

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

The following is a summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Victoria for the month of May, 1893:

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Acids		\$ 310	\$ 81 03
Agricultural imple- ments		955	337 95
Ale, beer & port wgs	2,887	2,125	637 52
Animals		11,822	3,306 30
Books, pamphlets, etc.		10	
Brass & manuf's of..		1,905	244 96
Breadstuffs, etc., viz Grain, of all kinds bush		1,063	393 90
Flour, brls	1,335	1,091	139 65
Meal, "	1,072	3,463	801 65
Rice and all other breadstuffs	225	743	121 20
Candles, lbs		8,010	3,090 16
Cheer, lbs	17,530	1,679	419 75
Coal and coke, tons	4,816	182	192 61
Coffee, from U.S. lbs	12,25	110	7 31
Copper and m's of.	14,419	2,902	308 23
Cordage all kinds....		1,267	168 95
Cotton, manuf's of		836	201 31
Drugs and medicines		8,220	2,575 58
Earthen, stone and China ware	30,182	10,621	26 30
Fancy goods		2,651	901 30
Fish		1,915	598 45
Fruit, dried		100	
Green		2,950	732 75
Furs		1,185	227 43
Glass, glassware		5,475	852 21
Gunpdr, exp sub's		18	3 80
Hats, caps, bonnets.		7,031	1,912 57
Hops, lbs		4,621	1,536 05
Iron and steel m's of	1,071	1,020	306 00
Jewelry and watches and m's of gold and silver		219	61 26
Lead and manuf's of		37,877	11,691 85
Leather and m's of.			2,000 00
Marble and stone and manuf's of...		363	88 70
Malt, bush		0,662	1,066 70
Metals, composition and m's of		3,302	829 00
Musical instruments		374	104 48
Oils, coal and kero sene gls	1,093	757	163 95
All other, gals....		720	221 45
Paints and colors ..		1,327	460 75
Paper and m's of...		8,319	1,862
Perfumery			599 38
Provisions			2,114 29
Bacon hams, etc ..			149 60
Salt, not from Great Britain or British possessions, or for fisheries, lbs		3,119	1,128 89
Seeds		100	30 00
Silk, manuf's of....		10,229	2,185 22
Soap of all kinds...	117,530	691	104 28
Spices of all kinds...		1,101	112 10
Starch, lbs		4,103	1,320 90
		888	290 29
		166	42 50
	2,225	102	41 30

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

The Inland Revenue returns, for the month of May at the port of Victoria, were as follows:

Victoria Division—Comprising all of Vancouver Island:

Spirits	\$ 3,864 14
Tobacco	2,661 00
Cigars	5,753 00
Excise inspection	1,264 05
	96 50
Total	\$13,611 69

WAREHOUSED. EX-WAREHOUSED.

Imports .. 5,506 50	p. gals 2,576 00
May .. 153,050 lbs	153,050 lbs
Tobacco .. 18,108 lbs	23,026 lbs
Coffee .. 651 lbs	651 lbs
Cigars .. 19,900	44,650
Spirits exported	38,79 p gals
Balance in warehouse:	
Spirits	12,195 29 p. gals
Tobacco	75,000 lbs
Cigars	11,210 lbs
	22,450

ARTICLES.

QUAN. VALUE. DUTY.

Spirits			
Of all kinds, gals..	4,091	5,701	8,729 00
Wine, other than Sparkling, gals....	2,317	2,164	1,472 25
Wine sparkling doz	239	2,014	1,067 85
Sugar above No 1 lbs	115,600	4,357	924 80
Molasses			
Sugar candy, etc. lbs	5,825	630	293 33
Sugar syrups, cane Juice, etc., lbs....	1,120	15	31 05
Tea, from U.S. lbs	510	153	15 30
Tobacco and cigars..	2,139	2,191	2,366 99
Wood and m's of.		2,333	690 85
Woolen m's of....		14,060	4,225 38
All other dutiable articles		31,963	9,198 05
Total dutiable goods		\$251,812	\$85,497 24
Free goods, all other		210,745	
Grand total		\$462,557	\$85,497 24

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of May, 1893—the produce of Canada:

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE
Coal	412	\$ 2,060
Gold dust, nuggets, etc....		16,811
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish oil	1	2
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water		9,657
THE FOREST.		
Lumber—planks, boards, etc		20,551
Other articles		614
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Other animals		3
Other articles		23,005
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Other articles		5
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron—pig and scrap, cast- ings, hardware, etc		107
Liquors, spirituous and malt, of all kinds	4	16
Sewing machines	2	80
Wood—m's of all kinds...		199
Other articles		1,014
Grand total		\$ 71,148
Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of May, 1893:	QUANTITY.	VALUE
Manufactures— Iron—pig and scrap, cast- ings, hardware, etc		26
Sewing machines	4	130
Other articles		2,468
Miscellaneous articles ..		9,500
Coin—gold		1,175
—Silver		55
Grand total		\$ 13,351
Total exports of all kinds		\$ 84,502

WORTH REPEATING.

What else can trade papers write about except matters pertaining to trade. Nor are merchants ever tired of reading the articles. At first they pass slightly over the pages of their trade paper. Next time they read, and they imagine that somebody has spoken to them about the subject matter that they are then reading. They continue to read until at last they become convinced that it would be a gain to them to take some of the advice thus acquired by constantly reading the same thing, only written up in a different manner.

"It is an old story," says the Philadelphia Cash Grocer, "but one worth referring to semi-occasionally. That the retail dealer will find it most beneficial to employ system in his business. Negligence produces slovenliness, and slovenliness drives away trade. Careful attention to every little detail of business, orderly ar-

range of goods and neatness in handling and packing them, prompt provision to suit the most fastidious taste, and punctuality in the performance of every contract or promise, all bespeak a systematic way of conducting business that invites confidence and increasing patronage. The slothful, negligent retail dealer is the architect of his own misfortunes. A weak foundation can only sustain a flimsy superstructure for a time, until a financial storm bursts, and then it totters and falls. The retail dealer who observes system faithfully, builds upon a substantial foundation, and his edifice is prepared to withstand the shock of the financial hurricane should it come his way. It pays to be systematic in business, no matter what may be its nature, and punctuality is the handmaid of system. No man who aims to be successful can disregard system in his trade relation with the people, not even in small things. Plan your business, and live up to your plans, if you hope for prosperity."

To what purpose could a tradesman better devote his spare time than to reading the above sentiments expressed by our trade contemporary? If the same sensible doctrines were laid before the merchants time and again, would it not prove a boon to many? There are of course those who have for such a length of time traveled in a faulty groove that it would be impossible to remove them from it, but there are others who will in future take their places and will be benefitted by the repetitions of the "old story."—*Retail Grocers' Journal.*

GROCERS' WINDOWS.

A walk about certainly reveals the fact that more attention is being given to the matter of window display than ever before, and that the value of such exhibits in an advertising way is being more fully appreciated than heretofore. This is accounted for:

1. On the general principle of progressiveness, which effects all things.
2. Competition necessitates utilizing every method promising to secure a profitable trade.
3. The food shows have no doubt had an educational effect, by the many splendid examples afforded in the arrangement of the goods.

4. The frequent demonstrations given of the importance of window displays as trade winners by trade papers that have wisely followed its lead.

There is nothing strikingly new in the way of arrangement in these displays that the writer could discover. The pyramid seems to be the favorite form of outline. While this predominates, various other forms are numerous—cylindrical forms, squares, concave and convex semi-circles, arches, etc. The massing of one brand of goods in solid form prevails largely, and is a very commendable feature of the displays.

In the neighborhoods where fancy groceries constitute a large part of the stock, these goods are displayed in tempting variety and pleasing combinations of form and color.

The rule, and a good one, of confining exclusively to the goods to be sold, is seldom broken.