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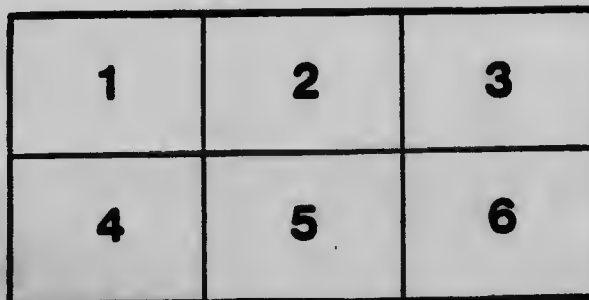
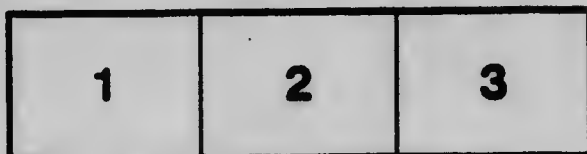
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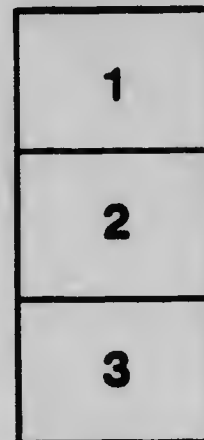
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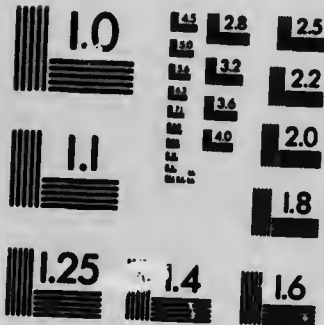
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MAR 28 1909

DEPARTMENT OF
LAND AND SURVEY

on cover:

REPORT

On the Trade and Commerce of Newfoundland, for the Four
Years ending with the 30th June, 1906;

also, Report of an Official Visit to the Coast of Labrador,
during the Month of August, 1905;

By His Excellency Sir William MacGregor, Doctor of Medicine,
K.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of Newfoundland.

NFLD

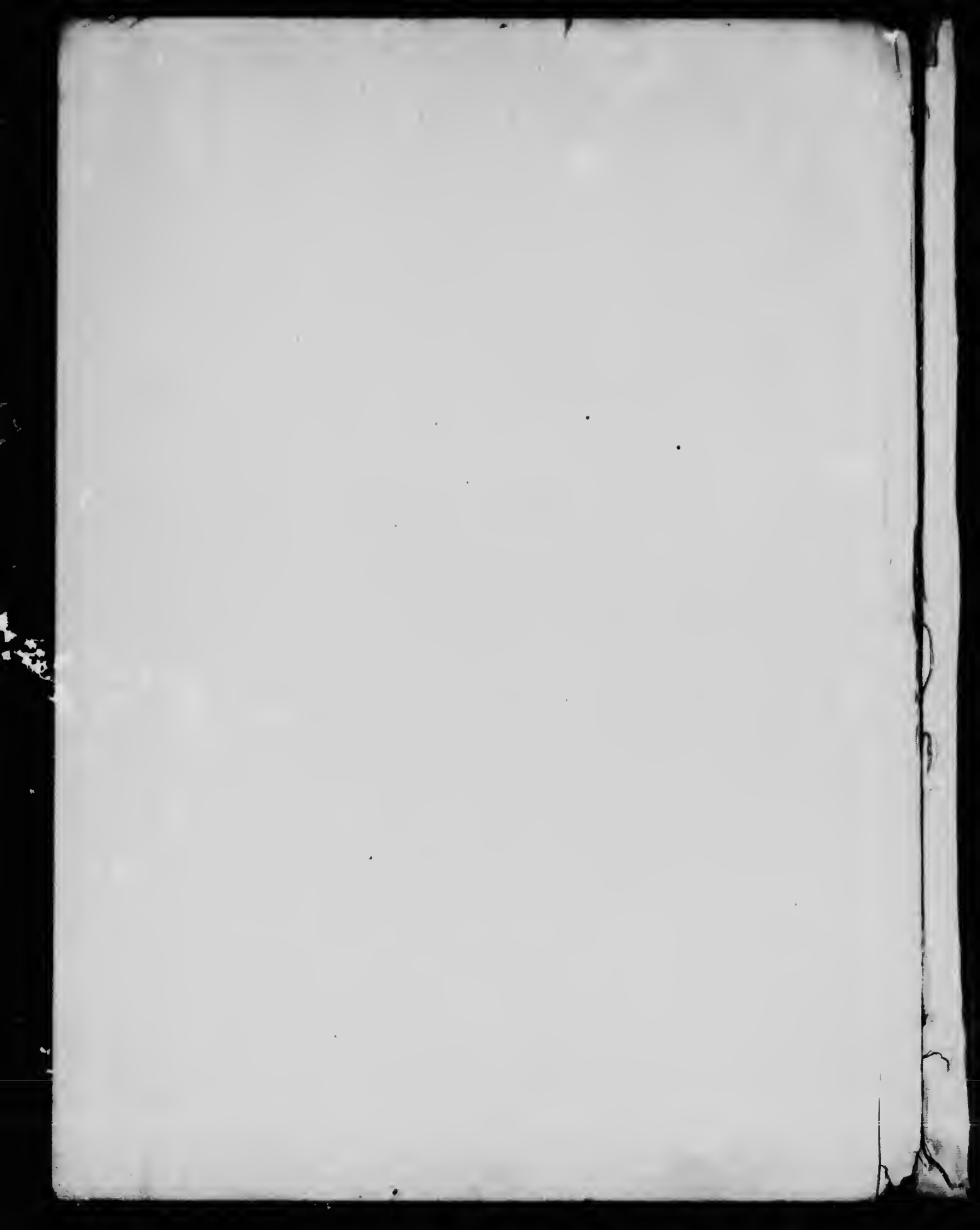


TABLE I

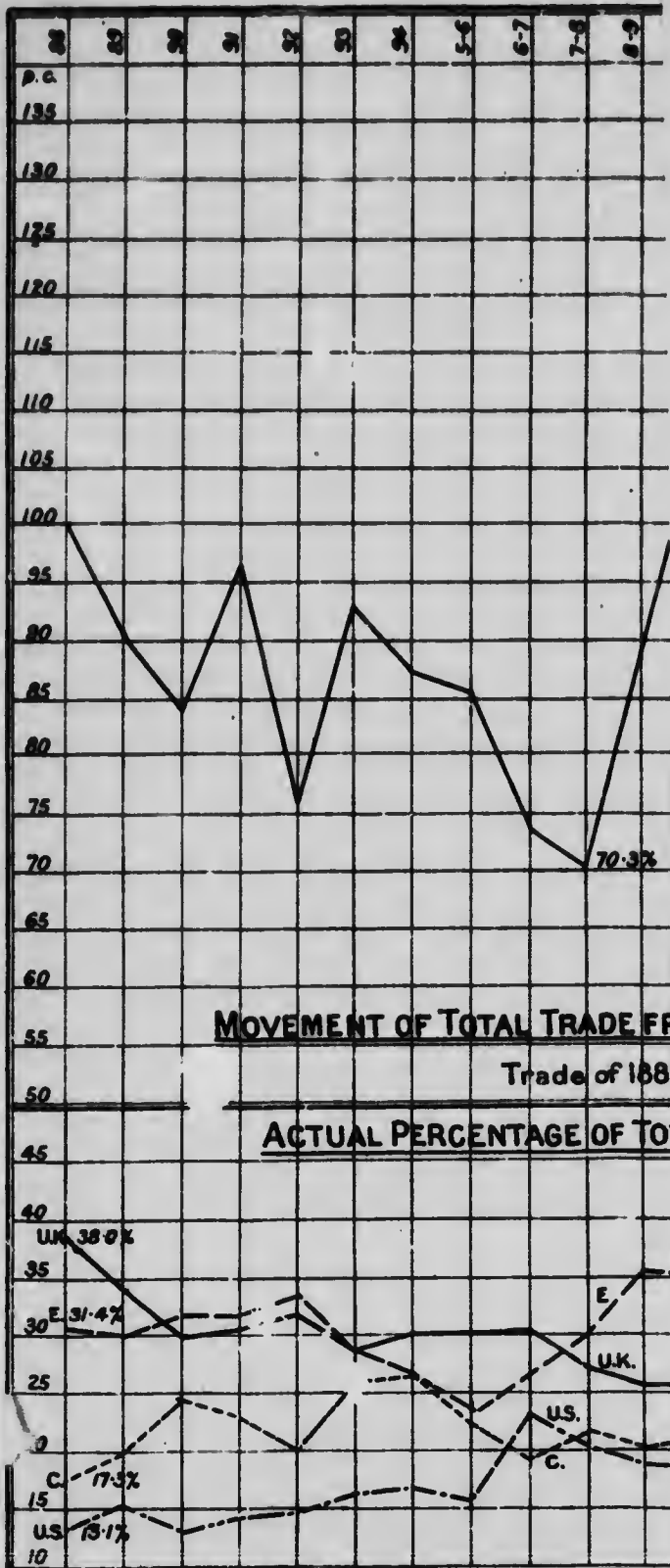
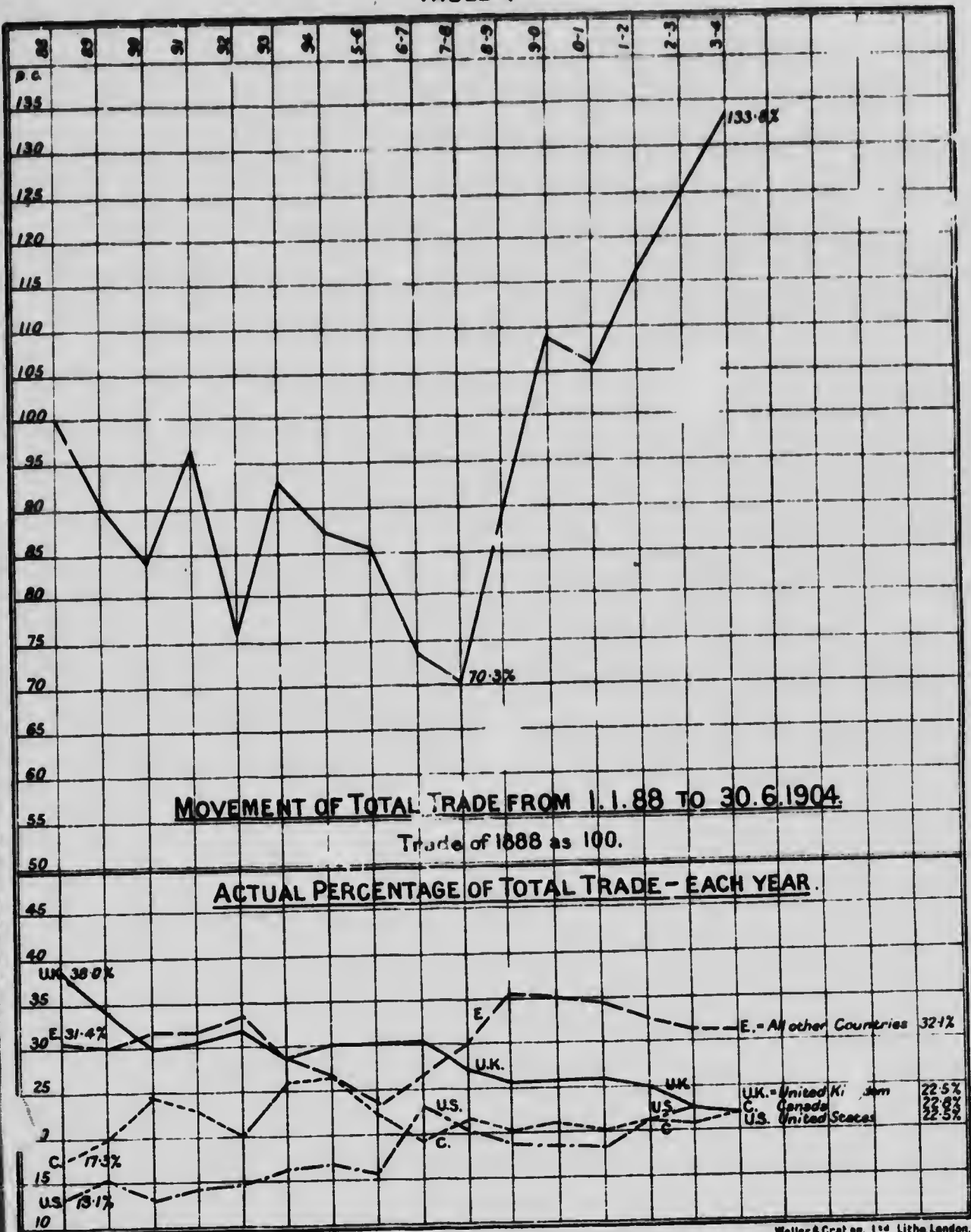
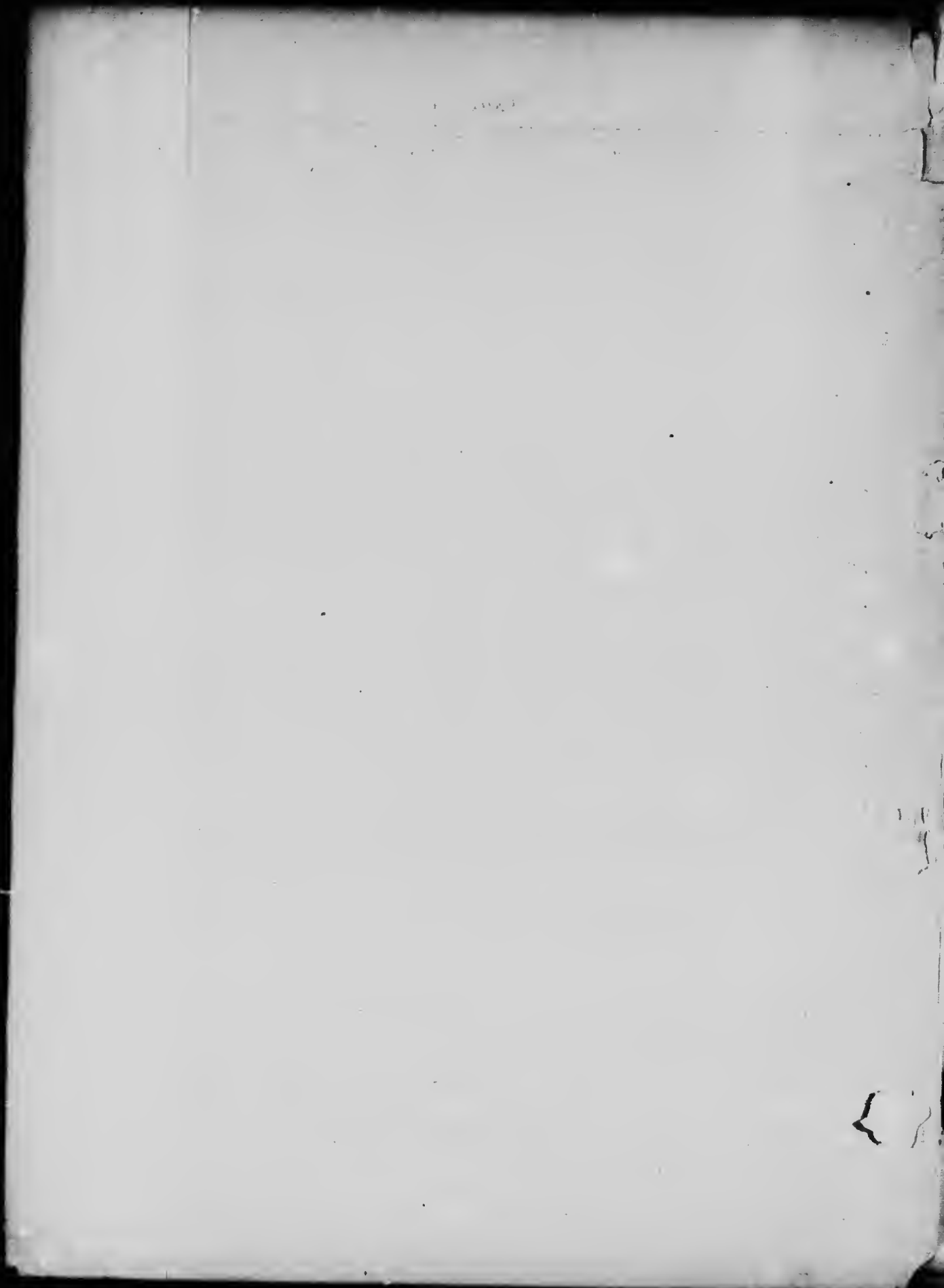


TABLE I.





1/NTLD.³ (Governor) 1904 -
3 { (Sir William MacGregor).

20,500

20,000

19,500

19,000

18,500

18,000

17,500

17,000

16,500

16,000

15,500

15,000

14,500

14,000

13,500

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12,500

12,000

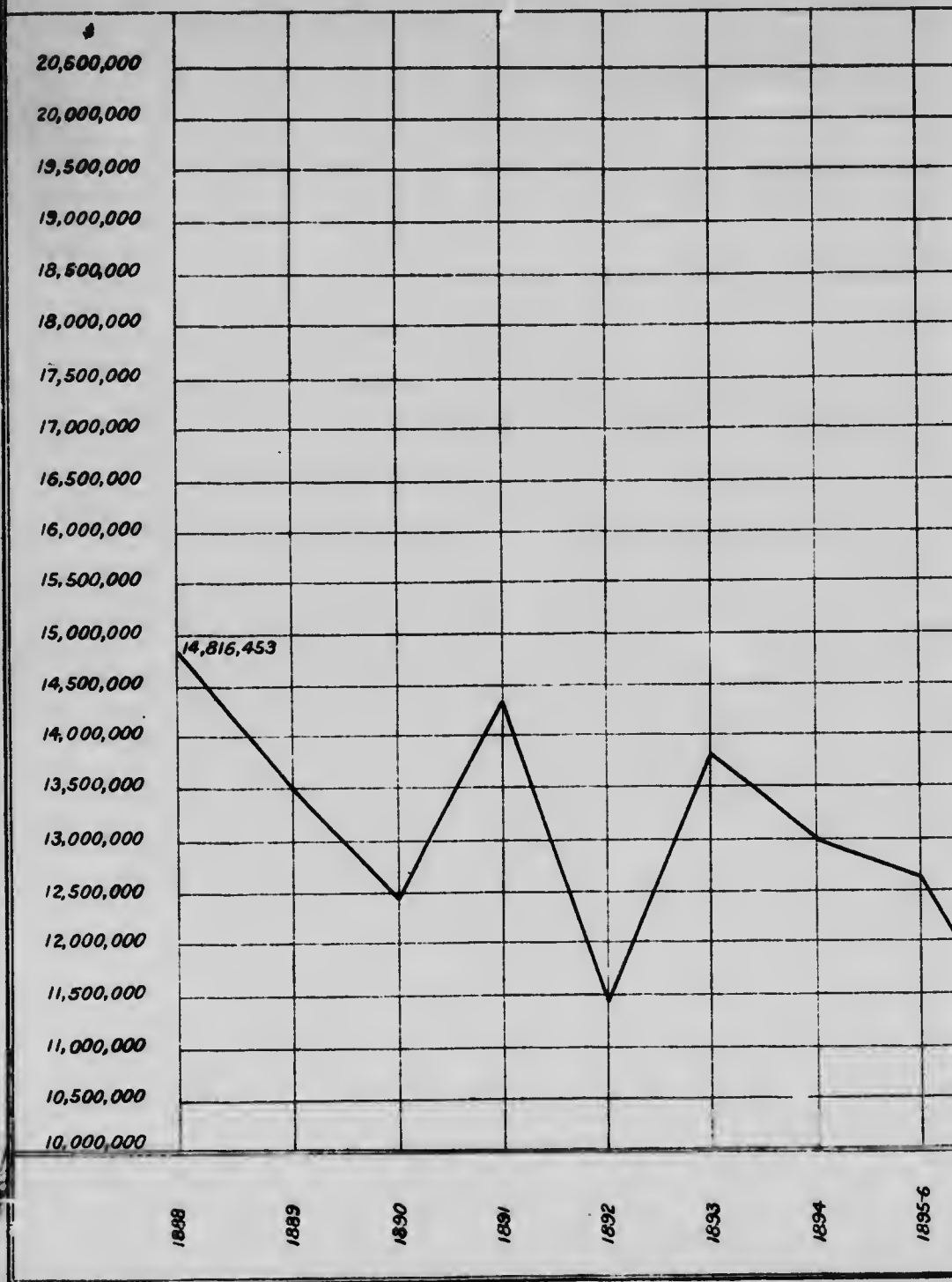
11,500

11,000

10,500

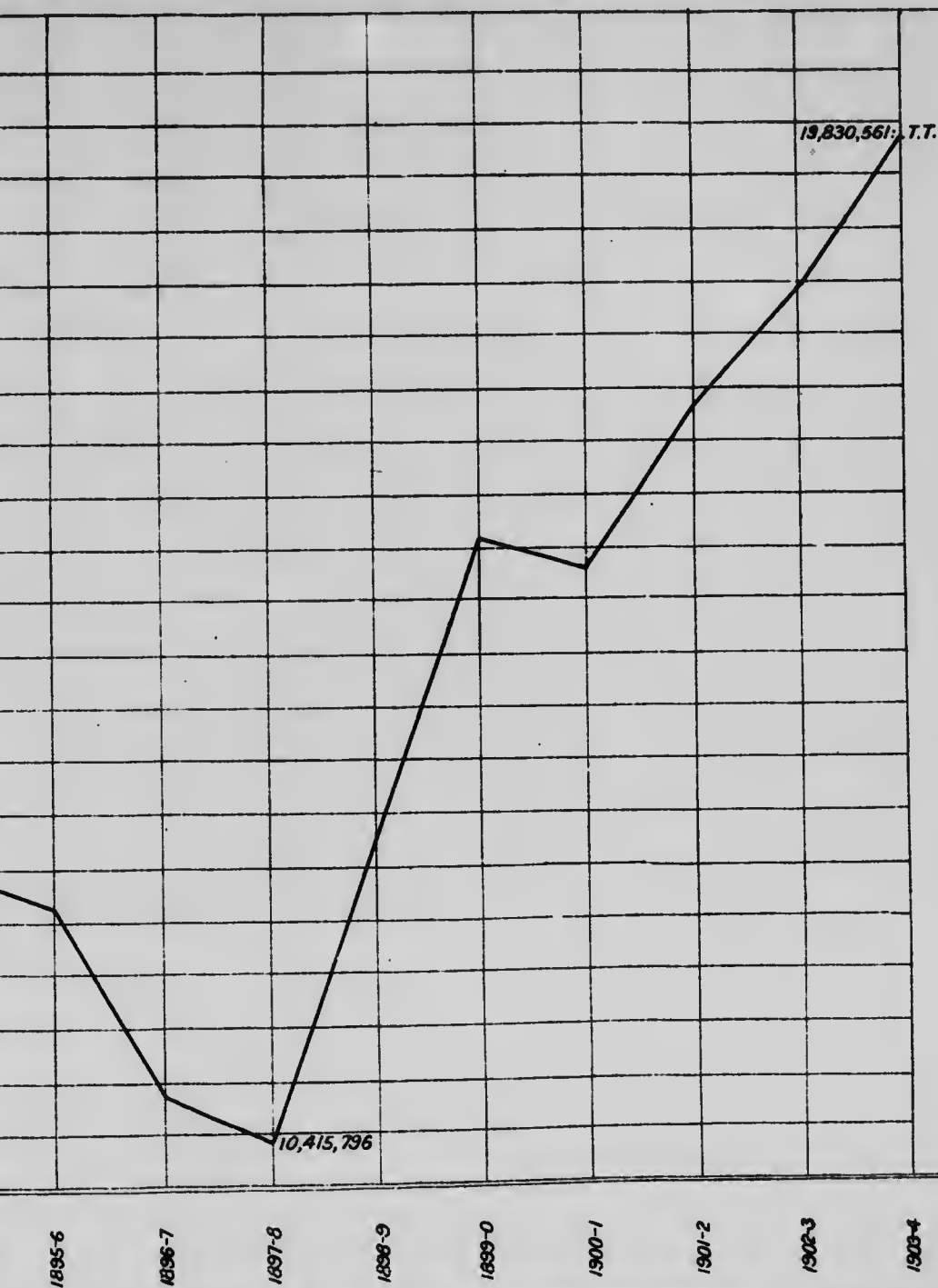
10,000

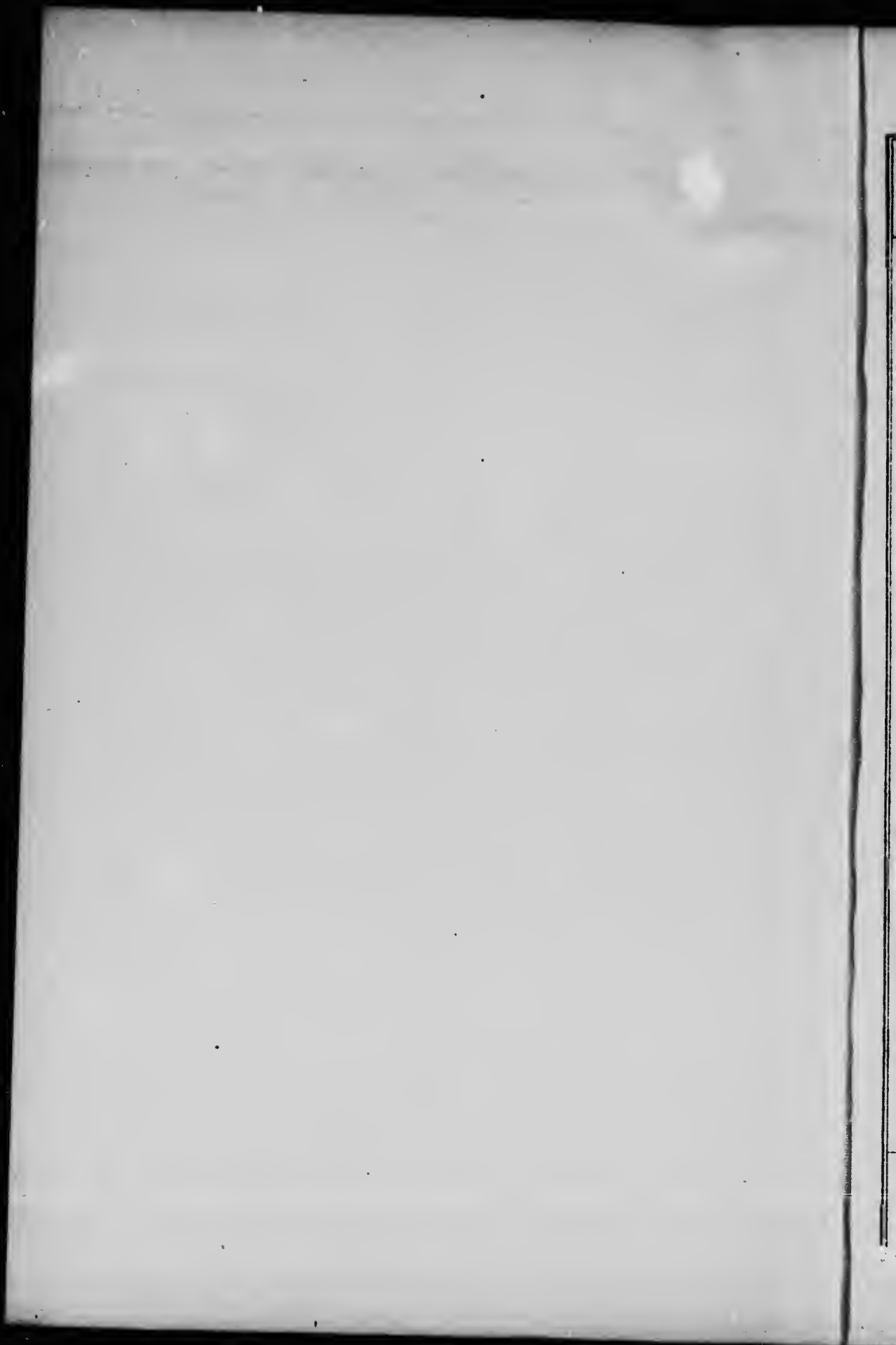
TABLE I

TOTAL TRADE, IMPORTS & EXPORTS, OF NEWFOUNDLAND FROM 1ST

BLE I.

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1886 TO 30TH JUNE 1904, EXPRESSED IN DOLLARS.





T.I.

TABLE

TOTAL IMPORTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND; AND TOTAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, AND ELSEWHERE FROM 1ST JANUARY 1888 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1894

T.I. = Total Imports. T.E. = Total Exports. U.K. = Total Trade United Kingdom. Ca. = Total Trade with Canada. U.S. = Total Trade with United States.

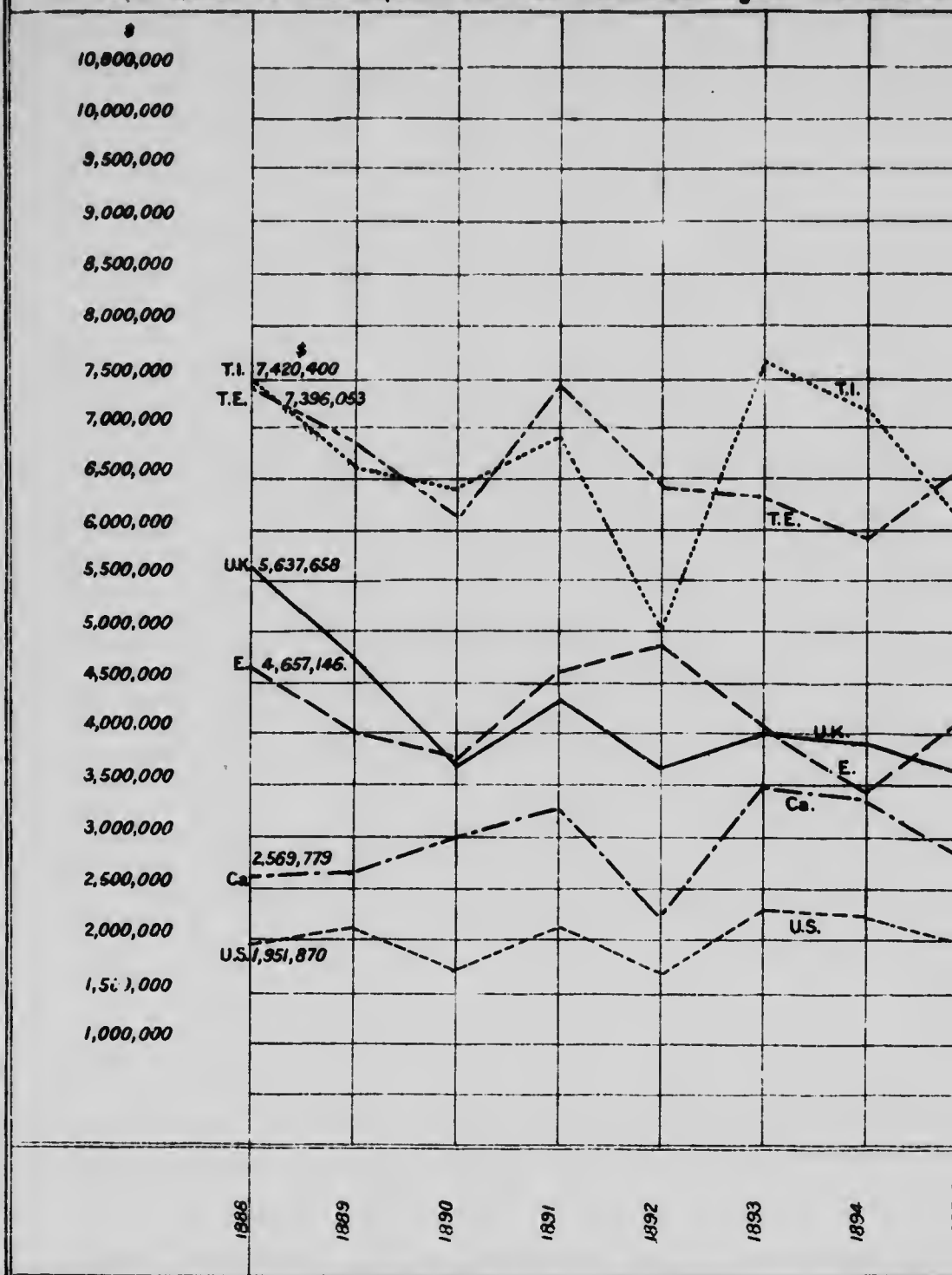


TABLE I.

AND TOTAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, 1888 TO 30TH JUNE 1904, EXPRESSED IN DOLLARS.

Total Trade Canada. U.S.=Total Trade United States. E.=Total Trade with all other Countries.

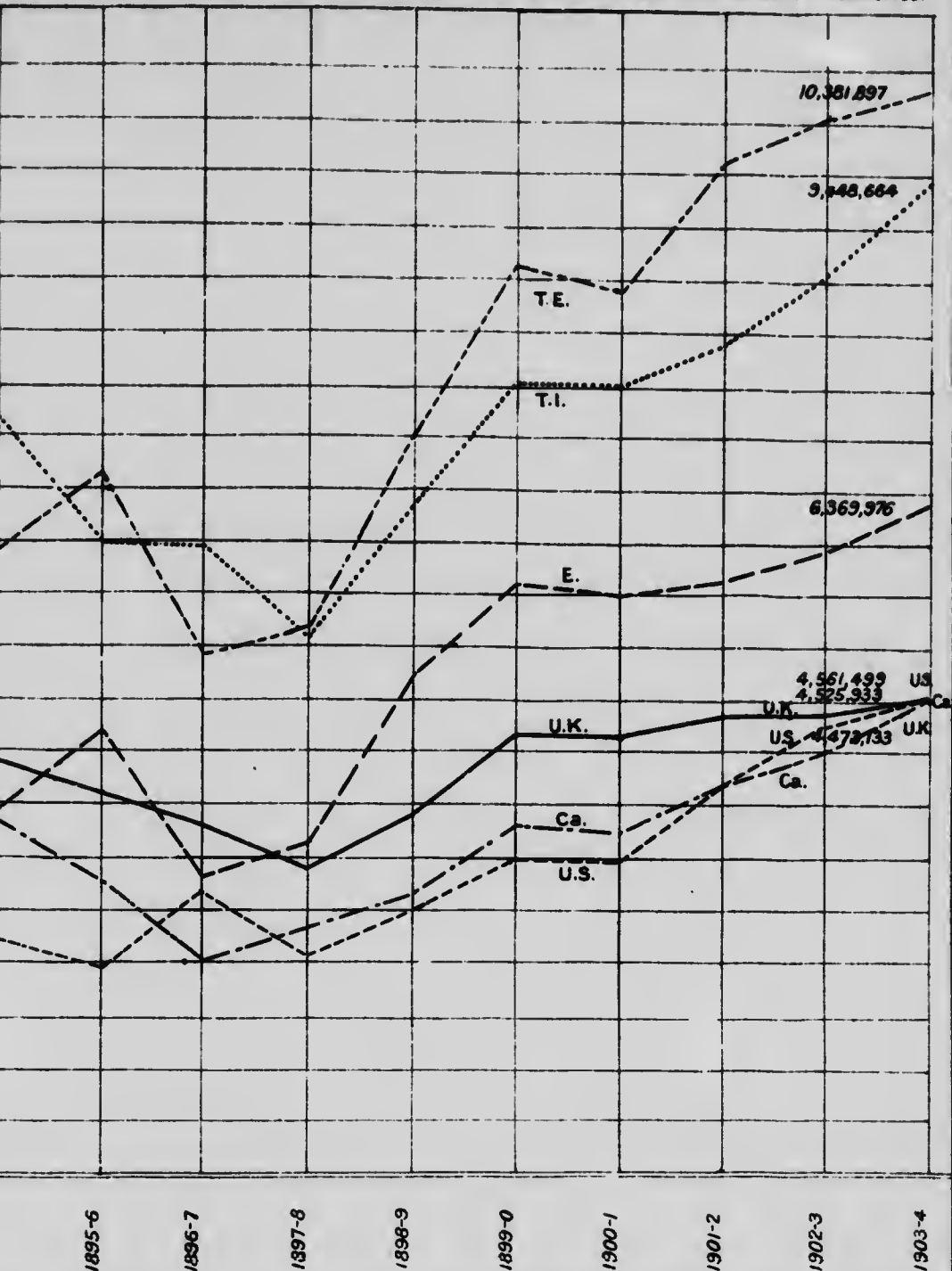
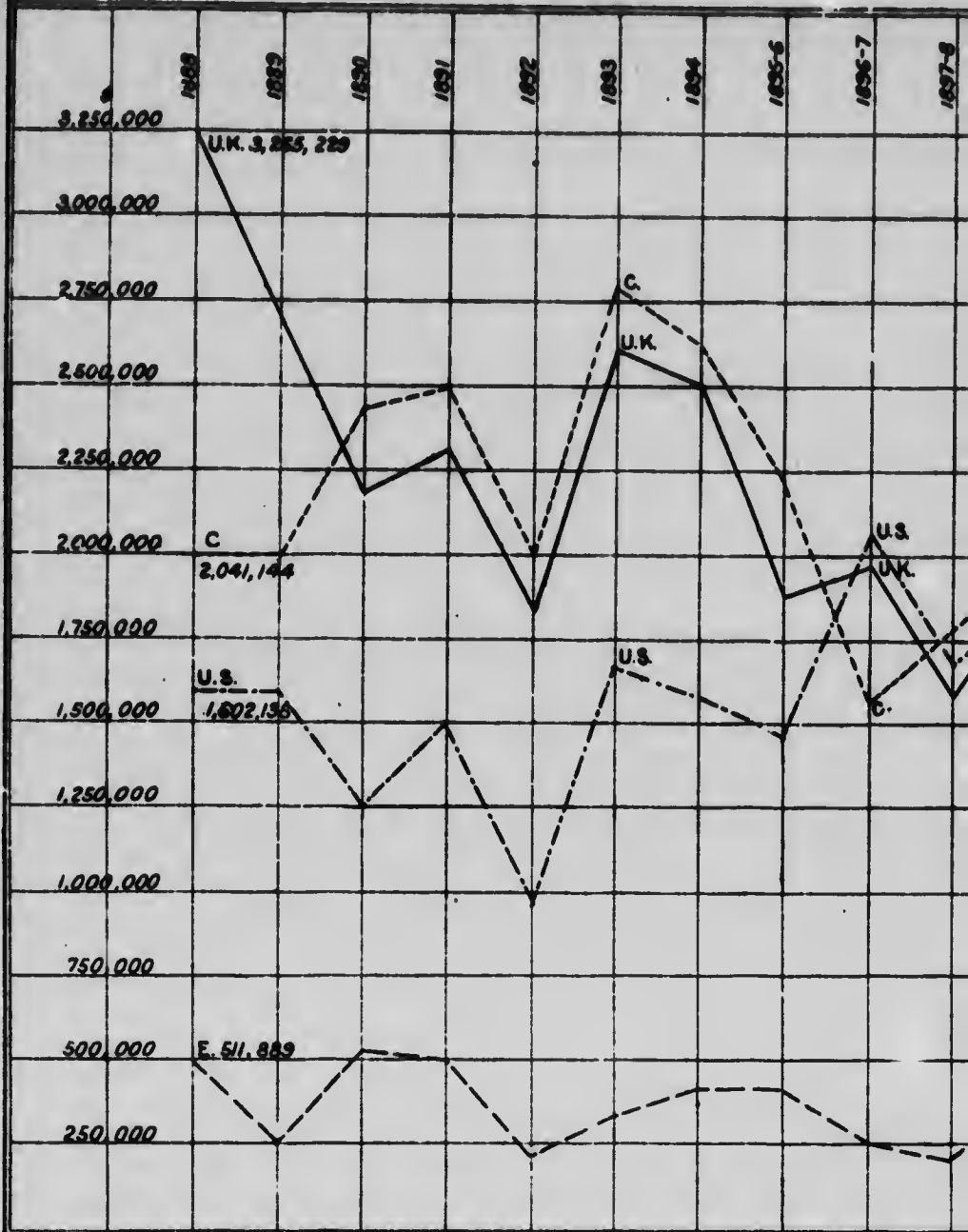


TABLE II

IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE SIXTEEN YEARS

U.K.=United Kingdom, C=Canada, U.S.=U.S.



YEARS ENDING JUNE 1904, EXPRESSED IN VALUE.

U.S.=United States, and E=Elsewhere.

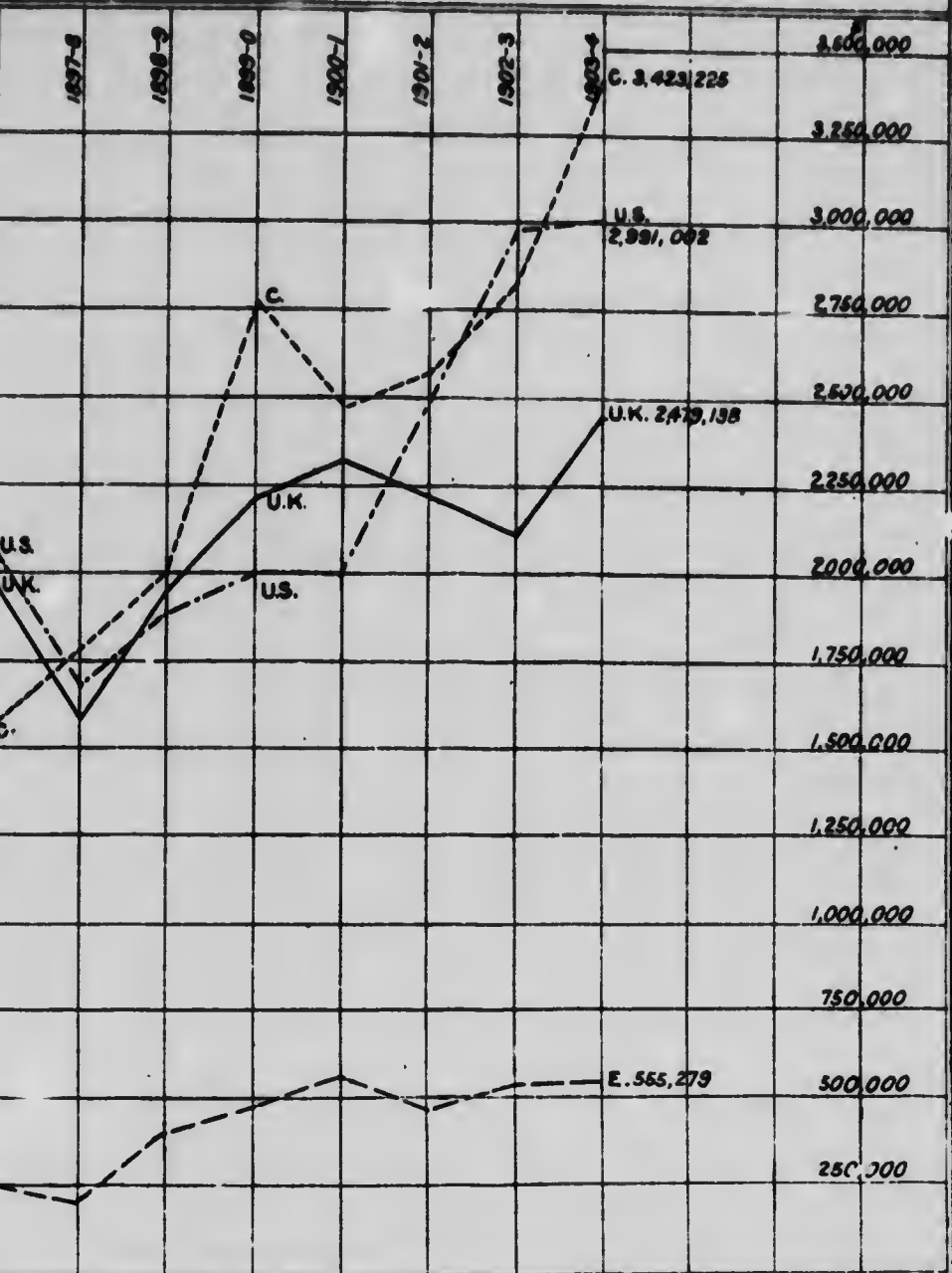
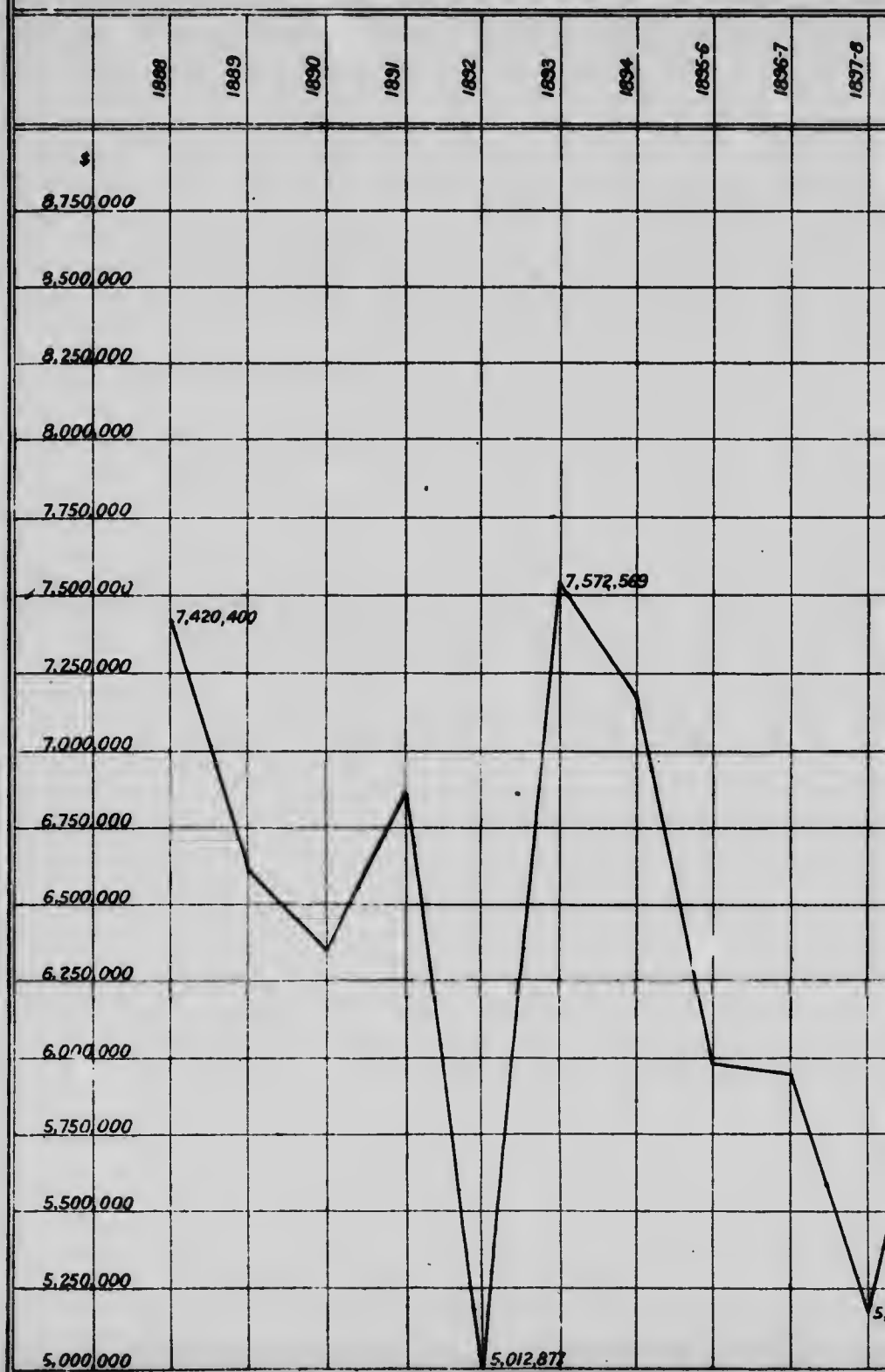


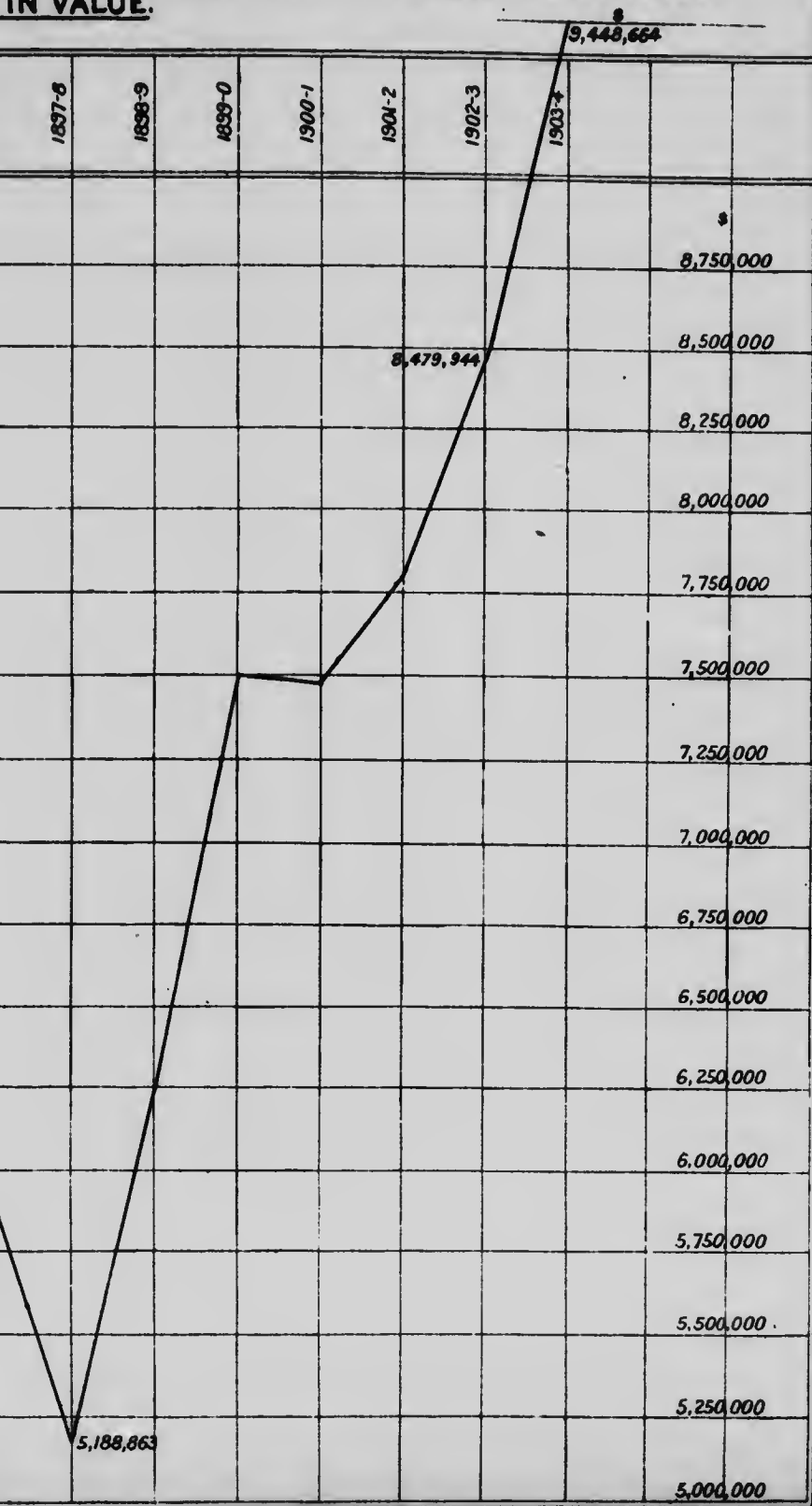
TABLE III.

**TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE
EXPRESSED IN VA**



III.

FOR THE SIXTEEN YEARS FROM 1888 TILL JUNE 1904
IN VALUE.



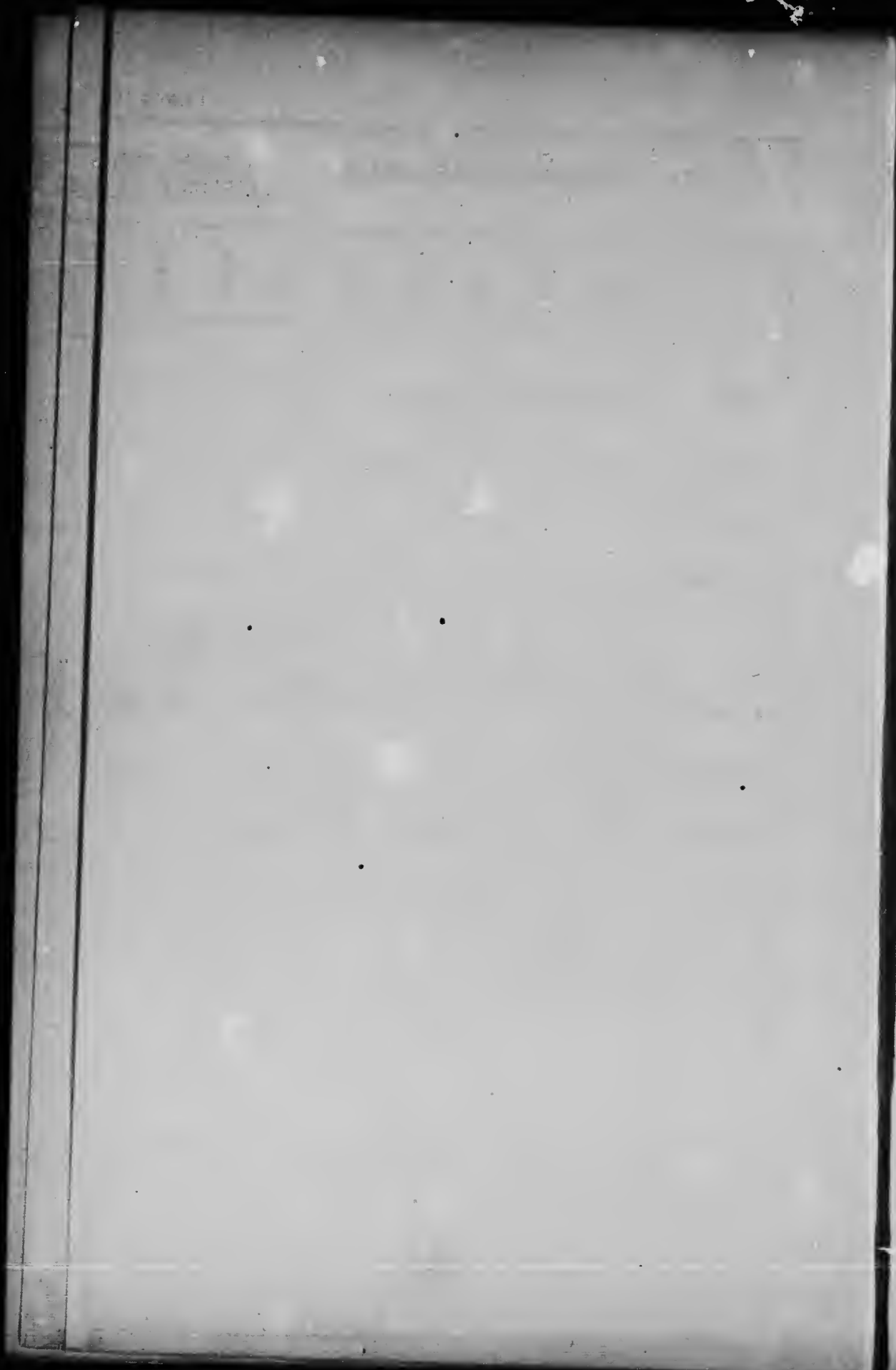
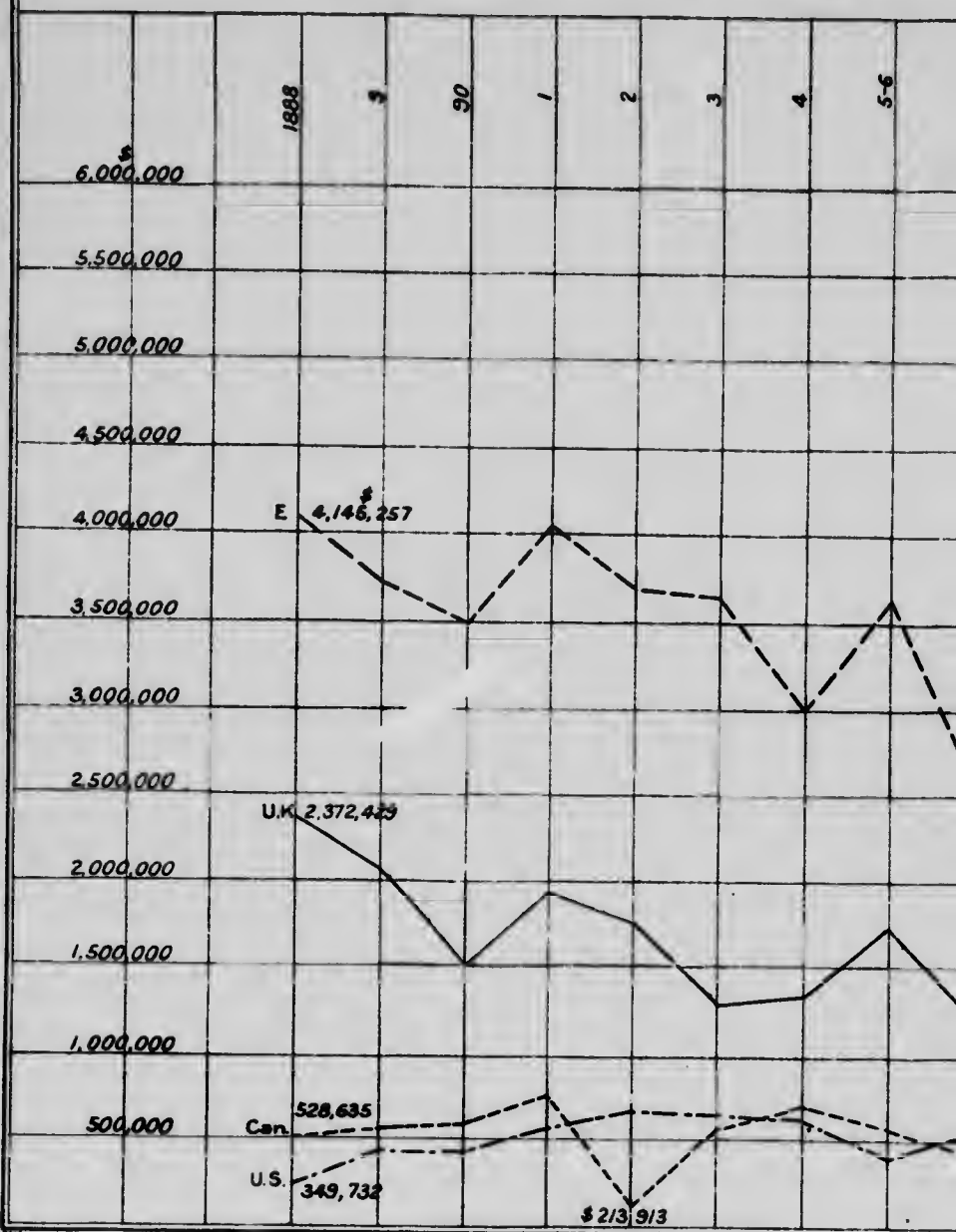


TABLE V.

EXPORTS, IN VALUE, FROM 1888

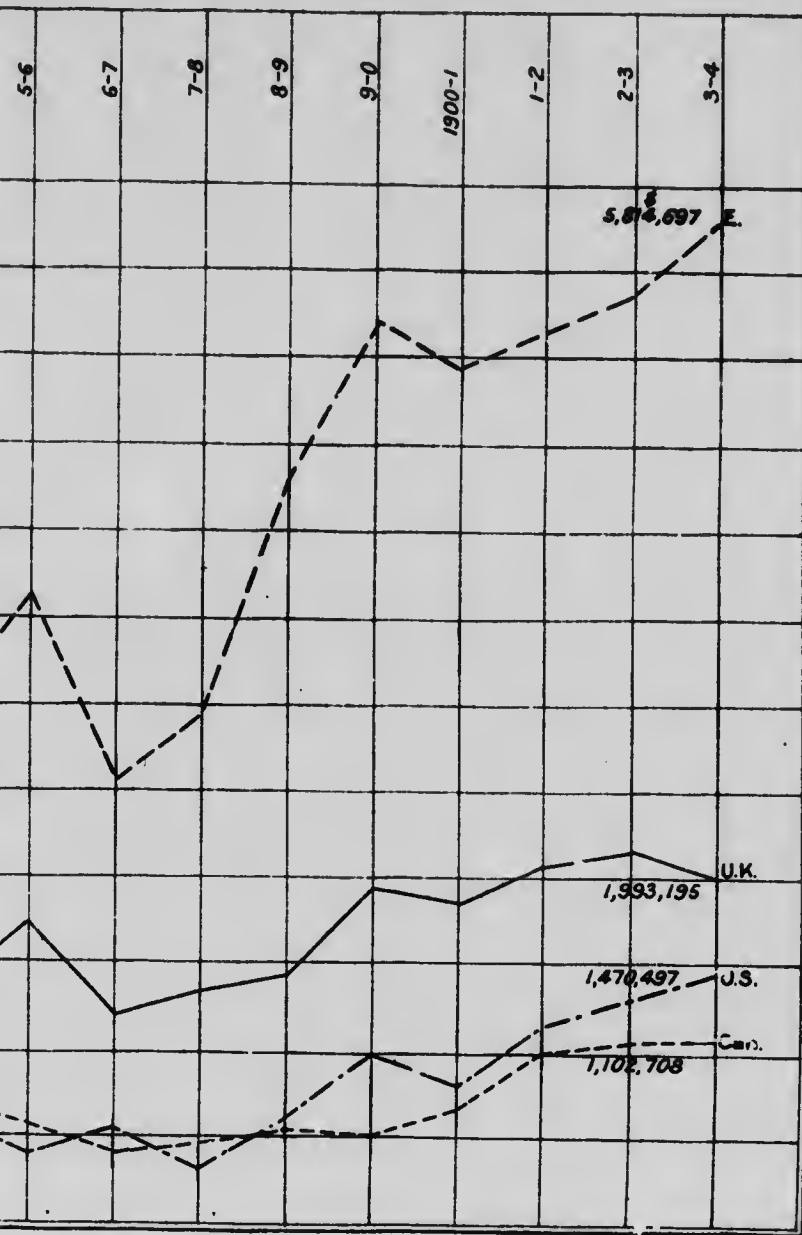
U.K.-To the United Kingdom. Can.-To Canada. U.S.-To U.S.

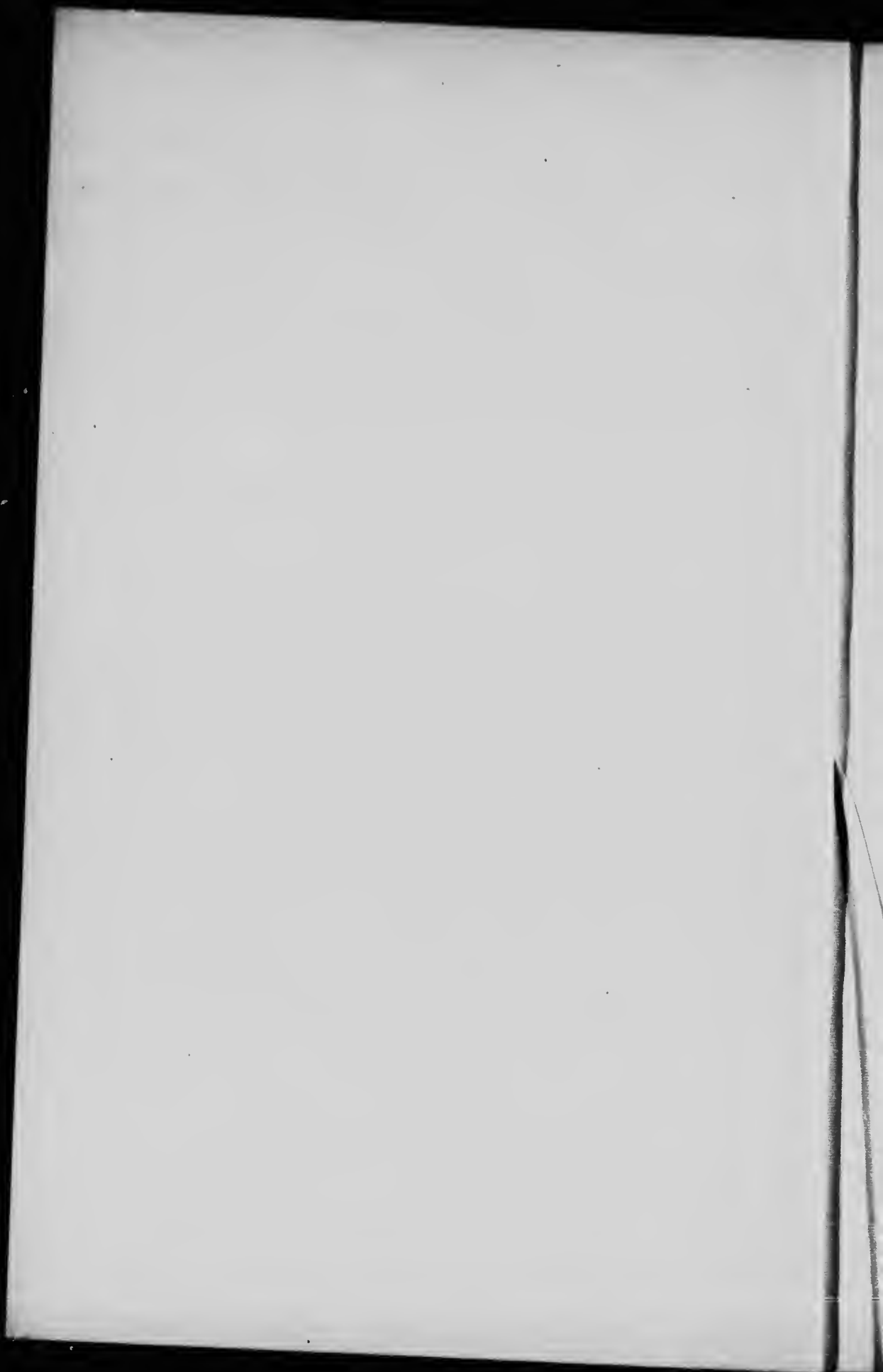


V.

FROM 1888 TO JUNE 1904.

S.-To United States. E-To all other Countries.





TABLE

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND, EXPRESSED

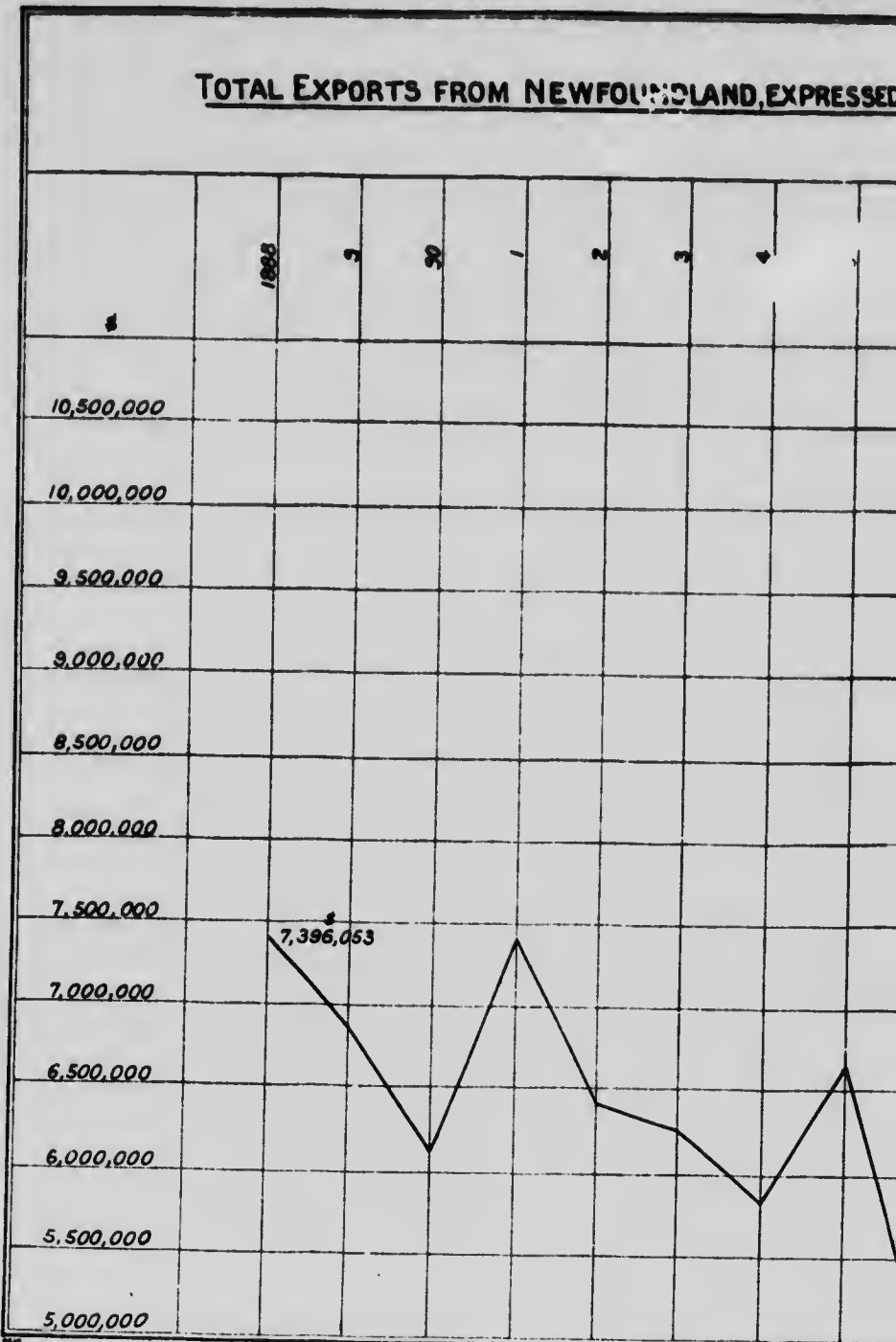
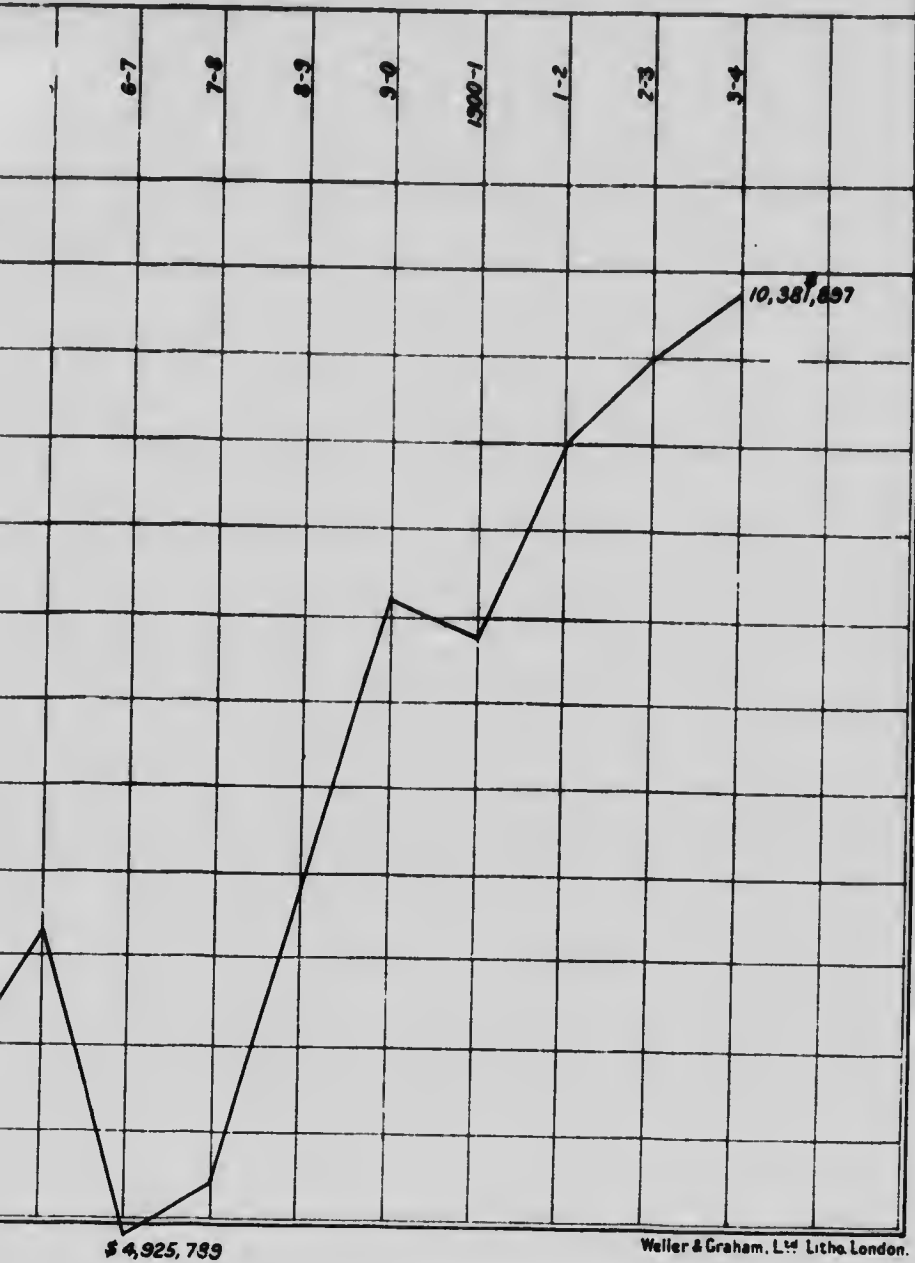


TABLE V.

EXPRESSED IN VALUE, FROM 1888 TILL 30TH JUNE 1904.



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1984

Cuba
92-4-127

1982, 85

1980

Cover
1934

1,104,106	69
1,170,176	80
1,167,169	71
1,116,843	72
1,316,785	73
1,595,827	74
1,144,196	75
1,068,471	76
1,034,101	77
1,035,013	78
1,341,770	79
1,383,531	80
1,535,573	81
1,386,107	82
1,532,023	83
1,457,637	84
1,293,710	85
1,344,180	86
1,092,024	87
1,125,720	88
1,078,507	89
1,040,916	90

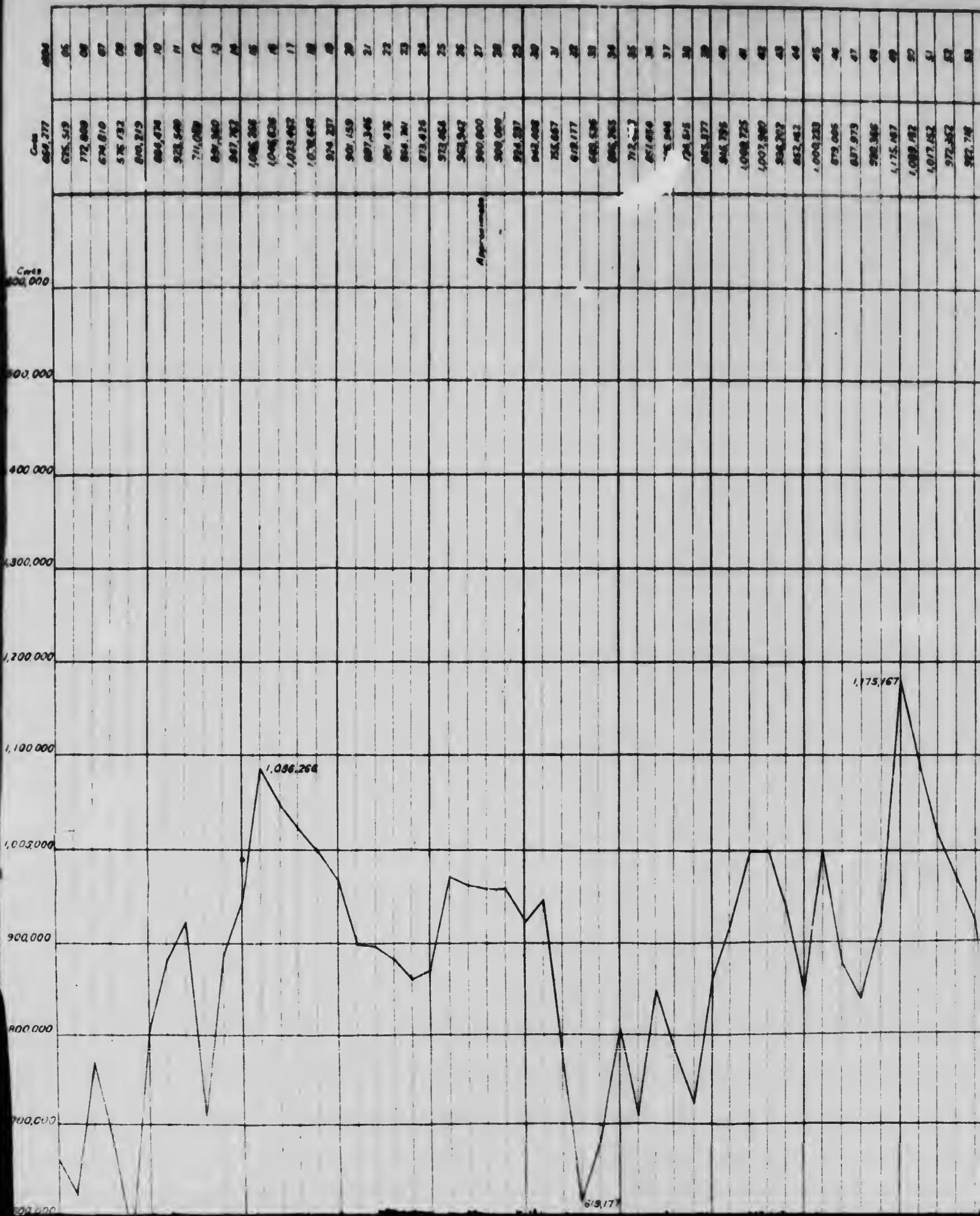
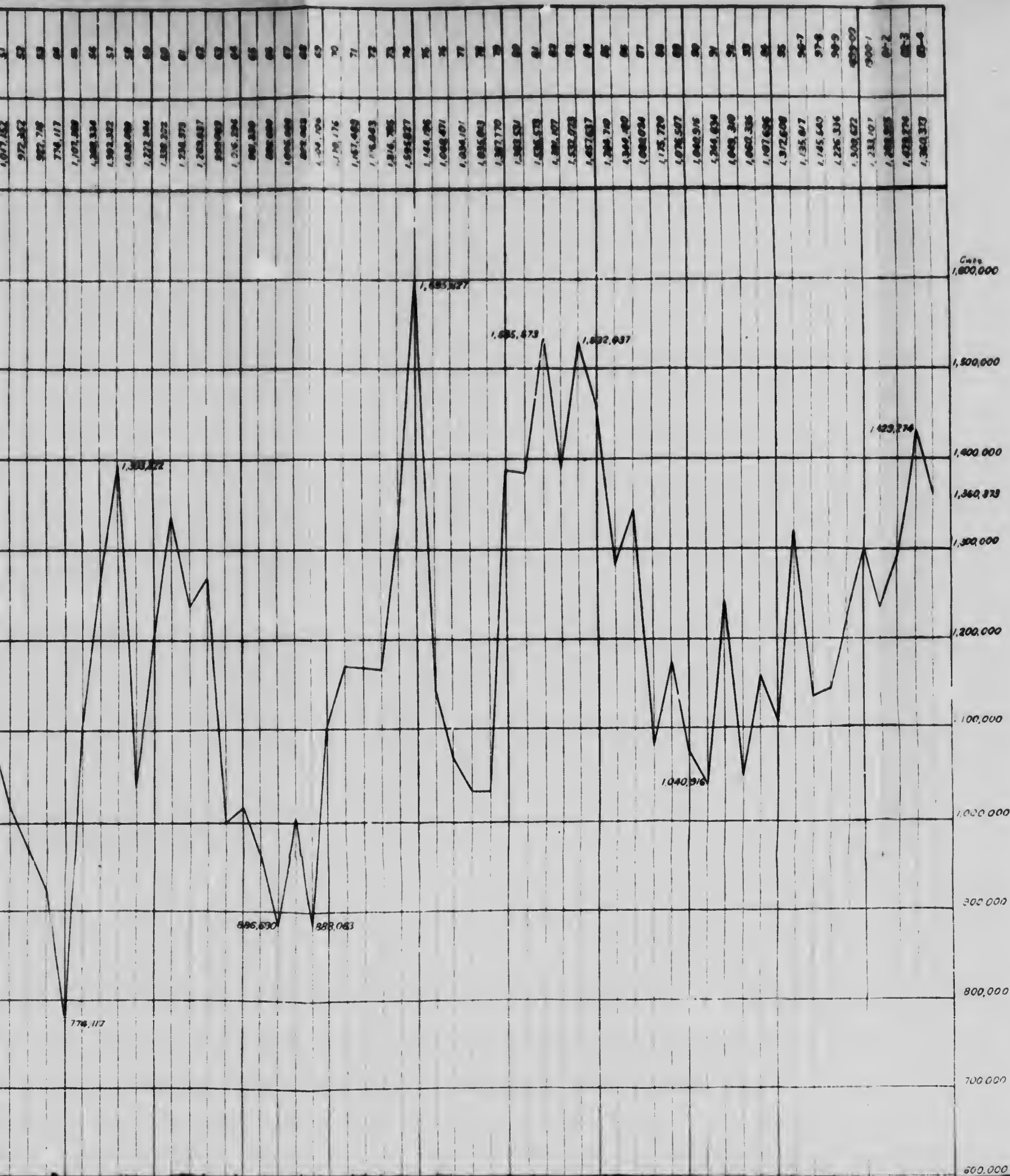


TABLE VI.



900,000

800,000

700,000

600,000

500,000

1804

5610

45

46

47

48

49

1810

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

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1820

21

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1850

51

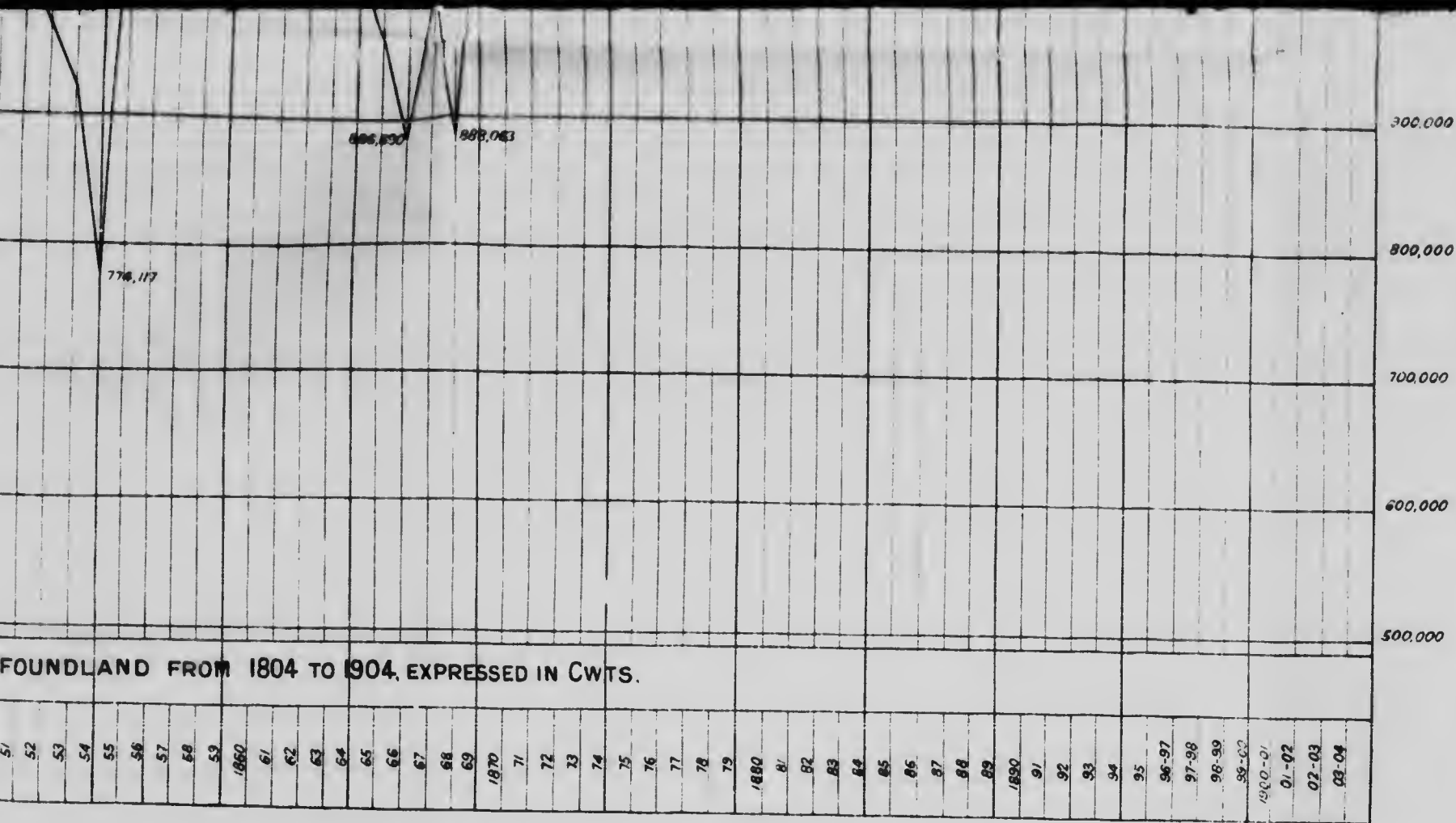
52

53

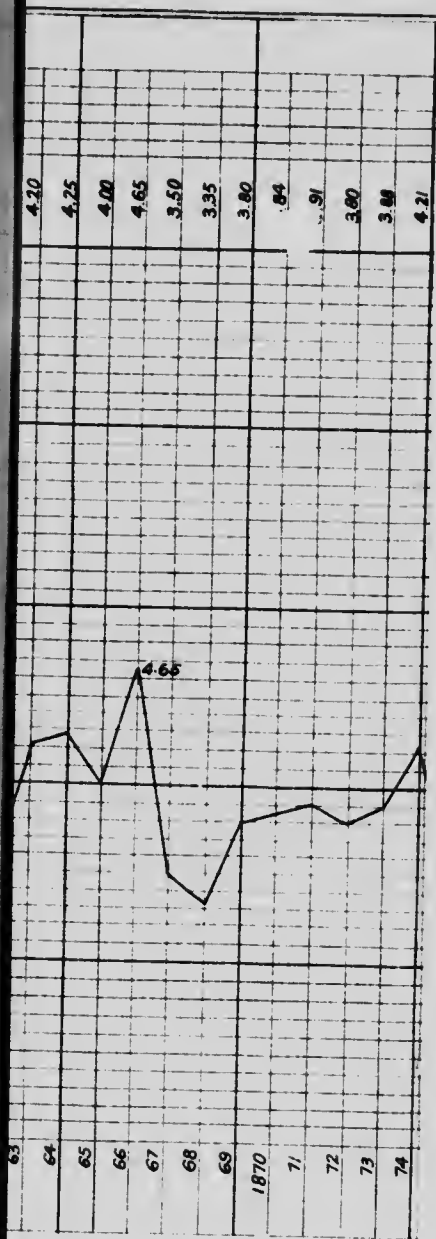
ANNUAL EXPORT OF DRY COD FROM NEWFOUND

576,122

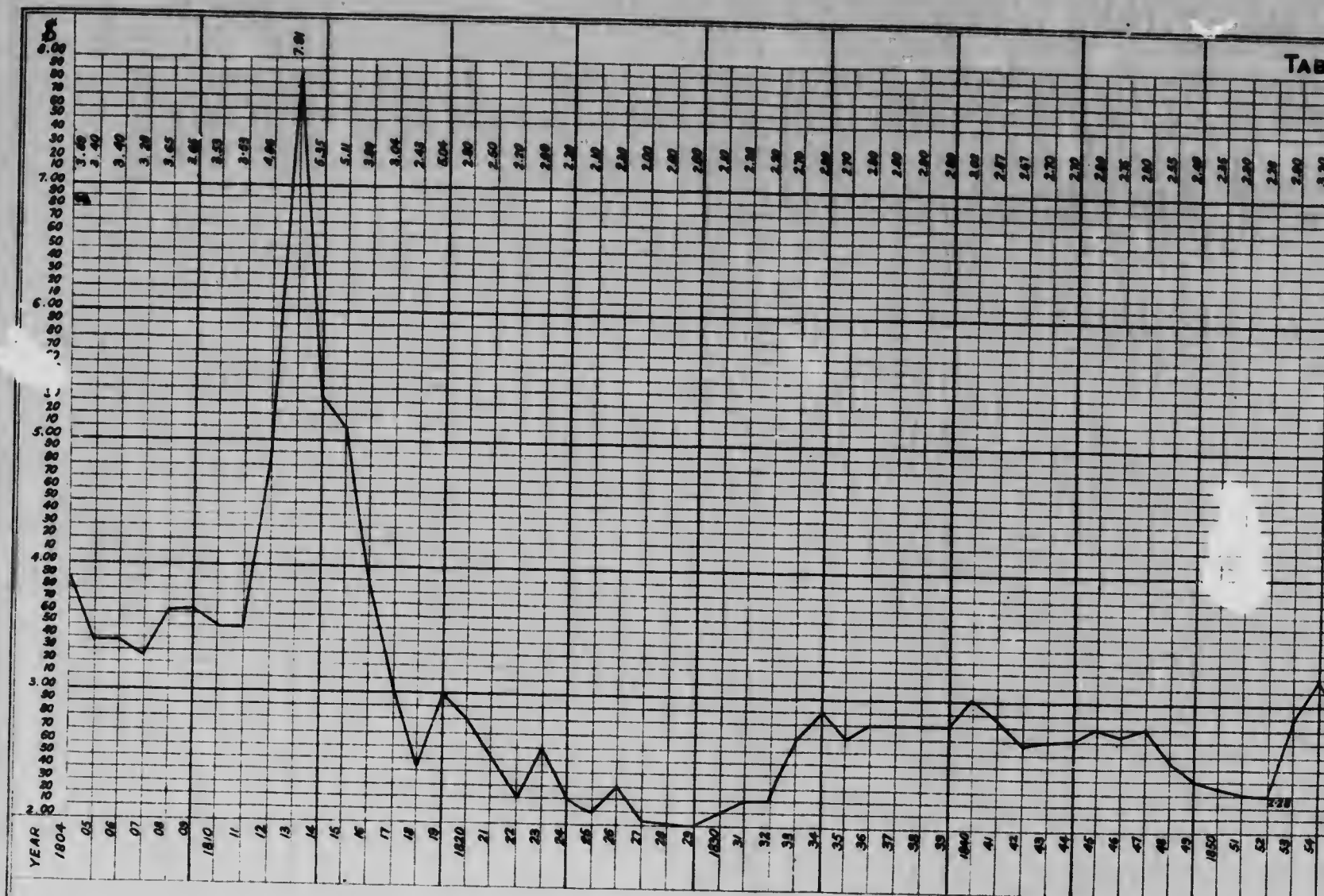
618,171





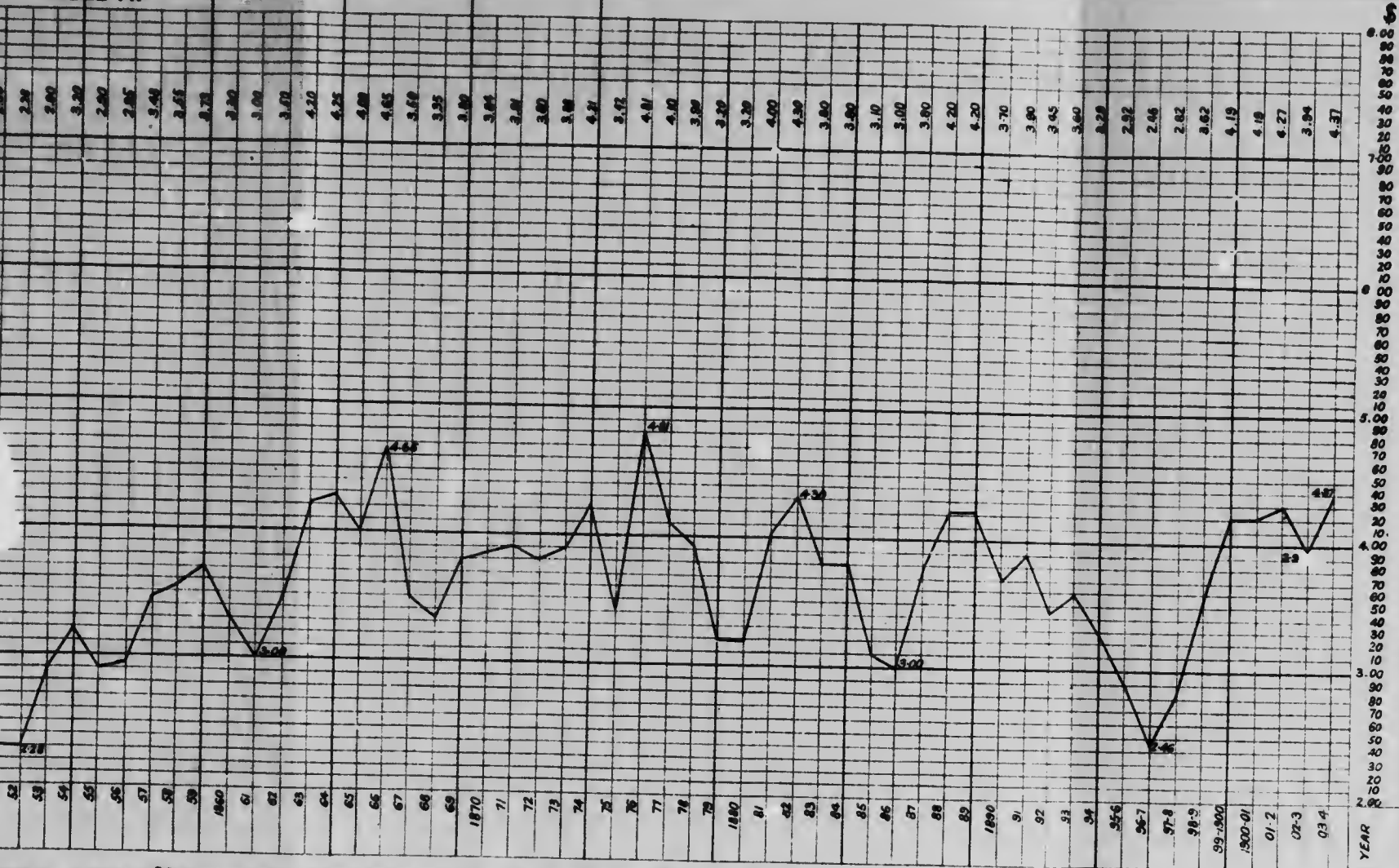


LAND FOR EACH YEAR F



MEAN ANNUAL PRICE OF DRY CODFISH, EXPORTED

TABLE VII



ED FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1804 TO 1904.

60

50

40

30

20

10

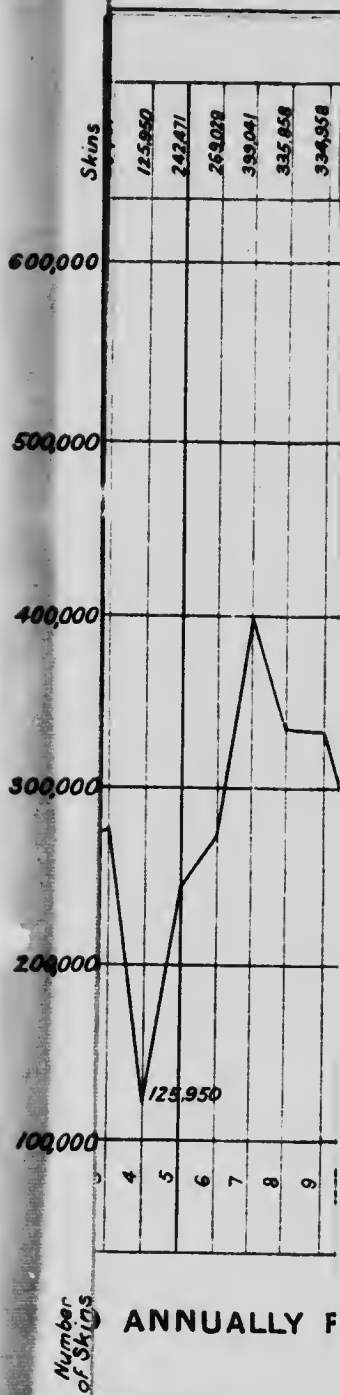
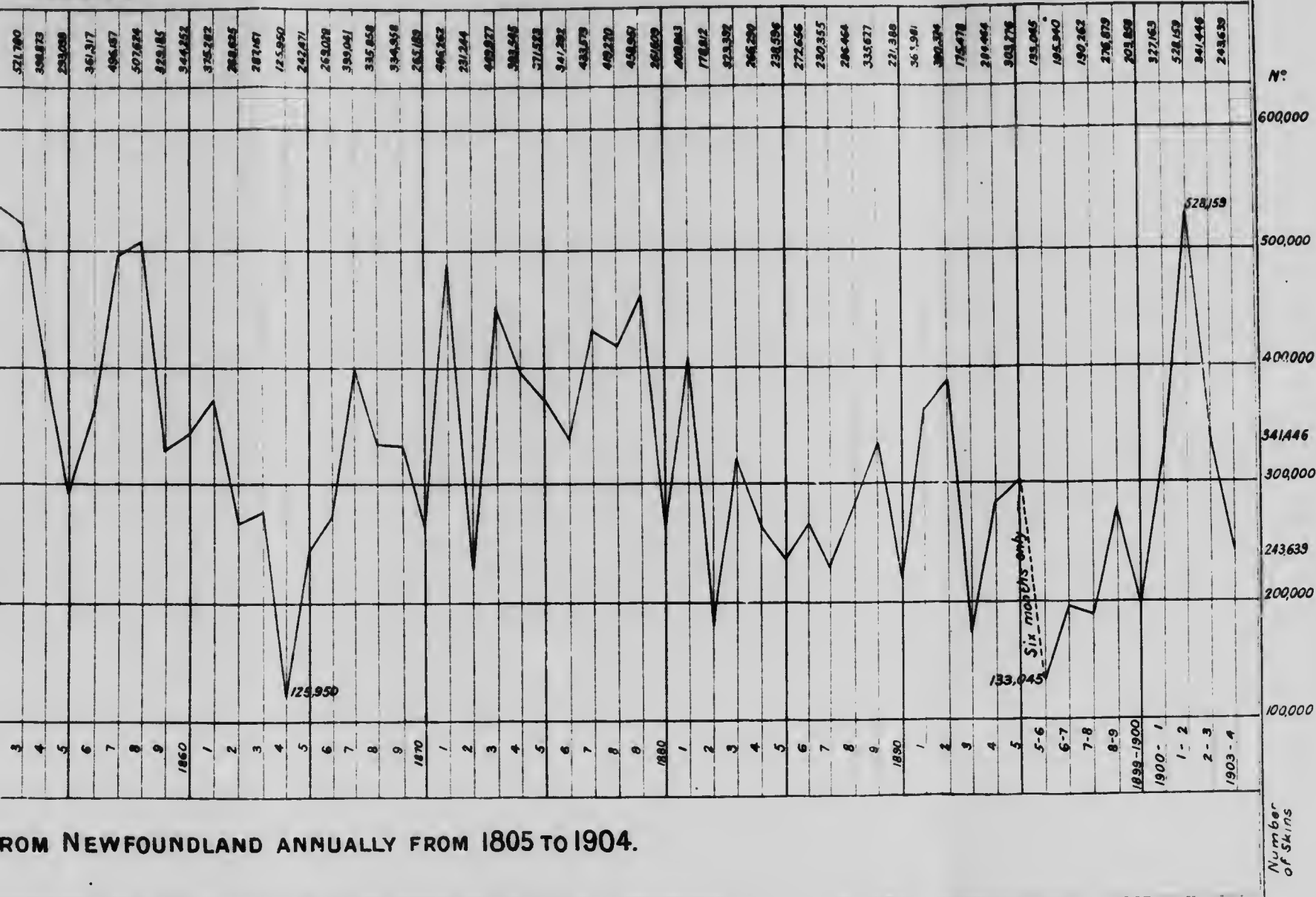
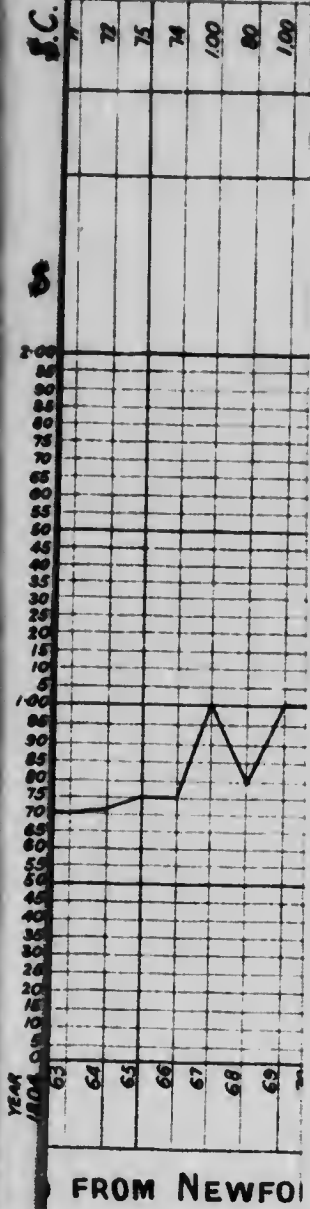


TABLE VIII.



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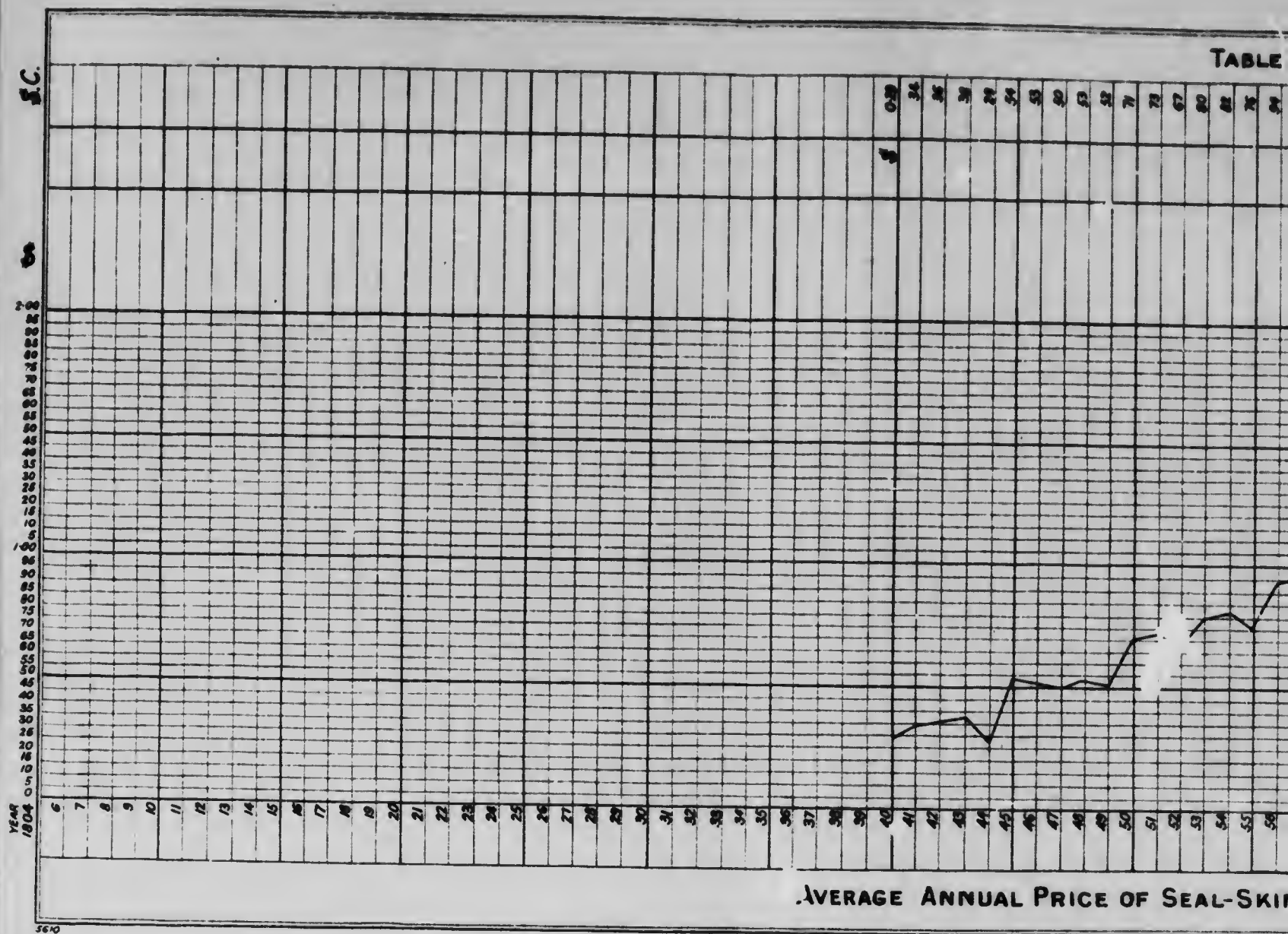
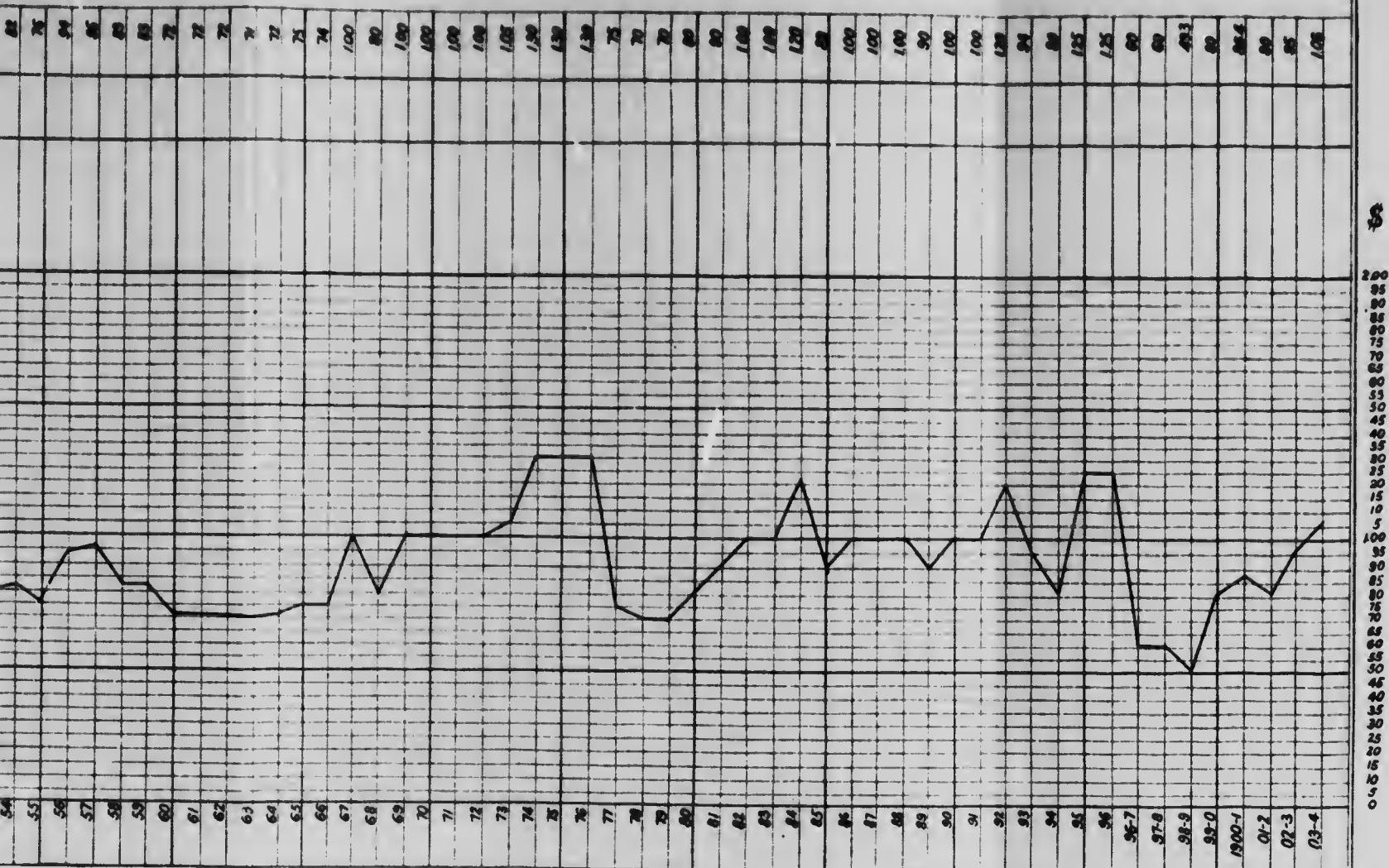


TABLE IX.



L-SKINS EXPORTED FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.



NEWFOUNDLAND.

**REPORT ON THE FOREIGN TRADE AND COMMERCE OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.**

Governor Sir WM. MACGREGOR to MR. LYTTELTON,

Government House, St. John's, January 31st, 1905.

SIR,—

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, a report I have prepared on the foreign trade and commerce of this Colony. I regret that neither the report nor the tables accompanying it can be said to be as full and precise as one would wish them to be. I should say frankly that this is not due to inattention on my part, nor to unwillingness on the part of officers to furnish me with information, but it is to be attributed to the fragmentary nature of the statistics available. I understand that a great many of the records of the Colony were lost through the several destructive fires that have devastated St. John's. This seriously affects all statistics of early dates.

Up to the present time the Blue Books for the last three fiscal years, from 1901-02 to 1903-04, have not yet been published.

I have re-cast all the trade returns contained in those records, and have tried to put the whole into such form as may give you a fair idea as to the state of the trade of Newfoundland up to last June. In this report the finances of the Colony are not specially dealt with. I hope to now give attention to that subject and to submit in due course a report thereon.

2. It will be observed from the report that this Colony has for the last five years enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. But the lesson of greatest importance to be learned from Table IV., which shows the movements of the total exports for each of the last sixteen years, is that the fluctuations in the income of the Colony are so great as to demand that in ordinary prudence some provision should be made in years of plenty to meet bad seasons. This is not the place to discuss this point in detail. But it may be observed that the remark applies with equal force to both public and private incomes. For example, so recently as 1896-97, exports amounted to only \$4,925,789; while last year they realised \$10,381,897. This fact would seem to indicate that all possible facilities should be given to the public to lay past savings in prosperous seasons, while concurrently the Government added at such times to a substantial revenue reserve fund. Such precautions would be necessary under any circumstances in the face of such perturbations of income as are demonstrated in this report, but they are doubly necessary in a community that is dependent on other countries for its food, its clothing, and its fuel.

3. The resources from which the sum total of the exports is made up are fully shown in the report; but it may be mentioned here that they in the main consist of the proceeds of the exports of dry coal, of minerals, and of the seal and whale fisheries, and that about four-fifths come from the fisheries.

4. From the two graphic Tables, VI. and VII., you will see at a glance the great variations, both in quantity and in price, of dry cod, the principal co-efficient in the sum of the exports. I have been able to carry these two tables back for a period of one hundred years, which forms a record of great interest. It may be mentioned here that in 1894 the export of dry cod was only 1,107,696 cwts. ; and in 1902-03 it was 1,429,274 cwts., which was an advance of 29 per cent. on the former. In 1896-7 the average price a hundredweight was \$2.48 ; in 1903-04 it was \$4.37, a difference of 76.2 per cent.

The clear upward tendency, especially of the poor seasons, is certainly satisfactory in the case of the dry cod export. It would seem to indicate that there is no falling off in the numbers of this fish that frequent these seas.

Very little has been done to increase the production of the fisheries by artificial means, or to standardise exports. The Ministers of the Colony recognise the desirability of employing an experienced Inspector of Fisheries, possessed of the necessary scientific knowledge required to deal with such questions as cod-traps, hatcheries, &c. ; and I understand that steps have been taken to secure the services of such an officer. There can be no doubt that very much could be done here by improving the methods of curing fish, and by introducing new modes of preparing them for export ; while at the same time the quantity obtainable could in several branches be much increased.

From Table VIII. you will readily see the great fluctuations that take place in export of seal skins. This interesting record it has been possible to carry back for one hundred years. The tendency is in this case contrary to that of the export of dry cod. On the whole it has, since 1830, been downwards. A glance at Table VIII. is sufficient to indicate what an important element chance is in this industry. Like many other questions of much interest and importance that present themselves in this report, this subject is well worthy of the consideration of a skilled inspector.

6. It will be found from the annual report that the export of minerals has kept about the same in value the last few years. As might be expected, there has so far been no systematic geological survey of this Colony. It is certain, however, that both this island and the Labrador coast contain many varied mineral resources. It would appear that the geological strata have been in places much disturbed, and that it is therefore sometimes not easy to show that any given stratum bearing minerals will be continuous. Such questions can be studied effectively only by competent and experienced field geologists.

7. It is greatly to be regretted that both as regards fish and minerals, British capital is not further employed in this Colony, whereas far as one can judge, it could be profitably invested. This question is one of the most interesting and important of those that are raised by this report. It would surely be well worth considering how the attention of British capitalists could be drawn to the undeveloped resources of this Colony. I am informed by my Ministers that some efforts have been made in previous years in this direction, but that the results have

not been encouraging. The tables attached to this report indicate clearly in graphic form how the trade of the Colony is being lost to the United Kingdom, and is passing to Canada and the United States. The best remedy for this, probably the only one, would be that British capitalists should take a much greater share in the development of this Colony than is the case at present.

8. I would respectfully direct your attention to Table IV. of this report, which shows how completely this Colony is dependent on other countries for its food. It does not seem probable that there is any other country of equal size and importance that has to import from abroad practically the great mass of the necessaries of life. How far it may be possible to remedy this highly unsatisfactory state of matters, I am not in a position to form an opinion at present, as I am not sufficiently acquainted with the soil and climate to be able to say what better farming and grazing could do for this Colony. But it seems certain that excellent potatoes, cabbages and other products are grown here, and that such cultivation could be greatly extended. That the cereals can be successfully cultivated on a large scale is, it appears, open to some doubt. It has to be remembered that the population, speaking generally, is not agricultural but piscatorial. This would seem to point towards the introduction of agricultural immigrants, on such encouraging terms in the form of free grants of land, and advances in money, as are given in Australia or Canada. This, of course, assumes that soil and climate are not unsuitable to such industries.

It will be observed that flour, and not wheat, is imported here. This seems strange at a place like St. John's, where there is water power close at hand ; and in a country where the bye-products of the wheat mill would be so useful as food for cattle and horses, forage for which is so largely imported at present. Both flour and wheat are exempt from duty. It appears there is no flour mill in the Colony.

9. The total trade of the Colony for the year 1903-4 amounted per head of the population to \$88.135 (£18 1s. 10d.), exports to \$46.141 (£9 9s. 7½d.), imports to \$41.994 (£8 12s. 2½d.) These figures must be considered to be in the aggregate comparatively satisfactory. As might be expected in a community that subsists on so few staple exports, and these of a nature so liable to market perturbations, and so exposed to the varying element of chance that seems to be so largely inseparable from fishing industries, the results of labour are liable to be comparatively unevenly divided. As is the case with placer miners, for example, one constantly hears that a number of fishermen have done extremely well, while others on the same ground have got very little. One would think on looking at the fact that the exports amount to \$46.14 a head of the population that the inequalities of the incomes of producers of given districts could by combination be more equalised than seems to be the case at present, and that without lazing individual effort.

There can be no doubt that the exports of the Colony will be largely increased by the use of cold storage ; by improved methods of curing fish ; by seeking for

new, and extending present markets, and carefully studying their requirements ; and by applying to the fisheries generally, and to the working of minerals, the powerful aids of modern science.

I think you will agree with me that on the whole this report points to a prosperous future for Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

WM. MacGREGOR.

Enclosure.

REPORT on the Trade and Commerce of Newfoundland for the two years ending respectively 30th June, 1903, and 30th June, 1904.

In writing this report I have been able, through the courtesy of the Hon. E. M. Jackman, to make use of the tables of imports and exports for the years 1902-03 and 1903-04, now in the hands of the printer.

The Newfoundland Customs returns are prepared more with a view to show from what sources the revenue of the Colony is obtained than to give complete and precise information with regard to the details of the foreign trade of the country. This is made clear from the one fact alone that imports to the value of \$140,002 in 1902-03, and of \$166,910 in 1903-04, are left as unspecified, and are entered in the returns under the name of the importer, with the value and the country from which imported, but without any clue as to what the articles imported really were. To this extent, therefore, the classified lists of imports given in this report are incomplete, and they cannot be completed, because full and specific entries were not passed for those goods, all of which were admitted free under the existing tariff.

The details of these unspecified imports will be found in Table II., as far as they are obtainable, for the two years in question.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TRADE OF THE COLONY.

In examining the variations of the total trade of the Colony over a series of consecutive years, it has not been found practicable to go back beyond the year 1888. From that date the record has been brought up in Table I. to the 30th of June, 1904. It will be observed that the fiscal year was synchronous with the calendar year up to the end of 1894, from which time onwards the fiscal year has ended with June in each year. In table I. there is thus an omission from the figures of the first six months of 1895.

A very superficial glance at the Customs returns of this Colony shows one that imports and exports naturally arrange themselves into four groups, trade to the United Kingdom, to Canada, to the United States, and to Elsewhere.

This arrangement has been followed in this report, and in the different tables prepared for it.

In Table I. the trade of the Colony on the plan above indicated, is shown for a period of 16 years, a lapse of time that is sufficiently long to give trustworthy indications as to the natural trend of trade.

The first point that presents itself on an examination of that table is the strongly marked rise and fall that take place in the value of the total trade of the Colony. To illustrate this it will be sufficient to contrast the total trade of the three following years, thus :—

1888.	Total trade,	\$14,816,453	100.0 per cent.
1897-98.	“ “	10,415,796	70.3 “
1903-04.	“ “	19,830,561	133.8 “

The figure that was reached in 1888 was not attained again till 1899-1900. From the latter date till now the increase in the value of the total trade has been so progressive and important that at the present time the total trade of the Colony with other countries amounts in round numbers to \$20,000,000, or to £4,000,000. This on the basis of the total foreign trade of 1903-04 gives per head of the population of 225,000 souls the sum of \$88.135, which at the statutory rate of conversion (£1 = \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$) is equal to £18 1s. 10d.

The actual figures for 1903-04 were \$9,448,664 (£1,941,772), imports ; and \$10,381,897 (£2,133,558), exports ; the exact total being \$19,830,561 (£4,075,331).

The fluctuations in the foreign trade of Newfoundland are so considerable that comparison of one year with another might in some cases be seriously misleading. A truer and safer estimate may be arrived at by comparing the first five years of the series, 1888-1892, with the last five years, ending with June, 1904.

If this is done with regard to the trade between the Colony and the United Kingdom, it will be found that there has been an absolute decrease of 2.35 per cent. in that branch of the Colony's trade.

If the reports from the United Kingdom during the first quinquennial period are compared with those of the last one, it will be found that there is an absolute decrease of 7.18 per cent.

A similar comparison of the exports to the United Kingdom, however, shows an absolute increase of 3.8 per cent.

If, in the same way, the total trade of the Colony for the first five years is compared with that of the last five years, then it is found that there is an absolute increase of 31.87 per cent.

The distribution of the total trade of the Colony, imports and exports, was on the mean of the two quinquennial periods as shown below :—

	1888-1892.	1899-1903, 1903-1904.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	33.1	24.5
Canada	20.5	21.3
United States.....	14.5	21.1
Elsewhere	31.8	33.1
	100.0	100.0

The above comparison indicates that the trade of this country is slowly but surely leaving the United Kingdom. This would seem to be demonstrated in a much more pronounced manner by comparing the figures of the first and last years of the series available thus :—

Comparison of the total trade of 1888 and 1903-4.

	1888.	1903-04.	Increase.	Per Cent.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	\$5,637,658	\$4,473,133			\$1,164,525	20.7
Canada	2,569,779	4,525,933	\$1,956,154	76.1		
United States.....	1,961,870	4,461,519	2,509,649	128.5		
Elsewhere	4,657,146	6,309,976	1,712,830	36.7		

According to these figures the trade with the United Kingdom has lost in volume about one-fifth in sixteen years ; but this absolute decrease is much less than the relative loss compared to trade with other countries. In 1888 the trade with the United Kingdom was 33.0 per cent. of the whole, as against 17.3 per cent. with Canada, 13.1 per cent. with the United States, and 31.4 per cent. with all other countries ; while in 1903-04 the trade with the United Kingdom represented only 22.5 per cent. of the whole, against 22.8 per cent. with Canada, 22.5 with the United States, and 32.1 with all other places.

It will be observed from Table I. that the present state of the Colony's trade as regards the yearly balance is greatly better than it was a few years ago. During the nine years, 1888 to 1896-7, the value of imports exceeded that of exports by \$1,110,950, the imports exceeding the exports in five years out of the nine.

During the last five years exports have exceeded imports as follows :—

EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

Year.	Amount.
1899-1900	\$1,130,429
1900-1901	883,475
1901-1902	1,715,839
1902-1903	1,496,560
1903-1904	933,253

The balance left in favour of the Colony on these five years is \$6,159,556, or an average of \$1,231,911 a year.

The fluctuations that occur in regard to exports are considerably greater than in the case of imports. The difference between the lowest value of exports, that of 1896-97, \$4,925,789, and the highest exports, those of 1903-4, \$10,381,897, is \$5,456,108; the difference between the lowest imports, those of 1892, \$5,012,877, and the highest imports, those of 1903-4, \$9,448,604, is \$4,435,727.

IMPORTS.

A complete list of the imports according to value and place of origin is given in Table III. for the two years ending with June, 1903, 1904. The increase in the value of the imports for the last three years has been progressive and important, the advances made having been :—

Year.	Amount.
In 1901-02.....	\$360,182
In 1902-03.....	643,259
In 1903-04.....	968,720

Assuming the total population of the Colony to be 225,000, the imports a head of population were \$41,994, say \$42, in the year 1903-04, equal to £8 12s. 2½d.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago the imports from the United Kingdom were nearly fifty per cent. greater than from Canada, and nearly twice as great as from the United States. Now the position with regard to Canada is reversed; and imports from the United States are considerably greater than from the United Kingdom.

The value of imports into this Colony for the last two years has been proportionately as follows :—

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS ACCORDING TO VALUE.

From.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	26.23	25.15
Canada.....	36.22	33.84
United States.....	31.64	34.44
Elsewhere.....	5.87	6.43

The totals of the imports into the Colony are remarkable on account of the wide margin within which they have varied. Taking those for 1888, \$7,420,400, as the starting point, it is found that practically the same value was imported in 1893, and in the year 1899-1900. All the nine intervening years show lower im-

portations. It is only during the last three years that imports have shown a steady, progressive and substantial increase.

The serious nature of the fluctuations that occur from year to year may be seen at a glance from the figures of the following six years, which present the greatest variations that occurred during the last sixteen years.

Year.	Imports, in value	Per Cent.
1888.....	\$7,420,400	100.0
1892.....	5,012,877	67.5
1897-1898.....	5,188,863	69.9
1901-1902.....	7,636,685	105.6
1902-1903.....	8,479,944	114.2
1903-1904.....	9,448,664	127.3

The distribution of the import trade during the first and last years of the series under review has been :—

Year.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Per Cent.	Canada.	Per Cent.	United States.	Per Cent.	Elsewhere	Per Cent.
1888	\$7,420,400	\$3,265,229	44.0	\$2,041,144	27.5	\$1,602,138	21.5	\$511,889	7.0
1903-4	9,448,664	2,479,138	26.2	3,423,225	36.2	2,991,002	31.6	555,279	5.8

These figures show clearly that as regards imports the United Kingdom has come from the first position to occupy the third, and that, too, a bad third. Canadian imports occupy the first place at present, and it will be noticed that imports from the Dominion now closely approximate what they were from the United Kingdom sixteen years ago. Canada has, therefore, more to do with the displacement of the United Kingdom in Newfoundland imports than the United States has.

Of all imports into this Colony those that may be designated as food form the most serious class. An inspection of Table IV. will show in detail of what these articles consisted during the two last years, when the cost to this country was, in 1902-03, \$3,815,875, or 45 per cent. of total imports; 1903-04, \$4,144,456, or 43 per cent. of total imports.

Of this comparatively great expenditure, which amounted in 1903-04 to \$18.42 per head of the population, the following may be termed

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Animals	\$129,797	\$162,559
Butter	117,360	116,352
Butterine	3,186	178,909
Cheese	29,149	36,682
Lard	52,288	4,283
Meats	724,961	679,136
Olein	177,499	121,876
Total	\$1,234,240	\$1,299,797

The following articles of food, that may be said to be of agricultural origin, were imported during the two last years :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Beans	\$14,076	\$18,911
Cabbage	4,532	7,459
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022
Fruit	82,708	101,696
Oatmeal	17,949	13,900
Pease	20,339	27,872
Potatoes	33,334	23,916
Turnips	2,505	2,388
Total	\$1,508,556	\$1,810,173

A cursory examination of these figures will show what an excellent market is open locally to enterprising farmers in both the agricultural and grazing industries.

From what precedes it will be seen that over three millions of dollars were expended last year on imports that may be called farm products required as human food in this Colony.

The expenditure on beverages offers a very striking contrast with the above, and would seem to show that if legitimate importations of this class are not largely supplemented by contraband, the population is a remarkably abstemious one. It has to be borne in mind that no spirits are distilled in the Colony ; and also that more than half the wine imported is re-exported. The exact figures were :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Wine imported	\$38,470	\$28,295
Wine exported	23,268	12,620

Importations of beverages were :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Aerated Waters	\$1,426	\$2,163
Ale	5,790	7,218
Spirits	50,016	57,205
Wine	38,470	28,295
Total	\$95,702	\$94,885

The spirit imports may be particularised thus :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Galls.	Galls.
Brandy.....	4,542	6,085
Whisky.....	10,862	20,134
Gin.....	1,920	4,033
Rum.....	43,561	49,654
Total.....	59,884	79,906

The mean importation of spirits in the two last years has been at the rate of one-third of a gallon for each inhabitant. It should be added that, in 1902-03, 66,041 gallons, and in 1903-04, 62,024 gallons of excise beer were produced in the Colony.

Of the food imports that could not be produced in the Colony, the following were the principal items in 1903-04 :—

Apples	\$42,836
Coffee	7,097
Cocoa.....	16,529
Groceries	120,163
Molasses.....	237,930
Rice.....	16,315
Sugar	108,450
Tea	184,450
Wine.....	28,295
	<u>\$762,065</u>

There is no probability that any agricultural development in the Colony will reduce the present expenditure on these articles.

It will be found from Table IV. that the origin of the total food imports was as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Elsewhere.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1902-03	7.8	39.4	39.7	12.9
1903-04	7.4	43.2	37.6	11.6

The principal imports from the United Kingdom were, in 1903-04, tea, \$85,594; groceries, \$50,322; fruit, 42,072; spirits, \$37,579; sugar, \$12,395; cocoa, \$14,306. Probably only about one-half of the seven and a-half per cent. of food products imported from the United Kingdom are of British origin.

Canada has a complete, or practically complete, monopoly of the supply of animals, beans, butter, cheese, pease, and potatoes. Of the greatest item, flour, Canada sends Newfoundland 69 per cent. of her total supply, while 31 per cent. comes from the United States.

The most important food products from elsewhere were, 1903-04, molasses from the British West Indies, \$218,846; sugar from Germany, \$52,262, about half of the whole supply; tea from Ceylon, \$35,894; and wines from the continent of Europe, \$22,855.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It has been shown above that in 1888 no less than 44 per cent. of the imports came from the United Kingdom, and that these imports have greatly fallen off both absolutely and relatively. It is now desirable to examine these figures more in detail. Unfortunately it appears to be impossible to obtain from the Blue Books of the Colony details of the imports of former years from the different countries. These records do not seem to exist prior to 1890-91. And the classification of imports followed at present extends back for too short a period to enable one to show precisely on what class of articles imports from the United Kingdom are falling off.

The largest imports from all countries in point of value were in 1903-04 :—

IMPORTS EXCEEDING \$100,000 IN VALUE.

Flour	\$1,614,022
Dry Goods.	864,932
Meats	678,941
Coal	512,355
Hardware	323,755
Leather and leatherware	303,586
Molasses	237,930
Small wares	213,640
Machinery	193,133
" Readymades "	188,700
Cranes and mining machinery	188,089
Tea	184,176
Hemp and yarn	181,063
Animals.....	162,364
Oats	142,387
Groceries	136,945
Corn	127,009
Olein	121,876
Butter	119,574
Sugar	108,450
Salt	105,406
Fruit	101,696
Kerosene....	100,527

The value of no other class of imports exceeded \$100,000.

Of the above twenty-three categories of articles the United Kingdom cannot supply any considerable part of the following ten, namely :—

Flour, meats, molasses, animals, oats, corn, olein, butter, sugar, kerosene.

The United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States supplied the following proportions of the remaining twelve classes of imports in 1903-04 :—

	United Kingdom.		Canada.		United States.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Hardware	46.2	46.0	10.1	16.4	31.0	33.2
Dry goods.....	79.5	77.5	8.6	7.1	11.6	14.8
Coal	18.8	24.4	77.4	66.8	3.5	8.6
Leather goods.....	4.0	5.6	58.4	52.5	37.4	41.7
Small wares.....	87.3	87.1	7.9	7.6	4.3	5.1
Machinery, Mining and other.....	8.7	9.9	31.1	27.9	50.0	61.3
Readymades.....	79.3	77.8	6.7	6.3	13.7	15.1
Tea	51.0	46.4	33.9	33.4	.....	(Elsewhere 19.6)
Hemp Yarn.....	64.8	77.7	31.4	.....	.....	30.9
Groceries.....	45.8	47.2	15.4	14.6	38.1	36.1
Salt	1.0	1.0	14.5	10.0	15.0	12.7
						(Elsewhere 67.2)
Fruit.....	43.3	41.3	8.6	10.1	35.5	38.8

As far as one can judge from the figures for the two last years, imports from the United Kingdom showed a greater advance than from any other country in hardware, dry goods, coal, small wares, readymades, hemp, yarn, and groceries.

Some 15,000 to 20,000 tons of anthracite coal is used here for heating purposes, mostly of a domestic character, and this has to be imported from the United States. The imports of English coal will in future probably depend largely on the supply required by the Imperial Navy. The tendency is to import the ordinary working coal for railway and similar use from Canada. The trade in leather and leatherware is lost to the United Kingdom, and is likely to be nearly evenly divided between Canada and the United States. Machinery it is clear is to be imported in future principally from the United States.

It seems strange that the United Kingdom should have so small a share in the salt trade. The sources of origin of this article were as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Spain.	Portugal.	St. Pierre.	Italy.	Germany.
1902-03	\$ 1,265	\$ 17,148	\$ 17,775	\$ 69,390	\$ 6,207	\$ 4,348	\$ 1,897	\$ 100
1903-04	1,150	19,945	13,448	61,287	5,921	3,443	221	—

The import of fruit from the United States is increasing fast, and is now nearly equal to that from the United Kingdom. It should be pointed out that apples are not included in "fruit," and that six-sevenths of that import comes from Canada, the total for apples amounting to \$42,886 in 1903-04.

EXPORTS.

It was shown above that the fluctuations in the sum total of the imports are remarkably great. The figures below show that the alterations in the value of the gross exports are still greater. The years that present the greatest variations have been selected, as was done in the case of imports, but the two years of smallest exports are not the same as the two years of smallest imports:—

Year.	Exports, in Value.	Per cent.
1888	7,306,063	100.0
1896-97	4,925,769	68.6
1897-98	5,226,083	70.6
1901-02	11,652,534	129.1
1902-03	9,976,504	134.9
1903-04	10,381,879	140.3

The exports of 1903-04, on the basis of a population of 225,000 inhabitants, amount per caput to \$46,141, equal to £9 9s. 7½d.

It is well worthy of remark that the combined totals of the exports of the two consecutive years 1896-97 and 1897-98 amounted to only \$10,152,722, something less than half the exports of the two consecutive years 1901-02 and 1903-04, namely, \$20,358,401. The interval separating these extremes is only three years.

The distribution of the export trade in 1888 and 1903-4 may be represented thus:—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Elsewhere.
1888	Per cent. 32.1	Per cent. 7.1	Per cent. 4.7	Per cent. 56.1
1903-04	19.2	10.6	14.2	56.0

This indicates that the exports are being diverted from the United Kingdom to Canada and the United States, especially to the latter; but that, in the mean, they remain remarkably steady to other places.

The total value of the exports of Newfoundland for the two last years may be thus classified : -

	1902-03	Per Cent. of whole.	1903-04	Per cent. of whole
	\$		\$	
Products of the Fisheries	7,607,971	78.2	8,275,891	79.7
Products in Furs and Skins	431,244	4.3	328,567	3.2
Products of Mines	1,210,088	13.0	1,288,545	12.4
Products of the Forestry	264,116	2.6	330,619	3.0
All other articles	174,110	1.7	168,787	1.6
Totals	9,776,504	100	10,381,807	100

The class "All other articles" is made up mainly of articles that are re-exported and are not products of the Colony. As the amount is moreover practically insignificant, it may be omitted from further consideration.

FOREST PRODUCE.

The chief articles of this class are lumber, of which there was an export of \$232,176 in 1902-03 ; and of \$270,332, in 1903-04, to the United Kingdom. The next largest export was to Belgium, in each year \$15,500 and \$17,300 respectively. In the latter year there was an export of \$16,338 to the United States. There was a shipment of pit props to the United Kingdom in 1902-3 to the value of \$7,888, but this was not repeated in 1903-04.

FURS AND SKINS.

The value of furs exported in 1902-03 was \$89,949, of which \$47,637 to the United Kingdom, \$29,689 to Canada, and \$12,463 to the United States ; against \$44,309, \$16,003, and \$9,007, respectively, in 1903-04.

Almost the entire export of skins consists of seal skins, the value of which was \$325,137 in 1902-03, and \$258,987 in 1903-04. Seal skins, therefore, constitute a somewhat important article of export. It is hardly necessary to point out that the seal fishery is as liable to fluctuations as is any other form of the chase or of sea fishery. To prove this it is only necessary to mention here that in 1897-98 the value of the seal skins exported was only \$129,840, and that 48 sealers were frozen to death on the icepans. In 1896-97 the number of seal skins was 195,340, the value \$117,204 ; against 523,150 skins, valued at \$420,869, in 1901-02. In other words the value of seal skins exported in 1901-02 was, in round figures, more than three and a half times as great as was the value exported in 1896-97.

The value of the seal fishery for the last fifteen years has been as follows :—

Year.	Skins.	Oil.	Total.	Per cent.
1890	221,368	335,085	557,073	100
1891	204,981	415,828	780,807	140
1892	408,831	307,575	805,964	155.4
1893	110,702	205,240	321,042	50
1894	227,578	278,284	503,862	90.4
1895	370,005	304,120	685,215	123
1896-97	160,300	74,000	240,996	43.2
1896-97 (sic)	117,204	240,263	303,467	66.1
1897-98	129,840	218,279	348,119	62.5
1898-99	130,683	262,180	398,509	69.7
1899-1900	102,330	433,005	545,835	107
1900-01	282,805	424,632	707,827	127
1901-02	420,809	379,445	800,014	143.6
1902-03	325,137	453,684	778,821	139.8
1903-04	258,087	303,067	562,054	100.9

There now remains to consider only the two staple exports, minerals and fish, which together make up somewhat more than nine-tenths of the total export trade of the Colony.

MINERALS.

The mineral exports are, as might be expected, more staple, and liable to less serious fluctuations, than the fishery. The result of experience goes to show that as one mineral export becomes less, another increases to make up for deficiency. Unfortunately, however, the value of the minerals compared to that of the fish exported is only about as one is to six.

The value of the minerals exported from Newfoundland during the fifteen years ending 30th June, 1904, has been :—

Year.	Value.
1890-1900	\$030,322
1900-01	850,720
1901-02	1,292,311
1902-03	1,299,058
1903-04	1,288,565

The nature, and the destination, of all the mineral exports of any importance or the two years ending 30th June, 1904, were respectively :—

Minerals.	Totals.		U. Kingdom.		Canada.		United States.		Holland.		Germany.
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barytes	1,840	6,878	.....	.....	1,200	.....	640	6,878	.....	.....	.....
Copper Ore	378,041	403,971	207,228	199,086	.....	.....	170,813	204,885	.....	.....	.....
Iron Ore...	602,825	526,235	92,935	56,575	313,780	209,000	92,600	63,680	188,250	197,030	5,200
Pyrites.	167,439	311,162	.....	.....	7,800	.....	159,549	311,162	.....	.....	.....
Slate ...	57,700	39,850	57,700	38,750	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	1,297,845	1,288,146	357,863	294,411	322,870	210,100	423,662	586,605	188,250	197,030	5,200

There were no mineral exports to Germany in 1903-04. It will be observed that these exports to the United States are fast increasing, the advance of the last year on the preceding one being \$159,983. The total output remains practically the same, so that the increased export to the United States was made at the expense of the exports to the United Kingdom and Canada. The United Kingdom and the United States have nearly equal shares of the copper and iron ores. The greater part of the iron ore goes to Canada and Holland; but the United States, as shown above, takes all the pyrites.

FISHERIES.

The fishery export has been shown by the above figures to form the staple export of this Colony, amounting on the mean of the two last years to 79 per cent. of all exports from the country.

The export of fresh-water fish amounted to :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Salmon	\$ 65,330	\$ 75,332
Trout	8,492	9,032
Total	73,822	84,364

About one-half of the salmon export is to the United Kingdom, while about one-third goes to Canada. About half the trout is sent to the United States, while the remainder is nearly evenly divided between Canada and the United Kingdom.

The lobster export for 1902-03 was \$387,466, and for 1903-04, \$410,405. This export was very widely distributed, as shown below, for 1902-03 and 1903-04.

	1902-03.	1903-04.
	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	188,266	222,336
Germany	101,943	100,019
Canada	35,030	42,930
Holland	19,025	18,150
Belgium	16,434	10,696
France	8,200	3,788
Denmark	7,710	4,925
Sweden	6,235	132
United States	3,604	7,086
Russia	600	.....
India.....	350	330
St. Pierre.....	60	.....
Brazil.....	10	.....
Portugal.....	.....	13
Total.....	387,466	410,405

The export of herring also forms an item of considerable importance. The exports of this article were as follows :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
	\$	\$
United States.....	253,418	132,327
Canada.....	167,014	149,730
British West Indies.....	22,192	36,818
United Kingdom	13,108	8,287
Cape Colony.....	600	.....
American West Indies	178	561
Columbia	173	954
Germany	101	.....
Total.....	457,384	328,677

It will be observed from these figures that this export is practically divided between Canada and the United States, the latter taking the largest quantity on the mean of the two years.

The export of dried codfish plays so important a part in the life of this Colony, that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the Colony depends on it. This export formed in the year 1903-04, 57.2 per cent. of total exports; in the year 1902-03, 56.4 per cent of total exports; in the year 1901-02, 57.6 per cent. of total exports.

This proportion hardly varies even with the worst years of export. The lowest figure in total exports between 1888 and 1903-04 was 1896-97, when the total

reached only \$4,925,789, that is less than half the exports of either of the two last years, yet the proportionate value of the dry cod exported was 59.4 per cent of the whole exports in 1896-97.

The following figures have been prepared to show the oscillations in catch and in price to which this great and staple export is liable :—

Year.	Total Value of Fisheries Export	Dry Cod Exported.	Value.	Average price per cwt.
	Dollars.	cwt.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1873 .....	.....	1,316,785	5,112,675	3.88
1874 .....	.....	1,595,827	6,725,930	4.21
1875 .....	.....	1,444,196	4,934,833	3.42
1876 .....	.....	1,068,471	5,118,201	4.81
1893	5,366,911	1,160,335	4,328,499	3.69
1894	5,144,589	1,107,696	3,703,338	3.29
1895-96	5,752,132	1,436,083	4,297,099	2.92
1896-97	4,208,747	1,145,817	2,824,242	2.46
1897-98	4,570,545	1,145,540	3,230,928	2.82
1898-99	5,889,135	1,226,336	4,445,031	3.62
1899-1900	7,015,964	1,300,622	5,453,538	4.19
1900-01	6,907,949	1,233,107	5,171,910	4.19
1901-02	7,357,881	1,288,728	5,509,728	4.27
1902-03	7,807,971	1,429,274	5,633,072	3.94
1903-04	8,275,859	1,360,373	5,943,063	4.37

The increase in price that has taken place, and that has been maintained in recent years is, as shown above, very remarkable. It is believed to be mainly the outcome of the precarious nature of the marine fishery elsewhere, the failure of which has enabled this Colony to extend operations and to obtain better prices.

The exports for the last six years have been unusually uniform, averaging 1,306,406 cwts., \$5,259,390, and the price \$4.10. The lowest export in quantity during the last eleven years was that of 1894, 1,107,696 cwts.; the highest was that of 1902-03, 1,429,274 cwts., the latter being an advance of 29 per cent. on the former. The smallest export in value was that of 1896-97, \$2,824,242, the highest that of 1903-04, \$5,943,063, the latter being an advance of 110.4 per cent. on the former.

The lowest average price per cwt. during the last eleven years was \$2.48, in 1896-97; while the highest, \$4.37, was received in 1903-04, an advance from the former to the latter of 76.2 per cent.

It follows from these figures that the price and the value of this import vary greatly, more than does the quantity exported.

The total exports of dry cod to different countries have been as follows from 1900 to 1904 :—

EXPORTS, 1900-1904.

Dry Cod.

Country.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. \$	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. \$	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. \$	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. \$
	1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
U. Kingdom..	95,559	358,784	123,738	498,024	107,079	402,219	41,841	151,655
Canada	21,921	78,783	43,024	176,972	87,480	327,414	107,430	418,682
United States	37,504	154,749	32,261	145,007	31,115	141,562	13,642	62,219
Gibraltar	181,025	583,501	198,853	697,953	249,351	773,481	207,420	760,759
British West Indies..	67,425	298,994	93,367	414,149	112,861	496,726	79,926	339,419
Italy	6,500	30,000	24,711	111,814	52,892	220,323	107,647	454,971
Spain	84,112	364,213	69,115	251,636	92,700	336,195	85,583	348,218
Panama	69	283	75	375	.....	.....	86	395
Austria	6	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40
Costa Rica.....	183	1,038	129	649	239	899	1,141	5,405
Portugal	276,647	1,187,626	333,139	1,452,929	388,225	1,603,431	377,921	1,713,535
Colombia	1,276	5,653	1,895	8,885	1,753	7,015	1,578	6,984
Amer. West Indies..	1,941	8,275	.....	.....	12,734	51,569	12,209	54,395
Brazil	458,249	2,099,981	367,398	1,710,665	297,391	1,291,795	315,112	1,578,149
S. West Indies	.....	.....	9,625	49,553	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Colony..	.....	.....	39	120	275	1,100	1	5
Ecuador .....	.....	.....	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	132	.....	.....
Malta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	1,820	840	3,770
Greece .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	4,400	12,040	43,852
Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17
Canary Idls..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	44
Buenos Ayres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	539
Totals	1,233,407	5,171,910	1,288,956	5,509,738	1,429,274	5,633,072	1,364,373	5,903,053

The largest markets as estimated on the basis of the mean of the last four years, and also on the figures of last year alone, are shown below:—

EXPORTS OF DRY CODFISH.

For 1903-04.		For 1900-01 to 1903-04, Mean.	
	cwts.		cwts.
Portugal	377,924	Brazil	359,515
Brazil	315,112	Portugal	343,981
Gibraltar	207,420	Gibraltar	207,064
Italy	107,647	United Kingdom	92,054
Canada	107,430	British West Indies	87,395
Spain	85,583	Spain	80,627
British West Indies	79,926	Canada	65,114
United Kingdom	11,841	Italy	47,937
United States	13,642	United States	29,493
Greece	12,040	.....	.....
S. West Indies	12,009	S. West Indies	9,079
Colombia	1,578	Colombia	1,625

The figures for Greece are obtainable for only 1902-03, 800 cwts. ; and for 1903-04, 12,040 cwts. It will be seen from the above that the Portuguese market now stands the first on the list, and the Brazilian second, though the former receded and the latter advanced in 1903-04.

The exports to Portugal rose from 276,647 cwts. in 1900-01 to 333,130 cwts. in 1901-02, an increase of 56,483. The decrease in the Brazilian market was in the same year 90,851 cwts. In 1902-03 there was a further advance of 55,005 cwts. in the Portuguese, and a further decrease of 70,097 cwts in the Brazilian market. The former market appeared to be fully supplied in 1902-03, for there was a decrease of 10,301 cwts. in 1903-04 ; while there was a recovery of 17,811 cwts. in the Brazilian exports. The falling off in the exports to Brazil, however, continues to be so serious as to require the most careful consideration. The decrease does not seem to depend on the price, for the Brazilian rate is clear above the average, as may be seen from the following table of comparative prices in the different markets :

PRICE OF CODFISH.

Place.	Price, per cwt. or quintal, in dollars.				Mean price of the four years 1900-01 to 1903-04.
	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom	3.75	4.02	3.75	3.62	3.785
Canada	3.59	4.05	3.74	3.89	3.822
United States	4.11	4.49	4.14	4.56	4.325
Gibraltar	3.21	3.50	3.21	3.67	3.397
British West Indies.....	4.43	4.43	4.13	4.22	4.302
Italy.....	4.61	4.12	4.16	4.23	4.280
Spain	4.33	4.18	3.62	4.06	4.047
Panama.....	4.10	5.00	.....	4.59	4.563
Austria	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.000
Costa Rica	5.67	5.00	4.04	4.73	4.860
Portugal	4.29	4.36	4.13	4.63	4.260
Brazil	4.58	4.65	4.35	5.00	4.645
Malta .....	.....	.....	4.00	4.48	4.240
Cape Colony .....	.....	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.333
Ecuador .....	.....	5.00	4.00	.....	4.300
Greece .....	.....	.....	5.00	3.64	4.320
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.000
Canary Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.000
Buenos Ayres.....	.....	.....	.....	4.42	4.420

The mean price a hundredweight for each one of the four years has already been given above, thus :—

YEAR.	PRICE.
	\$
1900-01	4.19
1901-02	4.27
1902-03	3.94
1903-04	4.37

which gives a mean price of \$4.192 a hundredweight for the four years.

From this comparison of prices it will be seen that of the important markets that of Brazil is clearly the best, being always considerably above the average; whilst the price in Portugal also shows a little above the average for the year, though it is not so high as the Brazilian rate. That the prices obtained in these two countries is so high is a very fortunate circumstance, for rather more than half the whole export of dry cod has for the last four years gone to the two markets of Brazil and Portugal. Exports to Brazil no doubt are influenced by the price of jerked beef. It appears that the price of this article is about 8.86 cents, or 4.37d. a pound, that is just twice as much as this Colony received for the dry cod sent to Brazil in 1903-04. The consumer therefore pays probably nearly about the same price for each article at these rates.

Gibraltar, which is a distributing centre for the Mediterranean, maintains the third place on the list, with an upward tendency; but it is the worst of all markets as regards the important item of price. Perhaps the most interesting and promising of existing markets is that of Italy, which last year held fourth place on the list, being slightly ahead of Canada. In 1900-01 Italy took only 6,500 cwts.; this became 24,711 cwts. in the following year. The Italian export has more than doubled itself each one of the three last years, reaching 107,647 cwts. in 1903-04. The price obtained is also quite up to the average. It will be noticed that the advance in the exports to Italy during the last four years, 101,147 cwts. is almost exactly the same as in the case of Portugal for the same four years, namely, 101,277 cwts. This important increase in the export to Italy must be regarded as highly satisfactory, as it refers to a fast growing and prosperous population of 33,000,000 people.

The Canadian export, now, as regards quantity, the fifth in importance, has grown fast during the last four years, the export having more than doubled itself during the second and third of the four years, ending with 107,430 cwts. in 1903-04. The Canadian price is a very low one, having been \$0.37 below the average price of the four years.

The Spanish export remains nearly stationary at about 80,000 cwts. The average price is about \$0.15 below the mean of \$4.19 for the four years.

The export to the British West Indies is variable, but had an upward tendency until last year, when it receded from 112,861 to 79,926 cwts.

The price is little above the average.

The export to the United Kingdom fell from 123,738 cwts. in 1901-02, to 41,811 cwts. in 1903-04, or, in round numbers, fell to one-third in two years. A similar decrease for a single year would extinguish this market. The price obtained was, with the exception of Gibraltar, the lowest of all, the mean price for the four years being \$0.41 below the average.

The export to the United States is also in a very unsatisfactory condition, having gone down steadily from 37,594 cwts. in 1900-01, to 13,640 cwts. in 1903-04.

This is the more to be regretted because the price paid is about \$0.13 above the average for the four years.

The exports to other places have been so small, or are so recent, that no general deduction can be drawn as to prices.

The mean price of the dry fish exported during the last four years was \$0.0374 a lb.; the mean price a pound for 1903-04 was \$0.039, or practically two pence a pound. There is good reason to believe that the "catch" could be extended were markets available at remunerative prices. There is also probably room for improved methods of curing. At the present time, however, the industry must be considered as being in a relatively satisfactory condition.

It may be convenient to indicate here the Labrador shipments of dry cod. The records are not at present complete, but an estimate sufficiently accurate for practical purposes can be obtained from the following figures :—

The average annual export of dry cod from Labrador was :—

FOR THE FIVE YEARS.	CWTS.
1860 to 1864.....	192,057
1673 to 1877.....	300,854
1878 to 1882.....	371,681
1885 to 1889.....	216,434
1893 to 1894.....	257,314
1895 to 1899.....	221,150
1900 to 1904.....	219,948

The returns for the intervening years are incomplete. These figures are included in the attached tables showing the trade of the Colony. The above gives a mean annual export of dry cod from Labrador, on a period of thirty-five years, as 254,205 cwts.

A question of much interest and importance is presented by the proportion that the Bank fishery from this Colony bears to the total export of dry cod. The following figures throw some light on this question, showing the extent of the Bank fishery and its results.

RETURN OF BANK COD FISHERY FROM 1889 TO 1901.

Year.	Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Catch		Bank Catch.	Per cent. of Total Export.
				Per Vessel	Per Man.		
1889.....	4,401	230	18,800	1,029	53	236,821	20.1
1890.....	3,719	279	15,212	539	39	147,948	13.7
1891.....	2,175	165	9,838	628	47	103,688	9.9
1892.....	1,392	100	6,270	904	64	90,467	9.5
1893.....	957	71	4,409	823	61	58,494	7.4
1894.....	785	58	3,516	949	69	54,511	4.6
1895.....	565	43	2,537	1,092	83	46,984	4.2
1896.....	616	48	2,652	1,141	88	54,802	3.8

Year.	Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Catch.		Bank Catch.	Per cent. of Total Export.
				Per Vessel	Per Man.		
1897.....	872	66	3,684	890	67	58,762	5.1
1898.....	1,000	74	4,222	1,000	74	74,002	6.4
1899.....	1,163	90	4,722	1,082	83	97,391	7.1
1900.....	1,400	112	5,757	1,038	83	116,278	8.9
1901.....	1,531	118	6,282	964	74	113,841	9.2
1902.....	1,444	110	5,964	1,181	90	131,102	10.1
1903.....	1,386	100	5,529	893	64	89,321	6.2
1904.....	1,215	87	5,030	814	58	70,872	5.2
Mean of last five yrs	1,385	126	5,714	978	72.24	104,283	7.9

The mean price of dry cod during the five last years was \$4.19, which would give an average yield per man to the Bank fisherman of \$311 a year.

The figures for the last five years would seem to indicate a somewhat serious falling off in the Bank Fishery, both absolutely and relatively to the total export. The reason for the present condition of the Bank Fishery is worthy of close attention.

The connection of this Colony with the Bank Fishery has not on the whole been a happy one. Foreign nations saw that this open-sea fishery would be of immense value to them as a source of food and wealth, but of perhaps still greater importance as furnishing real seamen when they should be required to man the national fighting fleet. It was cheaper to pay large bounties to these fishermen than to employ them permanently as seamen in the Royal Navy of France. Several times during war, however, as for example from 1793 to 1815, British fishermen had a practical monopoly of the Bank Fishery, when, as may be seen from Table VII., prices reached the highest mark they have ever attained. On the conclusion of peace, when French and American fishermen were able to return to the banks, the bounty system was resumed by their Governments and pushed to such an extent that by 1847 they had practically forced the Newfoundland fishermen to confine themselves to the inshore fishery. It was reported to the King of France in 1828 that the bounty paid annually at that date was £125,000. In 1848 there were on the banks 360 French vessels of from 150 to 300 tons, with from 16,000 to 17,000 men, furnishing a catch of 1,200,000 cwts. The American fleet was at least as large; and Newfoundland was not represented. The United States was then paying a bounty of 20s. a ton, and giving besides a highly protected market. The bounty system kept the vessels of this Colony off the banks till 1876, when a timid experiment was made by fitting out four vessels. In 1877 the number rose to seven vessels; in the following year to ten; and in 1879 to 28 vessels.

The Bank Fishery may in its commercial aspects continue to be attractive; but the revolutionary nature of the changes that have taken place in the work and training of men for modern ships of war must have greatly reduced the value of the Bank Fishery as a training ground for seamen. It will probably be found possible for this Colony to take up before long the share in the fisheries on the banks that should properly belong to it.

According to the *Annuaire* of Saint Pierre and Miquelon for 1901, the bounties given by France to French fishermen in these seas are:—

1. Bounty on outfit of 50 francs for each member of the crew.

2. Bounty of 20 francs a metric quintal (220½ lbs. avor., or about 8s. 0½d. per cwt.) on dry fish exported to French Colonies, America, India, West Africa, and to other Transatlantic countries, where there may be a French Consul.

Bounty of 16 francs the metric quintal (or about 6s. 5½d. per cwt.) on dry fish exported to European countries; but of 12 francs in the cases of Sardinia and Algeria. This arrangement will remain in force till 1911.

According to Diplomatic and Consular Report 3,301, the bounty paid by France on the cod fishery of 1903 was: on shipping, £26,134; on fish exported, £146,920; together a bounty of £163,054.

It would appear from the Blue Book of Foreign Import Duties, 1904, that the following are the rates of duty charged on dry cod, &c., in the several countries mentioned:—

COUNTRY.	ARTICLE.	DUTY.
Austria-Hungary	Fish, salted, smoked, or dried	3s. 0½d. per cwt.
Belgium	All fish not preserved	Free.
Brazil	Dry Cod	7s. per 128 lbs.
Bulgaria	Fish, salted, smoked, or dried	12 per cent. ad valorem
China	Fish, dried or smoked	8½d. per cwt.
	Fish, salt	4½d. per cwt.
Denmark	Fish, salted, smoked, dried	8½d. per cwt.
France	Codfish, Klipfish	19s. 6d. per cwt.
	Stockfish	6s. per cwt.
Germany	Fish, salted, smoked	1s. 8½d. per cwt.
Greece	Fish, salted, smoked, sun-dried	6s. 5d. per cwt.
	Cod and Stockfish	3s. 8d. per cwt.
Holland	Fish, salted, pickled	21s. 2d. per cwt.
Italy	Fish, dried, smoked	2s. 0½d. per cwt.; in brine, 2s. 5½d.
Japan	Fish, salt	1s. 2½d. per cwt.; plus War Tax, 5 per cent.
Norway	Fish, salt, smoked	22s. 7d. per cwt.
Persia	Fish, dried, salted, smoked	Free.
Portugal	Codfish, dried, salted, smoked	8s. 11d. per cwt.
Roumania	Cod, salted, dried, smoked	4s. 0¾d. per cwt.
Russia	Cod, air-dried, kippered	4s. per cwt.
Spain	Stock and Codfish	9s. 9d. per cwt.
	Fish, salted, smoked, pickled	4s. 10½d. per cwt.
Sweden	Fish, salted or smoked (except Anchovy, Sardines, and Tunny).	Free.
Switzerland	Fish, dried, salted, smoked	4¾d. per cwt.
Turkey	Fish, all kinds	8 per cent. ad valorem.
United States	Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled or frozen	3s. 6d. per cwt.
	Fresh water fish and fresh Herrings	1s. 2d. per cwt.
	Herring, pickled, salted	2s. 4d. per cwt.
	Salmon, fresh or pickled	4s. 8d. per cwt.

The following are the duties on dry fish, &c., in the British Colonies in this list, according to the Blue Book on Colonial Import Duties, 1904 :

COUNTRY.	ARTICLE.	DUTY.
Antigua	Fish, dried, smoked	1s. 8d. per cwt.
Australia.....	Fish, smoked, preserved by cold	9s. 4d. per cwt.
Bahamas.....	Fish, dried or salted	4s. 100 lbs.
Barbados	Fish, dried, salted, smoked	1s. 6d. per cwt., plus 20 per cent. on duty.
Bermuda	Fish, all kinds	5 per cent. ad valorem.
British Guiana	Fish, dried (1); smoked (2)	(1) 2s. 1d. per cwt ; (2) 2s. 4d
British Honduras	Fish, salted, wet or dry	10 per cent. ad valorem
British India	Fish, salted, wet or dry	8½d per cwt.
British New Guinea	Fish, salted or dry	Free.
Ceylon	Fish, dried or salted	1s. 2d. (rupee) per cwt
Dominica	Fish, dried or smoked	2s. 6d. per cwt
Falkland Islands	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Fiji	Fish, dried, salted	9s. 4d. per cwt.
Gambia	Fish, all except fresh fish	5 per cent. ad valorem
Gibraltar.....	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Gold Coast (West of Volta).	Fish, all except fresh fish	10 per cent. ad valorem
Gold Coast (East of Volta).	Fish, all except fresh fish	4 per cent. ad valorem
Grenada	Fish, dried (1); pickled (2)	(1) 1s. per 100 lbs.; (2) 2s. per barrel.
Hong Kong	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Jamaica	Fish, dried, salted	3s. 6d. per 100 lbs.
Labuan	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Lagos	Fish, all kinds	10 per cent. ad valorem
Malta	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Mauritius	Fish, dried or salted	51 cents per cwt., plus 4 per cent. on duty.
Montserrat	Fish, dried or smoked	1s. 6d. per cwt., plus 33½ per cent. on duty
New Zealand.....	Fish, salted, dried, pickled	10s. per cwt.
Seychelles.....	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Sierra Leone	Fish, all except fresh	10 per cent. ad valorem
South Africa.....	Fish, cured, dried, pickled	9s. 4d. per cwt.
St. Christopher	Fish, dried or smoked	1s. 8d. per cwt.
St. Lucia.....	Fish, salted or dried	2s. per cwt.
St. Vincent.....	Fish, smoked, dried, salted	1s. per 100 lbs.; plus 10 per cent. on duty.
Straits Settlements.	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Trinidad & Tobago	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Turks and Caicos	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Virgin Islands	Fish, dried or smoked	2s. 1d. per 100 lbs.

WHALE FISHERY.

As being of marine origin the products of the whale fishery may be conveniently considered here. As the industry in its present form is of very recent

date, it may be desirable to show briefly its progressive development, which may be represented in this manner :—

	1897-8	1898-9	1899-1000	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Whale Oil.....	1,325	11,420	34,604	51,221	112,850	250,372	297,415
Whale Dregs or Fertilisers.....	15	—	—	—	—	27,171	38,981
Whale Gills.....	41	108	—	9	—	—	—
Whale Bone.....	200	911	1,814	13,550	12,285	9,500	20,557
Whale Hide.....	—	—	10	14	143	—	173
Whale Meat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,581	15,006	36,428	67,794	125,287	287,131	336,126

The whale oil was sent to the following countries :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	217,920	207,880
Canada.....	5,725	10,803
United States.....	2,327	17,010
Elsewhere.....	400	1,713

The greater part of the fertilisers, made from the refuse carcase of the whale, goes to the United States. It is not probable that there is any brilliant future for whale meat.

This industry is a local one, confined practically to the seas around the Colony. So little is known with certainty regarding the natural history of the whale in respect even of such pertinent questions as food, migration and breeding season, that it would be unsafe to offer any predictions as to the future of this particular class of exports.

TABLES*

Table I. to this report shows, in figures, the total trade of the Colony, imports and exports, from 1888 to 1904, with the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States and elsewhere. It gives also the percentage distribution of the total trade for each one of the sixteen years dealt with. The movements of the total trade are shown in graphic form on the same table, both in value and in per cent. change ; with similar graphic representations of the total trade according to the above division.

Table II. shows the value and the imports of the goods imported during the two last years, divided as to origin ; but leaving the articles unspecified.

Table III. gives a complete list of the specified imports for the two last fiscal years, showing the value of the several imports from the United Kingdom, Canada,

*The diagrams forming part of certain of these tables will be found at the end of the book.

the United States and elsewhere. This is also represented in graphic form on the table ; as is also the course of the total imports, for the sixteen years.

Table IV. sets out fully the food imports into this Colony during the two years last past, following the same division and arrangement that was adopted in the case of general imports.

Table V. shows fully the value of the different classes of exports from the Colony during the two last years, on the same plan as that applied to the imports. Exports on that distribution are represented in graphic form on the same table ; as are also the movements of the total exports, in each case for the period of sixteen years.

Table VI. represents in graphic form, on a basis of quantity, the export of dry cod from this Colony for one hundred years. The probability is that not a few of the quantities are not given with absolute accuracy ; but it is the case that they are, in the main, sufficiently near the truth for all practical purposes. The Labrador export is included in the table.

Table VII. gives the mean price a hundredweight for the dry cod exported each year from 1804 to 1904. It appears that the price of dry cod from the time of Elizabeth to that of Charles II. was from 12s. to 16s. a hundredweight ; from 1688 to 1793 from about 16s. to 20s. ; and from 1793 to 1815 it went sometimes as high as \$7 or \$8, with a total value of £1,500,000 to £2,000,000, creating an era of great prosperity, followed by disaster caused by the foreign bounties.

Table VIII. shows the number of seal skins exported each year for the century from 1804 to 1904.

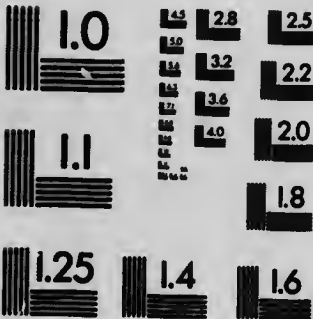
Table IX. is to demonstrate the prices received for seal skins each year from 1840 to 1904. Unfortunately it has not been found possible to extend this further back at present than 1840.

Wm. MacGREGOR.



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TABLE

TOTAL TRADE, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, FOR NEWFOUNDLAND EXPRESSED IN VALUE.

Year.	Total Trade.				United Kingdom.		Canada.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Per cent.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1888	7,420,400	7,390,053	14,810,453	100.0	3,265,229	2,372,429	2,041,141	528,635
1889	6,607,065	6,854,270	13,461,411	90.8	2,653,152	2,055,586	2,076,258	567,903
1890	6,308,855	6,099,686	12,468,541	84.1	2,174,521	1,514,131	2,423,319	631,104
1891	6,869,458	7,437,158	14,306,616	96.5	2,311,706	1,966,581	2,199,045	761,814
1892	5,012,877	6,386,074	11,399,851	76.9	1,867,155	1,769,749	1,981,466	213,913
1893	7,572,569	6,280,912	13,853,481	93.5	2,680,853	1,308,650	2,886,901	619,611
1894	7,164,738	5,811,169	12,975,907	87.5	2,538,942	1,347,425	2,613,032	763,569
1895-6	5,986,861	6,638,187	12,625,018	85.2	1,875,754	1,727,852	2,231,611	638,741
1896-7	5,938,334	4,925,780	10,864,123	73.3	1,960,999	1,317,273	1,593,931	478,110
1897-8	5,188,863	5,226,933	10,415,796	70.2	1,519,253	1,355,920	1,823,238	482,512
1898-9	6,311,245	6,936,315	13,247,560	89.4	1,955,025	1,443,266	2,088,093	541,727
1899-	7,497,147	8,627,576	16,124,723	108.8	2,224,353	1,942,093	2,805,490	520,137
1900.								
1900-1	7,476,503	8,359,978	15,836,481	106.9	2,328,622	1,831,941	2,489,499	711,746
1901-2	7,836,685	9,552,524	17,389,209	117.3	2,244,178	2,104,932	2,612,042	1,046,109
1902-3	8,479,941	9,976,504	18,456,488	124.5	2,143,464	2,173,090	2,869,898	1,102,659
1903-4	9,448,604	10,351,897	19,830,561	133.8	2,479,138	1,993,195	3,423,225	1,102,708
1904-5	10,279,293	10,669,342	.....	.....	2,654,908	1,940,945	4,105,569	1,135,849

I.

WITH ORIGIN AND DESTINATIONS, FOR THE SIXTEEN YEARS 1888-1904.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Percentage of Total Trade.			
Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	U. K.	Canada.	U. S.	Else- where.
\$	\$	\$	\$				
1,602,138	349,732	511,889	4,145,257	38.0	17.3	13.1	31.4
1,615,143	485,202	262,512	3,745,598	34.9	19.6	15.6	29.7
1,247,754	452,100	523,258	3,502,351	29.5	24.5	13.6	32.2
1,526,674	580,577	501,133	4,005,150	30.1	23.0	14.7	32.1
966,261	700,003	197,095	3,703,300	31.9	19.2	14.6	34.3
1,065,227	648,452	339,588	3,704,100	28.8	25.5	16.7	29.0
1,577,060	678,437	405,704	3,021,738	29.9	26.5	17.3	26.7
1,473,721	489,027	405,745	3,782,567	29.3	22.7	15.5	23.1
2,135,008	533,518	248,306	2,564,888	30.4	19.0	24.4	25.9
1,671,134	427,478	175,238	2,961,023	27.6	22.1	20.1	30.1
1,928,834	620,056	359,293	4,331,266	25.5	19.8	19.2	36.1
1,993,505	1,005,525	473,799	5,159,821	25.8	20.6	18.5	34.9
2,088,465	884,068	569,917	4,932,227	26.2	20.2	18.7	34.7
2,501,806	1,207,461	478,659	5,194,022	25.0	21.0	21.3	32.6
2,920,914	1,357,031	545,668	5,343,724	23.3	21.5	23.1	31.8
2,991,002	1,470,497	555,279	5,814,697	22.5	22.8	22.5	32.1
2,750,114	1,418,624						

TABLE
VALUE OF UNSPECIFIED IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND

Importer.	Total Imports.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
Anglo-American Telegraph Company.....	\$ 5,140	\$ 4,004	\$ 2,504	\$ 2,265
Army and Navy	20,355	21,724	9,970	16,474
Brigades	1,044	2,120	1,367	965
Clothes	4,511	3,384	2,811	1,948
Consul's use		58		3
Deep Sea Mission	6,752	3,562	4,540	2,011
Government	38,768	44,674	16,467	19,371
Municipal	5,150	11,134	2,463	5,658
Railway	1,028		75	
Religious Purposes.....	10,385	30,615	4,436	30,446
Settlers' effects.....	28,638	26,667	3,907	2,158
Tourists' outfits	2,558	65	1,005	
Unenumerated.	5,755	6,957	1,433	2,652
Total.....	140,902	166,910	60,950	86,5

II.

DURING 1902-03 AND 1903-04, IMPORTERS AND ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
305	150	2,331	2,180	.....	.....	
6,719	3,247	1,248	1,490	418	517	
235	219	42	945	.....	.....	
1,536	980	151	389	13	58	
.....	5	.....	50	.....	.....	
1,431	998	781	551	.....	.....	
5,641	8,864	16,000	16,439	.....	.....	
1,377	1,891	1,310	3,585	.....	.....	
938	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	
1,913	3,486	2,690	5,001	1,337	682	
18,858	15,824	5,239	7,718	634	907	
1,206	.....	257	65	.....	.....	
947	1,083	3,338	3,160	37	62	
43,336	36,979	34,071	41,575	2,544	2,353	

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Acids	\$ 4,927	\$ 2,152	\$ 311	\$ 464
Admiralty Charts.....	502	587	502	577
Advertising.....	7,246	8,410	1,197	1,902
Aerated Waters.....	1,426	2,163	1,341	1,988
Agricultural Implements	5,197	8,207	1,506	1,973
Ale	5,700	7,218	5,585	6,772
Anchovies	752	795	521	412
Animals	129,730	162,304	4	54
Apparel	215	88	185	10
Apples	32,725	42,836	39	6
Artificial Limbs	1,162	1,002		
Asbestos	2,598	4,141	171	769
Bags	442	184		
Baking Powder	327	209		
Bark	13,531	15,817	4,917	5,033
Barley	42	20	20	
Baths	1,238	1,532	176	378
Beans	14,076	18,911	236	1,457
Belting	10,832	18,035	1,038	877
Bicycles	1,557	1,953	23	90
Billiards.....	276	502	199	267

III.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,510	104	3,106	1,474	.....	50	
90	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4,535	4,861	1,514	1,639	.....	14	
29	54	56	115	.....	6	
1,291	2,402	2,400	3,889	.....	3	
19	290	180	147	.....	.....	
22	126	131	257	78	.....	
129,650	162,160	26	.....	50	150	
30	57	.....	21	.....	.....	
24,343	36,551	8,297	6,258	46	21	
20	10	1,142	992	.....	.....	
649	730	1,778	2,642	.....	.....	
442	153	.....	31	.....	.....	
327	148	.....	121	.....	.....	
2,950	3,190	5,654	6,964	10	30	
22	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
120	192	942	960	.....	2	
3,852	6,080	178	234	9,810	11,140	1903-04. — Holland, \$10,713; Germany, \$269; Belgium, \$158.
2,342	4,334	7,452	12,824	.....	.....	
219	242	1,297	1,621	18	.....	
45	25	62	210	.....	.....	

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Biscuits	\$ 7,808	\$ 7,985	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,395
Blocks	2,686	2,284	108	217
Boiler Plates.....	32,201	15,071	23,674	10,001
Books	37,878	38,188	20,019	21,043
Bows and Spring.....	2,512	5,387	534	555
Brick	3,054	2,612	1,213	1,825
Brin	6,466	5,824	6,466	5,824
Brooms	311	60	7	
Brushes	6,193	9,449	2,113	2,006
Butter.....	117,300	119,574	808	465
Butterine Material	3,186	3,000	1,809	1,942
Cabbage.....	4,532	7,459		
Cabinet Ware.....	34,065	45,174	8,377	10,474
Cake	251	121	200	120
Candles	3,127	2,586	1,184	884
Canoes	697	1,429	161	90
Cans	671	810		
Canvas	38,412	42,061	7,426	8,748
Carriages	1,999	2,220		45
Casings	179			
Casks and Barrels.....	7,609	6,741	116	320
Cement	9,008	15,743	2,747	4,439
Cheese	29,149	36,682	585	609
Chemicals	557	956	557	854

111.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
4,063	3,004	1,360	2,921	10	5	
520	125	1,992	1,940		2	
2	875	8,137	3,131	478	1,067	1903-04. — Germany, \$1,067.
8,210	8,801	9,640	8,115		109	
711	2,650	1,267	2,173			
1,681	645	9	128	151	14	
47	44	257	16			
2,879	5,720	1,158	1,610	43	23	
84,086	100,704	26,207	18,275	5,269	40	
	36	1,377	1,088			
838	1,377	3,604	6,081		1	
22,757	30,003	2,850	4,562	81	135	
47	1	4				
186	497	1,757	1,223			
376	202	148	1,121	12	16	
671	790		30			
7,545	16,771	23,441	16,507		35	
1,6		995	992			
		150				
3,		4,293	3,102	20	403	1903-04. — Germany, \$1,007; Belgium, \$7,820.
95	301	478	1,460	4,286	9,136	
27,363	35,630	1,127	174	74	269	
			102			

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Chewing Gum	1,406	1,575	\$	\$ 39
Chicory	219	217	210	217
China and Earthenware.....	31,636	34,002	25,071	29,498
Cider	53	9	11	7
Clocks and Watches..	14,037	17,067	1,313	5,250
Coal	420,680	512,353	80,448	125,280
Coffee	7,024	7,000	0,202	0,417
Coin	27,744	127,000	531	468
Coke	728	383	380	.....
Combs	5,770	3,747	2,019	2,719
Confectionery	12,087	17,333	6,700	10,084
Copper Paint	1,070	1,211	720	1,007
Cordage	52,477	60,098	37,818	42,308
Corn Broom	1,019	2,619	.....	.....
Corn, Indian	12,577	8,548	.....	.....
Cork	4,170	5,025	572	1,077
Cotton Seed	19	292	.....	.....
Cotton Yarn.....	3,139	3,216	101	118
Cranes, Mining Machinery	143,323	188,090	11,443	79
Dories.....	6,174	5,847	.....	.....
Drain Pipes.....	3,000	3,404	1,512	2,211
Dry Goods.....	749,055	864,932	506,064	670,483
Eggs	2,229	3,763	.....	4
Electros	67	.....	.....	.....
Engraving Plates.....	251	110	.....	.....
Explosives	7,354	11,700	3,424	7,778

III.

YEAR 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

	Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
30	155	980	451	547			
217							
20,408	3,128	3,173	892	1,585	1,015	640	1903-04.—Germany, \$551; Japan, \$72; France, \$10; Portugal, \$3; Austria, \$8.
7					12	2	
5,259	2,211	1,740	7,486	10,342	27	260	
25,280	330,617	342,614	15,245	41,301	329	91	
6,417	300	118	832	717	230	408	
468	27,101	124,417	112	2,124			
	348	2		61			
2,719	204	200	522	704	15	55	
10,084	1,005	1,124	4,382	6,125		2	
1,007		114	350				
12,208	5,819	3,058	5,254	7,470	3,586	6,352	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$68; Norway, \$5,460; Russia, \$5; Germany, \$810.
			1,619	2,619			
	885	128	11,685	8,420	7		
5,077	837	878	1,10	1,205	1,505	1,805	1903-04.—Spain, \$553; Portugal, \$1,310; St. Pierre, \$2.
		7	10	285			
118	1,000	3,107	1,972	21			
71	50,638	40,400	81,002	128,427	150		
	3,284	4,017	1,705	1,219	1,185	611	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$611.
2,211	491	440		713		1	
670,483	61,451	61,562	87,	120,397	1,035	3,487	1903-04.—Holland, \$2,415; St. Pierre, \$41; Germany, \$253; Italy, \$2; France, \$296; Spain, \$2; Japan, 102; Belgium, \$336.
4	2,218	3,750	4				
			67				
	23	27	228	113			
7,778	2,430	2,758	627	85	873	1,070	1903-04.—Norway, \$1,070.

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Brass Wares	17,903	24,007	12,430	318,13
Feathers	3,121	4,020	5	34
Findings for Boots	6,206	6,131	2,002	2,050
Fireworks	303	24	8	
Fish	22,273	13,000	8,207	600
Flagstones	2,718	1,130	220	120
Flour	1,384,113	1,664,022	11	81
Forgings	145	2,340	33	1,170
Freestone	984	1,816	510	920
Fruit	82,335	101,090	35,900	42,070
Glassware	30,217	34,607	15,742	15,834
Globes	60		30	
Gold Leaf	380	310	186	116
Grindstones	1,810	2,045	805	774
Groceries	112,023	136,045	51,130	61,035
Hair Cloth	5,262	7,580	601	521
Hardware	217,212	323,755	119,200	148,817
Harness	4,750	5,352	1,175	2,206
Hats and Caps	53,841	60,072	47,181	53,171
Hay	19,523	58,310		
Heading	11,167	23,140		
Hemp Yarn	166,034	181,063	110,936	110,681
Hides	9,520	8,810	1,174	128
Hoop Iron	15,709	15,440	15,070	13,846

111.

YEAR 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,085	1,320	3,749	3,910	576	425	
102	85	2,048	3,845	6	58	
650	1,930	3,644	2,139			
167		128	24			
13,904	1,740	33	450	39	10,219	1903-04.—Portugal, 10,219 dollars.
180	1,222	2,300	2,817			
910,717	1,112,643	472,978	501,010	407	286	
112	106		1,070			
41	150	104	697			
7,200	10,302	20,524	30,500	52	9,818	1903-04.—Portugal, \$417; British West Indies, \$1; St. Pierre, \$7; Italy, \$435; France, \$0; Norway, \$10; Spain, \$5,240; Greece, \$3,791.
3,705	4,230	8,508	10,031	2,082	4,501	1903-04.—Germany, \$1,011; Spain, \$4; Belgium, \$2,498; Austria, \$68.
9		12				
8	22		172	180		
403	347	572	934			
17,320	20,042	42,747	50,539	526	1,720	1903-04.—S. West Indies, \$3; St. Pierre, \$17; British West Indies, \$60; France, \$673; Portugal, \$1; Spain, \$10; Norway, \$41; Belgium, \$282; Holland, \$37; Switzerland, \$273.
4,208	6,864	363	102		3	
17,339	53,159	79,000	107,307	3,977	11,353	1903-04.—Germany, \$36; France, \$16; St. Pierre, \$133; Holland, \$2; Russia, \$40; Norway, \$11,701.
1,572	2,019	1,306	1,127	163		
3,447	3,910	3,205	2,950	8	29	
17,417	57,498	2,001	758	15	54	
248		13,949	23,140			
52,283			37,912	2,814	2,470	1903-04.—Russia, \$2,470.
1,129	1,753	6,791	3,925	435	10	
523	1,179	107	124			

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Total		United Kingdom.	
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
Hops.....	\$ 3,889	\$ 5,587	\$ 519	\$ 739
Indian Meal	7,314	8,971		
India Rubber Ware.....	44,467	68,885	12,629	12,964
Iron	107,957	76,684	30,177	35,926
Jams	6,087	6,131	6,203	5,826
Jewellery	20,447	21,878	8,806	10,720
Junk.....	2,935	1,400	94	
Knife Polish and Starch.....	19,675	20,924	7,890	5,687
Lard and Tallow.....	52,288	55,028		344
Leather and Leather Ware.....	275,514	303,586	11,279	17,340
Lime.....	40	584	208	113
Lime Juice	16	115	14	92
Locomotives.....	189,183	21,589	124	79
Lumber and Shingles	26,272	27,827	956	3,274
Machinery	112,596	193,132	9,894	24,558
Malt	7,981	8,372	336	336
Manure	7,682	12,794	5,973	1,919
Mariners' Compasses	1,542	1,556	1,394	1,512
Marline	91	224		112
Mast Pieces.....	2,207	5,996	341	
Matches	1,779	3,793	512	1,423
Meats	724,961	678,941	3,528	4,136
Medicine.....	67,591	73,663	14,381	17,861
Methylated Spirits	1,625	1,954	353	733
Molasses.....	236,674	237,990		
Mosaic Flooring	771	1,419	102	451
Music	8	2,670		373
Nails	35,062	42,281	13,360	13,419

III.

YEAR 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

	Canada.		United States		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
739	\$ 106	\$ 120	\$ 2,584	\$ 3,642	\$ 630	\$ 780	1903-01.—Germany, \$780.
.....	6,891	8,701	423	248	.....	19	
2,964	15,118	22,793	16,687	20,969	3	129	
5,926	65,504	21,329	11,692	15,867	584	3,562	1903-04.—Germany, \$3,384; Norway, \$174; St. Pierre, \$4.
5,826	158	224	197	67	39	14	
0,729	3,871	2,578	7,770	8,441	.....	130	
.....	.....	1,400	2,841	.....	.....	.....	
5,687	1,514	1,379	8,761	11,762	1,507	2,096	1903-04.—Holland, \$227; St. Pierre, \$1; Belgium, \$1,868.
344	892	4,149	51,394	49,922	2	613	
7,340	161,016	159,626	103,105	126,574	114	46	
113	174	308	56	74	2	89	
92	.....	19	2	4	.....	.....	
79	5,192	3,324	183,867	18,186	.....	.....	
3,274	9,989	9,880	14,280	13,250	1,017	1,423	1903-01.—St. Pierre, \$149; British West Indies, \$1,274.
24,558	35,050	60,212	66,436	105,450	1,216	2,913	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$44; Sweden, \$632; Norway, \$2,230; Holland, \$7.00.
336	7,051	7,921	594	115	.....	.....	
1,919	440	1,240	1,269	9,637	.....	.....	
1,512	55	23	64	12	20	9	
112	91	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,005	4,064	720	1,474	141	458	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$334; Russia, \$124.
1,423	381	1,729	70	.....	816	611	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$6; Sweden, \$635.
4,136	91,242	103,251	630,063	571,551	128	3	
17,861	40,899	41,943	11,808	13,570	503	289	
733	161	200	1,020	698	91	323	
.....	12,596	19,075	.....	9	224,078	218,846	1903-04. British West Indies, \$218,846.
451	25	108	644	860	.....	.....	
373	8	254	.....	2,913	.....	.....	
13,419	11,519	8,739	9,917	19,933	266	190	

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals		United Kingdom.	
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
Nets and Netting.....	\$ 28,701	\$ 31,161	\$ 4,589	\$ 9,002
Nickel		39,900		
Nuts	4,041	4,177	2,929	2,970
Oakum	1,078	1,432	444	1,131
Oatmeal	17,949	13,000	1,068	911
Oats	114,244	142,387	10	55
Oil Cake	56,500	79,631	1,102	914
Oil Clothes	29,756	26,541	1,538	2,983
Oils, Essential	12,605	13,332	2,032	1,890
Oil, Fish	94	143		
Oil, Kerosene.....	82,607	100,527	31	18
Oil, Linseed	47,328	60,174	19,211	20,928
Olein	177,499	121,876	690	
Ores for Flux.....	158	458	158	372
Oysters.....	737	602		
Paints.....	63,538	67,610	23,515	25,492
Paper Hangings.....	20,929	21,749	9,758	12,326
Paper, Printing.....	20,097	23,509	2,655	2,973
Parchment	1,359	1,508	1,061	1,337
Pease and Peasemeal.....	29,338	27,872	1,305	941
Perfumery.....	2,606	3,401	1,207	1,752
Pianofortes	16,969	18,014	5,092	4,746
Picture Frames	2,222	2,116	170	757
Pig Iron.....	1,795	9,509	1,795	901

III.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

	Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
9,002	10,249	6,339	13,722	15,631	141	169	
		30,900					
2,970	289	255	795	932	18	22	
1,131	609	204	15		10	7	
911	16,881	12,206		732			
55	114,232	141,188		1,130	2	14	
914	9,065	19,873	40,331	58,556	2	290	
2,083	14,467	17,830	13,729	5,702	22	26	
1,890	2,817	2,951	7,718	8,322	38	169	
			94	143			
18	3,469	6,664	79,106	93,844	1	1	
20,928	2,781	3,414	25,324	35,829	12	3	
			169,894	113,211	6,915	8,665	1903-04.—France, \$8,665.
372				50		30	
	618	497	119	105			
25,492	21,519	24,532	17,271	16,718	1,233	868	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$16; Russia, \$3; France, \$849.
12,326	8,791	7,643	2,378	1,780	2		
2,973	11,287	9,500	6,255	11,025		7	
1,337	298	171					
941	26,988	26,152	45	5	1,000	774	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$2; Holland, \$737; Belgium, \$35.
1,752	1,106	1,239	324	373	29	37	
4,746	2,089	3,341	7,295	6,730	2,493	3,197	1903-04.—Germany, \$3,197.
757	1,015	924	736	361	1	74	
901		8,608					

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
	£	£	£	£
Plants and Seeds.....	10,515	11,844	2,841	2,559
Plaster of Paris	619	893	10	770
Ploughs	377	.....	66	.....
Potatoes.....	33,334	23,916	3,015	70
Poultry	67	195	.....	7
Readymades.....	177,839	188,700	141,150	146,987
Rice.....	11,215	16,315	1,738	5,564
Sails	1,050	969	213	112
Salt	118,130	105,406	1,265	1,150
Sand and Clay.....	104	884	95	224
Saws	1,003	449	.....	17
Scientific Instruments.....	302	742	252	260
Shafting.....	1,687	1,337	537	997
Sheeting Material.....	3,334	2,948	3,131	2,721
Shoe Ink.....	1,286	1,065	19	63
Small Wares.....	185,460	213,640	162,049	186,186
Soap	29,699	26,522	13,836	14,279
Soap Ingredients.....	967	3,897	75	2,321
Spirits :—				
Alcohol	94	69	8	65
Cordials	289	449	289	298
Whisky and Brandy	49,633	52,323	36,228	36,441
Stationery	70,686	81,110	21,824	22,052
Staves.....	11,364	52,479	.....	.....
Steel	3,906	6,367	1,563	3,667
Stereotype.....	607	777	.....	.....
Straw	211	503	.....	.....
Sugar	123,063	108,450	14,147	12,395

III.

YEAR 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

	Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$ 2,559	\$ 3,456	\$ 5,275	\$ 3,786	\$ 3,585	\$ 432	\$ 425	
770	607		2	123			
	272		32		7		For 1903-04 in Agricultural Implements.
70	29,036	22,417	858	1,197	425	232	
7	46	71	12	116	9	1	
116,987	12,048	11,945	21,515	28,531	126	1,217	1903-04.—Norway, \$8; St. Pierre, \$10; Italy, \$9; Sweden, \$19; Germany, \$1,027; France, \$144.
5,561	404	398	88		8,985	10,353	1903-01.—Germany, \$10,353.
112	455	124	168	622	214	111	1903-04.—Spain, \$61,287; Portugal, \$5,921; Italy, \$221; St. Pierre, \$3,431.
1,150	17,148	19,945	17,775	13,448	81,942	70,863	
221	9	71		586			
17	867	348	136	84			
260	10	292	40	190			
997	1,142	340	8				
2,721	39	6	111	176	53	35	
63	113	24	1,154	0			
186,186	14,791	16,390	7,993	10,913	627	119	
14,279	5,345	3,053	10,482	9,042	36	148	
2,321	482	145	410	1,431			
65			25		61	4	
298		7		114			
36,441	1,067	1,107	62	39	12,281	11,733	1903-04.—France, \$3,151; Holland, \$1,333; St. Pierre, \$100; Norway, \$3; British West Indies, \$10,131.
22,052	32,452	36,545	16,310	22,107	80	106	
	1,980	572	39,384	51,907			
3,667	1,116	761	61	395	1,066	1,514	1903-01.—Norway, \$286; France, \$1,258.
	58	122	639	655			
	151	437	60	66			
12,395	2,241	3,712	34,098	10,081	72,577	52,262	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$48; Germany, \$49,355; British West Indies, \$2,820; Norway, \$3; Brazil, \$56.

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Surgical Instruments.....	\$ 1,604	\$ 1,545	\$ 180	\$ 221
Tar and Pitch.....	14,223	17,720	4,806	4,021
Tea	159,712	181,176	81,511	85,571
Telescopes.....	148	668	139	606
Timber.....	887	2,830	200	2,101
Tinware	18,753	18,520	7,233	8,006
Tobacco	76,331	84,474	12,362	14,655
Leaf	56,381	31,921		
Material.....	6,292	5,594	217	
Tomatoes and Onions	9,814	9,778	3,027	6,458
Trunks	7,161	8,303	3,258	3,671
Tubes	4,731	12,230	3,574	11,466
Turnips	2,505	2,388		
Twines and Lines.....	58,313	48,981	17,725	14,435
Vinegar	1,369	1,044	1,047	921
Wheat	6	75		
Wheels.....	2,324	822		
Wheelbarrows	204	135	7	
Whips	426	669	286	318
White Wood	224	199		
Window Shades.....	1,891	3,037	669	1,510
Wines.....	38,170	28,293	4,050	3,098
Beef and Iron	2,271	2,954	7	39

III.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

	Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
21	1,145	1,000	279	321			
4,021	5,360	7,130	3,005	6,530	2		
85,571	54,208	61,644	450	845	21,510	36,113	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$212; Ceylon, \$85,894; China, \$7.
606	0	21		23		18	
2,101	521	175	76	554	90	8	
8,006	8,599	7,411	2,670	2,953	251	156	
14,655	15,801	23,491	40,653	38,542	7,515	7,786	1903-04.—Norway, \$18; St. Pierre, \$126; Spain, \$8; Germany, \$935; S. West Indies, \$1,402; India, \$1,355; Brazil, \$105; B. W. Indies, \$2,710; Holland, \$2,128.
		4	36,381	31,917			
			6,075	5,504			
6,458	5,164	1,427	971	1,106	652	727	1903-04.—Portugal, \$613; Spain, \$110; St. Pierre, \$2; Holland, \$2.
3,671	3,172	3,350	689	1,223	42	59	
11,466	84	121	1,073	615		28	
	2,263	2,377		9	242	2	
14,435	5,341	5,822	34,503	28,614	741	110	
921	126	89	183	26	13	5	
	6	24		51			
	1,175	613	1,149	179			
	22	45	175	90			
318		10	140	341			
	8	32	216	167			
1,510	368	424	854	1,103			
3,098	58	1,325	2	17	34,390	23,855	1903-04.—Spain, \$3,729; France, \$1,046; Portugal, \$18,947; St. Pierre, \$71; Germany, \$62.
39	124	311	2,640	2,604			

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Wire	\$ 578	\$ 715	\$ 168	\$ 103
Wood Wares	12,735	15,881	2,356	1,438
Wool	1,758	1,054	120	325
Works of Art	488	27	410	27
Yarns	19,351	22,052	19,199	22,497
Zinc	640	572	600	547
Total { Specified Goods	8,338,731	9,281,754	2,081,621	2,300,772
{ Unspecified Goods	140,902	166,910	130,951	86,102
Grand Total	8,479,633	9,448,664	2,142,574	2,479,774

TABLE
VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND DURING THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Aerated Waters	\$ 1,426	\$ 2,163	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,988
Alc	5,790	7,218	5,585	6,772
Anchovies	752	749	521	366
Animals	129,730	162,364	4	54
Apples	32,725	42,836	39	6
Beans	14,076	18,911	236	1,457

III.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

	Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
103	30	28	380	284			
1,438	5,924	7,064	1,411	7,335	14	41	
325	1,312	1,416	203			213	
27	74		4				
22,497	105	127	17	28			
547	37		3	25			
3,393,772	2,879,451	3,388,320	2,834,669	2,910,756	542,988	550,085	
86,102	43,336	36,979	34,071	41,576	2,544	2,353	
4,479,774	2,922,787	3,425,297	2,868,740	2,951,152	545,532	552,439	

IV.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

	Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,988	20	54	56	115			
6,772	49	209	186	147			
366	22	126	131	257	78		
51	129,650	162,160	26		50	150	
6	24,343	36,551	8,297	6,258	46	21	
1,457	3,852	6,070	178	231	9,810	11,140	1902-03. -Holland, \$7,742; Germany, \$2,068. 1903-04 -Holland, \$10,713; Germany, \$269; Belgium, \$158.

TABLE
VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
Biscuits	\$ 7,808	\$ 7,085	\$ 1,766	\$ 1,385
Butter.....	117,396	110,352	808	150
Butterine and Materials	3,186	178,000	1,800	2,531
Baking Powder	327	260		
Cabbage	4,332	7,150		
Cheese	20,140	36,682	585	600
Cherry and Coffee.....	7,813	7,907	6,481	6,614
Cider.....	53	9	11	7
Cocoa and Chocolate	12,063	16,520	11,621	11,506
Confectionery	12,087	17,154	6,700	10,204
Corn, Indian	12,577	8,801		7
Eggs	2,222	3,763		4
Fish	22,273	13,152	8,207	600
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022	11	81
Fruit	82,708	101,690	35,960	12,072
Groceries	112,023	120,163	51,430	50,322
Hops.....	3,890	5,587	519	730
Indian Meal	7,314	8,971		
Jellies and Jams	6,687	6,131	6,203	5,280
Lard and Tallow	52,288	4,283		6
Malt	7,981	8,372	336	33
Lime Juice	16	115	11	9
Ments	724,961	679,130	3,528	4,144

TABLE
FOR THE

1904-1904

IV.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

	Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
1,385	8	8	5	8	8	5	
150	1,003	3,604	1,300	2,121	10	6	
2,531	84,080	97,050	20,207	18,203	5,200	10	
		3,191	1,377	161,003		1	1903-04 - Holland, \$2,844; France, \$12,110.
	327	118		121			
	838	1,377	3,004	6,082			
600	27,903	35,000	1,127	174	74	260	
6,131	300	148	832	717	250	108	1903-04, - St. Pierre, \$4; Norway, \$17; Brazil, \$387.
7					12	2	
11,506	205	1,075	1,164	548			
10,201	1,005	1,125	4,392	6,123		2	
7	885	291	11,685	8,503	7		
4	2,248	3,760	4				
600	13,910	1,740	33	503	19	10,219	1903-04, - Portugal, \$10,219.
81	910,717	112,645	172,078	501,010	407	280	
12,072	7,200	10,302	20,523	30,500	10,025	9,810	1902-03, - Spain, \$6,251; Greece, \$4,700.
50,322	17,320	18,204	42,747	10,908	526	1,729	1904, - Spain, \$5,246; Greece, \$1,701.
							1903-04, - S. West Indies, \$3; St. Pierre, \$17; British West Indies, \$50; France, \$673; Portugal, \$4; Norway, \$41; Belgium, \$242; Holland, \$370; Switzerland, \$273.
730	160	426	2,584	3,012	630	780	1903-04 Germany, \$780.
	6,801	8,704	433	218		19	
5,286	158	224	197	67	39	11	
61	892	901	51,391	3,288	2	3	
330	7,051	7,921	594	115			
90		13	2	4			
4,141	91,242	103,322	630,063	571,667	128	1	

TABLE
VALUE OF FISH IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Medusae	\$ 250,071	\$ 217,000	\$	\$
Nuts	1,011	1,177	2,020	2,070
Onion	17,019	11,000	1,008	911
Olefin	177,409	121,870	000	.....
Oysters	717	002	.....	.....
Peanse and Meal.....	20,310	27,872	1,305	911
Potatoes	31,531	21,010	3,015	70
Poultry	67	100	.....	7
Rice	11,215	10,315	1,738	5,501
Salt	118,130	108,110	1,265	2,180
Spirits	50,010	57,200	30,520	37,579
Sugar	123,001	108,150	14,117	12,305
Tea	59,712	181,170	81,514	85,571
Tomatoes and Onions	9,814	9,778	3,027	6,458
Turnips	2,505	2,388	.....	.....
Vinegar	1,369	1,014	1,047	921
Wine	38,470	28,205	1,050	3,008
Total Dollars.....	3,815,875	4,144,150	290,263	309,439

IV.
YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN

	Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	12,500	10,075	.....	9	221,078	218,840	1902-03—British West Indies, \$221,078. 1903-04—British West Indies, \$218,840.
2,970	200	250	705	930	18	22	
911	10,881	12,200	.....	732	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	100,801	113,211	6,915	1,065	1902-03.—France, \$6,915. 1903-04, \$8,065.
.....	618	197	119	106	.....	.....	
911	20,060	20,152	15	5	1,000	771	1903-04. St. Pierre, \$2; Holland, \$747; Belgium, \$35.
70	20,000	29,117	858	1,197	425	202	
7	0	71	12	116	9	1	
5,501	204	398	88	.....	8,985	10,353	1902-03.—Germany, \$8,985. 1903-04—Germany, \$10,353.
2,180	17,148	20,071	17,775	15,002	81,912	70,863	1902-03.—Spain, \$60,300; Portugal, \$9,207; St. Pierre, \$1,348; Italy, \$1,897. 1903-04.—Spain, \$61,287; Portugal, \$5,921; St. Pierre, \$3,434.
17,579	1,067	1,625	87	3,485	12,312	11,520	1902-03—Rum, British West Indies, \$9,301; Gln, Holland, \$400; Brandy, France, \$2,707. 1903-04—Rum, British West Indies, \$9,503; Gln, Holland, \$1,334; Brandy, Italy, \$221; France, \$3,164.
12,385	2,241	3,712	31,008	40,081	72,577	52,262	1902-03. Germany, \$99,080; British West Indies, \$1,379. 1903-04.—Germany, \$49,335; British West Indies, \$2,820.
85,571	51,208	61,564	150	815	23,510	36,113	1902-03.—Ceylon, \$23,280. 1903-04.—Ceylon, \$35 s 9.
6,458	5,164	1,427	971	1,116	652	727	1903-04.—Portugal, \$613; Spain, \$100; St. Pierre, \$2; Holland, \$2.
.....	2,263	2,577	.....	9	212	2	
921	126	89	183	20	13	5	
3,008	58	1,925	2	17	31,390	23,855	1902-03.—France, \$667; Spain, \$2,197; Portugal, \$31,452. 1903-04.—France, \$1,111; Spain, \$679; Portugal, \$18,017; Germany, \$62.
309,439	1,505,502	1,792,918	1,510,930	1,558,307	491,180	481,272	

TABLE
VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Antlers	1,416	2,140	660	321
Beef	775	1,358		
Beer	12	8		
Berries	15,923	5,254	23	20
Biscuits	1,621	906	17	41
Books	3,168	1,321	738	70
Boats		218		100
Butter	15			
Cabbage	58	108		
Caplin..	633	314	291	266
Caribou, Live		100		
Casks	286	174	251	171
Cheese		161		
Coal	185	18		
Cod, Dry.....	5,633,072	5,943,083	402,219	151,665
Cod, Fresh.....	492	371		
" Pickled	7,287	43,050	107	
Cod-roe	4,389	10,202	1,806	3,905
Coffee.....	80			

V.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04, WITH DESTINATIONS.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
327	480	429	1,349			
	960	775	393			
12						
2,900	32	12,904	5,191	36	15	
877	638	684	288	43	28	
790	1,080	1,640	165			
	118					
15						
9			7	49	101	
16	48	88	87	238	413	
	100					
35						
	181					
35	18			150		
327,414	418,682	144,562	62,219	4,761,877	5,310,497	1903-04.—Brazil, \$1,578,149; Portugal, \$1,713,535; Gibraltar, \$760,759; Italy, \$454,971; Greece, \$43,582; Spain, \$348,212; British West Indies, \$339,419; S. West Indies, \$54,395; Buenos Ayres, \$539; Panama, \$395.
455	282		66	37	22	
3,825	7,459	3,355	35,597			
1,065	1,101		4,812	1,458	344	
		80				

TABLE
VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cordage.....		188		
Dogs.....	26	25		
Dry Goods.....	1,532	1,317	1,159	370
Feathers.....	194	100	194	89
Fertilizers.....	27,171	38,981	3,250	146
Flour.....	87	1,842	20	22
Foots Cod.....	120	25	120	25
Foxes, Live.....	100	828		
Ernit, Dry.....		20		
Fur.....	89,849	69,339	47,637	44,309
Game.....	233	85	35	181
Gine.....		700		82
Glass.....	206			
Grease.....	769			
Haddock.....	5,458	3,300	160	380
Hake.....	1,554	69		
Halibut.....	1,884	1,419		
Hams.....		144		
Hardware.....	5,383	8,109	760	638
Hay.....	314			
Herring Barrels.....	60	200		
Herring.....	457,384	328,677	13,108	8,287
Hides.....	326	226		
Hoops.....	271	385		
Household effects.....	20,486	20,085	1,330	982
J k.....	7,372	8,495	1,030	
Laths.....	3,152	3,824		
Leather.....	5,415	3,114	304	

V.
YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04, WITH DESTINATIONS

	Can. A.		United States		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
		188					
	26	20		5			
370	368	606	5	328			
89		17					
146		1,912	23,921	36,900		23	
22	67	1,660		160			
25							
	100	828					
		20					
41,309	29,689	16,003	12,463	9,007	60	20	
181	90	43	37	24	75		
82				618			
	206						
		709					
380	1,906		3,302	400		2,520	1903-04.—Italy, 750 dollars; British West Indies 557 dollars; American West Indies 1,213 dollars.
	1,500				51	66	
	1,859	1,408	25	11			
		144					
638	4,287	5,763	336	1,689		19	
					314		
		200	69				
8,287	167,614	149,730	253,418	132,327	23,241	38,333	1903-04.—American West Indies, 561 dollars; Columbia, 954 dollars; British West Indies, 36,818 dollars.
	326	190		38			
					271	383	
982	16,098	15,736	3,050	3,357	8	10	
	2,072	3,742	4,225	4,663	45		
	1,952	1,962	1,200	1,862			
	4,231	3,114	880				

TABLE
VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leatherware	214			
Ling	80	2,402		
Lobsters.....	387,466	410,405	188,265	222,336
Lumber	242,176	307,540	110,181	270,332
Horses.....	1,085	3,265		
Machinery.....	8,541	9,317		10
Matches	648	246		
Metal, Old.....	17,410	6,316	9,081	3,974
Minerals :-				
Barite.....	1,840	6,878		
Copper.....	378,041	403,971	207,228	190,086
Iron	192,825	526,285	92,935	56,575
Mica.....	63	100		
Pyrites	167,439	311,162		
Samples.....	220	319		
Talc.....	930			
Miscellaneous Articles.....	6,515	9,825	926	1,389
Molasses.....	930	4,688		
Mussels.....	25			
Musical Instruments		1,130		28
Nickel-plate		39,900		
Oars.....		30		
Oil Cod	445,447	287,045	201,781	119,65

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V.

YEARS 1902-01 AND 1903-04, WITH DESTINATIONS.

Canada.		United States		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-01.	1903-04.	1902-01.	1903-04.	1902-01.	1903-04.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
131		80				
				80	2,402	1903-04.—British West Indies, 2,404 dollars.
35,030	12,930	3,601	7,086	160,576	138,053	1903-01.—Portugal, 13 dollars; Belgium, 10,606 dollars; Denmark, 1,925 dollars; France, 3,788 dollars; Germany, 100,019 dollars; Holland, 18,150 dollars; London, 132 dollars; India, 350 dollars; 1903-04.—St. Pierre, 180 dollars; Belgium, 17,300 dollars.
3,491	3,090	2,385	19,338	16,119	17,780	
1,085	3,265					
4,586	4,583	2,955	4,724	1,000		
		618	246			
		2,186	50			
1,200		610	6,878			
		170,813	204,885			
313,780	209,000	92,660	63,680	193,450	197,030	1903-04.—Holland, 197,030 dollars
50	100	13				
7,890		159,549	311,162			
10	264	210	55			
		930				
3,988	2,073	1,433	6,371	168	2	
930	4,688					
		95				
	500		350			
	39,900					
					30	
21,910	19,621	161,659	138,498	60,067	9,272	1903-01.—Germany, 3,290 dollars; Austria, 2,795 dollars; Italy, 36,000 dollars; Holland, 804 dollars; Gibraltar, 2,104 dollars.

TABLE
VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Oil, Codliver	\$ 37,240	\$ 482,792	\$ 14,378	\$ 251,833
" Seal	453,681	303,067	253,536	152,162
" Whale	256,372	297,415	217,920	267,880
Oxen	215	17,743		17,360
Oil Clothes		475		
Palings		30		30
Pickets	743	541		
Pit-props	7,888		7,888	
Poles	149	286		
Pollock	120	222		
Pork	1,095	1,512		
Poultry	11	32		
Potatoes	23	588		
Rinds	20	75		
Rabbits	40	240	40	240
Sacks	287	297		
Salmon	65,330	75,332	30,821	41,431
Salt	2,975	225		
Scallops		27		
Seals, Dressed	99	163		26
" Skins	325,137	258,987	139,354	106,816
Sheep		273		
Shingles		160		
Skins, Walrus	4,215	13	3,725	
" Calf		18		
" Deer		180		
" Sheep	3,181			
Slate	57,700	39,850	57,700	38,750

V.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04, WITH DESTINATIONS.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
10,155	13,630	12,657	178,291	10	8,738	1903-04.—Italy, \$6,650; Germany, \$2,000; Portugal, \$88.
21,062	32,631	66,300	12,165	109,777	75,808	1903-04—France, \$29,375; Germany, \$16,433.
5,725	10,803	2,327	17,010	100	1,713	1903-04—Germany, \$1,713.
	25			215	358	
	475					
				713	511	1903-04—St. Pierre, \$511.
				119	286	
		40		80	222	
	40	1,095	1,472			
	1			11	29	
19	21		4	1	500	1903-04—St. Pierre, \$500.
20	75					
287	207					
21,374	21,190	8,860	5,675	4,275	1,033	1903-04—British West Indies, \$1,233; Columbia, \$720; Norway, \$20; Malta, \$320; Italy, \$1,380; Greece, \$300.
2,975	225					
					27	
72	56	19	81			
111	129	185,372	152,012			
					273	
					160	
	13	190				
	18					
	180					
		3,184				
	1,100					

TABLE
VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Smelts		20		
Sounds and Tongues	102	218		
Spars	597			
Speckle	63,626	1,506		779
Spirits, Whisky	225	377	25	95
Stearine	3,705	6,756	1,085	5,550*
Steel Billets	2,212	2,000		
Sugar	90			
Tea	534	235		221
Timber and Shooks.....	20	125		
Tobacco.....	1,590	1,876		
Trout	8,492	9,032	1,991	1,537
Turbot	874	1,487		10
Twines and Lines	1,133	1,136		14
Venison		120		
Whalebone.....	9,500	29,557	5,940	12,023
Whale Meat.....		173		8
Wine, Port.....	21,268	12,620	21,931	11,564
Wood.....	3,168	2,145	170	106
Wool	80	23		
Totals	9,976,504	10,381,897	2,173,090	1,963,965

V.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04, WITH DESTINATIONS.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
102	208				10	
180				417		
59,450		4,100	727			
200			282			
770	1,200	950				
		2,212	2,000			
90						
534					14	
				20	125	
	107		10	1,500	1,759	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$1,759.
3,372	1,767	3,057	5,289	72	439	
546	1,421	304	4	24	52	
1,133	1,422					
	120					
	14,832	450	2,702	3,200		
	90				66	
765	509	252	417	320	41	
	2			2,098	2,017	1903-04.—Germany, \$55; St. Pierre, \$1,982.
80	25					
1,102,659	1,102,708	1,357,031	1,450,497	5,343,724	5,814,697	

REPORT

OF AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE COAST OF LABRADOR

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND, DURING THE MONTH OF
AUGUST, 1905.

With the intention of paying a short visit to the coast of Labrador, I left St. John's on the 30th July, 1905, by the 5 p.m. train, and arrived at Lewisport on the East Coast at 7 a.m. on Monday the 31st July. There I joined the Newfoundland steamer *Fionn*, with Messrs. Dawe and Reeve on board. Mr. Cleminson had just arrived from Lagos, by way of London, to join our party, having come from Liverpool by the Canadian route. Lewisport is a scattered village which extends round a spacious, picturesque bay, and subsists principally on the lumber trade. It does not possess any specially valuable fishery. The *Clyde*, a subsidized steamer of the Reid-Newfoundland Company, was in harbor, and sailed soon after the arrival of the train for other Coast ports. A large Norwegian barque was shipping lumber at one of the wharves. We sailed about half-past seven for St. Anthony, where we expected to meet Dr. Wilfred Grenfell of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. We had a calm sea all day, with a cold, light breeze. We passed several large icebergs during the day as we steamed along the coast. As fog was threatening, we turned into the splendid harbor of Croc about 7 p.m., to pass the night there, where we were under perfect shelter. There were some three or four "bultow" fishermen at this place, all doing very well. One said he had caught 20 quintals of fish that day. Formerly there was a large French station in this harbor, but it has now been completely removed.

The coast from Lewisport to Croc is generally formed of precipitous cliffs, often nearly perpendicular, a hundred or more feet high. The greyish sedimentary rocks are at many places being encroached on by the sea. Generally they are covered by low scrubby bush, often, however, shewing only moss or lichens on their surface. We did not see more than two or three schooners on that part of the coast; and at two or three places one noticed a solitary fishing row-boat, but the coast line is practically uninhabited, as far as visible from sea. The whole coast is rocky, rugged, without large timber, and in the distance looks unfit for agriculture; but it is well provided with excellent harbors.

2. We left Croc Harbor at 4 a.m. on the 1st August, and arrived at St. Anthony two hours later, where we found Dr. Grenfell in the Mission Hospital steamer *Strathcona*. He was starting for Battle Harbor in order to take some patients there, but he most kindly turned back with us, and conducted us over the Mission premises. The Bay is about a mile across, and has houses scattered all round it. The population is altogether about 200. We anchored off the wharf which has been built near. The Mission Station at St. Anthony is practically a

new foundation. It consists of a Hospital, a Club House, an Orphanage, and a Storehouse. The Hospital contains six beds for male, and seven beds for female patients. All these buildings are constructed of timber, which is sawn at the Mission's own saw-mill, which has been erected chiefly to supply work to the people of the district when fishing cannot be done. The Hospital was then, in the absence of Dr. Grenfell, in charge of Mr. Menzell, a medical student and volunteer; and of Miss Kunz, a qualified nurse, also a volunteer. The hospital, it was hoped, would be permanently open from September. This is the only hospital on the Island of Newfoundland outside of St. John's. It was not supposed to be open for patients at that date, but it had been found necessary to admit four sufferers, two of whom had come long distances for medical treatment. The nearest medical man to this hospital is resident at Tilt Cove, a distance of some 70 or 80 miles by sea. A dispensary was already open at the hospital for outpatients. When complete, this institution will be as well equipped as any one could reasonably expect under the circumstances. It had already a very good supply of medicines, and of the requisite appliances. The Clubhouse was in operation last winter, and was much frequented by the people of the neighborhood for lectures, reading and industrial pursuits. A certain amount of carpenter work was done, including turning by two lathes. But this winter it is hoped a good deal of employment may be given there in weaving "homespins," for which spinning-wheels and four-hand looms have been imported. Miss Kunz understands weaving, and will be able to give instruction to residents of this neighborhood; but a woman has also been specially engaged by Dr. Grenfell on purpose to teach the local women this industry. There are a few sheep in the district, and there might be many more if the dogs could be restrained from attacking them. Wool has to be imported in the meantime for spinning. Dr. Grenfell has just found that there are women in that community so industrious and willing to work for themselves and their families that they actually pick old clothes to hairs, and re-card and re-work the wool again. There is, therefore, much hope that his efforts to give these cottage industries a start may be successful in a community where the women show such willingness to work, and such remarkable resource.

It need hardly be said that Dr. Grenfell's Clubhouse is equally open to all creeds and denominations.

The Orphanage was being constructed to accommodate 20 children. Hitherto, orphans that have been taken in charge by Dr. Grenfell have been placed with guardians elsewhere, in England, in Canada, and in the United States. It is certainly a loss to the Colony that these children should have been sent out of the country. The establishment of an orphanage will naturally entail a very considerable permanent expenditure on the funds of the Mission, as it will have to provide tuition as well as maintenance for the children. No doubt such an excellent institution will locally receive support both public and private. It appears there are two or three small primary schools of denominational character struggling on in this place. Important as it is that the young should be taught reading and writing, it is no less necessary that they should have some industrial education, and it seems to be the object of the Mission to supply this without any regard to denominational or sectarian distinctions.

Dr. Grenfell has, this season, had great difficulty in carrying on the work of completing the Mission buildings, on account of the prosperous fishing of the present year on this part of the coast. In an indirect way this may be of some advantage to the work of the Mission, as it should ultimately enable the inhabitants to assist the Mission in carrying on and maintaining the station, which has its existence there solely for their benefit. Assistance is given there to all that require it, but the Mission adheres to the principle of asking those that can afford to do so to pay something for medicines and for medical treatment in hospital. A very great drawback to this establishment and to the neighboring district is the defective communication with the outside world. From the beginning of June to Christmas a steamer calls in at St. Anthony once every two weeks. At all other times communication is only rare and accidental. Wireless telegraphy would, could it be procured, be a very great boon to all that live in that neighborhood. It is difficult to say where the district served by this Mission Station begins or ends. Patients come to it from all parts of the coast, some of them from the Southern Shores of the Island, for Dr. Grenfell has gained for himself a great and well-deserved reputation as a skillful and successful surgeon. It is perfectly clear that the station, when complete with its qualified and permanent hospital staff, will be a great boon to the Northern part of the Island. There yet remains much to be done to complete the buildings, to drain the land, to lay on a proper water supply, and to organize a permanent teaching and nursing staff. In fact the undertaking is one that requires courage, knowledge and perseverance in an uncommon degree. It will, judging from what has already been done by the Mission, be carried to a successful issue, and when this has been accomplished, it will be so useful and beneficial that those concerned will begin to wonder how they were ever able to subsist without it.

St. Anthony used to be an important French fishing station, but that establishment is now entirely dismantled.

3. We left St. Anthony at 10 a.m. on the 1st August for Chateau Bay. At noon we passed the northern extremity of the Island of Newfoundland. It consists of low rolling hills of sedimentary rock, which is full of white streaked lines, and forms cliffs and precipices down to the sea. The hills are generally covered by low brushwood. At the extreme north end, which is virtually an island, on a cliff about 60 feet above the sea, there stand the substantial-looking structures connected with a lighthouse, which is maintained there by the Dominion of Canada. The situation is naturally a very exposed one. The water seems right up to the cliffs. A small steamer lying in an open bay on the east side of the lighthouse was discharging stores for it. A great iceberg was stranded about a mile or two at sea, projecting some thirty to fifty feet above the water, which shewed that there is no great ocean depth on that part of the coast. Many rowing boats were out line-fishing near this extremity of the island, and there were about a half dozen to half a score of schooners at anchor at different places thereabout. All this northern end is, at least, near to the shore, hopelessly barren but there were some notable exceptions of small grassy areas to be seen.

On the part of the entrance to Belle Isle Straits that lies between Belle Isle and

Labrador I counted from the deck of the *Fiona* at one time 37 great icebergs. It appeared from the statements of fishermen that there was an unusually large quantity of ice on that part of the coast for that time of year. It had interfered with the fishing, but still the fishery had been good on the whole, all up the east side of the island.

1. On looking at the coast of Labrador from some distance at sea in the neighborhood of Chateau Bay, one would think from the long greyish-white line of the beach that there was a fine sandy shore all along it. But this appearance is produced only by the sea-washed foot of the worn, rounded coralline cliffs and rocks that on this coast present to the ocean a solid wall of stone, a continuous and enduring breakwater of bare rock, which in its sinuous course is thousands of miles long. The hills are low, rounded and smooth, with dark patches of dwarfed spruce here and there, which become more frequent further inland. Near the sea these hills are almost bare, and, when seen at some distance, of an ashy color, due to the presence of lichens and moss, and to the nature of the formation.

The direct entrance to the harbor of Chateau Bay is not more than about 150 yards wide, and there is only about 21 feet of water there. Such passages, locally called "Tiebles," between steep and rounded hills of solid rock, are always more or less dangerous on this coast, on account of the not improbable chance of a vessel running on to high boulders that may have been rolled down into these channels from the hills by the action of ice. This can be very well seen on a small scale on the west side of the little hill that forms the south side of the entrance to the harbour. On the north side of the approach to Chateau Bay there are two remarkable deposits of ferruginous stone, flat and level on the top, and with almost perpendicular sides fifty to a hundred feet high, which it appears have suggested the name "Chateau Bay," or "Chateaux Bay."

Unfortunately this ironstone does not seem to be sufficiently rich to warrant its being utilized, at least at present.

At the Southeast end of the bay, in Henley Harbor, there is situated the telegraph station, maintained there by the Canadian Government. A single overland wire connects it with the Dominion telegraph system. A cable was laid some two years ago between this station and Belle Isle, but it speedily ceased to work, having very probably been broken or damaged by icebergs. The Canadian Government have a station for wireless telegraphy, on the Marconi system, on the south end of Belle Isle, in communication with Chateau Bay. The whole telegraphic establishment at this latter place is extremely primitive. The buildings are manifestly of a purely temporary character; and the installation for wireless telegraphy appears to be in an unsatisfactory condition. It seems that it is easily deranged by lightning, and to be affected by electric, atmospheric or other invisible phenomena, which render its working somewhat capricious. It cannot communicate with the Marconi station of the Newfoundland Government at Battle Harbor, on account, as is supposed, of the intervening hills. The direct distance would be about twenty-two miles. At present, therefore, telegraphic communication from the south does not, on the Labrador Coast, extend further north than Chateau Bay.

There was a station of the Marconi Company nearer the north end of Belle Isle, and at a higher elevation, that might, perhaps, have been able to communicate with Battle Harbor; but that Marconi station had been abandoned, at least for the time being.

The telegraph operator has hitherto resided with his family all the year round at Chateau Bay, but it is said that the station may be closed during the winter. One other family, besides that of the telegraph operator, has passed the winter there.

5. Chateau Bay presented a fair example of the Labrador fishing station at the time of our visit there. Some thirteen families had come thither for the three or four months of the fishing season, each consisting of three or four men. They were all from Carbonear. The fishing is carried on principally by the cod-trap. Four of the families had only one trap each; the others had each two traps. The fishing, which is exclusively for cod, though they sometimes get salmon in the traps, was fairly good, but the weather was not very favorable for drying or catching fish, and ice was still at that date, the beginning of August, inconveniently in the way. A small steamer comes to Chateau Bay about once a week from Battle Harbor with salt and provisions, to take away fish. The fishery here would have been better had they not, as frequently happens on this coast, run short of salt. Some of the fishermen bring their wives and children with them. The sick are occasionally visited by Dr. Grenfell; at other times they are sent to him, if he can be found, or to the nearest establishment of the Royal National Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen. Here I had the first practical illustration of the need of such establishments on the coast, by several people applying to myself for medical assistance. In future visits to Labrador I shall go better provided to meet such calls. Last time, unfortunately, I could do little more than try to have medicines sent them from the hospital at Battle Harbor. On the slopes of the hills around the bay, which is about four miles long and a mile wide, there is a considerable quantity of small trees, chiefly spruce, but with some larch and birch, from which firewood can be obtained. A small unenclosed graveyard at the east end of the bay shews that in recent years at least, some twenty or thirty persons have never returned from the fishery at Chateau Bay.

On the day we reached Chateau Bay I was courteously allowed by the Honorable the Commissioner of Works of Canada to use the Dominion telegraph for transmitting time signals for the purpose of determining the geographical position of Chateau Bay. The same day communication was opened with Dr. Otto Klotz, Geodetic Astronomical Observer to the Government of Canada, a gentleman that has had perhaps unique experience, and has performed splendid work, in determining the longitude of places far apart, using the most exact methods known to that branch of the science. Dr. Klotz was then at Tidousac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the kindest manner set about making arrangements for the interchange of electric time signals, not an easy matter over a single wire at such long distances, through so many stations, and by a staff not used to such work.

We remained at Chateau Bay from the 1st to the 6th August, and experienced

there for the first time the extreme difficulty of carrying out astronomical observations on the Coast of Labrador. Time signals were exchanged with Dr. Klotz, and on several occasions when the weather was favorable, that is when dry and with no thunderstorm on the way, in a manner that was quite satisfactory; but in the course of the six days spent there we were never able to observe a single star for the astronomical part of the work. Only a few observations were obtained from the sun, and from two planets that happened to be in a suitable position, between 7 and 9 in the morning.

Although much time both by day and by night was given to these observations, the result can only be an approximate, and by no means an exact, determination of the observing point. The position of Tadoussac has not yet been finally calculated, and consequently the error of our chronometers has not yet been worked out.

Here also we had our first experience of the great difficulty encountered on the Coast of Labrador in determining the variation of the compass. Owing to reasons that were not apparent, the magnetic needle would not in any of our instruments settle in any position, but would in a few minutes of time vary by fifteen or twenty minutes of arc. We had the advantage of the assistance of Captain Tooker, R. N., in making these observations; but though that gentleman is one of the most skilful and experienced hydrographic surveyors of the day, we did not succeed in obtaining a satisfactory elucidation of the curious behaviour of the needle. At times the needle appeared, both here and elsewhere on this coast, to be to some extent influenced by the proximity of our own bodies.

6. There is no land on or near Chateau Bay fit for cultivation. At three or four sheltered spots a few square yards of the best land procurable had been tilled, richly manured, and planted with cruciferous plants. But owing to the want of warmth, the cabbage, greens and turnips were then only two or three inches high. The rowan tree, the fruit of which was already red at St. John's, was only in early flower at Chateau Bay. The severity of the climate, and the poverty of the soil are well illustrated by the larch trees that grow on the hills there. Many specimens were met with in full flower, not more than from six to twelve inches high, yet covering several square yards of surface. A further example of this is very obvious in the Cloudberry—here called "Bake Apple," which, in Scotland, at 57° of North Latitude, would hardly be met with at less than 1200 or 1500 feet of altitude, yet grows freely at sea level at Chateau Bay in latitude 52° N.

There is hardly any grass on this part of the country, but the moss that is eaten by the caribou, and therefore by reindeer, is plentiful. So is the cranberry, called here "the Partridge Berry." There are some caribou in the hills not far from Chateau Bay. Formerly they were greatly more plentiful than is the case now. Partridges are still common at certain seasons, and so are eider ducks during the winter. The residents of Chateau Bay entertain an opinion that is not uncom-

monly held on that coast, that the game laws of Newfoundland are not in force there.

An effort was made some little time ago to work a mica mine on one of the hills on the bay. It did not succeed, and has been abandoned. We visited the spot and found mica, in red granite rock, that appeared to be of good quality, but the leaves were too small for commercial purposes, not more than three or four inches square.

On the afternoon of the 5th August, Commodore Paget arrived off Chateau Bay in H. M. S. *Scylla*, but left the same evening for Curtwright, in Sandwich Bay.

On the morning of Sunday, the 6th August, we had a glimpse of the sun, and were able to make some solar observations for longitude, at which we were assisted by Captain Tooker, of H. M. Surveying Ship *Ellinor*. When this was done we sailed for Battle Harbor to attend church in the evening there.

7. The hills along the coast as far as Battle Harbor present the same appearance as about Chateau Bay; they seldom exceed 1000 feet in altitude, are rounded, and slope down to the sea. At St. Peter's Island there are three or four flat-topped, iron-stone deposits similar to those at Chateau Bay. One of these deposits occurs also a mile or two inland on the mainland, on the same line as those on the adjacent Peter's Island. We had no opportunity of obtaining specimens of this mineral. The greyish looking hills were covered by moss, and at some places by low bushes. Nothing that could be called a tree was visible from the sea. Any effort at agriculture of any description would be quite out of the question, for the whole country side consists practically of hard naked rock.

We passed a whaling station at Antle's Cove, and saw afloat, and tied to a steam whaling vessel there, a large whale that had been captured on the preceding day. We arrived in the *Fiona* at Battle Harbour at three in the afternoon. It appears that there are some 200 people about this station during the fishing season, but the number of residents during winter is very much less. There is a primary school here for children, but it is open only three months in the year, having to take its turn with two other places similarly situated in this respect.

The Royal National Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen has a hospital here, which is in charge of Dr. Simpson and two trained nurses, one of whom is Mrs. Simpson. It is a two story wooden building, with eight beds for females below, and the same number for males on the upper storey. Fortunately the male ward was empty at the time of our visit. In the female ward were four women, from one of whom an enormous tumour, exceeding eighty pounds in weight, had a few days previously been successfully removed. The condition of this hospital was in every respect very satisfactory. It is well stocked with medicines and instruments, well provided with beds and household furniture; and is kept scrupulously clean. There can be no doubt that it is of the greatest use and value to people on that part of this lonely coast.

There is no hospital on the coast south of this, but I understand that one is to be established at an early date on the Canadian South Coast of Labrador, but that one will probably not be of much use to those employed or resident on the Newfoundland part of the coast.

At six in the evening Divine Service was held by Dr. Simpson of the Deep Sea Mission. There must have been from twenty to thirty fishing vessels about Battle Harbour for the Sabbath, for Newfoundland fishermen religiously observe the Sunday wherever they may be, and no matter to what church they belong. As is always the case in this Colony, every person in the neighborhood attended service, which took place in a sail-loft most kindly lent for this purpose by Mr. Croucher, Manager at Battle Harbour for Messrs. Baine Grieve & Co. of St. John's. The loft was crowded by men, women and children, who conducted themselves in such a way as to lend solemnity to the occasion in spite of the fact that the building is not without inconvenience for such a purpose. It may be that this impressed itself more forcibly on one's mind from the circumstance that there was at the same place practically next door, a small and neat church building, which was not being used for any purpose by any one. I was informed that it belongs to the Church of England, but that Dr. Simpson does not have the privilege of holding Divine Service in it, and hence the necessity of celebrating in the sail-loft the only service that was being held on that day at this part of the coast. No doubt this only requires to be represented in the proper quarter in order to open the church door to any evangelical service.

The fishery had been good at this place. It is practically confined to cod, but a small number of salmon are caught in the cod traps. There has also lately been some return to this part of the coast of the large herring that used in former times to frequent Labrador waters. Haddock and halibut are rare here.

At the establishment under the efficient charge of Mr. Croucher one could see a really model fishing station. The arrangements for drying, preparing, and storing fish are, one would think, almost perfect, and the whole is kept wonderfully clean, and was entirely free from bad odours.

During the summer, the steamer that sails from St. John's every two weeks proceeds by way of Chateau Bay to Battle Harbour.

A visit was paid to the wireless telegraph station erected here by the Newfoundland Government. The building and installation appeared to be thoroughly good and substantial; but, as already mentioned, it cannot, on account of intervening hills, communicate with the wireless stations of the Dominion at Chateau Bay or at Belle Isle.

Battle Harbour, like Chateau Bay, is not visited by Esquimaux, but some half-breeds come there occasionally.

On the hills about Battle Harbour there was a number of green spots, but no

forest of any kind. No form of agriculture could be attempted. The stratified rocks, which at some distance present different coloured layers, would probably well repay careful examination.

8. At 6 a.m. on the morning of the 7th we arrived at the whaling station of the Messrs. Bowring, at Antle's Cove. We there saw a whale of the Finn-back species, 63 feet long, drawn upon the platform, and partly cut up. This station had up to that date captured 33 whales this season, 16 bulls and 17 cows. The largest one caught this year was 75 feet long. They have been of the three varieties, "finn-back," "hump-back," and "sulphur-bottom." Six of the seventeen cows were in calf. The largest embryo was only six feet long. The food found in the stomach consisted of small crustaceans, a species of white fish five inches long, and a few caplin. Last year this station had 104 whales. Fifty men, all natives of Newfoundland, are employed ashore. These are paid a fixed monthly salary. One steamer is used, manned by Norwegians. These work on shares.

Two other whaling-stations were at work on the Labrador Coast during the season now closed. Their catch has been respectively : —

	Messrs. Bowring.	Messrs. Job.	Labrador Company.	Total.	Value Estimated.
Sulphur Bottoms.....	3	2	...	5	
Fin Backs	20	24	57	101	
Hump Backs.....	14	16	13	43	
	37	42	70	149	\$42,318

During the 1904 season there were only the two first Companies at work on the Labrador Coast. They captured in that year 153 whales, valued at \$73,440, approximate. The great difference in value for the last season is due to the poor quality of the whales and to the fall in price of whale oil. From these figures it would appear that the average value of a whale in 1904 was in round numbers \$480; in 1905 it was only \$280.

9. From Antle's Cove we proceeded in the *Fiona* on the 7th August as far as Indian Tickle, where we spent the night. On the way we passed many boats attending to codtraps, whilst a few were fishing by "jigging." All were doing well. Herring had appeared at several places, but only a few were caught. In the afternoon we landed at Domino Harbor, and visited the wireless telegraph station erected there by the Newfoundland Government. The agent of the contracting company had gone north some five or six days previously to Indian Harbor, with a view of establishing communication with Domino, but no signals had come through to this latter station. The Domino installation has been built on a hill composed of gneiss, at an altitude of about 100 feet, but in a small swamp. The house is very small, but is good and substantial as far as it goes. The apparatus was not working well at the time of our visit. The operator said that when all was

in good order he could manage to transmit twelve words a minute. There were a score of vessels lying at Domino waiting for a favorable wind to proceed south with cargoes of fish; and there were so many others about this part of the coast that it was quite clear that telegraphic communication with Dominio would be very useful.

The coast from Antle's Cove to Indian Tickle is all rocky, and quite unsuitable for any agricultural purpose. The stratified crystalline rocks are bare, or covered by moss and small patches of sickly grass, sometimes at certain spots with low creeping bushes. Near Cape St. Michael, however, there are a few small patches of dwarfed spruce trees, but this forms a solitary exception. There seems to be practically no soil anywhere. Between Domino and Indian Tickle there are some low, almost flat, islands, with beaches strewn with stone or shingle. Where the ground is nearly level, a large proportion of it is covered by patches of marsh, pools and lakes. Evaporation seems to be almost absent, with the result that the surface is soaked with water wherever it is not solid rock. There were as many fishing vessels about Indian Tickle as at Domino, but we were prevented by bad weather from paying visits there.

On this part of the coast there are some distinct old sea beaches about one to two score of feet above the present level of the sea. One very striking peculiarity of these hills of naked rock along the coast is that they are scored by cracks and fissures in a way that reminds one of the manner in which shore mud, by drying and contracting, becomes fissured under a tropical sun. In the case of these Labrador rocks this phenomenon may, however, have been produced by the opposite process, that of cooling. In any case it is very noticeable. At many places the fissures have been filled up by cruptive dikes of much darker-colored rock, but great numbers of these cracks and fissures have not been occupied by intrusive matter, but remain open.

10. On the 8th August we went in the *Fiona* from Indian Tickle to Cartwright, in Sandwich Bay, where we arrived at two in the afternoon. The *Scylla* had gone to the head of the bay nearer to the mouth of the Eagle River, and the *Fiona* followed thither with the object of doing some fishing there, while Mr. Cleminson and I remained at Cartwright to take astronomical and other observations.

At Cartwright there is the only establishment of the Hudson Bay Company visited by us. The buildings are large and substantial; the anchorage is good; and the wharf accommodation is convenient. There is a small church there, but no pastor. There is, however, a schoolmaster.

Professors Curtis and Stebbins of the renowned Lick Observatory, accompanied by Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Stebbins, were at this place, making preparations for observing the eclipse of the sun on the morning of the 30th August. We carried out astronomical observations to determine the geographical position of their camp, and the true north and south line. Here we found the plague of mosquitoes and

flies even more vexatious than we had experienced them to be further south. There seems to be only one species of mosquito on the coast, a culx of brown colour. It is a remarkably sluggish animal compared to most of its congeners of the tropics, slower in its movements than the largest brown anopholes; but it is provided with an unusually long proboscis, the use of which it understands so admirably that an ordinary kid glove is no sure defence against it. It gives little or no warning of its presence, but proceeds at once to attack its host in the most direct manner. This mosquito, often in shoals, is very troublesome to the astronomical observer, but we found the small fly to be a worse torment, and much more venomous than the mosquito. Cartwright Bay is surrounded by hills, and is consequently, though spacious, well sheltered. One result of this is that the sides of the hills are all covered by a forest of small trees, principally, if not almost exclusively, of spruce.

Some timber concessions had been granted by the Government of Newfoundland inland from this bay. One thing is abundantly clear with regard to these concessions in this place, that stringent conditions should be attached to such grants against cutting down, or destroying in any way, immature trees.

Those officers that went to fish on the Eagle River spoke of that stream in glowing terms as a salmon resort. They found, however, that salmon are regularly and systematically netted there without regard to the Fishery Regulations of the Colony, which prohibit this mode of fishing in the rivers. It seems there are people on the Eagle River, and in other rivers on the Newfoundland coast of Labrador, that consider they have by long usage a prescriptive right to catch salmon there by net, and that this right cannot be taken from them by any law passed in Newfoundland. There can be no doubt whatever that net fishing should be prohibited in all those rivers; but whether compensation of some kind should be paid to those who, like their fathers and grandfathers, have fished there with nets, is a question that would be worthy of some consideration. Equity would perhaps require that the prescriptive rights of those people should at least receive attention before the law is strictly enforced against them. This subject will no doubt be dealt with in an equitable manner, as the Eagle River was visited by the Hon'ble Captain Dawe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Cartwright is a port of call for the St. John's summer fortnightly steamer. The Hudson Bay Company's steamer had been wrecked on the way to Cartwright, and the consequence was that a great quantity of exports were then ready and waiting for shipment there. The salmon fishery, river-netting notwithstanding, had last season been above the average. The question, however, is not only will this continue if the netting is allowed to go on, but also how much could the fishing be improved if river netting were put an end to? As the salmon is a fish that travels a good deal, this question concerns more than the Eagle River or its immediate neighborhood.

11. We sailed from Cartwright in the *Fiona* at ten of the forenoon of the 6th

August, and arrived at Indian Harbor at half-past four in the afternoon. Between these two places there are no trees, practically no vegetation of any kind, to be seen along the coast after leaving Cartwright Bay, the hills, consisting of grey rock, low and rounded, being all quite naked. We took on board the *Fiona* at Cartwright an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, who was very seriously ill, and landed him at the hospital at Indian Harbour, where we learned afterwards, much to our satisfaction, that he made a good recovery. At several places on the way we passed a number of schooners loading fish. After observing with Mr. Cleminson to determine the geographical position of the spot, I visited the hospital of the Royal National Mission at this place. It was in charge of Dr. Mumford, and of Sister Williams, a trained nurse. It is a wooden building of two storeys, and has a dozen beds for patients. It is opened in June each year for the sick, and is closed in October when the fishing is over. There were then half a dozen patients in the wards. One young man was recovering from typhoid fever, a disease which it appears occurs not infrequently on the coast. For such patients as these the question of hospital or no hospital is very much a matter of life or death. One poor woman, of about fifty, whose case is very pathetic, had just been admitted to be operated on for an ovarian tumor. Her husband had died not long ago and left her with five or six young children, and she had gone from her home in Conception Bay to try to earn something during the fishing season on the coast of Labrador, but had to go into hospital at Indian Harbor. I learned with much regret that this struggling, hard-working, industrious woman did not recover to resume her toil. The hospital was in excellent condition, very clean, and well found in everything that was necessary in such an establishment. Some of the beds in it are endowed by private individuals, or by churches and schools. It was noticed that there are no endowments of this kind from Newfoundland, probably because the idea of assistance in this form has not been presented to those that would undoubtedly be willing and desirous of providing it, if they only knew that such aid is required for our own people there. During the fishing season there is a considerable population at and about Indian Harbor. There are no trees in that neighborhood, and firewood has to be brought from Cartwright. There were some five or six large schooners in harbour loading with dried fish. The fishery had been rather above the average on this part of the coast, but the weather had not been very favourable, and we were assured that the 9th of August was the first really fine day of the season. Here we met with only one man that had not had a fishing above the average of other seasons. There is, it appears, hardly any attempt at cultivation of any kind. We saw three small beds of some cruciferous vegetable, but the plants were small and feeble and showed but little vitality. It was noticeable that vegetation was much later here than at Chateau Bay. At this last place I had a week previously had great difficulty to find a single flower of the cloudberry, the fruit being already red and half grown there. But at Indian Harbor there was only flower and no fruit. The difference in latitude is only two and a half degrees; the difference in vegetation probably from two to three weeks. But Indian Harbor is more exposed to the Arctic currents. Some of the hills about Indian Harbor were almost of a light green, from short grass. On many of these hills the gray

sedimentary rock was covered by masses of dark eruptive stone. The lower stratified rocks are here often fissured in a remarkable manner.

12. At Indian Harbour is situated the most northerly of the wireless telegraph stations built by this Government. We found the installation on the top of a bare hill of solid rock, at an altitude of perhaps three or four hundred feet. It had been erected the previous year, and the mast and stays had suffered some damage during the winter. This had been repaired, and everything seemed, at the time of our visit, to be substantial and in good order and condition. A representative of the contracting company had left this station a day or two before our arrival, having failed to transmit signals to Domino, the station nearest to Indian Harbour. It appeared, therefore, that the state of Newfoundland wireless stations on the Labrador coast was as follows, proceeding from north to south : -

1. The most northerly station, at Indian Harbor. Houses and installation complete to all appearance, but the apparatus incapable of transmitting to, or of receiving from, the next or any other station, any signals of any kind.

2. Domino Station, some fourscore miles south of Indian Harbor. Here the instruments were not working quite satisfactorily, but it was in communication with the next station south of it.

3. American Tickle Station, about fifteen miles south of Domino Station. This station was not visited, but it was said to be in communication with :

4. Venison Island Station, which was some fifteen miles further south than American Tickle.

5. Battle Harbor Station, about thirty-five miles south of Venison Island, was in communication with that station.

Messages could therefore be transmitted with more or less certainty from Battle Harbour northward as far as Domino, but no message could be sent south of Battle Harbour, or north of Domino.

It would thus seem that the four most southerly stations that are able to communicate among themselves cover only some sixty-five miles of a coast line, giving a mean distance of nearly twenty-five miles between the stations. We were informed by the intelligent man left in charge of the station at Indian Harbor that the Company's representative had, before he left, declared that one or more intermediate stations will have to be erected to connect Indian Harbour with Domino. We were given to understand that the different stations were located by the Company's agents, and the erection carried out under their supervision, at the expense of the Government of Newfoundland. The agents so employed had, we were informed, no doubt that communication would be easy and certain from end to end of the system as now laid down. Unfortunately their expectations have not been realised. It would therefore appear that the system of wireless telegraphy is still in an experimental stage, if, indeed, the men employed by the company represent

the most advanced skill and knowledge of the day. One thing seems clear, that this Government, having incurred the very considerable expenditure of erecting stations on the coast, will have no option but to continue to erect more to connect the five existing stations with each other, and to bring the group into communication with Chateau Bay, Belle Isle, or some other station that is in connection with St. John's. That the system when complete will be of use there can be no doubt, especially if extended south along the Newfoundland coast till it connects with the telegraph wires.

At Indian Harbour, as at most places touched at, the people present were most desirous of showing their loyalty. I was received at several points with cheers and discharges of musketry, sometimes by a salute of one musket where only one man was present, a welcome that was under the circumstances more eloquently loyal than you have been the regulation number of big guns. Indian Harbour was, it appears, the most northerly fishing station on the Labrador coast in 1826, and was then on a small scale.

13. At 5 a. m., on the 10th August, I sailed from Indian Harbour on H.M.S. *Scylla*, to proceed direct to the northern extremity of the Labrador coast, the intention being to start from that end and to travel thence southward, thus visiting the several stations on the coast on the return journey, a plan that was deemed suitable on account of climatic conditions. I was accompanied by Mr. Cleninson and hoped to carry out observations of several kinds at the Chidley peninsula before the arrival of the *Fiona*, and then to tranship at Port Burwell into that vessel, on which I could more conveniently visit the coast stations than would be the case on the much larger *Scylla*. The *Fiona* was to go up the coast in-shore under the pilotage of Dr. Grenfell.

The *Scylla* steamed about 10 knots. During the 10th the weather was all that could be desired, the sea perfectly calm and smooth, free from drift ice, but many icebergs were floating southward with the current tending in that direction. The great naked hills of the coast were distinctly visible in steel blue outline, with patches of snow in such hollows as were at a height of about 1000 feet above the sea. There was not much life along the coast. Here and there a few fishing schooners could be made out. There were very few birds. An occasional black fish, and very few whales, were seen. The air was delightful and exhilarating.

About 7 a.m. of the 11th we were off Cape Mungford some fifteen miles. The mountains of that part of the coast seemed destitute of forest, but held much snow where they rose to 2,000 or 3,000. The weather was still perfect and the sea calm. Small fields of ice here and there now began to be met with, but they did not interfere to any extent with navigation. By mid day, however, both thermometer and barometer began to fall ominously, and before night we had rain, fog and an east wind, with floating ice-fields becoming larger and more frequent. We had hoped to reach Cape Chidley by four next morning, had the weather remained favourable.

During the night of the 11th, by the time we had arrived near the 59th degree of North latitude, the sea was found to be so nearly covered by floating ice that a free passage through it could not always be found for the ship. The fog remained dense and there was practically no wind. It was thought that we were near Cape Chidley about six or seven in the morning. Although the sun was by seven or eight o'clock at times almost quite visible in outline from the deck of the *Scylla*, yet nothing could be seen low down near the level of the water except at a very short distance, on account of the impenetrable, low, creeping fog. It was evident that it consisted of a thin sheet of cloud that rested on the surface of the water. We often had an opportunity of seeing on this coast how a dense fog may, and often does, cover only a very small sharply defined area. About eight o'clock we had a peep, as if through a loophole in the cloud, of a small part of the face of an almost perpendicular cliff of bare rock with some patches of snow, about 300 yards ahead of the ship. Soon afterwards a glimpse was got of a small part of the coast, and then the fog closed down again as impenetrable as before. It was however soon found by other momentary glimpses through the slowly drifting cloud that the coast was Cape Chidley or its near neighbourhood. The fog cloud continued to open and close on the coast at short intervals, sufficient after some time to show that when steaming four or five knots we lost instead of gaining ground, on account of the strong current that was running south along the coast. Numerous large patches of ice were being carried southward by this stream, so close together that great care was required to navigate the *Scylla* through them. Soundings, which were frequently repeated, indicated about eighty fathoms of water along that part of the coast at a quarter to half a mile from the foot of the cliffs. The position must have been one of some anxiety to the responsible officers, in view of the strong current, the ice masses, the thick fog, the utterly inhospitable shore, and in waters of which no survey has been made. Three or four inlets or bays, all packed full of ice, were passed in the neighbourhood of Cape Chidley. The coast wherever it could be seen for a moment presented steep, generally nearly perpendicular, cliffs of crystalline rock almost devoid of any stratification; or torn precipices of bare gray or brown rock, with no trace whatever of vegetation, for even moss seemed to fail on those frost-eaten crags. Now and then for a moment one caught a glimpse of rounded hills without peaks, 1,000 to 1,500 feet high. The fog had closed down in its dense dark-yellow form, and it was thought we must be opposite the most northerly point of the Chidley peninsula when we caught sight of two Esquimaux kayaks, each containing a single native. They were apparently looking for seals, and were armed each with a gun and a harpoon. One of them fired off his gun seemingly as a salute to us. They were induced to come on board the *Scylla*, but unfortunately they did not understand a word of English and we did not know any Esquimaux. They did not appear to know the word "Missionary," though it was conjectured from their excellent outfit that they must be under missionary influence. We had therefore to put them on board their kayaks, which they managed with wonderful ease and dexterity in the whirling eddies, without our having been able to obtain the smallest information of any kind from them. Nothing whatever could be seen of the coast at that time through the dense fog that thickly enveloped all around us. Fortunately this began to rise not long after, and we found that we were then at the north end of the Chidley peninsula, and soon the whole of the

west side was left perfectly clear though an impenetrable cloud continued to rest on and completely veil the eastern side. Enormous blocks of ice were then being driven into the Straits from the Atlant. and they were so close together that it was only by using the ram of the *Scylla* that a passage could be made for the ship. The tide had begun to flow west towards Ungava Bay, and was bringing in after us enormous fields of ice, before which we had to advance. While we were trying to feel our way round the coast, close hushore, in search of Port Burwell, a bright red ensign was noticed near a house that seemed of European model, about a mile and a half up a narrow channel leading right inland. A gun was fired to attract notice to our presence. Fortunately the ship was, at the mouth of this fiord, protected by the configuration of the rocky coast from the ice masses that were now being brought west by the rising tide, so that it was possible to remain in the light in which we were till two small boats rowed out to us. In one was the Reverend Mr. Waldmann, a Moravian missionary, who kindly came on board the *Scylla* and showed us the way round the coast to Port Burwell, which was only a mile or two distant. Mr. Waldmann had gone to the top of the hill to look out for the mission steamer *Harmony*, which was then expected, and he thus happened to notice the *Scylla*. We came to anchor in Port Burwell, a good and safe harbour, before evening. There were great fields of floating ice half mile from the shore all round that part of the coast, but the *Scylla* was able to pass inside these, sometimes not more than three or four hundred yards from the rocky shore. There were still several small icebergs in Port Burwell, and the upper end of the harbour and the channel in front of the mission were so closely filled with high blocks of ice that we had some difficulty in getting to the station.

14. We remained at Port Burwell from the afternoon of the 12th to the morning of the 19th of August. The weather was so bad during the whole of that prolonged stay that hardly anything could be done in examining the coast, owing to the prevalence of fog, rain and sleet, with high easterly winds. For astronomical purposes we were able to observe stars for not more than two hours during the seven days and nights we remained in that harbour.

Only two positions were obtained by astronomic observation in this neighbourhood, that of Port Burwell, and that of an island I had thought in passing on the 12th to be the most northerly part of the peninsula, though it was found by actual observation that another point, two or three miles further east, was ten or fifteen seconds further north. But it was very difficult to obtain "sights" on that island through the driving fog. The temperature on the top of the island at noon on the 18th of August was 38 Farenheit. On the preceding day it was only 34 Farenheit at the sheltered Mission station at 8.30 a.m. From the top of this island, about 350 feet high, one had an excellent view of the passage that is called Gray's Strait, between the Button Islands and the Chidley peninsula proper. When the tide was rising, a current of from four to six knots, depending on the state of the tide, and about half a mile wide, ran from west to east along the shore of the peninsula; beyond that an equally strong current, which represented the rising tide, swept past from east to west. The direction of the current along the south end of the Button group could not be made out. The clash of these two mighty streams roared like a great waterfall, and produced extensive and powerful eddies and whirl-

poole. Commodore Paget, after landing me on the island where I was to observe, continued his way on the *Scylla's* launch, accompanied by Mr. Clemmison, and by Mr. Lane as a guide, to cross the Button Islands; but it was soon found the launch was at the mercy of the great currents and eddies. Looking on from the island I could see better than they could the danger they would incur if they ventured too far, and I was glad to see that they were able to turn back before they had quite reached the line of impact of the two contending streams, and in a short time to find shelter in more protected water. This shows clearly the importance and interest that attaches to the "Grenfell Tickle."

On the 14th, in company with Commodore Paget, we had examined the north-west half of the Grenfell Channel or Tickle. This is a passage that leads through from the east coast, starting south of Cape Childley, to the bay that lies on the east side of the Childley peninsula, opening some two or three miles south of Port Burwell. It is about two or three hundred yards wide, and was supposed to be sufficiently deep to permit of the passage of large ships through it, thus avoiding the necessity of doubling the Childley peninsula. Mr. Rebold, Navigating Lieutenant of the *Scylla*, has, however, after traversing the channel twice, reported one spot in it where the depth did not exceed two and a half fathoms. It is, therefore, necessary, that it should be more fully examined before it can be considered safe for large vessels. Strong tides press through the Grenfell Tickle. It seems to be navigated by small icebergs with more draught than any ship would have. It runs all the way between steep hills of bare rock. Although we were in the channel at the warmest period of the summer season, snow fell when we were there in the middle of the afternoon. It is about 8 or 10 miles long, and would, if proved to be safe, be a decided gain to vessels passing between the Atlantic and Port Burwell or Ungava and Hudson's Bays. Unfortunately the weather was so unfavourable that we were not able to make a complete examination of this important passage, which would take some time, on account of the probability of its containing some great boulders in its bed.

15. The Moravian Station at Port Burwell is called Killinek. At Port Burwell there were 48 natives, men, women, and children, in six families. In their own language they call themselves by the name of "Innuït," and do not know the term "Esquimaux." It is a coincidence that the Innuït should have Teutonic teachers and that these two racial appellations, Innuït and Deutsch, which, in their respective vernaculars, connote such widely different races, should etymologically mean "the people." The term "Esquimaux," on the other hand, seems to be a name given to the Innuït by their neighbours, similar in meaning to "Samoyed," and to "Carib," our "cannibal," names that it is very improbable that the peoples indicated thereby ever gave to themselves. It is, however, not likely that the Innuït are aware of the evil significance contained in the word "Esquimaux." It expressed characteristics that in their case were probably not misapplied, for Chapple says of them as late as 1808, page 100, "They hesitate not to sacrifice a favorite child on the grave of its deceased parent."

The Rev. Mr. Waldmann and Mrs. Waldmann have been at Port Burwell

about one year, but they have been fourteen years in Labrador in the service of the Mission, without going on leave till this fall. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, of the Church of England Mission, laboured there two or three years, but it was agreed between the two Missions that the work at Killinek should be taken over by the Moravian Mission. Mr. Stewart then went on to Port Chimo in Ungava Bay. This arrangement now leaves the whole population of the Labrador Inuit that are under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland to the exclusive teaching of the Moravian Mission.

The Inuit about this station are all natives of the East Coast, that is, natives of the Newfoundland dependency, with the questionable exception of one woman who is from the St. George's River. They are about middle size compared with Europeans, are strongly built, but look shorter than they really are on account of the cut and quantity of their clothes.

On Sunday, the 13th, we attended Divine Service at the house of Mr. Waldmann. A suitable church and school will be erected there shortly, but in the meantime the Mission house is the only meeting place. All the Inuit of the settlement were present, well and heavily clad in furs and woolen garments. None of them are baptised as yet, but they come to divine worship regularly as soon as the bell is rung. One young girl got baptised, but the natives had carried her off from the station, as they did not seem to quite approve of baptism. There was a close adherence to type among the Inuit present. Their hair is black, smooth, and straight; the forehead small; the eyes brown; the palpebral opening narrow, the lower edge of the lid straight, the margin of the lower lid curved, the eyelids thus cutting off two segments of the brown iris; the cheek-bones are broad and prominent, the cheeks ruddy, on a yellowish-bronze background. The breadth of the face across the cheek-bones is equal to its length from the eyes to the lower point of the chin. The upper lip is neither long nor short; the lower jaw is slight in proportion to the cheek bones; the chin is small. But the most remarkable feature of the Inuit is the small, often ridiculously small, rounded delicate nose, which projects in some cases hardly anything beyond the high cheek bones, and gives a very remarkable unsymmetrical, unfinished look to the face. It is a strange peculiarity of many of the young Inuit girls of about a dozen years of age that, if one looks only at the face of the girl, it would pass as belonging to a woman of thirty. Some of the elder men had a thinish beard, but the younger men had but a trace of hair on the chin. The small feet and hands, the straight, glossy, black hair, and to some extent the eyes, remind one of the Linc Islanders of the Pacific, who live in a climate that is the antithesis of Labrador, though the two races are probably from a common stock. Perhaps nothing is more remarkable in this people than the softness of their voices. They have quite remarkable musical capabilities. Even at this comparatively new station they sing the service hymns exceptionally well. Mr. Waldmann read two lines of a hymn at a time from a translation into their own language. Mr. Clemenson presided at the harmonium and accompanied the singers, then other two times were taken in succession, till the hymn was finished. Mr. Waldmann conducted the whole service,

which was simple and not too prolonged, in the Innuït tongue, which even in the mouth of the most eloquent native is neither a fluent nor a euphonious language.

A half-breed couple, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, natives of Davis Inlet, reside at Port Burwell where they have lived several years. They occupy the humble dwelling formerly tenanted by the Rev. Dr. Stewart. Mr. Lane arrived at Hudson Bay while we were at Port Burwell. He had been serving as interpreter on the Canadian steamer *Arctic*, with Major Moody, of the Canadian Mounted Police. They are a very intelligent and industrious couple, and are well acquainted with the country. Mrs. Lane makes very superior boots of seal skin, for which she manages to find a market. The foot consists of a kind of skin that is lighter in color than the leg. The sewing is done with the fine and strong threads of the sinew that is obtained from the loins of the caribou. Mrs. Lane, who is a resourceful and courageous woman, has alone killed more than one polar bear.

The natives looked healthy and in excellent condition. They were always, whether occupied or not, warmly clothed in garments half European, half native. They were then living in canvas tents, but will occupy huts of earth and stone during the winter. They catch considerable quantities of codfish in the neighbourhood but no salmon or trout. Caribou are rare in that part of the country. Seals are common. It appears that the seals are shot, sometimes by Winchester rifles, and then harpooned. The natives still use walrus bone for making some parts of their spears or harpoons, but the points are of steel. They trap a certain number of white and red foxes, but the black or silver varieties are rare. There are sometimes large numbers of partridges on the peninsula. It is said they pass here in the fall and spring in their migrations to and from Ballin's Land.

16. The natives about Port Burwell retain more of their original manners and habits than do those about the other stations further south. There is some approach towards individual or family rights to exclusive trapping or fishing over certain defined localities, but they frequently fish or hunt in common. For example, a man named Kuber, claims the Button Islands, the group that forms the southern side of the entrance to the wide channel that leads from the Atlantic to Hudson's Bay. They are utterly bare and barren, and are now unoccupied, and are rarely visited by natives. On the other hand, in more than one case, three or four men hunt together over the same land. A father may or may not divide his property and rights among his sons. The eldest son is recognized as the head of the family. Women have no hunting or fishing rights. Unmarried sisters are provided for by their brothers. No attempt whatever is made at any form of cultivation. There is in point of fact no soil; and if there were, the climate would be prohibitive. An intending bridegroom has to pay the father and mother for their daughter. It was ascertained that the payment in one case had been enough seal skins to make a tent. The bridegroom in this particular instance, however, obtained his bride on credit, and refused to pay afterwards. The natives are not very willing, it appears, to give information on such matters as these. But it seems that at Killisnook payment is always made, at least among those not yet well under missionary influence. It was not found that any very distinct trace of totemism exists among them. One man had abandoned his wife and two children.

and had gone to live with his half sister instead. But such a connection as this was said to be exceedingly rare among the Inuit. This man had been forbidden by Mr. Malderman to come to the station. One woman was seen there that had given birth to nine children. She had been twice married. Only one man in the community had two wives. One woman we saw is the mother of five remarkably fine, plump children, with ruddy cheeks, and bright dark eyes, reminding one of Japanese. It was quite clear that among the natives on the northern part of the coast, large families is the rule. All the children looked then exceedingly plump and very healthy, unless indeed they might be considered morbidly fat. One tent we entered was made of thin canvas, supported on a single pole, the lower edge of the cloth being kept tight to the ground with large stones. The inside was half black with mosquitoes, but the women and children did not seem to mind those overgrown and well fed insects.

There is no chieftainship among the Inuit, and there is little or nothing to show that they ever had a polity of tribal and chiefly distinctions. As has been the case in perhaps every aboriginal people that ever existed, certain persons among the Inuit, called variously magi or soothsayers, — locally "angekok" — claim to be able to establish or enter into communication with a supernatural world. These, it appears, invoke spirits, or the elements on account of third parties. But the private individual had, in some cases still has, his own particular praying spot, where he addresses himself to the spirit of his father, or fathers, in very much the same way that the Yoruba in West Africa prays to his fetish, which contains the spirit of the ancestor of his tribe; and in a manner similar to that in which the Papuan finds the soul of his ancestor in the white cockatoo, or in whatever object the totem of his tribe happens to be located. It is to the practical part of this ancestral worship, which has certainly been the most widely distributed cult in the world, that the anthropologist is indebted at the present day for the few specimens of old Inuit articles, such as stone lamps, stone dishes, &c., that are still to be found in Labrador. The prayer of the Inuit to the spirit of his ancestor may be regarded as closely connected to the principle of totemism.

It was only the other day that the American archaeologist Davis discovered a princely tomb at Thebes, in the royal burying ground of Ramses II., a contemporary Pharaoh of Moses. Inside that vault were various vases of alabaster, quite intact, and many other articles of domestic use, just as they were made and required there 3,400 years ago. These things were put in the royal tomb for the use of the occupant, and this no doubt represented the very highest conceptions of thought and civilization to be met with at that day on the face of the globe. In precisely the same spirit the deceased Inuit was laid to rest in a convenient spot among the cold, bare rocks of his desolate native country; and his rude stone lamp, his stone pot, his two little balls of pyrites with which to light his fire, his arrow and spear heads, perhaps a stone axe, were put near him; but the lamps and dishes, being in positions easily accessible, were made unserviceable for use by the living by making holes in them, or by damaging them in some other way. The Papuan puts over the grave of the dead in the same way the tools and utensils belonging to and used by the defunct man or woman. The only difference be-

tween the practice of the royal pharaonic Egyptian and the secluded and unenlightened Innuït, is but one of culture and refinement in art. The principle and practice from the human point of view were identical, though the surroundings were so very different. The graves of the Innuït have been as ruthlessly violated and robbed as the tombs of the royal Pharaohs, so that at the present moment it is rare to meet with an Innuït grave that is completely furnished. The Innuït naturally is inclined to resent the violation of the more recent graves that contain the remains of those they may once have known. In one case a man complained loudly to a member of the Moravian Mission that an enthusiastic American lady had carried away the principal part of the mortal remains of his own grandmother. In all probability the Innuït always buried, or set aside, their dead among the slabs and boulders of stone. They could hardly have burned them, owing to the absence of fuel. It would have been difficult, in many cases impossible, to bury them for want of soil.

The Innuït is still interesting as being a very natural, a very human, man. In the same manner as the Yoruba, the Papuan, the Chinese, and the Japanese, he regards his dead as members of his family; and the spirit of his ancestors as a protecting power to be conciliated by worship and devotion. How deep-rooted this feeling is I have had good cause to learn in trying to put an end to house burials among a primitive people in another part of the world. In spite of evangelisation this sentiment is not extinct in the Innuït.

17. The natives about the Killinek Station, as at all others, are given perfect liberty to come and go as they choose. Locomotion during winter is by sleds and sleighs. Their dogs are very large, rough, and strongly built animals, though not equal to those seen at Cartwright, where they are probably much better fed. They are black or white, or of mixed colour. In summer they are not fed by their owners, and have to pick up their own food where they can get it. They vary in price, from four or five dollars for an ordinary dog, to as much again for a leader. In winter they are fed on dried fish. The dog seemed to be the only animal kept at Killinek. Lieut. Chappell in his book on Labrador, published in 1818, says of the Labrador dog, page 100: "They have been frequently known to devour the unprotected children of their masters." At Cartwright we saw evidence that this ferocious animal has not become more mild in disposition. A bright little boy, son of the genial Mr. Swaffield, Manager for the Hudson Bay Company at Cartwright, aged about half a dozen years, was last year being literally torn to pieces by the dog-team of that old-established station when he was rescued from their fangs, I believe, by Mrs. Swaffield. Though fearfully lacerated the little fellow has, under the care of Doctor Grenfell I understand, made an excellent recovery. These dogs form a republic of their own which does not always respect the liberty of the individual. What appeared to be the finest dog of the team at Cartwright, a magnificent white, long-haired animal, had been banished out of their community by the other dogs, and, at first, for safety, had attached himself to the American party. That dog dare not, under the penalty of being torn to shreds, approach the other dogs of the station. Jealousy and envy was supposed to be the motive for this cruel and rigorous ostracism. Mr. Swaffield thought that when the team

was put into harness in front of the formidable dog-whip, the peace could be maintained. At Hebron in the previous year a young girl was seriously torn by dogs in the absence of her parents; and one woman was so mangled by them that she died of her wounds. Numerous similar examples could be given.

18. I was informed by Mr. Lane that the first cape westward from Port Burwell, some four or five miles, is called Akkivut, and that the second cape is called Oivuk, and is perhaps about fifteen miles from Port Burwell. These were both visible from the bridge of the *Scylla* in Port Burwell. The Inuit of Killinek hunt and trap up to Cape Oivuk, and for about five miles beyond it. Mr. Lane asserted positively that no people other than the Killinek natives hunt or trap there. The traditions of the natives, and the presence of large numbers of graves on the Button Islands, seem to shew clearly that the group was formerly inhabited. These islands vary in size from probably twenty or thirty square miles down to mere isolated rocks, rise to several hundred feet in height, and are divided apparently into a northern and southern group. They are merely detached patches of the Chidley peninsula. The Killinek people do still occasionally hunt there, but they cross over but seldom, on account of the dangerous nature of the intervening passage. The whole Chidley Peninsula seems to consist of a number of islands separated by narrow channels or tickles of deep water. It, like the Button group, appears to belong exclusively to the natives now about the Killinek Station of the Moravian Mission.

Port Burwell is a good harbor, but is the only safe and easily accessible one, so far as is generally known, on that part of the coast. The Hon'ble Captain Blandford, of St. John's, who spent several seasons about the Chidley Peninsula, says that there are a few good anchorages in the channel on this part of the coast; but they would require very careful examination before they could be used by a stranger. We certainly saw no other place than Port Burwell that could be called a harbour. Captain Blandford established himself on the Chidley peninsula, and at Port Burwell, some dozen or more years ago. He transferred his interest in the establishment at the latter place to the Messrs. Job Bros., of St. John's, three or four years since, and that firm in turn made over the station to the Moravian Mission. During that occupation, and up to only a few months ago, the Newfoundlanders living at Port Burwell believed themselves to be in the unquestioned jurisdiction of this colony; but the present dwellers there informed me that they have been told by Canadian officers that they will in future be called on to use the postage stamps of the Dominion, and to pay Customs' dues to Canada.

The Moravian Mission does not pay any duty on goods imported by them into Labrador. I am informed by Mr. LeMessurier that this privilege was allowed to them at first under an arrangement with the Imperial Government when Newfoundland was a Crown Colony. It is now permitted among the exemptions from Customs' dues under section 210 of the "Customs' Act," as follows: "Supplies, stores and donations for the Moravian Mission on Labrador and for the Deep Sea Mission, under such rules and regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council." Even if Port Burwell were under any arrangement with this Govern-

ment to pass into the possession of the Dominion, it is very improbable that the Canadian Government would really compel the Mission to pay them Customs' dues under the circumstances of the case. It is quite clear that the use of Port Burwell is required by each of the two Governments for the development of their fisheries in those seas.

The firm of Job Brothers sent a steamer there first in 1892 for the purpose of fishing. In 1898 they built houses and formed a regular station at Port Burwell. From 1902 they occupied under a squatter's right. In 1903 they were notified by the Canadian Government that duties would be collected by them in future at Port Burwell. During their occupation some score of Inuit east-coast families lived there, catching seals and trapping. Indians sometimes come there to trade, but not to fish or trap. From 1889 to 1903, inclusive, fifteen vessels of the United States entered Hudson's Bay, and only two British. While we were at Port Burwell the Canadian Government's steamer *Arctic* came into this harbour. This vessel, under the command of the experienced Major Moody, had been establishing police and government stations in the northern possessions of the Dominion. Major Moody had with him a considerable staff and a detachment of police.

19. On the morning of the 19th August we left Port Burwell at 7.30, on the *Seylla*, fortunately in fine weather. The *Fionn* arrived there on the evening of the same day, having been delayed by inclement weather and other causes. Curiously enough the two steamers passed each other on the coast about mid-day, in perfectly clear weather, without either seeing anything of the other. We were opposite what is probably the Cape Chidley of the charts at 11 o'clock, and off the entrance to the Grenfell Tickle at noon. It was not clear which particular point is the real Cape Chidley, as the best and latest charts are only rude and very imperfect diagrams of this part of the coast. In two bays in that neighborhood we saw the constant blowing of two great schools of whales as we passed. Gray's Strait, which is from four to five miles wide, and apparently free from shoals, and the strait that lies further north between the Button Islands and Resolution Island, as far as we could see from the deck of the *Seylla*, were then free of ice. It had been driven by steady easterly winds right into Hudson's Bay. In rounding the Chidley Peninsula through the Gray Strait the tide was so strong against us that the *Seylla*, doing the ordinary ten-knot revolutions, and with a strong breeze in her favour, was sometimes not advancing more than two knots an hour.

In the evening of the 19th we were about the position of Nachvak, but with the sun setting, or low down, it was impossible to see the narrow and overlapped entrance, and I thus, to my great regret, missed the Ramah Station of the Moravian Mission, the only one I was unable to visit. We had, therefore, to stand out further to sea during the night, and then return inshore to try and find the station of Hebron in the morning.

A remarkable feature of the formation of the hills and mountains on this northern part of the coast was well seen between Nachvak and the Chidley Peninsula. Looked at from some miles out at sea the coast presents a serrated skyline of some-

what wonderful symmetry, so symmetrical that one cannot help regarding the configuration of all those hills and mountains as having been produced by a cause or causes common to all. The axis of each seems to run north and south. The south side is very steep; the north side presents a long and gentle, nearly even, slope. This indentation is deep and very striking, but is on such a large scale as to be easily overlooked.

20. On the morning of the 20th August we approached the neighbourhood of Hebron, as near as could be made out from the chart. We entered a long fiord between high hills of bare rock to look for the station. The weather was very fine. No living thing was visible, and there was no appearance of any habitation in this deep inlet. The steam launch was sent up the fiord, but returned without seeing any trace of human presence. Two 6-pounder guns were fired, and we then steamed away to speak a schooner seen some miles out at sea; but before we had cleared the land we noticed a small boat pulling out from the next bay south of us, and we diverted our course to meet it. The occupants were a man and a boy, native Inuit of Hebron, and they showed us where to find the Mission Station. The latter is built on the west side of a good harbour, to which the approach is excellent, and where the anchorage is good. I was received on the wharf by the whole of the native community then present at Hebron, headed by the three resident European Missionaries. They all chanted a hymn, with their heads uncovered, as I landed. The singing was soft and plaintive, and the whole scene from its surroundings and associations was very touching in its simplicity and genuineness.

The Hebron Station lies at about 58 degs. 12' N., and 4 h. 9.5 m. W. It is the nearest to the Ocean of all the stations. It is situated on the mainland, and only a few islands stand between it and the Atlantic. The Bay in which it lies is open to the southeast. The site of this station is well chosen for protection from weather, but the situation, though so admirable in all other respects, has one drawback. There is a swamp of perhaps half an acre of land between the mission buildings and the houses of the natives, which cannot be drained without considerable blasting, as it lies in a saucer-shaped depression of rock. Matters have been made worse by the removal of much of the detritus deposited in the swamp from the hill above it, for the construction of the houses of the natives. In carrying out astronomical observations at night we had a very impressive demonstration of the capacity of that swamp to breed mosquitoes, for in all my experience of more than thirty years of tropical life I had never been more cruelly treated by mosquitoes than at Hebron. The mission premises are commodious and substantial, built of imported timber, on stone foundations. This station has been in existence upwards of 70 years. The missionaries comprise three European couples, Mr. and Mrs. Asboi, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, and Mr. and Mrs. Bohlman. They have been on this coast twelve, eight, and six years, respectively. There are no native ministers or teachers, but there are some native "helpers," elderly and experienced men, who occasionally preside at meetings, address the people, and teach singing.

The natives that have their headquarters at Hebron have no tribal name. They number, all told, 183 persons. The population, so far as regards vital statis-

tics, is believed to be at present stationary, the births and deaths being nearly even. In March there was serious alarm over what appeared at first to be an epidemic of typhoid (?) fever. Dr. Hutton was sent for, and most fortunately he was able to control the disease. He had already visited the station in February and attended to all sick before the epidemic outbreak occurred. Some 28 of the natives settled at Hebron migrated further south this year. The missionaries of that place believe that the whole race has at present a tendency to move southwards. The natives give as a reason for this the total want of fuel on the northern part of the coast. There is neither tree nor bush, nor anything to burn, to be seen on the mountains about Hebron. All the Hebron natives are Christian with the exception of one young man who arrived there this year, apparently from the small remaining group of some thirty heathen that still hold out at Eclipse Harbour. This young man is now a candidate for baptism. Two others passed through here recently, proceeding south, and expressing a desire to renounce heathenism. There is thus good reason to believe that in a very short time every Inuit on Labrador will be a professing Christian. Monogamy is an established rule to which there is no exception at Hebron. It appears that cousins may intermarry, but no marriage between brother and sister has been known here. Recently, however, a widower married his own stepmother. When this marriage was celebrated the mission was not aware of the relationship between the parties. The case shews that among the natives such unions are not considered irregular, as no particular notice was taken of this marriage by the natives. This mission is not aware whether the bridegroom pays for the bride in this community. The assent of the mission is asked to each marriage by the suitor, and the missionary then ascertains whether the parents and the girl are in favour of the match, otherwise the nuptial ceremony is not performed by the mission. Girls are married at seventeen.

The natives at Hebron were then all living in houses composed of timber, stone and earth. Earth was heaped upon the outside of the walls of the house to the roof, and in some cases right over the roof. The inside was not clean according to European ideas, and offered a very striking contrast to the housekeeping of the wives of the missionaries. The first thing that one notices on entering any of the mission houses is that by the continuous scrubbing of the passage and floors the soft and fibrous parts of the planks in the flooring have been worn away so that the knots in the boards project a quarter of an inch or more, according to the age of the house. The natives have still much room left for improvement from this example.

According to the Missionaries the fishermen on the coast do not often give liquor to the natives, or interfere in any way with the family affairs of the Inuit. But it appears that the natives sometimes obtain from them packs of cards, by which they are able to indulge their passion for gambling. One woman, it was found, had gambled away nearly all the clothes she possessed. Out of the 183 natives at Hebron only some half score of those of readable age are unable to read. A considerable number understand a little English. Some 35 children, from six to thirteen years of age, attend school. It does not appear that they now receive any

industrial training. The Mission has, at this station, a Poor Fund, from which regular allowances are given to the helpless, widows, old and feeble people, or young orphans. To a number of those on the border land between ability and inability to work, light employment is given by the Mission. To the able-bodied assistance is given only in cases of accident and real distress, but given with such discrimination as not to encourage either laziness or improvidence. At the same time no native is ever suffered to die of hunger, from whatever cause it may arise. No repayment to the Poor Fund is ever demanded; but credit is often given to the able-bodied for advances that are to be repaid without interest.

Traders do not frequent the Hebron district. The nearest trading station is the Hudson Bay one at Nachvak. This Company, it was stated at Hebron, is very friendly and helpful towards the Moravian Mission. The prices paid here by the Mission to the natives were given as follows:—

Red Fox Skins	84.00
White "	4.00
Blue "	6.00
Cross "	16.00
Silver "	up to 180.00
Seal Blubber—per 112 lbs	2.40
Seal Skins	20c. to 60c.

The Deer Hunts of the Hebron natives failed this year owing, it is supposed, to the heavy snows of the spring after a mild winter. At the first great hunt they got only one lean deer; but at the second hunt they did much better.

I had an opportunity of seeing the natives at afternoon service. It happened to be the day of the Litany Lesson. There were present 18 men, 2 boys and 35 women and girls, with some half dozen infants. The bulk of the population was absent fishing and hunting, as is usual at this time of the year. The natives were all well and comfortably clothed. Some of the children were very fine, but absurdly fat. As a congregation they were very attentive, and the singing, led by a native man at the harmonium, was excellent. An aged native informed me that he had learned from his father and grandfather that the Inuit had no Kayaks before they obtained iron from Europeans, and that they then hunted and fished only on the banks, rocks and ice. They made fire by striking together two nodules of iron pyrites, the sparks from which they let fall on the fine downy tufts of the cotton grass, an eriophorum that grows in wet soil on many places on the coast. The native name for the down is "supputi." They sometimes use, instead of cotton grass, moss dried and moistened with seal oil. These fire stones are not now used and are obtained only from old graves.

At Hebron the lowest temperatures registered each month since September, 1904, have been:

	C.	F.
1904—September	- 2.3 degs.	27.86 degs.
October	- 6.5	19.13
November	-15.0	2.10
December	-28.4	-19.12

	C.	F.
1905—January	-28.4 degs.	-10.12 degs.
February	-27.0	-16.60
March	-28.4	-19.12
April	- 8.5	16.30
May	- 5.5	22.10
June	- 1.0	30.20
July to	- 1.0	30.20
August 14th	- 1.0	30.20

The highest temperature during the same period was :—

On the 28th July, 22.5 degs. c.; 72.5 degs. f.; and the next highest :
On August 5th and 6th, 17.5 degs. c., 63.5 degs. f.

This gives a range of temperature for that year of 91.6 degs. f.

The first white frosts occurred from 5th to 10th October, and continuous frost set in on the 25th October. Agriculture at Hebron is clearly impossible. A number of grasses grow about the settlement, and grow well between the rocks. This vegetation, which is quite exceptional, cannot be used for goats or sheep on account of the large number of dogs kept by the natives, which are indispensable for travelling in winter. The Missionaries have a few garden flowers in small protected beds which by close attention they maintain in a flourishing condition. But lettuce, similarly grown, showed some signs of having been touched by frost. In the grass about the Mission buildings were a great many dandelion flowers, and these had not been used by the Mission as a vegetable, though the same plant is largely eaten in St. John's in the spring of the year; it is also used by the Missionaries at some of the other stations. Many more wild flowers grow at Hebron than on the Chidley peninsula, conspicuous among them the beautiful harebell (*campanula rotundifolia*), which flourishes about the station at Hebron as luxuriantly as in the north of Scotland. The clondberry is said to occur in the mountains about Hebron, but it is so small and is so rare that no domestic use can be made of it.

21. We left Hebron about 6.30 on the morning of the 21st August for Okak, where we arrived at 2 p.m., after passing some exceedingly grand and picturesque scenery. We steamed through several passages between magnificent cliffs that are almost perpendicular, the channel sometimes not more than 1,200 or 1,000 yards wide, the cliffs on each side 1,000 to 1,500 feet high. The lower is composed of hard, grey rock; the upper half of a dark friable formation that is disintegrating into fine grit. There is a delicate appearance of a thin low green covering on some of the hills here about, distinctly more so than there is further north. As we approached Okak we saw on the hollows of the mountain on the south side of the passage the first trees we had noticed on the voyage towards the south. It appears that the northern limit of trees on the coast is between Okak and Hebron, at about 58 degrees of north latitude. The trees are said by the Missionaries to be spruce, fir and birch, but generally the two first. Okak or Okkak, lies about 57 degrees, 34 minutes North and 3 hrs. 7.5 minutes West. The station is on an island, sur-

rounded pretty well on all sides by high bare hills. The Rev'd Messrs. Simon and Schmidt, and Dr. Hutton, came on board the *Seylla* as soon as we anchored, and presented me with an address of welcome. I landed soon after at the wharf, where I was received by the missionaries and by the native population, who began to chant a hymn in their soft and melodious voices as I approached the pier. The buildings of the mission consist of a commodious dwelling house and prayer hall under one roof; of large and substantial stores; and of a hospital, which last is a new and well arranged separate building. The hospital has been built only a short time, but they had already had in it a considerable number of resident patients before it was considered to be really opened. There was a trained nurse here last year, but her engagement expired and she had left a few days before our arrival. Her place was to be taken soon by a lady member of the Moravian body who is a trained nurse, and was then on the way out from England. The hospital has seven beds for adults and two cots for children. It is a wooden two story building, the wards on the upper floor. It is provided with an operating room, dispensary, out-patients room and the usual requisites. It will, I understand, be open alike to natives or Europeans, indeed to any human being that may require it. There had already been patients there from as far north as Rannh, and from as far south as Hopedale. As a rule, however, Hopedale and Makkovik will probably send their patients to the Deep Sea Mission hospital at Indian Harbour. The Innuits were very suspicious of European medicine, but they begin to understand the advantage to be obtained from it, and to be less fearful of it. Dr. Hutton, who is giving the best years of his life to this unknown work of mercy, is a fully qualified medical man, from Manchester, a devoted and enthusiastic member of the Mission, as is also Mrs. Hutton, a skilled and experienced nurse. The Doctor has already been three years in the mission. He has been able to do much good, though the suspicions of the natives made it difficult at first to gain their confidence. I did make a note of the number of cases of natives and Europeans that Dr. Hutton has attended, but the number I find in my notes is so large that I think I must have made a mistake in the figures, and therefore I do not give them. I visited all the native houses then occupied, but more than half of them were closed up in the absence of their owners, then away fishing and hunting. The houses are built of wood and generally contain two or three small rooms, with sometimes a little garret in the larger ones. These dwellings leave very much to be desired in the way of cleanliness, and are far from being pleasant to the eye, or to the sense of smell of one not accustomed to their peculiar odour. They have much less earth piled round them, or over them, than is the case at Hebron. The head of almost every family at Okak has a team of dogs for winter travelling. There are in this district recognized individual fishing and hunting rights, but they often fish and hunt in common. In the evening I saw all the natives then at Okak in the prayer-hall, where I spoke to them through the medium of the interpretation of the Rev. Mr. Simon. There were some three score women, and about half as many men present. They looked well fed, and wore a superabundance of clothes. They sang remarkably well, and were very attentive to what was said to them. They were manifestly pleased and grateful that they were thought of and recognized as one of the many races under the rule of King Edward, for the Innuits have been educated by the Moravian Mission to be loyal subjects of their Sovereign.

The storehouses of the Mission are capable of containing much merchandize. They had up to then reserved only a small quantity of the dried fish they had purchased from the natives, the season having been late this year. The Mission exports about 300 barrels of trout from Okak, and about 200 barrels from Hebron. These are all caught in nets by the natives. A barrel contains nearly a hundred-weight. It is thought by the Missionaries that the natives may, on the average, capture for each man about 50 seals a year at Okak, as against about 150 a man at Hebron, and from 250 to 300 each at Port Burwell. The price paid to natives for seal skin is from 40 to 60 cents; for deer skin about the same, depending much on the presence or absence of fly-holes in the skin. I saw some completely riddled with perforations marked 20 cents. Natives pay 8 or 10 cents a pound for shot, and from 20 cents and upwards a pound for gunpowder, depending on the quality. They generally shoot seals with No. 1 shot. They are charged 60 cents a pound for tobacco. Other articles are in proportion. On the whole the Mission deals here very fairly with them in trade matters, and on business lines, apart from their paternal care of the native, which represents a different department of their activity. Hanging on the wall of the store near the entrance is the named and numbered pass-book of each native, which shows at a glance his sales and purchases, and his debit or credit. Each man seems to make on an average from \$50 to \$60 a year. During the previous year they had a good fishery, and they got some 1,200 seals. They shot between 500 and 600 caribou.

A boat was able to get into Okak through the ice on the 21st June. On the 14th of that month they had the rare phenomenon on that coast of a thunderstorm.

All the children of about seven years and upwards that I met at this station could read. It does not appear that the natives receive here any industrial training. An orphanage existed for some time at Okak, but has been discontinued because it was found that native boys growing up there did not learn properly to fish and hunt, and they were thus not qualified to enter on equal terms with others in the struggle for life.

In the gardens of the Mission, which receive most careful attention, there were potatoes, turnips, lettuce and cabbage, all looking very well at that date. The potato rows have light wooden frames fitted over them, on which cloth screens can be spread at night to protect them from frost when necessary. The other plants do not seem to require this protection. They were from a month to six weeks less advanced than similar crops at St. John's. The natives, though they have the example of the Missionaries before them, hardly ever try to grow anything. The few that do so are the immediate retainers of the Mission, and even these few do not seem to understand cultivation too well, or to give to it the great attention that is here indispensable. The Mission garden has one point in its favour—there seems to be a total absence of caterpillars.

The population appears on the whole to be, at the present time, healthy. It amounts at Okak to 350, and is the largest Inuit centre. In August and September, 1904, an epidemic of influenza with bronchial complications carried off in all

65 persons, 19 of whom were children. Contrary to what might be expected, dysentery, it would appear, hardly ever occurs, and never in the epidemic form assumed by influenza. Phthisis is rare. Serious accidents are not common. Skin diseases are, on the other hand, very often met with.

All the natives at Okak are Christians, with the exception of one woman recently arrived from the north, and she is a candidate for baptism. Mosquitoes were present in painful abundance at Okak, nearly as troublesome to the astronomical observer as at Hebron. It would be easily possible to greatly reduce this source of torment by intelligent attention for a few years, for about three months annually, to drains and pools. No meteorological records are now kept at this station. There is a good harbour at Okak. The rise and fall of the tide is about seven feet.

22. On the morning of Wednesday the 23rd of August we dropped anchor at the Moravian settlement of Hopedale. The Missionaries stationed there are Messrs. Hettasch, Lenz, and Guleby, with Mrs. Hettasch and Mrs. Lenz. About 100 Inuit, occupying twenty-five houses, have their headquarters at this station, and some 150 others live in the district. There is a small church at Double Island in connection with this station, some scores of miles from Hopedale, for the convenience of both natives and fishermen during the fishing season. It was built by the Hopedale natives. No European Missionary lives there. The whole of the Inuit population about Hopedale were born Christian. Hopedale station was founded in 1782. It is situated at about 55 degs. 3m. N., and 4h. 1m. West. It is on the mainland; many islands lie between it and the Atlantic. The bay in front of the station is surrounded by hills of bare rock, from 300 to 500 feet high. The Records of the Surrogate Court of Labrador show that Judge Patterson visited Hopedale en circuit in August, 1830, but he found nothing to do there. It appears that formerly the natives of this district had some sort of tribal divisions, but these have now completely disappeared. There are no chiefs, but there are certain elders that possess some influence. These are appointed sometimes by the Mission, sometimes by the natives themselves. One native is known as the Schoolmaster, because he does a little teaching in school. Besides this there are certain native "Helpers," who occasionally address meetings, and on such occasions speak very well. All the natives were then absent, engaged in fishing, with the exception of one family. From four to five score of them were said to be at Double Island.

The mission buys here annually from 800 to 1,000 quintals of dry fish from the natives, at \$3.50 cwt. It is said by the missionaries that the native cured fish is perhaps the best on the coast. The mission pays them \$2.40 a cwt. for blubber, and obtain about 350 cwts. of it a year, or about 10 cwt. on the average from each man. For a marten's skin the price is \$15. They seldom get a silver fox, for the skin of which the price here is very variable. They obtain only few salmon; this mission buys annually about 60 barrels of trout at \$1 a barrel. The mission pays for dogskins 20 to 5 cents; musk-rat, 15 cents; mink, \$2; hare, 5 cents; weasel, 5 cents; otter, \$15. The fur of the squirrel is not used. A man of industry and skill may make as much as \$240 a year. The less skilful and diligent can earn as

much as \$150. This is said to be the best fur station on the coast. The mission authorities declare that the natives of this district are honest and industrious. The population is unfortunately not holding its ground in point of numbers. The birth rate is high, but the death rate is higher, owing chiefly to infant mortality, which has been described as "appalling." Of the children born to a married couple generally only two or three survive. On the other hand, the half-breeds are increasing in number; there is much less mortality among their children, and the future of the island seems to lie with them. They are believed to number about 300. There are said to be in this district more skillful trappers and fishermen than the rest of the island. They are declared also to be sober and industrious. At school there were ten Innuït children, while 40 half-breeds were taught in English in a separate school. All the grown up people can read, and most of them can do simple arithmetic. There has been no vaccination against small-pox, either here or at any other station. Small-pox has occurred further south, but has never been introduced here. Hopedale. Mr. Hettasch has had some instruction in medicine at Longstone College, and does what he can in cases of sickness among both the Innuïts and natives.

The fishermen from Newfoundland do not often give liquor to natives in this district, or cause domestic trouble in their families. A French steamer visited this place last year, and a result of that visit has been that some trouble in this direction is anticipated should a French station be established near this, as has lately been talked of on the coast. The natives are not quarrelsome, and seldom proceed to extreme violence, but they will resent familiar attentions to their women. It was said that confession was made that a murder was contemplated last year by one or two natives, but no homicide has been actually committed for some fifteen years among the natives. A man now and then chastises a disobedient wife, and the latter sometimes complains to the missionaries, who thereupon re-establish domestic peace. The mission authorities have no judicial powers whatever, and can therefore at most only impose church discipline, which generally means exclusion from the communion or other church ceremonies. In very bad cases they may banish the culprit from the station, but this occurs very rarely. Illegitimate births are not common. The girls are married at 17, the young men at 20. Burial is now always according to ordinary Christian form, in coffins, and no utensils or property are interred with the defunct. All the old graves in this vicinity have without exception been ruthlessly sacked and robbed, on account of the few rude and simple things formerly buried with their owner. Here they burn fire-wood, and now never use seal blubber for that purpose. They have to bring fire-wood from a distance of some 20 miles. A few stunted trees grow at the station, but these are carefully preserved by the mission. The natives use only the hook and line in catching fish. They declare confidently that both the codfishery and the salmon fishery are being ruined by the codtrap. They also complained that some Newfoundland fishermen were then shooting young foxes, the skins of which were at that time of year worth about 5 cents each; and they asserted that this will seriously prejudice their winter trapping, which is of great importance to the natives there. The latter have, in the absence of regular legislation by the Legisla-

ture of Newfoundland on the subject, agreed among themselves to not trap the marten after the first of April. There being no police on the coast and no magistrate, Government supervision over fishing or shooting does not exist. The natives assert that caribou, formerly plentiful, are now rare within 40 miles of Hopedale. Timber is also far less abundant than was formerly the case, not so much owing to the result of the concentration of people in this neighbourhood as to devastating fires. The origin of these forest fires in this district was not very well known. One evil consequence of these destructive forest fires will be a great decrease in the export of marten fur, and this apprehended diminution is regarded with much disquietude.

The Missionaries manage to keep some fowls at this place and to obtain occasionally a few eggs from them; but they require very great care and attention. The gardens contained cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, greens, turnips, rhubarb, &c., but they were very backward this season. Potatoes do not seem to be grown at Hopedale. On a small patch of strawberries the flowers were only just out, that is, they were about two months later than at St. John's, though the difference in latitude is less than eight degrees.

The Mission has fifteen to twenty dogs for winter travelling. The head of each native family has from four to eight dogs, these being altogether some 200 dogs at Hopedale. There are two or three cats, but these have to be kept in-doors to preserve them from the dogs. Mice are plentiful.

For the able-bodied that cannot otherwise find work, and for the feeble, the Mission regularly provides employment. The natives at Hopedale never apply to the Mission for relief or assistance unless they are in real want; and when relief is given by the Mission to a man fit to work, the latter almost invariably repays the Mission next summer. It appears, therefore, quite clear that the charity of the Mission is not abused by the natives of Hopedale. The same system of pass book account is followed as at Hebron. The natives about Hopedale bring almost all their produce to the Mission for sale.

No meteorological records are now kept here.

The Mission authorities, and apparently some others, are aware that there is a law against supplying liquor to natives. It is desirable that this law should be made better known. Chapter 130 of the Consolidated Statutes, section 51, reads:—No intoxicating liquors shall be sold, given, or delivered to any Esquimaux Indian, under a penalty of two hundred dollars. And section 52:—Any Stipendiary Magistrate anywhere, or any Justice of the Peace upon the coast of Labrador, shall have cognizance of any offence under this chapter.

The church of this station can accommodate 300 people. They were building a small school, which was approaching completion. The existing buildings are of wood, and are as usual roomy and substantial. The whole of the Scriptures have been translated into the Inuit language by the Mission; also a Litany Book, a Harmony of the Four Gospels, Hymn Books, the Pilgrim's Progress, and some re-

ligious story books. The natives generally count in German, but sometimes in English. Their own numbers are clumsy, agglutinative, and appear to run only up to the number of fingers and toes of a human being. As is the case with all aboriginal peoples known to me, the children are never short-sighted. The Mission has a grant of 100,000 acres at and around Hopedale, the same as at Nain and Okak.

Of foods, the natives prefer seal meat perhaps to anything else. The skin of the white whale is the greatest delicacy of the Labrador Coast; when cooked it resembles, it is said, egg albumen. They do not eat the otter, the marten, the squirrel, or the dog, and but rarely the fox. The flesh of the black bear is considered a delicacy by Europeans. In Labrador it lives chiefly on berries. Here they get caplin, sometimes soles, but no herring. The dried intestine of the seal they use as windows in their houses.

23. The rate of pay of the European Missionaries in the Labrador Moravian Mission furnishes a conclusive proof that those devoted and earnest men and women, socially educated ladies and gentlemen, do not spend their lives there in self-seeking. It is clear enough that the very slender rate of their stipends is not generally known. Only the other day a fisherman on the Labrador Coast said to one of the younger Missionaries: "I suppose you must by this time have saved nearly sufficient money to enable you to retire soon and go back home with a fortune."

The pay of an unmarried Missionary begins at £11 a year. A married couple gets £18, and for each child £3 a year till the child is about seven years, when it is sent to school in Europe. Some slight increment is given after service extending over a certain number of years, so that a married couple may, I understood, receive as much as £22 to £25 a year. They collect no fees for marriage, baptism, funerals, &c. Out of this stipend the Missionary has to find his clothes and other small necessities, and has to purchase his breakfast, all except the bread. On this remuneration, cut off from the civilized world for two-thirds of the year; separated from their children; until lately all of them, and even now most of them, beyond reach of a doctor; exposed to the most rigorous climate in the world; deprived of such luxuries as change of society or of food; unable to procure such things as fresh vegetables or fruit; they remain at their posts, it may be, ten or twenty years without going on leave. These Missionaries perform their work so quietly and unostentatiously that probably only very few people have the opportunity of according to them the respect and admiration that are due to their devoted labours, given with such remarkable self-abnegation to a remote, isolated, and decaying race, that seems to have before it only a doubtful earthly future. Chappell says of them in 1818, page 98:—"We now find the Esquimaux inhabiting only those frozen tracts where no European except the indefatigable Moravian Missionary would venture to take up their abode." This is an exaggeration, but it shows what was thought of the Mission at that date. In the hundred years from 1771 to 1871, eighty-five brothers and sixty-eight sisters worked on this Mission, and nineteen died at their posts.

24. One generous, paternal, and provident practice of the Mission is to keep back from export a certain amount of dried fish, which they sell back to the natives in winter, at the price the mission paid them for it in summer. In the same way the natives may buy back anything they may have sold to the mission, and at the same price they received for it. This is an arrangement that the mission has arrived at from experience. In 1836-7, for example, the natives had to eat up their boots, skin tents, &c., and even then many died of hunger in spite of all the mission could do. In 1851 the mission distributed at Okak alone 70,000 dried fish, and yet many people died of starvation at a distance from the station. One heathen man killed his wife and five children and fed upon their bodies. In such famines as these natives lost all or nearly all their dogs. At Okak in 1837 only 20 dogs survived out of 360. Great dearth may arise any season from failure in the seal-fishery, or from other causes. It is to meet such cases that the Mission retains part of its exports on hand.

25. I was informed that in the fall of the year a single seal may yield 80 or 100 lbs. of fat, and they then shoot them with bullets, as the blubber is sufficient to float the seal; but in spring the seal may not carry more than a fourth part of the above, and then they shoot them in the head with shot, and harpoon them while struggling in the water before they have time to sink.

Last season the sabbath-keeping principle of the natives of Hopedale was severely tried. They were short of food at the time that several schools of seals, estimated at about 600, entered the harbour on a Sunday forenoon, in favourable hunting weather. Wistful looks must have been cast on that great herd of seals by men whose wives and children were running short of food, but not a man moved a finger against them. Next morning the seals had completely disappeared. One was pleased to learn that they did well in seal hunting later on.

The natives dress the seal skin by stripping off the fat and scraping away the subcutaneous cellular tissue. They then stretch and dry it. It seems to get no other preparation.

26. With the Reverend Mr. Hettasch of Hopedale, and a settler named Winters, as pilots, we started from Hopedale for Nain on the *Fiona* at 4.30 a.m. on the 25th August. This required I should turn back up the coast again, which became necessary because Nain is the headquarters of the Moravian Mission on the coast, and I should have been very reluctant to omit that very interesting centre. It is not a place that could without undue risk have been visited in the *Scylla* by the ordinary route, on account of the shallow water, about three fathoms, that had to be crossed at several places. Fortunately the weather left nothing to be desired. As we approached the Harbour of Nain we noticed some sparse, storm-beaten, fir trees on the sheltered flanks of the hills on the south side. Behind the station and extending a mile or two up the valley there is a wood of spruce and larch, of some size. The trees were about thirty feet high. There seemed to be no birch or alder there, but it is said that birch grows on some of the bays near. This small wood is very carefully preserved by the mission. We landed at Nain at 3 p.m. and

spent the night there. Nain lies approximately about 56 degs. 33 min. N. and 4 hrs. 7 min. W., at the foot of hills 600 to 800 feet high which shelter it from the northwest.

This station was founded in 1771. It is in charge of the Right Rev. Bishop Martin, who was assisted by Mrs. Martin and Inspector Schmidt. Another assistant had just had to leave the station for reasons of health. Bishop Martin is a good linguist, and a man of high intelligence and education. He is, however, of such a modest and unassuming disposition that many people that come into contact with him probably do not become aware that he is a duly consecrated Bishop, for he is generally spoken of as the "praeses," or president, or simply as Brother Martin.

As is usual at other stations, the missionaries' quarters, the church or praying hall, the school and the work shops, are all under the same roof. The buildings are substantial and commodious, of wood, on stone foundations. There is a very good jetty and landing stage at Nain, in fact every station is well provided in that respect. I was able to obtain from Bishop Martin much interesting information of a general character concerning the work of the Mission.

I saw there some well furnished workshops, but the Mission does not now find it necessary to carry on industrial classes in carpentry, &c., as they did formerly, because the natives themselves now teach one another, even up to the building of a boat.

In one room there were evidences of the musical capacity of the Innuits in some of the instruments of the band of Nain. There were in one cupboard seven violins, one violoncello, and ten assorted brass instruments. The members of the band were all absent from Nain engaged in fishing, so that we could not hear them perform.

It appears that formerly the powerful Hudson Bay Company was not friendly towards the Mission, apparently on account of trading jealousies; but in recent years that company has been well-disposed and sympathetic and friendly to the Missionaries. The Moravian Mission of Labrador has had the singular good fortune not to be disturbed in its work there by any other church or mission, to which must in no small measure be ascribed its success. The Salvation Army, however, it seems, made some effort in that direction, but finding that they were not needed there it appears they wisely did not push matters.

27. The Mission is a large landed proprietor on the coast, at least nominally. In 1769 the King in Council granted in trust to the Unitas Fratrum (the Moravian Mission) 100,000 acres in Esquimaux Bay, at such places as the society might select, to occupy and possess during His Majesty's pleasure. In 1774 the Mission was permitted, by Order of the King in Council, to extend their settlement to the southward and to the northward of Nain, their first establishment, and to select 100,000 acres at Hopedale, and apparently a similar area at Okak. In 1903 a

grant was issued to the Mission for 1,000 acres of land in fee-simple at Founder's Bight, Makkovik Bay. An application has been made recently for a grant at Ramah. It does not thus appear that the Mission has at present any grant at Hebron, Ramuk, or Killinek, although they have purchased rights at the last-named place, as mentioned above. The object of the Mission in obtaining these grants has been attained, to settle the natives there, and to be in a position to keep at a distance undesirables of any class or colour. Judicial powers have not been granted to the Mission, as seems to have been contemplated in connection with the original grants, and consequently the Missionaries can only expel evil-doers from the stations from which they hold grants; or, in the case of church members, exclude them from Communion or church ceremonies. Expulsion from a station, though rare has not been quite unknown.

28. There can be no doubt, according to the figures supplied to Bishop Martin, that the Inuit are decreasing in number. This is not now from want of food, from which cause they have not died in recent years. Last year, for example, they had their great caribou hunt about Easter, in common with Okkak, and got some 700 caribou. It appears that they go more than a hundred miles inland from the coast on these expeditions, depending on where they find the deer. They think the watershed is near to the furthest distance they hunt inland from Nain. To save freight they "bone" the meat, except what is brought in for the Mission. They now purchase considerable quantities of flour and biscuit at the mission stores. The biscuits are from London or from St. John's. Some prefer the latter as being less hard than the London bread; others like to mix them. They also buy some tea, molasses, and sugar, but no tinned meats. They are now beginning to acquire mosquito nets to protect themselves from those insects, which are at Nain very plentiful, and as usual extremely voracious.

29. The Mission has a printing press at Nain, whence they issue a small news-sheet, edited by Bishop Martin, and printed in the Inuit language. It appears that this is eagerly read by the natives at home in the long winter evenings. It goes by the name of "Aglait Ilmainortut." With this press they also print credit notes from one cent to five dollars, which they issue to the natives, who then bring them to the store when they desire to make purchases there. At Nain the yearly earnings of a native ranges from twenty to a hundred and twenty dollars.

The most common fur at Nain is that of the fox, the skin of which is of no value from April to the end of October, during which time the fox is not killed by the Inuit. The martin is rather scarce at Nain. The polar bear, the lynx, and the mink are not common.

30. A careful examination was made of the Nain Mission gardens. These receive most vigilant care. They contained turnips, carrots, lettuce, cabbage, greens, beetroot, and sives, all looking perfectly healthy, most of them indeed luxuriant. The potato crop promised to be a good one. The cloth screens used to shelter the potato there are not required for other vegetables. These screens had on the preceding night been put on the arched frames that cover the potato rows for fear of

frost, but no frost had really come. Garden seeds are sown in glass cases at the end of May, and the young plants are set out as soon as weather permits. The gardens are protected by high and close fences, which afford good shelter. The caterpillar nuisance, so troublesome at St. John's, does not exist in the gardens at Nain.

At this station all natives of a readable age are able to read. The children begin to attend school at seven years of age. The half-breeds are taught in a separate school. The minimum age for admission to the Holy Communion is seventeen.

I attended an evening meeting in the prayer-hall, which was presided over by Bishop Martin. There were present about forty women and thirty men. After the ordinary service I spoke to them, through the interpretation of Bishop Martin, in the terms given in the appendix A. to this report.

31. There seems to be no doubt that the Labrador caribou are fast diminishing in numbers. This appears to be demonstrated by Canadian experience also, for Dominion reports state that the Indians are dying out for want of food, which for them means practically caribou. It is widely different with the Inuit. His mainstay is seal meat. At Nain and at other places they eat a good deal of walrus meat, in addition to the large quantities of venison they still procure. They have no salmon fishery, but they catch many fine trout; caplin is irregular, and is used as bait. This diminution in deer is no doubt in a large measure due to the use of fire-arms by Indians and Inuit. One result of it would seem to be that, under the guidance and influence of the Mission, the Inuit are becoming less dependent on caribou meat, and are giving more attention to the fisheries than formerly. This may eventually have considerable effect in retarding the extinction of the race, although at first sight the diminution of the deer seems very regrettable.

32. The causes of decrease in the Inuit population are chiefly two: Epidemics of European diseases, and the High Death rate among Children. Half a score of years ago the population of Nain was 350. Of these 80 persons died of typhoid fever brought from Chicago, that is, in round numbers, the appalling mortality from such a cause, of 23 per cent. The disease was carried to Okak, and 20 persons succumbed to it there. How many more died at other stations I am not able to state, but there remains the lamentable fact that thus 100 persons died at two stations of a disease brought from Chicago, to which place some of their number had been carried as an exhibition specimen. No less than 65 persons, of whom 19 were children, died last year at Okak during the months of August and September from an epidemic of influenza, a mortality which represented about 15.7 per cent. of the population. Two of the Nachvak heathen died of the same disease.

In 1856 the number of Christian Inuit at the five Mission stations was 1204. They decreased to 1018 persons in 1866. In 1856 there were practically no half-castes, "settlers" on the coast. In 1874 the Inuit christians were 1,176, the "settlers" 115. In 1904 the christian natives numbered 1,018, the heathen Inuit about 30, altogether say 1,050 persons; while the half-breeds or "settlers" were about 280, thus giving a total resident population of natives and half-castes of

1,330 persons in the Moravian part of the coast. In 1856 it was believed that the total population, christian and heathen natives, was 1,300. In recently published statistics by the Moravian Mission the number of their population at Labrador is put at 1,314.

The lethal effect of epidemics was as destructive formerly as now. In 1827 measles spread from Newfoundland to Labrador. At Nain, of 206 inhabitants 175 took this complaint, and 21, say 20 per cent. of the population, died. Upwards of 50 years ago an epidemic of measles again proved very fatal to the race. Again in 1885 many succumbed to the same disease. In the winter of 1862-63 an epidemic supposed at first to be influenza, then to be typhoid fever, carried off 50 persons at Hebron, thus in five months destroying one-sixth of the population. In the first 18 days 26 persons died and were buried in the same grave. As the number of heathen was in 1856 only an approximate estimate, it may be assumed for all practical purposes that the total population to day of that part of Labrador is practically in round numbers what it was fifty years ago, but with this very significant difference, that half a century ago the native Inuit formed 100 per cent of the population whereas they now represent but 79 per cent., as against 21 per cent of half-breeds. From these figures it is clear that but for epidemics of introduced diseases they would have a considerable increase in the population. Ten years ago they had whooping cough, but that did not occasion much mortality. The half-breeds seem to suffer very much less than the natives from these fatal epidemics. At Nain the natives are now neither afraid of, nor suspicious of, European medicines. The knowledge possessed by the natives seemed to be very limited, consisting chiefly of incantations by the "angekok" doctor-sorcerer; but they use the Labrador tea-plant "*Ledum latifolium*" in the form of infusion, as a febrifuge; and they dress wounds with larch bark. The fatality produced by these epidemics will be by no means surprising if it is borne in mind that these diseases are new to the race, and that medical treatment, nurses, medicines, and hospitals were not at hand to tend a stricken community, without resources, ignorant of medicine and sanitation. The Mission has only the one hospital, that just opened at Okak, but the Missionaries, male and female, have always done all within their power to relieve the sufferings of the natives, but in severe epidemics their utmost efforts can do but little. No man that has not witnessed the effects of epidemic disease in an aboriginal race can realize its horrors, as I found by very painful experience when measles destroyed 40,000 natives out of a total population of 150,000, in Fiji, in 1875.

This question can, however, be understood by many people in this Colony. In 1855 the Governor of Newfoundland, wrote as follows to the Secretary of State:—"In the month of August last, the weather being as usual at that season, most beautiful, and the public health good, the cholera suddenly appeared in St. John's and after two or three fatal cases and then an intermission of six weeks, the disease swept over the town carrying off in its ravages upwards of 500 persons out of a population of 21,000." That means a mortality of 1-42 part of the popu-

lation at the seat of Government, after there was time for preparation by a fully organized administration. I am also informed "that the number of deaths caused by measles in St. John's during the prevailing epidemic up to December 31, 1905, was 44." It may be mentioned here that Dr. Grenfell is now fighting that same epidemic at St. Anthony, in the north of this Island. The probability is that it will extend to Labrador.

33. Where, as in such circumstances as these, disease when once introduced cannot be controlled, special care should certainly be taken to keep it out. In the case of Labrador no quarantine to prevent the introduction of infectious disease has been attempted. I see no reason for believing that these destructive epidemic diseases could not have been kept out of Labrador. The Innuits lived well clear of the Indians, so that the only danger was from the arrival of disease on the coast line. I have just received copy of a report by Mr. Atlee Hunt, Secretary to the Department of External Affairs in the Australian Commonwealth, in which, speaking of British New Guinea, he says: "Quarantine laws are strictly enforced, and so far no devastating epidemic of plague, smallpox or cholera has been experienced." The resources of Newfoundland have been beyond any comparison greater than those of British New Guinea, and if it was possible to keep infectious disease out of the latter when it was raging in the neighbouring German territory, as was the case when they there introduced cholera with their coolies, it would have been easier, and would be easier, to keep it out of Labrador. It would, at all events, be practicable for the Newfoundland Legislature to prevent the deportation of the native Innuits for speculative, show purposes, or indeed for any reason, without special permission granted by the executive under proper precautions. Only a few weeks ago some stranded native Innuits found their way to St. John's, and were repatriated by the kindness and humanity of some of its ship-owners. As likely as not, the next lot of natives carried to the United States may bring back small-pox or some other disease deadly to the natives.

34. With such racial tendencies on the coast of Labrador as have been shewn above, the stamp and character of the "settler," of the new race that is springing up there, comes to be a matter of very special interest. Several of the missionaries incline to prefer the native, pure blooded Innuits to the "settler," holding that the former is more open, more simple-minded, more genuine, more manageable, and of a milder disposition than the "settler." Others declare that the "settler" is equally sober, more industrious, superior as a fisherman and hunter, more enterprising, and hardier. But all agree in giving a much higher character to the "settler" than I have ever known to be given to any other half-caste race in the British Empire. Indeed, in this case the half-breed appears to have inherited many of the best characteristics of both races, a matter for some congratulation in the face of the large positive and relative increase in their numbers as compared with the Innuits.

It may be that the Mexican, for example, the result of the union of a Latin race with the aboriginals, is as good a man as the Labrador "settler;" but the latter certainly appears to be the best half-caste I have met as the outcome of the

so-called Anglo-Saxon race with an aboriginal people. In the case of the Labrador "settler" the French proverb, "Dien a fait le blanc, Dien a fait le noir, le diable a fait le mulâtre," is not true.

35. In 1902 the Moravian Mission very generously and considerably carried out a general cancellation of the indebtedness of the natives to the several station stores of the Mission. They thus started each man on a clean sheet, and on a new system of business, under which comparatively more moderate advances are made to natives. The result has been entirely satisfactory. It has encouraged the native towards dependence on himself, and has made him more industrious and self-reliant, and this is reflected in the exports of the Mission. The retention of exports and selling them back to the natives, as mentioned above, is, of course, a departure from strict business principles, but it serves to illustrate the way in which the Moravian missionaries combine their trading with the patriarchal care they extend to the natives. The natives are at perfect liberty, at all the Stations, to sell to others than the Mission if they choose to do so. They do actually dispose of a certain quantity of things, especially of boots and fur, to fishing schooners and traders; but the great bulk of their produce they dispose of to the Mission.

About 1870 the Mission found it advisable to modify their system of combining evangelization and trading, so as to separate the office of missionary from that of the trader at Nain, Hopedale, etc. I found that the trading agency is quite a separate and distinct office. This change in organization was alluded to in 1871 as follows:—"This was done, not because any doubt existed in the minds of those who have the direction of the Mission or the trade as to the lawfulness of their connection from the highest point of view, but merely because a change of feeling on the part of the natives, in some cases arising from gross misunderstanding and misrepresentation of the objects of the trade, which made the position of the trading-missionary often very trying and difficult, seemed to indicate the expediency of adopting the plan of appointing agents who should go forth in true missionary spirit to carry on the trade in support of the Mission, and for the benefit of the natives, as a service for Christ, no less than the direct missionary calling." At Nain, for example, it was clear that the duties of Trade Inspector Schmidt are quite distinct and different from those of Bishop Martin. The work of the Trading Agent at Hopedale is quite distinct from that of the Rev. Mr. Hettasch.

36. On the 26th August we left Nain at a very early hour on the *Fiona*, and reached Bluestone Island soon after six, to inspect the formation containing the curious mineral known as Labradorite, or Labrador Felspar. The crystals of this beautiful hornblende occur in greater or lesser abundance through apparently the whole mass of rock that constitutes the greater part of the island, which may rise to a height of 200 or 300 feet, and contain millions of tons. A small quarry had been opened on the face of the rock fifty or sixty feet above the sea, and from that point a considerable quantity, perhaps twenty or thirty tons of stone had been blasted out. The work had, however, to be abandoned, probably on account of the difficulty there is in polishing any large piece of this brittle and fragile stone.

A few tons were, it appears, actually exported. We were able, owing to the facility with which the rock can be split up, to obtain some beautiful specimens from the floor of the quarry by means of the hammers and chisels we carried for geological purposes. It is said that there is much of this mineral to be met with in the Nain district at other points, and that sometimes the crystals are red in colour. If a stone of good quality could be found near water power sufficient to drive drills by compressed air, and to work saws to cut the stone into slabs, this industry might become a profitable one if conducted on a large scale.

37. We arrived back at Hopedale the same evening, the 26th, in time to make astronomical observations for position. We had an opportunity the same night of witnessing the most brilliant display of the aurora borealis that any of us had ever seen. This assumed the extraordinary form of a gigantic thin, light, filmy curtain, suspended from near the zenith and extended across about one half of the starry dome south of us. It swayed and folded, slowly and majestically, over itself in a horizontal direction, like a fine muslin or gossamer gauze screen, but lighted up with the utmost brilliancy by all the colours of the prism slowly fleeting over the great curtain like the motion of cloud shadows. The stupendous phenomenon lasted for about ten minutes.

We left Hopedale on Sunday, 27th August, on the *Fiona*, and arrived at Double Island at 6 a.m., where I landed with the Honorable Captain Dawe and Dr. Grenfell. There were present in this little harbour about 120 natives—men, women and children. I was not a little curious to see how these folks would conduct themselves on Sunday when living away completely beyond the control of the Moravian Missionaries. It is a small harbour bound round by extremely rough, naked rock, rising into low rounded knolls. It is purely a fishing centre, and occupied only during the few weeks of the fishing season. Three fishing schooners were then at anchor there, though it appears that European fishing vessels, as a rule, do not frequent this harbour. The natives have constructed rough dwellings for themselves here; and they have lately, with some assistance from Dr. Grenfell, which they very thankfully acknowledged, built a small church. As this was Sunday the whole community was at rest. We landed on a small wooden wharf built by the natives, and proceeded to their little church, where they all assembled in a very short time on the ringing of the bell. There were present three native "helpers," and one of these conducted a short morning service, after which I briefly addressed the people (as given in Appendix B. hereto), telling them of the object of my visit. There could hardly have been a better opportunity than was supplied by this surprise visit of testing the real efficacy of the teaching of the Moravian Mission among the Innuït race. Here we had them all alone, away from all supervision, control or prompting, by the missionaries, left entirely to their own guidance and devices for several weeks, and at perfect liberty to lead such lives as they pleased. Thus left to themselves, these natives were found to keep and observe the sabbath as strictly as do any people in the world. Perhaps, indeed, there are but few communities that would incur all the trouble and expense of build-

ing a church at such a remote spot, where they never reside more than a few weeks annually, and those few weeks the busiest, to them the harvest time, of the year. They had even brought to their church a small but quite serviceable harmonium, to accompany their singing. The church is well provided with seats, and is lined inside with dressed timber, and has a small pulpit.

Although completely taken by surprise, the whole community turned up at church in a few minutes, all very substantially clothed, some of them looking neat and clean, evidently in holiday attire. It need hardly be added that their demeanour in church was all that it should be.

No intoxicating liquor is brought there, although it is well known that they possess in a marked manner the passion of Northern people for strong drink. Chappell says of them, "Both sexes are much addicted to the pernicious use of spirituous liquors." That this taste has not been eradicated in the native is well known to some of the missionaries who have found that to some of them the fact that an alcoholic drink can be prepared from molasses, is not quite unknown. At present, however, intoxication is of rare occurrence among them, thanks to the paternal care of the Moravian Mission. A good proof of this was the absence of intoxicants in this community at Double Island. The people looked contented, industrious, and happy; and they had all the appearance of being well fed. They prosecute their fishing with much application during the working days of the week, in peace and harmony, and on the Sabbath they completely abstain from all work, attend church, and rest. They have had a very successful fishery this season. Some of them had already as much as 40 cwt. of fish a man. They were curing their fish clean and good. After I had addressed them, the Hon. Captain Dawe briefly addressed them. Two of the native Helpers also spoke with much feeling and earnestness. When I rose to leave the building, the whole assembly of natives, men, women, and children, somewhat to my surprise, spontaneously gave vent to their feelings in the strains of "God Save the King." The national anthem was, perhaps, never sung with more genuine sincerity than it was that morning by those warm-hearted and simple-minded people. We left this station after Dr. Grenfell had attended, as usual, to all the sick at the place.

Nothing I had seen on Labrador was so impressive as the condition of that populous little harbour on that Sabbath morning. The peaceful rest and quietness, the stillness, the complete hush from the busy labours of the week, in such a community, and in such a neglected and isolated spot, in such desolate and hopeless looking surroundings, gave one at a glance as it were a telescopic view of the practical results of the devoted and unselfish labours of half a dozen generations of Moravian missionaries, men and women.

38. Early in the afternoon of Sunday, 29th of August, we arrived at the Moravian Station of Makovik, the most southerly one they possess. This is situated on a spacious bay, down to which the hills slope on three sides, fairly well covered over considerable areas by small spruce trees. There is no timber there fit for the saw mill; but that there had been large trees there some years ago was evid-

enced by the presence of their decaying stumps in the forest. This station has thus the very great advantage of having fuel near at hand, the absence of which at some of the other stations forms one of the chief difficulties the mission settlements have to contend with, for there is nothing to burn except wood and blubber, and for several obvious reasons it is not desirable to make fuel of the latter. This station was formed in 1899, and is not yet completely organized. The large building, which contains under one roof the dwelling house, the church, and the workshops, is very substantial, and shows clearly that the mission has come to stay there. A pier is now in course of construction. Trading has not yet been begun by the Mission at this place, but it will be tried soon, on the same lines as at the other stations of the Mission. The station is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Townley, assisted by Mrs. Townley. Only two families of the Innuits live there. In the whole district under charge of Mr. Townley there are 150 of them. At afternoon service there were present some twenty persons, Europeans, natives and half-breeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Townley had been some years at the northern stations before they were located at Makovik. Mr. Townley is of opinion that the southern natives are much less venturesome and courageous than their northern brethren, which is due apparently, to their more frequent contact with Europeans, and to a consequent tendency and desire to model their habits of life on those of a white population. They live more on flour and bliscuit, and much less on game, than the northern people. They are thus much more dependent on the cod-fishery and are becoming somewhat timid and fearful of proceeding far inland to hunt and trap. It is no doubt owing to this state of matters that the Mission teaches at this station the children of the "settlers" and of the natives together in the same classes, contrary to what is the practice of the Mission at other stations. Some twenty children are boarded at the Mission to attend school during the winter. The Mission House has ample accommodation for all those inmates. Such a mode of life must exert a profound influence on the next generation of men in that locality. They will doubtless become less and less "native."

A good example of the resource and industry of the Mission was afforded by the presence of a small but handsome craft, riding at anchor off the new wharf. This vessel had been built at the station.

It did not appear to me that the garden crops, with the exception of the turnips, looked as well as at Nain and Okak. It was also observed that the cabbage at Makovik were being attacked by caterpillars. This neighbourhood has at present no trade, and resident settlers being also few, it is not a place of call for the subsidized steamers.

39. It does not seem to me that very much more can be done in the way of tuition for the Innuits race than is now being carried out by the Moravians. The proportion of persons that can read would certainly compare very favourably with that of several white communities known to me. It is true that on the Innuits

coast there is no prison, no police, no magistrate. But it would not appear that these adjuncts of civilization, necessary elsewhere, are required there, so far as the maintenance of order is concerned. The moral control of the Mission, which has been so effective in the past, would appear to be sufficient at the present time. That the moral influence of missionary work was at first under-estimated, both by the Mission itself and by the King in Council is clearly shown by the Order in Council of 3rd May, 1769 (Appendix B. 2), from which it appears that the Mission asked for the protection of a small garrison, and the Government proposed to furnish the Mission with fifty muskets, and ammunition. Fortunately neither proposal was acted on. Sickness, especially in epidemic form, is undoubtedly the great danger of the race. To guard against that the first and most pressing need is to keep out epidemic disease, and to prevent the removal of the natives from their own country; and the next is to provide them, if possible, with more facilities for medical treatment. One could hardly presume to offer advice to people of such great experience as the Moravians, but to myself personally it would appear desirable and advantageous that there should be a medical missionary at each station, wherever this is found possible.

The natives are spread over some four or five hundred statute miles of coast, from the Makovik district to that of Port Burwell. In the whole of that storm-torn coast there is only one resident medical man, Dr. Hutton, and one small cottage hospital—both hospital and doctor being maintained by the Moravian Mission at Okak, with the help of \$200 a year from the Government of Newfoundland. Okak is not very far from being central for the native coast, yet the majority of the people on the coast are necessarily, to a large extent, cut off from medical assistance. In the event, however, of an epidemic, similar to those mentioned above, breaking out, Dr. Hutton would probably be able to reach it after some time. It has already been mentioned here that the services of Dr. Hutton, and the use of the hospital at Okak, are at the disposal of any person that requires them, irrespective of creed or colour. Fishermen frequently avail themselves of his services.

40. After all I have seen of the work of this mission on Labrador, I am bound to say that I know of no body of men and women that more deserve respect, sympathy and encouragement in their lonesome, completely unselfish, and devoted work, for which they receive no reward in this world, seldom even approbation or recognition. Fortunately their high and unflinching sense of duty is sufficient to carry them on in their secluded labour, to which they cheerfully give their lives in the very best Christian spirit.

At Makovik there was an end of my visit to the Innuits and to the Moravian Settlements on the Labrador Coast. Although my stay was very short and my acquaintance with the Innuits consequently only superficial, still I saw enough of them to be able to say that they are a most interesting race, and one can only regret that their future as a people looks so doubtful.

The Moravian establishment for the coast was at the time of my visit as follows :—

At Nain, founded 1771. President, Bishop Martin and Mrs. Martin ; Trade Inspector Schmidt. Natives.....	270
At Okak, founded 1776. Mr. Simon, Mr. Martin, Mr. Hilbig, and their wives ; Dr. and Mrs. Hutton (a trained nurse on the way from England). Natives.....	350
At Hopedale, founded 1782. Mr. Hettarich and Mr. Lens, with their wives, and Mr. Guleby, Store Agent. Natives.....	250
At Hebron, founded 1834. Mr. Ansel, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Bohlman, and their wives. Natives.....	183
At Rahmah, founded 1871. Mr. Gerleke and Mr. Filschke. (Not visited by me).	
At Makovik, founded 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Townley. Natives.....	150
At Port Burwell, founded 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Waldmann and Mr. Volsey, a "settler." Natives.....	48

This gives a total native population of 1,251, under missionary care, without including Nachvak. This number comprises "settlers," but not the 30 heathen, who would belong to the Nachvak district.

41. It would appear from the Records of this Colony that the Moravian Mission was invited to Labrador by Governor Hugh Palliser of Newfoundland, who, in the Proclamation of 8th April, (App. C. hereto), says, "I have invited Interpreters and Missionaries to go amongst them (the Indians on the Coast of Labrador) to instruct them in the principles of Religion, and to improve their minds and remove their prejudices against us." The name of the Moravian Mission probably presented itself in this connection from the fact, no doubt well known to the Governor, that the Moravian, John Christian Ehrhardt, who "wished to commence a mission among the Eskimos in Labrador," had, with five companions, been murdered by the natives in 1752. It would also seem from the Proclamation of 30th April (Appendix D), that the mission was under the special protection of the King. By the Royal Proclamation of the 7th October, 1763, issued in conformity with the terms of the Treaty of Paris, the Coast of Labrador was put "under the care and inspection of Our Governor of Newfoundland." It is evident from this that the British Government lost no time in concerting the wise measure of settling the Mission on that coast.

The attitude of the Government towards the Mission, and the terms on which they received protection and grants of land, is sufficiently well shewn in Governor Shuldham's Proclamation of 17th March, 1774 (Appendix F).

That the Government of the day was aware of the value of the presence of the missionaries among the natives of the Coast in other ways than imparting religious instruction, is made clear enough by the Governor's Proclamation of 4th May, 1772 (Appendix E), in which the Mission is enjoined to prevent the natives from "strolling" southward without a permission in writing for so doing. This was to impose on the Mission a police duty, and was done because "many barbarous murders have been committed by both sides, by the English upon the savages and by the savages upon the English."

Of the many Proclamations of that period connected with the Coast of Labra-

dor that cast light on the relations that existed between the Governor of Newfoundland and the mission, perhaps one of the most interesting and significant is that which emanated from Governor Shuldham on the 3rd August, 1774 (Appendix G), in an Order addressed by His Excellency to the officer then in command of the Garrison of twenty men at York Fort at Pitt's Harbor, in Chateau Bay, where a detachment was kept all the year round in a strong blockhouse, erected in 1766 by command of the King, the principal object of which was the "securing such boats and fishing craft as the fishers may leave there in the winter from being stolen or destroyed by either savages or banditti crews resorting to that coast from the colonies." The extract given in Appendix G. shows that when the Coast of Labrador was transferred from Newfoundland to Quebec, there still remained on the officer who was Governor of Newfoundland the official obligation "that I do also countenance and protect, as much as in me lies, the establishments formed under the King's Authority by the Society of the Unitas Fratrum to the west of the Straits of Belle Isle."

From this it appears that the *de facto* control and protection exercised by the Government of Newfoundland over the Moravian Mission and their charges on the Coast of Labrador, were not interrupted by the temporary *de jure* transfer of the Coast to Quebec, a transfer which was thus manifestly not made on considerations connected with the native inhabitants of the Labrador Coast. It would seem, therefore, that from its first arrival on the Coast to this day, the Moravian Mission has, without break or interruption, had "the countenance and protection" of the Government of Newfoundland. It is a pleasant duty to record that the present Government has recently given practical effect to this traditional policy, by grants of land, by exemption from Customs' dues, and by a subsidy to the hospital at Okak.

42. There could be no more practical way of giving public recognition to the valuable and devoted labours of the Mission; and certainly no other method could be equally gratifying to Bishop Martin and his colleagues. No one could overlook what the Mission has done for the religious and for the secular education of the native, or fail to see how greatly they have improved the economic and domestic condition of the Esquimaux, but it is quite possible for one to pass over what is probably the greatest of all the services the Mission has rendered to that race, by which is meant its Preservation. The probability is considerable that, in spite of their inhospitable climate, the Inuit, without the presence and protection of the Mission, would before now have gone the way of the red man of America, of the aboriginal of Tasmania, of the Beothic of Newfoundland, &c. Of Beothics, Prowse says, in his monumental History of Newfoundland: "There could be no doubt that the settlers hunted them like wolves, and shot them in cold blood wherever they encountered them." This is strong language, but it is not by any means incompatible with the terms of a Proclamation by Governor Byron in 1769, terms that his successor found it necessary to repeat in 1772.

That the aboriginals were treated with ruthless barbarity, both on this Island

and on the coast of Labrador, is certain ; it is also abundantly evident that this was known to the Government, which repeatedly expressed "the King's abhorrence" of these deeds. But it would appear from the records that these enormities were perpetrated, principally at least, not by the settlers, but by "irregular crews," by "banditti crews," who were on the coast only temporarily and did not reside in these countries. It is plain enough that the destruction by violence of the Esquimaux on the Labrador coast of Newfoundland ceased with the advent of the Moravian Mission. It would, therefore, seem that we owe to the Mission the fact that the Innuite race now exists still as such.

That the aboriginal population of the Labrador coast was considerable where there is now not a single person is clear from a letter from the Governor of Newfoundland to the Governor of Quebec, of 14th August, 1767, in which it is stated that "500 of the savages were then encamped under the protection of the King's ships in Chateau Bay." Natives have ceased to exist on the several hundred miles of the Labrador coast that lies south of the Moravian establishments.

It now becomes a question of great interest whether what survives of the Innuite race may, under the guidance and care of the Mission, and after weeding out by so much epidemic disease, become accustomed to their changed circumstances, steady themselves in numbers, and then begin a new growth. This is not hopeless, because, as was found at Killinek by actual observation, and as is demonstrated by the survival of so many of the race after the recurrent ravages of epidemic disease, the birth rate is high. In that prime factor in the problem, in the devotion of the Mission, and in the aid and support they will continue to have from this Government, there is hope.

43. On the 27th we called in at the fishing centre at Turnavik. The harbour there is very small but extremely good, and very picturesque. The establishment was under the care of Captrin Bartlett, and its condition was certainly creditable to that gentleman. There had been a fair fishing, but it had rather fallen off during the week prior to our visit. The Sabbath was being fully observed, with complete cessation from all work by all the fishermen about the station. Captain Bartlett, like all other agents on the coast, was to proceed south early in October. His house, a good, comfortable, clean, substantial dwelling, will then be occupied by a Mr. Evans, who is a permanent resident on the coast. Mr. Evans traps and shoots in winter. There are many foxes to be had on that part of the coast. Last year grouse were very plentiful in that district. Mr. Evans was of opinion that this was caused by the great forest fires that raged inland during the previous summer, and drove the birds down on the naked coast, where there was nothing to burn. Some men killed 700 to 800 grouse each. The snow sleighs were often loaded with them. This took place at a time when the killing of these birds was prohibited by the law of Newfoundland, a fact which not improbably was unknown to these hunters and trappers ; but in any case they would believe that the law did not apply to the Labrador coast, even if they knew it was the law of Newfoundland.

We passed the night very quietly and comfortably on the *Fiona* in Long Tickle.

44. We left our anchorage at Long Tickle at daylight on the 28th August and in the forenoon landed at Holton Island, a St. John's fishing station. They had nearly finished a fair fishing at this place. Large quantities of fish were spread out on rocks and stones drying. The fishing establishments were all busy washing the salt off the fish that were being taken out of the stacked piles, in which they had lain covered by salt spread between the layers for about three weeks. From these piles they were being put into large tubs where they were soured by mops, in sea water, to remove the adherent salt. Then the fish were thrown by a steel pitchfork into a large trough, whence they are stacked to drip before they are put out on the stones to dry in the sun. The drying takes three days of good sunny weather. The livers were being put into great puncheons where they were left to ferment, gradually giving out cod-liver oil, which in the unrefined state is nearly as dark as porter, and looks in that condition rather unpalatable. About 60 cwt. of fish there will yield one puncheon of livers.

45. At one o'clock we landed at Horse Harbour, one of the principal fishing centres of the coast. There they had had a very prosperous fishing, and would load over 40,000 cwt. of dry fish. The rocks (small hills) were more than half covered with drying fish, which presented a splendid appearance. With Mr. Parsons, the able representative of C. Dawe & Co. I saw some lots of the largest and best fish we had seen during the season. They were being carefully prepared, and looked clean and pleasing. The harbour is a fine one, and absolutely protected from everything. A store is kept there for supplying employees and "settlers" during the fishing season. We left Horse Harbour at 1.30 p. m. for Indian Harbour, much pleased with what we had seen. At Indian Harbour astronomical observations were again made to determine the rate of our chronometers, as we had made similar observations here on our journey northwards. The fishing had not been very successful at this place. The ships waiting for cargoes were then loading.

Another visit was paid to the hospital of the Deep Sea Mission at this place, the doctor and nurse of which had been kept busy during our absence. We were very glad to learn that the Officer of the Hudson Bay Company that we had brought from Cartwright in a critical condition had, with hospital care, made a very good recovery, and had already left. There were still one or two convalescents from diphtheria and typhoid fever in hospital.

46. The weather had for some days been all that could be wished. In the evening of the 28th there was a display of a brilliant aurora, which became obscured by clouds from the east. All daylight next morning the fog was so dense that one could barely see one end of the *Fiona* from the other end. In spite of this, the Hon. Captain Dawe and Captain English managed to get the steamer outside, and to make way for Cartwright. The sea became very boisterous in a strong breeze, but we arrived at Cartwright between one and two in the afternoon. It was found that Professor Curtis and Stebbins, of the famous Lick Observatory, had all their preparations complete for observing the eclipse of the sun next morning. It was arranged that with our theodolites and chronometers we should observe contact of the sun and moon. Next morning, however, was dull and cloudy, with fog hang-

ing about the hills, and with only occasional breaks, imperfect and for short intervals, in the slowly moving clouds. The only glimpses had of the eclipse began when the moon had already covered about a fifth of the sun, down to the time when the eclipse was about one-fourth from totality, after which we saw nothing more for about an hour, when the sun came out brilliantly. We learned afterwards that twenty miles further down the coast the whole eclipse was perfectly visible from beginning to end.

At noon on the 30th I went on board the *Scylla* to proceed direct to St. John's to receive there His Serene Highness, Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, with the first division of the Cruiser Squadron under his command. Messrs. Reeve and Cleminson were left to proceed to Chateau Bay, to exchange time signals with Dr. Klotz by telegraph, which they succeeded in doing. The exact results have not been obtained from Canada, where the position of their own geodetic centre is being corrected, so that we are not yet able to determine our meridian distances, which will depend on the starting point in Canada. After a fine weather passage on the *Scylla*, we reached St. John's at 6 a.m. on the 1st September.

47. -- The meteorology of Labrador is a subject of much interest, and some attention was, therefore given to it during this visit to the coast. In 1882 the German Seewarte sent as a delegate to the Coast of Labrador Dr. Koch, later Professor of Physics at Freiburg, to establish six Meteorological Stations of the Second Class, at Hopedale, Zoar, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Rama. Observations were to be undertaken by the Moravian Missionaries at these several Stations, and to be continued after the return to Germany of Dr. Koch. The readings were taken at 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m., each day. The observations embraced Air Pressure, Air Temperature, Clouds, Wind, and Precipitation. Each Station was furnished with the following instruments :—

Mercurial Barometer ; Spirit Thermometer ; Maximum Thermometer ; Minimum Thermometer ; Rain Gauge.

The records of these observations, extending over several years, have been published in Germany by the Deutsche Seewarte in extenso. From these publications for the years 1884 to 1888, and for 1890 to 1891, the figures comprised in the following Tables have been extracted. The observations have been gradually discontinued at most of the Stations, but are still fully carried out at Hebron, though they do not appear to be published of late. They cannot be carried out fully in winter for Precipitation, on account of the wind driving the snow past, or into, the rain gauge ; the results arrived at give a Rainfall of about 33 inches. The observations on wind are not accurate by reason of the protected position of the Stations.

The Tables mentioned below will be found as Appendices I to O respectively.

Table I. contains, as an example of the day-to-day variations of temperature, the complete record for the year 1891, given on the Centigrade as well as on the Fahrenheit scale. These observations were taken from the ordinary spirit thermometer at 8 a. m. each morning.

Table II. gives, reduced to Fahrenheit's scale, the mean of the monthly temperatures at 8. a. m., taken at each of the six stations, for the number of years specified in the Table.

III. shows in Centigrade and in Fahrenheit degrees the mean of all the monthly mean temperatures taken at the six stations; thus, for example, the mean temperature for January (-23.35°C. , -10.3°F.) represents the mean 8 a. m. temperature for thirty-five Januaries.

Table IV. is a resumé of the results contained in Tables I., II., and III., and reduces to the simplest form the mean annual temperature for the number of years stated in the Table at each Station. These readings refer to the temperature as it stood at 8 a.m. each day of the whole year. These annual mean temperatures are given in Centigrade and Fahrenheit degrees. The mean annual 8 a. m. temperature of the Six Stations (-5.37°C. ; 22.23°F.) thus refers to the mean temperature for thirty-five years, but not to thirty-five consecutive years.

Tables V. and VI. present the results of observations taken by the maximum and minimum thermometers. It would appear that there has been very great difficulty in obtaining continuous readings from these instruments, either through their becoming unserviceable or from breakage. Observations for complete years have, however, been found for the Hebron Station for 1890 and 1891, and these are given in Table V., which sets out the greatest maximum and minimum thermometers for each month of those two years.

Table VI. in the same way reproduces all the maximum and minimum results from the records at all the different Stations at which the maximum or minimum thermometers could be read during the warmest and the coldest months of the year; thus, if these instruments were observed for January and February, or for July and August, the highest and lowest temperatures for the year would be thereby respectively recorded, although the instruments may not have been in use during the other months of the year. Advantage has been taken of this to make Table VI. as full as possible.

Table VII gives temperature observations as far as they have been taken, up to the present time, at Port Burwell.

48. Some attention was given during my visit to the Exports from Labrador. It is not possible to express exactly in figures the commercial value of Labrador to this colony, but the following information, for which I am indebted to Mr. Le-Messurier, will give an idea sufficiently near the truth for all present practical purposes:

Total Exports from Labrador for 1905.

1. Dry Codfish—			
Direct Shipments to market—qtls .....	.....	342,219	
Shipped to Newfoundland .....	.....	392,393	
Total Labrador catch .....	.....	734,612	at \$4. \$2,938,448
2. Salmon—tierces .....	.....	1,698	36,638
3. Trout—barrels .....	.....	1594	914
4. Cod Oil—tuns .....	.....	47	4,840
5. Whale Oil—tuns .....	.....	11,016	11,018
6. Whale Bone—tuns .....	.....	2694	3,180
7. Furs .....	.....	.....	32,976
8. Seal Skins .....	.....	.....	47
9. Lumber—feet .....	.....	4,953	45,823
10. Old Junk .....	.....	.....	15
11. Seal Oil—tons .....	.....	25	1,500
12. Feathers—lbs. ....	.....	1,432	187
13. Laths—M .....	.....	1,720	4,120
			<u>\$ 3,082,503</u>

It may, therefore, be said that the Exports from the Labrador coast amounted in 1905, in round numbers, to three million dollars. It has, however, to be pointed out that the Labrador Fishery was last season exceptionally good. The above figures would seem to show that practically, in round numbers, the Labrador coast will, this season at least, yield about half the export of dry cod from the colony. There need be no doubt that this fishery could be made more productive still by providing greater facilities for the prosecution of that important industry, and by pushing it further towards the north. In the above total there are included the—

**Exports of the Moravian Church and Missionary Agency
from Labrador, for the years 1883, 1893 and 1903.**

Articles.	1883.		1893.		1903.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish	2,680 qtls.	\$ 7,140	2,004 qtls.	\$ 8,185	4,035 qtls.	\$ 21,149
Trout	579 brls.	2,870	787 brls.	3,720	798 brls.	4,788
Skin Boots	632 prs.	490	230 prs.	437	3,224 prs.	5,849
Seal Oil	313 cks.	11,185	194 cks.	6,120	353 prs.	7,200
Cod Oil	3 "	35	3 "	118	41 "	910
Cod Liver Oil	7 "	640	6 "	375	3 "	96
Furs	16 "	2,925	6 "	1,720	11 pgs.	7,000
Dry Seal Skins	13 "	200			5 "	100
Salted Seal Skins... ..	14 "	425	8 pgs.	190	7 "	200
Reindeer Skins	36 pgs.	1,625	72 "	1,000	5 "	800
Straw work and Curios.. ..		200	2 "	10	15 "	150
Feathers			4 "	15	12 "	150
Salmon	37 tes.	407	5 tes.	84	6 tes.	50
Totals		\$ 28,142		\$ 22,024		\$ 48,412

The Exports for 1904 were of the value of \$43,028, made up of—

Codfish	\$23,157
Seal Oil	5,505
Trout	4,450
Furs	3,847
Boots	3,440
Deer Skins	1,095
Other articles	1,476
	<u>\$43,018</u>

The approximate cost of freight to and from the station is \$20,000.

For the above interesting figures I am indebted to Mr. R. G. Rendell, of St. John's. The significance consists principally in the important advance they demonstrated in the economical evolution of the Innuits, in the proof they supply that the industrial advance of the native is highly creditable to the mission that trains and teaches them becoming a civilized people.

In an unsigned and undated memorandum, evidently written by Mr. Simms, Justice of the Peace for Labrador in 1827, the following interesting passage occurs, which throws some light on the economic condition of the native at that date: "The Moravian settlements were established so far back as 1760 for the purpose of converting the Esquimaux Indians to Christianity, which is at the present day their primary object. The number of Indians at each establishment is thus stated on the authority of Mr. Stork, the senior Missionary residing at Hopedale: Okak, 350; Nain, 265; and Hopedale, 185. Their trade with the Indians is comparatively trifling, as appears from the following return from the Hopedale establishments for the last twelve months, viz.: 64 fox skins, 4 martin cat skins, 8 tons of seal oil. Mr. Stork, however, told us the returns on one very favourable year met the whole of the expenses of the Labrador Mission. One small brig annually takes their supplies from London, and returns to the same place with their collection of fur and seal oil." From the above it would appear that the populations of Okak and Nain are to-day the same in point of numbers as they were in 1827. But these returns shew that their condition of life must be very different.

50. The few figures given above, though only approximate, will suffice to indicate in a general way to what extent Newfoundland as a whole is indebted to the merchants that animate this industry, and to the fishermen and fisherwomen that proceed to Labrador to carry on this most important fishery. If these considerations receive due weight, it will certainly be admitted that those that engage in the fishery there, whether as permanent or as temporary residents, should receive every assistance, and every facility, both public and private, that can be given to them. The directions in which this could best be done would probably be these:—

1. Improved steam communication.
2. Improved telegraphic communication.
3. Facilities for navigation.
4. The regulation of the river fishery.
5. The observance of close time for game and fur animals.
6. The prevention of forest fires.
7. More school accommodation, and more teachers for Europeans and settlers "in the south."
8. Vaccination.

9. A legal prohibition against the removal of the aboriginal natives from their own country.

10. Improved Locomotion.

I have not added to this list the medical requirements. These, as shown above, leave something to be desired ; but, thanks to the one doctor and staff, and the one hospital of the Moravian Mission ; and to the two hospitals, and the hospital steamer *Strathcona*, of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, to its highly qualified medical officers and its trained nurses, these needs are already to a considerable extent met, for the summer months especially ; and the usefulness of these mission establishments would, of course, be increased in proportion as steam and telegraphic communication were improved, by increasing the number of places of call, the frequency of voyages, and by extending the length of coast line visited.

51. In the medical work the Government already takes a direct part, for in addition to the contributions in money given by the Government to the two Missions, a medical officer is employed by the Government to visit the coast during the summer months. He travels on the subsidised mail steamer, and sees patients on board, and also visits the sick ashore when this is possible. Last year this officer performed eight such trips, which cost the public treasury \$2,051. In addition to this a sum of \$500 was paid for the passage home of sick people, giving a total of \$2,601 expended by the Government on this service. The returns of the work done by this officer are not so complete as would enable one to form an accurate estimate of the value of the services performed, which will be easy to understand if one remembers that he has only a very short space of time at disposal at each place of call, and has but little leisure to spare then for clerical work.

The eight trips may, however, be summarized thus :—

1st trip, from June 17 to June 24, patients seen	94
2nd " June 29 to July 9, "	204
3rd " July 4 to July 28, "	224
4th " July 31 to August 11, "	383
5th " August 18 to August 29, "	236
6th " Sept. 4 to Sept. 17, "	211
7th " Sept. 24 to Oct. 15, "	167
8th " Oct. 22 to Nov. 1, "	36
Total	1,460

The subsidised steamer is not fitted up in any way as a hospital ship, so that the work of the medical officer is chiefly of the kind that would be performed in dispensary practice. But in addition to that, the medical officer is able to remove bad cases on the steamer to hospital or elsewhere. Many of the cases seen by him are not serious, and they cannot be completely analysed from the returns. No doubt this officer is, however, able to relieve much suffering. In the fourth trip, for example, it appears he treated fifty-five cases of chest complaint, including

twenty-nine cases of influenza, twelve of bronchitis, one of pneumonia, two of pleurisy, one cardiac, forty-two rheumatic, and twenty-eight of indigestion or dyspepsia. Naturally, the more serious cases are treated in the mission hospitals.

It would seem not improbable that the Government had in mind in entering into this arrangement the last report of Judge Pinsent, who wrote, "While on this subject, I beg leave to recommend to the Government, what would be very useful and acceptable to the residents and to those resorting to Labrador during the fishing season, that a medical man should be sent in the Circuit vessel, for the purpose of attending to cases of accident and sickness, which continually occur among the thousands of people congregated there in the summer; there is no doctor residing on the Coast of Labrador. The medicines supplied by the Government to me, I dispensed as usual among the people, to whom they were of great use and highly valued."

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

52. This is carried on from June to October by a steamer that proceeds from St. John's as far as Nain once every two weeks. This line is undoubtedly a great public convenience. It receives a subsidy of \$18,000 a year from the Government. It appeared from last year's transactions that the accommodation supplied by this vessel was, at least at times, especially at the opening of the season, hardly sufficient. Taking into consideration the magnificence of the scenery, the extreme salubrity of the climate from about the middle of July to the middle of September, the coast should, were good steamer accommodation provided, become a regular and favorable holiday resort. But the finest scenery lies north of Nain. Could the steamers run as far as Hebron or Nachvak, or could a small vessel keep up a service from July to September between Nain and Nachvak, this would suit both the traveller and the fishing community, and would facilitate the extension of a profitable fishery farther northward.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

53. The present state of telegraphic communication has been described in paragraph 12. It will be sufficient to state here that this matter has already received the close attention of the Government, and that steps have been taken that will ensure regular telegraphic communication before the end of next season from St. John's to the most northerly telegraph station on the coast of Labrador.

FACILITIES TO NAVIGATION.

54. The navigation of the coast would be very considerably facilitated by the erection of a certain number of beacons at prominent points, and by marking some of the cliffs and rocks with paint, &c. The services of a small steamer for a single season could do much in carrying this out. At present some half dozen to half a score of harbours have been surveyed on the coast. It would be of much advantage if these could be connected by a surveyed or marked track. It appeared also that good photographs of the coast outline at certain places would be of much use,

especially to the stranger. Thus at Hebron we found great difficulty in finding the harbour, and did not succeed in identifying Nachvak.

REGULATION OF THE RIVER FISHERY.

55. This merely requires to be put on the same footing as in Newfoundland. In other words, all that is necessary is that the law should be carried out. The first and principal desideratum is that the law should be made known, and that it is to be adhered to. Were this once made clear, and if those that have a claim to consideration in respect of rights more or less of a prospective nature were equitably dealt with, there can be but little doubt that the fishery regulations would be duly observed by a community that has for many years shewn such a singular sense of observance of law and order.

THE OBSERVANCE OF A CLOSE TIME FOR GAME.

56. It was mentioned in paragraph 22 that at Hopedale the natives have come to some understanding to not kill certain fur animals during the time they are of little value, and that fishermen were shooting young foxes when the fur was practically useless. These questions require to be carefully considered on the spot; after which the efforts of the residents to establish the necessary close time should have the sanction and force of law. This would extend also to the caribou. The future of the eider duck comes under the same category. It appears that with improved boats the natives are able to visit the "Duck Islands," and to carry off the eggs of the eider duck by thousands. This, if continued, will soon destroy that bird.

FOREST FIRES.

57. There are perhaps no questions connected with the administration of Labrador of greater importance and more pressing than those concerning forest fires. There seems to be a general idea in this Colony among those that have not been along the coast of Labrador that it is a country rich in forests. There could be no greater mistake. North of Okak there are neither trees nor bushes, and what makes this all the more serious is the absence of peat and turf. The coast is one of naked, hard rock, all the Northern part practically destitute of fuel of any kind. On the Southern portion there are some forests inland, along river courses, and on protected hollows and hillsides, but these are being devastated by fire. The cause of these destructive conflagrations was variously given: such as carelessness in lighting fires, and neglect to extinguish them; to greasy gun wads used sometimes in shooting; and to lightning. The thin layer of moss and lichens that covers a great deal of the Labrador country is, when it is dried up by two or three months drought, very inflammable, easy to set on fire, and difficult to extinguish. Like trees in such soil and climate, the moss bed reproduces itself very slowly. As these fires have been greatly more common in recent years, and as thunderstorms are very rare, lightning can hardly be responsible for them. The real causes are deserving of the most serious consideration, for the conservation of the Labrador forests is for that coast of even greater importance than the preservation of the

forests of Newfoundland itself. Wood, it has to be remembered, is the only source of fuel on the coast. It has already to be procured with great labour and at heavy cost, in many places. Trees grow there so slowly on account of the very short summer that the prospects of re-afforesting are not encouraging. It is in fact very improbable that anyone will undertake it. The line of action indicated would therefore seem to be to guard and economise the forests that now exist. The conservation of the forests of this Island in the interests of the fishermen is so well recognised and understood that a three mile margin is preserved for them all round the Island on all the Crown Lands of the Colony. On Newfoundland it would be greatly easier to procure fuel and timber from elsewhere than would be the case on the Labrador coast. The Island possesses also unlimited supplies of fuel in the form of peat, apparently also valuable beds of coal, neither of which is found on the Labrador coast.

The Labrador fishery would seem to be nearly as important as the fishery of the Newfoundland Coast, a fact that should never be lost sight of in this Colony. From that point of view, therefore, it becomes a question of the most serious importance to preserve what forests we still possess in Labrador. The recent destruction of the forests by fire in the Hopedale district, for example, will and must soon be felt in the decreasing production of game, of mink, and other furs. It is also certain that the effect cannot but be unfavourable on a climate already rigorous in the extreme. I would earnestly urge that a careful examination should be made of all the forest areas, to determine their nature, condition and extent; that searching investigation be made as to the cause of fires and how to prevent them; and that all necessary restrictions be imposed on those to whom timber concessions are granted on the Labrador Coast.

This question is by no means a new one. Its importance was fully recognised in the Act 10 and 11 Gul. III., 25, (1699), of which, section 12 enacted "That no person or persons whatsoever shall at any time after the said twenty-fifth day of March, rind any of the trees there standing or growing upon any occasion whatsoever, nor shall, by any ways or means whatsoever, set on fire any of the woods of the said country or do cause to be done any damage, detriment or destruction to the same, for any use or uses whatsoever, except only for necessary fuel for the ships and inhabitants, &c." Again, "Firing the woods" in the Chateau Bay district is classed among "the most heinous crimes" and "other enormities" by Governor Shuldham in 1772. The Governor's Order of 23rd July, 1767, shews what was done then to try to preserve the Labrador forests (Appendix II.)

In consequence of a fire that burned for several weeks in the same southerly parts of Labrador, the Governor, at a later date, threatened to prevent whale fishers from coming to the coast. Campbell says of a great fire in the district of Anse au Loup, that the forest fires frightened away the deer, and poisoned the fish by the turpentine that ran into the rivers. The records of the Colony shew clearly that the great importance of the question was fully realised, but the Governor has clearly been unable to deal with it effectively.

Co-operation with the Dominion Government might be serviceable in the matter of fire prevention. It is stated by Mr. Madison Grant, in the Seventh Annual Report of the New York Zoological Society, of the woodland caribou, "In the country to the north and east of Lake St. John and on the southern watershed of Labrador, it has been nearly exterminated, presumably by the devastating fires which have swept over this district in recent years."

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

58. This is a subject the vast importance of which has come to be fully appreciated by both the Government and the public generally in this Colony, and which therefore requires no advocacy. Education so far as the Innuits are concerned is already fully provided for. The Moravian Mission now completely covers the whole of the northern part of the Coast, and its education may safely be left in their hands. But there remains the Southern part of the Coast, the needs of the children of permanent and temporary residents. These requirements are well worthy of consideration, as at present they are not sufficiently met.

The following Table will suffice to shew what is now being done in this respect, as it is made up of Returns for the last year :

RETURNS OF LABRADOR SCHOOLS FOR 1905.

LOCALITY.	DENOMINATIONS.		
	SCHOLARS. R. Catholic.	SCHOLARS. Methodist.	SCHOLARS. Ch. of Eng.
Blanc Sablon.....	16		
Diable Bay	6		
L'Anse au Loup	6		22
West St. Modeste and Pied Noir		16	
Carroll's	40		
Chateau	15		
Camp Islat. Is.....	1		
Red Bay	12		
Forteau		20	
Square Island		37	
Spotted Island		23	
Sandwich Bay		22	
Grand Village		18	
Lance à Clair.....		27	24
Henley			11
Cape Charles.....			23
Battle Harbour			35
Carlwright			43
Scholars	106	463	158
Total Scholars			147

Cost about \$2,083, or for each scholar \$4.88.

VACCINATION.

59. It has been stated already that the Innuits population is unvaccinated.

This is a great danger, and it should certainly be provided against. No doubt the Moravian Mission could be induced to undertake this task. A certain amount of vaccination has been performed on the South Coast. It appears that one year Judge Pihsent was accompanied to the Labrador by an Edinburgh Medical Student who vaccinated some 700 people during the Cirenit tour. One noteworthy incident in the same Cirenit is that the Judge and Mr. Crowley went to North West River, at the head of Hamilton Inlet, and there vaccinated nearly 200 Indians. It seems that the Government has also paid fees to the Medical officers of ships of war, for vaccinations performed on the Coast. But it would manifestly be desirable that the residents, without respect of race, should be systematically vaccinated.

THE REMOVAL OF THE NATIVES.

60. In Appendix E. it will be seen how Governor Shuldham put on the Moravian Mission the duty of preventing the Esquimaux from "strolling" southward. The object seems to have been to prevent collision with Europeans. The chief reasons against their being removed now from their own country are, that it is already under-populated, that they are fairly comfortable and progressive at home, that they have nothing to gain by going abroad, and that experience has shewn how they bring back with them deadly disease. They have not been taken away from their own country for any commendable purpose, and it would be to their advantage were their deportation absolutely prohibited.

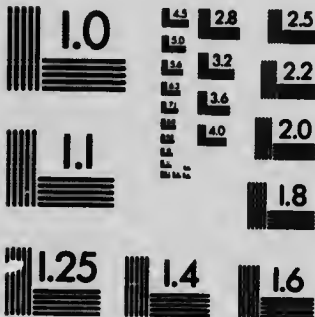
IMPROVED LOCOMOTION.

61. Locomotion on the Labrador Coast is a question that soon presents itself to the traveller there, and it certainly is well worth serious attention. It has been mentioned above that in winter travelling is effected by Europeans, "settlers" and natives, by means of dog sleighs. In summer, travelling can be done only by sea. The real travelling time of the residents, of the missionaries for example, is winter, beginning about the end of December. It would seem that it would be very desirable to consider whether the dog should in this service not give place to the reindeer. This question has been considered in Newfoundland before now. It was brought before the House of Assembly by Mr. Boone on the 26th March, 1881, in a remarkable speech, which shews that Mr. Boone had given much study to the subject. The proposal to introduce reindeer from Scandinavia was not brought forward as a substantive question, but in connection with the suppression of the dog and the encouragement of sheep-farming, the sheep and the dog being found incompatible. Mr. Boone, in his thoughtful remarks, said: "The main point about the reindeer is that he is a harmless animal, and works destruction upon nothing. He can do all the work a dog can do and a great deal more, and is perfectly harmless, humble and submissive." Mr. Boone described in a masterly manner the speed and strength of the reindeer, its usefulness in supplying food and clothing, &c., to its owner. In the discussion that ensued it was suggested by Sir Robert (then Mr.) Bond, that a premium might be offered for domesticating the native caribou. But the House did not appear to take Mr. Boone's suggestions seriously. The Assembly had not before it then the example and the experience



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of the Americans in Alaska, which puts the question to-day on a different plane. The advantages of using the reindeer in place of the dog would be enormous. The dog is of very little use for any other purpose than draught. He is unfit to be eaten; and as he has to carry his food with him, he cannot, without relays of provisions on the way, proceed on a long journey. He is at best a small and weak animal compared to a reindeer. He is, however, a savage, often a dangerous brute, and he makes it impossible to keep any other domestic animal that would be useful as food to man.

A great deal of guidance in considering this question may be obtained from the several reports on the American experiment with reindeer in Alaska. The serious importance of the question justifies a resume of these, which is given in what follows.

In 1891 the question of the introduction of reindeer into Alaska was raised by Dr. Sheldon Jackson. The Esquimaux were threatened by extinction from want of food. White men had driven away the game, or destroyed it, and had depleted the salmon fishery by netting the rivers. It was found that the residents of Eastern Siberia derived their subsistence chiefly from the reindeer, even to a greater extent than do the Laps. It was therefore deemed desirable that the reindeer should be introduced for the use of the Alaskan Esquimaux. Congress having refused to grant an appropriation for that purpose in 1891, \$2,146 was raised by private subscription for the purpose of reindeer. With this sum 187 reindeer were brought from Siberia, with regular herdsmen, to whom a certain number of Alaskan Esquimaux were apprenticed as herdsmen and teamsters. From 1892 to 1904, 1,280 deer were imported from Eastern Siberia to Alaska, and in 1904 the total number of fawns surviving was 10,267. In the official report of the Commissioner for Education, published 1905, it is stated, "It is perfectly safe to predict from the inspection of the annual per cent. of increase, the doubling of the herd every three years." All the female deer are preserved. The males are used as food, or trained to harness. Allotments of 50 deer are made to those natives that underwent apprenticeship. Seven Lap families, on account of being more civilized than Siberians, were in 1894 employed to take charge of the Siberian deer in Alaska, and to teach the Esquimaux. Between December 1, 1899, and May 31, 1900, the United States ran a mail by reindeer, under contract, three round trips from St. Michael, at about 63 deg. 30 min. N., across the Seward Peninsula to Kotzebue, which is inside of the Arctic circle, about 66 deg. 50 min. north. Each round trip of 1,240 miles was successfully accomplished through an unbroken wilderness without a road or trail. Several relief expeditions to the far north have been successfully carried out by United States officers in Alaska by means of reindeer, when such expeditions would have been impossible by any other means. A contract has lately been entered into to carry a regular winter mail over the 650 miles from Kotzebue to Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska, about 71 deg. 20 min. N. It is said that on these journeys, "when used in relays fifty miles apart, reindeer can transport the mails at the rate of two hundred miles a day."

In 1898 the United States Government imported from Lapland 538 head of

choice reindeer trained to harness, 118 sleds, and 111 sets of harness, a few herding dogs, and 50 drivers, some of whom had families, making in all 113 emigrants. These Lapland deer were not for breeding purposes, but only for harness. More than half of them died of starvation after reaching Alaska, as moss had not been provided for them. From 1891 to 1903, Congress has appropriated no less than \$158,000 for the introduction into Alaska of domestic reindeer from Siberia. It has been found that "with careful training the Eskimo make excellent herders." It is thought that in thirty-five years there may be 35,000,000 reindeer in Alaska, with an export of 500,000 carcasses a year. The deer purchased in Siberia from the Chuchus cost \$1.00, from the Tunguse, \$7.50, a head. It is stated by Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor that "the tame reindeer of Siberia was practically the same animal as the wild caribou of Alaska, changed by being domesticated for centuries." This corresponds with the general view of English zoologists, that there is but a single species of reindeer, but presenting local peculiarities. It appears that the Alaskan deer is not equal to the Lapland deer in strength or speed. A pair of the latter can pull a load of 500 or 700 lbs. at the rate of 35 miles a day, and keep that up for weeks at a time. Mr. Armstrong states that a single deer can draw 600 lbs. on a sled, thirty, fifty, and even ninety miles a day. It is said the Lapland deer can in point of speed do 150 to 200 miles a day, and sometimes 20 to 25 miles down hill in one hour. The Alaskan reindeer express has been driven at the rate of 95 miles a day. Reindeer can travel as well at night as in daylight. In Siberia a caravan of 160 sleds is managed by ten men. In summer a reindeer can carry as a fair load a pack of 120 lbs. A good deer can easily carry a fair-sized man. The Tunguse use them in summer as Europeans use mules and horses. The reindeer cow gives about one terecupful of very rich milk, nearly as thick as the best cream, which makes delicious cheese. Mixed with water the milk makes a refreshing drink. From the sinews tough thread is obtained. For meat purposes the average weight of a reindeer is put at 400 lbs.

The same moss that covers the plains of Arctic Siberia grows everywhere in Alaska. One of the special cares of the herdsmen is to guard against the burning of this moss, which is easily destroyed by fire, and does not grow for many years afterwards on burned ground. The deer are so gregarious and timid that one herder can look after 1,000 animals.

When the travelling caravan halts, the deer are turned out to pasture untethered, and allowed to wander as they will. They dig up the snow with their powerful, broad hoofs to get at the moss beneath the snow. When the spring comes, they abandon the moss diet for willow sprouts, green grass, and mushrooms. The so-called reindeer moss is botanically a lichen, or "tree-moss," the *Cenomicra rangiferina* *Cladonia rangiferina*. It is a pretty, white, branched, coralloid moss, which grows thickly on the surface of the rocky ground, and is quite as abundant over the northern part of the American continent as in Siberia. A sample of the "Reindeer moss" that I have, through the kindness of the Hon. H. J. B. Woods, had the opportunity of examining, consists of the *Cladonia rangiferina*, in the branching antler-like stems of which are interlaced two real mosses. The

sample is from Alaska, and was, I understand, supplied by Dr. S. Jackson. In many places this moss gives a grey colour to the Labrador hills. The *Cladonia* is of some value as a human food, and it would be well worth the trouble of a thorough examination as to its value in this respect in Labrador, where there is often dearth during the winter. Lichinin is prepared from this *Cladonia*. This lichen was by Royal proclamation of the enlightened despot Gustav III recommended as an article of human food in times of scarcity. Boiled in reindeer milk it is said to be a good and nourishing article of diet. It has been used also for the preparation of spirit.

In the "Enumeration of the Lichens of Newfoundland and Labrador," collected by the Rev. A. C. Wagborne, and authenticated by John W. Eekfoldt (1895), twenty-two species and thirty-one varieties of *Cladonia* are enumerated. The species includes the *Cladonia rangiferina*, without any variety of that species. In Scotland this *Cladonia* is known as the badge of the Clan MacKenzie.

Labrador seems to be so favourably situated for this animal that the introduction of the domestic reindeer there would hardly partake of the nature of an experiment. The caribou is at home in Ballin Land, in 82 degs. N. ; and it is a native of the whole Labrador coast from Chidley Peninsula to Chateau Bay, and as far south as 47 degs. N. in Newfoundland. There need therefore be no doubt that either the Lapland or the Siberian reindeer would thrive either in Newfoundland or on the Labrador coast. There can hardly be any question that both climate and food are suitable. It would be an easy matter for natives or residents of Labrador, who are accustomed to dog sleighs, to learn to handle reindeer. American experience would seem to leave the question open as to whether the reindeer should be imported from Siberia, from the Tunguse, or from Lapland. They might not be procurable from Alaska. But it seems clear that the teachers should be Lapps. The Americans found that the deer stand a sea journey remarkably well. Immense herds of reindeer could be run on the Labrador territory, enough to supply the population of that coast with food, to provide them with the means of travel, and to furnish a valuable export. In all probability the industry could be started in a convenient way by the different Mission centres. By means of a reindeer post, communication could be kept up easily all winter from one end of Newfoundland to the other, and along the whole length of the Labrador coast. It appears that the Strait of Belle Isle does not become covered by ice in such a manner as would allow a reindeer express to cross there, so that the Labrador deer would have to be a separate establishment from those on Newfoundland. It should be easy for a reindeer post to go from St. John's to the extreme north of the island in a week in the depth of winter.

In all probability it would be found preferable to follow the American example and import reindeer, instead of attempting to utilise the native caribou. The Siberian and Lapland animals have been domesticated for centuries, which cannot but have had a marked influence on these animals, especially when, as in Lapland, they have been bred as carefully as cattle in other countries. Probably also the

importation would in any case be cheaper in the end. It would be necessary to begin with a considerable herd of say not less than 300 to 500 animals, enough for one shipment, and some experienced Eups would have to be brought to this country to look after them and train others to do so.

Were an effort to be made to domesticate and train the native caribou, as suggested by Sir Robert Bond in 1884, that could, no doubt, be easily done in Newfoundland than on the Labrador coast.

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

62. The above suggestion for improving administration in Labrador naturally raises the questions of the total population, and representation.

The summer and the winter populations of Labrador are very different, owing to the fact that a great many families proceed from Newfoundland to that coast for about four months, from some time in June to some time in October, for the summer fishery. I am indebted to Mr. LeMessurier (who it may be mentioned, has personal knowledge of the coast of Labrador) for information on that point. During the season last past 14,229 persons cleared from Newfoundland ports for the Labrador fishery. The same gentleman estimates "that 6,000 or 7,000 people who, in the early part of the year fish on the treaty coast and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, go direct to Labrador without clearing for there, and on the yearly fishing certificates issued to them in the spring." The largest number cleared during the last twelve years was in 1894, viz., 14,651. The smallest number was in 1900, viz., 10,679. The mean number annually cleared for the last twelve years is 12,000.

The total average number of people that proceed to Labrador for the summer fishery would therefore be about one score thousand, but that number was considerably exceeded last year. To this has to be added 4,000 residents. (The number given in the 1901 census is 3,947). The summer population of Labrador may therefore be fairly set down in round numbers at from 20,000 to 25,000; the winter population at 4,000. Of these, as shown above, some 1,300 are native-Inuit, or "settlers," about Mission settlements.

At the present time Labrador has no direct representation in the Legislature of the Colony, nor is it the special duty of any Minister of the Crown to make any specific study of the requirements of that dependency. One may say unhesitatingly that it would have been better for Labrador, and for the Colony, that more attention had been given to this question many years ago. The matter of representation has indeed been brought up before now in a direct form. Nothing, however, came of it. On the 31st of December, 1863, the Secretary of State wrote to the Governor of Newfoundland: "With reference to the imposition by this Act of duties on persons inhabiting the Coast of Labrador, it appears to me that it would be right that such persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Assembly of Newfoundland." But Labrador was not so important then as it is at the present day, and its resident population was not nearly so advanced as is the case at this moment. There are undoubtedly difficulties in the way of extending the franchise to Labrador; such as the great length of coast; the sparse population; the differ-

ence in race of a large number of the residents; the difficulty of procuring their representation through a member or members that would really be familiar with the circumstances of the coast, and be in direct touch with their constituents. The question of education presents no difficulty. The Europeans, the "settlers," the aboriginal Inuit, are all sufficiently well educated to exercise the franchise in an intelligent manner. All resident voters could read and write. It may, however, be doubted that the franchise would be an advantage to the aboriginals, who are probably happier and more settled as they now are, left to the Mission.

If, however, the difficulties of representation hinted at above are considered to be too great to be easily overcome, then there remains the obvious alternative of appointing a Minister, or at least a Secretary, to Labrador, whose sole and special executive duty it would be to study all questions in connection with that country. It may be at once stated here that the proper development of the Labrador coast cannot take place unless one or other of the above suggestions is adopted, or some other more or less similar arrangement is provided, such as an annual visit to the coast by a Minister of the Crown.

53. The Money appropriations for, or in connection with, Labrador for the Service of the Fiscal Year ending with June, 1906, would appear to be as follows :—

Page in Budget.	Head in Budget.	SERVICE.	Vote.
23	VII.	Relieving Officer, Labrador.....	30
25	VII.	Relieving officer, Blanc Sablon	20
24	VII.	Conveyance Sick Fishermen.....	800
25	VII.	Mission Hospital, Battle Harbour.....	500
25	VII.	Mission Hospital, Indian Harbour	500
28	VII.	Passages, hire of rooms, etc., doctor and nurse.....	1,000
28	VII.	Medical attendance and medicines.....	1,000
33	VIII.	Salary, Keeper Lighthouse, Indian Tickle.....	300
33	VIII.	Salary, Keeper Lighthouse, Double Island	501
34	VIII.	Maintenance Lighthouse, Double Island.....	300
34	VIII.	Maintenance Lighthouse, Indian Tickle.....	200
55	XII.	Travelling Post Office, Labrador.....	746
56	XII.	Couriers, Battle Harbor and Blanc Sablon	120
56	XII.	Couriers, Battle Harbor and Cartwright.....	100
59	XII.	Rigoulet, N.W. River and Makovic	30
60	XII.	Coastal Subsidy.....	18,000
61	XII.	Cost Marconi System.....	2,000
67	XIII.	Sub-Collector, Blanc Sablon (not to exceed \$500), with 10 per cent. on duties.....	300
67	XIII.	Sub-Collector, Labrador (not to exceed \$800), with 10 per cent. on duties	600
68	XIII.	Sub-Collector, Rigoulet (not to exceed \$800), with 10 per cent. on duties	600
68	XIII.	Tidewater and Boatmen	320
69	XIII.	Survey Labrador Vessels	700
70	XIII.	Revenue Protection Travelling expenses.....	400
70	XIII.	Miscellaneous.....	500
			<u>\$29,370</u>

LAND CONCESSIONS GRANTED IN LABRADOR.

64. It has been shown above that the Moravian Mission has grants "under pleasure" for 304,000 square miles of territory, practically held in trust for the aboriginal natives. These grants are all in north Labrador. In recent years, however, applications have been received by Government for leases of land for working timber on the more southerly parts of the dependency. These concessions may be represented as below :—

1. Leases granted—

Grand River Pulp and Lumber Co'y, Grand River	207 sq. m.
Wm. Muir, Son & Co., Kenamon River	187 "
Wm. Muir, Son & Co., Dove Brook	47 "
Copeland Kirk & Soy, Sandwich Bay	130 "
Total	661 "

2. Applications approved—

R. D. Kirk, North River	182 sq. m.
Copeland Kirk & Soy, Sandwich Bay	211 "
J. P. Benjamin, Kenamon River	224 "
Total	617 "

3. Applications not yet approved—

C. F. Taylor, White Bear River	150 sq. m.
C. F. Taylor, Stag Bay	40 "
Copeland Kirk & Soy, Sandwich Bay	48 "
Alfred Dickie, Traverspine River	275 "
Total	513 "

4. Notices in "Gazette"—

Refus E. Dickie, Goose Bay River	314 sq. m.
" " Kenamon River	464 "
" " Kenemicho River	5 "
Total	85 "

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

65. The subject of the administration of justice in Labrador, both past and present, is interesting, curious and instructive, and not without importance. It manifestly caused some anxiety to the British Government from the date of the Treaty of Paris to the establishment of representative government in Newfoundland.

By the King in Council it was ordered (3rd May, 1759) that, "In case it shall appear to him (the Governor of Newfoundland) to be necessary for their welfare and security that one or more of the principal Missionaries (Moravian) should be vested with the authority of Justice of the Peace, that he should in that case name the proper commission for that purpose, conformable to the powers delegated to him by your Majesty's commission under the Great Seal."

This would appear to be the first provision made with the view of administering justice on the northern part of the coast of Labrador. Justice was to be administered by Newfoundland, but the power thereby conferred on the Governor does not appear to have been exercised in the form provided by the King in Council, the moral influence of the Mission having sufficed, supported as it has been by the Government of the Colony. This fact is of itself very remarkable, especially when we learn from the Proclamations of this period, such as that of 4th May, 1772 (Appendix F) what crimes were being committed by both natives and Europeans.

That the state of matters on the southern part of the coast was at least no better than in the north, is shown by what was written by the Governor of Newfoundland on 3rd of August, 1772: "I am informed that many irregular crews from the colonies and other places resorting to this coast have been guilty of the most heinous crimes, such as robbing, plundering, and murdering each other and the native savages inhabiting said country, destroying the fishing works, firing the woods and sundry other enormities, to the obstruction and discouragement of the fisheries."

In those days such justice as was administered seems to have been carried out under the British Statute 10 & 11 Geo. 3, c. 25, chiefly by naval officers under the order of the Governor. The first Commission for a Surrogate Court for South Labrador was issued in June, 1763. These arrangements may be said to comprise the first stage.

66. A new phase was entered on by an Act passed in 1809, 49 Geo. III, cap. 27, section 15, by which it was enacted that "It shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court of Judicature of the Island of Newfoundland to hold plea of all Crimes and Misdemeanours committed and on all suits and complaints of a civil nature arising within such parts of the Coast of Labrador from the River St. John to Hudson's Straights as are re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland;" and it was enacted "that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of Newfoundland from time to time to institute Surrogate Courts in the said parts and places, with power and authority to proceed in and to hear and determine Civil Suits and Complaints, and in like manner as Surrogate Courts in Newfoundland."

Under the Commission issued on the 2nd January, 1826, by Governor Sir Thomas John Cochrane, the Honourable William Paterson, R. N., C. B., was appointed Judge of the Court of Civil Jurisdiction for the Coast of Labrador "from the entrance of Hudson's Straights to a line to be drawn due North and South from Anse Sablon on the said coast to the fifty-second degree of north latitude and all the islands adjacent to the said Coast of Labrador." This Commission was duly issued under 5 Geo. IV., cap. 67, passed by the British Parliament 17th June, 1824. Judge Paterson had a fully constituted Court, with a Sheriff, William Dickson, and a Clerk, James Blaikie. The proceedings of this Court from 1826 to 1833 are of much interest and importance. Judge Paterson went first to Indian Harbour, then the most northerly fishing establishment of Newfoundland, and as there were no cases there the Court proceeded "to a place called Rigolet, about fifty miles up

Esquimaux Bay (Hamilton Inlet), which is by the Indians and residents here known by the name of Ivnektoke."

The Governor's Proclamation instituting the Court of Labrador was thus first read by Judge Paterson at Rigolet, Esquimaux Bay, on the 10th August, 1826. It appointed sittings of the Court at the following places: At Ivnektoke (Rigolet); Huntington Harbour; Venison Island; Cape St. Francis; Cape Charles Harbour; Chateaux Bay; L'Anse au Loup. Two cases came before the Judge at Rigolet, one at Cliff Harbour, and one at Tub's Harbour. The point of greatest interest in the sittings of the Court is that the second case that came before the Judge was as to a dispute with respect to Salmon fishing on "the Kimmush Brook." It is only by following the case through the records up to first August, 1828, that it becomes clear from the spelling of the name then as "Kinnamish," that it is the river "Kemmenichie" of the present charts that is meant. There is an entry in the Proceedings of this Labrador Court for 1828, as follows: "On Friday evening the 19th July, arrived at Rigolet for Kinnamish; Tuesday 22nd, at Kinnamish, when the Court viewed the Salmon Brooks in dispute between J. G. Bennett & Co. and J. Bird. Thursday, the 24th July, arrived at North West Brook; Sunday, the 27th, left N.W. Brook for Rigolet. Tuesday, 28th, arrived at Rigolet." This establishes the fact that Newfoundland exercised in actual practice the full and unquestioned jurisdiction of a Circuit Court over the rivers opening into the Hamilton Inlet as far back as 1826.

Again, on the 25th August, 1829, Judge Paterson proceeded to "Kinnamish" to hold a Court; the usual Proclamation was posted up, but there being no cases the Judge then proceeded to "North West Water," which is opposite Kemmenichie and there being no cases at that place also, the Judge returned to Rigolet.

A Court of Sessions also was established for Labrador in 1826, the Justices being Judge Paterson and Mr. George Simms. They granted Licenses "for the retail of Malt, Wine and Spirituous Liquors," for example, to Mr. Fougere at Rigolet, 21st August, and he was next day granted at Mullin's Cove. The sum collected for the year ending 1827 was £37 16s., on which the Court received 10 per cent. They also granted the 6d. deducted a month from the wages of fishermen employed in the fishery, for Greenwich Hospital.

The records of this Court are continuous up to the end of the fishing season of 1833, when it appears to have been interrupted—a circumstance that will not excite much surprise, inasmuch as the Court found very little to do. On its last circuit it visited the following stations at each of which in succession the following entry was made of "No business before the Court," viz:—

Blanc Sablon.....	July 27
Forteau	" 29
L'Anse à Loup	" 29
Henley Harbour (Chateau Bay)	" 31
Camp Island	August 5

Battle Harbour	August 6
St. Francis Harbour	" 8
Venison Island.....	" 17
Batteaux.....	" 24
Indian Tickle	" 27
Grandy Harbour	" 29

One cannot but feel sorry for a Judge and full Court on such a circuit. It was not until they reached Dumplin Island, and till after they had remained there several days, that some trivial case came before the Court. The cases were chiefly connected with (1) Small claims on running accounts; (2) Disputes as to "fishing-rooms," which were leased, sold and transferred as real property, on the title of occupation. A "fishing-room" was, it appears, marked by a cross stick to preserve it for next year; but encroachments and disputes of a mild nature sometimes arose. (3) Complaints as to the dieting of fishermen. One case of manslaughter was committed to St. John's for trial, where the accused was tried and sentenced to "Ten days' confinement."

But though the work of the Labrador Court was so light, yet that it was not free from danger was shown by the fact that the mate and three seamen of the Judge's vessel *Belinda* were drowned near the Seal lands in 1832.

67. After 1833, the year in which the first House of Assembly was opened, the Labrador Circuit Court seems to have been discontinued for many years. In 1840 Mr. Elias Rendell was appointed collector of Her Majesty's customs for Labrador, and "also to collect information for the use of the Legislature." He sailed on his "perilous voyage" from St. John's as far as Esquimaux Bay. All the merchants paid customs dues under protest, with the exception of the Messrs. Shade, who gave a direct refusal. They all declared that they would not pay next year, unless a court of justice were established. On that point Mr. Rendell points out that disputes will arise, and there is no one to settle them, "but beyond this the commission of crime is not infrequent, and that, too, of the blackest dye. A man is going at large there this moment who murdered his wife last winter; and during last summer two attempts at murder were made." Complaints were also made as to extensive sales of bad and cheap spirits by Nova Scotians and Americans.

Although merchants declared to Mr. Rendell that they would not pay dues unless a Labrador Court was established, no permanent arrangement seems to have been made for administering justice, for on the 15th March, 1854, the Governor in a message to the House said: "In the latter part of the year 1852 reliable information reached the Admiral Commander-in-Chief on this station, as well as the Governor of the Colony, that parties possessing fishing privileges on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador contemplated to disregard the laws in existence, or hereafter to be passed by the Colonial Legislature for regulating the mode of conducting the fisheries, provided such laws interfered with the mode usually in practice."

68. The special attention of Government was called to Labrador by a petition, dated Hopedale, 1st July, 1855, which was signed by all the members of the Labrador Moravian Missions, and sent through the London Secretary to the Colonial Office, to be forwarded to the Governor of Newfoundland: "To beg your Excellency most humbly to protect the poor Esquimaux on the coast of Labrador against selling or handing in to them rum or other spirits." The Governor replied to the Secretary of State that he could give no precise information on the subject, and added, "That the introduction and sale of spirits takes place upon that coast to a considerable extent there can be no question; but even if its sale were contrary to law, the law would, unfortunately, be a dead letter, since, although the coast is included in the jurisdiction of the Government of Newfoundland, it is not, and has not for some years past, been under the operation of any organization for purposes either of revenue, police, or administration of justice. This state of things has not failed to receive the consideration of the local Government, and I trust that before the conclusion of the year some steps will be adopted with a view to its improvement."

The visits of even a revenue officer would thus seem to have been discontinued, for a proclamation was issued by Governor Darling on the 12th June, 1856, intimating the intention of the Government to protect the fisheries of Labrador from encroachment, and to collect customs dues on the Labrador coast. Mr. Prendergast was appointed collector for Labrador that year.

Nothing appears, however, to have been really done to re-establish a Labrador court till the Government took into consideration the "Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenue and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador" (1863.)

In June, 1862, the Governor informed the Secretary of State that it was the intention of the Government "to establish a Court of Limited Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction on that part of the coast of Labrador which forms a dependency of Newfoundland, and to impose the same duties as are levied under the annual Revenue Acts here. Such a court was in existence five and twenty years ago; it was an expensive one, and fell to the ground in consequence of influences made use of in the House of Assembly."

The cost of the Court pronounced to be too expensive was, it appears:—

The Judge	.....	£700	stg. a year.
His Clerk	.....	200	"
The Sheriff	.....	150	"
Two Constables (supposed)	.....	30	"
		£1,080	

But table-money was allowed to the Judge, Sheriff and Clerk, and a sergeant and five soldiers accompanied the Court. In the character of the ship is included, with all other contingent expenses, the total cost in round figures must have been about £1,500 a year.

It will be noticed that writing in June, 1862, the Governor said somewhat vaguely that there was a Labrador Court "five and twenty years ago." The records of the Court stop with October, 1863.

Strong representations were made to the Imperial Government by English merchants in 1863 against the institution of this court and the collection of customs dues, the result of which was that the law officers gave an opinion that the Legislature of Newfoundland "is competent to pass laws binding on the Labrador coast." The Act was accordingly allowed, and a judge and a collector went on duty on the Labrador coast in 1863.

During the fishing season of that year, M. J. Winter collected revenue in twenty harbours, from Anse Sablon to Sandwich Bay. Mr. Benjamin Sweetland, as Judge of the Court of Labrador, travelled in the same vessel as the collector, and held court wherever any case could be found. This later court was evidently meant to be an inexpensive one, for section 3, of chapter 57 of the Consolidated Statutes provides that the salary of the Judge shall not exceed \$1,150. In his Report on the season's work, the Judge states

"We had before the Court six persons concerned in breaches of the peace, two persons for breach of the 8th and 10th sections 26th Victoria, Cap 1, two trespass cases involving right of fishery, one inquest, one nuisance, ten cases of accident, one reference.

This was an extremely small list of cases, especially in a country that it appears had not been visited by a judge for many years. The judge was probably right in saying, "Like most Circuit Courts, the moral effect is greater than the amount of business done." Manifestly the few cases that were found were all trivial. It thus becomes pretty clear that the Newfoundland Government must have considered that the amount of crime actually committed on the Labrador Coast, and the evil causes that arose, did not justify the expense of maintaining a Court there. The judge says in 1863: "I would not estimate the resident population on the whole coast to be over 700 or 800." He does not state what was the temporary population, but it must have been considerable as he found at Blanc Sablon alone ten vessels from Jersey, and eight from Nova Scotia. It is clear that for the last four score of years the absence of crime or of serious disputes on the Coast of Labrador is very remarkable. The Judge reported "far less drunkenness and fewer assaults than usually occur in places reported to be very quiet; it was probable this was owing to an absence of idleness." It is true that people are too busy on the coast to lose time in disputes during the fishing season; but it is also true that the present population, both permanent and temporary, is temperate and not quarrelsome.

The Labrador Court was continued up to 1873, the last Circuit made by Judge Pinsent, who then retired on pension. An acting judge did the Circuit of the Court in 1874. In 1875 a salary of \$921 was provided for the Labrador Judge, but it does not appear that a judge was appointed, and then the vote dropped out of

the budget. The fact would seem to be that the Court was not really required. Judge Piusent on his last Circuit had before him the following cases :

- 5 of Debt,
- 2 of Securities of the Peace,
- 1 of Injuring Nets,
- 1 of Title to Land,
- 1 of Larceny.

The acting judge reported of his Circuit of 1871 : "The legal cases brought before me during the Circuit were four ; for debt and damages one ; trespass, two ; assault and battery, one ; one bastardy and one larceny." At present, justice is administered by the issue of Commissions of the Peace to about half a dozen gentlemen connected with Labrador, one of whom is a permanent resident, James Fraser, Esq., of Rigolet. The others, like Dr. Grenfell, are temporarily on the Coast at intervals. When any serious case occurs, a special inquiry is made by a magistrate sent from Newfoundland for that purpose. But this is very seldom required. The last capital case from Labrador seems to have been that of an aboriginal, Ephrium Tuktoos, for the murder at Nuin, in 1870, of one Phillips.

All this shows that the administration of Justice in Labrador is easy, perhaps without any precedent in any other country. The contrast in conduct between the present generation of Labrador fishermen and "the banditti crews" that frequented that coast in the days of Governors Byron and Shuldham is perhaps one of the most striking that could be made in the annals of justice. It may, perhaps, be ascribed to two causes: the phenomenally law-abiding character of the present generation of fishermen of Labrador; and the presence there in former days of "irregular crews."

63. A considerable number of Astronomical Observations were made to determine Geographical positions. These cannot yet be finally calculated, for the reason that the Canadian positions are undergoing a revision which is not yet complete. Observations for variation of the compass ; of Magnetic Force, &c., are also under examination.

A tolerably complete collection was made of the Botany of the Chudley Peninsula, and this has reached Kew in good condition.

The examination of the Geological specimens collected during this visit had not yet been completed.

WM. MACGREGOR,

Continued

5th February, 1906.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

When all the natives then resident at Nain had assembled in the Prayer-hall, the Governor, through the medium of the interpretation of Bishop Martin, addressed them to the following purport —

INNUIT. —It has given me very great and sincere pleasure to visit you in Labrador, and to make the acquaintance of your missionaries, more especially of your good and faithful Bishop, who has given to you so many years of unselfish and devoted service.

On the one hand, I am sorry that so few of you are at this moment at Nain, because I should very much have liked to see all your people together; but, on the other hand, I cannot but be glad that so many are absent, because I know that they are busily occupied in work that has to be performed at this time of the year in order to make suitable provision for themselves and for those dependent on them during the winter. The absence of so many of your people from home at this time of the year I regard as a proof of your industrious and provident habits, and that is to me a greater pleasure than it would even have been to see the entire community present here now.

As this is the first time that the Governor of the Colony to which you belong has come to see you, it is natural that you should wish to hear from me who I am, and why I am here. Well, you must know that the great Chief of Chiefs, King Edward VII., who is your King and mine, rules over very many different peoples and races, in many different and widely separated parts of the world. He is, in fact, the King and Chief of nearly one-fourth part of all the men and women on the earth. You will understand that King Edward cannot possibly visit all his different peoples and countries himself in person, and that is why he chooses certain men to go in his name to his different lands to represent him and to act for him. These men are called Governors, and they are ordered by the King to do everything they can for the welfare of the people they are sent to, and they have to report to the King all that they do in his name, and they have to tell the King of all that concerns his people, for he cares for and thinks of them all. And so the King thought it good to send me as his servant and Governor to Newfoundland and Labrador. Before I had been very long in Newfoundland I found that the King's Governor had never come to visit his people, the Innuits of Labrador. So I asked that I might be told whether it would be good that I should come to you, the Innuits. The answer I got was: "Yes, it is right and proper that you go to Labrador."

Now, therefore, I have come as the servant of King Edward VII., and I have brought with me also the Hon'ble Captain Eli Dawe. He is the Chief that looks after the fisheries of the Colony for its Government. This is, I am told, the first time that one of the King's Chiefs, called by us Ministers, has ever come to visit Labrador. I am sure you will be very pleased to see Captain Dawe here, for he is always thinking out what he can do for those people that occupy themselves in fishing. I am also accompanied by Dr. Grenfell, whose nets of mercy and help to your people are so well known to you all, that his presence alone would suffice to shew you that we come to you as your friends.

Although I am a stranger to you, I have been among people like you for nearly thirty-three years as a servant of the King, and I therefore know well how folk like you live. I know you require teachers, and also what sort of teachers you need to secure your welfare. I wished very much to see with my own eyes the kind of work that has been done, and is now being done, among you by the Moravian Missionaries, because I had not previously met them at work in any country. All this I wished to see as the servant of the King, that I might be able to tell him truly all about you and your country. Now I have met many of you at Killinek, Hebron, Okak, Hopedale and Nain, and I have seen the work of the missionaries that live among you. That work is a great one, as good as it could be. Here, and at all the other stations, you live in peace, in tolerable comfort, you do not die of hunger and neglect, you suffer no wrong from strangers or from any quarter, and your rights are preserved. You who are now living are so accustomed to all this that it is not easy for you to see exactly all that the missionaries have done for you. It is to them that you owe these advantages. But some of your people in the north could still tell you of the many miseries your forefathers had to endure, many of which are really unknown to you. I have already seen that you Innuits dearly love your own land, that you think of it as your own country, as the place where your fathers have lived and died, as the land of the children of your children. All good people love their own land, and they love it not the less if they and their land are poor. I want you to know that these missionaries also love their land, their homes, and their families and friends. And you should know that they could live in much greater ease and comfort in their own country than they do here. Also, if they wished to earn money, they could get very much more of that if they worked at home. In Labrador they cannot obtain the many nice things they would have at home every day, and here they can obtain no money for themselves. Why, then, do these missionaries leave their own homes, and their own families, to come to Labrador? I will tell you. It is because they think and know that in the sight of God each one of you Innuits is as precious as their own loved ones at home. They came here to do the work of God for you, the work of Him that is your God as well as our God. I am telling you all this that you may better understand all that you Innuits owe to the Moravian Mission. You should listen to all that they tell you, give heed to what they say, and you should in all things act on their advice. Take my words as true, that the missionaries have always been, that they are now, and will always be, your best and truest friends.

Now I should tell you I have been very agreeably surprised and much pleased

to see how well off and comfortable you all appear to be. All the Innuít I have seen are well clothed; and all are evidently well provided with food. I have heard with much gladness, and with thankfulness to the Missionaries, that all the grown-up Innuít at the old Stations can read, and that very nearly all can write as well. Indeed I have been very much pleased all round with what I have noticed, and you will see that I have gone about with my eyes wide open when I tell you of some of the many things you have yet to learn and do. It is true you have done much, made wonderful progress. This shews me that, if there is still much to do, you are fit to do it. Now one thing troubles me sorely. I have seen that your land is very large; it is a great country, and it would take many weeks to travel over it. But your people are very few, and it vexes my mind to hear that the number of Innuít does not increase, but on the contrary becomes less and less, and the land more and more empty. And yet you have many children born to you. What is so sad is this, that so very many of your children die. It would indeed be very pitiful to see your race become still smaller. Already you are truly but few compared to the size of your land. I now wish to urge on you very strongly to give good heed to the advice you receive in all matters from Dr. Hutton of Okak, of your own Mission, and from Dr. Grenfell. One thing they and the Missionaries will tell you of is this: your houses need improving. Of course your houses are better than those your fathers had; but that is not enough, and you require to make them still better. In order that houses may be healthy to those that live in them the houses must be kept quite dry and clean inside, and the ground about them must also be kept clean. No dirt of any kind should be allowed to remain in the houses you live in. It would help very much to keep your children alive if you would improve your houses.

Now, remember, when any one of your families gets sick, you should go at once to the missionary or doctor, and tell him. And always get a doctor to see the sick as soon as you can, and see that his orders are well carried out. If you will attend to these things your people will no longer decrease.

I have looked at the way in which you trade with the missionaries. The way it is carried on seems to me to be fair and just. It is true that in these matters the Mission treats you well and kindly. They take more thought of you, and of the evil days that may come upon you, than you do yourselves. I find that at every Station the Mission comes to your aid in times of want and trouble. If you are poor and hungry, they will not suffer any of you to die of want. But if you are strong and able to work for yourselves, then you should and must work, for then it would not be right of you to look to the Mission for food and clothes and fuel. Now, I should tell you that I am very glad of this one other thing: that the quantity of fish and fur and other articles that you procure and sell to the Mission is always increasing. This shews that you are becoming more industrious, that you work more and harder than formerly. This is good, and you can still greatly increase the quantities you prepare for sale to the Mission, and in this way make your wives and children more comfortable and more healthy. This sad question that your race is getting smaller in number, is the one thing that troubles me greatly. I bid you to not forget what I have said to you about it.

Now, I have only two small Stations yet to visit. When that is done then I shall be able to tell King Edward all about you, as one of his peoples, and about your country. I am sure your King will be pleased and surprised to know that you can all read, that you are well fed and clothed, that you are peaceful; that you live quiet, contented, and happy lives in your own land, under the care and teaching of such good missionaries, who were first sent by the fathers of your King to your fathers.

It is true that this is the first time the King's Governor has come to visit you, and the first time that one of his Ministers has come here, but you may be sure it will not be the last. They, as the King's servants, will return to Labrador. And now have this in your mind, that King Edward, your King and Great Chief, will not forget his people the Innuits.

APPENDIX B.

Upwards of a hundred of the natives of Hopedale assembled in the little church at Double Island (Uvituktok), soon after 6 a.m. on Sunday the 27th August, when, the native service being over, the Governor briefly addressed them, nearly as follows, through the interpretation of a half-breed named John Winters:—

MEN AND WOMEN OF HOPEDALE,--

I have come from Newfoundland as the King's Governor to visit you and your people in Labrador. I have been to all the stations north of this except Nachvak, and as I found you were all here at the fishing, I have come to this place to visit you. I have been much surprised to find that all your people live such good lives as they do. I did not expect to find you so advanced as you are, and I have wondered at all you have done under the teaching of the Moravian Missionaries. But I am more delighted by my visit to this place than to any other. I shall tell you why. I have come on Sunday morning, and you did not know that I was to be here at all. Nothing was thus put in order for my visit, and I have been able to see how you spend the Sabbath in your ordinary life. Now, I find you all at perfect rest, and, although the day is remarkably fine for fishing and working, no one in this harbour is at work on this day. I was born in a country, and I have just come from a colony, where the Sabbath is very strictly kept by every person. In many countries it is not so. You will, therefore, know how glad I am to come in here when not expected, and to find you all keeping the Sabbath as if you were of my own people in my own land. Here I see you completely away from the control and example of the missionaries, yet observing this day as if you were directly under the eye and influence of your teachers. I had not expected that I should ever sit in a church built by the Innuits alone, and be present at a service

conducted by one of themselves. It is a great thing to find that when you leave home you take your religion with you. That speaks well, both for the missionaries and for you. The fact that you have built this substantial little church also shows me that you are in earnest in being Christians, and it proves the good results of the mission teaching. Perhaps there are not many places where a church would have been built as this has been, for I am told you are here for only a very few weeks each year. You have done well in building this church, and you do well in keeping the Sabbath. You will feel you do in this your duty to God and to yourselves, and you will do better work during the week than you would do if you did not rest on and keep the Sabbath.

There are no missionaries here now, and I tell you freely and frankly what I think of them and their work among you. I see clearly that they are to you very good and very faithful friends. You should know that they leave all they love behind them in their own country, and they come here to work among you for the love they bear to God. That they regard as a duty to God, and to that they attach more value than to getting money. In their own country they could earn much. Dr Grenfell, who is here, could do the same. It is to please God that these missionaries remain among you, to do for you, for His sake, all that is possible. They know that in God's sight we are all alike, whatever may be our country or our colour. If there had been no missionaries in Labrador neither this church nor you would be here today; and you would have had no Sabbath, and perhaps even there might have been hardly any of your race alive. I have seen that when you are in trouble, they come to your help. You should love and listen to these mission men and women and do what they tell you.

I see around this harbour proofs that you have been working hard and busily. This makes me glad. It is right that you should work to provide for yourselves and families, and that you should have to obtain assistance from the Mission only in case of sickness, old age, or accident.

Though very glad to find the Innuits such a good, quiet, industrious, Christian people, I am troubled to see that you are so few, and that you do not fill up the land, which is rather becoming empty. I have spoken to your people at Nain and at the other Stations, and have asked them to relate to you all my words, for I wish greatly that by building better houses, looking after the sick, and making your women and children more easy and comfortable, you may be able to bring up more children to fill the land, and to look after you, to help you, when you are old.

Now you will not forget that I have come here only as the servant of our Great Chief, who is your King, and who has sent me here that I may tell him all about you and your country, and what you have done, as well as what you should be careful of in future. My last words to you are to listen to the missionaries in all things, and to do what your own doctor at Okak, and Dr. Grenfell, tell you to do.

The Hon. Capt. Eli Dawe then addressed the people: "It gives me very

great pleasure to be here to-day and to meet the Innuits of Labrador, and as a member of the Government to accompany His Excellency the Governor on his visit to see you. I have no doubt that the Governor's visit will result in much good to the people of Labrador. We have visited all the Coast of Labrador and seen all your Stations and have been very much pleased with all we saw. I would like you to understand that it is no easy matter for the Governor to come and see you, but he came at great inconvenience to himself; yet I am sure no one can do more for your benefit than he can. He has seen your houses and noted your requirements. He has shown you he is as interested in the people of Labrador as he is in the people of Newfoundland. It is most pleasing to me to find you observe the Sabbath as you do, and to meet you here so early for worship.

As for myself I can assure you I shall be only too glad to do all in my power to help you in any way I can. So I hope His Excellency's visit and the words he has spoken to you will not be forgotten by you, while on the other hand you will know now that you are not forgotten by the King, who is your king, or by the King's Government in Newfoundland. I now say farewell to you."

Zechariah, the chief Eskimo, then asked the Governor's permission to say a few words. He spoke in Eskimo, and John Winters again interpreted. He said:

"All the Innuits know how much they have to be grateful to the missionary for. They cannot show this in their faces, but they can show it in their hearts. They are grateful because they have been told the Gospel and to worship God in the heart. They are glad to know that Jesus Christ died to save them all from sin. They are very glad to see all the people of the Coast of Labrador are brothers and sisters to the Eskimo. They are very thankful in the name of the Lord to know that all can be brought safely and taught by the Lord. They are very happy to know that now the Newfoundland people are better friends to the Eskimo than they were in old times, and they will be helped by the words of the Government and by the words of the King. They can only now say thanks in words to the Government and to their King."

Another aged and leading Eskimo, named Mamasseh, now asked to be allowed to say a few words before closing. He said that the Eskimo were very sorry that sometimes after a bad fishery they were in need of help in winter to the body, as well as the soul. He himself had been very glad of help in the winter. He had bread all that he needed. He was very grateful. He did not wish to put aside the needs of the soul, the soul had many needs. But the Eskimo had fear of the winter when the catch in summer was only poor. He wanted to thank all for their words, and to say that he is glad that they will not be forgotten by the Minister or the Governor. He wanted to send the love of the Eskimo to all as far as the Governor should go, and to say that he hoped one day all the peoples would meet in heaven. The Eskimo here could not thank Dr. Grenfell enough. He had brought boards for them to begin their church, and now they had built this church they had felt how very good it was to them to have it.

The whole congregation then rose and spontaneously broke into singing "God

Save the King." Ambrose, the Eskimo organist, accompanying. Not only did they sing it heartily and well, but knew all the words of the verses, which they sang right through to the end.

APPENDIX B. 2.

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES,

The 3rd day of May, 1769.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation affairs ; dated the 20th of last month in the words following, viz. :

" Your Majesty having been pleased by your Order in Council of the 20th of February last to refer unto this Committee a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations setting forth that they have had under their consideration a memorial presented by the Earl of Hillsborough. one of Your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State on behalf of the Society of Unitas Fratrum, stating that the said Society are desirous of prosecuting their intention of establishing a Mission on the Western Coast of Labrador for the purpose of civilizing and instructing the savages called Esquimaux, inhabiting that Coast ; in which undertaking the memorialists represent that they have already taken some steps in consequence of encouragement received from the Board in 1765 ; but that there is a necessity of having permission to occupy such a quantity of land on that Continent as may induce the Esquimaux to settle around the Missionaries ; that for this purpose they have pitched upon Esquimaux Bay, and praying for a grant on that spot of one hundred thousand acres of land, or about twelve miles square, with liberty in common of other British subjects of fishing and trading on that Coast. Submitting at the same time the expediency of the Government erecting a block-house near the said intended settlement to protect the Esquimaux and their Missionaries from violences and encroachments of any disorderly people who might happen to come into the Bay.

Whereupon the said Lords Commissioners represent that in the year 1765 the Society above mentioned, with the approbation of the Government, deputed four of their brethren to explore the Coast of Labrador, with a view to propagate the Gospel among the savage inhabitants. Those persons, though unavoidably prevented from completing their design in the full extent, did however, by the assistance and under the direction of Mr. Palliser, your Majesty's Governor in Newfoundland, make some progress in the laudable work of their Mission, by establishing an intercourse and concluding a treaty with those savages. Whereupon in the year following, upon the favourable report made to your Majesty's said Governor,

touching the conduct and behaviour of their Missionaries, and in consequence of a petition of the said Society, the Board of Trade did in an humble representation to your Majesty, dated March 27th, 1766, submit whether it might not be advisable to allow this Society to occupy such a distict of land, not exceeding one hundred thousand acres, upon the Coast of Labrador as they should think best situated for the purposes of their Mission, from the opinion of their predecessors in office they see no reason to dissent, and as they do in like manner with them think it advisable to encourage and promote a settlement of this sort, as well from the pious and laudable object of its Institution, as from the public and commercial advantage to be derived from it; they beg leave to humbly recommend to your Majesty that the Society, or any person deputed by the Society for that purpose, may be allowed by an Order of your Majesty in Council to occupy and possess, during your Majesty's pleasure, one hundred thousand acres of land in Esquimaux Bay, on the Coast of Labrador, as they shall find most suitable to their purpose: and that your Majesty's Governor of Newfoundland may be directed by the same Order to give them all reasonable assistance and support in forming such establishment, and by a proclamation to be published in your Majesty's name signifying that this establishment is formed under your Majesty's express authority and direction, to warn all persons from molesting and disturbing the said settlers; and in case it shall appear to him to be necessary for their welfare and security that one or more of the principal Missionaries should be vested with the authority of Justice of the Peace, that he should in that case issue the proper commission for that purpose, conformable to the powers delegated to him by your Majesty's commission under the Great Seal. With respect to the matter of erecting a block-house near the said intended settlement, for the defence of the Esquimaux and the Missionaries, and for the general protection of British trade and fishery, they do not think themselves justified in advising your Majesty to comply with a request that may probably be attended with considerable public expense, and for which there does not appear to be any immediate necessity; but as they think it highly proper that reasonable and necessary measures should be taken for the security of those who shall establish themselves on this savage and uncivilized coast, they would humbly recommend your Majesty to direct that the persons who shall engage in this settlement shall be furnished, out of your Majesty's stores, with fifty muskets and a proportional quantity of ammunition, which they consider may be sufficient for their personal security and defence.

The Lords of Committee, in obedience to your Majesty's said Order, this day took into their consideration the said representation, and do humbly report to your Majesty that they agree in opinion with what is above proposed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

APPENDIX C.

ORDER FOR ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATION AND TRADE WITH THE ESQUIMAUX SAVAGES ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR.

By His Excellency HUGH PALLISER, &c., &c.

Whereas many and great advantages would arise to His Majesty by establishing a friendly intercourse with the Indians on the Coast of Labrador, and as all attempts hitherto made for that purpose have proved ineffectual, especially with the Esquimaux in the northern parts without the Straits of Belle Isle, owing in a great measure to the imprudent, treacherous or cruel conduct of some people who have resorted to that Coast, & plundering and killing several of them, from which they have entertained an opinion of our dispositions and intentions being the same towards them as theirs is towards us, that is to circumvent and kill them. And whereas such wicked practices is most contrary to His Majesty's sentiments of humanity, to his endeavours to induce them to trade with his subjects in conformity to these His Majesty's sentiments and commands. I hereby strictly forbid such wicked practices for the future and declare that all such as are found offending herein shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

And whereas I am endeavouring to establish a friendly communication between His Majesty's subjects and the said natives on the Coast of Labrador, and to remove those prejudices that have hitherto proved obstacles to it, I have invited Interpreters and Missioners to go amongst them to instruct them in the principles of religion, to improve their minds, and remove their prejudices against us. I hereby strictly enjoin and require all His Majesty's subjects who meet with any of the said Indians to treat them in a most civil and friendly manner and in all their dealings with them not to take any effects from them without satisfying them for the same, not to impose on their ignorance or necessities, not to foment or encourage quarrels, discord or animosities amongst them.

And above all things not to supply them with strong liquor, which at present the Northern Esquimaux have an aversion to, but by all fair, just and gentle means, to encourage and invite them to come with their commodities to trade with His Majesty's subjects and to be particularly kind to such of them as may produce copy of this, which is to serve as a certificate of His Majesty having taken them under his protection. And that I have in His Majesty's name assured them that they may safely trade with all his subjects, without danger of being hurt or ill-treated. And I hereby require and direct all His Majesty's subjects to pay the strictest regard thereto, at the same time recommend it to both parties to act with the utmost caution for their own security, till by frequent communication perfect confidence may be established between them.

Given under my Hand, April, 1765.

HUGH PALLISER.

By command His Excellency,

J. HORNSAILE.

APPENDIX D

By His Excellency HUGH PALLISER, &c.

Whereas the Society of the United Fraternity, under the protection of His Majesty, have, from a pious zeal for promoting the knowledge of the true God and of the religion of our beloved Lord the Saviour, Jesus Christ, amongst the Heathens, formed a resolution of establishing a Mission of their Brethren upon the Coast of Labrador; for that purpose have appointed John Hill, Christian Drachart, Jens Haven and Christian Schlozer to effect this pious purpose; and whereas the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations have signified to me their entire approbation of an undertaking so commendable in itself and that promises so great benefit to the publick: These are, therefore, to certify all persons whom it may concern that the said John Hill, Christian Drachart, Jens Haven, and Christian Schlozer, are under His Majesty's protection, and all officers Civil and Military, and all others His Majesty's subjects within my Government, are hereby strictly charged and required not to give any interruption or hindrance to the said John Hill Drachart, Jens Haven, and Christian Schlozer, but to afford them every aid and friendly assistance for the success of their pious undertaking for the benefit of mankind in general and of His Majesty's subjects in particular.

Given under my Hand and Seal, 30th April, 1765.

HUGH PALLISER.

By Command of His Excellency,

WM. HORSNAILL.

APPENDIX E.

By His Excellency MOLINEUX SHUTLEDHAM, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c.

Whereas I am informed that the Esquimaux savages inhabiting that part of the coast of Labrador where the Unitas Fraternum and its Society have formed a settlement for the furtherance of the Gospel among the Heathen, have lately strolled from the said settlement to the southward, and with a view of trading with the shipping which touch upon that coast. And whereas many barbarous murders have been committed on both sides by the English upon the savages and the sav-

ages upon the English, occasioned by disputes and misunderstandings in hartering their traffick ; for the putting a stop thereto for the future I do hereby desire and require the said Unitas Fratrum to use every fair and gentle means in their power to prevent the said Esquimaux savages from going to the southward, without first obtaining their permission in writing for so doing, and till such times as other settlements shall be formed and extended down along the coast.

Given under my hand, this 4th May, 1772.

M. SHULDHAM.

By His Excellency's command,

EDWARD BRAGGE.

APPENDIX F.

By His Excellency MOLINEUX SHULDHAM, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas His Majesty in Council has been pleased to grant unto the Unitas Fratrum and its Society, for the furtherance of the Gospel among the heathen, a parcel of land on the coast of Labrador, for the establishment of a mission among the Esquimaux savages ; and whereas it has pleased His Majesty in Council to permit and allow the Missionaries of the said Unitas Fratrum to extend their said settlements to the southward and northward of their present location and occupy and possess during His Majesty's pleasure such tracts of land as may be found necessary for the purposes of the undertaking ; provided such tracts shall not exceed one hundred thousand acres to the southward of Naine, and one hundred thousand acres to the northward of Naine, and that the spots so to be chosen by the said Missionaries for their settlements be such as may in no respects interrupt any of the fisheries carried on upon the said coast of Labrador. Therefore, be it known unto all men that their said settlements are under His Majesty's immediate protection, and I do hereby strictly enjoin all His Majesty's subjects to live in amity and brotherly love with the said settlers and the native savages inhabiting that country, in no wise whatsoever molesting or disturbing the said mission or those who shall settle with them ; and I do require that all His Majesty's subjects who shall come upon the coast of Labrador do act toward the Esquimaux Indians agreeable to the Proclamation signed at St. John's, the 24th June, 1772, respecting the savages inhabiting the aforesaid island and coast.

Given under my hand, at London, 17th March, 1774.

M. SHULDHAM.

By His Excellency's command,

EDWARD BRAGGE.

APPENDIX G.

And whereas the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to signify to me that the Earl of Rochford, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State hath acquainted them by his letter of the 16th June last, that a Bill hath been under the consideration of and has passed both Houses of Parliament, by which the Coast of Labrador (made part of the Government of Newfoundland by the Royal Proclamation of the 7th October, 1763) is re-annexed to the Government of Quebec, in consequence of which Regulation, when the Act shall have passed, all authority on that Coast given to me in my capacity as Governor will cease; but that it is His Majesty's pleasure that I do, as Commander of the Ships employed for the Protection of the Fisheries, superintend those on the Labrador Coast as well as those of Newfoundland. And that I do in a particular manner give all possible encouragement and protection as well to the Seal and Sea Cow Fisheries, as to the Cod Fisheries carried on by the King's subjects from Great Britain on such parts of the Coast as are not claimed as private property under regular Canadian titles; and that I do also countenance and protect as much as in me lies, the Establishments formed under the King's Authority by the Society of the *Unitas Fratrum* to the westward of the Straits of Belle Isle. You are hereby required and directed to take particular care that His Majesty's Pleasure in regard to the several particulars aforementioned be strictly complied with as far as is dependent on you as Commander of York Fort.

3rd August, 1774.

M. SHULDRHAM,
Governor.

APPENDIX H.

ORDER AGAINST FIRING THE WOODS ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR.
By His Excellency HUGH PALLISER, &c., &c.

WHEREAS the woods are frequently set on fire upon this coast by the crews of whaling vessels for the plantation, and the same is an offence against the Statute of the 10th and 11th of William III., and is equally prejudicial to the public whether done wilfully, maliciously or negligently. Notice is hereby given that if any persons, by any ways or means whatever, shall set on fire any of the woods within my Government, they will be apprehended and sent to me at St. John's to be tried for such offence against the said Statute.

Given, &c., in Pitt's Harbour, Labrador, 23rd July, 1767.

HUGH PALLISER.

N.B.—Copies of this Order are put up along this Coast where whaling vessels resort.

N.B.—No fires must be made on the shore where there is a possibility of its communicating to the adjacent woods.

By order of His Excellency.

JAMES HORSVILL.

APPENDIX I.
Table I.

Observations for Temperature at Hebron, at 8 a.m., for 1891, Cent. and Fah., taken by Mr. Hlowatscheck, Moravian Missionary.

THIS TABLE GIVES A COMPLETE VIEW OF THE DAY TO DAY VARIATIONS FOR A WHOLE YEAR.

Day of Month	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
1	-26.0	-14.8	-30.0	-22.0	-24.1	-11.4	-19.2	-2.5	4.8	40.6	-0.4	31.3	3.6	38.5	3.1	38.1	14.4	57.9	-3.8	25.1	-10.4	13.3	-11.2	11.8
2	-15.1	4.9	-30.2	-22.3	-24.3	-11.7	-18.0	-0.4	3.8	38.8	1.9	35.4	12.2	53.9	4.2	39.5	7.4	45.3	-2.0	28.4	-1.8	28.7	-13.1	8.4
3	-12.3	9.9	-30.5	-22.9	-23.2	-9.7	-14.6	5.7	1.0	33.8	2.5	36.5	20.5	68.9	5.4	41.7	4.1	39.4	-4.0	24.8	-4.2	24.4	-15.9	3.4
4	-19.0	-2.2	-33.8	-28.9	-18.5	-1.3	-14.6	5.7	1.5	34.7	1.2	34.1	5.2	41.3	8.0	46.4	3.1	37.6	-4.6	23.7	-8.7	16.3	-6.5	20.3
5	-13.2	8.3	-31.8	-25.2	-20.5	-4.9	15.5	4.1	0.5	32.9	2.7	36.8	6.8	44.2	7.7	45.6	1.9	35.4	-2.5	27.5	-11.0	12.2	-8.8	16.1
6	-14.8	5.3	-28.4	-19.1	-8.9	15.9	-16.6	2.1	0.1	32.2	1.6	34.9	7.3	43.1	18.4	65.1	3.2	37.7	-2.0	28.4	-7.5	18.5	-1.3	29.6
7	-7.6	18.4	-30.3	-22.5	-0.3	31.4	-17.8	-0.4	-1.2	29.8	1.9	35.4	4.8	40.6	4.6	40.3	5.7	42.2	-0.4	31.3	-7.8	17.9	-12.3	9.8
8	-18.2	-6.7	-25.1	-13.2	-5.2	22.6	-14.2	6.4	-1.3	29.6	0.8	33.4	8.1	46.6	6.5	43.7	6.2	43.1	0.4	32.7	-3.5	26.0	-13.4	7.9
9	-22.2	7.9	-28.0	-18.4	-11.0	12.2	-5.2	22.6	0.3	32.5	3.1	37.6	13.0	55.4	10.5	50.9	4.9	40.8	0.6	33.1	-3.4	25.9	-16.5	2.3
10	-14.3	6.2	-30.8	-23.4	-3.9	24.9	-14.6	5.7	2.6	36.7	2.9	37.2	10.2	50.3	7.9	46.2	6.7	44.0	1.9	35.4	-1.5	29.3	-16.0	3.2
11	-22.6	-8.6	-27.5	-17.5	-5.2	22.6	-2.7	27.1	-2.5	27.5	3.6	38.5	9.7	49.5	6.7	44.0	4.1	39.4	-0.5	31.1	0.4	32.7	-18.5	-1.3
12	-21.7	-7.0	-26.6	-15.9	-11.4	11.5	-6.7	19.9	-1.5	29.3	5.1	41.1	8.3	46.9	9.9	49.8	1.9	49.8	-0.5	31.1	0.3	32.5	-17.0	1.4
13	-6.4	20.4	-28.7	-19.7	-6.2	20.8	-7.1	19.2	-2.4	27.7	5.5	41.9	8.7	47.6	13.2	55.7	1.9	49.8	-4.5	23.9	-3.1	26.4	-19.8	-3.6
14	-21.9	-7.4	-29.9	-21.8	-9.1	15.6	-4.1	24.6	-4.1	24.6	5.0	41.0	10.4	50.7	7.9	46.2	2.4	39.3	-2.7	27.1	-6.1	17.4	-13.2	5.2
15	-22.9	-9.2	-24.5	-12.1	-7.8	17.9	-14.7	5.5	-4.6	23.7	4.4	39.9	8.7	47.6	12.0	53.6	1.3	34.3	6.5	43.7	-7.8	17.9	-10.6	12.9

16	-30.2	-22.4	-26.4	-15.5	-18.2	-0.7	-5.6	22.1	-5.8	21.5	3.4	38.1	10.2	50.3	16.0	60.8	5.5	41.9	-4.5	23.9	-11.3	11.6	-13.9	6.9
17	-34.9	-30.9	-29.2	-20.5	-18.8	-1.8	-6.2	20.8	-2.8	26.9	6.3	43.3	7.5	45.5	5.8	42.4	0.8	33.4	-5.3	22.4	-1.3	29.6	-21.0	-5.8
18	-29.5	-21.5	-25.4	-13.7	-12.9	8.8	-15.2	4.6	-0.1	31.8	5.3	41.5	9.1	48.4	8.2	46.7	1.2	34.1	0.5	32.9	-1.3	20.6	-11.5	11.3
19	-29.8	-21.6	-25.1	-13.2	-18.2	-0.7	-14.9	5.2	1.9	35.4	3.8	38.8	10.8	51.4	8.4	47.1	1.5	34.7	-1.1	30.0	-14.0	6.8	-19.2	-2.5
20	-29.3	-20.7	-29.6	-21.3	-19.8	-3.6	-11.7	10.9	0.9	33.6	5.3	41.5	3.8	38.8	6.9	44.4	-0.3	31.4	-5.7	21.7	-13.6	7.5	-19.2	-2.5
21	-29.6	-21.3	-24.5	-	-16.2	2.8	-7.5	18.5	6.5	43.7	7.1	44.8	9.5	49.1	6.5	43.7	0.9	33.0	6.9	44.4	-13.3	8.0	-15.9	3.4
22	-25.0	-13.0	-22.1	-7.8	-9.6	14.7	-5.2	22.6	0.3	32.5	3.3	37.9	13.9	7.0	9.1	48.4	1.8	35.2	-3.0	26.6	-8.9	15.9	-16.6	2.1
23	-16.1	3.0	-31.1	-23.9	-12.4	9.7	-5.0	23.6	0.9	33.6	9.5	49.1	18.4	65.1	5.2	41.3	3.1	37.6	-4.2	24.4	-12.0	10.4	-11.7	10.9
24	-11.4	11.5	-26.0	-14.8	-17.4	0.7	6.7	33.2	0.7	33.2	6.3	43.3	21.9	71.4	10.7	51.2	3.7	38.6	-7.2	19.0	-6.3	20.6	-13.3	8.0
25	-19.9	-3.8	-23.5	-10.5	-7.2	19.0	-6.5	20.3	-0.5	31.1	6.8	44.2	6.5	43.7	8.4	47.1	7.0	44.6	-2.3	27.8	-1.1	30.0	-17.7	0.1
26	-22.3	-8.1	-8.2	17.2	-12.6	9.3	0.1	32.2	-1.9	28.6	5.9	42.6	6.5	43.7	5.1	41.2	3.8	38.8	-7.1	19.2	-13.5	7.7	-23.1	-9.6
27	-19.9	-3.8	-15.5	4.1	-19.5	-3.1	0.3	32.5	-1.4	29.5	4.5	40.1	6.8	44.2	12.2	53.9	0.9	33.6	-8.5	16.7	-14.2	6.4	-23.0	-9.4
28	-19.0	-2.2	-18.9	-2.0	-17.0	1.4	2.2	35.9	-2.9	26.8	9.1	48.4	5.1	41.1	8.5	47.3	5.2	41.3	-8.5	16.7	-2.2	28.0	-18.9	-2.0
29	-23.7	-10.6	.....	.....	-7.6	18.3	3.4	38.1	-3.4	25.9	6.0	42.8	4.1	39.4	5.5	41.9	1.7	35.0	-9.6	14.7	-6.0	21.2	-16.6	2.1
30	-19.6	-3.3	.....	.....	-24.6	-12.3	2.4	36.3	-5.6	21.9	3.5	38.3	5.9	42.6	3.9	39.0	-0.3	31.4	-9.5	14.9	-14.6	5.7	-6.5	20.3
31	-18.6	-1.5	.....	.....	-6.6	20.1	.....	.....	-3.0	26.6	.....	.....	7.2	44.9	7.5	45.5	.....	.....	-11.3	11.6	.....	-21.1	-5.9	.....
Mean for Month	-20.5	-4.9	-26.5	-15.7	-13.5	7.7	-8.5	19.7	-0.6	30.9	4.3	39.7	9.2	48.5	8.2	46.7	3.5	38.3	-3.2	26.2	-7.0	19.4	-14	-5.2

APPENDIX J. TABLE II. Table of the Mean Monthly Temperatures taken by different Moravian Missionaries for the Deutsche Seewarte, Centigrade Scale, at 8 a.m. at the under-mentioned Stations of the Moravian Mission on Labrador.

Months	HEBRON.							OKAK.					HOPEDALE.						Months	
	SEVEN YEARS.							FIVE YEARS.					SIX YEARS.							
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.		1889.	Mean.
January	-26.0	-23.8	-22.5	-26.5	-17.3	-26.2	-20.5	-23.2	-25.8	-24.7	-24.7	-17.1	-23.3	-24.9	-22.2	-17.5	-23.9	-16.3	-26.2	-22.2 ... Jan.
Febr'y ..	-24.0	-17.4	-22.7	-24.1	-22.6	-22.7	-26.5	-23.0	-25.5	-16.3	-22.7	-24.3	-22.3	-23.9	-16.0	-21.3	-23.3	-19.7	-21.6	-21.0 ... Feb.
March...	-20.3	-19.9	-17.9	-14.4	-11.5	-17.1	-13.5	-16.4	-20.0	-19.5	-17.0	-16.2	-10.1	-16.5	-17.6	-17.2	-14.6	-11.0	-9.4	-14.2 ... March
April....	-6.7	-7.0	-7.7	-8.5	-8.2	-11.5	-8.5	-8.3	-6.0	-7.1	-7.8	-8.3	-8.6	-7.5	-4.0	-5.6	-5.0	-5.8	-6.6	-6.0 ... April
May	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.8	-2.2	-0.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7 ... May
June	5.0	3.8	5.0	4.7	5.1	3.8	4.3	4.5	5.9	4.5	5.6	5.0	7.0	5.6	7.0	5.8	6.9	6.2	6.5	6.1 ... June
July	6.1	9.4	8.6	7.4	7.5	9.5	9.2	8.1	6.6	10.5	9.6	7.8	8.5	8.5	7.4	13.8	9.9	10.2	9.2	10.5 ... July
August..	7.4	7.8	8.7	7.0	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.7	8.9	7.7	9.9	8.7	9.9	10.7	10.3	9.4	10.0	10.4 ... August
Sept.	1.9	3.0	3.9	3.5	5.6	4.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.2	6.9	4.5	4.1	4.9	5.0	6.1	6.8	5.6 ... Sept.
Oct	-3.6	-0.9	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-3.2	-1.4	-3.3	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6	0.9	-0.1	-2.6	1.1	0.3	0.9	2.1	0.5 ... Oct.
Nov	-11.0	-5.5	-4.8	-7.3	-9.0	-8.4	-7.0	-7.6	-11.4	-5.9	-5.0	-6.9	-9.7	7.8	-10.2	-4.4	-2.8	-6.1	-10.8	-6.9 ... Nov.
Dec	-20.8	-14.7	-19.6	-15.5	-15.0	-13.8	-14.9	-16.6	-21.4	-15.6	-18.3	-15.7	-15.3	-17.3	-19.1	-15.7	-17.3	-13.0	-15.7	-16.1 ... Dec
Mean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-4.4

TABLE II.—(Continued.)

Months.	NAIN.						ZOAR.						RAMA.						Months.
	SIX YEARS.						SIX YEARS.						FIVE YEARS.						
	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	Mean	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	Mean	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	Mean	
January ..	-25.6	-25.2	-23.0	-27.3	-17.3	-24.3	-25.8	-26.2	-22.0	-28.7	-18.1	-24.9	-25.6	-23.7	-21.6	.....	-18.0	-22.2	 Jan.
February.	-25.4	-15.9	-22.9	-24.1	-22.3	-22.1	-25.7	-17.0	-22.8	-25.1	-21.9	-22.5	-23.5	-18.3	-22.3	-23.3	-22.9	-22.1	 Feb.
March ...	-19.7	-19.7	-16.1	-12.3	-10.0	-16.8	-19.3	-20.1	-17.0	-13.3	-9.7	-16.3	-19.9	-19.2	-17.0	-13.4	-12.5	-16.4	... March
April	-5.5	-7.6	-7.4	-7.3	-7.8	-10.2	-4.7	-6.7	-6.0	-6.7	-7.6	-7.2	-6.0	-6.0	-6.2	-6.7	-8.3	-6.6	 April
May	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.8	0.1	-2.0	1.4	-0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.4	 May
June	5.9	4.2	3.7	5.0	5.7	5.3	6.4	5.4	6.7	5.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	4.7	6.1	5.0	6.3	5.6	 June
July	5.4	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.8	10.6	7.0	11.6	10.4	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.0	10.2	10.9	8.1	9.6	9.6	 July
August ...	8.2	8.5	.....	.....	9.5	11.2	9.3	.....	.....	.....	10.1	10.3	7.1	9.1	8.6	7.9	8.9	8.3	 August
Sept	3.5	3.9	4.8	5.2	6.4	5.4	3.9	.....	.....	5.5	6.9	5.4	2.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.2	3.7	 Sept.
October...	-3.6	-0.0	-0.9	-0.2	1.0	0.9	-3.8	0.3	.....	2.7	1.0	0.2	-2.5	-0.4	-1.5	-0.1	0.8	-0.7	 October
Nov	-11.1	-5.2	-4.9	-7.1	-10.0	-8.2	-11.7	-5.5	-4.7	-6.5	-10.7	-8.0	-10.4	-5.0	-5.3	-5.7	-7.8	-6.8	 Nov.
December	-20.7	-16.5	-18.5	-15.6	-16.4	-16.7	-20.8	-17.4	-19.2	-16.3	-17.4	-18.1	-20.1	-13.8	-18.7	14.6	-14.9	-16.4	 Dec.
Mean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5.2

APPENDIX K. TABLE III. Table Shewing, in Centigrade and Fahrenheit degrees, the Mean Monthly Temperature, at the six Moravian Mission Stations. Observations taken at 8 a.m.

This Table shows the results at the different Stations, and the number of years over which the Observations extend in each case.

MONTH.	RAMA. FIVE YEARS, 1884-'88.		HEBRON. SEVEN YEARS, 1884-'88, '90-'91.		OKAK. FIVE YEARS, 1884-'88.		NAIN. SIX YEARS, 1884-'88 and '90.		ZOAR. SIX YEARS, 1884-'88 and '90.		HOPEDALE. SIX YEARS, 1884-'88 and '90.		MEAN OF MEANS.	
	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
January	-22.2	-7.9	-23.2	-9.7	-23.3	-9.9	-24.3	-11.7	-24.9	-12.8	-22.2	-7.9	-23.35	-10.03
February ...	-22.1	-7.8	-23.0	-9.4	-22.3	-8.1	-22.1	-7.8	-22.5	-8.5	-21.0	-5.8	-22.17	-7.91
March	-16.4	2.5	-16.4	2.5	-16.5	2.3	-15.9	3.4	-16.3	2.6	-14.2	6.4	-15.95	3.29
April.....	-6.6	20.1	-8.3	17.0	-7.5	18.5	-7.6	18.3	-7.2	19.0	-6.0	21.2	-7.20	19.04
May	1.4	34.5	0.2	32.3	0.3	32.5	0.0	32.0	0.2	32.3	0.7	33.2	0.47	32.85
June	5.6	42.1	4.5	40.1	5.6	42.1	5.3	41.5	5.8	42.4	6.1	42.9	5.48	41.87
July	9.6	49.3	8.1	46.6	8.5	47.3	8.4	47.1	9.9	49.8	10.5	50.9	9.17	48.51
August	8.3	46.9	8.0	46.4	8.7	47.6	9.3	48.7	10.3	50.5	10.4	50.7	9.17	48.51
September...	3.7	38.6	3.7	38.6	4.5	40.1	4.9	40.8	5.4	41.7	5.6	42.1	4.63	40.34
October	-0.7	30.7	-1.4	29.5	-0.1	31.8	-0.5	31.1	0.2	32.3	0.5	32.9	-0.33	31.40
November...	-6.8	19.7	-7.6	18.3	-7.8	17.8	-7.7	18.1	-8.0	17.6	-6.9	19.6	-7.43	18.62
December ...	-16.4	2.5	-16.6	2.1	-17.3	1.8	-17.4	.7	-18.1	.6	-16.1	3.0	-16.98	1.43
	-5.2	22.6	-6.0	21.2	-5.6	21.8	-5.6	21.9	-5.4	22.3	-4.4	24.1	-5.37	22.3

According to these figures the Mean Temperature of July is identical with that of August, and June is slightly warmer than September. January is clearly the coldest month of the year.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE IV.

Mean Annual Temperature at Six Stations at 8 a.m., Fahrenheit and Centigrade Scales.

PLACE.	Lat. N.	Years.	Cent.	Fahr.
Ramah	58 53	5	-5.2	22.64
Hebron	58 12	7	-6.0	21.20
Okak	57 34	5	-5.6	21.92
Nain	56 33	6	-5.6	21.92
Zoar	56 07	6	-5.4	22.28
Hopedale.....	55 27	6	-4.4	24.08
Mean.....			-5.37	22.33

This gives a mean temperature corresponding in something like an inverse scale to the latitude, except in the case of Ramah, which is enclosed by mountains from about 1,700 to 4,000 feet in altitude.

APPENDIX M.

TABLE V.

Tables of the Extreme Maximum and the Extreme Minimum Temperatures, on Fahrenheit and Centigrade Scales, registered during any day of 24 hours in each calendar month of the year, by the maximum and minimum Thermometers, at Hebron, for the two years, 1890 and 1891.

MAXIMA, 1890.				MINIMA, 1890.			
Month.	Day.	Fahr. Degrees.	Cent. Degrees.	Month.	Day.	Fahr. Degrees.	Cent. Degrees.
January	13	12.0	-11.1	January.....	30	-38.0	-38.0
February	26	24.2	-4.3	February	15	-31.5	-35.3
March.....	20	28.0	-1.7	March	14	-20.5	-34.2
April.....	28	30.9	-0.6	April	1	-11.5	-24.2
May.....	23	55.0	12.8	May	3	-6.9	-21.6
June	26	70.3	21.3	June	20	20.5	-6.4
July	30	82.2	27.9	July	19	27.3	-2.6
August	3	86.2	30.1	August.....	9	27.8	-2.3
September.....	8	79.1	26.2	September	28	19.4	-7.0
October	1	54.1	12.3	October	22	17.8	-7.0
November	1	32.5	0.3	November	28	-0.4	-18.0
December	4	27.1	-2.7	December	30	-24.1	-31.2

MAXIMA, 1891.				MINIMA, 1891.			
Month.	Day.	Fahr. Degrees.	Cent. Degrees.	Month.	Day.	Fahr. Degrees.	Cent. Degrees.
January	14	20.6	-6.3	January.....	17	-40.5	-40.3
February	27	21.4	-5.9	February.....	20	-35.1	-37.3
March	11	39.9	4.4	March	31	-22.9	-30.5
April	30	42.1	5.6	April	2	-16.9	-27.2
May	2	43.5	6.4	May	16	10.2	-12.1
June	29	68.3	20.2	June	1	17.0	-8.3
July	24	83.3	28.5	July	1	25.1	-3.8
August	17	71.9	22.2	August.....	1 & 31	28.6	-1.9
September.....	2	64.2	17.9	September	18	22.6	-5.2
October	16	44.8	7.1	October	31	5.3	-14.8
November	13	40.8	4.9	November	27	-6.5	-21.4
December	7	31.1	-0.5	December	28	-23.6	-39.9

APPENDIX N.

TABLE VI.

Table of Extreme Temperatures, Fahrenheit.

Lowest Reading recorded during the year by the Minimum Fahrenheit Thermometer.			Highest Reading recorded during the year by the Maximum Fahrenheit Thermometer.		
Station.	Reading.	Date.	Station.	Reading	Date.
Zoar	-38.0 F.	January 21 1881			
Nain	-36.5 "	" 21 & 22 ...	Hopedale	79.1 F.	August 13
Hopedale.....	-34.6 "	January 17 1885	Hopedale	81.1 "	July 11
Nain	-34.9 "	" 29	Nain	73.7 "	July 11 and Aug. 1
Hebron	-33.8 "	January 27 1886	Hopedale	71.9 "	July 5
			Nain	70.6 "	July 6
Hopedale	-31.3 "	January 14 1887			
Nain	-31.2 "	" 13	Nain	77.0 "	July 30
Hebron	-38.0 "	" 21	Hebron	76.1 "	July 30
Hopedale.....	-36.4 "	February 11 1888			
Hebron	-36.4 "	" 11	Hebron	79.8 "	July 20
Hopedale.....	-32.8 "	Jan. 30 and Feb. 10 1890	Hopedale	83.6 "	July 14
Zoar	-33.3 "	February 18			
Hebron	-38.0 "	January 30	Hebron	86.2 "	August 3
Hebron	-40.0 "	January 17 1890	Hebron	83.3 "	July 24
Hopedale.....	-34.6 "	" 17			
Nain	-35.8 "	" 11			

The lowest of the minimum temperatures recorded thus indicates 72 degrees of frost at Hebron, the most northerly Station at which minimums are recorded. The second lowest showed 70 degrees of frost, at Zoar.

The highest of the maximum temperatures recorded was at Hebron, 86.2 degrees; the second at Hopedale, 83.6.

The full range of temperature shown by these figures is thus 126.2 degrees of the Fahrenheit scale, a range that indicates variations that cannot but be extremely trying to those that become permanent residents on the Labrador Coast, after arriving at years of maturity in temperate or sub-temperate climates.

The Science Year Book, 1906, states that "Capt. Amundsen reports (in a letter received November, 1905) a temperature of -61.7 C. (or, -79 F.) in Boothia (N. Canada.) In comparison therefore to Boothia, which would thus register 111 degrees of frost, the Coast of Labrador possesses a mild climate.

APPENDIX O.

TABLE VII.

Temperature Observations at Port Burwell, taken by the Rev. M. Waldman, from 8 to 9 a.m. from the 1st December, 1904, to the 17th August, 1905. Fahrenheit Scale.

Day of month.	Dec., '04	Jan., '05	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
1	5.0	1.0	-15.0	18.0	15.0	20.0	43.0	48.0	46.0
2	8.0	-15.0	-0.0	18.0	21.0	20.0	35.0	48.0	61.0
3	8.0	-4.0	7.0	15.0	16.0	34.0	38.0	45.0	48.0
4	10.0	-20.0	1.0	-0.0	15.0	27.0	36.0	44.0	50.0
5	10.0	-17.0	.....	-11.0	28.0	25.0	31.0	38.0	45.0
6	8.0	0.0	-8.0	-0.0	31.0	32.0	.....	52.0	51.0
7	-1.0	-8.0	-10.0	-8.0	35.0	20.0	28.0	54.0	30.0
8	-3.0	5.0	-4.0	.....	34.0	30.0	32.0	60.0	39.0
9	-12.0	0.0	3.0	.....	32.0	31.0	35.0	40.0	30.0
10	-28.0	-1.0	20.0	.....	36.0	33.0	39.0	35.0	38.0
11	-21.0	-2.0	10.0	.....	32.0	31.0	30.0	42.0	41.0
12	-8.0	-12.0	11.0	.....	30.0	24.0	28.0	45.0	41.0
13	-8.0	-12.0	0.0	.....	31.0	23.0	30.0	38.0	34.0
14	-8.0	-12.0	5.0	-4.0	31.0	25.0	31.0	38.0	40.0
15	-2.0	-10.0	10.0	3.0	33.0	20.0	33.0	38.0	39.0
16	-1.0	-12.0	0.0	-8.0	30.0	30.0	33.0	55.0	42.0
17	-1.0	-20.0	-8.0	-12.0	33.0	35.0	32.0	61.0	34.0
18	-2.0	-10.0	5.0	-15.0	20.0	32.0	47.0	51.0	
19	-0.0	-3.0	-5.0	-12.0	18.0	27.0	40.0	45.0	
20	-10.0	-7.0	-8.0	-12.0	18.0	27.0	40.0	50.0	
21	-0.0	-8.0	-15.0	-12.0	31.0	35.0	34.0	54.0	
22	-11.0	-13.0	-13.0	3.0	29.0	33.0	35.0	44.0	
23	19.0	-20.0	-8.0	5.0	31.0	36.0	32.0	39.0	
24	-20.0	-17.0	-2.0	10.0	30.0	34.0	34.0	45.0	
25	-12.0	-10.0	8.0	24.0	33.0	45.0	39.0	48.0	
26	-6.0	-10.0	15.0	21.0	31.0	34.0	56.0	57.0	
27	-5.0	-17.0	28.0	18.0	34.0	36.0	41.0	60.0	
28	-11.0	-0.0	18.0	19.0	34.0	50.0	46.0	70.0	
29	-5.0	1.0	.....	18.0	31.0	.....	50.0	38.0	
30	-1.0	4.0	.....	24.0	29.0	32.0	38.0	62.0	
31	-0.0	5.0	.....	27.0	.....	34.0	.....	63.0	
Mean.	-5.3	-8.2	1.6	4.4	27.7	31.4	37.1	48.6	42.0

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

ST. JOHN'S,

March 1, 1907.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 38.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to transmit for your information a Report I have prepared on the External Trade of the Colony, dealing chiefly with the results of the four fiscal years last past. I would here direct your attention to a few points of special interest in connection with this subject.

2. Table I. of this Report sets forth the total External Trade, Imports and Exports combined, of Newfoundland for the last eighteen years. The lowest figure it reached during that period was \$10,115,796. in 1897-98. The highest figure attained was \$22,500,500. in 1905-06, which is equal to an advance of 116 per cent. on 1897-98. Last year the Value of the Total External Trade was \$4,620,000, or at the rate of £20. 1s. 9d. a head for a population of 230,000 people. The growth in total trade has been steady and substantial during the last five years, amounting during that period to \$6,664,069, which gives a mean annual increase of \$1,332,814.

An important dislocation of this trade has taken place during the last eighteen years, as will be seen at a glance from these figures, which shew the Distribution of the Percentage of the Total Trade to have been :—

	U. Kingdom.	Canada.	U. States.	Elsewhere.
	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.
1888	38.0	17.3	13.1	31.1
1905-06.....	19.2	23.6	21.8	35.1

3. That the Trade of the Colony is in a sound and healthy condition, is proved by the fact that during the last seven years the Value of Exports has always exceeded that of Imports, the mean excess of the seven years being a balance in favour of the Colony of \$1,274,515 a year, or a total of \$8,221,607.

4. The Value of Imports in 1905-06 was \$10,411,271, which is equal to £9. 5s. 11½d. per caput of population.

There has been a continuous and steady advance in imports during the last five years, amounting during that term to \$2,937,771, which gives a mean annual increase of \$687,548.

The Origin of Imports has undergone very considerable change during the eighteen years last past. The distribution of Imports was :—

	U. Kingdom.	Canada	U. States	Elsewhere.
	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.
1888	11.0	27.5	21.5	7.0
1905-06	25.4	33.8	31.6	6.1

Articles of consumption as Food amount to 45 per cent. of Imports, which last year meant an expenditure of \$4,704,013 on imported food. That the population of the Colony is progressing in the comforts of life would seem to be demonstrated by the fact that, while the amount of food produced locally is increasing from year to year, so is the relative sum expended on food stuffs from abroad. This has been per caput of the population, allowance being made for increase in numbers, as follows :—

1902-03—Food imported per head of population	\$16.81
1903-04 " " " "	18.18
1904-05 " " " "	19.77
1905-06 " " " "	20.45

About three and a half million dollars was expended last year on what might be called imported Farm Produce. There can be no doubt whatever that a very considerable part of this imported food supply could be produced in the Colony. Excellent pasture can be cultivated here; and, perhaps, no country can produce finer vegetables. The probabilities are strong that cereals can be adapted to the soil and climate, and can be successfully grown and ripened in Newfoundland.

Flour amounts to 18 per cent. of total imports; and Meats to 8.8 per cent. This latter import could be much produced by local enterprise in raising cattle and sheep in Newfoundland, and herds of reindeer in Labrador.

5. The Beverages imported are in remarkably small proportion to population, the imports of Spirits amounting only to .354 of a gallon per head of the population. No spirits are distilled in the Colony. Exactly the same proportion of Beer pays excise. But there is a tendency to increase in the consumption of spirits.

6. Exports for 1905-06 amounted to \$12,086,276, which is equal to £10. 15s. 9½ a head of the population. There has been a progressive increase in exports during the past five years, amounting during that period to 26.6 per cent., or to \$2,173,331, which would be a mean annual advance of \$436,666 on the exports of 1900-01.

In the Destination of Exports considerable change has taken place during the last eighteen years, as may be seen by comparing the first and last of the series, thus :—

Exports to :	U. Kingdom.	Canada.	U. States.	Elsewhere.
1888 " " " "	32.1 p.c.	7.1 p.c.	4.7 p.c.	56.1 p.c.
1905-06 " " " "	13.17	14.7	10.5	60.8

7. For the year 1905-06 the sources of the different classes of Exports were :—

From Marine and Fisheries	\$10,117,951, or 83.71 p.c. of Total Exports.
“ Mines	1,540,478, or 12.74 “ “

" Forests.....	308,265, or 2.55	" "
Miscellaneous	119,582, or .99	" "

Thus, considerably more than four-fifths of the Total Exports of this Colony are derived from the sea.

8. The Value and Percentage of the different exports for 1905-06 were from :—

Cod Fishery	\$8,313,557. of 68.8 p.c. of Total Exports.	
Iron Ore.....	768,430, or 6.2	" "
Seal Fishery	611,619, or 5.1	" "
Lobster Fishery	376,490, or 3.2	" "
Copper Ore	375,520, or 3.2	" "
Herring	344,205, or 2.9	" "
Pyrites	334,075, or 2.8	" "
Whale Fishery	222,761, or 1.9	" "
Forest Trees	205,210, or 1.7	" "
Fresh Water Fish	117,621, or 1.0	" "
Furs	92,373, or .8	" "
Slate	38,163, or .3	" "
Miscellaneous	286,152, or 2.3	" "

9. The figures of this Report show that Dry Cod is far the most important export from this Colony. The most remarkable feature of this Cod fishery is its perennial character. The mean export of Dry Cod for 1854 to 1862 was 1,231,349 cwts. The largest export of any year from 1801 to 1854 had been in 1849, 1,175,169 cwts.

The Mean figures for the last thirty years are :—

Quantity, 1,246,666 cwts. ; Price, \$3.81 ; Value, \$4,840,079. The export has within the last hundred and three years thrice exceeded a million and a half cwts., viz :—

1,592,827 cwts. in 1874 ;
 1,535,573 " 1881 ;
 and 1,532,023 " 1883.

The Mean export for the last eleven years has been 1,282,770 cwts. There appears to be a decided tendency to cycles of something like eight or ten years in good and bad fisheries, as seems to be also the case in the Sardine fishery of Europe.

10. The remarkably prosperous condition of the Cod fishery in this Colony in more recent years is more due to the high price of fish than to increase in the

quantity exported. The mean price of the fish exported in 1896-97 was 2.22 cents a pound; but this rose to 4.74 cents in 1905-06, which is equal to an advance of 113 per cent. in price in ten years; while the difference in the quantity exported in those two years respectively was only 30 per cent.

11. It cannot be said that the position of the fishery with regard to the Bank Fishery is satisfactory. The mean produce of this branch of the fishery for the last seven years has furnished only 95,414 cwt., about 7.23 per cent. of the total export of dry cod. Last year it yielded only 75,154 cwt., or 5.07 per cent. of the whole. The last four years shew a considerable falling off as compared with the previous four years.

12. Some information will be found in the Report on Local Manufactures. There are no complete returns available to show exactly what is manufactured locally, but the figures given prove that products amounting to the value of \$1,615,561 were turned out. The raw material for these establishments has to be imported, and they require in most instances, as might be expected to be the case in a country so near to Canada and the United States, to be protected by import duties. Some at least have, however, to pay duty on raw material. These manufactures supply a considerable amount of employment to residents of St. John's.

13. It may safely be predicted that in the not far distant future the industry of preserving or canning the different products of the fishery will assume in this Colony far greater proportions than it possesses at present. The Lobster fishery has, so far as canning is concerned, been made a decided success; and the excellent quality of that article shews clearly that those engaged in the fisheries are able to turn out superior goods by that process. A commencement has been made in canning the cod, up to the present, it is true, on a comparatively small scale, but very successfully as to quality.

14. I think Your Lordship will agree with me that this Report shews conclusively that the present condition of the Colony is prosperous and satisfactory. Newfoundland is, however, only just entering on the process of modern development, and is only now beginning to realise that the future promises much if advantage is taken of the scientific knowledge of the day. Great advances can be made in agriculture, and grazing. The Colony undoubtedly possesses mineral riches. Its forests, if prudently managed, will always be a source of income of considerable value. There are great resources in water power in this country.

The fisheries can be made much more lucrative than they now are. It is true that hostile tariffs stand at present much in the way of the principal exports, though not in such a manner as to prevent a steady advance in price. Indeed the market for fishery products would seem to have a bright prospect before it in the not far distant future, in face of the fact that other fisheries become depleted, while populations are increasing in numbers, and in purchasing capacity, in all the countries this Colony exports to; and in consideration of the enormous development that may be expected in Canada, by which the Dominion will undoubt-

edly soon be able to offer a great market to Newfoundland close at hand : and this Canadian market will no doubt lead to the prosecution of several branches of the marine fishery that are as yet only partially developed, or are not at present engaged in.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

WM. MACGREGOR.

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Elgin, K.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

&c., &c., &c.

REPORT

On the Trade and Commerce of Newfoundland, for the Four Years ending with the 30th June, 1906.

1. In writing this report I have been able, through the courtesy of Mr. LeMessurier, to make use of the Tables of Imports and Exports for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06, the latter not yet in print.

The Newfoundland Customs returns are prepared more with a view to show from what source the revenue of the Colony is obtained than to give complete and precise information with regard to the details of the foreign trade of the country. This is made clear from the one fact alone that imports to the value of \$140,902 in 1902-3, \$166,910 in 1903-04, \$177,458 in 1904-05, and \$184,532 in 1905-06, are left as unspecified, and are entered in the returns under the name of the importer, with the value, and the country from which imported, but without any clue as to what the articles imported really were. To this extent, therefore, the classified lists of imports given in this respect are incomplete, and they cannot be completed, because full and specific entries were not passed for those goods, all of which were admitted free under the existing tariff.

The details of these Unspecified Imports will be found in Table II., as far as they are obtainable, for the four years in question.

Movements of the Total Trade of the Colony.

2. In examining the variations of the Total Trade of the Colony over a series of consecutive years, it has not been found practicable to go back beyond the year 1888. From that date the record has been brought up in Table I. to the 30th June, 1906. It will be observed that the fiscal year was synchronous with the calendar year up to the end of 1894, from which time onwards the fiscal year has ended with June in each year. In Table I. there is thus an omission from the figures of the first six months of 1895.

A very superficial glance at the Customs returns of this Colony shows one that Imports and Exports naturally arrange themselves in four groups, trade to the United Kingdom, to Canada, to the United States, and to Elsewhere.

This arrangement has been followed in this report, and in the different tables prepared for it.

In Table I. the trade of the Colony on the plan above indicated, is shown for a period of 18 years, a lapse of time that is sufficiently long to give trustworthy indications as to the volume and natural trend of the trade.

3. The first point that presents itself on an examination of that table is the strongly marked rise and fall that takes place in the value of the total trade of the Colony. To illustrate this it will be sufficient to contrast the Total Trade of the four following years, thus :—

1888.....	Total Trade, \$11,816,453	100.0 per cent.
1897-98	" 10,415,796	79.3 "
1903-04.	" 19,830,561	133.8 "
1905-06.....	" 22,500,550	151.1 "

The figure that was reached in 1888 was not attained again till 1899-1900. From the latter date till now the increase in value of the total trade has been so progressive and important that at the present time the total trade of the Colony with other countries amounts in round number to \$22,500,000, or £1,620,000. This on the basis of the total foreign trade of 1905-06 gives per head of the population of 230,000 souls the sum of \$97.83, which at the statutory rate of conversion (£1=\$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$) is equal to £20. 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The actual figures for 1905-06 were \$10,111,271 (£2,138,153), Imports; and \$12,086,276 (£2,481,782), Exports; the exact Totals being \$22,500,550 (£1,620,234).

The fluctuations in the foreign trade of Newfoundland are thus so considerable that a comparison of one year with another might in some cases be seriously misleading. A truer and safer estimate of the Colony's trade may be arrived at by comparing the first five years of the series, 1888-1892, with last five years, ending with June, 1906.

4. If this is done with regard to the total trade between the Colony and the United Kingdom, it will be found that the absolute mean value of that branch of the Colony's trade has remained practically the same, the mean value of the total trade for the first five years being \$1,396,108; for the last five years, \$1,409,531, that is an increase of .305 per cent.

If the Imports from the United Kingdom during the first quinquennial period are compared with those of the last one, it will be found that there is an absolute decrease of 1.2 per cent., with a corresponding increase in Exports.

If, in the same way, the Total Trade of the Colony for the first five years is compared with that of the last five years, then it is found that there is an absolute increase of 49.2 per cent.

The distribution of the Total Trade of the Colony, Imports and Exports, was on the mean of the two quinquennial periods as shown below :

	1888-1892.	1901-02, 1905-06.
United Kingdom.....	32.88 per cent.	22.38 per cent.
Canada	20.72 "	22.68 "
United States	14.32 "	21.72 "
Elsewhere	31.91 "	32.02 "
	100.0	100.0

The above comparison indicates that the trade of the country is slowly but surely leaving the United Kingdom. This would seem to be demonstrated in a much more pronounced manner by comparing the figures of the first and last years of the series available, thus :

Comparison of the Total Trade of 1888 and 1905-06.

	1888.	1905-06.	Increase.	Per cent.	Decrease.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	\$5,637,658	\$4,313,808			\$1,323,850	23.5
Canada	2,569,779	5,290,108	\$2,720,329	106.2		
United States	1,951,870	4,888,189	2,936,319	150.4		
Elsewhere	4,657,146	7,969,445	3,312,299	21.7		

According to the figures for the first and last years of the series, the trade with the United Kingdom has lost in volume nearly one-fourth in eighteen years; but this absolute decrease is much less than the relative loss compared to trade with other countries. In 1888 the trade with the United Kingdom was 38.0 per cent. of the whole, as against 17.3 per cent. with Canada, 13.1 per cent. with the United States, and 31.4 per cent. with all other countries; while in 1905-06 the trade with the United Kingdom represented only 19.2 per cent. of the whole, against 23.6 per cent. with Canada, 21.8 with the United States, and 35.4 with all other places.

5. It will be observed from Table 1. that the present state of the Colony's trade as regards the yearly balance is greatly better than it was a few years ago. During the nine years 1888 to 1896-7 the Value of Imports exceeded that of Exports by \$1,110,950, the imports actually exceeding the exports in value in five years out of the nine.

During the last seven years Exports have exceeded Imports as follows :—

Excess of Exports over Imports.

Fiscal Year.	Amount of Excess of Exports.
1899-1900	\$1,130,429
1900-1901	883,475
1901-1902	1,715,839
1902-1903	1,496,560
1903-1904	933,253
1904-1905	390,049
1905-1906	1,672,002

The balance left in favour of the Colony on these seven years is \$8,221,607, or an average of \$1,171,515 a year.

The fluctuations that occur in regards to exports are considerably greater than in the case of imports. The difference between lowest value of exports that of 1896-97, \$4,925,789, and the highest exports, those of 1905-6, \$12,086,276, is \$7,160,487; the difference between the lowest imports, those of 1892, \$5,012,877, and the highest imports, those of 1905-6, \$40,414,274, is \$35,401,397.

Imports.

6. A complete list of the Imports according to value and place of origin is given in Table III., for the four years ending with June, 1906. The increase in the Value of Imports for the last five years has been progressive and important, the advances made on each preceding year having been :—

Fiscal Year.	Amount of Advance.
In 1901-02	8360,182
In 1902-03	643,259
In 1903-04	968,720
In 1904-05	830,599
In 1905-06	134,981

which is equal to a mean annual advance of 8587,548.

Assuming the total population of the Colony to be 230,000, the imports a head of population were \$15.28 in the year 1905-06, equal to £9.5s. 11½d.

Eighteen years ago the imports from the United Kingdom were some 37.5 per cent. greater than from Canada, and about 51.0 per cent. greater than from the United States. Now the imports from Canada are thirty-three per cent., and from the United States thirty-six per cent. greater than the imports from the United Kingdom.

7. The value of Imports into this Colony for the last four years has been proportionately as follows :—

Percentage of Imports According to Value.

From	1902-03. Per cent.	03-04. cent.	1904-05. Per cent.	1905-06. Per cent
United Kingdom.....	26.23	25.15	25.92	25.45
Canada	36.22	33.81	39.91	33.81
United States	31.64	34.44	26.75	31.65
Elsewhere	5.87	6.43	7.58	6.09

8. The Totals of the imports into the Colony are remarkable on account of the wide margin within which they have varied. Taking those for 1888, \$7,420,400, as the starting point, it is found that practically the same value was imported in 1893, and in the year 1899-1900. All the nine intervening years show lower importations. It is only during the last five years that imports have shown a steady, progressive, and substantial increase.

The serious nature of the fluctuations that occur from year to year may be seen at a glance from the figures of the following eight years, which present the greatest variations that occurred during the last eighteen years :—

Year.	Imports. in Value.	Per cent.
1888	\$7,420,400	100.0
1892	5,012,877	67.5
1897-1898.....	5,188,863	69.9
1901-1902.....	7,836,685	105.6
1902-1903.....	8,479,944	114.2
1903-1904	9,348,664	127.3
1904-1905.. ..	10,279,233	138.5
1905-1906	10,414,274	140.3

9. The Distribution of the import trade during the first and last years of the series under review has been :—

Fiscal Year.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Per Cent.	Canada	Per Cent.	United States.	Per Cent.	Elsewhere	Per Cent.
1888...	\$ 7,420,400	\$ 3,275,229	44.0	\$ 2,041,144	27.5	\$ 1,602,138	21.5	\$ 511,889	7.0
1905-6	10,414,274	2,651,196	25.4	3,521,939	33.8	3,609,192	34.6	631,947	6.1

These figures show clearly that as regards imports the United Kingdom has come from the first position to occupy the third, and that, too, a bad third. Canadian imports occupy the first place at present, on the mean of the last four years, though those from the United States were higher by \$87,253 in 1905-6. It will be noticed that imports from the Dominion, and also from the United States, now closely approximate what they were from the United Kingdom eighteen years ago. The United States is therefore a greater factor than Canada in displacing the United Kingdom from its former position in the Import trade of Newfoundland.

10. Of all imports into this Colony those that may be designated as Food form the most serious class. An inspection of Table IV. will show in detail of what these articles consisted during the last four years, when the cost to this country was as shown below :—

Food and Beverages Imported—1902-03 to 1905-06.

	Value.	Per cent. of Total Imports	Per head of Population.
1902-03	\$3,815,875	45 p.c.	\$16.81
1903-04	4,144,456	43 p.c.	18.18
1904-05	4,527,116	44 p.c.	19.77
1905-06	4,704,013	45 p.c.	20.45

These figures are based on a population assumed to have increased during the four years from 227,000 to 230,000. The increased importation of Food per head

of the population points very clearly to a greater degree of comfort in the lives of the people, for there certainly has not been any decrease in the production of food.

11. Of this comparatively great expenditure on Food Imports the following may be termed

Animal Products.

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Animals	\$129,707	\$162,364	\$132,476	\$134,342
Butter	117,360	149,574	\$116,788	140,030
Butterine	3,186	3,006	4,022	3,748
Cheese	29,140	36,682	36,915	39,688
Lard and Tallow	52,288	55,028	48,319	68,838
Meats	724,961	678,941	717,494	924,252
Olein	177,499	121,876	146,637	200,725
Total	\$1,234,240	\$1,177,531	\$1,202,651	\$1,511,624

12. The following articles of Food, that may be said to be of

Agricultural Origin.

were imported during the four last years :—

ARTICLE.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Beans	\$14,076	\$18,911	\$16,376	\$15,931
Cabbage	1,532	7,459	6,929	9,200
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022	1,844,847	1,822,271
Fruit	82,935	101,606	106,181	107,593
Oatmeal	17,949	13,909	20,355	17,244
Pease and Peasemeal	29,339	27,872	30,075	35,565
Potatoes	33,334	23,916	23,745	31,362
Turnips	2,505	2,388	2,695	4,651
Total	\$1,568,783	\$1,810,173	\$2,051,203	\$2,043,826

A cursory examination of these figures will show what an excellent market is open locally to enterprising farmers in both the agriculture and grazing industries.

From what precedes it will be seen that over three million and a half of dollars were expended last year on imports that may be called farm products required as human food in this Colony.

Beverages.

13. The expenditure on Beverages offers a very striking contrast with the above, I would seem to show that if legitimate importations of this class are not largely supplemented by contraband, the population is a remarkably abstemious

one. It has to be borne in mind that no spirits are distilled in the Colony ; and also that nearly half the wine imported is re-exported. The exact figures were :—

Wine.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Wine imported	\$38,470	\$28,295	\$18,108	\$17,949
Wine exported.....	23,208	12,620	13,064	11,866

The Importations of Beverages were :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Aerated Waters.....	\$1,426	\$2,163	\$2,758	\$2,659
Ale	5,790	7,218	8,742	9,582
Spirits.....	50,016	57,200	62,855	61,874
Wine	38,470	28,295	21,907	21,455
Total.....	\$95,702	\$94,885	\$96,262	\$95,570

The Spirit of Imports may be Particularised thus :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Brandy.....	4,542	6,085	6,612	5,477
Whisky	19,862	20,134	24,500	22,496
Gin	1,929	4,032	2,306	2,680
Rum	43,501	49,654	58,399	53,002
Total.....	69,834	79,906	91,817	84,264

The mean Importation of Spirits in the four last years has been at the rate of a little more than one-third of a gallon for each inhabitant, in exact figures, .354. It would appear from these figures that the consumption of Spirits is increasing ; that it has in fact increased nearly 20 per cent. during the last four years.

It should be added that the production of Excise Beer in the Colony during the same period has been :—

1902-03.....	66,041 gallons.
1903-04.....	62,024 “
1904-05.....	54,894 “
1905-06.....	82,359 “

The proportion of Excise Beer per capita of the population was thus .353 of a gallon ; exactly the same as in the case of Spirits.

14. Of the Food Imports that could *not* be Produced in the Colony the following were the principal items during the four last years : —

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Apples.....	\$32,725	\$42,836	\$37,948	\$39,579
Coffee.....	7,624	7,097	7,031	6,676
Cocoa.....	12,966	16,529	16,741	11,723
Groceries.....	112,923	120,163	128,403	111,018
Molasses.....	236,671	237,930	372,180	224,237
Rice.....	14,215	16,315	10,649	14,572
Sugar.....	123,063	108,450	180,530	213,309
Tea.....	159,712	181,450	165,432	172,144
Wine.....	38,470	28,295	21,907	21,455
Total.....	\$737,499	\$762,065	\$941,119	\$817,743

There is no probability that any agricultural development in the Colony will reduce the present expenditure on these articles, except in the one item of apples.

15. The principal Food Imports from the United Kingdom in 1905-06 were :—

Tea.....	\$68,689, or 35.8 per cent. of the whole
Groceries.....	50,147, or 45.1 " "
Spirits.....	40,240, or 65.0 " "
Fruit.....	37,825, or 35.2 " "
Sugar.....	21,325, or 10.9 " "
Confectionery.....	11,817, or 57.2 " "
Cocoa and Chocolate..	11,511, or 78.1 " "

Probably not more than one half of the seven per cent. of Food Imports from the United Kingdom is of British origin.

16. The most important Food Imports from Canada in 1905-06 were : —

Flour.....	\$1,155,841, or 63.1 per cent. of the whole.
Animals.....	133,298, or 99.2 " "
Meats.....	113,216, or 12.2 " "
Butter.....	60,325, or 43.8 " "
Tea.....	52,224, or 30.3 " "
Cheese.....	38,954, or 98.1 " "
Apples.....	34,117, or 86.2 " "
Pease and Meal....	31,473, or 88.5 " "
Potatoes.....	27,650, or 88.1 " "
Groceries.....	27,089, or 24.3 " "
Salt.....	25,084, or 18.0 " "
Molasses.....	24,684, or 11.0 " "

17. The chief items of Food Imports from the United States during 1905-06 were :—

Meats	\$803,451, or 86.9 per cent. of the whole.		
Flour	666,306, or 36.6	"	"
Olein	184,957, or 92.3	"	"
Sugar	139,999, or 65.6	"	"
Lard and Tallow ...	68,004, or 98.7	"	"
Butter	66,619, or 47.5	"	"
Groceries?	29,865, or 26.8	"	"
Fruit	25,978, or 24.2	"	"
Indian Corn	7,612, or 98.4	"	"
Cabbage	7,238, or 78.5	"	"
Confectionery	6,861, or 33.4	"	"
Apples	5,412, or 13.6	"	"

18. By far the most important import into this Colony is that of flour, which for 1905-06 amounted to the large sum of \$1,822,271, or say 18 per cent. of the total imports for the year, which was practically the same proportion as in 1904-05. Flour is imported exclusively from Canada and the United States, but in varying proportions, as shewn by the following figures :—

Imports of Flour from Canada and the United States.

	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.
1902-03.....	\$910,717, 65.8 p.c.	\$472,978, 34.2 p.c.
1903-04.....	1,112,645, 68.0	501,010, 31.0
1904-05.....	1,692,704, 91.7	136,512, 7.4
1905-06.....	1,155,841, 63.4	666,306, 36.5

On the mean of the four years Canada supplied 72.45 per cent. of the flour, while 27.28 per cent. came from the United States. Canada has practically a monopoly of the trade in animals, apples, cheese, pease, and potatoes.

19. The second largest import into the Colony is Meats, which in 1905-06 amounted to \$924,252, or to 8.8 per cent of the total imports. Of this total, meats to the value of \$803,451 came from the United States, reaching in round numbers 87 per cent. of the whole meat import. The United States has, as shewn above, almost a complete monopoly of the important supply of olein, lard and tallow.

The most important Food products imported from countries other than the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States in 1905-06, were :—

Beans, \$10,567 all from Holland.

Butter, \$11,890—Holland, \$11,141; Germany, \$39; Norway, \$605; Saint Pierre, \$25.

Fruit, \$32,453—B. W. Indies, \$25; Spain, \$557; Portugal, \$63; Greece, \$13,697; Brazil, \$9; France, \$102.

Molasses, \$199,532—all from British West Indies.

Olein, \$10,795—all from France.

Salt, \$111,000—Spain, \$99,588; St. Pierre, \$3,903; Portugal, \$6,279; Italy, \$1,230.

Spirits, \$20,098—Holland, \$694; France, \$3,848; St. Pierre, \$145; Portugal, \$104; Spain, \$1; B. W. Indies, \$15,135; Brazil, \$32.

Sugar, \$48,335—St. Pierre, \$42; Germany, \$32,216; Belgium, \$13,900; B. W. Indies, \$2,281; Brazil, \$96.

Ten, \$49,771—St. Pierre, \$73; India, \$6; Ceylon, \$42,880.

Wine, \$13,391—France, \$1,097; Portugal, \$8,138; St. Pierre, \$95; Spain, \$3,749; Italy, \$35; Brazil, \$7.

The Imports of Fruit from "Elsewhere" were also considerable; in 1901-05, 19.6 per cent.; in 1906-10, 20.1 per cent. In the latter year this consisted chiefly of Currants; from Greece for \$23,697.

20. It will be found from Table IV. that the origin of the Total Food imports was as follows:—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Elsewhere.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1902-03	7.8	39.4	39.7	12.9
1903-04	7.4	43.2	37.6	11.6
1904-05	7.3	51.6	26.2	14.8
1905-06	6.5	38.8	43.4	11.3

21. At the present time when the question of Trade Preference to the United Kingdom is receiving so much attention in the greatest Colonies of the Empire, there is very special interest connected with the state of trade between each Colony and the Mother Country. It is, therefore, necessary to consider here somewhat more fully the

General Imports From the United Kingdom.

It has been shown above that in 1888 no less than 44 per cent. of the Total Imports came from the United Kingdom, and that these imports have greatly fallen off both absolutely and relatively, until in 1905-06 they amounted to only 25.1 per cent. of the whole. It is now desirable to examine these figures more in detail. Unfortunately it appears to be impossible to obtain from the Blue Books of the Colony specified details of the Imports of former years from the different countries. These records do not seem to exist prior to 1890-91. And the classification of imports followed at present extends back for too short a period to enable one to show precisely on what classes of articles, imports from the United Kingdom have fallen off.

22. The following is a classified list of all Imports into the Colony that in 1905-06 exceeded in value \$100,000, amounting to twenty-six in number :

Flour	\$1,822,271
Meats	924,252
Cool	526,627
Leather and Leatherware	332,337
Dry Goods	331,177
Cotton Fabrics	319,410
Hardware	305,686
Cranes and Mining Machinery	233,488
Small Wares	226,397
Hemp Yarn	225,029
Molasses	224,237
Sugar	213,309
Ready-mades	209,360
Oleine	200,752
Tw	179,796
Tea	172,144
Women's Dress Goods	146,082
Butter	140,031
Salt	139,210
Oats	136,700
Animals	133,343
Groceries	125,971
Machinery	109,711
Kerosene	109,141
Fruit	107,593
Tobacco	100,818

The value of no other class of imports exceeded \$100,000.

23. Of the above twenty-six categories of articles the United Kingdom cannot from its own productions supply any considerable part of the following eleven, namely :—

Flour, meats, molasses, tea, animals, oats, butter, sugar, kerosene, oleine and tobacco.

The United Kingdom, Canada and the United States supplied, in the four years, 1902-03 to 1905-06, the following proportions of the remaining fifteen classes of Principal Imports, in which the United Kingdom might be expected to compete with all other countries. It will be noticed that they have in the table been reduced to fourteen classes by classing together "Machinery" and "Cranes and Machinery" as one item.

In each class the importation exceeded \$100,000, and the fourteen categories furnish thus a fair estimate of the state and trend of trade with the three countries :—

Percentage of Trade between the Colony and the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States, in articles in which they could compete on fair terms. Import over \$100,000 in each class.

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				CANADA.				UNITED STATES.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Coal	18.8	24.4	12.0	8.3	77.1	66.8	75.5	70.8	3.5	8.0	11.5	14.7
Leather and Leatherw'e	4.0	5.0	5.5	4.8	68.4	52.5	52.5	42.4	37.4	41.7	41.1	52.7
Dry Goods	70.5	77.5	78.1	71.5	8.6	7.1	7.3	10.3	11.0	14.8	13.8	17.4
*Cotton Fabrics				75.3					1.6			20.0
Hardware	48.2	46.0	40.3	43.0	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.0	31.0	33.2	29.0	32.1
Small Wares	87.3	87.1	85.3	80.4	7.0	7.6	7.0	7.0	4.3	5.1	5.8	5.8
Hemp Yarn	64.8	77.7	71.0	72.8	31.4					20.0	28.0	25.7
Ready-mades	70.3	77.8	70.0	70.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	5.6	13.7	13.1	16.9	17.8
*Tweeds				93.1				6.0				7
*Women's Dress Goods				94.4				4.1				1.4
Salt	1.0	1.0	0.55	0.74	14.5	19.0	12.5	18.1	15.0	12.7	13.6	1.5
Groceries	45.8	47.2	47.1	40.0	15.4	14.6	17.1	21.0	38.1	36.1	34.1	24.2
Machinery, all kinds	8.3	9.9	7.7	8.0	31.4	27.9	30.2	42.3	37.0	31.3	31.5	19.1
Fruit	13.3	41.3	39.2	34.0	8.6	10.1	9.5	10.5	35.5	38.8	31.7	21.1

*Included in Dry Goods.

The above figures are for too short a period to be of great present value, but they will be of considerable use in future years in shewing the trend of trade. At present it would seem that the United Kingdom holds its own in Textiles, Small Wares, Hardware, and Groceries, and in nothing else.

24. Some 15,000 to 20,000 tons of anthracite coal is used here annually, for heating purposes, mostly of a domestic character, and this has to be imported from the United States. The imports of English coal will in future probably depend largely on the supply required by the Imperial Navy. The tendency is to obtain the ordinary working coal for railway and similar use from Canada.

The trade in leather and leatherware is practically lost to the United Kingdom, and is likely to be nearly evenly divided between Canada and the United States.

Machinery, it is clear, is to be imported in future principally from the United States.

25. It will be noticed that the greater portion of the Salt imported came from other countries than the three specified above, to the extent of 73.8 per cent. in 1901-05, and to the large figure of 70.7 per cent. in 1905-06. It seems strange that the United Kingdom should have so small a share in the salt trade. The sources of origin of this article were as follows:

Year.	United Kingdom	Canada.	United States.	Spain.	Portugal	St. Pierre.	Italy.	Germany
1902-03.....	\$1,265	\$17,148	\$17,775	\$69,390	\$6,207	\$1,348	\$1,897	\$100
1903-04.....	1,150	19,945	13,448	61,287	5,921	3,443	221	
1904-05.....	839	18,021	20,642	99,339	8,311	3,667	212	
1905-06.....	1,028	25,084	2,128	91,588	6,279	3,903	1,230	

26. The import of fruit from the United States is increasing fast, and is now nearly equal to that from the United Kingdom. It should be pointed out that apples are not included in "fruit," and that six-sevenths of that import comes from Canada, the total for apples amounting to \$42,836 in 1903-04, and to \$39,579 in 1905-06.

Exports.

27. It has been shown above that fluctuations in the sum total of Imports have been remarkably great. The figures that follow will show that the alterations in the value of the gross Exports are still greater. The years that present the greatest variations have been selected for this purpose, as was done in the case of Imports, but the two years of smallest Exports are not the same as the two years of smallest Imports :—

Year.	Exports in Value.	Per cent.
1888.. .. .	\$7,396,053 .. .	100.0
1896-97.....	4,925,789 .. .	66.6
1897-98.....	5,226,933 .. .	70.6
1901-02.....	9,552,524 .. .	129.1
1902-03... ..	9,976,504 .. .	134.9
1903-04.. .. .	10,381,879 .. .	140.3
1905-06.....	12,086,276 .. .	163.4

The exports of 1905-06, on the basis of a population of 230,000 inhabitants, amount per caput to \$52.55, equal to £10 15s. 9½d.

It is well worthy of remark that the combined totals of the Exports of the two consecutive years 1896-97 and 1897-98 amounted to only \$10,152,722, something less than half the Exports of the two consecutive years 1902-03 and 1903-04, namely, \$20,358,383. The interval separating these extremes is only three years. It is further very remarkable that the combined Exports of the two fiscal years 1896-7 and of 1897-8 were less than the Export of the year 1904-05 by \$516,620; and less than the Exports of 1905-6 by \$1,933,554. In other words the Exports of last year exceeded the combined total exports of 1896-7 and 1897-8 by 19 per cent.

28. The per centage proportionate Distribution of the Export Trade in 1888, in 1903-4, and in 1905-06, may be represented, thus :—

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Elsewhere.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1888.....	32.1	7.1	4.7	56.1
1903-04	19.2	10.6	14.2	56.0
1905-06.....	13.7	11.7	10.5	60.8

This indicates that Exports are being diverted from the United Kingdom to Canada and the United States, especially to the latter; but that, in the mean, they remain more steady to other places.

29. In the table below the Exports to Different Countries in 1905-06 are arranged in order of value, and in percentage comparison to the first decimal :—

Brazil	\$1,849,041.....	15.3 per cent.
Portugal	1,847,463.....	15.2 "
Canada	1,777,169.....	14.7 "
United Kingdom.....	1,662,612.....	13.7 "
United States.....	1,272,007.....	10.5 "
Italy	1,266,759.....	10.4 "
Spain	806,555.....	6.7 "
British West Indies	416,849.....	3.4 "
Greece	264,458.....	2.1 "
Gibraltar	236,481.....	1.9 "
Holland	227,198.....	.8 "
A. W. Indies.....	124,815.....	1.0 "
Germany	115,770.....	.9 "
Buenos Ayres	92,829.....	.7 "
Denmark	29,060.....	.2 "
Belgium	21,045.....	.1 "
France	13,711.....	.1 "
Malta	13,684.....	.1 "
Colombia	8,869.....	.2 "
Costa Rica	7,217.....	
St. Pierre	6,580.....	
Madeira	6,526.....	
Other Places	12,586.....	.1
	\$12,086,276	100.0

30. The total Exports of the Colony for the four last years may be classified as below into products of Mines, Forests, Marine and Fisheries :—

Products of Mines Exported.

Article.	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Antimony				\$15,000
Baryta	81,840	86,878	84,775	
Copper Ore	378,041	403,971	448,400	375,520
Iron Ore	692,825	526,285	635,350	768,430
Mica	63	100		
Pebbles				50
Pyrites	167,439	311,162	410,514	334,075
Samples	220	319	115	240
Slate	57,700	39,850	40,600	38,161
Talc	930		8,006	9,000
Total	\$1,299,058	\$1,288,565	\$1,547,760	\$1,540,478

Products of Forests Exported.

Article.	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Antlers.....	\$1,416	\$2,149	\$2,171	\$2,752
Barrels	69	200	196	.....
Berries	15,923	5,259	9,764	6,271
Caribou (live).....	.....	100	250	750
Casks	286	174	275	340
Deer Skins .....	.....	180	1,189	802
Feathers	194	106	136	377
Foxes (live)	100	828	.....	.....
Furs	89,849	69,339	81,891	92,373
Game	233	85	68	90
Laths	3,152	3,824	2,758	27,364
Lumber	232,176	307,540	197,347	176,157
Oars .....	.....	30	.....	.....
Palings.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Pickets	743	544	466	.....
Pit Props.....	7,888	.....	.....	.....
Poles	149	286	67	.....
Rabbits.....	40	240	.....	.....
Rinds	20	75	.....	.....
Shingles .....	.....	160	100	139
Spars	597	.....	.....	.....
Timber and Shooks	29	125	493	1,137
Venison .....	.....	120	.....	.....
Wool	3,168	2,145	2,161	73
Totals.....	\$356,032	\$393,539	\$299,332	\$308,625

Fishery and Marine Products Exported.

Articles.	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Caplin	\$633	\$814	\$811	\$1,513
Cod - Boneless .....	.....	.....	.....	6
Canned .....	.....	.....	686	3,556
Dried	5,663,072	5,943,063	6,108,618	7,864,719
Fresh	492	371	192	228
Oil, Crude	455,447	287,045	168,184	354,352
Refined	37,240	482,792	137,265	34,995
Pickled.....	7,287	43,056	13,167	38,977
Roes	4,389	10,202	8,335	16,599
Sounds & Tongues	102	218	86	131
Eels .....	.....	.....	10	465
Haddock	5,458	3,300	7,462	3,134
Halibut	1,884	1,419	1,628	428

Fishery and Marine Products Exported—(Continued).

Articles.	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Herring—Bulk	\$133,081	\$48,132	\$84,305	\$61,121
Fresh .....	.....	642	44	12
Frozen	66,295	41,971	70,535	74,477
Pickled	257,151	234,885	225,054	208,264
Smoked	857	47	50	328
Ling	80	2,4	4	8,646
Lobster	387,466	410,40	512,662	376,490
Mussels	25	.....	15	.....
Pollock	120	222	715	500
Salmon—Fresh	11,463	8,768	14,383	17,931
Pickled	53,214	65,400	70,283	88,005
Preserved	653	1,117	1,203	660
Smoked .....	.....	47	.....	49
Scallops .....	.....	27	60	.....
Seals—Dressed	99	163	375	141
Oil	453,684	303,067	374,974	297,430
Skins	325,137	258,987	370,261	314,048
Smelts .....	.....	20	206	2,478
Squid .....	.....	.....	12	.....
Stearine	3,705	6,756	3,374	5,263
Trout	8,492	9,032	12,548	10,511
Turbot	874	1,487	850	490
Walrus—Skins	1,215	13	.....	100
Whale—Bone	9,590	29,557	34,835	27,143
Fertilizer	27,171	38,981	115,955	80,133
Glue .....	.....	700	35	16
Meat .....	.....	173	214	1,704
Oil	256,372	297,415	384,062	222,761
Skins .....	.....	.....	.....	150
Total	\$8,175,748	\$8,535,696	\$8,723,453	\$10,117,951

33. These classified figures may be summarized thus:—

Class of Exports.	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Marine and Fishery	\$8,175,748	\$8,535,696	\$8,723,458	\$10,117,951
Mines	1,299,058	1,288,565	1,547,760	1,540,478
Forests	356,632	393,539	299,331	308,625
Miscellaneous	145,666	161,097	98,793	119,582
Total	\$9,976,504	\$10,381,897	\$10,669,342	\$12,086,276

The above data shew that, on the mean of the four last years, Exports are derived from —

Marine and Fishery.....	82.47 per cent.
Mines	13.17 "
Forests	3.15 "
Miscellaneous.....	1.22 "
	100.9

Minerals.

34. The mineral exports are, as might be expected, more stable, and liable to less serious fluctuations, than the fishery. The result of experience goes to show that as one mineral export becomes less, another increases to make up for the deficiency. Unfortunately, however, the value of the minerals does not amount to one-sixth that of the marine and fishery exports.

The value of the Minerals exported from Newfoundland during the seven fiscal years ending 30th June, 1906, has been :—

Fiscal Year.	Value.
1899-1900	\$939,322
1900-01	850,720
1901-02	1,282,311
1902-03	1,299,058
1903-04	1,288,565
1904-05	1,547,760
1905-06	1,540,478

The value of the Mineral Exports has thus been practically stationary during the last two years, though there has been substantial advance on the two previous years.

The Exports to the United Kingdom have fallen off steadily, from \$357,863 in 1902-03, to \$231,125 in 1905-06. The export of iron ore to Holland remains practically the same. But the exports to Canada and the United States are swollen by the increased production, as well as by the diminution in exports to the United Kingdom.

The slate is exported to the United Kingdom almost exclusively. The copper ore is divided between the United Kingdom and the United States. Iron ores are now sent chiefly to Canada and Holland, nearly two-thirds of the whole to the former country. The pyrites produced is sent exclusively to the United States.

35. The figures below show, on the basis of the last four years, the proportion

which the value of the four principal Mineral Exports bear in that class of product, and the percentage they form of the total export trade of the Colony :—

Mineral Product.	Per cent. of Total Mineral Export, 1902-03 to 1905-06	Per cent of Total Export Trade, 1902-03 to 1905-06.
Iron Ore.....	46·2 p.c.	6·2 p.c.
Copper Ore.....	27·2	3·7
Pyrites	21·5	2·9
Slate	3·1	·4

It will be observed that these four products constitute 98 per cent. of the total Mineral Exports.

36. The following table shows the Destination of Mineral Exports during the last four years :—

Nature and Destination of Mineral

Class of Mineral.	Total Value.				United Kingdom.				Canada.	
	1902-03.	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1902-03	1903-04
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Antimony..	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,00	.....	.....
Baryta	1,840	6,878	4,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....
Copper Ore	378,041	463,971	448,400	375,520	207,228	190,086	202,760	150,445	.....	.....
Iron Ore...	608,025	526,285	635,350	768,430	92,935	56,575	33,000	18,920	313,780	200,000
Mica.....	63	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	100
Pyrites.....	167,430	311,162	410,514	334,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800	.....
Samples.....	220	319	115	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	264
Slate ..	57,700	30,850	40,600	38,163	37,700	38,750	40,600	37,760	.....	1,100
Talc	930	.....	8,006	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals...	1,304,258	1,288,565	1,547,760	1,540,428	357,863	294,411	276,360	231,125	322,930	210,464

Exports during the last Four Years.

Canada.		United States.				Holland.				Germany.	
1901-03	1905-06	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1902-03	1903-04
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....											
.....	.....	640	6,878	1,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	170,813	204,885	245,640	216,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
387,750	506,100	92,660	63,680	5,400	35,805	193,150	197,030	209,200	207,610	5,200	.....
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	159,549	311,162	410,514	334,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	110	210	55	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	930	.....	8,006	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
387,865	506,613	424,815	586,060	674,335	595,075	193,450	197,030	209,200	207,610	5,200	.....

Forest Produce.

(a) LUMBER.

37. The chief Export under this heading is Lumber, the value of which fell from \$307,540 in 1903-04, to \$176,157 in 1905-06. Its destination was chiefly to the United Kingdom in the period from 1902 to 1904, namely, \$210,181 in 1902-03, and \$270,332 in 1903-04; but decreased to \$57,111, and \$44,943 respectively in the two last years. In 1905-06 there was an export of Lumber to Buenos Ayres to the value of \$92,829 and of \$28,720 to the United States. The export of Laths increased greatly last year, reaching the figure of \$27,364. There is every reason to expect a very large increase in the value of exports from Forest Products in the near future, as great areas of forest have been conceded recently for the manufacture of pulp and paper, for which the pine forests of this country seems to be very suitable. They also exist on a large scale.

On the average of the last four years the mean annual value of all exports derived from forest trees thus amounts to \$242,587, or 2.3 of the total exports of the Colony.

(b) FURS.

38. The second largest export from the forests consists of Furs.

Practically all Furs exported from this country are sent to the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States, as may be seen from these figures :

Export of Furs from 1902-03 to 1905-06.

	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	To Other Countries.	Total.
1902-03	\$47,637	\$29,689	\$12,463	\$60	\$89,849
1903-04	44,309	16,003	9,007	20	69,339
1904-05	28,608	37,223	10,057	3	75,891
1905-06	53,474	33,125	5,654	120	92,373

The mean annual value has thus been \$81,863, or .8 per cent. of total exports.

The Total Value of the Furs exported from the Colony 1905-06 was \$92,373, and of this the Furs shipped from Labrador amounted to \$35,034. As there can be no doubt that a considerable amount of Fur leaves Labrador that is not there shipped outwards, it may very safely be assumed that considerably more than a third part of the fur export comes from the Labrador territory.

(c) BERRIES.

39. The third item of value in the list of Forest products is Berries, which

during the four last years have been exported to the mean value of \$9,404. This export could be greatly extended.

Fisheries and Marine Products.

40. The Marine and Fishery Export has been shown by the above figures to form the staple product of this Colony, amounting on the mean of the four last years to 82.4 per cent. of all the Exports from the country.

This class of Exports as enumerated in paragraph 32 has been made to include the products of the Sealing and Whaling Industries.

Seal Exports.

41. The Value of the seal fishery for the last sixteen years has been as follows : --

Fiscal Year.	Skins.	Oil.	Total.	Per cent.
1890	\$221,388	\$335,685	\$557,073	100.0
1891	364,981	415,826	780,807	140.0
1892	468,209	397,575	865,784	155.4
1893	116,702	205,240	321,942	56.0
1894	227,578	276,284	503,862	90.4
1895	379,095	306,120	685,215	123.0
1896, first 6 months	166,306	74,690	240,996	43.2
1896-97	117,204	246,263	363,467	66.1
1897-98	129,810	218,279	348,119	62.5
1898-99	136,563	252,036	388,599	69.7
1899-1900	162,330	433,605	595,935	107.0
1900-01	282,895	424,632	707,527	127.0
1901-02	420,869	379,445	800,014	143.6
1902-03	325,236	453,684	778,821	139.6
1903-04	259,150	303,067	562,054	100.9
1904-05	370,636	374,974	745,610	133.8
1905-06	314,189	297,430	611,619	109.8
Mean for Sixteen Years..	\$268,593	\$332,509	\$601,102	

The Mean Annual Value of the Seal Skins exported during the sixteen fiscal years ending with June, 1906, was thus \$268,593 ; and the Mean Annual Value of the Seal Oil exported during the same period was \$332,509 ; while the Total Mean Annual Value of both Skins and Oil has been \$601,102. In this calculation the period from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1896, is omitted, as an intercalary semestre brought about by the change of currency of the financial year, which from 1896 begins with 1st July.

42. The Seals that are caught are practically of two kinds. "Harps," or

Greenland Seals ; and " Hoods," or Bladdernosed Seals, *cystophora cristata*, and chiefly the former, as shewn below, for the five last seasons : -

	Harps.	Hoods.	Total.
1902	249,612	24,607.....	274,219
1903	296,179	21,381.....	317,560
1904	273,596	10,877.....	284,473
1905	163,867	13,233.....	177,100
1906	313,089	28,747.....	341,836

43. It is hardly necessary to point out that the Seal fishery is as liable to fluctuations as is any other form of the chase or of sea fishery. To prove this it is only necessary to mention here that in 1893 the total value of the seal export was only \$321,942. In 1896-97 the number of seal skins was 195,340, the value \$117,204 ; against 528,150 skins, valued at \$420,869, in 1901-02. In other words the value of seal skins exported in 1901-02 was, in round figures, more than three and a half times as great as was the value exported in 1896-97.

"Sealing" is, moreover, a laborious and dangerous calling, even to those trained to it from youth, as was painfully demonstrated in 1897-98, when forty-eight sealers were frozen to death on the 'ice-pans.' In that year the total value of the Seal Export was only \$348,119.

On the result of the last Sixteen years, the total Seal Export has formed 7.7 of the total Exports of the Colony ; of which the oil furnished 4.3 per cent., and the skins 3.4 per cent.

Fresh Water Fish.

44. The Export of fresh-water fish amounted to :—

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Salmon	\$65,330	\$75,332	\$85,869	\$106,645
Trout	8,492	9,033	12,548	10,511
Eels			10	465
Total.	\$73,822	\$84,364	\$98,427	\$117,621

About two-fifths of the Salmon Export is to the United Kingdom and Canada respectively ; the remaining fifth to divers places. About a third of the trout is sent to the United States and nearly the same proportion to Canada, while about half the remainder is sent to the United Kingdom.

The Export of Fresh Water Fish has, on the above returns, barely amounted to one per cent. of the total Exports of the Colony on the mean of the four last years.

Lobsters.

45. The Export of Lobster, which is of very considerable importance, has during the last four years been Distributed, and been of the value shewn below :—

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	Mean.
United Kingdom.....	\$188,265	\$227,336	\$270,845	\$144,161	\$205,272
Germany.....	101,943	100,019	101,401	109,770	101,033
Canada.....	35,030	42,930	62,715	58,917	49,898
Holland.....	19,025	18,150	24,896	18,880	17,986
Belgium.....	16,434	10,596	24,477	12,371	15,946
France.....	8,200	3,788	3,006	3,400	4,597
Denmark.....	7,710	4,925	19,055	29,061	15,188
Sweden.....	8,235	132	840	.....	3,970
United States.....	3,905	7,086	2,301	2,588	3,970
Russia.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	350	330	.....	.....	.....
American West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
St. Pierre.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	10	.....	26	27	.....
Portugal.....	.....	13	12	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Total.....	\$387,466	\$410,405	\$512,662	\$376,490	\$421,726

There was an increase of \$22,939 in 1903-04 on this fishery as compared with that of 1902-3; and in 1904-5 there was a further advance of \$102,257 on the yield of 1903-04. But this prosperous state of matters had a set-back by a falling off in 1905-06 of \$136,172, or of 26 per cent., on the preceding year. The Lobster Fishery on the mean of the four last years has made up 4.2 per cent. of Total Exports.

Herring Fishery.

46. The Export of Herring also forms an item of considerable importance. The Exports of this article were as follows :—

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	Mean.
United States.....	\$253,418	\$132,327	\$190,502	\$117,895	\$173,535
Canada.....	167,614	119,730	160,900	202,151	170,099
British West Indies...	22,192	36,818	21,415	14,863	23,822
United Kingdom.....	13,108	8,287	6,679	9,182	9,314
Cape Colony.....	600	.....	.....	.....	150
American West Indies.....	178	561	200	60	247
Colombia.....	173	954	292	64	371
Germany.....	101	.....	.....	.....	12
Total.....	\$457,381	\$328,677	\$379,988	\$311,205	\$377,565

The proportionate distribution of the Herring exported has, therefore, been, on the last four years :—

To the United States.....	45.96 per cent.
Canada	45.05 "
British West Indies.....	6.34 "
United Kingdom.....	2.46 "
Other places.....	.21 "

The Herring Export of the last four years has formed 3.50 per cent. of the Total Exports of the Colony.

The Winter Herring Fishery of Bay of Islands, from October to January, forms a very important consideration in this branch of the Fishery. It has given the following results during the last three years :—

Year.	Barrels.	Value.
1904-5.....	105,425	\$185,837
1905-6.....	85,641	144,474
1906-7.....	116,236	452,144

During the Season 1906-07 the destination of exports, in quantity, was,—

To the United States.....	81,285 brls., or 69.9 per cent.
To Canada.....	34,571 " 29.7 "
Shipped Coastwise.....	380 " .3 "
	116,236 100.0

Whale Fishery.

47. This industry, though historically an ancient one in these seas, is yet in its present form, of recent origin. Its development and progress will be fully understood from the following Table of Exports of this class :—

PRODUCTS OF THE WHALE FISHERY.

Article.	1897-8	1898-9	1899-00	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Oil	\$1,325	\$14,439	\$34,604	\$54	\$112,859	\$256,372	\$297,415	\$384,062	\$222,761
Fertilizers....	15					27,171	38,981	115,955	80,133
Gills	41	148							
Bone	200	941	1,814	13,550	12,285	9,590	29,557	34,835	27,143
Hide			10	14	143				150
Ment		78					173	214	1,701
Glue							706	35	1
Total	\$1,581	\$15,606	\$36,428	\$67,794	\$125,287	\$293,133	\$366,826	\$535,101	\$331,907

The Whale Oil has been sent to the following countries : -

	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	Mean of Four Yrs.	Per cent
United Kingdom.....	\$247,020	\$207,880	\$153,728	\$205,283	\$208,705	92.6
Canada.....	5,725	10,803	31,633	4,000	8,567	3.0
United States.....	2,327	17,010	12,780	13,415	11,383	3.9
Elsewhere.....	100	1,713	3,852	54	1,505	.5
	\$256,172	\$237,415	\$184,062	\$222,761	\$230,152	100.0

Almost the whole export of Fertilizers goes to the United States. Its mean value in the four years has been \$65,560. The Whale Bone is practically divided between the United Kingdom and Canada. Its mean annual value has been on the last four years \$25,281. The export of Whale Products for the last four years has amounted to 3.54 per cent. of Total Exports, almost identical in value with the Herring Export.

The Cod Fishery.

48. The Cod Fishery of Newfoundland is justly one of the most celebrated fisheries in the world. It is very remarkable on account of its value, and of its continuous, perennial character, which has made it a subject of envy to several great nations of the old and new worlds for hundreds of years. Its value is increasing; and it may safely be predicted that its economic importance will continue to advance far beyond the high position it has already obtained. This industry is therefore entitled to careful consideration in this Report.

The total Value of the Exports of Products from the Cod Fishery during the four last years has been as follows:—

Year.	Oil.	Boss, Souls, Ties.	Flesh.	Totals.
1902-03.....	\$482,087	\$ 4,491	\$5,670,851	\$6,158,029
1903-04.....	769,837	10,420	5,986,490	6,766,747
1904-05.....	305,449	8,421	6,122,663	6,436,533
1905-06.....	389,347	16,730	7,907,480	8,313,557
Mean.....	\$486,830	\$10,015	\$6,121,871	\$6,618,717

Of the Mean of the four last years the Products of the Cod Fishery have furnished 65.9 per cent. of the total Exports of the Colony. In 1905-6 the proportion rose to 68.8 per cent.

Dry Cod.

49. This article has formed, during the four years ending with June, 1906, 72.4 per cent. of the total exports from the Cod Fishery, with a mean value of \$6,394,868.

The Table below will be found to give the quantity, the value and the price,

both absolutely and relatively, of the Dry Cod exported from this Colony during the thirty years from 1876 to June, 1906.

It will be noticed that for the thirty years the mean is:—

Quantity has been	1,216,661 cwts.
Price.....	\$3.81
Value.....	\$4,830,079

In this Table the results of 1876 has been taken as the mean for the thirty years. The lowest quantity was exported in 1877, 1,031,011 cwts., the greatest quantity in 1881, 1,535,573 cwts.

The lowest price was \$2.46 a cwt., in 1882-83; the highest price, \$5.31, in 1905-06.

The lowest total value was \$2,824,242, in 1882-83; the highest total value, \$7,861,719, in 1905-06.

It is noticeable that good and bad years tend to occur in groups. A very good, or a very bad, year does not occur isolated, but, on the contrary, a bad year seems to be followed by others, while the same holds good of fat years. But the cycles are not regular in their recurrence. For example, the mean annual export of Dry Cod during the eight years from 1879 to 1886 was 1,444,566 cwts. These were fat years, and they were followed by eight lean years, from 1887 to 1894, when the mean annual export sank to 1,104,418 cwts.

There has, however, been no very bad fishery since 1895-96. The lowest quantity of Dry Cod exported during the last eleven years has been 1,135,817 cwts. in 1896-97. The mean of the last eleven years has been 1,282,770 cwts. The eight years from 1851 to 1862 formed a remarkable group, the mean exports of which was 1,231,349 cwts.

The smallest exports since 1804 has been 576,132 cwts. in 1808. Since 1868 no year's export has been under a million cwts.

50. Exports of Dry Cod, for Thirty Years, from 1876 to 1905-06, in Quantity, Price, and Total Value.

Year.	Dry Cod, in cwt.	Per Cent.	Mean Price.	Per Cent.	Total Value.	Per Cent.
1876	1,068,471	100.0	\$1.81	100.0	\$5,118,201	100.0
7	1,034,101	96.8	1.10	85.2	1,327,583	81.6
8	1,015,013	96.9	1.90	81.1	1,108,273	80.2
9	1,387,770	129.9	1.20	66.5	1,174,072	87.1
(1880)	1,383,531	129.5	1.20	66.5	1,178,151	87.5
1	1,535,573	143.7	1.00	83.2	3,211,161	121.3
2	1,391,107	130.2	1.30	89.4	6,065,722	118.5
3	1,532,023	143.4	1.80	79.0	5,830,227	113.9
4	1,457,037	136.4	1.80	79.0	5,501,487	107.5
5	1,284,710	120.2	3.10	64.4	4,061,000	79.3
6	1,344,180	125.8	3.00	62.3	1,072,127	79.5
7	1,080,021	101.8	3.80	79.0	1,262,211	81.2
8	1,175,720	110.0	1.20	87.3	1,938,018	96.5
9	1,076,507	100.8	1.20	87.3	1,542,777	88.7
1890	1,040,916	97.5	1.70	76.9	1,886,898	75.9
1	1,214,834	116.5	3.90	81.1	1,861,525	95.0
2	1,049,310	98.2	3.45	71.5	3,645,311	71.2
3	1,060,335	99.2	3.60	74.8	1,328,499	81.5
4	1,107,696	103.6	3.29	68.3	3,703,338	72.3
1895-96	1,312,608	122.8	2.92	60.7	4,297,690	83.9
96-97	1,135,817	106.3	2.46	51.1	2,821,242	55.2
97-98	1,115,540	107.2	2.82	58.6	3,230,928	63.1
98-99	1,226,336	115.3	3.62	75.2	1,415,031	86.8
99-1900	1,300,622	121.7	1.19	87.1	5,453,518	106.5
1900-01	1,233,107	115.2	4.19	87.1	5,171,910	101.5
1-02	1,288,955	120.6	4.27	88.7	5,509,738	107.6
2-03	1,429,724	133.8	3.91	81.9	5,633,072	110.6
3-04	1,364,373	127.3	1.37	90.8	5,943,063	116.1
4-05	1,196,814	112.0	5.14	106.8	6,108,618	119.3
5-06	1,481,025	138.6	5.31	110.1	7,861,719	153.6
Means	1,246,564	...	3.81	...	\$1,810,078.83	...

51. The present markets for Dry Cod are shown below, on the basis of the mean of the last six years ending with June, 1906; and also on the complete list of the last year's exports:—

Markets for Dry Cod.

From 1900-01 to 1905-06. Annual Mean.		For 1905-06	
	Cwts.		Cwts.
Portugal	333,736	Portugal	304,203
Brazil	329,350	Brazil	301,487
Gibraltar	182,529	Italy	273,453
Spain	101,530	Spain	174,970
Italy	96,108	Canada	118,171

MARKETS FOR DRY COD (continued).

From 1900-01 to 1905-06, Annual Mean.		For 1905-06.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.
British West Indies	81,261	British West Indies	68,226
Canada	78,351	Greece	66,721
United Kingdom	75,926	Gibraltar	51,409
United States	24,315	United Kingdom	46,601
Colombia	1,592	American West Indies	20,450
Costa Rica	825	United States	19,208
American West Indies—5 yrs..	11,781	Malta	2,105
Greece—4 years	20,599	Colombia	1,341
Malta 4 years	1,244	Costa Rica	1,214
		Canary Islands	1,122
		Hawaii	200
		Austria	69
		French West Indies	40
		Honduras	22
		Total	1,481,025

52. It will be noticed that both on the mean of the last six years, and on the results of last year, Portugal comes first on the list as to quantity, but only just before Brazil.

Gibraltar, which in recent years stood third in importance, has, in 1905-06, come to occupy the eighth place. It is a distributing centre only, not a consumption market.

The most striking change is, however, observable in the Italian market, which has grown in a very remarkable manner. The exports to Italy have been annually since 1900-01, in cwts, 6,500; 24,700; 52,892; 107,647; 111,447; 273,453. Such a speedy and extensive rise in an individual market is probably unprecedented. Italy, from the ninth place in exports in 1900-01, came thus to occupy the third position in 1905-06.

An interesting point in connection with this market will be found further on, where it is shewn that the export of Dry Cod from France to Italy, under the bounty system, was 140,998 cwts. in 1901, and only 50,108 cwts. in 1904.

The growth of the export to Greece has also been very satisfactory. There was no export to Greece in 1900-01, 1901-02, and only 800 cwts. in 1902-03; while it reached 66,724 cwts. in 1905-06.

The quantity of Dry Cod sent to the United Kingdom has been nearly stationary for the three last years, the average being 43,060 cwts., considerably less than half of what it had been during the three previous years.

The export to Canada is clearly increasing, though with considerable irregularity. It has risen from 21,921 cwts. in 1900-01 to 148,171 cwts. in 1905-06.

The quantity of Dry Cod shipped to the United States is insignificant, with a mean of 13,974 cwts. on the three last years; but last years export was slightly better than the two previous years, viz.: 19,208 cwts.

53. The Table below gives a complete detailed list of the quantity and value of the Dry Cod exported to different countries from this Colony during the six years from 1900-01 to 1905-06.

The total Exports of Dry Cod to different countries have been as follows during the six fiscal years, 1900-01 to 1905-06 : —

Dry Cod Exports, 1900-01 to 1905-06.

COUNTRY.	1900-01.		1901-02.		1902-03.		1903-04.		1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.
United Kingdom	95,559	358,784	123,738	498,024	107,079	402,219	41,841	151,655	40,737	170,341	46,401	180,270
Canada	21,921	78,783	43,624	176,972	87,480	327,414	107,430	418,682	61,459	236,375	148,171	751,079
United States	37,594	154,749	32,261	145,007	34,115	131,562	13,432	62,219	9,072	50,587	19,208	117,025
Gibraltar	181,025	583,501	108,853	637,953	240,351	773,481	207,429	760,759	215,507	902,255	51,409	236,481
British West Indies	67,425	298,904	93,367	414,140	112,861	466,726	79,926	339,419	65,763	351,846	68,226	300,843
Italy	6,800	30,000	24,711	111,814	52,892	220,323	107,647	454,971	111,447	540,470	273,453	1,259,682
Spain	84,112	364,213	60,115	251,636	92,700	336,195	85,583	348,218	111,700	512,700	174,970	803,623
Panama	69	283	75	375	.....	.....	88	395	154	797	.....	.....
Austria	6	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40	.....	.....	69	435
Costa Rica	183	1,038	129	640	220	890	1,141	5,405	2,006	10,871	1,214	7,217
Portugal	276,647	1,187,626	333,130	1,452,929	389,225	1,603,431	377,924	1,713,535	322,287	1,799,562	304,203	1,847,463
Colombia	1,276	5,653	1,895	8,885	1,753	7,015	1,578	6,984	1,621	8,189	1,341	8,028
American West Indies	1,941	8,275	367,398	1,710,645	12,734	51,569	12,009	54,395	11,763	60,789	20,460	123,403
Brazil	458,249	2,099,981	9,025	40,558	297,301	1,294,795	315,112	1,578,149	236,553	1,369,584	301,487	1,848,964
S. West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Colony	120	.....	30	120	275	1,100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	1,820	840	3,770	1,570	8,016	2,105	12,750
Greece .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	4,400	12,040	43,852	3,632	19,886	66,724	294,458
Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canary Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	44	1,143	6,620	1,122	6,526
Buenos Ayres .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	539	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monte Video .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	200	40	240
French West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1,550	22	132
Honduras .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1,100
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,233,107	5,171,910	1,288,956	5,509,738	1,429,274	5,638,072	1,364,373	5,943,063	1,106,814	6,108,618	1,481,025	7,864,719

54. In the table that follows a complete list of the Mean Prices of the Dry Coal exported to each country respectively during the last Six Years is set forth.

The Mean Price of the Whole Export for each year has been, per cwt :—

1900-01	\$4.19
1901-02	4.27
1902-03	3.94
1903-04	4.37
1904-05	5.14
1905-06	5.31

That there is very considerable variation in the declared price is shown by a comparison of the highest and lowest prices of each year.

	Highest Price per Cwt.	Lowest Prices per Cwt.
1900-01	\$5.67, Costa Rica.	\$3.21, Gibraltar.
1901-02	\$5.00, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador.	\$3.50 " "
1902-03	\$5.00, Greece.	\$3.21 " "
1903-04	\$5.00, Brazil, Austria, Cape, Australia	\$3.62, United Kingdom.
1904-05	\$5.79, Brazil.	\$4.18, United Kingdom, Gibraltar
1905-06	\$6.09, United States.	\$3.96, Greece.

55. Price of Codfish Exported to Different Countries during the Six years ending June 30th, 1906.

Place.	Price per cwt. or quintal, in dollars.						Mean Price for years given.
	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	
United Kingdom	\$3.75	\$4.02	\$3.75	\$3.62	\$4.18	\$4.06	\$3.89 on 6 years.
Canada	3.50	4.05	3.74	3.89	4.80	5.20	4.21 " "
United States	4.11	4.49	4.14	4.56	5.57	6.09	4.83 " "
Gibraltar	3.21	3.50	3.21	3.67	4.18	4.60	3.73 " "
British West Indies	4.43	4.43	4.13	4.22	5.19	5.67	4.68 " "
Italy	4.61	4.12	4.16	4.23	4.85	4.60	4.43 " "
Spain	4.33	4.18	3.62	4.06	4.50	4.55	4.22 " "
Panama	4.10	5.00	.....	4.59	5.01	.....	4.07 on 4 years.
Austria	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	.....	6.32	5.44 on 3 " "
Costa Rica	5.67	5.00	4.04	4.73	5.26	5.94	5.11 on 6 " "
Portugal	4.29	4.36	4.13	4.53	5.58	6.07	4.83 " "
Brazil	4.58	4.65	4.35	5.00	5.79	6.13	5.08 " "
Malta .....	.....	.....	4.00	4.48	5.10	6.05	4.91 on 4 years.
Cape Colony .....	.....	4.00	4.00	5.00	.....	.....	4.25 on 3 " "
Ecuador .....	.....	5.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	4.50 on 2 " "
Greece .....	.....	.....	5.00	3.64	5.20	3.96	4.45 on 4 " "
Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00 on 1 year.
Canary Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	5.70	5.82	5.17 on 2 years.
Buenos Ayres .....	.....	.....	.....	4.42	.....	.....	4.22 on 1 year.
Monte Video .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	5.00 on 1 " "
Colombia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.05	5.98	5.51 on 2 years.
A. W. Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.17	6.05	5.61 on 2 " "
F. W. Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.16	6.00	5.58 on 2 " "
Honduras .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	6.00 on 1 year.
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	5.50 on 1 " "

The Price of Dry Cod.

56. An inspection of the table under paragraph 50, will show that the rise in the price of the Dry Cod exported from this Colony has, on the mean of the annual export, been very remarkable, as is shown perhaps more clearly by the figures below, which represent the price of Dry Cod per lb. for the last ten years.

Table of Mean Annual Price per pound of Dry Cod exported from 1896-7 to 1905-6 :—

	PRICE PER POUND.		Comparison : 2.22 cents = 100.00 (Price.)	Comparison : 1,135,817 cwts. = 100.00. (Quantity.)
	Cents.	Pence.		
1896-97	2.22	1.094	100.00	100.00
97-98	2.52	1.273	113.51	100.85
98-99	2.23	1.593	145.49	107.96
99-1900	3.74	1.844	168.46	114.50
1900-1901	3.74	1.844	168.46	108.56
01-02	3.81	1.877	171.62	113.48
02-03	3.52	1.785	158.55	125.83
03-04	3.90	1.902	175.67	119.77
04-05	4.55	2.243	204.95	105.37
05-06	4.74	2.337	213.51	130.39

From the above it is quite clear that the remarkable prosperity of the Cod Fishery during the last decade is much more due to advance in price than to increase of catch. The advance in price has on these figures been 113 per cent. in ten years ; while the increase in catch has been only 30 per cent.

Whether present prices will be maintained, or whether they may advance still further, is a matter of uncertainty ; for the causes that so largely influence both the quantity of fish obtained in these waters, and the price realised for that article, are at present but ill understood. In face of the facts that the populations in which the markets of the Colony are found are all increasing fast in numbers and in affluence ; that the domestic fisheries of those countries are not progressing in productiveness with the population ; that in the countries in which are found the principal markets a fish diet is inevitable for a part of the year ; and that the price of animal food of all kinds is rising in price, there would seem to be no reason to suppose that the price of the fish that form the chief article of export from this Colony will ever again sink to the figure of 1896-97, \$2.46 a cwt.

The market could probably be extended by improved methods of "cure," to which it is clear careful attention should be given. The system of examination of food exports by Government Inspectors, a procedure that has elsewhere been found of such singular utility, will doubtless sooner or later be adopted here in order to

give a better guarantee of the quality of the export. One thing is certain, that the fishery of this Colony has by no means reached its full development.

57. It would appear from the latest obtainable official data that the Customs Dues on Fish are at the rates mentioned below in the different countries specified :—

COUNTRY.	RATE OF DUTY.
Austria-Hungary	Dry Cod, 3s. ½d. per cwt. ; Lobster in tins, £1 16s. per cwt.
Belgium	Dry Cod, free ; tinned, 6s. 1d. per cwt.
Brazil	Dry Cod, at the rate of 60 Reis per Kilo. ; of which amount 65 per cent. is payable in paper and 35 per cent. in gold. Thus one drum of fish 128 lbs. = 58.5 Kilos at 60 Reis = Rs. 3.510, of which 65 per cent. in paper = Rs. 2.281, 35 per cent. in gold = Rs. 1.228 @ 27s. = 2s. 9d. at 15½ per cent. exchange = 2.200 Rs. 4.481
Bulgaria	at 15 per ct. Excege = 5s. 9½d. Cod, Dry or Salted, 10s. 2d. per cwt. : preserved, £14 2s. 2d. per cwt.
China	Dry Cod, 10.19d. per cwt.
Denmark	Dry Cod, 7s. 1½d. per cwt.
France	Dry Cod, 19s. 6d. per cwt.
Germany	Dry Cod, 1s. 6½d. per cwt. ; Shellfish in tins, £1 10s. 6d. per cwt.
Greece	Dry Cod, 1s. 7½d. per cwt. for Newfoundland fish.
Holland	Dry Cod, Salted. &c., free ; hermetically sealed, 21s. 2d. per cwt.
Italy	Cod, Dry, 2s. 0½d. per cwt.
Japan	Cod, Dry, 1s. 2½d. per cwt.
Norway	Cod, Smoked, Salted, 22s. 7d. per cwt.
Persia	Free.
Portugal	Dry Cod (8s. 5d. to 8s. 9d. Consular advice) 8s. 11d. per cwt.
Roumania	Dry Cod, 4s. 0½d. per cwt.
Russia	Dry Cod, 4s. per cwt.
Spain	Stock and Codfish, 9s. 9d. per cwt. Salt, Smoked, 4s. 10½d. per cwt.
Sweden	Fish Salted and Preserved, free.
Switzerland	Fish Dried, Salted, &c., 4½d. per cwt.
Turkey	Fish of all kinds. 8 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
United States	Dry Codfish, ¾ cent per lb.
do	Dry Codfish, skinned or boned, 1½ cents per lb.
do	Salted Codfish, not dry, ¾ cent per lb.
do	Herring, pickled or salted, ½ cent per lb.
do	Herring, fresh or frozen, ¼ per lb.
do	Salmon fresh, pickled or salted, 1 cent per lb.
do	Trout, Pickled, ¾ cent per lb.

58. The following list of Import Duties on Fish of different kinds are levied

in British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates, according to the information supplied to the Board of Trade up to October, 1905, and published in Blue Book, col. 2,627 :—

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.	FISH—CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.
		£ s. d.
Antigua	Fish, fresh, or on ice.....	Free.
	" dried or smoked..... Per cwt.	0 1 8
	" pickled :	
	Salmon..... Per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.	0 10 0
	Herrings (all kinds) and alewives..... Per barrel.	0 3 4
	Mackerel..... "	0 5 0
Australian Commonwealth	Fish, fresh, smoked, or preserved by cold process..... Per lb.	0 0 1
	Fish, potted or concentrated, including extracts, and caviare.....	20 p. c. ad valorem.
	Fish, preserved in tins or other airtight vessels, including the weight of liquids..... Per lb.	0 0 1
	All other fish..... Per cwt.	0 5 0
Bahamas	Fresh fish, and fish ova	Free.
	Dried or salted fish..... Per 100 lbs.	0 4 0
	Pickled fish	25 p. c. ad valorem.
Barbados	Fish, fresh	Free.
	" dried, salted, or smoked..... Per cwt.	0 1 6 (a)
	" pickled :	
	Trout or salmon..... Per barrel.	0 4 2 (a)
	Other	0 1 3 (a)
Bermuda	All kinds.....	5 p. c. ad valorem.
British Guiana.....	Fish, fresh	15 p. c. ad valorem.
	" dried	0 2 1
	" pickled :	
	Salmon..... Per btl. of 200 lbs.	0 8 4
	Mackerel..... "	0 4 2
	Other pickled fish (including trout)..... Per btl. of 200 lbs.	0 2 1
	" preserved in jars or bottles..... Per lb.	0 0 1
	" tinned or canned, but not pickled	0 0 1
	smoked	0 0 0½
British Honduras.....	Fresh fish, also salted fish, dry or wet.....	Free.
	Preserved fish	10 p. c. ad valorem.
British India	Salted, wet or dry	8½ annas - 8½ d. stg.
	All other fish.....	5 p. c. ad valorem.
British New Guinea.....	Salted or dried fish.....	Free.
	Preserved fish	10 p. c. ad valorem.
	All Other fish.....	5 p. c. ad valorem.
Ceylon	Dried or salted	•0 rupees, 50 cts.
	All other fish.....	5½ p. c. ad valorem.
Dominica	Fish, fresh or on ice	Free.
	" dried or smoked	0 2 6

(a) With an additional charge of 20 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

IMPORT DUTIES ON FISH—(Continued).

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.	FISH—CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.
		£ s. d.
Dominica (continued)	Fish, pickled : Salmon..... <i>Per barrel not exceed- ing 200 lbs.</i> Mackerel Herrings and other pickled fish <i>Per barrel not exceed- ing 200 lbs.</i>	 1 0 8 4 0 4 2 0 3 0
Dominion of Canada	Mackerel..... <i>Per 100 lbs.</i> Herrings, pickled or salted..... " Salmon, fresh..... " " pickled or salted..... " Smoked and boneless fish..... <i>Per 100 lbs.</i> Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines..... Fish not otherwise specified, pickled or salted, in barrels; also other fresh or dried fish, in barrels or half barrels..... <i>Per 100 lbs.</i> All other fish when imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted, or pickled..... <i>Per 100 lbs.</i> Salmon and all other fish, prepared or preserv- ed (including oysters), not otherwise pro- vided for..... Packages containing fish, not otherwise pro- vided for.....	 0 4 1 33 (b) 0 2 0 67 (b) 0 2 0 67 (b) 0 4 1 33 (b) 0 4 1 33 (a) 30 p. c. ad val. (a) 0 4 1 33 (a) 0 2 0 67 (a) 25 p. c. ad val. (a) 25 p. c. ad val. (a)
Falkland Islands.....	All kinds	Free.
Fiji	Fresh fish..... Dried, preserved, chilled and salted fish..... <i>Per lb.</i>	12½ p. c. ad valorem. 0 0 1
Gambia	Fresh fish..... All other fish.....	Free. 5 p. c. ad valorem.
Gibraltar	Fish of all kinds.....	Free.
Gold Coast:		
West of the Volta.....	Fresh fish (not preserved in any way)..... All other fish	Free. 10 p. c. ad valorem.
East of the Volta	All kinds	4 p. c. ad valorem.
Grenada	Fish, fresh..... Salmon, pickled or preserved..... <i>Per lb.</i> Fish, dried or otherwise preserved.. <i>Per 100 lbs.</i> Pickled fish not elsewhere specified.. <i>Per barrel.</i>	Free. 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0
Hong Kong	All kinds.....	Free.
Jamaica	Wet or salted : Salmon..... <i>Per brl. of 200 lbs.</i>	0 10 6 (b)

(b) When entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff, a reduction of 1/3rd of the above duty is allowed. If the produce of Germany, a surtax of 1/3rd of the above duty is imposed. Special duties are, in certain cases, imposed on undervalued goods.

(a) When entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff, a reduction of 1/3rds of the above duty is allowed. If the produce of Germany, a surtax of 1/3rd of the above duty is imposed. Special duties are, in certain cases, imposed on undervalued goods.

(b) With an additional charge of 6 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

IMPORT DUTIES ON FISH—(Continued).

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.	FISH—CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.
		£ s. d.
Jamaica (continued)	Smoked : Salmon..... Per lb. Herrings..... " Other smoked fish..... " Dried and salted fish..... Per 100 lbs. (Other pickled fish; also alewives, herrings and mackerel..... Per brl. of 200 lbs.) All other, including fresh fish.....	0 0 2 (b) 0 0 0½ (b) 0 0 0½ (b) 0 1 6 (b) 0 4 0 (b) 16½ p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Labuan	All kinds	Free.
Lagos.....	Fresh fish..... All other fish.....	Free. 10 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Malta.....	Fish of all kinds.....	Free.
Mauritius	Dried..... Per cent. Salted..... " Pickled..... " Fresh.....	0 rupees, 51 cts. (c) 0 " 51 " (d) 0 " 50 " (e) 10 p. c. <i>ad val.</i> (r)
Montserrat	Fish, fresh, or on ice..... " dried or smoked..... Per cent. " pickled : Salmon..... Per brl. not exceed- ing 200 lbs. " Other pickled fish.. " "	Free. 0 2 3 0 12 0 0 3 9
New Zealand	Fish, potted and preserved..... Per lb. Fish, fresh and frozen..... Salted, dried, or pickled..... Per cent.	0 0 2 (u) 20 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . 0 10 0
Seychelles	All kinds.....	12½ p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sierra Leone.....	Fresh (not preserved in any way)..... All other fish.....	Free. 10 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
South African Customs Union (b).....	Cured, dried, pickled, preserved, pressed or smoked, not being of South African tak- ing..... Per lb.	6 0 1
St. Christopher, } Nevis..... }	Fish, fresh, or on ice..... " dried or smoked..... Per cent. " pickled : Salmon..... Per brl. not exceed- ing 200 lbs. " Other pickled fish.. " "	Free. 0 1 8 0 8 4 0 2 0
St. Helena.....	All kinds.....	Free.

(b) With an additional charge of 6 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

(c) With an additional charge of 20 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

(d) With an additional charge of 4 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

(u) When *not* the produce or manufacture of some part of the British Dominions, an additional duty of 50 per cent. of the amount leviable at the rate given is imposed.

(b) The countries constituting the South African Customs Union are Cape Colony, Natal, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Swaziland, and Southern Rhodesia.

IMPORT DUTIES ON FISH--(Continued).

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.	FISH--CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.
St. Lucia	Fish, fresh, or fish in ice	£ s. d. Free.
	Pickled :	
	Salmon	0 5 0
	Other pickled fish.....	0 2 6
	Salted or dried fish..	0 2 0
St. Vincent.....	Fish, fresh	Free.
	" smoked, dried, or salted.....	0 1 0 (c)
	" pickled.....	0 1 0 (c)
Straits Settlements.....	All kinds.....	Free.
Trinidad and Tobago.....	Fish of all kinds	Free.
Turk's and Caicos Islands	All kinds.....	Free.
Virgin Islands.....	Fish, fresh, or on ice.....	Free.
	" dried or smoked	0 4 2
	" pickled :	
	Salmon.....	0 8 0
	Mackerel	0 3 0
	Other pickled fish.....	0 2 6

(c) With an additional charge of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

59. According to the "Annuaire des Iles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon," for 1906, the Bounties given by the Government of France in connection with the Cod Fishery, are :—

I.—BOUNTY ON OUTFIT.

(a) Fifty francs for each member of the crew on a vessel that dries its fish on the Coast of Newfoundland ; at Saint-Pierre et Miquelon ; or on the Great Bank of Newfoundland.

Vessels of this class have an establishment at Saint-Pierre where they dry their own fish, by their own hands.

For vessels of this category the decree of 17th February, 1894, has fixed the following as the minimum of the crew that will entitle to the bounty :—

Twenty-five men of a crew for vessels of 142 tons and upwards.

Twenty men for vessels from 90 to 142 tons.

Fifteen men for vessels below 90 tons.

These vessels are generally from St. Malo and Granville.

(b) Thirty francs for each man of the crew of a vessel on the Great Bank of Newfoundland when such vessel does not dry its fish.

These vessels may have such crew as the owner or master chooses to employ. They have to bring to France the whole produce of their fishing. They may, however, tranship their fish at St. Pierre into an ocean-going vessel, or deposit it temporarily at Saint Pierre. They come generally from Dieppe and Fécamp.

II.—BOUNTY ON THE PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERY.

60. (a) Twenty francs the metric quintal (220½ lbs., or about 8s. 0½d. per cwt. avoirdupois) on Dry Cod from the French fishery, whether shipped directly from the fishing grounds or exported from establishments in France, and consigned to the French Colonies of America, India, the West Coast of Africa, and other trans-Atlantic countries, provided that it is landed in a port where there is a French Consul.

(b) A bounty of Sixteen francs the metric quintal (or about 6s. 5½d. per cwt.), on Dry Cod exported direct from the fishing grounds, or from a French port, and consigned to European countries and Foreign States on the shores of the Mediterranean, excepting Sardinia and Algeria.

(c) A bounty of Sixteen francs the metric quintal on Dry Cod, of French catch, when exported from a French port without having been stored there, to the French Colonies of America, India and other trans-Atlantic countries.

(d) A bounty of Twelve francs the metric quintal (or about 4s. 10½d. per cwt.) on Dry Cod of French catch, shipped direct from the fishing grounds or from a port of France to Sardinia or Algeria.

(c) A bounty of Twenty francs the metric quintal on the Cod Roe which the fishermen bring to France from the produce of their fishing.

The bounty on Outfit is paid on only one voyage in one season.

The bounty on products of the fishery is paid only on Cod that is passed as fit for human food in the country to which it has been consigned.

This Bounty System will remain in force till the 30th June, 1911.

Since 1881 the Outfit Bounty of 50 francs a man has been paid to those engaged in the inshore fishery (*la petite pêche*) on condition that the fishery covers 120 days, between the 1st April and the 30th Sept.

The fishing schooners fitted out at Saint Pierre are also accorded the Outfit Bounty, which can be paid in the Colony.

All products of the Cod Fishery prepared elsewhere than in French Possessions are held to be foreign produce, and their introduction into the Colony of Saint-Pierre is prohibited. Prohibitive duties of 48 francs and 60 francs a hundred kilos prevent the introduction of other than French caught Cod into France.

The Saint Pierre schooners numbered 101 in 1905. They are generally less than 90 tons, and always dry their fish. Each has six dories, with a crew of 16 men, of which there are two for each dory.

The boats used for the inshore fishery at Saint-Pierre must, to entitle them to the bounty, be manned by at least two, or by not more than three, men.

Products of the Fishery Exported from Saint-Pierre in 1905 amounted to 6,036,456 francs, or £241,458.

61. The total sums paid on these Bounties appear to have been as follows :—

1889	4,741,625 francs
1900	5,552,870 "
1901	5,576,382 "
1902	5,875,971 "
1903	4,448,591 "
Mean	5,237,988 " , or £209,515.

62. The table below shews the Quantities and Destinations of Bounty fish of French catch, exported from 1899 to 1904 :—

COUNTRY.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Algeria	21,936	26,642	27,109	25,236	25,928	24,328
Spain	181,028	264,436	236,271	291,633	200,687	73,929
Portugal	4,890	3,612	1,264	4,034	12,739	4,119
Italy	104,444	115,051	140,908	134,219	84,899	50,109
Greece, Turkey, The } Levant and Barbary }	28,543	36,732	38,058	43,169	31,597	17,309
Foreign American States	1,119	3,268	4,284	3,676	4,100	3,510
Total	359,899	503,555	508,882	553,181	418,125	221,628

Labrador Fishery.

63. It may be convenient to indicate here the Labrador shipments of Dry Cod. The records are not at present complete, but an estimate sufficiently accurate for practical purposes can be obtained from the following figures :

The average annual export of Dry Cod shipped outwards direct from Labrador was :—

For the Five Years.	Cwts.	
1860 to 1864	192,057	
1873 to 1877	300,854	
1878 to 1882	371,681	
1885 to 1889	216,434	
1890 to 1894	257,314	
1895 to 1899	221,150	
1900 to 1904	219,948	
1904-05	342,219.....	\$1,237,329
1905-06	250,887.....	1,030,432

The returns for the intervening years are incomplete. These figures are included in the attached tables showing the total trade of the Colony. The above gives the mean annual direct export of dry cod from Labrador, on a period of thirty-seven years, as 256,494 cwts.

The direct exports of dry cod from Labrador last year were to the following destinations :—

Gibraltar (for orders).....	43,221 quintals.....	\$174,244
Italy	101,029 "	423,670
Spain	56,322 "	228,230
United Kingdom.....	23,189 "	93,792
Greece	21,002 "	85,376
Portugal	3,909 "	15,636
Canada	2,215 "	9,484
	250,887 "	\$1,030,432

The total direct exports from Labrador last year were :—

Dry Codfish.....	250,887 quintals	\$1,030,432
Salmon	847 tierces	16,517
Trout	53 barrels.....	296
Cod Oil.....	28 tuns.....	1,536
Seal Oil	20½ tuns.....	1,482
Seal Skins	163	163
Herring	103 barrels.....	420
Dried Caplin	35 barrels.....	105
Feathers	325 pounds	65
Furs		35,034
Sundries		5
		\$1,086,055

Probably 150,000 cwts. of dry cod was brought from Labrador to Newfoundland in addition to the above.

Bank Fishery.

64. A question of much interest and importance is presented by the proportion that the Bank fishery from this Colony bears to the total export of dry cod. The following figures throw some light on this question, showing the extent of the Bank fishery and its results.

RETURN OF BANK COD FISHERY FROM 1889 TO 1904.

Year.	Crews.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Catch.		Bank Catch.	Per cent. of Total Exports of Dry Cod.
				Per Vessel.	Per Man.		
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Per cent.
1889	4,401	230	18,800	1,020	53	236,821	20.1
1890	3,710	270	15,212	530	39	147,046	13.7
1891	2,175	165	9,838	628	47	105,688	9.9
1892	1,302	100	6,270	904	64	90,467	9.5
1893	107	71	4,400	823	61	58,404	7.4
1894	785	58	3,516	940	60	54,641	4.6
1895	505	43	2,587	1,092	83	46,984	4.2
1896	610	48	2,052	1,141	86	54,902	3.8
1897	872	66	3,084	800	67	58,762	5.1
1898	1,000	74	4,222	1,000	74	74,002	6.4
1899	1,163	90	4,722	1,082	83	97,390	7.9
1900	1,400	112	5,757	1,018	83	116,278	8.9
1901	1,531	118	6,282	904	74	113,841	9.2
1902	1,444	110	5,904	1,181	90	121,102	10.1
1903	1,386	100	5,529	801	64	80,321	6.2
1904	1,215	87	5,030	814	58	70,872	5.2
1905	1,161	81	4,838	850	61	71,320	5.06
1906	1,378	97	5,783	774	54	75,151	5.07
Mean of last seven years	1,359	101	5,509	932	69	95,114	7.23

The mean price of dry cod during the seven last years was \$4.49, which would give an average yield per man to the Bank fishermen of \$312.05 a year.

The figures for the last four years would seem to indicate a somewhat serious falling off in the Bank fishery, both absolutely, and relatively to the total export. The reason for the present condition of the Bank fishery is worthy of close attention.

65. The connection of this Colony with the Bank fishery has not on the whole been a happy one. Foreign nations saw that this open-sea fishery would be of immense value to them as a source of food and wealth, but of perhaps still greater importance as furnishing real seamen when they should be required to man the national fighting fleet. It was cheaper to pay large bounties to these fishermen than to employ them permanently as seamen in the Royal Navy of France. Several times during war, however, as for example from 1793 to 1815, British fishermen had a practical monopoly of the Bank fishery, when, as may be seen from Table VII. of my Report Cd. 2,480, 1905, prices reached the highest mark they

have ever attained, \$7.91 per cwt. On the conclusion of peace, when French and American fishermen were able to return to the Banks, the bounty system was resumed by their Governments and pushed to such an extent that by 1817 they had practically forced the Newfoundland fishermen to confine themselves to the inshore fishery. It was reported to the King of France in 1828 that the bounty paid annually at that date to the French fishery was £125,000. In 1848 there were on the Banks 360 French vessels of from 150 to 300 tons, with from 16,000 to 17,000 men, furnishing a catch of 1,200,000 cwts. The American fleet was at least as large; and Newfoundland was not represented. The United States was then paying a bounty of 20s. a ton, and giving besides a highly protected market. The bounty system kept the vessels of this Colony off the Banks till 1876, when a timid experiment was made by fitting out four vessels. In 1887 the number rose to seven vessels; in the following year to ten; and in 1889 to twenty-eight vessels.

The Bank fishery may in its commercial aspects continue to be attractive; but the revolutionary nature of the change that have taken place in the work and training of men for modern ships of war must have greatly reduced the value of the Bank fishery as a training ground for seamen. It will probably be found possible for this Colony to take up before long the share in the fisheries on the Banks that should properly belong to it.

Local Manufactures.

66. It is to be regretted that figures do not exist to show what is the real condition of the Colony with regard to Local Manufactures. These, even in their present state of development, already have a large influence on the imports of certain articles, but principally in importing the raw material instead of manufactured goods. As much as \$30,000 or more is paid away as wages a year in a single manufactory. Much intelligence and enterprise has been displayed in several of the manufactures now in operation, and there can be no doubt as to the excellence of the quality of many of the goods turned out, such as Leather, Ropes and Twine, Soap, Waterproofs, Boots and Shoes, Biscuits, Soap and Candles. These establishments are of the greatest use in supplying employment, in stimulating enterprise, and in fostering national life.

Although complete returns are not available, the following may be mentioned as having been manufactured during 1906, it being, however, understood that the figures are not complete:—

Aerated Waters—55,428 dozens, valued at	\$24,740
Bed Furnishings	18,000
Furniture	12,775
Leather—36,052 sides; 3,814 skins.	131,710
Nails—281 tons	19,200
Clothing—113,945 pieces	206,500
Rope, twine, nets and lines	308,000

Soap and Candles—21,000 boxes	\$50,240
Boots and Shoes—pairs, 167,320	299,315
Waterproofs—47,790 pieces	41,000
Tobacco—324,766 lbs ; Cigarettes—807,000.....	86,029
Biscuits and Ships' Bread—8,025,000 lbs.....	346,352
Confectionery—535,000 lbs	64,200
Jams—25,000 lbs	2,000
Fruit Syrups—3,000 doz.....	5,500

The above items amount to a total production from Local Manufactures of..... \$1,615,561

67. To any person that peruses the Export Tables of this Colony it cannot but appear remarkable that so very little is done in preserving different products of the fishery, instead of exporting the material in the present crude forms, nearly always fresh or salted.

The following seems to represent all the Preserved Fish Exports of the last four years :—

—	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Salmon	\$653	\$1,117	\$1,203	\$660
Lobster	387,466	410,405	512,662	376,490
Cod Fish .....	.....	.....	496	3,550
Total	\$388,119	\$411,522	\$514,361	\$380,700

There can be no doubt that there is before this Colony a great future in preserving fish.

68. Probably the finest fish found in these waters is the Caplin, a small and beautiful greenish, silvery fish, a deep-sea member of the Salmon family, called by the Spaniards Anchova, by the Portuguese Capelina, by the French Caplin. It is of excellent flavour, free of bone, and so abundant as to be largely used as manure. It is said that this fine fish cannot be canned ; that experience has proved this. That experiments carried out with skill and perseverance will eventually demonstrate the contrary, may be confidently expected. Caplin has been exported as below during the four last years, as expressed in barrels.

1902-03	409 barrels.
1903-04	458 "
1904-05	509 "
1905-06	766 "

If Caplin can be exported in barrels, it will surely be found possible to pre-

serve it in tins, either wet or dry, or in the form of paste, in which it might rival or surpass the anchovy, which it excels in flavour.

69. Last year 2,467 barrels of Cod Roes were exported, and none preserved. Apart altogether from the preparation of this article in the form required as human food, there is its use as Sardine Bait, which is well worth the attention of the merchants of this Colony. The consumption of this product has at least doubled in Spain in five years, and now amounts to some 15,000 barrels a year, and the price last year was as much as 275 francs a barrel. The Norwegian production of this bait has fallen from 41,000 to 28,000 barrels, and has diminished in absolute quantity in the inverse ratio in which it is required for the Sardine fisheries of France, Spain and Portugal. Formerly the price was 36 francs a barrel, a figure it is not in the least likely to be reduced to again. There is, it appears, a considerable import of Cod-roe bait into France from Gloucester, U.S. The Cod-roe from the French fishery in these waters, and from Iceland, receives in France a bounty on import of 20 francs on each 100 kilogrammes. It is insufficient in quantity for the French sardine fishery.

70. It will have been noticed from what precedes that a beginning, not on a large scale it is true, has been made in preserving the flesh of the Cod. Already the article turned out is of excellent quality, which, when it becomes known, should meet with a ready market.

Last year 146,032 barrels of Herring were exported from the Colony; none were preserved. There can be no doubt as to the excellent quality of the herring. They are caught under circumstances as to time and place that are so highly favorable to preserving that it appears strange that this industry, which is so much required, has not been already established.

That those engaged in the fisheries of the Colony have an aptitude in preserving fish is clearly demonstrated by the excellent manner in which they turn out the preserved Lobster, which could hardly be surpassed. This Lobster Industry is on a scale sufficiently large to enable one to predict that the canning industry will eventually come to be of great importance in the fisheries of this Colony.

Tables.

71. Table I. to this report shows, in figures, the Total Trade of the Colony, Imports and Exports, from 1883 to 1906, with the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States and elsewhere. It gives also the Percentage Distribution of the total trade for each one of the eighteen years dealt with. The movements of the total trade are shown in graphic form at the end of the report.

Table II. shows the value and the imports of the unspecified goods imported during the four last years, divided as to origin; but leaving the articles unclassified.

Table III. gives a complete list of the Specified Imports for the four last fiscal

years, showing the value of the several imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, and from elsewhere. This is also represented in graphic form for the eighteen years, at the end of the report.

Table IV. sets out fully the Food Imports into this Colony during the four years last past, following the same division and arrangement that was adopted in the case of general imports.

Table V. shows fully the value of the different classes of Exports from the Colony during the four last years, on the same plan as that applied to the imports. Exports on that distribution are represented in graphic form at the end of the report.

WM. MACGREGOR.

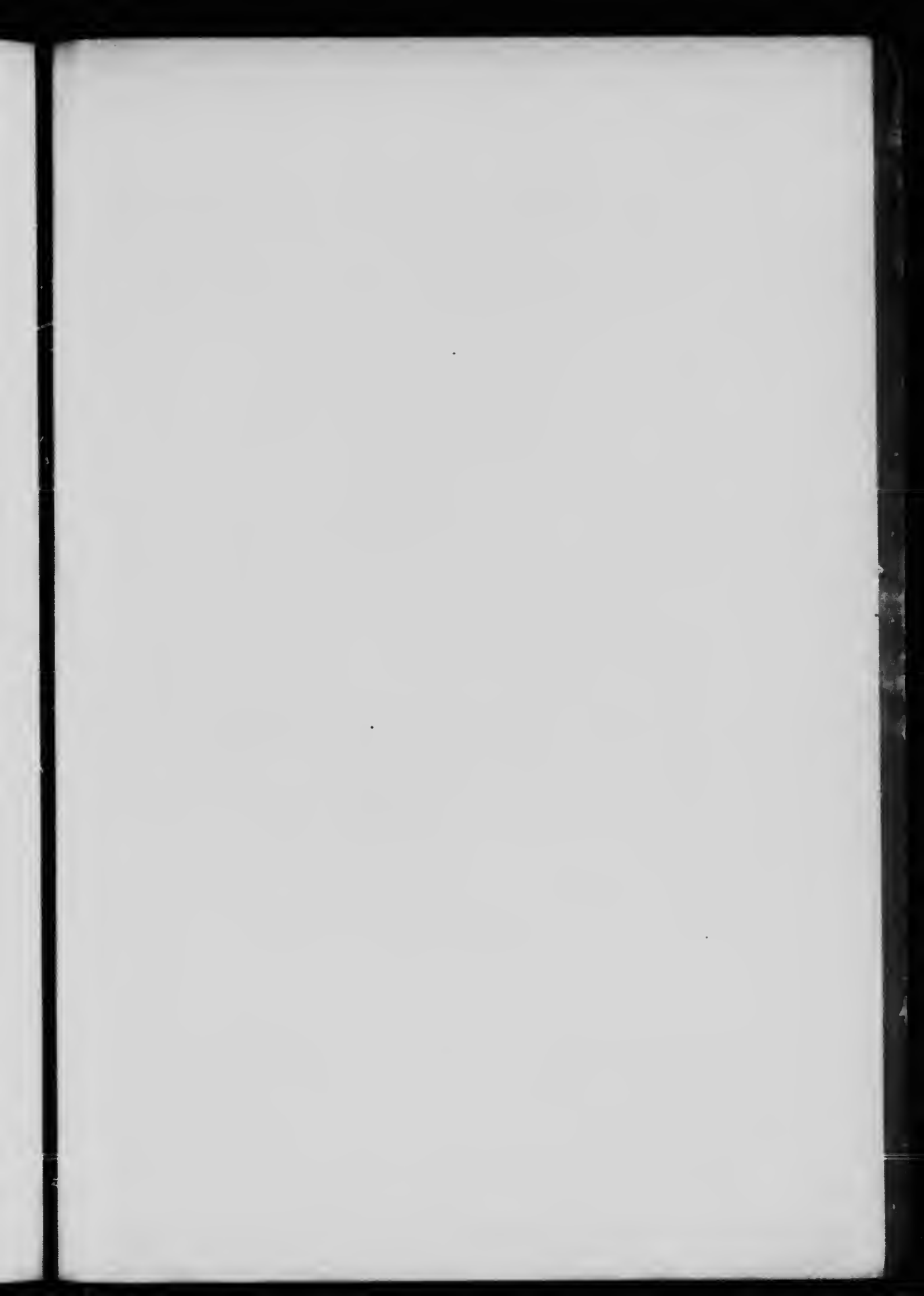


TABLE I.—Total Trade, Imports and Exports, for Newfoundland expressed

Year.	Total Trade.				United Kingdom.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Per ct.	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
1888.....	7,420,400	7,300,053	14,816,453	100.0	3,265,220	2,372,420
1889.....	6,607,065	6,854,270	13,461,344	90.8	2,653,152	2,055,586
1890.....	6,368,855	6,099,686	12,468,541	84.1	2,174,524	1,514,131
1891.....	6,800,458	7,437,158	14,306,616	96.5	2,341,706	1,906,581
1892.....	5,012,877	6,380,974	11,399,851	76.9	1,807,455	1,769,749
1893.....	7,572,509	6,280,912	13,853,481	93.5	2,680,853	1,908,050
1894.....	7,164,738	5,811,169	12,975,907	87.5	2,538,942	1,347,425
1895-6.....	5,986,861	6,638,187	12,625,048	85.2	1,875,754	1,727,852
1896-7.....	5,938,334	4,925,780	10,864,123	73.3	1,900,000	1,347,273
1897-8.....	5,188,803	5,226,933	10,415,796	70.2	1,519,253	1,355,920
1898-9.....	6,311,245	6,936,315	13,247,560	89.4	1,935,025	1,443,266
1899-1900.....	7,497,147	8,627,576	16,124,723	108.8	2,224,353	1,942,093
1900-1.....	7,476,503	8,350,978	15,836,481	106.9	2,328,622	1,831,941
1901-2.....	7,836,685	9,552,524	17,389,209	117.3	2,244,178	2,104,932
1902-3.....	8,470,944	9,976,504	18,456,448	124.5	2,143,464	2,173,090
1903-4.....	9,448,664	10,381,897	19,830,561	133.8	2,479,138	1,963,195
1904-5.....	10,279,293	10,609,342	20,948,635	141.3	2,654,908	1,940,945
1905-6.....	10,414,274	12,086,276	22,500,550	151.8	2,651,196	1,662,612

in value, with origin and destinations, for the Eighteen Years 1888-1906.

Canada.		United States		Elsewhere.		Percentage of Total Trade.			
Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	U. K.	Can.	U. S.	Else-where
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
2,041,144	528,635	1,602,138	349,732	511,889	4,145,257	38.0	17.3	13.1	31.4
2,070,258	507,903	1,615,143	485,202	262,512	3,745,588	34.0	19.6	15.6	29.7
2,423,319	631,104	1,247,754	452,100	523,258	3,502,351	20.5	24.5	13.6	32.2
2,490,945	794,844	1,526,674	580,577	501,133	4,095,156	30.1	23.0	14.7	32.1
1,981,466	213,913	906,261	700,003	197,695	3,703,309	31.9	19.2	14.6	34.3
2,886,901	619,611	1,695,227	648,452	339,588	3,704,199	28.8	25.5	16.7	29.0
2,643,032	763,569	1,577,060	678,437	405,704	3,021,738	29.9	26.5	17.3	26.7
2,231,641	638,741	1,473,721	489,027	405,745	3,782,567	29.3	22.7	15.5	23.1
1,503,931	478,110	2,135,008	531,518	248,396	2,564,888	30.4	19.0	24.4	25.9
1,823,238	482,512	1,671,134	427,478	175,238	2,961,023	27.6	22.1	20.1	30.1
2,088,063	541,727	1,928,834	620,056	359,203	4,331,266	25.5	19.8	19.2	30.1
2,805,490	520,137	1,993,505	1,005,525	473,799	5,150,821	25.8	20.6	18.5	34.9
2,489,499	711,746	2,088,465	884,068	569,917	4,932,223	26.2	20.2	18.7	34.7
2,612,042	1,046,109	2,501,806	1,207,461	478,659	5,194,022	25.0	21.0	21.3	32.6
2,809,898	1,102,659	2,920,914	1,357,031	545,668	5,343,724	23.3	21.5	23.1	31.8
3,423,225	1,102,708	2,991,002	1,470,497	555,279	5,814,697	22.5	22.8	22.5	32.1
4,105,609	1,135,848	2,750,114	1,418,624	768,702	6,173,925	21.9	25.0	19.9	33.1
3,521,939	1,777,169	3,609,192	1,278,997	631,947	7,367,498	19.2	23.1	21.8	35.5

TABLE II.—Value of Unspecified Imports into Newfound-

IMPORTER.	TOTALS.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Anglo American { Telegraph Co. }	\$5,140	\$4,604	\$3,805	\$5,278	\$2,504	\$2,265	\$1,929	\$2,455
Army and Navy	20,355	21,724	27,876	44,350	9,970	16,474	21,397	42,107
Brigades	1,644	2,120	2,334	3,734	1,367	965	1,756	3,185
Charities	4,511	3,384	3,852	1,654	2,811	1,948	2,140	915
Consuls' Use		58	329	35		3	300	
Deep Sea Mission	6,752	3,502	9,072	3,131	4,540	2,013	7,692	1,398
Government	38,768	44,674	55,676	39,172	16,467	19,371	21,061	18,634
Municipal	5,150	11,134	14,146	16,032	2,463	5,658	3,081	8,058
Railway	1,028				75			
Religious Purposes	10,385	39,615	23,561	36,619	4,436	30,446	6,949	20,325
Settlers' Effects	28,638	26,067	29,472	29,065	3,907	2,158	2,812	4,008
Tourists' Outfits	2,558	65	200	20	1,005			
Unenumerated	5,755	6,957	7,135	5,442	1,433	2,652	3,906	2,205
Total	\$140,902	\$166,990	\$177,458	\$184,532	\$60,950	\$80,002	\$72,483	\$103,800

land from 1902-03 to 1905-06, Importers and Origin.

CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$905	\$151	\$106	\$820	\$2,331	\$2,186	\$1,770	\$2,001	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,719	3,243	3,577	1,982	1,248	1,400	2,688	261	\$418	\$517	\$214	.....
235	219	108	285	42	942	470	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,530	989	1,178	467	151	389	534	269	13	58	.....	\$1
.....	5	.....	5	.....	50	29	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,431	908	492	709	781	551	888	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,641	8,864	23,147	6,886	16,640	16,439	11,468	13,925	.....	.....	.....	27
1,377	1,801	6,987	2,045	1,310	3,585	1,521	2,538	.....	.....	2,555	1,891
938	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,913	3,486	4,530	9,837	2,609	5,001	8,900	6,022	1,337	682	3,179	435
18,858	15,824	21,544	18,280	5,230	7,718	4,058	6,535	634	967	137	242
1,296	.....	.....	.....	257	65	200	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
947	1,087	1,271	1,415	3,358	3,160	2,340	1,787	37	62	168	35
\$43,336	\$36,979	\$62,980	\$43,631	\$34,071	\$41,576	\$35,752	\$34,378	\$2,544	\$2,353	\$0,243	\$2,633

TABLE III. - Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Acids	\$4,972	\$2,152
Admiralty Charts.. ..	592	587
Advertising	7,246	8,416
Aerated Waters.....	1,426	2,163
Agricultural Implements	5,197	8,267
Alex	5,790	7,218
Anchovies	752	795
Animals.....	129,730	162,364
Apparel	215	88
Apples	32,725	42,836
Artificial Limbs	1,162	1,002
Asbestos	2,598	4,141
Bags	442	184
Baking Powder	327	260
Bark	13,531	15,817
Barley	42	20
Baths	1,238	1,532
Beans	14,076	18,911
Belting.....	10,832	18,035
Bicycles	1,557	1,953
Billiards	276	502
Biscuits.. ..	7,808	7,985
Blocks	2,686	2,284
Boiler Plates	32,291	15,071
Books	37,878	38,188
Bows and Springs.....	2,512	3,387
Brick	3,051	2,612
Brin	6,466	5,821
Brooms.. ..	311	60
Brushes	6,193	9,149

Four Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$1,062	\$1,719	\$411	\$404	\$301	\$411
780	1,117	502	577	780	1,108
11,402	9,008	1,197	1,002	1,334	1,564
2,758	2,650	1,341	1,088	2,031	2,400
8,031	7,463	1,506	1,073	1,029	1,858
8,742	9,582	5,585	6,722	7,137	7,365
9,268	1,621	521	412	1,213	1,921
132,476	134,343	4	54		786
1,381	551	185	10	7	300
37,048	39,579	39	6		5
1,276	1,404			81	4
7,820	2,540	171	700	680	330
4,144	18,220			1,403	5,677
248	210				
12,176	15,115	4,917	5,633	6,140	8,373
81	59	20		2	38
2,257	2,860	176	378	625	330
10,376	15,031	236	1,157	768	567
13,782	8,120	1,038	877	2,151	438
1,859	1,480	23	90	354	170
1,051	1,740	199	267	805	1,520
7,063	10,253	1,706	1,305	3,302	3,351
2,576	3,165	168	217	94	161
19,163	7,651	23,674	10,001	13,367	4,982
49,507	49,219	20,019	21,043	25,664	29,115
2,868	3,683	534	555	250	162
3,724	4,143	1,213	1,825	2,253	1,013
6,334	4,794	6,466	5,824	6,331	1,791
600	185	7	0	5	6
8,901	10,502	2,113	2,006	2,262	2,959

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Ackle	\$1,510	\$164	\$405	\$360
Admiralty Charts.....	90	10	.....	11
Advertising	4,805	4,861	6,150	5,506
Aerated Waters.....	20	54	200	138
Agricultural Implements.....	1,201	2,402	2,151	2,500
Alas	10	200	08	53
Anchovies.....	22	126	7,874	64
Animals.....	120,650	162,100	131,446	133,206
Apparel	30	37	826	225
Apples.....	24,343	36,551	32,555	34,117
Artificial Limbs	20	10	182	.....
Asbestos	649	730	5,215	1,625
Bags	442	153	2,494	6,403
Baking Powder.....	327	148	248	219
Bark.....	2,950	3,190	700	2,293
Barley	22	20	9	21
Baths	120	102	50	508
Beans	3,852	6,060	4,900	3,407
Belling	2,342	4,334	4,039	2,755
Bicycles	219	242	347	178
Billiards	45	25	5	45
Biscuits.....	4,663	3,664	2,211	5,418
Blocks.....	520	125	27	323
Boiler Plates	2	872	546	25
Books.....	8,210	8,861	6,854	10,442
Bows and Springs	711	2,659	1,834	2,000
Brick	1,681	645	1,098	2,555
Brin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooms	47	44	64	78
Brushes	2,879	5,720	4,718	5,605

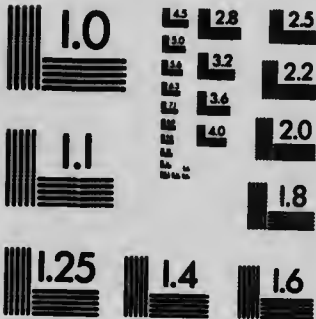
Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES				ELSEWHERE			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$3,100	\$1,474	\$460	\$046		\$50		\$01
		0					
1,514	1,630	3,007	2,014		04	\$2	14
56	115	523	08		0	2	53
2,400	3,880	3,021	2,002		3	30	53
180	147	1,163	2,104			44	
131	237	181	100	\$78			05
26		968	186	50	150	72	71
	21	545	17			3	
8,207	0,258	5,318	5,412	40	21	55	45
1,142	102	1,013	1,440				
1,778	2,042	1,008	570			17	
	31	125	6,000			122	140
	121						
5,654	6,904	5,318	4,440	10	30	9	3
		70					
042	100	1,582	1,023		2		
178	214	200	1,300	0,810	11,140	10,412	10,507
7,452	12,824	7,502	4,807				
1,207	1,021	1,147	1,000	18		11	46
32	210	151	184				
1,300	2,021	1,458	1,480	10	5	2	1
1,002	1,040	2,442	2,072		2	13	6
8,137	3,131	5,550	2,480	478	1,007		164
0,040	8,115	16,000	0,510		100	50	143
1,267	2,173	782	1,125			2	
0	128	372	530	157	14	1	6
257	16	520	401	43		2	
1,158	1,010	1,206	1,910		23	25	28



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482-0300 - Phone
(716) 288-5889 - Fax

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Butter	\$117,360	\$119,574
Butterine material	3,180	3,006
Cabbage.....	4,532	7,459
Cabinetware.....	34,065	45,174
Cake	251	121
Candles	3,127	2,586
Canoes	697	1,429
Coins	671	810
Canvas	38,412	42,061
Carriages	1,999	2,229
Casings	179	
Casks and Barrels.....	7,609	6,741
Cement	9,008	15,743
Cheese	29,149	36,682
Chemicals	557	956
*Cane		
Chewing Gum	1,406	1,575
Chicory	219	217
China and Earthenware.....	31,636	34,902
Cider	53	9
Clocks and Watches	14,037	17,607
Coal	426,639	512,355
Coffee	7,624	7,690
Corn	27,444	127,009
Coke	728	63
Combs	3,750	3,747
Confectionery	12,087	17,333
Copper for Paint.....	1,070	1,211
Cordage	52,477	60,098
Corn Brooms	1,619	2,619

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin. - (Continued)

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$116,788	\$140,031	8898	8467	\$2,195	\$1,197
1,022	3,748	1,809	1,942	2,691	2,163
6,929	9,200				
51,123	65,588	8,377	10,474	9,719	13,393
129	190	200	120	129	185
3,897	3,061	1,184	884	1,335	752
254	1,351	161	90		
918	36				
51,032	62,891	7,426	8,748	6,775	5,000
2,836	2,475		5		74
	310				
9,396	4,354	116	320	165	32
11,727	10,055	2,747	4,439	2,533	1,440
36,915	39,688	585	609	724	522
1,122	1,194	557	854	549	719
	40				
1,598	1,620		39	105	40
41	139	219	217	40	139
40,794	36,293	25,671	29,498	34,831	31,157
14	69	11	7	2	51
18,655	21,200	4,313	5,259	6,297	8,500
515,915	526,627	80,448	125,280	66,461	43,952
7,031	6,676	6,262	6,417	5,856	5,403
258,102	91,421	531	468	132,507	474
		380			
5,11	5,917	2,919	2,719	4,205	4,676
18,020	20,654	6,700	10,084	11,456	11,817
2,356	3,274	720	1,097	1,105	2,774
47,467	47,356	37,818	42,308	29,555	1,065
3,493	3,229				

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Butter	\$84,986	\$100,794	\$91,529	\$90,325
Butterine material		36	46	
Cabbage.....	838	1,377	1,912	1,970
Cabinetware.....	22,757	30,003	35,831	44,843
Cake	47	1		5
Candles	186	497	404	516
Canoe.....	376	202	447	862
Coins	671	780	918	36
Canvas	7,545	16,771	18,343	26,648
Carriages	1,004	1,102	1,321	926
Casings	29			30
Casks and Barrels.....	3,240	2,916	5,917	4,056
Cement	957	399	812	1,953
Cheese.....	27,363	35,630	36,084	38,954
Chemicals				
*Cane				
Chewing Gum	955	989	1,032	1,187
Chicory				
China and Earthenware.....	3,128	3,173	2,395	1,470
Cider			12	16
Clocks and Watches	2,211	1,740	1,781	1,991
Coal	330,617	342,614	389,870	405,781
Coffee ..	300	148	88	643
Corn	27,101	134,417	125,510	90,752
Coke	348	2		
Combs	294	209	93	113
Confectionery	1,005	1,124	1,080	1,976
Copper for Paint.....		114		
Cordage	5,819	3,968	4,920	5,565
Corn Brooms.....				939

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$26,207	\$18,275	\$18,300	\$60,619	\$5,269	\$40	\$4,731	\$11,890
1,377	1,088	1,285	1,585				
3,604	6,081	5,014	7,238		1	3	1
2,850	4,562	5,357	7,006	81	135	216	346
4							
1,757	1,223	1,658	1,793				
148	1,121	789	489	12	16	18	
	30						
23,441	16,507	25,883	30,643		35	31	
905	902	1,515	1,468				7
150			280				
4,203	3,102	3,086	233	20	403	218	33
478	1,469	59	122	4,286	9,436	8,323	6,540
1,127	174	1	5	74	269	106	207
	102	573	475				
			40				
451	547	461	303				
						1	
892	1,585	697	903	1,945	646	2,871	2,763
				42	2		2
7,486	10,342	10,327	10,605	27	266	250	155
15,245	44,361	59,500	77,522	329	91	84	372
832	717	815	497	230	108	272	133
112	2,121	85	193				
	61						
522	761	846	1,092	15	55	5	36
4,383	6,123	5,449	6,861		2	35	
350		1,251	500				
5,254	7,170	5,787	6,206	3,586	6,352	7,205	1,630
1,619	2,619	3,493	1,290				

TABLE III. Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Corn—Indian	\$12,577	\$8,548
Cork	4,170	5,025
Cotton Fabrics		
Cotton Seed	0	202
Cotton Yarn	3,130	3,246
Cranes, Mining Machinery.....	143,323	186,006
Diving Apparatus.....		
Dories	6,174	5,847
Drain Pipes	3,000	3,404
Dry Goods	749,055	864,032
Eggs	2,222	3,703
Electrum.....	67	
Engraving Plate	251	140
Explosives	7,354	11,700
Fancy Wares	17,903	24,007
Feathers	3,121	4,020
Findings for Boots.....	6,206	6,131
Fireworks	303	24
Fish	22,273	13,000
Flannel		
Flagstone	2,718	4,159
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022
Forgings	145	2,346
Freestone	964	1,816
Fruit.....	82,035	101,696
Furs		
Glassware	30,217	34,607
Globes	60	
Goldleaf	380	310
Grindstones	1,840	2,045

Four Years 1902-3 to 1905-6, with Places of Origin.— (Continued)

TOTALS		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$8,150	\$7,733				
7,774	9,303	\$572	\$1,077	\$1,594	\$1,508
	319,140				236,207
152	179				169
3,560	4,875	101	118	372	809
170,451	233,488	11,443	13,269	19,041	18,868
	395				
5,944	7,074				
4,200	2,003	1,612	2,244	2,029	1,042
916,815	331,177	590,094	670,486	738,522	230,978
5,173	6,387		4		
67	258				
9,034	7,397	3,424	7,778	6,308	6,434
24,797	28,061	12,403	18,313	18,499	20,905
4,094	4,099	5	34	8	34
4,989	6,024	2,002	2,056	1,981	1,717
448	75	8			
11,015	23,698	8,207	600	38	21
	43,961				37,010
2,195	3,383	229	120	66	18
1,844,847	1,822,271	11	81	43	70
597	2,249	33	1,170	178	1,691
1,308	3,507	519	999	927	3,236
106,181	107,503	35,960	12,070	11,606	37,825
	14,619				12,291
42,697	38,673	16,742	15,831	14,418	12,627
	43	39			23
211	185	186	116	48	71
2,482	1,879	865	774	1,154	965

TABLE III.-Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Corn—Indian	\$885	\$128	\$364	\$121
Cork	857	878	1,375	1,550
Cotton Fabrics				14,406
Cotton Seed		7		
Cotton Yarn	1,006	3,107	542	1,335
Cranes, Mining Machinery	50,638	46,409	70,447	118,785
Diving Apparatus				
Dories	3,284	4,017	3,081	4,164
Drain Pipes	494	446	719	1,043
Dry Goods	64,451	61,502	60,640	34,071
Eggs	2,218	3,750	5,145	6,347
Electros				
Engraving Plate	23	27	12	2
Explosives	2,430	2,758	754	963
Fancy Wares	1,675	1,329	1,244	1,160
Feathers	162	83	209	700
Findings & Bones	650	1,336	779	740
Fireworks	107		113	
Fish	13,094	1,740	10,896	21,659
Flannel				1,058
Flagstone	180	1,222	180	343
Flour	910,717	1,112,645	1,692,704	1,155,841
Forgings	112	106	28	92
Freestone	41	150	106	20
Fruit	7,200	10,302	10,069	11,337
Furs				1,948
Glassware	3,795	4,230	7,342	6,337
Globes	9			18
Goldleaf	8	22	14	17
Grindstones	401	317	365	305

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES				ELSEWHERE			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$11,085	88,420	87,792	\$7,012	87			
1,106	1,205	1,903	2,580	1,505	\$1,805	\$2,002	\$3,725
			02,080				5,838
10	285	29	10			123	
1,972	21	2,046	2,053				
81,002	128,427	80,740	95,798	150		223	37
			365				
1,705	1,219	925	1,852	1,185	611	1,348	1,058
804	713	852	575		1		3
87,475	120,397	131,180	57,803	1,935	3,487	7,473	2,265
4		28	40				
67							
228	113	55	256				
027	85	216		873	1,079	1,756	
3,749	3,940	4,825	5,390	576	425	420	1,206
2,048	3,845	4,732	4,235	6	58	45	10
3,644	2,139	2,229	4,467				
128	24	65	72				4
33	450		15	30	10,219		
			5,486				407
2,300	2,817		3,022				
472,978	501,010	136,512	666,306	407	286	15,588	51
	1,070	391	466				
401	697	256	223			19	28
29,523	39,506	33,623	25,978	10,252	9,818	20,853	32,153
			407				
8,598	10,031	12,291	10,923	2,082	4,503	8,616	8,786
12			2				
	172	149	57	186			7
572	934	959	903			4	6

TABLE III. -Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Groceries.....	\$112,023	\$136,345
Hair Cloth	5,202	7,580
Hardware	247,242	323,755
Harness.....	4,756	5,352
Hats and Caps.....	53,841	60,072
Hay	10,523	58,310
Heading	14,107	23,140
Hemp Yarn	160,084	181,081
Hides	0,520	8,810
Hoop Iron	15,700	15,440
Hops.....	3,800	5,587
Indian Meal.....	7,314	8,971
India Rubberware.....	44,467	65,885
Iron	107,957	70,684
Jams.....	6,087	6,131
Jewellery	20,447	21,878
Junk.....	2,035	1,400
Kutfe Polish and Starch.....	10,675	20,924
Lard and Tallow.....	52,288	55,028
Leather and Leatherware	275,514	303,586
Lime.....	440	584
Lime Juice.....	16	115
Locomotives.....	180,181	21,580
Lumber and Shingles	26,272	27,827
Machinery	112,546	193,131
Malt	7,981	8,372
Manure	7,682	12,796
Mariner's Compass.....	1,542	1,556
Marlins	91	224
Mastpieces	2,207	5,986

Four Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin. (Continued).

Totals.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
145,142	125,771	851,430	864,635	908,434	961,658
6,632	1,547	601	521	817	877
320,301	305,680	119,206	148,847	149,380	134,150
5,003	5,014	1,715	2,206	2,177	2,020
60,373	78,411	17,181	53,174	58,438	60,512
79,623	40,552				9
39,701	8,760				
175,778	225,029	110,680	140,681	120,482	161,021
6,901	16,458	1,174	128		3,355
11,460	7,132	15,070	13,840	10,829	6,561
6,968	4,587	510	739	818	1,085
2,416	6,026				
80,687	67,479	12,629	12,964	12,540	11,011
60,940	48,325	30,177	35,926	33,780	34,568
7,271	4,922	6,263	5,820	7,105	4,852
22,544	22,280	8,801	10,729	10,812	11,991
317	42	94			
946	17,051	7,890	5,687	6,273	3,305
48,319	8,338		444	441	113
311,688	332,637	11,270	17,340	17,364	16,032
472	768	208	113	270	503
7	40	14	92	6	40
35,119	19,894	124	79	1,238	1,312
36,602	18,575	956	3,274	2,400	789
128,854	169,711	9,804	21,558	13,025	5,658
11,020	10,967	336	336	365	343
17,269	3,907	5,973	1,219	6,471	2,584
1,377	2,157	1,394	1,512	1,320	2,071
166	30		112	5	11
3,374	4,240	341			213

TABLE III. - Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Groceries.....	\$17,320	\$20,042	\$21,851	\$27,494
Hair Cloth	1,208	6,864	5,587	2,811
Hardware	47,330	53,150	61,918	63,007
Harness.....	1,572	2,019	1,315	670
Hats and Caps.....	3,447	3,910	5,178	7,221
Hay	17,417	57,408	77,457	40,110
Heading	248		710	8,706
Hemp Yarn	52,284		11	
Hides.....	1,129	4,751	4,000	8,444
Hoop Iron	523	1,170	212	170
Hops.....	106	426	137	258
Indian Meal.....	6,801	8,704	2,264	4,004
India Rubberware.....	15,148	22,708	20,016	10,245
Iron	63,504	21,320	17,158	6,606
Jams.....	158	224	59	33
Jewellery	3,871	2,578	3,200	2,050
Junk.....		1,400	250	
Knife Polish and Starch.....	1,514	1,379	2,871	2,581
Lard and Tallow.....	892	4,140	2,308	715
Leather and Leatherware	161,016	159,026	161,051	141,253
Lime.....	174	308	201	171
Lime Juice.....		19	1	
Locomotives.....	5,192	3,324	2,615	4,823
Lumber and Shingles	9,980	9,880	9,306	10,810
Machinery	35,050	60,212	2	26,457
Malt	7,051	7,921	10,441	9,591
Manure	440	1,210	911	1,076
Mariner's Compasses.....	55	23	11	20
Marlins	91	112	161	19
Mastpieces	1,005	4,064	2,724	3,753

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.— (Continued).

United States.				Elsewhere.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$42,747	\$50,339	\$50,571	\$50,502	\$526	\$1,729	\$1,290	\$6,117
363	192	228	105	.....	3	.....	31
70,000	107,396	93,007	99,233	3,977	11,353	10,867	9,290
1,300	1,127	2,201	1,700	103	.....	.....	.....
3,205	2,050	5,437	10,672	8	20	20	6
2,001	758	2,104	103	15	54	12	.....
13,010	22,149	38,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37,912	19,285	57,760	2,814	2,470	.....	3,245
6,791	3,925	2,232	2,118	435	10	2	2,541
107	424	119	392	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,584	3,012	5,208	2,559	630	780	775	685
423	248	150	1,002	.....	10	2	.....
16,087	29,990	38,649	37,195	3	120	473	28
11,002	15,807	7,618	6,209	584	3,562	2,348	882
197	67	50	27	39	14	57	10
7,770	8,441	8,510	6,849	.....	130	22	409
2,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	12
8,761	11,702	11,623	10,605	1,507	2,090	2,176	500
51,394	49,922	45,567	68,004	2	613	3	6
101,105	126,574	130,221	155,243	114	46	52	109
50	71	1	4	2	80	.....	.....
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
681,867	18,186	31,266	13,759	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,280	13,250	22,692	6,383	1,047	1,423	1,904	623
66,136	105,450	92,901	73,011	1,216	2,913	3,577	682
591	115	211	1,033	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,209	9,637	9,887	297	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	12	20	6	29	9	26	51
.....							
720	1,474	365	271	111	458	285	3

TABLE III. -Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-1
Matches.....	\$1,779	\$3,703
Meals	724,961	678,041
Medicine	67,591	73,603
Methylated Spirits.....	1,625	1,954
Molasses	256,671	237,330
Mosaic Flooring	771	1,419
Music	8	2,670
Nails.....	35,062	42,281
Nets and Netting ..	28,791	31,161
Nickel.....		39,0
Nuts	4,041	4,177
Oakum.....	1,078	1,432
Oatmeal.....	17,949	13,909
Oats	114,244	142,387
Oil Cake	56,500	79,633
Oil Clothes.....	29,756	26,541
Oil, Essential	12,605	13,332
Oil, Fish ..	94	143
Oil, Kerosene.....	82,607	100,527
Oil, Linseed.....	47,328	60,174
Olein	177,499	121,876
Ores for Flux.....	158	458
Oysters.....	737	602
Packages		
Paint	63,538	67,610
Paper Hangings	20,929	21,749
Paper—Printing	20,007	23,505
Parchment	1,359	1,508
Pease and Peasemeal.....	29,338	27,872
Perfumery	2,006	3,401

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued)

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1901-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$2,001	\$2,017	\$512	\$1,423	\$1,002	\$510
717,404	924,252	3,528	4,136	7,811	7,569
77,784	84,969	14,381	17,861	16,530	23,957
1,802	2,410	351	733	658	732
372,480	224,237	.....	.....	.....	21
725	2,173	102	451	217	360
2,221	4,150	.....	373	1,222	321
39,742	43,080	13,360	13,419	12,285	16,814
26,922	36,730	4,589	9,022	7,781	12,575
.....					
5,206	5,545	2,020	2,970	3,873	3,905
2,220	2,001	444	1,131	1,791	289
20,355	17,244	1,068	911	1,206	1,432
159,985	135,700	10	55	10	.....
95,043	72,477	1,102	914	828	1,131
16,832	19,053	1,538	2,983	2,311	2,464
15,574	13,351	2,032	1,890	2,593	1,650
594	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
104,975	109,141	31	18	47	12
15,571	56,907	19,211	20,928	16,814	17,865
146,637	200,752	690	.....	1,424	.....
.....	250	158	372	.....	.....
1,054	623	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,292	.....	.....	.....	3,092
77,081	91,326	23,515	25,192	30,906	28,867
24,326	25,859	9,758	12,326	10,818	13,812
19,309	51,784	2,555	2,973	3,364	2,450
2,431	1,875	1,061	1,337	2,032	1,661
30,075	35,565	1,305	941	1,010	1,140
4,174	3,857	1,207	1,752	2,234	1,591

TABLE III. -Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Matches	\$381	\$1,720	\$492	\$292
Ments	91,242	103,251	110,569	113,216
Medicine	40,899	41,943	41,843	42,874
Methylated Spirits	161	200	295	813
Molasses	12,596	19,075	16,963	24,684
Mosaic Flooring	25	108	.....	283
Music	8	254	141	1,738
Nails	11,519	8,739	9,748	8,106
Nets and Netting	10,249	4,339	8,528	8,763
Nickel .....	.....	39,900	.....	.....
Nuts	290	253	321	184
Oakum	609	294	415	1,706
Oatmeal.....	16,881	12,266	10,583	9,146
Oats	114,232	141,188	142,954	134,513
Oil Cake	9,065	19,873	26,181	18,360
Oil Clothes.....	14,467	17,830	12,831	14,967
Oil, Essential.....	2,817	2,951	1,474	1,782
Oil, Fish.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Oil, Kerosene	3,409	6,664	10,406	11,727
Oil, Linseed.....	2,781	3,414	2,789	2,771
Olein .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ores for Flux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oysters	618	497	631	165
Packages .....	.....	.....	.....	216
Paints	21,519	24,532	29,551	37,152
Paper Hangings	8,791	7,643	12,407	9,119
Paper—Printing	11,287	9,500	8,432	29,924
Parclment	298	171	298	141
Pense and Pensmeal.....	26,988	26,152	27,554	31,473
Perfumery	1,106	1,239	1,570	30

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$70		\$2	\$79	\$816	\$641	\$507	\$2,036
630,063	\$571,551	598,855	808,451	128	3	229	16
11,808	13,570	19,083	17,088	503	289	328	1,050
1,020	698	817	790	91	323	122	75
	9	11		224,078	218,846	355,476	190,532
644	800	508	1,530				
	2,043	858	2,072				8
9,917	19,933	17,575	18,903	266	190	134	166
13,722	15,631	10,428	15,013	141	169	185	388
795	932	1,006	1,170	18	22	6	286
15		5	1	10	7	9	5
	732	8,566	6,666				
	1,130	17,016	1,162	2	14	5	25
46,331	58,566	67,102	52,455	2	290	932	531
13,729	5,702	1,671	1,640	22	26	19	12
7,718	8,322	11,179	9,876	38	169	128	43
94	143	504	16				
79,101	93,844	94,516	97,402	1	1	6	
25,324	35,829	25,960	36,264	12	3	8	4
169,894	113,211	137,804	184,957	6,915	8,665	7,409	15,795
	56		250		30		
119	105	418	450			5	
			443				1,451
17,271	16,718	15,534	23,459	1,233	868	1,090	818
2,378	1,780	1,073	2,922	2		28	6
6,255	11,025	7,513	19,410		7		
		101	52				
45	5	1,013	2,359	1,000	774	468	593
321	373	491	897	29	37	76	136

TABLE III. -Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Pianofortes	\$10,900	\$18,014
Picture Frames.....	2,222	2,116
Pig Iron	1,785	9,500
Plants and Seeds.....	10,515	11,844
Plaster of Paris	619	891
Ploughs	377	
Potatoes	31,334	21,916
Poultry	67	195
Readymades.....	177,839	188,700
Rice	14,215	16,315
Sails	1,050	909
Salt	118,130	105,406
Sand and Clay.....	194	884
Saws	1,003	440
Scientific Instruments.....	302	742
Shafting.....	1,687	1,337
Sheathing Materials.....	3,334	2,948
Shoe Ink	1,286	1,065
Small Wares	185,460	213,640
Soap	29,699	26,522
Soap Ingredients	957	3,897
Spirits—Alcohol.....	94	69
Cordials, &c.	289	449
Whiskey and Brandy	49,633	52,323
Stationery.....	70,686	81,110
Staves	41,364	52,479
Steel	3,906	6,367
Stereotype	697	777
Straw	211	503
Sugar	121,063	108,450

Four Years 1902-3 to 1905-6, with Places of Origin.- (Continued)

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$24,160	\$25,037	85,002	\$4,746	\$5,297	\$4,800
2,555	2,805	470	757	1,105	707
12,837	7,700	1,795	901	2,262	7,700
11,287	9,594	2,841	2,550	2,851	3,511
1,377	495	10	770	11	4
		06			
23,745	31,302	3,015	70		140
83	115		7	17	9
215,211	200,300	141,150	146,987	163,088	150,300
10,640	14,572	4,738	5,561	3,921	7,061
567	1,938	213	112	200	684
151,031	139,240	1,205	1,150	839	1,028
1,123	298	95	224	161	154
3,353	484		17		
1,109	1,304	252	260	318	519
3,497	528	537	997	2,237	130
6,867	17,000	3,131	2,731	6,721	6,732
1,201	1,253	19	63	27	25
220,463	226,397	162,049	186,186	195,073	195,522
30,693	32,876	13,836	14,279	21,286	23,211
5,610	4,147	75	2,321	2,727	2,471
163	30	8	65	108	3
646	481	280	298	182	241
62,046	61,363	36,223	36,444	41,863	39,996
86,639	92,569	21,824	22,052	21,500	20,500
45,638	18,598			6	
5,229	6,125	1,663	3,667	2,052	1,163
474	588			2	32
371	530				7
180,530	213,309	14,147	12,305	29,711	21,325

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Pianofortes	\$2,089	\$3,311	\$3,837	\$5,820
Picture Frames.....	1,015	924	1,175	910
Pig Iron		8,608	10,575	
Plants and Seeds.....	3,456	5,275	5,256	2,794
Plaster of Paris.....	607		585	361
Ploughs	272			
Statues	29,036	22,417	21,340	27,650
Poultry	46	71	52	87
Readymades.....	12,048	11,045	14,594	10,523
Rice ...	404	308	479	498
Sails	455	124	214	895
Salt	17,148	19,045	18,021	25,084
Sand and Clay.....	9	71	79	24
Saws	807	348	2,594	355
Scientific Instruments.....	10	262	345	363
Shafting.....	1,142	340	470	94
Sheathing Materials.....	39	6	66	70
Shoe Ink	113	24	35	68
Small Wares	14,791	16,390	17,527	17,315
Soap	5,345	3,053	3,650	3,251
Soap Ingredients	482	145	26	203
Spirits—Alcohol			27	
Cordials, &c		7	54	12
Whiskey and Brandy	1,067	1,107	1,596	1,468
Stationery.....	32,452	36,545	40,683	38,691
Staves	1,980	572	560	211
Steel	1,116	761	1,010	1,644
Stereotype	58	122	114	123
Straw	151	437	276	467
Sugar	2,241	3,712	3,766	3,650

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$7,205	\$9,730	\$10,411	\$10,908	\$2,493	\$3,107	\$4,615	\$1,300
736	361	275	1,278	1	74		
3,786	3,585	2,841	2,642	432	425	356	617
2	123	981	130				
32				7			
858	1,197	1,721	2,415	425	232	684	1,157
12	116	9	17	9	1	5	2
21,515	28,551	36,307	37,276	126	1,217	622	2,252
88		25	659	8,985	10,353	6,224	6,351
168	622	129	297	214	111	24	62
17,775	13,148	20,642	2,128	81,012	70,863	111,520	111,000
	589	883	120				
136	84	759	129				
40	190	416	422				
8		489	32			292	272
111	176	78	164	53	35		10,133
1,154	978	1,229	1,160				
7,993	10,915	13,271	13,178	627	149	992	382
10,482	9,042	5,703	6,178	36	148	54	230
410	1,431	2,857	1,473				
25		28	24	61	4		3
	144	251	32			159	196
62	39	692		12,281	14,733	17,895	19,899
16,330	22,407	21,256	27,273	80	106	200	135
29,384	51,907	45,072	48,387				
61	395	2,115	2,318	1,066	1,544	52	
639	655	358	433				
60	66	95	56				
34,008	40,081	91,204	139,969	72,577	52,262	55,849	48,335

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Surgical Instruments.....	\$1,004	\$1,545
Tar and Pitch	14,221	17,720
Ten.....	150,712	184,176
Telescopes.....	448	608
Timber	887	2,836
Tinware	18,750	18,520
Tobacco	70,331	84,471
Tobacco Leaf	36,381	31,921
Tobacco Material	0,202	5,504
Tomatoes and Onions.....	0,814	0,778
Trunks.....	7,161	8,303
Tubs	4,731	12,230
Turnips.....	2,505	2,388
Tweeds		
Twines and Lines.....	58,313	18,081
Vinegar.....	1,960	1,044
Wheat	0	75
Wheels	2,324	822
Wheelbarrows	204	135
Whips	426	600
White Wood	224	100
Window Shades	1,801	3,037
Wines	38,470	28,205
Beef and Iron	2,771	2,054
Wire	578	715
Women's Dress Goods		
Wood Ware	12,735	15,881
Wool	1,758	1,054
Works of Art.....	488	27
Yarns	10,351	22,652
Zinc	640	572
Specified Goods	8,338,731	9,281,754
Unspecified Goods	140,902	166,910
Grand Total	8,479,633	9,448,664

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin. - (Continued)

TOTALS		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$2,242	\$2,510	\$180	\$221	\$215	\$722
19,520	21,401	4,866	4,024	4,087	1,132
105,432	172,144	81,544	85,574	72,208	68,080
751	1,156	490	606	623	1,015
8,317	6,092	200	2,101	600	1,006
23,100	23,121	7,233	8,003	10,105	10,105
105,000	100,818	12,302	14,655	16,919	16,558
15,520	14,886				
3,702	4,501	217			1,400
12,302	11,501	3,027	6,458	8,438	5,755
6,747	7,220	3,256	3,671	4,713	5,015
11,230	10,605	3,574	11,400	10,531	4,002
2,005	1,651				8
	170,706				107,481
35,512	70,800	17,725	14,435	7,986	10,188
1,102	1,470	1,047	921	1,247	1,212
48	6				
1,205	1,520			125	10
107	181	7			31
453	503	286	318	286	211
419	347				
3,420	2,002	600	1,510	1,718	1,822
18,108	17,940	4,050	3,098	2,601	2,768
3,700	3,500	7	30		50
5-5	674	168	103		14
	140,082				137,800
21,976	24,882	2,356	1,436	1,800	2,162
875	1,505	120	325		745
605	27	410	27	500	27
22,8-1	30,796	19,100	22,407	22,745	30,648
1,100	1,082	600	547	1,074	1,024
10,101,805	10,220,742	2,081,623	4,303,772	2,582,425	2,547,506
177,458	181,532	60,651	80,002	72,483	103,800
10,279,263	10,414,274	2,142,574	2,479,774	2,654,908	2,651,106

TABLE III.-Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Surgical Instruments.....	81,145	\$1,003	\$1,247	\$1,225
Tar and Pitch	5,300	7,133	3,080	4,070
Tees	54,206	61,644	48,579	51,224
Telescopes.....	9	21	15	80
Timber	521	175	7,205	3,933
Tinware	8,500	7,411	9,100	6,002
Tobacco.....	15,601	25,491	24,750	21,513
Tobacco Leaf		4		
Tobacco Material				
Tomatoes and Onions.....	5,164	1,427	1,307	1,780
Trunks.....	3,172	3,350	600	580
Tubs	84	721	248	3,700
Turnips	2,203	2,377	2,168	4,511
Tweeds				10,047
Twines and Lines.....	5,341	5,822	10,327	9,308
Vinegar	120	80	50	210
Wheat	3	24	17	5
Wheels	1,175	643	2,103	2,384
Wheellarrows.....	22	45	50	95
Whips		10	3	15
White Wood	8	32	35	110
Window Shades	508	424	231	85
Wines	58	1,325	605	1,752
Beef and Iron	124	311	617	483
Wire	30	28	80	80
Women's Dress Goods				6,000
Wood Wares	5,024	7,004	11,472	12,100
Wool	1,342	1,416	725	676
Works of Art	74		22	
Yarns	105	127	114	136
Zinc	37		48	49
Specified Goods.....	2,870 1	3,388,320	4,042,589	3,478,308
Unspecified Goods.....	43,550	30,970	62,080	43,631
Grand Total.....	2,922,787	3,425,290	4,105,509	3,521,939

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.— (Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
9279	8321	8750	8505				8821
3,106	6,500	10,844	11,532	82			40,771
450	845	1,186	400	23,510	30,113	43,450	
	21	40	61		18	63	
78	554	380	221	90	8	42	32
2,070	2,053	3,753	3,022	251	150	232	2
40,653	38,542	51,000	52,414	7,515	7,780	9,074	10,533
30,381	31,017	15,528	14,803				113
6,075	5,594	3,733	2,501			50	2,468
971	1,100	1,240	1,400	652	727	1,317	101
680	1,221	1,228	1,411	42	50	137	141
1,073	615		2,132		28	457	41
	9	519	91	242	2	8	17
			1,348				1,144
34,503	28,614	37,040	40,800	744	110	189	40
183	20	50	30	13	5	40	
	51	21	1			10	
1,149	170	1,077	2,132				
175	00	55	54			2	
140	341	18	307				
216	107	864	231				
854	1,103	1,475	105				
2	17	30	98	34,300	21,855	14,716	13,891
2,040	2,004	2,860	2,973			2	
380	584	400	571				
			2,082				71
4,411	7,395	8,610	10,509	44	41	76	105
200		150			213		84
4		23					
47	28	22	12				
3	25	71	9				
2,834,000	2,040,570	2,714,302	3,574,814	542,088	550,066	702,450	620,314
34,071	41,570	35,752	34,378	2,544	2,353	6,243	2,631
2,868,740	2,091,152	2,750,114	3,609,192	543,532	552,439	708,702	631,947

TABLE IV.—Value of Food Imports into Newfoundland

Articles.	Total Imports.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Acidulated Waters.....	\$1,420	\$2,163
Ale	5,700	7,214
Anchovies.....	752	740
Animals	120,730	102,364
Apples	32,725	42,830
Beans	14,070	18,011
Biscuits	7,808	7,065
Butter	117,300	110,352
Butterine and materials for.....	3,180	178,000
Baking Powder.....	327	200
Cabbage.....	4,532	7,450
Cheese	20,140	30,082
Chicory and Coffee.....	7,841	7,007
Cider	50	0
Cocoa and Chocolate.....	12,005	10,520
Confectionery	12,087	17,454
Corn—Indian.....	12,577	8,801
Eggs	2,222	3,703
Fish	22,273	13,152
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022
Fruit.....	82,708	101,606
Groceries.....	112,021	120,103
Hops.....	3,890	5,587
Indian Meal.....	7,314	8,971
Jellies and Jams	0,687	0,13
Lard and Tallow.....	52,288	4,283
Malt	7,989	8,372
Lime Juice.....	16	115
Meats	724,961	670,136
Molasses	236,671	237,930

During the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.

TOTAL IMPORTS		UNITED KINGDOM			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
92,758	92,650	91,341	81,088	92,033	92,400
8,712	9,582	5,585	6,772	7,437	7,305
9,208	1,021	521	300	1,213	1,323
132,476	134,343	1	51	.....	780
37,048	30,570	30	0	.....	5
10,370	15,031	236	1,457	708	507
7,000	10,263	1,700	1,305	3,392	3,351
116,788	110,031	808	150	2,105	1,107
4,022	3,748	1,800	2,811	2,001	2,103
248	210	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,020	9,209	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,015	30,098	585	600	724	522
7,072	6,005	6,481	6,034	5,896	5,542
14	60	11	7	2	51
16,741	11,720	11,024	14,300	13,881	11,511
18,020	20,654	6,700	10,204	11,456	11,817
8,156	7,733	.....	7	.....	.....
5,173	1,387	.....	4	.....	.....
11,015	21,608	8,207	600	38	24
1,844,847	1,822,271	11	81	43	70
106,181	107,303	35,060	42,072	41,606	37,825
128,401	111,048	51,430	50,322	54,553	50,147
6,008	4,687	510	730	818	1,085
2,416	6,020	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,271	4,022	6,293	5,286	7,105	4,852
48,319	68,828	.....	61	444	113
11,020	10,067	336	330	365	343
7	40	14	92	6	40
717,494	924,262	3,528	4,143	7,841	7,569
372,480	224,237	.....	.....	.....	21

TABLE IV. Value of Food Imports into Newfoundland During

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Aerated Waters.....	\$20	\$54	\$200	\$136
Ale	19	209	98	53
Anchovies.....	22	126	7,874	64
Animals.....	129,650	162,160	131,446	133,298
Apples.....	24,343	36,551	32,555	34,117
Beans	3,852	6,070	4,900	3,407
Biscuits	4,663	3,664	2,211	5,418
Butter	84,986	97,950	91,592	60,325
Butterine and materials for.....		3,194	46	
Baking Powder.....	327	148	249	219
Cabbage.....	858	1,377	1,912	1,970
Cheese	27,363	35,630	36,084	38,054
Chicory and Coffee.....	300	148	88	643
Cider			12	16
Cocoa and Chocolate.....	205	1,657	289	405
Confectionery	1,005	1,125	1,080	1,976
Corn—Indian ..	885	291	364	121
Eggs.....	2,218	3,759	5,145	6,347
Fish	13,994	1,740	10,896	23,659
Flour	910,717	1,112,645	1,092,704	1,155,841
Fruit	7,200	10,302	10,069	11,337
Groceries.....	17,320	18,204	21,562	27,089
Hops	167	426	137	258
Indian Meal	6,891	8,704	2,264	4,964
Jellies and Jams.....	158	224	59	33
Lard and Tallow..	892	991	2,308	715
Malt	7,051	7,921	6,441	9,591
Lime Juice.....		19	1	
Meats	91,242	103,322	110,569	113,216
Molasses	12,596	19,075	16,993	21,681

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$56	\$115	\$523	\$68			\$2	255
186	147	1,163	2,104			44	
131	257	181	160	\$78			65
26		958	186	50	\$150	72	73
8,207	6,258	5,338	5,412	46	21	55	45
178	234	296	1,300	9,810	11,140	10,412	10,567
1,360	2,121	1,458	1,480	10	5	2	4
26,207	18,203	18,300	66,619	5,296	40	4,701	11,890
1,377	161,065	1,285	1,585		12,119		
	121						
3,694	6,082	5,014	7,238			3	1
1,127	174	1	5	74	260	106	207
832	717	815	497	230	408	273	31
				42	2		2
1,164	548	2,037	637			534	2,170
4,382	6,123	5,449	6,861		2	35	
11,085	8,503	7,792	7,612	7			
4		28	40				
53	593	81	15	39	10,219		
472,978	501,010	136,512	666,300	407	286	15,548	54
29,523	39,506	33,623	25,978	10,025	9,816	20,853	32,453
42,747	49,908	18,534	29,865	526	1,729	752	3,947
2,584	3,642	5,268	2,559	650	780	775	685
433	248	150	1,602		19	2	
197	67	50	27	39	11	57	10
51,391	3,288	15,567	68,001	2	3	3	6
591	115	214	1,033				
2	1						
630,063	571,667	598,855	803,151	128	4	229	16
	9	11		224,078	218,846	335,476	190,532

TABLE IV.- Value of Food Imports into Newfoundland During

ARTICLES.	TOTAL.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Nuts	\$4,041	\$4,177
Oatmeal	17,040	13,000
Olein	177,400	121,876
Oysters	737	002
Pease and Meal.....	20,330	27,872
Potatoes	33,534	23,916
Poultry	67	105
Rice	14,215	16,315
Salt	118,130	108,116
Spirits	50,016	57,200
Sugar	123,003	108,450
Tea	159,712	184,176
Tomatoes and Onions.....	9,814	9,778
Turnips	2,505	2,388
Vinegar	1,369	1,044
Wine	38,470	28,205
Total Dollars	3,815,875	4,144,456

the Years 1902-3 to 1905-6, with Places of Origin.— (Continued).

TOTAL.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$5,206	\$5,545	\$2,029	\$2,070	\$3,873	3,005
20,355	17,224	1,068	911	1,206	1,432
140,617	200,752	690	.....	1,424	.....
1,054	628	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,075	35,565	1,305	941	1,040	1,140
23,745	31,302	3,015	70	.....	140
83	115	.....	7	17	9
10,649	14,572	4,738	5,664	3,921	7,064
151,031	130,240	1,265	2,180	839	1,028
62,855	61,874	36,520	37,579	42,153	10,240
180,580	213,300	14,147	12,396	20,711	21,325
165,432	172,144	81,544	85,574	72,208	68,689
12,302	11,563	3,027	6,458	8,438	5,735
2,695	4,651	.....	.....	.....	8
1,402	1,476	1,047	921	1,247	1,212
21,907	21,455	4,050	3,008	2,661	2,818
4,527,116	4,704,013	299,263	300,439	333,242	305,434

TABLE IV.--Value of Food Imports into Newfoundland During

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Nuts	\$299	\$253	\$321	\$184
Oatmeal.....	16,881	12,296	10,583	9,146
Olein				
Oysters	618	497	631	165
Pease and Meal.....	26,989	26,152	27,554	31,473
Potatoes.....	29,036	22,417	21,340	27,650
Poultry	46	71	52	87
Rice	204	398	479	498
Salt	17,148	20,071	18,021	25,084
Spirits	1,067	1,625	1,677	1,480
Sugar	2,241	3,712	3,766	3,650
Tea	54,208	61,644	48,579	52,224
Tomatoes and Onions.....	5,164	1,427	1,307	1,870
Turnips	2,263	2,377	2,168	4,511
Vinegar	126	89	56	219
Wine	58	1,325	12	2,235
Total Dollars	1,505,502	1,792,248	2,335,323	1,820,334

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.— (Concluded).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
8796	8032	\$1,006	\$1,170	\$18	\$22	\$0	\$280
.....	732	8,500	6,606	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,804	113,211	137,804	184,957	6,915	8,605	7,400	15,705
119	105	418	458	.....	.....	5	.....
45	5	1,013	2,359	1,000	774	408	503
858	1,197	1,721	2,415	425	212	684	1,157
12	116	9	17	9	1	5	2
88	.....	25	650	8,985	353	0,224	0,351
17,775	15,002	20,042	2,128	81,942	70,863	111,529	111,000
87	3,485	971	56	12,342	14,520	18,054	20,008
34,000	40,081	91,204	130,909	72,577	52,262	55,849	48,335
450	845	1,186	400	21,510	36,113	43,459	49,771
971	1,116	1,240	1,490	652	727	1,317	2,468
.....	9	519	91	242	2	8	41
183	29	59	36	13	5	40	9
2	17	2,916	3,011	34,300	23,855	14,718	13,391
1,516,630	1,558,397	1,188,802	2,047,035	494,480	484,272	600,749	531,210

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Antlers	\$1,416	\$2,149
Beef	775	1,353
Beer	12	8
Berries	15,923	5,250
Biscuits	1,021	965
Books	3,168	1,321
Boats		218
Butter	15	
Cabbage	58	108
Cuplin	633	814
Caribou—Live		100
Casks	286	174
Cheese		161
Cigarettes		
Coal	185	18
Cod—Dry	5,663,072	5,943,963
“ Fresh	492	371
“ Pickled	7,287	43,056
“ Preserved		
Cod Roes	4,380	10,202
Coffee	80	
Cordage		188
Drugs	26	25
Dry Goods	1,532	1,317
Eels		
Feathers	194	106
Fertilisers	27,171	38,981
Flour	87	1,842
Fots, Cod	120	25
Foxes, Live	100	828

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$2,171	\$2,752	\$460	\$121	\$403	
2,530	1,001				
5					
9,704	0,271	23	20	23	44
083	487	17	41	9	26
1,447	862	738	70	111	440
			100		
116	1,441				
188	45				
811	1,513	201	266	286	082
250	750				
275	340	251	174	275	340
47					
18	73				
	288				
6,108,618	7,864,719	402,219	151,665	170,341	180,270
192	228				
13,107	38,977	107		15	
086	3,556			184	2,516
8,335	16,590	1,868	3,905	421	3,059
66	77			10	
3,980	4,575	1,569	370	1,198	2,200
10	465				
136	377	194	89	128	367
115,955	90,133	3,250	146	1,082	
757	889	20	22	22	889
		120	25		

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for the

CANADA.				
ARTICLES.	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Antlers	\$327	\$480	\$442	\$202
Beef		900	45	237
Beer	12	8	5	.....
Berries	2,000	33	2,050	317
Biscuits	877	638	422	235
Books	700	1,080	1,175	312
Boats		118		.....
Butter	15		116	431
Cabbage	9		7	5
Caplin	16	48	38	261
Caribou—Live		100		.....
Chicks	35			.....
Cheese		163	47	.....
Cigarettes				73
Coal	35	18		44
Coal—Dry	327,414	418,682	259,375	751,079
" Fresh	455	283	163	182
" Pickled	3,825	7,459	5,957	31,702
" Preserved			204	674
Cod, Roed	1,065	1,101	105	1,012
Coffee .....				.....
Cordage		188		.....
Drugs	26	20	46	65
Dry Goods	368	609	860	1,500
Fels				20
Feathers		17	8	10
Fertilisers		1,912	400	724
Flour	67	1,660	735	.....
Foots, Cod .....				.....
Foxes, Live	100	828		.....

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.— (Continued)

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$127	\$1,349	\$1,116	\$1,508			\$10	
775	303	2,491	704				
12,064	5,191	7,962	5,800	830	\$15	22	
684	288	244	232	43	28	8	\$4
1,040	165	161	110				
			857				153
	7			40	101	181	40
88	87	33	07	218	413	454	203
		250	550				
						18	
				150			
142,562	62,219	50,587	117,025	4,761,877	5,310,497	5,592,315	9,805,345
	66			37	22	20	46
3,355	35,597	6,826	7,257			300	18
		285	275			13	91
	4,812	5,534	11,561	1,458	384	2,275	967
80							
	5	10	12				
5	338	1,922	875				
		10	442				3
23,921	36,900	114,469	79,409		23	4	
	160						

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Fruit, Dry.....		\$20
Fur.....	800,810	60,330
Game.....	263	85
Glue.....		700
Glass.....	200	
Grease.....	700	
Groceries.....		
Haddock.....	5,458	3,300
Hake.....	1,554	06
Halibut.....	1,884	1,410
Hame.....		114
Hardware.....	5,381	8,100
Hay.....	314	
Herring Barrels.....	00	200
Herring.....	457,384	328,077
Hides.....	328	228
Hoops.....	271	381
Household Effects.....	20,480	20,085
Ice.....		
Jewellery.....		
Junk.....	7,372	8,405
Laths.....	3,152	3,824
Leather.....	5,415	3,114
Leatherware.....	214	
Ling.....	80	2,402
Lobsters.....	387,460	410,405
Lumber.....	232,176	307,540
Horses.....	1,085	3,265
Machinery.....	8,541	9,317
Matches.....	648	246

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.—(Continued).

TOTALS		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
	8592				
881,801	102,373	847,637	844,300	828,008	853,174
68	90	35	181	10	8
35	10		82	20	
	100				100
7,402	3,134	100	380		440
817					
1,028	428			10	
581				270	
5,885	10,770	700	638	2,402	2,120
	91				
100					
370,088	344,205	13,108	8,287	6,070	9,182
727	6,097			400	
144				27	
12,500	13,328	1,390	982	211	665
	100				
	1,405				1,405
7,241	8,734	1,000		252	
2,758	27,304				
4,405	3,721	301		368	
317	105				
4	8,646				2,000
512,602	376,490	188,265	223,336	270,845	111,461
107,347	176,157	210,181	270,332	57,111	14,943
595	1,415				
8,573	12,218		10	1,431	1,971

TABLE V. Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	1902-3			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Fruit, Dry.....		820		8202
Fur.....	820,681	10,000	837,223	31,125
Game.....	30	43		50
Glue.....				
Glass.....	200			
Grease.....				
Groceries.....				500
Haddock.....	1,000		1,400	1,100
Hake.....	1,500		812	
Hallbut.....	1,850	1,400	1,018	428
Hare.....		144	22	
Hardware.....	4,287	5,763	2,010	1,450
Hay.....				
Herring Barrels.....		200	110	
Herring.....	107,614	149,780	100,000	202,151
Hides.....	320	100	327	5,007
Hoops.....				
Household Effects.....	10,000	15,700	9,450	9,820
Ice.....				
Jewellery.....				
Junk.....	2,072	3,742	1,184	2,233
Laths.....	1,052	1,002	28	
Leather.....	4,231	3,114	1,127	3,008
Leatherware.....	134		87	
Lug.....			4	
LOBSTERS.....	35,030	42,030	52,715	58,917
Lumber.....	3,491	3,000	2,521	8,034
Horses.....	1,085	3,205	505	1,415
Machinery.....	1,586	4,583	4,707	4,927
Matches.....				

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$12,403	\$9,007	\$16,057	554	\$40	\$20	\$3	\$120
331	24	20	20	75		20	
	018	15	16				
700							
1,302	400	132	500		5,250	5,840	1000
				54	03	5	
25	11						
		271					
336	1,080	504	5,200		10		2,000
				314			01
60		80					
253,418	132,327	100,502	117,805	23,244	38,333	21,007	14,977
	38		100				
				271	383	117	
3,050	3,357	2,800	2,834	8	10		
			100				
4,225	4,033	5,708	6,501	45			
1,200	1,802	2,730	27,352				12
380			53				
80		230	105				
			8	80	2,402		6,628
3,601	7,086	2,301	2,588	160,570	138,053	176,801	173,521
2,385	16,338	13,782	28,720	16,119	17,780	123,031	94,400
2,065	4,724	2,555	3,306	1,000			14
648	246						

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	TOTAL.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Metal, Old	\$17,410	\$ 6,316
Minerals, Antimony		
Baryta	1,840	6,878
Copper.....	378,041	403,971
Iron	602,825	526,285
Mica	63	100
Pyrites	167,480	311,162
Sample.....	220	319
Talc.....	930	
Miscellaneous Articles	6,515	9,835
Molluscs	930	4,688
Mussels	25	
Musical Instruments		1,130
Nickel Plate.....		39,900
Oars.....		30
Oil—Cod	445,447	287,045
“ Codliver	37,240	482,792
“ Seal	453,684	303,067
“ Whale	256,372	297,415
Oxen	215	17,743
Oil Clothes.....		475
Paint		
Palings.....		30
Pebbles		
Pickets.....	743	544
Pit Props.....	7,888	
Poles.....	149	286
Pollock	120	222
Pork	1,065	1,512
Poultry	11	33

the Years 1902-3 to 1905-6, with Places of Origin.— (Continued)

TOTAL.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$8,889	\$14,420	\$9,063	\$3,974	\$4,621	\$1,040
	15,000				15,000
4,775					
448,400	875,520	207,228	191,086	202,760	159,445
635,350	768,430	92,935	56,575	33,490	18,920
410,514	334,075				
115	240				
8,008	9,000				
13,488	15,408	926	1,389	5,436	2,612
1,303	1,250			1,116	15
15					
3,712			280	3,250	
168,184	354,352	201,781	119,651	67,725	187,508
137,265	34,965	14,378	251,833	62,060	10,392
374,974	297,430	253,536	152,162	328,585	255,708
384,062	222,761	247,920	267,889	353,728	205,283
369	2,045		17,360		
	324				
			30		
	50				
466					
		7,888			
67					
715	500				
437	317				
	14				

TABLE V.--Value of Exports From Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Metal, Old	\$6,141	\$2,292	\$3,659	\$13,389
Minerals, Antimony				
Baryta	1,200			
Copper.....				
Iron	313,780	209,000	387,750	506,100
Mica	50	100		
Pyrites	7,890			
Sample.....	10	264	115	110
Talc.....				
Miscellaneous Articles	3,988	2,073	3,515	9,943
Molasses	930	4,688	187	1,241
Mussels			15	
Musical Instruments		500	50	
Nickel Plate.....		39,900		
Oars.....				
Oil—Cod	21,940	19,624	16,986	31,300
“ Codliver	10,195	43,030	19,710	7,572
“ Seal	24,062	32,631	26,651	9,475
“ Whale	5,725	10,803	13,693	4,009
Oxen		25		
Oil Clothes.....		475		
Paint ..				
Palings.....				
Pebbles				
Pickets.....				
Pit Props.....				
Poles.....				
Pollock				500
Pork		40	66	33
Poultry		4		

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$2,180	\$50	\$800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
640	6,878	4,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170,813	204,885	245,640	216,070	.....	.....	.....	.....
92,060	63,680	5,400	35,800	\$193,450	\$197,030	\$200,200	\$207,610
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150,549	311,162	410,514	334,075	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	55	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
930	.....	8,006	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,433	6,371	4,340	2,877	168	2	197	68
.....							
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	350	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
161,659	138,498	80,652	126,729	60,067	9,272	2,821	8,815
12,657	178,291	54,379	16,016	9	8,738	1,125	1,015
66,309	42,466	2,484	6,571	.....	75,808	17,254	25,676
2,327	17,010	12,789	13,415	400	1,713	3,852	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	215	358	369	2,045
.....							
.....	.....	.....	324	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....							
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	544	466	.....
.....							
.....	.....	.....	.....	149	286	67	.....
40	.....	160	.....	80	222	555	.....
1,005	1,472	371	284	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	29	.....	14

TABLE V. - Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Potatoes	\$23	\$588
Rabbits	40	240
Rinds	20	75
Socks	287	297
Salmon.....	65,330	75,332
Salt	2,975	225
Scallops		27
Seals, Dressed	90	163
Seal Skins	325,137	258,987
Sheep		273
Shingles.....		160
Skins, Walrus	4,215	13
" Calf		48
" Deer.....		180
" Sheep	3,184	
" Whale.....		
Slate	57,700	39,850
Smelts		20
Soap		
Sounds & Tongues	102	218
Spars.....	597	
Specie.....	63,626	1,506
Spirits, Whiskey.....	225	377
Squid		
Stearine	3,705	6,756
Steel Billets.....	2,212	2,000
Sugar	90	
Tea	534	235
Timber and Shooks	29	125
Tobacco	1,590	1,874

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations. (Continued).

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$30	\$28				
		\$40	\$240		
534	385				
85,869	106,645	30,821	41,434	\$42,522	\$43,188
	1,454				
60					
375	141	8	26	80	14
370,261	314,048	130,354	100,816	220,290	237,460
30	447				
100	139				
	100	3,725			
174	80				
1,189	802			526	209
	150				150
40,600	38,163	57,700	38,750	40,600	37,760
206	2,478				
728	90				
86	131				
2,178			779	600	
85	260	25	95		
12					
3,374	5,263	1,985	5,556	1,659	4,778
30					
331	143		221	279	
49	1,137				
552	1,000			114	

TABLE V. Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Potatoes.....	\$29	\$24	\$22	\$25
Rabbits.....				
Rinds.....	20	75		
Socks.....	287	207	543	358
Salmon.....	21,374	24,100	32,476	43,917
Salt.....	2,075	225		1,304
Scallops.....				
Seals, Dressed.....	72	56	70	13
Seal Skins.....	411	120	15	105
Sheep.....				
Shingles.....				
Skins, Walrus.....		13		5
" Calf.....		48	174	80
" Deer.....		180	659	2
" Sheep.....				
" Whale.....				
Slate.....		100		403
Smelts.....		20	176	1,284
Soap.....				99
Sounds and Tongues.....	102	208	78	131
Spars.....	180			
Specie.....	50,436		841	
Spirits, Whisky.....	200			175
Squid.....			12	
Stearine.....	770	1,200	1,715	485
Steel Billets.....				
Sugar.....	90		30	
Tea.....	534		52	58
Timber and Shooks.....			33	
Tobacco.....		107	197	100

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.— (Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
	\$4	\$17	3	\$5	\$500		
\$8,080	5,675	1,508	4,280	4,275	4,033	\$9,273	\$15,240
							150
					27	60	
19	81	225	54				60
185,372	152,042	149,950	76,473				
					273	30	447
			100		100	100	30
490			95				
		1					
3,184							
		30	1,194				
						728	
						8	
					417		
4,190		737		727			
	282	85	85	882			
950							
2,212	2,000			2,000			
			15				70
		220			20	240	1,137
	10		9	10	1,590	241	900

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Trout	\$8,402	\$9,032
Turbot	874	1,487
Twine and Lines.....	1,133	1,436
Vension.....		120
Whalebone.....	9,500	20,557
Whale Meat.....		173
Wine, Port.....	23,208	12,620
Wood	3,168	2,145
Wool.....	80	23
Totals, Dollars.....	9,976,504	10,381,897

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.—(Continued).

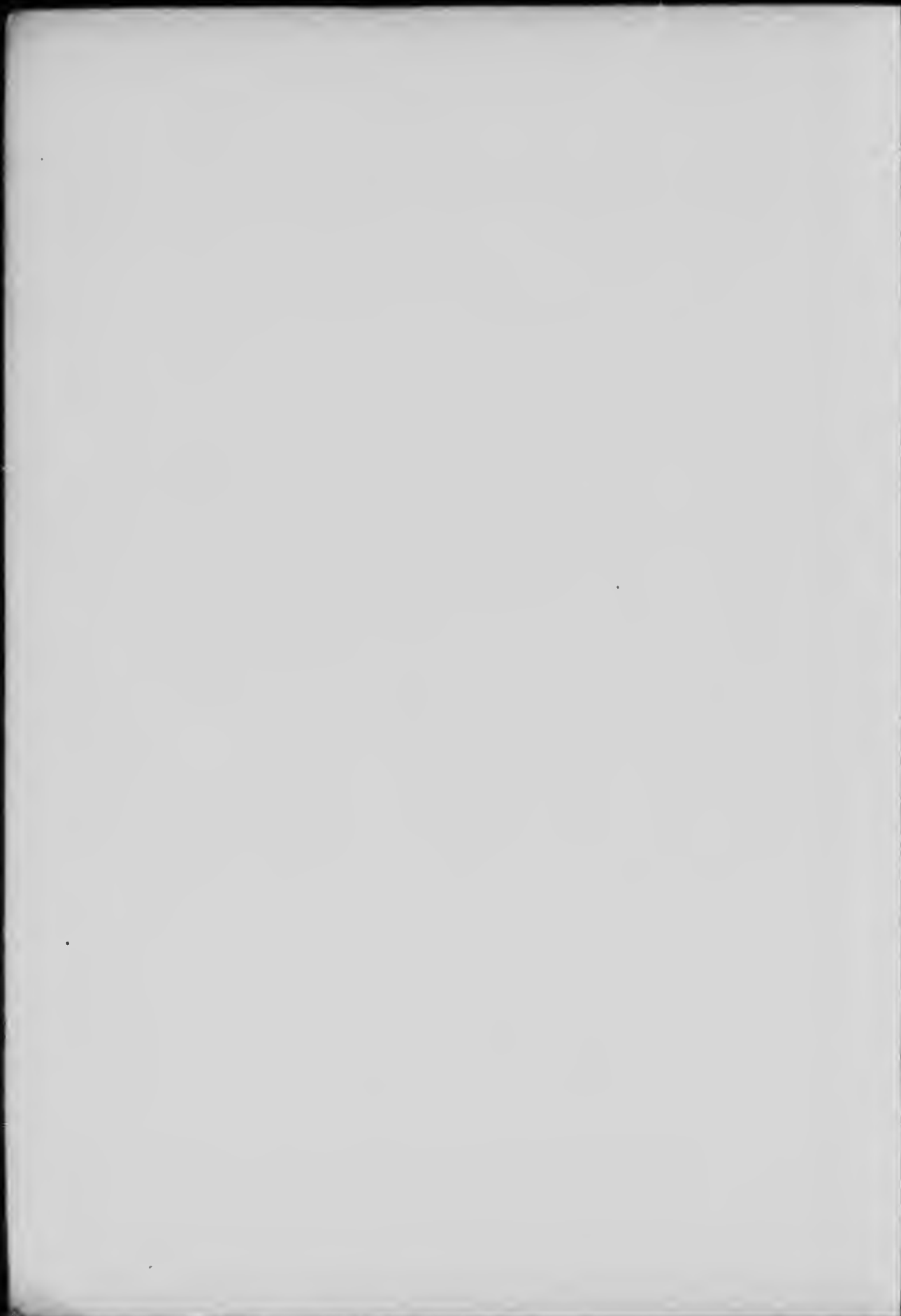
TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$12,543	\$10,511	\$1,001	\$1,537	\$2,472	\$703
850	400	.....	10	.....	.....
1,015	788	.....	14	.....	.....
.....					
34,835	27,143	5,940	12,023	15,378	11,807
214	1,704	.....	8	.....	.....
13,061	11,806	21,031	11,564	10,676	10,975
2,161	73	170	100	67	47
14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,669,342	12,086,276	2,173,000	1,901,905	1,940,945	1,602,612

TABLE V. Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Trout	\$3,372	\$1,767	\$5,001	\$4,503
Turbot	546	1,421	840	400
Twine and Lines.....	1,133	1,422	1,045	788
Vension.....		120		
Whalebone.....		14,812	18,558	15,116
Whale Meat.....		109	5	15
Wine, Port.....	765	558	841	520
Wood		2	30	20
Wool.....	80	23	14	13
Totals, Dollars.....	1,102,659	1,102,728	1,135,848	1,777,169

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.—(Concluded).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$1,037	\$5,280	\$3,043	\$1,088	\$5,280	\$72	\$212	\$1,497
304	4	0	.....	4	24	4	.....
.....							
450	2,702	899	10	2,702	3,200	.....	150
.....	.....	195	1,409	.....	.....	14	280
252	147	858	282	447	320	680	80
.....	.....	.....	0	2,008	2,037	2,058	.....
.....							
1,357,031	1,470,497	1,418,924	1,278,007	5,343,724	5,814,007	6,173,025	7,307,408

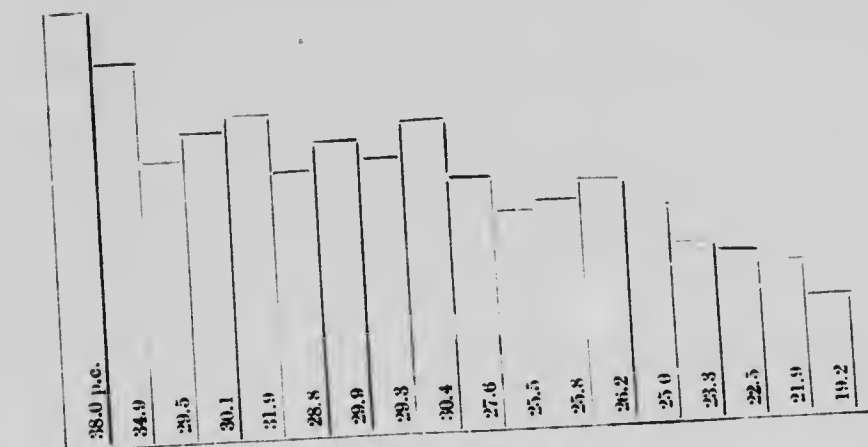


Movements and Value of Total Trade, 1898 to 1933-34.

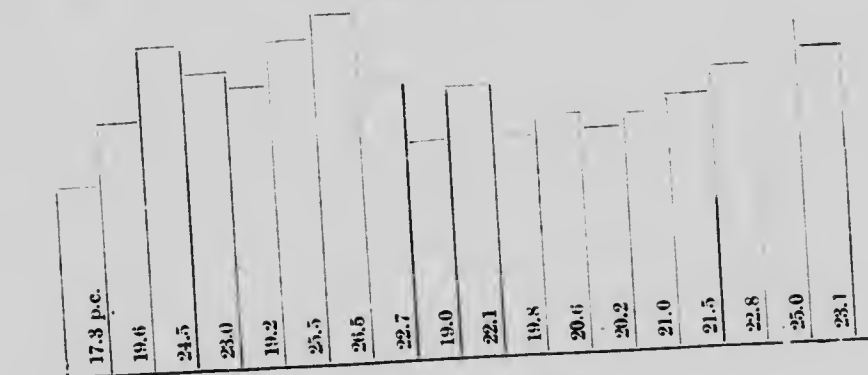
1898	14,816,453
0	13,461,574
1899	12,468,541
1	14,306,616
2	11,300,857
3	13,853,481
4	12,975,007
5-6	12,625,048
6-7	10,861,123
7-8	10,415,796
8-9	13,217,560
9-1900	16,124,723
1900-1	15,836,481
1-2	17,380,209
2-3	18,456,448
3-4	19,830,561
4-5	20,661,172
5-6	22,500,550

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRADE.

I.—WITH UNITED KINGDOM.



II.—WITH CANADA.



III.—WITH UNITED STATES.

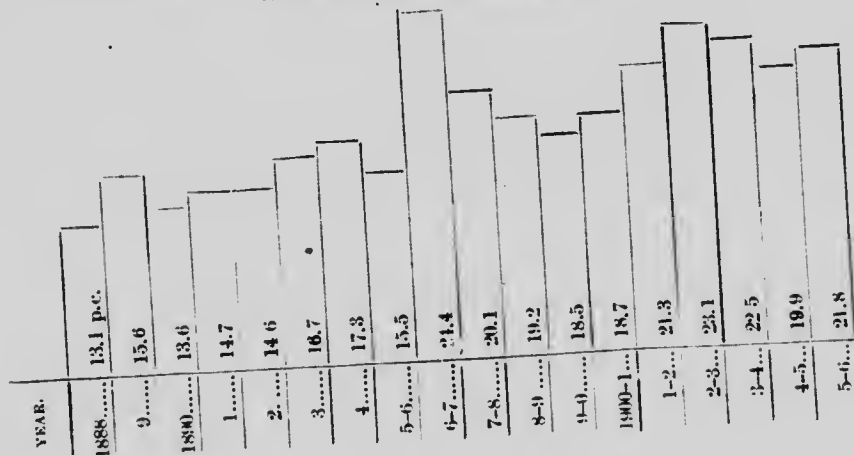


TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1888 to 1905-06.

1888	Imports	\$7,420,400
	Exports	7,306,063
1889	Imports	6,607,065
	Exports	6,854,279
1890	Imports	6,368,855
	Exports	6,000,686
1891	Imports	6,869,458
	Exports	7,437,158
1892	Imports	5,012,877
	Exports	6,386,974
1893	Imports	7,572,560
	Exports	6,280,912
1894	Imports	7,164,738
	Exports	5,811,169
1895-6	Imports	5,966,861
	Exports	6,638,187
1896-7	Imports	5,938,334
	Exports	4,925,789
1897-8	Imports	5,188,863
	Exports	5,226,933
1898-9	Imports	6,311,245
	Exports	6,036,315
1899-1900	Imports	7,497,147
	Exports	8,027,576
1900-01	Imports	7,476,503
	Exports	8,359,978
1901-02	Imports	7,836,685
	Exports	9,552,524
1902-03	Imports	8,479,944
	Exports	9,976,504
1903-04	Imports	9,448,664
	Exports	10,381,807
1904-05	Imports	10,279,293
	Exports	10,669,342
1905-06	Imports	10,414,274
	Exports	12,086,276

