Duty. | Quantity | Value. | Duty. |
|  | * | $\leqslant$ cts. |  | $s$ | \$ cts |
| 20,586 | 720 |  | 32,877 | 1,098 |  |
| 447,07! | 12,909 |  | 292,505 | 10,018 |  |
| 2,725 | 86 |  | 1,577 | 84 |  |
| 1,862 | 1,609 |  | 1,418 | 1,220 |  |
| 5,298 | 17,466 |  | 5,549 | 16,229 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 621,304 \\ 6,381,203 \\ 19 \\ 220 \end{array}$ |  |  | 696 | 82 |  |
|  | 31,069 |  | 630,671 | 38,512 |  |
|  | 77,216 |  | 5,845,463 | 61,558 |  |
| 1,021,210 | 31,822 |  | 774,99\% | 17,664 |  |
| 2,778 | 381 |  | 5,024 | 424 | ... ... |
| 271 | 44 |  | 148 | 41 | ..... |
| 4,042,093 | 81,059 | . .... | 2,825,010 | 54,182 | - |
| 2,538 | 745 |  | 2,675 | 799 | . . . |
| 716,678 | 124,410 |  | 703,900 | 103,134 | ..... . |
| 156 | 55 |  | 237 | 107 |  |
| ......... | . |  | 3,267 | 203 | . . . |
| 3,627,078 | 88,875 |  | 3,834,370 | 77,646 |  |
| 7,195 | 3,120 | . .... | 6,126 | 1,703 |  |
| 3,050,941 | 131,567 | .. .... | $3,441,571$ | 153,819 |  |
| 1,308 | 129 |  | 3,472 | 328 |  |
| .......... | 3,492 |  |  | 4,602 |  |
|  | 12,237 |  | ...... | 9.106 |  |
| -1,221 | 21,486 | 4,29! 20 | 73,752 | 30.06 | 4.54 .52 |
| 1,169,140 | 190,456 |  | 1,092,311 | 180,903 |  |

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports


* To Sath March, 1s94.
and Exports into and from Canada, dc.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.

| Imports. |  |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value. |  |  |  |  | Value. |  |  |  |  |
| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | S |
| 7,677 33,762 | 20,223 26,263 | 15,038 <br> 22,982 | 20,998 13,844 | 14,483 20,105 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 879 | 2,640 | - 4,654 | 4,769 | 2,564 | . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 697 | 653 | 674 | 364 | 731 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6,470 | 4,181 | - 6,530 | 6,328 | 10,126 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22,8:9 | 43,433 | 50,630 | 45,794 | 46,690 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300,041 | 354,135 | 387,242 | 397,669 | 337,193 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,123 | 5,774 | 1,281 | 1,200 | 210 |  | ... .... |  |  |  |
| 2,944 | 5,781 | 7,337 | 5,577 | (6,126 | . . . . |  |  |  |  |
| 34,392 | 13,212 | 17,717 | 17,721 | 17,385 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4,001 | 6,310 | 7,601 | 2,410 | 4,786 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37,302 | 43,614 1,507 | 33,283 2,933 | 40,747 | 29,035 2,296 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,201 | +661 | 2,083 | 2,844 | 2,13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 813 | 11,857 | 17,132 | 31,34i | 27,557 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ! 47 | 1,6588 | 2,614 | 2,153 | 2,021 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7,023 | 8,005 | 7,351 | 7,790 | 8,937 |  |  |  | . |  |
| 681 | 78 | 485 | 619 | 716. |  |  | .. . . | ....... |  |
| 524 | 240 | 147 | 184 | 722 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $5, \mathrm{SO}$ | 4, 366 | 10,318 | 2,337 | 1,115. |  |  | $\ldots$ | ....... |  |
| 416,081 | 387,509 | 391,591 | 39, 780 | 368,361 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,654,678 | 2,777,404 | 2,962,144 | 3,220,628 | 2,732,108 | 273,539 | 283,165 | 248,707 | 240,900 | 231,120 |
| 4,381 | 29,634 | 16,464 | 28,099 | 24,093 |  |  |  |  |  |


| ARTICLES. | Entered for Home Consumption. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893. |  |  | 1894. |  |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Duty. | Quantity. | Value. | Duty. |
|  |  | S | S cts. |  | 8 | $s$ cts. |
| Earthenware and china-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S . |  | 187,304 | 65,557 47 |  | 162,030 | 54,302 09 |
| Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, galls. holding capacity. | 49,103 | 3,852 | 1,473 09 | 34,809 | 3,141 | $1,00923$ |
| Porous and hollow earthenware for fire-proofing purposes . . . . . ... |  | 171 | 5985 |  | 9 | 315 |
| White granite or ironstone ware, and C.C. or cream coloured ware |  | 252,818 | 88,486 05 |  | 236,161 | 78,82541 |
| China and porcelain ware......... |  | 202,528 | 60,758 89 |  | 228,191 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,45471 \\ & 68,49 \end{aligned}$ |
| Earthenware tiles and other manufactures of earthenware, N.E.S... |  | 34,016 | 11,911 75 |  | 41,099 | 14,384 20 |
| Total earthenware and china. |  | 709,737 | 238,429 05 |  | 695,514 | 225,318 29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric arc light carbons or carbon points. | 3,234 | 24,852 | 7,932 52 | 2,808 | 21,357 | 6,910 62 |
| Electric light apparatus, parts of electric light cables, electric batteries. <br> Electric meters and motors. <br> No. |  | 409,823 | 102,456 74 |  | 251,747 | 62,938 45 |
|  | 788 | 78,952 | 19,738 00 | 982 | 63,045 | 15,76119 |
| Telephones and telegraph instruments ; telegraph, telephone, galvanic batteries, electric, incandescent light globes and insulators of all kinds, N.E.S.. |  | 176,438 | 44,109 82 |  | 172,874 | 15,29 $+3,29$ |
| Total electric apparatus. .... |  | 690,065 | 174,23708 | . . . . . . | 509,023 | 128,834 56 |
| Embroderies, N.O.P. ....... .. .... |  | 160,325 | 48,096 68 |  |  | +135 ${ }^{-3}$ |
| Emery, in blocks, crushed or ground. |  | 17,762 |  |  | $14,433$ | +ot |
| Emery wheels |  | 5,606 | 1,403 50 |  | * $\begin{array}{r}14,119\end{array}$ | 1, ${ }^{\text {a }} 11$ |
| Essences, viz.: Apple, pear, pineapple, \&c . |  |  | 1,403 |  | $t\left\{\begin{array}{l}5,113\end{array}\right.$ | 1.210 |
| Excelsior for upholsterers' use ...... |  | 2,198 | 43960 |  | 2,223 | 44460 |
| Fancy goods, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabaster, suar, amber, terra cotta or composition ornaments and statuettes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bead ornaments. . ............ . . . |  | 26,949 | 9,420 25 |  | 8,316 | $\xrightarrow{2905} 38$ |
| Boxes, fancy, ornamental cases and writing desks, \&c. |  | 65,555 | 2,93901 |  | 1s,14.0 |  |
| Braids, bracelets, cords, fringes, tassels, \&c |  | 55, 531,241 | 159,391 75 |  | 20,132 | 18,24330 |
| Fancy manufactures of inne, shell, horn and ivory, N.E.S. |  | $6,314$ | $2,21238$ |  | 5017,588 | 152,2446 |
| Fans not printed. ... ........... |  |  |  |  | 7,301 | 2,553 01 |
| Flowers, artificial .............. |  | 200,430 | 50,113 03 |  | $167,+05$ | 41,851 18 |
| Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed. |  | 337 | $5055$ |  | 1,681 | 27940 |

* To 28th March. + From 2sth March.
and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Contirued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports


* From Newfoundland.
and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, dc.-Continued.

| Imports. |  |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value. |  |  |  |  | Value. |  |  |  |  |
| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 189. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| \$ | 8 | \$ | S | s | s | S | s | 8 | 8 |
| 6,905 | 17,490 | 7,217 | 12,537 | 21,029 | 62,375 | 104,217 | 83,699 | 64,416 | 79,689 |
| 239,878 | 198,963 | 143,811 | 147,792 | 102,529 | 313,569 1,007 | 343,244 | 360,290 18 | 381,125 | 327,074 |
| 300 496 | 544 696 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,253 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198 \\ & 214 \end{aligned}$ | 182 | 106,126 | 109,563 | 70,682 | 69,219 | 79,914 |
| 1,115 | 1,047 | 1,254 | 1,053 | 857 | 48,459 | 156,419 | 100,600 | 73,185 | 97,069 |
| 1,292 | 547 | 3,659 | 805 | 4,060 | 533,824 | 773,780 | 1936, 381 | 455,963 | 399,515 |
| 5,163 | 6,042 | 7,907 | 7,577 | 9,492 | 1,132 | +1,015 | +964 | 1, | 4,752 |
| 3,724 | 2,080 | 3,562 | 3,834 | 2,493 | 40,917 | 42,283 | 37,0 | 57,157 | 44,562 |
| 4,769 6,509 | 4,150 | 5,388 8,016 | ${ }_{9}^{4,319} 9$ | 4, 4,344 | -252 | 28 1,176 | 321 1,902 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,0 \\ 1,+11 \end{array}$ | -514 |
| 275,340 | 242,963 | 237,584 | 223,853 | 205,164 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7,399 | 8,576 | 7,067 | 7,574 | 6,537. | 35 | 8 | . .... | ..... |  |
| 9,558 | 9,207 | 9,912 | 8,509 | 7,260 |  | $\ldots$ | ..... | .... |  |
|  | 982 |  | 135 | 3 | . |  |  |  |  |
| 10,894 | 15,836 | 12,816 | 11,687 |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| 5,188 | 5,715 | 7,416 | 229 7,476 | 7, ${ }^{20}$ | 140,639 | 179,425 | 254,694 | 29, 9164 | 258,325 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 955 \\ & 328 \end{aligned}$ | 7,532 304 | $48,675$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,865 \\ 201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,295 \\ \hline 200 \end{array}$ | 1,006,291 | 1,750,768 | 1,658,467 | 1,816,72; | 2,102,95 |
| 7,5i2 | 10,303 | $\begin{array}{r} 319 \\ 16,932 \end{array}$ | 9,356 | 9 | 933 | 460 | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,648 | 1,148 | 435 | 169 | 494 | 2,069,874 | 1,745,140 | 1,254,586 | 870,374 | 2,386,696 |
| 39,132 | 40,454 | 39,810 | 32,165 | 41,340 | 49,665 | 43,505 | 40,458 | 48,310 | 81,196 |
|  |  |  | ... | . . | . |  |  | 15,316 | 30,806 |
| 1,940 | 3,018 | 4,866 | 2,765 | 2,706 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 249 | 477 | 392 | 106 | 2,521 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11,626 | 11,911 | 13,601 | 11, 87 | 11,252 |  |  |  |  |  |

Fish--Concluded.
Anchovies and sardines, in quarter boxes measuring not more than
$4 \frac{3}{9}$ inches long, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $1_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}}$ inches deep............. boxes. Anchovies and sardines, imported in any other form
Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines...
Fish, all other, fresh. ....................... do do in barrels (from 28th March)............... lbs. Fish, all other, pickled...... lbs. do do ..... " N.E.S. .................... Ibs.

Fish, fresh, not specially enumerated or provided for........ lbs.
Packages containing oysters or other tish, N.O.P.
Other articles, the produce of fisheries, not specially provided for.
Total fish and products of .....
Flax, hemp and jute and manufactures of, viz. :
Bags of hemp, linen or jute (f)om 28th March)................. ${ }^{*}$,
Carpeting, matting and mats of
Carpet linings and stair pads.
Canvas, jute canvas not less than 58 inches wide for manufacturers of floor oil eloths. ....... yds.
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil cloth not less than 45 inches wide and not pressed or calendered. yds
Canvas of flax or hemp when to be used for boats' and ships' sails..
Sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails'..... Ibs.
Damask of linen or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or coloured yds.
Fibre, scutched or hackled.
Flax
Tow of, scutched or green.... lbs.
Handkerchief, plain or printed, in the piece or otherwise
Hemp, undressed. . . . . . . . . . cwt.
Jute butts and jute.
Jate cloth, not otherwise finished than bleached or calendered.
Jute cloth as taken from the loom, neither presserl, mangled, calenCered, wor in any way finished, and not lesse than 40 inches wide wheu impented liy manufacturers of jute liges for use in their own factories.
yds.

[^2]+ From 28th March.
and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.

| Imports. |  |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value. |  |  |  |  | Value. |  |  |  |  |
| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| $s$ |  | * | 8 | $s$ | $\$$ | S | \$ | S | 8 |
| 56,398 | 49,739 | 46,331 | 63,271 | 64,452 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,628 | 1,708 | 1,999 | 1,951 | 1,816 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,026 | 1,393 | 1,267 | 2,919 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,664 \\ & 1,823 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 355 | 1,346 | 3,983 | 1,925 |  | 577,745 | 608,797 | 687,980 | 787,364 | 799,548 |
| 2,885 | 1,932 | 1,533 | 13,421 | 5,252 | 8,503 | 10,720 | 7,754 | 12,825 | 6,766 |
| 4,310 | 4,527 | 7,684 | 13,260 | 33,068 | $\ldots$...... |  |  | ........ |  |
| 301 | 388 | 975 | 773 | 626 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17,656 | 14,196 | 21,231 | 15,632 | 16,464 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 982 | 1,343 | 1,224 | 1,494 | 1,785 | 2,354 | 6,195 | 10,622 | 5,007 | 2,208 |
| 961,978 | 1,229,632 | 1,329,538 | 1,080,153 | 1,411,913 | 8,160,952 | 9,328,789 | 8,774,384 | 8,258,901 | 10,322,251 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 395 \\ 78,183 \\ 3,004 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 77,282 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 73, } \\ 2,508 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72,54 1,540 | 90,835 2,271 |  |  |  | .. ..... | ... .... |  |
| 25,576 | 26,695 | 16,180 | 29,389 | 31,153 |  | .......... |  | ...... . |  |
| 7,559 | 6,955 | 8,204 | 3,072 | 5,807 | ...... | ........ | ...... | .......... |  |
| 10,739 | 10,413 | 8,196 | 7,75. | 5,218 |  |  |  | .......... |  |
| 2,859 | 2,661 | 3,234 | 2,479 | 1,413 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 224,695 | 230,248 | 255,333 | 314,598 | 226,388 | $\begin{array}{r} 175,563 \\ 95,698 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 181,386 | 112,360 | 124,042 | 268,203 |
| 354 | ${ }_{6} 116$ | 84 | 112 | +174 |  | 99,299 | 114,653 | 117,143 | 71,423 |
| 104,247 | 111,988 | 122, 419 | 139,960 | 119,916 | 26,568 |  |  |  |  |
| 774,587 | 86,597 | 87, | 1,150,134 | $\begin{array}{r} 482,289 \\ 1,759 \end{array}$ |  | 123 |  | 7,330 | 100 |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  | +31,676 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 175,389 | 330,081 | 300,971 | 355,254 | 298,813 |  |  |  |  |  |


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, dc.-Continued.

| Imports. |  |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value. |  |  |  |  | Value. |  |  |  |  |
| 1890. | 1891. | 1893. | 1893. | 1894. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| 8 | S | 8 | \$ | 8 | 3 | \$ | S | 8 | - |
| 500,033 | 547,864 | 621,217 | 674,663 | 750,882 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15,24t | 27,262 | 19,366 | 49,072 | 43,116 |  |  | $\ldots$. |  |  |
| $120,467$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,783 \\ 731 \end{array}$ | 89,216 680 | $\begin{array}{r} 61,462 \\ 580 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,733 \\ 1,018 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21,724 | 18,109 | 14,539 | 12,455 | 10,100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107,639 | 32,039 | 80,768 | 61,982 | 66,764 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53,145 | 69,873 | 54,282 | 67,998 | 89,081 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24,581 | 21,219 | 24,184 | 20,286 | 30,315 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,882 | 1,295 | 1,287 | 1,274 | 943 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48,707 | 1,995 | 137 | 2,781 | 1,473 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 66,580 | 43,332 | 75,223 | 65,364 | 74,021 | 33,906 | 126,174 | 120,658 | 113,763 | 136,849 |
| 1,593,386 | 1,413,801 | 1,591,527 | 1,634, 975 | 1,887,902 | 1,063,261 | 1,581,459 | 1,659,508 | 2,942,136 | 1,048,978 |
| 5,150 | 10,135 | 13,406 | 5,949 | 9,199 | 30,851 | 30,772 | 62,140 | 47,065 | 22,369 |
| 17,108 | 11,489 | 16,359 | 11,937 | 8,555 |  |  | ...... |  |  |
| 2,814 | 41 | 80 | 5,039 | 3,911 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 939 | 2,539 | 2,117 | 1,332 | 456 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 1,222 | 2,113 | 2,532 | 2,529 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36,498 | 48,3:\% | 38,565 | 34,209 | 35,831 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62,529 | 73,822 | 72,642 | 60,998 | 60,481 | 30,851 | 30,772 | 62,140 | 47,065 | 22,369 |
| 1,060 | 4,511 | 2,453 | 3,113 | 1,566 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 584,202 | 477.954 | 604,794 | 647,161 | 619,044 | 35,852 | 84,188 | 31,669 | 31,120 | 22,553 |
| 47, 819 | 3,487 | 7,494 | 11,321 | 45,868 | 318,635 | 536,049 | 1,115,968 | 605,752 | 1,060, 192 |
| 396,178 | 485,927 | 649,257 | 785,433 | 627,678 | 1,562,105 | 1,395, 821 | 1,542,856 | 1,481,168 | 1,754,8,0 |
| 98,299 | 99,114 | 88,961 | 89,127 | 87,951 | 12,460 | 11,773 | 17,542 | 9,327 | 8,2914 |
| 1,126,498 | 1,066,482 | 1,350,506 | 1,533,042 | 1,580,541 | 1,929,052 | 2,027,831 | 2,708,035 | 2,127,367 | 2,849,841 |

No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


Entered for Home Consumption.

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.

| Imports. |  |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value. |  |  |  |  | Value. |  |  |  |  |
| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1s: 14. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892 | 1893. | 18\%4. |
| 8 | $\cdots$ | s | * | 8 | $\leqslant$ | \$ | 8 | $S 111 \mathrm{~m}$ | \$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 36,892 \\ & 11,506 \end{aligned}$ | 45,542 823 | 451,103 21,826 | 609,619 28,590 | 718,254 53,352 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
|  | 8,416 | 26 | 14,704 | 6,011 |  |  |  | .... .... |  |
| 198 | 175 | 334 | 102 | 290 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 272,984 | 180,497 | 172,636 | 178,493 | 173,675 | . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| 1,538,908 | 1,592,395 | 1,388,878 | 1,575,021 | 1,495,316 | 11,034 | 18,527 | 21,628 | 24,314 | 40,750 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 34,312 \\ 123 \end{array}$ | 27,959 | 24,111 | 33,26232 | 19,836 | 20,838 | 23,754 | 24,769 | 34,905 | 25,354 |
|  | 583 |  |  | 270 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14,521 | 18,849 | 11,151 | 14,557 | 17,070 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16,325 | 11,887 | 12,608 | 12,728 | 15,147 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8,236 | 7,426 | 7,404 | 6,382 | 6,573 | ......... | - $\quad . .$. |  |  |  |
| 73,517 | 66,704 | 55,611 | 66,961 | 58,896 | 20,838 | 23,754 | 24,769 | 34,905 | 25,354 |
|  |  | 19 | 82 | 629 |  | $\ldots$ | . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | $\ldots$..... |
| 19,985 18,006 |  | 27,170 | 30,659 | 33,549 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6,722 | - 9,294 | 10,361 | 12,501 | 11,641 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 782,124 | 816,925 | 792,643 | 793,955 | 715,547 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 417 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,742 \\ & 5,577 \end{aligned}$ | 1,127 | $\begin{array}{r} 402 \\ 1,266 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 531 \\ 1,760 \end{array}$ | ..... ... |  |  |  |  |
| 3,738 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,912 \\ 41,150 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29,736 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,577 \\ 43,771\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,266 \\ 49,263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,760 \\ 57,190 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 304,760 | - $\begin{array}{r}280,266 \\ 101\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225,633 \\ 383 \end{array}$ | 284,158 | 295,224 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 392 <br> 241,776 | 206,132 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 142,551 | 191,008 | 198,075 |  |  | 497 | 820 | 1,580 | 1,415 | 2,048 |
| 1,290,033 | 1,366,690 | 1,300,493 | 1,414,454 | 1,322,200 | 497 | 820 | 1,580 | 1,415 | 2,048 |
| 28,186 | 1,959 | 8,447 | 14,151 | 18,404 | 1,068,554 | 559,489 | 800,533 | 1,452,872 | 2,601,704 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1,703,093 \\ 6,658 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,004,449 \\ 3,984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,704,932 \\ 4, \cdots 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,947,886 \\ 7,065 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,866,333 \\ 10,656 \end{array}$ | ) 510,109 | 493,814 | 483,240 | 406,162 | 316,237 |



[^3]and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


Entered for Home Consumption.

ARTICLES.

Metals and minerals, and manufactures of, N.E.S. :-
Brass and manufactures of :-
Bars and bolts
cwt.
Brass cups, being rough blanks for the manufacture of brass and paper-shells and cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper-shells and cartridges, for use in their own factories, O.C.
Brasn and copper wire, twisted, imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their own factories.
cwt.
Brass, old scrap, and brass in sheets or plates of not less than 4 inches in width.
cowt.
Drawn tubing and plain and fancy tubing feet. Glove fasteners.
Strips for printers' rules, not finished, and brass in strips or sheets of less than 4 inches in width.
Wire of brass, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, \&c., imported by manufacturers of boots, shoes and leather belting, O.C...
Wire of brass, round or flat.. lhs. Wire
Wire cloth
Manufactures of, N.E.S
Nails, rivets and burrs.
Total, brass and manufactures of
Copper and manufactures of-
Copper ore
Fine copper.
Copper matte or regulus of, and black or coarse cinper and copper cement, fine copper therein contained.
Bars, rods, bolts, ingots and sheathing, not planished or coated. . cwt. Copp+r, in sheéts and plates of not lesis than 4 inches in width. cwt. Nails, livets and burrs............
Old and serap ....... . . . cwt.
Oxide of copper, black.
Copper rollers for use in calico printing, O.C
Copper wire, round or flat... lbs.
Pigs..................................
Reamlens drawn tulning...... feet.
Sheets or strips of hess than 4 inches in width.


[^4]and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Value of Imports

and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.


## Entered for Home Consumption．



[^5]and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


Metals and minerals, and manufactures of, N.E.S.
Iron and manufactures of, steel and manufactures of, or both com-bined-Continucd.
Pumps, steam. . . . . ....... No.
Railway bars and rails of iron or steel, for railways and tram-ways of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S tons
Railway tish-plates "،
Rolled iron or steel angles, chan-

- nels, structural shapes, and special shapes, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard.
lbs.
Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard
cwt.
Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than $\frac{3}{5}$ of an inch thick nor less than 15 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges. . . . cwt.
Safes, and doors for safes and vaults
Scales, balances and weighing beams.
n and scrap-steel, old, and
Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, old, and
fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.
cwt.
Screws, iron and steel, commonly called "wood screws"-
2 inches or over in length. . Ibs. 1 inch and loss than 2 inches " Less than 1 inch
Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thimer than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates and plates of iron or steel, not less than 30 inches wide, and not less than finch in thickness . . . . . . . . . evt.
skates, of all kinds, or parts of same............. . . . ... pairs.
Steel lowls for crann sumatoms.
Entered for Home Consumption.

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.



## ARTTICLES.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


| ARTICLES. | Enterer for Home Consumption. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893. |  |  | 1894. |  |  |
|  | Quantity | Value. | Duty. | Quantity. | Value. | Duty. |
|  |  | $\leqslant$ | s cts. |  | 8 | $s$ cts. |
| manufactures of, or both com-bined-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| marle, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not elsewhere pro- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel, except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs ......... cwt. | 21,709 | 19,353 | 8,683 38 | 11,058 | 10,705 | 3,742 29 |
| Steel for the manufacture of hammers, augers, \&c......... cwt. | 3,361 | 4,588 |  | 1,341 | 3,042 |  |
| Steel for manufacture of tubular bow rockets. ........... . . . cwt. | 75 | 240 |  | 275 | 888 |  |
| Steel, manufactures of :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Table cutlery, N.E.S., (from 28th March). |  |  |  |  | 1.987 | 1645 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surgical and dental instruments. |  | 56,925 | 11,385 18 |  | 45.601 | く, otio 90 |
| Knife blades, or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steeland manufactures of, N.E.S. Stores. |  | 41,968 | 12.5:1108 |  | 44,620 | 13,106 4 |
| Swedish rolled iron nail rods under |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$-inch in diameter, for manufacture of horsw-shre nails. . . . cwt. | 21,307 | 39,031 | 7, Nut 20 | 13.510 | 34, | (6, \%3\% 60 |
| 'Towls and implements :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers, N.E.S. |  | 6,240 | 2.154 |  | 9,9\%\% | 8,4898 |
| Axes, chopping. ........ doz. | 558 | 4, 2 | 1,609 58 |  | 4,038 | 1, +31 12 |
| Siws |  | 71.975 | - 3191 | , | 134.27 | 23,361 86 |
| Bonkhinders' tools and implementsincluding ruling machines |  | 41.019 | 4,101 90 |  | 23,305 | 2,93050 |
| Carpenters, coopers, cabinetmakers, and all other mechanies' tom, N.F.S. |  | 310,513 | 10s,71s s9 |  | -31.2T | ה6,627 39 |
| Etige torls, N. E.S. |  | 10,600: | 3.71205 |  | (6.402 | 2,23764 |
| Files and rasps. . . . . . . |  | 74.05 | 25:925 5 |  | 64,502 | 29.5年66 |
| I'icks, mattocks, hanmmes woighing three foomelh rath or ower, sledges, track tix)ls, wedges or crow-hars of iron or aterel. Ibs. | 74,212 | 5,074 | 2,010 63 |  | 7,838 | 2.91860 |

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Contimmerl.


## No. 2-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.


ARTICLES.

Miscellaneous metals and minerals and manufactures of - Con
Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough or not further manufacs tured than cut in lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories for the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only.
Rolled round wire rods of iron or steel, brass or copper, under $\frac{1}{2}$-inch in diameter, imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories . . . . . . . cwt.
Screws of irm, steel, brass or other metal, N.E.S.
Silex or crystallized quartz . . . .cwt.
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, and matrices, and copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid
.sq. in.
Stereotypes, elpetrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, N.E.S. ; and matrices or copper shells of the same. . . . . . . . sq. in.
Stereotypes, olectrotypes and celluloids of newspan columns, and bases for the simt, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . sq. in. do matrices or copper shells of the same. ........ . . .sq. in.
Tagging metal, plain, jap:unn+d on coated, in coils, not owr 1 --inch wide, when imported by mannfacturers of shoe and corset latee for use in their factorjes . .ewt Terns or tern platu".... "" Type for printing
Type metal
Wire of all kinds, N.E.
Fellow motal, in hars, wolts and for sheathing ... ................ent

Total misedlaneons metals, de.
Total, metals

Entered for Home Consumption.

| 1893. |  |  | 1894. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity. | Value. | Duty. | Quantity. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | S cts. |  | S | s cts. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 350,035 | 610,708 |  | 327.579 | 510,-83 |  |
| 2,447 | 7,068 1,301 | 2,473 811 | $\cdots, 5.51$ | 6,117 | 2,043 11 |
| 216,023 | 4,270 | 1,440 16 | $*$ + 160,004 43,500 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 2,651 \\ 1,764 \end{array}\right\}$ | 1,067 01 |
| 351,247 | 13,719 | $7.02+97$ | 326,135 | 11,3\% ${ }^{-2}$ | 6, $\mathrm{S}_{2}^{2}$ - 99 |
| 488,934 | 3,189 | 3,667 19 2 23,994 |  | 2.580 | 1.78530 |
| 1,076 | 67 | 21.2 | -43 | 11 | 486 |
| 178 | 2, 23 |  | 16 | 2+2 |  |
| 14,953 | 31,7! | $3,94+8$ | 10.316 | - 6,010 | 3.1715 |
|  | 64.01: | 12.8178 | . .. ... | 59.007 | 11,81204 |
|  | 1, 足 | 12 S 10 | ..... | -3.5 | -3 50 |
|  | S,370 | $1,3+410$ | .... ... | 3,128 | -85 10 |
| 5,495 | 61, 8,71 |  | 4,129 | 39.N020 |  |
| ........ | 1,302, 235 | 138,605 49 | ........ | 1,064,801 | 112,011 23 |
| .... ... | $23,628,336$ | 3,350,666 81 |  | 18,732,563 | $2,329,64075$ |

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.


*To 28th March. †From 28th March. $\ddagger$ From Newfoundland.
and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.

| Imports. |  |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value. |  |  |  |  | Value. |  |  |  |  |
| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| 8 | \$ | S | 8 | 8 | S | 8 | S | S | $s$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 17,951 \\ 115 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,814 \\ 1,615 \end{array}$ | 17,206 1,643 | 26,210 873 | 6,342 414 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12,206 | 35,189 | 4,109 | 9,160 | 20,068 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 547,882 | 554,137 | 497,602 | 472,719 | 451,066 | 16,226 | 19,472 | 18,869 | 8,081 | 5,448 |
| 20,665 | 66,787 | 46,452 | 37,588 | 15,477 | 34,708 | 29,487 | 45,121 | 51,776 | 22,890 |
| 7,703 | 11,986 | 8,463 | 8,989 | 7,062 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26,709 5,939 | 37,680 11,916 | 9,942 4,734 | 57,815 1,537 | 21,380 1,954 | 5,191 3,271 | 1,96 | 5,168 | 21,632 | 3,136 |
| 5,389 |  |  | 1,537 |  | 3,271 | 1,371 |  | 2,266 | 271 |
| 1,117 | 2,929 | 4,651 | 375 | 180 | 1,751 | 741 | 2,241 | 1,030 | 2,541 |
| 62,133 | 131,298 | 74,242 | 106,304 | 46,053 | 44,921 | 31,695 | 33,4\% | 76,704 | 28,438 |
| 8,588 | 24,818 | 23,126 | 9,099 | 4,719 | 573 |  | 17 | 65 |  |
| 2,126 | 4,069 | 2,890 | 1,990 | 2,860 |  |  |  | 901 |  |
| 3,482 | 2,261 | 2,096 | 477 | 2,436 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30,382 | 66,858 | 44,447 | 48,325 | 24,999 | .. .... | ....... |  |  |  |
| 112,045 ...... | 87,703 | 107,919 | 128,369 3,017 | 79,918 938 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 187,730 | 217,657 | . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ... .... | . $\cdot$. |
| 375,689 39,558 | 479,085 | 341,067 | 234,139 | 253,421 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | 876 | 165 |  | 4,965 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 78,995 | 186,645 | 150,238 | 43,481 | 15,270 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 76,229 | 63,470 | 88,571 | 101,327 | 97,931 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68,203 | 77,607 | 87,378 | 76,301 | 73,445 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $41,175$ | 53,591 | 18,823 $+0,783$ | 186,110 | 58,028 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39,931 | 43,938 | 40,783 | 29,955 | 2S,742 | 7,275 | 6,976 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 5,946 | 16,646 | 39,749 |
| 876,427 | 1,122,285 | 972,731 | 964,712 | 489,554 | 7,850 | 6,976 | 5.963 | 17,612 | 39, 7 4.7 |
| 1,486,442 | 1,807,720 | 1,544,575 | 1,543,735 | 1,386,673 | 68,997 | 58,143 | 78,5:0 | 102,397 | 74, 113.5 |


| ARTICLES. | Entered for Home Consumption. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893. |  |  | 1894. |  |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Duty. | Quantity. | Value. | Duty. |
| Oil cake and meal, cotton seed cake and meal, palm nut cake and meal. <br> Oil cloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India-rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for...........sq. yds. Oil cloth, floor. $\qquad$ <br> Total oil cloth, \&c. $\qquad$ | 27,140 | 5 29,893 | S cts. | 21,659 | $23,547$ |  |
|  | 294,619 647,209 | 70,417 162,978 | $\begin{array}{r}21,79646 \\ 64,947 \\ \hline 69\end{array}$ | 103,115 505,48 | 64,436 146,578 | $\begin{aligned} & 18, \text { fi83 } 96 \\ & \tilde{5}, 66016 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 871,898 | 233,395 | $86,74+15$ | 767,613 | 211,914 | $7 \pm, 34 \pm 12$ |
| Optical, philosophical, photographic and mathematical instruments, N.E.S. <br> Philosophical instruments and apparatus such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies. Spectacles and eye-glasses. do do parts of, unfinished. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Total optical and philosophical instruments, \&c. |  | 61,613 | 15,415 71 |  | 72.815 | 18,20250 |
|  |  | 81,494 35,012 866 | 10,50404 21656 |  | 37,275 36,118 $3,8.88$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,83416 \\ \times 3925 \end{array}$ |
|  | .......... | 178,985 | 26,136 31 |  | 150,06i; | 29.8591 |
| Packages $\qquad$ do <br> Packages, the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, exported and returned <br> Packages not otherwise provided for. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 290,475 \\ 2,793 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,913 \\ 648 \\ 64 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 430,13! \\ 15.135 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,06 ? 91 \\ 4,401 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 2,272 |  |  | 16,3! $\square^{2}$ |  |
|  |  | 939 |  |  | 653 |  |
| Total packages, N.E.S. |  | 405, 481 | 80,61198 |  | 455,319 | 90,46464 |
| Packages, post office <br> do do <br> do and parcels by express of small value. <br> Total post ottice packages. <br> Paintings, drawings, engravings, prints and building plans, N.E.S. . <br> Paintings in oil or water colours by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists <br> Paintings in oil ow water colonrs, the procluction of Gamadian artists, under regulations loy the Minister of Customis. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> Total paintings. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 134,769 \\ & 393,4!9 \end{aligned}$ | 85,510 \$1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 194.761 \\ & 4+4,33 \\ & 36,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.7990 \\ 9.71158 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 528,268 | 55,590 81 | .......... | 715023 | 119,503 4 |
|  |  | 36,97 275,376 | 7,395 44 |  | $64,1: 3$ 4080000 | 12.8672 |
|  |  | 2,754 |  |  | $5,5 \mathrm{t}_{5}^{7}$ |  |
|  |  | 315, 1 | 7,39544 |  | 4.1 .7 .04 | 12.82672 |

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

*To シsth March. triom シsth March.
and Exports into and from Canada, icc.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Contirued.


| ARTICLES． | Entered for Home Consumption． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893. |  |  | 1894. |  |  |
|  | Quantity． | Value． | Duty． | Quantity． | Value． | Duty． |
|  |  | \＄ | $S$ cts． |  | $s$ | 5 cts． |
| Plants and trees－tion． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quince trees of all kinds．．．．No． Seedling stock for grafting | 3，884 | 5，008 | 96 | 2，021 | 4，529 | 585 |
| ling stock of same．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total plants and trees ．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 143，344 | 29，382 50 |  | 131，425 | 27，101 93 |
| Plaster of Paris（Sce under Stones and Manufactures of，N．F．S．） |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plates，engraved on wood and on steel or on other metal． |  | 2，707 | 54137 |  | 908 | 18150 |
| Precious stones，polished，but not set or otherwise manufactured，and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals，not to include motive power |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total precious stones，\＆c．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | 122，235 | 1，234 50 | ．．．．．．．． | 1！0，8．33 | 1，502 33 |
| Prizes：cups and other prizes won in competition |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 671 |  |  | is | －．．．． |
| Provisions not otherwise specified ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．lbs． | 224，384 | 45，637 | 8.9754 | プロ， 711 | 131．63 | $2 \times 10$ S 53 |
| Cheese ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．＂، | 116，106 | 20，914 4 | 3.48319 |  | －s，0es | 4，710 |
| Eggs ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．doz． | 4，548 | ${ }^{611}$ |  | （6），29？ | $8.78!$ |  |
| do | 68，429 | 12，583 | 3，426 19 | ＊－9，531 | 13，069 | 3，976 65 |
| Lard，tried or rendered．．．．．Ibss | 146，885 | 12，620 | 4，406 5t | 156，429 | 14， 662 | ＋，35i 15 |
| Lard，untried ．．．．．．．．．．＂ | 745 | 52 | 1490 | 4.450 | －－9 | 7862 |
| Bacon and hams，shoulders and sides． | 670，155 | 76，008 | 20，104 64 | 450,05 | 32，863 | 12，367 11 |
| Beef，salted，in barrels ．．．．．＂ | 2，316，588 | 91，505 | 46，331．76 | 1，94，, 516 | Si， 206 | 38，910 |
| Meats，viz：－ <br> Extract of beef or beef fluid，not medicated． |  | $3 \times, 364$ | 4.591 |  | ＋0，0，-1 | 10,0185 |
| Mutton ．．i．．．．．．．．．．．．lbs． | 2，13？ | 149 | 6396 | $\triangle \square$ | $3,16{ }^{-}$ | 1，411 St |
| Pork，barrelled，in brine，made from the sides of heavy hogs after the hams and shoulders are cut off，and containing not more than 16 pieces to the barrel of 200 lbs．weight．．．．．．． 1 ln s． | 3，362， 46 | 29.46 | 57,93819 | 4，611， 5 ¢t | 343，605 | 70,51879 |
| Poultry and game of all kinds |  | 12，297 | 2,46130 | 1，011， | 10，100 | 2，033 65 |
| Drich or smoked meats，and ments preserved in any other way than salted or pickled，N．E．S．lbs． | 1，263，310 | 124，214 | 38，019 44 | 1，349，341 | 136，04i | 38，261 78 |

＊From 2sth March to June 1st．
and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.



[^6]and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.


No. 2.-I'lemized Statenent showing the Values of all Imports

and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&e.-Contirued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Yalues of Imports

and Exports into and from Canada, ivc.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

and Exports into and from Canada, de.-Continued.


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{ARTICLES.} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Entrren for Home Consumption.} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1893.} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1894.} \\
\hline \& Quantity. \& Value. \& Duty. \& Quantity. \& Value. \& Duty . \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Vinegar of any strength not exceeding strength of proof. . . . . . . .galls. \\
Vinegar, above strength of proof "
\end{tabular}} \& \& S \& S cts. \& \& \(\cdots\) \& Stts. \\
\hline \& 33,170
3,964 \& 8,434
1,697 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4,974 \\
1,074 \\
\hline 17
\end{tabular} \& 34,563
4,041 \& 8,875
1,852 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
5,184 \\
1,329 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Watches. \\
Watch cases. \\
Watch actions or movements
\end{tabular}} \& \& 47,134 \& 11,789 22 \& \& 52,261 \& 13,065 83 \\
\hline \& \& 57,260 \& 20,040 56 \& \& 44,132 \& 15,446 03 \\
\hline \& \& 298,411 \& 29,842 00 \& \& 250,688 \& 25,068 80 \\
\hline Total watches and movements.. \& \& 402,805 \& 61,671 78 \& \& 347,081 \& 53,580 66 \\
\hline Wax beeswax. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .lbs. Wax, and manufactures of, N.E.S. . \& \& 18,093 \& 3,61960 \& 1,397 \& 12, \(\begin{array}{r}325 \\ 12.3\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3250 \\
-+429
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Webbing, elastic.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Webbing, non-elastic.} \& \& 122,108 \& 30,526 75 \& \& 100,801 \& 24,360 39 \\
\hline \& \& 7,485 \& 1,497 09 \& . . . . . . . . \& 12,905 \& \(\stackrel{2}{2} 58214\) \\
\hline Total webbing \& \& 129,593 \& 32,023 75 \& \& 113,706; \& 26,442 53 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Whalebone, umnanufactured \\
Whips, N.E.S. \\
Square reeds and raw-hide centres, texile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories, O. C. \\
Window shades, (from 28th March). .
\end{tabular}} \& \& 1,994 \& \& 92 \& 645 \& \\
\hline \& 1,630 \& 5,397
5,114 \& 2,434 53 \& 9931 \& 4,221

,- 888 \& 1,67148
$\cdots$ <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{| Wood and manufactures of :- |
| :--- |
| Barks:- |
| Hemlock cords. Oak and tanners. |
| Corkwood or cork bark.. |
| Wood for fuel. . |
| Wood of the trees im permond trees imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles. |
| Wood partly manufactured :- |
| Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, paranols or sunshades, and bamıboos unmanufactured. |
| Felloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smosthed or otherwise manufactured, when imported by manufacturess of carriage and cart-wheels to 1 we used in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only, O.C... |} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 2, 218 \& \& 100
831 \& 80-8 \& .... <br>
\hline \& \& 2,
72,963 \& \& . 31 \& $78,8 \times 0$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& 20,680 \& \& 6,288 \& 19,624 \& <br>
\hline \& \& 4.51 \& \& \& | 618 \& <br>
\hline \& \& 4,567 \& \& \& ! \& <br>
\hline \& \& 14,220 \& \& \& 12,041 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.



* For exports of these, see pages 116 and 118.
and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.--Continued.


*From 28th March.
and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports


* From 28th March.
and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Continued.


No. 2.-Itemized Statement showing the Values of Imports

and Exports into and from Canada, \&c.-Concluded



| ！ |  |  | 㱗 |  | 会 | 䫆枵 | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{8} \\ & \underline{x} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { な害 } \\ & \text { 总 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{E} \\ & \underset{\sim}{c} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  <br>  | 虽 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & x \\ & \frac{x}{5} \\ & \stackrel{N}{2} \\ & \frac{\sigma}{\sigma} \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  |  |  | 舎 |  |  | 名令 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & x \\ & x_{0}^{\prime} \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 筑 } \\ & \text { 答 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | － |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 筑 } \\ & \stackrel{0}{c} \\ & \stackrel{c}{=} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ： |  | 气 | $\vdots$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 寿 |
|  | ； |  |  | : : | 是 | 果 | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{9}{6} \\ & 8 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 알感 } \\ \text { 关 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{i}{8} \\ & \stackrel{\theta}{7} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 第 |  | 皆 |
|  |  |  | $\frac{12}{20}$ |  | 会 |  |  |
|  | 莒 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 洓 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { M } \\ & \text { sity } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Books, periodicals and all } \\ & \text { other printed matter. } . . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 各 |  |

No. 3.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles, both Dutiable and Free, imported, de.-Continued.


| $\vdots \vdots$ |  |  | E | 引 $\vdots \vdots$ |  | 引 ： |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $50$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 7 } \\ & \hline 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\frac{\bar{E}}{\underset{5}{5}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{E} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{c} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | 为 |
|  |  |  | E |  | $\vdots$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 蘦 |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\,\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 准 } \\ & \hat{N} \end{aligned}$ |  | 3 |
| $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\ddots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\ddots$ $\vdots$  <br>  $\vdots$ $\vdots$  | $\|$$\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ |  | 言 | $\vdots \vdots$ | ： |  |  |  |  |
|  | $0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$  $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br>  $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |  | 永 | 引 |  |  | $\vdots$ | ： |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \underset{\sim}{n} \\ \text { 合 } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  ミ18 \％\％ |  |  | 路会 |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 易 } \\ \text { 会 } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { 感 } \\ \text { 丽 } \end{array}$ |
|  | ！ |  | 霏 |  |  |  |  |  | $\vdots$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 恣 } \\ \text { 会 } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 点 } \\ \underset{\sim}{n} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{\infty} \\ & \underset{N}{\infty} \\ & \underset{N}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { 音 }}{\stackrel{y}{ت}}$ |  |  |  | 意 |  |


| Articles Importel), | Countries. | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | 1 )utiable. | Frees. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
| Cement.................. | G. B.. U. S Austria Australasia. Belgium France Germany O. C. | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | * | 5 | \& | \$ |
|  |  | 228,060 54,128 | . ...... | 195,217 09,070 |  | 215,286 27,679 | , | 227,161 $39,8!16$ | . | 188,814 33,263 |  |
|  |  |  | , |  |  | - |  |  |  | 389 |  |
|  |  | 2!, 421 |  | 23,74 | .... ... | 21,65\% |  | 48, 631 |  | (i0, 860 |  |
|  |  | 3,505 01964 | ...... | 2,689 | $\cdots$ | 1,620 |  | - 8.295 | . | $\stackrel{4,179}{\sim}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}21,907 \\ \hline 988\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | 34,126 802 |  | 10, 56 |  | 5,239 | ........ | 2,400 |  |
|  |  | 338,069 | ....... | 315,701 | . . . . . . . . | - 283,253 | .......... | 321,047 | - . . . . | 289,971 | .......... |
| Clocks, clock cases, clock springs, \&c. | G. B | 13,486 | ........ | 7,093 | $\cdots$ | 8,880 | ......... | 5,305 | . ........ | 5,389 | .......... |
|  | U. Selgium | 13,909 | ....... | 86,997 1,110 | . | 104,10s |  | 119,916 | ........ | 97,343 100 |  |
|  | France | 5,451 | . . . . | 7,333 | . . . . | 7,!2! |  | (1,202 | ........ | 4,969 |  |
|  | Germary . . | 7,406 | . . . . . . | 4,917 | . $\cdot$. | 2,781 |  | $\therefore$ Ste | . . . . . . | 13,0999 |  |
|  | Russia.... |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 300 | …...... |
|  | O. C..... . . | 72 | . . . | 12 |  | 150 |  | 7 |  | 13 |  |
|  |  | 123,324 | . . . | 117,462 | $\ldots$. | 123,454 |  | 143,335 | ........ | 121,443 |  |
| Coal, coke mul cotul dust. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,660 \\ 3,837,43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,7!4 \\ 4,608,102^{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119,49! \\ 1,304,2!16 \end{array}$ | 5,2030 | $\begin{array}{r} 133,117 \\ +, 35,1615 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,980 \\ 5,638,121 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1+1,213 \\ 4,3 \pm 2,216 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,46 i 6 \\ 6,351,484 \end{array}$ | 145,971 $3,419,816$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,213 \\ 6,365,106 \end{array}$ |
|  | U. S. Anstralasi:. (). 0 |  |  |  |  | .... ... |  |  |  | $\cdot 01$ |  |
|  |  | 3,983, (6, \% | 4,617,8:9\% | 1, 12:3,780 | T, 22 $2,3,38$ | $4,4!11,032$ | $5,642,101$ | 4, 4 (23, 429 | (6,356,400 | 3,565,988 | 1,380,319 |
| Cucera brans, nibs, pasta. chocolate and other are parations of cocoa..... | C. P.... . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4! , 3166 | 2, $29: 7$ | 49,430 | 7, 9 ! 186 | \$1, 1933 | 6,611 | 56,099 | 12,048 | 43,033 | 12,000 |
|  |  | 31,375 | 11.501 | 43,383 | 18,8:2 | 64,363 | 18,58. | 78, 105 | 23,977 | 82, 206 | 23,899 |


No．3．－Statement（by Countries）of the Values of the principal Articles，both Dutiable and Free，imported，dc．－Continued．

| $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ | 范 <br>  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots\end{array}$ |  |  | ｜cos |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  <br>  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 0_{2} \\ =1 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  －ix Min on in |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | $\boldsymbol{c}_{5} \quad \vdots \vdots$ |  | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$ |  | ｜o |
|  |  |  <br>  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | － |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ®i } \\ & \stackrel{\otimes}{\otimes} \end{aligned}$ | 先 |  |  | ： |  |  | ｜r8 |
|  |  |  <br> $\because$ ※inco | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | ¢0\％ |  |
| 守 | 号 | Es | $\vdots \mid$ | $\begin{array}{cc:ccc}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{8}{\circ}$ | 通 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 尔 |
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| $\begin{array}{l:lll\|} \hline \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array}$ |  |  | ל |  | 盛 |
|  |  |  | （180 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ¢ |
|  | － |  |  |  | － |
|  | ： |  | $\|$ <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ <br>  |  | 第 |
|  |  | 象 | 㝒 |  |  |
| ヘロ <br> Crapes of all kinds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |

No. 3.-Statlament (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles, both Dutiable and Free, imported, \&c.-Contimued.


No. 3.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles, both Dutiable and Free, imported, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles Imported. | Countries. | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
| Flax, hemp and jute and manufactures of . |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \& | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | G.B | 1,377,839 | 883,084 | 1,363,599 | 1,014,951 | 1,480,593 | 734,153 | [1,533,24] | 870,199 | 1,339,907 | 548,365 |
|  | U. S...... | 26,843 | 164,607 | 38,750 | -48,845 | 44,867 | 501,848 | 42,661 | 592,145 | 45,355 | 184,199 |
|  | Belgium. | 6,455 | . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 2,596 | 1,483 | 5,015 | . . . . . . . . | 3,145 |  | 3,388 | ....... |
|  | China Indies. . |  | .... .... | 9,260 | . . ...... | 5,649 | .. ... | 10,362 | 1,029 | 2,422 | .. . |
|  | Germany. .... | 10,511 | - ....... | 4,096 15,358 | . . . . . . . <br> $\cdots$ <br> . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 9,491 0,143 | ... | 14,146 11,896 |  | 10,083 20,725 |  |
|  | Japan...... | 338 |  | 1,238 | . . .... |  |  |  |  | 202 |  |
|  | Norway and Sweden |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 282 |  |
|  | S. Poss. (other) |  |  | ......... |  |  |  |  | 49,568 |  | 105,476 |
|  | $\underset{\text { Switzerland. }}{\substack{\text { Turkey. }}}$ | 30 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,933 |  | 1,583 | . . . . . . |
|  | O. C. . . . . . . | 19.5 | 10 | 954 | 170 | 954 | 940 | 094 | 53 | 3 | 24 |
|  |  | 1,429,276 | 1,052,320 | 1,435,851 | 1,265,399 | 1,555, 712 | 1,236,941 | 1,617,978 | 1,562, 994 | 1,425,219 | 838,064 |
| Fruits and nuts dried.... (\%. 13.. |  | 205. 179 | ........ | 150,854 | $\ldots . .$. | 124,814 |  | 90,162 |  |  |  |
|  | U.S.. ...... | 323,426 | ....... | 411,253 | $\cdots$ | 411,875 | - . . . . . . | 370,031 | . $\cdot$. | 332,157 | . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |
|  | Anstria ..... | 25,60x |  | 31,27; |  | 15,217 | $\cdots$ | 15,970 |  | 29,740 |  |
|  | bramimu. . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2. 492 |  |
|  | China .... . | 1,502 |  | 1,393 |  | 2,151 |  | 1,674 |  | 2,085 |  |
|  | Framer . 1 | 51,825 |  | 42,658 |  | 31,043 |  | 53,135 |  | 55,510 |  |
|  | Girmany .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 152 |  |
|  | iresere.. ... <br> It | 1019,487 |  | 155, 5200 |  | 157,584 |  | 133,509 | . . . . . . . | 100,210 |  |
|  | Italy . . . . . . . | 14,185 | $\ldots$ | 6,100 $.966,114$ | .... ... | 7,786 | ........ | 6,945 | ......... | 11,280 |  |
|  | Srann......... | 204,!51 | $\ldots$ | 286,114 72,23 | . ....... | 219,764 48,270 |  | 188314 50,798 |  | 236,115 |  |


No. 3.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles, both Dutiable and Free, imported, de.--Continued.

| Articles Importeid. | Countries | 1800. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1)atiahle. | Free. | I utiable. | Free. | Dutialle. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
| Glass and manufactures of | U. U. $_{\text {U. }}$ | \$ | * | $s$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
|  |  | 34,285 | 1,324 | 301,976 |  | 392,385 | ......... | 312,1087 |  | $3.8,919$ 364086 |  |
|  |  | 427,071 17,102 | 801 | $4+1,557$ $!1,461$ | . $\cdot$. $\cdot$. | 434,332 13,994 | . | 12,010 12,143 | . | 19,224 |  |
|  | Belgiont <br> B. W. Indien <br> China | 258,523 |  | 266,2133 | . . . . . . | 258,038 | ... . . . | 2) 4,160 | . . . . . . | 233,098 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | , . . . |  |  |  | - .... | 198 |  |
|  | Franc. ...... | 11,45 |  | 24,473 | . . . . . | 43,168 | . $\cdot$. | 33,5-5 |  | 3:, 426 | ......... |
|  |  | 157,087 | . ...... | 163,298 | . . . . . . . | 163,525 | . . . . . . . . | 159,04: | ..... . | 204,582 | ......... |
|  | Itilly. <br> Norway aus Siweden. Switzerlacl. (1). C | 502 |  | 1,136 |  | 1, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | 1,4, | . |  |  |
|  |  | 833 | . . . | -. ....... |  |  |  | 1,135 |  | 698 | ........ |
|  |  | - | $\cdots \cdot$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | ....... |
|  |  | 1,24!,508 | $2.12 \%$ | 1,259,432 | .... . . | 1,2!8,210 | ..... . | 1,29, $2 \times 2$ |  | 1,170,974 | ......... |
| frloves and mitt., all kinds | (i. P3 | $435162 \times$ |  | 3177,312 |  | 370,12! | . ......... | 367.193 |  | 302,455 |  |
|  |  | 12,307 |  | 36,245 | . . | 43,53:9 |  | 42, 809 | ........ | 33, 467 | ....... |
|  | Austriat.... | 51,000 |  | 16, 290 |  | S,276 | . . | 12, 83.3 | - . . . . | 5,166 | . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Brlminm.... | 5,241 |  | 5,273 | .. | 5, 0\%\% | ........ | 4,916 | ........ | 4,532 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{F}_{\text {ramea }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 12:, 43:3 |  | 92,051 | . . . . | 111,116 | ........ | 133,60\% |  | 149,638 |  |
|  | \|cirmaray .. . | 1011,903 |  | 112,340 |  | 145, 113 | . . . . . | 137.590 |  | 106,047 | .... |
|  | Italy . | 117 |  | 490 |  | $7!13$ | ..... . | 1,7! 114 | $\cdots$.... | 2,214 | . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | ${ }^{1} 1{ }^{\prime}$ | $1!$ |  | 73 |  |  |  | 911 |  | 24 | . |
|  |  | 702,047 |  | (ifio) 1074 |  | (is1,016 | - .. . . . | 701,686 | .... .... | 664,843 |  |
| Glue, glue stock and mucilage. |  | 11,446 |  | 4,902 |  | 10,063 |  | 11,737 |  | 10,099 | 10 |
|  |  | 45,773 | 2,633 | 45,068 | 45,092 | 515, 403 | 1,056 | (i2, 6 , 6 6 6 | 11,038 | 55,988 | 1,340 |
|  |  | 2,171 | .... | 152 | - | 230 | . . ... | 758 | . | 387 | $\ldots$ |
|  |  | 19,634 | . ...... | 19,7\% | ... | 16,142 | . ......... | 18,500 | . | 11,712 | . ..... |
|  |  | 14,145 |  | 11,74)1 | ... .... | 23,064 |  | 23,028 |  | 22,95t |  |


| E | F | 奈受 | 菏 | （1ay | $\vdots$ $\ddots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  | 苞 |  |  |
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| $:-7$ |  |  |  | ！ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mid \vec{E} \\ & \text { 会 } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { cien }}$ |  | 舩层： | 皆 | 二走 | ！：$\vdots$ |  | 家｜ |  |  |
| ， 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & =1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\because$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 会 } \\ & \hat{\underline{Z}} \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | 乎 |
| \＃ | S |  |  | （r｜c｜ | ． |  | ｜r |  | 三 |
| 涊 |  |  | 禺 |  |  |  | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { x } \\ & =0 \\ & =10 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\frac{0}{⿳ 亠 丷 厂 犬}$ |  | $\stackrel{0}{\square}$ |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c} \hat{0} \\ \stackrel{y}{x} \\ \stackrel{y}{x} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䨗 } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\therefore$ |  |  | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 解 } \\ & i \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | 㥻 |  | 9 | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |  |  |  | \％ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bi } \\ & \text { Bi } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{2} \\ & \stackrel{\pi}{\pi} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 象葑 |
| $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 晏 | ¢ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & F \\ & \underset{\#}{7} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\left\|\right\|$ |  |
|  |  | 웅 ：웅웅웅 <br> क |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 菏 | 离 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
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| $\dot{\text { ® }}$ | 淢 |  | $\begin{gathered} 尺_{\sigma_{6}} \\ \infty \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  <br> $\mathrm{cf}_{3}$ \％\％ |  |  | $\vdots$ |  |
| $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | ® |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{8} \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | ｜r｜ |  |
|  |  |  | 9 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\frac{7}{2}}{2}$ |


|  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots\end{array}$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$   <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |  | 菏 |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & \infty \\ & \text { af } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\therefore$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ |  | ¢ |
|  | ： | $\begin{array}{llll}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \end{array}$ |  $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$      <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$   | $\vdots$ |  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{2}}{\substack{c}}$ | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdot \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \text { O }\end{array}$ | $\vdots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 热 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{19}{0} \\ & \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \end{array}$ | $\vdots$ |  | 帚 |
|  | ： $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \end{array}$ |  $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$   <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  | 会 | $\cdots \begin{array}{cccc}\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & \vdots & \vdots\end{array}$ | $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ <br>  |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { ®in }}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{7}}$ |  |  | $\infty$ <br> $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ <br> $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | 交 $\vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$ |  |  |
|  | $\vdots$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \end{array}$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\ddots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$    <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  $\vdots$     | $\vdots$ |  | ¢ | $\begin{array}{lllllll}\vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \text { O } & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots\end{array}$ | $\vdots$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 7 \\ & 10 \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\stackrel{F}{8}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & \vdots\end{array}$ | $\vdots$ |  |  |
| $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \end{array}$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$   <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$   | $:$ |  | 癸 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{p} \\ & \stackrel{0}{6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ొo } \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 关 | $\begin{array}{llll}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & \\ \end{array}$ | $\vdots$ |  |  |
| む む̈ むे |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ink，writing and printing | Jewellery |  | Junk，old and oakum |  | Leather and manufactures |  |

No. 3.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles, both Dutiable and Free, imported, \&c.-Continued.


No. 3.-Statenent (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles, both Dutiable and Free, imported, \&c.-Continued


No. 3.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles, both Dutiable and Free, imported, ©r.-Continued.


No. 3.-Statement by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles, both Dutiable and Free, imported, de.-Contimed.




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| $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $$ | 筡易 |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{c}}$ |  | ¢ 6 |  | 令 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 |  | \％ <br> 8 <br> 8 |  | 会 |  |
| 突 | － | cse |  |  |  | \％ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{2}{2} \\ & \stackrel{\pi}{3} \\ & \stackrel{\pi}{3} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | CS |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\underset{\sim}{3}}{\underset{\sim}{3}}$ | 号 | es |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { \％} \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
|  |  | $\theta$ | 3,172 115,603 <br> 为 |  |  | 三 |  |
| $\underset{\underset{\sim}{\circ}}{\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}}$ | 2 | $\%$ | ciai | $\xrightarrow{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | 三1 | ミ二: |
|  | 弪 | \％ |  |  | $\stackrel{6}{\substack{\circ}}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ \hat{\sigma} \\ x \\ x \\ x \end{array}\right.$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Plants and trees． |  |  |  |  |


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|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \\ \end{array}$ |  |
| $\vdots 亏$ |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | 会棌｜ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ccc:c}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \\ \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| ： |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br>  $\vdots$  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\vdots$ |  |  $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 80 } \\ & 8=0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
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|  |  | $\infty$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 宊 | ® |  | 解 |  |  | \％ |  |
|  | 荮 |  |  |  | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 荅 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { B }}{\text { B }}$ | ¢ |  |  |  | 袻 |  |  |
|  | 管 |  |  |  | 管 | $\underset{\substack{x \\ c}}{x}$ |  |
| $\dot{8}$ | 范 |  |  | ｜c｜ | $\stackrel{7}{-}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 递き } \\ & -15 \end{aligned}$ | 会 |  |
|  |  | 宛 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 容 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Seeds and bulboms ront:, } \\ & \text { N.E.S } \\ & \text { N....... } \end{aligned}$ |


| 为为为 |  |  | 1 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |
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| 笭江 |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| $\underset{\sim}{x}$ |  |  |  |  |
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| 覂 |  | ｜c｜c | ） | ， |
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|  |  |  | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$  <br>  $\vdots$  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

No. 3.-Statenent (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles, koth Dutiable and Free, imported, \&c.-Continued.


No. 3.-Statenevt (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles, both Dutiable and Free, imported, de.-Coutinuert.

| Articles Importeis. | Countries. | 1890. |  | 1s:11. |  | 1892. |  | $18!3$. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dutiable. | Free. | Jutiahle. | Free | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutialle. | Free. |
|  |  | 8 | \$ | $\$$ | 4 | it | S | 5 | $\leqslant$ | $\$$ | \$ |
|  | Anstralaniat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 506 |  |
|  | 13. Sinianal 13. W. Lnclics a | (43, |  | 47,507 $\times 39,054$ |  | 31,795 631,310 |  | 40,216 637,935 |  | 21,931 |  |
|  | 11. W. Indieo | $\begin{array}{r} 1,53 \\ 5,534 \end{array}$ |  | 13,092 | - |  |  | -5, 413 |  | (1, 5 \% | . $\cdot . . .$. |
|  | Mawaii |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ! 3 ( | ... .... |
|  | 1. S.... | 103,573 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 110,3: 39 \\ 52,191 \end{array}$ | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$. | $184,4!1!$ $164,9 ?!$ | . | 106,735 $!4,124$ | $\cdots$ | 134, 400 | .... ... |
|  | 11.0 | 815 |  | S's | . . . | 770 |  | $4{ }^{1} 0$ |  | 14 | .... . |
| Sugar candy, confection нry, sw户etemed gimns :u candied peeres, ghansur graperngar mul naceh rine |  | 1,159,60! |  | 1,06i0, 410 | . . | (118, 2n, | . . | 8st, 5 , 3 | , | 885,120 | .... . . |
|  | (i. P . . . . . | 130, 116.4 | .... .. | 515,719 | ..... | 20, 161 |  | 4501812 |  | 32,613 |  |
|  | 1.S.. | 49, 137 |  | (67, 190 |  | 84,2:1 |  | 83, Stic | . | St,910 | . . |
|  | France.... | 1,20 | - | 2,132 | $\cdots$ | 3,198 |  | +,213 | . | S21 | ....... |
|  | Hrilland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - $1+5$ | … $\cdot$. . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Switzeriand. | (124 | . . . | 1,419 |  | 1, <3 | - | 213 |  | 18. | .... .... |
|  | Tumby. . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 229 |  |
|  | (1) 18 | 277 |  | 1, $\mathfrak{C l}^{\prime}$ | . . . . | 3,303 |  | 1,203 |  | 206 |  |
|  |  | 10:3,737 | . . . | 13:3,483 |  | 14:3,303 | .. . | 141,2!0 |  | 123,340 | ...... |
| Tallow | (i. B....... | 1,511 | .. . | 1,112 |  | 1,79\% |  |  |  | 1, $69 \%$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} 10.8 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | 31,718 |  | 31,713 |  | 11,8:7 |  | 3こ, 15 | . | [0, 320 |  |
|  |  | 36,2099 |  | 33, 185 |  | 16,165 |  | 33,478 | . . . | 62,017 |  |



No．3．－Statement（by Countries）of the Values of the principal Articles，both Dutiable and Free，imported，\＆c．－Confinued．

| $\stackrel{+}{\text { 相 }}$ | E | $\cdots \begin{array}{llll} \\ \% & \vdots & : & \vdots \\ \\ & \vdots & \vdots \\ & \vdots & \vdots\end{array}$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | ： | § | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  | \％ | $\frac{\mathrm{m}}{0}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 겅 } \\ \hat{\overline{\hat{j}}} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 煰 |  |
| 筑 | 宝 | $\%$ |  | $\%$ | $\infty$ |  | $\vdots$ | 言言管： |  |  |
|  |  |  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 答 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{*} \end{aligned}$ |  | - |  |  |  | 䜤等 |
| $\frac{a}{x}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { B }}$ | $\%$ | $\therefore$ | H | $\mid \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square}$ |  |  | 䓞 |  |  |
|  |  |  <br> $\%$ ががざい | $$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & = \\ & =1 \\ & =1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| \％ | 先 | ${ }^{\infty} \quad \vdots \quad \vdots:$ | ： | \％： | 笑 | ！ |  |  | 号 |  |
|  | 圱 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{8}{2} \\ & \frac{2}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  | 有 | $\left.\right\|^{0}$ |  | 鲑 | 会会 |
| 葢 | 華 |  |  | 三－ | $\sim$ | ＇． |  |  | ｜ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 容 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{array}$ |  | 霍 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { did } \\ & \text { dy } \\ & \text { है } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { wod } \\ & 0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



No．3．－Statement（by Countries）of the Values of the principal Articles，both Dutiable and Free，imported，de．－Concluded

| 管 | 穊 | ＊s |  |  | ， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 劲 | cef |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { cies }}{\text { 宝 }}$ | 苞 | ＊ |  |  |  |
|  |  | s |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { \&íd } \\ \stackrel{8}{\sim} \end{gathered}$ | 兇 |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | $\infty$ |  |  |  |
| 䓓 | 室 |  |  | 星 |  |
|  |  | c |  |  |  |
| 安 |  | $\sim$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported during each Fiscal Year, from $1 \$ 90$ to 1894, inclusive.

Abbreviations.-G. B., Great Britain. U. S., Unîted States. B. W., British West. B. E., British East. S. W., Spanish West. D. W., Danish West. O. C., Other Countries.


No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles Exported. | Country. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ashes, including pot and pearl ashes | G. B. | S | 8 | $s$ | S | S |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 61,014 \\ & 33,645 \end{aligned}$ | 68,380 | 61,581 52,081 | $\begin{aligned} & 53,561 \\ & 66,854 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,778 \\ 56,238 \\ 941 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 49,869 | 52,081 |  |  |
|  | U. S. . |  | 1,100 4,127 |  |  |  |
|  | France . . . . . . . | 9,270 1,94 | 4,127 | 996 |  |  |
|  | O. C. . . | 1,494 | 467 |  |  | $\because 2$ |
|  |  | 106,367 | 124,193 | 114,658 | 120,886 | 110,029 |
| Books, pamphlets, maps, photographs, \&c. ........ | ( . B. | 27,591 |  | $\frac{29,152}{52331}$ | 19,08357,586 | 21,95 |
|  | U.S. | 48,061 | 57,113 |  |  |  |
|  | Australia | 4,403 | 1,567497 | $\begin{array}{r} 57,331 \\ \quad 974 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,086 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | 50,01016 |
|  | B. Guiana. |  |  | 974 2,102 | 3902,416 | 683 |
|  | B. W. Indies | 3,733 | 5,054 | 4,519 |  | 1.929 |
|  | BelgiumFrance |  |  |  |  | 350 |
|  |  | 1365 | 3,200 |  |  | . .... |
|  | France | - 1,285 |  | 153 |  |  |
|  | Newfoundland New Zealand | 3,396 | 3,093 | 3,222 | 11,263 | $8,499$ |
|  | New Lealand. | $20$ | 1,14 |  | ¢9 | 131 |
|  | O. C. | 587 | 771 | 1,145 | 1,585 | 415 |
|  |  | 89,441 | 93,385 | 99,121 | 92.487 | 84,566 |
| Breadstuffs :Grain : Barley |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,017 \\ 4,582,575 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75,225 \\ 2,849,281 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 0,303 \\ & 1 ; 38,279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4+, 269 \\ 216,493 \\ 173 \end{array}$ |
|  | U. S.. |  |  | $1,354,485$ |  |  |
|  | B. W. Indies |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Newfoundland Russia. <br> O. C | - 5,781 | …. | 23,9091.125 |  | 3.265 |
|  |  | 上,\%o1 | 5,31 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,3-2 \\ 25,002 \\ 195 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 49 | 8 |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{C} \text {. }$ | 4,600,422 | 2,42? 1,885 | 2,613,363 | 944,151 | 264.200 |
| Beans.. | (1. B. <br> U. 心. <br> B. W. Indies. <br> Dan. WV. Indies Newfoundland O. C. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,299 \\ 250,769 \end{array}$ | 494,106 | 409,424 | 35002 | 2080 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{404}$ |
|  |  | $494$ | $1,9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.915 \\ & 1.214 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,869 \\ & 1,899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \because 423 \\ 45 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $230$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | O. C. ......... | 322,785 | 4!14,5017 | 412,503 | 3350.840 | 265,900 |
| Buckwheat | (1. B. <br> U. s. <br> Belgium <br> Germany <br> Holland <br> Norway \& siweden O. C. |  |  |  |  | 139,391 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | . .... . |  | 11,237 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 83,72 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 19.000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | - 2 L | 2.933 |
|  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 27.6881 | 277,033 |

No. 4.---Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.


No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles Exported. | Country. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Breadstuffs-Con. Grain-Con. Rye.. |  | \$ | \$ | 8 | S | * |
|  | G. B. | 53,413 | 92,414 | 1,892,198 | 20:1,809 | 103,854 |
|  | U.S | 113,320 | 95,131 | 88,207 | 1,017 | 43 |
|  | Belgiun | 2,990 | 45,534 | 2,915 |  | 6,104 |
|  | Germany <br> Holland | 65,817 | 17,361 | 113,314 82,127 | 9,500 <br> . | 4,350 |
|  | Newfoundland | 18,917 |  |  | 5 | . |
|  | O. C. . | 450 | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | 254,897 | 250,440 | 2,178,71i1 | 225,331 | 11+,351 |
| Wheat..... .... ... | G. B | 2,312,318 | 3,484,588 | 10,819,942 | 9, 545, 9164 | $8,898,085$ |
|  | U. S | 6,625 | 613,690 | 871,263 | 246568 | Ttiosti |
|  | Belgium |  |  | 5,508 | 213,145 | 92.49 |
|  | Denmark |  |  |  |  | 31.370 |
|  | France. |  |  |  |  | $\therefore 0.546$ |
|  | Cermany Holland | 2,376 |  | 242,479 111,834 | $5,4+41$ $\sim, 84+$ | 350.854 |
|  | Newfoundland | 22,811 | 4,199 | 111,804 | c, 847 3 | 0.0616 |
|  | O. C.. |  | 2.5 |  | 1 | 26 |
|  |  | 2,394,130 | 4,102,734 | $12,0.514,332$ | 10.1.52,016 | 9,556,5心 |
| Grain, all other. | G. B | 187 | 1,183 | 163,75 | 400 |  |
|  | U.S. | 18,246 | 17,125 | 124,078 | 7,129 | 1,769 |
|  | Belgium. |  |  | 10,568 |  |  |
|  | Germany Holland. | 5,595 | 18,280 | 70.321 | 14,894 | 28 |
|  | O. C. |  | 520 |  | 10 | 5 |
|  |  | 24,028 | 37,108 | 377,411 | 22,433 | 1,999 |
| Total, grain. . |  | 12,688,822 | 11,809,598 | 24,691,066 | 18,641,907 | 19,063,759 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Grain products:-- } \\ \text { Bran . . . . . . . . } \end{gathered}$ | (1. B. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | U. S.... | 14,103 | 56,444 | 51,318 | 8,016 | 21,46 |
|  | B. W. Indies. |  |  |  |  | $1,-48$ |
|  | Germany .... | 255 |  | 1,360 | 1,210 | 144 |
|  | Newfoundland | $2,8 \div 2$ | 5.504 | 3,400 | 8,12 | 17.685 |
|  | St. Pierre. |  |  |  |  | 109 |
|  | O. C.. | 081 | 1,57! | 104 | HE | 117 |
| 1 |  | 87,153 | 163,78 | 1 416120 | 181,152 | \$16.349 |
| Oatmeal | 4. 13. | 250, 6in $0^{2}$ | $36,-277$ | 385.946 | 503,294 | 2911,54 |
|  | U.S | 47.581 | 1,900 | 4,720 | 115,962 | $14.2{ }^{-1}$ |
|  | Gemany Holland | $\therefore \cdots$ |  |  |  | 1,695 |
|  | Newfomdland | 8,474 | 7,736 | 15, 20 | 6,949 | 11,904 |
|  | O. C . | 276 | 104 | 2iti | $\because \square$ | 168 |
|  |  | 306,991 | $45,9 \times 3$ | 415,315 | (i2) 6,4 | 319,783 |

No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles Exporten. | Country. | 18:\%. | 1891. | $1 \times 62$. | 1893. | $18: 4$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Breadstuffs-Con. Grain products-Con. Wheat flour. . . . . . . |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | $\$$ | \$ |
|  | G. B. | 450,483 34,470 | 881,814 | 1,110,368 | 853,144 | 812,338 |
|  | U.S.... | 34,470 | 58,489 4,200 | 17,420 | 8,931 | 10,243 |
|  | B. Guiana.. |  |  | 17,253 | 12,146 | 14,435 |
|  | B. W. Indies. | 944 | 1,692 | +2,919 | 48,633 | 20,283 |
|  | China ${ }^{\text {W }}$. |  |  | 7,865 | 21,270 |  |
|  | D. W. Tndies. | 125 | 175 | 4,750 | 2,493 | 2,526 |
|  | Germany . . | 100 | ....... . | 24,686 2,980 | 4,790 | $1+1,793$ 2,811 |
|  | Holland. |  |  | 12,800 |  |  |
|  | Japan .. |  |  | 3,102 |  | 372 |
|  | Newfoundland | 169,214 | 506,915 | 503,72! | 825,905 | 945,269 |
|  | St. Pierre... | 4,837 | 6,905 | 12,832 | 20,686 | 7,028 |
|  | O. C.ande. | 899 | 110 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,169 \\ \hline 637\end{array}$ | ……875 | 3,146 81 |
|  |  | 661,072 | 1,460,300 | 1,860,491 | 1,798,878 | 1,842,875 |
| Malt | U. S. | 149,551 | 87,084 | 20 | 19 | 45 |
|  | Newfoundland | 1,070 | 1,090 | 600 | 1,226 | 5,103 |
|  |  | 150,621 | Sn,1it | 1,4.50 | 1,245 | 5,148 |
| Products of grain, all ather, N.E.S. | $1 \pi . \mathrm{B}$ |  |  |  |  | 591 |
|  | U.S. | 9,582 | 170 | 2,729 | 11,918 | 373 |
|  | B. W. Indies.. |  |  |  |  | 768 |
|  | Newfoundland | 4,868 | 4,550 | 4,791 | 2,635 | 5,097 |
|  | O. P..... | 348 | 4.50 | 741 | 1,096 | 19 |
| Total products of grain. |  | 83,517 | 17,474 | 55,530 | 16,083 | 7,072 |
|  |  | 1,24 3,354 | 1,775,723 | 2,478,912 | 2,623,835 | $2,271,427$ |
| Breadstuffs, all other, N.E.S |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | U. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1,711i | 1,961 | 227 | 5 | 6,70x |
|  | 13. Wr Imlien |  |  | 1,448 | 1,7, (i) | 748 |
|  | I. W. Indies. |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 201$ |
|  | Newfoundland | 8,013 | 5,6996 | 9,559 | 21,044 | 17,4991 |
|  | St. Pierre. | 5,644 | 6,215 | 6,243 | R,110 | 2,161 |
|  | O. C. . | 1,136 | 780 | (i.) | 51\% | 66 |
|  |  | 16,509 | 14,65\% | 17,542 | 7S,909 | 4,919 |
| Total, breadstuffs ... | .. . . . . . . . . . | 13,644, 68, | 13,519,!7: | 27,187,520 | $21,3+4,72$ | 21,380, 10.5 |

No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles Exported. | Country. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal, charcoal, cinders, \&c.. |  | 8 | 8 | S | \$ | \$ |
|  | GT. B. . . . . . . | 131,667 | 88,160 | 82,648 | 83,828 | 79,814 |
|  | U. S. $\because \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 2,343,975 | 2,781,195 | $3,024,491$ | 3,035,474 | 3,1505,901 |
|  | Australia......... |  | 8,418 | 4,408 | .......... |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Belgium. } \\ & \text { Bolivia. . . . . . . . . . }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | 2,320 1,000 |
|  | Brazil. | 2,205 |  |  |  |  |
|  | B. Guiana..... | 1,198 | 3,403 | 9,195 | 195 | 21,442 |
|  | B. poss. Pac. Ucean B. W. Indies. | 12,090 | 15,997 | 5,616 18,511 | 25,733 | 16,1*4 |
|  | Chili .......... | 12,0,0 | 15,99\% |  | 2,138 | 16,820 |
|  | China. . .......... |  |  | 3,834 | 9,843 | ....... 500 |
|  | Denmark D . W. Indies. . . . . | 300 |  |  | 5,466 | . 500 |
|  | France .......... | 1,132 | 1,538 |  |  | 1,503 |
|  | G. Wermany. Indies... | 5,072 | 1,774 | 450 | $\cdots$ | 6,352 <br> 1,210 |
|  | Hawaiian Islands. | 10,312 | 49,064 | 16,888 | 32,172 | 80,264 |
|  | Holland. ........ |  |  | 1.445 |  |  |
|  | Hong Kong. .... | 7,254 | 9,640 | 37.170 |  |  |
|  | Japan.. ..... .- | 7,200 | 4,6i64 | 4,571 | 12,564 |  |
|  | Newfoundland. . . | 167,935 | 141,2i1 |  | 165,020 | 150 |
|  | Russia. |  |  | 4,724 |  |  |
|  | Spain. |  |  |  |  | 700 -641 |
|  | S. W. Indies...... | $\begin{aligned} & 11,994 \\ & 19,905 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,501 \\ & 15,484 \end{aligned}$ | 12,691 30,679 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,580 \\ & 19,872 \end{aligned}$ | $7,6+1$ 19,919 |
|  | U. S. Colombia. . |  |  |  |  | 4,202 |
|  | O. C........ .... | 1,597 | ......... | 800 | 1,356 | .... |
|  |  | 2,723,83 | 3,148,697 | 3,461,375 | 3,410,003 | 3.582 .416 |
| Cotton and manufactures of. | C. B | 8,908 | 19.232 | 12,712 | 6.49 | 15, (005 |
|  | U. S....... | 160, 3! ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 134,96 | 133,883 | 164.20 | 116,026 |
|  | B. W. Indies. | 3 | 45, $0^{20}$ | 10,367 | 1.464 | 1,250 |
|  | Dhina.. ....... . |  | $11,3!9$ 3,640 | 206! | $34+35$ | +62,06: |
|  | France .... . . . . |  | 3,6,0 |  |  |  |
|  | ( ${ }^{\text {dermany. }}$ | 1,634 |  |  |  | 1+4 |
|  | Nuwfoundland. | B, -N! | 16,74 | 1,5,0,4 | 15,034 |  |
|  | Switzerlard. ... |  |  |  |  | 1.038 |
|  | St. Pierre...... | 450 |  | 1,439 | 3.150 | 3.630 |
|  | U. S. Colombia. . |  |  |  |  | 1,013 |
|  | O, C........... |  | $!7$ | 1,09\% | 1,015 | $1: 5$ |
|  |  | 174,976 | 230,230 | 403,508 | 436, 30.5 | 614,535 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines :Extract of hen luck bark |  |  | , |  |  |  |
|  | C. B........... Newfoundlaud. O. C......... | $\begin{array}{r} 15,437 \\ 3,38,1 \\ \hdashline 200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 175,335 \\ 11,786 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150,71 t \\ 6,2,3 \\ 6,36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105,391 \\ 2.114 \\ 37.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}129.450 \\ \hline+669 \\ \hline 73\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 162, $11+2$ | 15\%,176 | 157,203 | 108,085 | 12-7,692 |

No. 4.-Statemenf (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continuea.


No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.

| Artioles Exported. | Country. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fish and produce of-Con. Herring, fresh or frozen. | U. S. Newfoundland | 8 | $\leqslant$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
|  |  | 62,37.5 | 104,215 2 | 81,657 2,042 | 64,416 | 79,689 |
|  |  | 62,375 | 104,217 | 83,699 | 64,416 | 79,689 |
| Herring, pickled......... | G. B. . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  | 689 |
|  | U. S............ | 100,036 | 153,929 | 140,014 | 160,706 | 119,729 |
|  | B. Guiama...... | 9,594 | 12,155 | 8,298 | 10,172 | 12,913 |
|  | B. W. Indies . . . | 144,000 | 126,471 | 141,796 | 144,671 | 136,571 |
|  | S. W. Indies. . . . | 2,447 | 3,214 1,633 | 4,610 6,939 | $\begin{array}{r}5,477 \\ \hline 929\end{array}$ | 3,570 |
|  | Newfoundland... | 1,574 |  | 1,330 | 424 | … ...... |
|  | St. Pierre........ | 1,800 | 3,696 | 1.710 |  |  |
|  | S. W. Indies. | 50,953 | 38,643 | 53,456 | 55,818 | 51,783 |
|  | U. S. Colombia. . | 2,424 | 2,718 | 2,110 | 2,561 | 1,685 |
|  | O. C.... ...... | 1741 | 785 | 27 | 367 | 134 |
|  |  | 313,569 | 343,244 | 360,290 | 381,125 | 327,074 |
| Herring, smoked. | G. B. |  |  |  |  | 100 |
|  | U. S. Australia | 91,850 | 87,854 | 45,34.5 | 41,840 | 5ั, 684 |
|  | B. Guiana.. |  |  | 2,707 | 4,142 | 1,191 |
|  | B. W. Indies. . . . | 9,366 | 15,013 | 11,715 | 16,924 | 16,486 |
|  | China . Indies. . . . . |  |  |  |  | 200 |
|  | F. W. Indies. . . . |  | 2,547 | 5,139 | 2,282 | 3.2 |
|  | Hawaiian Islands. |  |  |  |  | 200 |
|  | Napan ........ |  |  |  |  | 200 |
|  | Sewfoundland... |  |  |  |  | 985 |
|  | U. S. Colombia | 2,.165 | 2,331 | 4,612 | 3,047 | 4.162 128 |
|  | O. C. | 2,345 | 1,818 | 1,164 | 984 | 46 |
|  |  | 106,126 | 109,563 | 70,682 | 69,219 | 79,914 |
| Lobsters, fresh. . . . . . . . . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G. B. } \\ & \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S} . \\ & \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{C} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 140,039 \\ 600 \end{array}$ | $179+3$ | -24.619 | 20.966 | 535 25.790 |
|  |  | 140,633: | 179, 4.5 | 2.)4,194 | 290,966 | $2.8,3.5$ |
| Lobsters, canned. |  | 445,069 | 6:16, 711 | \$10,946 | S-s.281 | 1,141, f64 |
|  |  | 460,317 | 9.54, 210 | 680,750 | 805,401 | 685, 197 |
|  |  | 1,404 | 8,54 | $\because, 64$ |  | $\bigcirc 3.343$ |
|  | 13. W. Indies brmark | $723$ | $111 ;$ | 2,664 | 1,660 <br> 0,304$)$ | 3,735 35.219 |
|  |  |  | 11 | 3.518 | -864 | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ |
|  | Framee....... |  | 59, 1146 | 1,34.944 | 1-4,801 | 205,908 |
|  | Ciemmany. <br> Hollami. <br> Nownay \& Siweden <br> int. Pierre <br> S. W. Indies <br> U. s. Colombia. <br> (). ( | 18, M9:0 | 31),016; | 17,915 | 3,639 | 18,124 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | -,953 |
|  |  |  |  | 3,145 |  | 730 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,054 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 750 |
|  |  | $833$ | $1,200$ | 1,893 | 1,636 153 | 1,185 60 |
|  |  | 1,006,291 | 1,7.00,768 | 1, 12. $5.46 \%$ | 1, 416,205 | $3,102,925$ |

No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.


No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.


No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.


No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.


No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, icc.-Continued.

| Articles Exported. | Country. | 18!0. | 1891. | 189. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metals and minerals and manufactures of :Copper, all kinds. |  | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | $\checkmark$ |
|  | G. B <br> U.S <br> France <br> O. C. | 135,010 109,327 | 266,950 238,246 | 28,150 188,453 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,180 \\ 375,039 \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ 600 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 244,337 | 505,191 | 216,603 | 395,819 | Sx,352 |
| Gold and silver:-Grold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, \&c..... | $\mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S} .$ | $\begin{array}{r} 656,522 \\ 500 \end{array}$ | 553,976 150 | 316,152 25 | 247,768 100 | 318,254 ... |
|  |  | 657,022 | 554,126 | 316,177 | 247,868 | 318,205 |
| Silver ore. . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G. B. . . . . . . } \\ & \text { U. S. . . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,600 \\ 184,015 \end{array}$ | 238,367 | 193,441 | (\%), 406 | 423,707 |
|  |  | 201,615 | 238,367 | 193,441 | ( 55,410 ; | 423,704 |
| Gold and silver coin, exceft U. S. silver ..... | U. S ... <br> Japan | 2,439,782 | $\begin{array}{r} 94,199 \\ 2,798 \end{array}$ | 1,809,118 | 4,133,698 | $1,839,380$ $\ldots \ldots \ldots$. |
|  |  | 2,439,782 | 946,927 | 1,809,118 | 4,133,698 | 1,839, 380 |
| Total, (iold and Silver |  | 3,298,419 | 1,739,420 | 2,318,736 | $4,446,972$ | 2,581,34\% |
| Iron and steel and manu- <br> factures of :Agricultural implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{G}{G} .$ | 71,435 3,125 | 100,031 10,196 | 214,108 | 208,539 16,559 | 104.801 |
|  | Argentine Repub. | 37,031 | 23,162 | $47,0 \times 2$ | 26,688 | 124,912 |
|  | Australia ..... .. | 200,200 | 38,217 | 46,998 | 86,231 | 7!,3:5 |
|  | Br. Africa |  | 3,606 | 10,655 | 12,310 | 10,5\%1 |
|  | Chili. | 1,700 | 5,133 | 6,364 | 3,880 | 2,464 |
|  | Dennark |  | 1,100 |  |  | 1,480 |
|  | France | 12,270 | 13,651 | 14,118 | 11,498 | 13,950 |
|  | Germany | 17,243 | 39,890 | 32,141 | 31,115 | 25,444 |
|  | Hawaiian Islands. |  |  | , |  | 3,115 1.200 |
|  | New Zealand. . . . | 19,007 | 6,100 | 21,339 | 63,54 | 20,50, |
|  | Newfoundland... | 137 | 1,869 | 2,057 | 551 | 1,483 |
|  | Norway \& Sweden |  |  |  | 1,502 |  |
|  | Rounania Russia. |  | 6,424 2,901 | -3,352 | , |  |
|  | Spain. |  | 2,901 | 3,352 |  | 2,000 |
|  | O. C. . | 86 | 340 | 138 | $5 ;$ | 4 |
| - |  | 367,234 | 252.620 | 403,957 | 462,503 | $4163,47!$ |

No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.


No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Aiticles Exporteo. \& Country. \& 1890. \& 1891. \& 1892. \& 1893. \& 1894. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{11}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Miscellaneous metals and minerals and manufactures of-Con. \\
Nickel, fine, contained in ore, matte or speiss. \\
All other metals and minerals, including lead and tin and manufactures of, N.E.S...
\end{tabular}} \& G. B. .
U.S....
Germany. \& \$ \& \(s\)

30,180
210,319
$\cdots \quad$. \& 8

151,122

466,517 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\$ \\
\\
27,660 \\
388,257 \\
11,700
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 8

113,457
1055,342
$\cdots$ <br>
\hline \& \& $\ldots$. \& 240,499 \& (i17,639 \& 427,557 \& 808,7!9 <br>
\hline \& G. B. \& 44,162 \& 41,697 \& 27,363 \& +!1,913 \& 23,996 <br>
\hline \& U. S. \& 143,390 \& [14, 329 \& 190,364 \& 202, 080 \& 191,426 <br>
\hline \& B. W. Indies. \& 1,118 \& 5,202 \& 3,731 \& 345 \& 177 <br>
\hline \& Belgiunı. \& \& \& \& \& 153 <br>
\hline \& Germany......... \& 46 \& .......... \& 480 \& 1,112 \& 894 <br>
\hline \& Hong Kong .... \& \& 1929 \& \& \& -134 <br>
\hline \& Newtoundiand... \& 11,645 \& 19,286
1,138 \& 11,125
1,501 \& 12,28: 174 \& 11,103
1,414 <br>
\hline \& U. S. Colombia. . \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 21$ <br>
\hline \& O. C. \& 903 \& 393 \& 132 \& 41 \& 22 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total, miscellaneous metals and minerals and manufactures of, N. E. S., including lead and tin.} \& \& 201,381 \& 162,532 \& 234,696 \& 287,382 \& 229,560 <br>
\hline \& ............ . \& 645,540 \& 916.940 \& 1,366,74 \& 1,111,657 \& 1,378,395 <br>
\hline Total, metals and minerals and manufactures of, N.E.S..... \& \& 4,948,809 \& 3, 21,904 \& 4,1779,505 \& (6, 852,44 \& 4,931,790 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{12}{*}{$\underset{\text { Musical instruments :- }}{\text { Cabinet organs. ........... }}$} \& G. B. \& 240,023 \& 311,:334 \& 2x! 733 \& 213, 6127 \& 163,200 <br>
\hline \& U. S. \& 5,551 \& 8,243 \& 12, 217 \& 14,425 \& 6,171 <br>
\hline \& Australia \& 24,435 \& 21,058 \& 21,425 \& 12,210 \& 9,025 <br>
\hline \& Belgium \& \& \& \& \& 200 <br>
\hline \& Brazil ......... \& \& ${ }_{6}^{650}$ \& 1,300 \& \& <br>
\hline \& British Africa.... \& 8,025 \& 5,875 \& 5,025 \& 5,200 \& 6,630 <br>
\hline \& B. W. Indies. . . . \& 560 \& 3,799 \& 3,527 \& 4,135 \& 1,930 <br>
\hline \& Gerniany. \& 8,050 \& 5,690 \& 7,150 \& 16,368 \& 16,042 <br>

\hline \& Holland. \& $$
1,950
$$ \& \& . ... \& .... ... \& 2,700 <br>

\hline \& Newfoundland.. \& 2,280 \& 1,210 \& 825 \& 2,015 \& 4,590 <br>

\hline \& Turkey . \& $$
515
$$ \& 600 \& 695 \& 125 \& 100 <br>

\hline \& \& 291,889 \& 348,958 \& 342, 297 \& $26 \times, 405$ \& 210,588 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{All other musical instruments..} \& (7. B. \& 7,785 \& 13,058 \& 8,366 \& 4,150 \& 5,948 <br>
\hline \& U. S. \& 27,358 \& 27,341 \& 38,253 \& 37,704 \& 37,553 <br>
\hline \& Australia \& $\bigcirc$ \& 10,012 \& 8,385 \& 7,015 \& 9,232 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{,} \& B. Africa. \& 1,150 \& \& \& \& 1,600 <br>
\hline \& B. Guiana ... \& \& \& \& \& +750 <br>
\hline \& B. W. Indies. \& \& 9,091 \& 5,100 \& 9.0) \& 2,075 <br>
\hline \& Germany ....... \& \& \& \& \& 500 <br>
\hline \& Hewaiiun Islands. \& 560 \& \& \& \& 100
-90 <br>
\hline \& Newfoundland... \& \& 1 n \& 3,313 \& 1,4,1 \& 1, 3 \% <br>
\hline \& O. C. . \& 1,355 \& 1,2:17 \& 1,765 \& 598 \& <br>
\hline \& \& 46,558 \& 60,924 \& 65,782 \& 20,20s \& (53,730 <br>
\hline Totıl, musical instruments \& \& 338,447 \& 409,882 \& 408,079 \& 321,203 ${ }^{\text {i }}$ \& 276315 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.

| Apticles Exported. | Country. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oil cake... | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{G} . \mathrm{B} . \\ & \mathrm{U} . \\ & \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | S | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
|  |  | 24,046 38,461 | 101,500 16,547 120 | 48,802 18,279 9 | 251,859 84,841 14 | 189,691 15,838 32 |
|  |  | 62,507 | 118,167 | 187,086 | 336,714 | 205,561 |
| Provisions:Butter. | (x. B........... | $\begin{array}{r} 333,503 \\ 5,083 \end{array}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 1,080,966 \\ 17,824 \end{array}\right.$ |  | 949,319 |
|  | U. S..... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 454,906 \\ 10,103 \end{array}$ |  | 7,643 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 664 |
|  | B. Guiana B. W. Indie | 1,636 | 5,944 | 6,433 | 7,032 | 13,591 |
|  | China. <br> D. W. Indies <br> Firance. |  |  |  | 1,395 | 532 |
|  |  | 2,145 | 2,!88 | 4,060 | 6,228 | 4,681 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,125 |
|  | Germany. . . . . . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 1,100 \\ & 1,586 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,582 \\ 684 \end{array}$ | 5,339 | 1,175 | 1.1, 12 |
|  | Newfoundland ...St. Pierre...... | 154,466 | 108,937 | 135,325 | 127,412 | 114.041 |
|  |  | 26,105 | 18,815 | 21,600 | 26,421 | 23,482 |
|  | St. Pierre O. C..... | 1,030 | 1,62 | 1,547 | $20 \cdot$ | 38 |
|  |  | 526,654 | 624,640 | 1,273,094 | 1,300,199 | 1,114,712 |
| Cheese | C. ${ }_{\text {G. }}^{\text {U. }}$ B. | 10,484,935 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,406,46 ; 6 \\ 13,48.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,+45,515 \\ 39,616 \end{array}$ | $14,107,360$ | 16,218,131 |
|  | U. S. <br> B. Africa | 22,829 |  |  | 26,511 | $\begin{array}{r}9,737 \\ 284 \\ \hline 8.00\end{array}$ |
|  | B. Guiana: |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |
|  | B. W. IndieBelgium.. . | 755 | 2,884 | 4,046 | 2,29 | 12,284 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,175 |
|  | China...... | .... $\quad .$. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . . . . . | -869 |
|  | D. W. Indies. Germany |  | . . . . . |  |  | 173 |
|  | Japan Newfoundland . <br> O. |  |  |  |  | 108 |
|  |  | $12,777$ | $9,2,8$ | 1:942 | 18,669 | 21,948 |
|  | O. C........... | $2.650$ | $2,126$ | 2,126 | 2.718 | 117 |
|  |  | 10,523,946 | 10, 434,239 | 12,554,286 | 14.154,5\% | 16,240, 309 |
| Eggs................ | G. B. <br> U.s. <br> B. W. Indies Newfoundland St. Pierre <br> O. C. | 820 | 83,589 | 50.20 | 33s, 94 | 503,533 ! |
|  |  | 1,793,803 | 1,074,247 | 414,434 | $3: 4,35$ | 199,638 |
|  |  | $478$ | $1,312$ | 1,352 | $\because 1651$ | 361 <br> 6,461 |
|  |  | 750 | 1,064 | 1.88 | 1.789 | 4,046 |
|  |  | 62 | 147 | 237 | 268 | $17^{-}$ |
|  |  | 1,795,913 | 1,160,359 | 1,089, 8-3 | S6S, $00{ }^{7}$ | 714,051; |
| Meats:-- <br> Bacon and hams | (i. B. <br> U.s <br> J. Givi:nat. <br> B. W. Indies ('limat. <br> 1). W. Imdis. <br>  <br> Nrwfommiland <br> st. Pieme <br> O. (. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 643,224 | 690,210 | 1,25,42 | 1,960,646 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,914,778 \\ 13,633 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | -594 |
|  |  | 283 | 1,12: | $3,14 \pm$ | 4,509 | $1,360$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underline{288}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 139 |
|  |  | 3,144 | 1,3-s | 5,434 | 3,74 | $7,2 \times 9$ |
|  |  |  | 306 | 19. |  | 23 |
|  |  | 14:) | 306 | 694 | 1,621 | 61 |
|  |  | 645.296 | (693,044 | 1,234,652 | 1,970,518 | $2.938,051$ |

No. 4.-Sitatement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, itc.-Continued.


No. 4.-S'tatement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.


No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, de.-Continued.

| Articles Exportelo. | Country. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stone and manufactures of, all other, N.E.S........... |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | $s$ |
|  | G. B. | 1,902 | 1,192 | 7790 | 1.795 | 1,160 |
|  | U. S. | 172,531 | 154,484 | 140,604 | 215,906 | 167,319 |
|  | B. Guiana. | 80 | 675 |  | 2,085 | 2,045 |
|  | B. W. Indies |  |  |  |  | 185 |
|  | (xermany ........ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{221}$ |
|  | Newfoundland... | 116 | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & 686 \end{aligned}$ | 229 3,780 | 2,405 | 6,457 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $29$ |
|  | O. C... ...... | 480 | 41s | 322 | 195 | 50 |
|  |  | 175,109 | 157,866 | 145,925 | 222,437 | 16ヶ, 4 ! 1 |
| Total, stone and manufacfactures of, N.E.S...... | \| .... ............ | 369,008 | 342,543 | 340,229 | 401,416 | 338,573 |
| Sugar and molasses. . . . . . . | G. B | 130 | 500 | 1,517 | 1,260 | 2,018 |
|  | U.S.... . . . . . . | 92,535 | 129,0xi; | $14 \times, 216$ | 377,132 | 108,073 |
|  | B. Guiana ..... | 6,170 |  | (183) | 22,914 | 1,160 17,449 |
|  | Labrador ...... |  |  |  |  | 490 |
|  | Newfoundland | 11,059 | 20,498 | 30, 160 | 51963 | 44.51 .5 |
|  | St. Pierre.... | 1,051 | 439 | 2,525 | 10,071 | 1,2914 |
|  | U. S. Colombia |  | 2,265 | 3.700 | 3,179 | 2,032 |
|  | O.C... | 231 | 46. | 240 | 990 |  |
|  | - | 111,176 | 144,2.53 | 1ヶ7,041 | 475,529 | 177,263 |
| Tobacco and manufactures of | G. B . . . . . . . . . . | 4,524 | 2,56] | 2,843 | 4,390 | 3,537 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {U }}$ U. S. S. Indies . . . . | 57,805 | 41,4\% | 42, 570 | 77,180 | 118,038 |
|  | B. W. Indies .... | 1,377 | 1,015 | 1,-3i3 | 2,735 | 6,334 |
|  | Belgiuix. ......... |  |  | 1,344 | . ....... | 1 194 |
|  | China .. | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |  |  | 4,760 |
|  | Denmark |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Germany | 4,450 | 3,42 | -, 1:97 | 5,616 | 10,595 |
|  | Gibraltar |  |  | - |  | 700 |
|  | Japan . ${ }^{\text {apw }}$.... | ${ }_{8}{ }^{70}$ | $\begin{array}{r}106 \\ 5319\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{261}$ | 1,650 | 11,53, |
|  | Newfoundland .. | 8,441 | 5,319 | 5,666 | 30,293 | 41,452 |
|  | Norway \& Sweden | K,61s | 4,171 | 3, 3 , 31 | 5,615 | 11,450 |
|  | Spain. .......... | N, |  | 3, | 1,157 |  |
|  | Holland. |  |  |  |  | 14,95\% |
|  | New Zealand |  |  |  |  | -909 |
|  | O. C...... | 713 | 8 | 980 | 371 | 258 |
|  |  | 85,998 | 58.582 | 68,111 | 129,007 | 205, 0109 |
| Vegetables:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 308,915 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,400 \\ 1,478,095 \end{array}$ | 41,810 | $\text { an, ,4, } 176$ | 103,917 |
|  | B. Guiana. ... | 16,801 | 21,313 | 15,831 | $\cdots$ | 33,591 |
|  | B. W. Indies. . | 48,204 | 34,431 | 41, 413 | 20, $8: 39$ | 49, 6169 |
|  | Dan. W. Indies .. | ... . |  |  |  | 70.7 |
|  | F. Wr. Indies ... |  | 95 | 5,71, | 1,715 | 231 |
|  | Newfumaland ... | 20,711 | 16,231 | 13, 20 | 11,355 | 25,63.3 |
|  | St. Pierre........ | 5,760 | 6,056 | 6,978 | 5,142 | 4,647 |
|  | S. W. Indies..... | 94,518 | 134,037 | 165,159 | 59,660 | N6,10: |
|  | U. S. Colombia.. | 279 | 1,033 | 1,005 | 9 | 497 |
|  | O. C . $\ldots$. | 557 | 83 | 724 | 74. |  |
|  |  | 495,745 | 1,693,674 | 2:35, 421 | +21,458 | 397,942 |

No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.


No．4．－Statemext（by Countries）of the Values of the principal Articles exported，\＆c．－Continued．

| Articles Exported． | Conntry． | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1493. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wood and manufactures of－Con． <br> Lumber－Con． <br> Deals，spruce and other． |  | $\leqslant$ | 8 | S | 8 | \＄ |
|  | （i）．B． | 5，110，239 | 4，462，446 | $3,710,69^{-7}$ | 4，25．5，00\％ | 4，905，1941） |
|  | U．S．．．．．．．．．． | 550，780 | 764,208 | 510， | 605，593 | 442，0315 |
|  | Argentine R＋p．．． | 2.287 19.2009 | r $\begin{array}{r}23.2 \\ 4.5 .38\end{array}$ |  |  | 1.151 |
|  | Australia ．．．．．．．． | 19,200 4,000 | $4.5,8.83$ 6,570 | 20，5x4 | 14，35．） | 10,030 2,000 |
|  | Brazil．． | 4，915 | 15，630 | 11，191 | 11，．30 | －，．．． |
|  | B．Africa． <br> B W Indies | 1，540 |  |  | 5， 391 | 6，117 |
|  | B．W．Indies France | 5,42 | 119，116 | 173,102 | ！5，515 | － 3 |
|  | Fr．Puss in Africa |  | 5，705 | 3，613 |  |  |
|  | （xibraltar ．．．．．． | 58 | 1，712 | 3，706 | 4，696 |  |
|  | Holland．．．．．．． |  | 669 | 14，5is | 6，736 | 1，165 |
|  | Italy ．．．．．．． | 5，412 | 11，345 | 11， 1387 |  | 7，117 |
|  | Newfoundland |  |  |  | 2,715 | 608 |
|  | Norway \＆Swedeu |  |  |  |  | 11，034 |
|  | Portugal．．．．．．．．． | 49，172 | 13，914 | 2！，120 | 21,301 | $\because 4,38 \times$ |
|  | Spain．．． | $36,44!$ | 49， 742 | 24，204 | 40，23： | 46,124 |
|  | Sp．Poss．in Africa <br> O．C． | $\cdots 36$ | － 403 | 4 4 | － 0 ） | 5，761 |
|  |  | 5，871，470 |  | 4，602，！119 | 5，063， 685 | 5，．067，734 |
| Deal ends． |  | $32 \mathrm{~S}, 511$ 858 350 | $\begin{array}{r} 2(9,430 \\ 1,71 \\ 1,723 \end{array}$ | 2－1，014 | $2 \times 4,697$ | 470，67： |
|  | B．Africa． |  |  |  | 6n． | $4 \times 1$ |
|  | France | 3，130 | 5，172 | 4，6：12 | 2，950 | 10，102 |
|  | Italy ．．．© ．．．． |  |  |  |  | 38.1 |
|  | Norway \＆Swerlen |  |  |  |  | 353 |
|  | Portugal．．．．．．．． | 2，215 | 793 | 1，430 | 15.0 | 815 |
|  | Spain． | 2，372 | 1，613 | 1，019 | 1，21；4 | 4，641 |
|  | O．C．．．．．．．．． | 1，537 | 1，280 | $1.47 \%$ | 175 | （is） |
|  |  | 338，973 | 281，034 | 290，70s | 20，4か | $434.3 \div 4$ |
| Planks and boards | G．B．．．．．．．． | 299，588 | 162，520 | 169，332 | 288，2＋4 | 387,162 |
|  | U．S．．．．． | 6，917，697 | 7，916\％， 134 | 7，35！ 1 ，35\％ | 8，571，525 | （1，5̄T7，440 |
|  | Argentine fiep．．． | 201，185 | 20，208 | ．53，304 | 133，562 | 184，144 |
|  | Australia ．．．．．．． | 75，016 | 187，591 | 172.146 | 114，211 | 13,839 |
|  | Belginnt |  |  |  | 11，790 |  |
|  | Brazil |  | 10，9159 | 21，585 | 12，895 |  |
|  | British Africa． |  |  |  | 5，518 | 心，461 |
|  | British（iuima ．． | 46，446 | 33，．513 | 9，104 | 16，229 | 16，074 |
|  | B．W．Indies．．．． | 146，170 | 224， 7416 | 110，246 | 139，756 | 184，45； |
|  | Chili．．．．．．．．．．． | 1．04，573 | （18，60\％ | 134，181 | 117，199 | 70.674 |
|  | China ．．．．．．． | 25，931 | 37，137 | 7，651 | 9，184 | 30,002 |
|  | D．W．Indies ．．． | 5，369 | 515 | 3，532 | 378 | 5，1．7 |
|  | Fiji Islands．． |  |  |  |  | 387 |
|  | France． |  |  |  | 16，691； | 14，168 |
|  | F．W．Indies | 6，274 | 1，857 | 5，311 | 4，650 | 13，715 |
|  | （termany |  |  |  |  | 680 |
|  | Hawarian Islands． |  |  |  |  | 1，290 |
|  | Holland．． |  |  | 15，29\％ | 7，516 | 30，816 |
|  | Tapan ．．．．．．． | 6，485 | 10，2．3 | 14，01 | 1,092 | 11，293 |
|  | Maderia．．．．．．．． | 11，324 | 17，+23 | 14，010 | 11，061 | 15，330 |
|  | Mexico ．．．．．．． |  |  |  | \％，9\％ | 36，149 |
|  | Newfoundland．．． | 34，40 | 1！，561 |  | 1！14，941 | 70，350 |
|  | Peru <br> Portugal | 36，385 | 64， 547 | 19，3起 | 34,769 | 4，747 |
|  | Portugal．．．．．．． Port．Pos．Africa． | 1，443 | 13,42 |  |  |  |

No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.


No, 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles Exported. | Country. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wood and manufactures of-Con. <br> Lumber-Con. <br> Lumber, all other, N.E.S <br> Total, lumber, |  | \$ | 8 | S | \$ | \$ |
|  | G. B | 184,479 | 93,344 | 90,052 | 273,553 | 68,114 |
|  | U.S | 269,080 | 377,099 | 251,754 | 310,207 | 209,835 |
|  | Argentine Rep... | 411,758 | 69,939 | 24,381 | 194,802 | 63,262 |
|  | Austradia. | 10,060 |  | 20, 5178 | 14,243 | 7,303 |
|  | Brazil <br> B Africa |  |  | ...... | 6,2sf | 1,501 |
|  | B. W. Indies..... |  | 980 | 8 | 6,093 | 312 |
|  | Belgium.... ..... |  |  |  |  | 430 |
|  | China. ........... | ........ | 1,454 |  | 150 | 5,821 |
|  | France |  |  |  |  | 2,279 |
|  | Germany. |  | 3,040 |  | 1,708 | 305 |
|  | Hawaiian Islands. |  |  |  |  | 235 |
|  | Holland. . ....... |  |  | $\cdots$ | 7,601 | 174 |
|  | Japan............ |  |  |  |  | 160 |
|  | Newfoundland. .. | 5,356 | 2,244 | 3,999 | 27,927 | 8s,506 |
|  | Peru. . |  | 2,910 |  |  |  |
|  | Portugal. <br> Ppan Pos Africa | 3,603 | ....... . | 165 |  |  |
|  | Span. Pos. Africa. Uruguay. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 7,602 \end{aligned}$ | 10,926 |
|  | O. C..... | 584 | 343 | 40 | , 152 | 78 |
|  |  | 884,920 | 551,433 | 398,167 | 905,458 | 459,331 |
|  | . .... . .... | 20,061,681 | 19,331,175 | 17,1:2, 686 | 20,700,556 | 18,625,671 |
| Shingles. | T. B.... .... | 16,427 |  | 7,536 695,566 |  | 7,681 |
|  | U.S....... . | 407,061 | 539,895 | 695,566 | 427,816 | 716,225 998 |
|  | B. W. Indies. .... | 25,041 | 27,884 | 8,9057 | 12,621 | 21,485 |
|  | B. Guiana....... | 529 | 506 | 318 | 477 | 1,605 |
|  | D. W. Indies ... | 665 | 761 | 750 | 610 | 1,492 |
|  | Hawaiian Islands. |  |  |  |  | 1,003 131 |
|  | Newfoundland. . . | 3,670 | 4,315 | 470 | 6,176 | 2,008 |
|  | St. Pierre....... | 3,203 | 1,123 | 2,605 | 352 | 1,304 |
|  | S. W. Indies. . | 3,965 | 2,958 | 2,349 | ${ }_{6}^{613}$ | 709 |
|  | O. C............. | 181 | 641 | 992 | 806 | 102 |
|  |  | 460,742 | 578,083 | 719,548 | 849, 471 | 754,743 |
| Sleepers and railroad ties. |  | 49,488 296,913 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,001 \\ 307,684 \end{array}$ | 1,569 259,384 | 2,247 212,890 | 131,765 |
|  | O. C........... |  |  |  | 13 |  |
|  |  | 346,401 | 339,685 | 261,036 | 215,150 | 131,765 |
| Stave bolts . . . | U. S........... | 110,093 | 133,308 | 91,784 | 103,365 | 86,296 |

No. 4.--Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, dc.-Continued.

| Articles Exportej). | Country. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wood and manufactures of-Con. <br> Shooks, box and other.... |  | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
|  | G. B. | 23,113 | 41,667 | 49,784 | 32,434 | 34,875 |
|  | U.S. | 162,587 | 128,044 | 100,25; | (5), 258 | 44,908 |
|  | Argentine Fit | 14,121 | 17,652 | 2.648 | 1,151 | $\cdots$ |
|  | Australia ... |  |  | 2,771 |  | 2,5¢4 |
|  | B. Griana. | 23i1 | -154 |  | 160 | $\cdots$ |
|  | B. W. Indios. | 12.924 | 15,232 | 26,446 | 30,342 | 15, 473 |
|  | D. W. Indies. |  | 400 | 300 | 867 | 885 |
|  | F. W. Indies. |  |  |  |  | 2,452 |
|  | Hawaiian Islan |  |  |  |  | 1,055 |
|  | Newfoundland | 1,5.5 | 2,275 | 518 | 1915 | -933 |
|  | S. W. Indies.. | 4,429 | 4,473 | 5,119 | 4,044 | 5,283 |
|  | St. Pierre.. |  |  |  |  | 881 |
|  | Uruguay O. C. | $848$ | $1.50$ | 8,203 24 | 1,300 .... |  |
|  |  | 219,311 | 210,059 | 1*9,399 | 136,252 | 111,739 |
| Timber, square :Oak. $\qquad$ | G. B. | 849,559 | 545,659 | 4\%2T12 | 594,636 | 6-3,491 |
|  | France. | 6,602 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Holland. |  | 6,346 | 3.178 | . . . . . |  |
|  | Portugal. |  | 522 | 4.112 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spain.. } \\ & \text { O. C... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,429 \\ 540 \end{array}$ | 145 | 134 | 1,109 | 66 |
|  |  | 860,130 | 503,972 | 480,216; | 2x0, 74.0 | 59.35 |
| Pine, white . . | G. B...... |  | 2,044,94i | 1,44t,081 | 1,40:9,25 | 1,568.976 |
|  | Urazil $\ldots$... . | $4 \times 9$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 2.340 \end{array}$ | 1,543 | 1,723 | 2,195 |
|  | Brazil . <br> France |  | 2,340 | 138 |  |  |
|  | Germany. | 15,312 | …… | …...... | - |  |
|  | Holland. . |  | 3,412 | .... | … - | - - - |
|  | Newfoundland Spain. |  | .... ... | ...... | … 112 | 30\% .$\quad .0$ |
|  | O. C. | -6+2 | \%2 | . |  |  |
|  |  | 2,698.!6\% | $2,052.140$ | 1.645,711 | 1.4×1,1.5 | 1.371.331 |
| Timber, square, all other. |  |  | (3) 0 , 9x: |  |  | 4810.75 |
|  | U.S. | 3,53: | 3, | +.312 | Stil | 6,718 |
|  | Australasia. |  |  |  |  | $\because .190$ |
|  | B. W. Indies Trance | 7, is! |  |  | 1,260 | -318 |
|  | Germany. . . | 1,01-2 | S10 |  |  |  |
|  | Japan... | 5,600 |  | .... . . | 4,380 | 45 |
|  | Mexico ...... |  |  |  |  | 4 His |
|  | Newfoundland |  | $72+$ | 53 |  | 589 |
|  | $\mathrm{O}_{0}^{\mathrm{Main}}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,842 | ……i11 | 1,033 | - 763 | 39 |
|  |  | 805,030 | (i30,791 | (02, 360 | (60, $\mathrm{m}^{2} 4$ | 4:8,534 |
| Total, square timber. |  | 4,364,125 | $3,2+1,123$ | $\because$ | 2.614 .424 | $2,649,842$ |

No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, dc.--Contimered.


No. 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles Exported. | Country. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wood and manufactures of -Concluded. <br> Wood pulp . |  | 8 | \$ | 5 | 8 | S |
|  |  | [ $\begin{array}{r}460 \\ 147,146\end{array}$ | ־280,619 | ${ }^{-355,303}$ | 1,640 454,253 | 178,255 368,875 |
|  | Belgium. |  |  |  |  | 254 |
|  | Germany | 2 |  |  | ... .... | 452 |
|  |  | 168,22k | 280,619 | 35̄5,303 | 455, 893 | 547,836 |
| All other manufactures of wood, N.E.S. | G. B...... . . . . | 152,010 | 153,175 | 191,980 | 185,955 | 193,832 |
|  | U. S............ | 204,919 | 197,569 | 194,799 | 126,613 | 66,838 |
|  | Argentine Rep... Australia ....... | 615 2,125 | . 617 | (13) |  | 1,293 |
|  | B. Africa . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | $1, \div 20$ |
|  | Belgium ......... | 1,336 |  |  | 2,169 | - 383 |
|  | B. Guiana... .. | 1,124 4,221 | 1,320 5,379 | 980 3,489 | 3,082 | 383 5,390 |
|  | Denmark ....... |  |  |  |  | 188 |
|  | Germany , ...... | 1,244 | 105 | 834 | 126 | 329 |
|  | Hawaiian Islands. Newfoundland... | 10,338 | $2!, 1440$ | 9,901 | 38,780 | 398 44,482 |
|  | St. Pierre. | 2,975 | 163 | 749 | 1,087 | 2,259 |
|  | S. W. Indies..... | 2,318 | 6,382 | 308 | 1,674 | 72 |
|  | O.C.... ...... | 1,269 | 75 | 1,744 | 1,063 | 514 |
|  |  | 384,494 | 395,596 | 405,090 | 361,327 | 318,853 |
| Total, manufactures of wood, N.E.S. ..... |  | 919,370 | 1,071,040 | 1,147,883 | 1,329, 176 | 1,385,625 |
| factures of, N.E.S... | . | 28,102,26i9 | 26,812,765 | -4,666,900 | 28,841,0:1 | 2-7,80,352 |
| Wool, unmanufactured | U. S............. | $\begin{array}{r} 248,598 \\ 203 \end{array}$ | 24, 289 | 203,283 73.5 | 228,030 281 | 15.662 |
|  | O. C.... | ... . |  |  |  | 49 |
|  |  | 248,801 | 247,910 | 204,018 | 228,311 | 16,332 |
| Manufactures of wowl, | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ \text { B. }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | U. S. | 5,303 | 0, 150 | 4,195 | 6,341 | -1,14 |
|  | B. W. Tndies .... | $\bigcirc 10$ | 3,559 | $10, \pm 26$ | 1,5!11 | 1, 䏡6 |
|  | France .. | 59 | $\because, 48$ | 504 | 103 | 10 s |
|  | (Termany ........ |  |  |  |  | 1,633 |
|  | Newfoundland . . | 11,517 | 8,731 | 20,010 | $2+202$ | 22,645 |
|  | (\%. C. . . . . . . . . . | 181\% | 1,106 | 1.131 | 3,681 | 115 |
|  |  | 51,200 | 67,472 | 107, +4i | 51,689 | 47,723 |
| Total, worl |  | 300,021 | 315,332 | 311,464 | 280,000 | 64,055 |

No 4.-Statement (by Countries) of the Values of the principal Articles exported, \&c.-Concluded.

| Articles Exported. | Country. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous articles :Settlers' effects. |  | 8 | S | $s$ | $s$ | 8 |
|  | G. B. | 53,964 | 61,934 | 57,184 | 37,014 | 61.417 |
|  | U. S. | 793,450 | 1,012,312 | 1,1:5, 653 | 1,303,379 | 940, 09 |
|  | Australia <br> P. Guian: |  |  |  |  | 1,915 |
|  | P. (iuiante...... B. W. Indies. . . |  | 789 | $2.16 i 0$ | 5,135 | 87.7 460 |
|  | China ........... | 1,944 | 1,120 | 2.940 | 1,528 | 2 |
|  | France |  | 250 | 1,700 |  | 1,000 |
|  | Germany ........ | 1,100 |  | 7,750 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{455}$ | 1,245 |
|  | Japan ........... | 960 | 200 | 200 | 2,600 | 380 1,000 |
|  | Newfoundland.... | 2,055 | 1,451 | 896 | 5,093 | 10,049 |
|  | New Zealand. . |  | 100 | 1,000 |  |  |
|  | Switzerland O. C | 475 | 300 | 715 | $\cdots 1,842$ | 200 105 |
|  |  | 853,983 | 1,080,456 | 1,227,998 | 1,357,046 | 1,019,570 |
| Other miscellaneous articles. | G. B............ | 30,129 | 161,178 | 101,43.4 | 37,895 | 91,672 |
|  | U.S............. | 92,539 | 54,871 | 125,54 | 188,469 | 70,124 |
|  | Australia ........ |  | 520 | 525 | 3,421 |  |
|  | B. W. Indies . . . ${ }^{\text {China ... }}$ | 397 | 879 3,477 | $\cdots 3,011$ | 3,725 13,306 | 3,44 |
|  | France......... | 396 | 3,477 | 3,011 |  | 500 |
|  | Hawaiian Islands. | 2,500 | 1,500) |  |  | 2,630 |
|  | Hong Kong...... |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 614$ |
|  | Newfoundland O. C. | 1,595 | 522 | 1,470 126 | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & 390 \end{aligned}$ | 2,154 60 |
|  |  | 127,547 | 20.0, 51 | 235,311 | 247,5\%5 | 171, 203 |
| Total, Miscellaneous |  | 981,530 | 1,303,407 | 1,463,309 | 1,604,601 | 1,190,773 |

No. 5 (A).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canana from Great Britain during years ended


No. : (A).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Great Bhitain, de.-Continued.


| $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$ |  | 为 | （1） |  | \％ | S | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | 第 | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T2 } \\ & \text { 佥 } \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  | 会 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 管 } \\ & \text { 8i } \end{aligned}$ | 等 |  |  | \％ | 䓓 |
| ： | $\vdots$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  | ¢ |  $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$  |  | （ ${ }_{\text {f }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\vdots & 0 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots\end{array}$ | 景 | ： |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 第 } \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 81 \\ & 80 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ |  | F <br>  <br>  <br>  |  | 感 | 会 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 会 } \\ & \text { 侖 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $$ | 皆 |
| $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | ： |  |  |  |  | ： | $\underset{i}{\vdots}$ |  | 隹 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 会荮 } \\ & \text { 会会 } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\pi}{\infty}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\infty}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \% \\ & \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\overline{a n}}{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 本 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 空 |  | 笑 | 会 |
| $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $:$ | $\vdots$ | ¢ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$   <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  | $\vdots$ | 永 | 菏 | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \cdots \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{2}}$ | － |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 芯 } \\ & \text { 会 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { en } \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 筞 | $\begin{aligned} & E N \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 为 | 空 |
| $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  | $\vdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | － | $\stackrel{\sim}{*}$ |  | 年 | 号 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { 合合 } \\ & \text { E- } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \hat{0} \\ & \text { فे } \end{aligned}$ |  | 令 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & =\sim \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{x} \\ & \underset{y}{x} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 盛 |
|  | تِ تِ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ت |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { تّ } \\ & \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ |  |

- 

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 令 \& $\vdots$
$\vdots$
$\vdots$
$\vdots$ \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 点 } \\
& 0 \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $\overline{1}$
$=$
$\vdots$
$=$ \& $\vdots \vdots$ \& $\vdots$ \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
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\end{tabular}

No． $5(A)$ ．－Comparative Statement of principal Imports（Dutiahle and Free）into Canada from（ireat Pritain，de．－Contimufl．

|  | E | c．$\quad \stackrel{\infty}{5}$ | O－ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | 盛 | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots \stackrel{9}{8}$ | ｜c｜ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |
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| 害 | ¢ | $\alpha$ | 因 | 鱼 | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots \stackrel{9}{\ddagger}$ | g 守 f |  $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |
|  |  | ess |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \equiv \\ \vdots \\ \stackrel{~}{8} \end{array}\right\|$ | 等号 | 召 | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{B} \\ & \hat{B} \\ & \overline{\mathrm{~B}} \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 考 } \\ & \text { 立 } \end{aligned}$ | 为 |
| $\begin{gathered} \underset{\sim}{\text { aji }} \\ \underset{\sim}{\dot{E}} \end{gathered}$ | － | $\cdots \text { 岕 }$ | ลิ | 空 | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\vdots$ |  | 求 | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br>  $\vdots$  |
|  |  | $c_{8}$ | 为 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㝵 } \\ & \text { 会 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{c}{6} \\ 60 \\ i x \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{1}{x} \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
| $\dot{\sim}$ | 家 | $\% \quad \stackrel{心}{心}$ | 为 | \％ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | ： $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\therefore$ 产 | 実 | $\cdots$ |
|  | $c$ $\frac{c}{6}$ $E$ $E$ | $\approx$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{i}-\hat{1} \\ & \text { in in } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E合 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 于 } \\ & \text { 㥐 } \\ & \text { 俞 } \end{aligned}$ | 而 |  |
|  | $\sum_{0}^{0}$ | ef | － | 劲 | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\therefore \stackrel{\text { On }}{\text { O }}$ | 気 |  |
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No．5（A）．－Comparative Statement of principal Imports（Dutiable and Free）into Canada from Great Britain，de．－Coneluclect．

| $\stackrel{+}{\text {＋}}$ | 㵄 | $\omega$ | $\begin{array}{cccccc}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots\end{array}$ | 交気佥 | 号 |
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| $\stackrel{\text { sid }}{\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\underset{\sim}{\circ}}}$ | 总 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | $\vdots{ }^{\text {coin }}$ | N |
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|  |  | $\%$ |  |  | （1） |
|  |  | （ |  |  |  |

No. 5(A).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Great Britain during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

|  | 1890. | 1891. | 18.3 | 1893. | 18:4. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Animals : | < | S | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Horned cattle. | 6,565,315 | 8, 42.5,336 | 7,421,613 | 7,402,205 | 6,316,373 |
| Horses. | 17, 92 | 156,404 | 218,95 | $27+310$ | 400,507 |
| Sheep. | 486,299 | 34,405 | 2xs, 145 | 183,242 | 163,075 |
| All other animals | 1,623 | 4,826 | 3,34! | 20,048 | 5,904 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barley ... | 12,017 | 7.5,225 | 1,223,844 | 290,303 | 44.269 |
| Indian corn | 2,999,133 | 1,802,6175 | 1,340, 18, | 1,249,241 | 3,400,119 |
| Oat. | 156,789 | 25,104 | 1,1\%3,130 | $2,137,145$ | $65^{2}$ |
| Pease. | 1,190,836 | 1,43! 1,771 | 2,343,195 | 1, 127,496 | 1,580, 220 |
| Pease, split | 95,209 | 45,601 | $83,7 \times 1$ | 164,262 | 160, 89\% |
| Rye | 53,413 | 92,414 | 1,842,19\% | 204,809 | 103, 5-5 |
| Wheat | 2,362,318 | 3,484,545 | 10,519, 34 | 3,545, 13.4 | S, 298,085 |
| All other grain | 1,479 | 1,143 | 133,775 | 32,947 | 23,041 |
| Total g | 6,871,194 | 6,966,561 | 19,750,0.0 | 1.), 304,207 | $14,8.3,3 \times 9$ |
| Grain products : - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oatmeal | $2.00,650$ | 316,24 | 357, 446 | 013, 294 | 291, 5 |
| Wheat flo | $450,4.3$ | 8:1, 514 | 1,110,36\% | 853,144 | -12,335 |
| Malt | $149,5.51$ | 87,084 | 30 | 19 |  |
| All other grain products. | 64,719 | 12,304 | 47,26:) | 11,434 | 591 |
| Total grain product. | 935, 232 | 1,115,465 | 1,633,547 | 1.455,54.3 | 1,160,144 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medi- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Extract of hemlock bark.......... Fertilizers - | 1. $5,4.3$ | 170,333 | 1.0, 114 | 10.5,5\% | 23,9.0 |
| Phosphates | 3\%5,45 | 393,250 | 336,74) | 97,737 | 32,095 |
| Fish and produce of :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Luhsters, canned.. | 44.0669 | 6:96,711 | 510.945 | Ax, $2 \times 1$ | 1,141,414 |
| Nackerel, pickled. | 124,919 | 240 |  | $\underline{\square}$ |  |
| Salmon, canned. | 1, 273,971 | 1,590,538; | 1,15,6,063 | 847.449 | 2,327, 6009 |
| All other fish and produce of,N.E.S | T1,683 | $43,2{ }^{2} 0$ | 1i7,9!3 | $\therefore 2,5+2$ | N6,3:31 |
| Total fish and fish products ${ }^{\prime}$ | 2,544,942 | $2,2600,754$ | $2,033,0001$ | 1,791,244 | $3,505,397$ |
| Fruits, apples, green or ripe........ | 835,545 | 1,235,969 | 1,405,527 | $2,2+7,4 \times 2$ | 569, 150 |
| Furs and skins, the produce of mirine animals, undressed. | 147,16-1 | 47! 9,934 | 900,694 | 280,518 | 1,03世,355 |
| Other furs, undressed. . . . . . . . . . . | 1,1.7, 016 | 1,116,5!3 | 1,204,933 | 1,118:1,484 | 1,231,108 |
| Hay | 109, (134 | 150,2:1 | 165, 6104 | 515,461 | 1,790,409 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metals and minerals and manufactures of :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| (\%)! | 135,010 | 266, 230 | 24,150 | $120,1 \times 1$ | 70 |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argicultural implements....... | 71,435 | 100,031 | 214.108 | 20ヶ,539 | 157, 501 |
| All other manufactures of iron and steel | 102,186 | 93,964 | 120,241 | 10:9,90 | 88,442 |
| Asbestos | 36,459 | 95,110 | 100, 0 ¢! | $\cdots$ | 31,309 |
| Nickel |  | 30,180 | 151.1 | $\because 7,60$ | 113,4:7 |
| All other metals and minerals and |  |  |  |  |  |
| manufactures of ...... | 402,R2\% | 627,932 | 647,973 | 436,232 | 415,066 |
| Musical instruments :Cabinet organs ...... |  | 301,834 | 24, 233 | 213,627 | 163,200 |
| Oil cake........... | 24, 046 | 101,500 | 84.8 | 2 21,859 | 18! $6: 61$ |

No. 5(A).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Great
Britain, de.-Concluded.

| - | 1890. | 1s: 1. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | S | 8 | S |
| Provisions:- |  |  |  | 1,121,895 | 949,319 |
| Cheese | 10,4034,035 | 10,406,466 | 12,495,5016 | 14,107,360 | 16,218,131 |
| Eggs. | - 820 | -83,589 | -592,218 | -538,944 | 503,533 |
| Meats:- |  |  | 1,225,482 |  |  |
| Bacon and hams | 643,724 | ${ }^{690} 26,210$ | 1,229,482 | $1,960,646$ $1,001,314$ | 2,914,718 |
| Canned meats. . . . . . . . | 107,817 44,338 | $\begin{array}{r} 267,959 \\ 15,384 \end{array}$ | 628,727 9,386 | $1,001,314$ 127,001 | 727,105 280,791 |
| Total provisions | 11,615,137 | 11,918,514 | 16,032,285 | 18,857,160 | 21,593,657 |
| Seeds :Clover and grass seed | 141,388 | 254,583 | 406,7.51 | 149,318 | 491,820 |
| Ships sold to other countries. |  | 22,606 | 02,500 | 115,633 | 6,500 |
| Wood, and ntanufactures of :- <br> Lumber : |  |  |  |  |  |
| De:ls, pine. | 3,719,447 | 2,903, 174 | 2,405,610 | 3,113,120 | $2,766,065$ |
| do spruce and other | 5,110,23: | 4. 462,446 | 3,710,627 | 4,255,006 | 4,925,640 |
| do ends.............. | 324,511 | 2261,830 | 281,018 | $\cdots 9.69$ | 470,69 |
| Planks and boards. ..... | 249,5ins | 162,520 | 169,332 | 288,244 | 387,162 |
| Lumber, all other, N.E.S . . . . | 334,095 | 214,016 | 165,349 | $35: 1,250$ | 14i., $4!8$ |
| Timber, square:- |  |  | 4, -99 | 599,631; | 5994 |
| Oak........ | 2, i50, 877 | 2,044,946 | 1,4i44,031 | 1,47,255 | 1,568, 45\% |
| Timber, square, all other | 784,310 | 629,989 | 6118,699 | 580,281 | 4 NO |
| All other wood, unmanufactured. | 150,905 | 111,591 | 111,280 | 77, 3 2 | 1:5, 50.9 |
| Total wood unmanufactured | 14,227,541 | 11,344,175 | 9,583,738 | 11,051,921 | 11,540,100 |
| Doors, sashes and blinds......... | 69,380 | 85,620 | 115,967 | 109,099 | 135, 4.4 |
| Matches and match splints...... | 94,1:7 | 140, 6.1 | 162, 028 | 159,224 | $1 \times 2.30$ |
| W ood-pulp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 194,154 | 181,223 | 211,017 | , | 170.08 |
| Total wood manufactured. | 357,731 | 407,694 | 45: 0 , 012 | 489, isu | 727,036 |
| Total wood and manufactures of | 14,58.5,272 | 11,751, 46: | 10,40ッ, 000 | 11,541,501 | 12,267,136 |

No．5（B）．－Comparative Statenent of principal Imports（Dutiable and Free）into Canada from Australasia during years ended 30th June， 1890 to 1894，inclusive． （From Canadian Returns．）

|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Duti－ able． | Free． | Duti－ able． | Free． | Duti－ able． | Free． | Duti－ able． | Free． | Duti－ able． | Free． |
| ， | $\$$ | S | \＄ | S | S | S | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| Wool． |  | 186，686 | ．． | 167.319 |  | 264，01； |  | 199， 740 | 3，899 | （if， 413 |
| Tin in blocks，pigs and bars |  | 9，794 |  |  |  |  |  | 15，196 |  | 11，291 |
| Hemp，undressed ．．． Oranges and lemons |  | 4，619 |  | 1，433 |  |  | 1，099 |  | 1，！50 |  |

No．5（B）．－Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Austral－ ASIA during years ended 30th June， 1890 to 1894 ，inclusive．（From Cunadian Returns．）

| － | 1890. | 1891. | 1.922. | $18 \% 3$. | 15：4． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | S | S | s | \％ |
| Fish ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canned salmon | 71，850 | 217，150 | 89,267 | 21，ご以 | 52，54 |
| All other fish | 3，727 | 8，516 | 1，007 | 716 | 12，500 |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements．．．．．．．． | 200，200 | 38，217 | ＋ 0,098 | 86，231 | 79，3：17 |
| Machines and machinery．．．．．．．．．． | 25，065 | 11，950 | 714 | 418 | 717 |
| All other manufactures of iron and steel | 4，012 | 2，593 | 3，390 | 1，25 | 2，120 |
| Musical instruments ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cabinet organs． | 24， 135 | 21，058 | 21，425 | 12，210 | 9，025 |
| All other ．．．．． | 8，350 | 10，012 | 8，385 | 7，015 | 9，23： |
| Spirits and wines．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3，663 | 1，32 |  | 1，173 |
| Wood and manufactures of ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deals，pine ．．．．． |  | 12，950 | 13，342 |  |  |
| do spruce and other | 19，201 | 4．5，83 | 20，5x4 | 14，855 | 10，030 |
| Planks and boards ． | 75，016 | 185， 391 | 172， 966 | 114，211 | ¢13，839 |
| Laths，palings and pickets | 11，256 | 4，942 | 20， 5 | ＋，591 | 13，92\％ |
| All other wood and manufactures of | 4，246 | 3，94 | 23，46．7 | 15，405 | 18，625 |

No. 5(C).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from British Africa during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

|  |  | 10. |  | 1. |  | 92. |  | 93. |  | 894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
| Sugar .. <br> Wool not further pre pared than washed. | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | S | 8 | $s$ | S | 8 | 8 | 8 |
|  |  |  | 18,963 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | .... | 57, 0443 |  | 50,532 |  | 69,131 |  | 189,687 | $\ldots$ | 14,594 |

No. 5(C).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Cavada to British Africa during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

|  | 1890. | 18.11. | 1892. | 1893. | 18.4. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $s$ | \$ | $\checkmark$ | 8 | 8 |
| - Agricultural implements...... |  | 3,606 | 10,65. | 12.310 | 10.531 |
| Al other iron and manufactures of, ................................. | 6,711 | 1,730 | 225 |  |  |
| Total metals and manufactures of. | 6,711 | 5,336 | 10.880 | 12,310 | 10,551 |
| Musical instruments : Cabinet organs. | 8,025 | 5,575 | 5,025 | 5.200 |  |
| All other . | 1,150 |  |  |  | 1.600 |
|  | 9,175 | 5,875 | 5,025 | 5.200 | $\therefore .230$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deals, pine | 2,860 |  |  | 1.905 | 1.7-5 |
| do spruce and other. | 1,500 |  |  | 5,991 | 16.117 |
| Deal ends.. ........................ . | 1240 |  |  |  | +80 |
| Planks and boards. | $\because 40$ |  |  | 5.818 | s. 461 |
| Masts and spars. |  |  |  | 8s9 |  |
| Tinulur, square, elm, oak, red pint |  |  |  | 1,435 |  |
| Wood manufactured :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doors, sashes and blinds .... ... |  |  | 4,123 | T. 161 | 5,-86 |
| Mouldings and trimmings........ <br> All other, manufactures of . | $\begin{aligned} & 939 \\ & 3: 7 \end{aligned}$ | . . . | $\because 41$ | $\because .169$ | $\ldots$ |
| Total woorl and manufacturers of | 6,176 | .. ...... | 4,373 | 25.158 | 20.619 |

No. 5(D).-Comparative Statemfent of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from British East Indies during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From C'anadian Returns.)

|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 18.4. |  | 1893. |  | 159. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
| Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy.. | * | 8 | $\leqslant$ | S | 8 | 8 | 8 | $s$ | $s$ | 8 |
|  | 14.5,455 |  |  |  | 181,585 |  | 122,784 |  | 86,349 |  |
| Coffee, green.. |  | $\ldots$ |  | 3,367 |  | 27,060 |  | 2,886 |  | 2!,212 |
| Tute manufactures. . |  |  | 8,260 |  | 5,649 |  | 10,362 | .... | 2,420 |  |
| Oils, castor | 4,270 |  | 7,749 |  | 3,923 |  | 6,708 | . . | 3,997 |  |
| Spices . . . . . . . . . . . . | 49 |  | 1,492 | .... | 2, 335 |  | 258 |  | 572 |  |
| Sugar ..... . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  | 102,619 |  |  |  |  |
| Tea, green and black |  | 26,764 |  | 29,226 |  | 38,064 |  | 19,741 | 1,917 | 31,314 |

No. 5(D).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to British East Indies during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)


No. 5(E).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from British Guiana during Years ended 30th June, 1890 tol894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

|  | 1590. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Duti. able. | Frep. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
|  | $s$ | S | \$ |  | 8 | 8 | S | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Molasses | 82, 016 |  | 47, 853 |  | 31,7!5 |  | 40,211 |  | 21,931 |  |
| Sugar | 134, 984 |  | 118, 271 |  | 2,936 | 310,988 |  | 272,579 |  | 442,313 |
| Rumi. | $2 \mathrm{c}, 432$ |  | 25,173 |  | 36,752 |  | 28,9 |  | 17,325 |  |

No. 5(E).-Comparative Statenent of principal Exports from Cavada to British Guiana during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)


No．5（F）．－Comparative Statenent of principal Imports（Dutiable and Free）into Canada from British West Indies，during years ended 30th June， 1890 to 1894 ， inclusive．（From C＇anadion Returns．）

| － | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892 |  | 15：3． |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Duti－ able． | Free． | Duti－ able． | Fiee． | Dutj－ able． | Fron． | Duti－ able． | Free． | Duti－ able． | Free． |
|  | 8 | 8 | S | 8 | 8 | 8 | S | 8 | S | ふ |
| Bananas．．．．． |  | 613 |  | ${ }^{2}, 507$ |  | 1，990 |  | 2S，（ise） |  | 23，336 |
| Coffer ${ }^{\text {，}}$ ，green |  | 42，048 |  | 64，227 |  | 55，007 |  | 32，244 |  | 26，543 |
| Cocoanuts．． | 1，1，49 |  | 1，170 |  | 2，672 |  | 6，201 |  | 6，640 | － |
| Cocoa beans，shells and nibs not roasted． |  | 18，704 |  | 12，067 |  | 12，944 |  | 23，916 |  | 15，621 |
| Hides，raw，skins and tails， undressed． |  | 3，143 |  | 3，799 |  | 8，920 |  | 12，951 |  |  |
| Molasses．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 836，566 |  | 839，054 |  | 53r， 210 |  | 637，935 |  | 588，734 |  |
| Oranges and lemons | 4，763 |  | 9，258 |  | 4，338 |  | 10，237 |  |  |  |
| Salt |  | 20，875 |  | 19，408 |  | 22，036 |  | 28，515 |  | $20,278$ |
| Sprices．．． | 2，459 |  | 4，544 |  | 3，312 |  | 7，269 |  | 5，721 | 边 |
| Spirits，rum | 9，039 |  | 5，615 |  | 10.549 |  | 14，179 |  | 9，274 |  |
| Sugar ．．．．．． | 289，271 |  | 174，368 | 3，226 | 26， 107 | 321，080 | 1，332 | 412，751 | 1，455 | 462,155 |
| Tobacco，cigars．．．．．．．．．． | 12，737 |  | 2，442 |  | 1，717 |  | 9，673 |  | 1，285 |  |
| Bullion and coin，gold and silver． |  | 35，397 |  | 117，100 |  | 129，681 |  | 27，$冖 2+$ | ．． | ［2，209 |

No． $5(\mathrm{~F})$ —Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Cayabl to British West Indies during years ended 30th June， 1890 to 1894 inclusive．（From Canadian Returns）．

| － | 1890. | 1891. | 1s93． | 1893. | 18：4． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Animals，alive：－ | S | 8 | S | $s$ | s |
| Horned cattle | 14.5 | 2,170 | （itis | 1，010 | 1，405 |
| Horses ． | 17,421 | 27,1616 | $28,0-9$ | 30，930 | 37，＋6： |
| Sheep． | 975 | 1，000 | 3，293 | 6.669 | 1，329 3 |
| Poultry． |  |  |  | 1，106 | 501 |
| Total animals． | 18，541 | 30，786 | 31，913i | 3：， 713 | 45，704 |
| Bewis，pamphlets，maps，\＆c． | 3，733 | 5，054 | 4，．11！ | 2,416 | 1，924 |
| Grain，oats ． | 63，195 | 49，108 | 121，830 | 154，24．5 | 142，607 |
| brast，whole | 373 | 3，645 | 11，951 | ！ 1 ，4i51 | 11，904 |
| do do split． | 292 | 28，757 | （i1，137 | 45,234 | 69，743 |
| Grain products ：－ Wheat flour．．．． | 944 | 1，692 | 42.979 | 48，633 | 29.283 |
| Breadstuffs，all other． | ．．．．．．． |  | 1，44 | 1，760 | 3，276 |
| Total breadstuffs．． | 64，804 | 83，220 | 239， 2 S | 263，333 | 2－5， |
| Coal，charcoal，einders，\＆c． | 12，090 | 1．5，997 | 18，511 | 25，733 | 16，1．3t |
| Cotton and manufactures of． | 3 | 45，2016 | 10，367 | 1，464 | 1，2\％ |
| Drugs，dyes，chemicals and medicines ．．．．．．． | 16，018 | $23,3.3$ | 10，1336 | 18，525 | 11，15： |

No. 5(F).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to British West Indies, \&c.-Concluded.

| -- | 1890. | 1 s 9. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fish:- | s | * | S | $\leqslant$ | S |
| Codfiss, including haddock, ling and pollock, dry salted | 885, 74.9 | 890,673 | 836, $041 ;$ | 798,736 | 931,816 |
| Herring, pickled..... ............ . . . | 144,0190 | 126,471 | 141,7!1; | 144,671 | 136,571 |
| do smoked | 9,34il | 15,013 | 11.715 | 16,924 | 16,486 |
| Lobsters, canned. | 733 | 116 | 2, 564 | 20,300 | 35,212 |
| Mackerel pickled. | 3,417 | 18,862 | 33,570 | 26,796 | 46,986 |
| All other products of, N.E.S......... . | 37,022 | 38,323 | 41,92, | 37,450 | 49,807 |
| Total fish and produce of | 1,080,277 | 1,05! 4,454 | 1,017,7,26 | 1,044,57 | 1,216,878 |
| Hay. | 6,318 | 4,814 | 4, $2 \mathrm{~N} / 5$ | 3 8.720 | 9,437 |
| Leather, sole and upper Boots and shoes. | - 2,190 | 9,230 | (6,5.54 | 1,126 10,942 | 14,940 |
| All other manufactures of | 1,270 | 1,992 | $3 \times 4$ | 1,204 | ! \%\% |
| Total leather and manufactures of. . | 3,460 | 11,222 | 6,93s | 13,272 | 16,609 |
| Iron and manufactures of. | 1,781 | 9,132 | 4,164 | 3,146 | 4,250 |
| Cabinet organs. | 560 | 3,799 | 3.5 .7 | 4,135 | 1.930 |
| All other . . . |  | 9,091 | 5.100 | 950 | 2,040 |
| Total musical instruments. | 560 | 12, $59 \%$ | 8,427 | 5,085 | 4,005 |
| Provisions :Butter | 1,1:31; | 5,944 | 6,423 | 7.03-2 | 13,5!1 |
| Cheese | 1,55 | 2,884 | 4,0!4 | $2 \times 29$ | 12 204 |
| Bacon and hams | 283 | 1,152 | 3,0 $4-$ | 4.309 | 1,360 |
| All other meats | 459 | 3,170 | 3,454 | ¢. 355 | 8.124 |
| Total provisions | 3,133 | 13,150 | 17,221 | 19,194 | 35,359 |
| Ships . . | 8,200 | 21,550 |  | 14.450 | 12,900 |
| Spirits and wines. | 2,420 | 4,961 | 6.954 | 7.079 | 2.05s |
| Sugar and molasses ......... | (i, 170 |  | -683 | $\bigcirc 9.914$ | $17.4+9$ |
| Tobacco and manufactures of | 1,374 | 1,015 | 1.134 | $\bigcirc .73 .5$ | 16.333 |
| Vegetables, potatoes | 48.204 | 34,431 | 41,493 | 50.839 | 43.669 |
| Wood:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Planks and boards | 146,170 | 224.746 | 110.24i | 139.756 | 1st.40if |
| Shingles. | 25,041 | -7,884 | 8,93\% | 12,121 | 21,485 |
| Shooks for boxes and others. | 12,928 | 15,232 | 26,446 | 30,342 | 15, 473 |
| Household furniture. | 379 | 2.682 | 1.381 | 2.173 | 3.701 |
| Matches and match splin | 1,200 | 50, ${ }^{\text {j }}$ | 2.095 | $\because$ | -,332 |
| All other wood and manufactures of. | 6.4 .0 | 20,000 | ¢, 2\% | 17.473 | 12.019 |
| Total wood and manufactures of.. | 112, 23s | 201.100 | 157,412 | 204.535 | 239.496 |
| Wool and manufactures of | 60 | 3.50 | 10. 296 | 1,591 | 1,676 |

No. 5(G).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to NewfoundLand during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)


No. $5(\mathrm{G})$.-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Newfound-
land, dec.-Concluded.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline - \& 1890. \& 1891. \& 1 Na \& 1893. \& 1s:4. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Metals and minerals and manufactures of, N.E.S. :- \\
Iron and steel and manufactures ofMachines and machinery. All other iron and steel and manufactures of.
\end{tabular} \& \(\$\)

2,464
16,486 \& $\$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2.097 \\
17 \\
\hline 1519
\end{array}
$$ \& 8

8
25041

8.45 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
8 \\
36,747 \\
57,740
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \\
& \\
& 20,984 \\
& 113,644
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline tures of \& 18,970 \& 1!,916 \& 33,406 \& $94,4 \times 5$ \& 134,628 <br>
\hline All other metals and mimerals and manufactures of. \& 11,117 \& 19,276 \& 11,125 \& 12,282 \& 11,103 <br>
\hline manufactures of \& 30,087 \& 38,892 \& 44,531 \& 1015,769 \& 145.731 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Provisions:-} <br>
\hline Butter. \& 1.4,4166 \& 108,997 \& 135,325 \& 127,412 \& <br>
\hline Cheese \& 12, 317 \& 9,274 \& 12.142 \& 1s,669 \& 21,94 <br>

\hline Eggs .......... \& 5178 \& 1,312 \& 1,352 \& 2,651 \& $$
6,461
$$ <br>

\hline Meats, all kinds \& 51,690 \& 52,951 \& \& \& 120,205 <br>
\hline Total provisions. \& 21!, 417 \& 172,534 \& 216,455 \& 2.52,58 \& 262,65\% <br>
\hline Spirits and wines \& 6,745 \& 8,691 \& 7,188 \& 9.717 \& 3,611 <br>
\hline Sugar and molasses...... . \& 11,0.5! \& 30.418 \& 30,160 \& 59.983 \& 44,515 <br>
\hline Tobacco and manufactures of \& S. 441 \& [1,31! \& 5,1636 \& 30,2? 3 \& 41,05 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Vegetables:-} <br>
\hline All other, including canned vegetables .... \& 20,711 \& 16,231 \& 13,580 \& 11.3\% \& 24,133) <br>
\hline All other, including canned regetables \& +,62 \& 6,331 \& 1,542 \& 1, 1,31 \& 13.321 <br>
\hline Total vegetables \& 25.335 \& 22,562 \& 21,362 \& 17, ${ }^{\text {anf }}$ \& 41,91\% <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Wood :-} <br>
\hline Planks and boards.. \& 38,470 \& 1!9,501 \& 19, 512 \& 1:14,941 \& <br>
\hline All other lumber. . . . . . . . . \& 9,135 \& 7,852 \& 11,341 \& 42,825 \& 102,167 <br>
\hline All other wood immanufactured. \& 7,41i7 \& $7.69!1$ \& 2.4if; \& 15.10.2 \& 6,219 <br>
\hline Household furniture..... \& 1,033 \& 521 \& 1,634 \& 14, 心s \& 34,411 <br>
\hline Doors, sashes and blinds... \& -26 \& 5 \& 12 \& 12,14 \& 13,119 <br>
\hline Matches and match splints. \& 5 \& 4,943 \& 3,45 \& 7,019 \& 5,181 <br>
\hline Wood pulp... ............ ... \& 20,622
10,33 \& 29,640 \& 19,901 \& 38,7\%0 \& 4,4,42 <br>
\hline Total wood and manufactures of. \& 20, 643 \& 70,251 \& 48,774 \& 326,34i \& 276,429 <br>
\hline Wool, manufactures of.. \& 11,517 \& 8,731 \& 20,090 \& 24,202 \& 22,645 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. $5(\mathrm{H})$.-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Argentine Republic during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

| - | 18:0. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S | 5 | S | S | 8 |
| Agricultural implements | 37,031 | 23,162 | 47,082 | 26,688 | 126,912 |
| Ships.......... |  | 6,000 | 19, (ix) |  |  |
| Spirits, whiskey | 821 | 103 | 2,609 | 1,511 | 1,475 |
| Wood:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deals, pine | 6s,000 |  |  |  |  |
| do spruce and other | 2,287 | 232 |  |  | 1,159 |
| Planks and boards . ... | 201,185 | 20, 228 | 53,304 | 133,562 | 184,144 |
| Laths, palings and pickets. | 4,087 | 779 | 124 | 1,194 | . 531 |
| Joists and scantlings.... | 18,563 | 14,548 | 15,063 | 27,210 | 33,632 |
| All other lumber..... | 411,758 | 169,139 | 29,381 | 194,802 | 63,262 |
| Shooks, box and othe | 14,121 | 17,652 | 2,678 | 1,151 |  |
| Total, wood. | 720,001 | 123,428 | 100,550 | 357,919 | 282,728 |

No. 5(H).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Austria, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | * | * | ? | 8 | 5 |
| Buttons . . . . | 38,128 |  | 33,661 |  | 411,867 |  | 35, 0.36 |  | 28,887 |  |
| Earthenware, China and Granite ware |  |  |  |  | 13, -ist |  | 7,380 |  | 6,908 |  |
| Fancy goods | 6,719 |  | 4,741 |  | 6,875 |  | $5,5,9$ |  | 2,342 |  |
| Fruits, dried, prunes and plums. | 25,608 |  | 31,276 |  | 15,217 |  | 15,585 |  | 29,740 |  |
| Glass and manufacture of....... | 17,102 |  | 9,461 |  | 13,4194 |  | 12, 143 |  | 19,224 |  |
| Gloves and mitts........ | 51,000 |  | 16,890 |  | 5,276 |  | 12,833 |  | 5,166 |  |
| Hides and skins, raw.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14,795 |  |  |
| Leather gloves and other....... | 477 |  | 4,606 |  | 12,228 |  | 12,360 |  | 6,333 |  |
| Tobacco, pipes, cigar-holders and cases, \&c | 18,213 |  | 14,18! |  | 24,104 | , | 31,563 |  | 29,603 |  |
| Wood and manufactures of | 3,926 |  | 3,752 |  | 4,336 |  | 2,417 |  | 954 |  |
| Wool do | 4,585 |  | 3,103 |  |  |  | 3,097 |  |  |  |

No. 5(I).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Belgium, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Retuins.)

|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Frete. |
|  | \$ | \$ | - | \$ | 8 | s | \$ | 8 | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | 8 |
| Books, periodicals and other printed matter | 8,873 | 60 | 11,243 | 44 | 14,286 |  | 4,189 | 10 | 3,973 | 1,706 |
| Bricks, tiles, clays and manufactures of |  |  | 1,063 | 413 | 1,008 | 6,808 |  | 1,236 | 1,266 | 163 |
| Cement . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 29,421 |  | 23,797 |  | 21,675 |  | 48,651 |  | 60,860 |  |
| Coffee and extracts and imitations of | 4,144 | 2,739 | 2,096 | 13,905 | 2,013 | 3,691 | 1,519 | 135 | 1,833 | 1,752 |
| Cutton and manufactures of . | 13,330 |  | 13,670 |  | 8,190 | , | 5,981 | . . | 2,207 |  |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines | 1,842 | 7,637 | 1,762 | 4,370 | 1,474 | 2,755 | 3,839 | 982 | 715 | 1,098 |
| Fancy goods ................. | 3,403 |  | 2,211 |  | 1,574 |  | 688 |  | 337 |  |
| Flax, hemp, jute and nianf. of | 6,455 |  | 2,596 |  | 5,015 |  | 3,145 |  | 3,388 |  |
| Furs and skins, dressed and undressed | 1,381 |  | 2,230 |  | 2,606 | 2,488 | 4,355 | 400 | 13,838 | 469 |
| Glass and manufactures of Common and colourless window glass, and plain, coloured, stained or tinted or muffled glass in sheets. <br> All other glass, and man. of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 229,684 |  | 238,103 |  | 224,378 |  | 244,155 |  | 204,579 |  |
|  | 58,844 |  | 28,160 |  | 33,6660 |  | 50,005 |  | 76,219 |  |
| Gloves and mitts... ........ | 5,240 |  | 5,273 |  | 5,050 |  | 4,916 |  | 4,832 |  |
| Metals- <br> Gold and silver leaf and Dutch or schlag metal leaf |  |  |  |  | 6,842 |  | 5,184 |  |  |  |
| Iron bridges and structural iron work | 49,481 |  | 22,103 |  |  | ... | 14,953 |  |  |  |
| Muskets, rifles and other fire-arms | 29,149 |  | 15,056 |  | 20,540 |  | 11,374 |  | 19, 291 |  |
| All other iron and steel, manufactures of | 34,897 | 35,054 | 54,497 | 13,769 | 33,398 |  | 38,684 | 11,134 | 24,807 | 23,175 |
| Iron or steel, brass or copper, rolled round wire rods under $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. in diameter for use in making wire Zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets |  | 69,598 |  | 79,923 20,859 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 15,063 \\ 33,780 \end{array}\right\|$ |  <br>  <br> $\ldots$ <br> $\ldots .$. <br> $\ldots$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 36,018 \\ 27,796 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 29,050 |
| Zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets Paints and colours, dry white and red lead orange mineral and wine white. | 34,139 | 13,961 | 21,713 | 20,859 | 4,866 |  | 39,206 |  | 18,889 | -3,000 |
| Paper and maufactures of ... | 7,127 |  | 5,602 |  | 3,754 |  | 1,814 |  | 3,216 |  |
| Rags. |  |  |  | 4,445 |  |  |  |  |  | 802 -958 |
| Set. lers' effects. |  | 1,450 |  | 1,060 |  | 3,193 |  | 7,642 |  | 7,958 |
| Spirits and wines...... .... | 4,597 |  | 11,258 |  | 11,529 |  | 8,040 |  |  |  |
| Stone-Gravel and sand and manufactures of stone..... | 680 | 2,275 | 14,616 | 774 | 18 | 3,991 | 468 | 5,286 |  | 5,638 |
| Sugar . . ....... .... ..... |  |  | 32,754 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool and manufactures of ... | 4,093 |  | 7,224 | 4,334 | 10,185 |  | 4,803 |  | 6,134 |  |

No. 5(I).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Belgium, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)


No. 5(J).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Brazil, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns).

|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1594. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Duti- <br> able. | Free. | Duti- <br> able. | Free. |
| . | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | S | 8 | $\stackrel{8}{*}$ |
| Coffee, green | -13 730 | 76,983 |  | 167,376 |  | 109,775 |  | 112,310 |  | 53,264 |
| Scrap and pig-iron | -13,730 |  | 13,823 | .. |  |  |  | .... |  | 85,641 |

No. 5(J).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Brazil, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns).

| - - - | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | s |
| Fish-Codtish, including haddock, ling, pollock, dry salted | 344,313 | 409,419 | 322,026 | 397,452 | 442.98 |
| Ships ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | 15,392 | 5,000 | 7,50\% |
| Wood: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deals, spruce, and other Joists and scantling . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 4,915 | 15,630 |  |  | 5,500 |
| Planks and boards. | $\cdots$ | 10,9.59 | 21,588 | 12,896 | ... .. |
| Lumber, all other..... |  |  |  | 6,286 | . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Shooks, box and other ..... |  | 2,340 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,771 \\ 138 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, wood. | 4,915 | 28,929 | 35,688 | 30,912 | 5,800 |

No. 5(K).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from China, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns).

|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Frer. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
|  | S | 3 | $\checkmark$ | $s$ | S | S | $\therefore$ | $s$ | 8 | \$ |
| Breadstuffs : Rice. . | 33,520 |  | 48,567 |  | 47,547 |  | 39,432 |  | (i1, $8+1{ }^{\text { }}$ |  |
| do uncleaned, unhulled or paddy. | 29,229 |  |  |  |  |  | 27,500 |  |  |  |
| Drugs, opium crude...... | 278,476 |  | 348,921 |  | 373,609 |  | 419,116 |  | 199, 484 |  |
| Fur-skins, wholly or partially dressed. | 7,396 |  | 3,412 |  | 22,816 | . $\cdot$ |  |  | 5,7C2 |  |
| Leather, boots and shoes.. | 4,994 |  | 4,330 | ... | 6,013 |  | 4,890 |  | 7 |  |
| Oils ..... .... ......... | 10,207 |  | 11,834 |  | 12,063 |  | 11,370 |  | 10,195 |  |
| Paper and manufactures of | 2,116 |  | 2,192 |  | 2,479 |  | 3.344 |  | 2,012 |  |
| Silk, manufactures of .... | 9,363 |  | 7,351 |  | 9,075 | 26,050 | 19,895 |  | 7,019 |  |
| Spirits and wines ........ | 10,014 |  | 11,962 |  | 13,642 |  | 11,676 |  | 12,546 |  |
| Sugar. | $1,516$ |  | 717 |  | 11,662 |  | 27,063 |  | 107,468 | 60,50,0 |
| Vegetables, including sweet potatoes and yams | $4,234$ | $29$ | 4,082 |  | 5,382 |  | 5,406 |  | 5,749 |  |
| Tea, black. . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 327,069 |  | 280,241 |  | 326,465 |  | 222,672 |  | 469,538 |
| do green and Japan |  | 95,358 | ..... | 111,588 |  | 134,732 |  | 134,994 |  | 114,738 |

No. 5(K).-Comparative Statemenf of principal Exports from Canada to China, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Cancedien Returns).


No. 5(L).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Dutch East Indies, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns).

No． 5 （M）．－Conparative Statenent of principal Imports（Dutiable and Free）into Canada from France，during Years ended 30th

| ＋ | 足 | $\cdots \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\stackrel{\infty}{0}}$ | ： |  | 風 |  | $\vdots$ |  | ！ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Ti9 } \\ \therefore \text { © } \end{array}$ | 为 第兌 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{A} \\ & \stackrel{1}{5} \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | 両近 |  |  |  | 部 |
| ® | 家 |  | 发 | 憲 | 成 |  |  | 交 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & ⿳ \stackrel{丶 ⿸ ⿻ 一 丿 口 ⿰ 亻 ⿱ 丶 ⿻ 工 二 又 寸 ~}{=} \end{aligned}$ | 达 |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { ®is }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 范 | \％ |  | $\vdots$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  |  | $\vdots \vdots$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 品 | 遃 |  |  |  |  |
| 守 | 垦 | $\%_{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 管 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 寧荡 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 令 | 苂 | 突 |  |  | 蕆 |  |  | $\vdots$ ： | $\vdots \vdots \vdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\bar{F}$ |  |  |  | 「が ががส |  |
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|  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 感感 | 哭 | ，${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 8 \\ 105 \\ 185 \end{array}$ |  | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 귱 } \\ & \mathbf{O} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\vdots \vdots$ |  |  | $\vdots$ | 骨 |  | 号 |  | 号 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { m } \\ & \text { 閭 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { encio } \\ & =0 \\ & =0 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 8 \\ \overbrace{0}^{2} \\ i 80 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { aio } \\ & \text { Bo } \\ & \text { Bo } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \\ & \stackrel{5}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { geig } \\ & \text { 殓 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cos } \\ \stackrel{y}{2} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{-} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{20}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 気 } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ 0 \\ 88 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
|  |  | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | 䳐 |  | 号 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Red } \\ & \text { so } \\ & \text { si } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { K } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \infty \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hex } \\ & =0 \\ & =0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 会 } \\ \text { en } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | ： |  | ल |  | 交 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 웅웅영 ธis | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 空 |  | 출） |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 5(M). -Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from France, dc.-Concluded.


No. 5(M).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to France, during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returiss.)

| - | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ; | $s$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Fisheries:- <br> Lobsters, canned | 79,865 | 59,946 | 134,944 | 124,801 | 205,908 |
| Metals and minerals and manufactures of :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements.......... | 12,270 | 13,651 | 14,118 | 11,498 | 13,450 |
| Asbestos . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 29,679 | 22,547 |  | 1,100 |
| Wood and manufactures of :Deals, spruce and other. | 87,422 | 119,116 | 173,102 | 95,515 | 84,122 |
| All other wood and manufactures of | 37,226 | 8,878 | 12,796 | 14,088 | 28,446 |
| Agricultural products :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oats..... ${ }_{\text {Pease, whole }}$ | ...... | .... ... |  | . . | 19,898 3,312 |
| Phease, whole |  |  |  |  | 50,546 |
| Corn, Indian. |  |  |  |  | 130 |
| Fruits ....... |  |  |  |  | 3,676 |
| Hay |  |  | . .. |  | 66,359 |
| Clover and grass seed. |  |  |  |  | 13,442 |
| Other . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  | 901 |

No. $\overline{5}(N)$.-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from (fermany, during the years ended 30 th


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 兑交 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ｜c｜ |  | 硡 |  | P. $\mathfrak{c x}$ | 歶 | \％ |  | \％ | － |
| 点 感 |  |  |  | 21 | $\vdots$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\vdots$ | （10 | 骨 | 退 |
| Sit | $$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 808 \\ \hat{B} \\ \underset{\sim}{3} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 風挗 <br> ज゙ャ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 会 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 为 } \\ & \text { 웅 } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lc} \vdots & \infty \\ \vdots & \mathbf{8} \\ \vdots & 8 \\ \vdots & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 8 \\ & \vdots \\ & 8 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | \％ |  | $\vdots$ |  | ： |  | 笭高 |
|  | $$ |  | 㺂 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nox } \\ & 0 \\ & n \\ & n \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & =0 \\ & =1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 8 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 筑 } \\ & \text { 时 } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | （ |  | $\vdots$ | － | \％ | 年 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ea } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{8}{8} \\ & \underset{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  |  | 合 |  |  |  | （ El |  | $\stackrel{\text { \％}}{\text { \％}}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 哥 } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \frac{1}{N} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \hat{8} \\ 5 \\ \hat{0} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $5$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 6 \\ & \hline 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{40}{9}$ |  | 忈1 |  |
|  | Totills，furs and manufactures of |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |

No. $5(\mathrm{~N})$.-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Germany, \&c.-Coneluded.



No. $5(\mathrm{~N})$--Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Germany, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns).

| - | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | $\$$ | S | \& | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grain- - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buckwheat |  |  |  | 97,304 | 83,772 |
| Com, Indian |  |  |  |  | 999,851 |
| Pease, whole. | 104,052 65,817 | 44,471 17,361 | 175,379 113,314 | 115,852 9,500 | 157,774 4,350 |
| Ryr. Oats. | 65,81\% | 17,361 |  |  | 4,350 78321 |
| Wheat | 2,376 |  | 242,479 | 54,441 | 350,874 |
| All other grain. | 5,595 | 18,280 | 72,321 | 58,964 | 225 |
| Total breadstuffs. | 177,860 | 80,112 | 603,493 | 336,061 | 1,670,167 |
| Fruits, dried. |  | 3,861 | 1,010 | 110,401 | 74,548 |
| Fertilizers, phosphates | 11,720 | 6,600 | 17,800 | 16,550 |  |
| Fish, lobsters, canned | 18,060 | 30,066 | 17,915 | 3,639 | 18,124 |
| Hay ........ | 1,327 | 4,158 | 3,156 | 16,998 | 29,463 |
| Metals and minerals and manufactures of :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and manufactures ofAgricultural implements. . | 17,243 | 39,890 | 32,141 | 31,115 | 25,644 |
| All other metals and minerals and manufactures of | 7,719 | 27,518 | 12,264 | 20,756 | 22,379 |
| Musical instruments :Cabinet organs. . ..... | 8,550 | 5,690 | 7,150 | 16,368 | 16,042 |
| Provisions :-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter. | 1,100 | 20,582 | 5,339 | 1,175 |  |
| Clover and grass | 4,507 | 38,296 | 38,931 | 5,384 | 50,079 |
| Ships...................................... . | 60,492 | . . . . . . . |  |  |  |

No. 5(0).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Greece, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returmis).

|  | 1890 |  | 189 |  | 1892 |  | . 189 |  | 189 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Firee. | Dutiable. | Free. |
| Fruits, dried, currants. All other. | \& | \$ | \% | \$ | $s$ | s | 8 | \& | \$ | 8 |
|  | 102,966 |  | 145,264 |  | 149,560 |  | 126,042 |  | 93,792 |  |
|  | 7,021 |  | 10,592 |  | 8,024 |  | 7,467 |  | 6,418 |  |

No. 5(O).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Greece; during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian. Returns).


No. 5(P).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Hollavd, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

|  | 18!\%. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Du-} \\ & \text { tiable. } \end{aligned}$ | Fres. | $\underset{\text { tiable. }}{\mathrm{Du}}$ | Free. | Dutiable. | Frer. | Dutiable. | Firee. | $\underset{\text { tiable. }}{\mathrm{Du}-}$ | Free. |
|  | \$ | S | $\cdots$ | S | \$ | 8 | \$ | S | $\checkmark$ | 8 |
| Coffee. |  | 112,150 |  | 74,045 |  | 38,247 |  | 44,012 |  | 18,752 |
| Packages..... | 115,133 |  | 66,304 |  | 63,755 |  | 93,024 |  | 83,448 |  |
| Plants and trees.......... |  | ()$^{7} 3$ |  | 6,079 |  | 5,803 |  | 5,408 |  | 8,503 |
| Precious stones, diamonds, unset. |  |  |  | 9,511 |  | 10,853 |  | 1,777 |  | 24,264 |
|  |  | 2,715 |  | 3,802 |  | 5,435 |  | 6,343 |  | 11,228 |
| Spirits, gin | 180,801 |  | 118,865 |  | 129,826 |  | 139,401 |  | 122,872 |  |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured. |  | 49,837 |  | 101,866 |  | 9,891 |  | 81,390 |  | 41,789 |

No. 5(P).—Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Hulland,, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)


No 5(Q).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Italy, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

| $\checkmark$ | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Frees. | Dutiable. | Free. |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | $s$ | 8 | 8 |
| Asphaltum or asphalt crude. |  | 24,000 |  |  |  | 125,121 |  | 17,635 |  | 84,254 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines. | 710 | 12,771 | 1,520 | 9,630 |  | 10,627 |  | 11,453 | 12,673 | 8,ti13 |
| Fancy goods ........ | 3,729 |  | , 782 |  | 2,581 |  | 1,659 |  | 1,164 |  |
| Fruits and nuts, dried | 14,185 |  | 6,100 |  | 7,786 |  | 6,945 |  | 11,280 |  |
| Fruits, green, oranges and lemons. . ... . | 128,761 |  | 206,735 |  | 252,823 |  | 299,564 |  | 330,710 |  |
| Oils, volatile or essential, and others. | 10,580 |  | 12,307 |  | 11,664 |  | 11,853 |  | 8,922 |  |
| Spirits and wines ... Salt | 25,421 | 3,700 | 14,276 | 400 | 13,852 | 8,557 | 16,778 | 19,683 | 12,200 | 843 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 5(Q).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Italy, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

|  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

No. $5(\mathrm{R})$.-Comparatiye Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Japan during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)


No. $5(\mathbf{R})$.-Comparative Stateament of principal Exports from Canada to Japan during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From ('anedian Returns.)

| - | 1890. | 1s!1. | 1 s (1). | 1893 | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\checkmark$ | - | $\stackrel{\sim}{*}$ | 8 |  |
| Sirembstutfs: wheat flour. |  |  | 3.110 |  | 32 |
| ('mal. . . . | 7,200 | 4, (i6) | 4.571 | 12.564 |  |
| Leather, sule and urper ..... ... | 1,60! | ... |  |  |  |
| Ansical instruments: cabinet organs | 1,9\%0 | 1 (i) |  |  |  |
| Pronisions: buttre. ... ... | 1,586 | tist |  | 796 | 1,172 |
| Ships. . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  | 3,070 |  |
| Tounter and manufactures of | 6, 8 | 10 | ${ }^{261}$ | 1,650 | 11.735 |
| Wond: planks and losady. | 6,4が) | 10,233 | 14,!011 | 1,092 | 11,293 |
| all lumber. |  |  |  | 3,134 | 174 |
| timber, square. | -5,600 |  |  | 4,380 | 475 |
| Setthers' effects. . . . . | 960 | 200 | 200 | 2,600 | 380 |

No. 5(S).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Spain during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

| --- | 1890. |  | 18!1. |  | 189. |  | $1 \times 33$. |  | 1s:4. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
|  | \% | \$ | S | S | $\leqslant$ | 8 | - | \& | $s$ | 8 |
| Fruits, dried :Raisins | 181,409 |  | 261,43: |  | 171,810 |  | 154,529 |  | 1:15,319 |  |
| Other dried fruits | 23,542 |  | 24,679 |  | 47,954 |  | 29,784 |  | 37,7916 |  |
| Wines, except sparkling | 176,948 |  | 143,042 |  | 135,563 |  | 104,115 |  | 113,979 |  |

No. 5(S).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Spain during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadion Returus.)

| -- | 1890. | 1891. | 1s:2. | 12:38. | 15:4. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S | $s$ | $\checkmark$ | 8 | 8 |
| Wood :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deals, pine . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |
| do spruce and others | 36,449 | 49,792 | 24,724 | 40,23.) | 46,124 4,164 |
| do ends............ | 2,372 | 1,613 | 1, 1175 |  | $\stackrel{4,4 i 41}{2}$ |
| Planks and boards | 1,733 |  | 412 |  |  |
| Timber, square, oak. | 3,429 |  |  | - |  |
| do pine, white. do all other | $20,3: 5$ 1,342 |  | 796 | - . |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock, dry, salted ......... |  |  | 14,20.3 | 620 |  |
| Iron and manufactures of . . . . . . . . . | 1,142 | 1,856 | 1,071 | . . . . |  |
| Ships...................... . . . . . . . |  | 13,261 | 51, 831 |  |  |

No. 5(T).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Spanish Possessions other than S. W. Indies during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | S | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Coffee |  | 213 |  | 7,373 |  | 5,490 |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar | 708,270 |  | 1,347,399 |  | 279,489 | 1,660,091 |  | 2,102,248 |  | 318,296 |
| Tobacco and Manufactures | 132 |  | 8,301 | , | 140 | , | 2,276 |  | 3,536 | ........ |
| Hemp, undressed .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 99,568 |  | 105,476 |

No. 5(T).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Spanish Possessions other than the S. W. Indies during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)


No. $5(\mathrm{U})$.-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Spanish West Indies during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
|  | \$ | 8 | \$ | S | $\$$ | 8 | 5 |  | $s$ | 5 |
| Coffee .. |  | 310 |  | $\ldots$ | . | 8,644 | . | 4,558 |  | 6,589 |
| Sugar .......... | 1,799,133 | .. .. | 1,324,162 |  | 128,057 | 2,056,184 | 11,270 | 2,041,711 | 903 | 2,065,465 |
| do molasses.. | 78,605 |  | 107,329 |  | 184,496 |  | 106,735 |  | 134,400 |  |
| Tobacco \& manufactures of. | 191,777 | 10,246 | 218,379 | .. . | 194,464 | 27,806 | 220,078 | 51,296 | 206,275 | 61,933 |

No. 5(U).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Spanish West Indies, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

| - | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | * | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Animals-Horses. |  |  |  | 1,710 | 2,220 |
| Breadstuffs :-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oats......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 168 | 2,731 9,150 | 168 |  |
| Wheat flour. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Coal........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11,994 | 11,501 | 9,150 12,691 | 13,580 | 3,146 7,641 |
| Fish and produce of :-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock, dry, salted | 865,531 | 955,526 | 1,178,839 | 899,710 | 958,507 |
| Herring, pickled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 50,953 | 38,643 | 53,456 | 55,818 | 51,783 |
| do smoked. | 2,565 | 2,331 | 4,612 | 3,047 | $\begin{array}{r}4,162 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ |
| Mackerel, pickled | 476 | 3,422 | 21,233 | 2,545 |  |
| Total fish | 919,525 | 999,922 | 1,258,140 | 961,120 | 1,034,640 |
| Hay. | 11,940 | 3,099 | 8,608 | 372 | 338 |
| Metals and manufactures of :Machines and machinery | 2,323 |  | 1,075 |  | 4,204 |
| Machines and machinery ....... <br> Other iron and manufactures of | 2,323 | 2,955 | $1, \ldots$ | $2{ }^{20}$ |  |
| Ships sold to other countries..... |  |  |  | 5,600 | 2,560 |
| Stone and manufactures of.. . |  | 686 134.037 | 3,780 166,159 |  |  |
| Vegetables, potatoes | 94,518 | 134,037 | 166,159 178,452 | 89,660 176,751 | 172, 6,98 |
| Wood, planks and boards. | 106,612 | 94,465 | 178,452 1,636 | 176,751 4,135 | 172, 1,529 |
| Staves and headings..... |  | 7,720 | 1,636 2,349 | 4,135 613 | 1,529 |
| Shingles .... | 3,995 | - 2.858 | 2,349 5,119 | +613 | $5.2 \times 3$ |
| Shookr. | 4.426 | 4,473 $6,3 \times 2$ | 5,119 | 4, 1,184 | 1,40 |
| All other wood and manufactures of. | 2,318 | 6,385 | 308 | 1, bit | 1,42, |
| Wool and manufactures of........ | 50 | 2,945 |  | ........ | - .... |

No. 5(V).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Switzerland, during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

| Articles. | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free | $\begin{gathered} \text { Du- } \\ \text { tiable. } \end{gathered}$ | Free | Du- \|tiable. | Free | $\underset{\text { Du- }}{\text { tiable. }}$ | Free | 1un- <br> tiable. |  |
|  | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 5 | S | 5 | 5 | S | S |
| Books, periodicals and other printed matter. <br> Cotton and manufactures of | 1,747 |  | 1,307 |  |  |  | 1,724 |  | 664 | 288 |
|  | 1,572 |  | 552 |  | 1,327 |  | 1,484 |  | 563 |  |
| Curtains, made up trimmed or untrimmed (with fancy goods in 1890). <br> Embroideries. |  |  | 5,153 |  | 9,371 |  | 15,242 |  | 16,924 |  |
|  | 54,888 |  | 53,007 |  | 31,558 |  | 29,326 |  | 58,199 |  |
| Fancy goods. | 12,690 |  | 8,973 |  | 9,658 |  | 12,346 |  | 11,101 |  |
| Silks and manufactures of :- <br> Dress and piece goods <br> Ribbons. <br> All other silks ...... . . . . . . . . <br> Total silk and manufactures of | 28,786 |  | 40,284 |  | 14,168 |  | 27,650 |  | 40,171 |  |
|  | 58,443 |  | 30,146 |  | 22,168 |  | 49,031 |  | 35,070 |  |
|  | 5,520 |  | 5,394 |  | 2,281 |  | 4,481 |  | 1,555 |  |
|  | 92,749 |  | 75,824 |  | 38,617 |  | 81,162 |  | 76,796 |  |
| Tobacco pipes, cigar holders, cases, \&c. Watches and parts of . . . .............. | 4,191 |  | 1,307 |  | 2,610 |  | 514 |  | 1,529 |  |
|  | 120,657 |  | 90,983 |  | 71,460 |  | 60,428 |  | 61,953 |  |
| Wool and manufactures of.. | 570 |  | 288 |  | 3,129 |  | 33,049 |  | 3,107 |  |

No． $5(W)$ ．－Comparative Statement of principal Imports（Dutiable and Free）into Canada from the United Sates，during years

| $\stackrel{+}{\mathrm{D}}$ | 苂 |  | $$ | $\vdots$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 8 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 热 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{B} \\ & \stackrel{0}{8} \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | \％ |
| $\stackrel{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}{\stackrel{\circ}{0}}$ | 先 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : 经 } \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |  | $\vdots$ |  | $\xrightarrow{+1}$ | － | $$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2] \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & \stackrel{8}{2} \\ & = \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & \stackrel{y}{6} \\ & \stackrel{y}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| － | － |  | 言 | ¢ $\vdots$ | ： $\vdots$ | 令 | 会 | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 12 \\ & 18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overrightarrow{7} \\ & \vec{H} \\ & \text { 药 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\underset{\sim}{\circ}}{\dot{\circ}}$ | 菭 |  | 号 | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 突 } \\ & \text { 会 } \end{aligned}$ | 年 | $\begin{gathered} \hat{3} \\ i n \\ i n \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 芯 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{20} \\ & \stackrel{5}{6} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 边 |
| $\stackrel{\stackrel{8}{\underset{\sim}{c}}}{\substack{0}}$ | － |  | 通 | $\cdots$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 令 | $\begin{array}{ll}\vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \text { O} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | E | ｜r |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nㅓㅇ } \\ & 8 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | 俞 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



No. $5(\mathrm{~W})$.-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from the United States, de.-Continued.


No. $5(\mathrm{~T})$.-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from the United States, \&c.-Continued.


No. $5(\mathrm{~W})$.-Conphritive Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from the United States, dec.-Continuerl

|  | 18940 |  | 1891. |  | 1892 |  | 1893. |  | 1894 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ; Mutiable. | Free. | Jutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutialur. | Frer. | Dutiable. | Frers. |
| Oils:- | * | \$ | $\bigcirc$ | \$ | \$ | $\&$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | 5 |
| Cual and kurnemt, distilled, purified or refined, maphtha, benzole and petrolemm, N.E.S. <br> Cottom seed oil, refine-l.. <br> Lulricating oils. <br> All uther oils | 617,179 |  | 501,468 |  | 474,546 |  | 436,347 |  | 424.232 |  |
|  | \%1,17 |  | 501,468 |  | 47, |  | 186,187 |  | 217,281 |  |
|  | 143,289 |  | 127,916 |  | 171,092 |  | 172,995 |  | 163, 6665 |  |
|  | 201, 100 | 101,227 | 365,062 | 81,999 | 2!18,839 | 85,240 | 178,023 | 96,814 | 129.7TS | 75,348 |
|  | S64,568 | 101,227 | 9197,446 | 81,999 | 944,477 | 85,240 | 973,552 | $96, \therefore 14$ | 934,956 | 75,348 |
| Paint and colnurs............. ........ | 123,005 | 13,294 | 120.099 | 13,496 | 142,376 | 15,750 | 139,096 | 16,303 | 142,40s | 13,663 |
| Paper and manufactures of :- <br> J [angings or wall payers in rolls. <br> Envelopes, papetrifes, bamk hooks and manu- <br> factures of paper. <br> All sther pap"r and manufactines of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 160,609 |  | 122,891 |  | 169,737 |  | 175,457 | ... .... | 139, 697 |  |
|  | 276,801 |  | 232,110 | - ... | 360, 383 |  | 205, 0 ! 7 |  | 246,245 |  |
|  | 245,395 | $\ldots$ | 254, 15: |  | 289,541 |  | 296,192 |  | 263,160 |  |
| Total paper and manufactures of | 642, 505 |  | 659,160 | .. . . . | 719,561 |  | 737,844 | .. . . | (649, 102 |  |
| Prosisions:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chater | - 247,2006 | - $\cdot \cdot$ | $8!9,811$ $8: 4,!69$ | ....... | 270,397 917 | . . . | 54,637 |  | 150, 44 |  |
| Lard, tried or renderel | 205,704 |  | 71,467 |  | -8, 183 |  | 14,377 |  | 817,373 18,43 |  |
| Meats :- Bacon and Irames, shoulders and sides. | 20以 1911 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beref, salted in hurels.......... . . | 2!8,296 |  | 1 ¢, (ib |  | 148,579 |  | 14,3:17 |  | 48,701 |  |
| P'ork, barrelled, in brine, matle from the sides of hasy hugs after the hams and shomblerware ent off, and containing not more than 16 f pieres to, the larrel of 200 ]ls. wright | 85\%, 168 |  |  |  | 148,26 503,960 |  | $174,0 \%$ 300,015 |  | 105,402 |  |
| Drior? or smoked meats preserver in any other way than salted or picklerl, N. F.S. | 10:9,561 |  | (6,30,935 $135,75 \%$ |  | 003,220 127,143 |  | 300,015 136,218 |  | 342,078 111.755 |  |
| All othrer provisions............. . . . . . . . . . . | 10m, $\times 19$ | 9,24 | 115, 461 | 91,996 | 44, 50, | 26,308 | 102, 177 | 585 | 138,55 | 8.576 |
| Tutal 1 movisions. | 3, 127, 230 | ! 0,244 | 2,293,036 | 94,996\% | 2,201,045 | 26,208 | 1,602,728 | [15 | 1, $2 \times 3,291$ | 8,576 |


|  |  |  |  | 举 |  | ： | $\vdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ： | 戌 | $\vdots$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 条会 } \\ & \text { 会 } \end{aligned}$ | 令 |
| E |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 念 } \\ & \text { 夏 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\vdots$ |
| $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { En } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \therefore= \\ & =- \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\therefore \vdots$ | $\vdots$ |
| \| |  |  | （ |  | （1） | 为 | 稁 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0 \\ & \infty \\ & s \\ & s \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $$ |  |  |  | 第 | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ |
|  |  |  | 号突 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x} \\ & =\frac{1}{x}=\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$ | 永 |
| $\stackrel{\underset{5}{7}}{\substack{7 \\ \stackrel{1}{1} \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ： |
|  |  |  | 成 |  |  |  | 边 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Nu. $5(\mathbf{W})$.-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Frec) into Canada from the United States, \&c.-Concluded.


No. $5(\mathrm{~W})$.-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to United States during Years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns).

|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 | \$ | $\$$ | * | $\checkmark$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horses | 1,959,355 | 1,370,192 | 1,220,665 | 1,250,189 | 713,671 |
| Sheep. | 764,217 | 763,481 | 1,117,121 | 1,129,499 | 659,216 |
| Swine | 1,776 | 888 | 75. | 130,093 | 5,793 |
| Poultry and other animals | 108,940 | 56,160 | 57,142 | 69,524 | 61,053 |
| Total, animals | 2,941,679 | 2,219,966 | 2,417,460 | 2,590,357 | 1,443,694 |
| Breadstuffs Grain : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parley. . . | 4,582,575 | 2,849,281 | 1,354,4が5 | ¢38,27! | 216,493 |
| Beans.. | 250,76! | 494,106 | 409,424 | 352,0\% | 262,037 |
| Pease, whol | 371,332 | 358,267 | 463,386 | 422,425 | 329,568 |
| Rye | 113,420 | 95,131 | - 88, 207 | 6,017 | 43 |
| Wheat | (6,62:) | 613,6911 | 811,263 | $\bigcirc 46,5 \mathrm{Fs}$ | 76,846 |
| All other grain. | 104.213 | 125,171 | 200,192 | 102.3.4 | 164,046 |
| Total, grain | 5,429,340 | 4,535, 644 | 3,386,957 | 1,76<,21.5 | 1,049,033 |
| Grain products: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oatmeal. .' ${ }^{\text {Nalt . . . }}$ | 40,081 149,501 | 47,08t |  | 115,96\% | 14,2715 |
| All other | 58,15\% | 115,103 | 71,467 | 92, 8 (2) | 32,44 |
| Total, grain products | 255,287 | 204,087 | 76,209 | 205, | 46,534 |
| Coal. | 2,309,064 | $2,713,967$ | 2, $9,2,23$ | 2,982, 6i37 | 3,118, 446 |
| Cottons. | 160,392 | 134.96 | 133, $\times$ S | 11:4,724 | 116,026 |
| Fish and produce of : |  |  |  |  |  |
| dry salted | 529.345 | 6016,43) | 513,463 | 280,974 | 617,633 |
| Hrrring, fresh in frozen. | 62.35 | 104,215 | 81, 6:7 | 64,416 | 79, 6 ¢S |
| Herring, pickled | 100,036 | $1.53,929$ | 140,014 | 160,706 | 11! 1 , 2 ! |
| Lohster', fresh. | 140,039 | $179+42$ | 254.619 | 290,966 | 255,731 |
| do canned | 460,317 | (15) 4,201 | 680,750 | S05, 401 | 688! 1197 |
| Mackerel, fresh | 48,399 | 1.96,41! | 100,5\% | 73.159 | 97.169 |
| du) pickle | 404,003 | 749,205 | 568, | $4 \because 1,85$ | 320,971 |
| Salmon, fresh ... | 112, $47!$ | 125,01; | 105, 6336 | 119,.380 | 125, 430 |
| Fish, all oth +r , fresh | 577.545 | 606,77, | 65.580 | 750.25: | 7! $9,7 \mathrm{M}$ |
| do and produce of, N.E.s. | 245,250 | 191,3610 | 171,29 | 18!), - \% | $212, \ldots 2$ |
| Total, fish | 2,679,988 | 3,827,506 | 3,304,649 | 3,493,49! | 3,317,687 |
| Flax, hemp and jute............. .. .. ...... | 297,8291 | 280, 2015 | 227,013 | 248,181 | 230.577 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All , ther fruits, including canned fruit. | $\begin{array}{r} 1+2,+6: 9 \\ 99,210 \end{array}$ | 242,643 | 252,601 | $2+3,910$ | 247,897 |
|  | 248,689 | 389,801 | 280,262 | 691,226 | 469,504 |
| Furs and skins, undressed.... ............... | 590.075 | 321,342 | 483,574 | 409,397 | 294,451 |
| Hay | Y22, 797 | 325,813 | 598.817 | Sitas | 7.iten91 |
| Hides, horns, tails and skins, other than fur | 481,276 | +7, 311 | 476,76 | $3!88$ | 291, 439 |
| Lime. . . . . . . | 174.965 | 1.22,482 | 123,6i61 | 97,8:18 | 64,38.7 |
| Metals and minerals, and manufactures of : Cipper, all kinds | 109,327 | 238,24i | $158,4 \%$ | 375,039 | 23,405 |
| fould and silver-Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, \&c... | 656,522 |  |  |  |  |
| Gold-bearing ruartz, dust, nugget, do.. Silver ore | 184,015 | 238,367 | 193, 441 | 65, 406 | 423,76 |
| - Giold and silver coin, except U.S. silver ... | 2,439,782 | 94+, 129 | 1, 109,118 | 4,133, 614 | 1,839, 360 |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of ... | 206,7\% | 206,807 | 185,203 | 20s, 1.11 | 161, 334 |

No. 5 (W).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to United States, \&c.-Concluded.

|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metals, \&c.--Con. | $\leqslant$ | \$ | $s$ | 8 | $\leqslant$ |
| Miscellaneous metals and minerals, manufactures of - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asbestos ............. ............ . . | 403,800 | 374,687 | 375,956 | 368,373 | 279,926 |
| Nickel, fine, contained in ore, matte and |  | 210,319 | 466,517 | 388,257 | 695,342 |
| All other metals and minerals, including lead and tin and manufactures of, N.E.S. | 143,390 | 94,326 | 190,364 | 222,080 | 191,426 |
| Total, metals, \&c., and manufactures of. | 4,143,614 | 2,8100,854 | 3,128,204 | 6,008,772 | 3,963,578 |
| Oil cake. | 38,461 | 16,54i | 98,279 | 84,841 | 15,838 |
| Provisions: Eggs. | 1,793,803 | 1,074,247 | 494,434 | 324,355 | 199,638 |
| Meats | 97,118 | 55,036 | 43,140 | 47,777 | 28,117 |
| All other (butter and cheese) | 27,912 | 23,588 | 57,440 | 34,154 | 15,804 |
|  | 1,918,833 | 1,152,871 | 595,014 | 406,286 | 243,559 |
| Spirits and wines... | 33,457 | 59,794 | 72,645 | 110,905 | 14.0 .000 |
| Stone and manufactures of : <br> Gypsunı, crude | 191,623 | 183,679 | 193,170 | 178,9? |  |
| All other...... | 172,531 | 154,484 | 140,604 | 215,956 | 167.319 |
|  | 364,154 | 338,163 | 333,74 | 394,935 | 326.981 |
| Sugar and molasses | 92,535 | 122,056 | 148,216 | 37-132 | 108.073 |
| Vegetables :Potatoes | 308,915 |  | 41, sing |  |  |
| All other, including canned | -96,467 | 1, 93,556 | \% 0,01104 | $10 \%$, 0 2 21 | 110,205 |
| Wood and manufactures of : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Park for tanning | 141.144 | 213.455 | 217.53 | 20.45 | 148.0.8 |
| Firewood. | 281,125 | 314,591 | 370,152 | $354.3 \div 2$ | 2sibes |
| Logs, all kinds | 681,265 | 7-2, 84 | 1.11:.685 | 1,505.513 | 0.500 .20 |
| Deals, spruce and other | 5.70,780 | 764 | - 590, 883 | 60.5093 | $\pm \pm 2.036$ |
| Planks and boards | 1,917, 697 | 7 7,966.134 | 7,35!1,3.6 | N,51, 0 | 6,57, 400 |
| Laths, palings and picket | +29,56-2 | $4!1,52 \mathrm{~s}$ | $4 \pm .469$ | 565.9 .5 | S1517 |
| - Jostr and scantling | 94.20 | 112.53 | 57.85 | 101.70i | 45.209 |
| Staves and headings | $334.6+6$ | $38.8 .60 \%$ | 417 css | -163, 45: | 5129 |
| Shingles. | 407.06\%1 | 539.895 | 69.3 .063 | -2, S11i | 716.208 |
| Sleepers and railroad ties | -065,913 | 307.684 | 2511.384 | $212 \times 511$ | 1:31,765 |
| Stave bolts..... | 110,093 | 1:33,308 | 111.7-4 | 103.365 | N5, 2906 |
| Shooks, box and other | 16-, 58 | 12S․044 | $100,2 \mathrm{Si}$ | (is) 2 s | +t, 0 \% |
| Wood for wood puly | $\therefore 19$ | 170.1836 | 183, 310 | 371.981 | 359.010 |
| All other wood, unnanufactured | $1863_{4}^{-}, 106{ }^{-}$ | \$20.400 | (6.) 3.314 | -116.50 | 205,96 |
| Total wood, unmanufactured..... | 11,131.417 | 13,024,262 | 12.54.30 | $14,74.1601$ | 13.2030.0.9 |
| Household furniture | 135.285 | 108, 5 O1 | 45,030 | 126.1314 | 6心.27. |
| Wiod pulp | 147.145 | 280,619 | 330,3103 | 404.93: | 318.85 |
| All other wood, manufactured | 218, 18.4 | 219.749 |  | 163.872 | ! 4,840 |
| Total manufactures of word | 504,063 | (60), 8: | 1026.2-8 | 74.261 | 531,990 |
| W'..l, unmanufactured | 248,598 | $247,7 \times 9$ | 208.283 | 208.030 | 15,662 |
| Mincellamems: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Settlers affr cts | 198,460 | 1,012,312 | 1,1, $12,6.83$ | 1,303,379 | 940,709 |
| Other miserllammon anticles | 12,53: | 54,8.1 | 123.54 | 188,46: | 70,124 |

No. 5 (X).-Comparative Statement of principal Imports (Dutiable and Free) into Canada from Venezuela, during years ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

|  | 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1802. |  | 1893. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. |
| Coffee, green. | \& | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 66,250 \end{gathered}$ | $s$ | 125,018 | S | 148,450 |  | 8 266,012 | \$ | 236,863 |

No. 5(X).-Comparative Statement of principal Exports from Canada to Venezuela, during years ended 30 th June, 1890 to 1894, inclusive. (From Canadian Returns.)

No. 6.-Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels entered at and cleared from Canadian Ports in 1892, 1893 and 1894.

No．6－Continued－Tonnage of Vessels trading on the Lakes and Rivers between Canada and the United States，not including ferries， which arrived at and departed from Canadian Ports in 1892， 1893 and 1894.

|  |  |  | 1998118t | の9チ「こごし | 6t9\％cs | ＋5c．ans＇st | S：006tin＇ | 96：\％18＇ce |  |
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|  |  |  |  8．6．086＂ | か6fitic <br> 26968\％ |  90乐 80 ［！ | hatbitioca <br>  |  |  －「このがい |  <br>  |
| 9＊＊が品 | OLS＇66is＇t |  | LL9 Sos $^{\prime}$ OL | 121889＇t |  |  |  | \％utcig | $" \Rightarrow \text { 为 }$ |
|  | $\cdots{ }^{\text {－}}$ | ит!и:ияа | 127＂L | －乚！が！ |  | ${ }^{1270}$ d | $\cdots$ | 4и！peues <br>  |  |
| Hist |  |  | \％6s |  |  | \％ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 89609096 | （29） $589 \%$ | \＆6＂93x\％L |  |  | Cevitilicl | Fithtorco | よト1「ち」「\％ | ¢S＇csf＇cl |  |
|  |  | ！ $104 \%$ <br> 2nctos＇s | Hifitile： <br>  |  |  | 898949 <br> 199＇46： |  | $88062 \pi$ <br>  |  |
| ＇18י＂L | Paquertog | ＇рамиху | ［ R27 $^{\text {c }}$ | $\mathrm{p} \rightarrow \mathrm{aved}+\mathrm{C}$ | －panury | ${ }^{[12+\square} \mathrm{L}$ | Pratividat | prnay |  |
| ＋6：3L |  |  | 8681 |  |  | C6185 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9t5\％20\％ | 910＇s06］ | （6， $20 \pm 158^{\prime}+$ | 8 catas |  |  | 18t＇686＇2 | 998208\％ |  |  |
| 00t＇gu＇ 8 あなごった。 |  | $926^{6} 6099^{6}$ I 815＂もので8 |  |  |  | $88 \pi^{\circ} 868^{\circ} \%$ 85\％9tce |  |  |  |
|  | paz．ved ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | pronumy | ${ }^{[670}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | －pəұıvedə | －panay | ［ $\mathrm{EzFO}^{\text {a }}$ | －paziecta | рампия | － |
| ${ }^{+681}$ |  |  | ＇868I |  |  | \％681 |  |  |  |

No. 7.—Statement showing the Quantity of Excise Goods manufactured and entered in each Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890 to 1894, and of the

|  | 1890. |  |  | 1891. |  |  | Manufactured, Quantity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufactured, Quantity. | Entered for Consumption. | Revenue accrued. | Manufactured, Quantity. | Entered for Consumption. | Revenue accrued. |  |
|  |  |  | S |  |  | \$ |  |
| Spirits, in proof gallons | 5,091,475 | 3,521,194 | 4,620,393 | 4,397,564 | 2,687,664 | 3,546,942 | 3,498,232 |
| Malt liquor, stand. galls | 17,196,115 | 17,193,646 | 13,631 | 18,069,306 | 18,054, 373 | 10,495 | 16,946,245 |
| Malt. . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 64,814,257 | 54,974,013 | 556,365 | 52,999,874 | 57,909,201 | 591,399 | 56,678,903 |
| Cigars. | 100,311,140 | 98,976,117 | 603,473 | 100,081,550 | 101,142,481 | (615,179 | 107,927,813 |
| Tobacco ....... . . Lbs. | 9,917,036 | !1,545,350 | ) | 9,591,732 | 9,436,554 | ) | [9,556,250 |
| Cigarettes...... . No. | 34,206,946 | 28,990,440 | 1,896,359 | 41,531,360 | 36,066,600 | 1,926,987 | 40,201,700 |
| Snuff. ........... Lbs. | 34,257,720 | 28,957,600 |  | 41,531,360 252,090 | 36,066,600 | ) | 40,201,760 |
| Methylated spirits ... |  |  |  |  |  | 38,213 |  |
| Petroleum. . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | 39,737 |  |  | 40,407 |  |
| Manufactures in bond. |  |  | 29,610 |  |  | 34,581 | . |
| Seizures |  |  | 3,886 |  |  | 2,727 | ... |
| Other receipts. |  |  | 16,162 |  |  | 18,222 |  |
| Total. |  |  | 7,779,616 |  |  | (9,825,152 |  |

*Imported.

Quantity remaining in Warehouse at End of Each Year.

| - | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | $1 \times 43$ | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spirits.... ............... . Pf. galls. | 11,099,179 |  | 12,836,074 |  |  |
| Malt. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 26,599,004 | 17,330,319 | $27,74,590$ | $3 \mathrm{3}, 03!14 \mathrm{~s}$ | 29,112,6\%2 |
| Cigars.. ..................... No. | 12,157,240 | 10,912,950 | 14,1*3, 170 | $13,206,700$ | 17,674,280 |
| Tobacco, cigarettes and snuff... Lbs. | 2,265,178 | 2,223,611 | 1,943,071 | 1, 2 co, 601 | 1,996,002 |
| Methylated sprits . . . . . . . . Pr. galls. |  |  | S, 546 | 2.242 | 3,856 |

for Consumption，the Revenue accrued thereon，and other Excise Revenue accrued Quantity remaining in Warehouse at the End of each of the Years named．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1892.} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1893.} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{$15: 4$.} <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Entered for Con－ sumption．} \& Rerenue accrued． \& Mannfac－ tured， Quantity． \& Entered for Con－ sumption． \& Revenue accrued． \& Nanufac－ tured， Quantity． \& Entered for Con－ sumption． \& Revenne accrued． <br>
\hline \& 8 \& \& \& 8 \& \& \& $\checkmark$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,545,935 \\
16,915,428
\end{array}
$$} \& 3，476 677 \& 3，856，955 \& 2，731，896 \& 4，142，057 \& 1，608，344 \& 2，749，109 \& 4，138，438 <br>
\hline \& 6，906 \& 17，175，35\％： \& 17，157，879 \& 6.628 \& 18，299，636 \& 1－2がっ，373 \& 6，125 <br>
\hline \} 46,425,882 \& 935，668 \& $53,933,419$

$1,765,533$ \& $\}^{\text {¢ }} 50,082,551$ \& 1，008，130 \& 47，459，005 \& \} $51,311,206$ \& 950，691 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
104,508,791 \\
9,619,407
\end{array}
$$} \& （634，177 \& 114，340，490 \& 1］ 4 ， $6668,809!$ \& 692，266 \& 120，345，137 \& 115， 440,480 \& 7001,535 <br>

\hline \& \& 10，199， 764 \& $9,748,443$ \& \& ！1，997，404 \& 9，－90， 015 \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
40,147,200 \\
252,760
\end{array}
$$ \& 2，421，993 \& $47,749,600$

253,620 \& $\left.\begin{array}{r}42,470,100 \\ 2.12,620\end{array}\right\}$ \& 2，446，130 \& $\begin{array}{r}70,437, \\ 24,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $55,143,510$
$-46,990$ \& 2，44，957 <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{．．．．．．．．．．．．} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ＋1， 109 <br>

\hline \& 13，503 \& \& \& $$
46,343
$$ \& \& \& 37，691 <br>

\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{．．．．．．．．．．
$\ldots . . . . . .$.} \& 38，338 \& \& \& 36，050 \& \& \& 3，255 <br>
\hline \& 5.364 \& \& \& 8，989 \& \& \& $24.37 \%$ <br>
\hline \& 22，562 \& ．．．．．． \& \& 24，792 \& \& \& 12，396 <br>
\hline －－ \& 8，007，944 \& \& \& 8，444，502 \& ．．． \& ．．．．．．．．．． \& 8，314， 314 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 8.-Statement showing the transactions under the Chinese Immigration Act to the 30th June, 1894.

The Act went into force as respects arrivals by vessels sailing from ports in North America on the 20th day of August, 1885, and as respects arrivals by other vessels on the 1st day of January, 1886, vide $48-49$ Victoria, chapter 71.

The Act as it appears in the Revised Statutes, chapter 67 (1886), is slightly changed from the original. There have been since then two amendments thereto, viz., as per 50-51 Victoria, chapter 35 (1887), and 55-56 Victoria, chapter 25 (1892).

The administration of the Act was by Order in Council of 1st September, 1885, assigned to the Department of Customs and transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce by Order in Council of the 13th of March, 1893.

The annual revenue, expenditure, \&c., under the Act has been as follows :-

| Year ending 30th June. | Immigrants. |  | Total Collections from all sources. | Refunds. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Expense } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Collection } \end{gathered}$ | Share of Capitation Fee paid to Provinces. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Exempt. | Paying Fees. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | No. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \& cts. | 8 cts . |
| 1886 | 1 | - 211 | 11,693 00 | 45000 | 1,629 26 | 2,525 00 |
| 1887 |  | 124 | 7,424 50 |  | 2,123 81 | 1,450 00 |
| 1888 |  | 290 | 15,694 50 |  | 2,041 22 | 3,587 50 |
| 1889 | 112 | 782 | 40,808 00 | 25000 | 2,104 25 | 9,600 00 |
| 1890 | 97 | 1,069 | 56,258 00 | 30000 | 1,634 99 | 13,250 00 |
| 1891 | 12 | 2,114 | 107,785 50 | 30000 | 1,760 79 | 26,275 00 |
| 1892 | 6 | 3,272 | 166,502 00 | 55000 | 1,980 36 | 40,662 50 |
| 1893 | 14 | 2,244 | 113,491 00 | 2,100 00 | 2,534 83 | 27,387 50 |
| 1894 | 22 | 2,087 | 105,021 50 | 50000 | 3,469 80 | 25,43-50 |
| Totals. | 264 | 12,193 | 624,678 00 | 4,450 00 | 19,27931 | 150,175 00 |

During the same period 6,764 have taken out certificates of leave or registered for leave up to 30th June, 1894, while a very large number have left the country without so registering, having no intention of returning, so that, for this latter reason, the exact number remaining in the country is uncertain.

No. 9.-Statement of Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1894.

FOREIGN TRADE.
The following tables, and other information, respecting the trade, etc., of Great Britain and some of her colonies, as well as of several representative foreign countries have been compiled for the purpose of showing in as concise manner as possible the aggregate, as well as the distribution, of the trade of such countries during each of the three years to date of the latest available report.

## GREAT BRITAIN

1891, 1892 and 1893.

| Total Imports. |  |  | Countries. | Total Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |  | 1891. | 1842. | 1893. |
| £ | £ | £ | British Posscsslons. | £ | £ | £ |
| 12,103,493 | 14,052,010 | 12,945,605 |  | 7, 500, 997 | 7, 8 , 8190,2296 | 7,941,987 |
| 1,201,486 | 1,169,200 | 1,24t, 204 | Channel Islinds........ ... ...... | 074,912 | 97, 250 | 984,16ii |
| 48,400 | 37,564 | 161,7T2 | (iibraltar |  | 1674,101 | 690,031 |
| 122,135 | 103,627 | 71,771 | Mailta and flazo | 1,019,467 | 585,655 | 823,958 |
| 1,776,362 | 1,786,990 | 2,162,2+7 | \| Western Const, of Africa, ineluding (Gandia, Nierra Leone, the | 1,459, (0, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,601,709 | 1,837,280 |
| $1: 2$ | $25 \%$ | $316 ;$ |  | 3,5ns | 3,504 | 2,72 |
| 1,447 | 753 | 693 | st. Melmat | 16,618 | 19,281 | 19,092 |
| 5,071,000 | 4,595,324 | 4,799,718 |  | (6, 145,44! | (6,520, +1, | \%,892,388 |
| 1,183,428 | 8167,94 | 750, 410 |  | $2,493,1188$ | $2,066,+2$ | 1,463,403 |
|  | 23, 2 21 | 1188.987 |  |  | 123,620 | 293,932 |
| 264, 016 | 230,127 | 205, 4.97 | .. Mauritius ......... ........................ .... .. ..... | 276, 9 9 | 201, 105 | 340,816 |
| 183,235 | $22+8,840$ | $17 \times 121$ | - . Adrun |  |  | 174,470 |
| 32,234,39\% | 30,513,106; | 23,23.3, 219 | -... Britivh India | 30, 19.208 | 29, 478,285 | 20,931,504 |
| 5,356,865 | 4,868,289 | 4,51×,347 | ... Straits Shettement | $2,54,1020$ | 2,205, 119 | 1,84, 820 |
| 23 | 10 | 92 | - .... Saturam | 115 | ${ }^{239}$ | (916, 812 |
| 4,168,998 | 3,945,20: | 4,252, 794 | ..... Saylon. | 1,061,374 | 189,581i | 946,672 |
| 1,101,702 | 836,705 | ¢85, 6134 | .... Hong Komb. | .2,732, 157 | 1,970,935 | 1,935, 119 |
| 23,068,972 | 22,790,868 | 21,8(1)0,500 | .... Anstralia, mednding Tasmana | 24,43, 359 | 17 617, 823 | 13,205,904 |
| 8,192,594 | 7,751,741 21 | $8,054,673$ 19,189 |  | $3,7 i 8,394$ 24,364 | $3,88.4,429$ 00,577 | $3,737,699$ 37,461 |



Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise, from and to each Foreign Country, de.-Concluded.

| Total Imports. |  |  | Countries. | Total Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |  | 1891. | 1592. | 1893. |
| £ | £ | £ | Foreigh Countries-Con. | £ | £ | £ |
| $\xrightarrow{44,757}$ | 40, 40.971 | - ${ }^{67,706}$ | .. Hayti and St. Domingo. | 335,358 | 261.595 | 3-10,951 |
| $104,409,0511$ $1,43,453$ | 105, 186,317 | ${ }^{91,7 \times 3,847}$ | …) United States of Amprica | 41,06i6, 147 | 41,412,006 | $35,715,274$ |
| 1,4(4), 130 | 1, $1 \times 9,2505$ | 1.198,197 | Central America. | 1,205, +s, | 1, 865,323 | 1.2.50,6\% |
| 329,244 | +57, 014 | 639,736 | .... Repulic of Colombia. | 1,3+1,2,33 | 1,212, 1030 | 1,008,664 |
| 2410,947 | 2551,739 | 89,684 | ... Venrzuela | St 60,490 | 1, 384.609 | - 3131,214 |
| 110, 23.1 | 128,032 | 201,137 | . . Ecnador | 275,212 | 269,986 | 314,132 |
| 969,814 | 1,573,813 | 1,399,207 | - Pern. | 1,125, 2011; | \$63,008 | 859,009 |
| $3,710,3546$ $4,249,409$ | $3,871,394$ | 3,797, +2! | - . Chiliazil. | 2,205,969 | $4.029,338$ | 2,613,901 |
| $4,249,909$ 374,261 | 3,511,941 | 4,636,11+2 | …. Uruguay | S.605, 293 | 8,218,050 | 8, 01677768 |
| 3,451,228 | 4,540,354 | 4,836,682 | .... Argentine Repmblic. | 4,36i6, | 5,808,279 | $1,535,594$ $5,658,230$ |
|  |  |  | .... Paraguay. . . . | - 362 | 1,451 | 5,658,230 |
| 11,971 | 11,544 | 42,167 |  | 302 | 132 |  |
|  |  | 8,500 |  |  |  |  |
| 335,976,54; | 326,027,578 | 312,918,724 |  | 215, 205049 | , 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | -10,40,6zi | 198,554,958 |

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Total Quantities and Values of the principal and other articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise imported during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893.


Total Quantities and Values of the principal and other articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise imported into Great Britain, \&c.-Continued.

| Principal Articles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value. | Quantity: | Value. | Quantity | Value. |
|  |  | $£$ |  | £ |  | £ |
| Dyeing or tanning stuffs-Con. <br> Safflower. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwts. <br> Shumach. <br> Tons. <br> Valonia <br> Substances and extracts, unenumerated. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71.78 | 365 | 130 | 345 | 32 | 140 |
|  | 11,648 17,202 | 133,814 | 12,286 | 133,730 | 11,515 | 127,803 |
|  | 17,202 | 334,268 | 33,1:3 | 459,429 | 34,815 | 449,196 |
|  |  | 738,796 |  | 707,086 |  | 642,477 |
| Dyewoods:- .............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Logwood. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 54,913 | 335,846 | 61,589 | 333,538, | 52,300 | 363,083 |
| Unenumerated | 15,881 | 86,069 | 11,093 | 68,410 | 21,057 | 124,498 |
| Egrs... . . . . . . . . . . Great hundreds | 10,628,314 | 3,505,522 | 11,139,419 | 3,794,718 | 11,045,986 | 3,875,647 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For beds..................... Cwts. | $\begin{array}{r} 35,601 \\ 7145-511 \end{array}$ | 132,587 | 853,115 | 135,756 | 25,373 $8-3194$ | 87,971 |
| Ornamental . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | $714,5751 \frac{1}{10}$ | 983,983 | $853,256,{ }^{2}$ | -964,993 | $873.194 \frac{9}{16}$ | 904,673 |
| Fish . ......... .... ........... Cwts. | 2,355,370 | 2,809,949 | 2,550,617 | 2,560,000 | 2,319,838 | 2,682,751 |
| Flax, dressed and undressed and tow. | 1,678,943 | 2,771,568 | 1,733,0.4 | 2,743,305 | 1,445,360 | 2,517,953 |
| Flowers, artificial |  | 308,039 |  | 320,624 |  | 336,330 |
| Fruit:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Almonds . ....... .......... Cwt. | 116,385 | 418,801 | 106,855 | 359,098, | 113,393 | 386,830 |
| Apples, raw................ Bush. | 3,147,373 | 1,033,997 | 4,514,700 | 1,353, 512 | 3,459,984 | 843,532 |
| *Cherries, raw.... ... ...... '* |  |  | 216,990 | 134, 847 | 346,148 | 194,584 |
| Currants.. ... ......... .... Cwt. | 1,366,449 | 1,586,042 | 1,153,427 | 1,334,404 | 1,233,535 | 906,349 |
| Figs and fig cake | 133,928 | 229,218 | 151,765 | 210,437 | 114.167 | 158,083 |
| "Grapes, raw . . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. |  |  | 761,968 | $3 \pm 3,644$ | 978.505 | 530,448 |
| Oranges and lemons. | 5,178,676 | 1,591,052 | 6,763,276 | 2,052,561 | 5,6T4,747 | 1,703,761 |
| *Pears, raw. |  |  | 637,211 | 296,54 | 915.212 | 347,189 |
|  |  |  | 412,984 | 199,854 | 77,142 | 331,622 |
| Raisins ... .... ......... Cwt. | 611,280 | 1,039,510 | 165,716 | $9: 4,125$ | $52+746$ | 708,433 |
| Unenumerated, raw. . . . . . . . . . Bush. | $3,490,226$ | 1,762,406 | 841,022 | 388,141 | 1,079,794 | 447,979 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass of all kinds. . . . . . . . . . . | 2,364,211 | 2,209,56 | 2,5×9,431 | $2,434.450$ | 2,650, 6.2 | 2, +43,259 |
| Guano ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T Tons. | 23,623 | 138,642 | 27,814 | 189,433 | 1s311 | 94, 2 21 |
| Gum-Arabic . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwt. | 62, 352 | 162.232 | 68, 60.2 | 141,615 |  | 169.502 |
| Kowrie................. "، | 72,686 | 185, 365 | 61.569 | 182,205 | 7.2(01) | 253,989 |
| Lac, seed, shell, stick and |  | 426,519 | 114,833 | 445,584 | 109,463 | 516,016 |
| Of other sorts.... ....... " | 108,5!6 | 299,100 | 118,3゙心 | 303,674 | 12s, 722 | 344,847 |
| Gutta percha.................. " | 60,911 | 734.89 | $45.4!$ | -11!,511 | 40,605 | 304,786 |
| Hair-Cow, ox, bull or elk..... " | 98,380 | 143,191 | 79.604 | 114.069 | 78,058 | 100,480 |
| Goats' hair or wool....... Lbs. | 19,520,547 | 881,158 | 19,783, 26 | Sn9, 2xit | 19,64-742 | 965,552 |
| Horse.......... . ... ... Cwts. Manufactures of hair and | 31,190 | 199,208 | 23,594 | $1+2.20$ | 23.869 | 161,088 |
| of goats' wool |  | $131.98{ }^{-}$ |  | 133,090 |  | 143,243 |
| Hats and bonnets of felt........ No. | 835.979 | 117,620 | 616.970 | Ss.s+1 | 451,69 | 67,186 |
| do straw ..... Lbs. | 315,498 | 59,635 | 393,001 | (14, 1\%0) | 550,934 | 91,324 |
| Hemp, dressed and undressed and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides, raw | 1,007,070 | $2.437,1153$ | 909, $7^{-1}$ | 305020 | 146,313 | 2,181,253 |
| Hops. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 195,26il | 980.050 | 18, 50 | 966, $2 \times 10$ | 204.392 | 1,1+1, 294 |
| Horns and hoofs. . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 6,446 | 18:1,451 | 16.145 | 203, 05 | 4,919 | 155.165 |
| Ice | 337,814 | 204.670 | 331.587 | 210.930 | 404, 3 ? 0 | 261.250 |
| Isinglass. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwts. | 8,856 | 119,756 | 7. 417 | 9 91.015 | 7,306 | 87,1663 |
| Ivory-teeth, elephant's, sea cow and sea horse. | 10,952 | 549,35! | 11,505 | 5054 | 10,018 | 176,001 |
| Jute . .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 344,720 | 4, 203,655 | 255,560 |  | 278, itat | $3.672,949$ |
| " Yiam ... ................. Lbs. | 3,021,391 | 45.073 | 1,961,254 | 51,43: | 1,502, 134 | 49,24 |
| Lace. |  | ! 633,132 |  | ! 166,1834 |  | 1,032, 127 |
| Lard. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwts. | 1,051,284 | 1,720,051 | 1,23: 0,051 | 2,233, 011 | 1,11s,106 | $\underline{2}, \mathbf{1 0 8 , 5 4 !}$ |
| Leather . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Liss. | 108,543,848 | 6, 1332,5421 | 08,386,604 | 6,39\% 0121 | $13,422,505$ | 6,581,142 |

[^7]Total Quantities and Values of the principal and other articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise imported into Great Britain，\＆c．－Continued．

| Principal Articles． | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity． | Value． | Quantity． | Value． | Quantity． | Talue． |
|  |  | £ |  | £ |  | $\$$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes ．．．．．．．．．Doz．prs． | 102，082 | 322，746 | 118，386 | 372，818 | 122，219 | 379，056 |
| Gloves．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．، | 1，777，697 | 1，916，109 | 1，843，243 | 1，970，043 | 1，969，922 | 2，116，439 |
| Unenumerated． |  | 382，231 |  | 366，669 |  | 289，075 |
| Linen yarn．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Lbs． | 19，130，076 | 758，749 | 20，447，801 | 789，901 | 19，001，986 | 743,548 |
| Manufactures |  | 427，691． |  | 382，610 |  | 359，829 |
| Liquorice．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Cwts． | 29，324 | 83，786 | 34，119 | 85， 476 | 34,156 | 83，346 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nitrate of soda（Culic Nitres）． | 122．083 | 1，046，818 | 119，561 | 1，020，192 | 86，767 | 806，197 |
| Phosphate of lime and rock．．．Tons． | 256，772 | 628，395 | 314，130 | 665，689 | 323，527 | 594，467 |
| Unenumerated．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 79，984 | 137，341 | 69，332 | 108，581 | 69，032 | 129，710 |
| Matches |  | 444，090 |  | 367， 1954 |  | 362，560 |
| Meat，unenumerated，salted or |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preserved，otherwise than by salting ． | 776，261 | 1，888，061 | 799，501 | 1，951，765 | $5!00,400$ | 1．54．5，211 |
| Metals ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper，ore and regulus．．．．．．Tons． unwrought，part wrought and | 212，327 | 4，034，415 | 229，057 | 3，57， 7 7！ | 199，608 | 3，318，962 |
| old copper | 46，4×3 | 2，445，249 | 36，434 | 1．714，6：8 | 43，945 | 1，975，865 |
| Manufactures，unenumerated． |  | 62， 483 |  | 45，325 |  | 7－139 |
| Iron ore．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Tuns． | 3，180，543 | 2，453，404 | 3，－80，503 | 2，714， 20 | 4，065， 864 | $2,792,028$ |
| Bars | 77，427 | 751，5s7 | 75,915 | 1942，25！ | （ 50.820 | 503， 038 |
| Steel，unwrought | ＜，＋36 | ST，5，58 | 6，4\％3 | ［ 22,4815 | S，934 | （90，506 |
| Iron and steel manufactures， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lead，pig and sheet．．．．．．．．．．Tous． | 169， | 2，137，674 | 1心2， | 1，976， 436 | 188，249 | 1，855，215 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tin，in blocks，ingots，bars or |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zinc，crude in cakes．．．．．．．．Two The． | － $5 \times, 513$ | $\frac{2,550.07}{1,329.515}$ | － 0.393 | 2，142，5：11 | （1） 1,168 | 2,89 <br> $1,105,107$ |
| Manufactures ．．．．．．．．．．．．．Cwt． | 403，163 | 514，3： | 379，161 | 463.040 | $315,4+3$ | 394，353 |
| Metal not otherwiseenumerated |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| unwrought ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Tons． |  | 2！ 90.795 | 2．230 | ${ }^{2}+310317$ | 2，37015 | $\begin{array}{r} 301,353 \\ 1.019,555 \end{array}$ |
| Mutton，fresh ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Cwt． | 1，662，1994 | 3,252001 | 1，699，！nit | $3,47,102$ | 1，91，50\％ | 3．873，463 |
| Nuts and kernels：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For expressing oil therefrom．．Tons． | （ 22,930 | 827.80 | 55,49 | 19， $5,65.3$ | 69，689 | 144，3595 |
| Of other sorts（including＂Nuts for Fruit＂） |  | 660，298 |  | （63， 21043 |  | 601，756 |
| Oil ：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Train or blubber and sperm ．．Trus． | 21，969 | 4．54，204 | 21，121 | 415，181 | 19，43！ | 3s？， 564 |
| Animal ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Cwt． | 82，506 | 15x，tio | 15.010 .5 | 119， 140 | 49，953＇ | （12， 994 |
| Cocoa－nut．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $1 \times 6,469$ | 244.22 s | $16+.5139$ | 191．380 | 155，347 | 202，885 |
| Olive．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Tmas． | 1心咸 | 723，435 | 20.456 | 762.516 | 17.200 | 1592， 041 |
| Palm．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Cwt． | 1，015，4？0） | 1，184，20． | 1，0．5．sin． | 1，165，4m | 1，169，943 | 1，454，64？ |
| Seed．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Tons． | 23．411 | 609，850 | 22.033 | －5， 5 ， 3 | 30． 164 | 718，837 |
| Chemical，exsential and per－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil，seed cake．．．．．．．．．．．．．Tons． | 20.61 | 1，43，2s | 311，57 | 2，17， 1019 | 283.542 | 1，935，754 |
| Onions，raw．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Bu－h． | $4,2 \leq 1.014$ | 733．74） | 4.400 .206 | 72.4040 | 4，9，1， 309 | 7 3 ， 405 |
| Painters＇colours and pisments．．．．． |  | ！ 5 －62 4 |  | 1，013， $4 \times 1$ | ．．．．．． | ［ $91,3 \times 9$ |
| Pajer and pasteboard： |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All kinds（except hangings）．．．Cuth． | $2,091,000$ | $2,123,811$ | －， | 39， 4 4， | － | $\begin{array}{r} 2,313,312 \\ 33,768 \end{array}$ |
| Paper hangings．．．．． | 8,2 | 45，16： | 1，13t | 39.44 | 1，25） | 35，65 |
| Paper naking materia＇n：－P |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Esparto and other materials．． | 406，374 | 2， $143,19 \%$ | $430 \% 20$ | $2,2-2,2+11$ | 431,728 | 2，28，，415 |
| Paraffine．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．（＇nt． | 5， 4 ，3\％ | 505，03． 4 |  | 749,04 | 768.100 | 813，937 |
| Petroleum．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． （ialls． | 130，615，36\％ | 2，645，364 | 130，1\％6， | $2 .+46,906$ | 155，125．607 | 2，546， 600 |
| Pictures and drawings，by hand．No． | 46,303 | 399， 916 | 29,311 | 830.440 | 33，\％，（1） | 335，6111 |

Total Quantities and Values of the principal and other articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise imported into Great Britain, \&c.-Continued.

| Principal Articles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | £ |  | $£$ |  | £ |
| Pitch and tar:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pitch......... .......... Cwt. | 94,305 | 31,725 | 9\%,254 | 26,894 | 95,226 | 27,714 |
| Tar . . .................. . . Brls. | 124,868 | 79,940 | 131,886 | 80,412 | 107,216 | 60,921 |
| Plumbago . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 12,738 | 184,727 | 10,243 | 156,707 | 10,856 | 179,911 |
| Pork, salted or fresh........... Cwt. | 354,316 | 598,657 | 360,461 | 616,427 | 368,992 | 745,121 |
| Potatoes.... .. .............. " | 3,192,836 | 1,196,824 | 3,008,336 | 950,332 | 2,828,125 | 906,952 |
| Poultry and ganue ......... . . . . . |  | 456,979 |  | 583,430 |  | 578, 959 |
| Pyrites of iron or copper.... Tons. | 616,297 | 1,126. 247 | 604,411 | 1,063,506 | 612,818 | 1,065,407 |
| Quicksilver..................... . Lbs. | 4,707,804 | 507,503 | 4,274,274 | 3916,184 | 3,939,398 | 341,186 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rice....... .................... . Cwt. | 6,198,979 | 2,798,772 | 6,271,699 | 2, $2 \times 8,105$ | 5, 449,602 | 2,139,688 |
| Rosin ....... ........ ........ " | 1,634, 240 | 399,939 | 1,181,393 | 384, 050 | 1,570,173 | - 394,252 |
| Sago........ ...... .... | 548,797 | 270,380 | 638,810 | 321,516 | 611,506 | 273,191 |
| Other farinaceous substances |  | 1,224,534 |  | 1,161,788 |  | 1,297,113 |
| Saltpetre........ ....... .... ${ }^{\text {Cwt. }}$ | 2, 2,782 | 251,121 | 308,355 | 267, 431 | 242,568 | -213,873 |
| Cubic nitre............. ... " | 2,440,6.92 | 1,049, 818 | 2,391,217 | 1,020,192 | 1,135,340 | 806,197 |
| Seeds :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clover and giass. . . . . . . . . . . ' ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | 256,920 | 252,979 | 297,321 | 635, 135 | 333,412 | 792,061 |
| Cotton.. . ..................... . Tons. | - 350,437 | 2,047, 747 | 409,668 | $2,3633.35$ | 389,859 | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 409,942$ |
| Flax and linseed ........ ... 'rr. | 2,200,112 | 4, 364,669 | 1,902,152 | 3,730.341 | 1,710,581 | 3,475,290 |
| Rape | 261,169 | 385,446 | 244,017 | 31-5,4 | $\bigcirc 52,560$ | 343,424 |
| Tares and lentils . ....... Bush. | 905,563 | 174,693 | 5.54, 848 | (16,66? | -194,981 | 110,068 |
| Unenumerated, for expressing oil therefrom.............. (trs. Unenumerated, of other sorts. | 94, 226 | 184, 3 ¢ 474 | 110,500 | 204,281 | 143,488 | $2-3,763$ 301,960 |
| Shells, of all kinds. .......... |  | +31,826 |  | 536.612 |  | 301,960 |
| Silk :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw............... . ....... Lbs. | 2,434,609 | 1,643,806 | 1,503,283 | 984,054 | $2,2-2,929$ | 1,463,981 |
| Knubs or husks of silk and waste. Cwt. | 77,556 | 823,364 | 46,3!2- | 52s.s29 | 2ti.839 | 592,753 |
| Thrown ..... .................. Lbs. | 581,867 | 501,010 | 502, $0^{\prime \prime}$ | +41,314 | $3+4,6 \geq 2$ | $2!18,210$ |
| Manufactures. . |  | 11,179,588 |  | 11,412,263 |  | 11,728,406 |
| Skins and furs :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skins-sheep and lamı, undressed | 13,041,530 | 1,413, 645 | 12,342, 213 | 1,396,662 | $14.362,907$ | 1,5*-2, $2+4$ |
| Goat, undressed............ "، | $8,324,11.5$ | \$14,932 | 10,817,303 | $1,054,400$ | 11, +0,, 3.30 | 1,034.434 |
| Seal. . . . . | (683,588) | 693,803 | 724,393 | . 204,819 | 1,422,117 | 6.0 .154 |
| All other sorts |  | 64, !367 | , | 59,143 |  | 56,619 |
| Furs of all sort |  | 9198,963 |  | 1,085, +18 |  | 1, 14.2017 |
| Manufact |  | 602, 64ia |  |  |  | 114. 630 |
| Spices:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cinnamon... .............. Lbs. | 1,380, 219 | 41,484 | 1,136,281 | 36.691 | 1,243, 28 | 38,649 |
| Ginger ..... ............... Cwt. | 17, $3+6$ | 54,533 | $3+, 411$ | S5, 614 | (11.732 | 181,181 |
| Pepper . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Llis. | $34,7!4,260$ | $65^{5}, 4+2$ | 31,1901075 | tiv. 142 | 31, 512.418 | 430.636 |
| Unenumerated | S,sts, 6 | $235,316+$ | 10, 2 , $0,1,0$ | 302066 | 13, +73.196: | 818.105 |
| Spirits :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brandy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pf. galls. | 3,102,i4s | 1,419,108 |  | 1,346, 6 , 63 | $2,-39,45$ | $1,211,096$ |
| Crn+ya | 337,711 | $(31,8 \% 5)$ | $3+10,209$ | $\therefore 8.92$ | 323,629 | $5,157$ |
| Rum. . . . | 6,941,208 | 6) 6 , 3, 31 | $1,780,493$ | 2) 2.080 | $5,585,1699$ | +23,390 |
| Runn, imitation........... | 45,036 | 3,1100 | 71, $\mathbf{4 7}_{7}$ | 5,116 | :7,063 | 3,70 |
| Unemumerated, not swrot'iled. | 1,63: 1 , 8! | 92, 1137 | 1,391,123 |  | 1,727, | 94,17 |
| Swertrned and prefumed of all kinds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (valls, | 130, $\mathbf{1} 1$ | 204.390 | 133, 431 | -20,363 | 130,355 | 231,751 |
| Statomery ... |  | 157,715. |  | 169, 145 |  | 166,094 |
| Stones, \&e.............. Tons.Straw hlatting for hats and lum-nets.......................... Lhs. | 4*, 隹 | $614,510!$ | 506, | 713,34 | 546,219 | 733,614 |
|  | 7, 3 3+,37 | 1029, 097 | $8,162,714$ | 506, 3 | 9, 127, 500 | 668, bit |
| Surar:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16,30, +iss | 10,502,580 | $16,295,647$ | 10,706,909 | $11,550,540$ $16,032,113$ | $10,603,094$ $11,459,344$ |
| Malamens. | 509,380 | 174,960 | 616,041 | 180,610 | 584,747 | 176,332 |

Total Quantities and Values of the principal and other Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, imported into Great Britain, de.-Coucluded.


## GREAT BRITAIN.

Total Quantities and Values of the Principal and other articles, the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, Exported during the Years 1891, 1892 and 1893.

| Principal Articles. | 1891. |  | 159. |  | 1893. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | £ |  | £ |  | £ |
| Alkali .............. ........... Cwts. | 6,227,400 | 2,335, 281 | 5,885,600 | 2, 119,440 | 5.832,700 | 1,557.928 |
| Animals, horses........ . ..... No. | 11,234 | 525,035 | 11,233 | 563,364 | 11.9191 | 47.762 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Firearms (small) }}{\text { Gunpowder }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . No. No. | 182,253 $11,20+400$ | 262,152 | 131,722 $7,935,809$ | 228,620 | 125,926 | 187.045 |
| Gunpowder Of all other linds . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 11,224,400 | $274,394$ | 7,935,800 | 203,327 | 7,665,300 | 194,27 |
| Of all other kinds |  | 1,145,020 |  | 1,032,535 |  | 1,014,614 |
| Bags and sacks, empty... . .. Doz. | 2,590,136 | 541, 820 | 2,085,030 | 473,673 | 2,264,349 | .511.161 |
| Beer and ale .......... . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 462,519 | 1,694,567 | 451,972 | 1,6.51, 486 | 414,650 | 1.508,885 |
| Biscuits and bread ............. Cwts. | 213,772 | 601,728 | 217,202 | 604.059 | 218,606 | 594,437 |
| Books, printed | 173,880 | 1,388,669 | 166,!m1 | 1,290,517 | 164,295 | 1,261,921 |
| Butter. | 21,492 | 124,111 | 14,075 | 82,168 | 14,640 | 85,936 |
| Candles, of all sorts. . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 15,874,200 | 314,394 | 18,375,5010 | 344,296 | 19,041,300 | 3.32, 60 |
| Caoutchoue, manufactures of. |  | 1,242,7! 4 |  | 1,215,30 |  | 1,185,594 |
| Carriages, \&c.:- <br> Railway carriages for passengers and parts thereof. |  | 3916,335 |  | 224,631 |  | 323,832 |
| Railway waggons, trucks, \&c., Cement and parts thereof |  | 1,377,537 |  | 602,077 |  | 595,041 |
|  | 575,969 | 1,140,697 | 4:12,615 | 902,910 | 437,565 | 744.424 |
| Cheese. .................... Cwt. $12,092 \quad 47,018 \quad 11,385 \quad 4.662 \quad 10,917 \quad 44,(051$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemical products and preparations:-Dye stuffs |  | 523,669 |  | 443.437. |  |  |
| Sulphate of copp |  |  |  | $297.80{ }^{-1}$ |  | 419,363 |
| Unenumerated |  | 2,331,011 |  | 1,974.518 |  | 2,145, 652 |
| Coal, cinders, \&c. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cosl . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 29,496,785 | 17,635,966 | 29,048,056 | 15,820,180 | 27,708,120 | 13,540,607 |
| Coke and cinders... ...... ... " | 859,543 | 759,206 | 609,451 | +191,361 | $60-2,14$ | 438,749 |
| Fuel, manufactured | 727,788 | 49\%,906 | 796.466 | $4!1.21$ | 721,053 | 396,120 |
| Products of coal, \&c. (including naptha, paraffine, paraffine oil and petroleum) |  | 1,569,914 |  | 1,332, 2-3 |  | 1,2\% 2068 |
| Cordage and twine............ Cwts. | 190,454 | 437,297 | 294.930 | 475.734 | 1!1,199 | 400.688 |
| Corn, grain and meal :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat. | 159,68s | 75, 144 | ! 10,20 | 8-, -165 | 42.023 | 14,942 |
| Wheat flour | 213,086 | 125,954 | 219,02 | 11:1, 16, | $2+0,95$ | 109,033 |
| Of other sorts |  | 205101 |  | $\because 47.023$ |  | 303,235 |
| Cotton yarn and twist :-- .-... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (rrey ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 203,386,300 | $8,8,0,894$ | 195,115,.300 | 7,73⿺.45 | 170.441 .200 | 7.192302 |
| Bleached and dyed. | 41,872,400 | 2,304,450 | 38,10s,900 | 1,9\%- 心hi | 36.105 .100 | 1.862.880 |
| Cotton manufactures :-- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece goods, umbleached, gray. Y̌ds. | 2,176, 171,304 | 11,-58,126 |  | 1-, 11,213 | $1.94+188.100$ | 16.040,344 |
| do bleached, white......... " | 1,256,753,07m | 13,255.4 | $1,2\left(1,119.4(14)^{\prime}\right.$ | 10.016 .212 | 1,094,018.100 | 11,013-,23 |
| do 1 rinted | ! $104,144,000$ | 10, $2+0,697$ |  | 10,553,919 | $98.8 .507,500$ | 11,384,521 |
| rlo dyed or manufactured of <br> dyed yami <br> do of mixed materials(cotton | 554,8i5, 0011 | 8,576,004 | 505,50, 8.80 | $8 \times 12.148$ | 1026,23,200 | 8.917,976 |
| do of mined matrinsicotton $\begin{aligned} & \text { predominating) ....... }\end{aligned}$ | 42, 100 | 1,717 | 104,309 | $\because 011$. | $\because 0,200$ | 48 |
| Lace :and patent net |  | $1,852,96$ |  | 2,100, 40. |  | 2,016,406 |
| Stockings and socks. . . . . . . Doz.prs. | 1,214,012 | 316,72! | 1.124 .051 | -5, 634 | -835,139 | 205,219 |
| 'Threat for sewing... . ... Lhs. | 18,070, 600 | $3.254,113$ | 16,16:9,304 |  | $17.24+500$ | $8,004,935$ |
| Husitry and small wares........ |  | $2,374,3: 10$ |  | 2.277 .335 |  | $2,191,163$ |
| Total of cotton mamufactmes. . . . |  | 64,230, 254 |  |  |  | 54,699,367 |
| Warthemware and chinaware of all sorts. |  | -3,373,639 |  | 2,257,594 |  | $-174,924$ |
| Fish: lurning .... ..... ... Brls. du of othursurts. | 951,309 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,200,350 \\ +6 i+26,26 \end{array}$ | 1,125,45 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 . \because 11,016 \\ & 448,129 \end{aligned}$ | $1,212.106$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,304,803 \\ 46+, 617 \end{array}$ |

Total Quantities and Values of the Principal and other Articles, the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, Exported, \&c.-Continued.

| Principal Articles. | 1891. |  | 189. |  | 18.3. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Talue. | Quantity | Value. |
|  |  | £ |  | £ |  | f |
| Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery wares. |  | 591,918 |  | 533,025 |  | 521,21:1 |
| Glass:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sq. ft. | 3,284,513 | 212,422 | 2,158,076 | 116,467 | 1,(584,500, | 86,051 |
| Flint. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwts. | 109,502 | 342,938 | !3,739 | 205, 528 | 83,539 | 215.15 |
| Common bottles..... . .... " | 791,147 | 371,354 | 753,743 | 360,343 | 63:, 20: | 305,781 |
| Other manufactures, unenumerated | 213,974 | 186,703 | 222,088 | 182, 167 | 194,316 | 158,126 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hats of all norts....... ...... . Doz. | 1,374,692 | 1,294,662 | 1,250,616 | 1,196, ¢i26 | 1,289,392 | 1,1:1, 1 , |
| Implements and tools of industry.. |  | 1,311,573 |  | 1,262,04 |  | 1,226,145 |
| Jute yarn . .. .... .. ........ Lbs. | 33,178,500 | 341,986 | 25,682, 400 | 285,48 | 29,346,001 | 298,414 |
| Jute manufactures, piece goods. Y Y | 283,618,000 | 2,534,606 | 266,247,100 | 2,562, 401 | 264,97200 | 2,352,349 |
| Leather, tanned, unwrought. . Cwts. do wrought, boots and | 148,975 | 1,264,183 | 131,452 | 1,245,210 | 145,115 | 1,372,681 |
| shoes ...... ..... Doz. prs. | 706,517 | 1,909,326 | 659,911 | 1,699, 8 2 1 | 6:33.049 | 1,697,232 |
| do other articles, unenu- |  | 386,001 |  | 332, 187 |  | 329.1:3 |
| do saddlery and harness. |  | 569,163 |  | 480, 150 |  | 447 , 9:8 |
| Linen yarn......... ........... Lbs | 14,859,900 | 899,026 | 15, 460,600 | S90, 142 | 16,259,300 | 1,005,112 |
| Linen manufactures:- Ya |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece goods, white or plain. . Y Yds. | 144,416,700 | 3,263, 413 | 56,254,800. | $3.445,159$ | 139,6世2,300 | 3,125,213 |
| dyed........... " | 11,807,600 | 301,279 | 12,157,000 | 301,344 | 1.5,401, 100 | 334, 3.71 |
| do sailcloth ........ " | 3,233,400 | 144,297 | 2,890,700 | 133,117 | 3,246,9010 | 14t, 0:17 |
| Thread for sewing..... .... Lbs. | 2,474,100 | 309,626 | 2,458,410) | 309,613 | $\bigcirc$ | $\cdots \times 8,4 \geq 5$ |
| Unenumerated |  | 1,013,601 | ........ . | 973,639 | . . . . . . . | 8S3,0.4 |
| Total of linen manufactures |  | 5,032,196 |  | 5,105,902 | ... | 4,775,140 |
| Lucifers and vesta matches..... ..... |  | 157,168 |  | 124.425 |  | 97,136 |
| Machinery : steam engines..............doof other sorts. . . . . |  | 3,923,872 |  | 3,217, 822 |  | 3,274,3!5 |
|  |  | 11,893,643 |  | 10,669,535 |  | 10,643,148 |
| Manure (including sulphate of amnonia and other chemical |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| manures). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 321,919 | 2,111,350 | 339,134 | 2,137, 111 | 352,588 | 2,309, 421 |
| Meat : beef, pork, bacon and hamsCwts. | 96,097 | 355,095 | 83,724 | 315,947 | 78,187 | 329,413 |
| Medicines, drugs and medicinal preparations. |  | 1,053,436 |  | 1,013,231 |  | 945,443 |
| Metals :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron, old, for re-manufacture.. . Tons. | 111,068 | 354,369 | 106,48s | 327,616 | 118,522 | 334,27t |
| Pig and puddle. | 840,055 | 2,205,567 | 767,053 | 1,974,745 | 840,294 | 1,971,518 |
| Bar (except railroad) angle Bolt and rod | 217,121 | 1,462,900 | 173,414 | 1,147,682 | 145,787 | 929,502 |
| Railroad, of all sorts. ... | 702,247 | 3,852,764 | 468,003 | 2,247,222 | 558,375 | 2,511,114 |
| Hoops, sheets and boiler- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tinned plates. . | 44, 379 | 7,166,655 | 395,449 | 5,330,216 | 379,172 | 4,991,3019 |
| Wire. . . . . . | 67,516 | 1,143,127 | 47,350 | 793,915 | $37,0 \pm 0$ | 1i4, ${ }^{-161}$ |
| Cast and wrought and all other manufactures. | 364,903 | 4,806,401 | 319,909 | 4,362,289 | 250, 253 | 3,765,025 |
| Steel, unwrought. . .... | 150,452 | 1,732,073 | 149, 131 | 1,740,6i.) | 169,71: | 1,701,434 |
| Manufactures of steel or of steel and iron combined.... | 17,038 | 592,495 | 15,24 | 500, 5.54 | 14,34.) | $4 \pi \times 202$ |
| Total of iron and steel... | 3,240,146 | 26,577,000 | 2,739,279 | 21,765,768 | 2,854,54.4 | 20,5以 2.57 |

Total Quantities and Values of the Principal and other Articles, the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, Exported, \&c.-Concluded.

| Principal Article. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | $£$ |  | £ |  | £ |
| Metals-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper, unwrought ........ Cwts. | 707,182 | 1,9154,748 | 845, 822 | 2,061,444 | 566,884 | 1,367,292 |
| Wrought or manufactured: mised or yellow metal. | 281,399 | 786,515 | 294,582 | 729,088 | 290,987 | 642,174 |
| Of other sorts... ........... | 323,292 | 1,076,849 | 324, 332 | 972,997 | 339,996 | 972,301 |
| Brass and manufactures of. | 114,014 | 516,606 | 108,215 | 454,537 | 115, 14 | 455,233 |
| Lead: pig, sheet, piping and other manufactures... ...... . Tons. | 48,233 | 682,479 | 58,162 | 708,510 | 18,871 | 552,601 |
| Tin : unwrought.. ......... Cwts. | 103,307 | 491,492 | 112,939 | $544,06.7$ | $134,7 \% 5$ | 606,399 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| wrought. . | 153,485 | 161,733 | 196,211 | 178,976 | 194,313 | 158,631 |
| Oil seed...... ... ... .... | ,0,416 | 1,530,283 | 6i,232 |  | 60,1\% | 1,438,070 |
| Oil and floor cloth...... ....Sq. yds. | 19,685,000 | 833,787 | 16,442,200 | 112,837 | 17,536,600 | 706,677 |
| Painters' colours and materials . |  | 1,617,318 |  | 1,52.5,152 |  | 1,433,780 |
| Papers hangings . ........ ... Cwts. | 67,386 | 177, 861 | 58,098 | 148,490 | 56,956 | 140,905 |
| Of other sorts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 936,477 | 1,554,733 | 873,653 | 1,431,204 | 852,801 | 1,333,375 |
| Pickles, vinegar, sauces, condiments, preserved fruits and confectionery |  | 1,372,917 |  | 1,264,476 |  | 1,102,849 |
| Plate, gold and silver............ Oz. | 131,438 | 61,428 | 101,385 | 47,47 | 104,293 | 45,067 |
| Plated and gilt ware |  | 329,228 |  | 274.016 |  | 2-5, 3 25 |
| Provisions, unenumerated. |  | 510,198 |  | 47, 028 |  | 393,001 |
| Rags and other materials for making |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt..... ............. . ...... " | 671,265 | 596,408 | 654,136 | 539, 62 | 636,135 | 504,500 |
| Silk, thrown, twist and yarn .... Lbs. | 1,041,206 | 516,519 | 668,376 | 320, 894 | 785, 021 | 383,025 |
| Silk manufactures :-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broad piece goods. ..... .... Yds. | 6,454,526 | 742,010 | 5,951,823 | 6415,259 | 6,030,402 | 641.153 |
| Of other sorts. |  | 1,002,635 |  | 1,009,051 |  | 5-3,6:0 |
| Skins and furs of all |  | 1,311,084 |  | 1,191,151 |  | 1,129.527 |
| Soap. . .................. Cwt. | 524,382, | 571,362 | 540,799 | 586,194 | 1005.083 | 644.259 |
| Spirits, British and Irish ....Pf. galls. | 3,871,851; | 1,295, 843 | 3,913,342 | 1,366,58? | 3, $407.28{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,196,102 |
| Stationery other than paper |  | $915,9+2$ |  | 865.42 |  | 815,710 |
| Sugar, refined .......... . .... Cwts. | 725,127 | 521,557 | ! $02,32-$ | 184.273 | 1,122,25? | 9\%2,606 |
| Telegraphic wires and apparatus. |  | 1,434,020 |  | 409,917 |  | 1,062, 85 |
| Umbrellas and parasols.. |  | 608,424 |  | 594,113 |  | -57!,263 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs.. ..... Llss. | 16,727,800 | 704,860 | $17,428,100$ | 6si, 200 | 16,045,90 | 634.275 |
| Flocks and rag wool | 13,764,100 | 353, 701 | 14,238,8100 | $3+4.918$ | 16,788,100 | 3114,015 |
| Noils. . .... . . . | 10,608,400 | 683,457 | 11,112,200: | ( 6314,340 | 11,216,300 | 644,562 |
| Waste. | 2,483, 500 | 112,111 | 3, 127.200 | 120,280 | 2,733,000 | 103,459 |
| Wombed or carded, and tops. | 6,447,200 | 458.551 | 9.574 .300 |  | 11,067,600 | 731,495 |
| Woollen and worsted yarn. ..... | 41,43s, 500 | 3,910,651 | $44, \therefore 20,200$, | $4059,7 \mathrm{C}$ | 50,101,100 | 4,531,832 |
| Woollen and worsted manufactures :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woollen tissues.... ........ Yds. | 55,914,200 | 6,031,808 | 51,189,400 | $5,711.284$ | 46,609, 800 | 5,216.373 |
| Worsted coatings and stuffs.. | 1-4,530,5010 | 8,711,411 | 142,590,200 | 8,982,00 | 129,928,800 | S.128,42 |
| Damasks, tapestry, \&c., and mohair plushes. | 221,500 | 32,708 | 170,100 | 23.103 | - 189,400 | -5, 191 |
| Flannels... ........ ..... " | 11,699,600 | +16,3+2 | 9, $, 996,300$ | 322.cticil | 8,790,700 | 306, 834 |
| Carpets and druggets.. | 10,537, 800 | 1,090,705 | 9,36ti, (60) | $956,1+2$ | 8,531,000 | $880,6-5$ |
| Blankets ........... Pairs. | 1,393, 974 | 549,563 | 1,280,530 | 462, | 1,295, (691 | 401, 85 |
| Of all other sorts |  | 1,614,108 |  | 1,431,665 | 1,2い, | 1,394,630 |
| Total of woollen manufactures. |  | 18,446,640 |  | 17,906,6i08 |  | 16,404,035 |
| Other articles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 11.45, 36 $0^{\prime}$ |  | 11,060,907 | .. | 11,549,854 |
| Total |  | 246,134,685 |  | 2026,075,173 | . | 217,0,2,514 |
| Parcel post. |  | 1,035, +163 | . . . . | 1,001,880 |  | 1,042,351 |
|  |  | 24, 235, 150 |  | 227,077,053 |  | $218,094,865$ |

GREAT BRITAIN.
Total Quantities and Values of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported during the Years 1891. 1892 and 1893.

| Principal Articles. | 1891. |  | $1 \times 92$. |  | 159. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value. | Quantity | Talue. | Inantity: | Value. |
|  |  | £ |  | £ |  | £ |
| Arms and ammunition |  | 34,230 |  | 41.963 |  | 20.595 |
| Bacmi and hams..... ......... Clut.. | 292, 276 | 484.559 | 335,944 | 563.712 | 169.107 | 3.1 .310 |
| Bead of all sorts...... .... .. Lhes. | 1,655, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 4 | 71.973 | 1,493,022 | $5+5449$ | 1.615.514 | 59.400 |
| Etef. salted . . . . . . . . . . . Cuts. | 79,768 | 88.829 | 7, 111 | 79.82 | 56.161 | 111.810 |
| Butter... | 64, 489 | 357.244 | 62,42 | $35 \times 044$ | 65, 424 | 37.8 .83 |
| Margarine | 9,955 | $\bigcirc 7.914$ | 10, $6 \times 5$ | 30,519 | 14.466 | $4 ? .103$ |
| Candles of all sorts | 30.650 | tit.53! | -8, 715 | 39.304 | 25, 414 | 53.059 |
| Caoutchouc. | 156.259 | 1, 5 , M, 2m | 150,601 | 1,504.0.31 | 149.203 | 1,61-33 |
| Cheese. | (55, 306) | 1:13,26: | 60,19\% | 1s. 114 | 133.095 | 1956 |
| Chemical manufactures and products.. |  | 161.75 |  | 214.609 |  | 14.85 |
| Cucor..... . .................. Lbs. | $8,437,434$ | 301,396 | 8.1169.740 | 299.203 | 4,285.5] | 335.680 |
| Cotfere. . .. ...... ...... . Civts. | 48.481 | $2,-46,140$ | 533,45 | $2,414,498$ | 445.3\% | 2.302 .345 |
| Confectionery | 3,732 | 10,086 | 3,352 | 11.79 | 8.419 | 5.333 |
| Cordage and twi |  | 11, \%02 |  | 114.51 .5 |  | $8 \times .3 \times 2$ |
| Cork, manufactured. . . . . . . . . . . Liss. | 1,504,404 | 1102365 | 1.391 .155 | !2-\%か | 1.308.374 | 81.44 |
| Corn, grain and meal :- | +92,493 | 2125 | 50, 4 H | 30..5-1 | 10.4 .374 | 21!,113 |
| Oth+r kinds of corn and grain.. ". | 459.18 .5 | 161.146 | 374 | 112.214 | 201.37 | 618. 740 |
| Wheatmeal and flour ........ | $183,69 \%$ | 114.742 | 204,25 | 115.164 | $21 \sim 141$ | 11-549 |
| Other kinds of meal and flour . | 17.13.5 | 6, 385 | 2s, 14 | 11,65: | 24.85 | 5.953 |
| Cotton, raw. | 1,69509 | $3,-2.81$ | $2.109+4!9$ | $4,53.93$ | $2,005.74!$ | 4.900..433 |
| Yarn......... .... ....... Lis. | 54,716 | 2.588 | 8,54! | -iti | $\cdots 2.26 ;$ | 1.45 |
| Waste of raw and yarn. ..... " | 28,601,107 | 31: 4 + $?$ | 41, 865,433 | 471.809 | 43.80 .914 | 507.10 |
| Manufactures |  | 355.266 |  | 40.834 |  | 3.10.1300 |
| Drugn :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bark, Peruvian. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Crts. $_{\text {Lbs. }}^{\text {Opium.............. . . . . }}$. | 29\%,5.3 | 1.59 | +42, 30 | 206,431 | 314.4 | 16 - \% |
| Unenumerated...................... |  | 414,072 |  | 421. 834 |  | 411.06 |
| Dremg or tanning stuff :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cochineal.... . ...... Cuts. | 4.4.92 | $\cdots 3,180$ | 4,497 | $2+040$ | 4. 1418 | 06.535 |
| Cutch and (xambier . . . . . . . Tins. | 7.134 | 1911.6997 | 9.470 | 215.708 | 6, $6: 14$ | 1.6 .51 |
| Indigo...... . ........ Cuts | 33.296 | 653.021 | 49.01 | ¢ \% 235 | 34.881 | S-4,610 |
| Unenumerated | 616,402 | 119, 225 | 57, | 65.230 | 47.812 | 43,14* |
| Dye woods :- | 6,080 | 33,174 | 7,124 | 38.90 | 4.843 | 33,15 |
| Farinaceous substances (including |  | ${ }^{-1} 4.113$ |  | 212, 576 |  | 18, 0.02 |
| Featirrs ornamental............ Lbs. | 275,112 | $4 \geqslant 1,-70$ | 331,151 | 451.56 | 312,504 | 37.04 |
| Fish ......................... Cwts. | 316,157 | 385.219 | 341.64 | 544.534 | 349,054 | 54.256 |
| Flax, dresed and undressed, and tow. | 121,183 | 170,717 | 85.102 | 110,214 | 73.240 | 93.089 |
| Fruit:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Almonds | 48,600 | 169,014 | 47.38 .7 | 164.327 | 51.074 | 1\%.02 |
| Currant | 64,603 | 68,151 | 79, -24 | 74.580 | 74, 916 | 16,159 |
| Grapes . .................... . Bush. |  |  | 47, | 31.015 | 97.291 | 51,440 |
| Lemons . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  | 54.56 K | 15.171 |
| Oranges and | 354.183 | 114.629 | 4023 | 105,523 | 2-7, 463 | 7, 138 |
| Raisins................. . . Ciwts. | -5,1,s: | 12+i.283 | 91,63 | 110.790 | 69, 419 | 74,316 |
| Unenumerated, raw ....... Jho-h. | 85, 84 | 50.465 | 9, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $4 \mathrm{~S}^{2} 0$ | 19 | 11,157 |
| do dried ........ Cwte. | 254,981 | 185,041 | $213,3 \cdots$ | 142.668 | $16.71 \%$ | 110.553 |
| tila of all kinds......... ...... " | 102.914' | 1100.953 | 82,546 | K1.0134 | 42 646 | Ni,3i-2 |
| Gun: : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arahic. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwrs. | 4.909\% | 110.209 | 52, 331 | 113,910 | 44.179 | 98.419 |
| Konri¢.... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 11,.7. | 5 | -2, | 2-114 | -1, 3,38 | 3.94.414 |
| Lac, seed, shell, stick and dye.. "\% | -5, | 150.40 | 59,234 | 1\%... | -6, | 1-2, 243 |
| Gutta percha | 13.40 | $\therefore$-10\% | 7,0:1 | 71.413 | - 4 20 | T-602 |
| Hair, cow.................... | 47.545 | 1015心9 | 34,11* | -1.arif | 28.40 | 04.50 |
| Tnenumerated. | ...... 1 | 102.115 | .. ... ! | 134,133 | . | [15,31 |

Total Quantities and Values of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, Exported from Great Britain, \&c.-Continued.

| Principal Articles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Hemp, dressed and undressed, and tow. <br> Hides, raw. |  | £ |  | £ |  | £ |
|  | 995, 220 | 1,647,180 | 809,676 | 1,120,351 | 531,920 | 757,072 |
|  | 294,595 | 802,489 | 387,224 | 939,587 | 3612,480 | 882,162 |
| Hols. <br> Ivory teeth : elephant, sea cow, sea borse or sea morse. | 3,977 | 23,886 | 4,875 | 27,453 | 7,092 | 33,694 |
|  | 7,857 | 380,747 | 7,019 | 332,720 | 5,777 | 247,376 |
| Jute .... .................. Tons. | 110,000 | 1,350,826 | 87,116 | 1,288,524 | 10T, 20x | 1,439,660 |
| Lard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwts. | 158,175 | 283,398 | 264,482 | 474,742 | 140,246 | 292,111 |
| Leather............ . . ........ Lbs. | 18,645,384 | 1,593,016 | 20,080,705 | 1,6:90,4x6 | 20,153,053 | 1,437,590 |
| Manufactures: boots and shoes. Doz. prs. | 11,434 | 33,958 | 14,658 | 37,813, | 14,051 | 34,940 |
| Manures: guano...... . . . . . T Tons. | 1,056 | 10,458 | 1,930 | 12,960 | 1,450 | 12,734 |
| Matches. <br> Meats, preserved otherwise than by salting..... ... .......... Cwts. |  | 225,468 |  | 165, 445 |  | 157,537 |
|  | 64,323 | 173,073 | 86,276 | 257,982 | 58,644 | 157,542 |
| Metals:- <br> Copper, unwrought, part | 11,781 | (6619, 9 , 3 | 11,193 | $563,4{ }^{\prime}$ | 12.814 | 613, 279 |
| Iron bar, angle, bolt and rod.. | 56,130 | 456, 21 | 46, 477 | 382, 864 | 28,111 | 239.992 |
| Steel unwrought. <br> Iron or steel, wrought or manu | 4,223 | 46,159 | 2,956 | 29,4is | 4,910 | 49,289 |
| Iron or steel, wrought or manufactured, unenumerated..... | 544, 838 | $\downarrow 5 \times, 965$ | 701,092 | 512, 919 | 911,943 | 54.284 |
| Lead, pig or sheet. ............ Tons. Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or | 16,028 | 202,347 | 15,613 | $17 \mathrm{~s}, 152$ | 18,836 | 192,674 |
| slabs .................... . Cwts. | 292,419 | 1,338, 894 | 327,283 | 1,533,100 | 381,399 | 1.688,362 |
| Milk, condensed or p | 110,707 | 237,793 | 106,518 | 222,800 | 101,690 | 215, 836 |
| Musical instruments |  | (ibi, 422 |  | 57,412 |  | 53,743 |
| Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefroun. .................. Tons. | 39,190 | 462,735 | 35,498 | 421,111 | 16,5) | +4,559 |
| Oil :- <br> Cocoanut $\qquad$ |  | 123,028 | 40,852 | 51,362 | 45,51.5 |  |
| Olive. ..................... Tuns. | 3,785 | 149,932 | 3,331 | 141, 534 | 2 2\% | 117.407 |
| Palm . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwt | 525,764 | 614,052 | 670,899 | 738,905 | 664,122 | \$29,350 |
| Paper of all kinds (except hang <br> ings) | 4,063 | 84,792 | 3,984 | 82,281 | 8,029 | 189,719 |
|  | 103,960 | 92,519 | 88.503 | 87.97 | -8.18. | 71.347 |
| Paper-making materials........ Tons | 41, 824 | 338.194 | 35,769 | 3.4 .900 | 05 | $19.133^{3}$ |
| Pictures and drawings by hand.. No. | 4,711 | 14.5.566 | 3,207 | 186, 8.4 | 3.98 | 115,158 |
| Quicksilver.................... Lbs. | 4,248,337 | 444,569 | 3,755.sio | 332, 577 | 0.5020 | -40,04 |
| Rice $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. . . . . . . . . Cwts. | 3,212,394 | 1,509, 279 | 3,240,128 | 1,538,705 | 2,519, +i- | 1,056,513 |
| Seeds:- | 69,994 | 146,310 | 121,487 | 236,697 |  | 292, 032 |
| Rape .................... | 37,000 | 80,920 | 12,866 | -3, 45 | 39,0 | 7,4.42 |
| Unenumerated-for expressing oil therefrom | 112,6 | 231,54: | 136,4 | 257.000 | 106,0 | 1:15.791 |
| Shells of all kinds. |  | 309,223 |  | $417.34 t$ |  | $3+5,339$ |
| Silk, raw $\underset{\text { Knubs or husks of silk and }}{\text { Lbs }}$ | 78,172 | 48,461 | 164,150 | 87.869 | 119,418 | 16, 0069 |
| waste........... .... Cuts. | 7,135 | 80,546 | 7,3:5 | 83,691 | 7,061 | -8,3:8 |
| Thrown | 28,73: | 4 | 32,57t | $\bigcirc 20.4 .9$ | 38,012 | 30,374 |
| Manufactures.. |  |  |  | 730.316 |  | 711,435 |
| ins furs and pelts : |  |  | 10,552,991 |  |  |  |
|  | $2,500,078$ | 180, 20 | +168, 41 | 9, 3 | $5,36,047$ | $\begin{aligned} & 934,878 \\ & 466,338 \end{aligned}$ |
| Spices:- | $22,(641,5 \times 0)$ | 1,1060, 2-28 | 31,733,927 | 1,154,469 | $\underline{29.44,038 ~}$ | 1,359,09 |
| Cinnamon............ ... Lbs. | 1,227,499 | 10,!143 | 1,129,374 | 34, 199 | 里15 | 28.8\% |
| Pepper. | 19,902,492 | 371,346 | 20,417,731 | 306,74 | 18,11:118 | 245,026 |
| Unenumerat Spirits:- | 9,937,213 | $246,04+9$ | 8,110,019 | 186,226 | 9, 19650,391 | 189,6\% |
| Brandy ... .... .......... Iff. galls. | 95,880 | (65,208 | 96,08t | 66,981 | 109,250 | 62,537 |
| Rum | 1,048,167 | 187,944 | 1,100,356 | 188,54 | 1,035,975 | 175,251 |
| Other sorts, not sweetenerf, in cluding various kinds mixed in bond | 305,871 | 34,508 | 301,321 | 34,293 | 236,929 | 23,897 |

Total Quantities and Values of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, Exported from Great Britain, \&c.-Concluded.

|  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1893. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Guantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | £ |  | £ |  | £ |
| Straw platting for hats or bonnets Lbs. | 4,136,013 | 287,432 | 4,445,620 | 332,603 | 5,100,355 | 409,947 |
| Refined and candy .... ..... Cwt. | 216,970 | 182,279 | 200,716 | 171,013 | 164,996 | 149,862 |
| Unrefined ...... .. ........ " | 264,082 | 200,655 | 227,115 | 169,645 | 353,025 | 264,266 |
| Molasses........ . . . . . . . . . . . " | 203,023 | 77,725 | 182,211 | 71,517 | 207,027 | 79,7!4 |
| Tallow and stearine | 434,802 | 553,64.9 | 507,960 | fi34,104 | 5 $61.5,323$ | -93,203 |
| Tea ............................ . Lbs. | 33,712,143 | 1,562,531 | 37,652,701 | 1,605,714 | 34,176,725 | 1,500,011 |
| Tobacco:- <br> Unnianufactured | 6,764,910 | 218,905 | 6,401,423 | 176,132 |  |  |
| Manufactures of, all kinds. .. " | 1,712,296 | 262,142 | 1,940,947 |  | 6,502,331 | 188,063 |
| Wax ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwts. | 1,7, 7,018 | 28,255 | 1, ${ }^{1} 9,689$ | 279,364 33,383 | 2,27,485 | 284, 55.51 |
| Wine ........ . . ........ Galls. | 1,244,599 | 5nit 129 | 1,198, 413 | 261,923 | 1,104,916 | 519,7心 |
| Wood and timber :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hewn .. ....... ..... . Loads. | 10,303 | 86,195 | 7,122 | 60,148 | 7,515 | 65,220 |
| Sawn or split, planed or dressed | 17,453 | 64,645 | 20,939 | 72,860 | 14, 453 | 54, 159 |
| Furniture and hardwood of all sorts .... .... ..... ..... Tons. | 9,312 | 101,968 | 13,426 | 141,76is | 12,851 | 133,357 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs. . ....... Lbs. | 384,103,040 | 15, $5: 5,1!11$ | 430,105,121 | $16,812,211$ | 345, 793.3611 | 13,243, 2616 |
| Woollens, manufactures |  | 1,336,411 | . | 1, 27 ! 1,243 |  | 1,039, ,is9 |
| All other articles. . |  | 5,924,051 | .... | 6, 14, 24.5 | - . . ${ }^{\text {! }}$ | 1;,143,816 |
| Total. . |  | 61,878,568 |  | 64,563,113 |  | 5:1,043,40:5 |

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Values of the principal articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported during the years 1889 to 1893 inclusive.

## IMPORTS.

| -- | 1889 | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S | \$ | S | S | 8 |
| Butter. | 273,214 | 2.5,927 | 209,65t |  | 106,604 |
| Coal. | 205.085 | 221,158 | 246,013 |  | 186,364 |
| Flour | 1,331,431 | 1,284,216 | 1,485, 164 |  | 1,492,237 |
| Hardware. | 133,595 | 130,293 | 142,017 |  | 231,317 |
| Cotton manufactures, woollens, silks, linens and slops......................... | 1,279,6510 | 917.104 | 1, 11, 2,078 |  | 1,090, 199 |
| Leather . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 162,060 | 140,55n | 118,761 |  | 146,745 |
| Leatherwares. | 98,627 | $100,71.5$ | 94,549 |  | 106,385 |
| Molasses ... | 294,399 | 355, 4150 | 356,463 |  | 271.480 |
| Pork, salted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 398,930 | 3190,331 | 263,374 |  | $\cdots 91,1912$ |
| Salt.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 160,123 | 141, | 177,959 |  | \$5.017 |
| Sugar, raw.... .......... . ...... . . | 51,4*1 | 53,543 | 89,342 |  | 75,049 |
| Tea....... | 134,55s | 142.924 | 145, 148 |  | 141,584 |
| Value of total imports . ......... | 6,698,831 | (6,453, 76 | 6,964,867 |  | 7, 137, 716 |

EAPORTS.

| Cod-fish, dry. | 3,961,471 | 3,940,880 | 4,02x.204 | 4,388,61! |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Copper ore. . | 351,568 | 229,940 | $58.3,70$ | 416,4!9 |
| Oil, cod, unrefined | 242,028 | 248,141 | 230.503 | $\underline{219.000}$ |
| do refined | 5,553 | 2,482 | 3,850 | 389 |
| Oil, seal. | 378,500 | 340,345 | 420,338 | 208,089 |
| Skins, seal. | 306,259 | 224,358 |  | 169,019 |
| Value of total exports | 6,20s,027 | 6,184,405 | 7, 540,83 | 16.365 .145 |

Note.--Records of 1892 destroyed by fire.

JAMAICA.
Values of the principal articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported during the years 1889 to 1893 inclusive.
imports.

|  | Year ended 30th September, 1889. | ```Year ended 31st March, 1890-91.``` | Year ended 31st March. 1891-92. | ```Tear ended 31st March, 1842!38``` | ```Year ended 31st March, 1893-94.``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Ale and beer. | 215,369 | 264,520 | 206,530 | 197,733 | 302,327 |
| Boots and shoes. | 229, $\times 71$ | 272,1635 | 206.066 | 267,234 | 3 25,142 |
| Bread | 63.777 | 67, 575 | 63,773 | 65.743 | 46,701 |
| Butter. | 114,405 | 1.7,364 | 132, 02.2 | 1315, 74 | 180.164 |
| Coal. | 162,!19 | 16<,260 | 175,1! 0 | 214,017 | 21-2, 4.5 |
| Corn meal, Indian | 77,073 | [0,091 | 86,08 | 89.707 | 53,645 |
| Cotton manufactures | 1,191,2×1 | 1,58(i, 210 | 1,067,1825 | 1,275, 4 ! 7 | 1,702,966 |
| Fish, dried or salted. | 577.921 | 9911,205 | 124,533 | 1337, 412 | 1958,435 |
| do wet. | 1st, 340 | 212,517 | $\because 41.614$ | 235,6095 | 250,035 |
| Flour, wheat. | 736,0:3 | !115,1160 | 857,417 | 862, 495 | 727.406 |
| Haberdashery | 429, 9 \% | 515, 13 | 353,154 | 343,402 | 342,458 |
| Hardware. . | 2scl, 1 s 6 | 4!7, 0.5 | 360,055 | 18, 211 | 180,339 |
| Linen manufactures, including osnaburghs | 36,419 | 81, 459 | 29,530 | $3 \times 108$ | 30,173 |
| Lumber | 191, $8: 12$ | 315, 1542 | 311,423 | 275, 799 | 28:314 |
| Pork, wet, salted | 125.701 | 155,018 | 149,358 | 171,3\% | 16i6,640 |
| Rice.... | 213,5!3 | 203,90\% | 329,234 | 33:9,75 | 15\%,004 |
| Soap. | 135, 410 | 144,276 | 160,648 | 138,408 | 165, 94, |
| Woollen manufactures | 119,193 | 263,558 | 130,51s, | 15S, 5 \% | 235,410 |
| Value of total imports. | 7,754,! | 10,752, $\times 24$ | $8,564,797$ | 9, 44x,54 | 10,501,264 |

EXPORTS.


## BARBADOS.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported, during the years 1889) to 1893, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

| - | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S | S | S | S | $s$ |
| Butter. | 101, (t) | 189,410 | 129, 326 | 144,05 | 142,413 |
| Corn and grain. | 2TS, 6445 | 263,423 | 313,091 | 245181 | 381,055 |
| Indian cormmeal.. | 17-177 | 165, 118 | 170,897 | 138,622 | 180,286 |
| Flour, wheat or rye.. | 454,357 | +41,012 | 436,029 | 451,811; | 561,487 |
| Fish, dried | 280,344 | - 25.5405 | 235,576 | 225,171 | 320,485 |
| Hardware and metals, new | $27!1,438$ | 275.243 | 160, 161 | 143,383 | 219, 273 |
| Linens and cottons...... | 838,467 | ใ16ic, 739 | 1635, 313 | 6214,243 | 755,584 |
| Lumber . . . . | 124, 74.5 | 1.99, 117 | 14, , 381 | 119,423 | 183,756 |
| Manure, gıano. | 10ヶ\%, 28.3 | 40,393 | 31,974 | 93, 815 | 82,612 |
| Meat, salted.. | 202,980 | 212,711 | 168, ! $\mathrm{S}^{6}$ | 213,46 | 205,375 |
| Rice. | 31.5, 414 | 241,488 | 413,788 | 342,-35 | 425,663 |
| Staves and shooks | 303,713 | 101, 027 | 119,841 | 105,105 | 205,201 |
| Value of total imports. | 5,895,333 | $5,809,450$ | 5,195,734 | 5,263,650 | 6,649, 6i, 5 |

EXPORTS.


## TRINIDAD.

Total Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported, during the years 1889 to 1893 , inclusive.

IMPORTS.

| -- | 188\% | 1890. | 1891. | 1812. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S | 5 | 8 | * | 8 |
| Apparel, haberdashery and textile manu factures | 1,518,419 | 1,686,382 | 1,736,67! | 1,54! , $4 \pm 4$ | 1,974,105 |
| Fish, dried and pickled.... .......... | - 13,601 | 300,482 | -70, $5 \times 2$ | 293,402 | -341,163 |
| Flour..... | 971,054 | 593,849 | 5!2,496 | (is1,762 | (614, 509 |
| Hardware and machinery. | 515,292 | 618,942 | 576,611 | 624,461 | (004, 109 |
| Leather | 212.638 | 273,054 | 230,154 | 2664,421 | 366,776 |
| Lumber, pitch and white pine. | 191,094 | 277,701 | 184 | 186,277 | 166,630 |
| Meat, pickled and salted | 302,550 | 314,167 | 2 S\%, 510 | 337.012 | 349,445 |
| Rice........ | 1:34, 102 | 609,413 | 751,12 | 683,436 | 598,174 |
| Specie and bullion......... ........ | 2, 014,741 | 2,029, 838 | 1,475,875 | 1,111,318 | 1,381,225 |
| Value of total imports.... .. | 10,190,469 | 10,944,611 | 10,204,411 | 10,116, 316 | 11,1231,14, |

## EXPORTS.

| Asphalt | 438,360 | 435,474 | 515,711 | 591,934 | 47:9,717 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bitters. | 212,648 | 210,560 | 174,051 | 317,111 | 18!, 11610 |
| Cocoanuts | 187,620 | 212,817 | 227,093 | 16is,299 | 161,208 |
| Cocoa. | 2,327,921 | 2,937,012 | 2, 479,46: | 3,704,331 | 2,945,247 |
| Molasses. | 239,994 | 306,254 | 260,327 | 2-0,315 | 188,59\% |
| Rum.. | 14,614 | 9,533 | ¢,502 | 10, $2 \times 2$ | 31,156 |
| Sugar, raw. | 4,257,014 | 3,069,966 | $3,205,607$ | 3,296,664 | 3,685,627 |
| Specie and bullion. | 2,200,614 | 2,012,371 | 1,663,957 | 1,230,225 | 1,847, (ifi) |
| Value of total exports. | 11,236,315 | 10,606,569 | 10,019,303 | 10, 389,2411 | 11,294,677 |

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported, during the Years 1889 to 1893 , inclusive.

IMPORTS.

| - - | 1889. | $1 \times 0$. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S | $\checkmark$ | S | $s$ | \$ |
| Butter. | ! 2,2070 | 111,533 | 94,399 | 116, 411 | 107,578 |
| Coals | 425, $\times 8$. | 3\%\%, 160 | 212,260 | 294, 79 | 297,314 |
| Flour | 1664, 173 | (6,5,586) | 773.201 | 815, 5 5 5 | 756,037 |
| Fish, dried. | 302,98: | 331,86 | 317,920 | 290,294 | 301,252 |
| Linens, cottons and woollens. | 814,247, | 1,038,084 | 836,960 | 1,012,247 | 972,355 |
| Lumber . . . . . . . . . . . | 187,5.51 | -205, 1-3 | 19x.944 | 164, 551 | 229,643 |
| Machinery. | 642,515 | 691,75 | 324,40 | 401,549 | 486,891 |
| Malt liquor | 123,978 | 180,7s: | 151,512 | 111,388 | 158,897 |
| Manures... | 440,76! | 510,35 | 604,57 | 532,-28 | 1305,272 |
| Oils.. | 168,766 | 192, 42 | 1316,310 | $14+170$ | 193,158 |
| Opium. | 39,341 | 42,53! | 44,700 | 37,230 | 33,969 |
| Pork | 2-6,859 | 210,857 | 172,971 | -43,197 | 313,954 |
| Rice. | 985,903 | 677,751 | 942.956 | 7153,084 | 820,184 |
| Spirits-brandy | 50,004 | 194,687 | 57,2-7 | 60,668 | 54,726 |
| Value of total imports. | 8,778,381 | 9,183,974 | 8,311,147 | 8,664,219 | 9,347,455 |

## EXPORTS.

| Gold | 533,791 | 1,144,119 | 1,581,740 | 2,406, 815 | 2,488,633 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Molasses | 326,450 | 395,436 | 220,13! | 150,161 | 163,642 |
| Rice. | 223,219 | 182,850 | 40,033! | 58,497 | 99,514 |
| Rum. | 815,765 | 1,079,504 | 1,24! $2,23+$ | 986,1+2 | 591,709 |
| Sugar, raw. | 9,346,662 | 7,018,380 | $8,115,129$ | 7.668,616 | 7,633,469 |
| Value of total exports. | 12,026,507 | 10,520,720 | 12,325,0:6 | 11,841.63 | 11.480 .068 |

## LAGOS.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported, during the Years 1889 to 1893 , inclusive.

IMPORIS.

| - | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 5 | S | 5 | 5 |
| Cotton grods | 896,975 | 973,650 | 1,305,987 | 809,697 | 1,381,856 |
| Cowries | 3,387 | 1,276 | 7, +22 | 1,475 | 1,560 |
| Geneva. | 243,796 | 242,706 | 32.3,409 | 285,951 | 294,068 |
| Gems. | 14,254 | 10,356 | 13,013 | 13,018 | 6,731 |
| Gunpowder. | 18,975 | 7,003 | 21,112 | 15,573 | 14,323 |
| Hardware.. | 18,557 | 33,088 | 52,964 | 45,026 | 56,059 |
| Rum, . | 171,847 | 181,220 | 246,238 | 144,457 | 160,955 |
| Salt | 35,025 | 32,125 | 38,636 | 33,969 | 30,32y |
| Shooks | 45,936 | 54,726 | 75,813 | 55,899 | 70,990 |
| Tobacco | 130,845 | 115,598 | 107,558 | 94,647 | 114,810 |
| Value of total imports | 2,259,399 | 2,437,358 | 3,164,268 | 2,540,600 | 3,645,265 |

EXPORTS.

| Beniseed. | 10,376 | 17,515 | 14,736 | 1,290 | 4,ssci |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton, raw. | 39,045 | 29,507 | 23,488 | 2,750 | 4, $4 \times 2$ |
| Ivory. | 19,91! | 20,357 | 17,369 | 12,293 | 10,505 |
| Palm kernels | 1,167,937 | 1,553,810 | 1,661,23: | 1,263, 264 | 2,12-2, 139 |
| Palm oil. | 650,785 | 927,864 | 1,231,06\% | (170, 349 | 1,220,648 |
| Value of total exports . . . . ... . | 2,227,225 | 2,653,273 | 3,492,509 | 2, ¢0¢ $4 \times 1$ | 4,0199.96:9 |

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Values of the principal articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported during the years 1889 to 1893, inclusive.

LMPORTS.

| -- | 1889 | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 | $\checkmark$ | 8 | $s$ | $\leq$ |
| Agricultural implensents | 230,909 | 327,741 | 341.562 | 285,76 | 374,456 |
| do machinery | 73,097 | 102,687 | 142,326 | 208,877 | 291,620 |
| Apparel and slops .... | 2,247,578 | 2,807,838 | 2,286,798 | 2,694,153 | 3,065,523 |
| Bags of all sorts. | 428,087 | 325,896 | 381,104 | 438,769 | -513,759 |
| Beer and ale, bottled and in wood | 521,648 | 454,075 | 350,127 | +22,495 | 457,360 |
| Cabinet and upholstery wares.... | 898,440 | 887,583 | 643,972 | 874,5154 | 1,196,655 |
| Coals, coke and patent fuel | 1,204,558 | 1,113,274 | 1,162,296 | 1,451,3\$1 | 799,438 |
| Coffee. . | 1,762,483 | 1,177,738 | 1,897,815 | 1,389,954 | 1,704,934 |
| Corn, grain and flour:Wheat. | 117,019 | 1,029,64. | 24,667 | 47,666 | 487,226 |
| Barley .. | 68 | 1, 73 | 1,021,346 | -88 | 481,226 180 |
| Oats | 3,392 | 7,938 | 404 | 628 | 1,226 |
| Maize. | 8,108 | 20,829 | 115 | 64,026 | 57,461 |
| Flour | 28,397 | 98,302 | 106,030 | 68,250 | 111,836 |
| Cotton manufactures.. | 3,665,267 | 3,389,380 | 2,984,980 | 3,333,375 | 4,190,935 |
| Dynamite, blasting powder and compounds. | 793,568 | 664,816 | 387,912 | 636,329 | 1,223,986 |
| Haberdashery and millinery. | 4,925,042 | 4,802,811 | $4,274,54$ | 4,133, 879 | 5,429,560 |
| Hardware, cutlery and ironmongery ... | 2,361,832 | 3,018,691 | 2.869,405 | 3,1.58,094 | 3,826,641 |
| Iron:- <br> Bar, bolt and rod | 184,714 | 235,527 | 251,266 | 174,124 | 206,459 |
| Sheet | 577,323 | 431,522 | 591,529 | 734.234 | 931,417 |
| Leather and leather manufactures | 2,015,910 | 2,226,880 | 2,090,788 | $2.245,789$ | 2,62.219 |
| Linen manufactures. . . . . | 307,111 | 296,740 | 2299, 434 | $2+2886$ | -23.2-27 |
| Machinery, not agricultural | 1,7ヶ2,839 | 1,669,379 | 945,700 | 1,299,-80 | 3,284,903 |
| Oilmen's stores | 1,101,706 | 1,215,786 | 1,280.426 | 1,365, 460 | 1,614, 6,33 |
| Rice | -62,878 | 231,573 | 232,943 | 337.197 | -241,854 |
| Saddlery and harness. | 419,959 | 628,335 | 391,222 | 284,681 | 292.034 |
| Specie :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold. | 10, 005,363 | 3,333,764 | 4 | 245,815 | 6666.728 |
| Silver.. | 852,197 | 267,667 | 48.672 | 16t, 504 | 185.182 |
| Spirits :-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wrandy | 271,24 | 244,667 | 169,730 | 209,249 | 269,029 |
| Whiskey | 275,220 | 281,717 | 261,93 | $35 \%, 208$ | $4+0.180$ |
| Stationery. | 709,584 | 791,461 | 731,961 | 909, 137 | 1,103,.331 |
| Sugar, raw | 1,1.57,768 | 1,350, 865 | 1,339.-4!3 | 1, 4.8.6.6i4 | 1.581,365 |
| Tea.... ... | 172,027 | 243,250 | 1!9,032 | $29.5 \%$ | $2-8.013$ |
| Tobacco:-- Manufactured |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured | 47,645 | 150, 29.4 | 57.804 | 83, +19 | 72,143 |
| Cigars $\ldots$. | 277,166 | 184008 | 114, 738 | 1!1.71; | 241,080 |
| Wine, all kinds. | 386,029 | 175.988 | 123,84 | 200.400 | $27+134$ |
| Wood:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deals <br> Manufactured | 618,349 211,758 | 205.085 | 256.529 | 020.71 .5 | 700, 469 |
| Woollen manufactures | 1,278,590 | 1,700,509 | 164.990 $1,46,85$ | 340.638 1.423 .010 | 40.339 $1.606,681$ |
| Value of totrl imports. . . . . . . . . | 22.761 .743 | 49, 184, N 01 | 41,769,510 | 46,502.12-1 | 36,161,270 |

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported during the years 1889 to 1893 , inclusive.

EAPORTS.

| -- | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | S | S | $s$ |
| Copper ore.... . | 1,573,807 | 1,590,217 | 1,237,029 | 1,234,581 | 934,605 |
| Feathers, ostrich | 1,780,635 | 2,744,722 | 2,2, 2,676 | 2,516,354 | 2.246 .220 |
| Fish, cured.. | 47,377 | 88,95\% | 83,152 | st,380 | 50.973 |
| Gold bullion | 4,437,383 | 7,287,614 | 13,537,003 | 19,931,492 | 25,594, 438 |
| Hair, angora .... | 1,714,847 | 1,641, 239 | 1,729,740 | 1,819,207 | 2,567,746 |
| Hides, ox and cow | 330,287 | 335, $21 t_{\text {\% }}$ | 352,123 | 360,002 | 385,844 |
| Ivory..... ...... | 12,14 | 13,34 | 17,009 | 11,719 | 4,034 |
| Precious stones :- Diamonds ..... | 21,049,000 | 20,255,115 | 20,314,479 | 19,014,028 | 15.5:7.689 |
| Skins :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goat.. | 602,415 | 693,135 | 634,876 | 645,889 | (641,636 |
| Sheep . . | " $1,177,436$ | 1,127,086 | 1,397,322 | 1,322,220 | 1,391,584 |
| Specie :- Gold... | 1,144, ¢4! | 629,790 |  |  |  |
| Silver | 11,255 | 15,403 | 71900 | 346,555 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,906 \\ 380,598 \end{array}$ |
| Wine, ordinary :(Colonial). | 109,364 | 91,534 | 92,832 | 87,425 | 87,519 |
| Wool, sheep's. | 10, $956,6!4$ | 10,687,3!15 | 11,020,557 | 9,874,919 | 9,0230, 125 |
| Value of total exports... | $46,270,627$ | $45,523,464$ | $54,170,983$ | 59, 404,933 | $64,42 \times, 733$ |

## NATAL

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise, Imported and Exported, during the years, 1889 to 1893 inclusive.

IMPORTS.

| -- | 1859. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 5 | 5 | S | \$ |
| Apparel and slops. | 1,813,398 | 1,799, 330 | 1,335,939 | 1,60.5, +55 | 1,143,667 |
| Ale and beer in bottle | 268,543 | 164,75\% | 122,5 ${ }^{2}$ | 109,296 | 70,070 |
| do in wood. | 179,385 | 1915,820 | 122,256 | [15,075 | 74,908 |
| Coffee. | 505,661. | 512,509 | 478,096 | 284,505 | 269,633 |
| Cotton manufactures. | 425, 483 | 335, 992 | 324,738 | 366,572 | 296,657 |
| do blankets and sheets. . . . . . . | 161,452 | 113,033 | 104,361 | 134,943 | 99,261 |
| Flour, (wheaten) \&c | 47,259 | 710,893 | 696,795 | 689,052 | 594,960 |
| Haberdashery and millmery | 2, 112, 21. | 1,682,129 | 1,306,734 | 1,312,545 | 1,047,813 |
| Iron of all kinds, N.E.S. | 1, $\because 17,746$ | 525,731 | 1,026,448 | 661,312 | 580,554 |
| Ironmongery, hardware and cutlery. | 1, $7,2,167$ | 1,303,215 | 875,504 | 934,244 | 739,461 |
| Leather, manufactured. | 798,236 | 813,274 | 698,342 | 648,537 | 567,590 |
| Linen do | 85,701 | 56,815 | 46,545 | 33,312 | 27,205 |
| Machinery and railway plant | 2, 402,092 | 3,733,050 | 1,681,005 | 1,126,200 | 530,968 |
| Oilmen's stores. | $52+3330$ | 500,371 | 570,909 | 44, 028 | 359,622 |
| Rice. | 202, 284 | 348,921 | 246,784 | 298,224 | 250,040 |
| Tea | (19, 459 | 81,633 | 49,966 | 42,476 | 33,488 |
| Wine. | 337,961 | 176,6336 | 95,275 | 121,545 | 85,911 |
| Woollen manufactures. | 145, 294 | 120,45.) | 75,852 | 84,753 | 66,196 |
| do blankets. | 482,987 | 522,164 | 391,119 | 395,998 | 297,616 |
| Value of total imports . ....... ... | 22,031,473 | 21,856,078 | 17,751,137 | 15,632,994 | 12,080,176 |

Goods in transit for the interior are included in the returns of imports, but do not appear in those of exports, but the value of gold (produce of the Transvaal) brought into the colony for shipment at Port Natal, is not included in the return of imports though shown in those of exports.

EXPORTS.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

## MAURITIUS.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise, Imported and Exported, during the Years 1889 to 1893 , inclusive.
mports.

| - | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S | S | S | 5 | S |
| Bags | 204,458 | 149,621 | 165,545 | (6), 3 23 | 72.1036 |
| Coals | 1,106,899 | 685,300 | 788,463 | 796,810 | 559,516 |
| Corn :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rice. . | 1,382,163 | 2,094,759 | 2,787,106 | 2,234,973 | $3.330,84!$ |
| Wheat............. ......... .... | 50,804 | 21,851 | 13,520 | 3,450 | 7,232 |
| Other grain and pulse, including wheat flour. | 1,203,789 | 1,255, 381 | 1,370,512 | 1,2!96,582 | 1,863,855 |
| Cotton manufactures : plain. ......... | 313,102 | 365,477 | 317,584 | 27200 | 315,165 |
| do colored | 407,695 | 513,029 | 322, 164 | $525 \times 121$ | 477,590 |
| Fish, dried and salted..... | 196,560 | 188,797 | 16i,452 | -339,136 | 159,510 |
| Haberdashery, mercery and millinery.. | 280,150 | 324,646 | -99, 285 | 311.695 | 362,289 |
| Hardware and cutlery..... ........ | 480,204 | 839,349 | 334, 855 | 403,179 | 354,970 |
| Machinery and millwork. | 115,905 | 169,331 | 75,467 | 185,761 | 94,233 |
| Manure, guano........... | 987,667 | 61,266 | <9,912 | 81,249 | 113,807 |
| Specie........ . | 1,042,674 | 166,547 | 28,635 | 4,412,43s | 1,331,700 |
| Wine | 512,212 | 482,034 | 490,195 | 5.7 .720 | 515,945 |
| Woollen manufactures. | 177,322 | 174,358 | 142,584 | 149,35 | 131,828 |
| Value of total imports. | 13,733,529 | 12,683,404 | 12,643,775 | 17,210,461 | 16,539, 839 |

EXPORTS.


## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported during the years 1889 to 1893, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1833. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Apparel and slops | 5,862, 854 | 5,883, 6164 | 7,605,077 | ( $, 474,472$ | 4,347,656 |
| Beer and ale..... | 2,132,057 | 1,750,088 | 1,801,12t | 1,696,695 | 1,380,819 |
| Books | 887,529 | 930,045 | 1,005,964 | 805,599 | 611,059 |
| Candles | 270,416 | 375,445 | 469,549 | 361,623 | 217,632 |
| Copper, ore | 902,197 | 710,752 | 651,91! | 496,259 | 87,911 |
| Copper. . | 12,872 | 7,324 | 934 | 1,810 | 15,641 |
| Trapery, general | 10,532,469 | 10,687,516 | 14,258,701 | 10,152,553 | 8,056,460 |
| Drugs and medicines | 915,055 | 1,060,067 | 1,196,027 | 833,529 | 598,882 |
| Fruit, dried and green | 1,508,068 | 1,626,4:4 | 1,564,575 | 1,562,881 | 1,153,804 |
| Furniture | 959,288 | 712,251 | 834,215 | 495, 456 | 238,666 |
| Gold :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bullion | 13,885,096 | 12,481,525 | 11,565,1!5 | 12,006,154 | 12,199,629 |
| Coin | 135,201 | 261, 266 | 293,403 | 545,002 | 7,308,327 |
| Grain :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat | 3,102.738 | 290,229 | 948,55 | 122,297. | 366,572 |
| Flour. | 3,607,120 | 2,601, 699 | 3,422,712 | 2,480,954 | $1.089,564$ |
| Rice. | 401,369 | 488.268 | 539, 415 | 359,582 | 354,055 |
| Hardware ................ ... . | 2,318,680 | 2,023,403 | 3,237,759 | 3,088,820 | 1,702,097 |
| Iron and steel, galvanized and other (including railway plant) | 4,147,928 | 4,743,025 | 7,015,724 | 5,250,267 | 2,906,378 |
| Machinery ... .......... ............ | 2,252,133 | 2,485,758 | 2,649,063 | 1,503,367 | 1,084,493 |
| Leather, manufactured (boots and shoes) | 2,844,654 | 2,8+4, $6: 5$ | 3,116.117 | 2,218,066 | 1,733,896 |
| Live stock, cattle ................ . . | $4,008,8: 7$ | 9,082, 555 | 4,039, 664 | 2,584,813 | 2,618,836 |
| Sheep | 2,029,084 | 1,615,266 | 1,596,3.5 | 1,130,157 | 1,494,840 |
| Malt................ | 522,894 | 552,221 | 585,728 | 491,499 | 442,351 |
| Paper, printing, brown, writing and wrapping | 851.107 | 915,67S | 1.048 .854 | 1,059,249 | 1,026,239 |
| Spirits :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brandy | 855,219 | 712,830 | 707.200 | 556,834 | 421,633 |
| Rum.. | 209,276 | 247,825 | 24.954 | 187,021 | 162,678 |
| Gin and Geneva | 284,369 | 285,839 | 382,812 | 261,41s | 275,395 |
| Whisky | 835,154 | 876,102 | 1,076,32-7 | 946,270 | 912,159 |
| Sugar, unrefin | 4,561,478 | 3,758,274 | 3,23: 214 | $\bigcirc, 510,013$ | 2,601,092 |
| Tea | 1,875,433 | 1,952,59+ | $2,307,35$ | $\stackrel{-094,827}{7}$ | 1,679,394 |
| Timber. | 2,028,178 | 1,994,238 | 3,563, 57.0 | $2,129,021$ | 1,637,560 |
| Tin, ingots and ore | 1.166,667 | 1,253,999 | 1.074 .650 | 1,154,592- | 1.026,088 |
| Tobacco:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured | 451,709 | 45s,615, | $4!91.23$ | 470.975 | 411,243 |
| Unmanufactured | (60, 765 | 88,11! | 1.8 .376 | 126.514 | 68,605 |
| Cigars | 439,913 | 386,399 | $4!8,6(4)$ | 475,994 | 310,386 |
| Wine. | 567,775 | 481,586 | 4 c 6.910 | 414,496 | 259,856 |
| Wool | 1,606,350 | 1.348,602 | 1,576.016 | 2.446, 0.9 | 3,909,987 |
| Value of total imports. | 111,266,887 | 110,059,1886 | $123,532,532$ | 101,112, +2- | 88,120,904 |
| Inclusive of imports overland amounting to |  | 1889. | 1890. | $18!1$. | 1892. |
|  |  | 15,333,390 | 22,909,060 | 21,020,126 | 14251,629 |

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported, \&e.-Con.
EXPORTS.

|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Coal and coke. | 6,492,883 | 4,894,207 | 6,394,124 | 5,014,589 | 3,994,579 |
| Copper, refined. | 1,466,161 | 1,069,708 | 1,166,190 | 923,056 | 402,420 |
| Drapery (general and apparel) | 1,583,404 | 1,465,451 | 1,542,709 | 1,078,848 | 933,899 |
| Flour, not including corn flour. | 978,268 | 1,002,470. | 674,432 | 174,601 | 82,670 |
| Gold:- | 15, 368,909 | 10,472,351 |  |  |  |
| Dust and bar | 15,217,292 | 10,667,556 | 17, 696,264 | 11,814,708 | 14,453,464 |
| Grain, maize | 285,834 | 28,251 | 10,556 | 15,111 | 11,305 |
| Hardware. | 367,234 | 300, 809 | 254,843 | 256,464 | 206,790 |
| Hides and skins. | 1,870,479 | 1,457,216 | 2,387,952 | 3,382,874 | 3,932,909 |
| Leather, unmanufactured | 821,065 | 696,819 | 738,818 | 916,666 | 1,002,733 |
| Live stock, horses. | 697,705 | 939,953 | 797,228 | 987,408 | 523,167 |
| Cattle | 2,511,244 | 4,003,490 | 3,528,465 | 1,976,645 | 1,202,641 |
| Sheep | 2,436,935 | 5,801,057 | 3,223,354 | 2,436,093 | 1,402,836 |
| Meat, preserved (not salted) | 316,859 | 469,069 | 445, 305 | 529,313 | 836,439 |
| Frozen. | 162,673 | 348,132 | 495,563 | 824,535 | 689,315 |
| Sugar : refined | 2,720 | 2,570 | 2,428 | 4,438 | 404 |
| do unrefined | 437,966 | 426,164 | 514,100 | 405,311 | 963,055 |
| Tallow | 981,665 | 1,297,794 | 1,487,944 | ᄃ,117,667 | 4,406,251 |
| Tea | 174,660 | 186,685 | 201,884 | 401,529 | 250,993 |
| Tin, ingots | 2,119, 273 | 2,063,316 | 1,678,465 | 1,837,975 | 1,607,703 |
| Ore... | 58,054 | 62,094 | 48,170 | 61,189 | 32,139 |
| Tobacco of all kinds | 360,377 | 316,689 | 269,925 | 286,072 | 225,434 |
| Wool. | 52,487,341 | 44,932,337 | 55,056,504 | 51,168,849 | 50,856,234 |
| Value of total exports. | 113,368,679 | 107,290,227 | 126,260,897 | 106,931,602 | 111,549,952 |

## VICTORIA.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported during the years 1889 to 1893, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | 8 |
| Apparel and slops | 2,306,722 | 2,085,347 | 2,530,414 | 2,049,816 | 925,037 |
| Beer and cider | 1,686,334 | 1,557,766 | 1,316,390 | 1,081,339 | 331.342 |
| Boots and shoes | 726,277 | 619,459 | 746,707 | 412,781 | 199,499 |
| Candles | 156,410 | 155,641 | 78,368 | 91,201 | 36,797 |
| Coals | 3,664,834 | 3,628,533 | 4,077,342 | 3,285,229 | 2,036,622 |
| Cotton, piece good | 4,343,821 | 4,407,326 | 4,381,173 | 3,611,529 | 3,462,867 |
| Flour. ....... | 34,072 | 55,271 | 76,158 | 87,595 | 40,685 |
| Fruit, fresh and dried | 1,309,883 | 1,679,983 | 1,536,986 | 1,675,584 | 631,489 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 728,725 | 356,902 | 331,727 | 231,123 | 62,711 |
| Gold (exclusive of specie). | 2,447,048 | 2,743,442 | 3,487,015 | 4,030,578 | 4,349,851 |
| Government stores : railway rails...... | 2,122,762 | 791,067 | 51.533 | 20, 401 | 37,201 |
| Grain :- | 1,453,016 | 290,087 | 139,999 | 60,663 | 2,939 |
| Maize. | 190,326 | 7,719 | 9,563 | 3,509 | 170 |
| Rice (excluding paddy) | 377,420 | 386,812 | 399,860 | 320,290 | 271,871 |
| Wheat.... ......... | 238,603 | 115,374 | 271,166 | 229,274 | 176,991 |
| Haberdashery. | 1,868,007 | 1,523,826 | 1,164,282 | 851,851 | 1,071,027 |
| Hardware and iron mongery | 1,299,658 | 722,719 | 764,310 | 565,570 | 337,095 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets | 629,946 | 576,092 | 470,991 | 390,467 | 294,074 |
| Hosiery and gloves.. | 1,435,574 | 1,287,559 | 1,276,254 | 1,179,865 | 844,834 |
| Iron:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bar and rod. | 962,967 | 776,584 | 511,657 | 313,618 | 188,496 |
| Sheet, galvanized. | 1,480,129 | 1,391,429 | 1,565,334 | 787,845 | +988,279 |
| Wire (excluding netting)......... | 502,683 | 541,305 | 719,254 | 5.1,14 | 333,114 |
| Leather and leatherware (exclusive of saddlery and harness).. <br> Linen, piece goods | 1,089,257 | 942,639 180,354 | 783,533 156,804 | 571,288 152,599 | 513,988 143,917 |
| Live stock:- | 100,170 | 180,354 |  | 102,099 | 143,917 |
| Horses | 804,786 | 922,915 | 902,757 | 941,802 | 492,142 |
| Horned cattle. | 2,258,138 | 3,860,751 | 3,071,275 | 1,714,390 | -33,217 |
| Sheep . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,146,964 | 4,894,241 | 3,545, 848 | $2,129,799$ | 1,037,632 |
| Machinery (including steam engines and parts thereof. | 2,182,067 | 1,697,133 | 1,255,391 | -20, 428 | 609,307 |
| Oil of all kinds. | 1,057,356 | 1,295,305 | 1,362, $2 \times 8$ | 996,523 | -86,1607 |
| Oilmen's stores. | 146,316 | 116,552 | 174,412 | 130,529 | 106,3+2 |
| Silks and manufactures of | 1,923,930 | 1,967,399 | 1,490, 168 | 967,109 | 881,558 |
| Specie. | 1,062.802 | 499,962 | 1,766,308 | 2,5-9 | $5.629,137$ |
| Spirits of all kinds | 2,435,363 | 2,374,646 | 2,269,945 | 1,879,04t | -15,171 |
| Stationery (exclusive of writing paper).. | 593,057 | 462,280 | +13,136 | 334,291 | 217,180 |
| Sugar of all kinds, and molasses....... | 4,831,437 | 5,882,822 | 5,118,945 | 4,245,957 | 3,016,506 |
| Tea.... | 2,902,407 | 3,242,363 | 3,047,375 | 3,007,658 | $2,006,400$ |
| Timber . . . . . | 6,764, 842 | 6,273,046 | 4,366,685 | 2,070,601 | 749,764 |
| Tobacco, cigars and snuff | 1, 204,190 | 1,632,178 | 1,451,856 | 1,438,879 | 910,753 |
| Wine of all kinds.. | 72,681 | 6997,612 | (632,859 | 432,111 | 146.618 |
| Wool | 17,497,852 | 15,526,117 | 16, 411,149 | 15,256,596 | 12, 424.274 |
| Woollens and woollen piece goods. | 4,717,805 | 3,825,010 | $4,420,744$ | 3,189,7.9 | 2,168,840 |
| Value of total imports. | 118,760,099 | 111,709,540 | 105,663,159 | $83,582.186$ | 64,647,845 |

## VICTORIA.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported, \&c.-Con.
EXPORTS.

|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Gold (exclusive of specie) | 1,442,543 | 2,513,332 | 2,062,050 | 22,192 | 467,161 |
| Specie:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold. | 9,655,043 | 10,818,916 | 10,792,972 | 8,976,022 | 13,408,577 |
| Silver ....... | 86,675 | 63,753 | 101,957 | 54,711 | 55,388 |
| Boots and shoes | 191,756 | 180,295 | 229,692 | 128,183 | 93,902 |
| Butter and cheese | 225,857 | 323,127 | 1,140,090 | 1,745,396 | 2,814,544 |
| Flour and biscuit. | 1,557,032 | 1,913,208 | 2,346,622 | 2,482,964 | 1,705,747 |
| Grain :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat | 409,111 | 556,537 | 4,426,895 | 3,777,886 | 3,489,823 |
| Other, including rice and | 111,349 | 156,561 | 197,932 | 500,625 | 480,627 |
| Hides. | 121,667 | (66,756 | 96,871 | 83,999 | 56,054 |
| Leather (unmanufactured) | 1,021,922 | 983,738 | 1,094,285 | 1,254,062 | 1,047,501 |
| Live stock | 2,622,622 | 2,319,020 | 2,224,836 | 2,158,532 | 1,324,809 |
| Meats :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frozen.. |  |  |  | 60,361 | 364,348 |
| Other, except salted | 448,133 | 559,759 | 530.340 | 263,827 | 84,140 |
| Potatoes. | 280,378 | 120,630 | 256,400 | 163,155 | 184,247 |
| Skins. | 1,007,205 | 774,598 | 1,006,114 | 1,410,321 | 1,850,574 |
| Soap.. | 84,787 | 115,262 | 140,136 | 69,233 | 71,671 |
| Sugar | [624,179 | 617,736 | 854,076 | 590,497 | 540,059 |
| Tallow | 727,221 | 763.342 | 795,272 | 796,600 | 1,110,048 |
| Tea | 1,728,431 | 1,7! 9,276 | 1,648,890 | 1,775,233 | 1,290,187 |
| Wool | 28,854,136 | 24,877,335 | 34, 870,114 | 32,213,153 | 34,839,014 |
| Wine | 322,577 | 308,474 | 339,620 | 307,744 | 343,976 |
| Value of total export | 61,975,705 | $64,5 \% 2.280$ | 77, $8,49,483$ | 69,177,457 | 64,768,2.32 |

## QUEENSLAND.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise, Imported and Exported, during the Years 1889 to 1893, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

| - | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | \$ |
| Apparel and slops | 1,301,084 | 1,018,929 | 1,447,468 | 1,141,330 | 689,402 |
| Beer and ale..... | 820,583 | 623,975 | 644,570 | 425,775 | 323,565 |
| Boots and shoes | 799,268 | 496,901 | 542,745 | 476,350 | 272,752 |
| Cotton piece goods | 771,775 | 804,294 | 1,130,463 | 804,805 | 811,171 |
| Flour. | 2,349,077 | 1,996,263 | 1,721,554 | 1,900,652 | 1,497,853 |
| Hardware and ironmongery | 928,774 | 564,829 | 510,036 | 402,618 | 281,274 |
| Iron and steel | 1,323,043 | 1,364,643 | 1,978,046 | 1,064,943 | 736,886 |
| Machinery | 808,119 | 649,310 | 642,234 | 671,283 | 511,983 |
| Leather, unmanufactured. | 75,774 | 107,081 | 84,203 | 89,517 | 90,364 |
| Linen and drapery | 1,515,708 | 1,120,146 | 1,255,040 | 2,143,586 | 1,090,036 |
| Live stock, horned cattle, horses and sheep, | 677,473 | 1,252,257 | 784,964 | 916,213 | 681,139 |
| Oilmen's stores. | 296,550 | 251,135 | 309,466 | 224,236 | 211,827 |
| Paper. | 273,915 | 258,323 | 267,165 | 174,31! | 176,237 |
| Rice. | 169,092 | 229,672 | 162,741 | 175,297 | 173,487 |
| Saddlery and harness | 140,909 | 89,970 | 107,645 | 74,961 | 46,413 |
| Spirits:- <br> Brandy. | 293,270 | 298,671 | 220,577 | 199,012 | 139,698 |
| Rum... | -36,562 | - 43,070 | 28,693 | -22,907 | 15,676 |
| Gin and Geneva | 61,704 | 81,078 | 76,290 | 57,212 | 38,408 |
| Whisky | 42,115 | 348,682 | 406,917 | 337,270 | 254,152 |
| Stationery:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Books and newspapers. | 304,283 | 281,984 | 290,282 | 231,410 | 167,944 |
| Other (including paper). | 233,191 | 199,417 | 185,430 | 146,560 | 136,734 |
| Sugar, unrefined. | 5,952 | 5,577 | 4,137 | 2,959 | 2,263 |
| Tea.................. | 661,531 | 687,290 | 656,785 | 665,827 | 571,780 |
| Tobacco :- <br> Manufactured (except cigars and snuff) |  | 277,385 |  |  |  |
| Cigars | 79,530 | 67,753 | 62, 5.4 | -6,776 | +1,537 |
| Wine. | 229,385 | 159,237 | 178,242 | 146,798 | -9,555 |
| Value of total imports.. | 29,455,801 | 24,657,940 | 24,717,820 | 21,328,931 | 21,183,544 |

## EXPORTS.

| Coal. | 66,084 | 131,069 | 44,009 | 111,238 | 26,236 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Copper ore | 2,662 | 11,704 | 2,48 | 4,3.71 | 7,976 |
| do smelted | 66,084 | 4,954 | 17,296 | 5-5,413 | 6,159 |
| Cotton, raw. | 3,256 |  | 2,375 | 5,164 | 9,349 |
| Gold dust and bars. | 13,404,658 | 11,024,985 | 9,517,526 | $10,0 \times 7,967$ | 10,550,398 |
| Hides and skins. | 622,446 | 568,008 | 710,154 | 1.2.28,006 | 1,694,666 |
| Live stock, horned cattle, horses and sheep. | 4,028,218 | 9,521,142 | 4,369, $12 \times 9$ | 3,024,867 | 3,523,963 |
| Meats, frozen...... | 302,901 | 369,419 | 785,212 | 1,343, - 00 | 1,834,923 |
| do otherwise preserved and salted | 161,622 | 347,397 | 427,193 | -87, 65 | 737,363 |
| Pearl shell. | 323,433 | 316,533 | 385,660 | 519,45! | 693,766 |
| Silver lead | 389,333 | 470,071 | 199, 550 | 349, 124 | 762,972 |
| do ore. | 157,27: | 128,470 | 45,167 | 72,084 | 84,237 |
| Sugar | 2,159,184 | $3,404,389$ | 3,077,033 | 2.870 .131 | 3.669,384 |
| Tallow | - 916, ciso | 55\%, 114 | 680,140 | 1,218,16: | 1,817,934 |
| Tin ore | T6s, 2sio | 712,654 | 493,017 | 561.うt | +38,895 |
| do simelte | 1!6, 95 | 2026,230 | 94, 414 | 193,59 | 116,425 |
| Wood | 33, $7+1$ | 38,442 | 81,132 | 87,235 | 25,243 |
| Wool | 13,043,31, | 12,287,077 | 16,807,267 | $20, i+2,498$ | 17,417,138 |
| Value of total exports. | 37,650,037 | 41,631,958 | 40,419,550 | 44,629,319 | 40,878,955 |

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise, Imported and Exported, during the Years 1889 to 1893 , inclusive.

IMPORTS.

| - | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | S | 8 | S | \$ |
| Apparel and slops | 754,732 | 909,989 | 992,065 | 890,211 | 916,836 |
| Bags and sacks. | 733,003 | 784,901 | 425,381 | 54ヶ,269 | 380,710 |
| Beer, porter, ale, \&c | 295,981 | 360,756 | 323,546 | 253,003 | 230,047 |
| Boots and shoes | 398,249 | 403,855 | 462,620 | 390,117 | 335,102 |
| Bullion and specie | 608,445 | 1,078,760 | 1,857,208 | 261,5!8 | $3,704,249$ |
| Coals, coke and other fuel | 822,837 | 1,220,214 | 1,953,762 | 1,519,257 | 1,160,846 |
| Cutlery and hardware. | 122,431 | 152,959 | 232,038 | 179,419 | 260,921 |
| Drapery, piece goods, cloths, rugs, \&c. | 3,268,205 | 3,689,376 | 4,169,225 | 3,335,375 | 3,801,718 |
| Groceries and oilmen's stores. | 563,287 | 607,910 | 1,113,800 | 1,124,462 | 996,577 |
| Iron: bar, sheet, hoop and rod......... | 225,448 | 415,073 | - 334,705 | 319, 895 | 146,058 |
| do galvanized, plain and corrugated. | 180,456 | 411,263 8871,087 | 624,758 | 320,529 | 338,409 |
| Silver lead : metal | 7,406,278 | 8,871,087 | 11,971,567 | 7,955,574 | 9,788,040 |
| do ore. | 1,586,470 | 3,583,239 | 4,748,163 | 2,957,293 | 4,205,910 |
| Machinery (not agricultural) and engines | 314,109 | 434,214 | 477,547 | 397,967 | 158,395 |
| do andimplements(agricultural) | 75,682 | 149,489 | 149,300 | 129,385 | 136,748 |
| Spirits : brandy.. | 209,602 | 157,933 | 172,144 | 169,671 | 81,N87 |
| do whisky | 218,158 | 216,056 | 260,045 | 243,971 | 143,644 |
| Sugar. | 1,528,966 | 1,558,144 | 1,635,448 | 1,175,903 | 1,438,334 |
| Tea........................... | 439,922 | 373,395 | 440,964 | 362,679 | 415,871 |
| Tobacco, manufactured (excluding cigars) | 111,855 | 111,028 | 125,351 | 129,716 | 105,07 |
| do unmanufactured. | 44,170 71,360 | 51,329 98,224 | 86,417 <br> 81,161 | 82,144 70,698 | 90,982 33,118 |
| Wood and timber of all kinds | 905,438 | 1,281,783 | 1,652,540 | 1,474,556 | 77¢,190 |
| Wool . | 4,128,539 | 2,825,046 | 3,053,157 | 2,569,279 | 2,653,341 |
| Value of total imports | 33,114,995 | 40,211,675 | 48,455,171 | 35,989,866 | 36,813,107 |

EXPORTS.

| - | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 18.2 | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | S | 8 |
| Bullion and specie | 821,683 | 3,346,865 | 2,728,166 | 3,082,673 | 6,453,205 |
| Copper: metal | 1,043,881 | 757,677 | 890,045 | 649,710 | 1,016,973 |
| do ore.. | 403,398 | 348,332 | 258,785 | 211,627 | 28, 269 |
| Corn : flour.. | 3,366,648 | 2,987,272 | 3,149,974 | 2,915,240 | 1,613,504 |
| do wheat | 1,169,436 | 6,727,768 | 6,129,065 | 1,610,010 | 3,563,461 |
| Silver lead: metal | 9,251,202 | 10,253,220 | 14,829,235 | 10,365,601 | 9,711,375 |
| W. do ore. | 74,348 | 99,869 | 508,036 | 93,893 | 82,091 |
| Wine.. | 258,843 | 280,680 | 341,270 | 352,298 | 249,027 |
| Wool.. | 110,640, 8 \% | 9,106,881 | 10,541,808 | 9,511,428 | 9,389,548 |
| Value of total exports . . . . . . . . . | 35,328,910 | 42,959,906 | 51,158,638 | 38,055,090 | 41,191,155 |

## TASMANIA.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise, Imported and Exported, during the Years 1889 to 1893, inclusive.

IMPORTS

|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | $\xi$ | 8 | 8 |
| Boots and shoes | 201,621 | 230,743 | 220,825 | 181,371 | 136,495 |
| Coal | 189,075 | 159,252 | 195,358 | 221,862 | 118,595 |
| Drapery, apparel and slops. | 1,834,237 | 1,877,944 | 2,189,027 | 1,687,585 | 1,245,653 |
| Ironmongery and hardware . | 522,451 | 654,805 | 787,534 | 583,771 | 312,138 |
| Live stock, cattle and sheep. | 436,725 | 476,116 | 514,499 | 311,817 | 140,817 |
| Railway materials | 107,315 | 287,318 | 172,947 | 30,232 | 55,480 |
| Stationery and books | 192,701 | 189,016 | 206,206 | 176,291 | 120,406 |
| Sugar, raw . | 569,488 | 61.8,802 | 475,644 | 511,092 | 506,201 |
| Tea. | 228,125 | 220,942 | 214,528 | 210,741 | 185,556 |
| Tobacco, cigars and snuff | 129,643 | 116,401 | 137,936 | 121,326 | 108,006 |
| Wine . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 51,231 | 65,437 | 80,071 | 40,330 | 25,102 |
| Value of total imports | 7,840,370 | 9,234,558 | 9,986,225 | $7,286,184$ | 5,147,391 |

EXPORTS.

| - | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Bark............ | 424,607 | 424,067 | 312,586 | 185.965 | 190,608 |
| Butter and cheese.... |  | 5,640 | 122 | 2,242 | 27.404 |
| Fruit, preserved and green | 626,934 | 664,310 | 612,64.5 | \%19,615 | 594,624 |
| Grain, oats | 178,470 | 61,948 | 12,556 | 146.360 | 90,101 |
| Hops.... | 112,493 | 152,560 | 94,345 | 156.069 | 82,480 |
| Oil, sperm | 24,363 | 38,349 | 13,174 | 25,638 | 8.127 |
| Potatoes | 816,330 | 491,762 | 265, 443 | 2.0 .032 | 411.08. |
| Timber | 307,384 | 186,403 | 20s, 7 ! 99 | 1.99,315 | 88,038 |
| Tin. ore and smelted. | 1,680,981 | 1,44, 237 | 1,426, 761 | $1,41 ., 19$. | 1,295,30 |
| Wool. | 1,378,420 | 2,039,975 | 2,036,505 | 1,603,480 | 1,442.684 |
| Value of total exports. | 7,104,637 | 7,236,694 | 7,011,981 | 6,555,230 | 6,580,629 |

## NEW ZEALAND.

Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise, Imported and Exported, during the Years 1889 to 1893 , inclusive.

IMPORTS.

|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Ale and beer | 264,372 | 263,598 | 247,124 | 278,291 | 225,409 |
| Apparel and slops.. | 1,607,479 | 1,553,610 | 1,579,306 | 1,741,799 | 1,688,052 |
| Books and stationery (including writing рарег) | 946,231 | 922,034 | 994,42.5 | 1,010,641 | 971,226 |
| Boots and shoes.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 573,799 | 619,872 | 727,542 | 690,911 | 694,357 |
| Coals | 555,058 | 497,208 | 586,054 | 567,225 | 544,853 |
| Cottons | 1,608,599 | 1,522,950 | 1,761,028 | 1,991,14S | 1,915,462 |
| Drapery | 1,753,100 | 1,533, 822 | 1,615,471 | 1,427,394 | 1,640,383 |
| Haberdashery | 362,630 | 432,866 | 433,747 | 496,867 | 445,261 |
| Iron :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutlery, hardware and ironmongery | 72 2,311 | 802,392 | 785,178 | 941,705 | 916,359 |
| Galvanized, all kinds. | 649,335 | 448,697 | 548,756 | 693,252 | 711,001 |
| Tools and implements | 312,192 | 338,725 | 317,745 | 344,214 | 328,889 |
| Wire, (fencing and barberd) ... .... | 395,412 | 419,857 | 357,316 | 620,028 | 358,902 |
| Machinery, (including sewing-machines) | 1,049,531 | 1,065,790 | 992,430 | 998,139 | 1,051,414 |
| Millinery, silks, linens and hosiery .... | 1,975,718 | 1,020,068 | 1,026,283 | 1,101,385 | 1,087,024 |
| Oils............................... | 589,996 | 543,704 | 715,896 | 581,727 | 512,835 |
| Paper, printing, wrapping, \&c., (excluding paper bags and paper hangings)... | 345,772 | 377,103 | 366,499 | 375,599 | 360,907 |
| Railway materials...................... | 236,170 | 154,799 | 215,331 | 182,953 | 267,380 |
| Seeds | 385,279 | 438,049 | 459,477 | 506,367 | 452,941 |
| Spirits :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brandy | 198,322 | 237,625 | 230,510 | 238,914 | 188,048 |
| Whisky | 552,532 | 329,610 | 438,054 | 402,994 | 555,695 |
| Other kinds | 138,481 | 162,766 | 184,004 | 160,108 | 154,765 |
| Sugar, raw and refined (including molasses) | 1,923,832 | 1,845,216 | 1,842,812 | 1,966,206 | 1,432,698 |
| Tea..... | 671,235 | 749,744 | 7TS,146 | 680,730 | 799,885 |
| Tobacco, cigars and snuff. | 512,956 | 501,578 | 123,367 | 592,098 | 609,565 |
| Wine | 229,775 | 245,450 | 24,002 | 233,658 | 248,609 |
| Woollens | 611,360 | 732,701 | 729.956 | 1,044,002 | 1,002,339 |
| Value of total imports . . . . . . . | 30,703,133 | 30,467,888 | 31,652,065 | 33,789,539 | 33,636,040 |

## EXPORTS.

| Butter | 714,621 | 597,14.5 | 731,256 | 1,105,522 | 1,239,272 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flax (phormium) | 1,757,752 | 1,858,040 | 1,370,035 | 1,044,104 | 1,067,625 |
| Gold (exclusive of specie) | 3,822,718 | 3,656,619 | 4,901,570 | 4,632,877 | 4,457,482 |
| Grain:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barley. | 417,453 | 162,668 | 54,088 | 32,811 | 33,687 |
| Oats. | 1,752,419 | 1,126,132 | 1,613,514 | 1,662,502 | 925,124 |
| Wheat. | 2,383,343 | 3,271,602 | 1,352,330 | 2,022,504 | 1,672,313 |
| Kaurı gum | 1,604,005 | 1,842,340 | 2,127,045 | 2, 219,366 | 2,486,487 |
| Meat, preserved (not salted) | 519,624 | 662,791 | 540,857 | -337,892 | 226,830 |
| do frozen... ........... | 3,819,283 | 5,293,069 | 5,814,323 | 5,029,101 | 5,281,146 |
| Potatoes | 457,447 | 393,197 | 287,698 | 216,231 | 113,432 |
| Skins, rabbit. | 467,390 | 54,483 | 614,422 | 592,638 | 676,233 |
| Tallow...... | 776,039 | 790, 69 | 843,184 | 805,497 | 893,462 |
| T'imber of all kinds |  | ST1, 114 | 923,781 | 452,001 | 518,850 |
| Wool........... | 19,351,692 | 20,199,552 | 20,047,805 | 20,992,376 | 18,370,392 |
| Value of total exports | 45,463,738 | $47,750,371$ | 46,556,415 | 46,402,942 | 43,708,771 |

INDIA.
Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise, Imported and Exported, during the Years 1889 to 1893, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S | 5 | \$ | S | S |
| Apparel | 5,719,341 | 5,905,744 | 6,129,095 | 6,131,421 | 6,985,312 |
| Books, paper and stationery | 4,159,237 | 4,271,526 | 4,562,500 | 4,519,693 | 4,918,146 |
| Coal and coke. | 6,368,471 | 7,511,418 | 6,085,933 | 5,555,057 | 4,757,595 |
| Cotton twist and yarn | 16,948,307 | 18,339,362 | 17,104,484 | 13,061,403 | 15,130,180 |
| Cotton manufactures. | 128,438,142 | 132,577, 670 | 122,517,613 | 111,651,140 | 142, 440,622 |
| Drugs and medicines. | 1,900,779 | 2,335,011 | 2,349,162 | 2,3C4,795 | 2,543,641 |
| Fruits and vegetables. | 1,060,689 | 870,602 | 653,374 | 698,620 | 466,129 |
| ( lass and manufactures of | 3,149,351 | 3,164,486 | 3,539,054 | 3,264,579 | 3,837,269 |
| Tewellery, precious stones and plate | 1,125,227 | 1,092,177 | 1,131,330 | 1,463,811 | 1,407,153 |
| Malt liquors . |  |  |  | 2,212,246 | 2,080,787 |
| Machinery and mill work. | 11,852,207 | 10,044,133 | 10,276,4.3 | 11,480,968 | 12,254,452 |
| Metals:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper and brass. | 11,164,225 | 9,210,299 | 10,480,099 | 8,955, 314 | 11,917,435 |
| Iron. | 11,749,675 | 12,469 893 | 11,2916,42S | 11,794,045 | 11,820,549 |
| Spelter | 552,254 | 863,517 | 937, 3x- | ,904,601 | 938,655 |
| Steel | 1,598,407 | 2,306,216 | 2,236,355 | 1,874,562 | 3,030,843 |
| Tin. | 1,384,824 | 1,354,403 | 1,286,411 | 1,440,699 | 1,594,184 |
| Lead | 746,984 | 719,809 | 831,752 | 757,774 | 809,463 |
| Provisions | 7,769,950 | 7,183,541 | 8,622,726 | 9,061,996 | 8,676,566 |
| Railway materia | 8,863,840 | 9,742,351 | 7,222,975 | 5,026,970 | 6,049,155 |
| Salt. | 4,353,389 | 3,791,298 | 3,056,038 | 2,806,577 | 3,851,577 |
| Silk, raw | 5,192,953 | 5,426,665 | 6,151,481 | 4,944,923 | 6,617,187 |
| Silk good | 8,653,488 | 6,746,962 | 8,520,049 | 8,765,646 | 8,895,653 |
| Spices | 4,148,103 | 3,957,160 | 3,879,687 | 3,035,014 | 4,251,788 |
| Spirit.s. | 3,278,877 | 3,237,034 | 3,190,616 | 3,317,412 | 3,341,940 |
| Sugar, \& | 10,706,905 | 16,546,112 | 12,468,380 | 12,778,324 | 13,744,391 |
| Tea | 1,769,914 | 1,582,353 | 2,156,716 | 2,157,569 | 2,783,471 |
| Woollen goods | 7,082,144 | 8,848,637 | 8,575,222 | 7,413,603 | 9,207,938 |
| Wines and liqueurs | 1,590,606 | 1,638,869 | 1,6อั2,589 | 1,505,630 | 1,666,921 |
| Bullion and specie (treasure) | 84,969,571 | 106,747,831 | 71,650,289 | 83,781,075 | 89,844,779 |
| Value of total imports. | 421,730,685 | 457,027,965 | 409,554,553 | 405,272,090 | 464, 0505108 |

## EXPORTS.



CEYLON.
Values of the Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported during the years 1889 to 1893 inclusive.

IMPORTS.

| - | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| Coals and coke | 2,669,15. | 2,427,542 | 2,420,510 | 1,6i4, 094 | 1,508,107 |
| Cotton manufactures | 1,542,325 | 2,041,275 | 1,873,859 | 1,650,209 | 1,329,938 |
| do twist..... | 55,621 | 60,751 | 67, 871 | 42,968 | 31,512 |
| Cuttlery and hardware | 96,852 | 142,598 | 159,739 | 138,715 | 118,902 |
| Curry stuffs. | 243,801 | 321,288 | 302,746 | 311,574 | 269, 414 |
| Fish, salted and dried | 517,843 | 633,260 | 654,839 | 598,464 | 484,306 |
| Grain, paddy. | 477,366 | 767,055 | 662,402 | 555,467 | 782,730 |
| do rice | 7,261,553 | 7,710,265 | 8,259,955 | 6,522,631 | 7,276,431 |
| do other and flour | 532, 997 | 561,706 | 614,003 | 712,169 | 516,237 |
| Haberdashery and millinery | 290,053 | 326,023 | 404,332 | 257,554 | 227,546 |
| Live stock, cattle . | 87,702 | 136,359 | 59,232 | 230,821 | 150,482 |
| Poonac (cocoanut cake) | 223,862 | 275,838 | 283,649 | 254,415 | 243,187 |
| Specie and bullion ..... | 2,183,036 | 2, 417,161 | 2,696,493 | 2,491,042 | 1,774,231 |
| Sugar ................... | 320,338 | 389,630 | 433,756 | 416,588 | 391,382 |
| Value of total imports. | 20,307,583 | 23,028,556 | 23,646,306 | 22,217, 42 | 20,169,983 |

EXPORTS.

| - | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 159. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | $s$ | \$ |
| Areca nuts | 353,812 | 383,644 | 321,925 | 275,704 | 309,462 |
| Cinchona bark. | 567,551 | 384,525 | 238,374 | 258,235 | 76,74 |
| Cinnamon | 428,719 | 428, 017 | 498,595 | 415,268 | 30-709 |
| Coffee, plantation | 1,826,728 | 1,929,658 | 1,898,900 | 450,324 | 1,11-, 0105 |
| do native..... .. | 160,026 | 116,539 | 119,136 | 66,265 | 62, 303 |
| Corn and manufactures thereof | 309,544 | 315,044 | 368,811 | 343,455 | 313,287 |
| Cotton manufactures. | 55,689 | 42,520 | 58,643 | 71, 661 | 19,423 |
| Oil, cocoanut . . . . . . . | 1,581,944 | 1,674, 8 ? 9 | 1,884,193 | 2,208,15\% | 1,685,458 |
| Plumbago. | 1,626,537 | 1,432,907 | 1,421,359 | 1,353,610 | 694,614 |
| Specie and bullion. | 276,276 | 345,076 | 175,351 | 369,633 | $\bigcirc 60,6134$ |
| Spirits, arrack | 45,354 | 42,982 | 36,554 | 31,507 | 34,428 |
| Tea | 5,975,707 | 8,355,412 | 10,814,123 | 10,223,460 | 11,354,454 |
| Timber | 113,048 | 136,140 | 98,350 | 95,15\% | $\begin{array}{r}69,798 \\ \hline \text { - } 0,410\end{array}$ |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured. | 398,604 | 472,461 | 353,052 | 331,863 | 242,010 |
| Value of total exports . . . . . . . . | 15,700,159 | 18,661,475 | $20,865,741$ | 19,572,410 | 19,232,342 |

UNITED STATES.
Imports.

| Imports. |  |  | Countries. | Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |  | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| 8 | S | \$ |  | S | \$ | 8 |
| 156,300,881 | 182,859,769 | 107,372,995 | .. Great Britain | 499,315,33E | 421,134,551 | 431,059,267 |
| 34,954,203 | 37,777,463 | 30,790,916 | ... Dominion of Canada | 43,299,787 | 46,794,331 | 56,664,094 |
| 380,314 | 408,879 | 535,815 | .... Newfoundland and Labrador | 1,586,201 | 1,834,177 | 1,649,129 |
| 815,931 | 181,220 | 11,122 | .... Gibraltar | 405,507 | 434,226 | 508,086 |
| 252,315 | 759,846 | 444,595 | ... Bermuda | 908,119 | 962,116 | 928,876 |
| 233,525 | 155,171 | 112,959 | ..... British Honduras | 473,906 | 405,168 | 320,923 |
| 12,440,132 | 16,028,592 | 13,017,178 | ...... British West Indies | 8,130,257 | 8,044,846 | 8,512,016 |
| 4, 363,204 | 5,02!,178 | 4,223,970 | .. British Guiana | 1,933,299 | 2,000,675 | 2,414,720 |
| $24,773,10^{-}$ | 25,968,554 | 14,829,661 | .... British East Indies | 3,674,307 | 3,152,760 | 4,329,103 |
| 763,323 | 878,078 | 892,511 | . . . . Kong Kong | 4,894,049 | 4,216,602 | 4,209,847 |
| $8,492,306$ | 7,266,808 | 4,017,025 | .. . British Australasia | 11,386,677 | 7,921,228 | 8,131,939 |
| 816,547 | 716,376 | 464,087 | .... British Africa. | 3,464,765 | 3,688,999 | 3,983,883 |
| 2,307,444 | 2,471,937 | 1,660,639 | .... All other British Possessions | 654,328 | 570,332 | 595,087 |
| 69,730,223 | 77,139,680 | 48,386,024 | ..... France and French Possessions | 102,679,067 | 49,730,821 | 58,209,326 |
| 82,907,553 | 96,210,203 | 69,387,905 | ..... Germany | 105,521,558 | 83,578,988 | 92,358,555 |
| 7,718,565 | 10,054,501 | 6,896,341 | ..... Austria Hungary | 1,527,980 | 571,037 | 527,509 |
| 16,273,061 | 11,166,196 | 8,609,819 | . . . . . Belgium .... | 48,785,117 | 26,740,434 | 28,422,989 |
| 667,002 | 894,094 | 877,085 | ..... Denmark and Danish Possessions | 8,985,599 | 5,877,557 | 5,632,796 |
| 1,300,449 | 1,283,557 | 797,281 | ..... (ireece . | 100,370 | 130,461 | 124,449 |
| 22,161,617 | 26,250,241 | 18,006,075 | ...... Italy ..... . | 14,317,782 | 13,019,539 | 13,910,620 |
| 18,469,850 | 27,496,840 | 23,110,932 | .... Netherlands and Dutch Possessions | 46,295,775 | 40,814,860 | 46,282,312 |
| 2,014,620 | 2,744,886 | 2,045,880 | ... . Portugal and Portuguese Possessions | 4,432,307 | 6,221,296 | 5,575,414 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5,246,797 \\ 17,753 \end{array}$ | 6, 117,015 23,808 | $3,204,746$ 22,360 | .... Russia.. | (6,819,035 | 2,447,414 | 6,991,330 |
|  |  |  | … Romuania | 25,230 | 48,798 | 91,198 |
| 11,580,850 | 14, 893,933 | 11,287,520 | ..... Spain and Suanish Ponsessions | 11,268,207 | 13,825,969 | 13,473,941 |
| $3,754,932$ | $4,176,384$ $16,010,728$ | $3,112,0695$ $12,450,270$ | ..... Sweden and Norwisy | 6,579,381 | 4,084,704 | 4,391,046 |
| $13,196,469$ | $16,010,728$ | $11,450,270$ | . . Switgerland .............. | 10,397 349 | 7,391 | 17,124 |
| $7,257,680$ $28,107,525$ | \% $3,185,586$ | $6,070,220$ $28,727,006$ | ..... Turkey and Turkish Possessions | 342,624 $14,293,999$ | 307,362 $19,568,634$ | 373,580 |
| 28, 608 | - 79 |  | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ Corea. | 14,293,999 | 19,568,634 | 12,842,149 |
| 2,086,046 | 2,309,358 | 2,287,384 | - Costa Rica | 1,154,023 | 1,210,740 | 1,002.049 |
| 3,182,838 | 2,554,710 | 2,225,586 | - . Ginatemala | 1,851,352 | 1,763,562 | 1,664,584 |
| 962,329 | 684,912 | 765,138 | Honduras. | 515,224 | 471,695 | 558,511 |



## FRANCE.

Yalue of the Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise from and to each Country, for the Years 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

| Imports. |  |  |  | Countries. | Exports. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| Francs. | Francs. | Francs. | Franes. |  | Francs. | Francs. | Francs. | Francs. |
| 763,100,000 | 739,700,000 | 682.800,000 | 628,200,000 | Fingland | 1,218,100,000 | 1,238,500,000 | 1,248,900,000 | 1,168,200,000 |
| 12,000,000 | 13,400,000 | 11,300,000 | 17,400,000 | . English Colonies in America. | 6,400,000 | 4,300,000 | 4,400,000 | 4,600,000 |
| $35,800,600$ | $\checkmark 2,600,000$ | 59, 300,000 | 62,300,000 | . Anstralia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9,200,000 | 12,400,000 | $6.400,000$ | 4,900,000 |
| $900,000)$ $231.100,000$ | 900,000 $245,400,000$ | $1,100,000$ $210,900,000$ | 1,100,000 | . English Possessions in the Mediterranean. | 6,500,000 | 5,900,000 | 4,500,000 | $5,400,000$ |
| $231,100,000$ $11,900,000$ | 2!55,400,000 | 210,900,000 | 243,900,000 | . English India . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19,900,000 | 14,500,000 | 32,700,000 | 29,200,000 |
| $11,200,000$ $59+200,000$ | $18,800,000$ $-0,000,000$ | 13,200,000 | 13,200,000) | . Fnglish Passessions in Africa. | 15, 100,000 | 18,000,000 | 15,800,000 | 11,100,000 |
| 594,200,000 | 5? $9,000,000$ | 459,000,000 | 467,200,000 | Belginm. . . . . . . . . . . . | $623,100,000$ | 601,700,000 | $575,200,000$ | 601,400,000 |
| 339,000,000 | 553,800,000 | 517,300,000 | 362,900,000 | . United States | 474,000,000 | $372,400,000$ | $348,200,000$ | 305,300,000 |
| $388,400,000$ | 456,800,000 | 323,600,000 | 255,200,000 | . Spain . . | $244,100,000$ | 286,900,000 | 209,200,000 | 185,600,000 |
| 42S,200,000 | 441,700,000 | 413,800,000 | 403,900,000 | . Germany | 401, 600,000 | $421,0600,1160$ | 412,600,000 | 410,500,000 |
| $3360,400,040$ | - 355,900,000 | 341,200,000 | 316,200,000 | . Switzerland | $385,600,000$ | $375,600,000$ | 348,600,000 | 310,000,000 |
| $23 \times, 500,0000$ | 276,100,000 | 181,300,000 | 289,000,000 | . Russia.. | 1!1,300,000 | 18,200,0160 | 17,400,000 | $29,000,000$ |
| $213,500,000$ $214,600,000$ | $219,200,000$ $204,300,000$ | $215,400,000$ $1-9,500,000$ | 236,200,000 | . Italy ............ | $208,2(0,000$ | 190,500,000 | 192,900,000 | 186,400,000 |
| $214,600,000$ $210,000,000$ | 204,300,000 | 17:5,500,000 | 175,300, 000 | . Argentine Republic | 120,600,000 | (61,400,000 | 71,400,000 | 78,300,000 |
| $210,000,000$ $157,000,000$ | $185,700,000$ 157,900000 | $200,200,000$ $145,700,000$ | $148,400,0009$ | - Algeria | 20! ,200,000 | $22 \cdot 2,000,000$ | 210,300,000 | 201,300,000 |
| $157,000,000$ $116,600,000$ | $157,900,000$ $138,100,000$ | $145,700,000$ $67,500,000$ | $133,800,000$ $\times 3,400,000$ | . Turkey. | $!33,500,000$ | 96,200,000 | 110,700,000 | 86,800,000 |
| 130, 1300,0000 | $138,100,000$ $135,900,000$ | $67,000,009$ $157,400,000$ | $8,2,400,000$ $156,200,000$ | - Austria | 23, 400,000 | 21,600,000 | 20,800,000 | 21,400,000 |
| 126,000,000 | $129,600,000$ | 12) $15!9,400,000$ | 123,900,00\% | Brazil | 12, 4(10,000 | 10,300,000 | 7,300,000 | 5,700,000 |
| 57,800,009 | 93, 100,000 | 77,700,000 | 68, $30: 1000$ | . Japan | $97,800,000$ $24,400,000$ | $121,400,000$ $30,800,000$ | 93,900,000 | 108,600,000 |
|  | 200,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 | . Kingdom of Siam. | 24,400,000 | $30,800,000$ 300,000 | 54,800,000 | 48,100,000 |
| $820,300,000$ | $856,200,000$ | 718,100,000 | 766,400,000 | . Other Countries. | (627,100,000 | 606,600,000 | 600,000 $554,700,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,400,000 \\ 530.200 .000 \end{array}$ |
| 5,452,400,000 | $5,938,300,000$ | 5,135,900,000 | 4,951,500,000 | Totals | 4,8-10,200,400 | 4,730,500,000 | 4,551,300,000 | 4,326,400,000 |

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Total value of the Imports and Exports of Merchandise, from and to each country, for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892.

| Imports. |  |  | Countries. | Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |  | 1890. | 1891. | $1 \times!2$ |
| \$ | S | \$ |  | 8 | $\$$ | \$ |
| 57,816,510 | 28,312,410 | 35,835,000 | ...... United Kingdom | 19,299,095 | 16,978,212 | 19,721,000 |
| 19,875,877 | 7,925,296 | 10,426,000 | . France. | 26,683,318 | 24,142,260 | 26,438,009 |
| 12,301,472 | 6,206,572 | 10,677,000 | ..... Germany | 11,566,441 | 11,621,898 | 16,635,000 |
| 10,986,710 | 6,374,868 | 6,647,000 | ..... Belgium | 12,003,086 | 18,130,787 | 14,672,000 |
| 9,301,541 | 3,445,904 | 7,377,000 | . ... United States | 6,066,958 | 4,214,502 | 4,831,000 |
| 8,663,027 | 4,205,841 | 8,413,000 | .... Italy. | 3,194,802 | 3,324,103 | 4,343,000 |
| 4,302,284 | 1,567,984 | 2,179,000 | . ..... Spain. | 2,083,817 | 1,295,535 | 2,412,000 |
| 3,354,566 | 1,497,434 | 2,107,000 | .... . Brazil. | 8,442,563 | 10,513,207 | 10,463,000 |
| 5,885,758 | 2,574,498 | 3,726,000 | ..... Uraguay | 5,506,675 | 4,518,752 | 3,133,000 |
| 1,724,050 | 1,483,914 | 1,988,000 | ..... Paraguay. | 336,566 | 463,459 | 335,000 |
| -850,121 | 119,251 | 149,000 | . . . Netherlands | 160,249 | 39,335 | 7,000 |
| 85,509 | 149,485 | 55,000 | . . . Bolivia | 296,952 | 463,764 | 506,000 |
| 110,182 | 15,522 | 24,000 | . . . . . Portugal. | 456,701 | 17,119 | 114,000 |
| 51,114 | 15,804 | .. ..... | . . Chili. | 2,188,951 | 2,374,343 | 1,994,000 |
| 174,360 | 3,441 |  | . Sweden and Norway | 61,722 |  | ......... |
|  | 13,034 43 | 15,000 | . Antilles | 175,075 8,512 | $1,340,660$ 11,126 |  |
|  |  |  | . . West India Islands |  |  | 1,255,090 |
| 6,757,731 | 3,296,086 | 1,863,000 | Other countries | 1,457.510 | 3,929,938 | 6,511,000 |
| 142,240,812 | 67,207,781 | 91,481,000 | Totals | 1(1), 418,993 | 103,219,000 | 113,370,000 |

## TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The following is the text of a convention between Great Britain and AustriaHungary for the establishment of International Copyright, which was signed at Vienna on the 24th April, 1893, and of which the ratifications were exchanged on the 14th April, 1894. Upon a report of the committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th December, 1894, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the colonies has been advised that the Government of Canada does not desire to take advantage of the provisions of Article IX. of the convention or become a party thereto.

> CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT, SIGNED AT VIENNA, April 24 th, 1893.
(Ratifications exchanged at Vienna, April 14th, 1894.)
(A Hungarian version was also attached to the convention as signed.)
Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, \&c., and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, dc., and Apostolic King of Hungary, animated with the desire to secure in the most complete manner, within their respective dominions, the rights of authors, or their legal representatives, over their literary or artistic works, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :-

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, dx., the Right Honourable Sir Augusta Berkeley Paget, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, dc., \&c., dc.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, de., and Apostolic King of Hungary, the Count Gustave Kalnoky de Korospatak, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, Knight of the Order of Leopold, His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty's Privy Councillor and Chamberlain, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, General of Cavalry, de., de., de.

Who having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:-

## ARTICLE 1 .

Authors of literary or artistic works and their legal representatives, including publishers shall enjoy reciprocally, in the dominions of the high contracting parties, the advantages which are or may be, granted by law, there, for the protection of works of literature or art.

Consequently, authors of literary or artistic works which have been first published in the dominions of one of the high contracting parties, as well as their legal representatives, shall have in the dominions of the other high contracting party the same protection and the same legal remedy against all infringements of their rights as if the work had been first published in the country where the infringement may have taken place.

In the same manner, the authors of literary or artistic work:, and their legal representatives, who are subjects of one of the high contracting parties, or who may reside within its dominions, shall, in the dominions of the other contracting party, enjoy the same protection and the same legal remedies against all infringements of their rights, as though they were subjects of or residents in the state in which the infringement may have taken place.

These advantages shall only be reciprocally guaranteed to authors and their legal representatives when the work in question is also protected by the laws of the state where the work was first published, and the duration of protection in the other country shall not exceed that which is granted to authors and their legal representatives in the country where the work was first published.

## ARTICLE II.

The right of translation forming part of the copyright, the protection of the right of translation is assured under the conditions laid down by this convention. If, ten years after the expiry of the year in which a work to be protected in Her Majesty's dominions on the basis of this convention has appeared, no translation in English has been published, the right of translating the work into English shall no longer within these dominions belong exclusively to the author.

In the case of a book published in numbers, the aforesaid period of ten years shall commence at the end of the year in which each number is published.

## ARTICLE III.

Authorized translations are protected as original works. They consequently enjoy the full protection granted by this convention against unauthorized reproduction of original works.

It is understood that in the case of a work for which the translating right has fallen into the public domain, the translator cannot oppose the translation of the same work by other writers.

ARTICLE IV.
The expression "literary or artistic works" comprehends books, pamphlets, and all other writings, dramatic or dramatico-musical works, musical compositions, with or without words ; works of design, painting, sculpture and engraving, lithographs, illustrations, geographical charts, plans, sketches, and plastic works relating to geography, topography, architecture, or science in gencral ; in fact, every production whatever in the literary scientific, or artistic domain, which can be published by any mode of impression or reproduction.

## ARTICLE V.

In the British Empire, and in the kingdoms and states represented in the Austrian Reichsrath, the enjoyment of the rights secured by the present convention is subject only to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of that state in which the work is first published ; and no further formalities or conditions shall be required in the other country.

Consequently, it shall not be necessary that a work which has obtained legal protection in one country should be registered, or copies thereof deposited in the other, in order that the remedies against infringement may be obtained which are granted in the other country to works first published there.

In the dominions of the Hungarian Crown, the enjoyment of these rights is subject, however, to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the laws and regulations both of Great Britain and Hungary.

## ARTICLE VI.

In order that the authors of works protected by the present convention shall, in the absence of proofs to the contrary, be considered as such, and be, consequently, admitted to institute proceedings in respect of the infringement of copyright before the courts of the other state, it will suffice that their name be indicated on the work in the accustomed manner."

The tribunal may, however, in case of doubt, require the production of such further evidence as may be required by the laws of the respective countries.

For anonymous or pseudonymous works, the publisher whose name is indicated on the work is entitled to protect the rights belonging to the author. He is, without other proof, reputed the legal representative of the anonymous or pseudonymous author, until the latter, or his legal representative, has declared and proved his rights.

5-19

## ARTICLE VII.

The provisions of the present convention cannot in any way derogate from the right of each of the high contracting parties to control, or to prohibit by measures of domestic legislation or police, the circulation, representation, exhibition, or sale of any work or production.

Each of the high contracting parties reserves also its right to prohibit the importation into its own territory of works which, according to its internal laws, or to the stipulations of treaties with other states, are, or may be, declared to be illicit reproductions.

## article viil.

The provisions of the present convention shall be applied to literature or artistic works produced prior to the date of its coming into effect, subject, however, to the limitations prescribed by the following regulations :-
(a.) In the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Copies completed before the coming into force of the present convention, the production of which has hitherto been allowed, can also be circulated in future.

In the same manner appliances for the reproduction of works, such as stereotypes, woodblocks, and engraved plates of every description, such as lithographer's stones, if their production has not hitherto been prohibited may continue to be used during a period of four years from the coming into force of the present conrention.

The distribution of such copies, and the use of the said appliances is, however, only permitted if an inventory of the said copies and appliances is taken by the government in question, in consequence of an application of the interested party, within three months from the coming into force of the present convention, and if these copies and appliances are marked with a special stamp.

Dramatic and dramatico-musical works, or musical compositions legally performed before the coming into force of the present convention, can also be performed in the future.
(b.) In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

The author and publisher of any literary or artistic work first produced before the date at which this convention comes into effect shall be entitled to all legal remedies against infringement ; provided that where any person has, before the date of the publication of the Order in Council putting this convention into effect, lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom, any rights or interests arising from or in connection with such production, which are subsisting and valuable at the said date, shall not be diminished or prejudiced.

## Article in.

The provisions of the present convention shall apply to all the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to :-

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { India. } & \text { Victoria. } \\
\text { The Dominion of Canada. } & \text { Queensland. } \\
\text { Newfoundland. } & \text { Tasmania. } \\
\text { The Cape. } & \text { South Australia. } \\
\text { Natal. } & \text { Western Australia. } \\
\text { New South Wales. } & \text { New Zealand. }
\end{array}
$$

Provided always that the provisions of the present conventions shall apply to any of the above-named colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at the Court of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present convention.

## ARTICLE X .

The present convention shall remain in force for ten years from the day on which the ratifications are exchanged and in case neither of the two high contracting parties
shall have given notice twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years of their intention of terminating the present Convention, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have given such notice.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall also have the right to denounce the convention in the same manner, on behalf of any of the colonies or foreign possessions mentioned in Article IX., separately.

## ARTICLE XI.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna as soon as possible. It shall come into effect ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the high contracting parties respectively.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries hare signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Vienna, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

| (Signed) | A. B. PAGET, | $[$ L.S. $]$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | KALNOKY. | $[$ L.S. $]$ |

## GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

The following extract from The London Gazette of January 8th, 1895, having reference to the commercial agreement existing between Great Britain and Spain, under the provisions of which goods from Canada are admitted into Spain under the minimum tarifi, and with such further advantages as have been conceded by treaty to switzerland, Sweden and Norway, and the Netherlands-and into the Spanish Colonies under their minimum tariffs-has been received from the Colonial Office, and is published for the benefit of those interested.

> commercial relations with spain.
> Foreign Office, January 7, 1895.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received the following despatch from Her Majesty's ambassador at Madricl :-

Madrid, January 2, 1895.
My Lord,
I have now the honour to inclose a copy of my note to the Spanish Minister for foreign affairs, confirming the commercial agreement between the United Kingdom and Spain, together with a copy and translation of His Excellency's reply.

The original note from Senor Groizard will be forwarded to your Lordship by the first safe opportunity.

I have, \&c.,
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.
The Earl of Kimberly, K.G., de., de., de.
inclosure 1.
Madrid, December 28, 1894.
Monsieur le Ministre,-Circumstances having impeded the further negotiations for a definite CommercialTreaty, the Government of Her Majesty, my August Sovereign, are prepared to record in a more formal manner the understanding now existing between the United Kingdom and Spain for the regulation of their mutual commercial relations. They understand that this course will for many reasons be convenient to the Government of His Catholic Majesty.
$5-19 \frac{1}{2}$

It is therefore understood between the two governments that they maintain the agreement enteredinto between them in the month of June last, by the note addressed by me to Your Excellency's predecessor on the 20th June, 1894, and the note I had the honour to receive from Senor Moret under date of the 20th of the same month. Such agreement shall remain in force until a permanent treaty be concluded, or unless it be terminated by one of the parties, who shall with this object give the other a notice of six months.

As before, it is agreed that it shall be open to any British colony to withdraw from the present agreement, on notice to that effect being given by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs within six months after the date of its signature.
I avail, \&c.,
(Signed) H. D. WOLFF.
His Excellency Senor Groizard.

## inclosure 2.

## (Translation.)

Ministerio de Estado, Palacio, 29 de dicimbre, 1894.
Monsieur L'Ambassadeur, - I have the honour to receive the note which Your Excellency communicated to me on the 28th instant, to the effect that circumstances having impeded the continuation of the negotiations for a definite Treaty of Commerce between Spain and the United Kingdom, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is prepared to record, in a more formal manner, the understanding now existing for the regulation of their comnercial relations.

The Government of His Catholic Majesty, who believe that this understanding will be, for various reasons, equally convenient to that of Her Britannic Majesty, consider that the agreement entered into by exchange of notes under date of the 20th and 29 th of June last, between Your Excellency and my predecessor, Senor Moret, is maintained until the conclusion of a definite treaty, unless it be terminated by one of the high contracting parties, who, with this object, give to the other a notice of six months.

As before, it is agreed that it shall be open to any British colony to withdraw from the present agreement on notice to that effect being given by the Ambassador at Madrid to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs within six months after the dates of it signature.

> I avail, \&c.,
(Signed) ALEJANDRO GROIZARD.
The following is the understanding now existing between Great Britain and Spain, referred to in Sir H. Wolff's above despatch and made public in July, 1894.
"Under the provisions of an Act recently passed by the Spanish Cortes, goods arriving in Spain and her colonies from the United Kingdom and the United Colonies will continue to receive the same treatment as heretofore, namely, in the Peminsula and the adjacent islands the minimum tariff, together with the advantages conceded by treaty to Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, and the Netherlands, or other European States, except Portugal.
"In the Spanish Colonies, such goods will continue to be treated under the minimum column of the colonial tariff.
"This treatment will be maintained until a permanent commercial treaty is concluded between the United Kingdom and Spain, or until the negotiations now pending for the conclusion of such a treaty are formally broken off."

# REPORT OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C M.G. C.B., HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA. 

Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., February, 1895.

## To the Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
Sir,-I have the honour to transmit herewith the reports relating to the interchange of trade between Canada and this country, for the year 1894, which have been prepared by the agents of the Government in Liverpool (Mr. John Dyke), Glasgow (Mr. Thomas Graham), and Bristol (Mr. J. W. Down).

As you are aware, these gentlemen are officers, and are paid out of the appropriations, of the Department of the Interior. Owing, however, to the development of commercial relations between Canada and Great Britain, and to the Government having offices at the ports in question, they are frequently consulted about trade matters; and, besides, are in an admirable position for preparing such reports as are inclosed, from the fact that all the places in question are important distributing centres for products of the kind which Canada exports. I am sure you will agree with me that the reports contain a great deal of valuable information, the circulation of which in Canada will be of great interest and advantage to producers and shippers.

You will gather from my frequent communications with you on trade matters, that the correspondence of my own office on questions relating to commerce is growing every year, and I may say that I take every opportunity of stimulating communications of the kind. I receive letters from all parts of England and from the continent, as well as from Canada. Numerous inquiries are made to me about the tariff, and for the names of houses in particular lines of business, both in this country and in the Dominion, and $I$ am often requested to make inquiries as to the prospects of dereloping a trade in one article and another. As already stated, I cordially welcome such correspondence, and am always glad to do anything that is possible to bring about an increase in the volume of Canadian trade.

I am sorry to state that there are few signs of an improvement in business in this country. For the year there was an increase in the imports ( $£ 408,505,718$ ) of $£ 3,817,-$ 540 ; but the exports of British and Irish produce showed a net decrease of $£ 1,900,6 \div 6$, and in re-exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise of $£ 1,076,921$. This decrease in the exports is largely accounted for by the lower prices that have prevailed, the actual quantity or tonnage of merchandise exported having undoubtedly increased.

I trust that the current year will be a favourable one for the Canadian export trade. There are indications in any case, that the exports to continental countries may show some development. The treaty between France and Canada has been approved by the Dominion, and by France, and now only awaits ratification. The improved position Canada will consequently occupy, as soon as the measure becomes operative, will no doubt be extensively availed of, and I am glad to notice that the shipping companies are alive to the importance of opening up direct steam service between France and Canada. In all probability a direct and regular line will commence, with the opening of narigation, to ply between Antwerp and the Dominion by way of some French port, and other companies are, I believe, considering the question of such communication. This will not only have an important bearing upon our trade with France but also with Belgium and Germany.

In the Spanish West Indies too, Canadian trade may probably show an increase. For some time after the repeal of the Mchinley Tariff, and the consequent termination of the arrangement between the Spanish West Indies, and the United States, Canada enjoyed a more favourable position in the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico than the

United States. Owing to a recent arrangement the two countries are now, however, on equal terms, but Canadian shippers have probably obtained "a standing in the Spanish West Indian markets which they will endeavour to maintain.

Another feature of 1894 has been the establishment of a direct communication between Ireland and Canada, and endeavours are being made to organize a continuance of the service.

The recent changes in the Canadian tariff did not excite much comment in this country. They were generally regarded as being in the direction of a modification of the former duties, and as calculated to bring about an increase in British exports to Canada. Almost the only item which attracted any notice was that affecting the tea and coffee duties. A good deal of correspondence took place in the press on this subject, and deputations waited upon me; but the Government was able to dispose of the matter in a manner that met the representations that were made.

I am glad to say that there have been in the past year fewer cases of infractions of the Merchandise Marks Act, than in former years, and I attribute this largely to the steps taken by your department to promulgate its terms. Those interested in the matter cannot, therefore, any longer plead ignorance of the details of the measure, and I may say that the customs authorities are not now so lenient as they were in dealing with cases in which the law has been infringed.

During the late autumn I was asked to deliver the inaugural address at the commencement of the winter session of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society at Edinburgh. The address (on the economic progress of Canada) was subsequently repeated, by request, at Dundee and Aberdeen. I may say that the society was good enough to award me the Diploma of Honorary Fellowship in recognition of the paper.

The reports of Messrs. Dyke, Grahame, and Down are voluminous and complete, and cover the ground very well, so that there is little left for me to say in addition. I will, however, follow the course adopted in previous years, and give extracts from the British Trade Returns, so far as they chiefly affect Canada, and make a few remarks about the different branches of commerce, based upon the correspondence that has reached me.

The following table relates to the importation of wheat and flour, and other kinds of grain.


Wheat Meal ani Flour.


## WHEAT.

It will be observed that the quantity of wheat imported is considerably in excess of the preceding years, but that, as compared with 1893 , there is a falling off in value of over $£ 2,250,000$, and of nearly $£ 6,000,000$ as compared with 1893 , although in 1894 the imports were in excess of those for 1892 to the extent of over $5,000,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. This serves to illustrate the great falling off that has been experienced in the price of wheat. Lower prices prevailed last year than were ever known before, and at one time wheat was being sold at 18 s . per quarter.

The great feature in the trade of the year was the large increase in the imports from Russia, from the Argentine Republic and from Australia. The low prices of wheat were largely brought about by the Russian and Argentine imports. In both countries the harvest was abundant, but agricultural distress had prevailed to a serious extent, and, the farmers being unable to hold, the wheat was sold for any price it would fetch. It will be seen that there is a falling off in the imports from the United States-both on the Atlantic and on the Pacific-Chile, India and Canada. Although there has been a decrease in the imports from Canada, there was probably more Manitoba wheat sent over than in any previous year, and it seems to have given unqualified satisfaction. No doubt a very much larger quantity of wheat from Canada could have been absorbed, but the general complaint is that it was held for higher prices than other varieties could be obtained for, and that consequently there has been a serious reduction in the volume of business.

I have taken all the measures possible to attract attention to the splendid wheats from Manitoba and other parts of Canada. From the Inland Revenue Department I obtained small samples of the gradings, extra No. 1 hard, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hard Manitoba, and made arrangements for them to be exhibited in the leading corn exchanges. This was done, and very flattering notices appeared in the press on the subject.

The following extracts are from letters that have reached me about the grain trade, and I think they will be read with interest:-
"The quality of the No. 1 Manitoba wheat crop of 1894 was so much finer than the year before (we mean by finer having a larger proportion of hard pickles in bulk than in previous year) that practically the whole of the season's arrirals here was of that grade, and the preference will continue to be given to this description so long as the quality is kept the same. The great aim of the grading inspectors should be, if possible, to even raise the standard, but on no account to lower it in the least degree. This is the surest way to increase the popularity of these wheats, and will pay the grower best in the long run."
2. "We do mostly in wheat from Canada, and have always found the article very saleable and well liked, if prices compare favorably with other exporting countries."
3. "Since my visit to Winnipeg in the early spring of 1894 , I have purchased a considerable quantity of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat for grinding in these mills. The quality has been very good indeed and uniform."
4. "We have been getting some very excellent wheats from Canada this season."
5. "We can only say how much our millers appreciate the freer supplies of No. 1 Manitoba wheat. It is only within the last year or two that this wheat has arrived here in any considerable quantity, and it is now a recognized standard, commanding a relatively high price."
6. "We have handled a considerable quantity of Manitoba wheat of last crop and have pleasure in saying that it is certainly, in our opinion, the finest quality which has ever been received on this market. Our local millers appreciate it more and are sowing it more freely than they have ever done before. Practically, no wheat has been received from any of the older provinces for many months."
7. "The Manitoba wheats are of finer quality than we have had for a number of years."
8. "We have no particular observations to make. The Manitoba wheat imported has been of uniformly good quality, and we are inclined to believe that the demand for it will increase more and more as the grades continue to improve.'
9. "I hare not handled any Canadian grain this past season, as it has been generally too high-priced for the class of flour which is sold in this district. I think, if the Canadian wheats from the Manitoba district could be got through to the United Kingdom direct, instead of through the States, it would save expense of freight and extra commission, and English millers would be sure to get the genuine article. I also think that Manitoba spring wheat is superior to the Duluth spring, but our markets here show that the latter has the preference with many millers. Possibly the Manitoba wheat does not reach us in the same pure state as it leaves the Dominion."
10. "We have received a large proportion of the Manitoba wheat here and find the quality very satisfactory, and admirably adapted to the requirements of our millers. The demands increased during 1894, and No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is at present practically the standard wheat on this market and is generally used by all our leading millers."
11. "We beg leave to say that we have seen with pleasure the expansion of trade in Manitoba wheats, which supply our millers with a quality well suited to their requirements."
12. "In accordance with request we have much pleasure in submitting a brief summary of the grain trade with this country during the past twelve months, haring particular regard to the Canadian export of cereals, which, for obvious reasons, have continued to show a marked falling off.
"The grain trade in 1894, following upon two disastrous years, has established a record Sor itself in point of prices which is without parallel. The year opened with good White English wheat selling at about Ds.s., whereas of foreign wheats Californian sold at about 28s. 6d. c.i.f., No. 1 Manitoba at about 26 s. $10 \frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f., La Platas at about 24 s . 6 d . c.i.f., and Russians at about 23 s . 6 d . to 26 s. c.i.f., in accordance with description and quality.
"During January and February the market was kept in a state of some excitement by reports that France intended raising the import duty on wheat, but towards the end of the latter month, when the new law was promulgated, a sharp reaction took place, and prices practically gave way unceasingly until June, when the lowest point was touched for foreign wheats. Some recovery then followed, and lasted until July, when the increasing estimates of the world's crop sent prices back again to their lowest point in September-October. In the latter month foreign wheat; were selling at the following range of values, viz.: California at about 2?s. 3d. c.i.f., No. 1 Manitoba at about 22 s. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f., La Platas at about 18 s. 3d. c.i.f., and Russians from 17 s. to 21 s. c.i.f., in accordance with description and quality. From this lowest point prices have since recovered gradually from 2s. to 3. per quarter, and the year closes with English wheat (red) at 20 s . to 22 s .6 d ., (white) at 22 s , to 25 s .. and foreign wheats as under, viz.: California at about 24: 6d. to 25s. c.i.f., No. 1 MLanitobas at about 24s. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$., La Platas at about 29s. c.i.f., and Russians at about 19s. to 23 s. c.i.f., in accordance with description and quality.

During the year under review the market has had to contend with immense sur plus quantities of wheat available for export from the Argentine and Russia. The gold premium in the former country reached the highest point of 316 per cent towards the end of May, and was greatly responsible for the increasing quantities of wheat which were thrown upon this and other markets.
"The exports of grain from the Atlantic ports to this country have fallen off considerably during the current year, and, in the case of Canada, merchants, being unable to compete against the low price ruling on our markets, have found it more to their advantage to sell locally or even to use for feed. In May and June, owing to the favourable advice of the Manitoba crop, it was confidently anticipated that a largely increased export to this country would follow, but, as in the previous year, the low prices at which other foreign wheats were offering here precluderl business. In (Intario, white winter and spring wheat very little trade has passed. The same applies to goose wheat, sales having been limited to afew parcels at current rates."

There have been few complaints in the matter of grading so far as wheat is concerned, but the following is an extract from a letter received from a Bristol firm :-
"The Bristol Channel grain merchants are very dissatisfied with the grain certificates issued at Montreal. We ourselves had a most inferior shipment of wheat, and found the certificate granted at Montreal was made out some time after the steamer with the wheat left New York for Bristol, when it was quite impossible for the inspector to have known anything about quality or condition of the shipment, and yet the certificate reads 'I have this day inspected, \&c.'"

As against this, however, I may place a letter I have received in praise of the Canadian certificates. It reads as follows :-
"It is of the greatest importance that the Canadian Government inspection at Fort William and elsewhere should be carried on with the most careful regard to the maintenance of the good and regular quality of the various standards. I believe at present in England there is more confidence in the grain certificates of the Canadian Government than in any of the other certificates issued by the Boards of Trade or Chambers of Commerce in America. If any suspicion of favouritism or unfair dealing attach to the Canadian Government inspection and the grading of grain I am convinced it would have a very bad effect on the minds and actions of buyers in England, who now accept these certificates with a good deal of confidence."

These are the only two references that have been made to the subject in the large number of letters that have reached me, but mention has also been made of the irregular way in which some of the grain is threshed, a matter to which I have before called attention, and the following is a quotation from a communication on the subject :-
"There is one point which considerably interests the millers, however. In consequence of the wheat being very hard, a good many kernels are broken by the threshing machines, and become of all the same size and shape as the cockle seeds. These latter are extracted by cylinders, and with them the broken wheat. Consequently, there is more waste than should be the case. If the threshing machines are adjustable as in England, they should be so set as to avoid breaking the wheat, when it is so very brittle and hard as this year's crop is. This may not appear a large matter, but the broken wheat is of as good quality as the whole, but is lost to the miller as he cannot separate the cockle from it."

## FLOUR.

There is a slight falling off in the import of flour, both in volume and in price, but the trade is a considerable one, and is largely in the hands of the United States. There has been a slight increase in the quantity imported from Canada, although the price has been lowered. I am sorry to say that my inquiries have disclosed the existence of a prejudice against Canadian flour, on the ground that its price is higher than similar qualities from the United States. There is very little sentiment of course, in business, and if the prices of two articles of about equal value, vary, the preference will always be given to the cheaper. It is very evident also that the standard of Canadian flour will have to be raised if it is to obtain a larger share of the British market than it does at present. The American flours are said to be stronger than Canadian. Some of my Scotch correspondents tell me that Canadian flour has almost disappeared from their markets, owing to its not meeting with so much farour as that from the United States. The following are extracts from some letters on the subject:-

1. "All flour we have had from Canada has given the highest satisfaction, and it is only a question of the inability of this source to compete with the United States in respect of selling price, that keeps the flour out of the field, or to any extent figuring as regular brands on our market. Against this should be mentioned this fact, that American millers are reported as working their mills for nothing. Perhaps Canadians are more practical and consider the labourer worthy of his hire."
2. "We have not handled any Canadian produce during the last year, our business. being entirely in the United States flour, so that we are not in a position to offer any suggestion as to the best means for increasing the demand for Canadian produce. Trade in Canadian winter wheat flour has gone down because American millers produce an
article which suits the requirements of our market much better than the flour shipped by Canadian millers. Canadian spring wheat millers compete on level terms with the United States spring wheat millers. Their flour is as good as anything made in the United States."
3. "Although we are one of the largest importers of flour in the city, we have, during the past twelve months, handled no Canadian flour whatever. The primary reason of this is no doubt that the Canadian flour has been always relatively higher in price than similiar kinds of United States flour imported. There is, of course, a very large business doing here in both United States winter wheat and spring wheat flours, and while the United States winter flours probably suit this market better than the Canadian flours of that description, we see no reason why a larger business cannot be done in the Canadian hard spring wheat flours from Manitoba, seeing that the finest class of Manitoba wheats are as good as the higher class of Minnesota No. 1 hard wheat. The reason probably, why more business is not done is that the Canadian millers do not push their flour sufficiently."

## BARLEY.

The imports of barley show a considerable increase, and in fact have doubled within the last two years, the value of the imports for 1894 being over $£ 7,000,000$. The statistics do not show the proportion that may be credited to Canada, but I fancy from all I can hear that it is very small. Prices have been exceptionally low, and the bulk of the imports have come from Germany and the Black Sea. It seems rather a pity that a greater endeavour has not been made to create and to maintain a reputation on the British market for Canadian barley. The samples that have been shown here, from time to time, have been very favourably spoken of, and the prices offered have often been in excess of those quoted for other varieties.

## OATS.

All the information I have been able to obtain seems to indicate that a consider able market might be found here for produce of this kind. It may be, however, that the prices are not such as to tempt Canadian growers, but the matter, in my judgement, is one that is well worthy of their attention. There is a slight increase in the quantity imported, but a falling off in value, and this is particularly noticeable when comparison is made between the years 1894 and 1892. Here again it is not possible to say much about the extent of the Canadian trade, but I am afraid there has been a falling off. Canadian oats are favourably regarded, and the tables show that there is a considerable market for such produce. I am sorry to say, however, that complaints have been made to me from time to time as to the grading of the oats. I quote some of the letters received from my correspondents :-

1. A small trade has been done in this article owing to prices being too high as compared with Russia, which is now a great exporting country to the United Kingdom, quality having been superior and prices low. The quality of the Canadian product, both for mixed and particularly for white, has not, in our opinion, been up to the standard weight of former years. Our buyers principally prefer No. 2 mixed quality, in preference to white, as the oats are generally several pounds per bushel heavier, and feeders in consequence take to them. We may say that, speaking generally, Canadian oats are finer on this market and command always a free sale, but prices are too dear, the quality generally runs very regularly through the whole season and does not vary in the same manner as peas."
2. "The later shipments of No. 2 mixed western oats did not give such satisfaction as the early ones, principally owing to the great admixture of wheat and barley."
3. "Little or no trade is done in this article, evidently from the fact of Canada not being able to compete with the Black sea and the Baltic, prices being recorded unprecedently low for the last twelve or fifteen months, lower than in the memory of anyone living. The lookout is not bright ; although prices have advanced about 3s. per quarter from the lowest point, the top appears to have been reached for the present. The low rates of freight which have been ruling, has enabled them to drown all opposition.

## PEAS.

A slight falling off is shown in the imports of peas, a trade in which Canada has hitherto taken a prominent position. The following are extracts from letters from my correspondents :-

1. "The crop of peas in Russia and lower Baltic provinces was large last year, and of fine quality, and being offered at 2 s . to 3 s . less than Canadian, secured the trade, and accounts for so small an import from Canada, but the quality of that which came from Montreal was very tine."
2. "The demand for B. eyed peas has much diminished, as price shows as compared with the ordinary peas. The certificates are very unreliable, several lots lately having 50 per cent of small white peas mixed with them. When trade for human consumption could depend on getting the very superior article, these peas used to be in great demand, and fetched at least 10s. per 504 pounds above the other small white sorts."
3. "A fairly satisfactory business was done during the year closed, and the quality of the grain was generally satisfactory, but we should like to point out that the grading at Montreal appears to be gone about in a rather unsatisfactory manner, and on many occasions peas are passed by the inspection and grading as No. 2 quality which, in the opinion of the most competent judges on this side, should never have been done, and ought to have been rejected. What we object to in those lots to which we refer is that the best were, in many instances, badly worm-eaten, broken too small and contained far too many green and grey peas. There have been many disputes and arbitrations for this, and on many occasions, although the Montreal certificate has been produced by the ship showing that they have been passed as No. 2 grade, the arbitrators acting here have set aside this document, and decided against the sellers. We think that this matter requires looking into. All that we object to is that we can never rely on getting regular quality, one shapment being perfectly satisfactory and the next quite the reverse; and the trade suffers very much in consequence. This has been more marked this season than in former ones"
4. "The sale of Canadian peas has been restricted by the very large offers from the Baltic, Russia especially having sent very large quantities at several shillings per quarter under the price of other qualities."

## OATMEAL.

The following are letters from some of my corre-pondents:-

1. "With regard to oatmeal the home and Irish crop of oats enabled local meal to be put on this market at prices more favourable to buyers than Canada was willing to take. Furthermore, in the majority of the Canadian mills sutficient attention does not seem to be paid to the required cutting of the meal. With a few exceptions much of the product comes forward having more a bruised than a properly mealed appearance, and as a consequence the principal opportunity goes to the mills which hare established the reputation for well made meal."
2. "We have to report that it has been impossible to import the usual quantity of oatmeal on account of the large harvests reaped in Scotland and Ireland and the low prices at which oatmeal has been selling in both countries all through the season since last harvest. A large proportion of the home crop was considerably damaged during harvest, and prices have been in consequence much lower than they would have been had the crop been saved in fine condition. This has caused a great deal of cheap oatmeal to be thrown on the market, and has therefore almost cut out the sale of Canadian during that period. Still we may say that the reputation for fine quality of oatmeal is still sustained by the Canadian, and whenever we have anything like a short crop there will always be an outlet for Canadian protuce. We find the sale of Cana dian flake oatmeal increasing in this part of the country, and it can compete more favourably with home-made than any of the other grades of oatmeal. There is, therefore, a considerable sale for it mow, although we are a very conservative nation and loth to make any radical change in the manufacture of staple articles of food."

CATTLE.
The following are the statistics relating to the importation of live animals into Great Britain for food during the year 1894:-

ANIMALS LIVING (For Food).


[^8]a large increase in the imports of live sheep from all exporting countries, which has probably arisen from the falling off in the flocks of the United Kingdom, referred to in some of the agents' reports. Sheep are not subject to slaughter at the port of landing unless they are found to be infected with disease, and consequently most of the animals imported from Canada have circulated freely in the different parts of the United Kingdom. I am sorry to say, however, that several cargoes have arrived, some from the St. Lawrence, before the close of navigation, and some from United States ports since that time, which have been found to be infected with scab. This has led to the cargoes in question being slaughtered on their arrival and has no doubt caused loss to the shippers. I have called your attention to this matter and trust that arrangments will be made to ensure such a thorough inspection of the animals that are shipped, and also the exercise of proper precautions on the part of the farmers which will ensure the disease being stamped out as far as Canada is concerned. It will be within the knowledge of the Department of Agriculture that a similar difficulty was experienced some years ago, but that by the prompt measures taken, the disease was apparently stamped out, as, until this year, no scab has been noticed in importations from Canada.

The cattle trade of Canada has not fallen off, to the extent that was imagined, owing to the restrictions that have been imposed. The quality of the animals coming over in the early part of the year was very good, but in the latter months of the season many of those which arrived were not in a fit condition for slaughter, and were practically stockers. The freight upon a lean animal is very much the same as upon an animal that is ready for the butcher on its arrival, and I am afraid that there must have been considerable losses in the cases to which I have referred. It is doubtful whether, as a whole, the trade has been profitable to shippers at all in the past year, but the loss might in any case have been less if proper care had been taken in regard to the quality of the animals shipped. The position of the former in the matter is of course dependent upon the success of the shipments, and it is to be hoped that the matter to which I have referred will received the attention its importance demands. The following are extracts from interesting letters I have received on the subject :-
" The cattle received during the early part of the season were, in quality, quite up to the average of previous years; but by the end of July the shipments consisted mainly of lean cattle, not at all adapted for immediate slaughter. It was with considerable regret we had to sacrifice cattle to the butcher at very low prices, which, had our farmers had an opportunity of purchasing, would have realised an entirely different figure. Great vexation exists among our farmers at the action of the Gorernment in continuing the restriction. Our own opinion, and the opinion of everrbody we know in the trade is that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist among Canadian cattle, and the present action of the Government is the greatest hardship ever imposed on our farmers.
"If you are convinced that nothing can well be done to get the restriction withdrawn, we would request you to urge on the Canadian farmers the necessity of building outhouses and of fattening more cattle for winter and spring than they have ret done. So long as all Canadian cattle have to be slaughtered on landing, there will never be a satisfactory market here for the lean animals."
(2) "Cattle. The 'stall fed' cattle received here in May, June and July were, on the whole, well finished and equal in every respect to the best States, but owing to the heavy shipments of the latter the prices of beef throughout the season were exceptionally low and must have entailed heary losses to the Canadian shippers.
"With regard to the Canadian cattle received after July-i.e the 'grass-fed '—they were not at all finished and of poor quality, and therefore difficult to sell even at poor prices. We are told that there condition was owing to the great drought which existed in Canada during the months of August and September.
"We would respectfully suggest to you that you should urge the Canadian graziers to meal their cattle on the grass. This could be done with a small outlay and would pay them well, for their cattle would put on extra weight and would bring top market prices here.
"Sheep. The shipments of sheep from Canada this year hare been very large-the quality showing an improvement on past years-and they met a ready sale at prices re-
munerative to the shippers. These remarks refer to the sheep which got free and were sold on the open markets, but as you are aware, a great many shipments were condemned to be slaughtered on account of the 'scab' being found amongst the sheep, and in all these cases the losses to the shippers were heavy, as they would have made fully 5s. per head more had they been free.
"Now, as to this disease termed 'scab,' it can be easily prevented and cured by a little attention, and in our opinion you cannot too strongly urge upon the farmers of Canada the absolute necessity of 'dipping' their sheep at least once a year. We have handled a large number of Canadian sheep this year and in many instances the owners have accompanied their shipments. They have informed us that only about one farmer in ten goes to the trouble of dipping his sheep. We would respectfully suggest you pointing out through the Canadian press the absolute necessity of every farmer dipping his sheep, since the negligence of one farmer is sufficient to condemn a whole shipment."
(3) "We were favoured with your circular, and have pleasure in giving the following observations on the Canadian live stock handled by us during 1894. The imports of sheep and lambs from Canada to this port numbered 14,728 , which we believe is largely in excess of the past few years. Most of the shipments were of useful quality and suitable for our market, but a few of the lots were very inferior and ought never to be shipped. We think that generally the sheep and lambs were better bred than formerly and we feel sure that with judicious crossing the breed might be greatly improved. We are of opinion that this branch of the live stock business will develop extensively, and we would strongly recommend both farmers and breeders to gire it their careful attention for we are certain they would find it profitable to raise a class of sheep more suited to meet the taste of the British consumer.
"A new feature in the trade has been the purchase of Canadian sheep and lambs for grass and turnip feeding. During autumn we sold quite a few lots of sheep to farmers for this purpose the bulk of them went into the Lothians, where they fed well and fattened quickly and have left a profitable return to the feeders.
"We also disposed of a large number of Canadian lambs to be fed on turnips during winter. We are glad to say that they have proved healthy and are likely to pay well. We are certain that many who have tried the new experiment will be very willing to repeat it, and we think a well-bred class of Canadian lambs will in future meet a ready market here.
"We may also mention that in September month we sold rarious lots of Canadian ewes to farmers who raise early lambs for the fat market ; the results have yet to be seen, but they are expected to be encouraging. The imports of cattle to this port show a slight falling off, the numbers being about 1,200 less than last season. This decline may be attributed to various causes, but chiefly we think to the disappointing markets which the May shipments met, and the heary decline of prices in September caused by the prolonged coal strike.
"We are of opinion that the Canadian cattle have not been equal in quality to former years. During the months of June and August several lots of choice steer's arrived, but generally the stall-fed cattle lacked the weight and finish of last season. As was expected from the dry summer, the grass-fed cattle were wanting in flesh, and many of the lots when landed here had a plain and shrunken appearance, and were not fit for slaughter.
"Our markets throughout the season were if a fluctuating nature. Sales made during May were unprofitable. In June and July thay improved. and about the middle of August the highest prices of the year were obtained. Some choice lots of steers then made from 6d. to $6 \frac{1}{4} d$. per pound. About the end of September the effect of the coal strike was severely felt; our markets quite collapsed and shippers lost heavily. Towards the latter part of October and during November the American supplies were lighter ; the demand $f$ r the best class of Canadian cattle improved; the decline in September was regained and the season closed more favorably:
"We are pleased to say that the best grades of Canadian cattle have gained in favor with both wholesale and retail butchers here. A choice well fleshed steer can always command a ready sale and make full market price.
"Considerable numbers of ranche cattle have come to Glasgow ; they were fairly well-bred and generally arrived in fair condition after such a long journey.
"The importation of horses from Canada has rapidly developed during 1894. Sales of Canadian horses are held here weekly and they are largely attended by buyers from Scotland and England. Several customers from the continent have also purchased quite a few. A good class of young horses, for farm, lorry or van work have sold well, and met a steady demand ; but the inferior class made low prices.
"You are doubtless aware that there is a risk attached to the export of Canadian sheep and lambs, and we fear there is a danger of this important trade being severely restricted. Several shipments to English ports have been condemned by the Government inspectors as being aflected with scab, and interested parties through the medium of the press are suggesting to have all Canadian sheep scheduled and slaughtered at the port of landing. We hope, however, that your government will endeavour to frustrate this proposal, and we would take the liberty of suggesting a few ideas that may be useful in preventing the spread and development of this most infectious disease.
"All sheep and lambs for export should be examined by government inspectors and receive a clean certificate before shipment. The pens on the steamers should be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspectors. All cattle markets and the pens therein should be frequently washed and disinfected. All railway cars should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected after each journey or before being reloaded.
"We would also suggest that you consult the "Contagious Diseases Act" for England and Scotland, and we think you will there find a number of points that should be most serviceahle to the Canadian Government in their efforts to cope with this disease.
"We would deeply regret to see this valuable and increasing business crippled by restrictions, and we hope the Dominion authorities will act promptly and take the best measures passible to prevent any suspicion of scab being found among Canadian sheep."

You will be aware from my correspondence with the Board of Agriculture, and from the papers that have been presented to Parliament, of the present position of the matter so far as regards the restriction upon the importation of Canadian cattle in the United Kingdom. There does not, I regret to say, seem much probability of an immediate restoration of the privilege of free entry for Canadian cattle. At the opening of the season, the President of Board of Agriculture was good enough to make special arrangements for the examination of the first cargoes that arrived. Two or three suspicious cases were discovered by the veterinary officers of the department, and they were alleged to be similar to those of previous years and described as contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Hunting, the veterinary expert employed by the government, saw some of the lungs, and had no hesitation in stating that the appearance they presented were similar to those in former years, and that in his opinion they showed marked differences from typical pleuro.pneumonia as known in this country, and that in fact they were not cases of that disease. The next step that was taken was the appointment of a commission of inquiry by the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Gardner was president, and he was assisted in the inquiry by Sir Henry James, Q. C., the Attorney (reneral under the previous Conservative Administration, and Professor Burdon Sanderson of Cambridge. All the medical and veterinary experts who had an opportunity of seeing the lungs of the animals that had been suspected of pleuro-pneumonia were examined, and their evidence has been published in a blue book and presented to Parliament. From the first I had not much confidence in the investigation that was to take place, but I asked at the Colonial Office, if I might be allowed to attend the inquiry and take part in it, but I was informed that this would not be practicable. The evidence that was taken at the inquiry confirmed the view I had taken of it. The witnesses were chiefly examined upon the diagnosis of the reterinary officers of the department. If they differed in any way from the diagrosis and evidence offered by those gentlemen the latter were recalled and re-examined, but there was no further examination on the part of the original witnesses. Then again, there was no possibility of cross-examination on the part of the Canadian Goverment, and it seemed to me that the principal object of the investigation was to sustain the opinions of the officers of the board, and not to endea-
vour to arrive at some explanation of the differences between the Canadian lungs and and the lungs of typical pleuro-pneumonia as known in Europe, or to find cut the exact nature of the disease with which the Canadian animals were affected. This has been the object I have had in view all along, and which the Canadian Goverment has had before them, but I am afraid that the same desire has not actuated the Bcard of Agriculture.

During my visit to Scotland I was waited upon by two deputations of persons interested in the cattle trade, in order to ascertain the present position of the matter, and in my replies I explained fully the position of affairs.

The matter has been somewhat complicated by the Belgian Government having prohibited the importation of Canadian animals in consequence of the discovery of two cases of alleged pleuro-pneumonia among animals shipped from Montreal in November last. The case has been fully reported to the Department of Agriculture and specimens of the lung which has given rise to the difficulty have been examined by Professor Nocard, the eminent French expert. His report does not declare that the disease is contagious pleuro-pneumonia. I suggested to the Department of Agriculture that all the animals forming the three cargoes among which the suspected cases were found, should be traced to the farms from which they came. This has been done with the result that no trace of contagious disease can be discovered, and I am now considering the question of making some representations on the subject to the Belgian Government. It will be readily understood, however, that our position in regard to the matter is somewhat difficult, as we cannot expect much support from Her Majesty's Government ; but I am hopeful, from all I can learn, that we may be able to induce the Belgian Government to recognise that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and to get them to remove the restrictions at present imposed upon the trade.

As you are aware the Australian Colonies and the Argentine Republic are making an endeavour to ship live cattle to this country, which is an indication that the trade in chilled and frozen beef has not been altogether satisfactory so far as they are concerned. The following is an extract from a circular on the subject :-
"Regarding the possibility of landing Australasian live cattle in London in a marketable condition, the experiment by the "Maori King" (s), was so conducted that it demonstrated nothing practical, the quality of the animals being unsuitable at time of shipment. The consignment of 18 bullocks by the "Port Pirie" ( s ) on the other hand, so far as proving that Australian cattle can be landed in prime condition, was a perfect success. Henceforth there can be no doubt whatever as to the physical possibility of delivering cattle in London equal in condition-it may be superior-to that in which they were shipped in Australia.

The shipment of 40 live sheep brought by the "Port Pirie" (s) was not a success, owing to the indifferent selection of animals rather than to the conditions of the voyage. Further trials are necessary before any definite knowledge can be acquired as to the success of bringing live sheep from the colonies.

The general tendency of these two important experiments is to excite the hope of endless possibilities for Australasian meat supplies in absolutely new directions, but it is very evident that the utmost caution will have to be exercised at this early stage to prevent the formation of too strong opinions based on insufficient or contlicting data."

During the past year a comparatively large number of cattle have been imported into France from the United States, and endeavours are being made to promote Canadian trade with that country. The attention of several of the shippers and steamship companies is being devoted to the question, and I trust that their efforts may lead to the promotion of a satisfactory business. Very great care should be taken in the inspection of any animals, so as to avoid the possibility of any difficulties arising that might lead to an interruption in, what it is hoped may turn out to be, a lucrative business.

The following statistics relate to the importation of meats of various kinds and they deserve the study of Canadian farmers and shippers, as showing the extensive markets the United Kingdom offers for articles of the kind.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.


ARTICLES OF FOOD-Continued.

| Articles of Food. | From | Quantities. |  |  | Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Year ended 31st December. |  |  | Year ended 31st December. |  |  |
|  |  | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| Pork, fresh. . . . . . . | Holland........ <br> Belgium <br> Other countries. | Cwt. | Cwht. | Cwt. | £ | Ł | £ |
|  |  | 92,808 | 120,147 | 133,526 | 214,217 | 290,587 | 316,474 |
|  |  | 22,522 | 25,246 | 30,585 | 55,738 | 63,456 | 77,036 |
|  |  | 16,777 | 36,698 | 16,272 | 40,210 | 101,501 | 43,036 |
|  | Total.... | 132,107 | 182,091 | 180,383 | 310,165 | 455,544 | 436,546 |
| Rabbits............ | Belgium......... Other countries.. | 88,873 | 82,436 | 85,978 | 248,067 | 225,317 | 233,828 |
|  |  | 18,757 | 21,387 | 22,498 | -5,195 | 62,420 | 63,090 |
|  | Total <br> Total of dead meat...... | 107,630 | 103,823 | 108,476 | 303,262 | 287,737 | 296,918 |
|  |  | 10,607,672 | 9,408,487 | 10,745,938 | 22,359,070 | 22,331,504 | 22, 724,273 |

## BACON AND HAM.

There is an increase in the importation of bacon as compared with 1893, although the quantity still falls short of 1892 . It is curious to note, however, that the value of the imports is less than in 1893, notwithstanding the increased quantity, and that it is more than in 1892, when the quantity brought in was less. It will be seen that the trade is largely in the hands of the United States and Denmark, but that Canada shows a gratifying increase over 1893 as well as over 1892.

In the matter of hams, an increased quantity was imported as compared with the previous year, although less than in 1892, but there is a falling off in the case of Canada which I am not able to explain. What I wish to point out, however, is the very considerable market that exists here for bacon and hams, and I hope the additional attention which is being given to mixed farming in every part of the Dominion may lead to the raising of a larger number of hogs and to the extension of our trade in such products.

The following extracts are from interesting letters I have received from my correspondents on the subject:-

1. "There has been quite a large trade done in Canadian bacon and hams during the past twelve months. The meat is liked on this side, and the cure generally is satisfactory, except during the summer months, when a considerable quantity arrived tainted. This, of course, was owing to some fault in the curing operations, which experience will no doubt easily remedy. Farmers should bear in mind that it is most difficult now to sell anything hut lean meat, and they should endeavour to produce hogs which will make long lean sides. While it is necessary to have the meat as mild as possible, it is advisable during the summer, say from May to August, to use more salt in curing, and so avoid any taint."
2. "Canadian Pea-fed Bacon.-We have pleasure in reporting that the English appreciation and demand for the singed Canadian pea-fed bacon from Canada is growing by leaps and bounds in Great Britain. Its uniform mildness and cure commend it to the palate of the most fastidious consumers in Great Britain, and in our opinion this trade is certain to extend to great dimensions in the near future. Several new packing 5-201
houses have been opened in Canada during the past twelve months, and are making some considerable progress. Several of the new houses, however, have a great deal to learn before they can bring out a cure and selection of goods that will please the English buyers.
"Messrs. . ........... of Liverpool and London, have introduced through the past twelve months a brand of singed Wiltshire through the greater portion of Great Britain and through the whole of London and the south of England. During the last six months this brand of bacon has been steadily improving, both in cure, selection and quality, and seems to bid fair to take the leading position on the British markets. At the same time there is one very serious drawback that Canadian packers have to struggle against, and that is, that they do not appear as a class to understand that Great Britain, besides consuming a large quantity of what is known as Wiltshire cut singed bacon, are also large consumers of other cuts of bacon and hams, and it would be unquestionably very much better for Canadian packers to ship to the British market a wider selection of goods, namely: Cumberland cut sides, New York shoulders, square shoulders, long rib for the Irish trade, and various other cuts. This would give the Canadian packers a very much wider range in their selection of hogs. As it is now they are handicapped by the fact that hogs which are not long and lean enough for cutting Wiltshire cut bacon have to be sold in the home trade to some considerable disadvantage. If Canadian packers would recognise this fact there could be no doubt whatever as to the results of their killing operations, and it would net them consider ably more profit than has hitherto been the case. Unfortunately the prospects of Canadian packers shipping to Great Britain are handicapped very seriously by the actions of the Danish shippers, and it is really ridiculous the way these gentlemen carry on business, and it is a puzzle to many merchants on this side of the water by what method or by what instincts they are actuated. Instead of buying hogs according to what English people consider their value, or by paying attention to the advices of their correspondents on this side of the water, they prefer to guide their actions very largely through jealousy of their neighbours, and are willing to pay prices for hogs out of all keeping with prices on this side of the water. The wide-awake farmers seem to hold their hogs and watch carefully their chances, and are not slow to take advantage of the cut-throat competition of the Danish packers, and time after time sell them huge quantities of hogs at figures quite out of proportion to the value of product on the British market, with the result of a complete and sudden collapse time without end on this market, and consequently heavy losses to shippers. The consequence is that the British market is from time to time flooded with large arrivals of enormous shipments; and buyers, therefore, on this side, have the matter pretty much in their own hands. The consequence of these mistaken tactics on the part of the Danish shippers is that both Irish and Canadian pea-fed suffer in price. The Irish packers are, however, more wide-awake than the Danish, and speedily put right their position, and recover their losses by curtailing their killings.
"Unfortunately Canadian shippers are so far from the scene of operations and the time in the transit of their goods from the American seaboard to Great Britain is so very much longer than from Denmark that they have not that opportunity that the Irish packers have of suddenly stopping or reducing their shipments, with the result that during the last twelve months there have been times of very serious losses to Canadian packers. However, to sum the matter up, the growth and popularity of the demand for Canadian pea-fed is markedly on the increase in Creat Britain, and there seems, in our opinion, no limit to the trade that lies before Canada in this respect; providing always that they do not rush the market here by too heavy arrivals, but rather feed it a little below the demand than above it, and also lay themselres out, as the United Ntates packers have done, for a wider selection of goods than has hitherto been the cise."

There is no doubt that Canadian bacons and hams are regarded as superior to those of the United States, and that they bring a higher price, which should offer some inducement on the part of farmers and packers in Canada to enter more largely into this important trade than they have hitherto done.

## FRESH BEEF.

Canada does not take any active part in this trade, which is largely in the hands of the United States. The general impression is that the trade in fat cattle is much more profitable, than that in dead meat, so far as the exporting country is concerned, and this opinion seems to be justified by the position of the large meat companies which appear to have a monopoly of and to control the American trade. The following extract from a report will show the efforts that are being made to open up continental markets for the frozen beef and mutton of Australia and will no doubt be interesting to Canadian readers.
"Continental Markets.--Very special efforts have been made during 1894 to secure markets for frozen beef and mutton in Germany and Austria particularly, but also in Belgium and France.
"The low level of prices current in the British markets afforded the desired opportunity for making a commencement on an attractive basis of cost to continental buyers; while, at the same time, some relief was obtained from the pressure of supplies of Queensland beef in London by diverting considerable lines to these new markets. The ultinate importance of these markets cannot yet be estimated, but although their development will demand a great deal of pioneering work, a fair start has now been made. The latest statistics of population, and of the flocks and herds, in several of the largest European countries indicate very clearly the growing dependence of these countries upon external sources for their supplies of fresh meat, and the pressing demands of their ever-growing industrial masses, must, sooner or later, sweep away the many restrictions imposed by governments acting in the interests of landowners and farmers. In the competition for the custom of German, Austrian, Belgian and French meat consumers, Australasia will, doubtless, occupy the front rank as soon as these protectionist restrictions are removed; and the best way to secure the removal of such restrictions is to shew consumers, in a practical way, the merits and cheapness of Australasian meats. Having once found that imported meat excels the domestic product, or equals it in quality at a much lower cost, the demand for such food must almost inevitably force the hands of the protectionists, and compel the less restricted importation of foreign meat.
"Germany, with a population of $49,428,470$, imported in 1893 , chiefly from Denmark, 212,778 live cattle, while it exported 432,921 sheep, chiefly to France and Belgium, and it therefore gives promise of being a far better outlet for frozen beef than for frozen mutton. Although its exports of mutton increased largely in 1893, as compared with 1892 , they shew a net decline of 50 per cent since 1889 , and the the time is apparently not far distant when its own requirements will absorb its home production of mutton. The export of mutton to England has fallen steadily from 205,000 sheep in 1888 to about 20,000 sheep in 1894, while the export to Belgium has also fallen-off considerably during the same period.
"The difficulties in the way of introducing frozen meats into Germany mainly consist of the following :-
"(1.) Cost of transit from London to Hamburg (until direct shipments on a large scale are possible) ;
"(2.) Veterinary examination, not only at Australian shipping ports, but also at German ports of discharge and at the various inland towns in Germany, with all the red-tape officialism attending such examinations. In this connection it must also be borne in mind that the bias of the present German Government is against the introduction of frozen meat, although thus far they have not openly opposed its importation;
"(3.) Heavy import duty, besides the municipal taxes in various cities;
"(4.) Cost of transport from Hamburg into the interior-more especially in the summer time, when it is necessiry to use ice-waggons.
"The existence of a first-class store in Hamburg, capable of holding about 1,000 tons of meat, has greatly helped the introduction of frozen meats into that important centre. Hamburg forms an excellent base for distributing throughout Germany and the greater part of Austria, while there are already refrigerating stores in Berlin,

Cologne and other centres. The opening of retail shops in Hamburg, in order to give the trade a proper start, was attended by immediate success, and crowds of eager buyers besieged these premises for a time. That this excitement should have lasted for only a few weeks, and that the sales of frozen beef, \&c., subsequently fell off, is only the natural course of events. It tallies in almost every respect with the experience of those who were instrumental in opening up the English provincial markets eight or ten years ago, a brief spell of public interest in a novelty, followed by a steady sustained fight against vested interests and prejudice, before the new trade is fairly established. The position in Germany at the close of 1894 is at this second stage, and, though the difficulties are greater than in England at the same stage, the experience gained in this country, in opening up the trade, is now accessible to German buyer:.
"The welcome rise in London values during November and December tended, however, to check continental buying when the trade required most careful nursing, and, as yet, it appears that only when prices are moderately low bere can the German market prove a useful auxiliary.
"In Austria the prospects of opening up a regular trade, besides being hampered by the difficulties experienced in Germany, are complicated by political considerations. On the one hand, the agrarian party, the numerous dealers in live cattle, and most of the butchers are opposed to the introduction of frozen meats. On the other hand, owing to the inferiority of existing supplies, and the prohibitive prices charged by the retailers, the great masses of the people are unable to secure a sufficiency of fresh meat. One section of the Austrian parliament, and the municipality of Vienna are most anxious to - introduce cheap food; and Queensland beef, after being duly examined and analysed, has been officially certified as good, wholesome, nutritious meat, well suited for popular consumption. The desirability of supplying the army with frozen beef has already been freely discussed in the House of Representatives, and a large share of public attention has been directed to the subject by the Austrian press.
"The exportation of cattle from Austria has fallen from 133,221 head in 1889 to 48,237 in 1893 , while the inport now amounts to about 60,000 cattle annually, a fact which affords encouragement to colonial shippers to keep this market well in view. A great deal of pioneering work has been done during 1894 from Hamburg as the only available base of operations; but the natural advantages of Trieste, as the point from which to attack the Austrian market, are so evident, that, until frozen meat has been delivered at that port, it cannot be said that the capture of the market has been seriously attempted. The opening of retail shops in Vienna has been an important feature in the campaign, and it is hoped that the position already gained by this step will be successfully held. The recent rise in London values may, however, prove a source of serious trouble in Austria, as well as in Germany, unless relief comes in the form of a corresponding advance in the price of live cattle in those countries.
"In Belgium the statistical position is still more strongly in favour of endeavouring to open up the market to colonial produce; but the veiled protection shown in the law requiring the lungs to be attached to every carcase of beef imported, has hitherto prevented any practical steps "being taken to test the matter. The scarcity of cattle is, however, so serious that for months past buyers have been operating in the London live markets and paying full prices for very secondary animals for exportation to Belgium. The net importation of sheep into Belgium is about 200,000 annually. Exports have now ceased, owing to the falling-off in the domestic supply, and it is evident that that country must look more and more to foreign sources for its mutton requirements. The recent general elections, on an extended franchise, have largely increased the socialist element in the Belgium legislature, but the party now actually governing the country is chiefly composed of agriculturists and clericals, who are meanwhile areed in perpetuating existing restrictions upon the importation of meat. Any further growth in the strength of the Belgian labour party may not improbably result in legislation to lessen the difficulty of obtaining cheap food for the millions of workers in the great manufacturing centres.
"The position in France is not so hopeful from an Australasian point of view as it was a few years ago, and there is no sign whatever of any tendency to relax the very stringent and expensive regulations imposed to check the importation of foreign meats.

The River Platte importers who built a store at Havre, and who for many years past have struggled to introduce their mutton to the markets of France, withdrew temporarily from the field, having lost considerably by their efforts, but have again resumed operations on a limited scale. The outlook for frozen beef is also discouraging, as the army authorities who, on the score of economy alone, were expected to foster its introduction, seem to be indifferent on the question of cost. While a few leading men are in favour of a free trade policy, the great bulk of the politicians and general public of France strongly favour protectionist measures, regardless of the almost prohibitive cost of food -and especially of fresh meat-in the cities and large towns."

BUTTER.
The following table relates to the import of butter and other dairy and farm produce into Great Britain :-


The tables disclose the very large market that exists in Great Britain for butter, the value of the imports alone amounting to $£ 13,470,419$ in 1894 ; and the trade is continually progressing. The imports in 1892 were valued at $£ 11,965,190$ and in 1893 at $£ 12,753,593$. I am only sorry that Canada has such a small part of this trade, and that notwithstanding the efforts that have been made by the Government through the Department of Agriculture, the exports seem to be of a diminishing quantity. There is no prejudice against butter from Canada, but the difficulty arises from the fact that its quality cannot be relied upon, that it is not uniform, and that many consignments are received in a stale and unappetising condition. Consequently, the dealers are not eager to handle it, and the market is in danger of being destroyed. Australasia does not figure in the returns, excepting under "other countries," but it will be seen how that item has been increasing in the last few years. Australian butter, which is sent over in the winter season, has become well-known and popular, and it is believed that the exports from one colony alone, Victoria, during the present season, will reach $£ 1,000,000$. I have had considerable correspondence on the subject with many firms interested in the trade. Some of them speak in the highest terms of consignments they have received, but generally they express the opinions conveyed in this report.

The following are extracts from letters I have received from some of my correspondents on the subject, and they are a fair sample of the numerous communications that have reached me :-

1. "Owing to the mild weather that prevailed during the August of 1894, and the increased shipments of butter from Australia and New Zealand, we have not handled so much Canadian as usual, and the 2,000 or 3,000 packages that we have shipped from Montreal have not compared favourably as to quality with those of the previous season. We consider there is much room for improvement in the butter shipped from Canada, and are of opinion that if more care was taken in the manufacture and classification of the goods and improved packages used, it would result in an increased trade. The character of the butter, especially from the creameries, is suitable for this market, being of a firmer texture, better grain and having more flavour than either the Australian, New Zealand, Danish or Irish butter, with which it comes in competition. We should add that butters are salter on this market (Bristol) than in Liverpool or London, but the salt should not be coarse, and only sufficient to keep the butter good. Care should be taken to prevent the colour being too high, the light primrose hue is what we want. A most important matter is to secure cleanness of flavour. Some of the Canadian creameries are very nice flavoured, but on the other hand, many are strong and others have a decidedly fishy taste. The dairy butters have been most unsatisfactory for several years past. It is most difficult to obtain anything like uniform quality in this grade of butter, and this season's have been bad in almost every respect. In some the colour is variegated, and in others the butters are very coarsely salted and nearly every shipment arrived more or less strong. Unless a marked improvement can be made in this class of butter during the coming season, very little will be wanted on this side. With regard to the packages, the principal improvement should be in the cover or top of the pail. Some arrangement is necessary to secure this firmly, as quite ten per cent of our shipments this past season arrived with the covers more or less broken or detached from the package.
"Personally we prefer the pails to boxes or casks, but we are quite sure that if a better package could be devised which would keep the butter clean and impervious to the air, it would be a great advantage. Our experience with regard to the tin packages is not favourable. We think butter keeps better in wood. The grease-proof paper encircling the butter is an advantage."
2. "With regard to butter, our trade in this article with Canada has of late years been steadily declining. The irregularity of quality and the over-saltness of nearly all barrels received having proved highly detrimental to a regular and satisfactory business. We do not see why Canada should not produce as good, or even better butter than any other country, but the fact is that continental, colonial and Trish are all much preferred, and certainly deserve the preference at the present time."
3. "Canadian butter has lost ground again in 1893. Not only have the imports during the past season been much less, but the quality and condition have been inferior.

The butter imported has been more or less demoralised, and as prices have been comparatively low, factory men and merchants in Canada have held back their goods in the hope that better prices would be obtainable, instead of which prices have averaged lower in the winter than during the autumn. Not only so, but the butter has arrived in stale and inferior condition. Having proved its relative value when brought forward absolutely fresh made and put up with care, we do not hestitate to state that Canada can compete successfully with the other colonies, or even with Denmark, but so long as the Canadian speculators and factory men persist in holding back the butter until stale, or shrink from facing an occasional loss in consequence of bad markets here, rather than sell even at low prices, as soon as the butter is landed, there is no hope of its securing the preference or confidence of the British consumer which is absolutely necessary before they can command its value, and the business prove remunerative."
4. "Canadian butter has fallen off in sale here because the quality is not uniform and the price too high for finest grades. The packing also is defective. It should be put up in secure boxes, air-tight like the Australian butter, which now enjoys a high reputation in this market."

## CHEESE.

The imports of cheèse show an increase over 1893 and 1892 and the imports from Canada are likewise progressive. Canada holds the position of sending more cheese to Great Britian than all the rest of the world, but it will be noticed that "other countries," which includes Australia, are keeping up. In fact the Australian colonies, encouraged by the success of their butter trade, are doing all that is possible to secure a share of the cheese business. As a rule the quality of Canadian cheese is very well spoken of in the different markets. There have been numerous complaints of June and July cheeses being shipped as Septembers, and communications have been made to me on the subject, which I have forwarded to your department and to the Minister of Agriculture. The remedy suggested is that the cheeses should be marked with the date of their manufacture. I have no doubt the matter is receiving every consideration. The trade is such a valuable one to Canadian farmers and admits of such expansion that I hope everything possible will be done to maintain our hold upon the trade and to keep up the reputation which the product has obtained. Most of the letters I have received, and from which I will quote extracts, refer to the matter, but there is one exception, and I now quote the extract from that and other letters :-

1. "With reference to the complaints which have been made against Canadian dealers shipping June, dc., for September's, we can only say that our experience does not confirm this. The merchants with whom we trade have always shipped to us what we bought."
2. "I have much pleasure in saying that I think the high reputation obtained during the last four or five years for Canadian cheese has been well maintained by the producers, and has met with a good demand in this country. At the same time some of the exporters have been suspected of shipping to this country cheese which is made in the summer on contracts, for autumn make. Some agitation resulting in representations to you on the subject has already been made, and as a way out of the difticulty in the future, I strongly endorse the general desire expressed by British importers to have every cheese legibly dated with the day and the month of manufacture; dating the boxes would not answer the purpose."
3. "The average quality of cheese has been very good. In fact, in some districts they are taken in preference to home cheese. They are also packed in good strong boxes and have a nice appearance."
4. "During the year we have had nearly 100,000 buxes shipped to our great port from Ontario and part from Quebec, and are pleased to report the quality was satisfactory. We note with pleasure the marked improvement in Quebec cheeses. The white certainly averages very fine, but unfortunately we cannot speak so highly of the coloured from the same province, which generally lacks uniformity. There is room for improvement either in the quality of the colouring matter used, or in the manufacture of the cheese. It is also to be regretted that the factory men in the province of Quebec do
not use the stronger and better made box and see that it is not deeper than the cheese to be placed in it."
5. "It is equally gratifying to be able to report in regard to cheese, that the quality on the whole has been very satisfactory and decidedly ahead of the States cheese, though the latter are occasionally shipped as the product of the Dominion which the Government should take measures to have stopped. Complaints have been renewed, and with good reason, of early Canadian makes, which, in the meantime, have been kept in cold storage being shipped as fall product, causing a species of disbelief which tends to destroy confidence here and must be inimical to the interests of the Colony."
6. "On the whole we have been satisfied with our shipments, although we do not think the quality this season has been quite as good as last. This is probably owing to the unfavourable weather, especially during the autumn. Canadian cheese is in much higher favour in this district than American. There would be an increased sale if the standard of quality was further raised. We have great difficulty in getting really fine coloured cheese, there being a great tendency to the colour becoming mottled after it has been made a month or so. The sale, however, for red cheese is certainly diminishing, but it is a pity so much is still made so unsatisfactorily. There is need of improvement in the packing of cheese. As a rule the boxes are not nearly strong enough to bear the weight, and the rough handling they often get. It also happens sometimes that the boxes are not sufficiently large and have to be broken before the cheese can be turned out. We also consider the present mode of marking on the boxes the weight of the cheese is a bad one. It should always be stencilled. The month in which the cheese is made should also be plainly marked on the cheese. If this plan were adopted, it would stop effectually any dishonest practices on either side of the water."
7. "Having dealt for many years in Canadian and States cheese, we feel more confidence in offering some remarks on this article :-
"Size.-Of late years Canadians have been made too heavy ( 75 to $85 \mathrm{lbs} .$, ) which is too large for the general trade, an average cheese of 60 to 65 lbs. is much to be preferred and (given the same quality) a 60 to 65 lbs . States cheese would sell in preference in consequence of the size.
"Package.-There is no better style of package than thatfrom the Ingersoll district, no other arrives in such good condition: it is the best, coming from either States or Canada, we strongly recommend it for adoption throughout Canada, cheese made to fit these boxes are also a good shape for general use.
"Weighing.--The system of weighing cheese adopted by the Ingersoll section, viz. :—
"That all cheese weigh at the railway station, or other point of delivery, one-half pound more than the weight on the box and no fraction of a pound be marked on the box," should be insisted upon in every district. Where this is not done the loss in weight is often excessive, leading to much friction and loss to the importer; on the other hand, where factories are known to weigh out, the importer can sell at marked weights and thus save expense of averaging or re-weighing ; any saving of this kind re-acts, and enables the importers to give a better price for such factories.

Quality.-The general quality of Canadian cheese is excellent, especially that made in the neighbourhood of Ingersoll, Belleville, and Brockville. There is a steady advance in the French district (although there is still room for considerable improvement). The present system causes the cheese to ripen up too quickly and, if not sold at once, to perish in the hands of either the wholesale dealer, or the retailer. For this reason French cheese have been barred from contracts.

The reputation of Canadian cheese has been much injured by the practice-a growing one, we fear,-of representing cheese to be different from what they are. For instance, "May," or "July" made cheese are often represented to be "June" make; and "August" and "October" to be "September" make. It will be found in the cheese trade, as in all "thers, "honesty is the best policy" nationally, as well as indiridually. Accurate branding of the dates of making seems to be the most rational method of putting a stop to a practice which can only be described as a species of fraud. We annex extracts from letters from some Canalian correspondents which illustrate this practice. A prominent bayer in the Ingersoll district writes:
"We believe the bulk of our" "August" cheese were sold this year as "September."
"It is quite a common occurrence with some of the buyers in buying July cheese to purchase a few days of Augusts, and in buying Augusts to secure a few days of Septembers, we hope some means may be devised whereby this unprincipled practice shall be discontinued. We are of opinion that there has been a good deal of this business going on this season, and it seriously interferes with those who do a strictly legitimate trade and fill orders according to contract."

A Belleville correspondent says:-"This system of fraud has been going on for some time, exporters forwarding summer-made cheese as "Septembers."
"We would suggest as a great help to an inspector, that all cheese-makers, at the respective factories, be compelled to stencil the date on each and every cheese the day they are made."
"We fully endorse the above remarks. We have ourselves had cheese tendered to us that we know were not made on the dates stipulated in the contract, and being in the position to put the matter to "arbitration" we gained our case, but there are numbers of small houses in the country where there is no court of arbitration and no means of redress. We have a case in point this week where a most reliable customer of ours in the country has had cheese tendered to him on a contract for September make, which which be writes are unmistakably not September make and writes us for advice under the circumstances.
"We are confident that if the Canadian Government take this matter in hand they will be enabled to secure to the Canadian factories the reputation for quality which they have hitherto enjoyed and is now in jeopardy through the system above described.

We are disposed to believe that the factory-men are as a rule not parties to this practice, and that any illegitimate profit made thereby does not come to them."
S. "Though a large business has been done in Canadian cheese in England during the last twelve months, it has not been as remunerative to English importers and merchants as could have deen desired. The disappointments to importers and merchants has been largely due to the increased consignments from New Zealand to this market in the opening months of 1894. The quality, however, of Canadian cheese has been uniformly good, and shows a very marked improvement on previous years, and it cannot Le questioned that Canadian cheese is rapidly taking the premier position-if it has not already done so-with English consumers.
"During the early months of the summer make of Canadian cheese, prices were in our judgment forced up by speculative purchases, by English houses for cold storage purposes, beyond their legitimate value, with the result that the consumption of Canadian cheese was very seriously curtailed on the English market, when importers on this side of the water found it necessary to protect their cold storage stocks in Canada (which were then of considerable magnitude) by supporting the price for "Fall" made cheese, and so paying extreme prices for them. The consequence has been that Importers on bringing in Canadian fall made cheese found themselves confronted by large quantities of cold storage summer cheese, which under the iron shows remarkable quality and value at considerably less prices. Thus the genuine Septembers and August made cheese have suffered more or less, and steps have been taken to induce the Government of the Dominion of Canada to make it absolutely necessary to mark the month of make on each cheese, so as to prevent either Canadian exporters or English importers from tendering under their contracts cold storage cheese, for September or other autumn months.
"In our opinion such a regulation by the Dominion of Canada would not be in the interests of the trade of Canada, as we consider it would lead to boycotting by English buyers of either May made cheese or July made cheese. This has been the experience of traders in the past years, when each month's make was marked on the cheese. For several years both May makes and July makes have been exceptionally good, and consequently we think that both the trade here and in Canada would be large losers by the experiment. Our view of the matter is that it is a question whether English importers have not been to blame themselves when selling their cold storage cheese in not being perfectly candid in explaining the character of the goods they were offering. We think it is in the interests of Canadian factorymen and farmers not to unduly force up the prices of cheese as they have done in the past years, otherwise there is certain to be a
considerable curtailment of the consumption of Canadian cheese in England, from the growing popularity of Australian and New Zealand cheese in this country, and there is another important bearing on the matter, which is the enormously growing importations of frozen mutton and beef from New Zealand, Australia and Argentine. This unquestionably has a large consumption amongst the poorer class of the population, as it is at the present time the cheapest article of food which the British working man can buy for home consumption. There is nothing in our opinion to check an enormous growth of the Canadian cheese trade in Great Britain providing the Canadian factorymen and importers in the Dominion of Canada realise the position of affairs on this side of the water, and do not for the sake of a temporary gain press up the price to such a point that the consuming public in Great Britain is withdrawn from the consumption, with the necessary result of a disaster in the winter months of each year."

## EGGS.

This trade more than holds its own, and its importance from a Canadian standpoint will be realized when it is stated that the value of the imports is nearly four millions sterling per year. The imports from Canada show a small but gratifying increase and the price obtained appears to be higher than in former years. There seems to be no reason why, with proper care and attention, the import from Canada should not be larger than it is, and I would refer especially to the reports of the agents upon this subject. The following are extracts from the correspondence that has reached me:-
(1.) "Canadian eggs are fast coming into favour, both fresh and pickled, and if care is taken in the packing and selection, the trade can be developed to a considerable extent."
(2.) "On the whole the shipments of eggs have been satisfactory and the consumption is rapidly increasing."
(3.) "We have again handled thousands of cases during the past winter, and where our friends have carefully graded and packed their goods, sending only choice and uniform size, quality and condition, the results have been satisfactory. Unfortunately shippers are so slow to learn the requirements of the British markets. It does not pay to ship inferior or second class goods."

## APPLES.

Apples were imported to the value of $£ 1,376,411$, a considerable increase over the previous year. There are no means of ascertaining from the returns, so far published, the proportion of the trade which Canada secured. The bulk of the letters I have received upon the subject indicate that the apples, as a whole, have not been satisfactory. "There has been a tendency for them to go rotten very quickly, and they have not shown the excellent keeping qualities for which Canadian apples are generally noticeable. This is believed to arise from the wet season and the premature ripening of the fruit, but of course this is only a surmise. The apples from Nova Sootia have given much more satisfaction than those from Ontario and it is in regard to the latter that complaints have been forthcoming. The following is an extract from a typical letter which has reached me and which I think will be of interest to those engaged in the trade:-

1. "We beg to inform you that we have received many barrels during the season from Nova Ncotia and from Ontario. The Nova Neotia have so far reached us in very good condition, and the fruit has been of good quatity. The prices were moderate before Christmas owing to the large supply. In the direct shipments from Montreal the prices have improved and are likely to keep firm, and perhaps advance if the shipments are not too heavy at one time. With regard to Ontario shipments, they have shown a considerable variation as regards selection in packing, but the want of proper attention leaving much to be desired. From some sections we have had fine fruit, properly selected and well packed, and the result has been that they have met with a good demand at fair prices. From some districts, however, the fruit has been
very mixed and poor, and in many intances in very bad condition, the result being poor prices. Much of this arises from want of supervision."

The following are extracts from other letters :-
2. We beg to inform you that a large quantity of the apples, indeed I believe I am correct in stating, the largest quantity of Canadian apples that came forward to London during the season have passed through our hands. The opening of the season was a grand one, such as may never occur again; no crops, or next to nothing in England, and bad crops on the continent, and it was thought that the whole of the Canadian crop would have come here and realised high prices. These hopes were only realized for the first lots, say during the first months. After that the bulk of the Canadian apples with the exception of Baldwins, came forward very bad, and realized poor prices in conseqence. We are told that the reason for this was that, following a very dry summer when the bulk of the leaves had fallen from the trees a heavy rain set in, which caused the fruit to ripen too quickly and spoiled its keeping qualitities. The Canadians themselves acknowledge this, as they say where they kept any barrels in their own possession for a short time, they found, on opening them, that fully one-third of the fruit had gone wrong."
3. "Owing to a comparative failure of the English crop, and an equally poor yield in most Continental sections, the present season opened most favorably, and thus far it has been pleasing to note our market has maintained a remarkably high tone, notwithstanding the enormously heavy supplies from the United States and Canada. We doubt, however, if Canadian shippers have found the business a remunerative one, as, with the general quality of the stock not being up to the usual standard, shipments have not carried so well as usual, while from all points we hear that the shrinking and repacking has been unprecedentedly heavy. From inquiries made, we are led to believe that the quality was affected by a sudden development of the fruit, consequent upon an uver abundance of rain, after a prolonged drought, but on this point, no doubt, the officers of the government experimental farms will be able to offer some reliable information. Generally speaking, there is always a demand for the better grades of Canadian apples, and we think the English market will continue to take at fair prices whatever quanity of good stock may be forwarded. There is, however, considerable room for improvement as regards packing and grading, as this can only be done satisfactorily by experienced men. We think farmers will find it to their advantage to sell to established dealers, rather than attempt to pack themselves. Besides, where limited quantities only are held, it must follow that shipments, say of cargoes, are composed of many different varieties, a fact particularly noticeable this season, and, it being impossible to show samples of each where there are three or four barrels only, the results are never so favorable as when say 20 barrels of a sort, at least, are sent. The principle of topping also is much to be condemned, and for our own part we are only sorry there are shippers who indulge in this practice, whether wantonly or not we cannot say, but if apples of as nearly as possible uniform size were packed together, we feel sure in the end results would more than compensate for the extra trouble. Owing to the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act it is essential they should be branded "Canada," as, when residential places only are mentioned, trouble is likely to arise with the customs authorities on account of so many towns in this country having identical names. When the word English also is used to designate any variety it should not appear in full, but the initial letter only, as E. Russet for English Russet."
4. "The season of 1894 has been a most unsatisfactory one all through, and it has never previously been in my experience to see the apples arrive in such generally bad condition, and with such a percentage of barrels slack in weight. Whether this was due to inferior packing, pressing, or to the mild weather of shipment, and during transit, I am unable to say definitely, but am of opinion that the latter had something to do with it. There are a few points which should be especially impressed upon shippers, and if strictly adhered to by them would so much enhance the sale of the fruit here and consequently increase the outlet. The apples should be very carefully graded, and should be as nearly as possible the same size and quality throughout the barrels. In the first place nothing but the rery best fruit should be packed, so that the sellers and buyers would have confidence in every barrel opening pretty much alike. Great care should
be taken to see that each barrel is properly packed, pressed and coopered, and in every way made tight so that it may arrive sound and in good condition at the journey's end, Any over-ripe or inferior apples should not be put in barrels for shipment. Every resource should be put forth to have the fruit forwarded and shipped without delay when packed."
5. "The crop last season, which was a very large one, turned out much inferior to previous years. We have paid particular attention to this matter, and have tried to discover why the fruit on the whole arrived in a more or less bad condition. We have experts in Canada, and from their observation and our own, we have come to the conlusion that, owing to a great deal of rain in the month of September, previous to which there had been very dry weather, the apples grew to an immense extent and the keeping quality was injured by this moisture. In the month of October every variety showed signs of decay on arrival here, and a large quantity, that in ordinary seasons is held over until later, was thrown on our markets, the prices suffering in consequence. It will interest you to learn that the outlook for the Canadian apple trade here in London is improving year by year. T hree or four years ago there was little or no demand, but the dealers now realise that the ${ }_{o}$ quality of the Canada apples is much better than that of the fruit grown in England or $n$ the continent."
6. "With reference to your circular of 18 th inst., the following are the principal points, we should like to accentuate in connection with the Canadian apple trade. First-there is an unlimited sale of, and demand for really good Canadian apples at reasonable prices for six months of the year."

2nd. "That shippers should aim at spreading their consignments over the six months and not glut the markets, by sending the greater part of their crop within three or four weeks, after it has been gathered."

3rd. "That the business to be profitable would require to be conducted with much greater care than it has been by many shippers in the past. Packing can only be done by experienced hands, who must have considerable training."

4th. "That much of the fruit packed for exportation is not worth paying freight on, in fact it does great harm to the general trade, whereas if shippers sent all their inferior fruit to the evaporateurs, and only their best classes here, supplies would arrive in moderate quantities, and higher prices would prevail. The general public got the impression from newspaper reports that there was an abundant crop of apples in Canada, and that they would get them here for little or nothing. Now had the fact been clearly stated that the crop was undoubtedly large but much of it unfit for shipment to this country, a great deal of loss would have been saved traders on both sides of the Atlantic, and better prices would have been obtained from the consumers."
7. "There is very little to report upon Canadian apples this season. The hot dry summer followed by wet muggy weather during the autumn seems to have filled the apples with sap, and as a consequence most of the apples have arrived in this country in a more or less wasty condition. Prices for really fine fruit in a sound condition compares most favourably with former seasons, but on the whole it has not been a good season for exporters.
"Packers are commencing to pay more attention to the fruit than formerly, but there are still some shippers that seem to think that anything that grows upon an apple tree is good enough for this country, and they naturally spoil things for those that do it up right.
"We might call your attention to the fact that in some districts they are using a much smaller barrel. This we consider a great mistake and think something should be done to have the standard sized barrel.
"Canadian apples now stand at the top of the market and it is doubtful if any legislation could help them. People have to buy them as they grow ; and when the quality is not there, nothing can make them better."

HORSES.
The following statistics relate to the importation of horses :-

| Animals, Horses. | From. | Quantities. |  |  | Valce. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Year ended 31st December. |  |  | Year ended 31st December. |  |  |
|  |  | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1542. | 1893. | 159. |
| Stallions | Denmark. . . . . . | No. | No. | No. | $\pm$ | £ | £ |
|  |  | 30 | 104 | 355 | 159 | 40 | 1,660 |
|  | Germany | 59 | 1 | 2 | 1,5:2 | 40 | 50 |
|  | Holland. | 185 | 184 | 198 | 10, 119 | 11,904 | 12,09 |
|  | Belgium | 29 | 17 | 3 | 1,460 | 1,055 | 20.5 |
|  | France. | 199 | 101 | 22 | 15,736 | 8,09 | 2,501; |
|  | United States. | 10 | 59 | 76 | 1330 | 27,185 | 10,175 |
|  | Canada. . | 21 | 12 | 40 | 1.15. | 480 | 1,490 |
|  | Argentine Rep. | 186 | 4 | 4 | 4,505 | 30,065 | 70 |
|  | Other countries . | 112 | 23 | 91 | 1, ${ }^{(13}$ | 1,001 | 3,385 |
|  | Total. | 831 | 505 | 791 | $3 \times .059$ | 80.20 | 31,638 |
| Mares... . . . . . . . . . | Denmark. ...... | 391 | 814 | 543 | 2,711 | 5,306 | 2,481 |
|  | Germany | 1,734 | 188260 | 447 | 19, 417 | 7, 2,90 | 7, 7.1 |
|  | Holland. | 293 |  |  | 10,172 | 9, 19.91 | 7,368 |
|  | Belgium. . . . . . . | 92 <br> 99 <br> 9 | 47 | 74 | 2,38-1 | 1,737 |  |
|  | France . . . . . . |  | 157 | 112 | $6,4!4$ | 7,6:94 | $2,50.7$ 0,757 |
|  | United States... | 97 | 184 | 1,234 | 5,7TS | 11,576 | 48,352 |
|  | Canada. ........ | 93 | 354 | 1,095 | 3,478 | 13,086 | 37,429$3,6 \times 5$ |
|  | Argentine Rep. . | 46 | 97 | 193 | 715 | 1,125 |  |
|  | Other countries.. <br> Total | 171 | 179 | 819 | 4, $09 \%$ | 2,760 | 8,984 |
|  |  | 3,016 | 2,980 | 5,127 | 3, 0 \% | (90, S17.) | 124,975 |
| Geldings............ | Demmark....... | $\begin{array}{r} 761 \\ !, 920 \end{array}$ |  |  | 11,302 | 10,383 |  |
|  | Germany |  | 4.737$80!1$ | 3,838 | 115.9\% | 54.445 |  |
|  | Holland....... . | S08 |  |  | $0.0,521$ | 27,803 | $\begin{aligned} & 49,052 \\ & 26,126 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Belgium....... | 379 | 293 | 122 | 15,314 | 12,294 | 50.50 |
|  | France . . . . . . . | 260 | 1,076 | 3.533 | 13.37049,242 | 8,96301,744 |  |
|  | United States... | 9169 |  |  |  |  | 119,621 |
|  | Canada. . . ..... | 1,631 1,003 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,4+9 \\ 238 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4, \frac{259}{3.9} \\ 320 \end{array}$ | (6), +30 | 58,488 4,319 | $\begin{array}{r} 1+2.169 \\ 6,162 \end{array}$ |
|  | Argentine Rep.. | 1,416 | 561 | 2,973 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,019.9 \\ & 19,058 \end{aligned}$ | \%.25\% | 29,364 |
|  | Total | 17,147 | 10,222 | 16,94\% | 3314,547 | 235, 684 | 3!1,442 |
|  | Total of horses | 20,094 | 13,707 | 22, M66 | 42:, 401 | 376,819 | 5450.1058 |

It will be observed that more horses hare been imported this year from Canada than for some years past. The animals have been largely of the character recommended in the paper prepared by Mr. Hunting, F.R.C. V.S.P., and which was included in my report for 1893. I have asked Mr. Hunting to prepare another report. It is as follows :-

## CANADIAN HORSES.

During the past year three different classes of horses have been imported from Canada (1) the carriage horse (2) the van horse, (3) the cart horse. The light harness horse of the first class, when his form and action is good enough, will find a tolerably fair market here, but it has to compete with a similar horse sent from Europe. English
buyers who go to Canada may find these animals, but no native of the Dominion, unless very conversant with English tastes and prejudices should send light horses here as a speculation. The more common horses of this class, which are only suitable for cabs and the vehicles of small tradesmen, cannot be sold here at a profit.

The van horse, suitable for omnibuses, mineral water carts and other vehicles drawn at a fast pace, has recently arrived in vastly increased numbers. He has given satisfaction, and if the supply can be kept up will be sought for by English buyers. Some of them are a little too long on the leg, but their courage, action and soundness are all that can be asked for.

The cart horse has not been sent in such large numbers, and is not likely to compete with the home bred animal. The heavy wagon horse always finds a market here, but the stock to produce this class is expensive, and mostly useless for anything but stud purposes.

When English buyers go to Canada they may be depended on to buy only what they can sell, and the trade in horses would be less disappointing and more profitable if conducted through the English dealers who select the type we want here. If Canadians wish to speculate by sending consignments of horses here they must select the animals in accordance with English tastes. They had better send no small cart horses and no small light harness horses. If they send a "vanner"-a horse from $15 \cdot 3$ to 16 hands in height, weighing from 1,000 to $1,400 \mathrm{lbs}$. with courage and activity, on as short legs as possible-they may find a ready market.

Whatever class of horse is sent should not be under five years old. A horse with milk teeth in his mouth is difficult to sell except at a ruinous price.

Good horses at a fair price will always be sought for by English dealers, and so long as Canada produces a supply of the animal required here so long will a trade continue. It is no use sending horses here merely because they are cheap. If they do not meet with a ready sale they "eat their heads of." Breed the class most salable, and our dealers will find him. When Canadian dealers have learned the type of horse we most prize they may work with our buyers by collecting them in the Dominion, and thus save the time and expense which English dealers complain is now necessary to find the class they can buy with an assurance of profit.

I have also received the following letters from importers which are interesting.
(1.) "I have handled about 160 Canadian horses this year, all of which were satisfactory. The majority of them are most suitable for vans, trams, and buses. The cart horses are short of weight, too light in the bone, but I think they give satisfaction for the work they are suitable for. I may say also that I have used Canadian hay for about 18 months, and find horses do well on it."
(2.) "I have 10 horses on my farm just now to do the regular work. I find them very good useful horses for farm work and good for town or city if on a farm for a few months and taught our kind of work and become used to our climate. I have handled as many as any farmer in our quarter, and I think they are gaining on the Clydesdales as they are much cheaper than our own horses."

A good many of the horses are imported into Glasgow, and subsequently find their way to London. Many of the large omnibus companies now seem to prefer Canadian horses to others, and several hundreds have been purchased by them in the course of the year.

I now refer to the trade in certain articles which do not appear in the ordinary Trade Returns, only being dealt with when the detailed returns are published some months after the close of each year.

## HAY.

During the year no less than 254,000 tons were imported, a slight falling off as compared with the previous year. Of this amount $15 \geq, 000$ tons are stated to have come from the United States, as compared with 101,132 in 1893, while the imports from Canada, which in $1 \times 93$ were 63,175 tons, in 1894 fell to 29,000 tons. It is well known, however, that most of the hay reported as coming from the United States really is Canadian hay, having been shipped from the United States ports. From all I can
learn the hay has kept up its reputation, but of course there is a great difference between the prices which prevailed in the latter half of 1894 as compared with the previous year, which is explained by the satisfactory crop last year in the United Kingdom. For a time Canadian hay was a subject of misrepresentation, but this was largely owing to hay from the Argentine Republic and other places being passed off as Canadian. This, however, is now generally understood, and hay from Canada is regarded with considerable favour.

## CANADIAN HAY.

The following is a letter I have received on the subject:-

1. "A good harvest in 1894 and the influx of hay from various foreign countries has not stopped the importation of Canadian hay, although it has very materially lowered the price. Unless we have a very bad hay harvest in 1895 prices are not likely to improve much. Very few persons appreciate the value of the best hay. Rough, coarse grasses and even deleterious weeds, constituting the bulk of some foreign hays sent to England, do not fail to find a market. Feeding value in such provender is sometimes entirely absent, and often not worth more than $£ 1$ per ton when good hay is sold at $£ 5$. On the market such a wide difference of price is never found, and the best and worst may be sold with no greater variation in price than $£ 1$ per ton. The average horse owner has no conception of the real value of different hays as feeding material, and consequently an inferior article too successfully competes with Canadian, and lowers the price far below its comparative value.
"The larger buyers of hay have, however, now recognised that the herbage and condition of Canadian hay make it equal to the best home grown article, and much superior to all but the very choicest foreign samples. Canadian hay has established its reputation here, but only a few buyers can divest themselves of the notion that 10 s . a ton truly represents the difference in value of two grades of hay. There is a constant market here for good hay, but the price is very variable, depending not only upon the home harvest, but upon the quantities which can be sent from European states and from Algiers.
"It is to be hoped that no second class hay will be sent from Canada by way of competing with inferior hays here. Such a course would only spoil the reputation now established."

The following is an extract from a letter on the subject:-
2. "In reply to your kind inquiry of 18 th inst., it gives me pleasure to state that this article continues to increase in favour. It has been imported for many years, but owing to the great scarcity of hay in our country last year, when the imports were unusually large, it has now found its way into quarters hitherto unknown. If shippers are only careful to see that good quality, well baled and sound hay is sent, we look for a great future in this article. It may not be generally known that 'the quality most suitable for the English market is a strong clovery hay, the more clovery the better. For Scotland, however, a clean, clear timothy with a very small percentage of clover."

## PHOSPHATES.

The following is a letter from a large firm in London, interested in the phosphate trade in all parts of the world :-
"We are in receipt of your inquiry dated January, 1895, about Canadian phosphates, and beg to reply as follows :-

One of our directors has, a short time ago, visited Canada in order to inspect our own mine, the Squaw Hill and Ætna, near Buckingham, and he reports that the Canadian phosphate mining industry is in a deplorable state. All phosphate mines in Canada are and have been shut up for a considerable time in consequence of the price of phosphate being at present so low that, not only mining does not pay, but causes a heavy loss. A few years back as much as 1s. $4 d$. per unit per ton, c.i.f., European ports, could be realized, whereas now the market value is about 9 d . for best quality, and
while at the former price miners had a reasonable profit, it is absolutely impossible for them to carry on business at the latter.

The depreciation in the value of the Canadian and other phosphates has been caused by the discovery and subsequent working of high grade phosphate in Florida, and quite recently of enormous phosphate deposits in Algeria. Prices of Florida Phosphate ruled in the beginning between 9d. and 10d. per unit per ton, but have since receded to about $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. according to quality. At these figures Florida miners can continue to work, some with a small profit, others with loss, but Canadian Miners found that even 9d. per unit per ton caused such a loss, that the closing of the mines was imperative.

The reason why the one industry can exist, while the other is in a hopeless condition is this. In Florida the phosphate lies near the surface or in the river bed, and can easily be dug or dredged, but in Canada the phosphate is found in the veins and pockets embedded in hard rock, and mining is very expensive.

In addition to this the cost of conveying the phosphate from the mines to the seaport is heavier than in Florida and still more so as compared with South Carolina, where the phosphate, after being dredged and dried has only to be lightered to the ocean vessel.

The following shows the importations of Canadian phosphates into the United Kingdom during the last six years :-

| 1889. | 23,297 | tons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890. | 21,089 | " |
| 1891. | 15,918 | " |
| 1892 | 7,814 | " |
| 1893. | 5,068 | " |
| 1894. | 3,192 | " |

Which statement speaks for itself."

## CANNED GOODS.

The following are extracts from letters received from London firms with regard to canned goods of various descriptions :-
(1.) "Canadian Dried Apples.-Large quantities of dried apples have come from the United States to London and Liverpool this season, and only very few from Canada. Prices have ranged from about 33 s . for 'prime' quality to about 42s. for 'fancy' quality. No doubt there was a heavy crop of apples in the United States, and the prices have therefore all through been lower for American than for Canadian.
"Canadian Canned Apples.-These have for the most part been very satisfactory on account of their bright colour and the complete absence of blemishes of all sorts, and have this year been preferred to those from the United States. They have competed well as regards prices. For the first shipments, 10s. 6d. per dozen tins was obtained; this was in November and early December. At the present moment the value is from 9 s , to 9 s .6 d ."
(2.) "We are pleased to notice that our trade and the trade generally with Canada is gradually increasing. The importations of green and dried apples, de., also canned tomatoes is steadily increasing. Canada supplies our firm with nine tenths of the dried and canned apples, whilst prior to 1892 we had nine tenths from the States. The demand here in Great Britain is for good qualities packed cleanly and attractively, and any additional care and expense will be compensated by higher prices."

Tomatoes can be grown successfully in Canada and we are increasing our business there, but we think that the fruit is packed too early in growth and that it might be riper and of a richer colour if allowed to mature before being canned.
(3.) With regard to the trade in canned lobsters and canned salmon I have nothing to add to the remarks of the Liverpon Agent on the subject. There has been some dissatisfaction with regard to canned lobsters, owing to the contents of so many of the tins having turned out to be black when opened.

The matter has formed a subject of inquiry on the part of the Deparment of Marine and Fisheries, and I hope the measures that have been taken will prevent the recurrence of the difficulty to which I have referred.

## SPOOLWOOD.

The following are two letters received from firms doing an immense business in this commodity :-
(1.) "We are favoured with your circular letter of 18 th inst., and beg to say, in reply thereto, that we have imported Canadian white birch spoolwood, manufactured into squares, more largely during the past year than ever before, but the result has not been entirely satisfactory.
"The major portion of the wood imported was shipped from the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, between Matane and St. Anne des Monts, and is not nearly so good in quality as that grown in the Saguenay district, of which we also imported a considerable quantity. There is much less waste with the Saguenay wood, due in the first place to its being of a superior quality, and secondly, to greater care being taking in preparing it for the market.
"It is unfortunate that for some years past the supply of spoolwood has been greatly in excess of the demand, and the stock prepared by some producers (who evidently were lacking in knowledge of the trade, but allowed themselves to be influenced by deaiers) very defective, and unsaleable at full value.
"The birch wood of the southern shore of the lower St. Lawrence, is inferior to that grown in the State of Maine for spool-making, but might compete if very carefully manufactured. Our experience of it has been unsatisfactory however. and we have decided to give Maine wood the preference next season. This inferiority of the Canadian wood is due in large measure to the carelessness of producers, who think more about quantity than quality, and they have themselves to blame for the curtailment of orders.
" To compete with the United States, where producers command better prices, the Canadian makers must get out only first-class wood, carefully prepared in all the different processes. Another drawback is the want of a sheltered loading place on the south shore, and the consequent inability of buyers to employ steam vessels in the business. Ships may have to lie at anchor for a month before their loading is completed, thus making the employment of steamers prohibitive."
(2.) "The imports we made from Canada in 1894 , were not "spools," the commodity mentioned in your favour of yesterday, but spool-wood used for making spools upon which sewing cotton is placed. This article is almost exclusively produced, so far as Canada is concerned, from birchwood grown upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, and its tributaries. It has to enter into competition with the same product cut from the forests of the States of Maine and new Hampshire. There is no inherent reason why the Canadian wood should not successfully compete against the American. At present the birchwood squares coming from the Dominion do not command so good a price as those from the States, the reasons are in our opinion the following, viz. :-
(1.) The squares being small in diameter, from 1 inch up to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, it is most essential that the sawing should be done with great accuracy in order to avoid waste. The sawing is, as a rule, much better done in the States than along the St. Lawrence or in New Brunswick.
(2.) Great value is set upon the perfect whiteness of the timber ; it is therefore of the first importance that the wood shall be skilfully handled from the time the tree is felled until the finished and seasoned squares are safely housed on this side. Here again the American timber men are well ahead of the Canadians. After the logs have been cut -usually into lengths of four feet-and taken to the saw-mills, they are sawn into planks prior to being made into squares. From the time they are made into planks until they are placed into our warehouses here, no drop of rain should on any account be allowed access to the squares. In the States they manage this by means of large roughly constructed sheds, through which the air passes freely to dry the timber, but into which no rain is allowed to penetrate. This is the secret of the success of the spool-wood now supplied from Maine and New Hampshire.

The trade in this article is very permanent in its character and is an increasing one.
At present the St. Lawrence timber men who pay attention to it, are for the most part men of very small capital and they hesitate to invest money in constructing the sheds which are absolutely essential to the successful carrying on of this trade.

Our cargoes in 1894 are very wanting, in both the particulars referred to, the sawing is deficient in accuracy, and the curing of the wood has been negligently done throughout with the result that the whiteness of the wood has been destroyed, some of it is mildewed, and some has actually begun $t$, rot.

It is difficult to give an accurate idea of the amount of these birchwood "squares" exported from the States and the St. Lawrence, it is probably between 20 and 25 millions, square feet annually."

## wood PULP.

It is unnecessary for me to call attention to the fact that a large trade is done in wood pulp in the United Kingdom, the largest proportion coming from Norway, Sweden and Germany. From time to time I have make inquiries on the subject, and have transmitted reports to your department, and I think I cannot do better than quote in extenso my latest communication in August last :-
"Referring to the report on the subject of wood pulp which I addressed to you in July of last year, and which formed the text of your special departmental circular of July 6 th, 1893 , I may say that I have continued to watch this matter very closely, and have lost no opportunity in directing attention, through the medium of the press, and otherwise, to the resources of Canada in this respect, and to the openings which the development of the wood pulp industry offers for the investment of capital. Further investigation into the nature and extent of the recent wood pulp imports into Great Britain, and of the various sources of supply in Europe points unmistakably to the ability of Canada to compete successfully in this market, both in mechanical and chemical pulp, and I firmly believe that under the stimulus of well-directed enterprise, the manufacture of wood pulp for export may be made one of the staple industries of the maritime provinces, and largely increase the prosperity of the mills in Ontario and Quebec.
"It is an interesting fact that since the issue of the circular referred to, the importation of transatlantic pulp into this country has suddenly become prominent. Our trade so far is of course small in relation to the total receipts here of that article; but the feeling among dealers and the manufacturers, after having tested now the Canadian pulp, is that the experimental stage has been passed, and that the supplies from the Dominion are likely to grow and to become a permanent feature of the trade. The volume and quality of the imports of transatlantic pulp last year caused no little stir among the mill owners in Norway and Sweden. Delegates were sent out a short time ago to examine into and report upon the prospects of competition to be expected from Canada and the United States; and although these gentlemen state that there is no immediate fear of competition from the wood pulp interest as at present established, it is admitted, nevertheless, that Canada possesses great advantages in the matter of vast quantities of the finest raw material, favourably situated for exportation, which must become in time a factor to be reckoned with. The drawback, it seems, in Canada at present in regard to the export trade in wood pulp, is not so much the absence of mills, but the fact that the location and equipment of most of the existing mills have been determined by the needs of the local market for wood pulp. In addition to the advantages of ample wood supplies and water power, the successful prosecution of the export trade to Europe demands above all things that the mills should be situated within easy reach of the seaboard with open navigation all the year round. These conditions exist in the Maritime Provinces very largely, and the development of the industry there on the lines of the mills already in operation should rapidly enable Canada to secure an increasing proportion of the imports of wood pulp into the United Kingdom. It is interesting to know that the two largest firms interested in the export of pulp from Canada to Great Britain-The Laurentide Pulp Co., of Grand Mer, P.Q., and Messrs. Hughes at Halifax, representing mills at Milton, La Hare, and on the

Medway, Nora Scotia-are satisfied as to the possibilities of the English market, as you will gather from the enclosed cuttings from a leading organ of the paper trade reporting interviews with the representatives of these firms on the subject.
"The consumption of wood pulp in England has been large for some time, but its growth has been most marked during the last five years. The subjoined table shows the imports since 1889. The returns include both mechanical and chemical pulp, no distinction being made by the Board of Trade between the two varieties :-

"The distribution of the imports of 1893 among the countries of origin has been stated recently by the "World's Paper Trade Review " to be as under :-

| Norway | $45 \frac{1}{2}$ | per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sweden. . | $27 \frac{3}{4}$ | do |
| Germany . | 9 | do |
| Holland. | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | do |
| Canada |  | do |
| Russia. |  | do |
| Austria | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | do |
| United States. |  | do |
| Portugal. |  | do |
| Denmark. |  | do |
| Other countries |  | do |
|  | 100 |  |

It may be stated that the expansion of the imports of wood pulp in 1893 was attributed at the time to the restrictions imposed on the importation of rags, but the receipts for the first half of the current year, showing an increase of about 30 per cent over the same period of last year, hardly bear out that view. It is rather due to the way in which wood pulp is entering more and more into the manufacture of paper of all descriptions ; and, with the continued improvements that are being made in the various processes for treating wood pulp, the expansion may be expected to go on increasing. The annual quantity and value of the imports of wood pulp exceed that of any other papermaking material, not excepting esparto and other vegetable fibres, the returns of the latter for 1893 being only 185,450 tons valued at $£ 870,431$. The lead which wood pulp has now established, increased during the first six months of the present year. As has already been pointed out, it was only during the latter part of 1893 that supplies from Canada and the United States began to arrive to any extent. They amounted to 7,870 dry tons valued at $£ 40,170$ for Canada and to 5,569 dry tons valued at $£ 15,656$ for the United States. A considerable proportion of the imports credited to the latter are really from Canada, owing to the circumstance that the Laurentide Pulp Co. of Quebec, whose mills have a capacity of 30,000 tons per annum, ship their produce mainly via Portland during the winter months.

The shipments of transatlantic pulp during the present year have been on an increased scale, and for the first time in the history of the trade an entire cargo of pulp from our side was landed in this country, the steamer "Everett" having arrived in the course of March at Fleetwood with a cargo of 3,000 tons. I have been supplied from a reliable quarter with the details of the arrivals of pulp from Canadian and American

[^9]ports from January to July, and append a summary of them below for your information :-

| Tia Montreal, Halifax and St. John. | Bales and Roll $\ldots 255,000$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Via Portland. .......... ...... | 370,000 |
|  | 625,000 |

This quantity, at one cwt. per bale, represents 30,700 tons wet pulp, or upwards of 14,000 tons dry pulp, a figure already largely in excess of the whole of last year's. imports from this quarter.

My enquiries in connection with Canadian wood were made in the chief centres of the paper trade, viz. : in London, Lancashire, and in Scotland, and I am gratified to be able to report that there was practical unanimity as to the superiority of the Canadian article over Scandinavian, the former being more evenly made and the texture better adapted to p per making. The president of the Darwin paper mills makes a most direct statement on this point, and goes so far as to say that Canadian pulp would eventually command from 5 s . to 10 s . per ton more than Scandinavian if the quality be kept up. The mills in question use some 10,000 dry tons of pulp per annum, of which about 1,500 tons were Canadian last year. The president, says :-
"It is a generally accepted opinion now amongst paper makers in the north here that American (I include in that term Canadian) pulp is distinctly superior to that of Norway, and still more so as compared with Swedish pulp. Much of this superiority, I believe, is to be attributed to the nature of the wood itself. The fibre seems to 'mill' better, and is certainly of a finer and tougher texture. I think American pulp will eventually command from 5 s . to 10 s. per ton more than Scandinavian on the ground of quality.'

In connection with this question of quality, I am informed that in March last the highest price, viz., $£ 68$ s., paid for mechanical pulp this year, was obtained by the Canadian article. It is vital to the development of our exports that the quality be maintained. On the other hand, the trade is equally agreed that there is a great deal of room for improvement in the manner of packing the pulp, and principally in the extraction of water. Norwegian pulp comes in with 50 per cent of moisture in bales of from $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cwts., whereas Canadian bales and rolls of 1 cwt. each aserage from 55 to 60 per cent of moisture, some having been sold in London recently as low as 37.80 dry weight only. In other words, 100 tons of wet pulp contained under 38 tons of dry pulp. This is a serious disadvantage which Canadian mills supplying this market must be quick to remedy. It means a very substantial increase on the ocean freight charges, representing at the present moment about 5 s . 6 d . per ton dry weight, and is to that extent a differential charge against the Canadian article, apart from the increased charges which it would entail on rail in this country from the port of landing to the mill. This complaint as to moisture was made principally in London, which is the largest market for pulp In the North and in Scotland a larger proportion of receipts are coming to hand with 50 per cent of moisture. Bales are preferred to rolls, some of the mills refusing to take rolls. There is no objection to the smaller weight of the Canadian bales, but some outer protection in the shape of canvas is desirable to prevent waste in handling the pulp between the ship's side and the mills. One of my informants mentions that misunderstandings would be avoided were shippers in Canada to hear in mind that the English cwt. is 112 lbs., and not 100 lbs ., as in the Dominion.

A further important suggestion is that Canadian mills should endearour to cultivate direct relations with British paper mills. The elimination of the middleman and his charges, where this can be done, cannot fail to improve the position of the producer in disposing of his pulp here, in view of the severe competition that exists.

The price of mechanical pulp has given way during the present year, but those concerned in Canada say that the business is still on a paying basis, and are taking measures to increase their output. Freights have likewise been lower this year, and are likely to continue favourable for shippers for some time to come. Pulp can be shipped at present to Liverpool from Montreal at 10s. per ton, and to Glasgow at 11s.

The rate to London from Halifax and St. John is from 11s. to 12 s .6 d . per ton, and contracts all the year round could probably be made at slightly higher figures. The greater part of the imports via Portland have been made through Fleetwood, which is said to be a good centre for reaching the Lancashire mills, owing to the low port charges and to the favourable transportation conditions. It may be mentioned that the development of the pulp industry in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would derive considerable advantage from the very favourable rates obtainable by sailing vessels carrying lumber from the chief lumber shipping points in those provinces, where hundreds of vessels load annually for all parts of Europe, and where there is no difficulty in procuring tonnage at any time.

With regard to Chemical Pulp I am advised that, of the various processes now known for the manufacture of chemical pulp, that for the production of sulphite pulp is probably the best adapted to the circumstances existing in Canada. Pyrites and lime are well disseminated throughout the country, and are easily and economically procurable at the centres of manufacture. Sulphite pulp offers a good margin for handling, and is high in favour with paper mills. In Scandinivia the future of sulphite is well recognised, and old mills are being converted and new mills put up for this process. With the advantages of better raw material and a lower cost of production, it is believed by those best able to judge that Canada should easily hold her own in connection with the manufacture of the article for the market on this side. The president of the Darwen Mills, in referring to this matter says:-
'The industry is in a state of transition on account of the rapid improvements which keep being made in the necessary plant and methods of production. But that is really advantageous to Canadian enterprise, because it would enter the field with the benefit of all the costly experiments which have been made in this country and on the continent. This, together with the superior nature of its wood, should enable Canada to take a leading part in this industry.'

London correspondents express themselves to the same effect, adding 'that there is a good demand for a fair pulp at about £10 10 s. Od. c.i.f. English ports'; reporting also 'a good demand here for sulphite pulp, but the price need be rather under £10 10s. 0d. I believe it can be produced in Canada for a good deal less.'

My Scotch informants are of the same opinion as well.
According to the market report of last week, the best grades of sulphite are firm. Medium qualities fluctuate in price, sulphate soda pulp steady.

The current quotations are somewhat lower prices ex. steamer at English ports are quoted nominally as under :-


The Canadian sulphite, received so far, has been well spoken of. Very little however, relatively, has come forward, the mills finding no doubt locally a market for all they produce. Of late a New Brunswick mill has sent over small parcels to Glasgow,
which have given satisfaction. and further supplies are on the way. Some sulphite pulp from Ottawa has also been mentioned in flattering terms.
"It is impossible to say with accuracy the proportion chemical pulp forms of the total receipts of pulp, as the returns make no distinction between the two main varieties. Experts I have consulted place the importation of chemical at about 65,000 tons or 30 per cent of the gross receipts of wood pulp. The whole of the pulp received from Germany and Holland, or 14 per cent of the total, consists of chemical pulp of one kind or another, Austria, Norway and Sweden supplying the balance.
"I may add, in passing, that the imports of mechanical pulp into France have almost recovered the position they occupied in 1891-when the imports were abnormally high in anticipation of the new tariff-notwithstanding the duty now imposed under the new tariff. But chemical pulp has increased very much, the imports to date being about twice the amount imported in 1892 , and as wood pulp is included in the French treaty, the position is an encouraging one for the development of the trade.
"As I write, a large company for manufacturing sulphite pulp in Newfoundland is being launched here, and I enclose a copy of the prospectus that has been issued. Both the Hon. Mr. Snowball and the Hon. Mr. Burns inform me that the conditions of mannfacture in the Maritime Provinces are at least equally favourable to those existing in Newfoundland, and that in the matter of shipping facilities and insurance, \&c., the advantage is greatly in our favour. It is not unlikely that some London capitalists, whose attention has been drawn to the question of wood pulp manufacture in Canada in consequence, may interest themselves actively in the matter.
"I am sure you will agree with me that the development of the wood pulp industry, which may be made to run side by side with the lumber trade, is of great importance, especially at the present time when the extension of Canada's foreign trade is the object of so much solicitude to the Government."

I am glad to notice that the industry shows signs of development in Canada. The general impression seems to be that the Dominion must be one of the chief sources of the world's supply of pulp in the near future not only from the immense wealth in timber which she possesses, but from the facilities offered for the shipment of the product to Europe.

## IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The collections of the various provinces at the Imperial Institute are becoming much more comprehensive than they were, and this applies particularly to the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. I believe that in the course of time, if the collections are kept up to date, the Institute will practically serve the purpose of a Canadian commercial museum, and that it will be of great use to us in our endeavors to extend Canadian trade. I have kept this point steadily before the curator.

In conclusion I will only express the hope that the information I have been able to gather will be useful to Canadian producers and shippers; and that it will help to bring about an extension in the volume of trade, and the removal of some of the dificulties to which attention has been directed.

As already stated, I am always glad to receive, at any time, correspondence with regard to trade matters, and shall be happy to render any service I properly can to merchants and shippers, in their desire to participate in the large market which Great Britain and the continent afford for the various kinds of Canadian produce.

I am, $\underset{\text { Your obedient servant, }}{ }$
CHARLES TUPPER, High Commissioner.

# REPORT OF LIVERPOOL AGENT. 

(Mr. Јони Dyкe.)

## 15, Water Street, Liverpool, December 31st, 1894.

Sir, -I have the honor to present my third annual report on matters connected with trade and commerce.

The correspondence has increased from persons in Canada wishing to open up business relations with England and the continent, and I am happy to state that I have been of material assistance to such firms ; not only have I been able to give them introductions and information to enable profitable business to be conducted, but in other cases I have been of service in preventing loss by advising against connections with unreliable houses here. Many business men from the Dominion have called upon me seeking information respecting the markets and customs of this country, and it has given me great pleasure to give them letters to, and bring them into contact with, parties here interested in the various trades with which they were connected. On the other hand, merchants, brokers, shipping and forwarding agents, and others in England have largely availed themselves of my aid, in obtaining particulars with regard to their different lines of business, and the opportunities existing for further developments.

It will not be necessary for me to dilate on the universal commercial depression ; its existence is only too well known; but it is thought by many that the worst has been passed in this country, and that the near future will witness some renewal of commercial activity. I join in the hope that this may be so for Canada's trade with England is now so important that she must share to a very considerable extent in the benefit of any improvement that takes place.

## LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ON THE CONTINENT.

As having a bearing upon our trade, I will again record the number of live stock in the United Kingdon and on the continent as officially returned.

Live Stock in the United Kingdom.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The extraordinary decrease in the numbers of cattle and sheep led to an enquiry as to which part of the United Kingdom had suffered most heavily in the diminution. It was found that England (as distinct from Scotland, Wales and Ireland) bore 83 per cent of the loss in cattle and 91 per cent of the loss in sheep. This decline in numbers is a fact of importance to Canada, and it must have a distinct influence on the imports. The depietion of the sheep stock, a loss of $1,867,984$ in 1893 being followed by a further loss of $1,737,006$ in 1894, is looked upon as a most serious matter, but it certainly opens up possibilities for sheep raisers in the Dominion.

According to the latest returns there are in Germany 15,786,764 head of cattle, $19,189,715$ sheep, $9,206,193$ pigs and $3,522,545$ horses. In France, where the numbers are published for the first time, there are $13,354,434$ cattle, $21,504,956$ sheep, $6,337,100$ pigs and 2,852,632 horses.

Having given the home supplies of the above three of the principal countries of Europe, it is interesting to note the expenditure made on food. It is estimated that the sum thus spent is, in the

| - | Amount per Head per Annum. |
| :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom | £9 126 |
| France... . . . . | 9880 |
| Belgium | 970 |
| Denmark. | 900 |
| Germany. | $8 \quad 8 \quad 0$ |
| Sweden. | $7 \quad 130$ |
| Norway. | 7100 |
| Switzerland. | 6120 |
| Spain | $610 \quad 0$ |
| Austria.. | 610 |
| Italy.. | 4160 |
| Russia. | 4120 |

It thus appears that the country which spends the highest sum per head on food is the smallest producer, for while in England only $\frac{1}{6}$ of the population is engaged in agriculture, in Belgium the proportion is $\frac{1}{5}$, in France and Denmark, $\frac{1}{2}$, and in Russia, where the inhabitants fare worst, the proportion is $\frac{2}{3}$.

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

A further diminution in the number of cases of pleuro-pneumonia has taken place, the Board of Agriculture only having discovered 15 animals actually diseased, but in addition there were 41 suspected ; all these were of course slaughtered as well as 391 animals which had been in contact with them.

Foot and mouth disease continues to prevail on the continent, the chief sufferer being Prussia. According to recent advices there were in that country 18 government districts, 35 districts and 130 communities affected, principally in Eastern Prussia. Unfortunately this much-dreaded scourge has been brought to this country again, there having been three outbreaks in 1894, affecting 268 animals. The previous outbreak was brought about in a peculiar manner. A business had arisen in Hamburg in spring lambs-that is lambs dropped late in the autumn, house-fed, and finished in January and February. The trade and the consumers here are very exacting as to the method in which their meat is prepared, and with a view to meet the requirenents of the British markets numbers of English butchers were sent over in order to dress the lambs in English fashion. At the end of the season these men returned and proceeded to their homes in different parts of England and Scotland. Foot and mouth disease broke out directly afterwards, and in each case the disease was traced to one or other of these men, who had brought over the contagion in their clothes.

The fact cannot be too widely known in Canada that so late as last month cases of pleuro pneumonia were detected in two cargoes of cattle from the United States, so that the strictest quarantine should be maintained against animals from that country entering the Dominion. Apropos of the tuberculin test which the Canadian quarantine authorities have adopted to check the introduction of tuberculosis, I may mention that Pasteur's method of inoculation of live stock as a protection against anthrax has been in operation in France since 1882. The number of sheep vaccinated from that time to 1893 was $3,296,815$ and of cattle 438,824 . Among these vaccinated animals the total loss from anthrax during the following twelve months is stated to have been 0.94 per cent among the sheep, and $0: 34$ per cent among the cattle, in districts where the mortality from that disease was formerly 10 per cent per annum amons sheep and 5 per cent per annum among cattle. The system has been adopted by many other countries, but not as yet in

England, where the need for active measures against the disease has not been felt until recently.

I regret to say that scab has been detected in several shipments of sheep from Canadian ports. It is difficult to ascertain here whether the sheep were Canadian, or whether they were United States sheep coming through the Dominion. It is feared that the Imperial authorities may schedule sheep from Canada if the cases continue of such frequency. This would mean, as compared with their travelling value, a loss of 5s. per head on fat sheep and of 7 s . on store sheep from Manitoba, that is unfinished sheep imported to be fattened by farmers, for which there is a very good demand in consequence of the short home supply to which I have referred elsewhere. It is suggested by the trade, in view of the large interests involved, that railways, cars and markets which have been used by suspected cases, should be disinfected by lime-washing, as is done in this country.

## IMPORT OF HORNED STOCK.

The importations of horned stock reached a total of 476,021 a number 135,976 in excess of last year's total, but still below that of 1892 . The increase is chiefly owing to the larger number sent by the United States, the figures being 381,922 for 1894 as against 248,891 in 1893. The number received from Canada was practically the same as during 1893, namely 82,364 compared with 82,925 . Of course these were all slaughtered owing to the non-removal of the Order of the Board of Agriculture.

As a general rule trans-Atlantic cattle arrive in splenclid cond ition, better, in fact, than those crossing the channel from Ireland. It was stated on behalf of the Liverpool butchers and cattle salesmen, before the committe appointed by the Department of Agriculture to enquire into the question of the cattle carried coastwise, that the deterioration on the channel passage was 10s. per head; Glasgow witnesses fixed the loss at amounts varying from 15 s . to 30 s . per head, and taking the lowest figures it thus appears that the depreciation, as estimated by those concerned in buying and selling Irish cattle at the two chief ports of import to Great Britain, is between $£ 250,000$ and $£ 310,000$ a year.

Large supplies are drawn by this country from Ireland, the returns for the year just closed being 689,341 cattle, $1,100,161$ sheep, 457,128 pigs and 30,550 horses.

The increased imports of cattle into France are attracting , considerable attention, the number for the first eleven months of the year being 159,284 , against 6,753 during the corresponding period of last year. United States cattle shippers sent to the French market 170 animals in 1892 , and only 200 in 1893 , but an abnormal development has taken place in 1894 as the number rose to 16,842 .

Two small experimental shipments of live cattle were made from Australia to the London market ; the animals arrived in good condition and made very fair prices, but the expenses were too heavy to admit of the venture being a financial success, and it is the opinion of the trade that the enterprise will sooner or later be abandoned. While this is the opinion held here it is but fair to say that a different one appears to prevail in Australia, for a committee there has drawn up a scheme for the formation of a Live Stock Export Association, and it was stated at a meeting that the question of freight had been satisfactorily settled by one of the shipping companies granting concessions that would enable live cattle to be exported to England with a good margin of profit.

I have not been able to ascertain the Canadian voyage mortality except in the case of the Allan Line, and theirs was $\cdot 18$ per cent in the case of cattle, and 1.44 per cent for sheep. The Dominion Line, owing to recent changes in the management, have not yet issued their returns, and the Beaver Line office is unfortunately now closed.

## FRESH BEEF.

The importations of fresh beef have increased from $202,501,712 \mathrm{lbs}$. in 1893 to $235,658,528$ lbs. during the past year, the United States being the principal contributor with $198,859,136 \mathrm{lbs}$. The trada has been in a very depressed condition, and from what I learn the majority of the exporters are anxious to be out of the business. A

London shipowner in giving his views of the matter recently stated that "the dead meat trade, excepting in frozen mutton, is troublesome and unprofitable in every way. It is a comparatively poor article of food in spite of the exceedingly cheap rates at which it is retailed in the London and provincial markets; and the absence of the offal useful for food is a serious drawback." He added that in the steamers of his line, some of which ply to the St. Lawrence, " they had refrigerators, but they discarded them all simply because the business did not pay and nearly all those engaged in the trade on the other side failed." My views on the subject have been given over and over again in former reports, and the present state of affairs fully bears out my assertion when I stated that the dead meat trade would never entirely supplant the live cattle trade. Beef killed on this side of the Atlantic has a much brighter and consequently more saleable appearance. Another great factor in deciding the method of importation is the value of the offal, that is the head, heart, liver, tripe, tail, kidneys, etc. : this can be sold at a profit, compared with the prices on the other side of the Atlantic, equivalent to at least half the ocean freight of the beast, and the demand for the offal is so great that double the quantity could be disposed of readily at any time.

There have been some experimental shipments of fresh beef from Australia and the Argentine Republic, but they proved unsuccessful.

## MU'ITON.

The imports of mutton have increased from $220,808,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. to $257,047,280 \mathrm{lbs}$. a rise of $36,239,280 \mathrm{lbs}$. The largest portion of this is credited to Australasia, which sent us $161,224,224 \mathrm{lbs}$. as against $132,995,296 \mathrm{lbs}$. last year ; the Argentine Republic also shows a very considerable advance with a total of $65,601,536 \mathrm{lbs}$. compared with $58,048,432 \mathrm{lbs}$. in 1893. Holland sends $22,396,528 \mathrm{lbs}$. about the same quantity as before, and the amount from other countries is comparatively insignificant. There is thus shown once more a material increase in the trade ; latterly there has been a fairly good demand for it, but were the bounties and other artificial support which the trade receives, to be withdrawn, it is doubtful if it would reach much larger dimensions. 'There has been no frozen mutton shipped from Canada or the United States, as it has proved more profitable to them to ship live stock. Indeed the shippers in the Argentine Republic have come to recognize the advantage, and are now wherever possible sending the live animal.

## SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number in Great Britain is $25,861,500$, which, with the exception of the year 1881 and 1883, is the lowest recorded since the first official returns in 1866. It is estimated that of these 60 per cent belong to England, 28 per cent to Scotland and 12 per cent to Wales. This decrease in the home supply has given a fillip to the import trade, and I am glad to note that Canada has taken advantage of the opportunities offered. The total number imported was 484,764 and acording to the official returns Iceland contributed 65,606, Canada 136,690, the United States 198,138, and other countries 84,330 .

Iceland sheep are of a very superior quality, and in consequence of their lean meat are much sought by English butchers and feeders. Large numbers of these sheep are finished in the North of England and in Scotland through the winter months.

We have had a number of very fine sheep from the Canadian North-West, especially from Alberta, and some 7,000 or 8,000 have been disposed of in Liverpool. They dressed from 65 to 80 lbs . and showed remarkably good breeding and quality ; they realized from 11 to 13 cents per lb. Latterly there has been a great run on Canadian lambs ; they are eagerly enquired for and are taken in preference to English or any others.

The live sheep trade from the River Platte is assuming greater proportions; their sheep dress from 60 to 70 lbs ; and fetch from 12 to 13 cents per lb. with a ready
demand. The same sheep in a frozen state would not realise more than 5 to 6 cents, with a dragging market. Steamers from Argentine bring 1,000 to 1,200, and the freight to Liverpool is about 9 s . per head ; from the Dominion the freight is 4 s . to 5 s ., a manifest advantage in favour of Canada.

## DAIRY COWS.

I regret to state that in consequence of our cattle being scheduled there is again nothing to report respecting dairy cows. For no class of live stock is there such inquiry in this country, and a freshly calved dairy cow is for milking purposes worth three times her value per lb. as a butcher's beast.

## CONDENSED MILK.

To the table given in my last report I now add the figures for 1894 , and it will be seen that the import trade in condensed milk continues to expand, notwitstanding the enormous development which has taken place in the home manufacture.


This represents, according to the official returns 59,310,720 lbs. of milk of the value of $\$ 5,397,125$.

I am glad to note that about 100 cases were received in Liverpool from Canada, and I hope this is the commencement of a successful effort on the part of manufacturers in the Dominion to obtain a share in a trade in which our country is so preeminently fitted to engage. I understand that in several parts of the North-west, notably on the line between Calgary and Edmonton, they are preparing to manufacture this commodity. Norway is also entering this trade, and 50 cases have been landed in Liverpool from Christiania during the past year. In my annual reports during the last 15 or 16 years I have referred in more or less detail to the opening that exists here for this branch of dairy produce, and I trust, that before long the matter may receive the attention it deserves.

## HOG PRODUCTS.

The imports of bacon during the year reached a total of $416,259,536 \mathrm{lbs}$, a quantity $57,984,192$ lbs. in excess of 1893 . C.mada shows more favourably than last year with $28,497,616$ lbs. compared with $21,702,576$ lbs.: the United States also shows an increase from $243,856,816 \mathrm{lbs}$. in 1893 to $286,854,736 \mathrm{lbs}$. in 1894 . The depression which has existed during the year, added to the larger receipts, has had a very marked effect on prices, and the imports from the United States are actually returned as being of less value than the smaller quantity received last year. Prices for Canadian product have suffered also, although not quite to the same extent. The average value is always higher for Canadian than for the United States bacon, and I am glad to say that the difference has been more than maintained during the last twelve months. I alluded in my previous report to the activity being displayed by Denmark in this trade, and I have to record a further advance in the quantity exported to England, the figures being 79,7:7648 lbs . in 1893, and $85,884,736 \mathrm{lbs}$. in 1894. As likely to have an effect on values in the future it should be noted that the stock of pigs in the United Kingdom has increased
during the year by 516,000 . I quote the following obtained from a large wholesale house showing the prices now current:-

## BACON.

|  | Smok |
| :---: | :---: |
| "Mitre, No. 1 sizeable, best brands only . |  |
| " No.2 " " | 59s. |
| No. 3 | 58s. |
| Irish, finest, best brands, No. 1 lean sizeable. . $56 \mathrm{~s} ., 62 \mathrm{~s}$. and 63 |  |
| Pea-fed, finest, C. P. C., 50 lb . average. . | 45 s . |
| " " " 40 lb . average. | 4รัs. |
| " finest, " Beaver." 50-52 lb. average | 45 s . |
| Fore ends, lean . | 40 s . |
| Rolled shoulders, perfect | 39 s . |
| Cumberland-cut, Wright's or Fowler's, 28 lb . average | 42 s . |
| New York shoulders, $10-12 \mathrm{lb}$. average (smoked)..... <br> (Green bacon, 4 s . per cwt., less than smoked) | 37 s . |
| Tierce Bellies, very prime, 12 lb . average | 37s. |

The agent of a firm of packers in the United States is now extensively advertising a brand of bacon made fron wheat-fed hogs. They say "the packing house is situated in one of the best wheat districts in America, and the hogs being fed on wheat affords us every confidence in recommending the meats."

A Liverpool firm well and favourably known throughout Canada, writes me as follows on this subject:-"The trade in Canadian bacon and hams is still in its infancy, but there is no doubt it is capable of, and the prospects are in favour of, great development. We believe that it will pay the Canadian farmer to make dairy produce and feed hogs as well as anything else he can do, and England is the market for the product. Hogs in Canada can be raised and sold as cheaply as in the States, and the quality of the Canadian pea-fed, or wheat fed hog, is giving satisfaction. So far the profitable packing is in the hands of only a few firms, who have chiefly made Singed Wiltshire, for which in times of scarcity of Danish, long prices have been obtained. This cut however, is very liable to be overdone, and it is desirable that new packers should cultivate more the cutting and curing of other English cuts. Experience shows that most Canadian packers do not begin well. The meat is not carefully cut, wrong weights, and kind of hog (as to leanness and length) put into the different cuts. The color has often been dull, both externally and internally ; a bright cherry red in the lean is desired. Certain cuts should be packed in borax and others in salt, and although mild cured is desirable, there appears in many cases a difficulty in curing the meat without making it hard and salty. We would strongly recommend that thoroughly experienced men should be obtained from Chicago and other places from first-class packers known to get the highest prices for their goods. Shippers who wonder why their meats from first-class hogs do not bring top prices may be told that it is entirely owing to errors such as the abovenamed, which experience and care may prevent. Other firms, who like ourselves are selling for American and Canadian account, regularly, meats of all kinds, will doubtless approve of the above and contirm our recommendation. Photographs, as well as samples from other packers, can be obtained readily, showing the various cuts and suitable sizes."

This fully bears out the views expressed in my last report to your department on the importance of having the bacon properly cut, and which you recognized by inserting in the report the views of the different peculiarities which I was enabled to forward.

There has been an attempt to establish a trade in chilled pork brought from the United States, but the few small shipments that were made did not result satisfactorily. Over 2,000 carcases were also brought here in refrigerators from South America, but I do not look for any great development in this direction. The trade in live pigs has practically ceased, eight only having been imported throughout the whole of the year.

## BUTTER.

The value of the butter imported reached the enormous sum of $567,352,095$. The following table shows the contributing countries and the quantity received from each :

|  | 1 bs . |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sweden | 29,826,272 |
| Denmark | 123,479,216 |
| Germany | 15,428,560 |
| Holland | 18,497,584 |
| France. | 47,559,568 |
| Canada | 2,339,344 |
| United States | 3,497,760 |
| Other countries. | 47,890,752 |
| Total. | 288,519,056 |

Australasian butters have already made their mark and have to be reckoned with as a factor on the market. Their influence is felt more each year, and the time is confidently looked forward to by some when colonial butters will render us more independent of continental supplies. Large shipments came in at the commencement of the year, and in my last report I referred to the "Massilia" as being on its way from Sydney with $1,444,000 \mathrm{lbs}$., which up to that time had been the largest consignment. The SS. "Ophir" is now expected in the Thames with no less than 38,350 packages, or about $2,128,000$ lbs. The very rapid growth of the trade is shown by the following figures:

|  | Imports during | Australian. | $\underset{\text { Zealand. }}{\substack{\text { New } \\ \text { Zea }}}$ | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | pkgs. | pkgs . | pegs. |
| 1890. |  | 21, iit 4 | 35,221 | 56,545 |
| 1891 |  | 22,903 | 20,364 | 105,267 |
| 1892 |  | 10イ,341 | 62,123 | 171,064 |
| 1893 |  | 233,926 | 77.45 | 311, 410 |
| 1894 |  | 433, 4-\% | $1 \because 4,723$ | 523,209 |

As usual butter fetched the highest prices in the early months of the year ; French baskets then fetched $\$ 25$ to $\$ 34$ for ordinary to finest mild; Danish and Swedish $\$ 29$ to $\$ 29.50$; Dutch $\$ 27$ to $\$ 29$; Cork $\$ 22.50$ to $\$ 29.25$; Australasian $\$ 24$ to $\$ 29$ per 112 lbs. Prices afterwards fell away very considerably, but an improvement took place late in the year, notably in Danish which was quoted in November at 331.50 to 34 , though this figure has been reduced again since then.

I cannot add anything to what I have said many times in previous reports as to the advisability of Canadian dairymen taking up this branch of commerce.

The following are the present wholesale prices :-
Colonial (Australasian), choicest factories only.... $\$ 25.50 \$ 26.50 \$ 27.00$

Danish and Swedish, choicest dairies. Our own importation
Danish and Swedish, selected, 112 lbs. casks, first-rate value............................. 28.50


## TINNED BU'TTER.

A few small shipments of tinned butter have arrived from the Dominion, and I understand the article has been well received in South Africa and on the West Coast ; Messrs. Esbensen still control the great bulk of the export trade in tinned butter to hot countries, and I again quote their list of prices.

Selected Butter of choicest quality.
2 lbs tins 17 pence per lb. F. O. B. Copenhagen.

| 1 | $"$ | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$ | $"$ | $"$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | $"$ | 20 | $"$ | $"$ |  |

French Style.
Cases containing 60-2 lbs. tins ( 800 Grs. net) $£ 7100$ per case.

| " | $100-1$ | " | $(400$ | $"$ | 6 | 17 | 6 | " |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | $100-\frac{1}{2}$ | $"$ | $(200$ | $"$ | 15 | 0 | " |  |

F. O. B. Copenhagen.

Choicest quality.
28 lbs. tins 14 pence per lb. F. O. B. Copenhagen.

| 14 | " | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | " | " | " |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | " | 15 | $"$ | $"$ | $"$ |
| 5 | $"$ | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | " | " | " |
| 4 | $"$ | 16 | " | " | " |

Salted quality.
28 lbs. tins $13 \frac{1}{2}$ pence per lb. F. O. B. Copenhagen.

| 14 | " | 14 | " | " | " |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | " | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$ |  |  |

Butter can be delivered C.I. F. in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, at an additional charge of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per lb .

## CHEESE.

The imports of cheese were as follows :-

of a total value of $\$ 27,335,685$. An increase is thus shown of $20,812,400 \mathrm{lbs}$. over last year, Canada being credited with $10,684,800 \mathrm{lbs}$. more than in 1893 . The impression prevails that taking the year through it has not been a very remunerative one. During the first few months sales took place of fine and finest cool makes at stiffening rates; until by the time the 1893-94 season had drawn to a close they were $\$ 15$ to $\$ 15.50$; but when consignments of the new make began to arrive prices receded to $\$ 12.75$ to $\$ 13.25$ for the choicest lots on offer, and afterwards fell still further owing to reports of an abnormally large make in the Dominion. Present quotations for first class lots run from $\$ 12.50$ to $\$ 13.50$.

Both Australian and New Zealand cheese have been imported during 189t, the former for the first time. The quality has been fair, and the prices obtained ranged from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 13.50$. The Colony of Victoria, I understand, has been paying a bonus of $\$ 1.50$ per 112 lbs . on cheese shipped to Europe, but I believe the amount is to be reduced to 75 cents, which will prove a severe check. The exports from the colony during the year reached about 1,680,000 lbs. Several cases of "filled" cheese from the

United States have been detected here: though the custom house officers are examining the imports very carefully their vigilance is often evaded, for prosecutions on account of its sale takes place from time to time in the country. It comes mostly from Chicaso and is quoted as low as $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 10$ per 112 lbs.

The manufacture of Cheddar on the factory system has met with some success in Scotland, but I am informed by a good authority that the system has not succeeded in England this year, (owing to either want of knowledge or attention, or both), notwithstanding that the wholesale price of milk has been 3 cents per quart as compared with $3 \frac{1}{2}$ cents to 4 cents in 1892, the fall being attributed to the abundance of grass.

In many previous reports I have alluded to the opportunities that existed for a trade in fancy cheese to the south American Republics, Africa and other countries, where the article cannot be successfully made. In the general depression prices have somewhat receded, but the volume of the trade appears to be greater than erer. As regards this country the business in the fancy varieties has not been so prosperous as hitherto. Gorgonzola, which for some years had a great run, has rather gone out of fashion and English Stilton has regained its position. Canadian Stilton, although of very good quality, is not yet up to the same standard of excellence as the English article ; still it readily brings $\$ 12.50$ per 112 lbs . Some cheese of this variety has been shipped from Australia, but its success was not great The largest handlers of cheese in Liverpool, (dealing with probably at least a third of the total Canadian export) in response to my request have favoured me with the following :-
"An increased trade has been done this season in Canadian cheese, but unfortunately not very remunerative to importers. The usual speculative buying took place during the summer, and a large make of June cheese was put into cold storage in Canada, the bulk of it on English account: the buyers this year are suffering considerably, as the competition to be the first to buy, caused high prices to be paid, and the purchases not only proved unremunerative to buyers, but they did not materially benefit the factories on the seeason's make, as they were induced to hold too firmly on their Fall soods, and had to sell ultimately at lower prices. The shutting up of this month's make caused too high a price to be paid for July cheese, and also caused a surplus of stock later in the season. The increased production of Canadian, and the large and increasing imports of Australian and New Zealand cheese, will probably prevent those higher spring prices in the future, which we have often experienced in past years. If the summer cheese went into consumption when made, the factory men would doubtless get better prices for fall goods, and we should hear less talk of the necessity for branding the date on the cheese. Our personal visits to the factories in Canada, and long experience, tell us that any deception of the indicated kind is due in most cases to the cold storage system, and occurs after the goods have left the factory men's hands.

The United States make of cheese appears to be more required for their home trade each year, and Canadian not only continues to be of superior quality, but also greater in quantity.

A considerable quantity of margarine cheese chiefly from Chicago has reached this market, but the difficulties of selling it are increasing, and it is not likely to develop to any extent."

Edam and Gouda cheese for export to hot countries have fallen considerably in price as will be seen by a comparison of the following quotations with the list given in my report of last year.


## EGGS.

There has been an increase in the import of eggs from $11,045,-56$ great hundreds (120) to $11,876,968$ great hundreds. Canada's contribution towards this total, amounted to 254,604 great hundreds, compared with 207,374 great hundreds in 18.33 . As indicating to some extent the destination of the eggs from the Dominion, it may be of interest to note that one firm in Liverpool had consigned to them no less than 96,000 great hundreds. The majority come in cases of 1,200 each, and the packing is usually oat hulls, which have proved very efticient ; others come in smaller boxes packed in paper fillers. Prices have low in this as in every other commodity-from $\$ 1.50$ to 2.15 for fresh eggs and 81.45 ruled tw $\$ 1.60$ for limed or pickled. Continental pickled eggs have sold at higher prices than Canadian, and it is stated by the trade that this is in consequence of farmers and collectors in Canada holding for an advance in price, so that in many instances when they were put on the market they were stale. All over the continent, and especially in Russia, there appears to be a feeling of combination amongst the farmers, collectors and shippers with a view to capturing the British trade, and the co-operation that has
existed among them has earned for the continental commodity a better character and therefore a better price. At the commencement of last season a very bad mishap unfortunately occurred. Some three car loads of eggs which were in transit in Canada two on one line of railway and one on another, got terribly damaged. It is said that they were literally telescoped; nevertheless they were sent forward, and on arrival here two-thirds had to be thrown away. The remainder were distributed over the country, but were found to be tainted, owing to the fermentation of the broken mass with which they had travelled, and by this means a widely spread prejudice against Canadian eggs was created, and their good character has not been wholly recovered during the whole season. It is stated by all connected with the trade that if properly conducted, and with a better spirit existing between producers, collectors, shippers and forwarding companies, there is nothing to prevent Canadians from holding the market against any foreign comodity, as the size, and when shipped fresh the quality, leaves nothing to be desired, though I would again remind those interested that the greater the number of brown eggs the more saleable is the case.

A few shipments of Australian eggs have reached this country, but they have not come so far north as Liverpool.

## POULTRY.

I am sorry to say that this branch of our trade has not expanded in any great degree. In November, 1874, and again in 1878, I issued a circular letter giving instructions as to how turkeys should be prepared for this market. Acting in accordance with them one shipper in Ontario entered at once into the business, and has carried it on successfully ever since. This season's annual shipment, which is the sixteenth, arrived in perfect condition, and as the character of his turkeys has become well known in this district his birds are much sought after. I believe he could have sold three times the quantity of this year's consignment. Prices have ruled somewhat lower than usual, as is the case with everything else during this year of depression, but notwithstanding this I am sure he has every reason to be satisfied. The instructions given in the circular to which I have referred were embodied in my report for the year 1891, and need no alteration.

A small number of ducks and geese were brought wer this season, and they surpassed anything of the kind on the market here.

Some other small shipments of Canadian turkeys were made to Liverpool, and where the condition was good, fair prices were realized, but a few arrived in poor order and had to be sacrificed.
The the total value of the poultry imported into the United Kingdom from all quarter during the year amounted to $52,404,450$.

HAL.
The drought of 1893, and the almost total failure of the hay crop in the British Isles produced a dearth of English hay and prices reached abnormal figures : at the same time low rates of freight were ruling. This combination of circumstances enabled Canadian timothy and clover to obtain a firm footing in the British markets. This year has been a most favourable one for the hay crop here, but the Canadian article has made such a favourable impression upon buyers that the trade may be looked upon as permanent. Very heary shipments were made in the spring from Canada and at rery low prices: in January, February and March, 24 was the average: April, 523.75 : May, $\$ 23.75$; but the heavy crops here brought the price in June down to $\$ 16.25$. A very great fall in values was caused by injudiciously large shipments from Montreal, which created a glut in the market ; the SS. "Virginian" alone had one consignment of 1,000 tons, and dealers learning that this was due took the opportunity to break the prices. No less than 30,000 tons of Canarlian and American hay were at one time in warehouse in Liverpool, but fortunately towards the end of the year a clearance had been made and during this month Canadian hay was worth about $\$ 17.50$. The quality has been very good: mixed clover and timothy fetched $\$ 1.25$ per ton more than timothy 5-29!
alone. Nothing better shows the standing of Canadian hay in the North of England than the fact that the best quality of Canadian clover and timothy is worth $\$ 2.50$ per ton more than English seed hay-that is Italian rye grass and clover-or Irish permanent grass meadow hay. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to develope a trade in alfalfa from the Argentine Republic: it was chopped and pressed and the price ranged from $\$ 12.50$ to $\$ 15$ per ton, and even at this was practically unsaleable. A few thousand bales of chopped hay came from Canada, but there appears to be no particular demand for it in this condition, and I think the parties concerned were disappointed with the result. I have pointed out in previous reports that the volume of the hay trade is very largely dependent upon the rates of freight; these being reasonable the trade can now always hold its own in this market. The quantity of hay imported into Laverfool during the year from Canadian and United States ports was 696,395 bales, the Dominion being the source of origin of by far the larger proportion.

## HORSES.

More horses have been received from Canada than for many previous years, the total reaching the respectable number of 5,424 . Of these 690 were landed in Liverpool. Although there have been some few shipments of very fine carriage horses yet dealers here who have visited the Dominion, and to whom I have given letters of introduction, say that they have experienced great difficulty in getting the superior quality of horse which is required in this country. For "slaves" such as tram horses, the pric s are exceedingly low, indeed the value is almost as low as in the Dominion and the United States ; but for good, roomy, well-bred geldings, for carriage horses and hunters, the demand is very brisk. People who have been engaged in the Canadian $h$ rse trade for the past 20 years state that some years ago a great many of the best mares were shipped from Canada to the United States, and it is now necessary, in order to get high-class stock for export, to use good-sized thoroughbred stallions. There are numbers of these in the North-west, but the horses there are branded, and this affects their sale in the British market, though I believe that on the continent the markings would not be so strongly objected to. The horses imported during the year from all parts numbered 22,866 compared with 13,707 in 1893 . On the other hand 16,558 were exported, 4,250 to Holland, 6,601 to Belgium (both presumably en route to Geimany and Italy) and 2,02s to France. A large proportion of these were from Treland, in which country several foreign governments have resident agents; they are suited for saddle, harness or military purposes, and are all sired by thoroughbred stallions. As you are a ware I have paid a great deal of attention to this trade during the past 20 years; I am still doing my utmost to foster it, and with the return of prosperity I hope to ste an even greater expansion in the business. 525 horses are recorded as being imported from the Argentine Republic, but a good many of these were ponies for use in coll mines. The success attending the import of horses from the Argentine is very small ; the animals are said to be most vicious and while many of them would make good saldle horses, very few can be broken to make safe harness horses.

As yo. are aware, in nearly all continental countries the state maintains a large number of stallions, it being recognized that to maintain or improve the breed of horses is a national affair, and one that cannot safely be left entirely to private enterprise. I woulr suggest a consideration of the question by your government. Even in England assistance is given in the shape of the Queen's premium to which I referred at length in my report for the year 1887. In France there is now a movement on foot to make the laws relating to French stallions even more stringent that they are at present. There are about 15,000 stallions in the country, of which 3,000 belong to the state, and there are nearly $-2,000$ more owned by private individuals, which are to all intents and purposes of the same value as govermment stallions, having been examined by govermment inspectors and found free from any hereditary complaint and calculated to improve the bresel. There are 10,000 others, unlicensed as it were, but even these are not allowed to conm mares, other than those of their own owners, unless they have a certificate that they are sound in their wind. What many French breeders now wish is that this prohibition should be extended from roaring, to all hereditary complaints.

The fairs in England have been well attended, and for first-class stock very satisfactory prices are reported.

sALMON.

I am glad to note that the experiments in shipping fresh salmon, referred to in my last report, are still in progress. Small consignments of most excellent fish continue to be made from the St. Lawrence; the fish have arrived in this country in perfect condition, and the prospects are very encouraging.

A new development of the same trade is being made by friends of mine who have become interested in shipping, fresh salmon from British Columbia via Australia. An experimental shipment of some $112,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. from Vancouver via Sydney is daily expected in London, and there appears to be no doubt that British Columbia salmon can he landed in London and sold at 6 cents to 8 cents per pound and show a profit; if the calculations prove correct a new article of diet, sure to meet with great favour, will be brought within the reach of the artisan population of the British Isles. The parties engaged in this business are possessed of ample capital, and are determined to thoroughly test the question as to whether a trade can be established; they will not be easily disheartened, and should the first consignment not prove successful other trials will be made. The continent of Europe also offers a great tield for the development of this business. I have studied the matter since the first importation of fresh salmon from Canada in 1879; there were then not the same facilities for carrying it on as now exist, with refrigerating chambers on the ships and cold storage for reception after arçival here. I feel very sanguine as to the protitable result of the present venture. As regards canned salmon, I beg to quote a letter I have received from one of the leading firms in the trade in this country.
"The salmon canning industry, like many others, has seen considerable changes since its initiation. Ten years ago the total pack at all points of the Pacific coast was 985,295 cases ; this last season, it is estimated to amount to $2,000,000$ cases, but with this gradually increasing pack has grown an equally increased consumption in this country, for although prices of other food products are greatly reduced, canned salmon is still an economical and favorite article of food amongst the toiling masses, and whereas the average consumption per day used to be reckoned at 1,000 cases, it is now nearly double that quantity. Popular taste has lately entirely changed, for some few years ago, the pink fish of the Columbia and Siacramento Rivers was the most desired and highest priced on the market, but now the demand is all for red fish and red oil, and no fish in the world can come nearer to these requirements than the Sockeye of British Columbia. This fish, regular in colour and oil, has become a general favorite with the consumer, and even the spring fish caught in the same waters is held at a considerable discount; its greatest competitor is the red fish of Alaska, the lacking of which is ruled from San Francisco, and can be increased to an almost unlimited extent, but the fish is not to be compared with that from the Fraser and Skeena Rivers, and generally sells at about 50 cents to 65 cents per case under the two latter. The Alaska Associa tion has, however, made use of the peculiarity of the boundary line to fix canneries on Point Roberts, and forward the pack of same to the United Kingdom as Fraser River salmon, to the detriment of the genuine article. Canned salmon is still growing in popularity, but packers should be careful not to be carried away with the idea that any pieces of fish in cans will go down with the British public; careful selection of fish and smooth cut pieces, well packed, without any tail pieces or scrapings will well repay the canner, and maintain the reputation of British Columbia salmon, which it so justly deserves."

LOHATERS.
I requested the same firm to give me their view also on the lobster trade and have received from them the following interesting communication.
"Lobsters are not sor much an article of food with the mases as one of luxury. This is clearly shown by the demand heing chiefly for the choicest qualities, showing whole tails and claws, carefully packed in flat cans, and for which dung the last few
years, $\$ 10$ per case has been readily paid upon the markets here, being comparatively dear when compared with other descriptions of canned foods. The trade is much hampered hy the prevalence of tins the contents of which are either all or partially black; these are found sometimes amongst the finest packs, and some parcels on arrival contain tins all of which are more or less black, and these must show a great loss to both Packer and Importer, as we have seen such parcels sold under ${ }^{2} 2.50$ per case. The dealers are also troubled with complaints from their country customers of these defective tins, a defect, which, unlike 'blown' cans, cannot be detected until the tin is opened, It seems to be generally thought here that it arises from the sulphur in the lobster coming into contact with the iron of the cheap tin plates, forming Sulphurate of Iron. Paper and parchment coverings inside the tin have been used for its prevention, but with very little success, as the liquor permeates through the coverings, and appears to act as a conductor. We have lately been shown samples of lobsters packed under a new process with galatine ; the contents certainly had a very nice appearance and were perfectly free from black. This, the inventor of the process stated was the result of his patent, and he could guarantee every tin to be equally free. If this should prove to be correct, then he is indeed a benefactor to the whole trade, for whereas the volume of business here in this article has been gradually becoming smaller and more ditticult owing to the numerous claims and losses on defective parcels, it may now be expected to rapidly increase. One word of warning to the packer. Buyers here have become so cautious as to often require 48 tins opened before purchasing a small parcel ; sometimes these samples show one tin filled with Board Scrapings, and this is sufficient to ruin what would otherwise have been a choice parcel ; our advice is, pack good quality, keep your scrapings out of the tins, and you will find it pays better in the end."

## PULP.

The trade in wood pulp from the Dominion for pajer making, de., has assumed large dimensions; nearly 150,000 bundles and bales have been landed in Liverpool, and from what I can glean the quality leaves nothing to be desired. I look forward to a great expansion in this trade. Scandinavian producers are now taking adrantage of the Ship Canal to run cargoes direct to Manchester, but they are feeling Canadian competition, and it is rumoured that there may be a drop in their prices. In the early part of the year I had some correspondence with one of the largest paper mills in this district, and was informed that they used about 10,000 tons of dry pulp annualy and that of this about 1,200 tons was Canadian; they added that Canadian pulp is better than that from Scandinavia, more evenly made, and the texture seems better adapted to paper making. In a later communication the same firm wrote me that "The Laurentide Pulp Company" are putting down presses similar to those used in Norway for insuring a regular moisture of 50 per cent. One of these presses is already at work as we have had some shipments fron: it, and the bales are packed in canvas. They have arrived here in every way as satisfactory as Scandinavian supplies. We believe that the reduced bulk and the consequent economy in freight will go a good way towards covering the cost of this improved packing. It is a generally expressed opinion now amongst paper makers in the north here that Canadian pulp is distinctly superior to that of Norway, and still more so as compared with Swedish pulp. Much of 'this superiority we believe is to be attributed to the nature of the wood itself. The fibre seems to "mill" better and is certainly of a tougher and finer texture. We think Canadian pulp will ultimately command from $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 2.50$ more per ton than Scandinavian on the ground of quality. There is every prospect of prices for wood pulp being lower for 1895. As you are aware a combination in Scandinavia has had the effect of artificially enhancing prices for two years past. It seems now as if the prices would settle somewhere nearer the cost of production, perhaps $\$ 21$ to $\$ 2$ f.o.r. here. Whether the Canadians can compete at this figure we cannot say, but judging from the prices now being quoted in some quarters we should think that something under will still leave a margin. At all prents we are sure that Canadian pulp will always now command a substantial preference in this market, and we trust with the help of this preference they will be able to maintain and improve their position. There is a good opening for sul-
phite pulp, but the price will need to be rather less than 52.50 . We believe it can be produced in Canada for a good deal less than that. The industry is in a state of transition on account of the rapid improvements which keep being made in the necessary plant and methods of production, but that is really advantageous to Canadian enterprise because it would enter the field with the benefit of all the costly experiments which have been made in this country and on the continent. This, together with the superior nature of its wood, should enable Canada to take a leading place in this industry. We do not think that a mill in Canada, well located for its timber supply, would be in any worse position for winter transportation than its competitor in Norway or Sweden. You will easily see that it is a point of great importance to have access to the markets during as many months in the year as possible. The present difficulty with some existing mills is that they are badly situated for winter transportation and this would neerl to be avoided in enterprises designed for the British market."

## PAPER.

Nearly 5,000 rolls, bales, drc. of paper have been landed in Liverpool from Canada and the United States, and a large proportion of this has been re-exported to Australia. The "Melbourne Argus" is now using the Canadian article in preference to that produced in sicandinavia. This is a trade which should grow very considerably.

## APPLES,

The apple trade has this year reached enormous proportions, the number of bushels impo:ted into the United Kingdom being 4,967,569 against 3,459,984 in 1893. It is however especially at this port during the present season that the increase has been so extraordinary, no less than 644,068 barrels having been received from the United States and Canada since the season began, compared with 62,784 barrels during the corresponding period of last year. The fruit from Canada is reported to be generally in sound condition, but only occasional parcels have realised the top quotations. One of the largest handlers, has favoured me with the following letter on the subject :-
"Although receipts of apples into England this season exceed any previous record, shipments from Canada have not been on a large scale, presumably i.ecause the crop is only a moderate one. On the other hand that of America is very large, the total arrivals to date from both places being over half a million barrels. It is somewhat ditticult to give the separate statistics, as Canadians arrive from nearly all ports and cannot be defined. Canadian apples have not held their position of superiority this season, the fruit generally being small and poor in colour. Some of the later arrivals have however shown a marked exception, being of good size, colour and condition, and have realised the highest quotations which are as follows:-


At the commencement of the season a large quantity of soft early varieties were shipped, which, as nearly always happens, landed in bad condition, some arriving almost worthless. This class of fruit cannot stand the long royage, and however scarce apples may be in England, growers and shippers will do better by making what they can on the home markets. The season up to the present has been most satisfactury, and almost any fruit which has landed in fair condition has realised an active demand at prices which must have been encouraging to shippers. The prospects for the remainder of the season are good, and an advancing market may confidently be anticipated."

A growing trade is being conducted in tinned apples, each tin containing one gallon. These are principally from Ontario for ships, use or exportation to hot countries.

## PRESERVED VEGETABLES

Some attempts have been made from the Maritime Provinces to develop a trade in preserved vegetables, but little success has as yet attended there efforts. The demand for such an article for the army and navy, merchant vessels, and for South Africa is increasing, and their are several firms in this country engaged in the business. Perhaps it will be of interest to quote a price list, to show manufacturers in Canada their chances in competition.


I think that a profitable business could be done from Eastern Canada if attention were paid to the subject.

> honer.

Some small shipments of honey have been received here from Canada, but I have not been able to learn if they met with a favorable market. I am afraid, however, that the extraordinary low price of sugar, and the consequent cheapening of jams, will adversely effect this trade for the present.

## WINE AND WHISKY.

The trade in wine has not shown much expansion, but that in whisky progresses satisfactorily, Canadian Club Whisky having met with much favour wherever introduced.

## FIBRE.

I hear that a commencement has been made in a trade in indurated fibre articles manufactured in Canada, and that there is a considerable demand for such things as loaths, fire-buckets, etc.

## WOODEN HOUSES.

I believe that there may be a trade done in South Africa, the Canary Islands, and Madeira, in the cheap wooden houses which are manufactured in Canada. I have had several inquiries and have placed the parties in communication with makers in the Dominion, who there is $m$ doubt, can produce them as regards both price and quality in competition with any other country in the world. I trust a profitable business may result.

## ORGAN

Notwithstanding the hard times ther has heen an increase in the organ trade, some 600 more having been received from the Dominion at this port than during the previous year.

## WHEELS.

I am pleased to say that the trade in Canadian wheels continues good; they come chiefly from Ontario, are of superior quality and finish, and are used by the principal carriage makers throughout the British Isles.

## WIRE MATTRESSES.

Nearly 20,000 cases of wire mattresses have been landed at this port from the Dominion during the year, a fact which speaks for itself.

MERCHANDISE MARK'S ACT.
I am not aware of the steps your department has taken to make known the provisions of the British Merchandise Marks' Act, but several cases have come under my notice during the year in which its regulations were either not known or their importance was not recognized. One instance was the case of a fairly large shipment of bacon sent on consigment to a Liverpool firm and which arrived with the boxes only marked "Finest Wiltshire." The customs seized the lot, and it was only on my personal intervention that a fine was substituted for the absolute confiscation which was at first intended. In another case a Canadian manufacturer of furniture arrived here with samples and he informed me that he had never heard of the existence of the Act until he reached Liverpool.*

## PHOSHATES.

The depressed state of agriculture and the consequent distress among farmers and landowners have had their natural effect on the price of artificial manures, and the trade is in a very stagnant condition. The value of our pho-phates has fallen along with that of bones and nitrates. A leading firm of brokers in this city, has furnished me with the following quotations. They say: "The trade in phosphates during the year has been very precarious, with a falling tendency. The quotations are: $75-80$ per cent Florida phosphate rock, 1895, stearner shipment, is still 74 d . per unit in cargoes c.i.f. United Kingdom, but $7 \frac{1}{2} d$. is probably nearest value. The value of South Carolina river rock and of 60-65 per cent Algerian is about $6 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per unit or more. We do not hear of business in River Plate bones. The numinal value of anything afloat is about $£ 410$., but this price would hardly be obtainable for shipment. Crushed Kurrachee bones offer for shipment at $£ \pm 12 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. per ton without finding buyers. £410s. has again been accepted for Bombay bone meal, January February shipment, but $£ 412 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d . would have to be paid for parcels afloat and $£ 415 \mathrm{~s}$. for anything on the spot. The value of common grinding bones is £t5s. to $£ 47 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. per ton, according to quality and condition."

## MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

There has been a great deal of excitement in this and other ports in reference to the success or otherwise of the Manchester Ship Canal. The enterprise is in its infancy yet, but the volume of trade has been considerable, as shown by the following returns of the year's working :-


[^10]Arrangements which have just been made and others which are in progress are calculated to increase their trade very considerably during the coming year. The abattoirs for slaughtering cattle from scheduled countries are rapidly approaching completion, and when finished there will be every inducement offered for certain ships from the Dominion to proceed direct to Manchester.

In conclusion I may be permitted to assure you that the Agency continues to be much appreciated by business men on both sides of the Atlantic. I have at all times used my utmost endeavours to promote trade relations between the two countries, and I trust that my efforts, and the foregoing report, will meet with your approval.

> I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
> JOHN DYKE,
> Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Liverpool.

# REPORT OF BRISTOL AGENT. 

(Mr. J. W. Down).

Bristol, 31st December, 1894.
Sir -I have the honour herewith to hand you my report upon trade matters and the Bristol market for the past year.

## Ca'ttle.

The Canadian cattle trade has been fairly satisfactory during this season, but there is still room for considerable development. The arrivals at Avonmouth for Bristol, I believe show an increase this year, and I am pleased to say the meat is reported to be of a better quality, in fact, butchers and dealers report a steady improvement in the quality of Canadian cattle year by year. Beef has ruled low through the season, but I find that Canidian beasts here sold well, and realized within a fraction of the best English. Quality is what has to be considered, as there is nearly at all times a good market here for first class meat, but the price obtained for second rate stuff will often show a loss, the market at times being glutted with poor rough stuff sent over from Treland. Good quality beef will always sell. I have kept careful watch upon this trade, and I am pleased to say during this season no disease has been reported at Avonmouth where all Canadian cattle consigned to this port are slaughtered. Australia appears to be making vigorous efforts to participate in the foreign cattle trade with England. The steamer "Maori King" landed 20 fat bullocks in this country in October, and I note from the reports that these reached here in good condition. These cattle cost from £4. 4 s. to $£ 4$. 10 s . in Sydney. It is reported these cattle when sold in England although good beef, did not realize sufficient to show a profit on the venture. A prominent Queensland cattle dealer purposes handling several hundred steers for exportation to this country, and in some quarters it is believed that this trade will become rapidly developed and will in a short time enter into serious competition with the American live cattle trade.

There has been, I am pleased to report, a gratifying increase in the number of sheep sent to this port from Canada during this season, and I hope the prices realized have been sufficient to justify further shipments, as both butchers and dealers here, who have handled Canadian mutton speak very favourably of same. Let me advise Canadians to pay a little more attention to this trade, as there is certainly a very fair market here for Canadian sheep, if reasonable freights can be obtained. The thousands of sheep shipped to England this year from Canada has made the trade in Australian and New Zealand mutton very slow, and lessened its value, and it is well known here that fresh Canadian mutton is much preferred to frozen from any country. I hope ere long to see the markets here well supplied with Canadian sheep.

That the Australians are making every effort to push their meat trade, is quite certain, and they are undoubtedly showing great perseverance in the face of obstacles and heavy losses. I learn arrangements have been concluded at Brisbane, Queensland, for the despatch monthly, of 750 tons of frozen meat to London this winter. The first steamer, the "Ruohine," is due in London this month, and has accommodation for 90,000 carcases. The Queensland Meat Export Company-a new venture-have erected machinery capable of dealing with one hundred and twenty carcases daily. I am given to understand a prominent representative of the trade has gone out prepared to spend some thousands sterling in putting this business upon a commercial hasis, and shipments of Queensland bullocks sent down to finish upon the grass lands of the Hunter River in New South Wales, may be expected to $b$ made throughout the coming year. They will be made on a business footing in lots of 50 to 100 head to begin with, and thr first arrivals are expected during the earlier months of the year. However successful this new trade may prove to be, it ought to be some time before the number sent could seriously interfere with the shipments from Canada.

The following remarks respecting the Christmas markets in this district will afford an idea of what prices are realized here.

At the Bristol Christmas market, as is generally the case, there was a large attendance from the surrounding districts. As regards quantity and quality, the market was well up to the average, but there was a general complaint of the dulness of trade. This was attributed to the custom which has been growing of recent years, of local butchers and buyers supplying themselves by private treaty, and also at the rarious country markets near Bristol. The show of Devons was particularly good, and fetched an average price of $£ 26$, but the bulk of the stock went to London, local buyers not being inclined to give higher figures. A capital lot of short horns was penned and though $£ 26$ was the general price, $£ 2$ was secured in a few cases As regards sheep, the trade was somewhat restricted, though there was an excellent selection, including prize winners from local shows. The average figure for wethers was 8 d . per lb . There was on sale a nice lot of Irish and Hampshire Downs, and these were purchased at 8 d. and $8!r l$. per lb., and 20 magnificent fat tegs. Several prize Hampshire Downs realised 70s. apiece. A number of useful wethers were offered at 8 d . and some small choice Downs were sold at 56 s . apiece. Also a large number of Down wethers were exhibited, the average price of which was 8 d. per ilb.

At the Chipping Sodbury Christmas market there was a large attendance of butchers and dealers, and an unusually large number of beasts, the majority of which had been expressly fed for the Christmas trade, were on offer. For prime beef from 58.8 s. to 60 s. was obtained, and in a few very rare instances 63 s . per cwt. was obtained, this latter price being realized for a few fancy and exceptionally prime beasts. A number of well fatted beasts changed hands at from 50 s . to 56 s . per cwt. Inferior and secondary beef commanded but a dull sale, and a number of this class of animals were sent back to the farms. The sheep pens were well supplied, best quality mutton realized a good sale, at from 8 d . to $8 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per lb . for best wethers. Ewes and heavy weights selling at from $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. to 7 d . per lb. The pig market was reopened for the sale of pigs, but there was only a somewhat limited supply, and trade was apparently dull. Nearly 200 prime fat heifers and steers and upwards of 100 choice fat sheep were offered by auction in the market, including 30 very choice heifers, which realized $£ 629$; the highest price animal realizing $£ 27$, this being the highest price realized in the inarket ; one of these beasts was awarded with a first prize $£ 3$, given for the best beast fed on compressed oil cake. For the best pen of sheep fed on cake, five pens realized at this sale from 60 s . to 66 s . per head.

Thornbury Christmas Market - between 300 and 400 choice heifers, steers, and oxen were sent to this market, the majority of which were of an exceptionally fine quality. There was a full attendance of butchers, dealers and .griculturists present, and trade, although perhaps not up to the standard price in the vendor's view was quite up to the average of local markets. For best quality beef from 56 s. to 58 s. was realized, and in only a few instances a trifle higher was obtained. A large number of beasts of very good quality were sold at from 50 s . to 54 s . per cwt. Secondary and inferior beasts were much neglected and a number of this class of beasts were sent back to the stalls unsold. There was a fair supply of mutton, which met with a good sale at from Sd. to $8 \frac{1}{4}$ d. for best wethers, ewes and heary weights fetching from $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per lb. The pig market was reopened after being closed for the past five months, but only a somewhat small supply of store pigs were sent in, as it was not generally known that the market would be opened for this class of stock. Fire heifers and a steer sold up to $£ 2210$ s. each, three choice heifers realized $£ 1615 \mathrm{~s} . £ 19 \mathrm{l} 0$ s. and $£ 23$, respectively; nine good quality steers realizer $£ 17 T$; seven heifers and steers realized good figures; six choice heifers fetched $£ 112$, the highest realizing $£ 2410$ s. ; 13 steers realized $£ \cup 465$ s., ! steers fetched $£ 1725$ s.; 15 steers and heifers were sold at good figures; 4 very choice Deron oxen realized $£ 875$ s., two of these choice animals were secured at $£ 42$ 10s, also a grand steer which animal mined the first prize at the Berkely Asricultural Show, and weighed botween 18 and 19 cwt., and realized $£ 2610 \mathrm{~s}$., the highest price in the market. There was only a limited supply of store cattle in the market; cows and calves realized from $£ 1$ to to $£ 19$.

## BUTTER.

The quality of Canadian butter landed at this port this year, I am pleased to say, shows an increase. There is no reason why Canadian butter should not be much better known in this district and achieve as great a reputation in the Englishmarket as Canadian cheese. There is no doubt Canada can turn out a first class article suitable for this market, but it must be understood, that competition in this line of business is very keen, and to secure a tirm footing on the Bristol market, every effort must be made to ship only best quality butters, and to be content with small profits, and the satisfaction that they are dealing with the best houses, when entrusting their consignment to the firms I recommend.

The Australian and New Zealand people are making headway in this Butter trade, but Canada can surely outpace these rivals. I note the SS. "Concordia," Montreal, October 13th, brought 4,006 packages of butter to thirteen Bristol merchant, the SS. "Alcides," 4,516 packages to twelve merchants, and I hear no complaints from any direction. But what becomes of all this butter? Not a pound of it is advertised or sold as Canadian butter by the retailer. Canadian butter is sold out to the country grocers who retail it as English. I am endeavouring to get a few parcels handled as Canadian, for the purposes of advertising same, and to help to create a name and demand for our butter. I feel certain in a short time a demand would spring up all through the west of England and South Wales for Canadian butter, and we should see the exports to this port more than double the present value.

CANADIAN CHEESE TRADE.

I am sorry to find reports circulated about the country to the effect that Canadian shippers, or at least some of them, are resorting to practices which are nothing short of fraud. Canadian cheese has already made its mark in Bristol and achieved a splendid reputation in the surrounding markets, and can hold its own against all competitors, and I trust there will be no ground for Bristol merchants to complain of fraudulent shipments of cheese to this port by any unscrupulous shippers as reported. The cheese made during the summer months, say June and July, possess a fairly pood taste, but are not regarded here to be anything equal to the September and October makes and do not appear to have the same keeping qualities. Thus the merchants here are in the habit of buying the fall made cheese to arrive. Firms in Bristol order cheese in large quantities of September make, and if on its arrival it should prove to be of the summer make, an allowance of so much per cent would perhaps in some instances me the case, but a very bad impression would be made and confidence shaken, which, of course, is most undersirable. Such practice as this injures the Canadian farmer as much as the shippers. It is to the advantage of the Canadian farmer to sell his produce entirely on its merits, the only persons benefiting by a fraud of this description being obviously the unscrupulous shippers. No doubt attention has been called to this matter from other quarters. It behooves all farmers and manufacturer: of cheese to constantly endeavour to keep this article up to the present standard, as I am fully convinced that any carelessness or inattention in this business will very quickly be discovered at this end, with the inevitable result of a decreased demand and a lowering of prices.

All cheese should be legibly branded with the date of manufacture. Some one should see this properly carried out and I think it would be a good thing if made compulsory. It would undoubtedly be much appreciated and give greater satisfaction in Bristol. There have been some very large cargoes of cheese to this port this year, and I herewith give particulars of two consinnments, namely by the S. "Pominion" Montreal, October, 16th, 14,994 boxes cheese consigned to 24 of our Bristol merchants, and by the SS. "Alcides", October 22nd, 26,52.5 boxes cheese comsigned to 14 Erintol merchants and brokers.

The Australian Colonies have a very jealous eye on the cheese trade with this country, and are making strenuous efforts to obtain a footing here, but as there is a fair field here and no favour, Canada should hold her own for many years to come.

## HORSES.

I desire once more to urge upon Canadian farmers the importance of paying great attention to horse breeding. At the various markets I have visited I have always found plenty of buyers willing to pay high figures for really good sound first class animals. I am pleased to note that several lots of Canadian horses have been sold in this neighbourhood, and feel confident this line of business with the Dominion will steadily develop, as I feel certain that Canada could supply England with a far larger number of horses than is the case at present, such as carriage horses, van and hunters. One or two Ontario farmers here on a visit this last summer, and whom I took into our cattle markets to see some horses sold, were quite astonished at the prices several animals realized. One farmer remarked he had bought a horse at Hamiiton, Ontario, the month before he came to England, at 86 dollars, and quite as good as he saw sold here at $£ 70$ in this market.

## POULTRY AND EGGS.

Poultry appears only to be shipped once a year, namely, at Christmas, when our markets are often glutted with poultry sent here from other countries, to be sold on commission, and thus often finds a slow and bad market, whereas, I venture to think, if the poultry were shipped weekly, and with judgment and care, a pretty fair market would be found all through fall, winter and spring months. If any dealers in Montreal, Toronto or Quebec are inclined to test this trade, I shall be pleased to make inquiries for them of the leading wholesale poulterers in the city, and put them in communication with reliable men willing to lend their services to establish a poultry trade between Canada and this port.

The trade in Canadian eggs with Bristol is still very small and I have not heard of any direct shipments to this city, as all Canadian eggs that have been handled on this market have been bought through Liverpool importers. I have had considerable difficulty in obtaining reliable information, but find that the mode of packing of Canadian eggs is open to much improvenent. I am told both large and small eggs are packed together instead of being properly graded. There appears to be no complaint of the quality of the eggs. Surely this business is worth more attention, as France and Germany do a very large export trade at this port.

## APPLE TRADE.

The apple trade this year nas commenced briskly, and large quantities are arriving weekly, both from Canada and the United States of America. The Canadian fruit commands the best prices in the Bristol market, as they come sounder and are considered of much superior flavour and quality than those known as Bostons. Apples will be very dear later on, as there are none here worth speaking of. I see the Americans have tried the Australian method of packing and have shipped several hundred cases of apples wrapped in paper, just as I have already recommended to Canadian shippers. These cases of American apples came to hand on the whole in splendid condition and were rapidly cleared. I learn they gave great satisfaction in the country and repeat orders which could not be executed were very numerons. The Bristol brokers have notified this to the New York firms, who will no doubt take advantage of it, and advise packing best quality fruit in a similiar manner. I saw several of these cases opened and they made a very pretty package, and although the flavour of the fruit was not very first class, the neat appearance of the boxes when opened took the eye of the buyer and were soon snapped up.

The Canadian Baldwins and Greeninus have given great satisfaction with the exception of several parcels which turned out nearly all Slacks and must have resulted in a considerable loss to shippers. Large cargoes sent here to be sold on commission would realize as good a price as at either Liverpool or London, and probably more.

A cargo of American apples was landed here about the middle of this month, exMicmac from Boston. At the public auction there was a large attendance, but prices
ruled low in consequence of the majority of the fruit turning out No. l slacks and not "Tights." Good Baldwins, Greenings and Russets, for tights, sold at prices ranging from 13 s . to 15 s . per barrel, although for exceptionally choice stuft as much as 18 s . to 20 s. per barrel was readily obtained.

I now learn that the American apples have given great dissatisfaction as a considerable number of the "Tights" have turned out to be only No. 1 Slacks, and the quality of the fruit very poor. Nearly all the fruit merchants here are sending their orders to London or Liverpool for best Canadian Baldwins or Greenings and would give rery high prices for a really good sound Golden Russett.

## PEARS.

This market is quite bare of ripe pears, but a few Californian pears are occasionally to be obtained, and have sold freely. They arrived through London and are wrapped in paper and packed in boxes containing about 50 lbs . net. Ripe have sold at 15 s . per box, and green at 12 s .

## BACON.

The sale of Canadian bacon is gradually increasing in this country year by year there being, I am pleased to report, a growing demand for this article in Bristol and neighbouring towns. It only requires care and attention in curing and shipping to effect a considerable growth of this trade. I advise, as before, to ship as dry a quality as possible, not salted too heavily or smoked too much, and same will always meet with a good market. With attention it will not be long before Canadian bacon will sell side by side with, and at an equal price with, the primest Wiltshire or any other bacon. This article is now advertised and sold as it should be, viz., as "Canadian."

Canadian hams and bacon are now thought good enough to stand on their own merits.

## WHEAT, ETC.

The price of wheat at the present moment is so very low that it an sarcely pay the Canadian farmer to grow and export to England. I should be very pleased to see it worth more money, since the different rarieties of ('anadian wheat are well known and appreciated here. It would be wise if the Canadian farmer were to pay more attention to the raising of oats and barley as both are paying better at the present time. All barleys should be carefully selected for the English market ; no grain varies so much in price as barley. Good malting barley realizes a very high price, nearly double that of an inferior sample, and if both are allowed to be mixed together all would have to be sold at the low rate of ordinary feeding mixtures.

I have known instances where maltsters have inspected samples of Canadian barleys but could not purchase as they found them altogether unsuitable for malting purposes, on account of containing grain of a damaged and inferior nature. But I have no doubt this is a matter that will right itself as soon as Canadians thoroughly understand the requirements of this market.

> HAY.

Canadian hay is an article well-known now on the Bristol market. In fact, in this district to-day, good Canadian hay is worth as much per ton as the best English. I have known many instances where our largest forage contractors prefer the Canadian article to English, stating it to lee their experience that horses seem to thrive hetter on Canadian hay than on ordinary English or Trish. We have had a heavy crop of hay in this country this year, but on the whole it has been badly made, and I feel certain not more than one-half the crop has heen put together in gooll condition. I have spoken to several of the leading forage contractors here, and their upinion is that hay will be very scarce next spring and that prices will he very high unless foreign countries ofut
the market. If freights are brought a little lower to meet the Canadian shipper, Canadian hay should sell very well in this market, but of course the market will have to be carefully watched and as hitherto I shall always be only be too pleased to give any information I can gather upon the spot. An increasing fodder trade with this port is certain if shippers will be satisfied with a fair margin of profit and will not risk damaging the reputation of Canadian hay by allowing bales of hay to be shipped containing inferior quality mixed up in the middle of the bale, which I ann sorry to say has been done in several consignments and the full weight charged for must be given. All bales should, as I have pointed out in previous reports, be properly labelled. A thin piece of board about 6 in. x 3 in. with a large number or name printed on same, has been used by some shippers, and has given every satisfaction. It must be borne in mind that there are several other countries competing for the English hay trade, and the great object should be to maintain the standard of Canadian hay sent to this market. I am pleased to report that Canadian hay has made such a good start, and if Canadian farmers and dealers will adhere strictly to fair and honest methods, there should certainly be no doubt of Canada hay securing the bulk of the foreign hay trade with this port.

I am getting the hay merchants here to advertise as much as possible their cargoes as "Canadian."

I am continually making inquiries to get every information on the subject and will at once report anything that comes to my notice which I consider will be of advantage to Canadians interested in the hay and grain trade.

> I beg to remain, sir,
> $\quad$ Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN. Canadian Commercial Agent, Bristol.

## REPORT OF GLASGOW AGENT.

(Mr. Thomas Grahame.)

40, St. Enoch Square,<br>GlasGow, 2 Sth December, 1894.

Sir,-I have the honour herewith to submit my report upon trade matters for the past year.

The trade to and from the Clyde as compared with former years has been quite maintained, take it all round. Owing to the protracted coal strike from June until October which completely closed up iron and steel works, smelting furnaces, fire-clay works, \&c., there has been a considerable falling of in the export of pig-iron, cast-iron pipes and coal. The shipments of iron and steel, tubes, bricks, scrap-iron, and fine goods, all over were about the same in quantity as shipped last year. The imports during 1894 have been very similar to last year, in some instances there being a slight decrease in the volume of articles sent, and in others a marked increase.

As usual some pure bred cattle have been sent out during the season, but they were small in number, and that to a great extent was I think, due to the prevalence of diseases of various kinds in this country.

As in former reports, I would continue to impress upon our breeders and farmers in Canada, the advisability of purchasing more extensively pure bred rams in this country as there can be do doubt from the experience of the past year, that the trade in sheep is likely to be a continually increasing one, from yar to year.

There were sent out from the Clyde to Canada during the last season:

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text { Horses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 19 \\
\text { Cattle. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & \text { nil }
\end{array}
$$

From the above it will be secn that much smaller quantities of live stock were sent out than in former years, and this is to be attributed partly to the high prices asked for the best description of animals in this country, and partly to the superior quality of animals bred in Canada at present.

I herewith give the statistics of the arrivals of live stock from Canada to the Clyde during the season of 1894 and the previous year.

|  | Horsers. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1893 | 1,461 | 20,133 |  |
| 1894 | 4,051 | 17.7:4 | 10,381;* |

* Besides 1,217 which arrived after the foregoing was written.

HORSES.
As will be seen by the above, horses have again come over in very largely increased numbers. Cattle have arriver, notwithstanding the restrictions, in fair numbers, none at all going to Aberdeen or Dundee, and sheep alsu which form a new feature of the trade of late years, their being no restriction on their distribution alive throughout the Kingdom, have come over in rery large numbers, there being none to this port last year. Taking into consideration the large numbers carried, and the heavy weather encountered from time to time, the percentage of losses of animals was rery small. The Allan line only lost 13 cattle out of 10,307 shipped ; 26 horses out of 2,550 , and 21 sheep out 5-23
of 3,740 , being one out of every thousand in cattle, one out of every hundred in horses, and six out of every thousand in sheep. The Donalulson line, 22 cattle out of 7,487 shipped, 9 horses out of 1,501 , and 45 sheep out of 10,386 , being two out of every thousand in cattle, five out of every thousand in horses, and four out of every thousand in sheep.

As regards the trade in horses I herewith give the opinion of one of the most noted breeders and importers of these animals in Scotland. He says :-"Regarding horses sent out to Canada the stallions ought to be between the Clydesdale and the Shire to get strong clean legged lorry horses. They will pay the rearing well, but the day is gone for the pure Clydesdale Stud book horse, as they do not produce animals from the ordinary Canadian mares that will bring a fair price in this cour try, as they are too light. Regarding carriage horses those in demand are either pure thorough bred crosses, or a large sized hackney, well bred, with good quality, and about $16 \cdot 1$ hands high. The animals which should be sent from Canada to suit the Glasgow market, should be horses over 16 hands with some strength and bone, with good back and middle, and good feet. Horses of this description will bring from $£ 40$ to $£ 50 \mathrm{a}$ piece. Horses bred from the thoroughbred, or an extra well bred hackney stallion, command a large price for carriage horses from $£ 60$ to $£ 80$ each."

## SHEEP.

The trade in sheep has been a quite surprising one, considering the experience in the past in this description of stock. There can be no doulst that with increased care by the steamship companies, and by those who have come over in charge of these animals, they can be sent over much more safely than was for some time anticipated, and I have no doubt there will be a great extension of the trade next season. I am imformed by those in the trade that since the closing of the St. Lawrence navigation it is anticipated large numbers of sheep will be shipped via United States ports, such as Portland and Boston.

## CATTLE.

In respect to the cattle trade generally, I fear from what I can ascertain that very little profit has been made by those engaged in it, as there has been in very many instances a fall in prices from the time of shipment till the sale of the animals took place here. Another matter is that under the restrictions far too many animals of inferior quality, from not being fed properly before shipment, have been sent to this market in the late summer and autumn months. It would have been all very well to have sent them had there been no restrictions, as they would have made capital stores, but as it is from want of cake and grain being fed to them, in my opinion, they have evidently sadly deteriorated during the railway carriage and passage across the Atlantic. And now in regard to the restrictions, I took a very great deal of interest in the matter as in former years, and during the time the slaughtering process was going on, I went down almost daily to Shieldhall and was in constant communication with the High Commissioner on the subject. As usual when they were slaughtered the carcasses of the Canadian animals were very much admired, from their fine quality at that season of the year. As formerly, there was no such thing as infectious pleuro-pneumonia discovered in the animals sent to this port, so far as I could learn. It appears to me that the Board of Agriculture of this country, after the experience we have had of the matter, and nothing of the nature of pleuro-pneumonia whatever existing in Canada, had better openly proclaim that the restrictions are enforced as a means of protection to British breeders, the object of which is to obtain enhanced prices for the store cattle of this country, but in order to do this it is most unfair to cast imputations on the health of Canadian cattle, after the clear declarations of those best calculated to judge as to the freedom of anything in the nature of pleuro-pneumonia being existent in any part of Canada.

I may say in reference to this subject that the High Commissioner in the course of his very able addresses al. Dundee and Aberdeen, completely exposed the frivolous materials upon which the Board of Agiculture have acted in this matter, and triumphantly proved the Canadian contention in the matter in dispute.

Of course ever since the restrictions have been in force milk cows have also been prohibited from being imported, and that at one time appeared likely to be a very promising portion of the trade in cattle from Canada to this country. I have no doubt all the exertions possible are being usell by the High Commissioner and by those who have chiefly to do with the matter in Ottawa, in connection with the government, to have these restrictions removed, and I can only express the hope that this may speedily be accomplished in the interests of all concerned, both in Canadia and in this country.

I herewith, as in the past, insert a copy of a letter from a firm which has from the first taken : in active interest in the cattle trade, in which they give their views as to the present position.
"In compliance with your request, we beg to hand you statement as to the Canadian cattle trade with Scotland this year.
"The continued imposition of the restrictions has had a most disastrous effect upon the value of Cınadian cattle in this country, and it is difficult to understand how governments here, of whatever politics, should continue to maintain these restrictions. Never in our experience have we known of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia amongst Canadian cattle, and it seems absurb that the opinion of the Veterinary Inspector on this side should counter-balance every other opinion, as had the disease existed in Canada it would have manifested itself long ago.
"Canadian cattle, except in one or two cases, have not come so well adapted for the fat market this year, and as they have to be sold alongside of States cattle they show to great disadvintage, and altogether the year has been a most unprofitable one to shippers. "
"The only remedy now for existing regulations is that farmers should prepare their cattle for the fat market next season. Buyers here will give rather more for good Canadian than they will for states, as they have more lean meat about them.
"There have been large importatious of Canadian sheep, the trade for which has been moderately fair.
"The Home Store Cattle trade in the autumn has been good and but for Ireland farmers in this country would be utterly at a loss to supply themselves with feeding cattle.
"The general trade of the country has been unhinged by strikes and the Christmas fat cattle markets have been the worst for twenty years.
"There are large numbers of cattle being fed in Scotland and with abundance of keep we cannot expect any material advance on present prices of fat cattle which may be quoted at 7 s .6 d to 7 s. 9 d .per 14 lbs . sinking the offal.
"We hope the exertions being made from every quarter will have the effect by the opening of next year's trade of having these restrictions removed."

As usual I received from the Clyde Trust and otherwise the following statistics respecting the general articles of import from British North America and the $t$ nnage of vessels for the past year :-

For the year ending 30th June; 1894:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The tonnage of sailing vessels was.......................... 18,943 } \\
& \text { The tonnage of steam vessels was . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 14 \overline{7}, 851 \\
& \text { Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 166,794 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Besides the above large quantities of Canadian produce have come during the winter via United itates ports, particularly Portland, and alsu by vessels from United States ports calling at Halifax.

The following are the articles imported to the Clyde during the year 1894, which I have prepared in a similar manner to former years :-


Numerous other articles were sent over, they not being, however, in sufficient quantities to warrant a specification of them. As in the past, there is a great variety of articles imported, increasing from year to year as formerly.

The great bulk of imports have come over much as usual, though there has been a marked increase in articles such as apples, timber, oil and lobsters. Several descriptions of grain have not arrived in quantities as formerly, more particularly barley and rye.

## GRAIN.

As regards the grain trade, I have met with a number of importers, and they state that large quantities of wheat-Manitoba No. 1 hard-are coming to hand, and are giving every satisfaction, the quality being excellent. Prices have, of courie, ruled low, in consequence of the extremely cheap rates of all grain in this country, but they are hardening very considerably of late, and it is anticipated that after the New Year there will be a very decided change for the better in the way of increased prices, from the moderate amount of stocks held in this country. Pease have been coming about as usual.

I herewith give extract from a report received on this subject:-
"Glasgow has imported this year large quantities of wheat and flour. It will be gratifying to those interested in Manitoba to learn that her wheat of this year's crop, which has been of remarkably fine quality as regards colour, weight and condition, has been a favourite on this market, and forms an important part of the import during the closing months of the year. The spot price to-day for No. 1 hard is 26 s . to 26s. 6d. per 480 lbs., as against 28 s .6 d . to 29 s . this time twelve month. Canadian white pease and oats have come in fair quantity."

With regard to the trade in grain, hay, cheese, bacon stuffs and butter, the following is extracted from a letter from a firm in this city on these subjects:-
"The grain trade during the past year has been very disappointing to all parties, growers and importers included. The very low prices which have been ruling cannot have paid farmers, and as to importers here every shipment which was purchased before it arrived on the spot here, invariably lost money, as the market had declined invariably during transit. Every one thought that the bottom of the market hid been reached, and that things were bound to improve, but until about 14 days ago our market has been going gradually from bad to worse. Now we think prices have actually touched bottom, and for the past two or three weeks there has been a distinctly better feeling for all classes of grain products. The consequence has been, buyers are taking hold of supplies more freely, and unless another drop takes place we think that we may reasonably expect that the worst has now been passed, and with the opening of another year and prospects of good trade on this side, we will have gradually hardening, prices, although we do not look for anything like a return of rates of some years ago."

## HAY.

During the first six months of this year a good trade was done, but since the new crop has come into the market there has been little or no business doing in the United Kingdom, and this may be accounted for by the unusually large crop that all parts of this country have had this year. The consequence has been that the demand has entirely gone on to local growth, and Canadian is only being asked for by an odd buyer now and again. When we state that finest Scotch hay can be had fro:n 55s. to 60 s. per ton, and when finest Canadian cannot be imported to be sold at under 90 s. per ton in Glasgow, we think that this will be a sufficient explanation in itself for the change of front on the part of buyers. Unless we have here wintry weather with snow, and prices of hay go up on this side, we do not look for a satisfactory business in any case in Canadian or other foreign hay this season, unless prices come down very considerably in Canada. Quality this year has been fairly good.

## CHEESE.

Trade this year has been of a very limited character to Scotland, owing to the very large crop of Scotch cheese and the protracted strikes that we had in the coal districts, where the miners are the great consumiers of cheese. On the whole although the volume of trade has not been as great as in former years, still we think that the results, taking everything into consideration, will have been satisfactory enough to the importers. The demand still continues on Canadian cheese in preference to those of the United States, and this feeling seems to go on increasing year by year, and we are not suprised at this, because there can be no doubt that the cheese from Canada has superior qualities to that of the States.

## BACON.

The trade in bacon stuffs has been fairly satisfactory, until about the beginning of October, when markets commenced to drop on this side, and have gone down alarmingly, resulting in very heavy losses to exporters and importers. The change took everyone by suprise, and was not in the least expected, as everyone thought, seeing that Indian corn was practically beyond export prices, that hog products were bound to follow, and keep at least the rates at which they were about three months ago. It is hard to tell how the drop was occasioned, unless farmers in America have been seling their hogs prematurely in preference to feeding them, preferring to get the quick return for their corn instead of converting it into pork. The quality of bacon stuffs this year has been satisfactory, and the demand appears to go on increasing year by year.

BUTTER.
This trade is almost nil, as compared with former years, and there is not one package for one hundred imported into this part that usell to be. A great change has taken place in this article during the last four or five years, and may be accounted for principally by the large consumption of margarine, also the importation of New Zealand and Australian butters, which have completely changed the whole aspect of affairs. During the year prices of butter touched figures lower than what they have been for the last 20 yeats, and although they are siightly better, they are very low still. Finest Irish butter was sold during the summer months as low as 58 s . to 62 s . per cwt.

## TIMBER.

As respects the trade in timber I give an extract from a letter of a large and im. portant firm engaged in that article of trade, as follows:-
"In reviewing the trade for the year, it may be said that as a whole busincss can be described as having been fairly satisfactory, though the extende 1 coal strike during the summer had naturally an injurious effect upon the consumption of timber generally. House building has been busy during the year and the same may be said of Shipbuilding the output of tonnage for the year promisin, to be fairly large and comparing well with recent years.
"Waney Boas dwood. The demand for prime quality has been moderate during the year but prices have been well maintained at from 2 s .3 d. to 2 s .8 d per foot. Second quality timber has been dull of sale at price ranging from 14 d . to 19 d . per font.
"Square Pine. Several sales of Deck Planks, (1st Class) have been made at from 23 d . to 2s. 4d. according to size and quality.
"Red Pine. The import has not been large and prices have continued fairly steady at from 14 d . to 15 d . per fout.
"Oak One or two lines of first class timber have been placed recently with railway companies at about 2 s . 10 d . to 3 s . per foot in ponds.
" Elm. Demand has been limited during the year but prices have continued steady at 20d. to 2\% per foot.
"Asl. The demand has not been large but prices have continued fairly steady at from 18 d . to 21 d .
"Oak Planks. There has been a large consumption and prices have been fairly steady.
"Deals. There has been a large consumption and though the import has heen on a similar scale prices have continued remarkablv steady and there is no apparent likelihood of a fall in values now as all the Quebec shipinents are to hand for the present year."

## EGGSS.

The trade in eggs has been carried on in the same extensive manner as of late years, and on the whole has proved satisfactory. From all I can learn however 1 would desire to impress upon farmers and local dealers, the strong advisability of sending their eggs forward as quickly as possible as they come to hand, and upon farmers particularly, the desirability of their using their small eggs for home consumption.

I herewith insert a letter in respect to the egg trade from a firm doing by far the largest business in this article in Glasgow, as compared with other firms. I may state that in their communication they refer to cases of a uniform standard, whereas, in the Clyde bill of entry many of the cases represent three times the number they base their calculations upon.
"The Canadian egg trade opened on this side with a degree of expectancy on the part of buyers, practically in the month of August.
"The turnout of the later shipm nt last season having been unsatisfactory rendered dealers very chary about operating in Canadian coss this year. Added to this is the fact that 1894 has been a record one for low prices in all classes of provisions. Never in
any previous year do we remember the Irish trade reaching so low a figure for spring, summer and autumn eggs as it did in this.
"In such a condition of markets, shipments of Canadian stock arriving in this country in the beginning of the season met with difficulty in attempting to obtaining the prices of last year; besides the scotch market was more or less paralysed by the now historical coal miner's strike.
"Dealers on the Canadian side were most anxious to have their eggs placed early on the British market and heavy shipments continued to pour in most regularly.
"Fresh eggs arriving in good condition met with a fair, steady demand, and realized about average prices. Pickled eggs on the other hand, which have to compete with stock from the continent, which latter was both plentiful and cheap-the particularly mild and open weather greatly favouring large foreign supplies-caused Canadians to meet with a less active demand to begin with. The keeping quality of some shipments of this class of eggs from the Dominion last year gave way and dealers were rather scared at the remembrance. As buyers began to gather a little more confidence in the stock, however, business in Canadian pickles was more easily carried through, but at quotations which might be put at 6 s. to 6 s .9 d . per 120 .
"The Clyde bill of entry shows equal to about 35,000 cases of Canadian eggs landed in Glasgow representing 105,000 long hundreds.
"For future seasons guidance Canadian merchants and dealears would do well to be particular in grading or selecting their eggs for size more carefully than they have done this season. Any eges of doubtful or irregular yuality, either heing excluded or packed and marked in a different and distinct way; as inferior stock, not so separated, inevitably ends in damaging the reputation of Catadian egss all round.
"Finally storekeepers and farmers should not hold their stock a simgle day longer than necessary but use every facility to get their esgsin into the hands of dealers or shippers without delay."

## FISH.

As regards the trade in fish I extract the following from a letter which I have received:-
"I have your favours re salmon. During the year th a market for Canadian salmon was somewhat improved, and better prices are now heitg obtained; alsu, stocks are very much cleared ur, and at present there are no large stocks in any hands.
"The quality has been a good average, which has hel 1 ed to clear up most of the good parcels."

## TURKEYS.

So far as $I$ can learn there has been no direct importion of Turkey to (\%lascow, but some have been brought in via Liverpool to the number of sereral hundreds.

## APPLES.

Apples have this year come over in largely increased quantities compared to last season, and so far as I can judge from coming in contact with those in the trade, the quality is as a rule pretty fair, though in some in-tances the condition was not good.
In reference to this trade, I herewith insert extracts from letters I have received on the subject.
"The outlook for Canadian apples this season at the commencement was perhaps rarely more farourable. European crops promised but little, their being a complete failure in Grat. Britain while there was only a limited supply on the continent and that of a quality which was fou poor to be regarded as in any way conpetitive against fine Canadian fruit. In addition to this reports of fruit in the Unitad states were of a discouraging character nor has there been much shippel out of New York state the chief sendings having been despatched from Boston and Portland, Maine and Massachusetts, like Canada having a bigger yield than was at one time anticipated.

Everything pointed therefore to a fairly successful season's operations, but none of the hopeful anticipations have been realised.
" A variety of causes have contributed to this. First there was the usual optimistic information which is yearly circulated throughout Canada by British commission houses desirous to secure consignments, only this year, t!eir statements were more than usually highly coloured. Then a fictitious value at the start was created by the inflated prices which a few early shipments realized but the greatest contributory cause to the heavy losses which apple shippers have sustained has been the failure of the fruit to hold up as it has done in former years. It has been a novel experience and one which no one wish to see again to witness arrival after arrival opening up in bad shape the fruit spotted slack and spent while such shipmen's as did land in fair order very soon shrunk and rotted.
"Heat and too copious rains are said to have caused these adverse conditions. Despite these drawbacks all fair fruit has been well paid for, and the opinion to-day is stronger than ever that, no matter what are the conditions as to European supply, Canadian apples, when obtainable at reasonable prices, say 12 s . to 14 s . per barrel for the ordinary run of stock, will be preferred to all others, even should they be at half the price. About a hundred thousand barrels are expected to he disposed of on the Glasgow market-the bulk has already arrived-before the season terminates. The following are the average quotations prior to the closing of the St. Lawrence. Since then, however, supplies have diminished and values increased, and this is likely to hold good now until the close of the season :-


The Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

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[^0]:    The alues in Chinese Imperial Customs Returns are always given in Haikwan taels, which are relatively in value erpual to about 1.113 Shanghai taels. The tau) is in reality not a standard of value (there is no such coin), but of weight, and when used in the sense of a value it only represents its weight in gold or silver, as
     grains, which figures have bepn userl in computing the value as above. It will be observed, however, that these figures fall short about 3 dil grains from the weight usual (say $1 \frac{1}{3}$ oz. per teel) in dealing with the weights other than thuse of gold and silver.

[^1]:    * To 2sth March. + From : - Whth March.

[^2]:    * From Newfoundland.

[^3]:    * To 28th March. +From 28th March.

[^4]:    *To 2sth Mareh. + From 2xth March.

[^5]:    ＊From ごかth Mareh．

[^6]:    * To 28th Mareh. + From 28th Mareh.

[^7]:    *Included with " Fruit, raw, unenumerated n 189

[^8]:    * Imported from Iceland. This island, in these Returns, is included with Denmark, and animals from thence are allowed to be landed.

    The principal feature of the statistics is the increase in the number of animals imported from the United States. Those from Canada remain about the same number as in the previous year. There is an increase in the number of cows imported, but it still falls far below the numbers of 1893 owing to the restrictions now in force. There has been

[^9]:    *The imports for the calendar year were : $2 \times 0,18$ tons, value $£ 1,432,747$.

[^10]:    *(Notr.)--The department issued and distributed throughout ('anala a special circular on this subject on the 1 sth Octoher, 1893, attention to which was called by leading papers at the time. The circular was reproduced in the annual report for 1s:33- Tide Part In., Page 60.

