

# 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 February, 1893:

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Acids .....		\$ 30	\$ 16 91
Agricultural imple- ments .....		150	52 50
Ale, beer & port wgs	1,303	1,136	313 92
Animals .....		6,183	1,877 60
Books, pamphlets, etc.		712	162 45
Brasses, manufs of..		193	447 59
Breadstuffs, etc, viz			
Grain, of all kinds			
bush .....	492	536	51 25
Flour, brls .....	1,273	4,266	952 62
Meal, " .....	65	169	26 00
Rice and all other breadstuffs .....		4,518	2,277 01
Candles, lbs .....	5,812	338	131 50
Chicory, lbs .....			
Coal and coke, tons.	61,760	292	32 32
Coffee, from U.S. lbs	8,617	1,795	265 55
Copper and m's of.		26	7 85
Cordage, all kinds....		251	51 96
Cotton, manufs of		6,615	2,082 85
Drugs and medicines		11,091	4,021 31
Earthen, stone and China ware .....		1,283	433 20
Fancy goods .....		521	160 30
Fish .....		1,875	405 39
Fruit, dried .....		1,876	317 69
Green .....		3,412	672 53
Furs .....		36	9 01
Glass, glassware .....		805	231 75
Gunpdr, exp sub's		1,223	365 10
Hats, caps, bot nets.		2,310	702 00
Hops, lbs .....			
Iron and steel m's of		11,932	3,759 63
Jewelry and watches and m's of gold and silver .....		81	18 80
Lead and manufs of		390	74 15
Leather and m's of.		1,112	276 32
Marble and stone and manufs of...		16	5 60
Malt, bush .....	710	531	111 00
Metals, composition and m's of .....		419	195 31
Musical instruments		91	48 95
Oils, coal and kero- sene, gals .....	15,675	3,593	1,128 60
All other, gals .....	6,968	3,316	863 99
Paints and colors ..		292	120 45
Paper and m's of...		1,689	360 01
Perfumery .....		78	23 40
Provisions .....			
Bacon hams, etc...		5,568	1,227 81
Salt, not from Great Britain or British possessions, or for fisheries, lbs .....	30,915	314	22 71
Seeds .....		1,119	115 05
Silk, manufs of .....		2,632	791 65
Soap of all kinds....		599	233 01
Spices of all kinds..		165	45 20
Starch, lbs .....	1,507	68	30 14
Spirits .....			
Of all kinds, gals..	4,665	5,728	9,914 30
Wine, other than Sparkling, gals...	2,222	1,124	1,342 71
Wine sparkling doz	131	807	463 50

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Sugar above No. 14 lbs	59,788	2,438	478 25
Sugar syrups, cane juice, etc., lbs....	1,910	78	20 10
Sugar candy, etc., lbs	2,250	242	112 59
Molasses .....			
Tea, from U.S. lbs .	820	202	20 20
Tobacco and cigars..	3,660	3,315	3,567 67
Wood and m's of.		1,675	443 55
Woollen m's of....		7,891	2,455 79
All other dutiable articles .....		23,977	5,674 47
Total dutiable goods		\$133,454	\$50,019 54
Free goods, all other		37,074	
Grand total .....		\$170,528	\$50,019 54

## EXPORTS

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

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal .....	891	\$ 4,455
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.....		4,719
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions		2
Fish oil .....	1,191	476
THE FOREST.		
Lumber—planks, boards, etc	14,000	304
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Other animals .....		20
Other articles .....		2,814
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Other articles .....		149
MANUFACTURES.		
Liquors, spirituous and malt, of all kinds .....	21	20
Wood—m's of all kinds....		8
Other articles .....		2,511
Miscellaneous articles .....		100
Grand total .....		\$ 15,608

Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of February, 1893:

	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Animals and their produce—		
Other articles .....		2,500
Agricultural products—		
Fruits—green .....		2
Manufactures—		
Cottons, woollens, etc .		25
Iron—pig and scrap, cast- ingst hardware, etc .		423
Boots and shoes .....		54
Liquors—spirituous and malt of all kinds....	10	42
Sewing machines .....	3	100
Wood m's of all kinds....		20
Other articles .....		2,922
Miscellaneous articles .....		351
Coin—gold .....		860
—silver .....		280
Grand total .....		\$ 7,579
Total exports of all kinds .....		\$ 23,187

## IMMIGRATION AND GRAIN EX- PORTATION.

The following comment is offered by the London *Miller*: The refusal of the Continent to buy California wheat is not merely a reluctance to pay the price. It is largely the result of Continental non-speculation and general disinclination to buy grain a long way ahead. North America may yet see State railways carrying grain across the Continent in a week, in which case the Continental wheat markets may be revolutionized even more than those of our own country. Are the States of the American Union in earnest about prohibiting immigration? If they are not, the export of grain is a very temporary question. Twenty years hence it will all be wanted at home. But if immigration is to be stopped from Europe as it has been from China, the American corn grower will have still, and

for an indefinite period, the European markets within his view.

## A MONSTER LOCOMOTIVE.

The Central Hudson Railroad Company will within a short time place upon the road one of the largest, if not the largest, locomotive ever constructed. It is intended for exhibition at the World's Fair and after that will be put into active service. It has been decided to build the engine at New Albany, although all others of the large class have been built at Schenectady. It is proposed that the locomotive shall be superior in propelling power to any yet constructed. The best mechanical engineers are now at work on an engine of what is known as the Buchanan design, water arch. It is estimated that the new engine will maintain a speed of more than eighty-two miles an hour. This mammoth locomotive

will have 334 three-and-a-half-inch tubes. The boiler will be of five-eighth Bessemer steel. The main steam pipe will be sixteen inches in diameter, and of seamless steel tubing. The forward and back axles will be ten inches in diameter, and the smaller one eight inches. The journals will be mounted on forty-eight inch wheels. The wheels on the tender will be the same. It will be equipped with the latest styles of train signals and improved brakes and couplers. The engine when completed will stand twenty-two feet six inches from rail to top of the stack. In length it will be eighty-seven feet six inches. All woodwork will be of mahogany. The engineer's standing board will be twelve feet ten inches above the rails. The tank has a capacity of 4,800 gallons, which is 700 gallons more than those now in use. Its weight, when ready for service, will be ninety-four tons.

## HOW DO THEY DO IT?

We fail to comprehend how some retailers, in the face of a constantly advancing market in nearly all lines of commodities usually to be found in grocery stores, manage to continue selling at the same prices as when goods were low, and some of them even appear to be selling at a less figure than they did before. Almost any person would naturally ask the question, "How do they do it?" And not one could give an answer that would set aside all further inquiry, as there must be something wrong somewhere. The goods offered can not be of the same grade or weight, or they must be adulterated or the quality reduced to an extent to be sufficient to recover the advance in prices. These are matters which, however, remain unexplained.

Some tradesman who pay close attention to their business, and who profit by information received from all sources relative to the condition of the market, probably managed to purchase a heavy stock of goods before the advance took place, and therefore can now sell their goods at less than manufacturers' prices, and still get a return of the original purchase price. But can such a course be called business? Is there any other branch of trade that adopts similar methods? Can a merchant who conducts his affairs upon such a basis be termed a business man, or is it possible for him to justify his course by any known method of business ethics?

What a folly it is for any merchant to thus throw away legitimate profits, simply to compel others to follow their unbusinesslike methods. While to a certain extent they injure the trade, the large share of injury falls to their lot, and not a few have failed by persisting in this practice for any length of time. Better to sell goods in accordance with the movements of the market. Then if it occurs that you are stocked on a falling market, and have to make a sacrifice to dispose of your goods, you will at some future time be in a position to make up your loss when you are stocked up on a rising market. It is the profits that a merchant makes that enables him to continue in business.—*Retail Grocers' Journal.*