

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 August, 1892:

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Aoids		\$1,318	\$ 324 25
Agricultural implements		665	245 35
Alc, beer & port'gls	7,737	3,158	1,422 00
Animals		7,780	2,255 70
Books, pamph's, etc.		577	134 30
Brass & manu's of.		1,428	409 00
Breadstuffs, etc, viz			
Grain, of all kinds			
bush	17,926	8,727	1,849 00
Flour, brls.	1,175	4,714	877 62
Meal, "	57	191	28 00
Rice, and all other breadstuffs		9,471	3,068 74
Candles, lbs.	5,834	560	139 70
Chicory, lbs.	1,120	42	44 80
Coal and coke, tons.	61,300	35.	30 57
Coffee, from U.S. lbs.	4,402	1,064	145 37
Copper and m's of.		98	28 30
Cordage all kinds.		7,432	2,225 36
Cotton, manu'rs of		34,592	13,044 25
Drugs and medicines			
Earthen, stone and Chinaware		2,947	1,005 55
Fancy goods		468	150 35
Fish		1,907	412 98
Fruit, dried		786	120 35
Green	10,714	2,050 81	
Furs		161	40 25
Glass, glassware		1,634	533 98
Gunpdr, exp sub's		1,518	460 65
Hats, caps, bonnets.		1,087	326 10
Hops, lbs.	907	114	36 42
Iron and steel m's of	15,937	15,937	4,836 46
Jewelry and watches and m's of gold and silver		338	74 00
Lead and manu'rs of		209	59 54
Leather and m's of.		1,740	412 99
Marble and stone and manu'rs of.		210	53 30
Malt, bush	2,531	2,380	468 50
Metals, composition and m's of.		2,483	835 26
Musical instruments		478	105 00
Oils, coal and kerosene, gals.	13,825	3,213	995 40
All other, gals.	4,137	1,852	470 38
Paints and colors		295	113 60
Paper and m's of.		2,076	626 37
Perfumery		57	17 10
Provisions			
Bacon hams, etc.		8,350	2,187 08
Salt, not from Great Britain or British possessions, or for fisheries, lbs.	17,098	345	45 84
Seeds		1,592	158 45
Silk, manu'rs of.		6,742	2,010 45
Soap of all kinds.		83	30 57
Spices of all kinds.		85	20 45
Starch, lbs.	2,260	55	45 20
Spirits			
Of all kinds, gals.	4,579	7,061	9,745 26
Wine, other than Sparkling, gals.	2,396	2,317	1,541 00

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Wine Sparkling doz	88	850	418 70
Sugar above No 14 lbs	1,813	106	14 60
Notab'vo No 14 lbs			
Molasses			
Sugar syrups, cane			
juice, etc., lbs.	2,658	69	44 39
Tea, from U.S., lbs.	615	202	20 20
Tobacco and cigars.	2,791	2,033	2,088 68
Wood and m's of.		1,878	545 50
Woollen m'n's		9,445	3,132 95
All other dutiable articles		22,800	6,092 65
Total dutiable goods		\$198,883	\$68,700 47
Coin and bullion (except United States silver coin)		95,000	
Free goods, all other		23,673	
Grand total		\$317,556	\$68,700 47

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of August, 1892—the produce of Canada:

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal	280	\$ 1,300
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.		26,941
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions		10,490
Fish oil	40	22
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water		7,079
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
Swine	1	10
Other animals		8
Other articles		51,022
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Flour of wheat and rye .. brls	1,254	5,018
Other articles		145
MANUFACTURES.		
Wood—m's of all kinds ..		58
Other articles		1,185
Miscellaneous articles		3,488
Grand total		\$ 107,415

Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of August, 1892:

	QUANTITY.	VALUE
The Forest—		
Lumber—planks, boards, etc.		103
Manufactures—		
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, &c.		460
Sewing machines	3	70
Wood m's of all kinds ..		1,264
Other articles		3,934
Miscellaneous articles		120
Coin—gold		97
—silver		337
Grand total		\$ 6,385
Total exports of all kinds		\$113,800

INJUDICIOUS APPOINTMENTS.

An exchange, devoted exclusively to insurance topics, says that among the many evils that beset and bedevil insurance, and hamper insurance management, is the injudicious, we had all but said, the indiscriminate, appointments made to the ranks of agents, local and special, of men who have had no previous knowledge of the business, and, in many instances, those who have had no previous experience in any business that would fit them to fill, acceptably, the positions to which they are appointed in connection with insurance, many of them positions of no mean responsibility and requiring experience.

These remarks have no reference to the appointing of ordinary office men, who generally begin at the beginning, the foot of the ladder and work their way up to high official positions. That is the proper, because it is the natural course, it recognizes the promotion of the fittest in the order of merit. But these remarks have reference to the appointing of special agents and other officials to positions on the official staff, inspectorships and the like, that give them an important share in the man-

agement. We have known cases, nor are such uncommon even now, of handy men put on as appraisers of loss damages, (probably not knowing the distinction between appraisement and arbitration), and suddenly were recognized as competent full-fledged inspectors of risks and adjusters of losses. Nay we have even known of appointments to such positions of men who had no connection whatever with insurance prior to their being appointed special, inspectors, or adjusters, by direction of the board.

We would respectfully submit, where there is a manager or other competent executive chief or staff, that he should be advised with as to such matters, if in fact they should not be entirely placed in his hands, subject to the supervision of the board. If the executive officer is not competent to choose his assistants he is hardly fit to manage them; and if they are appointed over his head, as happens in cases, he will probably be disregarded by them and his plans thwarted. No executive should be placed in such a questionable position, for, as a result, his subordinates will regard him only as one of themselves except that he is responsible for their doings and is

paid a higher salary than the rest for the invidious distinction of wearing the official collar.

The profession has too many officials pitched into positions which they are incompetent to fill, to the prejudice of men whose experience and ability qualify them for preference. These things are well-known to the profession and are justly complained of as having their influences for evil on the business.

NEW HAWAIIAN TARIFF.

A bill has been passed and become law, which will greatly affect trade between Hawaii and other countries. The bill relates to the duty on various articles, and the following are some of the principal items of the new schedule which goes into effect immediately:—

On silk, satin and silk velvets and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, made up in whole or in part, 10 per cent.

Carriages of every description, 25 per cent.

Hats and caps, not otherwise provided for, 10 per cent.

Linens and all manufactures of which flax, grass-cloth or similar material shall form the principal part, 10 per cent.

Crockery and glassware of every description, 10 per cent.

Drugs and medicines, patent and other, 10 per cent.

Furniture of all kinds, if upholstered or carved, manufactured in whole or in part, 10 per cent.

Silver plate, plated ware, or gilt ware, 25 per cent.

Britannia ware and fancy metal ware, 25 per cent.

Matches of all kinds, 10 per cent.

Cigarettes and all descriptions of paper cigars, 25 per cent.

Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, 25 per cent.

Perfumery, other than that which pay a spirits duty, powders, hair, tooth, nail and other toilet brushes, 25 per cent.

Soaps, 10 per cent.

Pipes (smoking), pipestems, bowls and fixtures and cigar holders, 25 per cent.

Candles, 25 per cent.

Candles, 10 per cent.

Watches and clocks, in whole or in part, 10 per cent.

On cigars and cheroots, \$10 per 1,000.

FAMERICANS AS LABOR SAVERS.

A German industrial journal says: "The eye of the American is always directed to labor saving. The American blacksmith can get along without a man to hold the horse's leg, who seems to be indispensable in the European blacksmith shop. Every American is something of an inventor, mechanic and architect. It is astonishing to see the simple and primitive means with which a man can help himself in that country. It may be mentioned as an example of the practical sense of the American that the mason does not know the use of the hammer in this trade, while in Germany it is regarded as an indispensable tool. The trowel there is made of hardened steel of such quality that it can be used as well for hewing the bricks. If we consider the time which the German mason loses to lay aside the trowel, pick up the hammer and lay it aside again, and reach once more for the trowel, we can easily estimate a handsome number of hours even in the erection of a small building. The American wood-workers are far more accustomed to the use of the axe than the saw, even at the peril of wasting material. It may be said in general that the Americans are just as wasteful of material as they are saving in time and labor. This could be shown in many examples. The repairing of machines and implements does not, therefore, play such an important part in the United States as it does in Germany."