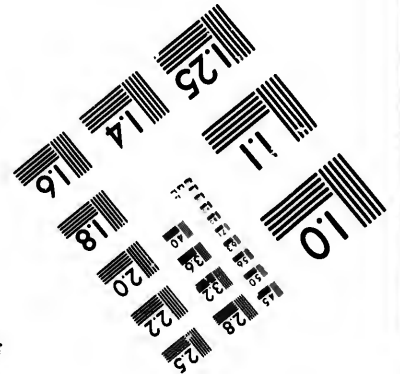
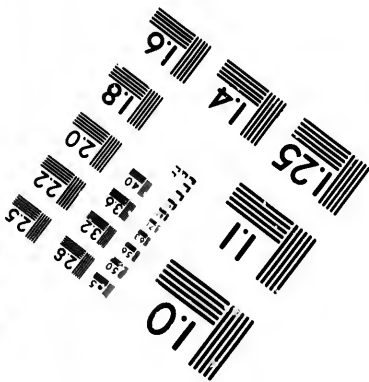
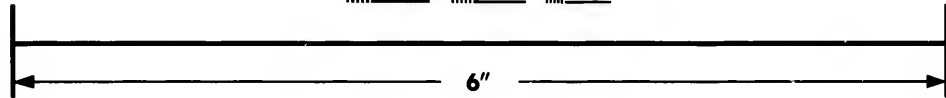
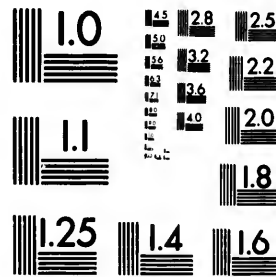


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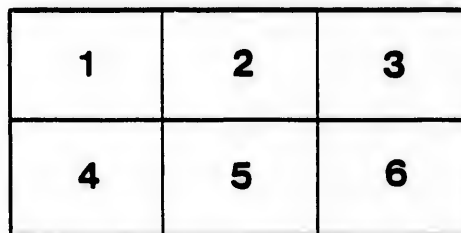
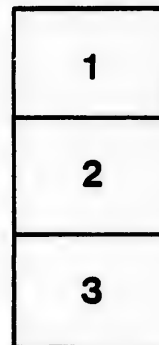
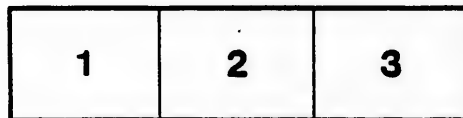
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**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

**TRADE RELATIONS**

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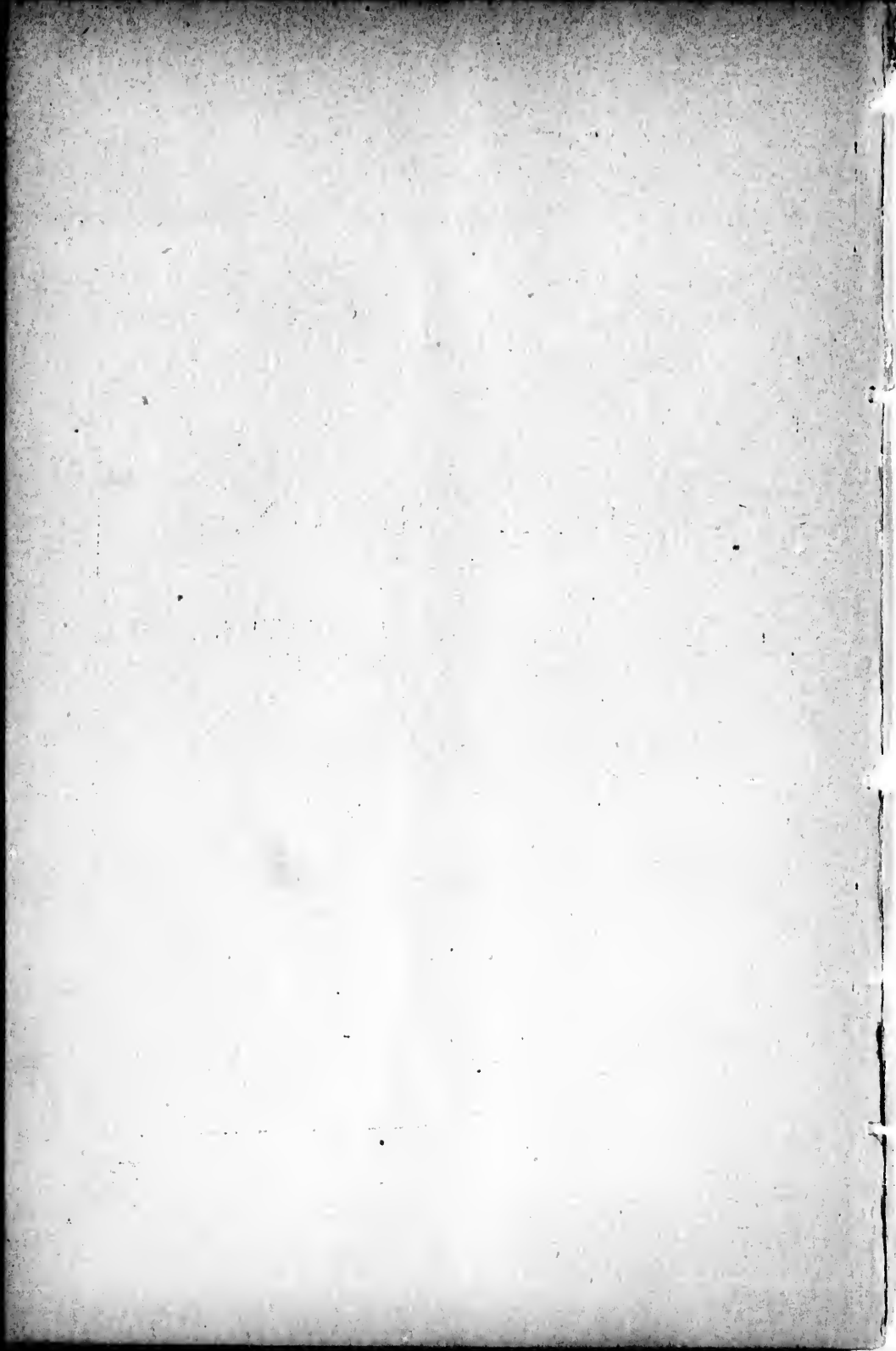
**GREAT BRITAIN,**

**CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:**

TOGETHER WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF  
THE COLONY, THE MODE OF TAXATION, AND THE GENERAL  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, WITH TABLES.

By JAMES MURRAY,  
*Ex-M.H.A. for the District of Burgeo and La Poile.*

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.  
J. W. WITHERS, QUEEN'S PRINTER.  
1898.



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ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

J. W. WITHERS, QUEEN'S PRINTER.

1896.

**TABLE OF NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS, 1890.**

TABLE.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.
No. 1	Liquors and Tobacco .	\$173,886 00	\$244,854 46
No. 2	Foods ... ..	3,125,669 00	532,288 85
No. 3	Clothing, &c. ...	1,471,941 00	362,357 78
No. 4	Fishery materials ...	334,985 00	29,989 32
No. 5	Constructive materials	433,619 00	78,716 85
No. 6	Miscellaneous ...	208,042 00	67,523 98
No. 7	Free List ... ..	488,982 00	..... ..
	Totals ... ..	\$6,237,124 00	\$1,315,731 24

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THE Right Honorable the Secretary of State has recently addressed a circular to the administrators of government in the various British colonies designed to elicit information bearing upon inter-trade between the several branches of the empire, with the view of promoting increased mutual commerce within the bounds of British countries. My position as correspondent for some foreign journals having caused me to enquire minutely into the subject, I prepared a set of tables designed to set forth the leading facts bearing upon this important matter as far as Newfoundland is concerned, and I have now much pleasure in submitting these Tables, together with such accompanying comments as the facts revealed by them obviously suggest.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MARCH, 1896.

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The following Tables have been compiled for the sole purpose of showing the proportion of annual imports into Newfoundland derived, (1) from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, exclusive of Canada; (2) from Canada; (3) from the United States; and (4) from other foreign countries. The year selected for this purpose is the year 1890, the customs' and trade statistics of that year being, of a normal year's commerce—the latest available. The fire of 1892 disturbed the normal character of the imports for that year, and by so doing prevented us from ascertaining from the imports of the latter year whether there had been any excess of importation in 1891, and in what particular lines of goods. The same event, of course, also disturbed the normal character of the imports in 1892 and 1893. In 1894 the general commercial crisis occurred at the end of that year, thus disturbing the normal character of the imports of 1895, and also preventing us from correcting any inequalities in those of 1894. The year 1890 was also one of a moderate fishery, when the prices of fish were fair, and when the harvest was marketed in the usual and systematic manner; while, on the other hand, the prices of all the leading articles of import were not affected by any accidental circumstance to unduly depress or elevate them. The rate of taxation has since been increased, but the difference is noted in a subsequent table.

The whole of the imports have been classified under seven tables and one hundred and twenty-seven items. These tables are as follows:—

Table No. 1.—Liquors and Tobacco, (including the items of Confectionary and Vinegar.)

Table No. 2.—Foods.

Table No. 3.—Clothing, clothing materials, and house furnishings.

Table No. 4.—Fishing materials.

Table No. 5.—Constructive materials.

Table No. 6.—Miscellaneous.

Table No. 7.—Free List.

This classification explains itself,—No. 1 Table being intended to include articles of undisputed luxury or superfluity, while Tables Nos. 2 and 3 (in connection with Table No. 6), contain all the articles taxed in which the great body of the population are interested, namely, Food, clothing and household furnishings. Table 5 relates to trade and manufactures entirely, and Table 4 to the fisheries. The Miscellaneous Table (No. 6) contains three items (of which one is Kerosene Oil) that could not very well be included in any of the classifications, and the last Table (No. 7) contains the articles of import that are not subject to any duty.

These tables are very instructive, and, together with the tables of Exports and comparative taxation which follow, will enable any person to inform himself of the facts regarding any particular item of import, or line of goods, in which he may be interested. The values of the goods imported and duties paid in 1890 under each of these seven tables were as follows:—

	VALUE.	DUTY.
Table No. 1.—Liquors, &c. ... ..	\$ 173,886	\$ 244,854 46
“ “ 2.—Foods ... ..	3,125,669	532,288 85
“ “ 3.—Clothing, &c. ... ..	1,471,941	362,357 78
“ “ 4.—Fishery materials... ..	334,985	29,989 32
“ “ 5.—Constructive... ..	433,619	78,716 85
“ “ 6.—Miscellaneous ... ..	208,042	67,523 98
“ “ 7.—Free List ... ..	488,982	... ..
Totals ... ..	<u>\$6,237,124</u>	<u>\$1,315,731 24</u>

It will be perceived that the values of the imports under these seven tables were derived as follows:—

1.—From the United Kingdom and other portions of the British Empire, except Canada:

Table No. 1.—Liquors, &c.	...	...	...	\$ 90,280
“ “ 2.—Foods...	...	...	...	629,370
“ “ 3.—Clothing, &c.	...	...	...	1,196,714
“ “ 4.—Fishery	...	...	...	130,588
“ “ 5.—Constructive	...	...	...	163,133
“ “ 6.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	100,103
“ “ 7.—Free List	...	...	...	162,575
Totals	...	...	...	<u>\$2,472,763</u>

2.—From Canada:

Table No. 1.—Liquors, &c.	...	...	...	\$ 44,554
“ “ 2.—Foods...	...	...	...	1,705,144
“ “ 3.—Clothing, &c.	...	...	...	151,994
“ “ 4.—Fishery	...	...	...	35,593
“ “ 5.—Constructive	...	...	...	175,443
“ “ 6.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	27,058
“ “ 7.—Free List	...	...	...	254,425
Totals	...	...	...	<u>\$2,394,211</u>

3.—From the United States:

Table No. 1.—Liquors, &c.	...	...	...	\$ 34,622
“ “ 2.—Foods...	...	...	...	787,096
“ “ 3.—Clothing, &c.	...	...	...	122,359
“ “ 4.—Fishery	...	...	...	65,627
“ “ 5.—Constructive	...	...	...	92,444
“ “ 6.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	80,322
“ “ 7.—Free List	...	...	...	45,098
Totals	...	...	...	<u>\$1,227,568</u>

4.—From other Foreign countries:

Table No. 1.—Liquors, &c.	...	...	...	\$ 4,430
“ “ 2.—Foods...	...	...	...	4,057
“ “ 3.—Clothing, &c.	...	...	...	874
“ “ 4.—Fishery	...	...	...	113,177
“ “ 5.—Constructive	...	...	...	2,599
“ “ 6.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	559
“ “ 7.—Free List	...	...	...	26,884
Totals	...	...	...	<u>\$152,582</u>

Taking the latter division first, because of the comparative insignificance in value of the imports from foreign countries, which consist mainly of salt, some cordage and tin, and a little fruit, it is obvious that no necessity exists for diminishing the quantity of these imports in the interest of the British empire. Neither would it be likely to affect the result were the existing duties altered, for Cadiz salt, Port wine, Oporto onions, and Russian cordage would always probably be imported directly from these foreign ports. Of course a much larger proportion of our annual imports are really the growth and produce of foreign countries, although they come to us indirectly through Great Britain. A great part of our teas, coffee, cocoa, fruit, sugar, and many other articles of import, in their simple or compound forms, belong to this category, but, so far as the Newfoundland trade is concerned, they are just the same as British products, and no changes in the tariff would affect them one way or the other.

As regards the United States, from which place about one-fifth of our imports are derived, to the extent of nearly a million and a quarter (\$1,227,568) of dollars annually, it is almost equally difficult to see how any discrimination of the tariff could alter the existing condition to the advantage of Newfoundland or Great Britain. What are the products we now get from the United States? None of the articles in the first table are thence derived except leaf tobacco, and where, in her Majesty's dominions, could we obtain that article or any substitute for it? In Foods we obtain nearly all our beef and pork, and about one-half of our flour supply, from the States, and this option could not be disturbed without serious injury to the people of Newfoundland. These items, together with a portion of our Kerosene oil, and some Anthracite coal, account for nearly a million of our total imports from the neighboring republic, while, as for the rest, (\$280,000) it consists of some pitch and tar from Wilmington, S. C., that could not be had elsewhere, a particular make of cotton duck canvass, used for the sails of vessels, that is preferred by certain of our people, and would probably be procured at any price, and certain styles in boots and shoes, hardware and cotton goods, that are mainly taken by our shop-keepers by way of variety. Certainly the amount that might possibly be affected by a change of tariffs could scarcely exceed *half a million of dollars*, (\$500,000), were all the imports now directly brought from

foreign countries (including the United States), transferred to countries under the flag of Britain.

It is true that a portion of our food supply, to the extent of probably another half million of dollars (\$500,000), is now in such a position that it might be obtained from either the United States or Canada,—the determining influence being in some cases a matter of quality, in some cases a matter of price, and in many cases a matter of freight facilities and commercial connections. But this is a comparatively small amount of margin in the volume of our annual trade, (about one-thirteenth of the whole import value), and, not being manufactured goods, is not of much moment to the outside parties interested. Indeed it will be found, as a matter of fact, that one commission merchant or freight agent will cause more agitation about such a matter than all the producers and consumers in both countries affected by it.

We are absolutely dependent upon the United States for three fourths of a million of dollars (\$750,000) of necessary food supplies every year. The articles involved we cannot get as well elsewhere. They constitute the almost total supply of animal food consumed by the great body of our people; and they are not only produced at a minimum of cost by our neighbors, but they also afford us a convenient vehicle for the collection of taxes. It is possible that in time the British portion of the Western continent will be able to supply us with substitutes for these American productions, but at present it cannot do so, and any attempt to interfere with the natural market now available to Newfoundlanders abroad would only augment the price to the consumers here, without really benefitting the producing countries.

We now come to consider the imports from the British Empire: (1) exclusive of Canada, and (2) from the latter country. These are as follows:—

1.—From the United Kingdom	... ..	\$2,110,545
"    other British ports	... ..	362,218
2.—    "    Canada	... ..	2,394,211
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	<u>\$4,866,974</u>

Practically this amounts to about five millions of dollars (\$5,000,000) out of a total import into the country of six mil-

lions and a quarter (\$6,250,000); so that, with the exception of the insignificant sum of \$150,000, the whole of our Newfoundland trade is plaed between the British Empire and the United States. Dividing it into five equal portions, the United States gets one of these portions and the British Empire the other four,—of which one-half goes to Carada and the other half, either to the Mother Country herself, or, to the extent of \$362,218 out of \$2,500,000, to her dependencies in the West Indies or elsewhere

As regards this aspect of our trade it must not only be very gratifying to every Briton, but it is exceedingly difficult to see how any interference with it can work aught but ill. For a country that exports produce annually to the full extent of its imports, and sends one half of its whole export to foreign countries,—for this country to purchase only a million and a half of dollars against an annual output of nearly six millions and a half,—giving the whole of the residue to the parent state or her colonies, is a very favorable trade showing indeed, and the only wonder about it is that it has existed so long and can exist.

As an integral part of the British empire it is the startling fact, that, as regards our transactions with foreign countries, we have a balance of trade in our favor, exclusive of the United States, of nearly THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS annually, a sum sufficient to pay the whole expenses of our government and more too. I am very much mistaken in the man, if the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, on being apprised of this fact, will care to disturb—or even care to run the risk of disturbing—the existing position of affairs, or expect that any alteration can secure a betterment of that condition. As a matter of fact, we sell our fish for cash in all the foreign markets that consume it, and bank the proceeds in England, drawing upon the funds there for the purchase of our annual supplies: and it is a striking commentary upon the worth of the Newfoundland trade to the United Kingdom and the other parts of the British empire, that, even within the compass of our comparatively small commerce, we take from the former half a million of dollars, and from the latter a million and a half of dollars worth of products more than these respective countries take from us, both as consumers and distributing centres. The exact figures are as follows:—

Imports from United Kingdom and other British ports, 1890	...	...	...	\$2,472,763
Imports from Canada	...	...	...	2,394,211
				<hr/>
				<u>\$4,866,974</u>
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1890	...	...	...	\$1,500,382
“ Canada	...	...	...	627,718
“ other British ports	...	...	...	434,308
				<hr/>
				<u>\$2,562,408</u>

Outside of the United States, our purchases in foreign markets are so ridiculously small that it is extremely questionable whether any other part of Britain's commercial empire can show a parallel case, the practical reason, of course, being that our fish is consumed mainly in tropical and sub-tropical countries, while we are not in a position to consume any considerable quantities of the products of those countries. What we can buy from them we do buy, and it consists mainly of molasses, salt, and a little fruit. These supplies are not actually taken in substituted barter for fish, and are not in every case freighted in the same bottoms that convey the fish, but are all separate and independent purchases, paid for by draft on England, and made because it suits our interest to make them, and for that reason only. Our foreign customers form no hard and fast bargain with us, that we must buy of them because they buy of us; and that condition has never been a feature of the Newfoundland foreign trade. In past years some Spanish vessels found their way to this port, and brought light cargoes of sugar, which were sold here, but even this extent of reciprocity exists no longer, and we find it more convenient to purchase sugars indirectly in the large distributing markets which refine and classify that article.

In other words, if the benefit of trade applies to the manufacturing and transportation departments of commerce much more than to the mere production of the raw material, then the Mother Country already enjoys the benefit of the Newfoundland trade to the fullest possible extent.

As far as the United States are concerned, that commonwealth is a good neighbor of ours, and always has been so. We are the recipients of a good deal of cash trade from her fishing

vessels on our south and south-west coasts that appears not in any official returns, and she recruits her labor market with our surplus population. Nearly all our herrings that are sold at an honest price are sent to and consumed in the United States, and the cash received by us for the winter trade in that article in Fortune and Placentia Bays—all of which comes from American vessels—is a welcome addition to the earnings of our operative fishermen. Some would advise imposing a larger tax on these commercial visitors, but it should be remembered that Newfoundland has not the means to shape her foreign policy on the strict lines of more powerful peoples, and it would be very easy to drive away these annual customers, and extinguish their trade, as we have already done in the matter of supplying bait to the French, to please a few monopolists, who know nothing about the practical bearings of the case, and care less. The great granaries of the Western States afford us the cheapest markets for one-half of our supply of flour and our whole supply of pork and beef, which may be called the three principal articles of the fisherman's diet. To cut us off from these supplies would be an act of heartless cruelty in anyone who knows the facts, and a discriminative tariff would not only do so but also deprive us of the large extent of public revenue (\$200,000) now derived from these articles. We have now a direct line of steamers between St. John's and New York which enables us to avail of all trade facilities with our Western neighbors, and had we similar regular communication with Boston, as we now have of an intermittent kind, it would be greatly to our advantage, for these ports are open to us all the year round, and in consequence of superior railway connections, we can get even Canadian flours at a cheaper rate via Boston in winter than by any other route. The largest colony of Newfoundlanders outside the island exists in Boston, and our Postal Money Order office attests to the large extent in which these patriotic toilers under the Stars and Stripes affectionately remember their "old folks at home," and regularly contribute from their earnings remittances to this island. In fact, of the two nations it may truthfully be said, without the slightest exaggeration, that Newfoundland derives fully as much aid and comfort from the Western Republic as she does from all parts of the British empire combined, while she contributes little or nothing to the manufacturing revenue of that nation. Take away the half million dollars we annually expend in the purchase of American flour, beef and pork, and the balance of



trade will be in Uncle Sam's favor, while a large proportion of even these purchases are shipped to us from Canadian ports and are freighted to us by Canadian carriers. So that, on these purchases, the Canadian interest is quite as much advantaged as that of the United States.

As for the Canadian relationship with Newfoundland, if that country has any statesmen, they will not fail to see that, in enjoying such a large share of the Newfoundland trade as she does at present, Canada already possesses all the advantages that can possibly come to her, and that any closer or political union could only result in mere sentimental advantages, to offset the assumption of liabilities and responsibilities, without which she already enjoys the countervailing benefits. To tie up the commerce of this island in any direction or degree would simply be to inflict upon the political or governing body of the colony a corresponding extent of burden to that which is now borne by the broad shoulders of the public, in its capacity as a free trade community, and under the guise of Imperialism would soon convert industrious and self-supporting toilers into involuntary state paupers, whom England would have to support because Canada has not the means to do so. The latter country is, and always has been, a hungry beneficiary of Newfoundland, and if she is wise she will content herself with the large access to our public earnings she already enjoys, without grasping at a sceptre that can never be other in her hands than an awkward encumbrance. There are no loose pennies knocking around in Newfoundland, and if a penny is displaced *here* it must be replaced *there*, or somewhere else. That is a wise man who knows when he is well off; and if he has the contents of the hive, or the greater portion of them, he may do worse than let the busy bees alone to work out their destiny in their own way. There are some unions that are neither mutual nor lasting, or the only thing lasting about them is their sting.

The balance of trade between Newfoundland, on the one hand, and the United States and Canada, on the other hand, was as follows:—

Imports from United States (1890)	...	...	\$1,127,568
Exports to	"	...	449,995
Imports from Canada	"	...	2,394,211
Exports to	"	...	627,718
the balance of trade in our favor with the two countries being \$2,444,066.			

If the Imperial government really wants to help this Colony in a manly way, without destroying its self-respect or independence of action, which desire cannot be doubted, let it abstain from interfering in any way with the lines of our taxation. When the principle of Free Trade was introduced by Sir Robt. Peel, as the foundation plank of British policy, in 1846, just fifty years ago, and when that principle, then adopted, proved to be an effective remedy for congested trade, a depleted treasury, and a famished country, in Great Britain, the imperial seal was placed upon the principle involved, as the expression of England's commercial policy,—a policy which has enabled the Mother Country to maintain her supremacy as mistress of the seas ever since, and has also enabled her to build up a great colonial empire on the same lines and on an independent basis. At that time (1846) this colony was inhabited by less than 100,000 people, and its revenue was under \$250,000 per annum. During the interval it has grown, amid many vicissitudes and every discouragement, to a well-established and vigorous autonomy, with a self-supporting population of over 200,000, and a revenue, derived from imports alone, of over a million and a half of dollars annually. The principle of our tariff-taxation is and always has been entirely a FREE TRADE principle, without discrimination of countries, one-half of our taxation being derived from imports of articles of admitted superfluity, and the other half as a moderate tax on articles of prime necessity and consumption. Under this tariff it has practically proved that we are consumers of British products to the extent of four-fifths of our annual imports, while the remainder of our supplies we buy in markets from which Great Britain herself derives the same class of foods. During these fifty years our commerce has been hampered by the restrictions of international and treaty obligations imposed upon us by the parent state, so that we have not been able to compete on even terms with foreign fishermen in our own waters, and the only legacy left us by Great Britain as a Colony has been this clog upon our industries. Now, then, if the Mother Country would really assist us to maintain our independence the manner in which she may effectually do so is as follows:

1. Let her assume and liquify the whole of our public debt, (under three millions of pounds sterling), consolidating the said debt under an Imperial guarantee, and accompanying the assumption with a prohibition against contracting any further debt in future. Such a restriction would be compatible with

the exercise of our fullest powers of self-government, and would immediately establish the solvency of this colony for all time to come. The debt, with the Imperial guarantee, could be readily funded at three per cent. interest, and this colony could as readily pay that interest annually, or semi-annually, without any increase of taxation.

2. Instead of sending us ships of war to "protect our fisheries," or rather to protect foreign fishermen from the competition of Newfoundlanders, let the Mother Country send us out three or four large and well-equipped training ships, which may be located at various suitable ports that are centres of population within our coasts and bays, and form a nursery for British seamen. These ships can do all the local protection service needed in the fishing season in addition to their usual vocation, and from them contingents of recruits for the naval service can be drafted at intervals of the best men the whole Empire can supply. This expedient will also relieve our fishery population of its annual increase for many years to come, and form a tie between the native population and the Mother Country more sacred and indissoluble than the exchange of merchandise.

3. Fortify the capital, St. John's, and some suitable central point on the West coast near the terminal stations of the trans-insular railway now completing, the effect of which would be to enable the mobilisation of defensive forces at the mouth of the St. Lawrence within forty-eight hours or less; and, in connection with a moderate militia force, and the local training ships, would make this island what nature evidently intended it to be, the Gibraltar of the British North American continent. The expense of all these steps will not much exceed the cost of maintaining a migratory fleet of warships here each season, and whatever the excess is, it will repay itself manifold both directly to Great Britain and indirectly to this, her long-in-credit and "oldest" Colonial possession.

One word in conclusion. If any one imagines the fishermen of Newfoundland to be a helpless or dependent class of workers let him be undeceived. No peasantry in the world are less so. The circumstances of their lot are such that they can never be bound, or surrender the value of the perennial gifts an all-bountiful Providence has placed in their possession. The marine crop they annually harvest is as unfailing as the sun, as enduring as the stars, and the fisheries, in connection with the fisher-

men, are that crop. Whatever disabilities the latter labor under disappear with the current season; they create and own their equipment as fishermen, which is, both by law and custom, an inalienable possession. They are their own capital, and are precluded from mortgaging either their labors or the product of them in advance. Hence they meet the call of every new fishing season an unencumbered and well-equipped army of workmen, a hundred and fifty thousand strong, and representing an annual harvest worth six or seven millions of dollars. The very simplicity of their lives, and their superiority to artificial wants, makes them strong; for how can they be helpless "hostages to fortune" whose lives and labors are their only ransom. Banks may crash and capitalists crumble without affecting them, for their unfailing capital comes, fresh and free, with each returning spring, and markets itself only by the hands that gather it. Thus it happens that the natural revenues of this Colony insure themselves against disaster, and the premium paid for that insurance is the inability to diminish them. With such a heritage, so held, no country can be poor, and with the keys of that position in their own hands, its people can never be otherwise than ceaseless arbiters of their own fortunes.

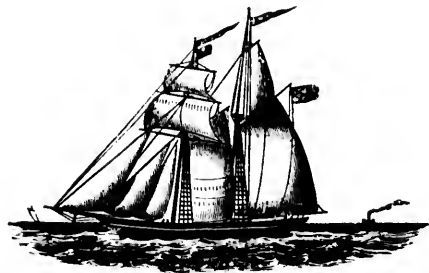
The taxation of the fishermen consists of four dollars per head per annum, or, assuming that every inhabitant is the consumer of two barrels of flour a year, it means that all taxation is paid by an increase in price equal to two dollars per barrel on each of these. For this a judiciary is maintained, a road system provided, the poor relieved, schools subsidised, postal and railway facilities supplied, a light-house system sustained, and all the expenses of an independent government defrayed; and the fact that the resources of the Colony are not exhausted cannot be more convincingly exemplified than in the circumstance that, instead of domesticating its earnings, the latter are annually expended in cash imports to the extent herein displayed. Nothing more potential can be desired to clinch the argument against exhausted resources than the exhibition of the fact that nearly seven million dollars of imports annually enter Newfoundland, and, on entry, pay tributary toll to the extent of a million and a half of dollars!

At the same time it must be admitted that the ratio of taxation in Newfoundland at the present time is a very high one, and it bears very hardly upon the capitalists, or those who assume the onus of carrying on the general trade of the country

from season to season. The immense variety of goods required each year to outfit the fishermen, while they afford a convenient taxing medium, and fulfil the requirements of a large revenue, also impose the necessity of a heavy capital on the part of the importers, and when a man imports \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of manufactured goods, each Spring and Fall, as many of our large importers have to do, it is a heavy additional burden for such a man to have to plank down from \$10,000 to \$20,000 of hard cash before he can handle the goods. Such a necessity is calculated to restrict and monopolise trade, by forcing it into few hands. The smaller dealers have to buy of these on credit, and the cost and risk of aiding what at the best is a very risky kind of business is largely increased to the capitalist. I think for the benefit of these importers the facilities of our bonding system ought to be extended as much as possible, and in order to do so the Customs' Department ought to be provided with adequate bonding warehouses, so that imports of dry goods, as well as liquids, may be stored until required for use at the importer's option. With the very limited capital in this Colony at the present time every effort should be made to encourage the honest trader to do business in the country, and to employ his capital in commerce rather than hoard it. The man who increases taxation, especially in a land of limited resources, is an enemy to his country, and every man who aims to restrict expenditure and reduce taxation is his country's best friend. The dishonest cry for "Protection," on the one hand, and for state-found "Labor," on the other hand, are simply cries to enable certain sections of the community to act as pick-pockets towards other sections of the community under the protection of law; and the contraction of public debt to satisfy such demands is merely a cowardly pretext to inflict upon defenceless successors the long agony of paying compound interest on defunct political obligations. Every protected trade robs somebody; and it is only because the robber is more or less distant—morally or legally—from the scene of the theft and the arm of the victim that he is enabled to operate with impunity. The only excuse urged by the capitalist who asks protection from the state is that he gives labor and keeps the labor in the country, but what protected capitalist ever returns to the public treasury, or intends to return, as much as he takes out of it? There is always a residuum of loss which is never represented, simply because it is not the particular duty of any one to represent it, and the interest of the unrepresented victims—the con-

suming public who are not interested—goes by default. But that consideration matters very little to the average man in politics, or his capitalist supporter, *who gets the cash*; and it is these men and none other who are for ever trying to disturb tariffs and alter these fiscal fences to suit themselves.

The general commercial interest is greatly prejudiced by these constant tariff disturbances, and trade unsettled. Even at the present moment the Newfoundland trade is kept from developing by this cause, and our leading merchants, capitalists and importers are restrained from helping forward the commercial progress of the Colony in consequence of this uncertain feeling. There is a fine future before the Colony if we can manage to unite firmly upon a patriotic policy, the first plank of which shall be the gangway of ordinary Honesty. Then will follow mutual confidence and all the other fruits of comity and neighborliness, for we can never hope to succeed while every other man's knife is at his brother's throat.



## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

TABLE No. 1.—LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

No.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
1	ALE : PORTER, CIDER AND PERRY,— 19,572 gallons ... ..	\$3,914 40	\$5,686 10
	WINES :		
2	274 " Champagne ... ..	1,370 00	978 00
3	569 " Claret ... ..	569 00	271 20
4	178 " Hock ... ..	178 00	156 40
5	1,000 " Malaga ... ..	1,000 00	350 00
6	2,357 " Port and Madeira ... ..	4,714 00	3,889 05
7	894 " Sherry and Manzanilla	1,341 00	1,056 63
8	2,332 " Red ... ..	2,332 00	816 20
	SPIRITS :		
9	6,056 " Brandy ... ..	15,140 00	16,533 60
10	3,247½ " Gin ... ..	3,247 50	6,221 85
11	46,927½ " Rum ... ..	46,927 50	80,760 38
12	14,148 " Whiskey ... ..	21,222 00	32,640 95
13	113 " Undefined ... ..	113 00	339 00
14	75 " Cordials ... ..	75 00	148 30
	TOBACCO AND CIGARS :		
15	119,765 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco ...	19,404 00	24,923 20
16	286,133 " Leaf Tobacco ... ..	22,890 64	57,226 60
17	80 cwt. Stems, Tobacco ... ..	640 00	48 00
18	373 M. Cigars ... ..	6,229 00	2,770 90
19	138½ M. Cigarettes ... ..	367 00	239 60
	VINEGAR :		
20	4,515 gallons ... ..	920 00	677 25
	CONFECTIONARY :		
21	1,419½ cwt. ... ..	21,292 00	9,121 25
		<u>\$173,886 04</u>	<u>\$244,854 46</u>

## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

TABLE No. 2.—FOODS.

No.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
1	Animals (live), 6,374 ... ..	\$100,351 00	\$18,601 05
2	Bacon, Hams and Sausages, 2,007 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. ...	26,101 00	5,019 37
3	Barley and Rice ... ..	13,174 00	1,646 75
4	Beans ... ..	3,301 00	754 15
5	Beef, &c., 16,627 brls. ... ..	19,952 00	16,627 00
6	Biscuit (fancy and other) ... ..	12,372 00	2,043 00
7	Bran and Malt ... ..	4,254 00	531 75
8	Butter (and substitutes) ... ..	254,393 00	41,454 50
9	Canned Meats, 15,142 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. ... ..	12,248 00	2,971 75
10	Cheese, 1,343 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. ... ..	18,812 00	3,993 50
11	Coffee, Cocoa, &c. ... ..	24,230 00	7,659 45
12	Eggs ... ..	1,142 00	85 65
13	Fish, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. ... ..	38 00	14 25
14	Flour, 316,657 brls ... ..	1,266,628 00	94,997 10
15	Fruits (all kinds, including preserves) ...	89,005 81	24,717 39
16	Hay and Straw ... ..	10,160 00	1,993 75
17	Indian Corn and Meal ... ..	26,146 00	2,372 87
18	Lard ... ..	2,554 00	603 15
19	Fresh Meat and Poultry ... ..	48,737 00	5,974 71
20	Molasses, 1,146,646 gallons... ..	342,993 80	80,265 22
21	Oatmeal and Pease, 7,405 brls. ... ..	30,678 00	2,221 50
22	Oats, 80,677 bushels ... ..	24,202 00	4,033 85
23	Pork, 29,614 brls. ... ..	384,982 00	51,824 50
24	Sugar, 21,167 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. ... ..	66 763 00	66,968 75
25	Tea, 871,281 lbs. ... ..	137,834 00	79,843 66
26	Vegetables (all kinds) ... ..	24,046 00	6,070 23
		<b>\$3,125,669 61</b>	<b>\$532,288 85</b>



## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

TABLE No. 3.—CLOTHING, CLOTHING MATERIALS, AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

No.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
1	Cabinet-wares, Woodware and Brooms ...	\$ 19,629 00	\$ 5,576 05
2	Candles ... ..	2,608 00	775 80
3	Carriages ... ..	48 00	12 00
4	Clocks and Watches ... ..	3,709 00	906 65
5	Clothing (Readymade) ... ..	146,510 00	43,314 25
6	Cotton and Woollen goods... ..	812,092 00	203,023 00
7	Earthenware... ..	25,129 00	6,145 85
8	Feathers and Feather Beds... ..	3,009 00	2,106 58
9	Glassware ... ..	16,924 00	4,134 50
10	Hardware ... ..	134,337 00	32,211 30
11	Harnesses ... ..	540 00	145 30
12	India Rubber-ware ... ..	11,066 00	2,725 80
13	Leatherware ... ..	99,344 00	23,913 60
14	Matches ... ..	10,095 00	2,465 65
15	Medicine and Apothecaries' ware ... ..	37,995 00	5,226 65
16	Plate and Jewelry ... ..	6,343 00	1,536 45
17	Sewing Machines ... ..	2,419 00	580 45
18	Soap ... ..	23,038 00	6,871 60
19	Soda ... ..	2,187 00	539 80
20	Woollen goods ... ..	92,431 00	18,486 20
21	Yarns ... ..	16,603 00	1,660 30
		<b>\$1,451,056 00</b>	<b>\$362,357 78</b>

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## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

TABLE No. 4.—FISHERY MATERIALS.

No.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
1	Anchors and Chains ... ..	\$ 10,677 00	\$ 1,067 70
2	Blocks ... ..	937 00	281 10
3	Canvas for Ships' use ... ..	50,663 00	5,066 30
4	Casks and Herring Barrels... ..	1,062 00	394 25
5	Copper Paint ... ..	2,534 00	561 67
6	Cordage ... ..	48,588 00	5,035 80
7	Corks and Corkwood ... ..	1,960 00	196 00
8	Dories and Oars ... ..	3,527 00	668 35
9	Fishing Tackle ... ..	55,475 00	5,547 50
10	Grease and Tallow ... ..	9,185 00	1,600 25
11	Heading ... ..	895 00	223 75
12	Ice ... ..	337 00	67 40
13	Masts and Spars ... ..	2,886 00	360 75
14	Oakum ... ..	3,900 00	390 00
15	Pitch and Tar ... ..	8,265 00	826 50
16	Salt,—34,972 tons ... ..	139,888 00	6,994 40
17	Staves, dressed and undressed ... ..	4,206 00	697 60
		<u>\$ 334,985 00</u>	<u>\$ 29,989 32</u>

## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

TABLE No. 5.—CONSTRUCTIVE MATERIALS.

No.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
1	Bagging and Brin ... ..	\$7,746	\$774 60
2	Bricks ... ..	4,112	1,008 80
3	Blubber ... ..	634	158 50
4	Cement ... ..	1,798	437 50
5	Dynamite and Gunpowder ... ..	14,546	3,462 30
6	Electric plant ... ..	165	40 90
7	Grindstones ... ..	712	170 80
8	Iron ... ..	29,057	2,905 70
9	Lead ... ..	3,446	836 50
10	Leather ... ..	138,632	25,776 30
11	Licorice paste ... ..	3,679	848 50
12	Lumber—3,119 M. feet ... ..	32,243	8,587 25
13	Machinery ... ..	46,022	4,602 20
14	Nails—wro't and cut ... ..	17,505	2,225 50
15	Oils (all kind except Kerosene) ... ..	29,771	6,792 75
16	Paint ... ..	27,338	6,711 70
17	Pipes ... ..	4,026	922 20
18	Shingles and Laths—4,665 M. ... ..	9,330	2,799 00
19	Timber—534 tons ... ..	2,670	320 40
20	Tin—block and cans ... ..	55,993	8,323 90
21	Turpentine and Varnish ... ..	4,194	1,011 55
		<u>\$433,619</u>	<u>\$78,716 85</u>

TABLE No. 6.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
1	Kerosene Oil—479,903 galls. ... ..	\$47,990	\$28,794 18
2	Bank Notes ... ..	3,389	677 80
3	Miscellaneous articles, paying duty 20 p. c. ... ..	22,271	4,454 00
	Ditto.            paying duty 25 p. c. ... ..	134,392	33,598 00
		<u>\$208,042</u>	<u>\$67,523 98</u>

## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

TABLE No. 7.—FREE LIST.

No.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
1	Bark, (extract of) ... ..	\$1,015 00	
2	Boiler plate ... ..	4,424 00	
3	Books, (printed) ... ..	25,313 00	
4	Coal,—87,578 tons ... ..	218,945 00	
5	Coke,—8,766 tons ... ..	8,766 00	
6	Colonial Cordage Co. imports ... ..	95,202 00	
7	Copper Ore, (sealed) ... ..	280 00	
8	Fish, (Dry Cod)—3,550 qtls. ... ..	14,200 00	
9	Do. (Herrings) ... ..	600 00	
10	Fishing Tackle ... ..	17,152 00	
11	Iron, (pig) ... ..	577 00	
12	Miscellaneous Articles ... ..	50,260 00	
13	Municipal Council imports ... ..	12,813 00	
14	Post Office imports ... ..	2,765 00	
15	Printing Paper ... ..	11,200 00	
16	Railway Company imports ... ..	12,300 00	
17	Religious articles ... ..	12,870 00	
18	Specie ... ..	300 00	
		\$ 488,982 00	

## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

TABLE No. 1.—LIQUORS AND TOBACCO—showing Countries from whence derived.

No.	ARTICLES.	British.	Canada.	U. States.	Other Countries.	Total Value.
1	Ale, Porter, &c. ...	\$3,715	\$35	\$164	\$2	\$3,916
2	Wines : Champagne ...	1,370	.....	.....	.....	1,370
3	“ Claret ...	502	61	.....	6	569
4	“ Hock ...	178	.....	.....	.....	178
5	“ Malaga ...	715	57	.....	228	1,000
6	“ Port and Madeira.	1,112	.....	.....	3,602	4,714
7	“ Sherry and Man'a	1,110	24	40	167	1,341
8	“ Red ...	1,751	289	.....	292	2,332
9	Spirits : Brandy ...	13,000	2,130	.....	10	15,140
10	“ Gin ...	3,129	114	.....	4	3,247
11	“ Rum ...	20,992	25,929	.....	6	46,927
12	“ Whisky ...	20,487	735	.....	.....	21,222
13	“ Undefined ...	113	.....	.....	.....	113
14	“ Cordials ...	75	.....	.....	.....	75
15	Tobacco : Manufactured ...	241	11,360	7,690	113	19,404
16	“ Leaf ...	.....	.....	22,890	.....	22,890
17	“ Stems ...	.....	168	472	.....	640
18	“ Cigars ...	3,565	2,349	315	.....	6,229
19	“ Cigarettes ...	.....	141	226	.....	367
20	Vinegar ...	615	239	66	.....	920
21	Confectionary ...	17,610	923	2,759	.....	21,292
	Totals ...	\$90,280	\$44,554	\$34,622	\$4,430	\$173,886

## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

TABLE No. 2.—FOODS—Showing Countries from whence derived.

No.	ARTICLES.	British.	Canada.	U. States.	Other Coun-tries.	Total Value.
1	Animals, (live) ...	\$ 140	\$ 99,810	\$ 70	\$ 331	\$ 100,351
2	Bacon, Hams and Sausages ...	4,420	9,408	12,253	20	26,101
3	Barley and Rice ...	8,035	4,821	318	.....	13,774
4	Beans ...	281	1,350	1,670	.....	3,301
5	Beef, &c. ...	72	55,968	143,364	120	199,524
6	Biscuit, — fancy and other ...	2,342	8,145	1,885	.....	12,372
7	Bran and Malt ...	207	3,687	360	.....	4,254
8	Butter, and substitutes ...	1,083	197,518	55,431	361	254,393
9	Canned Meats ...	1,498	8,989	1,761	.....	12,248
10	Cheese ...	1,288	16,782	742	.....	18,812
11	Coffee, Cocoa, &c. ...	22,946	367	901	16	24,230
12	Eggs ...	.....	1,142	.....	.....	1,142
13	Fish ...	.....	38	.....	.....	38
14	Flour ...	.....	958,444	307,308	876	1,266,628
15	Fruit,—all kinds, including preserves.	61,870	15,946	10,040	1,149	89,005
16	Hay and Straw ...	68	10,092	.....	.....	10,160
17	Indian Corn & Meal.	.....	19,786	6,354	6	26,146
18	Lard ...	.....	755	1,709	.....	2,554
19	Meat (fresh), and Poultry ...	155	40,850	7,732	.....	48,737
20	Molasses ...	332,369	11,306	243	76	343,994
21	Oatmeal and Pease...	812	29,366	500	.....	30,678
22	Oats ...	.....	23,837	289	76	24,202
23	Pork ...	.....	160,550	224,094	338	384,982
24	Sugar ...	57,238	483	8,921	121	66,763
25	Tea ...	133,596	3,739	283	216	137,834
26	Vegetables ...	950	21,965	778	353	24,046
	Totals ...	\$ 629,370	\$ 1,705,144	\$ 787,096	\$ 4,059	\$ 3,125,669

## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

**TABLE No. 3.—CLOTHING, CLOTHING MATERIALS, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Showing Countries from whence derived.**

No.	ARTICLES.	British.	Canada.	U. States.	Other Countries.	Total Value.
1	Cabinet-wares, &c. ...	\$2,302	\$10,567	\$6,528	\$232	\$19,629
2	Candles ... ..	1,849	222	537	.....	2,608
3	Carriages ... ..	95	683	155	.....	933
4	Clocks and Watches ...	1,102	936	1,671	.....	3,709
5	Clothing (ready made)	124,596	5,827	16,061	26	146,510
6	Cotton & Woolen goods	755,595	35,361	20,812	324	812,092
7	Earthenware ... ..	23,834	1,263	32	.....	25,129
8	Feathers and Beds ... ..	.....	3	3,004	2	3,009
9	Glassware ... ..	9,716	596	6,612	.....	16,924
10	Hardware ... ..	83,247	17,411	33,521	158	134,337
11	Harnesses ... ..	108	388	44	.....	540
12	India Rubber ware ...	3,769	3,148	4,149	.....	11,066
13	Leatherware ... ..	48,845	43,972	6,522	5	99,344
14	Matches ... ..	58	5,651	4,371	15	10,095
15	Medicine, &c....	21,413	11,857	4,725	.....	37,995
16	Plate and Jewelry ...	2,940	1,605	1,798	.....	6,343
17	Sewing Machines ...	312	1,407	675	25	2,419
18	Soap ... ..	14,469	3,826	9,723	20	28,038
19	Soda ... ..	2,155	32	.....	.....	2,187
20	Woollen goods ... ..	83,718	7,227	1,419	67	92,431
21	Yarns ... ..	16,591	12	.....	.....	16,603
	Totals ... ..	\$1,196,714	\$151,994	\$122,359	\$874	\$1,471,941

## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

TABLE No. 4.—FISHING MATERIALS—Showing Countries from whence derived.

No.	ARTICLES.	British.	Canada.	U. States.	Other Countries.	Total Value.
1	Anchors and Chains ...	\$9,775	\$902			\$10,677
2	Blocks ...	294	132	\$469	\$42	937
3	Canvas, Ships' use ...	18,690	3,370	28,603		50,663
4	Casks & Herring Brls.	212	602	218	30	1,062
5	Copper Paint ...			2,473	61	2,534
6	Cordage ...	33,355	5,828	6,959	2,446	48,588
7	Corks and Corkwood .	1,649	247	46	18	1,960
8	Dories and Oars ...		722	2,171	634	3,527
9	Fishing Tackle ...	37,962	4,363	12,769	381	55,475
10	Grease and Tallow ...	13	2,500	6,672		9,185
11	Heading ...		895			895
12	Ice... ..		135	202		337
13	Masts and Spars ...	131	2,509		246	2,886
14	Oakum ...	3,497	182	199	22	3,900
15	Pitch and Tar ...	4,123	480	3,626	37	8,265
16	Salt ...	20,888	8,620	1,120	109,260	139,888
17	Staves ...		4,106	100		4,206
	Totals ...	\$130,588	\$35,593	\$65,627	\$113,177	\$334,985



## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

TABLE No. 5.—CONSTRUCTIVE MATERIALS—Showing Countries from whence derived.

No.	ARTICLES.	British.	Canada.	U. States.	Other Countries.	Total Value.
677	1 Bagging and Brin ...	\$ 7,746				\$ 7,746
937	2 Bricks ...	3,506	\$ 177	\$ 429		4,112
663	3 Blubber ...			634		634
062	4 Cement ...	1,437	265	96		1,798
534	5 Dynamite & Gunpowder.	9,174	5,372			14,546
588	6 Electric plant ...	144	121			265
960	7 Grindstones ...	503	99	110		712
527	8 Iron ...	28,462	1,110	62		29,057
475	9 Lead ...	2,267	602			3,446
185	10 Leather ...	3,281	68,223	66,978	150	138,632
895	11 Licorice paste ...	2,785	894			3,679
337	12 Lumber ...		30,675	1,215	353	32,243
886	13 Machinery ...	17,960	19,096	8,966		46,022
900	14 Nails, wrought and cut...	14,068	2,615	783	39	17,505
265	15 Oils, (except Kero.) ...	17,013	6,818	5,542	398	29,771
888	16 Paint, (except Copper) ...	19,313	2,760	5,246	19	27,338
206	17 Pipes ...	2,409	1,475	143		4,026
	18 Shingles and Laths ...		8,978		352	9,330
985	19 Timber ...	190	2,415	25	40	2,670
	20 Tin,—block and cans ...	31,392	23,230	123	1,248	55,993
	21 Turpentine and Varnish.	1,483	518	2,093		4,094
	Totals ...	\$ 163,133	\$ 175,443	\$ 92,444	\$ 2,599	\$ 433,619

## NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORTS—1890.

**TABLE No. 6.—MISCELLANEOUS—Showing Countries from whence derived.**

No.	ARTICLES.	British.	Canadian.	U. States.	Other Countries.	Total Value.
1	Kerosene Oil ... ..		\$2,557	\$45,237	\$196	\$47,990
2	Bank Notes ... ..			3,389		3,389
3	Miscellaneous ... ..	\$100,103	24,501	31,696	363	156,663
	Totals ... ..	\$100,103	\$27,058	\$80,322	\$559	\$208,042

**TABLE No. 7.—FREE LIST—Showing Countries from whence derived.**

No.	ARTICLES.	British.	Canadian.	U. States.	Other Countries.	Total Value.
1	Bark (Extract of) ... ..		\$1,015			\$1,015
2	Boiler Plate ... ..	\$4,157	267			4,424
3	Books (printed) ... ..	16,671	2,863	\$5,779		25,313
4	Coals ... ..	16,827	191,786	10,015	\$335	218,945
5	Coke ... ..	4,187	3,279	1,300		8,766
6	Col. Cordage Co. Imports	65,663	2,700	550	26,289	95,202
7	Copper Ore (sealed) ... ..	280				280
8	Fish (dry cod) ... ..		14,200			14,200
9	Fish (herrings) ... ..		600			600
10	Fishing Tackle ... ..	15,859	796	497		17,152
11	Iron (pig) ... ..	437	140			577
12	Miscellaneous articles ... ..	16,000	18,000	16,000	260	50,260
13	Municipal Comm. Imports	12,079	703	31		12,813
14	Post Office Imports ... ..	1,873	892			2,765
15	Printing Paper ... ..	1,760	8,340	1,100		11,200
16	Railway Co's Imports ... ..	612	2,800	8,888		12,300
17	Religious articles ... ..	6,170	5,762	938		12,870
18	Specie ... ..		300			300
	Totals ... ..	\$162,575	\$251,125	\$45,098	\$26,884	\$483,982

## NEWFOUNDLAND EXPORTS—1890.

Including the Exports from Labrador.

ARTICLES.	DESTINATION.	VALUE.
<b>DRY CODFISH:—</b>		
218,833 qts. ...	... Brazil ... ..	\$984,748
208,474 " ...	... Portugal ... ..	958,980
107,173 " ...	... British West Indies ... ..	385,823
65,574 " ...	... Spain ... ..	262,296
44,949 " ...	... Canada ... ..	170,806
35,455 " ...	... United States ... ..	141,820
39,495 " ...	... Gibraltar ... ..	126,384
23,719 " ...	... United Kingdom ... ..	61,669
16,854 " ...	... Italy ... ..	50,562
6,268 " ...	... French West Indies ... ..	22,565
5,020 " ...	... Sicily ... ..	21,084
2,480 " ...	... Ionian Isles ... ..	6,944
<u>774,294</u> "		<u>\$3,193,681</u>
<b>CANNED LOBSTERS:—</b>		
36,016 cases ...	... United Kingdom ... ..	\$270,120
15,797 " ...	... Canada ... ..	118,477
8,741 " ...	... United States ... ..	65,557
4,469 " ...	... Germany ... ..	33,517
4,052 " ...	... St. Pierre ... ..	30,390
200 " ...	... Sweden ... ..	1,500
50 " ...	... Norway ... ..	375
19 " ...	... Jersey ... ..	142
<u>69,344</u> "		<u>\$520,078</u>
<b>SEAL OIL:—</b>		
3,353 tuns ...	... United Kingdom ... ..	\$301,770
306 " ...	... Canada ... ..	27,540
45 " ...	... Jersey ... ..	4,050
15 " ...	... United States ... ..	1,350
<u>3,719</u> "		<u>\$334,710</u>
<b>COD OIL:—</b>		
2,437 tuns ..	... United Kingdom ... ..	\$485,212
700 " ...	... Canada ... ..	53,200
30 " ...	... United States ... ..	2,280
28 " ...	... Jersey ... ..	2,128
<u>3,195</u> "		<u>\$542,820</u>

## NEWFOUNDLAND EXPORTS—1890.

Including the Exports from Labrador—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	DESTINATION.	VALUE.
<b>HERRINGS (pickled):—</b>		
43,127 bbls. ...	... Canada ... ..	\$150,944
8,469 " ...	... United States ... ..	29,641
7,392 " ...	... British West Indies ... ..	18,480
1,698 " ...	... United Kingdom ... ..	5,094
169 " ...	... French West Indies ... ..	422
24 " ...	... Jersey ... ..	72
<u>60,879</u> "		<u>\$201,653</u>
<b>HERRINGS (frozen &amp; bulk):</b>		
35,017 bbls. ...	... United States ... ..	\$35,017
1,525 " ...	.. Canada ... ..	1,525
<u>36,542</u> "		<u>\$36,542</u>
<b>SALMON (pickled):—</b>		
1,616 tierces	... United States ... ..	\$35,552
1,357 " ...	... United Kingdom ... ..	27,140
928 " ...	... Canada ... ..	18,560
726 " ...	... British West Indies ... ..	11,616
6 " ...	... Jersey ... ..	120
6 " ...	... French West Indies ... ..	96
<u>4,639</u> "		<u>\$93,084</u>
<b>SALMON (preserved):—</b>		
246 cases ...	... United Kingdom ... ..	\$984
200 " ...	... British West Indies ... ..	800
196 " ...	... United States ... ..	784
96 " ...	... Canada ... ..	384
16 " ...	... St. Pierre ... ..	64
2 " ...	... French West Indies ... ..	8
<u>756</u> "		<u>\$3,024</u>
<b>SEAL SKINS:—</b>		
220,321 ...	... United Kingdom ... ..	\$220,321
470 ...	... Canada ... ..	470
72 ...	... Jersey ... ..	72
<u>220,863</u>		<u>\$220,863</u>

## NEWFOUNDLAND EXPORTS—1890.

Including the Exports from Labrador—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	DESTINATION.	VALUE.
IRON PYRITES:—		
1,670 tons ...	United States ...	\$72,315
BONELESS CODFISH:—		
133,000 lbs. ...	Canada ...	\$5,985
6,000 " ...	United States ...	270
3,000 " ...	United Kingdom ...	135
142,000 "		\$6,390
FURS:—		
12,450 ...	United Kingdom ...	\$12,450
2,659 ...	Canada ...	2,659
700 ...	Jersey ...	700
50 ...	United States ...	50
15,859		\$15,859
COPPER ORE:—		
2,245 tons ...	United Kingdom ...	\$226,792
GREEN FISH:—		
7,206 qtls. ...	United States ...	\$11,530
BERRIES (preserved):—		
2,942 cases ...	United States ...	\$14,710
ICE:—		
1,450 tons ...	United States ...	\$11,600
MISCELLANEOUS:—		
Antimony Ore ...		\$1,200
Bear and Calf Skins ...		212
Blubber (Cod) ...		80
Bill Fish ...	United Kingdom ...	\$36,885
Bones (old) ...	Other British Ports .	10,305
Caplin ...	Canada ...	33,599
Copper (old) ...	United States ...	17,883
Corlage ...	Foreign ...	343
Core fish, 754 qtls. ...		\$99,015
Eels ...		160
Firewood and Knees ...		192
Fish Skins ...		

## NEWFOUNDLAND EXPORTS—1890.

Including the Exports from Labrador—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	DESTINATION.	VALUE.
MISCELLANEOUS.—(Cont'd):		
Haddock, 724 qtls. ...		\$1,872
Halibut ... ..		526
Herrings (preserved and smoked) ... ..		23
Hides, 1,057 ... ..		3,171
Hoops, 9,601 bbls. ...		4,800
Iron (old), 1,090 tons ...		21,800
Junk (old), 4,600 tons ...		4,600
Ling, 138 qtls. ... ..		276
Lumber, 1,329 M. ... ..		21,180
Metal (old) ... ..	(See page 31.)	1,280
Oil—Cod Liver, 5,440 gal.		2,448
Oil—Herring, 6½ tons....		325
Oil—Other, 20½ tons ...		1,630
Punchion heads & shooks		1,863
Salmon (fresh) ... ..		250
Spindle wood ... ..		2,913
Stearine, 46½ tons ... ..		2,325
Tongues & Sounds, 75 bbls.		450
Trout, 1,642 bbls. ... ..		9,852
Whalebone, 69 cwt. ... ..		3,450
Sundries ... ..		8,200
		<u>\$99,015</u>

## NEWFOUNDLAND EXPORTS—1890.

Including the Exports from Labrador—(Continued,)

ARTICLES.		VALUE.
<b>Recapitulation.</b>		
Dry Codfish ... ..	774,294 quintals ... ..	\$3,193,681
Canned Lobsters ... ..	69,344 cases ... ..	520,078
Seal Oil ... ..	3,719 tons ... ..	334,710
Cod Oil ... ..	3,195 tons ... ..	242,820
Herrings—pickled ... ..	60,879 barrels ... ..	204,653
Do. —frozen & bulk ... ..	36,542 barrels ... ..	36,542
Salmon—pickled ... ..	4,639 tierces ... ..	93,084
Do. —preserved ... ..	756 cases ... ..	3,024
Seal Skins ... ..	... ..	220,863
Iron Pyrites ... ..	... ..	72,315
Copper Ore... ..	2,245 tons ... ..	226,792
Boneless Codfish ... ..	142,000 lbs. ... ..	6,390
Furs ... ..	... ..	15,859
Green Fish... ..	7,206 quintals ... ..	11,530
Berries—preserved ... ..	... ..	14,710
Ice ... ..	1,450 tons ... ..	11,600
Miscellaneous ... ..	... ..	59,015
	Total ... ..	\$5,307,666
	Labrador Exports ... ..	759,752
	Grand total ... ..	\$6,067,418

N. B.—Besides above there were Exports from Newfoundland for the year 1890, of products not the growth or production of the Colony, to the value of \$32,268.

## NEWFOUNDLAND EXPORTS—1890.

Including the Exports from Labrador, as follows:

## LABRADOR.

ARTICLES.	DESTINATION.	VALUE.
DRY CODFISH:—		
92,655 qtls. ...	Italy ... ..	\$240,903
70,035 “ ...	Spain ... ..	182,091
55,852 “ ...	United Kingdom ... ..	145,215
22,436 “ ...	Greece ... ..	58,334
18,050 “ ...	Gibraltar ... ..	46,930
3,300 “ ...	Portugal ... ..	8,580
4,200 “ ...	Turkey ... ..	10,920
94 “ ...	Canada ... ..	244
<u>266,622</u> “		<u>\$693,217</u>
HERRING (pickled):—		
10,943 brls. ...	Canada ... ..	\$38,300
541 “ ...	United States ... ..	1,894
<u>11,484</u> “		<u>\$40,194</u>
SALMON (pickled):—		
354 tierces ...	United States ... ..	\$7,434
161 “ ...	Canada ... ..	3,381
156 “ ...	United Kingdom ... ..	3,276
151 “ ...	Greece ... ..	3,171
<u>822</u> “		<u>\$17,262</u>
CORE FISH:—		
387 brls. ...	Canada ... ..	\$1,548
50 “ ...	United States ... ..	200
<u>437</u> “		<u>\$1,748</u>
TROUT (pickled):—		
18 brls. ...	United States ... ..	\$108
15 “ ...	Canada ... ..	90
<u>33</u> “		<u>\$198</u>



## NEWFOUNDLAND EXPORTS—1890.

Including the Exports from Labrador, as follows:

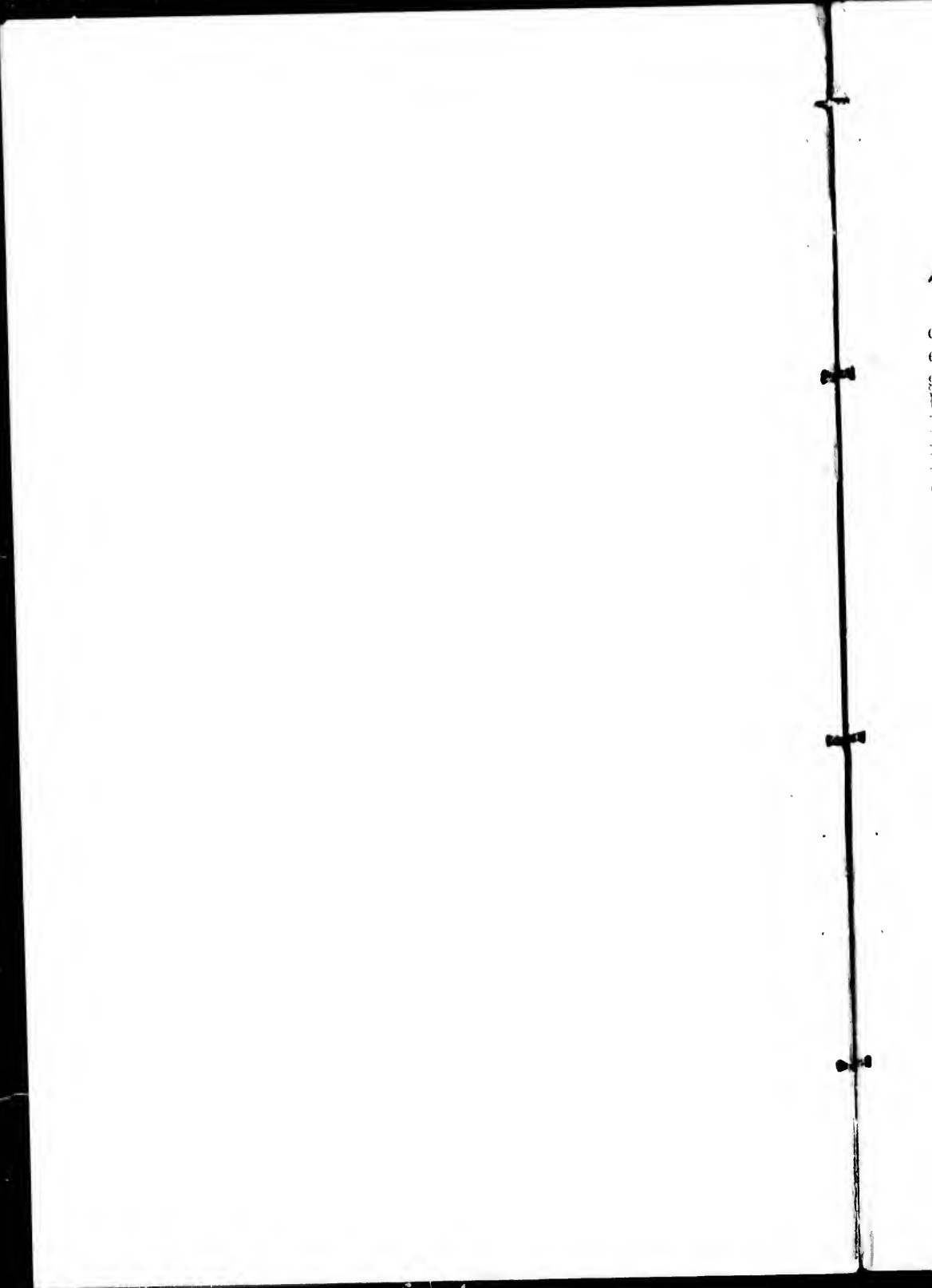
LABRADOR.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	DESTINATION.	VALUE.
SUNDRIES:—		
38,080 lbs. Salmon (froz.)	France ... ..	\$ 3,808
26 tons Cod Oil	United Kingdom ... ..	1,024
15 " Seal Oil	United Kingdom ... ..	975
525 Seal Skins	United Kingdom ... ..	420
1 brl. Tongues	Canada ... ..	6
		<u>\$ 7,133</u>
Total value Labrador Exports, 1890	... ..	<u>\$ 759,752</u>

## RECAPITULATION

Of Countries to which combined Exports, including Labrador, were shipped.

United Kingdom	... ..	\$ 1,500,382
Other British Ports, except Canada	... ..	434,308
Canada	... ..	627,718
United States	... ..	449,995
Foreign Countries	... ..	3,055,015
Grand total	... ..	<u>\$ 6,067,418</u>



## APPENDIX.

### OBSERVATIONS ON THE TARIFF.

THE intention of the following set of Tables is to show the rate of duty per centum to cost of all the leading articles of import, by reducing specific rates of duty, where they exist, to a uniform *ad valorem* rate, and, in the case where goods of the same class are subject to different rates of duty, by averaging these various rates to a common denominator. By this means it is possible to discover any anomalies that may exist in rating goods of the same class. I am not aware that any attempt has been made to determine this fact before. The second column of the tables shows the difference of duty now as compared with 1890, several revisions of the Tariff having since taken place, and the rates having been considerably increased on nearly all the leading articles of import. I am aware that in valuing goods, on importation, for Customs' purposes, that are not subject to *ad valorem* rates, it is customary not to be exact about such valuations. This should be remedied, as all valuations are sworn to, and the true value can as well be given; but it may be assumed that all values given are approximately correct, and in any case they are the values on which the sum total valuation of annual imports is made.

Taking these Tables as such, it appears that the ratio of taxation to cost levied on articles classed under them was in 1890 as follows, as compared with what it would have been were the same quantity and value of imports made under the 1896 tariff now existing:—

	Rate 1890.	Rate 1896.
Table No. 1.—Liquors and Tobacco ...	140	160
2.—Foods ... ..	17	17½
3.—Clothing, &c. ... ..	25	30
4.—Fishing materials ... ..	9	8½
5.—Constructive ... ..	18	22
6.—Miscellaneous ... ..	32½	37
7.—Free List ... ..	—	—

While the average on the whole, which was 21.10 in 1890, is now, (1896), 23.50, or 23½ per cent. That the exact rates on

each item as laid down in the official Tariff may be compared with these computations I have appended a copy of the said Tariff as adopted on the 29th of June last and now in force.

Taking the present Tariff as a whole, I am of opinion that it is an undoubtedly high one. True there are some items taxed under the United States and Canadian tariffs as high as 60 per cent. ad valorem, but these are such items as never appear in our import list at all or would be imported in such very small quantities as would not materially affect the gross revenue. With us the high ratio spreads over so many articles of general consumption that it cannot fail to produce a large revenue. The lowest rate is 5 per cent., and it applies to only four articles, Salt, Oatmeal, Pease and Vegetables, which combinedly affect an import value of \$194,612, and an annual import duty of \$15,286. The free imports represent an annual value of \$488,982. There is a 7½ per cent. rate, which takes in Tobacco Stems, Eggs, Grease and Tallow, but this only represents a value of \$10,967, and a duty of \$1,724. The principal rates that affect the general trade and consumption of the Colony, and that are applied to articles of universal use (not superfluities), range from 10 to 30 per cent., and all articles included within this range may be considered—according to the general tariff standard adopted—as being evenly and fairly taxed.

So also (with perhaps two exceptions) may be considered the articles covered by Table No. 1—Liquors and Tobacco, and if this be conceded it is easy enough to deal with the exceptions. All the articles in the table of foods except Sugar, and all the articles in the other table except Feathers and Kerosene Oil, come within this category. There are some exceptionally high rates applied to some manufactures of wood, to casks and tin cans, evidently intended for a special purpose, but as these rates are obviously prohibitive, it is not possible to ascertain how far they affect the revenue. At all events it is scarcely to our credit as an industrial community that we annually import Matches to the value of \$10,095, Jams and Preserves to the value of \$7,880, Hay and Straw to the value of \$10,160, and Vegetables to the value of \$24,046. These articles, together with Confectionary to the value of \$21,292, and Dried Apples to the value of \$2,251, represent a total import of over \$70,000 annually, and they are very justly the objects of taxation, although even a high rate of duty seems to have little or no effect upon them. The two articles in No. 1 Table which seem to be

unfairly burdened are Ales and Tobacco, although it is only fair to say that, in this case also, neither the one nor the other seems to mind it, as far as the continued extent of their annual imports is concerned. The article of Sugar is taxed fearfully high—to the extent of 115 per cent. *ad valorem*—and yet the duty on this article has actually increased since 1890 from \$66,969 annually to \$85,951. It would seem from this that the people of Newfoundland must and will have Sugar, Tea, and Tobacco, and cannot do without the import of Kerosene Oil (from 500,000 to 600,000 gallons) which is annually made. On the whole, therefore, I should feel inclined to class the entire amount of annual duties (as represented by the figures of 1890) into two parts, having regard to what I, perhaps, may be allowed to call ordinary and extraordinary taxation, as follows:

Ordinary	...	...	...	\$893,427
Extra.	...	...	...	422,567
				<u>\$1,315,994</u>

Meaning by “ordinary” the ordinary taxation on articles of ordinary consumption, according to the general scale or standard laid down, and by “extraordinary” meaning the unusual extent of taxation derived from unusually high rates of taxation, as applied to articles that are deemed unnecessary, or the same high rates as applied to articles that people generally, notwithstanding—or rather notwithstanding—these rates, still consume as largely as ever.

With these and other similar cases before us, it is exceedingly difficult to adhere to general principles of taxation, to determine what is a “luxury” and what a prime “necessity” of life, or to ascertain how high any particular article may be taxed before reaching the breaking strain. All that the political economist can do is to give the facts and let the reader draw his own conclusions. Experience shows that it is extremely possible to awaken rebellion against the taxing authority when and where the rate becomes conspicuously special and vindictive. This applies especially to the article of intoxicants. Excluding Wines and Ales, which are articles of almost non-importation into this Colony, we find that the relatively small consumption of Spirits is taxed so high as to drive it into an evasion of the duty, which is perilous to all the interests concerned. The total consumption of spirits per capita is

less in this island, according to the returns, than in any other countries in the world except Italy and Spain, being only between 60,000 and 70,000 gallons annually, or about one-third (0.33) of a gallon per capita. The following table shows the rate of consumption in European countries:—

	Galls. per inhabitant.
Denmark ... ..	4.30
Sweden and Norway ... ..	4.20
Belgium and Holland ... ..	4.20
Scotland ... ..	2.35
Ireland ... ..	1.29
France and England ... ..	.80 to .90
Italy ... ..	.30
Spain ... ..	.20

And when it is remembered that in most of the above countries the consumption of beer and wine is also large, it will be seen that our consumption of spirits (.33 per inhabitant), is small indeed.

Since commencing these researches the figures relating to the imports of 1894 have been made accessible. It will be remembered that at the close of that year occurred our financial crash, but this event did not affect the imports for the year. I have compared these imports and exports with those of 1890 and find all the deductions made by me fully confirmed. The figures for 1894 are as follows:—

#### IMPORTS :

From United Kingdom ... ..	\$2 538,942
Canada ... ..	2,643,032
British West Indies ... ..	309,014
United States ... ..	1,577,060
Foreign Countries ... ..	96 690
Total ... ..	<u>\$7,164,738</u>

#### EXPORTS :

To United Kingdom ... ..	\$1,326,815
Canada ... ..	755,891
British West Indies ... ..	241,701
Gibraltar ... ..	360,434
United States ... ..	673,298
Foreign Countries ... ..	2,418,503
Total ... ..	<u>\$5,776,642</u>

Or, assuming that the Exports to Gibraltar were for foreign consumption, our account with countries not British stands as follows:—Exports to \$2,778,957; Imports from \$96,690; Balance of trade in our favor for 1894, \$2,682,267. The account with the United States is also in the same proportions as 1890.

It thus appears that our normal imports range from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 annually, and that our exports are about the same. Our tariff rates are so evenly levied that there should be no fluctuation beyond a range of (say) \$100,000 in our annual Customs' revenue, and any serious decline, either on a specific article of import or on the whole, can be readily detected. It must be a matter of just pride to every patriotic Newfoundlander that our purchasing capacities are still so eagerly prized and sought after. A people who can buy goods to the value of six to seven millions of dollars annually for cash are not to be despised, and mere incidents in their career weigh but lightly in the balance against that substantial fact. Multiply that sum by 20, and we get the capitalised value of our annual marine wealth, the Fisheries, and is it to be wondered at that Mademoiselle Canada should be seeking the hand of the fisher lad with whom foreign nations have contracted a prospective debt equal in value to a dowry of \$60,000,000 for codfish alone? Is there any other country of northern latitude where the people have only to eat, drink and consume as usual in order to roll in an annual revenue sufficient to defray the whole cost of their government, and have only to export their surplus products in their natural condition in order to obtain a credit trade balance with foreign countries equal in value to one-half of their whole exports? And if this favored country is only tenanted by about 200,000 souls, and if its cost of government is only \$1,500,000 annually, and if the balance of yearly trade in its favor is only three millions of dollars, are not these sums, in their mutual proportions, productive of such an amount of benefit to the people of this country as there is no parallel for in the annals of political economy? May those to whom is committed the custody of this valuable treasure guard it faithfully in the interests of its owners, for verily the sea-pearl is a perilous trust!

Average ratio per centum of duty to value on all leading articles  
of Newfoundland Imports [1890], as per Tables 1 to 7.

No.	ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	VALUE.	DUTY.	RATIO TO COST.	
				1890.	1896.
<i>Table No. 1.—Liquors &amp; Tobacco.</i>					
1	Ale, Porter, &c. ... ..	\$3,914	\$5,686	145	180
2	WINES : Champagne ... ..	1,370	978	71	90
3	“ Claret ... ..	569	271	48	55
4	“ Hock ... ..	178	156	81	100
5	“ Malaga ... ..	1,000	350	35	112½
6	“ Port and Madeira ... ..	4,714	3,889	82	82
7	“ Sherry and Manzanilla ... ..	1,341	1,056	80	80
8	“ Red ... ..	2,332	816	35	35
9	SPIRITS : Brandy ... ..	15,140	16,533	109	128
10	“ Gin ... ..	3,248	6,221	190	230
11	“ Rum ... ..	46,928	80,760	172	200
12	“ Whiskey ... ..	21,222	32,640	154	173
13	“ Undefined ... ..	113	339	300	320
14	“ Cordials ... ..	75	148	198	220
15	TOBACCO : Manufactured ... ..	19,404	24,923	127	189
16	“ Leaf ... ..	22,890	57,226	250	375
17	“ Stems ... ..	640	48	7½	7½
18	“ Cigars ... ..	6,229	2,770	44½	73½
19	“ Cigarettes ... ..	367	239	65	102
20	Vinegar ... ..	920	677	73½	73½
21	Confectionary ... ..	21,292	9,128	43	50
		\$173,886	\$244,854		

Average rate per cent. of duty to cost on this Table (1890)—140 %  
“ “ “ “ “ (1896)—160 %



Average ratio per centum of duty to value on all leading articles  
of Newfoundland Imports [1890], as per Tables 1 to 7.

No.	ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	VALUE.	DUTY.	RATIO TO COST.	
				1890.	1896.
<i>Table No. 2.—Foods.</i>					
	1 Animals (live) ... ..	\$100,351	\$18,601	18½	20
	2 Bacon, Hams and Sausages ... ..	26,101	5,019	19	20
	3 Barley and Rice ... ..	13,174	1,647	12½	12½
	4 Beans ... ..	3,301	754	23	30
	5 Beef, &c. ... ..	199,524	16,627	8½	9
	6 Biscuit (fancy and other) ... ..	12,372	2,043	20	30
	7 Bran and Malt ... ..	4,254	532	12½	12½
	8 Butter (and substitutes) ... ..	254,393	41,454	16½	17½
	9 Canned Meats ... ..	12,248	2,972	25	30
	10 Cheese ... ..	18,812	3,993	21¼	21¼
	11 Coffee, Cocoa, &c. ... ..	24,230	7,660	31½	31½
	12 Eggs ... ..	1,142	86	7½	7½
	13 Fish ... ..	38	14	37	—
	14 Flour ... ..	1,266,628	94,997	7½	7½
	15 Fruits ... ..	89,006	24,717	17¾	19½
	16 Hay and Straw ... ..	10,160	1,993	20	20
	17 Indian Corn and Meal ... ..	26,146	2,373	8	10
	18 Lard ... ..	2,554	605	25	30
	19 Fresh Meat and Poultry ... ..	48,737	5,975	15	15
	20 Molasses ... ..	343,993	80,265	23	23
	21 Oatmeal and Pease ... ..	30,678	2,221	5	5
	22 Oats ... ..	24,202	4,033	15	15
	23 Pork ... ..	384,982	51,824	13½	11½
	24 Sugar ... ..	66,763	66,969	100	115
	25 Tea ... ..	137,834	79,844	57¼	62¼
	26 Vegetables ... ..	24,046	6,070	5	5
		<b>\$3,125,669</b>	<b>\$532,288</b>		

Average rate per cent. of duty to cost on this Table (1890)—17 %

“ “ “ “ (1896)—17½ %

Average ratio per centum of duty to value on all leading articles of Newfoundland Imports [1890], as per Tables 1 to 7.

No.	ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	VALUE.	DUTY.	RATIO TO COST.	
				1890.	1896.
<i>Table No. 3.—Clothing, &amp;c.</i>					
1	Cabinet-wares, &c. ... ..	\$ 19,629	\$ 5,576	28	35
2	Candles ... ..	2,608	775	29	35
3	Carriages ... ..	933	277	25	35
4	Clocks and Watches ... ..	3,709	907	24½	30
5	Clothing (Readymade) ... ..	146,510	43,315	30	35
6	Cotton and Woollen goods ... ..	812,092	203,023	25	30
7	Earthenware ... ..	25,129	6,146	25	30
8	Feathers and Feather Beds ... ..	3,009	2,106	70	70
9	Glassware ... ..	16,924	4,155	24½	30
10	Hardware ... ..	134,337	32,212	24	30
11	Harnesses ... ..	540	145	27	35
12	India Rubber-ware ... ..	11,066	2,726	24½	30
13	Leatherware ... ..	99,344	23,914	24	30
14	Matches ... ..	10,095	2,465	24½	35
15	Medicines, &c. ... ..	37,995	5,227	14	20
16	Plate and Jewelry ... ..	6,343	1,536	24	30
17	Sewing Machines ... ..	2,419	580	24	10
18	Soap ... ..	28,038	6,872	24½	30
19	Soda ... ..	2,187	539	24½	30
20	Woollen goods ... ..	92,431	18,486	20	30
21	Yarns ... ..	16,603	1,660	10	10
		<b>\$1,471,941</b>	<b>\$ 362,623</b>		

Average rate per cent. of duty to cost on this Table (1890) 25 %  
 " " " " (1896) 30 %

Average ratio per centum of duty to value on all leading articles  
of Newfoundland Imports [1890], as per Tables 1 to 7.

No.	ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	VALUE.	DUTY.	RATIO TO COST.	
				1890.	1896.
<i>Table No. 4.—Fishing Materials.</i>					
1	Anchors and Chains ...	\$ 10,677	\$ 1,067	10	10
2	Blocks ...	937	281	30	35
3	Canvas for Ships' use ...	50,663	5,067	10	10
4	Casks and Herring Barrels ...	1,062	394	37	37
5	Copper Paint ...	2,534	561	22	30
6	Corlage ...	48,588	5,036	14	10
7	Corks and Corkwood ...	1,960	196	10	10
8	Dories and Oars ...	3,527	668	19	25
9	Fishing Tackle ...	55,475	5,547	10	10
10	Grease and Tallow ...	9,185	1,600	17½	7½
11	Heading ...	895	223	25	30
12	Ice ...	337	68	20	30
13	Masts and Spars ...	2,886	361	12½	12½
14	Oakum ...	3,900	390	10	10
15	Pitch and Tar ...	8,265	826	10	10 & 30
16	Salt,—34,972 tons ...	139,888	6,995	5	5
17	Staves, dressed and undressed ...	4,206	698	16½	19
		<b>\$ 334,985</b>	<b>\$ 29,989</b>		

Average rate per cent. of duty to cost on this Table (1890)—9 %  
 “ “ “ “ “ (1896)—8½ %

Average ratio per centum of duty to value on all leading articles  
of Newfoundland Imports [1890], as per Tables 1 to 7.

No.	ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	VALUE.	DUTY.	RATIO TO COST.	
				1890.	1896.
<i>Table No. 5.—Const'ive Materials.</i>					
1	Bagging and Brin ... ..	\$7,746	\$774	10	10
2	Bricks ... ..	4,112	1,009	24½	10
3	Blubber ... ..	634	158	25	30
4	Cement ... ..	1,798	438	24½	10
5	Dynamite and Gunpowder ...	14,546	3,462	24	30
6	Electric plant ... ..	165	41	25	10
7	Grindstones ... ..	712	171	24	30
8	Iron ... ..	29,057	2,906	10	10
9	Lead ... ..	3,446	837	24½	30
10	Leather ... ..	138,632	25,776	18½	25
11	Licorice paste ... ..	3,679	849	23	30
12	Lumber—3,119 M. feet ...	32,243	8,587	26½	36
13	Machinery ... ..	46,022	4,602	10	10
14	Nails—wro't and cut ... ..	17,505	2,225	12½	18
15	Oils (all kind except Kerosene).	29,771	6,793	22½	30
16	Paint ... ..	27,338	6,712	24½	30
17	Pipes ... ..	4,026	922	23	30
18	Shingles and Laths—4,665 M....	9,330	2,800	30	30
19	Timber—534 tons ... ..	2,670	320	12	12
20	Tin—block and cans ... ..	55,993	8,324	15	15
21	Turpentine and Varnish ...	4,194	1,012	24	30
		<b>\$433,619</b>	<b>\$78,716 85</b>		

Average rate per cent. of duty to cost on this Table (1890)—18 %  
 “ “ “ “ “ (1896)—22 %

Average ratio per centum of duty to value on all leading articles  
of Newfoundland Imports [1890], as per Tables 1 to 7.

No.	ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	VALUE.	DUTY.	RATIO TO COST.	
				1890.	1896.
<i>Table No. 6.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
1	Kerosene Oil ... ..	\$47,990	\$28,794	60	60
2	Bank Notes ... ..	3,389	678	20	30
3	Miscellaneous ... ..	156,663	22,271	20	30
			134,392	25	30
		<u>\$208,042</u>	<u>67,524</u>		

Average rate per cent. of duty to cost on this Table (1890) 32½ %  
 " " " " (1896) 37 %

**Average ratio per centum of duty to value on all leading articles  
of Newfoundland Imports [1890], as per Tables 1 to 7.**

No.	ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	VALUE.	DUTY.	RATIO TO COST.	
				1890.	1896.
<i>Table No. 7.—Free List.</i>					
1	Bark, (extract of) ... ..	\$ 1,015	} Free.	Nil.	Nil.
2	Boiler plate ... ..	4,424			
3	Books, (printed) ... ..	25,313			
4	Coal,—87,578 tons ... ..	218,945			
5	Coke,—8,766 tons ... ..	8,766			
6	Colonial Cordage Co. imports ...	95,202			
7	Copper Ore, (sealed) ... ..	280			
8	Fish, (Dry Cod) ... ..	14,200			
9	Do. (Herrings) ... ..	600			
10	Fishing Tackle ... ..	17,152			
11	Iron, (pig) ... ..	577			
12	Miscellaneous Articles ... ..	50,260			
13	Municipal Council imports ... ..	12,813			
14	Post Office imports ... ..	2,765			
15	Printing Paper ... ..	11,200			
16	Railway Company imports ... ..	12,300			
17	Religious articles ... ..	12,870			
18	Specie ... ..	300			
		\$ 488,982			

As it is impossible to ascertain from the published tariff whether any alteration has been made on several of these articles, most of which are still exempt from duty, I have rated the whole of this extent of import as free.

## THE PRESENT TARIFF.

ADOPTED THE 29th OF JUNE, 1896.

As considerable alterations have been made in the Tariff of Customs' duties since 1890, the following statement of the rates now in operation is appended :

**TABLE No. 1.—LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.**

1. *Ale, Porter, &c.*,—the gallon, 35 cents.
2. *Wines*, Champagne—the gallon, \$4.20.
3. " Claret—the gallon, 55 cents.
4. " Hock—the gallon, \$1.
5. " \*Malaga, &c.,—the gallon, 35 cents, to \$1 and 12½ per cent. ad valorem.
6. " Port and Madeira—the gallon, \$1.65.
7. " Sherry and Manzanilla—the gallon, \$1 and 12½ per cent. ad val.
8. " Red—the gallon, 35 cents.
- All other Wines—the gallon, \$1.10, and 15 per cent. ad valorem.
9. *Spirits*, Brandy—the gallon, \$3.20 for proof Spirits.
10. " Gin—the gallon, \$2.60 for proof Spirits.
11. " Rum—the gallon, \$2.00 for proof Spirits.
12. " Whiskey—the gallon, \$2.30 for proof Spirits.
13. " Undefined—the gallon, \$3.20.
14. " Cordials—the gallon, \$2.20.
15. *Tobacco*, Manufactured (including stripped leaf)—the pound, 30 cents and 5 per cent. ad valorem.
16. " Leaf and Stems—the pound, 30 cents.
17. " Stems for Snuff—the cwt., 60 cents.
18. " Cigars—the M., \$9 and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
19. " Cigarettes—the M., \$2 and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
20. *Vinegar*—the gallon, 30 cents.
21. *Confectionary* (not including ornaments)—the cwt., \$7.

\* The difference in the rates on this Wine is for Wine costing under and over 80 cents per gallon, respectively, at the port of shipment. Only the cheaper Wine is imported here.

**TABLE No. 2.—FOODS.**

1. *Animals* (live), oxen, cows and bulls—20 per cent. ad val. Horses, mares, &c.—\$6 each. Calves, sheep and pigs—60 cents each. All other live animals 30 per cent. ad val., except animals imported by agricultural societies for stock breeding purposes, which are free.
2. *Bacon*, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Sausages—the cwt. \$2.65.
3. *Barley and Rice*—12½ per cent. ad val.
4. *Beans*—30 per cent. ad val.
5. *Beef*, Pig's Heads, Tongues, Feet and Hocks (salted)—the cwt. \$2.65.
6. *Biscuit* (ship's)—the cwt. 20 cents; Fancy—30 per cent. ad val.
7. *Bran, Malt and Hops*—12½ per cent. ad val.
8. *Butter* (and substitutes)—per cwt. \$3.

9. *Canned Meats*—30 per cent. ad val.
10. *Cheese*—the cwt. \$3.
11. *Coffee* (green)—the lb. 5 cents; (Roasted or ground)—the lb. 7 cents.  
*Chocolate and Cocoa*—the lb. 6 cents.
12. *Eggs*—7½ per cent. ad val.
13. *Fish* (foreign)—per qtl. \$1.50.
14. *Flour*—the barrel, 25 cents.
15. *Fruits*. Apples—the brl. 60 cents; Dried apples—the pound 2 cents;  
Other dried fruit (as Currants and Raisins)—the lb. 3 cts. Oranges,  
Lemons, Grapes, Nuts, Limes and Olives—10 per cent. ad valorem.  
Other canned, bottled or preserved fruit, 30 per cent. ad val. All  
other fruit free.
16. *Hay*—per ton (of 2240 lbs.) \$1.80. *Straw*—per ton \$1.
17. *Indian Corn*—per bushel (of 57 lbs.) 6 cents. *Meal*—per brl. 25 cts.
18. *Lard*—30 per cent. ad val.
19. *Fresh Meat and Poultry*—the lb. 1½ cents.
20. *Molasses*—the gallon 7 cents.
21. *Oatmeal and Pease*—the brl. (of 200 lbs., 30 cents.
22. *Oats*—the bushel 5 cents.
23. *Pork*—the brl. (of 200 lbs.) \$1.50.
24. *Sugar*. Loaf, cut and cube—the cwt. \$5; Bastard, crystallised and gran-  
ulated—the cwt. \$4; Unrefined, brown and straw—the cwt. \$3.50.
25. *Tea*—the pound, 5 cents and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
26. *Vegetables*: Cabbages—the hundred, \$2; Potatoes—the bushel, 5 cents;  
Turnips, Carrots, Turnips and Beets—the bushel, 10 cents; other  
Vegetables, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

**TABLE No. 3.—CLOTHING, &c.**

1. *Cabinet-ware*—35 per cent. ad valorem; Musical Instruments - 30 per  
cent.; Brooms and Whisks—45 per cent.; other manufactures of  
wood—35 per cent.
2. *Candles*—35 per cent. ad valorem.
3. *Carriages, Waggon and Sleighs*—35 per cent. ad valorem.
4. *Clocks and Watches*—30 per cent. ad valorem.
5. *Clothing*, (readymade)—35 per cent. ad valorem.
6. *Cotton and Woollen goods*, (except above)—30 per cent. ad valorem.
7. *Earthenware*—30 per cent. ad valorem.
8. *Feathers and Feather Beds*—the pound, 7 cents.
9. *Glassware*—30 per cent. ad valorem.
10. *Hardware* (general)—30 per cent. ad valorem.
11. *Harnesses*—35 per cent. ad valorem.
12. *India Rubber-ware*—30 per cent. ad valorem.
13. *Leatherware*—30 per cent. ad valorem.
14. *Matches*—35 per cent. ad valorem.
15. *Medicines*—20 per cent. ad valorem; Apothecaries' wares—30 per cent.
16. *Plate and Jewelry*—30 per cent. ad valorem.
17. *Sewing Machines*—10 per cent. ad valorem.
18. *Soup*—30 per cent. ad valorem.
19. *Soda* (Bread)—20 per cent. (Washing)—30 per cent., ad valorem.
20. *Woollen goods*,—(Stockings, Shirts and Drawers, made by hand),—  
35 per cent. ad valorem.
21. *Yarns* (and worsteds of all kinds)—10 per cent. ad valorem.



TABLE No. 4.—FISHERY MATERIALS.

1. *Anchors* and Chain Cables, Copper and Composition Metal for Ships, including Bars, Bolts, Sheathing and Nails of the same material—10 per cent. ad valorem.
2. *Blocks*—35 per cent. ad valorem.
3. *Canvas*, Sailcloth and Tarpaulin Canvas for Ships' use—10 per cent. ad valorem.
4. *Casks* (second hand, empty) under 45 gallons—45 cents each; over 45 gallons—\$1.45 each. *Herring Barrels*—25 cents each.
5. *Copper Paint*—30 per cent. ad valorem.
6. *Cordage*—10 per cent. ad valorem.
7. *Corks* and *Corkwood*—10 per cent. ad valorem.
8. *Dories* and *Dory Oars*—25 per cent. ad valorem.
9. *Fishing Tackle*—10 per cent. ad valorem.
10. *Grease* and *Tallow*, (and Palm Oil)—7½ per cent. ad valorem.
11. *Heading*—12½ per cent. ad valorem.
12. *Ice*—30 per cent. ad valorem.
13. *Masts* (pieces) and *Spars* (not manufactured)—12½ per cent.
14. *Oakum*—10 per cent. ad valorem.
15. *Pitch* and *Tar*, Resin and Raw Turpentine—10 per cent.
16. *Salt* (in bulk)—the ton, 20 cents.
17. *Staves* (undressed)—12½ per cent. Manufactured or partly, 40 per cent. ad val. Second-hand (manufactured) per hundred, \$1.40 to \$5.75.

TABLE No. 5.—CONSTRUCTIVE MATERIALS.

1. *Bagging and Brin*—(for local biscuit)—10 per cent. ad val.
2. *Bricks*—10 per cent. ad val.
3. *Blubber*—(foreign)—30 per cent. ad val.
4. *Cement*—10 per cent. ad val.
5. *Dynamite and Gunpowder*—30 per cent. ad val.
6. *Electric plant* (machinery)—10 per cent. ad val.
7. *Grindstones*—30 per cent. ad val.
8. *Iron*—Hoop, Bar, Bolt, Sheets, plates and pieces, 10 per cent. ad val. (Old iron, pig iron, and strips for nail manufacture, free.)
9. *Lead*—30 per cent. ad val.
10. *Leather*—25 per cent. ad val.
11. *Licorice paste*—30 per cent. ad val.
12. *Lumber* (rough), per M., \$3.50. Other, per M., \$5.
13. *Machinery*—10 per cent. ad val. (Special, free.)
14. *Nails*—wro't, 10 per cent. ; cut and wire, 35 per cent. ad val.
15. *Oils* (except Kero.) Palm, 7½ per cent. ; Olein and other butter oils and Olive oil, 10 per cent. For fish preservatives, free. All others (except Kero.) 30 per cent. ad val.
16. *Paint*—30 per cent. ad val.
17. *Pipes* (all kinds)—30 per cent. ad val.
18. *Shingles and Laths*—per M., 60 cents.
19. *Timber*—per ton—60 cents.
20. *Tin*—(plates, block and sheet), 10 per cent. ; cans, 40 per cent. ; all other, 40 per cent. ad val.
21. *Turpentine* (raw)—10 per cent. ; Spirits and Varnish, 30 per ct. ad val.

**TABLE No. 6.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

1. *Kerosene Oil*—the gallon, 6 cents.
2. *Bank Notes*—30 per cent. ad val.
3. *Miscellaneous*—30 per cent. ad val.

**NOTE.**—Goods, wares and merchandise not specially rated and not included in the free list, are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent.

The following articles are subject to special rates of duty, as under :

1. *Bookbinder's tools* and implements, including Ruling machines, Leather, Bookbinder's cloth, Marble paper, and Paper board, imported direct by Bookbinders for use in their trade, and not for sale, 10 per cent. ad. val.
2. *Diving Apparatus, Fishing Tackle* (not Angler's), *Machinery belting* of any material, *Plaster*, and (live) *Poultry*, 10 per cent. ad val.
3. *Cut Nails* and cut spikes of iron or steel; pressed nails and pressed spikes of iron or steel. *Casks* in which dry goods are imported when fit to hold liquid, 35 per cent. ad val.
4. *Cans* (tin) imported in a manufactured state for hermetically sealed goods, including the cases in which they are contained, 40 per cent. ad val.
5. *Brooms and Whisks*, manufactured wholly or partly of corn, 45 per cent. ad val.

**FREE LIST.**

The following imports are exempted from the payment of duties :

1. *Class List* : *Articles* imported for the use of the Governor ; for the official use of Foreign Consuls ; for the use of the St. John's Municipal Council ; for Religious purposes, and not intended for sale ; and Arms, clothing and provisions for her Majesty's land and sea forces.
2. *Agriculture* (for the encouragement of).—Agricultural implements and machinery. Ploughs, Harrows ; Reaping, Raking, Ploughing, Mowing, Stumping, Potatoo and Seed-sowing Machines, to be used in this Colony. Plants, Trees and Shrubs. *Live Stock* for breeding purposes, when imported by Agricultural Societies. Manures of all kinds ; and *Seed* for agricultural purposes.
3. *Literature, Science and Art.*—Printed books, pamphlets, maps and charts. Printing presses, printing papers, printing types and all other printing requisites. Type-writing machines. *Music*, written or printed. Scientific instruments and apparatus (including Globes) when imported for the use of Colleges and Schools, and Scientific or Literary Societies. Works of Art, namely, Engravings, Paintings and Statuary, not intended for sale. Specimens illustrative of Natural History.
4. *Manufacturing* interests—Bark, for tanning ; Boiler and ship plates, (of iron) ; Ceresene, chrolo di nitro bensole, nitro of ammonia ; Chair cane or reeds or withrods (unmanufactured) ; Corn, for broom making ; Cotton yarn and raw cotton ; Cotton-seed oil, olive oil, boracic acid, acetic acid, and preservalene, when for preserving fish or making fish-glue ; Coke ; Dye Stuffs ; Hemp, hemp yarn, coir yarn, sisal, manilla, flax and tow ; Herring barrel hoop iron or hoop steel, splayed, punched or nosed, and cut in lengths not to exceed 68

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inches ; Hides (or pieces) not tanned, curried or dressed ; Materials for sheathing the bottom of vessels ; Zinc, copper or composition metal, nails, paper or felt ; Ores to be used for making Copper paint and as flux ; Parchment or wax paper for wrapping boneless-codfish ; Patented Machinery for new industries, including Gas engines ; Pig iron ; Nail strips of iron, zinc or brass, and steel strips, for making cut nails ; Sulphuric acid for manures ; Twines for nets or netting ; Unmanufactured wool.

5. *Mining*—Cranes, derricks, fire clay and fire brick, rock drills, rolling mills, separators and crushing mills, imported by miners for mining purposes.

6. MISCELLANEOUS:—*Bait* : *Coals* (outside of St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Placentia) ; Donations of *Clothing* for charitable purposes ; *Emigrants'* household furniture, working tools and implements, and all other passengers' baggage ; *Fish* and fish oils of British catch and cure ; *Junk*, old iron, copper and composition metal ; *Oysters* or clams in shell ; (*Refuse*) *Rice* ; *Sand* ; *Wheat*.

