THE FAIR IS OVER.

Good Attendance on the Last Day of the First Victoria Summer Exhibition.

Results of the Races and Lacrosse Match—Plenty of Sport for Everyone.

"Last, but not least," would have been a good motto for the closing day of the first summer fair ever held under the management of the B. C. Agricultural association. The show was in progress for the best part of a week, with first-class attractions every day, but according to the verdict of the crowd the most enjoyable part of the programme came at the end. The weather was fine and warm, with perhaps a little too much wind to suit the average spectator, but not so much as to be really uncomfortable. The track was in good condition, and the races generally were well contested. "C" Battery band was stationed in the grand stand and played a choice programme, which was much enjoyed, between the different events.

The first race called was for express horses, in which there were five starters, Messrs. Salam, Terl, W. King, J. Bennett and Saninger. The prizes were $25 for first horse and $10 for second, and the race was looked forward to with keen interest by the visitors as well as by the expressmen. The horses got a standing start, and trotted the mile in four minutes, which was not bad time, at all, for them. Saninger's horse won, with Terl's second; the others in a procession.

The Victoria Cross race brought out C. W. Ward with Prunella, R. D. Harvey with Mack, and Lieut. C. E. Collard, R.M.L.I., mounted on Kangaroo. The firing party, which was to have come up from "C" Battery, failed to connect, for some reason or other, and a big drum and several small boys had to do duty for them. At the quarter, where the dummies, which had to be picked up and carried home, were located, C. W. Ward was ahead, with Harvey second, but C. E. Collard would have had a good show only that his tired horse didn't like the looks of the dummies and the rider lost about a minute in making a necessary formal introduction. R. D. Harvey was also a little late in re-mounting with his "rescued comrade," the result being that the homeward quarter run had the nature of a procession in which C. W. Ward led with R. D. Harvey second.

The pony race for boys under 15, was one of the most exciting events of the day. It was a half mile dash with six entries, viz.: G. Worlock, E. J. Cameron, Stanley Cameron, R. Byrne, Winters and R. D. Harvey. The start was a standing one and the boys got away in good shape at the fall of the flag. Worlock's mount set the pace till nearly the quarter, but when coming home Young Harvey rode like a major, and whipping all the way down the stretch, won by a good neck. The feature of the race was Harvey's riding, which was admired by everyone.

Five good old plugs started in the slow race, the winner making the half mile in three minutes and a half, or a trifle slower than a good walker could have done it. The "favorite" was a rawboned beast of some twenty-three winters, but those who know a thing or two fancied an old white horse, guaranteed to go so slow, that she would choke in her own dust and fall down. This latter contingency, however, was avoided, and the old white nag staggered in with still life enough left to reach the stables. This event like the express race, was one which pleased the crowd very much. It was hardly racing at all, but was good fun and created any amount of interest.

Midshipman G. Ward, Lieut. C. E. Cullom R.M.L.I., and H. Keown contested the cigar and umbrella race, a laugh-fetching event that pleased everyone. After a very good start in which Keown got slightly the best of it, the horses got speed up and made for the first hurdle which both Ward and Keown took but Lt. Cullom's horse preferred the end and went around that way. Ward was the only one to take the second hurdle and he reached the turn first, but was delayed in drinking the bottle of soda water and Keown came back first, but the race went to Ward who was the only one to take all the hurdles. Lt. Cullom was unfortunate in receiving a nasty blow on the face from a stirrup. He came in with his face all out up and bespattered with freely flowing blood, but was laughing as much as any one at the sport, which he seemed to enjoy keenly despite his injuries.

Three bluejackets started in the Navy race—King, Brackett and Gore. This was a half mile dash, and like the other events was hugely enjoyed. Brackett won handily by about three lengths. The others had equally good horses, but Brackett was the only one of the lot with any pretension to being a rider.

The lacrosse match between the intermediate teams of Vancouver and Victoria began at 4 o'clock and held the crowd to the last. It was won by Vancouver after a good game, in which there was much hard work and occasionally brilliant play. Ketchum officiated as referee with Morphy and Simpson behind the flags. The first game lasted only one minute. Almost before the boys were warmed up Rolph made a lucky throw on the Victoria goal and scored. Without taking the ten minutes rest generally allowed, play was resumed. The second game lasted an hour and five minutes and was as good an exhibition of genuine amateur lacrosse as was ever seen in the Province. Time and time again the Victoria goal was stormed, but Sam Norman's cool, efficient work saved it. The boy played a splendid game all through and received the applause he so much merited. Pat Smith, Schnoeter, Spencer and Jackson put up a great game and if the whole play of the team had been up to theirs, the result might have been different. But the Victoria's home was conspicuously weak, and time and again when there was a good chance for a goal, Quann, of the Vancouvers, would get the rubber and send it flying down the field again. After about 17 minutes play Smith got an ugly blow on the head and the game had to be stopped for three minutes while an injured optic was bandaged. When play was resumed there were several lively scrimmages near the Victoria goal. At critical moments fine play helped these out and gave the home some play in which Frank Cullin showed up well with weak support. J. Sprinkling and C. Tite also distinguished themselves but McNeill and Fairall were noticeably weak. The game was finally won by J. Miller, who made a neat throw on the Vancouver flags and scored the only game for the home team.

The third game was a short one, lasting only two minutes, when J. Hawman, for Vancouver, made the lucky shot. In the meantime there had been several long throws up and down the field, but no very exciting play. With five minutes more to play, the boys went at it again, but time was called before another goal was scored.

Larwell captained the Vancouvers and Lockhart the Victorias. For the Terminal City the star play was made by Rolph, the two Miller boys, Quann, Copp and Hawman. The teams were very evenly matched, but they were both seen at a disadvantage on the rough ground.

As soon as the lacrosse match was over the crowd went home. The President and directors, however, remained to wind up as much of the business as possible. They and the exhibitors had dinner together later on, and, after a hearty meal, there were some speeches, and a presentation to Supt. J. Lamberton, of a gold-headed walking-cane. Mr. J. H. Falconer occupied the chair, and read the formal address accompanying the gift, at the same time adding a work of praise to the genial superintendent for his unfailing courtesy and kindness during the fair. President Ellis, Mr. D. R. Ker, and others of the directors, also added their words of commendation while most of the exhibitors present made very flattering remarks. Mr. Lamberton afterwards responding in a neat speech.

ECHOES OF THE EXHIBITION.

Gannon, who drove Dart in Friday's race, wanted to enter a protest against One-Eyed Johnnie on the ground that the latter horse was not properly named. The protest was, however, ruled out on the ground that it should have been entered before the race, not after it. It must be remembered that the races of the week were held under the management of the B. C. Agricultural association, not under that of the Victoria Jockey club.

A special diploma was granted to the O'Keil & Morris Fruit Preserving Company for their splendid showing of canned fruits.

Sammy Norman is the makings of a good lacrosse player. He is cool and careful in the goal, and in a couple of years when the seniors want a new goal keeper they will have a good man ready for them.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

The Problem Wrestled With by the City Council at a Special Meeting.

Contracts for James Bay and Spring Ridge Surface Drainage Not Awarded.

Mayor Beaven and Ald. Miller, McKillican, Styles, Henderson, Bragg, Munn and Baker were present at a special meeting of the City Council yesterday.

On recommendation of the Finance committee the sum of $1,474.14 was ordered taken from the surface drainage fund for the payment of bills.

The committee also recommended the payment of $2,000 to the British Columbia Agricultural association, which was approved.

Tenders made for the construction of surface drains at James Bay and Spring Ridge were also discussed. Coughlan & Mayo refused to sign the contract awarded them, as they claimed they were the lowest bidders for both contracts, and should have been awarded both.

ALD. BRAGG held that the Council should not change its action merely at the firm's desire.

ALD. MCKILLICAN made a motion looking to the rescinding of the resolution awarding Coughlan & Mayo the contract. The Council then formed itself committee of the whole to consider the question.

ALD. STYLES wished the City Engineer sent for to inform the Council which was the lowest bidder. Matters seemed to be tangled up in the way tenders were offered. Ald. Baker seconded Ald. Style's motion, and the City Engineer was sent for.

In reply to questions asked by Ald. Styles, the Engineer stated that for the construction of the James Bay No. 1 and Spring Ridge sewers, Coughlan & Mayo's tenders were the lowest. Ald. Styles said he could not see that the Council should do anything else than to award the contracts to that firm, especially as there was a difference of $1,825.70 in their offer and that of others.

ALD. BAKER charged that City Engineer Wilmot had exceeded his authority in permitting Coughlan & Mayo to be informed that their specifications were incomplete. He favored throwing out the contracts and having the work done by the day.

ALD. MCKILLICAN said that it was out of place for Ald. Baker to censure the City Engineer, as he considered that he had done his duty in pointing out to the firm the error. He said the lowest bidder should be awarded the contract.

Mr. Wilmot explained to the Council that one contractor had the privilege of gaining the same amount of information at his office as another.

MAYOR BEAVEN said he thought it would be the best plan hereafter for contractors to use their own brains and not depend on the engineer for information as to how they should do their work.

ALD. STYLES agreed with Ald. McKillican in saying that Mr. Wilmot merely performed his duty in pointing out errors in the specifications.

MAYOR BEAVEN said he believed Engineer Wilmot did what he considered his duty, but he, himself, did not think it was just the proper thing to do.

ALD. MUNN, referring to the tenders, said they were not in legal shape and a contractor could not be bound to carry out the requirements therein contained.

Mr. Parr, connected with the City Engineer's office, was also called in and explained to the Council that he had given the contractors the information so that they would be enabled to figure on a correct basis.

MAYOR BEAVEN was in favor of the whole thing going over until Monday, to which Ald. Baker objected, as the Council had already considered the question at three meetings, and he believed some decision should be reached as soon as possible, as the season was getting late for constructing sewers, and the work should be commenced without more delay. An adjournment was taken, however, until Monday night.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Danube returned yesterday from the Columbia river, where she succeeded in landing all but twenty-nine of her seventy-three Chinese passengers She brought back a fair cargo, a portion of which she will take to Vancouver after coaling at Nanaimo.

The steamship Empress of Japan is due here from the Orient on Tuesday. She has in all about 2,000 tons of general cargo on board, of which about 50 tons are for Victoria. She also carries 75 saloon passengers.

Harry Weber has arrived back from the East with an Ontario bride.

WATERPROOF WATERMELONS.

Their Use in Connection With South Carolina's New Liquor Law.

Nye Tells of a Callow Birdling—New Jersey Zoology and Socrates.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

SPOTSWOOD CENTRE, S. C. August.

I am here in South Carolina for a time to see how the new liquor law is carried out. Where I am it is carried out most every day, together with from six or eight grownup men who can no longer think past a given point.

A New York man who makes property watermelons with waterproof linings has supplied 250,000 to this section. These watermelons, I find, are like a great rock in a weary land.

I have written four times to Governor Tillman to inquire if he would be open on Sunday, but so far have received no reply.

At the same time I sent him a receipt for spoopju and the option of nine acres of mint growing on my place.

Muskrats came out of the river of nights and ate my corn this year, and my shoes are worn and broken, and the sun is hid from me at times, but behind the clouds there is a lowpriced lining of

A PROPERTY WATERMELON.

coin silver quoted at 78 cents, for in the valley of my North Carolina home, there are nine acres of mint waving in the wynd.

To-morrow I will go home. To think that South Carolina, the home of a proud people, a people whose governor once said to the governor of North Carolina that time was dragging between drinks, should now be forced to drink out of the governor's jug or not at all is sad.

I have been making some mathematical calculations after visiting Kansas, Iowa, Maine, South Carolina and other states which claim to have throttled the rum power, and find after covering Faming's bridge with figures that the force used in evading the law in those states would raise a middle sized planet two miles in two seconds.

But let us pass on.

I have missed recently from my desk a literary publication that came to me all the spring. It was started not many months ago with the following salutatory:

"A callow birdling nestles among you, its unfledged wings eager for flight, eager to penetrate the mysteries of the bright, faroff canopy of blue and revel amid the dreamed of beauties of the wide, wide world. Whispering faith and hope in each vocal breath, what shall be its fate? Shall it mingle its joyous carol with the spicy odors of its native groves? Or will you cast it out to seek refuge in some alien woodland, there to warble out its death lay, unloved, forgotten and alone?"

Can it be that it has been cast out? Oh, I hope not.

I once knew a callow birdling like that, before its eyes were open, to hold its mouth ajar for worms all day at the edge of its cunning little nest, and one day while its eyes were closed and its mouth open a large and pizen yellow jacket came along and stung the glottis of the callow birdling, and it never sang any more.

Avast there, birdling!

See that your eyes are open a good deal of the time and your mouth shut.

Olly Pod of South Mercenary, N. J., asks in a nice letter and a schoolgirl hand if I would mind writing to her something of the zoology of New Jersey for her scrapbook.

The flora and fauna of New Jersey are well worthy the attention of the careful student. She not only leads the Union in the peach, pear and small fruit industry, but counts amongst her successful tropical fruits the Ben Davis pumpkin and the burglar proof Mother Hubbard squash.

The zoology of New Jersey gives the thinking mind much to think about, and what is more pleasing to the thinking mind than to have something to think about? Dr. C. C. Abbott has catalogued many mammals aside from the mosquito which belong to New Jersey. Among them are seven species of bats, exclusive of those found at the clubs. Dr. Abbott names five varieties of moles, neither of whom sing, however; several varieties of shrews who do sing; the wildcat, now very rare, a red and a gray fox.

Of the *mustelidae* there are the fisher weasel or stoat, mink, otter and skunk. The latter wings his way as far north in summer as Weehawken, but at autumn time, when the cream candy on the corner of Park row and Broadway has by reason of exposure turned to chocolate caramels, when the maple sugar from New Orleans has been put back on the shelves to wait for another spring and the sassafras has turned to gold, when the boat bands put big green bags on their harps and begin to sell chestnuts on the street, when the hand organ man wraps his cremona and monkey in red flannel and goes forth buying second-hand bottles and rehabilitating hats, the glad thrill of the skunk's night song is no longer heard in New Jersey, but far to the southward, along the banks of the Potomac, you will find him piercing the gloom of the November night with his sad but searching song.

The woodchuck, dolphin and codfish are natives of New Jersey. Also the turkey buzzard, low necked clam and politician. People who think that the mosquito is the only mammal of New Jersey know little of our fauna.

Rider Haggard, who visited New Jersey in his mind several years ago, said: "At the kraal in Hohokus we provided ourselves with a supply of biltong and elephant guns, secured 20 or 30 natives armed with crescendoes and sharp duodecimos and began to penetrate the jungle. We had not gone far when our supply of biltong ran short, and as we began to trek toward the interior my men began to fear that we might perish. At this time my gunbearer, Tippu Tib, Jr., of Weehawken, gave a yelp of delight, for he had struck the spoor of a Fulton market wagon. Hunger gave us all energy, and as we continued to trek westward I could see that my men would make a desperate struggle rather than die of starvation.

"Opening a small boobeyack of native spoopju and giving each a measureful with a loaf of mealie cake and an elephant's tongue on toast, together with the sweetbread of a hippopotamus with green peas, our men were soon ready to make an attack on the wagon, which was also treking westward as the crow flies.

"It was not long till we heard the crushing of twigs in the jungle, and before we camped that night we had bagged the entire delivery wagon, containing veal cutlets, skun and unskun eels, shad, sirloins, tenderloins, fillets, rib roasts, spare ribs, soup bones, pigs' feet, oysters, spinach and other fauna of New Jersey, and having killed the voracious driver we carried him away to Rahway to act in the capacity of mystery for future years."

Though Mr. Haggard touches very lightly upon the zoology of New Jersey, one can see that the field is very wide indeed, and with his African vocabulary and with a gallon or two of New Jersey spoopju I think I could write a very thrilling jungle tale, locating it within 10 miles of New York city. A hectic imagination, some Congo words and the right brand of spoopju will make the zoology of New Jersey look like Noah's ark in the midst of a conflagration at sea.

P. S.—I forgot to name the spoopju of New Jersey in the list of her zoological wonders. With it the field is enlarged, and one can see crocodiles with red stomachs and unicorns with purple tails—so I am told.

And now comes a note from a little boy in the public school of Lorillard, a tobacco centre in this state, inquiring about Socrates and how he stood at home after his name had become famous over the then world.

Socrates suffered as most great men who return to their birthplaces and seek to impress their old neighbors. Going back to Athens, where he was called "Sock" even in his full meridian, is it strange that he should have felt down at the heel?

I give below a notice of his lecture, taken from the Athenian Daily Astonisher, which, it is said, was followed by the suicide of Socrates, May 30, 470 B.C.:

"A rather light audience meandered into and rattled around in the annex of the Acropolis last evening to listen to Socrates, whom we have heard so highly spoken of. Certainly, from what has been said of Sock, especially by our vile contemporary, the Athenian Evening Rubber Stamp, we had reason to believe that Old Sock, the Child Wonder, would paralize Athens in three rounds with bare knuckles.

"Suffice it to say that the audience was bitterly disappointed, and the Athenian

WALKING THROUGH JERSEY.

Hook and Ladder company and the Corinthian Squirt company No. 3 are left to the tune of about the rent of the annex of the Acropolis and the printing.

"Socrates is a greatly overestimated man. He writes fairly well, but as an orator he gives us a violent pain.

"In the first place, he is an extremely plain man. He is pop eyed, stoop shouldered and baldheaded, with a mouth like a stab in the dark.' How it ever accurred to him to lecture we do not understand. He might well be utilized to frighten intemperate men back into the path of rectitude, but he cannot pronounce a panegyric—at least he does not pronounce it as we have been accustomed to hearing it pronounced.

"On his arrival in town yesterday Socrates became the guest of the Corinthian Squirt company No. 3 and is said to have visited the public school and our brewery during the afternoon. He was asked to address the primary classes regarding school work, which he did in rather a clumsy manner. He then took tea with our esteemed fellow townsman, Mr. Alcibiades, who lives back of the Parthenon, and whose announcement regarding his great closing out sale of fall and winter clothing, hats, caps, togas, sandals and general footwear may be found elsewhere in this issue.

"The great man was dumb as an oyster at all these places, barring the public school, pleading fatigue, though it is intimated that he was out late the night before.

"The lecture was a rehash of what Socrates has before written, and the funny parts of it made the audience sob the seats loose, and the low, sad plank of the scalding tear punctured the jokes of this knockkneed old jew-de-spritter from Jimsenhurst-by-the-Sea.

"It is said that Socrates delivered a course of lectures on Athenian art in one of the provinces before he came here, and that he offered a prize consisting of a set of dishes and the game of Tiddle-de-winks to any one who would be neither absent or tardy during the entire course. After some little discussion the prize was awarded to the janitor of the hall.

"The gestures of this great man came yesterday about an hour or so after he got here himself, and they were about that much behind during the entire lecture. In our opinion, the press has made Socrates and given him a temporary notoriety which in two years will be too dead to skin. His gestures last night were beneath criticism and were doubtless intended for some other lecture.

"His voice is a little bit thinner than his lecture, and his lower register does not seem to take the chill off the hall. There sat his listeners last night with wet feet, having wept copiously into their overshoes at his jokes in the early part of the evening, and nothing that he said seemed to cheer them until at the close he struck a little chunk of pathos and quit.

"Possibly we expected too much of Socrates, as his record, of course, was not made as a lecturer, and he therefore cannot expect to take rank along with some of our local elocutionists, but we had heard so much about this Grecian upstart that we think, after all, we voice the sentiment af our best people when we say that Socrates is a grealy overestimated and vulgar man whose fame will fade e'er the robins nest again."

BILL NYE.

THE SALMON PACK.

It Will Be Effectually Curtailed This Year—La Grippe Making Its Presence Felt Disastrously.

Rough Estimate of the Northern Pack—Canners Protest Against Governmental Inactivity.

"Nature will this year accomplish for the canners what they have most needed for the past two years—the curtailment of the pack and consequent restoration of prices and demand."

So says a Skeena river canner, who has recently visited the majority of the fish preserving establishments of the north. He reports that with the exception of the Royal Canadian all the Skeena river canners are now closed, while on the Naas the fish are running poorly. The Rivers Inlet canneries have done best of all during the season, while the fishermen at Gardiner's Inlet are also fishing still. At Draney's hard luck has been the rule at all seasons; the Indians are now incapacitated by *la grippe* and Mr. and Mrs. Draney are almost deserted in the cannery. The pack at the various canneries, which is expected to be at best less than two-thirds that of last year may be roughly itemized as hereunder.

SKEENA.

	Cases.
British American	7 000
Windson	6,000
Cunningham's	8,000
Balmoral	5,500
Inverness	7,000
Standard	7,500
North Pacific	7,000
Royal Canadian*	10,000

*Still packing.

NAAS.*

	Cases.
McLellan's	3,000
Cascade	2,500
Douglas	2,500

*Still fishing.

ALERT BAY.

	Cases.
Spencer's	2,000

RIVER'S INLET.*

	Cases.
River's Inlet Packing Co.	8,000 to 10,000
Victoria Packing Co.	
Wannuck Packing Co.	

*Still fishing.

	Cases.
Draney's	2,500

GARDINER'S INLET*

	Cases.
Price's	4 500

*Still fishing.

LOWE INLET.

	Cases.
Lowe Inlet Packing Co.	6,000

A meeting of the Northern canners to discuss various matters in connection with the fishing industry was held at Claxton on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. William Dalby presiding, Mr. G. A. Kirk, of the Inverness, acting as secretary, and all the canners being represented. The canners complained bitterly of losses occasioned by the numerous snags in the Skeena river, and held the Dominion Government blameable for not causing them to be removed. It was pointed out that the Government received about $7,000 for fishing licenses on the Skeena alone, and had not spent one dollar this year in the necessary improvement of the river. Seventy thousand dollars worth of nets are annually placed in this river, not to mention the property interests along its banks, and the nets are generally unfit for service a second year, thanks to the snags. Before the meeting closed, resolutions were adopted expressing the opinion of the canners that the Dominion Government should spend $2,000 to $3,000 each year in removing the snags from northern rivers.

Sudden Death.

OWEN SOUND, Aug. 12.—John Delaney took a fit of coughing yesterday, hemorrhage set in and he died before medical aid could be secured.

Travellers to be Dispensed With.

TORONTO, Aug. 12.—The World says a combination has been formed by Canadian firms of harvest tools, whereby the expenses of the manufacturers will be cut down and fewer travellers employed in handling the goods. Nearly three-fourths of the travellers will be removed from the road by the change.

Fire at Calgary.

CALGARY, Aug. 14.—Fire gutted Ingram's restaurant early this morning, destroying the contents, but was got under control before seriously damaging the adjoining buildings. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

RHEUMATISM IN THE KNEES.

SIRS,—About two years ago I took rheumatism in the knees, which became so bad that I could hardly go up or down stairs without help. All medicines failed, until I was induced to try B.B.B. By the time I had taken the second bottle I was greatly relieved, and the third bottle completely removed the pain and stiffness.

AMOS BECKSTED, Morrisburg, Ont.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Direct Steamship Communication Leads to Commercial Development—Experience at the Antipodes.

A few Figures Showing the Possibilities of Business Relations With Canada.

(From the COLONIST'S Special Correspondent.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., July 18.—Australian experience has been that substantial commercial development has speedily followed the establishment of direct steamship communication with places not previously in touch with the Colonies, and this having been the case with foreign countries, the results of easy connection with a great sister colony of the same empire ought to be even more gratifying. The dissimilarity of seasons and products will greatly facilitate exchange, so that the commercial relationship will be mutually profitable to the two countries, whilst their equality in present population and rate of increase by immigration and otherwise and the extent of new country available for future development, gives prospect of continuous trade on even terms. The external trade of Australasia amounted in 1890 to $375,000,000, the total of imports and exports, and of this 75 per cent. was with the United Kingdom. The imports exceeded the exports by about $9,000,000. From the United States the imports to Australasia amounted to $13,000,000, while the exports to that country were valued at $10,000,000, but as specie forms a very large proportion of the last amount, the export trade to the United States falls much farther below the imports than at first appears. Canada is credited in the trade returns with selling to Australia to the value of $425,000, and with buying to the modest extent of $350. The real trade was considerably larger on both sides, but this not being done directly, the proper amounts do not appear. Here is a

STATEMENT OF TRADE

done by each of the seven colonies with countries outside Australasia:

	Imports.	Exports.
New South Wales	$ 58 000 000	$ 53,000,000
Victoria	72 000,000	46,400,000
Queensland	12,500,000	12,250,000
South Australia	17,500 000	26,500,000
Western Australia	2,500,000	2,400,0 0
Tasmania	3,500,000	1,500,000
New Zealand	26,000,000	41,000, 00
Total	$192,000,000	$182,650,000

For the same fiscal year, 1890, to which the above figures apply, the trade of the Dominion of Canada with the outside world was: Imports, $121,858,241; exports, $96,749,149.

The terminal port of the Canadian-Australasian line being at Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, that colony naturally claims first attention in analysing the trade returns, with a view to showing the lines of possible exchange. Here is a statement of the value of the

IMPORTS BY NEW SOUTH WALES

in 1891 of some of the commodities produced in Canada, showing in each case the place from which the import was principally made:

Agricultural implements $303,000, principally from United Kingdom and United States.
Apparel, wearing, $5,700,000, U.K.
Bags and sacks, $270,000, India.
Blankets, $315,000, U.K.
Blue, $54,000, U.K.
Boots and shoes, $2,200,000, U.K.
Brushware, $94,000, U.K.
Candles, $370,000, U.K. and Belgium.
Canvas, $160,000, U.K.
Carpets, $270,000, U.K.
Carriages, $44,000, United States.
Carriage materials, $365,000, U.K. and U.S.
Carts and wagons, $16,000, U.K. and U.S.
Cement, $567,000, U.K.
Colors, dry, kalsomine, etc., $49,000, U.K.
Confectionery, $125,000, U.K.
Cordage and rope, $200,000, U.K.
Corks and bungs, $74,000, U.K.
Cotton waste, $37,000, U.K.
Drapery, $10,400,000, U.K.
Dyes and dyestuffs, $20 400, U.K.
Farinaceous and milk food, $32,000, U.K.
Fish, preserved, $410,000, U.K. and U.S.
Fruits bottled, $500,000, U.K.
Fruits, dried and candied, $530,000, U.K.
Furniture, $505,000, U.K., Germany and U.S.
Hardware, $3,170,000, U.K. and U.S.
Hops, $75 000, U.K. and U.S.
India rubber goods, $105,000, U.K. and Germany.
Instruments, pianos, $380,000, Germany, U.K. and U.S.
Instruments, organs, $43,000, U.S. and U.K.
Instruments, other musical, $69,000, Germany and U.K.
Jams and jellies, $203,000, U.K.
Lead, sheet and roll, $74,000, U.K.
Leather, $284,000, U.K. and U.S.
Machinery, $1,500,000, U.K.
Machines, sewing, $180,000, U.S., Germany and U.K.
Machines, weighing, $23,000, U.K.
Marble, $80,000, U.K.
Matches, $290,000 U.K.
Meat, extract of $14,000, U.K.
Meat, preserved, $97,000, U.S. and U.K.
Meat, bacon and hams, $170,000, U.K. and U.S.
Milk, condensed and preserved, $350,000, U.K. and Italy.
Molasses, $29,000, U.K. and U.S.
Oars, $5,500, U.S. and U.K.
Oils, in bulk, black, $28,000, U.K. and U.S.
Oils, in bulk, miscellaneous, $133,000, U.S. and U.K.
Oils, in bottle, other than salad, $25 000, U.S.
Paints and colors, in oil, $360,000, U.K. and U.S.
Paper, printing and newspaper, $730,000, U.K. and U.S.
Paper, brown and wrapping, $135,000, U.K.
Paper, writing, etc., $215 000, U.K.
Paper, bags, plain, $45,000, U.K. and U.S.
Paper, circulars, printed bags, $135,000, U.K. and U.S.
Paper hangings, $37,000, U.K.
Picture frames and mouldings, $41,000, Germany, U.S. and U.K.
Plaster and Plaster of Paris, $11,500, U.S.
Preserves, $86,000, U.S.
Railway plant, $1,700,000, U.K.
Resin, $22,000, U.S.
Saddlers ware, $330,000, U.K. and U.S.
Saddlery and harness, $225,000, U.K. and U.S.
Sausage skins, $61,000, U.S.
Silver plated ware, $285,000, U.K. and U.S.
Slates, roofing, $80,000, U.K. and U.S.
Soap, toilet, etc., $79,000, U.S. and U.K.
Soap, other, $125,000, U.K. and U.S.
Stones, granite, $11,000, U.K.
Stones, grind stones $6,500, U.K. and U.S.
Telegraphic materials, etc., $250,000, U.K.
Timber, dressed, $275,000, Norway, U.S. and Canada.
Timber, rough, $1,000,000, U.S.
Timber, doors, $90,000, U.S.
Timber, laths, $15,000, U.S. and Canada.
Timber, shingles, $4,500, U.S.
Tobacco, manufactured, $490,000, U.K. and U.S.
Tobacco, cigars, $485,000, Germany and Hongkong.
Tobacco, cigarettes, $125,000, U.K. and Germany.
Turnery, $1,800, U.S
Turpentine, $44,000, U.S.
Upholstery, $128,000 U.K.
Varnish, $120,000, U.K.

As the

CANADIAN TRADE

will necessarily be on much the same lines as that now done between the United States and Australasia, the details of the latter will be interesting. The imports by New South Wales from the States in 1892 were thus valued: Ærated and mineral waters, $85; agricultural implements, $45,500; wearing apparel, $54,000; cartridges and cartridge cases, $28,000; fuse, $700; guns, $36,000; other firearms, $11,000; dynamite, $500; blasting powder, $30; other blasting compounds; $13,000: asbestos, $900; asphalt, $165; baking powders, $195; basket ware, $730; bicycles, $2,000; blacking, $5,500; boats, $630; boots and shoes, $19,500; bottles, $2,800; brassware, $25; brushware, $25,000; candles, $105; canvas, $3,130; carpets, $105; carriages, $44,500; carriage-makers materials, $121,000; carts and wagons, $6,000; cheese, $75; chemical products, $4,595; raw coffee, $27,000; prepared coffee, $215; dried colors, kalsomine, etc., $6,500; confectionery, $13,000; cordage and rope, $850; corks and bungs, $850; cutlery, $1,800: dentists' tools and materials, $7,500; drapery, $30 200; drugs and apothecaries' wares, $109,000; dyes and dye stuffs, $3,900; earthenware and china, $1,700; farinaceous and milk foods, $5,000; fireworks, $530; fresh fish, $1,800; preserved fish, $135,000; floor cloth and oil cloth, $1,200; green fruits, $13,500; dried and candied fruits, $37,000; edible nuts, except cocoa nuts, $850; fruit salts, $32,000: furniture, $65,000; gas fittings, $70; gasolene, $80; glassware, $20,500; liquid glucose, $20,000; solid glucose, $1,000: glue and size, $1,300; beans, $1,250; flour, $3,400; maize, $650; oatmeal, $10,400; wheat, $2,500; grease, $10,000; grindery, $16 000; gum, $35; hair, $215; hardware, $500,000; hats and caps, $17,000; honey, $1,000; hops, $11,000; Indiarubber goods, $2 000; surgical instruments, $1,000; scientific instruments, $500; pianos, $8,500; harmoniums and organs, $20,000; other musical instruments, $2,500; beer and ale in wood, $350; beer and ale in bottle, $5,400: whisky, $1,400; wines, other than sparkling, $300; iron pikes, $3,000; castings, $7,700; anchors, $125; bar, rod, plate and sheet iron, $700; bolts, nuts, rivets, screws, etc., $15,000; tanks, $40; chains, $150; wire not galvanized, $350; nails, $575; galvanized iron, $570; galvanized wire, $14,000; jams and jellies, $200; jewelry, $7,000; lampware, $33,000; lard, $500; leather, $90,400; poultry, $285; birds, $150; machinery, $98,000; sewing machines, $105,000, weighing machines, $240: marble, $1,120; mattresses, $110; extract of meat, $650; preserved meat, $39,000; bacon and hams, $26,000; condensed and preserved milk, $505; molasses, $2,900; naphtha, $120; oars, $4,400; oil men's stores, $1,300; pickles and sauces, $1,580; black oils in bulk, $9,000; kerosene in bulk, $245,000; other oils, $47,000; salad oils in bottle, $8,000; other oils in bottle, $15,000; onions, $60; painter's materials, $2,600; paints and colors in oil, $10,000; books and periodicals, $18,000; printing paper, $180,000; wrapping paper, $515; writing paper and envelopes, $1,100; plain bags, $11,000; printed bags, circulars, and advertising matter, $16,000; paper hangings, $410; perambulators, $1,600; photographic materials, $2 600; pictures, paintings and photographs, $3,000; picture frames and mouldings, $12,500; paints, $300; plaster and plaster of Paris, $8,500, playing cards, $6 000; portmanteaus, traveling bags, etc., $2 400; preserves, $60,100; printers' materials, $13,000; quicksilver, $16,000; railway plant, $41,000; resin, $18,000; saddlers ware, $26,000; saddlery and harness, $1,800; sausage skins, $36,000; seeds, $1,900; ship chandlery, $1,600; silks, $655; silver plate and plated ware, $27,000; roofing slates, $22,000; toilet soap, $31,000; other soap, $5,500; methylated spirits, $45; perfumes, $8,000; tinctures, bitters, essences and sarsaparilla, $40 000; other spirits, $20,000; stationery, $33 000; statuary and monuments, $80; grindstones, $600; electric materials, $35,000; dressed timber, $45,000; rough timber, $535,000; doors, $71,000; shooks and staves, $615; laths, $12,000; shingles, $4,600; tinware, $5,800; unmanufactured tobacco, $91,000; manufactured tobacco, $123,000; cigars, $12,500; snuff, $150; toys and fancy goods $23 000; turnery, $1,800; turpentine, $33 000; upholstery, $3 800; varnish, $4 000; preserved vegetables, $4,400; watches and locks, $80,400.

There is

A DIFFERENT TARIFF

in each of the seven colonies. In New South Wales the duties on the articles named are as follows: Agricultural implements, clothing and woollen goods generally, manufactures of wood and other building materials, and electrical goods, ten per cent.; carriages, fifteen per cent; waggons, fifteen per cent; carriage materials, including cloth, springs, trimmings and fittings, ten per cent.; pianos and other musical instruments, fifteen per cent.; boots and shoes, ten per cent.; cement, two shillings per barrel; furniture, ten per cent.; bottled fruits, two shillings per dozen quarts; jams and jellies, two pence per pound; preserved meat, one penny per pound; hams and bacon, two pence per pound; paper, printing or news, free; brown and wrapping, three shillings per cwt.; bags, plain, seven and sixpence per cwt.. preserves, two pence per pound; timber, dressed or rough, three shillings per hundred feet; doors, two shillings each; laths, nine pence per thousand; shingles, one shilling per thousand; manufactured tobacco, three shillings per pound; cigars, six shillings per pound. The tariff of Queensland—the colony next in importance to New South Wales so far as our Canadian trade is concerned, as our steamers touch at Brisbane there,—is much higher all round than that of New South Wales. Articles which pay ten per cent. in New South Wales pay twenty-five per cent. in Queensland, and that is the general ratio.

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