

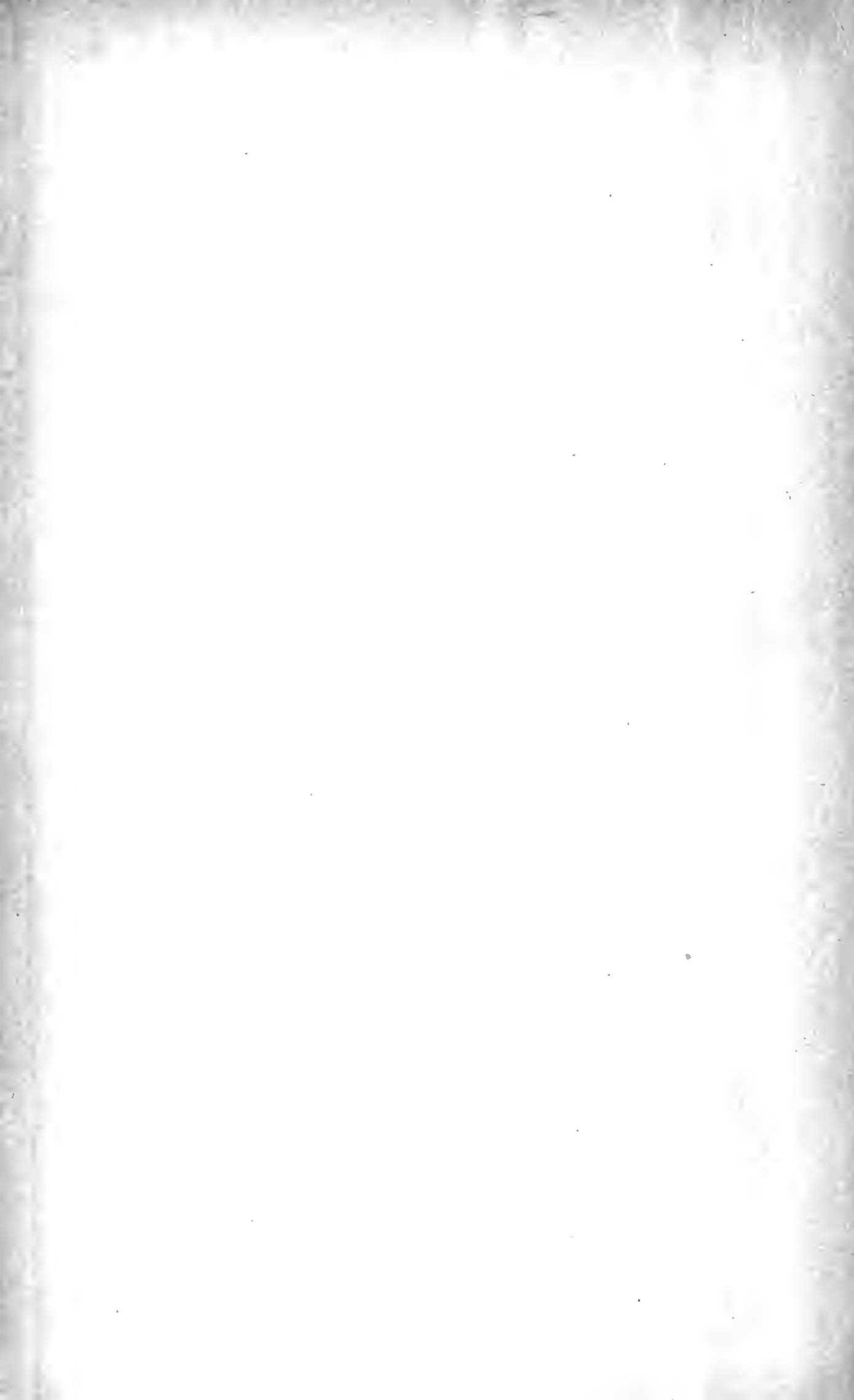


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COLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1907.

P A P E R S

L A I D B E F O R E T H E

COLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1907.

(The Minutes of Proceedings are printed separately in [Cd. 3523].)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
May, 1907.



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COLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1907.

PAPERS LAID BEFORE

THE

COLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1907.

I.

NOTES AS TO ACTION TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTIONS AND RESULTS OF COLONIAL CONFERENCE OF 1902,

As summarised on pp. ix.-xii. of [Cd. 1299] (1902).

Resolution:—

“That it would be to the advantage of the Empire if Conferences were held, as far as Political
“ practicable, at intervals not exceeding four years, at which questions of common interest relations.
“ affecting the relations of the Mother Country and His Majesty’s Dominions over the
“ seas could be discussed and considered as between the Secretary of State for the
“ Colonies and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies. The Secretary of
“ State for the Colonies is requested to arrange for such Conferences after communica-
“ tion with the Prime Ministers of the respective Colonies. In case of any emergency
“ arising upon which a special Conference may have been deemed necessary, the next
“ ordinary Conference to be held not sooner than three years thereafter.”

This Resolution was forwarded in October 1902 for the information of the Colonial Governments represented at the Conference.

In connection with it, reference should be made to Mr. Lyttelton’s [Cd. 2785] despatch of April 20, 1905, suggesting that the title “Colonial Conference” (pp. 1-5) should be changed to “Imperial Council,” and that a permanent Commission, with a Secretariat attached to it, should be appointed to prepare materials for the Council and report on the best way of carrying out its resolutions.

Replies in general favourable to the proposal were received from Australia, Cape Colony, and Natal. New Zealand did not answer. Newfoundland, after further correspondence, accepted the principle of a Joint Commission. The Government of Canada maintained an attitude of reserve, and in particular expressed doubts as to whether the scheme would not conflict with the working of responsible government. They stated, however, that they would be ready to discuss the question at the next Conference.

In the course of this correspondence it appeared that, to meet the convenience of the Prime Ministers of certain Colonies, it would be necessary to hold the next Conference in 1907, and not in 1906, *i.e.*, five years, and not four years after the preceding Conference.

In writing to this effect on February 22, 1906, the Secretary of State [Cd. 2975] observed that he thought it desirable that the scheme for an Imperial (pp. 3-4) Council should be freely discussed at the next Conference, while adding that he did not feel himself called upon to adopt the recommendation of the proposal.

Accordingly, the first question on the Agenda on the present occasion is the constitution of future conferences, and in connection with it, the proposed Imperial Council.

Communi-
cation prior
to treaties.

Resolution :—

- “That so far as may be consistent with the confidential negotiation of treaties with Foreign Powers, the views of the Colonies affected should be obtained in order that they may be in a better position to give adhesion to such treaties.”

Communications on this subject were addressed to the Foreign Office and Board of Trade in October 1902, and with their concurrence a Circular despatch was sent to the Colonial Governments in November 1902, stating that it was understood that the Treaties contemplated were mainly Treaties of Commerce and Navigation, and such Treaties as the Convention with the United States of America in regard to the property of deceased persons. It was added that His Majesty's Government had taken note of the Resolution, and would gladly give effect to it as far as was found practicable. A memorandum suggesting for consideration means of facilitating prior communication will be laid before the present Conference.

Naval
defence.

- “Contribution of *Australia* increased to 200,000*l.* a year towards the cost of an improved Australasian Squadron and the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve.
“Contribution of *New Zealand* increased to 40,000*l.* a year towards an improved Australasian Squadron and the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve.
“Contribution of *Cape Colony* increased to 50,000*l.* per annum towards the general maintenance of the Navy.
“*Natal* to contribute 35,000*l.* per annum towards the general maintenance of the Navy.
“*Newfoundland* to contribute 3,000*l.* per annum (and a capital sum of 1,800*l.* for fitting up and preparing a drill ship) towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve of not less than 600 men.
“Discussion to be continued by correspondence.”

Military
defence.

Commissions in the Army and Cadetships in the Navy.

Resolution :—

- “That the Prime Ministers of self-governing Colonies suggest that the question of the allotment of the Naval and Military Cadets to the Dominions beyond the seas be taken into consideration by the Naval and Military Authorities, with a view to increasing the number of commissions to be offered; that, consistent with ensuring suitable candidates, as far as practicable, greater facilities than now obtain should be given to enable young Colonists to enter the Navy and the Army.”

The Parliaments of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand in 1903 passed Acts providing for the payment of the contributions above specified, and ratifying the Agreement negotiated in the course of the Conference of 1902. Acts providing for the increased Cape contribution and for the Natal contribution were passed in 1902 and 1903 respectively. The Newfoundland contribution has been voted annually by the Legislature. Correspondence which has passed with the Commonwealth and New Zealand respecting the Agreement will be at the disposal of the present Conference if required.

It will be seen that in December 1904, the Admiralty proposed to make certain changes with a view to strengthening the squadron by adding a second-class cruiser and substituting a third-class cruiser for the sloops provided for by the Agreement. The Governments assented to this proposal in January 1905.

In October 1905 the Commonwealth Government took exception to the substitution of the “Powerful” for the “Euryalus” as flagship, and this led to correspondence as to the manner in which the terms of the Agreement were being carried out by the Admiralty. In a despatch of April 26, 1906, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth brought forward certain specific points for the consideration of the Admiralty, and on August 28 he raised the whole question of the Agreement, commenting on the fact that it was not popular in Australia, and putting forward a suggestion that the subsidy should be used in subsidising fast mail steamers on the lines of the Agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Cunard Company. On May 23, 1906, the Admiralty replied that they could not commend the suggestion as to mercantile cruisers, and that their views on the general question of Australasian defence would be conveyed by means of the General Scheme of Defence for Australia which was being prepared by the Committee of Imperial Defence at the request of the Commonwealth Government.

This Scheme of Defence dealt with the whole question of Australian defence, naval and military, but for the present purpose it is sufficient to

note that it did not favour a proposal for a local Australian flotilla of cruiser destroyers and torpedo craft which had been put forward by the Australian Director of Naval Forces, but adhered to the policy of the Naval Agreement of 1902. Exception to the Scheme has been taken in the Report of a Committee of Naval Officers assembled to consider it in Australia.

In May 1906 the Government of New Zealand suggested that it would be well if a system of deferred pay could be introduced for men serving on the drill ships, and if they could be transferred from the drill ships to one or other of the ships in the Home fleet. In November 1906 the Admiralty sent a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, Australia, saying that they could not agree to any changes which would involve an appreciable additional expenditure pending consideration as to the incidence of the expense involved. They authorised him, however, *inter alia*, to accept the proposal made above as to deferred pay if the Colonial Governments agreed, and also to arrange for the sending home of a limited number of men to be trained in the higher ratings.

The matter is raised at the present Conference by a Resolution of Australia in favour of reconsideration of the Naval Agreement and of New Zealand in favour of an increased contribution.

As regards the question of Commissions in the Navy and Army, the Naval Agreement above referred to provided for the grant of eight to Australia and two to New Zealand, and the Admiralty agreed to allot two nominations annually to the Cape and one to Natal.

In a letter to the Colonial Office in July 1904, the Admiralty, with a view to securing the distribution of the Colonial nominations as evenly as possible over the three examinations held during each year, laid down that, as a general rule, not more than five Colonial nominations should be made for any one entry. This condition was tacitly accepted by the Secretary of State, and the contributing Colonies, who were apprised of it, made no objection. As the Regulations respecting Naval Cadets at that time in force rendered a candidate eligible in respect of age for at least two examinations, it was found possible so to arrange the dates of the examinations of Colonial candidates as to meet their Lordships' views.

In the spring of 1906, however, new Regulations, under which candidates would in future be eligible for one examination only, were brought into force. The Colonial Office, anticipating that this would tend to make it difficult to comply with the Admiralty request to limit to five the number of Colonial nominees at any one examination, intimated to the Admiralty that, in order to safeguard the rights of the contributing Colonies, the "five" rule, under the new conditions, could, in future, only be accepted on the understanding that their Lordships would allow exceptions to be made where it could be shown that strict insistence upon it would involve departure from the terms of the Naval Agreements concluded in 1902.

The War Office Regulations respecting the grant of Commissions to officers of Colonial local military forces and students of Colonial Universities were revised and reprinted in 1903, and it was laid down that two Army Commissions would be allotted annually to New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape Colony, six to Canada, one to Tasmania, and one biennially to Natal. It was also provided that a Commission would be granted annually to one student of each of the Chartered Universities in Colonies not having a Military College through which Commissions might be obtained.

There was a good deal of correspondence as to the matter in the following years which led up to the appointment of an Inter-departmental Committee to consider it in 1906. This Committee has recently submitted a report which has not been finally approved, but which recommends, *inter alia*, that the number of Commissions grantable annually to officers of the Militia of the self-governing Colonies should be twenty-six (in addition to five to Crown Colonies), eight each to Canada and Australia, six to South Africa, and four to New Zealand. "Militia" is defined as "a partially paid and annually trained force, as shown in the Annual Return of Naval and Military Resources, and controlled by the Colonial Government," but this definition is subject to further consideration.

In a despatch (November 1906), the Governor-General of Australia suggested that in addition to the Commissions granted in the combatant arms, some Commissions in the R.A.M.C. might be granted to candidates qualified in the medical schools of Australia. In February 1907, the Army Council agreed to grant two annually on certain stated conditions.

Resolution :—

Preferential trade.

" 1. That this Conference recognises that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

" 2. That this Conference recognises that, in the present circumstances of the Colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of Free Trade as between the Mother Country and the British Dominions beyond the seas.

" 3. That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those Colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

" 4. That the Prime Ministers of the Colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed.

" 5. That the Prime Ministers present at the Conference undertake to submit to their respective Governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of the resolution and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it."

The representatives of the Colonies are prepared to recommend to their respective Parliaments preferential treatment of British goods on the following lines :—

Canada.

The existing preference of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and an additional preference on lists of selected articles—

- (a) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom ;
- (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports ;
- (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

Australia.

Preferential treatment not yet defined as to nature or extent.

New Zealand.

A general preference by 10 per cent. all-round reduction of the present duty on British manufactured goods, or an equivalent in respect of lists of selected articles on the lines proposed by Canada, namely :—

- (a) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom ;
- (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports ;
- (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

The Cape and Natal.

A preference of 25 per cent. or its equivalent on dutiable goods other than specially-rated articles to be given by increasing the duties on foreign imports.

As regards the grant of preference to, the United Kingdom.

(1) The South African Customs Convention of 1903 granted a rebate in favour of the United Kingdom and reciprocating Colonies of 25 per cent. of all *ad valorem* duties chargeable under it, except in the case of certain $2\frac{1}{2}$ *ad valorem* duties which were completely rebated. The Customs Convention of 1906 preserves the principle of preference for the United Kingdom, being based generally on increased duties on foreign goods with a rebate of the increase in favour of British goods.

(2) The New Zealand Act 78 of 1903 raised the duties on certain specified imports not being the produce or manufacture of some portion of the British Dominions, cent. per cent. in the case of cement and 50 per cent.—20 per cent. in other cases.

(3) Australia has passed an Act the effect of which is to give goods of certain categories from the United Kingdom a preference over foreign goods. The goods must, however, be imported direct in British ships up to

31st August 1907, and afterwards in such ships manned exclusively by white seamen. This condition has raised certain treaty questions, and the Act is not yet in force.

(4) Canada has made considerable changes in her tariff, which will, however, according to a statement of the Minister of Customs, be as favourable to Great Britain as before.

As regards reciprocity between Colonies.

(1) South Africa has extended the rebate on British goods to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, receiving the British preferential tariff in the first case, and certain reciprocal concessions in the other two cases.

(2) New Zealand made its preference applicable to any part of the British Dominions, and has also concluded a special arrangement of reciprocity with the South African Customs Union.

Negotiations for reciprocal arrangements between Australia and Canada are proceeding.

An attempt was made to conclude an arrangement between New Zealand and Australia without success.

The whole question of preferential trade arrangements between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and between the Colonies themselves is dealt with in memoranda of the Board of Trade which will be laid before the Conference.

Resolution:—

- “ That in all Government contracts, whether in the case of the Colonial or the Imperial Government contracts, Governments, it is desirable that, as far as practicable, the products of the Empire should be preferred to the products of foreign countries. . . .
 “ With a view to promoting this result, it is suggested that where such contracts cannot be filled in the country in which the supplies are required, the fullest practicable notice of the requirements and of the conditions of tender should be given both in the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and that this notice should be communicated through official channels as well as through the Press.”

A copy of this Resolution was forwarded to the War Office and Admiralty in October 1902; attention was drawn to the fact that it requested that notice of the requirements and conditions of tender for contracts should be given through official channels as well as through the Press, and it was suggested that this might best be done by communication direct to the Agents-General of the several Colonies. A similar letter was sent to the Crown Agents for the Colonies with instructions that effect should be given to the Resolution in the case of stores for Crown Colonies.

The War Office answered that, in the case of supplies not obtainable in the country where they were to be used, the suggested course had been followed in the past and would be followed in the future.

The Admiralty expressed general concurrence in the Resolution, adding that they had already sent the suggested notice to the Agents-General in the case of canned meat contracts, and would extend the practice to other cases where the Colonies could produce supplies as good and cheap as foreign countries. They were also instructing the Colonial Naval Depôts to give preference to Colonial products.

Resolution:—

- “ That it is desirable that in view of the great extension of foreign subsidies to shipping, Shipping subsidies, the position of the mail services between different parts of the Empire should be reviewed by the respective Governments.
 “ In all new contracts provisions should be inserted to prevent excessive freight charges, or any preference in favour of foreigners, and to ensure that such of the steamers as may be suitable shall be at the service of His Majesty’s Government in war time as cruisers or transports.”

A copy of this Resolution was forwarded to the Treasury, General Post Office, and Board of Trade in October 1902 for consideration. The General Post Office, the department primarily concerned, considered that the insertion of the suggested provision against excessive freight charges was impracticable, but agreed to a provision as regards undue preference to foreigners, and, as

[Ca. 2082.] regards the placing of the steamers at the disposal of His Majesty's Government in time of war, pointed out that the desired object was attained in the majority of the existing contracts. Subsequently the Committee appointed to consider the Eastern Mail Service approved the "undue preference" clause.

[Ca. 1703.] Reference may be made to the special agreement with the Cunard Company (July 1903) which most fully provides for the use of the steamers of the Company by the Admiralty, and which in terms binds the Company neither to give undue preference against British subjects nor to raise freights in any of its services unduly.

Similarly the new contract for the Canadian Pacific Mail Service contains the "undue preference" clause, and provides for Admiralty interests in time of war.

The Australian Contract with the Orient Mail Company (April 25, 1905) provides that the Contractors may determine the agreement if their ships are acquired, chartered, or requisitioned by His Majesty's Government in time of emergency. No "undue preference" clause seems to occur in this agreement.

Resolution:—

Coasting
trade.

"That it is desirable that the attention of the Governments of the Colonies and the United Kingdom should be called to the present state of the navigation laws in the Empire, and in other countries, and to the advisability of refusing the privileges of coastwise trade, including trade between the Mother Country and its Colonies and Possessions, and between one Colony or Possession and another, to countries in which the corresponding trade is confined to ships of their own nationality, and also to the laws affecting shipping, with a view of seeing whether any other steps should be taken to promote Imperial trade in British vessels."

The action taken on this resolution is indicated in the attached despatch.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

(General.)

Downing Street,

MY LORD,

October 17, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 128 of the 12th June last, enquiring whether consideration has been given by the Imperial Government to that part of the Resolution of the Colonial Conference of 1902 respecting the Navigation Laws of the Empire which refers to the limitation of coastwise trade as therein defined to British vessels, and if so, whether any action in that direction is contemplated.

2. In the case of coastwise trade in the narrower sense of trade round the coasts of the United Kingdom, I have to inform you that no action by the Imperial Government has been taken or is proposed. Foreign vessels do not engage in this trade to any appreciable extent, and to debar them by legislative action would involve the denunciation of treaties of commerce and navigation existing with certain countries, and, moreover, might be more than counterbalanced by retaliatory action on the part of countries which at present admit British shipping to their coasting trade.

3. As regards coastwise trade in the wider sense of trade between the United Kingdom and the British Dominions or Colonies themselves, correspondence has proceeded since the Colonial Conference of 1902 on the footing that the first thing to be considered was how far there existed in the Colonies a desire for legislation to carry out the object of the Resolution of that Conference.

4. I have to refer you in this connection to the Secretary of State's two despatches of 16th February 1903 and to his despatch of 27th August 1903 (which need no longer be regarded as confidential), and to enclose for your information copies of replies to the despatches of 16th February 1903 received from the Governments of New Zealand, the Cape, Natal, Newfoundland, and Canada, together with copy of a despatch to the Governor-General of Canada forwarding copy of the New Zealand Coastwise Trade Act, 1903. Your Ministers will perceive that New Zealand is at present the only colony which has legislated on the lines of the resolution of the last Colonial Conference.

5. No reply has hitherto been received from the Commonwealth Government to the Secretary of State's despatch, "General No. 1," of 16th February 1903, but, as you are aware, it was proposed to deal with the question of the coasting trade in the Commonwealth Navigation Bill, the consideration of which has been deferred pending the meeting of the Conference on Merchant Shipping legislation, which will take place next March.

6. In the course of correspondence with your Government it appeared that the provisions of the Treaty between the United Kingdom and Greece of 10th November 1886, to which most of the States of Australia had acceded, might be an obstacle in the way of Colonial legislation; but your Ministers will have perceived from my predecessor's circular despatch of 10th October 1905, that by joint declarations signed at Athens on 10th November 1904 and 4th May 1905, power has been obtained to enable any colony which is a party to the Treaty of 1886 to withdraw from it at any time after giving twelve months' notice of its intention to do so.

7. It may be well to observe that the Resolution of the Conference of 1902 also covered the question of the special restrictions such as marking of load lines, deck-loading, &c., which apply to British vessels, and which were held to hamper them in competition with foreign vessels. This question is referred to in the Minute accompanying the enclosed despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, and it is being dealt with in the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 1906, now under consideration of the Imperial Parliament, a copy of which, as amended by the Standing Committee on Trade, is also enclosed for the information of your Ministers.

8. A copy of the present despatch is being forwarded to the Governors of the various Colonies possessing responsible government, as the subject is one which your Government has proposed for discussion at the forthcoming Colonial Conference.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

Note.—The various despatches above-mentioned have been printed separately for the use of the Conference if required, and the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill has become law.

Resolution:—

“That it is advisable to adopt the metric system of weights and measures for use within the Empire, and the Prime Ministers urge the Governments represented at this Conference to give consideration to the question of its early adoption.” Metric system.

This resolution was forwarded for consideration by the Colonial Governments in September 1902 and a summary of their replies follows.

The metric system is already used in Mauritius and Seychelles.

The following were favourable to its adoption:—Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Southern Rhodesia, Gambia, Northern Nigeria, Gibraltar, British Guiana, Trinidad, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands. [Cd. 1940] and [2343].

Also, with a reservation that it must also be adopted in the United Kingdom or in the Empire generally: Canada, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Ceylon, Falklands, and Basutoland. Hong Kong would take common action with other Colonies.

The States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia were also favourable, but together with South Australia and Tasmania, considered that the matter was one for the Commonwealth Government.

Fiji was doubtful, but must follow Australia and New Zealand. British New Guinea would go with Australia. Jamaica and British Honduras need the adoption of the system in the United States of America. The practice of India is important to the Straits Settlements, who would be followed by Labuan; and the Bechuanaland Protectorate would follow the rest of South Africa.

St. Helena, Cyprus, Lagos, Weihaiwei, Barbados, and Bahamas were on the whole unfavourable. The Gold Coast Colony and the State of Queensland were prepared to adopt, but considered that inconvenience would occur.

Natal could not consider the matter until some general lines of legislation have been agreed upon by His Majesty's Government. No definite answer has been given by Malta or Bermuda.

Newfoundland did not desire to take action till Great Britain and Canada adopt the system.

After these replies were received a draft Bill was prepared in the Colonial Office providing for the introduction of the metric system and intended as a model for Colonial laws. The Board of Trade, however (September 1906), expressed the opinion that in the present state of public opinion in the United Kingdom, they were not prepared to recommend the introduction of legislation making the use of the metric system compulsory.

A private Bill introduced into the House of Commons, and making the system compulsory in or soon after 1910, was rejected on the 22nd of March.

A letter from the Board of Trade* on this question will be laid before the Conference.

Resolution:—

“That it would tend to the encouragement of inventions if some system for the mutual protection of patents in the various parts of the Empire could be devised. Mutual protection of patents.
“That the Secretary of State be asked to enter into communication with the several Governments in the first instance and invite their suggestions to this end.”

* See page 176.

A despatch in accordance with this Resolution was addressed in October 1902 to the Colonies represented at the Conference.

Canada (January 1904) answered that its Patent law had recently been carefully revised and that it had been found essential to retain the two provisions in which that law is peculiar, viz., the compulsory working of patents and forfeiture for importation. If the law elsewhere could be modified so as to meet the Dominion on these two points, the Dominion Government would introduce the other changes necessary to uniformity.

Natal (March 1904) thought that the time had not arrived for reciprocity, but that the Colonies might recognise patents granted in the United Kingdom, subject to local registration and payment of fees, and to proof that patents had been granted by a proper authority.

The *Cape* (April 1904) introduced a Bill into the Colonial Parliament designed to bring their Patent law into line with the Imperial Acts. In Parliament, however, all the clauses except those of purely local interest were omitted.

Newfoundland (November 1903) expressed readiness to consider a draft Patent law modelled on the best provisions of the existing Imperial and Colonial Laws, and to be adopted simultaneously by such of the Colonies as desired it.

New Zealand (December 1903) thought that the Imperial Government should draw up and submit for the consideration of the Colonies a scheme for mutual protection of patents.

Australia never answered, but has now put forward a Resolution for the Conference of 1907 on the lines of the *New Zealand* answer.

A memorandum* on this subject will be laid before the Conference.

Resolution :—

Purchase of
cables.

“That it is desirable that in future agreements as to cable communications a clause should, wherever practicable, be inserted reserving to the Government or Governments concerned the right of purchasing on equitable terms, and after due notice, all or any of the cables to which the agreements relate.”

This Resolution was forwarded to the Board of Trade in October 1902, and received consideration in the Departments concerned and in the standing Inter-Departmental Committee on Cable Landing Rights.

The views of His Majesty's Government were finally communicated to the Colonies in a despatch dated 3rd April 1903. It was held that a general expropriation clause was impolitic, as being likely to deter private enterprise in cables. It was pointed out that, in the case of cables having one terminus in a foreign country, such a country would be likely to take exception to a foreign administration working them. Also in many cases, cables in respect of which landing rights are claimed are part of a wider system, and confusion would result from State purchase and working.

His Majesty's Government therefore decided that it was impossible to do more than to instruct the Cable Landing Rights Committee to consider on its merits the insertion of an expropriation clause in each particular case.

Resolution :—

Postage on
newspapers
and periodicals.

“That it is advisable to adopt the principle of cheap postage between the different parts of the British Empire on all newspapers and periodicals published therein, and the Prime Ministers desire to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to the question of a reduction in the outgoing rate.
“They consider that each Government shall be allowed to determine the amount to which it may reduce such rate, and the time for such reduction going into effect.”

This Resolution was sent to the General Post Office for consideration in November 1902.

The discussion which led up to it had reference principally to the case of *Canada*, the position in that Colony being that under a postal convention with the United States of America, newspapers and periodicals were sent from the States into *Canada* at a rate of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound in bulk when posted

* See page 507.

by publishers and agents, and at about 2*d.* per pound when posted by the public, as compared with a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per two ounces, or roughly, 4*d.* per pound from this country. The result was that American periodicals run throughout Canada, spreading American ideas and American advertisements.

The actual Resolution was, however, in terms general, and covered all the Colonies. It advocated (a) the acceptance of the principle of cheap rates on newspapers and periodicals published in the Empire throughout the Empire, and (b) the grant of power to the Colonies to reduce their outgoing rate to such an extent and at such a time as they thought fit.

The Postmaster-General, in reply, stated that he was prepared to agree to (b). As a matter of fact, it is understood that reductions in the outgoing rates to this country and some of the Colonies have been made by certain Colonies, *e.g.*, by Canada and New Zealand, with the concurrence of the Postmaster-General. The principle has been to extend the Colonial domestic rate to such cases.

The Postmaster-General could not agree to (a). He was sensible of the political advantages of the proposal as regards Canada, but he felt that it would be most difficult to reduce the rate to the Dominion without reducing it to other Colonies. Moreover, the British inland rate could not be maintained at a higher level than the outward Colonial rate, and this introduced most serious financial difficulties. Further, any new facilities extended to newspapers must be extended to trade catalogues, or there would be complaints in this country. Calculations had been made as to the average cost of carriage of all mail matter, which showed that there was an appreciable loss incurred by taking newspapers at the halfpenny rate in force at home. Accordingly, the Postmaster-General could not see his way to extending that rate. All that he could do was to consider whether he could not increase the weight of printed matter passing for one penny within the United Kingdom, and extend this concession all over the Empire.

The Government of New Zealand had in the meantime made a proposal that the postage on newspapers, &c. to and from that Colony and the United Kingdom should be reduced to one penny. In answer to this proposal, the Postmaster-General reported that he had not been able to take any action regarding the increase in the weight of printed matter within the United Kingdom, and that he could not, for reasons above stated, agree to any reduction in the outward rate on newspapers to New Zealand or other Colonies, though he would not refuse New Zealand newspapers posted to the United Kingdom and prepaid at the one penny rate.

This decision of the Postmaster-General was communicated to the Agent-General for New Zealand, but not to other Colonies, as it appears to have been thought that a further occasion for considering the question might arise later.

The above correspondence passed in 1903, and the matter rested till 1905, when it was again raised, as a result of an unanimous Resolution of the Senate of Canada, on the 22nd February, affirming the principle that the conveyance of newspapers, periodicals, &c. within the Empire should be on a lower scale of charges than that ruling with foreign countries.

The Governor-General, in a despatch of 20th February 1905, very strongly pressed for the reduction of rates in the case of Canada, dwelling on the fact that the position there was entirely exceptional owing to the proximity of the United States of America, and the extremely low rates of postage prevailing to and from that country.

The matter was further considered by the then Postmaster-General, who saw a deputation of Members of Parliament about it on 16th March 1905. He was unable to modify his attitude, and pointed out that if the United States-Canada rate was applied at home and to the Colonies, it would involve a sacrifice of something like 3,000,000*l.* a year of revenue. He offered to consider whether the ordinary domestic rate for newspapers, &c. could not be extended to Canada and the Colonies, but subsequently stated that this was impracticable for revenue reasons.

The question was further considered when the present Government assumed office, at the instance of the High Commissioner for Canada. The result was a semi-official communication from the Postmaster-General to Lord Strathcona on 25th April 1906. It was laid down that the position in

Canada must be treated as entirely exceptional, and that any reduction in the rates from the United Kingdom could not be admitted by His Majesty's Government as in any way justifying a claim to similar alterations in the case of other Colonies. Subject to this essential condition it was proposed:—

- (a) That Canada should renounce her special agreement with the United States, with the result that the postal rates between the States and Canada in the case of newspapers, &c. would automatically become *1d.* per lb. under the Postal Union Convention.
- (b) That Canada should then make a special agreement with the United Kingdom, and offer to make a special agreement with the United States, under which the rates for newspapers &c. should be the same to Canada from both countries. The exact rates to be subject for further consideration.
- (c) That since the result of any alteration would be a considerable loss of postal revenue to the United Kingdom, Canada should offer to the United Kingdom free oversea transit for British mails on her subsidised mail steamers, the specially low rates to be agreed upon being confined to newspapers, &c. carried on those steamers running direct to Canada.

The Dominion Government subsequently denounced their special agreement with the United States,* and correspondence is proceeding as to the precise details of the arrangements to be made in consequence of the offer of the Postmaster-General above summarised.

Resolution:—

Professional
employment
in Transvaal
and Orange
River
Colony.

“That in arranging for the administration of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony it is desirable that provision should be made that duly qualified members of the learned and skilled professions now admitted and hereafter to be admitted to practice in the self-governing Colonies be allowed to practice within the newly acquired territories on condition of reciprocal treatment in the Colonies concerned.”

Regard was had to the principle of this Resolution in framing the laws with respect to admission to the professions in the new Colonies. Thus, *e.g.*, a barrister or attorney admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of any British Colony is admitted similarly in the new Colonies, provided that he has practised for seven years in the British Colony or has passed an examination declared to be equivalent to that for the degree of Bachelor of Law in the Cape University. Similarly a surveyor is admitted to practice if he has passed an examination in some part of His Majesty's dominions equivalent to the Cape University examination, which is a condition of admission to the class of Colonial Government Surveyor in that Colony.

Contributions to be recommended to their respective Parliaments by the Premiers:—

		£
Queen Victoria Memorial.	The Dominion of Canada	30,000
	The Commonwealth of Australia	Reply not yet received
	New Zealand, not less than	15,000
	The Cape Colony	20,000
	The Colony of Natal, not exceeding	10,000
	The Colony of Newfoundland	2,000

The Commonwealth of Australia voted the sum of 25,000*l.* All contributions have now been paid, and the Colonies have been furnished with photographs of the proposed memorial and of those sections which refer particularly to them. The erection of the memorial is proceeding.

March 23, 1907.

* An agreement was subsequently arrived at. See statement in Hansard, April 15, pages 607-608.

II.

**REPRESENTATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES
CORRESPONDENCE LAID BEFORE THE
CONFERENCE.**

(In continuation of [Cd. 3340].)

No. 1.

The DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA to the
SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received March 4, 1907.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Adelaide,
January 30, 1907.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that his Excellency the Governor communicated your Lordship's despatch of the 5th December last (General)* to his Ministers. I have received from them a Memorandum in reply of yesterday's date, of which I enclose a copy for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

S. J. WAY,
Deputy Governor.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Memorandum from Ministers to his Excellency the Governor.

Premier's Office, Adelaide,
January 29, 1907.

Ministers have the honour to inform his Excellency that they have carefully considered the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies which his Excellency has been good enough to forward for their information. They have so recently addressed his Excellency on the subject of the Colonial Conference, that they only deem it necessary at present to state that they adhere to the views expressed in their Memorandum of the 12th December last† and to respectfully protest, if the States are to be unrepresented at the Conference, against the opinion expressed in Lord Elgin's despatch, that the question whether changes should be made in the constitution of future conferences is one for the consideration of the Conference itself, as alike unconstitutional and unjust.

With reference to his Lordship's explanation that he had not previously addressed his Excellency on the subject, as no representation had been made by this Government in the matter, Ministers point out that his Lordship's despatch of the 5th December is the first communication on the subject of the Colonial Conference addressed to this Government from the Colonial Office, and that Mr. Colonial Secretary Lyttelton's despatch of the 20th April 1905‡ was not communicated to this Government. Ministers only became aware of its contents through its publication for the information of the Commonwealth Parliament.

THOMAS PRICE,
Premier.

No. 2.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES to the SECRETARY
OF STATE.

(Received March 9, 1907.)

My LORD,

State Government House, Sydney,
January 28, 1907.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has passed with regard to the protest of the Australian States against their exclusion from direct representation at the Colonial Conference to be held in London shortly, and to the list of subjects for discussion at such Conference which was laid before the Federal Parliament last Session, I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that my responsible advisers beg leave to object strongly and emphatically to the inclusion among the subjects of discussion of the following, viz. :—

- (1) Imperial Court of Appeal.
- (2) Coastwise Trade.
- (3) Imperial Stamp Charges on Colonial Bonds.
- (4) Emigration.

2. In the absence from the Conference of direct representatives of the States my advisers feel very strongly that such subjects should not be dealt with, and if this view should be disregarded, the regret felt and expressed by all the State Governments at their exclusion from the Conference will be greatly increased.

I have, &c.
HARRY H. RAWSON,
Governor.

No. 3.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNOR OF NEW
SOUTH WALES.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 19, 1907.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th of January,* stating that in the absence of State representation at the Colonial Conference, your Ministers object to the discussion of certain questions therein referred to.

2. Your Ministers will have learned from the despatch of which a copy was enclosed in my despatch "Miscellaneous" of the 16th of February† that after full consideration His Majesty's Government have with much regret found themselves unable to modify their position with respect to the question of State representation at the Conference.

3. The whole correspondence will be placed in the hands of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth on his arrival, and also in the hands of the other members of the Conference.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

* No. 2.

† No. 33 in [Cd. 3340] March, 1907.

No. 4.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 19, 1907.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th of January,* enclosing a copy of a Memorandum from your Ministers with further reference to the question of the representation of the Australian States at the Colonial Conference. I have to refer to my despatch Miscellaneous of the 16th of February,† from which your Ministers will have learned that His Majesty's Government, after full consideration and with regret, have found themselves unable to modify the position which they have felt themselves obliged to assume with regard to this matter.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

No. 5.

The GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Received March 23, 1907.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Hobart,
February 15, 1907.

A MINUTE (dated 24th January, of which a copy is enclosed) addressed to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales by the Honourable J. H. Carruthers, has been submitted to me by the Premier of Tasmania, with the view that it may be respectfully represented to your Lordship that this Government concurs in holding that amongst the subjects which affect the rights of the State of Tasmania which were not made over to the Commonwealth Government at Federation, may be enumerated—

- (1) Imperial Court of Appeal.
- (2) Coastwise Trade.
- (3) Imperial Stamp Charges on Colonial Bonds.
- (4) Emigration.

I have, &c.
G. STRICKLAND,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Minute for His Excellency the Governor.

With reference to correspondence which has passed with regard to the protest of the Australian States against their exclusion from direct representation at the Colonial Conference to be held in London shortly, and to the list of subjects for discussion at such Conference which was laid before the Federal Parliament last session, the Premier respectfully begs leave to request that your Excellency will be good enough to represent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that your responsible advisers beg leave to object strongly and emphatically to the inclusion among the subjects of discussion of the following, viz. :—

1. Imperial Court of Appeal.
2. Coastwise Trade.
3. Imperial Stamp Charges on Colonial Bonds.
4. Emigration.

* No. 1.

† No. 32 in [Cd. 3340], March, 1907.

In the absence from the Conference of direct representatives of the States, your Excellency's advisers feel very strongly that such subjects should not be dealt with, and if this view should be disregarded, the regret felt and expressed by all the State Governments at their exclusion from the Conference will be greatly increased.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, January 24, 1907.

No. 6.

The GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received April 1, 1907.)

State Government House, Melbourne,
February 19th, 1907.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a memorandum, which I have received from my Ministers, forwarding a copy of a minute addressed by the Premier of New South Wales to his Excellency the Governor of that State, objecting to the inclusion of certain subjects in the list of questions to be discussed at the Colonial Conference to be held in London shortly.

I have, &c.
R. TALBOT.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Premier's Office, Melbourne,
February 13th, 1907.

MEMORANDUM FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Premier presents his duty to your Excellency, and begs to forward herewith a copy of a minute* addressed by the Honourable the Premier of New South Wales to his Excellency the Governor of that State, objecting to the inclusion of certain subjects in the list of questions to be discussed at the Colonial Conference to be held in London shortly.

This Government concurs generally in the views of the New South Wales Government, as expressed in the minute, and Mr. Bent asks, therefore, that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate in similar terms with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THOMAS BENT,
Premier.

* See Enclosure in No. 5.

III.

COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.**Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia.**

“That it is desirable that the Colonies should be represented on the Imperial Council of Defence.

“That the Colonies be authorised to refer to that Council for advice any local questions in regard to which expert assistance is deemed advisable.”

MEMORANDUM AS TO THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Treasury Minute published as [Cd. 2200] explains the constitution of the Committee of Imperial Defence and the position and duties of its secretariat.

The objects of the Committee are :—

- (a) To facilitate common discussion and agreement as to matters of Imperial Defence which fall within the purview of more than one Department, and which otherwise might involve long and indecisive correspondence.
- (b) To advise in the case of any questions relating to local or general defence which may be referred to it by the Secretary of State at the request of the self-governing Colonies.
- (c) To bring naval and military experts into direct touch with Ministers, who are enabled to question them freely and fully, thus avoiding the misunderstandings which may arise from minutes and memoranda.

2. The Committee is purely a consultative body, having no executive powers or administrative functions. It is assisted in its deliberations by the Colonial Defence Committee, which is regarded as its sub-committee, and works on the lines described in the statement appended to this memorandum, dealing with all Colonies, self-governing and other.

3. Questions are referred to the Committee by the Prime Minister, or by the head of a Department of State.

4. When special information is required, the Prime Minister may summon any person who may be in possession of such information.

5. When a Colonial question is discussed, either the Secretary of State for the Colonies or another representative of the Colonial Office is present.

6. Up to the present time only two cases of important questions affecting the self-governing Colonies have come before the Committee :—

- (a) Certain points in connection with the defence of Canada were considered in 1903, when the Hon. Sir F. Borden, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia, sat as a member of the Committee.
- (b) In November 1905 the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, by telegram, asked the Committee to prepare a general scheme of defence for Australia, specifying the points which his Government desired to be included. Mr. Balfour replied in a telegram sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General :—

“Committee of Imperial Defence gladly consent to undertake the preparation of a general scheme of local Australian Defence for the consideration of the Government of the Commonwealth.”

The scheme was prepared and was sent out by the Secretary of State in May 1906.

7. The Prime Minister considers that it might with advantage be made clear to the representatives of the Colonies at the coming Conference that the Committee of Imperial Defence is intended to provide the means of discussing questions of a general or local character relating to defence. It should, therefore, be open to the Government of any self-governing Colony to submit these questions through the Colonial Office, and to obtain such advice as the Committee is able to give. If so desired, any representative of a Colony which may wish for advice would be summoned to attend as a member of the Committee during the discussion of the questions raised.

March 1907.

Enclosure.

STATEMENT AS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND WORK OF THE COLONIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

1. The Colonial Defence Committee was established in 1885, when an incident on the Afghan frontier resulted in an alarm of war throughout the Empire. As the numerous communications from the Colonies with reference to their defence could not be dealt with by existing machinery with the rapidity required by the importance of the subject at a time of political tension, the Committee was appointed to consider representations as to their defence from Colonies for which the Royal Commission on Colonial Defence had made no provision.

From the first the War Office and Colonial Office found it convenient to obtain its views on questions relating to other Colonies, and when the immediate crisis of 1885 had passed, the Committee was retained to discuss and work out the details of such questions of Colonial Defence as might be referred to it; and, in particular, to examine the local Defence Schemes for the application in war of the Imperial and Colonial resources in each Colony.

On the establishment of the Committee of Imperial Defence it was decided that the Colonial Defence Committee should be regarded as a sub-committee of that Committee, and that with a view to mark the connection between the two Committees the Secretary of the Colonial Defence Committee should also be an Assistant Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, although appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and borne on the Colonial Office Estimates.

2. The constitution of the Committee is as follows :—

Chairman.

Colonial Office Representative - { The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Members.

Admiralty Representatives - { The Director of Naval Intelligence
The Naval Adviser to the Army Council.

War Office Representatives - { The Director of Military Operations.
The Director of Artillery.
The Director of Fortifications and Works.

Treasury Representative - { The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

India Office Representative - The Military Secretary, India Office.

Secretary - A Military Officer.

Governors of Colonies visiting this country, representatives of Departments not permanently represented (*e.g.*, the Foreign Office and Post Office), and other officers possessing special knowledge on subjects referred to the Committee, have from time to time been invited to take part in its deliberations.

The members of the Colonial Defence Committee are thus all professional officers, and are therefore better able to devote the time necessary to work out technical details of schemes of defence than the Cabinet Ministers who form the majority of those normally attending the meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

The Director of Naval Intelligence and the Director of Military Operations, who, as a rule, attend the meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence, are, in addition, members of the Colonial Defence Committee, and the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies usually attends the meetings of the former Committee when questions affecting the Colonies are under consideration.

3. The proceedings of the Colonial Defence Committee are governed by Regulations which were approved by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for War, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in January 1893.

In these Regulations the objects for which the Committee is established are defined as follows:—

- (a) To discuss and work out details of questions relating to Colonial Defence, in which the Admiralty, War Office, Colonial Office, and Treasury are individually or collectively concerned, which have been referred to the Committee by any one or more of the Departments above named.
- (b) To advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to local forces or defences in Colonies where no Imperial Establishment is maintained.
- (c) To prevent the delays and misunderstandings which may arise from inter-departmental correspondence.
- (d) To insure, as far as possible, a uniform treatment of questions of Colonial Defence.

4. The Committee have in the past dealt with a wide range of subjects. The documents normally referred to the Committee for their remarks are:—

- (a) *Defence Schemes*.—The annual revision of the Defence Schemes of Colonies and dependencies, and of the Indian defended ports, are now sent to the Colonial Defence Committee for their remarks.
- (b) *Annual Reports on Colonial Forces*.—Advantage is taken of the various reports received from Colonial Governments to furnish more or less detailed advice on points of organisation, armament, and training.
- (c) *Colonial Acts and Ordinances relating to Defence*.—Most of the enactments now in operation under which local forces serve have been examined through the agency of the Committee, and amendments have been made on their recommendation.

In addition, memoranda have been prepared by the Committee dealing with a wide range of subjects. Those of general application include papers on the general principles of Colonial Defence as accepted by His Majesty's Government, instructions for drawing up Defence Schemes, reviews of the strategic conditions of each defended port, revisions of armaments and calculations for garrisons, taking into consideration local conditions and the manning requirements of the approved defences. Of new general subjects dealt with of late years, it is sufficient to mention Colonial troops for Imperial service in war, Colonial Naval Reserves, draft Orders in Council for the regulation of the civil population and utilisation of the civil population in war.

IV.

Subject No. 1 proposed for discussion by the Army Council.

THE STRATEGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE EMPIRE FROM THE MILITARY POINT OF VIEW.

(PAPER PREPARED BY THE GENERAL STAFF.)

1. No review of the strategical conditions of the British Empire, even when such a review is limited to the purely military aspects of the question, can be undertaken without admitting as a first and fundamental principle that the maintenance of the Empire rests primarily on supremacy at sea. The very essence of a military system in a great federation of territories is the power of combination for a common end, and when those territories are separated from each other by the sea, such combination is wholly dependent on the possession of maritime command. However carefully, therefore, its various component parts may elaborate and improve their military organisations, a complete dissolution of the whole Empire must inevitably follow upon a failure of the navy in war. Whilst thoroughly appreciating how absolutely vital to us is this command of the sea, we must not, however, lose sight of two all-important considerations. In the first place it must be clearly understood that naval supremacy is powerless, unaided, to bring a great war to a successful conclusion, a fact which has been proved by history in all ages; in the second place we must realise that the British Empire, with its vast land frontiers and continental responsibilities, is confronted by dangers against which naval force can offer it little, if any, protection.

2. The second great principle which must govern the military organization of the Empire is that each portion of it should, as far as possible, maintain sufficient troops for self-defence. That this principle cannot be carried out in all cases is obvious. The problem of the defence of India is one that must at all times concern the Empire as a whole, whilst many of the minor dependencies of the Crown require to be garrisoned as naval bases by regular troops from the United Kingdom. The principle, however, holds good generally as regards the great self-governing portions of the Empire overseas, and it must form the basis of their different military systems. In connection with this individual responsibility for local defence, it must be understood that, though the navy may be able to guarantee the different parts of the Empire against maritime attack on a serious scale, His Majesty's ships cannot absolutely assure British territory under all circumstances against raids from oversea. In the case of seaports easily accessible to hostile enterprise and affording sufficient inducement for an enemy to attack, raids must be provided against by local defences and local garrisons. In deciding on the nature of the fortifications and the number of troops required to meet possible dangers of this kind, it is essential, however, that each case shall be examined on its merits, with a due sense of proportion, and a regard for the probabilities of the situation; otherwise, as has so often happened in the past, there may be a waste of money and misapplication of force.

3. The third principle to be borne in mind in this consideration of the military requirements of the Empire is the great one of mutual support at a time of emergency. It is evident that under certain circumstances the land forces of the various territories of the Empire may be impelled by considerations both of safety and sentiment to act together in some great conflict which may imperil our national existence. Should such a situation arise it would be impossible to over-rate the advantage of having in every case a system of military organisation capable of being readily assimilated to that of the many other contingents which would compose the Imperial army.

To detail all the possible causes of conflict which might bring about a great combined effort of this nature, or to suggest future theatres of war, would be out of place in a memorandum which aims only at calling attention to general principles. It is quite sufficient to point out that the Empire has vast stretches of land frontier to be defended, that we must be prepared to take such military action as is necessary to fulfil any treaty obligations which have been entered into in the past, or which may be undertaken in the future, and that the ethnographical conditions of certain British possessions impose upon us the responsibility of preserving order amongst half-civilised native races.

4. Since the last Colonial Conference there has been a great conflict between two nations, powerful on land and sea. That war has taught us lessons, tactical and strategical, ashore and afloat. It has thrown light on many questions which have been a source of controversy amongst experts, deciding some, leaving others obscure. But the one lesson of the Russo-Japanese war which stands out clear and well defined, admitting neither argument nor disclaimer, is that that nation, of which the naval and military authorities are in a position to make their preparations for emergency on a definite plan, and with a full knowledge of the strength and organisation of the forces which they will be able to put in the field at the critical moment, starts with an incalculable advantage over an opponent who does not enjoy the same position. War is in the present day becoming more and more an exact science. The gallantry of the troops, the genius of a commander, the purely fortuitous circumstances inseparable from operations in the field, all may to some extent help to sway the issue. But it is adequate preparation, leading up to a well worked out plan of campaign, which is the paramount factor in securing a decision, and a plan of campaign can no more be worked out without knowing what troops are available to carry it out than a building can be erected without first laying its foundations.

5. The General Staff are well aware that there are great difficulties in the way of self-governing colonies (and also Crown colonies and British protectorates) guaranteeing that contingents of any given strength and composition can be counted upon by the Empire at large at the vital point in case of need. The local statutes which bind the citizen to serve in defence of his country, for the most part limit this obligation to the defence of that portion of the Empire to which the citizen belongs. This is thoroughly understood by the General Staff, who quite realise that though the feelings of loyalty and affection towards the Mother Country entertained by the colonies will quickly rally them to the Imperial flag in the hour of trial, yet that it is impossible (at any rate at present) to learn in advance the exact number of troops which might be placed in the field side by side with the home army. They feel, however, that it is their duty to point out that the lack of definite provision for common action between the various military forces of the Empire deprives those forces of much of the power which they might otherwise exert at a time of national danger.

6. There is a tendency in the present day in certain quarters to underrate the importance of adequate training for troops, and to suppose that mere levies of men properly armed and gifted with grit and courage can be pitted against the regular troops of a civilized nation in a great campaign. The growth of this delusion in the British Empire can largely be attributed to the South African war, where the Boers so long held at bay a numerically far superior army, consisting for the most part of trained professional soldiers. The history of irregulars, fighting in guerilla fashion and proving difficult antagonists for trained troops to deal with, is, however, as old as the history of war, and care must be taken not to apply the lessons of the South African conflict to any possible campaign of the future against a regular army. Though the guerilla is formidable enough in defence of his own country, he cannot conduct an offensive campaign, and he is practically powerless to bring any war to a successful conclusion. For any great emergency, therefore, the armies to take the field to sustain the honour of the flag and to maintain the security of His Majesty's dominions must consist of troops who, man for man, are as efficient and highly trained as those whom they are to meet in battle.

7. Effective training of the rank and file is, however, impossible unless the officers charged with the duty are versed in the arts of the military profession. Moreover, with the advance of science, military education becomes more and more enlarged in its scope, and demands more and more a thorough grounding in first principles before its technicalities and developments can be appreciated and its principles imparted. Cadet colleges like Woolwich and Sandhurst are costly, and they are only calculated to provide for the training of youths intending to make the Army their profession. Institutions, however, like Kingston are adapted for training students both for military and civil life, and colleges organised on these lines are perhaps better suited to growing nationalities, the public finances of which are constantly strained in developing the resources of the territory but recently colonised. But whatever form military schools of any portion of the Empire may take, such schools are essential not only to secure the fighting efficiency of the local forces, but also to supply a nucleus of experts in the art of war, capable of advising their Government, capable of appreciating the peculiar defence requirements of the land in which they live, and capable of meeting upon common ground the experienced professional officers of the regular army who deal with the strategical problems of the United Kingdom and the Empire generally.

The General Staff recently created by the Army Council is still in its infancy. It will, however, it is hoped, in time embrace officers from all parts of the Empire, and will form a bond of union in regard to military thought throughout its length and breadth. This bond of union will not, however, be confined to military officers. The General Staff use every endeavour to keep in close touch with naval opinion, and it is all-important that colonial officers shall similarly strive to ensure that co-operation between the naval and military forces in all quarters of the globe which alone can afford an adequate guarantee for the safety and preservation of the Empire.

8. The more the various military forces of the Empire can be brought together in the matter of training, of education, and of community of thought, the better able will those forces be to cope with the peculiar difficulties of the strategical problem presented by a federation of widely scattered nations, anxious to assist each other and to co-operate in time of danger for the common good.

Steps have already been taken to arrange a certain amount of interchange between officers of self-governing colonies, and also between such officers and officers of the regular army at home and in India. The Staff College at Camberley is, under certain necessary restrictions, open to all, and it is greatly to be hoped that colonial officers will, in increasing numbers, fit themselves as graduates for service upon the General Staff. Numbers of officers recruited from all parts of His Majesty's dominions oversea have joined the regular forces, with advantage both to themselves and to the Service, whilst in the arrangements for the provision of an adequate reserve of officers which has recently engaged the special attention of the War Office, the possibility of the colonies being able to work upon similar lines has not been overlooked. Much, indeed, has been accomplished, but a great deal more remains to be done.

It is perhaps a matter for consideration whether whole battalions, squadrons, or batteries might not occasionally be interchanged between different portions of the Empire. The question has often been discussed, and there are many obvious difficulties in the way, but the advantages of such an arrangement, from both a strategical and training point of view, would be very great. Since the last Conference Canada has taken over full responsibility for the fortresses of Halifax and Esquimalt, previously garrisoned by units of the regular army from home and paid for out of army funds. To provide a portion of the requisite personnel the Dominion has gladly availed itself not only of officers but of non-commissioned officers and rank and file transferred from the regular army. The actual numbers so transferred have been small, but, small as they are, they establish an invaluable link between the military forces in Canada and those in the United Kingdom. Progress in such matters is necessarily slow, and obstacles, mainly due to difference of administration and to difficulties of law, have to be overcome; but every step taken in this direction is a step forward in the interests of Imperial defence.

9. This memorandum is designed to draw attention very briefly to some questions affecting the strategical condition of the Empire which appear to lend themselves to discussion between the military authorities of the self-governing colonies and the War Office. It must be understood to be a purely military paper, embodying the views of the General Staff upon certain aspects of Imperial defence. No fear whatever is entertained that any portion of the Empire will fail to respond to a call from the Mother Country, and it is realised to the full, as already stated, that there are at present almost insuperable obstacles—obstacles perhaps rather political than military—which prevent any sort of guarantee that contingents of any given strength and composition will be forthcoming for a great Imperial war. It will further be gladly acknowledged that in their recognition of the first duty of citizenship British nationalities oversea have taken a lead and are providing an example to the United Kingdom.

10. The progress in efficiency of both the regular and colonial military forces has been most marked of late years, but the satisfaction which may well be felt at what has already been achieved should prompt us to set up some higher ideal, which, even if it is unattainable for the moment, will indicate the direction in which we should all move. In the opinion of the General Staff that ideal can only rest upon a recognition of the three fundamental principles enumerated in the opening paragraphs of this memorandum—

1st. The obligation imposed on each self-governing community of providing as far as possible for its own local security.

2nd. The duty of arranging for mutual assistance upon some definite lines in case of need.

3rd. The necessity for the maintenance of that sea supremacy which alone can ensure any military co-operation at all.

In the Mother Country these fundamental principles are recognised and are being acted up to. The United Kingdom provides for its own security by maintaining troops, organised for the most part on a non-permanent basis, to repel raids from oversea; it provides a striking force ready to assist other threatened portions of the Empire, and it possesses a navy sufficient to secure maritime command and to permit of land forces being moved by sea from place to place in case of war in furtherance of the military requirements of the Empire.

In conclusion, it seems hardly too much to say that in a thorough organisation of the great military resources of the Empire, and in the cordial co-operation of the ever-expanding colonies with the Mother Country, lies the best hope of relief from the heavy burden of armaments. The surest guarantee of peace for the Empire is the solidarity of all its component parts, and the fixed determination of each and all to stand firmly together in every crisis which may arise.

March 14, 1907.

N. G. LYTTLETON,
C.G.S

V.

Subject No. 2 proposed for discussion by Army Council.

POSSIBILITY OF ASSIMILATING WAR ORGANIZATION THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

(PAPER PREPARED BY THE GENERAL STAFF.)

1. The object of war organization is to facilitate and simplify the difficult task of a commander in the field, so that he may be able to devote as much of his attention as possible to the practical problem of defeating the enemy.

2. A properly organized army is a fighting machine designed in peace to carry out, with the minimum of friction and the maximum of efficiency, the work for which it is intended in war. The more thoroughly it has been prepared in peace, the less attention need be paid to its design in war and the more time will its commander have to devote to its utilization.

3. There are many subjects connected with organization from the burden of which no commander in the field can free himself, however good the organization of his army may be: such subjects, for instance, as the relative position from day to day of the larger subdivisions of his command, the formation of advanced and rear guards, the distribution of his forces for battle, and the retention of a portion of them in reserve.

4. The management of these and similar subjects, combined with the attempt to keep himself constantly acquainted with the plans and movements of the enemy, are sufficient to try a commander in the field, as well as his staff, to the utmost of their capacity. It is therefore essential, by careful and well-considered previous organization, to prevent his time being taken up by questions which might have been solved for him before the beginning of the campaign.

5. In order that the organization of an army may work smoothly, it must be understood by those who form part of it, and in order that it may be understood by all, it must be simple. Simplicity can only be achieved by a symmetrical subdivision of parts, and by each part being suited to the place it has to fill. Thus, if an army is divided, as in the case of the British organization, into divisions, each division should include the same number of infantry brigades, and be furnished with the same proportion of artillery and mounted men; each infantry brigade should consist of the same number of battalions, each field artillery brigade of the same number of batteries, and each battery of the same number of guns.

6. In order to achieve simplicity, it is, further, important that the nomenclature employed throughout the army should be uniform and logical; the number of terms employed should be as few as possible, and the same term should always be applied to the same definite portion of the organization. Thus it would be apt to lead to confusion if one brigade of infantry were to be composed of infantry "regiments" and another of infantry "battalions," or if one brigade included a proportion of artillery and administrative services while another was composed of infantry only.

7. Any sacrifice of uniformity in organization immediately adds to the difficulty of the calculations on which the successful conduct of a campaign depends; for instance, if certain units of a force were of a different composition from the others, special allowance would have to be made in working out the amount of room they would take up on the march and in

battle. If the corresponding portions of an army varied in size and composition, elasticity would be sacrificed, for it would no longer be possible to employ, with equal advantage, whichever happened to be most conveniently placed for a particular task. When more than one organization is employed, orders become more difficult both to write and to understand, owing to the greater variety of names that have to be used, while the officers responsible for issuing orders are obliged to keep an increased mass of detail constantly in their minds.

8. All departures from uniformity also lead to additional complications in the necessarily elaborate system of administration in the field; the quantities of ammunition and supplies vary with the numbers of men and animals for whom they have to be carried, and the composition of the various ammunition and supply columns has to be altered accordingly, while special arrangements have to be made at depôts on the lines of communication; this all means extra labour for the various administrative departments, which are, as a rule, already overworked. The difficulty is much intensified if any portion of the administrative services themselves have a different organization from the remainder, for then the officers of every department have to make themselves acquainted with and to deal with two different organizations at the same time; or else there have to be two separate sets of administrative departments in the field; either of these alternatives present almost insurmountable difficulties. Considerable inconvenience was experienced in Natal because the transport of the troops sent from India was organized on a different system from that of the troops sent from England.

9. The basis of all war organization is the composition of the various units which form part of an army; this composition is given, in the case of the British army, in a number of tables which are published annually in a volume known as War Establishments. After the number of men and animals and the amount of material in the various units have been decided, the next step in organization is to group them into larger bodies. This process is repeated until the whole army is grouped into a small number of large formations, whose commanders are directly under the orders of the commander-in-chief in the field. During the process of deciding the composition and grouping of units, a large number of questions have to be dealt with, of which the following may be taken as examples:—

- (a) The proper proportion of cavalry and guns to infantry, and the most efficient size of a unit of each.
- (b) The best system for replenishing ammunition and for supplying food, forage, and other articles to the troops.
- (c) The most effective arrangements for dealing with the sick and wounded, and for moving them to hospitals in rear.
- (d) The minimum amount of transport which will carry the actual necessities of troops in the field without hampering their mobility.
- (f) The number of rounds per gun and rifle, and the number of days' rations per man and horse, to be carried by the various columns.

10. These are all questions, of the nature referred to at the end of paragraph 4, with which the commander in the field ought not to have to deal, and it will readily be understood that if he had to do so, much of his time would necessarily be devoted to that object.

It will be remembered that, when Lord Roberts landed in South Africa at the beginning of 1900, owing to the heterogeneous nature of the force placed under his command, he had to spend more than a month of valuable time in evolving a new transport organization for the army, before any further strategical measures could be undertaken.

To obviate this waste of valuable time and energy, it is essential that all troops placed under the command of a general in the field should be organized on a single system, and that that system should be one with which the commander is closely acquainted and on which the bulk at any rate of the army has been trained.

11. This principle has already been accepted in the case of the auxiliary forces in the United Kingdom; it has been decided to form them into a Territorial Force, which will have identically the same organization for war as the regular army. In the case of India, too, the subject has been taken up, and communications are now passing between the military authorities in the United Kingdom and in India, as to the possibility of further assimilating the organization for war of the two countries. Some progress has already been made by substituting the division of three brigades for the army corps, as the leading feature in the war organization of the United Kingdom.

12. In view of the probability that the colonies will take an ever-increasing part in future wars in which the welfare of the Empire is at stake, it has, for the same reasons, been thought advisable to submit, for the consideration of the Colonial Conference the subject of the possibility of assimilating the war organization of the colonies more closely to that of the United Kingdom. Steps in that direction have already been taken in the case of some of the colonies; officers sent by them have, from time to time, studied the question, in consultation with officers of the General Staff in London, with a view to seeing how far it would be possible for them to adopt the war establishments already referred to.

13. Much, however, remains to be done before it can be said that the war organization is the same for the whole of the Empire; for instance, while in War Establishments the unit of infantry is the battalion, in Canada it is the regiment. The mounted unit varies considerably both in name and strength, and the mounted branch is alternatively known as cavalry, mounted infantry, mounted rifles, light horse, and carbineers. In War Establishments the unit of field artillery is the brigade, which consists of three batteries and an ammunition column; in the case of some colonies the batteries are not grouped at all, while in others, where they are grouped, no arrangements exist for forming ammunition columns. The situation is similar as regards administrative units; in many cases no provision appears to have been made for them, while in cases where they do exist they vary in name and composition, e.g., the medical field unit in War Establishments is the field ambulance; in Australia there are still two units, the field hospital and the bearer company, while the same is the case in New Zealand.

14. The following is a copy of pages 21 and 22 of War Establishments, 1907-08, and shows the general lines of the organization of the field army to be maintained in the United Kingdom for service abroad:—

COMPOSITION OF BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND ARMY TROOPS.

A.—*Composition of a Cavalry Brigade.*

Head-quarters.
3 cavalry regiments.

B.—*Composition of a Cavalry Division.*

Head-quarters.
4 cavalry brigades.

Cavalry divisional troops—

Cavalry divisional artillery—
Head-quarters.
2 horse artillery brigades.

Cavalry divisional engineers—
Head-quarters.
4 field troops.

1 cavalry divisional transport and supply column.
1 cavalry field ambulances.

C.—*Composition of an Infantry Brigade.*

Head-quarters,
4 infantry battalions.

D.—*Composition of a Division.*

Head-quarters.
3 infantry brigades.

Divisional troops—

Divisional cavalry—

2 Imperial Yeomanry squadrons.

Divisional artillery—

Head-quarters.

3 field artillery brigades.

1 field artillery (howitzer) brigade.

1 heavy battery and ammunition column.

1 divisional ammunition column.

Divisional engineers—

Head-quarters.

2 field companies.

1 divisional telegraph company.

1 divisional transport and supply column.

1 divisional transport and supply park.

3 field ambulances.

E.—*Composition of a Mounted Brigade.*

Head-quarters.

1 cavalry regiment.

1 horse artillery battery and a mounted brigade ammunition column.

2 mounted infantry battalions.

1 mounted brigade transport and supply column.

1 cavalry field ambulance.

F.—*Composition of the Army Troops for a Force of a Cavalry Division and 6 Divisions.*

Army head-quarters.

2 mounted brigades.

2 Imperial Yeomanry squadrons.

1 infantry battalion.

2 wireless telegraph companies.

2 cable telegraph companies.

2 air-line telegraph companies.

3 balloon companies.

2 bridging trains.

1 army troops transport and supply column.

2 field ambulances.

In order more thoroughly to understand the organization in question, a study of the remainder of the book is necessary.

15. Coming now to practical proposals, it is submitted for the consideration of the Conference that—

- (i) The same military terms should be adopted throughout the Empire, especially as regards the names applied to similar bodies of troops, e.g. "cavalry regiment," "field company," "infantry battalion."
- (ii) Any unit which may be sent as part of a colonial contingent in war should be composed, as far as circumstances permit, of the numbers shown in War Establishments.
- (iii) When a number of units are sent they should be grouped in the same manner as shown in War Establishments.
 - (a) When mounted troops are sent they should, if possible, be organized as mounted brigades, but there would be no need to differentiate between cavalry and mounted infantry in the brigade, and all these units might with advantage be on the cavalry war establishment.
 - (b) When dismounted men are sent, they should be organized into divisions, if sufficient in number; if not, into infantry brigades, with a due proportion of divisional troops.
- (iv) Whatever the size of the contingent sent by a colony, it should be accompanied by the requisite number of administrative field units; these are necessary on the same scale as is provided for in War Establishments to meet its wants in the way of ammunition and supplies, and for attending to the sick and wounded. The administrative units held ready in the United Kingdom are only sufficient to deal with the requirements of the forces despatched from thence; consequently, unless units of this nature were sent with the colonial contingents, the fighting troops of one or the other force would have to go short.
- (v) Administrative units on the lines of communication should be provided entirely by the United Kingdom.

16. It may perhaps be asked why the war organization of the United Kingdom shall be adopted as the universal war organization of the Empire. The reason is that for many years to come the army despatched from the United Kingdom is likely to form the larger portion of the whole force engaged in any Imperial campaign, and that it is therefore simpler for the forces sent from the various colonies to conform to its organization than for it, and the forces from the remaining colonies, to conform to that of any one colony. Further, the General Staff in London have facilities for the study of war organization which are not yet available in the case of any of the colonies. The war organization now being introduced has been worked out after the devotion of much attention to the question, and the careful study of the organization of the leading foreign armies. The work of the General Staff is proceeding continuously, and it is hoped that by this means constant improvement will be possible, and that the organization will advance concurrently with the progress of military science.

17. It may also be urged that, although the organization worked out by the General Staff may be that best suited for a great war, it may yet be unsuitable for the other duties for which the military forces of certain colonies are primarily intended. This is of course a question which must be weighed by the authorities of the colonies concerned, but the wisest principle to adopt in such cases is that any organization should be based on the most important requirements which it is likely to have to meet; moreover, it will generally be possible so to adapt the organization that it can be made to serve more than one set of circumstances.

18. It is hoped that the representatives of the different colonies will use their influence on their return home to impress on their Governments the great additional strength which would accrue to the Empire should uniformity of war organization be achieved. The great services rendered in the past by the colonies show the value of any assistance which they are prepared to give

in time of emergency, even without the advantages of a similar organization. In the future the value of such assistance would be still further increased if it could be given in a form which enables it to be at once fitted into its place in the organization of the army in the field. Every colony which sent a contingent to fight alongside the forces of the United Kingdom, and of other colonies, would then have the satisfaction of knowing that it was applying its aid in the manner in which it would be most effective and at the point where it was most required.

N. G. LYTTTELTON,
C.G.S.

March 14, 1907.

VI.

Subject No. 3 proposed for discussion by Army Council.

PATTERNS AND PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT AND STORES FOR COLONIAL FORCES.

(PAPER PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL AND THE MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.)

- 1 The question to be considered divides itself into two headings—
 - (a) The pattern of the arms and equipments which should be provided.
 - (b) The amount which should be maintained as a reserve.

(a) Question of Pattern.

2. *Small arms.*—It is *essential* that the small arms supplied to any force which may have to act side by side with troops from the United Kingdom should fire the same ammunition as that supplied to the latter. On service, the supplies of ammunition would be drawn from the same source, and it would be impracticable to arrange for an adequate supply of different kinds to suit arms of varying calibre or chamber.

3. It is also most desirable, although not essential, that the arms should be of the same pattern as those in the hands of the regular army, as this would facilitate the execution of repairs or allow of the exchange of unserviceable arms from the general stock, without giving a man a weapon he did not understand.

4. *Machine guns.*—The above remarks apply with equal force to machine guns.

5. *Clothing, accoutrements, harness and saddlery, camp equipment, &c.*—In the case of stores of the above classes, there is no necessity for a rigid adherence to the patterns in use in the regular army, provided the articles are of such materials and such a design as to be equally efficient.

6. It is most desirable that the area of supply of the warlike stores under reference should be as wide as possible, and, therefore, the Colonial Governments should be urged to arrange for local manufacture and provision, rather than to rely on the resources of the United Kingdom.

7. To assist them in carrying this out, certain broad principles should be laid down as to the requirements which the articles are required to fulfil, and sample patterns of the articles approved for the regular force should be supplied, when desired, as a guide to design.

8. It would also be well for samples of all patterns which Colonial Governments propose to adopt to be submitted to the War Office for record. Should any of the patterns have already received trial in this country, the result could at once be communicated to the Colonial Government concerned.

(b) Question of Provision of Reserves.

9. It is a mistake to suppose that equipment can be easily obtained or improvised on mobilization. Some few articles, such as blankets or boots, might, it is true, be got, but only at the cost of delay in the readiness of the force to take the field. It is, therefore, necessary that all articles required as the first outfit of any force should be in possession, or held in reserve ready for issue.

10. The provision of such reserve involves not only the capital outlay necessary for the purchase of the stores, but also that required for suitable storehouses in which to keep them, and, in addition, an annual charge for personnel necessary for their care and custody.

11. There is also the question of "turnover," by which is meant the utilization of the articles which have been in store longest to meet ordinary peace "wear and tear" requirements, replacing them in reserve by new articles. This is not an unimportant point, as, although equipment may not deteriorate in store to any appreciable extent if properly looked after, military requirements change in course of time, and articles for which there is no regular outlet grow out-of-date and useless.

12. We hold in reserve in this country, for an expeditionary force, stores and equipment—

- (a) To complete the war outfit of every unit required for the force.
- (b) To replace war wastage for a period of six months.

There are, of course, other classes of reserves held as well, but these need not be enumerated.

13. Colonial Governments should, it is thought, be urged to hold complete, for all forces which they contemplate being able to put into the field, reserves of class (a), and to make, during peace, definite arrangements for the supply of stores required under (b).

W. G. NICHOLSON,
Q.M.G.

C. F. HADDEN,
M.G.O.

March 21, 1907.

VII.

Subject No. 4 proposed for discussion by Army Council.

THE DESIRABILITY THAT THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS SHOULD GIVE THEIR ORDERS FOR ORDNANCE STORES, PARTICULARLY ARMS AND AMMUNITION, THROUGH THE WAR OFFICE.

No. 1.

(PAPER PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.)

1. The desirability of placing all colonial orders for warlike stores through the War Office, instead of direct from the trade, has been under discussion for many years, and has several times been brought to the notice of the Agents-General.

2. After discussion in 1903, a Colonial Defence Committee memorandum was drawn up (No. 327 M), and printed for the consideration of colonial governments. This memorandum was circulated to the colonial governments in August 1905.

3. As explained in the above memorandum, the stores required by colonial governments fall into three classes :—

- (a) Stores which can be issued from army stock and do not require to be replaced.
- (b) Stores which can be issued from army stock only by trenching on reserves from Imperial service, for which a definite scale and programme of supply has been laid down.
- (c) Stores which are not in stock and must be specially ordered to meet the demand.

4. As regards (a), supply can be made immediately upon the receipt of the colonial requisitions, and therefore the colony could obtain quicker supply than by ordering direct from the trade, and in certain circumstances supply could be made at a reduced price. For instance, an Australian colony ordered in 1905 some pompoms direct from the trade, while at that time there were a number of these guns in army stock surplus to requirements. This order was given prior to the receipt in the colony of the C.D.C. memorandum referred to above.

5. Provision has also been made recently for the local issue of stores on repayment on the indent of the officer administering the government of the colony, and arrangements have been made in the case of ammunition to issue from lots of most recent manufacture in local stock.

6. As regards (b), there was at one time some financial difficulty in making an immediate issue from army stock owing to the disturbance of army votes caused by the necessity for immediate replacement. By an arrangement, approved by His Majesty's Treasury, this financial difficulty has been removed, and in the absence of any administrative objection, stores falling in this category can now, as a rule, be issued direct from army stock without any delay.

7. As regards stores in the third class (*c*), which are usually stores of entirely new patterns, unavoidable delay may occasionally occur, but it is improbable that the delay in any instance would be greater than if the colony placed the order direct with the trade without the intervention of the War Office. By placing a direct order with the trade in these cases the colony has no security that the stores will really be of the latest pattern, and at the same time is prevented from sharing in the Ordnance Factory price, which is often considerably lower than the trade price. For instance, the Ordnance Factory prices for the new Q.F. Horse and Field Artillery vehicles (carriages, limbers, and wagons) are only slightly above half the prices paid to the trade.

8. The disadvantages arising from the placing of colonial orders direct with the trade are fully dealt with in a letter addressed to the Colonial Office, dated 16th January 1906, a copy of which is annexed as an appendix.

9. The contents of this letter were circulated to the colonial governments in August 1906.

March 20, 1907.

C. F. HADDEN,
M.G.O.

APPENDIX.

WAR OFFICE LETTER REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 8.

SIR,

January 16th, 1906.

1. IN connection with the subject dealt with in the Colonial Defence Committee memorandum No. 327 M of 22nd November 1904, which was forwarded to you in War Office letter, 57/20/8550, under date 6th June 1905, I am commanded by the Army Council to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that it has come to the notice of this department that several important orders for guns have been recently placed direct by colonies with firms in this country. The disadvantages of this procedure have been already emphasized in general terms in the above-quoted memorandum, but there arise also certain further drawbacks in matters of detail of which the Colonial authorities may be unaware, and which it is possible Lord Elgin may think fit to communicate to them—

- (i) In the first place this practice interferes with the system of dividing all orders (including those for the Royal Navy and for colonies, &c.), between the Ordnance factories and the trade in accordance with well established principles.
- (ii) It deprives the colonies of the advantage of sharing the benefit of the Ordnance factories' price, which is in almost every case less than the price charged by the trade, in some cases very considerably so.
- (iii) It deprives the colonies of the advantage of arrangements made by the Secretary of State for War under section 27 (2) of the Patents Act, as, unless the stores to which the patents apply are supplied through the agency of a home government department, terms for the use of the patents must be arranged separately by the colonies, who are thus unable to avail themselves of the privileges provided by that section of the Act.
- (iv) It prevents the colonies reaping the advantages of obtaining articles direct from store without delay, which they can occasionally do when there are surpluses in the Imperial Service; in which case they might in certain circumstances be supplied at a reduced rate.
- (v) It causes great difficulties as regards inspection. This is due in the first place to the fact that the orders are often loosely worded, and not in the detail customary with War Office contracts; and secondly, to the fact that they are placed so that delivery is taken from the firm's works. The result is that inspection and proof have to be carried out at those works, where it cannot be done with the proper degree of supervision, in sufficient detail, and with due regard to interchangeability.

The above applies when the colonies call on the War Office to carry on inspection for them. In cases where they appoint their own inspectors these have of necessity to apply to the War Office inspection staff for information, guidance, and assistance in proofs and tests.

2. No doubt those interested foster the belief that the colonies experience delay by obtaining stores through this department; but the Army Council would point out that the armament trade is in the hands of a small number of firms, and that to place the orders direct simply enables the contractors to play off one department or colony against another, and tends to defeat the object they all have in view. There is only too good reason to believe that the competition of foreign powers already leads to high prices, and to the postponement of orders placed by this department, in order to accommodate rival purchasers; and it is feared that this will be greatly aggravated if there should be additional competition on the part of colonial governments. It is to avoid any such competition that orders for warlike stores for the Royal Navy are given through the War Office to the trade.

3. It is to be remarked that a great deal of the delay complained of is due to this department insisting on interchangeability, which experience has shown to be absolutely essential for service. The necessity of this interchangeability, as well as the importance of standardization throughout the Empire, are matters upon which it is unnecessary to dilate; to ensure this it is considered most desirable that arrangements for the provision of warlike stores should, in all but the most exceptional cases, be made by this department. The Army Council are so convinced of the necessity for this course, that they desire me to point out that, while most anxious to assist the colonies, and however deeply they would deplore such a step, they may have seriously to consider whether they will be able to afford the services of their inspection staff when it is not followed.

4. The Council would be glad if Lord Elgin could give this matter his earnest attention, and they suggest that it might be discussed at any future Colonial Conference, when the officers concerned could give evidence as to the unfortunate results which have arisen in the past, and which will certainly arise in the future, by the adoption of a course at variance with that which is advocated in this letter.

I am, &c.

E. W. D. WARD.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office, SW.

No. 2.

The GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND to the SECRETARY
OF STATE.

(Received October 3, 1906.)

Government House, St. John's,
September 20, 1906.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 10th August last,* on the subject of ordering warlike stores through the proper authorities, which was forwarded to my Ministers for their information, I have the honour to enclose herewith the reply I have received from the Premier of this Colony.

I have, &c.,

W. MACGREGOR.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
September 4, 1906.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, enclosing copy of despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date 10th ultimo

* This despatch set forth the contents of Appendix to War Office Memorandum above.

in reference to the question of ordering warlike stores, and I notice that the matter is proposed as a fitting subject for discussion at the forthcoming Colonial Conference.

His Excellency
Sir W. MacGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B., &c.,
Governor.

I have, &c.,
R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 3.

The GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE to the
SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received October 6, 1906.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Cape Town,
September 18, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, with reference to your despatch of 10th August last,* a copy of a minute from Ministers, on the subject of the supply of Stores to Colonial Governments by the Army Ordnance Department.

I have, &c.
WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Prime Minister's Office, Cape Town,
September 17, 1906.

Minute.

With reference to His Excellency the Governor's minute dated the 4th instant, transmitting copy of a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the supply of Stores to Colonial Governments by the Army Ordnance Department, Ministers have the honour to state that they acquiesce in the proposal contained in the last paragraph of the despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and consider that the matter is one which might usefully be discussed at the next Colonial Conference.

T. W. SMARTT.

No. 4.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND to the SECRETARY OF
STATE.

(Received November 22, 1906.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Wellington,
October 8, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your despatch of the 10th August last,* in which your Lordship informs me that it is considered most desirable that arrangements for the provision of warlike stores should, in all but the most exceptional cases, be made by the War Office.

2. I duly brought the contents of your despatch to the notice of my Ministers, who inform me that all orders from the New Zealand Government for defence material are placed with, or through, the War Office.

I have, &c.,
PLUNKET,
Governor.

* This despatch set forth the contents of Appendix to War Office Memorandum above.

No. 5.

The GOVERNOR OF NATAL to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received December 8, 1906.)

Government House,
 Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
 November 12, 1906.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your despatch of the 10th August,* I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a minute by the Commandant of Militia on the subject of the placing of orders with the War Office for ammunition and warlike stores.

2. Ministers note that the matter will be brought up for discussion at the Colonial Conference to be held in London next year.

I have, &c.,
 HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 5.

COMMANDANT OF MILITIA to MINISTER OF DEFENCE, October 16, 1906.

Minute.

In dealing with the Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State herein, which refers particularly to this Colony, I may state at once that we have always been desirous of obtaining our ammunition from the War Department, and always have obtained it through this source except on two occasions, once when the War Office was unwilling to supply the particular Mark we asked for, and on the second occasion when it was unable to supply it.

The second paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch refers to the latter instance. An indent for 3,000,000 rounds of Mark V. ammunition (to be obtained from the War Office) and 2,000,000 rounds of axite ammunition with Mark V. bullet (to be obtained from Kynoch & Co.) was sent to the Agent-General in December of last year. With regard to the order for the 3,000,000 rounds Mark V. ammunition to be obtained from the War Office, the Agent-General informed this Government by letter, dated 22nd December, that the War Office had been induced to issue the Mark V. ammunition, and stated that he had to make certain promises as to its use, &c. On the 25th January the Agent-General cabled as follows:—"War Office have issued to me all the Mark V. ammunition they have in store, totalling 2,700,000 rounds. Please telegraph instructions regarding the balance." A reply to which was sent requesting that the balance should be made up of Mark VI.

In the notes accompanying the indent on the Agent-General for the axite ammunition, paragraph 2 reads as follows:—"The axite ammunition is only to be ordered on the understanding that this explosive is approved by the War Department. It is understood that it is being tested by the War Department at present." On the 16th February the Agent-General informed me by cable that the War Office trials were not yet completed, and there was a certain amount of risk in obtaining such a large quantity of ammunition which had not yet been approved by the War Office, although careful practical tests of it had been made in the Colony, which proved highly satisfactory. I requested the Agent-General by cable to obtain 1,000,000 each of axite and cordite ammunition with Mark V. bullets from Kynoch & Co.

In requesting the Agent-General to obtain the ammunition from Kynoch & Co., I did so with the knowledge that, as regards the axite, it could not be supplied by the War Office, and as regards the cordite with Mark V. bullet, that it also could not be supplied by War Office, seeing that our order for the 3,000,000 rounds had already exhausted their stock, and that only 2,700,000 rounds could be issued on the order. I was, however,

* See note to No. 2.

very gratified to hear from the Agent-General, in his letter dated 20th April 1906, that the War Office had agreed to manufacture cordite Mark V. ammunition to our special order should we require any further supplies, and I have already taken advantage of this offer.

The foregoing explanation will, I hope, clearly show that this Government is not only willing but most anxious to fall in with the wishes of the Home Government as regards the purchase of warlike stores, more especially in ammunition, which we have long recognised to be more reliable than that obtained directly, or indirectly through the War Office, from the trade.

I need not dilate further on the despatch, but I cannot conclude without drawing attention to paragraph 3, in reference to prices. Our experience in this Colony does not coincide with this, but is rather to the contrary, the War Office price being 95s. per 1,000 rounds and the trade 85s. per 1,000.

October 16, 1906.

H. T. BRU-DE-WOLD, Colonel,
Commandant of Militia.

No. 6.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WAR OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street,
December 19, 1906.

I AM directed by the Earl of Elgin to transmit to you, to be laid before the Army Council, a copy of a despatch* from the Governor of Natal forwarding a minute by the Commandant of Militia on the subject of the placing of orders for ammunition and other warlike stores with the War Office.

I am to state that Lord Elgin would be glad to be favoured with the Army Council's observations on Colonel Bru-de-Wold's minute, and especially on the remark in the last paragraph as to the relative prices charged by the War Office and by the trade.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 7.

WAR OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received February 5, 1907.)

SIR,

War Office, London, S.W.,
February 5, 1907.

IN reply to your letter of the 19th December,† I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that Colonel Bru-de-Wold's minute (a copy of which accompanied your letter) is concurred in generally, the only statement calling for remark being the last paragraph relative to War Office and trade prices.

The War Office Vocabulary price for small arm ammunition, formerly 95s. per 1,000, but reduced by the publication of the 1906 Vocabulary to 93s., and now further reduced to 87s. 6d., includes cost of inspection and packing, whereas the rate of 85s. quoted by Colonel Bru-de-Wold as the trade rate is exclusive of these charges, which amount to 5½ per cent.

It is, of course, impracticable, owing to various considerations, to place the whole of the orders for the Army with the contractor who quotes the lowest price; and the quotations of those trade firms, from whom supplies are regularly obtained by this Department, range from 79s. to 90s.

The latest Ordnance Factory price is 83s. 8d. War Office Vocabulary prices are based on the average cost of Ordnance Factory and trade supplies.

* No. 5.

† No. 6.

All the prices quoted above are for Mark VI. Ammunition, the current pattern under manufacture; for Mark V. Ammunition (not now made for this Department) the trade price, and also the Ordnance Factory price, would be considerably higher.

From the above it will be apparent that supplies of small arm ammunition can be obtained through the War Office at a lower cost than if the order were placed direct with the trade at the price quoted in Colonel Bru-de-Wold's minute. Moreover, if supplies are obtained direct from the trade without inspection, there is grave risk, not only of the quality not being up to the standard, but of ammunition already rejected by the War Office being supplied.

I am, &c.,
E. W. WARD.

No. 8.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNOR OF NATAL.

SIR,

Downing Street, February 8, 1907.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th of November last,* forwarding a minute by the Commandant of Militia on the subject of the placing of orders for ammunition and warlike stores, and to transmit to you a copy of a letter† from the War Office replying to Colonel Bru-de-Wold's observations with regard to the prices of ammunition.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

No. 9.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received March 11, 1907.)

[Copy sent to War Office, March 14, 1907.]

Government House, Ottawa,
February 26, 1907.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 10th August 1906,‡ advocating the expediency of orders for warlike supplies required by Colonial Governments being placed through the medium of the War Office instead of being given direct to firms in England, I have the honour to enclose copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council expressing the general concurrence of my responsible advisers in the course recommended by the Army Council and agreeing to your Lordship's suggestion that the matter should be discussed at the approaching Colonial Conference.

I have, &c.,
GREY.

Enclosure in No. 9.

EXTRACT from a REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL, approved by the Governor-General on the 25th February 1907.

P.C. 1148 M.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 10th August 1906, on the subject of placing in England orders for warlike supplies required by Colonial Governments.

* No. 5.

† No. 7.

‡ See note to No. 2.

The Minister of Militia and Defence, to whom the said despatch was referred, observes that the object of this despatch (which has been sent at the instance of the War Office) is to draw attention to the disadvantages of the procedure at present followed by certain Colonies when placing orders for warlike supplies, as mentioned above, in that—

1. Orders are not infrequently given direct to private manufacturers without the knowledge or co-operation of the War Office. Where this is done, the Colony concerned loses the benefit of sharing ordnance factory prices (which are less than those charged by the trade), as well as the advantage of the provisions of the Patent Acts, while undesirable competition between the War Office and the Colony is apt to arise, resulting in the manufacturer being able to charge enhanced prices to both.

2. It is often found that articles of novel pattern have been ordered, or that War Office specifications for similar articles used by the Army have not been followed, with the result that inspection (which the War Office is usually asked to undertake) is made difficult, while interchangeability, a matter of the highest importance, has been overlooked.

The Minister, in regard to the points thus raised, states that, with the exception of one or two orders of minor importance, the system followed by the Government has been generally in accord with the spirit of the procedure advocated by the War Office.

Where warlike stores of the pattern maintained in stock by the War Office have been wanted, they have been ordered from the War Office.

Where, as in a recent case, an order for field artillery guns of the most modern type was given direct to the manufacturers, it was expressly laid down in the contract that they must be manufactured according to War Office specifications, and were to be paid for at War Office contract rates.

And where, as in another comparatively recent case, an order was given direct for certain guns not then adopted for His Majesty's Service, it was stipulated in the contract that they should be subject to War Office inspection and that the price charged should be certified by the War Office to be fair and reasonable.

The Minister therefore submits that while the procedure advocated by the War Office has not been followed out in its entirety, Your Excellency may safely express a general concurrence in the views enunciated by the Army Council, and at the same time accept the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the subject is one which might with advantage be discussed at the forthcoming Conference.

The Committee, concurring in the foregoing, advise that Your Excellency be pleased to forward a copy hereof to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLF LE BOUDREAU,
Acting Clerk of the Privy Council.

VIII.

DEFENCE (NAVAL).(1) Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia—

“That the provisions of the Naval Defence Agreement, 1902, be reconsidered.”

(2) Resolution of New Zealand—

“That the question of an increased contribution by the Australasian Colonies to the Australasian-New Zealand Squadron should be considered together with other matters respecting Colonial Defence.”

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE ON THE
QUESTION OF A GENERAL SCHEME OF DEFENCE FOR
AUSTRALIA.—May 1906.

(Laid before Commonwealth Parliament.)

GENERAL SCHEME OF DEFENCE.

In the following Memorandum it is proposed—

- (i) To review briefly the broad strategic principles on which any measures for the local defence of Australia must of necessity be based;
- (ii) To examine the requirements of a detailed scheme for the “defence of the ports of the Commonwealth, framed in the light of present and future naval developments, as far as can be judged, and adapted to any attacking forces which may be reasonably expected”;
- (iii) To consider “the general organisation of the military forces, and peace and war establishments”; and
- (iv) To discuss the question of “local naval defence for ports, harbours, and coastal trade,” and its bearing on the “development of the maritime resources of the Commonwealth.”

2. The general principle that war preparations should be governed by the reasonable probabilities of the next few years rather than by remoter possibilities is beyond question; but its application must be separately considered in regard to the provision of *matériel* and the organisation of *personnel*.

Experience has shown that there is no finality in the matter of war *matériel*, and that on an average little more than a decade elapses between successive re-armaments, whether of infantry, field artillery, or coast defences. It is therefore inadvisable that expenditure should exceed the requirements of the near future, especially in the case of such costly elements of defence as coast batteries. Should future naval developments tend to reduce the importance of the fixed defences, much wasted expenditure will thus be avoided. If, on the other hand, improvements in these defences should become desirable a few years hence, the money saved now by restricting expenditure to guns of moderate calibre will be available then for the purchase of new guns with the latest improvements. The mere size of the guns is no adequate criterion of efficiency in the defences of a port, and the provision of unnecessarily heavy artillery may retard necessary revisions

Scale of war
prepara-
tions.

in the future by increasing the cost of each re-armament. It is consequently neither necessary nor advisable to anticipate more than the requirements of the near future when considering the provision of war *matériel*, and especially of coast artillery armaments.

On the other hand, the national armies, on which must depend in the last resort the issue of wars for national existence, cannot be brought into being without long and careful preparation in peace, even though time for development after the outbreak of war may be guaranteed to them by the influence of sea power. The organisation of the active military forces maintained by the Commonwealth must consequently be designed not only to furnish the garrison troops which suffice under present conditions for local defence in Australia, but also to provide a certain number of field troops, organised in units of all arms with the necessary departmental services, and grouped in brigade formations, which will serve as the training school and model for the field forces that may be required in the future. At the same time it is necessary to extend opportunities of elementary military instruction in various forms to as large a proportion as possible of the population with a view to rendering military training as universal as circumstances may for the time being permit.

I.—Strategical Considerations.

3. The primary condition of the security of all British territory and trade in war is the maintenance of superiority at sea over the naval forces of any combination of Powers likely to be formed against us. The traditional rôle of the Navy is to seek out all the ships of the enemy wherever they may be, and either bring them to action or mask them if they remain in port. This policy of active offence against the enemy's naval forces as opposed to one of local naval defence of our own coasts is still, as it has always been, the only possible way of giving effective protection to the shipping and maritime commerce in every sea on which the economic life of the widely dispersed members of the Empire depends. Maintenance of naval superiority.

4. The enormous advantages accruing to the belligerent who succeeds in establishing sea supremacy over his opponent are now well understood, and it is to be expected that any naval Power hoping to inflict serious injury upon us will, on the outbreak of war, attempt to neutralise our naval superiority and, if possible, to wrest from us the command of the sea. This object can only be attained as the result of great battles in which the main fleets of the contending Powers are concentrated for the decisive encounters. Arrangements for this concentration must be made in time of peace, and the normal distribution of our battle fleets must be governed by the dispositions of the foreign fleets which for the time being are regarded as their most formidable rivals. Probable course of naval war.

With a view to impairing our measures of concentration in war, and inducing us to weaken our main fleets, the enemy may endeavour to create a widespread feeling of insecurity and alarm throughout the Empire by utilising such classes of vessels as are unfitted for taking part in the decisive actions in raiding our sea-borne trade and threatening distant portions of the Empire. Although in themselves such raiding operations will be only of secondary importance, as the ultimate issue of the war must depend on the result of the fleet actions, it will be necessary to take a vigorous offensive against all such outlying raiding vessels in order to prevent the disturbance of trade and demoralisation which might be caused by their depredations.

5. It is the constant policy of the Admiralty to keep our squadrons on distant stations sufficiently strong to protect our trade from attack by the foreign squadrons normally stationed in those seas. It is, of course, possible that in wartime an enemy might send out additional cruisers to attack our Colonial trade, but in this case our superiority in vessels of this class and our greater facilities of ports would enable us to despatch a preponderating force in pursuit. Protection of floating trade.

The distribution at any moment of foreign navies, and of all merchant vessels likely to be employed as armed auxiliaries, is known in time of peace. During the period of strained relations every effort will be made to keep the ships of the prospective enemy under observation. The great increase in the rapidity and certainty of transmission of intelligence consequent on the development of submarine cables and wireless telegraphy, have combined to add enormously to the difficulties of raiding operations depending for their success on tactics of evasion.

When the presence of a commerce raider in the Eastern seas is reported, it will be desirable to bring her to action without delay, and if possible before she can reach our own territorial waters. This points to the necessity of concerted action not only for direct pursuit, but also with a view to intercepting her at obligatory points of passage, and off hostile or even neutral ports at which she is likely to call. It is for this reason that under the Naval Agreement of 1903 the cruisers on the Australian Station are not necessarily confined in war to the waters of that station, while it is recognised that they will not be the only force used there should the necessity arise for a larger force. The object of making the naval Commander-in-Chief on the China Station responsible for the strategical distribution of the cruisers on the China, Australian, and East Indies Stations is simply to ensure that all the ships of the enemy in these seas may be dealt with at the earliest possible moment wherever they may be found. Closely concerted offensive action by powerful sea-going ships will afford the only effective protection to Australian floating trade, whether on the high seas or in local waters.

Naval limitations on attacks on Australian littoral.

6. Having regard to our present naval strength and dispositions, it follows from the above considerations that attacks on floating trade in distant seas will offer to an enemy but slight prospect of any but very transitory successes. Similar considerations impose even greater restrictions on the possible forms of attack on the Australian littoral.

In considering this subject it is necessary to draw a clear distinction between hasty raids, dependent for success on surprise and rapidity of execution rather than on the number of troops employed, and larger operations aiming at a prolonged or permanent occupation of Australian territory. The oversea conveyance from a distant base of operations of a military expedition strong enough for the latter purpose, and its continued supply with munitions of war when landed, would only be possible to a Power which was mistress of the seas and was able to destroy or mask all the hostile ships that might at any time be in a position to interrupt the communications of the expeditionary force. No such expedition has ever been carried to a successful conclusion unless this condition has been fulfilled, and some of the greatest military disasters recorded in history have resulted from failure to secure or retain the assured sea command which is essential for the prosecution of an oversea campaign. It is evident that so long as British naval strength is calculated and maintained on the basis of securing command of the sea as against all probable enemies, and protecting the maritime communications of the Empire against disturbance, the attacks upon the Australian littoral against which land defence is required will be limited to raids hastily carried out by single vessels or small squadrons which have temporarily evaded our naval forces.

Assuming it to be the object of the raiding vessels to avoid capture by our cruisers for as long a period as possible, while inflicting the maximum of injury on our commerce, their best course would be to remain in open waters, rather than to approach our coasts and commercial ports, where their presence would be quickly reported to our own ships, which, especially in Australian waters, will have a great advantage over them in respect of information. In the absence, however, of suitable measures of defence on land, commerce raiders might be induced to raid a port if the advantages to be gained thereby appeared to outweigh the risks involved in the disclosure of their position.

II.—*Measures of Local Defence.*

7. The defensive measures required on land to provide against attacks by raiding cruisers acting under these limitations come within certain clearly defined categories. Measures of defence required on land.

From the point of view of the protection of sea-borne commerce it is necessary to provide a certain number of fortified harbours of refuge, where merchant shipping can, in case of need, seek protection from capture or molestation, and remain in safety until commerce raiders reported in neighbouring waters have been dealt with by His Majesty's ships or compelled to withdraw from shortage of coal. In some few cases favourably situated harbours may have to be defended with this special strategical object in view, but in most cases it will be possible to utilise as harbours of refuge great commercial ports where fixed defences would in any case be provided for other reasons. Fixed defences are required at a commercial port if such resources as naval stores, graving docks, or extensive plants of coaling machinery, which are of essential value to our warships and mercantile marine, are collected within such a limited and exposed space that they might be seriously damaged by the gun-fire of raiding cruisers if no defences existed. The function of the fixed defences will be to keep the enemy's cruisers at a sufficient distance from the objects protected.

Raids on other commercial ports would gain for an enemy no advantage that he could not derive from attacking shipping on the high seas, and the inducements to bombard would be outweighed by the knowledge that attack would reveal the position of the raiding vessels, and by considerations of ammunition supply. A bombardment could inflict no substantial injury without an expenditure of ammunition which must be regarded as prohibitive when no object of strategic importance is involved. There is therefore no likelihood that an undefended town would be subjected to bombardment as an alternative to the payment of an indemnity even were it not the case that any wanton damage inflicted on such a place would inevitably provoke reprisals which must fall heavily on the weaker maritime Power.

At cable landing places, a small infantry defence is required to prevent damage to the shore ends of the cables by boats' crews landing from a raiding vessel. The measure of protection required is evidently only that which will involve such risk of loss to the attackers as will deter them from an enterprise, which, even if successful, will cause only a temporary interruption to the particular cable attacked, while communication by other alternative cable routes, of which there are now several, would still remain open.

In the future, the security of wireless telegraphy stations will have to be considered, but in most cases it should be possible to erect the installations in such positions that the necessity for special measures of defence will be obviated.

8. The application of these principles to Australian ports points to the retention of fixed defences at Fremantle, Port Adelaide, Port Phillip (Melbourne), Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane, Normanby Sound (Torres Strait), and Hobart. Selection of Australian ports in need of defence.

No other fortified ports are required as strategic harbours of refuge for merchant shipping, nor do any other commercial ports in Australia at present possess concentrated resources, either ashore or afloat, to such an extent as to justify the provision of defensive works at the present time. It is impossible to provide against every conceivable attack, or to enter upon war with the certainty of incurring no losses, and it is wiser to confine expenditure on local defence to protecting objectives of real strategic value than to attempt to extend protection to an indefinite number of places where the shipping and resources, though of local importance, are not essential to the general maintenance of maritime trade.

The supersession of Albany by Fremantle calls for some explanation. When King George's Sound was selected in 1882 as a mercantile strategic harbour of refuge in the neighbourhood of the great trade route which

rounds Cape Leeuwin, to be fortified and garrisoned at the joint expense of the Australian Colonies, it was the only harbour in the south-west of Australia. This is no longer the case. From the point of view of position, with reference to the trade route, there is little to choose between King George's Sound and Fremantle, and as only one harbour of refuge is required in these waters, the selection should be governed by such considerations as the course of trade in peace and the facilities for shipping in regard to coaling and other marine resources. In these respects the balance of advantage has completely turned in favour of Fremantle, which, owing to its greatly improved harbour facilities, has now become the port of call for the various lines of mail steamers. Albany is, therefore, no longer required as a strategic harbour of refuge, and it does not fulfil the other conditions necessitating fixed defences.

Normanby Sound (Torres Strait) is the harbour of refuge now usually referred to as Thursday Island, where the guns for its protection are mounted. The re-siting of the defences to meet modern requirements is discussed elsewhere.

9. In order to arrive at just conclusions in regard to the standards of defence to be adopted at Australian defended ports, it is necessary to form as clear an idea as possible of the character of the vessels which may reasonably be expected to engage in raiding attacks in Australian waters, and of the strength of the landing parties which might be disembarked.

As already stated, a powerful enemy is likely at the outset of war to use every endeavour to cripple our sea power, for which purpose all his armoured cruisers as well as his battleships will be required. Even when his battleships have been reduced to inactivity, there will still remain more urgent and suitable strategic tasks for those of his cruisers which are armoured than attacks on distant defended ports. The experience of the recent Russo-Japanese war confirms the evidence afforded by the Spanish-American war of 1898 as to the improbability of any such employment of this important type of warship, which costs almost, if not quite, as much as a battleship, and takes as long to build. Thus in 1898, when Admiral Cervera's squadron was despatched across the Atlantic, there was never the slightest intention on the part of the Spanish naval authorities to attack the coast towns of the United States. Again, the rôle of the powerful squadron of armoured cruisers which was based on Vladivostock throughout 1904 was to interrupt the lines of communication of the expeditionary armies, and their feverish movements and eventual fate illustrate the precarious situation of the cruisers of a Power inferior at sea, even when acting from a near and secure base. It is worthy of notice also that the attacks on the Japanese transports would have been more serious if the Russian cruisers could have dispersed, but the strong probability of being destroyed singly if met by the Japanese cruiser squadron compelled them to keep together, and so to sacrifice the principle of ubiquity which has been considered the most formidable characteristic of cruiser raids. The recent changes in the distribution of the Royal Navy, which have aimed at disposing our forces in peace in the manner most likely to prove effective in war, have involved the formation of powerful squadrons of armoured cruisers. These changes, and the large number of modern vessels of this type of which this country is now possessed, have an important bearing on the question of the limitations attaching to the action of an enemy's armoured cruisers.

On the whole, it may now safely be assumed that the exigencies of modern naval warfare will, in all reasonable probability, compel an enemy to reserve his armoured cruisers for the more important strategical operations, such as working with his battle fleets, operating against our detached squadrons, protecting his own commerce, and, in short, operating against other warships, and not against land defences. The employment of armoured cruisers, as of battleships, in Australian waters is not a contingency which, in the light of present and future naval developments, as far as can now be judged, need reasonably be expected.

If raiding attacks on Australian ports are attempted the classes of vessels employed will, therefore, in all probability be those which are of small

value for the major operations of naval warfare, such as unarmoured cruisers or armed merchant auxiliaries.

The number of vessels which may be expected to operate together must be small, since the main hope of success will lie in suddenness of execution and in ability to elude observation and avoid opposition by even an inferior naval force while the operations are in progress. The assumption on which Australian armaments have hitherto generally been based is that the number may be limited to a maximum of three or four, and nothing has occurred in recent naval warfare to give ground for supposing that this is other than a liberal estimate.

The number of men that three or four cruisers could disembark for a raid depends upon the following considerations. If only the normal complements are borne, it is estimated that the total number available would usually not exceed 500 men. It is not unlikely, however, that raiders despatched to so great a distance from their base as Australia would carry numbers surplus to the complement in order to replace casualties and wastage, and these would be available to reinforce the landing party. An enemy willing to incur the very serious danger of losing his ships entailed by operations in these distant seas might not hesitate to risk a few hundred additional men in the enterprise, and although it may reasonably be assumed that the raiders would not hamper themselves by the presence of unarmed transports, and that every vessel must form a fighting unit, the embarkation of a limited number of troops in the cruisers for the express purpose of raids on ports cannot be excluded from the range of possible contingencies. On the other hand, it is clear that the necessity for keeping the ships at all times ready to fight an action, and the great importance of carrying large supplies of coal and ammunition, would militate against overcrowding the decks of the three or four unarmoured vessels postulated.

For purposes of calculation, therefore, it may be assumed that the landing parties disembarked for a raid on an Australian port might reach a total of 1,000 men at the outside. The strength and disposition of the force required to meet this attack will vary at different ports, according to the topographical conditions.

10. In determining the standard of the gun defences required at Australian ports, it is necessary to bear in mind that a most powerful deterrent to attack in these remote waters will be the probability of sustaining injury affecting the fighting efficiency or seaworthiness of the ships at a distance from any place where repairs could be effected. The nearest foreign ports which at present possess the qualifications of naval bases are more than 4,000 miles distant from the chief Australian ports. At such a distance from bases of repair and refitting and depôts of ammunition and stores, the consequences of even partial disablement would be extremely serious, while considerations of ammunition supply will preclude an enemy from attempting to effect his object by a long-range bombardment. In considering this question of long-range fire it is necessary to avoid fallacious applications of the experience of recent naval actions. A ship at sea at a range of 10,000 yards or more constitutes a distinct target admitting of accuracy of aim and correction of sighting by observation of the effects of fire. The case is widely different if the target is a dock, or a ship lying in a harbour, which may not be clearly distinguishable from seaward, or even exposed to view at all. Failing the means of careful observation of the effects of fire, no serious damage could be expected from firing the limited amount of ammunition available, and the attacking vessels would have to approach to a distance measured, not by the theoretical extreme range of their guns, but by the possibility of correcting their fire by observation. Here they would be exposed to great risk of disablement, especially if the enemy's targets were a long distance in rear of the coast defences.

Standard of coast defences at Australian ports.

It follows from these considerations, and from the nature of probable attack discussed in paragraph 9, that the type of gun selected for the defence of Australian ports should have great rapidity of fire and accuracy, with as

large shell power as is obtainable without sacrifice of these essentials, but that it is unnecessary and inadvisable to seek after very long range and high power of penetrating armour protection. These latter qualities are not required, and could not be obtained without increasing calibre; and as calibre increases, handiness and speed of fire are lost, and the cost of guns, mountings, and emplacements rises rapidly. The chief defects of the armaments of Australian ports in the past have been want of homogeneity, and deficiencies in the accessories on which the value of modern guns is mainly dependent. By restricting the guns in future to a single and moderate calibre, and insuring the completeness of their equipment, the Commonwealth Government will secure economy, efficiency, and simplicity, both in armaments and in arrangements for ammunition supply. For the armaments of those of the Imperial defended ports, abroad as well as at home, where the attack to be provided against is of the same nature as that to which the ports of Australia are liable, the 6-inch gun of the latest pattern is accepted, with the approval of the Committee of Imperial Defence, as the weapon which best fulfils requirements. This gun has a rate of fire of six rounds per minute, and a range at 10 degrees elevation of 9,050 yards, as compared with a rate of fire of only three rounds a minute and a range at 10 degrees elevation of 11,700 yards for the 7.5-inch gun, the next higher calibre. It has not been considered that the increase of range and armour penetration compensates for the great loss of rapidity, and this calibre has not been introduced into the Imperial land service, in which there is now no gun intermediate between the 9.2-inch, which is mounted where the power to attack armour is considered essential, and the 6-inch, which is used where the most likely enemy will be unarmoured vessels.

It is not necessary to provide light armament against attacks by torpedo craft on merchant vessels lying in harbour. To sink such vessels without at least warning and examination would not be a legitimate operation of modern warfare, and the difficulty of distinguishing neutral ships would be a serious consideration. It may, moreover, be assumed that the mere destruction of a few merchantmen would not be considered a sufficient inducement for such an employment of torpedo craft, whose proper rôle is the attack of warships. His Majesty's ships are at all times prepared to defend themselves against attack by carried torpedo boats, and in Australian ports they are secure from attack by sea-going torpedo craft by reason of the distance of all possible hostile torpedo flotilla bases. Boom defences are not necessary or advisable for enclosing portions of Australian harbours, but the actual dock and lock gates, where they exist, should be protected by any suitable contrivance which will prevent injury by a Whitehead torpedo, or by the application of explosive charges in any other form.

Electric lights will be required at most ports to aid the gun defences.

Submarine mine-fields at present exist at some of the Australian ports, but this form of defence is being discontinued at all ports in Imperial charge as a result of the consideration by the Committee of Imperial Defence of the general policy of submarine mining in relation to coast defence. The adoption of the same course has recently been recommended to the Governments of Canada and New Zealand, and is now recommended in the case of Australian ports. The submarine mining service has always been a very technical one, and in the past it has been possible to draw on the experience of a numerous *personnel* employed at many defended ports for the highly qualified experimental and administrative staffs which have been indispensable for its direction. But even with the very complete system of instructional manuals and circulars issued from Army headquarters, it has been found difficult to secure uniform efficiency at outlying ports to which the central inspection and control did not fully extend. It is scarcely necessary to point out the disastrous effect on maritime trade that would be produced in time of war by any untrustworthiness, or even suspicion of untrustworthiness, of the submarine mining defences of ports frequented by our shipping. Nothing but the highest degree of efficiency would suffice, and all experience goes to show that this could not be maintained at a small number of isolated ports, even with selected *personnel* of high individual capacity. It is therefore recommended that this form of defence should be discontinued in Australia.

11. Detailed projects for the revision of the gun defences and electric lights at each Australian defended port, and for the provision of necessary accessories, together with directions to guide the preparation of artillery and engineer manning tables for the works, and estimates of the infantry garrisons required for the defended ports and outlying cable landing places, have been printed in a separate secret Memorandum.*

Detailed projects for coast armaments and garrisons.

III.—*Organisation of the Military Forces.*

12. The military forces of the Commonwealth are correctly divided into two categories, viz., field units brigaded in a field force organisation, and garrison troops allotted for the defence of particular localities.

Field and garrison troops.

Under the existing organisation the garrison troops are subdivided into two portions, called the "district reserves" and the "garrisons for forts." There appears to be no strategical justification for this arrangement, and it is recommended that, after provision has been made for the actual garrisons of the defended ports and for the detachments guarding outlying cable stations, all other units of militia and volunteers should be included in the field force organisation.

13. It is very desirable that the garrisons of defended ports, and those allotted to cable landing places, should, wherever practicable, be raised locally, in order that the coast artillery and engineers may be constantly trained at the guns and electric lights they will man in war, and that the mobile portion of the garrison may be thoroughly acquainted with the local topography.

Organisation of garrison troops.

It will not be possible to bring up troops from a distance in time to prevent a rapidly executed raiding attack, and the garrison allotted for the protection of each defended port must be capable of repelling the attack without external aid.

14. The principle governing the maintenance of field troops has already been discussed in paragraph 2. A field force organisation in Australia provides a school of training in field units and higher formations, as distinguished from sedentary garrison service, and is a necessary factor in a complete system of national military training, especially in a country where no regular troops are maintained. In Australia it has been wisely decided to proceed from a basis of cadet training, through training according to arm in the military unit, to combined training when brigaded in the higher formation. This system will diffuse among an increasing proportion of the population the knowledge and discipline which distinguish an army from an armed mob. Each unit and brigade will serve not only as a training school, but also as a pattern to be multiplied indefinitely in case of necessity. The peace unit should be the nucleus round which the materials for war expansion would be formed under a system of territorialisation, which will enlist to the full local effort and interest. A sound foundation will thus be laid in time of peace for the development of the national resources to meet a national crisis. The influence of sea power may prolong the period available after the outbreak of a great war for the expansion and training of land forces, and may transfer the scene of the decisive land battles to foreign soil, but it cannot by itself decide the issue of a war for national existence, which must in the last resort depend on the action of fully developed citizen forces. The main object of a field force organisation of part of the militia in Australia is to supply the basis for expansion in case of grave national emergency.

Purpose of field force organisation.

15. The system of organising the field units into brigades of light horse and infantry appears to be well adapted to the circumstances of the Commonwealth. At present there are nine of these brigades, six of light horse and three of infantry. The proportion of mounted to dismounted riflemen has the advantage of giving scope for the special qualifications for mounted service which have been so conspicuously displayed by Australians. In the allotment of units to the brigades every effort has rightly been made to form

Brigade organisation.

* *Note.*—Paragraphs 2-11 of this paper were repeated in the Colonial Defence Committee Memorandum No. 366 M, on the Revision of the Fixed Defences of New Zealand, which was prepared at the instance of the New Zealand Government.

a complete brigade from units belonging to a single military district. Six of the present brigades are thus formed, but the remaining three brigades are made up of units drawn from two or more military districts, and can only be regarded as formations on paper. Having regard to difficulties of inter-communication it seems unlikely that the brigadier would ever have an opportunity of training his brigade as such. Moreover, the organisation of units from two or more districts into one brigade might easily lead to a dual responsibility with its attendant drawbacks. It is true that this paper organisation of scattered units into brigades of the normal Australian pattern has the advantage of maintaining a uniform proportion between the different fighting arms and the very important but less popular departmental services, but there is no reason why this principle should be lost sight of so long as the brigades formed entirely in single districts remain as models of the fighting formations adopted by the Commonwealth. It is very desirable that the ultimate goal of organising and training all field units in normal brigades confined to their own districts should be kept in view. Until that object is attained, it is recommended that the field units surplus to the district brigade or brigades in the larger districts should be affiliated to one or other of the district brigades, and that the field units in each of the smaller districts should be grouped and trained together as a mixed force if they are insufficient to form a complete district brigade of normal composition.

Peace and
war estab-
lishments.

16. As regards peace and war establishments, the arrangements at present in force have the grave defect that half of the war establishment of the light horse and infantry, and an even larger proportion of the artillery *personnel*, are to be introduced into the ranks for the first time on mobilisation. Such an arrangement is to be deprecated in any military force, and especially so where, as in the case of the Commonwealth Militia, the amount of military training is exceedingly limited. It is recognised, however, that the objections to such a course are, to some extent, diminished by the arrangement under which officers and non-commissioned officers are maintained in peace on practically a war establishment, and it is no doubt the case that in the country corps commanding officers might, owing to sparsity of population, find it exceedingly difficult to keep in touch with all portions of their units, if these were maintained in peace at a strength equal to war establishment.

Nevertheless, it should be possible to increase considerably the efficiency of units on mobilisation without introducing drastic changes into the existing organisation. Every opportunity should be taken of increasing the peace establishments of units already allotted to brigades, instead of creating new cadres, and the troops which now form the "district reserves," if not required to complete the garrisons recommended elsewhere for defended ports, should be absorbed into the brigade organisation. The men introduced on mobilisation to raise units from peace to war establishment, instead of being drawn entirely and indiscriminately from the rifle clubs, should be drawn from two classes, viz., (1) men who within three years previous to mobilisation have completed the third consecutive training in the active militia or volunteers, and (2) members of rifle clubs classified at the time as "marksmen." Lastly, it must be pointed out that the present annual period in camp, which alone offers any opportunity of a systematic training with the other arms, is very short, and should, if possible, be extended to at least ten days.

The field battery is the unit in which an increase of peace establishment is most required. Unless the gun detachments are thoroughly efficient at their drill, and the gunlayers and fuse setters absolutely trustworthy, it is impossible for the most expert commanding officer to obtain effective results. Efficiency can only be attained if the battery is regularly drilled with full detachments, and this fact points to the desirability of raising batteries in towns rather than in the country districts. It is recommended that batteries should throughout be limited to four guns; this is better fitted to the conditions of the Australian militia than a six-gun organisation, and is well adapted to the Q.F. equipment now being introduced.

No force can keep the field without an ammunition column, but it appears that so far no arrangements have been made for supplying these essential

units on mobilisation. Under Australian conditions, it is unnecessary to maintain the requisite *personnel* in peace, but the ammunition waggons with limbers and spare gun carriages should be provided in peace as "mobilisation equipment." The locally available equivalents of such vehicles as general service waggons and forage carts may, in the case of these as of all other field units, be left to be procured on mobilisation. Suitable arrangements must be worked out for providing the requisite officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and horses, for these columns on mobilisation. The *personnel* of all ranks should, as far as possible, be composed of officers and men who have previously served in the artillery, and will thus be qualified to fill casualties in the ranks of the batteries. This requirement affords an additional reason for a considerable increase in the peace establishment of a field battery.

Under present arrangements a brigade of light horse contains one six-gun battery, and a brigade of infantry three four-gun batteries, two of which are armed with the 18-pr. Q.F. gun, while the third is to be armed in one case with guns of position, and in another with howitzers. In the case of the infantry brigade this gives a smaller proportion of guns to rifles than is normal in modern armies. In a British army corps the average is somewhat over 5 guns per 1,000 rifles, heavy guns being provided in the proportion of 1 and howitzers in the proportion of 1.5, to every 10 of the horse and field guns. It is, however, considered far more important that the existing Australian batteries should be given larger peace establishments than that any immediate effort should be made to increase the proportion of guns to rifles.

The shortage of peace as compared with war establishment can, in the case of the light horse, be remedied by adopting for war the establishment of the home Imperial Yeomanry. A regiment of Australian Light Horse on the present peace establishment of 296 all ranks would then be raised in war to 476 instead of to 583.

Two machine guns should form part of the equipment of each regiment of light horse and battalion of infantry.

17. With regard to rifle clubs, which form part of the military system of the Commonwealth, it is believed that much good would result from a system of affiliating each club to a neighbouring militia unit. These clubs are of value in affording facilities to acquire proficiency in the use of the rifle to men who for one reason or another cannot belong to a militia unit. It must, however, be remembered that the drill and discipline which can alone turn rifle shooting to good account on the battlefield cannot be acquired from membership in a rifle club, which can never be looked upon as an effective substitute for the military training afforded by service in the militia. If the rifle clubs are affiliated to militia units and administered under the supervision of the officers commanding these units, such a measure should tend to more economical and effective administration as regards rifle ranges, and to the simplification of arrangements on mobilisation, while promoting a spirit of comradeship and mutual interest between the two branches. If, as has been suggested above, a "reserve" is formed of ex-militiamen undertaking to join their units on mobilisation, should the occasion arise within two years of their completing their training in the active militia, one condition of service in the reserve should be membership during that period in the rifle club affiliated to their unit, so that their proficiency with the rifle may be maintained.

Rifle clubs.

18. The recommendations made above respecting the organisation of the military forces may be summarised as follows:—

Summary of recommendations as to organisations of military forces.

- (1) Garrisons to be recruited locally as far as possible.
- (2) The only organised brigades retained to be those which are, or can be, formed exclusively from units in a single military district. Other units either to be attached for administration and training to brigades in their own districts, or, in the less populous districts, to be administered and trained as mixed forces.

- (3) Units now classed as "district reserves" to be absorbed into the field units.
- (4) A militia reserve to be formed to provide, together with marksmen from the rifle clubs, the additional *personnel* required on mobilisation to raise units from peace to war establishment.
- (5) The peace establishment of units, especially in the case of artillery, to be gradually raised.
- (6) The annual training camp to be extended to ten days.
- (7) Provision to be made for ammunition columns.
- (8) The war establishment of a regiment of light horse to be reduced to 476 all ranks.
- (9) Each regiment of light horse and battalion of infantry to be equipped with two machine guns.
- (10) Rifle clubs to be affiliated to militia units.

IV.—*Local Naval Defence.*

Local naval
defence.

19. The subject of the provision of local naval defence for ports, harbours, and coastal trade is discussed in a Memorandum (Commonwealth Parliamentary Paper No. 66 of 1905) by Captain Creswell, Director of Naval Forces, which is forwarded for the information of the Committee of Imperial Defence, who are requested to consider these matters, as the sentiment in favour of the development of the maritime resources of Australia is one which, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Government, deserves and will repay encouragement.

Captain Creswell's proposals contemplate the provision of a separate navy for the Commonwealth, comprising:—

- 3 Cruiser destroyers,*
- 16 Torpedo boat destroyers,
- 15 Torpedo boats (1st and 2nd class),

the acquisition of this force to be extended over a period of seven years, at a cost which he estimates at 2,300,000*l.* for construction and maintenance of vessels alone.

As regards *personnel*, he estimates that an addition of 456 will be needed to the permanent forces, and 466 to the naval militia.

The rôle of this navy is described as follows:—

"This will provide a defence not designed as a force for action against hostile fleets or squadrons, which is the province of the Imperial fleet, but as a line necessary to us within the defence line of the Imperial fleet—a purely defensive line, that will give security to our naval bases, populous centres, principal ports, and commerce."

These proposals appear to be based upon an imperfect conception of the requirements of naval strategy at the present day, and of the proper application of naval force.

The services which, it is claimed, will be rendered by the proposed destroyers are to contribute to the security of defended ports and to the protection of floating trade.

Having regard to the nature of the attack to which Australian ports are liable (considered in paragraphs 6 to 10), the benefits to be rendered to the coast defence by destroyers appear altogether incommensurate with the expenditure that would be entailed by their maintenance. The Australian ports have already been provided with works and armaments, and the comparatively inexpensive revision now recommended will bring them up to modern requirements. The deterrent effect exercised by these defences, manned by vigilant local forces, may confidently be expected to exclude raiding cruisers from the harbours of the Commonwealth by night as well as by day, while the defence against the landings possible from such cruisers can, with equal safety and economy of force, be intrusted to small infantry garrisons.

* It is not clear what type of vessel is indicated by this designation. It is presumed that it represents a new class of warship of the destroyer type with increased tonnage and coal endurance.

The protection of Australian floating trade, whether on the high seas or in local waters, demands for its effective accomplishment, as explained in paragraphs 3 to 5, the closely concerted action of powerful sea-going ships. Localised vessels of the destroyer type could play no effective part in securing this object.

There is therefore no strategical justification from either point of view for the creation at great expense of a local force of destroyers—a type of vessel designed for totally different uses. If in the future strategical conditions should ever so far alter as to necessitate the provision of warships of this type in Australian waters, it would devolve upon the Admiralty to provide them as part of their general responsibility for the strategical distribution of the naval forces of the Empire. Should this necessity arise, it will no doubt be advantageous that these vessels should be manned by Australians trained in sea-going fleets under the Naval Agreement. At present, however, no such strategical necessity exists or threatens.

It may be added that the employment of a naval force as “a purely defensive line” is a misapplication of maritime power opposed to every sound principle of naval strategy. To act deliberately on the defensive, and to organise naval forces with this object in view, is to adopt voluntarily the policy which is of necessity forced upon the weaker naval Power. Australia need not be reduced to assuming such a rôle so long as she is a member of an Empire which is the strongest naval Power in the world, and which extends naval protection not only to the home-land and to the most distant of the King’s dominions beyond the seas, but also to all commerce sailing under the British flag.

The policy of devoting the entire naval forces of the Empire to seeking out and destroying the ships of the enemy wherever they may be is that which will best insure not only the safety of floating trade, but also the immunity from attack of coast towns and harbours, and, if this policy is to be properly and efficiently carried out, the Royal Navy must be one and undivided. Unity of training and unity of command can alone insure that thorough co-operation which is essential. A separate Australian navy could not find in any effective organisation of the naval forces of the Empire a rôle commensurate with the cost of its creation and maintenance or worthy of the aptitude for sea service of the inhabitants of the island-continent. The existing Australian floating defences, consisting entirely of obsolete vessels, were originally provided mainly with a view to co-operation in local defence, and, although their value for this purpose was never great, the Colonial Defence Committee have hitherto hesitated to recommend the extinction of the local naval forces, which afforded the only means of satisfying the inclination of Australians for service afloat, and of giving some effect to the desire in Australia to make some contribution in men as well as money to the naval strength of the Empire. The natural and legitimate aspiration in Australia to furnish a distinctively Australian element to the sea power of the Empire will find a satisfactory realisation in increasing degree when the scheme, still in its infancy, initiated by the Naval Agreement of 1903, has had time to take full effect. The preamble of the Agreement recognises, on the one hand, the necessity of a single navy, and, on the other, the advantages which will be derived from developing the sea power of Australia. Article 5 provides for the manning by Australians of a certain number of ships; Article 6 secures that in the future there will be a steady supply of officers of Australian birth, who will be able to rise to the highest posts in the Royal Navy; and Article 7 establishes a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve in Australia. In the future it may be expected that an increasing number of ships specially manned and officered by Australians will be included in the fleets and squadrons of the Royal Navy. This will, in time of peace, insure wide opportunities of training, and, by the healthy spirit of emulation induced, will enhance the fighting value of the units to a degree unattainable in a small navy; while, in the event of war, these ships will represent Australia, and enable her to take a more worthy share in the operations than if her naval activity were confined to guarding against problematical attacks on her coasts.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF NAVAL OFFICERS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH ASSEMBLED AT MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, TO
CONSIDER THE MEMORANDUM OF THE COMMITTEE OF
IMPERIAL DEFENCE, AND REPORT AS REGARDS THE NAVAL
DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

Presented by Command; ordered by the House to be printed,
27th September 1906.

COMMITTEE.

President :

Captain William Rooke Creswell, C.M.G., Director of the Naval Forces.

MEMBERS :

Captain Chapman James Clare, C.M.G., Naval Commandant, C.N.F., South
Australia.

Captain Frederick Tickell, C.M.G., Naval Commandant, C.N.F., Queensland.
Commander William Jarvie Colquhoun, D.S.O., Commonwealth Naval Forces,
Victoria.

Commander Frederick Hugh Cust Brownlow, Officer Commanding Common-
wealth Naval Forces of New South Wales.

Engineer Commander William Clarkson, Commonwealth Naval Forces,
Victoria.

SECRETARY :

Mr. G. L. MacAndie.

Commonwealth of Australia,
Department of Defence, Melbourne,
12th September 1906.

The Honourable the Minister of State for Defence, Melbourne.

Preamble.

IN accordance with your directions, we have considered the General Scheme of Defence for Australia, and the Memorandum on Revision of Coast Defences (approved by the Committee of Imperial Defence on 25th May 1906), so far as regards those portions affecting Naval Defence, and have the honour to report as follows :—

2. We think it unfortunate that the Report of the Naval Director for 1905, printed in February 1906, was not submitted to the Committee of Imperial Defence.

It is also a matter for regret that the Naval Director, when in England, was not asked to appear before the Committee, and give evidence. As a member of the Commonwealth Council of Defence, it is thought that his local knowledge would have been of service.

Imperial re-
sponsibility
appreciated.

3. We are fully appreciative of the immensity of the responsibility and the absorbing gravity of the daily outlook, even in times of peace, that fall on the central Imperial authority. It cannot be otherwise, when compared with the naval security of the heart of the Empire involving the organization, war preparations, and movements of immense fleets of battleships and cruisers, than that such a small matter as the possible attack on the Australian coast by four cruisers should have but a "secondary importance" (para. 4).

It is surely permissible, however, for those at the furthest extreme of the Empire's dominions, without losing in any degree their full responsibility and participation in the Empire's wars, to propose measures for defence against dangers that come immediately home to them—measures that in no way detract from, but aid, the Imperial plans of naval strategy.

4. After full discussion of the Memoranda, we have unanimously agreed upon the following resolutions :—

- I. We agree with the statement of the Committee of Imperial Defence as to the most probable nature of attack, but consider that the defence recommended (Military forces and harbours of refuge) is inadequate and inappropriate.
- II. We submit that the grounds upon which the Commonwealth Naval Forces are disapproved of are insufficient.
- III. The Committee of Imperial Defence recommend measures of land defence, involving the heaviest expenditure, to meet dangers which they regard as remote and improbable, but reject proposals to meet attacks which they state *are* probable. We are unable to reconcile these recommendations.
- IV. In the absence of the Royal Navy, a trade worth 170,000,000*l.* per annum is open to attack. We cannot agree that this trade should cease, and seek security in harbours of refuge.

Having in view our defence conditions and obligations to the Empire, a destroyer and torpedo defence supplementary to the Royal Navy will best ensure coast defence and continuance of trade.

- V. In view of Australia's geographical situation and our distance from the Empire's base, and having regard to our conditions, general, strategic, and other, we are of opinion that a naval force raised and trained in Australia, and provision for the manufacture of all war *matériel*, are of first importance to our present security, and vital to our future.
- VI. We consider that the present condition of the Naval Forces calls for immediate decision, either to abolish them, and accept *in toto* the recommendations of the Committee of Imperial Defence, or to initiate a policy of advance.

- I. We agree with the statement of the Imperial Defence Committee as to the most probable nature of attack, but consider that the defence recommended (Military forces and harbours of refuge) is inadequate and inappropriate.

5. The Committee of Imperial Defence estimate that, in time of war, Australia will be liable to attack from not more than four unarmoured cruisers. This is undoubtedly based on the best information of relative fleet strengths, and their probable war dispositions.

The landing strength possible from such a squadron has been estimated at 1,000 men, and this is probably a generous estimate.

The Defence arrangements recommended are—

- i. The Imperial squadron in these seas.
- ii. Fortress defences of 6-inch guns as laid down by the Committee. Garrisons of 1,000 men (3,000 Sydney).
- iii. The Field Force, which under a peace establishment numbers 13,831 and under a war establishment will be raised to 27,753.

6. Under the exigencies of war, the removal of the Imperial squadron from these seas is an accepted condition (para. 5). The Committee of Imperial Defence consider that probability of attack exists under such circumstances; the defence, therefore, must be based on this probability.

In such an event there will be no defence whatever beyond the range of fortress artillery. The whole coastal and oversea commerce, arriving or departing, will be open to capture.

To rely on "harbours of refuge" (para. 7) for safety of coastal shipping involves total cessation of all sea trade and the resulting industrial paralysis.

The "shortage of coal" argument.

These losses would continue for an indefinite period, until the arrival of a pursuing squadron of "preponderating force" (para. 5), or the enemy's "withdrawal for shortage of coal" (para. 7). Shortage of coal as a reason for withdrawal is extremely improbable, as it is reasonable to suppose that any expedition of this nature launched against Australia would make provision for coal supply in accompanying colliers, possibly, as in the late war, under a neutral flag, which would serve as a reserve supply.

Effect of lack of intelligence.

7. The lack of any means of obtaining accurate information would dislocate traffic at any point within the possible position of the enemy. A cruiser not seen or heard of for five days might be anywhere within a five days' steaming radius, and affect traffic for 1,200 or 1,500 miles on either side of her last known position.

No provision in I.D.C. Memo.

There is no provision made in the Memorandum of the Committee of Imperial Defence to meet this want of information of the enemy's whereabouts. The presence of a cruiser outside our ports would close them to traffic. Outside artillery range the cruiser would command all sea communications.

The fortress artillery may defend the port entrances during daylight, and the garrisons prevent a landing, but the whole of the remaining defences recommended are inoperative, and are not in accord with the principles laid down by the Memorandum in para. 2 that "war preparations should be governed by the reasonable probabilities of the next few years."

Inadequacy of Fortress defence.

8. The 6-inch guns are adequate for the defence of ports against unarmoured cruisers, if they are supplemented by effective torpedo craft defence; but fortress and military defences alone are inadequate for the protection of commerce afloat. If this is pent up and idle in harbour it ceases to be commerce.

Inappropriateness of Field troops.

The field armies "organised in units of all arms with the necessary departmental services and grouped in brigade formations" (para. 2) cannot be used against raiding unarmoured cruisers, and are *inappropriate* for defence against the only form of attack declared to be reasonably probable.

II. We submit that the grounds upon which the Commonwealth Naval Forces are disapproved of are insufficient.

Objection: Duty of Admiralty to provide war ships.

9. The objections raised to the Commonwealth naval proposals appear to be of a varied order. The dominating objection seems to be—

"If, in the future, strategical conditions should ever so far alter as to necessitate the provision of warships of this type in Australian waters, it would devolve upon the Admiralty to provide them as part of their general responsibility for the strategical distribution of the naval forces of the Empire." (para. 19.)

What this objection implies.

This implies that the Commonwealth should rely on the Admiralty for all naval protection, and, as it is clearly a question for the decision of the Commonwealth Government, is outside the scope of this Committee to determine.

Objection: Imperfect conception of naval strategy.

10. Again, in paragraph 19—

"These proposals appear to be based upon an imperfect conception of naval strategy at the present day, and of the proper application of naval force."

Objection answered.

This criticism cannot be better met than by quoting from Mr. Balfour's statement to the House of Commons, made in May 1905, with the authority of the Committee of Imperial Defence, when considering the defence of England against a surprise invasion in the absence of the organized fleets. Mr. Balfour said—

England's home defence by torpedo craft.

"We should have at home besides, irrespective of the organized fleets of which I speak, the twelve cruisers which cruise in home waters; there would be 24 destroyers in commission, and there would be in reserve with nucleus crews, ready for very rapid action, no less than 95 more torpedo craft, some of them destroyers, some of them torpedo-boats proper.

"That would be the position if our organized fleets were away."

These forces (reserve ships with destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas) are essentially a "purely defensive line." It cannot be said that, although deliberately organised for this service, these forces in the English channel are a "misapplication of maritime power opposed to every sound principle of naval strategy" (para. 19). This reserve torpedo force is designed to meet attack, Mr. Balfour informs us, in the absence of the organized fleets.

The torpedo force proposed for the Commonwealth was designed to meet attack in the absence of the organized fleet (*i.e.*, the Royal Naval Squadron). The position is identical.

The specialities and advantages of using torpedo craft are also given by Mr. Balfour (Appendix K).

It is difficult to understand why, in the absence of the organized fleets, naval force used in the English Channel as a purely defensive line should fulfil all the principles of naval strategy and a naval force used on the Australian coast in identical circumstances should be "a misapplication of " naval force opposed to every sound principle of naval strategy." Circumstances certainly differ, but not in a way to affect the principle, such difference in fact favouring the Australian proposals.

Parallel positions demand parallel treatment.

That the whole naval strength of a powerful sea people should be satisfied with a purely defensive line is, of course, deserving the criticism applied to it. That a section of this naval strength should be allotted to this duty is in strict accord with the best strategy. A high authority (Captain Mahan) has assumed that there would always be such a purely defensive line in Australia (Appendix L).

Captain Mahan presupposes Australian ships.

11. Again, in para. 19—

"The policy of devoting the entire naval forces of the Empire to seeking out and destroying the ships of the enemy wherever they may be . . ."

is not, as will be seen from Mr. Balfour's statement, to be accepted literally and without reservation.

Objection : The Navy's traditional rôle and its qualification in practice.

The measures proposed in Australia are to ensure that, in the absence of the "organized fleet," the cruiser raiders deemed probable should not have a clear field for their operations. Under the Memorandum of the Committee of Imperial Defence, the only choice for floating trade would be between the risk of capture and remaining in port till the fleet sent in pursuit cleared the seas of the raider. It is not easy to understand the disapproval of a scheme that would go far to give security to trade and obviate, perhaps, the need of sending a pursuing force, possibly at the sacrifice of services of a more important nature.

Just as in the home naval organization described by Mr. Balfour, the home defence is an aid to concentration, and precludes the need to recall fleet strength to meet attack on the English coast, so the Australian Naval Force would obviate the recall or despatch of ships to meet raids on our coasts, to deal with which would be within our own capacity.

Australian forces aid concentration of Royal Navy.

It is from all points of view difficult to reconcile the objections to the Commonwealth proposals with the plain requirements in war of great interests otherwise left open to the attacks regarded by the Imperial Committee as "reasonably probable." Particularly is this the case when these proposals make no additional demands on the sea forces of the Empire, but sensibly lessen them, and in no way lessen the Imperial sea forces, but add to them.

12. Again, it is urged in para. 19—

"Having regard to the nature of the attack to which Australian ports are liable (considered in paras. 6 to 10), the benefits to be rendered to the coast defence by destroyers appear altogether incommensurate with the expenditure that would be entailed by their maintenance."

Objection : Expenditure incommensurate with benefits.

Benefits derived from torpedo craft defence.

Paras. 3 to 5 of the Memorandum are careful to state the limitations of sea defence of our fleets against cruiser raids. The benefits to be derived from destroyer services are as follows:—

Briefly, Torpedo Defence offers—

- i. The most powerful auxiliary to the fleet stationed in Australia.
- ii. An effective substitute when the fleet is absent.
- iii. It prevents blockade.
- iv. It compels attack on ports to be by daylight, when the land defence can most effectively reply.
- v. It compels hostile cruisers to retreat beyond striking distance of destroyers.
- vi. It keeps touch with an enemy, communicates intelligence, and so prevents unnecessary cessation of traffic.
- vii. It is the greatest deterrent to any landing operation near our ports.
- viii. It keeps cruisers off coastal tracks.
- ix. It enforces continual night watchfulness on an enemy to a degree that could not be endured for any length of time.

The value of our trade is 170,000,000*l.* annually (Appendix G); it is without defence in the absence of the Royal Navy.

A small insurance premium.

The cost of the torpedo craft service, which would save considerable loss, is (taking annual capital expenditure at 225,000*l.* and maintenance at 170,000*l.*) 22 per cent. of the above amount, a small rate of insurance amounting to less than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and this would include the renewal of the fleet every ten years.

13. Again, in paragraph 19—

Objection: "Localized vessels."

"The protection of Australian floating trade, whether on the high seas or in local waters, demands for its effective accomplishment, as explained in paras. 3 to 5, the closely concerted action of powerful sea-going ships. Localized vessels of the destroyer type could play no effective part in securing this object."

Paras. 3 to 5 of the Memorandum lay down strong reasons for defensive action against raiders. It is easy to see from these paragraphs how well-timed would be co-operative action of the kind suggested in Australia.

Australian service can not be termed "localized."

Australian distances.

The word "localized" used in a deprecatory sense of destroyers for service on the Australian coast shows that Australian conditions, particularly the extent and great distances round our coasts, and not fully realized. The map (Appendix N) will aid in making this clear, contrasting the extent of the Australian coast with that of England.

Destroyers will never be "localized" in the sense of their being tied to ports. Australian service involves work to the limit of their very considerable steaming radius. Vessels covering distances such as that from Plymouth to Malta, which fairly represents the distance of, say, Melbourne from Perth, are not "localized" vessels.

Objection: "Unity of command necessary."

14. Further, in para. 19, "unity of training and unity of command" are disqualifications in no way caused by Commonwealth action. Unity of command has been specifically laid down in all Australian naval proposals. Unity of training would be of the greatest benefit to the Commonwealth Naval Forces, and easily obtainable with the help of the Admiralty.

What would deter raiders? Services that destroyers can accomplish.

15. It is laid down in the Memorandum that danger of damage to raiders far from a base (para. 10), and particularly of their presence being disclosed (para. 6, latter part), would act as a deterrent to raiding.

The fact that a proper destroyer service would have the power to accomplish both the above, putting it beyond the raider's power of discretion, whether or not his presence would be known, has not received any attention in the Memorandum.

III. The Committee of Imperial Defence recommend measures of land defence, involving the heaviest expenditure, to meet dangers which they regard as remote and improbable, but reject proposals to meet attacks which they state *are* probable. We are unable to reconcile these recommendations.

16. It is laid down in para. 2 of the Memorandum that "the general principle that war preparations should be governed by the reasonable probabilities of the next few years, rather than by remoter possibilities is beyond question. . . . In the matter of war *matériel* . . . it is inadvisable that expenditure should exceed the requirements of the near future." "On the other hand, the national armies . . . cannot be brought into being without long and careful preparation in peace"

In addition to "the garrison troops which suffice under present conditions for local defence in Australia," the Memorandum recommends "field troops, organized in units of all arms, with the necessary departmental services, and grouped in brigade formations, which will serve as the training school and model for the field forces that may be required in the future."

Field forces recommended involving heavy expenditure.

The Memorandum is officially entitled a "General Scheme for the Defence of Australia," and the only inference deducible would be that organised attack on Australia of such strength as to require a field army is so probable as to warrant a heavy annual expenditure, and is of such serious menace as to require as a defence the training of "as large a proportion as possible of the population." This can only be to resist an invasion of Australia, a contingency the same Memorandum says is most improbable (para. 6).

Field forces imply that invasion is to be met. Invasion declared improbable.

In direct opposition to the above it is laid down with emphasis in para. 19 that a "purely defensive line" of naval force is unnecessary as long as Australia is "a member of the Empire which is the strongest naval Power in the world, and which extends naval protection, not only to the home land and to the most distant of the King's dominions beyond the seas" These statements are mutually destructive.

An argument that strikes at field forces.

They cannot be reconciled unless it is assumed that the command of the sea is of such uncertain tenure as to call for the active measures of preparation set forth in para. 2 of the Memorandum (Field armies—as large a proportion of the population as possible under arms, &c.).

The view of the transitory or evanescent nature of sea command cannot be found in any of the official statements upon Home or Imperial Defence policy. It would seem to be reserved for Australia.

17. Mr. Balfour, in his statement to the House of Commons on the authority of the Committee of Imperial Defence, makes no demand whatever on the land forces, even though the organized fleets are away from England. The obvious advantage of a sea frontier is availed of.

The right use of sea frontier.

18. Mr. Haldane, on 11th July 1906, in his speech enunciating the Army policy of the Government said—

"The first question was . . . what was the purpose for which the British Army exists; and the answer was a very simple one. It was for war over seas."

19. The late Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station considered that, in the absence of the British flag in requisite force from the Pacific, an expeditionary force, lightly equipped, and without transports, of from 30,000 to 40,000 men, acting from a floating base of store-ships, could carry with ease any of the Australian capitals, and that the only possible defence would be a service of torpedo boats and destroyers. It is a defence of this character which we recommend.

20. In each and every case, the commanding advantage of a sea frontier is availed of. By Mr. Balfour, though handicapped by the absence of the "organized fleets," the sea frontier is still availed of as the factor of decisive

The commanding advantage of sea frontier.

defence value. Mr. Haldane, appreciating the value of the sea frontier, is able, unhampered by any question of land defence, to organize the British Army for oversea service. The late Commander-in-Chief could see an effective defence against invasion by a strong expeditionary force only in such an intelligent use of our sea frontier.

Where field forces are necessary.

21. In other British possessions not so fortunately situated, field armies are a prime necessity for the defence of immense land frontiers, or the control of subject races. One or other of these causes determines the organizing of field armies in Canada, India, and South Africa. In Australia, field armies are without a *raison d'être*.

England's conditions compared with those of Australia.

22. There remains yet another comparison of conditions which accentuates the lack of determining cause for field armies in Australia. Our sea frontier is of far greater importance as a factor in our defence than is the case with England (a land less than 4 per cent. or one-twenty-fifth of Australia in area), upon which is concentrated a population ten times the Australian, and which, covered with a close network of railways and roads, could easily (it would be supposed) mass troops to meet any invasion. Yet there the advantage and safety attained by using the sea frontier with a floating defence is judged worthy of absolute reliance.

England takes advantage of her sea frontier.

This is specially noteworthy when the close proximity of possible sources of attack on the Continent of Europe is remembered.

Compare these conditions with the Australian. Here there are immense distances, a small and sparse population, imperfect communication, and the difficulties of massing the defence troops at any threatened point (*see* Appendix M), and the long line of sea communications to Australia would be many times that from the Continent of Europe to England in the event of an attack on the English coast.

Australia must take advantage of her sea frontier.

The plain and obvious conclusions are that, if the advantage of a sea frontier and a floating defence is considered the effective method of dealing with invasion in force on England, where land forces could be readily massed to deal with it, to a far greater degree must reliance for defence be placed on our sea frontier and a floating force in Australia, where land forces cannot be readily massed to meet the danger.

Our controlling condition, and how to avail of it.

23. The desirability of military training is not questioned. Political changes in Europe or the East, possibly within the next decade or two, may require of us every effort that makes for national defence efficiency. But our condition of immense distances and a small and scattered population make imperative a defence organized to reap to the fullest the advantage of our natural conditions, and the controlling condition of all is a continuous sea frontier. To restrict ourselves to the raising and training of field armies is clearly to surrender this commanding advantage gratuitously. To avail of it requires the training of sea forces, and if "national armies cannot be brought into being without long and careful preparation in time of peace" (para. 2) (a statement that is not without notable historical exceptions), the same principle applies tenfold to national navies, and that they require long and careful preparation in peace is without any historical exception whatever.

Armies require long and careful peace preparation; much more do navies.

Contradictory recommendations.

24. Finally, it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory resultant of the opposing principles laid down in paras. 2 and 19 of the Memorandum.

Para. 2 recommends field armies, involving heavy expenditure, which, if *para. 19* is accepted, can never come into operation in Australia.

Para. 19, on the other hand, rejects summarily proposals for the defence of floating trade, which, in the absence of the Royal Naval Squadron, will be without protection outside gun range of the forts, and which is within reasonable probability of attack.

IV. In the absence of the Royal Navy, a trade worth 170,000,000*l.* per annum is open to attack. We cannot agree that this trade should cease and seek security in harbours of refuge.

Having in view our defence conditions and obligations to the Empire, a destroyer and torpedo defence supplementary to the Royal Navy will best ensure coast defence and continuance of trade.

25. The freedom of action of the Royal Naval Squadron on the Australian Station is necessary to the general naval scheme of the Empire, and an important condition of the Naval Agreement. War operations may at any time require the service of this squadron at a distance from Australia. We should be closely concerned in its success, possibly the first affected by any failure through inadequate force. Such an arrangement under the present defence scheme as proposed in the Memorandum leaves, in the absence of the fleet, our trade (oversea and inter-State, valued at 170,000,000*l.* per annum) open to attack. It would offer a clear and rich field to the commerce raider, with small risk of interference. The conditions of a scattered population, mostly on the coast, are such that the business life of the Commonwealth is mainly dependent on the safe and uninterrupted continuance of our floating trade. A reference to Appendix J shows the nature and worth of a trade certain to attract commerce raiders.

The Royal Naval Squadron may be absent.

Value of our trade.

Its liability to attack.

26. The extent to which interruption of sea traffic must dislocate trade and daily business can be estimated from one item of output alone—coal (Appendix F). Upon water-borne coal are dependent some of the principal industries of the States. The sea routes are the only means of communication with Western Australia and Tasmania. Queensland depends on the Barrier route for communication with its own northern districts, and has a coastal trade within the State of about 18,000,000*l.* per annum.

An idea of the extent of this sea traffic may be estimated from the returns of arrivals and departures, showing for Melbourne an average of 198 arrivals a month, and for Sydney 160 of foreign-going and inter-State vessels, not including ships of war and vessels trading coastwise (*see* Appendix H). Under the scheme proposed by the Committee of Imperial Defence, shipping is without defence outside fortress artillery range, while to remain within “harbour of refuge,” as practically imprisoned shipping, is no defence of *trade*, but cessation of trade.

Extent of sea traffic.

Its defenceless condition.

27. Under an effective scheme of trade defence, all that should be required from port defences is the defence of shipping in port while loading and unloading cargo in the ordinary course of traffic work.

Defence measures are certainly necessary to ensure the continuance of traffic in war in spite of the presence of four unarmoured cruisers in Australian seas. A destroyer and torpedo craft service would, under the conditions of the present Agreement, best meet our requirements. Acting as a supplementary force, it would be a powerful auxiliary to the Royal Naval Squadron when this force is in Australian seas, and in its absence would furnish intelligence, menace any cruiser with possible destruction, and render any landing impossible. In such a case, interruption to any appreciable extent to our commerce would become so hazardous to raiders as in all probability to deter them from attempting it.

A defence that will ensure a continuance of sea traffic.

V. In view of Australia's geographical situation and our distance from the Empire's base, and having regard to our conditions, general, strategic, and other, we are of opinion that a naval force raised and trained in Australia, and provision for the manufacture of all war *matériel*, are of first importance to our present security, and vital to our future.

28. Australia's geographical situation is that of an island continent, and of all British dominions she is the furthest from the main war base in the United Kingdom.

Australia is an island continent.

Insular position one of strength. Distance from England a weakness.

The island condition of a continuous sea frontier is, if availed of, one of strength. The other—immense base distance—is a weakness, both to Australia and the United Kingdom.

To avail of our insular position demands that we shall have sea forces.

Self-dependence a necessity.

To make up for the weakness of a base distance extending half round the world demands self-dependence in everything that makes for defence, and should be the guiding principle in all our defence schemes. The weakness of a line of communication 12,000 miles long is evident. Ordinary foresight would provide against interruption. In India this has been the principle followed to the fullest possible extent. Arsenal, gun, ammunition, and cordite factories have been established with this end in view. This will render India immune from the crippling effect on war operations on her frontier which would otherwise be certain to follow interruption of war stores from England. The same principle applies to Australia. It is just as imperatively necessary that the means of repelling attack on our sea frontier should be produced in Australia.

29. Destroyers (it is the opinion of the Committee of Imperial Defence), if strategical conditions should alter, would be placed here by the Admiralty (para. 19). In war, when strategical conditions usually alter most, it might be impossible to do so, and would in any case require some time to bring vessels of this class from England.

The advantages of Australia dealing with raiders.

30. Australian defence, if attacked by raiding cruisers, will be met, under the scheme proposed by the Committee of Imperial Defence, by a preponderating force sent in pursuit (first part of paras. 5 and 7). Without considering all that such raiders might effect during the time on our coast between their arrival and the arrival of the preponderating force, would it not be worth while to deal with such raiders at once, directly their presence was disclosed, saving the many thousands of tons of coal, and thousands of pounds sterling, and the many weeks at sea during which the force sent to Australia in pursuit would be out of touch and quite inoperative for other war service? There would seem to be some compensating advantage for departure from the orthodox line and the principle of naval strategy which directs that action shall be taken by a force sent in pursuit rather than by one on the spot.

Should Australia grow in all but sea strength?

31. From the Imperial point of view, surely the sea efficiency of the Empire could only be aided by a policy making for Australian advance in naval defence. It is not conceivable that Australia should grow in wealth, commerce, and population, and in all that goes to make a strong and prosperous State, and yet in the matter of defence remain a helpless and inert country (dependent for safety from the most insignificant of enemies by sea upon the mother country's help sent half round the globe), an element of weakness to the rest of the Empire. It would also seem that an Empire depending on sea supremacy for existence should welcome with alacrity and every kind of encouragement every effort made to increase the naval strength of the Empire in its most distant parts.

From the Australian point of view it is clear that safety lies only in sea defence, and will depend on our ability to meet attack without awaiting the arrival of forces that it is conceivable might not too easily be spared.

VI. We consider that the present condition of the Naval Forces calls for immediate decision, either to abolish them, and accept *in toto* the recommendations of the Committee of Imperial Defence, or to initiate a policy of advance.

Present condition of Naval Forces.

32. The condition of the Commonwealth Naval Forces was made the subject of special remarks in the Naval Director's Report for 1905. It was there stated that the vessels were old and obsolete, and the officers' list so attenuated as to be on the verge of collapse.

This state of affairs remains, and is being accentuated by increasing difficulty in getting ammunition that has gone out of manufacture owing to the out-of-date armament. The defence value of the Commonwealth Naval Forces, through no fault of their own making, is approaching the vanishing point.

The condition of the Commonwealth Naval Service is one that calls for early attention. Unless it is intended to initiate at an early date a policy of development and advance, it will be better to abolish the Service altogether. To continue as at present gives no adequate return for the cost of maintenance.

PART II. OF THE COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE MEMORANDUM.—
REVISION OF COAST DEFENCES.

33. We have not considered the detailed proposals of the Colonial Defence Committee's Memorandum with regard to the Military Defences and Forts, and have only dealt with those military defences designed primarily to meet a naval attack.

The leading points in Coast Defence recommendations are —

- i. The restriction of port defences to 6-inch guns and searchlights.
- ii. Abolition of mine-fields.
- iii. Albany and Townsville to be undefended.

Coast defence amendments in Memorandum.

i. *6-inch Gun Defence.*

34. We agree with the arguments of the Colonial Defence Committee that the calibre of gun selected is suitable against unarmoured cruisers, that is, provided there is an efficient floating defence.

Suitability of 6-inch gun.

ii. *Abolition of Mine-fields.*

35. The abolition of mine-fields leaves the whole responsibility for defence on fortress artillery (6-inch). The mine-fields have been abolished at home ports only since the advent of submarines—a condition which cannot obtain in Australia, where we consider their abolition would be premature.

Abolition of mine-fields.

Townsville.

36. Although Townsville is a town of considerable trade importance, and would break the distance (1,200 miles), Brisbane—Thursday Island, between which there is no defended port, it is not to be continued as a defended port (para. 2).

Townsville : reasons against abandonment.

The radical ineffectiveness of the sites previously selected has been pointed out in the Report of the Queensland Naval Commandant, of September 1903 (considered by Colonial Defence Committee in Memorandum No. 321 M). Previous failure to select proper sites should not disqualify Townsville. The need for defence remains, and this can be effectively carried out by a battery on Nobby Head, Magnetic Island, which would command the deep-water anchorage, and is such an advanced position as to keep a raider from taking up any position whence damage could be inflicted on town, harbour, or shipping.

Wollongong.

37. While Wollongong is too close to Sydney to be required as a port of refuge (para. 2), still it is important as a coaling port, which in the absence of any defence might be taken advantage of by a hostile cruiser. This accentuates the value of a mobile defence. Wollongong and the southern coal ports would be safe from hostile cruisers if there were a strong torpedo flotilla at Sydney. The Imperial Committee appear to have overlooked the strategical importance of coal at the southern coal ports (*see* Appendix F).

Wollongong : importance of.

Albany.

38. The geographical and strategical importance of Albany has not been affected by the development of Fremantle. Albany is on the track of the greatest volume of trade arriving in or leaving Australia. The grounds upon which it is to be abandoned seem quite inadequate considering its strategical

Albany : reasons against abandonment.

importance, its natural facilities for defence and good harbour accommodation. Expense of maintenance is the reason adduced in the Colonial Defence Committee's Memoranda quoted (para. 2).

With a population of 3,000, there can surely be no difficulty in finding men for the small battery, and we have no doubt that with such a population the military authorities could make satisfactory arrangements for manning the small fortifications required. Its importance from the naval point of view is considerable, and its abandonment to be deprecated.

Fremantle.

Fremantle. 39. We agree that Fremantle should be a defended port, but consider that the military defence should be supplemented by a torpedo flotilla.

Port Adelaide.

Port Adelaide. 40. Port Adelaide cannot be defended by 6-inch guns. Neither shipping nor outer harbour can be defended by Fort Largs. The presence of sea-going torpedo craft in these waters furnishes an effective means of defence.

Other Ports.

Ports in general. 41. We agree that Melbourne, Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane, Normanby Sound, and Hobart should all be defended ports, but such ports do not of themselves form an effective defence of floating trade, which requires for its protection a floating defence of sea-going torpedo craft.

Cable Landing Places.

Cable landing places. 42. We do not agree with the recommendations for defence of cable landing places (para. 70). We are of opinion that no attempt would be made on the landing places when the cables themselves can be easily picked up out of range.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF NAVAL OFFICERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Australia : what must be defended. 43. We consider that the measures to be taken for the defence of Australia against raiding attacks of four unarmoured cruisers may be divided into five heads (*see diagram, Appendix A*), viz. :—

- (1) Defence of trade routes.
- (2) Defence of principal ports.
- (3) Defence of minor ports.
- (4) Defence against landing parties.
- (5) Defence of cables and communications.

(1) Defence of Trade Routes.

Trade routes. 44. The Memorandum of the Committee of Imperial Defence indicates very clearly the policy of the Admiralty, and the action which will be taken by the Imperial cruiser squadron in the protection of floating trade.

The Memorandum states that concerted action will be taken for direct pursuit of commerce raiders (paras. 4 and 5). The squadron will endeavour to "intercept them at obligatory points of passage and off hostile or even "neutral ports at which they are likely to call" (para. 5), but the possibility of raiders evading the cruiser squadron is admitted (para. 6), and we consider that it is necessary, in order to protect the floating trade of the Commonwealth in time of war, to institute an efficient patrol of the south-west, south, and east coasts of the continent.

Ocean-going destroyers necessary. We are strongly of opinion that, in order to be efficient, this patrol duty demands the employment of vessels capable of keeping the sea at all times

and in all weathers, and consider that, to meet these conditions, there are required—

Three ocean-going destroyers—displacement, 1,300 tons ; speed, 33 knots ; and

One ocean-going destroyer—displacement, 800 tons ; speed, 30 knots.

These vessels should be fitted with wireless apparatus to enable them at all times to communicate with stations established on shore, and also with each other. This will aid rapid concentration.

(2) *Defence of principal Ports.*

45. The Committee of Imperial Defence make recommendations for the defence of these ports, and we consider that, so far as fixed defences are concerned, these recommendations are sufficient to meet the attack already accepted. We, however, are strongly of opinion that fixed defences only are of small value for the defence of ports at night, and that this is especially the case at Port Phillip Heads and Sydney.

At these places, the efforts of the garrisons will be limited to a period of 17 minutes—that being the time that a vessel of fair speed will remain within the radius of the searchlights provided. This estimate pre-supposes that the garrison will always be ready to open fire the instant a hostile cruiser appears within the beam of the searchlight, and without waiting for the formalities demanded by regulations governing the Examination service. It also takes no account of the total extinction of the electric searchlights by the enemy's fire.

Limitations
of fixed
defences.

We consider that, under these circumstances, a raiding cruiser could run past the fixed defences and take up a position of absolute command of these large and important cities.

This condition renders necessary a mobile torpedo defence, and the following are recommended:—

Coastal des-
troyers and
1st-class tor-
pedo boats.

16 coastal destroyers—550 tons displacement ; 26 knots.

4 1st-class torpedo boats.

46. We consider that the provision of these vessels, with their suitable disposition, would also efficiently meet—

(3) Defence of minor ports ;

(4) Defence against landing parties ;

(5) Defence of cables and communications ;

and their rapid concentration and mutual support is easily attainable.

DISTRIBUTION OF VESSELS IN TIME OF PEACE.

47. It is proposed that one ocean-going destroyer, 1st-class, and one ocean-going destroyer, 2nd-class, shall, in time of peace, be kept in commission with a full permanently employed crew.

Peace dis-
tribution.

These destroyers to visit in turn the various States, when the vessels in reserve in these States would be mobilized for training purposes.

The remaining destroyers, 1st-class, would be kept in ports having docking facilities, with very reduced crews.

Fremantle - One coastal destroyer will remain in full commission ; one of the same class in reserve.

Port Adelaide - One coastal destroyer in commission and three in reserve.

Melbourne - One coastal destroyer in commission and three in reserve.

Sydney - One coastal destroyer in commission and three in reserve.

Brisbane - One coastal destroyer in commission ; one coastal destroyer and four 1st-class torpedo boats in reserve.

Every opportunity will be taken to mobilize and exercise these vessels in organized units.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Costs of vessels.

48. The provision of these vessels will entail an expenditure of 2,250,000*l.*, which we recommend should be spread over a period of five years (Appendices B and D).

ORDER OF PURCHASE.

Order of purchase.

49. We recommend that, during the first two years, the following should be built in England at a cost of 930,000*l.* :—

- One ocean-going destroyer, 1st-class.
- One ocean-going destroyer, 2nd-class.
- Six coastal destroyers.
- Two 1st-class torpedo boats.

Building in Australia.

50. The remainder should be built in Australia. We estimate that a period of two years will be required by the shipbuilders in Australia to raise capital, organize their shipyards, import plant, and instruct their workmen.

The instruction of the workmen can best be accomplished by sending them to England actually to work on the vessels ordered. It should, therefore, be a condition of contract that the English contractors shall receive a number of Australian mechanics into their shipyards for this purpose.

We are of opinion that, in order to induce the shipbuilders in Australia to make preparations for building vessels of the class proposed, a definite scheme should be agreed to, *i.e.*, it should be decided that a fixed sum is to be expended on shipbuilding within a fixed period.

In the estimates for the years after the first two, the English prices have been given, as it is considered that any increase in cost due to these vessels being built within the Commonwealth should not be a charge against defences, but should be regarded as a subsidy or bonus given for the initiation of an important industry, that of shipbuilding, calculated to be of immense benefit to the trade of the Commonwealth.

ANNUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE WHEN FLOTILLA COMPLETE.

Cost annual maintenance.

51. The annual cost of maintenance, manning, stores, &c. of vessels proposed is estimated at 167,970*l.* (Appendix C).

This sum, it is calculated, will suffice for a *personnel* of 882 Permanent Force and 1,128 Militia. A margin of 15 per cent. Naval Militia over those actually required for manning the vessels has been allowed.

Details of cost and personnel.

52. Tables showing details of cost and *personnel*, together with proposals for the number of vessels to be built each year, are attached (Appendices B to E).

The position in war without naval defence.

53. We would point out that, without a Naval Defence Force, the presence of a raiding squadron on our coasts would lead to the mobilization of all military forces, the cessation of all shipping trade, and the consequent industrial paralysis, which would cost the country at the lowest estimate 1,000,000*l.* a week, or, in a month of war conditions, a sum greater than the proposed capital cost of an adequate naval defence and its maintenance for five years.

Disposal of present vessels.

54. We consider that, at the end of five years, the vessels in use at present will be of no value either for defence or training purposes, and recommend that they be then sold out of the Service.

SUITABILITY OF VESSELS FOR AUSTRALIA WHICH HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Utility of vessels withdrawn from Imperial service.

55. The vessels of the "Katoomba" class, if sound and in good order, would be suitable for training reserves and cadets, but they are old and likely to be costly for repairs, and their acquisition by Australia is not desirable. The proposals herein put forward for the creation of a sea-going flotilla of the destroyer class will provide within two years the fullest and most modern facilities for the training of reserves and cadets.

APPENDIX B.

Commonwealth of Australia.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT AT THE END OF FIVE YEARS.

No.	Designation.	Length.	Beam.	Draught.	Displacement.	Speed.	Cost.	Total.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Tons.	Knots.	£	£
3	Ocean-going destroyers -	325	31	10-9	1,300	33	230,000	690,000
1	Ocean-going destroyer -	272	26	9	800	30	160,000	160,000
16	Coastal destroyers— "Teviot" class.	225	23-6	9-6	550	26	80,000	1,280,000
4	1st-class torpedo boats -	160	16-6	5	157	25	30,000	120,000
24	Total capital expenditure distributed over five years - - -							2,250,000

APPENDIX C.

Commonwealth of Australia.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

ESTABLISHMENT AT THE END OF FIVE YEARS.

Peace Distribution.

Station.	<i>Personnel.</i>		Cost— Maintenance, Manning, Stores.
	Permanent.	Militia.	
Fremantle—			£
1 coastal destroyer, in commission -	} 70	100	13,400
1 coastal destroyer, in reserve -			
Adelaide—			
1 coastal destroyer, in commission -	} 98	160	19,060
3 coastal destroyers, in reserve -			
Melbourne and Tasmania—			
1 ocean-going destroyer, 1st-class, in commission. Cost charged to "Other" expenditure.	198	Nil	34,000
1 ocean-going destroyer, 1st-class, in reserve -	} 143	322	29,500
1 coastal destroyer, in commission -			
3 coastal destroyers, in reserve -			
Sydney—			
1 ocean-going destroyer, 1st-class, in reserve -	} 143	332	29,640
1 coastal destroyer, in commission -			
3 coastal destroyers, in reserve -			
Brisbane—			
1 ocean-going destroyer, 2nd-class, in commission. Cost charged to "Other" expenditure.	132	Nil	22,500
1 coastal destroyer, in commission -	} 98	214	19,870
1 coastal destroyer, in reserve -			
4 1st-class torpedo boats, in reserve -			
	882	1,128	167,970
Total <i>personnel</i> and annual cost - - -	2,010		167,970

NOTE.—Coastal destroyers all of "Teviot" class.

APPENDIX D.

Commonwealth of Australia.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

	£
<i>First Year.</i>	
Proportion of cost of <i>one</i> ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer, 1st-class	100,000
Proportion of cost of <i>one</i> ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer, 2nd-class	80,000
Proportion of cost of <i>six</i> coastal torpedo boat destroyers	240,000
Total cost of two 1st-class torpedo boats	<u>60,000</u>
Capital expenditure	480,000
Maintenance and manning of existing defences, and training increased <i>personnel</i> , and cost of bringing out to Australia <i>two</i> 1st-class boats	<u>78,000</u>
Total expenditure, first year	<u>558,000</u>
<i>Second Year.</i>	
Completion of <i>one</i> ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer, 1st-class (ordered first year)	130,000
Completion of <i>one</i> ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer, 2nd-class (ordered first year)	80,000
Completion of <i>six</i> coastal torpedo-boat destroyers (ordered first year)	<u>240,000</u>
Capital expenditure	450,000
Manning and maintenance of existing defences, and training increased <i>personnel</i> , also cost of bringing out—	
1 ocean-going destroyer, 1st-class	-
1 ocean-going destroyer, 2nd-class	-
6 coastal destroyers	-
	} 120,000
Total expenditure, second year	<u>570,000</u>
<i>Third Year.</i>	
Total cost of <i>two</i> 1st-class torpedo boats (if possible, built in Australia)	60,000
Proportion of cost of <i>two</i> ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyers (to be built in Australia)	200,000
Proportion of cost of <i>four</i> coastal destroyers (to be built in Australia)	<u>160,000</u>
Capital expenditure	420,000
Manning and maintenance of existing defences and training increased <i>personnel</i>	<u>125,000</u>
Total expenditure, third year	<u>545,000</u>
<i>Fourth Year.</i>	
Completion of <i>two</i> ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyers (ordered third year)	260,000
Completion of <i>four</i> coastal destroyers (ordered third year)	<u>160,000</u>
Capital expenditure	420,000
Manning and maintenance of existing defences and training increased <i>personnel</i>	<u>130,000</u>
Total expenditure, fourth year	<u>550,000</u>
<i>Fifth Year.</i>	
Total cost of <i>six</i> coastal destroyers (to be built in Australia)	480,000
Capital expenditure	480,000
Manning and maintenance of defences provided	<u>140,000</u>
Total expenditure, fifth year	<u>620,000</u>
<i>Sixth Year.</i>	
Manning and maintenance of defences provided	<u>167,970</u>

APPENDIX E.

COMPLEMENT.

OCEAN-GOING DESTROYERS.

1ST CLASS.			2ND CLASS.		
—	Full.	Reduced in Reserve.	—	Full.	Reduced in Reserve.
Commander - - -	1	—	Commander - - -	1	—
Lieutenants - - -	2	1	Lieutenant - - -	1	1
Sub-Lieutenants - - -	2	—	Sub-Lieutenants - - -	2	—
Warrant Officers - - -	2	1	Warrant Officer - - -	1	1
Chief Petty Officers - - -	3	1	1st-Class Petty Officers - - -	4	2
1st-Class Petty Officers - - -	4	—	Leading Seamen - - -	4	2
Leading Seamen - - -	6	2	A.B.s - - -	25	6
A.B.s - - -	40	8	Ordinary Seamen - - -	5	2
Ordinary Seamen - - -	8	4	Boys - - -	2	2
Boys - - -	4	2	Signalmen - - -	4	2
Signalmen - - -	6	2	Engineer Lieutenant - - -	1	1
Engineer Commander - - -	1	—	Engineer Warrant Officer - - -	1	1
Engineer Lieutenant - - -	1	1	Engine-room Artificers - - -	3	2
Engineer Warrant Officers - - -	2	1	Chief Stoker - - -	1	1
Engine-room Artificers - - -	3	2	Leading Stokers - - -	6	—
Chief Stoker - - -	1	1	Stokers - - -	60	10
Leading Stokers - - -	9	—	Chief Carpenter's Mate - - -	1	1
Stokers - - -	90	15	Armourer - - -	1	1
Chief Carpenter's Mate - - -	1	—	Surgeon - - -	1	—
Carpenter's Crew - - -	1	1	Sick Bay Steward - - -	1	—
Armourer - - -	1	—	Assistant Paymaster - - -	1	—
Surgeon - - -	1	—	Ship's Steward - - -	1	—
Sick Bay Steward - - -	1	—	Ship's Cooks - - -	2	1
Assistant Paymaster - - -	1	—	Domestics - - -	4	2
Ship's Steward and Writer - - -	1	—			
Ship's Cooks - - -	2	1			
Domestics - - -	4	2			
Total - - -	198	45	Total - - -	133	38

COASTAL DESTROYERS.

—	Full.	Reduced in Reserve.
Lieutenant - - -	1	—
Sub-Lieutenant - - -	1	—
Chief Gunner - - -	1	1
1st-Class Petty Officers - - -	3	1
A.B.s and Signalmen - - -	12	5
Boys - - -	2	1
Engineer Lieutenant - - -	1	—
Artificer Engineer - - -	1	—
Engine-room Artificers - - -	3	1
Chief Stoker - - -	1	—
Leading Stokers - - -	3	1
Stokers - - -	24	4
Cook - - -	1	—
Domestics - - -	2	—
Total - - -	56	14

1ST-CLASS TORPEDO BOATS.

—	Full.	Reduced in Reserve.
Lieutenant - - -	1	—
Sub-Lieutenant - - -	1	—
Warrant Officer - - -	1	—
1st-Class Petty Officer - - -	1	—
Leading Seamen - - -	2	—
A.B.s - - -	6	—
Signalmen - - -	2	—
Boys - - -	2	—
Artificer Engineer - - -	1	—
Artificer - - -	1	—
Leading Stokers - - -	2	—
Stokers - - -	6	—
Cook - - -	1	—
Total - - -	27	7

APPENDIX F.

Commonwealth of Australia.

COAL PRODUCED, 1904.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
New South Wales - - -	6,019,809	Western Australia - - -	138,550
Queensland - - - -	512,015	Tasmania - - - -	61,109
Victoria - - - -	121,741		
South Australia - - -	—	Total - - - -	6,853,224

OVERSEA AND INTER-STATE SHIPMENTS OF COAL FROM THE PORT OF WOLLONGONG AND JETTIES, 1905.

Destination.	Quantity.	Destination.	Quantity.
	Tons.		Tons.
Sydney - - - -	424,995	New Zealand - - - -	—
Victoria - - - -	100,994	Chili - - - -	1,323
South Australia - - -	52,056	China - - - -	13,660
Western Australia - - -	78,422	South Africa - - - -	800
Queensland - - - -	668		
Tasmania - - - -	3,204	Total - - - -	676,122

COAL EXPORT.

NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES.—RETURN SHOWING QUANTITY OF COAL EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.
	Tons.		Tons.
Victoria - - - -	817,717	Mexico - - - -	46,132
Queensland - - - -	40,382	Great Britain - - - -	9,219
South Australia - - -	470,207	New Guinea - - - -	2,610
Western Australia - - -	148,946	Cape Colony - - - -	12,505
Tasmania - - - -	100,455	China - - - -	19,776
New Zealand - - - -	288,077	Natal - - - -	700
Hong Kong - - - -	93,044	Ceylon - - - -	1,450
United States - - - -	99,105	Canada - - - -	12,762
Java - - - -	47,350	Gilbert Islands - - - -	8,948
New Caledonia - - - -	13,378	Marshall Islands - - - -	1,150
India - - - -	66,545	Japan - - - -	15,179
Philippine Islands - - -	283,087	Portuguese East Africa - - - -	720
Fiji - - - -	49,796	Argentine Republic - - - -	700
Mauritius - - - -	11,847	New Hebrides - - - -	3,246
Peru - - - -	90,679	Germany - - - -	478
Chili - - - -	475,991	Solomon Islands - - - -	763
Straits Settlements - - -	82,716	Guatemala - - - -	2,460
Sandwich Islands - - -	118,525		
Ecuador - - - -	14,257	Grand Total - - - -	3,461,438
Panama - - - -	10,536		

APPENDIX G.

TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

(Extracts from Commonwealth Budget Papers, 1906-7, Tables R. and Y.)

Oversea imports	-	-	-	-	£38,346,731	
Inter-State imports	-	-	-	-	37,613,750	
Total imports	-	-	-	-	75,960,481	£75,960,481
Oversea exports	-	-	-	-	56,841,035	
Inter-State exports	-	-	-	-	37,613,750	
Total exports	-	-	-	-	94,454,785	94,454,785
Total trade	-	-	-	-	-	£170,415,266

APPENDIX II.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

(From "Year Book of Australia," 1906.)

Commonwealth of Australia.

1904.

Vessels Inwards—Tonnage, 14,541,248. Vessels Outwards—Tonnage, 14,609,714.

Arrivals of Vessels.

Port.	Average Monthly, 1905.	Port.	Average Monthly, 1905.
Sydney	161	Port Adelaide	72
Melbourne	198	Perth	
Brisbane	47	Hobart	29

APPENDIX J.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND OTHER PRODUCE FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1905.

(Extract from Commonwealth Budget Papers, 1906-7, Table T.)

Article.	Value.
	£
Wool	19,822,216
Gold specie and bullion	9,515,372
Butter	2,331,595
Wheat	4,174,128
Flour	1,160,813
Meats of all kinds, preserved by cold process (exclusive of rabbits and hares)	1,628,727
Rabbits and hares	389,738
Silver ore and bullion and silver lead	1,824,224
Copper bullion and ore	2,103,101
Tin ore and ingots	967,729
Cod	861,692
Tallow	784,718
Hides and skins	2,112,415
Pearl shell	252,895
All other articles	6,198,395
Value of exports of Australian produce	54,127,758
Value of exports of other produce	2,713,277
Total value of exports	£ 56,841,035

* The total value of coal produced for 1905 was 2,352,1984.

No. 3.

1906.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

NAVAL AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

(Correspondence between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth—dated August 28, 1905, to June 8, 1906.)

Presented by Command; ordered by the Senate to be printed,
10th October 1906.

MY LORD,

Melbourne, August 28, 1905.

As your Excellency is aware, under an agreement with His Majesty's Government, the Commonwealth contributes five-twelfths of the annual cost of the Naval force on this station, whose base is in Australasian Ports, but whose sphere of operations includes the China and East Indies Stations. The protection of Australasia and its commerce, and of great Imperial interests in China and India upon the high seas, are its principal duties in this very extensive area.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir A. Fanshawe, has recently criticised this agreement on several public occasions, in order to support his contention that our contribution, as there fixed, is altogether insufficient. Since as yet only three payments have been made according to an agreement arrived at in 1902, which is to have effect for ten years from 1903, this appeal for an alteration of its terms might be deemed premature. But as it may indicate a dissatisfaction with the agreement shared by the Lords of the Admiralty, as well as by their official representatives, and as a similar dissatisfaction, though upon other grounds, exists here, it may be advantageous to commence its reconsideration without delay.

The paramount importance of the Navy to the British Empire and to Australia may be taken to be freely admitted. Nothing in this despatch is intended to question it. Indeed, our obligations to share in the general defence of the Empire have been already recognised in practice and in principle. Beyond this, the defence of Australia and of its coasts is accepted as a duty and as a necessity of our national self-respect. Yet even under these circumstances, the present Naval Agreement is not, and never has been, popular in the Commonwealth. It has been approved only in default of a better means of indicating our acceptance of Imperial responsibilities. Whatever may be the assumed basis upon which our contribution is there determined, it is regarded as merely an arbitrary proportion of an existing expenditure. Whatever the intention may have been, this attempt at joint naval action has failed to enlist a fraction of the support that was spontaneously accorded in all the States to the dispatch of military contingents to South Africa.

On this account, the question why the Naval Agreement is coldly regarded here appears serious enough to merit careful scrutiny. There is much truth in the customary interpretation that its want of popularity is due to the fact that, except to the small extent permitted by Articles V., VI., and VII., none of our grant is applied to any distinctively Australian purpose. When the squadron is pointed to as a justification for our subsidy, it must be remembered that a similar squadron, more localised than the present, was maintained prior to our first agreement with the Admiralty in 1887, and would be maintained now if there were no subsidy. What has been obtained by us in return for an annual appropriation has been simply an increase of its strength, coupled with an extension of its sphere of operation.

The British man-of-war and the British seaman awaken enthusiasm whenever they visit our ports because, being English, they are inseparably associated with our race and history; but the particular squadron supposed to be paid for in part by us is not specially Australian any more than it is Anglo-Indian or representative of the Straits Settlements, to which it may be called at any time. What is really required is that any defences, if they are to be appreciated as Australian, must be distinctively of that character. At present we are without any visible evidence of our participation in the Naval force towards which we contribute. Our 200,000*l.* a year would seem in part repaid if we were enabled to take a direct and active part in the protection of our shores and shipping. But as we have no identification with the squadron, except in the articles already alluded to, there is so far nothing naval that can be termed Australian, or even Australasian. No Commonwealth patriotism is aroused while we merely supply funds that disappear in the general expenditure of the Admiralty. The Imperial sentiment languishes too, since the squadron is rarely seen in most of our ports, and then only by a small proportion of the population.

Having regard to the obvious lack of public interest upon the part of the people of this country in our present naval defence, several means have been suggested that would assist to awaken and render it deeper and more permanent. An acceptable expedient ought not to be hard to find. The Admiralty probably desires naval and coaling stations in Australia other than those already or likely to be hereafter established at such of our seaports as may be defended by local works, or it may need other accommodation established here that would earmark the moneys expended. There would then be something to show for our contribution, which at the same time would be a real assistance to His Majesty's Navy. Although object lessons of this kind would have a healthy influence, they are not the only, nor, when our remote situation is remembered, are they the wisest, means of popularising our grants. They might possibly be criticised as devices for the spending of money upon our own shores, or for local benefit only.

Imperial purposes can be served to which no such objection could be taken, but which would be at the same time of conspicuous value both to the Admiralty and the Commonwealth. Nowhere are maritime communications more important than to Australia, seeing that our dependence upon sea carriage is certain to increase rather than diminish as population and production advance. Our mails, passengers, cargoes, and perishable goods call for cheap and speedy transit outward, which we have not obtained, though that is at least as essential to our expansion as to that of any part of His Majesty's Dominions. Our present oceanic services inward are obviously capable of much improvement, especially those which are in British hands, seeing that in recent years the subsidized vessels of foreign Powers have made great inroads upon our trade and traffic.

There is generally understood to be a close connection between the mercantile marine and naval power of every nation, and it has often been suggested that the one might be greatly benefited by closer alliance with the other. What more natural than that this generally recognised relationship should be made use of in our own case? Our need is plain, the opportunity is obvious, and precedents already exist for satisfying our desires, while uniting us with the mother country in the necessary preparations for national defence.

For instance, the agreement between the Admiralty, Board of Trade, Postmaster-General, and the Cunard Company, dated 30th June 1903, and having a currency of 20 years, might be pointed to as justifying a similar arrangement in which we should be partners, providing for the construction of swift steamers, built upon plans approved by the Admiralty, ordinarily plying to and from Australia, but always available for use as transports in times of need. Both the naval power and mercantile shipping of the Empire would be materially reinforced if the sum at present paid by us towards the local squadron were applied in securing up-to-date ships usefully engaged in commerce during times of peace, but capable of being employed economically and at the shortest notice in the event of war. The French and German Governments are understood to have important agreements of this nature now in force.

The establishment of a rapid and regular service of first-class steamers between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth would confer a great boon upon our producers, upon British merchants, and upon all travellers to and from Australia. It should largely assist to develop trade between the mother country and ourselves. We are now paying a sum of 120,000*l.* a year to the Orient Company for a fortnightly mail service that will in all probability be terminated on 31st January 1908. Taking its character into account, this is an expensive bargain. It is in no sense a substitute for the efficient weekly service between Great Britain and Australia that our mutual interests demand. This we might acquire by combination with the Admiralty, and a diversion of our subsidy to that end.

If any contract to which we are parties were made upon the Cunard pattern, providing for constant steam communication between Great Britain and Australia, conditions could be inserted providing for the selection and partial training of the crews engaged upon them as members of the Royal Naval Reserve. There can be no doubt but that an agreement of this character would be immensely more popular than that which forms the Schedule to the Act of 1903. The ships would be always in evidence, their value would be felt, and their purpose a matter of pride. The Naval forces of the Empire would be at least as much strengthened as by the existing arrangement, quite apart from all the commercial and other advantages of the present proposal.

There are perhaps other schemes for naval co-operation preferred by His Majesty's Government, to which attention ought to be given, but the foregoing is also worthy of careful examination from another point of view.

Australia has admittedly done more than most of her sister dominions in accepting a temporary scheme of naval defence, though confessedly as it stands it is unsatisfactory to us, and, if we may rely upon Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe's publicly expressed opinions, to the Lords of the Admiralty too. It is, however, not improbable that other parts of the Empire which at present accept no share in naval defence would reconsider their attitude in the event of the adoption of a new scheme of this character. If attractive to us, some form of it could probably be made attractive to them.

No attempt is made at this stage to do more than indicate a general project in outline. Should this preliminary overture be favourably received by His Majesty's Government, it would be a great advantage if a conditional approval of the proposal, or of its further consideration, were expressed by confidential cable at the earliest date possible. The project could then be put in form as a whole, criticised, supplemented, and submitted to examination in all its details.

The resources of the Empire, whether upon sea or land, may be made to minister to its efficiency by direct developments, and by their indirect and reciprocal action. The promotion and enlargement of national co-operation by these means, while conferring greater potencies upon our people, would foster in them a stronger sense of mutual support. Especially should this be the consequence when scattered dominions were drawn closer together in times of peace, sharing a prosperity increased as well as sheltered by a far-seeing policy providing for their defence.

Where, as in our case, a world-wide Empire depends for very life upon the efficiency of its Navy, an increase of maritime strength would seem to be one of the sagest methods of its equipment for the grave emergencies of international rivalry. At all events, it is in the hope that the present proposition will be interpreted in the light of these ambitions that it is now respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED DEAKIN.

His Excellency the Governor-General.

Governor-General's Office, Melbourne,
June 8, 1906.

Memorandum.

The subjoined cablegram (in cypher), dated London, 7th June 1906, 1.10 p.m., received this day by the Governor-General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is transmitted to the Prime Minister.

NORTHCOTE,
Governor-General.

The Honourable the Prime Minister.

"Your despatches of 29th August, 9th September, Naval Agreement. Reply now received from Admiralty to the effect their views on the whole question will be found in Scheme of Defence for Australia approved by the Committee Imperial Defence, and forwarded by last mail. They desire, however, to dissociate themselves absolutely from any expression of dissatisfaction with the terms of the Agreement, and to add that the experience of subsidised mail steamers as the means of supplementing war strength of a fleet has proved that method is of extremely limited efficacy and also costly. Suggestion, therefore, does not commend itself to Admiralty. Despatch follows by mail."

Downing Street,
June 8, 1906.

MY LORD,

IN confirmation of my telegram of the 7th instant, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Admiralty, in regard to the suggested reconsideration of the terms of the Naval Agreement with Australia and New Zealand.

2. Copies of the Scheme of Defence* for Australia, which has been approved by the Committee of Imperial Defence, were forwarded to you in my secret despatch of the 1st instant.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

Governor-General his Excellency the Right Hon.
Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Admiralty,
May 23, 1906.

SIR,

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had before them your letter of the 16th November 1905 (No. 37565), forwarding copies of two despatches from the Governor-General of Australia, in which are enclosed letters from his Prime Minister, suggesting a reconsideration of the terms of the Naval Agreement with Australia and New Zealand.

2. In reply, I am to request you will state to the Earl of Elgin that My Lords are glad to find from Mr. Deakin's despatch that the paramount importance of the Navy to the whole British Empire and to Australia is not questioned, and that the moral obligation of the Commonwealth to share in the general defence of the Empire is recognised.

3. On the part of their Lordships, I am to state that they desire absolutely to dissociate themselves from any expression of dissatisfaction with the terms of the Agreement, and they would have been prepared to have discussed in this letter the alternative proposals put forward by Mr. Deakin, had it not been for the receipt recently of the application from the Commonwealth Government that the Imperial Defence Committee would consider and frame a scheme of defence for Australia.

It appears to My Lords that such a scheme, when prepared, will be the best mode of conveying their views on the whole question to the Commonwealth Government.

4. The one detail in Mr. Deakin's scheme on which My Lords would desire to touch is that referring to the suggested provision of a service of subsidised mail steamers, to be available in war as cruisers or transports, and I am to state at once, that experience of this method of supplementing the war strength of a fleet has proved that it is not only of extremely limited efficacy, but costly in its operation, and the suggestion does not commend itself to their Lordships.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office, S.W.

I am, &c.,
C. I. THOMAS.

IX.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Military and Naval Expenditure, 1905-6.

Year.	Population.	Military Expenditure.	Military Expenditure per head of Population.	Naval Expenditure.	Naval Expenditure per head of Population.	Naval and Military Expenditure.	Naval and Military Expenditure per head of Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1905-6	43,217,687	29,813,000	13 9½	33,389,500	15 5½	63,202,500	1 9 3
1905-6	5,900,000	1,333,067	4 6½	Nil	—	1,333,067	0 1 6½
1905-6	222,613	Nil	—	3,000	0 3½	3,000	0 0 3½
1905-6	4,052,475	762,430	3 9½	255,651	1 3½	1,018,081	0 5 0½
1905-6	938,309‡	202,054	4 3½	40,592	0 10½	242,646	0 5 2½
1905-6	2,409,801*	555,058	4 7½	50,000	0 5	605,058	0 5 0½
1905-6	1,141,406†	133,944	2 4	35,000	0 7½	168,944	0 2 11½
1905-6	1,269,951§	177,913	2 0½	Nil	—	177,913	0 2 0½
	TOTAL COLONIES	3,164,466	3 11½	381,243	0 6	3,545,709	0 4 5½

NOTE.—In the case of the Colonies the figures of expenditure are extracted from the Annual Returns of Military and Naval Resources.

* Of these 579,741 are European, and 1,830,063 are non-European.

‡ Including 47,731 Maoris.
§ Of these 297,277 are European, and 972,674 are non-European.

X.

EMIGRATION.1. Subject suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Consideration of the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Emigration [Cd. 2973].

2. Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia.

“That it is desirable to encourage British emigrants to proceed to British Colonies rather than foreign countries.

“That the Imperial Government be requested to co-operate with any Colonies desiring immigrants in assisting suitable persons to emigrate.”

No. 1.

1906.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

IMMIGRATION.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH STATE PREMIERS IN REGARD TO PROPOSALS OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION. (Dated 2nd May 1906 to 29th August 1906.)

Presented by Command; ordered by the House to be printed 27th September 1906.

[Circular.]

SIR,

Melbourne, 2nd May 1906.

THIS Government is desirous of submitting preliminary proposals to the forthcoming session of the Federal Parliament having for their object the attraction to Australia of immigrants of a class suitable for further developing its resources, particularly those connected with the pastoral and agricultural industries.

2. As explained recently at the Conference of Premiers, it is intended to establish an office in London for the purpose of making known to the people of Great Britain the facilities for settlement in Australia, and the many attractions which it possesses for those who are seeking new homes. The office will consist of a small central Commonwealth staff and such representatives of each State as the Government of that State may think fit to appoint.

3. The course which seems most suitable for adoption is that the Commonwealth should, by such means as may be most appropriate, arrange to publish information upon Australia as a whole calculated to display its advantages to prospective emigrants. I therefore desire to have supplied to me all such general facts and figures in respect to your State as you would wish to have made known in regard to it.

4. The agents of the Central Staff, as soon as they have induced a suitable person to favourably entertain the idea of coming to Australia, would refer him to the agents for the States among which he would make his choice. The agent of the State would then make all necessary arrangements as to his passage and reception at his destination.

5. In order that the Commonwealth may be able to compete for emigrants in Great Britain, it is essential that the officers of your State should be able to point settlers to land in a particular locality suitable for cultivation and awaiting their occupation. It is most important that, at the outset of this enterprise, which promises so much for the development of Australia, and while the task of providing for emigrants is still new, there should be no disappointments occasioned by their lack of precise knowledge of the work before them, and of the manner in which it can be most wisely commenced.

6. It is considered that the present is an opportune time to initiate the scheme in Great Britain, as the prospects of the whole of this country are of the brightest, and all official returns most encouraging. I have therefore to invite you to favour me, at your earliest convenience, with a general summary showing the area of lands in your State open for occupation by immigrants. If thought advisable, general plans and information of the same character as to soils, products, rainfall, access to markets, and terms of purchase, might also be included.

7. A knowledge of the arrangements that your State is making for the reception of immigrants, and of all concessions that are granted to settlers, would, of course, be in the possession of your own officers, though an outline of them would be useful for a Commonwealth compilation. On one point, however, it is necessary that we should be well informed, and that is as to the number of immigrants which your State can absorb annually for the next few years, having regard to any additional areas to be thrown open, or other means of settlement provided. Until we obtain this from all the States, we shall be unable to determine the scale upon which we should require to proceed in advertising and otherwise providing for the encouragement of immigration.

8. As this Government desires that no time should be lost in commencing operations as soon as Parliament has signified its approval of the project by voting the necessary funds, it will be of advantage to receive your reply to this letter as early as possible.

9. I am now in communication with London, with a view of ascertaining what buildings possessing accommodation for the Central Staff and the States agencies can be secured, and shall be pleased to be informed of the amount of space in such building which will be required by you for the representatives whom you may appoint to meet inquirers and take charge of those who decide to settle in your State.

Premiers of all States.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED DEAKIN.

S. 962.

Premier's Office, Sydney,
12th May 1906.

SIR,

WITH reference to your circular letter of 2nd instant, No. P.M. 06/1756, indicating the proposals for the promotion of immigration which your Government intends to submit to the forthcoming session of the Federal Parliament, I have the honour to intimate that, whilst I concur in the view that the Federal Government may, with economy to the States and with a more complete organisation, do work which is now undertaken by the States separately, yet I feel it my duty to urge that, when making its arrangements, your Government will not take action without consulting the Agents-General and meeting their views, as far as practicable, on the following points, viz. :—

1. What members of the existing staffs of the Agents-General now attend to the work to be undertaken by the proposed Federal Government Agency?
2. Are they suitable for the work, and if so, can they not be transferred to the proposed Federal Immigration Office?
3. What expenditure is now incurred by the State offices in London in the direction of immigration agency work, and how far that can that be reduced, and by what means, through the Federal Agency?
4. Generally, how far can the proposed Federal Agency take over the work and officers of the State agencies?

I may mention that New South Wales has lately reorganised its London office, especially having regard to the matter of attracting immigration and advertising the resources of Australia, and, in pursuance of this policy, three of the best officers of this Government were sent to England at considerable cost. Naturally, under such circumstances, this State does not wish to have this work to stand for nothing, if the proposed change be made, nor that its specially-selected officers may be overlooked in organising the Federal Office.

It remains to be added that this State has equipped an Intelligence Department in Sydney to keep our London agency fully acquainted with the position here, and the future relation of that department to the proposed Federal Agency should, of course, receive your Government's consideration.

The Honourable the Prime Minister of the
Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne.

I have, &c.,

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

55/16/06.

SIR,

Premier's Office, Hobart,
16th May 1906.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication (P.M. 06/1756), dated the 2nd instant, with regard to the attraction of immigrants to Australia, and, in reply, desire to inform you that instructions have been issued to officers of the various Departments in this State to obtain the information required by your Government in connection with the formation of an advertising medium.

With regard to the appointment of State representatives to act in conjunction with the Central Staff, Ministers are of the opinion that it would be as well, as far as the State is concerned, to wait until they have received further information as to the possibility of the proposed scheme being effectively carried out. It is thought that a small State like Tasmania, where the prospects of closer settlement are not so attractive as those of the other States, the number of immigrants who will come here will not be very large.

In these circumstances, it would therefore be possible for our Agent-General to act in the capacity suggested, and he could deal with persons desirous of emigrating to this State.

I have, &c.,

The Honourable the Prime Minister,
Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne.

J. W. EVANS, Premier.

P.M. 06/2019.

SIR,

Melbourne, 25th May 1906.

IN continuation of my letter of the 22nd instant, acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 15th idem, I have the honour to note that instructions have been issued to prepare the information required.

2. The suggestion that no fresh appointments will be required, but that co-operation with the proposed Commonwealth Office can be adequately furnished by the Agent-General, appears open to no objection, provided that provision is made for placing your representatives in London in a position to give to intending immigrants full and definite information as to conditions of employment in Tasmania, and particularly as to lands available for settlement.

3. With respect to the second paragraph of your letter, I desire to point out that the opinion of this Government, founded on views expressed by the Agents-General, is that there is no doubt that the proposed action can be effectively carried out, and also that it will result in much benefit to Australia.

4. The one condition attached to this opinion is that the States desire further immigration, and are prepared to take active measures to open as large an area of suitable land as possible to settlement. Facilities for obtaining land are essential. In their absence, efforts either of Commonwealth or State must be comparatively fruitless.

The Honourable the Premier of
Tasmania, Hobart.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED DEAKIN.

P.M. 06/2019.

SIR,

Melbourne, 25th May 1906.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant, I have the honour to inform you that your concurrence in the view that the Commonwealth can with advantage to the States undertake the work of promoting immigration is noted with satisfaction.

2. With respect to your suggestion that the Agents-General should be consulted on certain points, I have to intimate that it will give me pleasure to receive and carefully consider any representations that may be made by those gentlemen on the subjects set out in your letter, or on any others which in their opinion are not fully dealt with in the memorandum which, in response to my invitation, they were so good as to prepare.

3. The reorganisation of your London office and the establishment of an Intelligence Department in Sydney—an institution the value of which cannot fail to be recognised by all who have given attention to the promotion of immigration—will, it is sincerely hoped, show large practical results. It will be the aim of this Government to endeavour to utilise to their fullest extent all agencies, either existing or which may be created by the States, and how best to do this will be a subject for careful consideration by those appointed to act on behalf of the Commonwealth.

4. May I point out that it is not the present intention of this Government to create a large central office in London, but merely to establish a small general supervising body for the purpose of directing such work as the advertisement of Australia, which must be done outside, in order to bring intending immigrants into touch with the officers representing the different States.

5. The size and importance of the Federal Staff will be influenced by the extent to which the States are inclined to offer attractions to suitable immigrants. For the purpose of determining the scale upon which expenditure would be warranted by Parliament, I have the honour to invite your attention to those parts of my letter of May 2nd which remain unanswered, and particularly to the information requested in paragraph 7, as the whole scope of Commonwealth action must depend on the extent to which the States are able to settle immigrants on the land, and absorb them into the community.

6. In view of the early meeting of Parliament, the question is one of urgency, and I shall be obliged if you will favour me with a further communication as soon as possible.

The Honourable the Premier of
New South Wales, Sydney.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED DEAKIN.

P.M. 06/2019.

SIR,

Melbourne, 14th June 1906.

I HAVE the honour to invite your attention to my letter of the 2nd May last with reference to the attraction to Australia of immigrants of a suitable class, and to ask when I may be expected to receive a reply thereto.

The Honourable the Premier of Victoria,
Melbourne.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED DEAKIN.

[TELEGRAMS to PREMIER (1) BRISBANE, (2) PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
and ADELAIDE.]

14th June 1906.

When may reply be expected my letter 2nd May respecting immigration?

ALFRED DEAKIN.

From Brisbane.

16th June 1906.

To FEDERAL PREMIER, Melbourne.

Your wire respecting your immigration letter, reply posted yesterday.

A. H. BARLOW,
Acting Premier.B. 5276.
SIR,Premier's Office, Sydney
5th June 1906.

IN reply to your letter of 25th ultimo, P.M. 06/2109, the receipt of which has been previously acknowledged, I have the honour to transmit you, herewith enclosed, a copy of the bulletin of this State's Intelligence Department, dealing with assisted immigration, and also of that Department's Pamphlet describing its functions, which will give fairly explicit information as to our methods of dealing with immigrants upon their arrival. The publications have been marked at the passages giving specific information on the points desired.

As to the number of immigrants which this State can absorb annually during the next few years, I may say that my Government's policy of throwing open Government reserves for selection and of sub-dividing large estates for closer settlement purposes will, it is anticipated, provide many openings for farmers to take up land on their own account, and for farm labourers to work a largely increased area of cultivation, and subsequently for the other classes of labour which will necessarily follow. According to the present outlook, this State will readily be able to place an average of 100 adult immigrants or heads of families each week. It must, however, be distinctly understood that a fair proportion of our immigrants must be men who are in possession of sufficient capital to enable them to take up "a living area" of land, whether for dairying or mixed farming—men with at least 500*l.* to 1,000*l.* capital, who will be able to do the necessary preparatory work in making a farm and a home, and provide the necessary labour and living expenses for the first year, without having to apply to the Government for assistance before there is any possible chance of beginning to make a living off the soil. Labourers can only be absorbed in a proportion of, say, four to each farmer provided with capital enough for the line of farming which he proposes to take up.

The Honourable the Prime Minister of the
Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne.I have, &c.,
J. H. CARRUTHERS.06/2239 Ch. Sec.
SIR,Chief Secretary's Office, Brisbane,
12th June 1906.

REVERTING to your letter of the 2nd ultimo, regarding your proposal for the attraction to Australia of suitable immigrants, I have the honour to inform you that, after giving the matter careful consideration, I am of opinion that it would be unwise for me to come to a definite conclusion on the matter until I am favoured with the details of your scheme.

The Honourable the Prime Minister
of the Commonwealth, Melbourne.I have, &c.,
W. KIDSTON.P.M. 06/2370.
SIR,

Melbourne, 16th June 1906.

IN continuation of my letter of the 12th instant, No. 06/2370, I have the honour to invite you to be good enough to furnish me as early as possible with three copies of the enclosures to your communication of the 8th idem, No. S. 1282.

2. I shall also be glad if you will cause two complete sets of the bulletins which have been issued by your State Intelligence Department, together with

a similar number of copies of all future issues, to be forwarded for the information of my Department. The receipt of copies of any other pamphlets which may be prepared by the Department for distribution will be appreciated.

The Honourable the Premier of
New South Wales, Sydney.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED DEAKIN.

P.M. 06/2525.

SIR,

Melbourne, 19th June 1906.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 16th instant, and your letter of the 12th, respecting the question of the promotion of immigration to Australia.

The Honourable the Premier of
Queensland, Brisbane.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED DEAKIN.

No. 2687.

SIR

Government of Victoria,
Premier's Office, Melbourne,
19th June 1906.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd ultimo, No. 06/1756, stating that your Government is desirous of submitting preliminary proposals to the Federal Parliament, having for their object the attraction to Australia of immigrants of a suitable class, and for the establishment, in London, of an office for the purpose of making known to the people of Great Britain the facilities for settlement in the Commonwealth, asking also to be furnished with certain information respecting the lands of the State, I have the honour to inform you that the particulars which you desire to obtain are being collected, and will be furnished to you as soon as possible.

With regard to this question, I beg to state that the Honourable the Premier of New South Wales has favoured me with a copy of his letter to you, dated the 12th ultimo, and numbered A 4542, in which he urges that in any arrangements which may be made care should be taken that the work which the States have already accomplished in the same direction should not be overlooked; that the claims of State officers in London now engaged in such work should receive proper consideration when the staff of the Federal Immigration Agency is being organised; and that to these ends the Agents-General of the several States should be consulted, and that their views should be met as far as practicable.

I desire to say that I concur in the views expressed by Mr. Carruthers, and I shall be glad if you will be so good as to give his representations your most favourable consideration.

The Honourable the Prime Minister,
Melbourne.

I have, &c.,
T. BENT, Premier.

P.M. 06/2555.

SIR,

Melbourne, 23rd June 1906.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant, 06/1653, intimating that you desire to be furnished with the details of this Government's proposals for attracting to Australia a suitable class of immigrants, I have the honour to inform you that I was of opinion that the general nature of the scheme was clearly outlined in my letter of the 2nd ultimo, 06/1756, and also at the conference held at Sydney in February last. As you have already been advised, this Government intend to ask Parliament to vote a sum of money to enable us to carry on the work of advertising to the people of Great Britain the many advantages for those seeking new homes Australia possesses over other countries.

2. The object of my inquiries was to obtain information which would be some guide to this Government of the amount of money they should ask

Parliament to provide; that amount would depend upon the scale of operations which it is proposed the Commonwealth shall conduct, which scale must be determined by the extent to which the States can absorb immigrants.

3. May I invite your attention particularly to paragraph 6, asking for a general statement respecting lands open for occupation by immigrants, and to paragraph 7, referring to arrangements in existence for the reception of immigrants, and requesting that you should intimate the number of immigrants capable of being annually absorbed by your State.

4. You will perceive the important bearing these facts must have in regulating the nature, cost, and extent of advertising, &c., and will, I trust, on further consideration, see that the receipt of such particulars as those asked for must precede the announcement of those further details of the scheme which can only be determined when the scale of our operations has been fixed.

The Honourable the Premier of
Queensland, Brisbane.

I have &c.,
ALFRED DEAKIN.

P.M. 06/2555.

SIR,

Melbourne, 23rd June 1906.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, No. 2687, I have the honour to inform you that the intimation that particulars respecting the lands of your State are being prepared, and will be furnished as soon as possible, has been noted with satisfaction.

2. I enclose for your information an extract* from a communication addressed to the Premier of New South Wales, in reply to his letter of the 12th ultimo, dealing with the matters referred to by you.

The Honourable the Premier of
Victoria, Melbourne.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED DEAKIN.

SIR,

Melbourne, 25th June 1906.

IN continuation of my letter of the 23rd instant, with reference to the question of the promotion of immigration to Australia, I have the honour to invite you to be good enough to inform me when a reply may be expected to that part of my communication of the 2nd May last, asking for information as to the number of immigrants your State can absorb annually for the next few years.

The Honourable the Premier of
Victoria, Melbourne.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED DEAKIN.

[TELEGRAM TO PREMIER, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.]

25th June 1906.

Shall be glad to learn when reply may be expected my letter 2nd May, respecting immigration.

ALFRED DEAKIN.

* Paragraphs 2-6, inclusive, of Prime Minister's letter to the Premier of New South Wales of 25th May 1906.

[TELEGRAM TO PREMIER, ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.]

25th June 1906.

No acknowledgment received of my letter of 2nd May, and telegram of 14th June, respecting immigration. Shall be glad to learn when reply may be expected.

ALFRED DEAKIN.

TELEGRAM FROM Perth, Western Australia, to PRIME MINISTER, Commonwealth Department of External Affairs, Melbourne.

Your wires 14th and 26th instant, immigration, expect forward reply to-morrow. Delay incidental change of Government must be my apology.

NEWTON MOORE,
Premier.

P.M. 06/2705.

SIR,

Melbourne, 27th June 1906.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your telegram of the 26th instant, intimating that you expect to forward a reply to my communication of the 2nd May last respecting the question of the promotion of immigration to Australia to-day.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED DEAKIN.

The Honourable the Premier of
Western Australia, Perth.

Premier's Office, Perth,
29th June 1906.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd ultimo, on the subject of immigration, I have the honour to inform you that earnest consideration has been given to the representations of the Commonwealth Government, as outlined in the communication now under notice.

I observe that the basis of your letter is the establishment of an office in London for the purpose of "making known to the people of Great Britain the facilities for settlement in Australia, and the many attractions which it possesses for those who are seeking new homes."

With regard to the request to supply you with general facts and figures relating to this subject, I can only say that every possible item of information is forwarded to the Agent-General in London (Mr. Walter James), who displays a very active interest in such matters as those dealt with in your letter.

After having given this question a good deal of personal consideration, I cannot admit that the officers of the Central Staff of your proposed office would be in a position to satisfactorily represent all the States, more especially in view of your remark that, once your officers had "induced a suitable person to favourably entertain the idea of coming to Australia, they would refer him to the Agents for the States, among which he would make his choice."

I am quite certain that in the present Agent-General, and in the gentleman who is to succeed him, this State possesses men who have a wide knowledge of its potentialities and general conditions, and in the opinion of my Government it is infinitely preferable that they should be the persons first approached by intending immigrants to Western Australia, rather than that the Agent should be waited upon after having been dealt with in some more or less incomplete manner by the representatives of the Commonwealth Government.

For your information, however, I may state that a considerable area of land has already been sub-divided for the purpose of accommodating immigrants, and as soon as the necessary amending legislation can be passed it is proposed to reserve these lands for British immigrants exclusively.

The trouble in the past has been that, after having forwarded to London particulars of land available for selection, instances have occurred where, prior to the arrival of the immigrant who has inspected such particulars, considerable portions of the land have been selected by new arrivals from the other States and elsewhere.

The Government have recently commenced the construction of three light "Spur" agricultural railway lines, with the object of developing the country, and during the present session of Parliament proposals will be submitted for the consideration of further very desirable light railways. This policy will, I am sure, tend to greatly assist in the development of our agricultural areas, and induce many to settle within our borders.

In conclusion I may state that the Agent-General's Office has been furnished with all possible data, and if, in the event of your office being established, you should require any reliable information, I am sure Mr. James, or his successor, will only be too willing to assist you in advertising the resources of Australia, and this State in particular, with a view to encouraging a desirable class of persons to emigrate from the Old Country.

I should be glad, however, to receive some further particulars from you on this subject, more especially regarding—(a) the details of the scheme of the Commonwealth Government; (b) the estimated cost of same per annum; and (c) in what manner it is intended that the States shall reimburse the Commonwealth Government for any expenditure incurred in connection with its immigration policy.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Prime Minister of the
Commonwealth, Melbourne, Victoria.

N. J. MOORE, Premier.

06/9221a/349 Lands.

Premier's Office, Sydney,
3rd July 1906.

SIR,

FOLLOWING upon my letter to you of 8th ultimo, and in further reply to your communication of 2nd May, I have the honour to transmit, for your perusal, a memorandum which has been addressed to me by my colleague the Secretary for Lands, from which you will be able to glean the position of this State in regard to the matter of providing land suitable for immigrants.

I may add that my view is that immigrants must come here and take their chance with our own people to get suitable lands. There is plenty of land procurable, chiefly by purchase from private owners, who are largely subdividing; but the ordinary process of inspecting and bargaining for terms, &c. has to be gone through on the spot.

This Government will, of course, assist by existing agencies to finance buyers, and proposes to improve those agencies by legislation during this session.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Prime Minister of the
Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

[MEMORANDUM for the PREMIER on Mr. DEAKIN'S LETTER, 2nd May 1906.]

Paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 raise the questions—(1) Whether we have Crown lands especially suitable for immigrants; and (2) whether we shall, as a matter of policy, reserve lands from selection by our own people in the interests of settlers from abroad.

On the first point, it may be observed that my limited experience goes to show that immigrants are not less, but more, particular than our own people as to the land they are prepared to take, from which it follows that, if we are to inform intending settlers in London that certain lands are available for them, there is no alternative but to reserve such lands from local selection.

Having regard to the strong local demand there is for every area undoubtedly suitable for profitable occupation in small areas, I have to

confess that I regard the policy of reserving such lands against local people in the interests of immigrants as an impracticable one.

Nor would the extension of the period between the date of notification and the date on which the notified lands become available, be, in my opinion, an advisable expedient to adopt. Where the land was eminently suited for settlement, such a course would provoke great local irritation, and, even if followed, it would constitute no guarantee to immigrants that they would have more than a *chance* of securing a block. No good results, I am sure, would follow from such a course.

If anything in the nature of a direct guarantee, therefore, is to be offered to prospective settlers from abroad, it appears to me that it must take the form of an undertaking on the part of Government to assist them financially in the purchase of land from private owners. A bare announcement to that effect might be productive of good; but such a scheme would be strengthened greatly, of course, if owners of private estates exhibited a willingness to co-operate with the Government, and so enable definite proposals to be put before prospective settlers in London.

In connection with a scheme of this kind, however, the cost must not be overlooked. Assuming that a settler would be satisfied with, say, 300 acres of 3*l.* per acre land—900*l.*—he might look for an advance of 500*l.* or 600*l.*, which means that it would involve advances to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* to provide for from 1,700 to 2,000 immigrant farmers.

Apart, however, from such a system as this, I cannot see what we can do to attract agricultural settlers from abroad, except by representations of a general character as to the conditions and prosperity of the State, relying upon the ordinary resources of the State for the absorption of those who come independently of direct governmental assistance.

28th June 1906.

JAMES ASHTON,
Minister for Lands.

676/05.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Adelaide,
5th July 1906.

REPLYING to your letter of the 2nd May last, on the subject of the attraction to Australia of immigrants of a class suitable to the further development of its resources, I have the honour to inform you—

1. That this Government will gladly furnish, from time to time, to an office established in London by the Commonwealth Government, copies of all laws, reports, and general facts and figures in respect to this State.

2. That facilities will be afforded to any immigrants who may come to our shores.

3. That, as the land laws of this State provide that all public lands must be allotted by the Land Board to the persons considered most suitable, immigrants would take their chance with others. All possible information would, however, be afforded to them, and they would be granted facilities for the inspection of the lands open for selection. Particular blocks or areas of land could not, however, be allocated.

I would also point out that, as the local demand for land is now much in excess of the supply, it is not considered desirable to at present offer special inducements to immigrants in this respect.

I enclose copy of list of lands open for selection, showing price, area, and description of each block.

I have, &c.
T. PRICE, Premier.

The Honourable the Prime Minister of
the Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.

P.M. 06/2905.

SIR,

Melbourne, 9th July 1906.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, No. S. 1524, forwarding copy of a memorandum by your Secretary for Lands in regard to the matter of providing land for immigrants.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Premier of New
South Wales, Sydney.

ALFRED DEAKIN.

P.M. 06/.

SIR,

Melbourne, 18th July 1906.

WITH respect to your letter of the 29th June, I have the honour to inform you that the active measures being taken by your Government to promote immigration to Western Australia are noted with satisfaction.

2. As to the points mentioned in the final paragraph of your communication, I have the honour to observe that the outline of the proposals of this Government may be gathered from the remarks which I addressed to the Conference of Premiers at its recent meeting at Sydney, the report of which you have doubtless received. It has not yet been possible to frame the details, as the scope of Federal operations depends largely on the extent to which the States are capable of absorbing new settlers.

3. On this point I would invite your attention to the request in my letter of the 2nd May, paragraph 7, where I asked you to give me the number that can be provided for in Western Australia, having regard to any additional areas to be thrown open, or other means of settlement. It is only general information of this kind, and for the special purpose mentioned, which is invited from you. The details supplied to your Agent-General will no doubt be ample, and in respect to these the suggestion is that you make them available by an officer of your own in the proposed central office, where all the States will, it is hoped, be similarly represented.

4. The question of cost depends on the extent of the operations, but it is proposed that at present it shall not exceed 5,000*l.* per annum.

5. The answer to your final query is that it is not proposed that the States should reimburse the Commonwealth for expenditure incurred in connection with its immigration policy.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Premier of
Western Australia, Perth.

ALFRED DEAKIN.

SIR,

Premier's Office, Perth,
2nd August 1906.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ult., on the subject of immigration.

I am glad to learn that you are of opinion (*vide* paragraph 3 of your letter under acknowledgment) that the details supplied to our Agent-General will, doubtless, be ample for your purposes in connection with the Commonwealth Central Office, London.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Prime Minister,
Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne.

N. J. MOORE, Premier.

P.M. 06/2977.

SIR,

Melbourne, 7th August 1906.

I HAVE the honour to invite attention to your letter of the 19th June last, No. 2687, intimating that particulars respecting the lands of your State

are being prepared and will be furnished as soon as possible in connection with the scheme for the promotion of immigration to Australia, and to ask that you will be so good as to expedite the matter.

The Honourable the Premier of Victoria,
Melbourne.

I have, &c.
ALFRED DEAKIN.

P.M. 06/2977.

SIR,

Melbourne, 7th August 1906.

I HAVE the honour to invite attention to my letters of the 18th ultimo and 2nd June last on the subject of the promotion of immigration to Australia, and to ask that I may be furnished with the information asked for as to the number of immigrants likely to be absorbed annually by your State, &c.

I have, &c.
ALFRED DEAKIN.

The Honourable the Premier
of Western Australia, Perth.

P.M. 06/3484.

SIR,

Melbourne, 11th August 1906.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant on the subject of the promotion of immigration, I have the honour to invite your attention to my communication of the 7th idem, asking to be furnished with information as to the number of immigrants likely to be absorbed annually by your State. I shall be glad if this information can be forwarded at an early date.

I have, &c.
ALFRED DEAKIN.

The Honourable the Premier of
Western Australia, Perth.

SIR,

Premier's Office, Perth,
20th August 1906.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. (No. 2977) on the subject of immigration, and in reply beg to state that immigrants are arriving in this State at the rate of seven hundred and fifty (750) per annum. There is every likelihood, however, that this number will be considerably increased at an early date, in view of the further promising developments in connection with our agricultural industry and new gold discoveries.

I regret that I am unable, at the present time, to give you any more definite information than is contained in this letter and that of the 29th June last.

The Honourable the Prime Minister,
Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne.

I have, &c.
N. J. MOORE,
Premier.

P.M. 06/3754.

SIR,

Melbourne, 29th August 1906.

I HAVE the honour to invite your attention to my letter of the 2nd May last, and subsequent correspondence respecting the question of attracting to Australia immigrants of a suitable class, and to ask that I may be furnished with the desired information as to the number of immigrants likely to be absorbed annually by your State, &c.

The Honourable the Premier of
Queensland, Brisbane.

I have, &c.
ALFRED DEAKIN.

P.M. 06/3654.

SIR,

Melbourne, 29th August 1906.

I HAVE the honour to invite your attention to my letter of the 2nd May last, and subsequent correspondence respecting the question of attracting to Australia immigrants of a suitable class, and to ask that I may be furnished with the desired information as to the number of immigrants likely to be absorbed annually by your State, &c.

I have, &c.

ALFRED DEAKIN.

The Honourable the Premier of
Tasmania, Hobart.

No. 2.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNORS-GENERAL and
GOVERNORS.*

MY LORD,

Downing Street,

SIR,

August 4, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, copies of the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to consider Mr. Rider Haggard's report on Agricultural Settlements in the British Colonies, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.†

2. Your Ministers will note the references which are made in this interesting and able report to the openings which exist in the colonies for suitable emigrants from the United Kingdom, and (pars. 70, &c.) to what is understood to be at the present time the feeling in the colonies towards immigration. They will note too the suggestion made in para. 89 of the report that if either of the alternative schemes is adopted in principle, and some assistance given from Imperial funds to emigration from the United Kingdom to the colonies, "His Majesty's Government should propose to the Governments of the self-governing colonies, as one of the subjects of discussion at the approaching Colonial Conference, that they should co-operate with the Imperial Government in the work of assisting and directing such emigration."

3. No decision has as yet been taken by His Majesty's Government with regard to the recommendations of the Committee, for one factor in the case is the willingness or reluctance of the colonies to accept State-aided immigrants; and my colleagues and myself would wish to be assured on this point before considering the matter from the point of view of the Mother Country, but in any case these recommendations deserve, and will no doubt receive, the careful attention of your Ministers, and I do not doubt that they will agree with me in thinking that the subject of the report may conveniently be discussed at the coming Colonial Conference.

4. It will be seen that the recommendations are for a limited and most carefully safeguarded measure of assistance to emigration from Imperial funds, and that the two points upon which His Majesty's Government will be glad to have information and guidance are, firstly, whether, and under what safeguards, the various Colonial Governments would welcome carefully selected State-aided emigrants; and, secondly, whether they would be willing to co-operate in and contribute towards the cost of the system of emigration which is proposed, on some such conditions as are set forth in the report.

I have, &c.

ELGIN.

* Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and Newfoundland.

† [Cd. 2978] and [Cd. 2979].

No. 3.

The GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE to the SECRETARY
OF STATE.

(Received October 13, 1906.)

Government House, Cape Town,
September 25, 1906.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, with reference to your Despatch of 4th August last,* a copy of a Minute from Ministers, on the subject of Agricultural Settlements in the British Colonies.

I have, &c.

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Prime Minister's Office, Cape Town,
September 20, 1906.

(Minute No. 1/653.)

MINISTERS have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency the Governor's Minute No. 747 of the 21st August last, transmitting for their consideration a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated the 4th idem on the subject of Agricultural Settlements in the British Colonies.

In reply, Ministers desire to state that, while they have not yet had an opportunity of studying the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to consider Mr. Rider Haggard's suggestions on this question as fully as the importance of the subject demands, they are in complete agreement with the Secretary of State in the view that the problems attending emigration from Great Britain to the Colonies may conveniently be discussed at the coming Colonial Conference.

E. H. WALTON.

No. 4.

The ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA to the
SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received October 27, 1906.)

Government House, Ottawa, Canada,
October 15, 1906.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 4th August last,* enclosing copies of the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to consider Mr. Rider Haggard's Report on Agricultural Settlements in the British Colonies, and inviting an expression of the views of the Canadian Government upon the recommendations made in that report, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council proposing, in view of your Lordship's suggestion that the matter could be conveniently discussed at the approaching Colonial Conference, that its further consideration should be postponed until the result of the discussion at the Colonial Conference is known.

I have, &c.

C. FITZPATRICK,
Deputy of the Governor-General.

Enclosure in No. 4.

EXTRACT from a REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL, approved by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL on the 8th October 1906.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 4th August 1906, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting copies of the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to consider Mr. Rider Haggard's Report on Agricultural Settlements in the British Colonies.

The Minister of the Interior, to whom the despatch with enclosed report was referred, states that the references which are made in this report to the openings which exist in the Colonies for suitable emigrants from the United Kingdom, and the suggestion made in paragraph 89 of the report, to which reference is made in the despatch, have been duly noted.

The Minister observes that the recommendations of the Committee are for a limited and most carefully safeguarded measure of assistance to emigration from Imperial funds, and that the two points upon which His Majesty's Government desires to have information and guidance are, firstly, whether and under what safeguards the various Colonial Governments would welcome carefully selected State-aided emigrants, and secondly, whether they would be willing to co-operate in and contribute towards the cost of the system of emigration which is proposed on some such conditions as are set forth in the report.

The Minister further observes that the suggestion is made by the Earl of Elgin that the subject of Mr. Rider Haggard's report might conveniently be discussed at the coming Colonial Conference.

The Minister concurs in this suggestion, and recommends that the further consideration of the matter by the Government of Canada be postponed until the result of the discussion at the Colonial Conference is known.

The Committee advise that His Excellency be moved to forward a copy of this Minute to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 5.

The GOVERNOR OF NATAL to the SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Received November 10, 1906.)

King's House, Durban, Natal,
October 15, 1906.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your Despatch of the 4th August,* I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Minute by the Minister of Agriculture, in which my Ministers concur.

2. You will observe from this Minute that Ministers are not prepared to contribute to the immigration scheme outlined in the Report of the Departmental Committee, though they raise no objection to the discussion of the matter at the forthcoming Colonial Conference.

I have, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 5.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE to PRIME MINISTER, 26th September 1906.

Minute.

THE report upon which the despatch of the Secretary of State is founded is undoubtedly accurately described as "interesting and able."

Especially interesting is it from its historical aspect, giving, as it does, the net results of several endeavours towards colonisation in various Colonies, notably in Canada.

So far as Natal is concerned, however, the conclusion arrived at appears to me to be wholly inapplicable, and the recommendations quite unsuitable.

That they may be absolutely correct in reference to such Colonies as Canada, or similar large Dependencies of the Empire, I am of course not prepared to deny, but in the case of a small and sparsely populated country such as our own the circumstances appear to me to be so unlike as to warrant a different opinion.

It may appear anomalous to state "sparse population" as a reason against immigration, but it seems to me that as a certain amount of capital is necessary in order to provide not only an income, but an accretion to itself productive of further income, thus creating compound interest, the most rapid form of ordinary wealth production, so for the success of mere immigration, *as distinguished from colonisation*, there is needed a standard of population sufficient to absorb the immigrant and to retain him as a permanent wealth-earning and wealth-producing colonist. To achieve this standard there must be, I think, a manufacturing or commercial community of large ramifications, such as we do not yet sufficiently possess in Natal—nay, more—I think I am justified in saying South Africa does not at present possess, even if gold and diamond industries be taken into account, *i.e.*, if the number of unemployed in South Africa be borne in mind. It may I think be taken as an axiom that, save in the case of exceptionally energetic and adaptable men, the man with no trade and no fixed prospects would be unwise to land as immigrant in Natal, in the sense of the Committee's report.

Using Canada as a contrast—there are large manufactures and industries apart from agricultural, and the commerce is one having not only a flow but an ebb, whereas here the trade is for the greater part in the form of imports. When our exports—over-sea—bear an increased ratio to the imports the population employed in commercial pursuits will be increased accordingly, and in such manner openings for clerks and unskilled labour to some extent will be provided.

On the other hand, there is no doubt whatever that the population needed by this Colony is one which will find its home and occupation on the land, and that therefore our attention should be turned, under the differing circumstances, to colonisation as distinguished from the immigration advocated in the report under review.

To a certain extent we are already working in this direction in our Weenen and Winterton Settlements. As regards the former, success appears to be more probable at present than has hitherto been the case, as settlers are taking up a line of perennial crop (lucerne) to a considerable extent, as contrasted with ordinary annual cereal crops of very fluctuating amount and value.

With regard to Winterton, the situation seems to promise success. Singularly enough, the original scheme as framed by the Land Board on my suggestion contained provision for the admixture of settlers as referred to in the last few lines of paragraph 37 of the report. The great flow of emigration to Canada has, however, up to the present, notwithstanding extensive advertisement and considerable agency, militated against the offers from Natal, and the settlers have so far come almost entirely from within South Africa.

Generally speaking, however, I am of opinion that there are signs of a limited tendency towards an exodus from town to country in Natal—not a few of the sugar farms in Zululand and of the Winterton allotments being taken up by townsmen of various occupations.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this minute to enter largely into the economics of colonisation, but I think it desirable to state generally the grounds upon which the recommendations of the Committee appear to my mind to be inapplicable in our particular case.

It must always be borne in mind also, that, as in the past, we as a Colony always stand to lose the money invested in immigration pure and simple, because of the attraction, to newcomers in particular, exerted by the presence of gold and diamond fields beyond our borders. It is therefore doubly necessary that our immigrant should be anchored by rural holdings

upon such tenure as will make it a difficulty for him to lightly quit his farm for the visionary Eldorado.

Lastly, the emigrant we want is the man with some little capital. If he has this, and grit, we can, I think, help him with our experience, as far as he will accept advice.

Given an inflow of such men, and a consequent increase of agricultural and pastoral produce, we can develop a commerce outwards calling for additional townfolk, and if to this aim we add the encouragement of manufactures and the development of mineral resources, coal and iron, copper and the like, then will arrive a time when the recommendations of the Committee will apply to Natal, or probably by that time, to United South Africa.

Naturally there can be no objection to the inclusion of the matter as a subject of discussion at the Colonial Conference, but I fear that the discussion will be so diffuse as to promise small results in the time at the disposal of the Colonial Premiers.

It follows from what I have written that in my opinion Natal should not become a contributor to a scheme for immigration *qua* immigration only.

September 26, 1906.

W. F. CLAYTON,
Minister of Agriculture.

No. 6.

The GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND to the SECRETARY
OF STATE.

(Received December 10, 1906.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Wellington,
October 27, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, of 4th August,* on the subject of Agricultural Settlements in the Colonies.

2. My Ministers concur that the subject of the Report submitted with your despatch is one that might be conveniently discussed at the coming Colonial Conference.

3. Since the matter is one that requires very careful consideration, my Government do not propose to make any observations at present as regards the willingness or reluctance of this Colony to accept State-aided immigrants, which is referred to in the first part of the third paragraph of your Lordship's despatch.

I have, &c.

PLUNKET.
Governor.

XI.

NATURALIZATION.(1) Resolution of Government of New Zealand.

“That the law as to naturalization should be uniform throughout the Empire, and that naturalization, wherever granted, should be Imperial, and not local—subject, however, to the right of any Self-governing Dependency to impose special conditions if it thinks fit.”

(2) Resolution of Government of Cape Colony.

“This Conference is of opinion that in order to remove anomalies attaching to naturalization of Aliens throughout the Empire, His Majesty’s Government should, after full consultation with the Colonies, take steps to secure Imperial legislation providing for the treatment of the question on a uniform basis.”

No. 1.

The SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNORS-GENERAL and GOVERNORS.*

MY LORD (or SIR),

Downing Street,
December 14, 1906.

[I HAVE the honour to acquaint you for the information of] your Ministers [that the Government of Cape Colony]† have suggested as a subject for discussion at the coming Colonial Conference the question of uniform laws to regulate the naturalization of aliens.

2. As a preliminary to such a discussion, which I trust may be possible within the time available for the Conference, I think it may be convenient to make some reference to the correspondence which has passed upon this question.

3. In his circular despatch of the 10th of October 1901, Mr. Chamberlain forwarded the report of an Interdepartmental Committee appointed to consider doubts and difficulties which had arisen respecting the Naturalization Acts. For convenience of reference I enclose a copy of that Report,‡ which dealt in some detail with the anomalies existing in the Naturalization Laws of the various Colonies and the mother country, and suggested Imperial legislation on certain specified lines. It was decided to obtain the views of the Colonies under responsible government before considering the proposed legislation.

4. The answer of the Canadian Government to Mr. Chamberlain’s despatch will be found printed on pages 151–152 of the Blue Book recording the results of the Colonial Conference of 1902 [Cd. 1299]. The Governments of Newfoundland and Natal, in despatches dated the 2nd and 29th of January 1902§ respectively, expressed general concurrence in the report of the

* Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Cape, and Natal.

† Portions in [] omitted to Cape.

‡ [Cd. 723].

§ Not printed.

Interdepartmental Committee. The Government of New Zealand suggested that the question should be discussed at the Colonial Conference of 1902, and the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia and of Cape Colony expressed no opinion.

5. The question was in due course considered at the Colonial Conference of 1902, but the discussion revealed some divergence of view, and no definite conclusion was recorded.

6. Subsequently the Government of Cape Colony forwarded a full expression of their views on the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee in a minute dated the 11th of April 1904, a copy of which is enclosed in this despatch. Further, the Colonial Naturalization Acts of the Self-governing Colonies, of which copies are printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee, were amended in some cases, as will be seen by reference to the various Acts of which copies are enclosed for convenience of reference.

Natal, 18, 1905.
Canada :*
2 Ed. VII. 23.
3 Ed. VII. 38.
4 Ed. VII. 25.
4-5 Ed. VII. 25.
Common-
wealth, 11,
1903.

7. To complete the reference to this part of the subject it may be well to add that though the Cape Colony Naturalization Acts have not been amended, the Government of that Colony have expressed their intention of conforming to the principle of the Natal Act, No. 18 of 1905 (section 2), in considering applications for naturalization. It may be added that this section of the Natal Act has also been embodied in the laws of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

8. The Report of the Interdepartmental Committee was further considered in this country after the Colonial Conference of 1902, and a draft Bill was prepared for consideration. The matter has not, however, gone any further, in view of pressure of other legislative demands, and of the fact that His Majesty's Government have not been furnished with the views of all the Colonies on the question. The latter fact has also made it impossible for them to take any action in connection with the views of the Governments of Canada and Cape Colony referred to above.

9. As, however, the question will probably come up for discussion at the next Conference, I think it may be useful now to forward a copy of the draft Imperial Bill which was prepared, together with copies of memoranda explaining its provisions. I shall be glad if your Ministers will give these documents their careful consideration, and favour me with their views before the Conference meets. I desire, however, to explain that the Bill is a preliminary draft only, and that its terms are in no way finally settled.

10. In view of the fact that under the law of this country non-European birth or descent is not a bar to naturalization, as it is in some Colonies, I think it right to draw your Ministers' special attention to clause 9 of the Bill, which will make it clear, if it was not already clear before, that all persons naturalized in this country would have the full status and privileges of a natural-born British subject in all the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

The GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received May 7, 1904.)

Government House, Cape Town,
April 16, 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a Minute from Ministers on the subject of the interpretation and administration of the Acts relating to naturalization.

I have, &c.,
WALTER HELY HUTCHINSON.

* The Canadian Naturalization Law is consolidated in the Revised Statutes, 1906, cap. 77, printed below.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 1.

MINISTERS TO GOVERNOR.

(MINUTE.)

Prime Minister's Office, Cape Town,
April 11, 1904.

(No. 1 206.)

WITH reference to His Excellency the Governor's Minutes* No. 500 of 6th November 1901, No. 912 of 2nd December 1902, No. 322 of 12th May 1903, No. 590 of 8th September 1903, and No. 183 of 16 ultimo, forwarding despatches from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to the interpretation and administration of the Acts relating to naturalization, Ministers have the honour to forward herewith copy of a report by the Honourable the Attorney-General on the subject, dated 6th instant, and to state that they concur in the views therein expressed.

Ministers regret the delay which has taken place in replying to His Excellency's Minutes with regard to this matter.

L. S. JAMESON.

INTERPRETATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACTS RELATING TO
NATURALIZATION.

Report of the Attorney-General.

April 6/7, 1904.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies wishes to be furnished with the views of the Government as to the recommendations arrived at by the Naturalization Laws Committee, and set out in the Report of the 24th July 1901.

This Committee was appointed in 1899 to report upon the doubts and difficulties which had arisen in connection with the interpretation and administration of the Acts relating to naturalization, and to advise on the legislation deemed to be expedient.

In their report they define the Law of Naturalization as that portion of the law which determines the conditions under which the rights, privileges, and duties of a British subject are acquired or lost. They point out that the status of a British subject consists of an aggregation of (1) Rights and Privileges, (2) Duties and Obligations. The former are (a) Political (*e.g.*, capacity to vote for members of legislative assemblies, &c., and to be elected therefor, and to hold various offices in the Military and Civil Services, and the Diplomatic Service); (b) Private (*e.g.*, capacity to acquire and hold land, British ships, and property generally); (c) Rights and Privileges carried away with one to foreign countries, (*e.g.*, protection by the British Government to its subjects whilst sojourning, &c., in foreign States, the right to sue in Consular Courts, and marriage in foreign countries under the Foreign Marriages Acts). The latter include amenability to British Courts for high treason, murder and manslaughter, bigamy, and offences against the Merchant Shipping and the Explosives Acts wheresoever committed. They further point out that this status is determined by (a) Place of birth, (b) Nationality, (c) What is termed "Naturalization," (d) Special Act of Parliament, and (e) Denization (*e.g.*, the grant by the Crown in the exercise of its Prerogative of letters admitting the grantee to the status of a British subject).

1. The Report shows how "double nationality" is, at present, inevitable. This arises from some countries considering the place of birth as the determining factor, whilst others look to the parentage, and others again still enforcing the maxim "*Nemo potest exuere patriam.*" The necessity of each person having one nationality only is obvious, and the recommendations of the Committee that conventions should be arrived at in order to prevent the occurrence is one which the Government should not only agree with, but it is questionable whether the rights of a British subject should in any case be

granted to any foreigner who is not prepared and at the same time can prove that he is allowed, to alienate his existing nationality. It is in every way desirable that such persons should as far as law can make them be unequivocally British, and this requirement should, in my opinion, not only be a test in any general Imperial Act, but should be applied to local naturalization as well.

2. That the place of birth should determine nationality is in accord with English law. All persons born within the British Dominions are British subjects, whatever may be the nationality of the parents, and however temporary the residence may be. The Committee do not suggest any alteration, as they consider the place of birth such easy proof of the question of nationality.

With regard to this it is conceivable that a Colony such as ours might be jeopardised by this rule. It is possible that a large Chinese population may be imported into South Africa. It is further possible that their wives may be allowed to accompany them; and that the result may, in any case, be the birth of a large number of Chinese or half-breeds in South Africa. Those persons would be British subjects, and could not be expelled as undesirables, though their entry might be prohibited by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative if they remained foreigners.

With regard, therefore, to this recommendation, its utility is questionable, at least from the point of view of this Colony, which would not benefit, but possibly suffer, from the acquisition by numberless undesirable foreigners of Mongolian origin of the status of British subjects. It is true that our Immigration Laws could restrain their immigration, but expulsion of those born in South Africa is quite another matter.

3. "A person whose father or paternal grandfather was born within H.M.'s Dominions is deemed to be a natural-born subject, although he himself was born abroad." That is to say, that a person not born within the Dominions is not a British subject unless either his father or his grandfather was actually born within the Dominions.

The Committee recommend that this should be limited by enacting that no person born out of the British Dominions should be a British subject unless the "father" had been born therein, and was, at the time of birth, a British subject. The Committee do not, in my opinion, give sufficient consideration to the modern development of travelling, and the fact that, owing to the rapid civilisation and progress of comparatively uncivilised or backward countries, British subjects find themselves frequently in foreign countries in which they have no intention of permanently residing, being there for the temporary purposes of travel or research, or of carrying on a business either mercantile or professional. It would appear to me to be better to leave the law as it is than to amend it in the manner proposed.

4. The Committee recommend that for the purpose of determining British nationality by reason of place of birth, "British Dominions" should be limited to such as have been acquired by conquest, cession or, occupation, that is to say, that protectorates and spheres of influence should not be included.

With regard to this there seems to be no objection, though, coupled with the recommendation limiting the rule as to place of birth and parentage, it may finally lead to hardships. But as regards Native or non-European peoples, the recommendation appears to be one that should be accepted.

5. The Report proceeds to point out that the law is uncertain with regard to the effect of birth at sea; and the Committee recommend that (1) a person born in a British private ship in foreign waters should be a British subject, but that a person born on board a foreign ship should not be deemed to be a British subject merely because the ship was, at the time of his birth, in British waters. This appears to be a desirable rule for adoption.

6. The Report then proceeds to deal with Naturalization proper. Naturalization by special Act of Parliament and by "denization" should continue to be available. With regard to naturalization by general Act of Parliament, it is recommended that a Standing Order should require all special

Acts to embody the main enactments of the general law. This recommendation is obviously worthy of adoption.

7. Persons who are natural born or naturalized British subjects in Great Britain are British subjects throughout the Empire and the world (with certain exceptions arising from "Double Nationality"). But aliens naturalized in a Colony are only British subjects within the Colony. That is to say, a Colony cannot confer the status of British subjects so as to be of effect throughout the world, or even British Dominions.

In England it appears that there is still some difference between a natural born and a naturalized British subject. That such differences should be abolished is clearly expedient, and the Committee's recommendations therefor should be supported.

8. But their recommendation that the English requirements should form the "test" for determining the effect of local naturalization in Colonies is one which should be seriously considered. In England the only statutory requirements are (a) that the applicant is not a person under disability, *i.e.*, a minor, married woman, idiot or lunatic; (b) that he has previously resided in the United Kingdom or served under the Crown for a certain period (5 years); (c) that he declares his intention to permanently reside in the United Kingdom or serve the Crown.

It is entirely in the discretion of the Secretary of State to refuse any application, but these are all the conditions he may require to be fulfilled. The Committee recommend that this discretion should remain unfettered, and only suggest that instead of the "United Kingdom" the "British Dominions" should be substituted as the place of intended residence. The Committee further suggest that if any Colonial law demands solely or *inter alia* the same conditions, that naturalization under it should be effectual throughout the Dominions and the world. They recommend that local naturalization should still be possible; but that if the conditions complied with are identical with those imposed at home, the Governor should by Order in Council be empowered to grant a certificate of complete and full naturalization effectual everywhere. It is undoubtedly expedient that naturalization in one Colony should be operative in all other Colonies and throughout the world. But the conditions of acquisition should be clearer, and such as would ensure undesirables not acquiring too easily the rights of British subjects. The discretion in our Colony is as unfettered as that of the Secretary of State in England. But this and other Colonies have been careful to declare fully the necessary qualifications of alien applicants. And more especially has this been done by those Colonies threatened by Asiatic—especially Chinese—invasion. And as this Colony is now in a similar position, I am of opinion that some distinction should be drawn between applicants of European descent and those of non-European descent; and that among "disabilities" should be included the "unpardoned commission of certain crimes." In England there is at present no immigration restriction. There is nothing to prevent the most undesirable persons, both white and coloured, from entering into and settling in England, or remaining long enough to be qualified to apply for letters of naturalization. There is nothing, unless the law is soon altered, as appears to be the intention, to prevent the Secretary of State from granting letters to undesirables. His discretion is unrestricted, and the Committee recommend that it should remain so. Their further recommendation that it should suffice that the applicant declares his intention to permanently reside, not in England, but anywhere within the Dominions, means that innumerable alien undesirables, after residence in England or a Crown Colony where immigration is unrestricted, may be naturalized on declaring their intention to permanently reside in South Africa. Most Colonies possessing responsible government have taken care to pass more or less drastic immigration laws, and all those who have experienced or are threatened with Asiatic undesirable immigration have directly or indirectly prohibited it—as our own Colony—by their immigration laws.

Although the Naturalization Laws are themselves apparently in many such Colonies "equal" in their application to coloured and European aliens, *in practice they are not, because in consequence of their Immigration Laws,*

coloured aliens can never acquire the qualification of residence, which is a condition precedent to any claim to be naturalized. And some Colonies go further even in their Naturalization Laws.

It is, on this question, most instructive that the Naturalization Laws of the Federal Council of Australasia only provide for recognition by all of naturalization in one of the Colonies federated of "persons of European descent."

This clearly shows an antipathy against the indiscriminate naturalizing of coloured persons.

Queensland will not naturalize an Asiatic unless he is married, in addition to requiring three years' previous residence, and refusing to confer the full status.

New Zealand specifically prohibits the naturalization of Chinese (section 18 of Act 64—1896).

Natal only naturalizes aliens of European descent (section 2 of 23—1874).

It is of vital consideration that Hong-Kong—a Crown Colony—has no Naturalization Law, and *that the Straits Settlements require no stated period of residence*, so there is nothing to prevent a Chinaman landing there and at once getting his letters; and if the recommendation of the Committee is adopted—that it shall suffice to declare intention to reside within the Dominions—the Chinaman can at once proceed to South Africa, and can only be shut out by Act of Parliament—*i.e.*, not by prerogative.

This Colony, like the majority of self-governing Colonies, views with disfavour the naturalization of Asiatics. The number of Asiatic British subjects is already sufficiently overwhelming. Unless, therefore, Imperial legislation is so amended, as now appears to be the intention of the Imperial Government, either by an Immigration Law, or an amendment of the Law of Naturalization, so as to very considerably curtail the possible naturalization of innumerable Asiatics and non-Europeans, I am of opinion that this Colony would be unwilling to recognise the Imperial Statute as a test for determining the operation of Colonial Naturalization Laws generally throughout the Empire.

9. And there is another objection, from the Colonial point of view, to the Imperial Act as an effective model. There is nothing to prevent the blackest criminal being naturalized under that law.

Doubtless the Secretary of State would not grant letters to a known bad character, but there is no machinery provided for discovering what his antecedents have been, and there is no prohibition against the grant of letters to criminals, *i.e.*, criminality is not a "disability" in England. Our law requires the applicant to be of good character, and a formal certificate is necessary (section 2 of Act 35—1889). Practically, treason, murder, theft, fraud, &c., disqualify the alien convicted therefor. And in this respect the law of Canada, New Zealand, Victoria, and Natal is the same.

The Crown Colonies do not impose any such disqualification.

10. An additional objection is that the Imperial Act contains no provision for the cancellation of letters obtained by fraud. Our law has such a provision, and so have the laws of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. I am of opinion, therefore, that naturalization in a Colony whose law satisfied the requirements of the Imperial statute should not be effective throughout the Empire, as suggested by the Committee, unless the Imperial statute is so amended as to (a) limit the naturalization of persons of non-European descent by practically making it impossible for such as are, in the Colonies possessing responsible government, deemed to be undesirable; (b) treat conviction—unpardoned—of a serious crime as a "disability"; (c) provide for the revocation of letters obtained by fraud. On the general question of rendering naturalization in one Colony effectual in another, it would appear that as the effect of the Naturalization and Immigration Laws in those Colonies possessing responsible government is to curtail non-European naturalization and the naturalization of criminals, this Colony would not be much prejudiced by recognising naturalization in other self-governing Colonies, in most of which the operation of the Immigration and Naturalization Laws shuts out undesirables, or disqualifies them for

naturalization. It appears that none of the Crown Colonies require the applicant to be of good character.

11. The Committee further recommend—

- (a) That the distinction in the Imperial Act between “re-admission” and “naturalization” should not be maintained.
- (b) That the period of residence in England should remain 5 years.
- (c) That a certificate obtained by fraud should be voidable.
- (d) That it should be made clear that minors, married women, idiots, and lunatics should be incapable of being naturalized.
- (e) That certificates granted in cases of doubt should clearly disclaim any decision of the question whether or not the person was at the time of the grant a British subject.
- (f) That the section 4 of the Naturalization Act of 1870 should be rendered clearer.
- (g) That the law should provide, beyond doubt, that a woman who is an alien becomes a British subject by marrying a British subject; and that a woman who is a British subject ceases to be a British subject on marrying an alien; that, during coverture, the status of the wife follows that of the husband; and that on widowhood or divorce she remains vested with that status.
- (h) That a widow, alien by reason only of marriage, should not be in a better position with regard to again becoming a British subject than aliens generally.
- (i) That the test of nationality of minor children should be rendered more lucid.
- (j) That children born before parents’ naturalization should be capable of naturalization at same time as the parents, provided the parents declare such children are to reside with them within the Dominions, and that on majority they may make a declaration of alienage within one year.
- (k) That children born, after naturalization, anywhere should be British subjects.
- (l) That all children of a widow who by marriage became an alien, may be naturalized without any definite period of residence.
- (m) That the nationality of minor children should follow that of the father.
- (n) That the marriage of a widow—a British subject—with an alien, shall not affect the national status of her children by her past husband—a British subject.

12. All these recommendations are undoubtedly worthy of adoption, and many of them will assimilate the Imperial Law to the law of many Self-governing Colonies.

13. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Secretary of State should be informed that the recommendations of the Committee are viewed with favour by Ministers, subject to the following qualifications:—

- (a) They consider that any conviction for any serious crime such as treason, murder, culpable homicide, robbery, theft, fraud, rape, incest, forgery, perjury, should be added to the absolute “disabilities,” and be a bar to the acquisition of British nationality.
- (b) The law should discriminate between aliens who are of “European descent” and those who are not. The latter should not be on the same footing as the former; and the acquisition of British nationality by them should be subjected to effective restrictions.
- (c) It follows that the discretion of the Secretary of State should be limited accordingly.

- (d) If the Imperial statute is so amended, Ministers would agree to admit as British subjects aliens naturalized in other Colonies whose laws contained similar provisions. Unless such amendment is effected Minister cannot but view with disfavour the recommendation of the Committee set out in para. 31 of their Report.
- (e) With regard to the declaration of intention as to residence, Ministers consider that, in the case of aliens not of European descent, the declared intention should be to reside within the territorial jurisdiction under the law of which they seek admission as British subjects.
- (f) With regard to the acquisition of nationality by place of birth, Ministers do not consider that the children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, born within the Dominions, of aliens imported for certain purposes, temporary in character or avowed to be temporary in character, such as labour on the mines, should be deemed to be British subjects.
- (g) With regard to birth on British ships, Ministers do not deem it expedient that birth on a British private ship in foreign waters of children of other than parents of European descent should necessarily vest such children with British nationality.
- (h) With regard to the limitation of the rule transmitting British nationality by parentage, this Government does not consider it desirable that the law should be altered as suggested in paragraph 10 of the Report. To provide that no person born out of the Dominions should be a British subject unless his father had been born there, and was at the time of the birth of that person a British subject, would possibly lead to hardship.
- (i) With regard to birth within the "British Dominions," Ministers agree that the expression should be construed as limited to territory acquired by conquest, cession, or occupation. But they consider that there should be some discrimination between European and Native persons born in Protectorates and Spheres of Influence, especially if the recommendation in paragraph 10 contained is adopted. It is also conceivable that, unless some such discrimination is decided upon, that persons of European and British extraction may be outcasts with no "effective" nationality.
- (j) With regard to the inevitable occurrence of "double nationality" Ministers fully realise the expediency of its prevention, and the necessity of International Conventions on the subject, especially in regard to divesting foreign nationality on acceptance of British naturalization.
- (k) With regard to acquisition of nationality by accepting service under the Government, Ministers consider that the law should be rendered more lucid, and that international agreement should be arrived at. Ministers consider that mere acceptance of any conceivable service under a foreign government should not result in acquisition of foreign nationality or loss of British nationality.

Ministers consider that, in order to operate so as to divest British nationality, service under a foreign government should be such as would necessitate the acquisition of a permanent domicile, or more or less actually associate the official with the legislature or executive.

Likewise Ministers consider that Government employment of coloured aliens within the British Dominions should not be deemed to confer on such aliens the status of British subjects or in any way operate as a qualification for acquiring that status, and that the law with regard to this should be rendered indisputable.

VICTOR SAMPSON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Annexure A to No. 1.*

NATAL.

[No. 18, 1905.]

HENRY MCCALLUM,
Governor.

Act to make better provision with regard to the Naturalization of Aliens.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows :—

Repeal.

1. Law No. 23, 1874, entitled Law "To repeal and re-enact with amendments Law No. 8, 1874, 'For further facilitating the Naturalization of Persons of European Birth or Descent'" is hereby repealed.

Who may apply for certificates of naturalization.

2.—(1) An alien of European birth or descent who has been in the service of the Crown or who within such limited time before making the application hereinafter mentioned as may be prescribed by the Governor, either by general order or on any special occasion—

(a) Has resided in Natal for a term of not less than five years ; or

(b) Who having resided in Natal for a term of one year immediately before making the application hereinafter mentioned has also resided in any part of His Majesty's Dominions for such period as together with the period of one year aforesaid, will make up five years in all :

and who intends when naturalized to reside or to serve under the Crown in Natal, may apply for a certificate of naturalization in the form prescribed in the First Schedule of this Act.

Evidence of good character, &c.

(2) The applicant shall produce in support of his application a certificate signed by some magistrate or justice of the peace to the effect that the applicant is known to the person so signing, and that to the best of such person's belief and knowledge the applicant is a person of good repute ; and shall give such further evidence of the completion by him of the said term of service or of residence and of his intention to reside or to serve under the Crown in Natal as the Governor may require ; and shall furnish proof that notice of his intention to apply for a certificate of naturalization has been published in two issues of the Government Gazette.

Governor may grant or withhold certificate.

(3) The Governor, if satisfied with the evidence, shall take the applicant's case into consideration and may with or without assigning any reason grant or withhold the certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, and no appeal shall lie from his decision.

(4) No such certificate shall have any effect until the applicant has made and subscribed to the declaration of allegiance in the form prescribed in the second Schedule hereto.

Applicant to subscribe to declaration of allegiance.**Certificate of naturalization.**

3. If the Governor thinks fit to grant such certificate of naturalization, he shall direct the applicant to make and subscribe the declaration of allegiance in the form prescribed in the second Schedule of this Act before some magistrate or justice of the peace ; and upon the certificate of such magistrate or justice of the peace that the applicant has made and subscribed before him the said declaration, he shall cause to be issued to the applicant a certificate of naturalization in the form prescribed by the Governor.

Rights conferred by certificate.

4. Every person to whom a certificate of naturalization under this Act is granted shall, except as otherwise provided by law, be entitled to all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in this Colony.

* These Annexures are Naturalization Acts passed by the self-governing colonies since the date of [Cd. 728] of 1901.

5. Any person who shall have been granted a certificate of naturalization in the United Kingdom under Section 7 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, of the Imperial Parliament, or who shall have been granted a certificate of readmission to British nationality under Section 8 of the said Act, and shall not subsequently have divested himself of his status as a British subject, shall, subject to any existing or future laws of this Colony, be entitled in this Colony to all the rights, powers and privileges and be subject to all the obligations to which he would be entitled and subject if he had been granted a certificate of naturalization under the provisions of this Act.

Naturalization in United Kingdom recognised in Natal.

6.—(1) Every married woman shall in this Colony be deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Status of married women and children.

(2) Where the father or the mother (being a widow) shall be or become naturalized under this Act, any child of such father or mother who, while under age, shall be or become resident with such father or mother in this Colony shall be deemed and taken to be naturalized under this Act.

7. A return of all persons to whom certificates of naturalization shall have been granted under this Act during the preceding half-year shall be published in the Government Gazette in the months of January and July, and such return shall show in respect of each person :—

Return of naturalized aliens to be published in Gazette.

- (1) Name in full.
- (2) Birthplace.
- (3) Nationality prior to grant of certificate.
- (4) Occupation.
- (5) Period of service under the Crown or of residence in Natal.
- (6) Date of issue of certificate.

8. If any person shall knowingly make any false statement in any application made under this Act for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of naturalization, he shall upon conviction incur the same penalties as are by law provided against persons convicted of perjury; and in case a certificate of naturalization shall have been granted such certificate may be revoked by notice in the Government Gazette, and from the date of such notice shall be deemed to be void.

Offence and penalty.

9. Every person obtaining a certificate of naturalization under this Act shall pay for the same a fee of one pound to be denoted by revenue stamps to be affixed to such certificate and cancelled by the officer issuing it.

Fee for naturalization certificates.

10. The Colonial Secretary shall cause a register to be made and kept of all certificates of naturalization granted under this Act and shall upon the application, in writing, of any person, and upon payment of a fee of five shillings to be denoted by revenue stamps affixed to the application and cancelled by the officer receiving it permit a search to be made for the name of any person upon or supposed to be upon the register.

Register of certificates to be kept.

11. A certificate under the hand of the Colonial Secretary attesting the fact of the issue of a certificate of naturalization to any person whose name appears upon the said register shall be issued upon payment of a fee of five shillings to be denoted by revenue stamps affixed to the certificate and cancelled by the officer issuing it. Every such certificate shall be received as evidence of the facts therein stated.

Proof of issue certificate.

12. Every certificate granted under this Act shall be admissible in evidence without proof of the signature or seal attesting the same and shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the person named therein being duly naturalized, and of the signature or seal attesting the same and of the official character of the persons appearing to have signed the same.

Certificates admissible as evidence.

13. This Act may be cited as the "Naturalization of Aliens Act, 1905."

Short title.

Annexure B to No. 1.

CANADA.

Chapter 77.

An Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the Naturalization Act.—R.S., c. 113, s. 1. Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires— Definitions.
- (a) "Disability" means the disability of being an infant, lunatic, idiot, or married woman ;
- (b) "Officer in the diplomatic service of His Majesty" means an ambassador, minister, *chargé d'affaires*, secretary of legation, or any person appointed by such ambassador, minister, *chargé d'affaires*, or secretary of legation, to execute any duty imposed upon an officer in the diplomatic service of His Majesty by the Naturalization Act, 1870, passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom ;
- (c) "Officer in the consular service of His Majesty" means and includes consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent, and any person for the time being discharging the duties of consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent ;
- (d) "County" includes a union of counties and a judicial district or other judicial division ;
- (e) "Alien" includes a statutory alien ;
- (f) "Statutory alien" means a natural-born British subject who has become an alien under this Act or any Act in that behalf ;
- (g) "Subject" includes a citizen, when the foreign country referred to is a republic ;
- (h) "Form" means a form in the Schedule to this Act.—R.S., c. 113, s. 2.

3. For the purposes of this Act the clerk of the peace of any county in Ontario shall be deemed to be the "clerk" of the General Sessions of the Peace of that county, and the prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia for any county shall be deemed to be the "clerk" of that court in relation to matters arising in or dealt with respect to such county.—2 E. VII., c. 23, s. 1 ; 3 E. VII., c. 38, s. 2. Clerk of certain courts defined.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY OF ALIENS.

4. Real and personal property of any description may be taken, acquired, held and disposed of by an alien in the same manner, in all respects, as by a natural-born British subject.—R.S., c. 113, s. 3. Real and personal property of aliens.
5. A title to real and personal property of any description may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien, in the same manner in all respects as through, from, or in succession to a natural-born British subject.—R.S., c. 113, s. 3. Title thereto.
6. Nothing in the two last preceding sections shall qualify an alien for any office, or for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise, or to be the owner of a British ship ; nor shall anything therein entitle an alien to any right or privilege as a British subject, except such rights and privileges in respect of property as are hereby expressly conferred upon him.—R.S., c. 113, s. 3. Certain enactments not affected.
7. The provisions of the three last preceding sections shall not affect any estate or interest in real or personal property to which any person has or may become entitled, either mediately or immediately, in possession or expectancy, in pursuance of any disposition made before the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, or in pursuance of any devolution by law on the death of any person dying before the said date.—R.S., c. 113, s. 3. Property transactions prior to July 4th, 1883, saved.

EXPATRIATION.

Declaration of alienage in cases within convention with a foreign country.

8. Whenever His Majesty has entered into a convention with any foreign state to the effect that the subjects of that state who are naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as British subjects, and whenever His Majesty, by Order in Council, passed under the third section of the Naturalization Act, 1870, enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, has declared that such convention has been entered into by His Majesty, from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person originally a subject of the state referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject within Canada, may, within such limit of time as is prescribed in the convention, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration, such person shall, within Canada, be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the state to which he originally belonged, as aforesaid.—R.S., c. 113, s. 4.

Effect of such declaration.

Before whom such declaration may be made.

9. Any such declaration of alienage may be made—

- (a) in the United Kingdom, before any justice of the peace ;
- (b) elsewhere, in His Majesty's dominions, before any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorised by law in such place to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose ; and
- (c) out of His Majesty's dominions, before any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of His Majesty.—R.S., c. 113, s. 5.

Declaration of alienage by persons being subjects of His Majesty by birth and subjects of a foreign state by law.

10. Any person who, by reason of his having been born within British dominions, is a natural-born subject of His Majesty, but who, at the time of his birth, under the law of any foreign state, was and still is a subject of such state, may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage, such person shall, within Canada, cease to be a British subject.—R.S., c. 113, s. 6.

Declaration of alienage by the child of a British subject.

11. Any person who is born out of British dominions of a father being a British subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration shall, within Canada, cease to be a British subject.—R.S., c. 113, s. 6.

EFFECT OF NATURALIZATION ABROAD.

Alienage in Canada of British subject naturalized in a foreign state.

12. Any British subject who has, at any time before or at any time after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, when in a foreign state and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such state, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign state, be deemed, within Canada, to have ceased to be a British subject, and shall be regarded as an alien.—R.S., c. 113, s. 7.

TAKING OATH.

Alien may subject to certain conditions take oaths and apply for certificate as a British subject.

13. Any alien who, within such limited time before taking the oaths or affirmations of residence and allegiance and procuring the same to be filed of record as hereinafter prescribed, as may be allowed by order or regulation of the Governor in Council, has resided in Canada for a term of not less than three years, or has been in the service of the Government of Canada or of any of the provinces of Canada, or of two or more of such governments, for a term of not less than three years, and intends, when naturalized, either to reside in Canada or to serve under the Government of Canada or the Government of one of the provinces of Canada, or two or more of such governments, may take and subscribe the oaths of residence and allegiance or of service and allegiance in Form A and apply for a certificate in Form B.—R.S., c. 113, s. 8.

Where and before whom such oaths may be taken.

14. The following persons shall be competent to administer such oath, namely :—

- (a) A judge of a court of record in Canada ;
- (b) A commissioner authorised to administer oaths in any court of record in Canada ;

- (c) A commissioner authorised by the Governor-General to take oaths under this Act ;
 (d) A justice of the peace of the county or district where the alien resides ;
 (e) A notary public ;
 (f) A stipendiary magistrate, or a police magistrate.—R.S., c. 113, s. 9.

EVIDENCE OF RESIDENCE OR SERVICE.

15. The alien shall adduce, in support of such application, such evidence of his residence or service, and intention to reside or serve, as the person before whom he takes the oaths aforesaid requires ; and such person, on being satisfied with such evidence, and that the alien is of good character, shall grant to such alien a certificate in Form B.—R.S., c. 113, s. 10.

Evidence of residence of service required.

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATE AND NOTICE.

16. Such certificate shall be presented—

- (a) in Ontario, to the court of general sessions of the peace of the county in which the alien resides, or to the court of assize and *nisi prius* during its sittings in such county ; Presentation of certificate. In Ontario.
- (b) in Quebec, to any circuit court within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of which the alien resides ; In Quebec.
- (c) in Nova Scotia, to the Supreme Court, during its sittings in the county in which the alien resides, or to the county court having jurisdiction in such county ; In Nova Scotia.
- (d) in New Brunswick, to the Supreme Court, during its sittings in the county in which the alien resides, or to the circuit court, as the case may be, in such county, or to the county court having jurisdiction in such county ; In New Brunswick.
- (e) in British Columbia, to the Supreme Court of British Columbia, during its sittings in the electoral district in which the alien resides, or to the court of assize and *nisi prius* during its sittings in such electoral district, or to the county court of such electoral district ; In British Columbia.
- (f) in Manitoba, to the county court having jurisdiction where the alien resides, or, if there is no county court having jurisdiction there, then to the county court of the county nearest to his residence or the county court the place of holding which is nearest to his residence ; In Manitoba.
- (g) in Prince Edward Island, to the Supreme Court of Judicature, during its sittings in the county within which the alien resides, or to the court of assize and *nisi prius* during its sittings in such county, or to the county court of such county ; In Prince Edward Island.
- (h) in the province of Saskatchewan or Alberta, to a judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories sitting in chambers in the judicial district in which the alien resides, pending the abolition of that court by the legislature of the province, and thereafter to a judge of such superior court as, in respect of the civil jurisdiction of the said court, is established for the province in lieu thereof ; In Saskatchewan or Alberta.
- (i) in the Yukon territory, to the Territorial Court, during its sittings in the circuit within which the alien resides.—3 E. VII., c. 38, s. 1 ; 4 E. VII., c. 25, s. 1 ; 4-5 E. VII., c. 3, s. 16 ; c. 42, s. 16.

17. Except in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, when it is intended to present a certificate under the last preceding section, on behalf of any alien, notice in writing of such intention stating the name, residence, and occupation or addition of such alien shall be given to the clerk of the court at least three weeks before the sittings thereof. Elsewhere.

(2) The clerk shall post up in a conspicuous place in his office three weeks before such sittings, and keep posted there until such sittings are ended, a list showing the names, residences, and occupations or additions of all aliens as to whom due notice has been received by him of such intention.—3 E. VII., c. 38, s. 2. Posting up.

Opposition to naturalization may be filed. 18. Except in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, at any time after the filing of any such notice and previous to the sittings of the court, any person objecting to the naturalization of the alien may file in the office of the clerk an opposition in which shall be stated the grounds of his objections.—3 E. VII., c. 38, s. 2.

Presentation of certificate in open court 19. Except in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, presentation of such certificates shall be made in open court and on the first day of some general sittings of the court, and thereupon the judge shall cause the particulars of all such certificates to be openly announced in court, the name, residence, and occupation or addition of each applicant for naturalization being stated.

To be filed of record if no opposition. (2) Where no opposition has been filed to the naturalization of an applicant, and no objection thereto is offered during the sittings, the court on the last day of the sittings shall direct that the certificate of the applicant be filed of record in the court.

Hearing and determination of opposition. (3) If such opposition has been filed or objection offered the court shall hear and determine the same in a summary way, and shall make such direction or order in the premises as the justice of the case requires.—3 E. VII., c. 38, s. 2.

Procedure in Saskatchewan or Alberta 20. In the province of Saskatchewan or Alberta, the procedure with regard to such certificate shall be as follows:—

- (a) Before its presentation to the judge, such certificate shall, pending the abolition of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories by the legislature of the province, be filed in the office of the clerk of that court for the judicial district in which the alien resides, unless he resides in a portion of such district assigned to a deputy clerk, in which case it shall be filed in the office of such deputy clerk, and thereafter, in the office of the clerk for such district or, as the case may be, of the deputy clerk, of such superior court as, in respect of the civil jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court, is established for the province in lieu thereof;
- (b) A copy of the certificate shall thereupon be posted up in a conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of the court, or of the deputy clerk, as the case may be, and shall remain so posted up for a period of not less than two weeks;
- (c) At any time after such copy is first so posted up any one may file with the clerk of the court, or with the deputy clerk, as the case may be, a written notice of objection to the certificate of naturalization being granted, stating the grounds of such objection;
- (d) Not later than three weeks after the certificate is so filed, the clerk of the court, or the deputy clerk, as the case may be, shall present to the judge, or transmit to him by registered letter, the certificate and all notices of objection filed with him, if any, with a certificate under his hand and the seal of the court that a copy of the certificate has been duly posted up in his office as above required, and, if no notice of objection has been filed with him, that such is the case;
- (e) Within one week following the receipt by the judge of the certificate and such other material, he shall hold a sitting in chambers, at which, if no notice of objection has been filed, and if the certificate appears to be regular and sufficient, he shall direct the issue to the alien of a certificate of naturalization, and, if any notice of objection has been received, or if the certificate is defective or otherwise open to objection, he shall decide such objection in a summary way, and shall make such direction or order as the justice of the case requires;
- (f) The judge shall have power to adjourn the hearing of any such case from time to time.—4-5 E. VII., c. 25, s. 1; c. 3, s. 16; c. 42, s. 16.

Procedure in Northwest Territories. 21. In the Northwest Territories such certificate shall be presented to such authorities or persons as are prescribed by order or regulation of the Governor in Council, and thereupon such authority or person shall take such proceedings with respect to such certificate, and shall cause the same to be filed of record in such way as is prescribed by such order or regulation.—R.S., c. 113, s. 12; 3 E. VII., c. 38, s. 3.

22. The alien shall after the filing of such certificate be entitled to a certificate of naturalization in Form C authenticated—
- (a) under the seal of the court, if such certificate has been presented to a court; or,
- (b) if the certificate has been presented to an authority or person, as prescribed by order or regulation of the Governor in Council, in manner prescribed by such order or regulation.—R.S., c. 113, s. 13.
23. The certificate granted to an alien who applies for naturalization on account of service under the Government of Canada or of any province or of any two or more of such governments shall be filed of record in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada.
- (2) After such filing, the Governor in Council may authorize the issue of a certificate of naturalization to such alien, in Form D.—R.S., c. 113, s. 14.

Certificate of naturalization.

If certificate of naturalization is on account of service. Issue.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS NATURALIZED.

24. An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall, within Canada, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject within Canada, with this qualification that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.—R.S., c. 113, s. 15.

Rights of aliens so naturalized.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

25. A special certificate of naturalization, in Form E, may, in manner aforesaid, be granted to any person with respect to whose nationality, as a British subject, a doubt exists.
- (2) Such certificate may specify that the grant thereof is made for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the rights of such person to be deemed a British subject.
- (3) The grant of such special certificate shall not be deemed to be any admission that the person to whom it was granted was not previously a British subject.—R.S., c. 113, s. 16.

Certificate of naturalization when nationality is doubtful.

Effect thereof.

CERTIFICATE AS TO ALIENS NATURALIZED.

26. An alien naturalized previously to the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, may apply for a certificate of naturalization under this Act.
- (2) Such certificate may be granted to such naturalized alien upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions upon which such certificate might have been granted if such alien had not been previously naturalized.—R.S., c. 113, s. 17.

As to aliens naturalized before 4th July, 1883.

Certificate.

CERTIFICATE OF READMISSION.

27. A statutory alien may, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are required in the case of an alien applying for a certificate of naturalization, except that residence in Canada for not less than three months shall be sufficient, apply to the proper court or authority or person in that behalf for a certificate in Form F, hereinafter referred to as a "certificate of admission to British nationality" readmitting him to the status of a British subject within Canada.—R.S., c. 113, s. 18; 3 E. VII., c. 38, s. 4.

Readmission of statutory alien into Canada.

28. A statutory alien, to whom a certificate of readmission to British nationality within Canada has been granted, shall from the date of the certificate of readmission, but not in respect of any previous transaction, resume his position as a British subject within Canada, with this qualification, that within the limits of the foreign state of which he became a subject, he shall not be deemed to be a British subject within Canada, unless he has

Rights of such alien.

ceased to be a subject of that foreign state according to the laws thereof or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.—R.S., c. 113, s. 19.

PROVISIONS IN CASE OF CONVENTION WITH FOREIGN STATE.

Provision in case of certain convention by His Majesty with a foreign state.

29. When any foreign state has, before or after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, entered into a convention with His Majesty to the effect that the subjects of that state who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as subjects of such foreign state, and when such convention, or the laws of such foreign state require a residence in Canada of more than three years or a service under the Government of Canada, or of any of the provinces of Canada, or of two or more of such governments, of more than three years, as a condition precedent to such subjects divesting themselves of their status as such foreign subjects, an alien being a subject of such foreign state, who desires to divest himself of his status as such subject, may, if at the time of taking the oath of residence or service, he has resided or served the length of time required by such convention or by the laws of the foreign state, instead of taking the oath showing three years' residence or service, take an oath showing residence or service for the length of time required by such convention or by the laws of the foreign state.—R.S., c. 113, s. 20.

How alien subject of such state may obtain certificate of naturalization.

What certificate shall show, and its effect.

30. The certificate of naturalization granted to the alien under the last preceding section shall state the period of residence or service sworn to; and such statement shall be sufficient evidence of such residence or service in all courts and places whatsoever.—R.S., c. 113, s. 20.

As to aliens in such case who have become entitled to privileges of British birth in Canada.

31. An alien who, either before or after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, has, whether under this Act or otherwise, become entitled to the privileges of British birth in Canada, and who is a subject of a foreign state with which a convention to the effect above mentioned has been entered into by His Majesty, and who desires to divest himself of his status as such subject, and who has resided or served the length of time required by such convention or by the laws of the foreign state, may take the oath of residence or service showing residence or service for the length of time required by such convention or by the laws of the foreign state, and apply for a certificate, or a second certificate, as the case may be, of naturalization under this Act.—R.S., c. 113, s. 21.

STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN AND INFANT CHILDREN.

Married woman.

32. A married woman shall, within Canada, be deemed to be a subject of the state of which her husband is, for the time being, a subject.—R.S., c. 113, s. 22.

Widow, being a British subject by birth who has become an alien by marriage.

33. A widow who is a natural-born British subject, and who has become an alien by or in consequence of her marriage, shall be deemed to be a statutory alien, and may, as such, at any time during widowhood, obtain a certificate of readmission to British nationality, within Canada, as hereinbefore provided.—R.S., c. 113, s. 23.

Children of British subjects who have become aliens.

34. If the father, being a British subject, or the mother, being a British subject and a widow, becomes an alien in pursuance of this Act, every child of such father or mother who, during infancy, has become a resident in the country where the father or mother is naturalized, and has, according to the laws of such country, become naturalized therein, shall, within Canada, be deemed to be subject of the state of which the father or mother has become a subject, and not a British subject.—R.S., c. 113, s. 24.

Children of aliens who have been admitted to British naturalization.

35. If the father, or the mother being a widow, has obtained a certificate of readmission to British nationality within Canada, every child of such father or mother who, during infancy, has become resident within Canada with such father or mother, shall be deemed to have resumed the position of British subject within Canada, to all intents.—R.S., c. 113, s. 25.

If the parents have

36. If the father, or the mother being a widow, has obtained a certificate of naturalization within Canada, every child of such father or mother who,

during infancy, has become resident with such father or mother within Canada, shall, within Canada, be deemed to be a naturalized British subject.—R.S., c. 113, s. 26. obtained certificates of naturalization.

37. Nothing in this Act contained shall deprive any married woman of any estate or interest in real or personal property to which she became entitled before the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, or affect such estate or interest to her prejudice.—R.S., c. 113, s. 27. Act not to affect acquired rights of married women.

REGULATIONS.

38. The Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the following matters :— Regulations by Governor in Council as to—

- (a) The form and registration of declarations of British nationality ; Declarations.
- (b) The form and registration of certificates of naturalization in Canada ; Certificates of naturalization.
- (c) The form and registration of certificates of readmission to British nationality within Canada ; Certificates of readmission.
- (d) The form and registration of declarations of alienage ; Alienage.
- (e) The transmission to Canada, for the purpose of registration or safe keeping or of being produced as evidence, of any declarations or certificates, made in pursuance or for the purposes of this Act, out of Canada, or of any copies of such declarations or certificates, and of the originals or copies of oaths received under this Act out of Canada ; also of copies of entries of such oaths contained in any register kept out of Canada in pursuance or for the purposes of this Act ; Transmission of certain documents for purposes of this Act.
- (f) The persons by whom the oaths may be administered under this Act ; Oaths.
- (g) Whether or not such oaths are to be subscribed as well as taken, and the form in which such taking and subscription are to be attested ; Subscription.
- (h) The registration of such oaths ; Registration.
- (i) The persons by whom certified copies of such oaths may be given ; Copies.
- (j) The proof, in any legal proceedings, of such oaths ; Proof.
- (k) With the consent of the Treasury Board, the imposition and application of fees not fixed by this Act, in respect of any registration, or of the making or granting of any declaration or certificate, and the administration or registration of any oaths authorised by this Act.—R.S., c. 113, s. 28. Fees.

39. Any regulation made by the Governor in Council under this Act shall be deemed to be within the powers conferred by this Act, and shall be of the same force as if it had been enacted in this Act.—R.S., c. 113, s. 29. Presumption as to regulations.

EVIDENCE.

40. Any declaration authorized to be made under this Act may be proved in any legal proceeding, by the production of the original declaration, or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the clerk or acting clerk of the King's Privy Council for Canada, or by any person authorised by regulation of the Governor in Council to give certified copies of such declaration. Proof of declarations.

(2) The production of such declaration or copy shall be evidence of the person therein named as declarant having made the same at the date in the said declaration mentioned.—R.S., c. 113, s. 30. Effect.

41. A certificate of naturalization or of readmission to British nationality may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of any original certificate, or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the clerk or acting clerk of the King's Privy Council for Canada, or by any person authorised by regulation of the Governor in Council to give certified copies of such certificate.—R.S., c. 113, s. 31. Proof of certificates.

- Statement of residence.** 42. The statement of the period of residence or service in a certificate of naturalization shall be sufficient evidence of such residence or service in all courts and places whatsoever.—R.S., c. 113, s. 31.
- Proof of entries of registration.** 43. Entries in any register authorised to be made in pursuance of this Act may be proved by such copies and certified in such manner as is directed by regulation of the Governor in Council, by the clerk or acting clerk of the King's Privy Council for Canada, or by the Secretary of State.
- Copies.** (2) The copies of such entries shall be evidence of any matters by this Act or by any regulation of the Governor in Council authorized to be inserted in the register.—R.S., c. 113, s. 32.
- Registration of certificate in land registry office.** 44. A copy of any certificate of naturalization may be registered in the land registry office of any county or district or registration division within Canada, and a copy of such registry, certified by the registrar or other proper person in that behalf, shall be sufficient evidence of the naturalization of the person mentioned therein, in all courts and places whatsoever.—R.S., c. 113, s. 33.

GENERAL.

- Commissioner for administering oaths.** 45. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, appoint commissioners to take and administer oaths under this Act.—R.S., c. 113, s. 34.
- As to acts done before naturalization.** 46. If any British subject has, in pursuance of this Act, become an alien, he shall not thereby be discharged from any liability in respect of any acts done before the date of his so becoming an alien.—R.S., c. 113, s. 35.
- Fee on issue of certificate by a court.** 47. The clerk of the court and the persons or authorities by whom the certificate of naturalization is issued shall, for all services and filings in connection with such certificate, be entitled to receive, from the person naturalized, the sum of twenty-five cents and no more; and no further or other fee shall be payable for or in respect of such certificate.—R.S., c. 113, s. 36.
- And to registrar for recording it.** 48. The registrar shall, for recording a certificate of naturalization, be entitled to receive, from the person producing the same for registry, the sum of fifty cents, and a further sum of twenty-five cents for every search and certified copy of the same, and no more.—R.S., c. 113, s. 36.
- As to aliens naturalized in Canada before July 4th, 1883.** 49. Every person who, being by birth an alien, had, on or before the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, become entitled to the privileges of British birth within any part of Canada, by virtue of any general or special Act of naturalization in force in such part of Canada, shall hereafter be entitled to all the privileges by this Act conferred on persons naturalized under this Act.—R.S., c. 113, s. 37.
- Act not to affect Act U. C., 54 Geo. III., c. 9.** 50. Nothing in this Act contained shall repeal or in any manner impair or affect—
- (a) the Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, passed in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act to declare certain persons, therein described, Aliens, and to vest their estates in His Majesty*; or,
- (b) the Act of the Legislature of the late province of Canada, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter forty-four, and intituled *An Act respecting forfeited Estates in Upper Canada*; or,
- (c) any proceedings had under the said Acts; or
- (d) the Act of the Legislature of the late province of Canada, passed in the session held in the fourth and fifth years of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter seven, intituled *An Act to secure to, and confer upon, certain inhabitants of this Province, the civil and political rights of natural-born British subjects*; or
- (e) the first, second, or third sections of the Act of the said Legislature, passed in the twelfth year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven, intituled *An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned and to make better provision for the naturalization of Aliens*; or,
- 4-5 Vic., c. 7.
- 24 Vic. (Canada) c. 44.
- 12 Vic., c. 197, ss. 1 and 3.

(f) the naturalization of any person naturalized under the said two last mentioned Acts, or either of them, or any rights acquired by such person or by any other person by virtue of such naturalization, all which shall remain valid and be possessed and enjoyed by such person respectively.—R.S., c. 113, ss. 38-39.

Not the rights of those naturalized under them.

51. Every person who, being by birth an alien, did, prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, take the oaths of residence and allegiance required by the laws respecting naturalization then in force in that one of the provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada, in which he then resided, shall, within Canada, be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a natural-born British subject conferred upon naturalized persons by this Act; and the certificate of the judge, magistrate, or other person before whom such oaths were taken and subscribed shall be evidence of his having taken them; or, he may take and subscribe the oath in Form G, before some judge, justice, or person authorized to administer the oaths of residence and allegiance under this Act, in the county or district in which he resides.—R.S., c. 113, s. 40.

As to those entitled to be naturalized before January 1868, under the law of any province.

52. All aliens who had their settled place of abode—

- (a) in either of the late provinces of Upper Canada, or Lower Canada, or Canada, or in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; or,
- (b) in Rupert's Land or the Northwest Territories, on or before the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; or,
- (c) in British Columbia, on or before the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; or
- (d) in Prince Edward Island, on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three;

Certain aliens entitled to privileges of British birth.

and who are still residents of Canada, shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be, and to have been, entitled to all the privileges of British birth within Canada as if they had been natural-born subjects of His Majesty.—R.S., c. 113, s. 41.

53. No such person referred to in the last preceding section, being a male, shall, however, be entitled to the benefit of this Act, unless he takes the oaths of allegiance in Form A, and of residence in Form H, before some justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer oaths under this Act.—R.S., c. 113, s. 41.

Conditions therefor.

54. The oaths taken by any person, under the two last preceding sections, shall be filed of record—

- (a) in the province of Ontario, with the clerk of the peace of the county in which such person resides;
- (b) in the province of Quebec, with the clerk of the circuit court of the circuit within which such person resides;
- (c) in Nova Scotia, with the prothonotary of the Supreme Court;
- (d) in New Brunswick, with the clerk of the Supreme Court;
- (e) in British Columbia, with the clerk of the Supreme Court;
- (f) in Prince Edward Island, with the clerk of the Supreme Court of Judicature;
- (g) in Manitoba, with the clerk of the Court of King's Bench, or with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such person resides;
- (h) in the province of Saskatchewan or Alberta, with the clerk of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories pending the abolition of that court by the legislature of the province, and thereafter with the clerk of such superior court of justice as in respect of the civil jurisdiction of the said court is established for the province in lieu thereof;
- (i) in the Yukon Territory, with the clerk of the Territorial Court;
- (j) in the Northwest Territories, with such person or authority as is prescribed by order or regulation of the Governor in Council.—R.S., c. 113, s. 42; 4-5 E. VII., c. 3, s. 16; c. 42, s. 16.

Where the oath required shall be filed of record.

Effect of filing; fee for certificate and its effect.

55. Upon the oath being so filed, the person taking it shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act and to the privileges of British birth within Canada, and shall also, upon payment of a fee of twenty-five cents, be entitled to a certificate in Form I, from the person with whom the oaths have been filed.

Evidence of certificate.

(2) The production of such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the naturalization of such person under this Act, and that he is entitled to and enjoys all the rights and privileges of a British subject.—R.S., c. 113, s. 42.

Naturalization to be under this Act only.

56. No alien shall be naturalized within Canada, except under the provisions of this Act.—R.S., c. 113, s. 43.

RETURN TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Returns by clerks of courts.

57. The clerk of every court which is, and the persons or authorities who are, required to grant certificates under this Act shall, on or before the fifteenth days of January and July in each year, make a return of the half years ending respectively with the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June next preceding the date of such returns, to the Secretary of State of Canada of all persons to whom certificates of naturalization or of readmission to British nationality have been granted by such court, person or authority, as the case may be, or who have taken the oath and been granted the certificates above referred to.—2 E. VII., c. 23, s. 2.

Contents of such returns.

58. Such returns shall set forth with respect to each such person—

- (a) his name, residence, and addition, and his former residence and nationality;
- (b) the nature of the certificate granted or oath taken;
- (c) the date when and the place where the same were granted or taken; and
- (d) any other particulars which the Governor in Council may require.—2 E. VII., c. 23, s. 3.

Certified copies of each certificate.

59. Such return shall be accompanied by certified copies of each certificate granted during the half year.—2 E. VII., c. 23, s. 3.

Secretary of State to record returns.

60. All returns made pursuant to this Act and all copies of certificates received with any such returns shall remain of record in the Department of the Secretary of State.—2 E. VII., c. 23, s. 5.

Alphabetical lists.

61. There shall be prepared and kept in the Department of the Secretary of State two alphabetical lists of the persons appearing from such returns, and from the records of the said department, to have been naturalized or readmitted to British nationality, one of which shall contain the names of persons naturalized or readmitted to British nationality prior to the fifteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and two, and the other, those of persons thereafter or who may henceforth be naturalized or readmitted to British nationality.—2 E. VII., c. 23, s. 5.

Fees.

62. The fees for the preparation and transmission of returns made pursuant to this Act may, from time to time, be fixed by the Governor in Council.—3 E. VII., c. 38, s. 6.

Search.

63. Any person shall be entitled during the usual office hours of the said department, and upon payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council, to have a search made of such lists, and of the returns and copies of certificates of record under this Act.—2 E. VII., c. 23, s. 6.

Certificates.

64. The Secretary of State, upon request, and upon payment of such fees as are so prescribed, shall issue certificates as to the details shown by such lists or such return with respect to any person whose name appears therein as having been naturalized or readmitted to British nationality, and furnish certified copies of or extracts from any matter of record in the department under this Act.—2 E. VII., c. 23, s. 6.

PENALTIES.

65. Any person who refuses or neglects to make any return required of him by this Act, within the time limited therefor, is guilty of an offence and liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty of fifty dollars.—2 E. VII., c. 23, s. 7. Default in making returns.
Penalty.

66. Every person who wilfully swears falsely, or makes any false affirmation under this Act, shall, on conviction thereof, in addition to any other punishment authorized by law, forfeit all the privileges or advantages which he would otherwise, by making such oath or affirmation, have been entitled to under this Act; but the rights of other persons, in respect of any property or estate derived from or held under him, shall not thereby be prejudiced, unless such persons were cognizant of the false swearing or the making of the false affirmation at the time the title by which they claim to hold under him was created.—R.S., c. 113, s. 44. False swearing or false affirmation.
Penalty.

 SCHEDULE.

A.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

Oath of Residence.

I, A.B., do swear [or, being a person allowed by law to affirm in judicial cases, do affirm] that in the period of _____ years preceding this date I have resided three [or five, as the case may be] years in the Dominion of Canada with intent to settle therein, without having been, during such three years [or five years, as the case may be] a stated resident in any foreign country. So help me God.

Sworn before me at _____ on the _____ day of _____ .
A.B.

R.S., c. 113, sch.

 THE NATURALIZATION ACT.
Oath of Service.

I, A.B., do swear [or, being a person allowed by law to affirm in judicial cases, do affirm] that in the period of _____ years preceding this date, I have been in the service of the Government of Canada [or of the Government of the province of _____, in Canada, or as the case may be] for the term of three years, and I intend, when naturalized, to reside in Canada [or to serve under the Government of _____, as the case may be].

Sworn before me at _____ on the _____ day of _____ .
A.B.

R.S., c. 113, sch.

 THE NATURALIZATION ACT.
Oath of Allegiance.

I, A.B., formerly of [former place of residence to be stated here], in [country of origin to be stated here], and known there by the name of [name and surname of alien in his country of origin to be stated here], and now

residing at [*place of residence in Canada and occupation to be stated here*], do sincerely promise and swear [*or, being a person allowed by law to affirm in judicial cases, do affirm*] that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII. [*or reigning sovereign for the time being*] as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominion of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend Him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatsoever which shall be made against His Person, Crown and Dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His heirs or successors, all treasons or traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Him or any of them; and all this I do swear [*or affirm*] without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation. So help me God.

Sworn before me at this day of

A.B.

4-5 E. VII., c. 25, s. 2.

B.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

Certificate.

I, C.D. [*name and description of the person before whom the oaths have been taken*] do certify that A.B., an alien [*describing him as formerly of such a place, in such a foreign country, and now of such a place in Canada, and adding his occupation or addition*] on the day of subscribed and took, before me, the oaths [*or affirmations*] of residence and allegiance [*or service and allegiance, as the case may be*] authorized by the thirteenth section of the Naturalization Act, and therein swore [*or affirmed*] to a residence in Canada [*or service, &c.*] of years; that I have reason to believe, and do believe, that the said A.B., within the period of years preceding the said day, has been a resident within Canada for [*three or five, as the case may be*] years [*or has been in the service of the Government of Canada for three years, or as the case may be*], that the said A.B. is a person of good character, and that there exists, to my knowledge, no reason why the said A.B. should not be granted all the rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject.

Dated at the day of

C.D.

If the above certificate is applied for by a person with respect to whose nationality a doubt exists and who desires a special certificate of naturalization under section twenty-five, add the following:—

“I further certify that the said A.B. has doubts as to his nationality as a British subject, and desires a special certificate of naturalization under section twenty-five of said Act.”

If the above certificate is applied for by a person previously a natural-born British subject, but who became an alien by naturalization, an appropriate statement to that effect should be inserted in the certificate.

R.S., c. 113, sch. : O.C.'s, Dec. 21, 1903, and Nov. 3, 1905.

C.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Dominion of Canada,
Province of

In the [name of court] Court of

Whereas formerly of

[name of country] now of [occupation] has
in the province of [occupation] has
complied with the several requirements of the Naturalization Act, and has
duly resided in Canada for the period of years :

And whereas the particulars of the certificate granted to the said
under the fifteenth section of the said Act have been duly
announced in court, and thereupon, by order of the said court, the said
certificate has been filed of record in the same pursuant to the said Act : (¶)

This is therefore to certify to all whom it may concern, that under and by
virtue of the said Act,

has become naturalized as a British subject, and is, within
Canada, entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and
subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled
or subject within Canada, with this qualification that he shall not, when
within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject [or citizen]
previous to the date thereof, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has
ceased to be a subject [or citizen] of that state, in pursuance of the laws
thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.

Given under the seal of the said court this day of
one thousand nine hundred and
A.B.,

Judge, Clerk [or other proper officer of the Court].

*This form may be altered so as to apply to the provinces of Saskatchewan
and Alberta and the Yukon Territory.*

R.S., c. 113, sch. ; O.C.'s, 21st Dec. 1903, and 3rd Nov. 1905.

D.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

Certificate of Naturalization to a Person after Service under Government.

Whereas A.B., of [describing him, and adding his occupation or addition],
has complied with the several requirements of the Naturalization Act, and
has been in the service of the Government of Canada [or as the case may be]
for a term of not less than three years, and intends, when naturalized, to
reside in Canada [or to serve under the Government of , as the
case may be] ; and whereas the certificate granted to the said A.B., under the
fifteenth section of the said Act, has been duly filed of record in the office of
His Majesty's Secretary of State of Canada, pursuant to the said Act ; and
whereas the Governor in Council has duly authorized the issue of this
certificate of naturalization : This is, therefore, to certify to all whom it may
concern that under and by virtue of the said Act, the said A.B. has become
naturalized as a British subject, and is, within Canada, entitled to all political
and other rights, powers, privileges, and subject to all obligations to which a
natural-born British subject is entitled or subject within Canada, with this
qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of
which he was a subject [or citizen] previous to the date hereof, be deemed to
be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject [or citizen] of that
state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty or convention
to that effect.

Given under my hand this day of

Secretary of State of Canada.

R.S., c. 113, sch.

E.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

Special Certificate of Naturalization to a Person with respect to whose Nationality a doubt exists.

Follow Form C down to the sign ¶—then add :

And whereas the said *A.B.* alleges that he is a person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, and this certificate is issued for the purpose of quieting such doubts, and the application of the said *A.B.* therefor and the issuing thereof shall not be deemed to be any admission that the said *A.B.* was not heretofore a British subject—[*then continue the rest of Form C to the end*].

Form D to be altered in a similar way when necessary.

R.S., c. 113, sch.

F.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

Certificate of Readmission to British Nationality.

Dominion of Canada,
Province of .

In the [name of court] court of

Whereas _____ formerly of [name of country] now of _____ in the province of _____ [occupation] who alleges that he was a natural-born British subject and that he became an alien by being naturalized as a subject [or citizen] of _____ has complied with the several requirements of the Naturalization Act and has duly resided in Canada for the period of at least three months: And whereas the particulars of the certificate granted to the said _____ under the fifteenth section of the said Act have been duly announced in court; and thereupon by order of the said court, the said certificate has been filed of record in the same pursuant to the said Act: This is therefore to certify to all whom it may concern, that, under and by virtue of the said Act the said _____ from the date of this certificate, but not in respect of any previous transaction, is readmitted to the status of a British subject, and is, within Canada, entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and is subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject within Canada, with this qualification that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject [or citizen] previous to the date hereof, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject [or citizen] of that state, in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.

Given under the seal of the said court this _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____

A.B.,

Judge, Clerk [or other proper officer of the Court].

R.S., c. 113, sch.; 3 E. VII., c. 38, s. 5; O.C.'s, 21st Dec. and 3rd Nov. 1905.

G.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

I, A.B., of _____ do swear [or affirm] that or about
 the _____ day _____, one thousand eight hundred
 and _____, at _____, in the [county, or as the
case may be], of _____, in the province of _____, I did
 take and subscribe before [a judge, magistrate, or other person, naming him]
 the oaths [or affirmations] of residence and allegiance required by the laws
 respecting the naturalization of aliens then in force in the said province.
 So help me God.

Sworn to before me at _____, on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ A.B.
 R.S., c. 113, sch.

H.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

I, A.B., of _____, do swear [or affirm] that I had a settled
 place of abode in Upper Canada [Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, or New
 Brunswick, as the case may be], on the first day of July, A.D. 1867 [or in
 Rupert's Land or the Northwest Territories, on the fifteenth day of July,
 A.D. 1870], [or in British Columbia, on the twentieth day of July, A.D. 1871],
 [or in Prince Edward Island, on the first day of July 1873], and I resided
 therein with intent to settle therein; and I have continuously since resided
 in the Dominion of Canada. So help me God.

Sworn before me at _____, on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ A.B.
 R.S., c. 113, sch.

I.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

I hereby certify that A.B., of _____, has filed with me as
 clerk of the peace [or as the case may be] the oath [or affirmation] of which
 the following is a copy:—

(Copy the Oath of Affirmation.)

This certificate is issued pursuant to the fifty-fifth section of the
 Naturalization Act, and is to certify to all to whom it may concern that—

Follow Form C.

R.S., c. 113, sch.

Annexure C to No. 1.

CANADA.

BILL A.

An Act to amend the Naturalization Act.

[Assented to 30th January 1907.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Naturalization Amendment Act, 1907.

Naturalization of persons already naturalized in another part of the empire.

2. Any person resident in Canada, or in the service of the Government of Canada or of any province of Canada, who has obtained a certificate or letters of naturalization in the United Kingdom, or in any part thereof, or in any British Colony or possession, which certificate or letters remains or remain in full force and effect, and who desires to be naturalized in Canada may, if he intends when naturalized either to reside in Canada or to serve under the Government of Canada or the government of any such province, apply for a certificate of naturalization in manner hereinafter prescribed, without having complied with the condition as to residence required under section 13 of the Naturalization Act, chapter seventy-seven of the Revised Statutes, 1906.

R.S. 1906. c. 77, s. 13.

Oaths and evidence in support of such application.

3. The applicant shall take and subscribe, before some person competent to administer oaths under section 14 of the said Act, the oath of allegiance, in Form A. in the schedule to the said Act, and one of the oaths, Forms 1 and 2 in the schedule to this Act, and shall produce to such person his certificate or letters of naturalization aforesaid, and adduce, in support of his application, such evidence of his residence or service, and intention to reside or serve, as such person requires, and such person, on being satisfied with such evidence and that the applicant is of good character, shall grant to him a certificate in Form 3 in the schedule of this Act.

Certificate.

Application of R.S., 1906, c. 77, ss. 16-23.

4. The provisions of sections sixteen to twenty-three of the said Act with regard to the presentation and filing of the certificate in Form B. and the proceedings thereupon and with respect thereto shall, *mutatis mutandis*, and except as hereinafter provided, apply to the presentation and filing of the certificate granted under the last preceding section, and the proceedings thereupon and with respect thereto.

Proof of previous naturalization.

5. There shall in such cases be presented to the court, or to the authority or person prescribed under section twenty-one of the said Act, together with the certificate in Form 3, the certificate or letters of naturalization aforesaid.

Form of certificate.

6. The certificate of naturalization to be granted to the applicant may be in Form 4 in the schedule to this Act.

SCHEDULE.

FORM 1.

The Naturalization Amendment Act, 1907.

Oath of Residence.

I, A.B., do swear [or, being a person allowed by law to affirm in judicial cases, do affirm] that I have obtained in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland [or *as the case may be*] a certificate [or letters] of naturalization dated _____ which I now produce and which is [or are], to the best of my knowledge and belief, in full force and effect; that I desire to be naturalized in Canada; that I now reside in Canada, and that I intend, when naturalized, to continue to reside therein.

Sworn before me at _____ }
on the _____ day of _____, 19 _____ }

FORM 2.

The Naturalization Amendment Act, 1907.

Oath of Service.

I, A.B., do swear [or, being a person allowed by law to affirm in judicial cases, do affirm] that I have obtained in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland [or as the case may be] a certificate [or letters] of naturalization, dated _____, which I now produce, and which is [or are], to the best of my knowledge and belief, in full force and effect; that I desire to be naturalized in Canada; that I am now in the service of the Government of Canada [or of the government of the province of _____, in Canada], and that I intend, when naturalized, to reside in Canada [or to serve under the government of _____ as the case may be].

Sworn before me at _____ }
 on the _____ day of _____ 19 . }

FORM 3.

The Naturalization Amendment Act, 1907.

Certificate.

I, C.D. [name and description of the person before whom the oaths have been taken], do certify that A.B., a British subject formerly of [country of origin], who was naturalized as a British subject in _____, as testified by certificate [or letters] of naturalization, dated _____, and produced before me, and now of _____, in the province of _____ [occupation or addition], on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, subscribed and took, before me, the oaths [or affirmations] of residence and allegiance [or service and allegiance, as the case may be] prescribed by section 3 of the Naturalization Amendment Act, 1907; that I have reason to believe, and do believe, that the said A.B. is a resident of Canada [or is in the service of the Government of Canada, or of the province of _____, in Canada]; that the said A.B. intends, when naturalized, to continue to reside in Canada [or to serve under the Government of _____ as the case may be]; that the said A.B. is a person of good character, and that there exists to my knowledge no reason why the said A.B. should not be granted the rights and capacities in Canada of a natural-born British subject.

Dated at _____, the _____ }
 day of _____ 19 . }

FORM 4.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Dominion of Canada, }
 Province of _____ }

In the [name of court] Court of _____

Whereas _____, formerly of [name of country of origin] and a British subject by naturalization, obtained within the [as the case may be] [occupation or addition], has taken the oath of residence [or service] prescribed by the third section of the Naturalization Amendment Act, 1907, and has otherwise complied with the several requirements of the said Act, and whereas the particulars of the certificate granted to the said _____ under the fourth section of the said Act have been duly announced in court, and thereupon by order of the said court the said certificate has been filed of record in the same pursuant to the said Act; this is, therefore, to certify to all to whom it may concern that, under and by virtue of the Naturalization Act and of the said Amendment Act, _____ has become naturalized as a British subject, and is, within Canada, entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and subject to all obligations to which a

natural-born British subject is entitled or subject within Canada, with this qualification that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject [or citizen] previous to his naturalization in aforesaid, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject [or citizen] of that state, in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty or condition to that effect.

Given under the seal of the said court this day of ,
one thousand nine hundred and

Judge [or clerk or other proper
officer of the court].

NOTE.—This form may be altered so as to apply to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon Territory.

Annexure D to No. 1.

AUSTRALIA.

[No. 11 of 1903.]

An Act relating to Naturalization.

(Assented to 13th October 1903.)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:—

Short title.
Commence-
ment.
Definition.

1. This Act may be cited as the Naturalization Act, 1903.
2. This Act shall commence on a day to be fixed by Proclamation.*
3. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—
 - “British subject” means a natural-born British subject or a naturalized person.
 - “Certificate of naturalization” means a certificate of naturalization granted under this Act, and being, at the time when it is relied upon in connexion with any provision of this Act, unrevoked.
 - “Justice of the Peace” means a Justice of the Peace of the Commonwealth, or of a State.
 - “Naturalized” means naturalized under this Act.
 - “Statutory declaration” means a statutory declaration within the meaning of any law of the Commonwealth, or of the State in which the declaration is made, relating to statutory declarations.
 - “The Minister” means the Minister for External Affairs.

Person
naturalized
in a State
deemed to be
naturalized.

4. A person who has before the passing of this Act obtained in a State or in a colony which has become a State a certificate of naturalization or letters of naturalization shall be deemed to be naturalized.

Persons who
may apply
for certificate
of naturaliza-
tion.

5. A person resident in the Commonwealth, not being a British subject, and not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, excepting New Zealand, who intends to settle in the Commonwealth, and who—

Cf. U.K.,
Naturaliza-
tion Act,
1870. s. 7.
N.S.W.,
1898, No. 21,
ss. 5, 9.
Vic. No.
1063, ss. 5, 9;

(a) has resided in Australia continuously for two years immediately preceding the application; or

* Proclaimed to commence 1st January 1904. See Gazette, 14th November 1903.

- (b) has obtained in the United Kingdom a certificate of naturalization or letters of naturalization, No. 1462
s. 6.
S.A. 1864,
No. 5, ss. 7,
12.
W.A. 35
Viet. No. 2,
s. 4.
- may apply to the Governor-General for a certificate of naturalization.
6. (1) An applicant under paragraph (a) of the preceding section shall produce in support of his application—
- (a) his own statutory declaration stating his name, age, birth-place, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth; and
- (b) a certificate signed by a Justice of the Peace, a postmaster, a teacher of a State school, or an officer of police, that the applicant is known to him, and is a person of good repute.
- (2) An applicant under paragraph (b) of the preceding section shall produce in support of his application—
- (a) his certificate or letters of naturalization; and
- (b) his own statutory declaration that he is the person named in the certificate or letters, that he obtained the certificate or letters without any fraud or intentional false statement, that the signature and the seal (if any) thereto are, to the best of his knowledge and belief, genuine, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth.
7. The Governor-General in Council, if satisfied with the evidence adduced, shall consider the application, and may, with or without assigning any reason, in his discretion grant or withhold a certificate of naturalization, as he thinks most conducive to the public good.
- Provided that in the case of an applicant who has not obtained in the United Kingdom a certificate of naturalization or letters of naturalization, the Governor-General shall not issue the certificate until he has received from the applicant the certificate of a justice of the High Court, of a judge of a court of a State, or a police, stipendiary, or special magistrate, that the applicant has before him taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form in the Schedule to the constitution.
8. A person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the Commonwealth be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the Commonwealth.
- Provided that where by any provision of the Constitution or of any Act or State Constitution or Act a distinction is made between the rights, powers, or privileges of natural-born British subjects and those of persons naturalized in the Commonwealth or in a State, the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this section, shall for the purposes of that provision be only those (if any) to which persons so naturalized are therein expressed to be entitled.
9. A woman who, not being a British subject, marries a British subject, shall in the Commonwealth be deemed to be thereby naturalized, and have the same rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to the same obligations as a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization.
- Evidence in support of application N.S.W., 1898, No. 21, s. 5 (2), S.A. 1864, No. 5, s. 9.
- N.S.W., *ib.*, s. 9.
- Governor-General may grant or withhold certificate. Cf. U.K. Naturalization Act, 1870, s. 7.
- N.S.W. *ib.*, s. 5 (3).
- Effect of certificate of naturalization.
- See U.K. *ib.*, s. 7 N.S.W., *ib.*, s. 7.
- Naturalization of women by marriage. Cf. N.S.W., *ib.* s. 8. Viet. No. 1063, s. 6 Qu. 31 Viet. No. 28, s. 2. S.A., *ib.*, s. 8. Tas. 25 Viet. No. 2, s. 14.

Children of
naturalized
persons.
Cf., U.K. *ib.*,
s. 10 (5).
N.S.W., *ib.*,
s. 8 (3).

10. An infant, not being a natural-born British subject—

- (a) whose father, or whose mother (being a widow or divorced), has obtained a certificate of naturalization; or
- (b) whose mother is married to a natural-born British subject or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization;

and who has at any time resided in Australia with such father or mother, shall in the Commonwealth be deemed to be naturalized and have the same rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to the same obligations, as a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization.

Revocation
of certificate.

11. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor-General that a certificate of naturalization has been obtained by any untrue statement of fact or intention, the Governor-General may revoke the certificate, which shall thereupon be and be taken to have been of no effect with respect either to the person who obtained the certificate or to any person naturalized by virtue thereof, and shall on demand be delivered up to the Minister.

Provided that the revocation shall not affect rights previously acquired by any other person.

Record of
certificate
and fees
N.S.W., *ib.*,
s. 10.

12.—(1) The Minister shall—

- (a) Enrol as of record memorials of all certificates of naturalization granted under this Act.
- (b) Cancel all certificates of naturalization which have been revoked.
- (c) Cause to be made indexes of the certificates of naturalization, and permit any person at all reasonable times to inspect the indexes and to make copies of the certificates on payment of the prescribed fee.
- (d) Cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament annually a return showing the number of persons to whom certificates of naturalization have been granted under this Act, the nations to which they belonged, and whence they came.

(2) A person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted, shall not be liable to any fee or charge in respect thereof.

Exclusive
power of
Common-
wealth.

13. From the commencement of this Act, the right to issue certificates of naturalization in the Commonwealth shall be exclusively vested in the Government of the Commonwealth, and no certificate of naturalization or letters of naturalization issued after the commencement of this Act under any State Act shall be of any effect.

Regulations.

14.—(1) The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing all matters which by this Act are required, or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for giving effect to this Act.

(2) All such regulations shall be notified in the Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

(3) All such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within thirty days after the making thereof, if the Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within thirty days after the next meeting of the Parliament.

Annexure E to No. 1.

TRANSVAAL.

No. 46 of 1902.

ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE NATURALIZATION OF
ALIENS.

Whereas it is desirable to provide for the naturalization within this Colony of aliens residing therein :

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal with the Preamble.
advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows :—

1.—(1) An alien who has been in the service of the Crown or has resided in the Transvaal for a term of not less than five years within such limited time before making the application hereinafter mentioned as may be allowed by the Lieutenant-Governor either by general order or on any special occasion and who intends when naturalized to reside or to serve under the Crown in the Transvaal may apply for a certificate of naturalization in the form prescribed in the first Schedule hereto. Naturaliza-
tion of aliens.

(2) The applicant shall produce in support of his application a certificate signed by some Resident Magistrate, Assistant Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to the effect that the applicant is known to the person so signing and that to the best of such person's belief and knowledge the applicant is a person of good repute; and shall give such further evidence of the completion by him of the said term of service or of residence and of his intention to reside or to serve under the Crown in the Transvaal as the Lieutenant-Governor may require; and shall furnish proof that notice of his intention to apply for a certificate of naturalization has been published in two issues of the Gazette. Certificate
issued after
declaration
of allegiance.

(3) The Lieutenant-Governor if satisfied with the evidence adduced shall take the applicant's case into consideration and may with or without assigning any reason grant or withhold a certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good and no appeal shall lie from his decision.

(4) No such certificate shall have any effect until the applicant has made and subscribed to the declaration of allegiance in the form prescribed in the second Schedule hereto.

2. If the Lieutenant-Governor thinks fit to grant such certificate of naturalization he shall direct the applicant to make and subscribe the declaration of allegiance in the form prescribed in the second Schedule hereto before some Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and upon the certificate of such Resident Magistrate or Justice of the Peace that the applicant has made and subscribed before him the said declaration he shall cause to be issued to the applicant a certificate of naturalization in the form prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. Every person to whom a certificate of naturalization under this Ordinance is granted shall except as otherwise provided by law be entitled to all rights, powers and privileges and be subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in this Colony. Rights and
duties con-
ferred and
imposed by
naturaliza-
tion.

4.—(1) Every married woman shall in this Colony be deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject. Nationality
of married
women and
of minors.

(2) Where the father or the mother (being a widow) shall be or become naturalized under this Ordinance any child of such father or mother who while under age shall be or become resident with such father or mother in this Colony shall be deemed and taken to be naturalized under this Ordinance.

5. A return of all persons to whom certificates of naturalization shall have been granted under this Ordinance during the preceding half-year shall be published in the Gazette in the months of January and July and such return shall show in respect of each person :— Half-yearly
returns of
persons
naturalized
to be pub-
lished.

(1) Name in full.

(2) Birthplace.

(3) Nationality prior to grant of certificate.

(4) Occupation.

(5) Period of service under the Crown or of residence in the Transvaal.

(6) Date of issue of certificate.

6. If any person shall knowingly make any false statement in any application made under this Ordinance for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of naturalization he shall upon conviction incur the same penalties as are by law provided against persons convicted of perjury and in case a certificate of naturalization shall have been granted such certificate may be revoked by notice in the Gazette and from the date of such notice shall be deemed to be void. False state-
ment on
application
for natu-
ralization
equivalent to
perjury.

Fees payable on naturalization.

7. Every person obtaining a certificate of naturalization under this Ordinance shall pay for the same a fee of one pound to be denoted by revenue stamps to be affixed to such certificate and cancelled by the officer issuing it.

Register of naturalized persons to be kept open to inspection.

8. The Colonial Secretary shall cause a register to be made and kept of all certificates of naturalization granted under this Ordinance and shall upon the application in writing of any person and upon payment of a fee of five shillings to be denoted by revenue stamps affixed to the application and cancelled by the officer receiving it permit a search to be made for the name of any person upon or supposed to be upon the register.

Certificate of registration.

9. A certificate under the hand of the Colonial Secretary attesting the fact of the issue of a certificate of naturalization to any person whose name appears upon the said register shall be issued upon payment of a fee of five shillings to be denoted by revenue stamps affixed to the certificate and cancelled by the officer issuing it. Every such certificate shall be received as evidence of the facts therein stated.

Certificate admissible in evidence.

10. Every certificate granted under this Ordinance shall be admissible in evidence without proof of the signature or seal attesting the same and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the person named therein being duly naturalized, and of the signature or seal attesting the same and of the official character of the persons appearing to have signed the same.

11. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Naturalization of Aliens Ordinance, 1902."

Passed in Council this tenth day of December One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

CECIL E. HAWES,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

Authenticated under my Hand and Seal :—

ARTHUR LAWLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Pretoria, 17th December, 1902.

Assented to :—

MILNER,
Governor.

Johannesburg, 18th December, 1902.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form of Application for Certificate of Naturalization.

To the Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal.

I, A.B., do hereby apply for a certificate of naturalization in the Transvaal, and I declare that the following statements are true and correct in every particular :—

1. Name of applicant in full, and whether single or married . . .
2. Names and ages of children . . .
3. Present nationality and whether acquired by birth or naturalization . . .
4. Names and nationality of parents . . .
5. Birthplace (state fully the name of the place and the country in which the place is situated) . . .
6. Age next birthday . . .
7. Occupation . . .
8. Place of residence in the Transvaal . . .
9. Length of time during which applicant has been in the service of the Crown or has resided in the Transvaal . . .
10. Does the applicant intend if naturalized to reside in the Transvaal ? . . .

Declared at , this day of , 19 .

(Signature of applicant.)

Before me,

(R.M. or J.P.)

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Declaration of Allegiance.

I, A.B., of _____, do sincerely promise that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King Edward VII., His heirs and successors according to law.

Declared at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

(Signature of declarant.)

Before me,

(R.M. or J.P.)

Annexure F to No. 1.

TRANSVAAL.

No. 10 of 1904.

ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS ORDINANCE 1902.

Whereas it is desirable to amend in certain respects the "Naturalization of Aliens Ordinance 1902":

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

1. Subsection (1) of section one of the "Naturalization of Aliens Ordinance 1902" shall be and is hereby repealed and there shall be substituted therefor the following provisions:—

"An alien who has been in the service of the Crown or who within such limited time before making the application hereinafter mentioned as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor either by general order or on any special occasion has resided in the Transvaal for—

(a) a term of not less than five years; or

(b) who having resided in the Transvaal for a term of one year immediately before making the application hereinafter mentioned has also resided in any part of His Majesty's Dominions for such period as together with the period of one year aforesaid will make up five years in all;

and who intends when naturalized to reside or to serve under the Crown in the Transvaal may apply for a certificate of naturalization in the form prescribed in the First Schedule hereto."

2. Notwithstanding anything in the "Naturalization of Aliens Ordinance 1902" contained any person who shall have been granted a certificate of naturalization in the United Kingdom under section seven of the Naturalization Act 1870 of the Imperial Parliament or who shall have been granted a certificate of re-admission to British nationality under section eight of the said Act and shall not subsequently have divested himself of his status as a British subject shall be entitled in this Colony to all the rights powers and privileges and be subject to all the obligations to which he would be entitled and subject if he had been granted a certificate of naturalization under the provisions of the "Naturalization of Aliens Ordinance 1902" or of this Ordinance.

3. The form prescribed in the First Schedule to the "Naturalization of Aliens Ordinance 1902" shall be and is hereby repealed and there shall be substituted therefor the form set forth in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed.

Repeal of subsection (1) of section one of Naturalization of Aliens Ordinance 1902 and substitution of new subsection.

Recognition in this Colony of certificates of naturalization or certificate of re-admission to British nationality under Naturalization Act 1870 (Imperial).

Repeal of form in First Schedule of "Naturalization of Aliens Ordinance 1902" and substitution of other form.

Title.

4. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the "Naturalization of Aliens (Amendment) Ordinance 1904" and shall be read as one with the "Naturalization of Aliens Ordinance 1902."

Passed in Council the Fifth day of February one thousand nine hundred and four.

E. M. O. CLOUGH,
Clerk to the Council.

Authenticated under my hand and seal:--

Pretoria, 10th February 1904.

ARTHUR LAWLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Assented to:--

Johannesburg, 10th February 1904.

MILNER,
Governor.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Application for Certificate of Naturalization.

To the Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal.

I, *A.B.*, do hereby apply for a Certificate of Naturalization in the Transvaal, and I declare that the following statements are true and correct in every particular:—

1. Name of Applicant in full
2. Married or single
3. Names and ages of children (if any)
4. Present nationality and whether acquired by birth or naturalization
5. If applicant has resided in British dominion other than the Transvaal state place or places and period or periods of such residence
6. Names and nationality of parents
7. Birthplace [*state fully name of place and country*]
8. Age next birthday
9. Occupation
10. Place of residence in Transvaal
11. Period or periods during which and place or places in which applicant has resided in Transvaal giving dates and addresses
12. Length of time during which applicant has been in service of Crown.
13. Does the applicant if naturalized intend to reside in Transvaal?

Declared at, this day of, 19
(*Signature of Applicant.*)

Before me,, R.M. or J.P.

D R A F T

OF A

B I L L

TO

Consolidate and amend the Enactments relating to A.D. 1907.
Aliens and Naturalization.

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

5

STATUS OF ALIENS.

1. Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien in the same manner in all respects as through, from, or in succession to a natural-born British subject: Provided that this section shall not—

Capacity of
an alien as
to property.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 2.]

15 (1) Confer any right on an alien to hold real property situate out of the United Kingdom, and shall not qualify an alien for any office or for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise: or

20 (2) Entitle an alien to any right or privilege as a British subject, except such rights and privileges in respect of property as are hereby expressly given to him: or

25 [(3) Affect any estate or interest in real or personal property to which any person has or may become entitled, either mediately or immediately, in possession or expectancy, in pursuance of any disposition made before the twelfth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy, or in pursuance of any devolution by law on the death of any person dying before that day.]

[qu. spent.]

Saving as to British ships (33 Vict. c. 14, s. 14) Power of naturalized aliens to divest themselves of their status in certain cases. [33 Vict. c. 14, s. 3.]

2. Nothing in this Act contained shall qualify an alien to be the owner of a British ship.

3. Where His Majesty has entered into a convention with any foreign state to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that state who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such convention has been entered into by His Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the state therein referred to, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within the limit of time provided in the convention, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration he shall be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the state to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

Trial of alien. [33 Vict. c. 14, s. 5.]

4. An alien shall be triable in the same manner as if he were a natural-born British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

How British-born subject may cease to be such. [33 Vict. c. 14, s. 4.]

5.—(1) Any person who by reason of his having been born within His Majesty's dominions is a natural-born British subject, but who at his birth became under the law of any foreign state a subject also of that state, and is still such a subject, may, if of full age and not under disability, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after making the same shall cease to be a British subject [and shall be deemed to be an alien].

(2) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under disability, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after making the same shall cease to be a British subject [and shall be deemed to be an alien].

Capacity of British subjects to renounce allegiance to His Majesty. [33 Vict. c. 14, s. 6.]

6. A British subject who, when in any foreign state and not under disability, by any voluntary and formal act [whether by obtaining a certificate of naturalization or otherwise] becomes naturalized therein, shall thenceforth be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject [and shall be deemed to be an alien].

NATURALIZATION AND RESUMPTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

Secretary of State may grant certificate of

7. An alien who, within such limited time before making the application herein-after mentioned as has been under any Act hereby repealed or may be allowed by the Secretary of State,

either by general order or on any special occasion, has resided in *His Majesty's dominions* for not less than five years or has been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years, and who intends, when naturalized, either to reside in *His Majesty's dominions*, or to serve under the Crown, may apply to the Secretary of State for a certificate of naturalization.

A.D. 1907.
naturalization.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 7.]

8. The applicant shall adduce in support of his application, evidence of his residence or service, and intention to reside or serve. The Secretary of State, if satisfied with the evidence adduced, shall take the case of the applicant into consideration, and may, with or without assigning any reason, give or withhold a certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, and no appeal shall lie from his decision, but such certificate shall not take effect until the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance.

Proceedings to be taken to obtain certificate.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 7.]

9.—(1) A naturalized person shall be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, *duties and liabilities* to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject *and shall to all intents and purposes have, as from the date of his naturalization, the status of a natural-born British subject.*

Effect of naturalization.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 7.]

(2) *In section three of the Act of Settlement (which disqualifies naturalized aliens from holding certain offices), the words "naturalized or" shall be repealed.*

12 & 13 Will.
3. c. 2.

10. The Secretary of State may in manner aforesaid grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, and he may specify in such certificate that the grant thereof is made for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the right of such person to be a British subject, and the grant of such special certificate under this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, shall not be deemed to be any admission that the person to whom it was granted was not previously a British subject.

Special certificate in case of doubt.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 7.]

11. An alien who has been naturalised before the passing of this Act may apply to the Secretary of State for a certificate of naturalization under this Act, and the Secretary of State may grant to him a certificate on *such* terms and conditions as *he may think fit.*

As to aliens naturalized before the Act.
[33 Vict. ⁿ
c. 14. s. 7.]

12.—(1) *Where it appears to the Secretary of State that a certificate of naturalization has been obtained by false representations or fraud, the Secretary of State may by order revoke the*

Revocation of certificate of naturalization.

A.D. 1907. — *certificate, and the order of revocation shall have effect from such date as the Secretary of State may direct.*

(2) *Where the Secretary of State revokes a certificate of naturalization he may order the certificate to be given up and cancelled, and any person refusing or neglecting to give up the certificate shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.*

Saving of
allegiance
prior to ex-
patriation.
[33 Vict. c. 14.
s. 15.]

13. Where any British subject has become an alien, he shall not thereby be discharged from any obligation, duty, or liability in respect of any act done before he so became an alien. 10

NATIONAL STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN AND INFANT CHILDREN.

National
status of
married
women.
[33 Vict. c. 14.
s. 10 (1).]

14. A married woman shall be deemed to be a subject of the state of which her husband is for the time being a subject. 15

Alternative.—As regards married women, the wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien.

Status of
widows.
[33 Vict. c. 14.
s. 10 (2).]

15. A woman being a natural-born British subject, who by or in consequence of her marriage has become an alien, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband, cease to be an alien. 20

Status of
divorced
women.

16. *The status of a divorced woman shall be the same as the status of a widow.*

Status of
children.

17.—(1) *Where an alien obtains a certificate of naturalization, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, on the application of that alien, include in the certificate the name of any child born before the date of the certificate, and that child shall thereupon become a British subject; but any child so naturalized may, within one year after attaining his majority, make a declaration of alienage, and shall thereupon cease to be a British subject.* 25 30

[Qu. in
cl. 9.]

[(2) *Every child of a naturalized father born after naturalization shall be deemed to be a British subject.*]

(3) *Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding subsection, where a British subject becomes an alien, whether by declaration of alienage or otherwise, every child of that person, being a minor, shall thereupon cease to be a British subject [whether he be resident with his father or not].* 35

(4) *Where a widow, who is a British subject, marries an alien, any child of hers by her former husband shall not by reason only of her marriage, cease to be a British subject [whether he is residing outside His Majesty's dominions or not].* A.D. 1907.

5 (5) *Where a woman who was a British subject, has lost her nationality by or in consequence of her marriage, and is thereafter left a widow, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization to any child of that marriage, although the conditions described in section eight of this Act have*
10 *not been complied with.*

Alternative.—(5) *The Secretary of State may, in his discretion, and for good cause shown, grant a certificate of naturalization to any minor, although the conditions described in section eight of the Act have not been complied with.*

15 (6) *Except as provided by this section, a certificate of naturalization [or alienage] shall not be granted to any person under disability.*

PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

20 18. The Secretary of State may make regulations for carrying into effect the objects of this Act, and in particular make such regulations as he thinks fit in respect of the following matters:—

(1) The form and registration of certificates of naturalization in the United Kingdom:

Regulations
to be made
by Secretary
of State.
[33 Vict.
c. 14, s. 11.
33 & 34 Vict.
c. 102, s. 1.]

(2) The form and registration of declarations of alienage:

25 (3) The registration by officers in the diplomatic or consular service of His Majesty of the births and deaths of British subjects born or dying out of His Majesty's dominions:

30 (4) The persons by whom the oath of allegiance may be administered, and the persons before whom declarations of naturalization and alienage may be made:

(5) Whether or not such oaths are to be subscribed as well as taken, and the form in which such taking and subscription are to be attested:

35 (6) The registration of such oaths:

(7) The persons by whom certified copies of such oaths may be given:

A.D. 1907.

(8) The transmission to the United Kingdom, for the purpose of registration or safe keeping, or of being produced as evidence, of any declarations, certificates, or oaths made or taken in pursuance of this Act or of any Act hereby repealed out of the United Kingdom, or 5 of any copies thereof, also of copies of entries contained in any register kept out of the United Kingdom in pursuance of this Act or any Act hereby repealed:

(9) The proof in any legal proceeding of such oaths: 10

(10) With the consent of the Treasury the imposition and application of fees in respect of any registration authorised to be made by this Act or any Act hereby repealed, and in respect of the making of any declaration or the grant of any certificate authorised 15 to be made or granted by this Act or any Act hereby repealed, and in respect of the administration or registration of any oath.

Effect of regulations.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 11.]

19. Any regulation made by the said Secretary of State in pursuance of this Act [or of any Act hereby repealed] shall be 20 of the same force as if it had been enacted herein, but shall not so far as respects the imposition of fees be in force in any British possession, and shall not, so far as respects any other matter, be in force in any British possession in which any Act or ordinance to the contrary of or inconsistent with any such 25 regulation may for the time being be in force.

Regulations as to evidence of declarations.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 12.]

20. Any declaration made under this Act, or under any Act hereby repealed, may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original declaration, or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State, or by any 30 person authorised by him in that behalf, and the production of such declaration or copy shall be evidence of the person therein named as declarant having made the same at the date therein mentioned.

Evidence of certificate of naturalization.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 12].

21. A certificate of naturalization may be proved in any 35 legal proceedings by the production of the original certificate, or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State, or by any person authorised by him in that behalf.

Entries in registers.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 12.]

22. Entries in any register made in pursuance of this Act, or under any Act hereby repealed, shall be proved by such 40 copies and certified in such manner as may be directed by the

Secretary of State, and the copies of such entries shall be evidence of any matters by this Act or by any Act hereby repealed, or by any regulation of the Secretary of State, authorised to be inserted in the register. A.D. 1907.

5 **23.** The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, shall apply to any regulation made by a Secretary of State in pursuance of this Act or of any Act hereby repealed. Application of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 37. to regulations.

10 **24.** Any person wilfully and corruptly making or subscribing any declaration under this Act, knowing the same to be untrue in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding twelve months. Penalty on making false declaration. [33 & 34 Vict. c. 102. s. 2.]

15 **25.** The oath of allegiance shall be in the form set forth in the First Schedule to this Act. Form of oath of allegiance. [33 Vict. c. 14. s. 9.]

POWERS OF COLONIAL LEGISLATURES AND GOVERNORS.

20 **26.—(1)** *Where it appears to His Majesty in Council that under any law for the time being in force in any British possession, the conditions to be fulfilled by aliens with respect to naturalization are substantially the same as those required for the grant of certificates of naturalization under this Act, His Majesty may by Order in Council empower the Governor of that possession in his discretion to grant to any person naturalized in that possession a certificate of naturalization in the prescribed form, and that certificate shall have effect to all intents and purposes as if it were a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act.* Naturalization of aliens in British dominions outside the United Kingdom.

30 **(2)** *His Majesty may revoke any such Order if it appears to His Majesty that the law of the British possession referred to in the Order has been so altered as to make it inexpedient that the Order should continue in force.*

35 **(3)** *As regards any British possession with respect to which no such Order in Council has been made, or with respect to which the Order in Council has been revoked, the Governor of that possession may, in the prescribed form, and subject to any regulations made by the Secretary of State, make a recommendation to the Secretary of State that a certificate of naturalization should be granted to any specified alien resident or serving the Crown in that possession, and thereupon the*

A.D. 1907. *Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization accordingly.*

(4) *Where in any British possession there is a Governor-General and also subordinate governors, the expression "Governor" means the Governor-General, and in the case of India means Governor-General in Council.*

Power of colonies to legislate with respect to local naturalization. [33 Vict. c. 14. s. 16.]

27. All laws, statutes, and ordinances made by the legislature of a British possession for imparting to any person any of the privileges of naturalization to be enjoyed by him within the limits of that possession, shall within those limits have the authority of law, but subject to be confirmed or disallowed by His Majesty. 10

NATURAL-BORN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Definition of natural-born British subject. [27 Edw. 3, stat. 1. 7 Anne, c. 5. 4 Geo. 2. c. 21.]

28.—(1) *The following persons shall be deemed to be natural-born British subjects namely,—*

- (a) *Any person born in His Majesty's dominions [and ligeance]; and* 15
- (b) *Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions, whose father was born in His Majesty's dominions, and was a British subject at the time of that person's birth; and* 20
- (c) *Any person born on a British ship [whether in foreign territorial waters or not].*

(2) *A person born on a foreign ship shall not be deemed to be a British subject by reason only that the ship was in British territorial waters at the time of his birth.* 25

13 Geo. 3. c. 21.

(3) *The British Nationality Act, 1772, which naturalizes under certain conditions the grandchildren of natural-born British subjects born abroad, is hereby repealed.*

Supplemental.

30

Saving of letters of denization, &c. [33 Vict. c. 14. s. 13.]

29. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

- (1) the grant of letters of denization by His Majesty; or
- (2) *the ex-territoriality of embassies and diplomatic missions; or*
- (3) *the status of the child of an alien enemy.*

35

30. The enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

A.D. 1907.
Repeal of
Acts.

31. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
5 “Disability” means the status of being an infant, lunatic, idiot, or married woman:

Definitions.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 17.]

“Prescribed” means prescribed by regulations under this Act.

32. This Act may be cited as the Aliens and Naturalization
10 Act, 1907.

Short title.
[33 Vict.
c. 14. s. 1.]

A.D. 1907.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

"I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, his heirs and 5 successors, according to law. So help me GOD."

[Cf. 33 Vict. c. 14. s. 9.]

51 & 52 Vict. c. 46.

[N.B.—In the case of persons entitled and wishing to affirm, this form may be modified in manner prescribed by the Oaths Act, 1888.]

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

10

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.	
25 Edw. 3. stat. 1.	Statute for those who are born in parts beyond the seas.	From "and in the right of other children" to the end of the statute.	15
12 & 13 Will 3. c. 2.	The Act of Settlement	In section three the words "naturalised or."	
7 Anne, c. 5.	The Foreign Protestants (Naturalization) Act, 1708.	The whole Act.	20
4 Geo. 2. c. 21.	The British Nationality Act, 1730.	The whole Act.	
13 Geo. 3. c. 21.	The British Nationality Act, 1772.	The whole Act.	
33 Vict. c. 14.	The Naturalization Act, 1870.	The whole Act.	25
33 & 34 Vict. c. 102.	The Naturalization Oath Act, 1870.	The whole Act.	
35 & 36 Vict. c. 39.	The Naturalization Act, 1872.	The whole Act.	30
58 & 59 Vict. c. 43.	The Naturalization Act, 1895.	The whole Act.	

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

Law of Aliens and Naturalization Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

§ 1. Every natural person is either a British subject or an alien. Nationality at common law.

At common law every person born within the dominions and ligeance of His Majesty is a British subject, and every person born outside those dominions and ligeance is an alien.¹ *Prima facie*, dominions and ligeance are co-extensive, but the common law recognises two possible exceptions. In the first place it recognises the ex-territoriality of embassies and diplomatic missions, and in the second place it seems that the child of an alien enemy born in British territory during the hostile occupation of that territory is not a British subject.²

A person born on a British ship is deemed to have been born in the British dominions, whether the ship be on the high seas or in foreign territorial waters, and whether his parents be British or alien, and whether he be legitimate or illegitimate.³

§ 2. The maxim of the common law is *nemo potest exuere patriam*, i.e., once a British subject always a British subject, and once an alien always an alien.⁴ But this simple and unbending rule has been altered by a series of statutes. In the first place the common law definition of "natural-born British subject" has been extended by statute so as to include, under certain conditions, the children and grandchildren of such subjects. Natural-born subjects by statute.

By 25 Edw. 3,⁵ children born without the ligeance of the King, i.e., in foreign countries, whose fathers and mothers at the time of their birth are in the faith and ligeance of the King, are to be deemed to be British subjects and capable of inheriting.

¹ Comyn's *Digest*, tit. Alien (A) and (B). Calvin's case (1608), 7 Rep. 1; 2 St. Tr. 559. This is the normal rule. As to the complications introduced by the acquisition or loss of territory through cession or conquest, see *post*, p. 9, § 10.

² Comyn's *Digest*, tit. Alien (A) (b); Hall's *Foreign Jurisdiction of the Crown*, p. 18.

³ Hall's *Foreign Jurisdiction of the Crown*, p. 18.

⁴ See Broom's *Legal Maxims*, cā. 4 p. 75. The older form of maxim runs:—*Nemo patriam in qua natus exuere nec ligeantiae debitum ejurare possit.*

⁵ Stat. 1, Revised edition.

By the Foreign Protestants (Naturalization) Act, 1708 (7 Anne, c. 5), the children of all natural-born subjects born out of the ligeance of Her Majesty are to be deemed to be natural-born subjects of this kingdom to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

By the British Nationality Act, 1730 (4 Geo. 4. c. 21), which was passed to remove doubts, it is provided that all children born out of the ligeance of the Crown, whose fathers were or shall be natural-born subjects at the time of the birth of those children, shall be deemed to be natural-born subjects to all intents and purposes, but there is an exemption in the case of children born of persons who have been attainted of treason, or outlawed.

By the British Nationality Act, 1772 (13 Geo. 3. c. 21), British nationality was extended to the children of fathers who were treated as natural-born British subjects under the previous Acts. The effect of this statute is that the grandchild of a person born in British dominions is to be deemed to be a British subject.

Having regard to more recent statutes relating to alienage, the operation of the statutes cited above must clearly be confined to children whose fathers were British subjects at the time of their birth.¹ Take the case of a child born in America whose father was also born in America, but whose grandfather was born in England, but afterwards became an American subject. Clearly that child is an American and not a British subject. Probably the effect of the statutes may be summed up as follows:—

The following persons are deemed to be natural-born British subjects, namely:—

Any person born outside His Majesty's dominions whose father was born in His Majesty's dominions, and was a British subject at the time of that person's birth; and also

Any person born outside His Majesty's dominions whose paternal grandfather was born in His Majesty's dominions, and whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth.

Any other person born outside His Majesty's dominions is an alien.

§ 3. In the second place legislation has now made provision (a) for the naturalization of aliens, and (b) for the expatriation of British subjects.

Naturaliza-
tion and
alienage by
statute.

¹ Dicey's *Conflict of Laws*, p. 177.

Before the year 1844 the only way in which an alien could acquire the rights of a British subject was by obtaining a special Act of Parliament. The general Act passed in that year, viz., 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66 (an Act to amend the Law relating to Aliens), made provisions for the naturalization of aliens who should take the prescribed oath and become residents in the United Kingdom. This Act is now repealed by the Act of 1870.

By the Naturalization Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 14), further provision was made for the naturalization of aliens, and the power of expatriation under certain conditions was conferred on British subjects.

The main amendments of the law effected by the Act of 1870 were:—

- (1) Removal of the restrictions upon the acquisition and holding of real and personal property by aliens in the United Kingdom, except property in British ships.
- (2) Requirement, as a condition of a grant of a certificate of naturalization, of residence for five years in the United Kingdom, or of service under the Crown for the same period, and of intention of continuing so to reside or serve after naturalization.
- (3) Limitation of the principle that British nationality is indelible (*a*) by permitting a natural-born British subject who also at his birth became a subject of a foreign State, to divest himself of British nationality; (*b*) by making the loss of British nationality a necessary and immediate consequence of voluntary naturalization in a foreign country.
- (4) Detailed provisions as to the effect of naturalization or loss of nationality by the husband or father upon the status of the wife and children.
- (5) Provisions for the re-admission or re-naturalization of a person who had lost his British nationality.

By the Naturalization Oath Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 102), further power of making regulations was bestowed on the Secretary of State especially with regard to oaths of allegiance, and a penalty for making false declarations was imposed.

By the Naturalization Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 39), renunciations of naturalization or nationality made under the Supplementary Convention with the United States, dated the

23rd of February 1871, are confirmed, and are to be deemed to be authorised by the Act of 1870. Presumably, it will not be necessary to re-enact this provision in a new Consolidation Act.

By the Naturalization Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 43), s. 10 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, was amended in respect of the children of naturalized British subjects when the father was in the service of the Crown outside the United Kingdom, and residence with the father outside the United Kingdom was put on the same footing as residence in the United Kingdom.¹

The Appendix to the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee sets out the laws and ordinances of the various British colonies and possessions dealing with naturalization and alienage within their respective territories.²

Status of
alien enemy.

§ 4. An alien is either an alien enemy or an alien friend. Speaking broadly, the rights of an alien enemy, whether proprietary or contractual, are suspended during hostilities, but revive on the renewal of peace. An alien enemy, unless under the King's licence, cannot sue in our courts, and a contract made with him during hostilities is illegal.³ But the plea that the plaintiff is an alien enemy is only a plea in abatement,⁴ therefore, under certain limitations, he can sue after peace on a contract made before the war. According to the common law theory, anyone might seize the property of an alien, but this rule is now confined to capture under the authority of the executive according to the rules of modern warfare.⁵

Status of
alien friend.

§ 5. Speaking generally, an alien friend while staying in the King's dominions has the temporary, as opposed to the permanent, rights and duties of a British subject. He may sue and be sued; he enjoys the protection of the law and therefore is bound to obey it, but his allegiance is strictly local and temporary. He cannot be a Privy Councillor or a Member of Parliament, nor can he

¹ For the regulations made by the Secretary of State, the Colonial Office, and the India Office under the Naturalization Acts above referred to, see *Statutory Rules and Orders Revised*, vol. 1, p. 1.

² As to the effect of conflict between the English Act of 1870 and Colonial laws, see *Hall's Foreign Jurisdiction of the Crown*, p. 30.

³ Anson's *Law of Contract*, ed. 8, p. 19; Comyn's *Digest*, tit. Alien (C.). See *Janson v. Driefontein Consolidation Mines, A.C.* (1902) at p. 499, *per* Lord Davey.

⁴ Comyn's *Digest*, tit. Abatement. For form of plea, see *Bullen and Leake's Precedents of Pleading*, ed. 3, p. 475.

⁵ *Stephen's Commentaries*, ed. 7, vol. 2, p. 17.

hold any public office, whether civil or military, or exercise any franchise, whether parliamentary or municipal.¹

At common law an alien could not acquire or inherit real property²; but this disqualification has now been removed by s. 2 of the Naturalization Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 14. s. 2). An alien has always been able to hold and dispose of personal property, with this exception, that he cannot own a British ship or any share therein.³ Formerly an alien charged with a criminal offence was entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but this rule has now been abrogated by s. 5 of the Naturalization Act, 1870.

The enlistment of aliens in the Army⁴ is now regulated by s. 95 of the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58), which provides as follows:—

(1) Any person who is for the time being an alien may, if Her Majesty think fit to signify her consent through a Secretary of State, be enlisted in Her Majesty's regular forces, so however that the number of aliens serving together at any one time in any corps of the regular forces shall not exceed the proportion of one alien to every fifty British subjects, and that an alien so enlisted shall not be capable of holding any higher rank in Her Majesty's regular forces than that of a warrant officer or non-commissioned officer.

(2) Provided that notwithstanding the above provisions of this section any negro or person of colour, although an alien, may voluntarily enlist in pursuance of this part of this Act, and when so enlisted shall while serving in Her Majesty's regular forces be deemed to be entitled to all the privileges of a natural-born British subject.

Though Cyprus is in theory under the suzerainty of Turkey, for the purpose of the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58), Cyprus is by s. 190 (23), included in the term "colony."

By the Registration of Aliens Act, 1863 (6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 11), the master of every ship arriving in the United Kingdom from foreign parts was bound to furnish the Customs authorities with a list of all aliens, not being part of the crew, landing in the United

¹ Comyn's *Digest*, tit. Alien; Anson's *Law and Customs of the Constitution*, vol. 2, p. 68; *Encyclopædia of the Laws of England*, tit. Alien. See also s. 3 of the Acts of Settlement (12 & 13 Will. 3. c. 2) as to office. As to local franchise, see 45 & 46 Vict. c. 50. s. 9, and 63 & 64 Vict. c. 49. s. 106. As to the parliamentary franchise, see *Isaacson v. Durant* (1886), 17 Q.B.D. 54.

² Comyn's *Digest*, tit. Alien (C); Pollock and Maitland's *History of English Law*, vol. 1, p. 441.

³ See s. 14 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, and s. 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60).

⁴ For the history of the law on this subject, see *Manual of Military Law*, ed. 1899, page 242. See also note on the employment of foreign soldiers in Clode's *Military Forces of the Crown*, vol. 2, p. 431.

Kingdom, and all aliens arriving in the United Kingdom were bound to make a declaration stating the country to which they belonged, and producing passports (if any). This Act fell into desuetude, with the abolition of the passport system, but since 1890 its operation has been partially revived, and alien lists of steerage passengers are compiled for certain ports.¹

Comparing the status of a British subject with the status of an alien, the Inter-Departmental Committee say² :—

“The rights and privileges which constitute the status of a British subject are mainly the political rights and the capacities for the acquisition and holding of property mentioned later in this report; and, what are perhaps of still greater practical importance, those personal rights and privileges which a British subject carries with him into foreign countries. The principal of these are (1) the privilege of protection, subject to any paramount obligation which he may be under to any other State of which he is also a subject or citizen; (2) the right and liability to become a party to proceedings in British Consular Courts established under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 37); (3) the right to be married in foreign countries under the provisions of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 23). On the other hand, there are special liabilities imposed on British subjects for acts committed in foreign countries. A British subject is amenable to British courts for treason (35 Hen. 8. c. 2), for murder, or manslaughter committed in a foreign country (24 & 25 Vict. c. 100. s. 9), and for bigamy (24 & 25 Vict. c. 100. s. 5). The law is the same with regard to certain offences under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60), and the Explosive Substances Act (46 & 47 Vict. c. 3. s. 3). In some parts of His Majesty’s dominions, especially in British India, the liability of a British subject for offences committed outside the limits of the Possession is much more extensive. There are also contained in most treaties of extradition special provisions affecting the surrender of the subjects of the country from which the surrender is demanded.” In addition to the statutes cited above, reference may be made to the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 90), which is “An Act to regulate the

¹ See Parliamentary Paper C. 7406, Board of Trade (Alien Immigration).

² Report of Inter-Departmental Committee, Naturalization Laws, Cd. 723, 16th July 1901.

“conduct of Her Majesty’s subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace.”

The right of the Crown to prevent foreigners from entering its dominions, or to expel them when they have entered, is exceedingly indefinite. “Alien friends,” says Mr. Chitty,¹ writing in 1820, “may lawfully come into the country without any license or protection from the Crown, though it seems that the Crown, even at common law and by the law of nations, possesses a right to order them out of the country, or prevent them from coming into it whenever His Majesty thinks proper.” But from want of machinery and otherwise, it is clear that these powers, in so far as they now exist, could only be exercised under the authority of a statute. In 1873, speaking of the extradition of a Chinaman charged with murder on the high seas, Lord Justice Mellish said,² “There is no doubt that in England no treaty unconfirmed by Act of Parliament would be sufficient to enable a person to be given up. How far that may be so in a Crown Colony I do not know.”

In 1891, the Privy Council upheld the validity of a law passed in the Colony of Victoria to exclude Chinese immigrants, and proceeded to say³: “Quite apart from statute, the case raises a grave question as to the plaintiff’s right to maintain the action. He can only do so if he can establish that an alien has a legal right, enforceable by action, to enter British territory. No authority exists for the proposition that an alien has any such right. Circumstances may occur in which the refusal to permit an alien to land might be such an interference with international comity as would properly give rise to diplomatic remonstrance by the country of which he was native, but it is quite another thing to assert that an alien excluded from any part of Her Majesty’s dominions by the executive government there can maintain an action in a British court.”

In India, under the Foreigners Act, 1864 (Act III. of 1864), the Governor-General in Council may, by writing, order any foreigner to remove himself from British India, and to remove himself therefrom by a particular route, to be specified in the

¹ *Prerogatives of the Crown*, p. 49.

² *Attorney-General v. Kwok-a-Sing* (1873), L.R., 5 P.C., at p. 189.

³ *Musgrove v. Chung Teeong Toy* (1891), A.C. at p. 282.

order, and local Governments have the like power. This Act was apparently passed to give effect to s. 84 of the Government of India Act, 1833 (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85), which requires the Governor-General in Council to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residence in British India of persons not authorised to enter or reside therein.

The Alien Act of 1815 (55 Geo. 3. c. 54), contained an express power to the Crown to exclude aliens from the country. "It was passed," says Mr. Chitty,¹ "for the purpose of vesting extraordinary powers in the King and magistracy, in order that the country might be protected against aliens; it contains various wholesome provisions for that purpose." But the Act was repealed as obsolete by the Statute Law Revision Act of 1873.

The whole question of the power to exclude aliens from British territory is carefully discussed in an article by Mr. Haycraft entitled "Alien Legislation and the Prerogative of the Crown" in the *Law Quarterly Review* for 1897, pp. 165-186.

Status of
naturalized
person.

§ 6. The status of a person who is naturalized under a private Act presumably depends on the terms of the Act itself. By s. 7 of the Naturalization Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 14) an alien naturalized under that Act is entitled *in the United Kingdom* to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and is subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled and subject in the United Kingdom, with the qualification that when he is within the limits of the State of which he was a subject, he is not to be deemed a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the law of that State or a treaty to that effect. This provision presumably overrides the provisions of s. 3 of the Act of Settlement (11 & 12 Will. 3. c. 2), which provides that a naturalized person is not to be a Privy Councillor or Member of Parliament, or to hold any office or place of trust either civil or military.²

Mr. Westlake points out that it is not to be assumed that the child born abroad of a naturalized father is a British subject.

¹ *Prerogatives of the Crown*, p. 49.

² As throwing light on this question, see ss. 1 and 6 of the Aliens Act, 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 66), now repealed.

The statutes cited above which naturalize children and grandchildren born abroad refer only to natural-born British subjects.¹

§ 7. By s. 13 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, nothing in that Act is to affect the grant of letters of denization by the Crown. Now that naturalization has been made easy, letters of denization are seldom resorted to. The status of a denizen is thus described by Mr. Chitty²:—"Denization enables the alien " to purchase, and to transmit lands by descent, &c., but does " not qualify him to take any degree of nobility, or to sit in " Parliament, be of the Privy Council, or hold any office of trust, " civil or military, or take any grant of lands from the Crown. " This prerogative cannot be delegated by the Crown to anyone, " and should be granted according to the statute 32 Hen. 8. c. 16. " s. 7, with a proviso in the letters patent, that the denizen " shall be obedient to the statutes in force before the making of " that statute, but such proviso does not constitute a condition, " and therefore the denization is not avoided by the denizen " being guilty of a breach of the laws. Denization may be " granted for life, or for years, or to the alien born, and the " heirs of his body, or to the heirs generally, or for particular " purposes and intents, and in certain places and no further, or " upon condition." Letters patent of denization have to issue from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the fee therefore is 18l.³

Status of
denizen.

§ 8. Where the Crown exercises foreign jurisdiction in oriental or more or less uncivilised countries, foreigners are sometimes placed under the protection of the Crown, but the status of such protected persons is very vague and indefinite. To secure them a fair trial they are triable in our courts, and not in the courts of the native country.⁴

Status of
protected
person.

The status of the subject of a native State in India is peculiar, owing to the general suzerainty of the British Crown, and to the rule which does not allow those States to have any foreign diplomatic relations. S. 15 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 37), provides that where any Order

¹ Westlake's *Private International Law*, ed. 3, p. 327; cf. *re Bourgoise* (1889), 41 Ch. Div. 310, C.A.

² Prerogatives of the Crown, p. 15, and Comyn's *Digest*, tit. Alien (D).

³ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1899, p. 1566.

⁴ Cf. Hall's *Foreign Jurisdiction of the Crown*, pp. 142-3, see, e.g., Morocco Order in Council of 1899, art. 11.

in Council made in pursuance of the Act extends to persons enjoying Her Majesty's protection, that expression shall include all subjects of the several princes and States in India (*i.e.* India as opposed to British India).¹

Double
nationality.

§ 9. English law cannot of course operate beyond His Majesty's Dominions, and, however wide the words of a statute may be, it is always to be considered, if possible, as not contemplating any infringement of international law, or affecting the status of foreigners outside the British dominions.² Each country must legislate for its own subjects. It follows, therefore, that a person who, according to English law is a British subject, may, according to the law of some foreign States, be also a subject of that State, and this, theoretically, gives rise to many legal complications. For example, the son of French parents born in England is, according to English law, an English subject, while according to the law of France he is a French subject (*see* Code Napoléon, section 10). English law in the main regards the place of birth, while the laws of most foreign countries look rather to the nationality of the father.³ English law is founded on the feudal principle of allegiance, while foreign law for the most part is founded on the Roman principle of citizenship determined by descent.⁴ But, as Mr. Hall points out, not much practical difficulty arises except through the performance of certain kinds of voluntary acts by the individual in doing which he would follow the law of the country which he preferred; his nationality would only come into play if he stood in need of protection, or if a demand were made for his extradition.⁵ It is, however, obviously convenient that future legislation should, where possible, avoid the creation of double nationality.

Effect on sta-
tus of cession
or conquest.

§ 10. Akin to the question of double nationality are the complications introduced by the acquisition or loss of territory through cession or conquest, or the dissolution of the personal bond where two kingdoms are united under the same Crown. Mr. Westlake thus sums up the law on these questions:—"The cession of British territory or the acknowledgment of its independence causes the loss of their British nationality by

¹ See this question discussed in Hall's *Foreign Jurisdiction of the Crown*, p. 127.

² Harcastle on Statutes, ed. 3, p. 415.

³ See Hall's *Foreign Jurisdiction of the Crown*, p. 60.

⁴ Westlake, *Private International Law*, ed. 3, p. 323.

⁵ Hall's *Foreign Jurisdiction of the Crown*, p. 55.

“ all persons domiciled within it at the date of the cession,
 “ unless they transfer their domicile to some territory which
 “ remains British, either at once, or within the time limited
 “ for that purpose by treaty.¹ While the Crowns of two
 “ countries are held by the same person, the inhabitants of the
 “ two countries are not aliens in the two countries respectively,
 “ but the common nationality is dissolved by the dissolution of
 “ the personal tie.”

§ 11. The law of domicile presents many analogies with the law of nationality, but domicile and nationality are wholly distinct. A Frenchman may be domiciled in England, and his personal status may be affected thereby, while an Englishman may be domiciled in France with the like results.

Status of
 domiciled
 person.

The term “ domicile ” is used rather loosely. Strictly a man is said to be domiciled in the country where he resides with the intention of permanently abiding there; but it sometimes used with reference to any fixed place of residence as opposed to a mere visit. Referring to the term in its strict sense, Mr. Westlake says³:—“ The personal statute or law, with domicile
 “ as its criterion, is applied in England, to some extent or other with
 “ regard to guardianships, the capacity to marry and enter into
 “ other contracts, the effect of marriage on property, the legi-
 “ timation of children by the subsequent marriage of their parents,
 “ the succession to movable property on death, and the transfer of
 “ property not at the time within any territorial jurisdiction.”

Comparing the law of domicile with the law of nationality, it may be noted that the domicile of a child is *primâ facie* the domicile of his father at the time of his birth, that the domicile of a married woman follows the domicile of her husband, and that the domicile of a person under disability cannot be changed by his Act while that disability lasts. But there, for the most part, the analogies cease. Nationality in the main is a question of law; domicile in the main is a question of fact. Apart from statute, a man cannot change his allegiance, for that is a bilateral obligation imposed by law; but he can change his domicile, for that is a question of residence plus the *animus manendi*. So,

¹ Westlake's *Private International Law*, ed. 3, p. 330; *Deo v. Mulcaster* (1826), 5 B. & C. 771.

² Westlake p. 331; *cf.* *Isaacson v. Durant* (1886), 17 Q.B.D. 54, where a person resident in the United Kingdom but born in Hanover before the accession of the Queen, which disunited the two crowns, was held not entitled to vote at a Parliamentary election.

³ *Private International Law*, ed. 3, p. 287.
 49045.

though a man may have a double nationality and owe double allegiance, he can in strictness have only one domicile.¹ Lord Westbury puts the cases as follows²:—"The law of England, and of almost all civilised countries, ascribes to each individual at his birth two distinct legal states or conditions, one by virtue of which he becomes the subject of some particular country, binding him by the tie of natural allegiance, and which may be called his political status; another by virtue of which he has ascribed to him the character of a citizen of some particular country, and as such is possessed of certain municipal rights and subject to certain obligations, which latter character is the civil status or condition of the individual, and may be quite different from his political status. The political status may depend on different laws in different countries, whereas the civil status is governed universally by one single principle, namely, that of domicile, which is the criterion established by law for the purpose of determining civil status. For it is on this basis that the personal rights of the party, that is to say, the law which determines his majority or minority, his marriage, succession, testacy, or intestacy, must depend."

Status of
foreign cor-
poration.

§ 12. The status of a body corporate is determined by analogies, more or less inexact, drawn from the law of natural persons. For the most part, the status of a foreign corporation depends on its domicile, and questions of nationality are wholly irrelevant.³ Obviously, an English corporation doing business in England might consist mainly or wholly of foreign shareholders, and a foreign corporation doing business abroad might consist mainly or wholly of English shareholders, but the nationality of the shareholders and the nationality of the corporation itself could only give rise to practical consequences in the case of war. In time of war, difficult questions may arise as to how far a foreign corporation is to be regarded as an alien enemy. The point was raised and discussed, but by no means decided, in a recent case,⁴ and it is hardly possible at present to formulate any rules on the subject.

¹ See Dicey's *Conflict of Laws*, pp. 79-172; Westlake's *Private International Law*, pp. 284-322; Encyclopædia of the Laws of England, tit. Domicile.

² *Udny v. Udny*, 2 L.R. (1869), Sc. Ap., at p. 457.

³ Cf. Westlake's *Private International Law*, ed. 3, ch.

⁴ *Driefontein Consolidated Gold Mines v. Janson* (1901), 2 K.B., 419, C.A., affirmed A.C. 1902, p. 484.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

Aliens and Naturalization Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate, with amendments, the existing Naturalization Acts and the enactments which put the children born abroad of natural-born British subjects on the footing of natural-born subjects. Amendments of the existing law are shown in italics. In accordance with the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee, the provisions which relate to the re-admission to British nationality of expatriated British subjects have been omitted. It may also be noted that the phrase "statutory alien" has, in consequence, been got rid of.

Clause 1.

This clause reproduces section 2 of the Naturalization Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 14). The first proviso is clearly right. The right of an alien to hold real property in other parts of the King's dominions must clearly depend on the *lex loci rei sitæ*. In the first place, this is the universal rule as to reality; and in the second place, it would be very awkward to give aliens a right to acquire land in fortified possessions, such as Aden and Gibraltar. The third proviso may probably be omitted, as it would be sufficiently covered by the savings annexed to every repeal by section 38 of the Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63).

Capacity of an alien as to property.

Clause 2.

This clause is in the nature of a saving, but it is so important that it seems better to retain it in a separate clause, as was done by section 14 of the Naturalization Act, 1870. The ownership of British ships and of any shares therein is regulated by section 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60).

Saving as to British ships.

Clause 3.

It may be a question whether section 2 of the Naturalization Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 39), should be reproduced as a subsection to this clause. That section was passed to remove doubts as to whether the supplementary convention with the United States dated 13th May 1870 (regarding renunciation of

Power of naturalized aliens to divest themselves of their status in certain cases.

nationality under the convention) was authorised by the Act of 1870. It is not clear what the nature of the doubts was, and the question may require further consideration.

Clause 4.

Trini of
alien.

This clause reproduces section 5 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, with the omission of the words which abolished the jury *de medietate linguæ*. Those words were repealed by a Statute Law Revision Act when they had done their work.

Clause 5.

How British-
born subjects
may cease to
be such.

This clause reproduces section 4 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, but the addition of the words in brackets seems required for uniformity of language with other parts of the Bill.

Clause 6.

Capacity of
British sub-
jects to re-
nounce alle-
giance to His
Majesty.

This clause reproduces the first paragraph of section 6 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, with the substitution of the words "by any voluntary and formal act" for the word "voluntarily." The object of this change, which is recommended by the Inter-Departmental Committee (paragraph 45), is to draw a distinction between loss of nationality by the mere operation of the law of a foreign country and loss of nationality by the conscious and voluntary act of a British subject who desires to expatriate himself. The provisoes to section 6 are omitted to carry out the recommendation of the Committee that no special provision should be made for the repatriation of ex-British subjects. A British subject who has become an alien should be on the same footing as any other alien.

Clause 7.

Secretary of
State may
grant certifi-
cate of na-
turalization.

This clause reproduces the first paragraph of section 7 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, with this modification, namely, that residence or service in any part of His Majesty's dominions is substituted for residence or service in the United Kingdom as a condition of obtaining naturalization.

Clause 8.

Proceedings
to be taken
to obtain
certificate.

This clause reproduces the second paragraph of section 7 of the Naturalization Act, 1870. It seems more convenient to break that section up into separate clauses, as distinct matters are dealt with.

Clause 9.

Subsection (1) is in substitution for the third paragraph of section 7 of the Naturalization Act, 1870. Under that section the effect of naturalization was confined to the United Kingdom. It was at least open to question whether a naturalized person was entitled to British protection abroad, and whether abroad or in the Colonies he had the responsibilities of a British subject. In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, a naturalized person will now, as from the date of his naturalization, have the status of a natural-born subject of His Majesty. It will follow that his children, wherever born, will be British subjects.

Effect of
naturaliza-
tion.

Subsection (2) is perhaps unnecessary, as the words in the Act of Settlement which it is proposed to repeal are probably impliedly repealed by the Act of 1870. If so, it would be sufficient to treat the repeal as consequential, and insert it in the schedule.

Clause 10.

This clause reproduces the fourth paragraph of section 7 of the Naturalization Act, 1870. It may be worth considering whether the power of the Secretary of State should not be extended so as to enable him in cases of doubt to grant a certificate declaring that the applicant is not a British subject. In time of war it might be important to an individual to be able to prove that he was the subject of a neutral nation, and not a British subject. (*See* paragraph 42 of Report.)

Special cer-
tificate in
case of
doubt.

Clause 11.

This clause reproduces the last paragraph of section 7 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, with the substitution of the words "on such terms and conditions as he may think fit" for the words "on the same terms and conditions as if he had not been previously naturalized."

As to aliens
naturalized
before the
Act.

Clause 12.

This clause is new, and gives effect to the recommendation of the Inter-Departmental Committee. The second subsection appears to be required to make the provision effective.

Revocation
of certificate
of naturali-
zation.

Clause 13.

Saving of
allegiance
prior to
expatriation.

This clause reproduces section 15 of the Naturalization Act, 1870.

Clause 14.

National
status of
married
women.

This clause reproduces the first subsection of section 10 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, with a suggested drafting alteration to make it clear that the English Act is not attempting to define the status of a married woman for the purpose of foreign law. (*See* paragraph 49 of Report.)

Clause 15.

Status of
widows.

This clause reproduces in simpler language the first part of subsection (2) of section 10 of the Naturalization Act, 1870. The concluding words are omitted in accordance with the policy of the Committee abolishing the distinction between the repatriation of ex-British subjects and the naturalization of other aliens.

Clause 16.

Status of
divorced
woman.

This clause is new, and is intended to carry out the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee. It is probably declaratory.

Clause 17.

Status of
children.

This clause is new, and is in substitution for subsections (3) to (5) of section 10 of the Naturalization Act, 1870. Under those subsections the nationality of children was complicated with provisions as to residence. The present clause is intended to carry out the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee.

Difficulties sometimes arise as to the status of illegitimate children. Should a clause be added providing that the status of an illegitimate child should be determined by the place of his birth? This seems to be the present law.

Clause 18.

Regulations
to be made
by Secretary
of State.

This clause reproduces section 1 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, as supplemented by section 1 of the Naturalization Oath Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 102), with the following modifications. In the first place, a general power to make rules is conferred on

the Secretary of State, as he will now have to deal with recommendations from abroad. In the second place, express power is given to the Secretary of State to determine by regulations the persons before whom declarations of naturalization and alienage may be made. The Naturalization Act, 1870, prescribed in express terms the persons before whom declarations were to be made and oaths to be taken. The Naturalization Oath Act, 1870, authorised the Secretary of State to prescribe the persons before whom the oath of allegiance might be taken. This, therefore, justifies giving him the same power with respect to declarations. Sub-section (5) of section 11 of the Act of 1870 authorised the Secretary of State to make regulations for the registration of marriages of persons married at any of Her Majesty's embassies or legations. This provision was repealed by section 26 of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 23), and is, therefore, not reproduced here. For the regulations made under the Acts proposed to be repealed, *see* Statutory Rules and Orders Revised, Vol. I., p. 1.

Clause 19.

This clause reproduces section 11 of the Naturalization Act, 1870. It would probably be better to omit the words in brackets, and to insert an express saving for the rules made in previous Acts until annulled. Effect of regulations.

Clause 20.

This clause reproduces the first paragraph of section 12 of the Naturalization Act, 1870. Regulations as to evidence of declarations.

Clause 21.

This clause reproduces the second paragraph of section 12 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, with the omission of the words relating to expatriated widows, which are not now required. Evidence of certificate of naturalization.

Clause 22.

This clause reproduces the third paragraph of section 12 of the Naturalization Act, 1870. Entries in registers.

Clause 23.

This clause reproduces the fifth paragraph of section 12 of the Naturalization Act, 1870. The clause seems unnecessary, as the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 37), appears to apply automatically. *See* section 2 of that Act. Application of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 37 to regulations.

Clause 24.

Penalty on making false declaration.

This clause reproduces section 2 of the Naturalization Oath Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 102).

Clause 25.

Form of oath of allegiance.

This clause reproduces section 9 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, with the exception that the form given is inserted in the Schedule. Having regard to the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 46), which, under certain condition, allow an affirmation to be made instead of an oath; perhaps a form of declaration should be added applicable to the case of persons who are entitled to affirm instead of to take the oath.

Clause 26.

Naturalization of aliens in British dominions outside the United Kingdom.

This clause is new, and is intended to carry out the recommendation of the Inter-Departmental Committee. Subsection (4) raises a point which must be settled one way or the other. When in any British possession there is a Governor and also subordinate Governors, it should be made clear whether the expression "governor" relates only to the supreme governor or whether it includes also the subordinate governors. In India, for example, there are eleven local governments under the Governor-General in Council, and in some cases the officer who represents the Executive Government is of quite subordinate rank. Will the expression "Governor-General" include the High Commissioner in South Africa?

Clause 27.

Power of colonies to legislate with respect to local naturalization.

This clause reproduces section 16 of the Naturalization Act, 1870.

Clause 28.

Definition of natural-born British subject.

This clause is new, but is declaratory except in so far as, in accordance with the recommendation of the Inter-Departmental Committee, it repeals the British Nationality Act, 1772 (13 Geo. 3. c. 21).

Subsection (1). In order to be a natural-born British subject a person must not only be born in His Majesty's dominions, but also in His Majesty's legiance. *Primâ facie*, the terms are co-extensive, but there is a possible exception in the case of a person born in the embassy of a foreign state, or born of alien

enemy parents in British territory, while under hostile occupation. But probably the best plan is to omit any reference to legiance, and to insert in the saving clause a general saving for the ex-territoriality of embassies, and for the status of children of alien enemies. Paragraph (b) represents the effect of 27 Edw. 3. stat. 1, 7 Anne, c. 5, and 4 Geo. 2. c. 21, read subject to modern statutes which recognise the expatriation of British subjects. See Dicey's *Conflict of Laws*, p. 177. Paragraph (c) appears to be declaratory. See Hall's *Foreign Jurisdiction of the Crown*, p. 18.

Subsection. (2) is consequential.

Subsection (3) gets rid of the rule that the grandson of a natural-born British subject born abroad is to be deemed a natural-born British subject. This rule obviously gives rise to many cases of double nationality. Its abrogation would entail no hardship, as the grandson of a British subject who wishes to claim British nationality can always become naturalized.

Clause 29.

Subsection (1) reproduces section 13 of the Naturalization Act, 1870.

Subsections (2) and (3) are declaratory and are required for the purpose of the preceding clause. See *Com. Dig.* tit. Alien (A) and (B), and Calvin's case (1608), 2 State Trials, 559.

Clause 31.

This clause reproduces the definitions contained in section 17 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, so far as required. The definitions which are not reproduced are rendered unnecessary by the Interpretation Act, 1889, or by the alterations in the law proposed to be effected by the Bill.

M. D. C.

November 26, 1902.

SCHEDULE OF REPEALS.

Act.	Subject-Matter.	How dealt with in Bill.
25 Edw. 3. stat. 1.	Statute for those who are born in parts beyond the seas.	Reproduced, cl. 28 (1).
12 & 13 Will. 3. c. 2.	The Act of Settlement -	Words proposed to be repealed impliedly by cl. 9.
7 Anne, c. 5.	Naturalization of Foreign Protestants.	Reproduced, cl. 28 (1).
4 Geo. 2. c. 21	British Nationality -	Reproduced, cl. 28 (1).
13 Geo. 3. c. 21.	British Nationality -	Expressly repealed, cl. 28 (3).
33 & 34 Viet. c. 14.	Naturalization.	
s. 1 -	Short title -	Unnecessary.
s. 2 -	Capacity of alien as to property.	Reproduced, cl. 1.
s. 3 -	Power of naturalized aliens to divest themselves of status.	First paragraph reproduces cl. 3 ; remainder covered by cl. 18.
s. 4 -	How British-born subject may cease to be such.	Reproduced, cl. 5.
s. 5 -	Trial of alien -	Reproduced, cl. 4.
s. 6 -	Capacity of British subject to renounce allegiance.	Reproduced, cl. 6. Proviso omitted, as re-admission to British nationality is to follow ordinary rule.
s. 7 -	Certificates of naturaliza- tion.	Reproduced with amendments, cl. 7-11.
s. 8 -	Certificate of re-admission to British nationality.	Not reproduced. See note to cl. 6.
s. 9 -	Form of oath of allegiance	Reproduced, cl. 25 and Sched. 1.
s. 10 -	Status of married women and infant children.	Reproduced with amendments, cl. 14-17.
s. 11 -	Regulations as to regis- tration.	Reproduced, cl. 18 and 19.
s. 12 -	Regulations as to evidence	Reproduced, cl. 20 to 24.
s. 13 -	Saving as to denizens -	Reproduced, cl. 29 (1).
s. 14 -	Saving as to British ships	Reproduced, cl. 2.
s. 15 -	Saving of allegiance prior to expatriation.	Reproduced, cl. 13.
s. 16 -	Power of colonies to legis- late with respect to local naturalization.	Reproduced, cl. 27.
s. 17 -	Definitions -	Reproduced so far as required, cl. 31.

Act.	Subject-Matter.	How dealt with in Bill.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 14. s. 18 -	Repeals - - -	Spent.
Schedule	Repealed enactments -	Spent.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 102.	Naturalization Oath.	
s. 1 -	Regulations as to oaths of allegiance.	Reproduced, cl. 18.
s. 2 -	Penalty on false declaration.	Reproduced, l. 24.
s. 3 -	Construction and short title.	Unnecessary.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 39.	Naturalization.	
s. 1 -	Short title - -	Unnecessary.
s. 2 -	Confirmation of renunciation of nationality under Convention with United States.	Probably unnecessary.
s. 3 -	Saving as to property of married women before 1870.	Unnecessary ; covered by general savings.
Schedule	Setting-out Convention -	Unnecessary.
58 & 59 Vict. c. 43.	Naturalization.	
s. 1 -	Amendment of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 14. s. 10.	Superseded by cl. 17.
s. 2 -	Short title - -	Unnecessary.

No. 2.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received January 31, 1907.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 30, 1907.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant,* enclosing copies of resolutions respecting naturalisation proposed to be submitted to the forthcoming Colonial Conference by the Governments of New Zealand and of the Cape Colony respectively.

With regard to Resolution IV. of the New Zealand Government, I am to observe that the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1899 to consider certain doubts and difficulties which have arisen in connection with the interpretation of the Naturalisation Act, 1870, expressed themselves unanimously in favour of a uniform system of naturalisation throughout the British Empire. So long, therefore, as the conditions precedent which are required by the New Zealand Government for Imperial Naturalisation do not fall short of those required by the Mother Country, Sir Edward, as at present advised, does not see that any objection can be entertained to their making—should they see fit—their own laws with regard to any special Colonial naturalisation, to be confined to the ambit of New Zealand, less stringent than the conditions of the Imperial Naturalisation Law which will be recognised throughout the Empire.

Even assuming that they could theoretically make the conditions attaching to purely local naturalisation in the Colony more stringent than those attaching to Imperial Naturalisation, the practical advantage of such a proceeding is not apparent, as they would clearly under any scheme of Imperial Naturalisation which they had accepted have to admit to the full privileges of British subjects all persons who had been imperially naturalised either in the United Kingdom or in other parts of the British Dominions.

I am, &c.,

F. A. CAMPBELL.

No. 3.

The GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE to the
SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received February 9, 1907.)

Government House, Cape Town,
January 23, 1907.

My LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, with reference to your Despatch of 14th December last,† a copy of a minute from Ministers, on the question of uniform laws to regulate the Naturalisation of Aliens throughout the British Dominions.

I have, &c.,

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

Enclosure in No. 3.

(MINUTE.)

Prime Minister's Office, Cape Town,
January 21, 1907.

(No. 1/52.)

Ministers have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency the Governor's Minute of the 3rd January 1907, forwarding copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 14th December 1906, on the question of uniform laws to regulate the Naturalisation of Aliens throughout the British Dominions.

In reply, Ministers would invite His Excellency's attention to the terms of their earlier Minute on this question (No. 1/206* of the 11th April 1904), which covered a report on the matter by the Honourable the Attorney-General, in which Ministers entirely concurred.

Without dealing in detail with the clauses of the draft Bill now submitted by Lord Elgin, Ministers would specially state that they have seen no reason to vary their approval of the opinions expressed in paragraph 13 of the Attorney-General's report. Many of the reservations there defined apply to the provisions of this draft Bill.

In replying to the Secretary of State's Despatch, Ministers beg that His Excellency will express their inability to concur, in particular, in Clauses 7, 9, and 26 of the draft Bill.

E. H. WALTON.

No. 4.

The GOVERNOR OF NATAL to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received March 30, 1907.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
March 6, 1907.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your Despatch of the 14th December,† I have the honour to inform you that my Ministers have fully considered the draft Imperial Bill for the consolidation and amendment of enactments relating to aliens and naturalization enclosed therein.

2. In view, however, of the fact that an Act was passed in this Colony as recently as 1905 with the object of making better provision in regard to the naturalization of aliens, which Act was practically based on the concurrence of the South African Colonies, Ministers are not prepared at the present time to consider the question of any revision of the existing legislation as affecting Natal.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

No. 5.

The HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA to the
SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 7.40 p.m., April 15, 1907.)

TELEGRAM.

15th April. No. 48. Referring to my telegram of 18th February, No. 20, and your reply, following received from Lieutenant Governor, Orange River Colony:—

This Government agrees that the subject of naturalization of aliens should be discussed at forthcoming Conference.

* Enclosure to Governor's Despatch of 16th April 1904. Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

† No. 1.

With reference to recommendations of Cape Ministers comprised in paragraph 13 of Attorney-General's report, the Government does not agree that distinctions of colour should be embodied in the Imperial Act, and consequently cannot endorse sub-clauses (B), (C), (D) and (G), but is in accord with (a) and first part of (k). It does not consider (e) and (F) sufficiently important to be necessary, holding that minute distinctions should be as far as possible avoided.

Other points will be dealt with in despatch which follows.

I am not forwarding views of Transvaal Government, as Prime Minister will be present at the Conference.—SELBORNE.

XII.

DOUBLE PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX.**Resolution of Cape Colony.**

“This Conference is of opinion that shareholders, resident in British Colonies, of companies which are already liable to Colonial Income Tax payments, should be exempted from similar taxation in the United Kingdom, and strongly urges His Majesty’s Government to adopt, at the earliest possible date, the legislation necessary to give effect to such exemption.”

No. 1.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received September 28, 1903.)

SIR,

Governor-General, Melbourne,
August 25, 1903.

AT the instance of my Prime Minister, I have the honour to forward, herewith, for your consideration, a copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the General Council of Chambers of Commerce held in Adelaide in June last, on the subject of the payment of double income tax.

I have, &c.

TENNYSON,
Governor-General.

Enclosure in No. 1.

COPY of RESOLUTION passed at a MEETING of the GENERAL COUNCIL of CHAMBERS of COMMERCE in ADELAIDE in JUNE 1903.

“That it is inequitable that income tax be levied in the United Kingdom on profits made in the British Colonies and possessions, upon which income tax has been paid in such Colonies or possessions, and it is equally inequitable that income tax be paid in any British Colony or possession on profits made in the United Kingdom upon which income tax has been paid in the United Kingdom. And that representations be made to the Federal Government to urge the repeal of enactments imposing double income tax on British subjects by the laws of the separate States and Great Britain.”

No. 2.

TREASURY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received October 21, 1903.)

SIR,

Treasury Chambers,
October 20, 1903.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury your letter of the 8th instant* and its enclosures on the subject of the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom, upon income which has already paid income tax in British Colonies or Possessions.

(2) The resolution of the General Council of Chambers of Commerce, held in Adelaide in June last, urges “the repeal of enactments imposing

* Transmitted No. 1.

double Income Tax on British subjects." Upon this suggestion my Lords offer the following observations for the information of Mr. Secretary Lyttelton:—

(3) The income tax in this country is, as its name implies, a *tax upon income* received in the United Kingdom; and it is levied without regard to distinctions based upon either the nature or the locality of the property from which the income arises. It is the *income* which is taxed, and not the property or other source from which the income is derived. The incomes to which the resolution refers are in some cases spent in this country, and my Lords see no injustice in taxing them in the same way, and to the same extent, as other incomes, subject to the same conditions.

(4) Neither does it appear to my Lords to be inequitable that a person who exercises his industry or possesses property in one country and spends the income derived from it in another should be subject to taxation in both. Owing to the circumstances of his position he is *pro tanto* a citizen of two countries, and requires the protection of two Governments. It cannot be admitted that such a person should be exempted from the taxation of the country where he spends his income because he has already been taxed in the country whence he derives it.

(5) Any such concession in the matter of the Income Tax would have to be applied to all the British Colonies and to India; and even were it based upon reciprocal advantages, the arrangement would be practically all on one side; for the amount of income derived by residents in the Colonies and in India from property in the United Kingdom is comparatively insignificant, and consequently the loss to the Imperial Exchequer would be much greater than the sacrifice which the Colonial and Indian Exchequers would be called upon to make.

(6) The loss which would result from the adoption of this proposal would, of course, have to be made good by the imposition of other taxes. My Lords would feel great difficulty in asking Parliament to increase the burden on the general body of the taxpayers in this country merely because some of their number receive their incomes from the Colonies or from India.

(7) Finally, I am to point out that the benefits which would accrue from the proposed exemption would be very unequally distributed. It would apply only to incomes coming from those parts of the Empire in which an Income Tax was levied. But it may be assumed that in Colonies where an Income Tax is not levied, incomes contribute their share of the cost of Government in some other form. Under this proposal the benefit would apply only to incomes derived from countries where an income tax exists. Where there is no such tax, the income remitted to this country would obtain no relief here. The injustice, if any, of the present system would only be replaced by another.

(8) For the reasons above set forth, my Lords regret that they are unable to accept the suggestion made by the Chambers of Commerce.

I am, &c.,
G. H. MURRAY.

No. 3.

MEMORIAL FROM THE AGENTS-GENERAL OF THE
SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES AND THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR CANADA.

(Received from the Agent-General for the Cape, April 28, 1905.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR,

MANY of the duties which are imposed for revenue purposes in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies are, by virtue of the laws imposing them, assessed in respect of the same property, that is, in many cases the same property pays corresponding duties both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Estate duty, duty on transfer of property, and income tax are amongst these duties, and the following illustrations may be given :—

If a man dies domiciled in the United Kingdom possessed of personal or movable property situated abroad, estate duty is payable in respect of that property in the United Kingdom, and a corresponding duty is payable (subject to the exception hereinafter referred to) in respect of it in the Colonies if it is locally situated in a Colony where such duty is payable. This twofold payment of duty, besides the burden it imposes upon the owners of the property, generally necessitates administration to the estate of the deceased being taken out in both the United Kingdom and the Colony, with the consequential delay and expense.

Again, if property situated in a Colony is on sale transferred by document executed within the United Kingdom, "ad valorem" stamp duty is payable in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding that a corresponding duty may be payable in the Colony. Thus shares in a company established in a Colony but having a branch register in the United Kingdom (as is very common with regard, *e.g.*, to Transvaal companies), would be property in respect of which the twofold transfer duty would be payable if such a duty be payable in the Colony in which the company is established.

It is contended on behalf of the Crown that income tax is payable in the United Kingdom in respect of the whole profits of a company whose business or whose main business is carried on in a Colony if the company be established in, or even only managed in, the United Kingdom, and is also payable in respect of the whole profits of a company established in a Colony, but whose business or whose main business is carried on in the United Kingdom, and such of the same profits as are earned in the Colony are generally liable also to income tax in the Colony in which they are earned if there be such a tax there.

We venture to point out that the double incidence of duties, and the delay and expense consequent upon their assessment, are hindrances to business between the United Kingdom and the British Possessions, and the cause of hardship to the peoples of the Empire, and although of course we have not any authority to bind the Possessions we represent to, or even to suggest on their behalf any reductions of, or abatements in, the duties payable therein, yet personally we should be glad if you would cause the whole matter to be inquired into in order to see if some practical simplification of duties, and some course in connection therewith beneficial to the peoples of the Empire, cannot be suggested, and we would remind you that, with regard to Estate Duty, by virtue of the British Finance Act, 1894, section 20, and Orders in Council applicable to many British Possessions, the same property only pays in effect the greater duty, *e.g.*, if the duty on it in the United Kingdom is at the rate of 5 per cent., and in any one of these British Possessions at the rate of 3 per cent., both rates would not be payable, but only 5 per cent. in all, and as this difficulty has been met, some corresponding provision might be made applicable with regard to the other duties above mentioned.

If a small Committee could be appointed, such as the Committees now sitting in connection with the Joint Stock Companies Acts and the incidence relating to English income tax, no doubt valuable information could be supplied to His Majesty's Government, but it is submitted that it is most desirable that a representative or representatives selected from the Agents-General, should sit on such Committee.

We are, &c.

W. P. REEVES. (NEW ZEALAND.)

THOS. E. FULLER. (CAPE.)

ALFRED DOBSON. (TASMANIA.)

H. ALLERDALE GRAINGER. (SOUTH AUSTRALIA.)

J. W. TAVERNER. (VICTORIA.)

WILLIAM ARBUCKLE. (NATAL.)

WALTER JAMES. (WESTERN AUSTRALIA.)

April, 1905.

[Colonial Office Note.—*This was forwarded as a Memorial from the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents-General, but the signatures were not complete.*]

No. 4.

TREASURY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received June 24, 1905.)

Treasury Chambers,

June 23, 1905.

SIR,

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before them (1) Mr. Cox's letter of the 4th ultimo, transmitting, by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a memorial* from the High Commissioner of Canada and the Agents-General for the Australian States, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and New Zealand, suggesting the appointment of a committee to inquire into the imposition of income tax and other duties on the same incomes or properties both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies; and (2) Mr. Lucas's letter of the 3rd instant† enclosing a letter from the Royal Colonial Institute in a similar sense.

In reply, I am to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Lyttelton that my Lords do not think that any useful purpose would be served by the appointment of a Departmental Committee to discuss the question raised in the above correspondence. The subject might perhaps be discussed with advantage at the approaching Colonial Conference; but so long as the present financial condition of the Empire as a whole remains unchanged it would obviously be inequitable, as well as impossible, to declare property free from the income tax to which it is subject under the general law of Great Britain merely on the ground that it had already been taxed for other and entirely local purposes in a Colony with a completely independent fiscal system. Moreover, any such procedure would be bound to create inequalities between Colonies which raise their revenues partly by means of an income tax and those which do not have recourse to such a measure.

My Lords are of opinion that no hardship can be said to arise under the present conditions. It is only if the same property were to be taxed twice over for the *same* purpose by the authorities in different parts of the Empire that a legitimate grievance could be held to exist.

I am, &c.,

E. W. HAMILTON.

No. 5.

TREASURY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received July 31, 1905.)

Treasury Chambers,

July 29, 1905.

SIR,

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had under their consideration your letter of the 10th instant, suggesting the appointment of a small Committee to consider the representation of the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents-General for the other self-governing Colonies respecting the imposition of income tax, &c. on the same incomes or properties both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies.

In reply, I am directed to state that, though my Lords are unwilling to run counter to the wishes of Mr. Secretary Lyttelton in the matter, they remain of opinion that no useful purpose could be served by the appointment of a Committee such as that proposed in the letter under reply. They would remind the Secretary of State for the Colonies that no reply has as yet been received from the Agents-General to the arguments brought forward by this office in defence of the present system of taxation, which are, my Lords believe, conclusive against the Colonial contention.

* No. 3.

† Not printed.

Unless these arguments can be met and refuted, their Lordships must adhere to their present attitude. Hitherto no attempt has been made to reply to them, and their Lordships think that under these circumstances the appointment of a Committee would be useless.

I am, &c.,

E. W. HAMILTON.

No. 6.

The GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE to the
SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received November 4, 1905.)

SIR,

Government House, Cape Town,
October 12, 1905.

I FORWARD a Minute from Ministers pointing out, in connection with the correspondence which has passed on the subject of taxation in England of incomes liable to income tax in the Colonies, that it is unjust that Colonial shareholders residing in the Colony should have to pay income tax to the Treasury of the United Kingdom upon incomes earned and spent in the Colony.

2. The last letter which has passed on this subject appears to be the Colonial Office letter of the 18th August addressed to the Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope. I submit that the present contention of Ministers appears to me to deserve consideration.

I have, &c.

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

Enclosure in No. 6.

MINISTERS to GOVERNOR.

Prime Minister's Office, Cape Town,
September 26, 1905.

(Minute No. 1/583.)

WITH reference to the reply of the Lords of the Treasury to the representations from the Colonial Governments on the subject of the imposition of income tax in the United Kingdom upon incomes liable to tax in the Colonies, Ministers have the honour to point out that they do not at present raise the question of the justice of the taxation of all incomes enjoyed by residents in the United Kingdom, whether such incomes have paid a tax in the Colonies or not, though the taxation by the Colonies of the incomes of residents in the Colonies which are derived from the United Kingdom has been objected to.

The point, however, which Ministers desire to draw attention to is the taxation of the profits of Colonial companies which may have an office in the United Kingdom. Residents in the United Kingdom would necessarily pay double income tax, namely, a Colonial tax plus the Home tax, and it may be argued that this is just. It is, however, undoubtedly unjust that Colonial shareholders residing in the Colony should have to pay income tax upon such income as they derive from such companies to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. Ministers argue that incomes earned in this Colony and spent in this Colony cannot justly be taxed in the United Kingdom, and if the Lords of the Treasury are prepared to relieve Colonial shareholders under such circumstances, the main case on behalf of the Colonies would be met.

T. W. SMART.

No. 7.

TREASURY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received December 19, 1905.)

Treasury Chambers,
December 18, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Lucas's letter of the 13th ultimo, transmitting, by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a despatch* from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope on the subject of the incidence of British income tax on the profits of Colonial companies having offices in the United Kingdom.

In the Minute of the Cape Ministers, of which a copy accompanies the Governor's despatch, it is held to be unjust that residents in the Colony should be subject to the tax upon income derived by them from the profits of Colonial companies which "may have an office in the United Kingdom." I am to point out, however, that the mere fact of a Colonial company which carries on its business outside the United Kingdom having an office situated in the United Kingdom would not render its profits liable to assessment to income tax. Presumably the Minute has reference to cases where a company, while carrying on operations outside the United Kingdom, has its true seat of direction and control situated in the United Kingdom. In such circumstances the company is in fact a company carrying on business in the United Kingdom, and, however extensive may be its operations outside the United Kingdom, to exempt it on that account from liability to assessment would be an invasion of the fundamental principles on which the British income tax is based.

My Lords regret therefore that they are unable to hold out any hope of an amendment of the law so as to afford relief from the incidence of the tax in such circumstances.

I am, &c.

E. W. HAMILTON.

No. 8.

The GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE to the
SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received September 8, 1906.)

*(Extract.)*Government House, Cape Town,
August 16, 1906.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of 23rd December 1905,† and previous correspondence on the subject of the imposition of the British income tax upon the profits of Colonial companies having offices in the United Kingdom, I transmit, for your information, a copy of a resolution which was passed without a division at the sitting of the Cape House of Assembly on 14th August, expressing the regret of the House at the action of the Imperial Government in the matter.

2. I understand that the question is likely to be brought up at the meeting of the Colonial Conference.‡

* * * * *

I have, &c.

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

Enclosure in No. 8.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 14th August 1906.

* * * * *

22. Mr. Merriman moved, as an unopposed motion, seconded by Mr Fremantle:—

“That this House regrets the action of the Imperial Government in levying income tax on companies which originated in South Africa, and which to all intents and purposes are South African undertakings; and they desire most respectfully to point out that such procedure may have far-reaching consequences prejudicial to the best interests of the Empire.”

After discussion, the motion was put and agreed to.

No. 9.

TREASURY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received November 12, 1906.)

Treasury Chambers,
November 10, 1906.

SIR,

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before them Mr. Graham's letter of the 27th September* enclosing, by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a resolution of the Cape House of Assembly in opposition to the levy of British income tax on the profits of South African companies whose seat of direction is in the United Kingdom.

In reply, their Lordships direct me to express their regret that they cannot entertain any proposal for the fundamental alteration of the principles of the Income Tax law of this country, such as would be required to give effect to the wishes of the Cape Assembly.

My Lords note the statement in the despatch from the Governor of the Cape Colony that the question is likely to be brought up for discussion at the Colonial Conference.

I am, &c.,
E. W. HAMILTON.

* Forwarding No. 8.

XIII.

IMPERIAL STAMP CHARGES ON COLONIAL BONDS.

Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia.

“That in order to encourage investment in Colonial Bonds it is desirable that the Stamp Charges imposed in the United Kingdom should be reduced.”

TREASURY MEMORANDUM.

No statement is furnished of any reason for reducing the British stamp duty on these documents, except that which is contained in the Resolution, namely, that the reduction of duty would encourage British investment in Colonial securities.

The same proposal was put forward by the Commonwealth Government for discussion at the Conference of 1902. At the meeting on 1st August 1902, Sir Edmund Barton explained that he was not in a position to proceed with the Resolution, because he was awaiting information. But he added that in view of the difficulty the Imperial Government must find in giving any substantial Customs preference to the Colonies, a reduction of our stamp duties in their favour might be a feasible consideration. The projected discussion at that Conference did not take place.

A Memorandum* prepared by the Board of Inland Revenue was laid before the Conference of 1902, setting forth the nature and the history of the stamp duties on Colonial bonds (both Government and municipal). The facts of the case remain unaltered, so the description then given is here repeated.

“1. Colonial Government Bonds.

“These securities, together with foreign securities, were first brought into charge to stamp duty by the Act 25 Vict. c. 22., the charge of 2s. 6d. per cent. on the amount secured being confined to those securities which were made or the interest payable in the United Kingdom. By the Act 34 & 35 Vict. c. 4., the charge was extended to those securities which were assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom.

“In 1885, when the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51., whereby all securities transferable by delivery were made chargeable with the duty of 10s. per cent., came into operation, these securities were specially excepted from the higher rate of duty, and remained, and are still, within the 2s. 6d. per cent. rate, whether transferable by delivery or otherwise. It will be thus seen that they are placed in a more favourable position as regards duty than similar securities of a foreign Government, or even the English municipal corporation bonds transferable by delivery, which fall within the 10s. per cent. rate. Possibly these securities may be liable to duty in the issuing colony, but that objection applies equally to all instruments, and the revenue laws of one country are not taken notice of by the revenue laws of another.

“2. Colonial Municipal Bonds (Corporation or Company).

“These securities are chargeable in the same way as those of English corporations or companies, namely, if transferable by delivery, 1s. for every 10l. or fractional part of 10l. secured; if transferable otherwise than by delivery, 2s. 6d. per cent.

“In connection with this question, it may be useful to point out that under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, now represented by section 114 of the Stamp Act, 1891, the Government of Canada or other colony may pay a composition duty for the duty on the transfers of stock issued by the colony, which is inscribed in books kept in the United Kingdom, and so free from the duty of 10s. per cent., all transfers of stock included in the payment.

* See page 145 of [Cd. 1299].

“The rate of composition is 1s. 3d. for every 10l., or any fraction of 10l. of the nominal amount of stock inscribed at the date of the compositions, with the addition—

- (a) when the period of redemption exceeds 60 years, and does not exceed 100 years, of 3d. for every 10l. or fraction of 10l. ;
- (b) when the period exceeds 100 years, or no period is fixed, of 6d. for every 10l. or fraction of 10l.”

It will be observed that the stamp duties are of two classes—

- A. Those falling to be paid on creation or issue of securities ; and
- B. Those falling to be paid on transfer of securities.

It is only the duties in Class B. that can have an influence in encouraging or discouraging investment ; for those in Class A. fall upon the authority which created or issues a security, and not upon the person who invests in the security. Therefore, to relieve from them would encourage creation and issue, not investment. Already Colonial Governments are placed in a position of advantage as regards such charges.

With respect to the duties in Class B., Colonial Governments are already in a position to give every encouragement to investment by compounding for transfer duty under section 114 of the Act of 1891. Similarly, municipal or other corporations may compound under section 115. Thus it is already possible to free from all stamp charges, so far as the investor is concerned, and it is not apparent what more is required. It can hardly be suggested that the cost of franking should fall upon the Imperial Government; and not on the issuers of securities.

Another matter which in the opinion of the Treasury should not be lost sight of in consideration of this question is the effect produced by the action of the Imperial Parliament in admitting Colonial stocks to the category of trustee investments in this country by the Colonial Stock Act, 1900. The Colonial Governments had long pressed for that concession, which the British Government had been obliged to withhold, not from any want of willingness to give effect to the wishes of the Colonies, but out of regard to practical difficulties which for the time appeared insuperable. When a method of dealing with those difficulties was devised, Parliament readily gave effect to the proposal by the Act of 1900. The Colonial Governments are in the best position to judge what has been the effect of that enactment in increasing the British demand for their stocks, and enabling them to withstand the causes which in recent years have tended towards severe depression in the prices of all high-class securities. The Treasury, for their part, cannot but recognise that the admission of so large a quantity of Colonial Government stocks to compete with British Consols in the field of trustee investments has operated, in combination with other causes, to produce the marked depression in the price of Consols.

In illustration, a comparison may be made of the relative changes in the prices of Consols and a few Colonial Government stocks between the end of February 1900 and the end of February 1907 :—

	February 1900.	February 1907.
Consols	100½	87
New South Wales 3 per cent. Inscribed	100	89½
New Zealand 3 per cent. Inscribed	96	89½
Canada 3 per cent. Loan	101	99
Cape Colony 3½ per cent. Consolidated Inscribed	103	95

It is true that in the interval the interest on Consols has been reduced from 2¾ to 2½ per cent. But that reduction, which took effect in 1903, had been provided for by Act in 1888, and was already allowed for by investors in 1900. While Consols remain at their present level, the time cannot be considered opportune for the British Government to concede more advantageous terms to the securities even of British Colonies in competing for the favour of the British investor.

March 1907.

XIV.

PROFITS ON SILVER COINAGE.Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia.

“That the profit on silver coined for the Colonies be credited to the Colonies in respect of which it is gained.”

TREASURY MEMORANDUM.

The claim of certain Colonies to share in the Mint profits on the silver coins supplied for their use has been under discussion at intervals for several years. The Treasury has always held that no consideration of the benefit derived by the Imperial Exchequer from these profits should be allowed to stand in the way of a fair settlement, if means could be devised of meeting the claim of the Colonies without danger of disturbance to our currency system. But the negotiations have always fallen through in face of the practical difficulties encountered, as in determining the proportions in which the profits should be distributed, how over-issues for the sake of profit should be prevented, and how the Colonies should be charged with their due share of liability for the upkeep or, in case of need, for the ultimate redemption of the coins on which they have secured the profits.

In view of the intention of the Commonwealth Government to raise the question at the approaching Conference, the Treasury has again given it full consideration. The result has not been to provide any satisfactory solution of these difficulties, but rather to indicate that such a solution is unlikely to be reached, because the difficulties arise not out of administrative methods but out of the fundamental principles of a token coinage.

The difference between the bullion value and the coined value of silver is commonly described as profit, but that description requires a good deal of qualification. If the Government could issue a silver coin from the Mint in exchange for the quantity of gold, which it has been decreed to represent, and could then divest itself of responsibility for the future of the coin, the difference between the two values would constitute a real profit. But the Government which issues the coin must bear the cost of its renovation from the effects of wear and tear so long as it remains in circulation, and if circumstances should ever arise to require its withdrawal from circulation the liability would rest upon the Government to redeem it at its face value. The fulfilment of this latter obligation would entail a cost equal to the profit originally received, assuming the gold-price of silver to have remained unchanged since the date of issue of the coin, while, if the value of silver had in the meantime undergone a further fall, the Government might find itself liable for a sum considerably exceeding that profit.

The holders of British token coins have no statutory right to demand the conversion of those coins into gold. The absence of that right is unimportant so long as the issue is carefully managed and the supply of the coins is adjusted to the requirements of the community. It is only by strict observance of that condition that the coins can be kept in circulation at more than twice their worth in gold, without any guarantee of redemption. Any change which might impair the control of the central Government and bring about over-issue would compel that Government to choose between the alternatives of redeeming the surplus coins or submitting to the evils of a depreciated currency.

Currency systems are not permanent. The present British system is less than a century old. In the event of any future change the holders of our token coins would look to the British Government, as the issuer of those coins, to protect them against loss.

As the Government which issues overvalued coins incurs a liability proportional to the benefit derived from the profits of issue, it would appear that on strict financial principles the profits should be treated as a capital asset, and not as current revenue. The case is analogous to that of an issue of currency notes, the coins being in effect promises to pay, stamped not on paper but on metal of comparatively small value. This principle was recognised in the case of Cyprus a few years ago, when a local subsidiary coinage was substituted for the British tokens formerly in use. The profits of issue of the Cyprus tokens were carried to a capital account and invested, the income from the investments being treated as revenue. In the finance of the United Kingdom the distinction between capital and income is not rigidly observed. Much expenditure on objects of a capital nature is discharged out of annual revenue, and accordingly it is permissible to treat as revenue some receipts which a more scientific finance would classify as capital. If, however, the question of diverting a portion of the coinage receipts had to be entertained, it is possible that Parliament might insist upon the adoption of the stricter view. It might be required that the profits should be applied either to the reduction of debt or to the formation of a capital fund, to be held against the liability on account of token coins; the income from the investments of the fund would be charged with the expenses of upkeep of the token coins and also of the gold coinage, on which the tokens are dependent; any residue of income remaining would be available to be shared with the Colonies making use of British tokens.

His Majesty's Government does not issue token coins for the sake of profit. If that were done, if the Government could be represented as exploiting the currency needs of the Colonies for its own benefit, the claim of the Colonies to a share in the profit would be irresistible. But the profit, with its attendant liability, has come unsought. No Government with a large silver currency in circulation can view complacently the dislocation between the values of gold and silver which has taken place in the last 30 years. Against their will these Governments have been forced into the position which in earlier times rulers created for themselves by the deliberate debasement of the currency. The greater the immediate profits of issue, the more stringently must the precautions against over-issue be applied, if the evils of redundancy are to be escaped. Some of our Crown Colonies having subsidiary coinages of their own have already been forcibly reminded of this fact. And in the case of other Colonies it has been found that, even under our present system, over-issues of British tokens cannot wholly be avoided. Owing to the exaggerated value which the natives of some regions place upon new silver coins, the pressure for fresh supplies is apt to lead to issues in excess of the normal requirements of trade. There can be little doubt that the inconvenience thus occasioned would be seriously increased if the Colonial Governments concerned had the additional incentive of the profit on the manufacture of the coins.

Whatever may be the ultimate advantage to the Imperial Exchequer of the issue of token coins, that advantage is not gained at the expense of the Colonies which make use of the coins. A Colony which adopts the British subsidiary coins obtains a currency which is regulated and kept in order without either trouble or expense to the Colonial Government. The efficiency of this currency for the purposes of the Colony does not depend upon the cost at which the Home Government is able to supply it. It is the action of the British Government which enables the coins to be maintained in circulation at a value exceeding their cost of production. The Government of a Colony might indeed by injudicious action render the management of the currency more difficult; but it is not called upon to contribute to that management further than by limiting its own demands to the amount of its actual requirements.

As the British Government does not issue its token coins for profit, no obstacle would be placed in the way of any Colony which may decide that the balance of advantage is in favour of instituting a subsidiary coinage of its own. The case for uniformity in different portions of the Empire is less strong in regard to subsidiary coins than it is in regard to the standard coin. Sentiment counts for something in the matter; but the main reason for a Colony making use of the British token coins is the advantage of having

a currency supplied ready for its use without the cares of control and management. If any Colony thinks that advantage less important than the freedom to dispose of the profits, coupled with the liabilities which they entail, it cannot be said that any practical inconvenience of serious moment would result from the adoption of that course. A subsidiary coinage is essentially local in its operation; the facilities of trading and other intercourse between the Mother country and the Colonies are not in any appreciable degree affected by the use of the same subsidiary coins in both. The only condition that the British Government would desire to attach to such a change, when it is proposed, would be that the withdrawal of silver coins already in circulation should be effected with care, so as not to cause disturbance to the sterling currency in other quarters.

The Treasury regulations for the supply of British token coins to the Colonies afford every convenience to the Colonial Governments which is compatible with the preservation of the central control. The cost of conveyance of the coins to the Colonies is borne on the Mint Vote, and also the cost of returning to this country for restoration the coins withdrawn as worn.

In a recent despatch the Commonwealth Government has claimed that the cost of restoring the worn gold coins in Australia should similarly be borne by the home Government. Under the Coinage Act, 1889, which provided for the withdrawal at Government expense of light gold coins issued before the reign of Queen Victoria, arrangements were made for receiving such coins in Australia at the Sydney and Melbourne Branches of the Mint, and for their transmission from certain other Colonies to the Bank of England. The Coinage Act, 1891, now makes permanent provision for the exchange of gold coins, issued after the accession of Queen Victoria, which have been reduced below the prescribed limits of weight by fair wear and tear. The Coinage Fund, on which is charged the cost of making good the deficiency in weight of such coins, has been provided by issues out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. The charges hitherto incurred for making good the loss of weight on these coins under the Coinage Act, 1891, amount to upwards of 700,000*l.* Hitherto the operations under that Act have been confined to light gold coins tendered for exchange at the Bank of England, and no special provision has been made for the withdrawal of the light coins circulating in the Colonies. In view, however, of the relation between the gold coinage and the subsidiary token coins, it may fairly be argued that the Exchequer, which receives the profit on the token coins issued to the Colonies, should provide for the restoration of the British gold coins as well as of the token coins circulating in those Colonies. Accordingly, the Treasury propose to consider regulations for facilitating the withdrawal of light gold coins from those Colonies in which British tokens are in use through the Branch Mints in Australia, or by their transmission to the London Mint.

March 1907.

XV.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia.

“That the Imperial Government be requested to appoint a Royal Commission, which would include representatives of the Colonies to take evidence and consider the advisableness of establishing a system of Decimal Coinage applicable to the whole Empire.”

TREASURY MEMORANDUM.

The proposals for reconstituting the coinage of the United Kingdom on a decimal basis have been the subject of several inquiries.

In 1841 the Commissioners who were appointed to consider the restoration of the standards of weight and measure after the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament reported in favour of the adoption of a decimal system of coinage. A second Commission appointed for the same purpose in 1843 concurred in the recommendation of their predecessors. In 1847 a motion was made in the same sense in the House of Commons, which led to the coining of the florin as a possible first step towards a decimal system. In 1853 a Select Committee of the House of Commons considered the question and concurred in the recommendations of the previous Commissions.

It fell to Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1854, to deal with these recommendations on behalf of the Government. He admitted that the inquiries had shown agreement in favour of the proposal among those who had studied the question; but the Government had to consider chiefly the masses of the community whose habits of life would be interfered with, and they were not satisfied that public opinion was ripe for such a change.

In the following year the subject was again debated in the House of Commons, and the Government took the same line—that a change affecting so deeply the interests of the poorer classes should not be entered upon without much more investigation than had yet been given to it. Accordingly, with the object of approaching the question from the business point of view rather than from the scientific point of view, which had been represented on previous Commissions, a small Royal Commission was appointed in 1855, consisting of Lord Monteagle of Brandon, Lord Overstone, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard. Their inquiry continued until 1859, when the final report was presented, signed by Lord Overstone and Mr. Hubbard, Lord Monteagle having shortly before resigned his seat on the Commission. The joint conclusions arrived at by the two Commissioners were embodied in the following paragraphs, which are here quoted in full:—

“1. That the circumstances under which decimal coinage has been introduced in foreign countries, although affording both instruction and warning to us, differ in many important respects from those which exist in this country, and therefore no safe conclusions for our guidance can be drawn from the examples, more or less satisfactory, of other countries.

“2. That there appears to be no approach to unanimity of opinion, on the question of the introduction of decimal coinage, in the commercial or other classes of the community.

“3. That it is very difficult to come to any useful conclusion as to the merits of the decimal principle in the abstract.

“Distinct and peculiar difficulties attend each separate form in which it has been proposed to introduce the decimal principle into the coinage of the country. A decimal coinage founded on the penny necessarily ejects

“ the pound sterling, whilst a decimal coinage founded on the pound must involve all the inconveniences attending the abandonment of the penny.

“ 4. That although many important advantages would attend a decimal coinage founded on the penny, as compared with the pound and mil scheme, yet that a coinage which necessarily involves the disturbance of the pound sterling would, in the present state of public feeling, be unadvisable, and, in fact, impracticable.

“ 5. That the pound and mil scheme is the only form in which, under the present state of public feeling in this country on the question, the introduction of the decimal principle into our coinage can be contemplated with any reasonable probability of sufficient support.

“ 6. That as regards paper calculations there appears to be a preponderance of advantage on the side of decimal coinage, but the extent of the superiority in that respect may be the subject of much difference of opinion.

“ 7. That as regards the comparative convenience of our present coinage and of the pound and mil scheme, for the reckonings of the shop and the market, and for mental calculations generally, the superiority rests with the present system, in consequence, principally, of the more convenient divisibility of 4, 12, and 20, as compared with 10, and the facility for a successive division by two, that is, for repeated halving, in correspondence with the natural and necessary tendency to this mode of subdividing all material things, and with the prevalence of binary steps in the division of our weights and measures.

“ 8. That as regards the comparative convenience of the coins provided by the rival systems, the advantage appears to rest with our present coinage.

“ 9. That the particular form of decimal coinage proposed as the pound and mil scheme cannot be looked upon as a well-assured or demonstrated improvement on our present coinage; but must rather be considered as an experiment of very doubtful result, accompanied, beyond all question, by many serious transitional difficulties.

“ 10. That these difficulties are partly of a moral character arising from the violent disturbance of established usages and habits, especially amongst the uneducated classes, which are the least qualified to comprehend, and the least disposed to acquiesce in, such disturbance of their customary course of acting and thinking; and partly of a mechanical character, arising from the non-interchangeability of the old and the new coins.

“ 11. That the advantages in calculation and account-keeping anticipated from a decimal coinage may, to a great extent, be obtained without any disturbance of our present coinage, by a more extensive adoption of the practice now in use at the National Debt Office, and in the principal assurance offices, viz., of reducing money to decimals, performing the required calculation in decimals, and then restoring the result to the present notation.

“ 12. That, duly weighing the foregoing considerations, it does not appear desirable, under existing circumstances, while our weights and measures remain as at present, and so long as the principle on which their simplification ought to be founded is undetermined, to disturb the established habits of the people with regard to the coins now in use, by a partial attempt to introduce any new principle into the coinage alone.”

This weighty pronouncement may be considered to have disposed of the question for the last fifty years so far as the United Kingdom is concerned. In the meantime, Associations founded for the purpose have done their best to arouse public feeling in favour of the decimalisation of the coinage, and representations have from time to time been made to Government in the matter. But it does not appear that their efforts have been attended with much success, and it remains as true to-day as it was in 1859, that there is no such approach to unanimity of opinion in the commercial or other classes of the community as would justify the Government in taking action.

The Treasury are of opinion, therefore, that it would be inadvisable for His Majesty's Government to accede to the request that a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider the question of a decimal system of coinage for the British Empire. On the practical merits of any decimal system as

compared with the existing system, for the purposes of the United Kingdom, it is unlikely that such a Commission could add anything of importance to the mass of information compiled by the Commissioners of 1859, the results of which are embodied in the conclusions already quoted. As regards the general attitude of the British public to the question the Government is in at least as good a position to judge as the proposed Commission would be. In such circumstances it is considered that the appointment of a Commission would give rise to needless apprehension and disturbance without any prospect of influencing action so far as this country is concerned.

March 1907.

XVI.

METRIC SYSTEM.Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia.

That the following Resolution passed in 1902 be again considered:—

“That it is advisable to adopt the Metric System of Weights and Measures for use within the Empire, and the Governments represented at this Conference will recommend the same to their respective Governments for adoption as soon as convenient.”

That however, the Conference is of opinion that it is desirable that when the change to the Metric System is made, it should be simultaneous throughout the Empire.

(See page 7 of this volume: “Notes as to action taken in pursuance of Resolutions and Results of Colonial Conference of 1902.”)

BOARD OF TRADE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received March 28, 1907.)

Board of Trade (Standards Department),
Old Palace Yard, S.W.,

March 28, 1907.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant,* on the question of the adoption of the Metric System of Weights and Measures in the Empire, and to the resolution on the subject which will be submitted to the Colonial Conference on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, I am directed by the Board of Trade to make the following observations for Lord Elgin's consideration.

The Board take the view that while, on the one hand, it would be impossible for many years to come to enforce the universal adoption of the Metric System in the United Kingdom, such partial enforcement as might at the present time be effected would be attended with greater inconvenience and hardship than the ultimate advantages of the change could be held to justify.

It is evident that in existing circumstances several important trades would have to be exempted from the operation of any measure making the use of the Metric System compulsory. The cotton trade is a conspicuous instance; and extensive exemptions would probably also be necessary in the engineering trades. Further, the foreign trade of the country in general is carried on to so large an extent with countries that have not adopted the Metric System that it would certainly be necessary to restrict the application of the measure to the home trade.

On the other hand to abolish the use of the existing denominations in the retail trade would be a matter of the greatest difficulty, and might inflict considerable hardship on the poorer classes. Large sums of money would have to be spent by retailers in buying new weights and measures; while it is evident that, until the new denominations became familiar to all, the purchaser would be frequently liable to overcharge or fraud.

In the absence, therefore, of a general and effective demand for the compulsory introduction of the Metric System, the Board do not feel that

* Forwarding Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia for observations.

His Majesty's Government would be justified at present in supporting so drastic a proposal for the sake of advantages that must, to some extent, be regarded as remote.

It was suggested, in the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the 22nd instant, on the motion for the second reading of Mr. Strauss's Bill, that the manufacturers and traders of the country should themselves institute an inquiry into the whole question. Mr. Lloyd George welcomed the suggestion, and added that, until, as a result of such an inquiry, those mainly interested had arrived at a common agreement, and were ready to accept the change, it would be premature for Parliament to attempt any measure of compulsion.

I have, &c.

HERBERT JEKYLL.

XVII.

QUESTION OF JUDICIAL APPEALS.

(1) Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia.

“That it is desirable to establish an Imperial Court of Appeal.”

(2) Resolution of Cape Colony.

“This Conference, recognising the importance to all parts of the Empire of the maintenance of the Appellate jurisdiction of His Majesty the King in Council, desires to place upon record its opinion—

“(1) That in the interests of His Majesty’s subjects beyond the seas it is expedient that the practice and procedure of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council be definitely laid down in the form of a code of rules and regulations.

“(2) That in the codification of the rules, regard should be had to the necessity for the removal of anachronisms and anomalies, the possibility of the curtailment of expense, and the desirability of the establishment of courses of procedure which would minimise delays.

“(3) That, with a view to the extension of uniform rights of appeal to all Colonial subjects of His Majesty, the various Orders in Council, Instructions to Governors, Charters of Justice, Ordinances and Proclamations upon the subject of the Appellate jurisdiction of the Sovereign should be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the desirability of equalising the conditions which gave right of appeal to His Majesty.

“(4) That much uncertainty, expense, and delay would be avoided if some portion of His Majesty’s prerogative to grant special leave to appeal in cases where there exists no right of appeal were, under definite rules and restrictions, delegated to the discretion of the local courts.”

No. 1.

PRIVY COUNCIL to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received March 8, 1907.)

Appeals to His Majesty in Council.

SIR,

Privy Council Office, Downing Street,
London, S.W., March 7, 1907.

I HAVE now received instructions which enable me to deal with Mr. H. Bertram Cox's letter to me in the above matter of the 7th January last.*

1. With respect to the Resolution proposed to be submitted to the Colonial Conference by the Government of Australia, advocating the establishment of an Imperial Court of Appeal, I am to say that the Lord President proposes to consult with the Secretary of State and the Lord Chancellor thereon.

2. As regards the Resolutions of the Government of Cape Colony for submission to the same Conference, I have to make the following observations:—

Nos. 1 and 2 propose the consolidation and amendment of the Rules regulating Privy Council Practice, regard being had to the removal of obsolete elements, curtailment of expense, and minimising delay. On this point, I am to ask you to be good enough to direct the attention of the Secretary of State to paragraph 11 (a) of the "General Notes" referred to below.

As to No. 3, which suggests apparently the consolidation of all Orders in Council, Charters, &c. relating to the Appellate Jurisdiction of His Majesty in Council, and No. 4, by which it is proposed that a wider discretion should be given to the Colonial Court as to the admission of Appeals to His Majesty in Council, I have to ask you also to draw notice to paragraphs 11 (b) and 10, respectively, of the same "General Notes."

3. With reference to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Mr. Cox's letter, I have further to invite attention to the "General Notes" (above alluded to), prepared in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council, and submitted for approval to the Lord Chancellor and other Lords of the Judicial Committee on the various Memoranda, from certain of the self-governing Colonies, relating to Appeals to His Majesty in Council, which have from time to time been transmitted to me from the Colonial Office for the information and observations of their Lordships. Their Lordships trust that the Secretary of State will recognise their desire to give full weight to the objections or suggestions made in the Memoranda as to the Practice and Procedure in these Appeals.

I am also desired to say that their Lordships will be happy to co-operate, so far as may be within their province, in any steps which may be taken with the view of facilitating and expediting the hearing of Appeals to His Majesty in Council, and of reducing the expense as far as is compatible with all the circumstances connected with such Appeals.

As explained, however, in paragraph 4 of the "General Notes," their Lordships have no control over an Appeal until the Record arrives in the Privy Council; and consequently it rests with the authorities in a Colony, by a Code of Procedure, Rules of Court, or otherwise, as they may be advised, to provide that unnecessary expense is not incurred by a Record being burdened with irrelevant matter, and that the Record is transmitted to England within a reasonable time after the date of Judgment or Order appealed from.

I am, &c.,

E. S. HOPE,
Registrar of the Privy Council.

P.S.—I hope shortly to transmit the separate paper† as to solicitors' costs referred to at the end of paragraph 1 of the "General Notes."—E. S. H.

* Forwarding for observations the resolutions of the Commonwealth of Australia and Cape Colony.

† Enclosure in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 1.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

GENERAL NOTES ON MEMORANDA FROM CERTAIN OF THE
SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES, RELATING TO APPEALS TO
HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL, TRANSMITTED TO THE REGISTRAR
OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE FOR
THE INFORMATION AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE
LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

SUMMARY.

The principal points on which objections have been taken, or suggestions made, as to the existing Practice, Rules, Orders in Council, Charters, &c., regulating Appeals to His Majesty in Council, may be grouped as follows :—

1. Employment of English Solicitors in Canadian Appeals, and the question of Solicitors' costs generally in Appeals to His Majesty in Council.
2. Appearance Orders.
3. Printing of Records.
4. Alleged delay in Privy Council proceedings.
5. Petitions for special leave to appeal.
6. Expense of Appeals.
7. "Petition of Appeal."
8. "Cases."
9. Control of Colonial Courts over proceedings up to date of admission of Appeal or despatch of Record.
10. Wider discretion to Colonial Courts as to the admission of Appeals to His Majesty in Council.
11. Consolidation and Amendment of (a) Rules regulating Privy Council Practice; and (b) Orders in Council, Charters, Ordinances, Proclamations, &c., relating to Appellate Jurisdiction of His Majesty in Council.

Before dealing with the specific objections and suggestions as to the existing Practice of the Privy Council, it may be desirable to point out that that Practice is designed to meet the requirements of Appeals to His Majesty in Council from Courts of a widely different character, established in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. In default of a system of separate Procedures for each Colony or Dependency—which would be obviously inconvenient and difficult to work—the only course is apparently to strike a balance of convenience and to frame rules of such elasticity as will meet the average requirements of all Appeals to His Majesty in Council. It is on these lines that the development of Privy Council Practice has hitherto proceeded, and it may be said, broadly speaking, to have worked smoothly and satisfactorily. It may be open to criticism in matters of detail—and suggestions for amendment are willingly received at the Privy Council Office—but criticisms would seem to lose their force if they fail to take account of the necessity for a flexible procedure adaptable to a great variety of judicial conditions.

(1) *Employment of English Solicitors in Canadian Appeals, and the question of Solicitors' costs generally in Appeals to His Majesty in Council.*—See APPENDIX, pp. 188 (Quebec), 189 and 190 (Dominion of Canada, para. 4), 190 (Ontario, paras. 2 and 3), 193 (British Columbia), 194 (New Zealand, para. D), 196 (Sir R. Stout, C.J., New Zealand), 196 (Newfoundland, para. 3), 200 (New Zealand Law Society, para. 8).

In a great many (though by no means in all) Canadian Appeals the great bulk of the work of preparing the Appeal for their Lordships' hearing is done in Canada. The Record is compiled and printed, and the Cases are drawn and printed, in Canada, and the Appeals are argued by Canadian Counsel. In such circumstances, if the Appeal runs its normal course, the duties of the English Solicitor are chiefly confined to the necessary steps in connection with the Appearance, the Petition of Appeal, and the lodging of the Case, accepting all notices from the Privy Council Office, arranging for the date of hearing to suit, as far as possible, the convenience of Counsel coming from Canada, and dealing with the taxation of costs. In these cases it is nevertheless customary for the English Solicitor to inform himself of the merits of the Appeal in the usual way, viz., by perusing the Record, and to attend the consultations and the hearing before the Board. It is represented from Canada that this is unnecessary, and that the scale charges made by the Solicitors ought not to be made.

It is to be observed that the retaining of English Solicitors in Canadian Appeals is a matter with which the Privy Council Office is only indirectly concerned, in so far, namely, as it is necessary, for the orderly conduct of the business of the Department, that there should be a duly qualified legal practitioner who is not only answerable, under the Order in Council of 6th March 1896, for the observance of "the Orders, Rules, Regulations, and Practice" of the Privy Council, and for the discharge of the Office fees, but is also competent to deal promptly with any questions that may arise in the course of Appeals. The inconvenience of referring such matters each time to Canada would be very great, and would seriously delay the determination of Appeals and tend to dislocate the work of the Department.

The work required from the London Solicitors in connection with Appeals varies greatly according as the Appeal runs a smooth course or gives rise to troublesome interlocutory questions, and it would be for them to say whether they are willing to "compound" for their services. The Memoranda do not, however, seem to show a sufficient appreciation either of the amount or the nature of the work which often has to be done by the London Solicitors. Questions are constantly arising which require frequent attendances and can often only be satisfactorily dealt with by legal practitioners of experience. Where English Counsel settle the Case or appear at the hearing, it is difficult to see how the London Solicitor could satisfactorily perform the services which, according to the usual practice in this country, he is expected to perform in regard to Counsel, if he were not allowed to peruse the Record, and were consequently ignorant of the matter in dispute. The arranging too of suitable dates for consultations and hearing—the latter of which is often a matter of some difficulty, especially in Canadian Appeals, is facilitated by the familiarity of London practitioners with the practice of the House of Lords and the High Court, and their mode of conducting business. Sometimes it becomes necessary to take out Case Orders, and it requires some experience in Privy Council practice to judge when such Orders ought properly to be applied for.

The present system of taxation is founded on the practice which still prevails in the vast majority of Appeals, and which, until not many years ago, prevailed in Canadian Appeals, viz., the practice under which the conduct of Appeals in England is (subject to instructions) under the complete control of the English Solicitor. There has been a steadily increasing—and very natural—tendency in Canadian Appeals to do more and more of the work in connection with the Appeals in Canada. The result has been to give the bills of costs carried in for

taxation in Canadian Appeals a fictitious appearance, without, however, preventing the practical object of the taxation being satisfactorily attained, viz., to determine the amount which the unsuccessful party ought to pay.

A separate paper as to Solicitors' costs has been prepared, containing suggestions.

(2) *Appearance Orders*.—See APPENDIX, pp. 188 (Quebec, last para.), 191 (Ontario, para. 4), and 193 (British Columbia).

All reasonable objections seem now to be met by the Order in Council of 20th March 1905 which is working satisfactorily. The Report of the Law Society of Upper Canada, containing reflections on the old system, is dated 9th December 1904.

(3) *Printing of Records*.—APPENDIX, pp. 189 and 190 (Dominion of Canada), paras. 3 and 4) and 190 (Ontario, para. 1).

If Colonial Courts would adopt the form of printing now prescribed for Privy Council Records, there would be no reason why the Records as printed for those Courts, with the necessary additions, should not be accepted as the Records in Appeals in the Privy Council. An intimation, indeed, to that effect has already been issued to the officers of the Courts in Canada, where the point was specifically raised. The form now in use in the Privy Council has been employed for many years, and the printing arrangements in those Colonies which print their own Records, and in India (whence come on an average about two-thirds of the total number of annual Appeals and where the great majority of Records are, and have for long been, printed), are adapted accordingly and could not be altered without much trouble and expense. It is, moreover, obviously a matter of convenience not only to their Lordships, but also generally to the Office, that uniformity should be preserved in the compilation of Records.

(4) *Alleged delay in Privy Council proceedings*.—APPENDIX, pp. 189 (Dominion of Canada, para. 3), 196 (Sir R. Stout, C.J., New Zealand), 196 (Newfoundland, para. 2), 198 (Sir H. Bale, C.J., Natal, para. 5), 200 (New Zealand Law Society, para. 3).

Until the Record arrives the Privy Council has no control over the case. Even after its arrival the conduct of the Appeal is, in all essentials, in the hands of the parties, and more particularly of the Appellant.

An Appeal is set down automatically so soon as the printed Cases on both sides have been settled by Counsel, and lodged in the Privy Council Office. Where the Record arrives in England printed, this can be done within a few days of the arrival, so far as the Privy Council Procedure is concerned. If the Record arrives in M.S. two or three additional weeks (according to the length of the Record) have to be allowed for the printing of it.

If one side makes default in lodging his Case, his opponent can, by means of Case Orders, set down the Appeal *ex parte* as against him in six weeks from the day on which he has lodged his own Case. Once an Appeal is set down, it is heard as a rule during the next sittings, or sometimes even during the current sittings, of the Judicial Committee. The fact that an Appeal can be set down within a week from the arrival of a printed Record (as has occurred more than once) proves that, where all the parties are anxious to expedite an Appeal, the requirements or rules of the Office place no obstacle in their way.

(5) *Petitions for special leave to appeal*.

(a) *Time Limit*.—APPENDIX, p. 189 (Dominion of Canada, para. 1).

The proposal made that a time limit should be established for applications for special leave to appeal is open to the objection that it involves an interference with the Royal Prerogative. It appears to be important that the discretion of His Majesty's advisers in these matters

should be left as wide as possible, as cases have occurred, and may occur again, where a belated application for special leave to appeal would afford the only means of redressing a wrong. As to delay in making the application see (b) 1.

(b) *Previous notice to Respondent*.—APPENDIX, pp. 189 (Dominion of Canada, para. 2), 198 (Sir H. Bale, C.J., Natal, para. 10).

Attention is invited to the following observations :—

1. Although Petitions for special leave to appeal are heard *ex parte*, it is the practice of the Judicial Committee to order a Petition to stand over in order that the Respondents may be communicated with, where it appears that they are likely to reside or carry on business in England, *e.g.*, the Government of a Colony with an office in London, or a commercial company with a branch office in London. Before advising that a Petition should be granted, the Board take into consideration all such questions as delay or other laches on the part of the applicant; and if the Court below have power to grant leave to appeal, and no application for such leave has been made, the Board require satisfactory explanations of such omission.

2. *Uberrima fides* must characterise the statements in a Petition, and special grounds must be disclosed therein for asking leave.

3. Whether liberty be expressly reserved or not for the Respondent to apply to discharge an Order in Council giving special leave to appeal, he may so apply, and if the grounds of his application are thought sufficient the Board will advise His Majesty to rescind the Order giving leave.

4. Even at the hearing of the Appeal, the Appeal may be dismissed without discussion on the merits, if it is shown that special leave to appeal was obtained on improper grounds.

5. So far as their Lordships are aware, no injustice has been done under the present practice.

6. Directly judgment is delivered in a Court whence an Appeal lies to His Majesty in Council the successful party may instruct a London Solicitor to enter a Caveat against any Petition for special leave to appeal, and the Petition will not then be heard until the Caveator has had an opportunity of appearing at the bar of the Privy Council. For lodging such a Caveat only a small Office fee is incurred.

7. If it were made an imperative rule that no Petition for special leave to appeal will be entertained unless notice thereof has been previously given to the other side, it would become the business of the Judicial Department of the Privy Council in the first place to satisfy itself in each case as to the sufficiency of the notice. This would, in the event of any irregularity, involve difficulties, delay (perhaps of months), and additional expense, especially in some of the remote Colonies and in Indian cases, the parties in the latter often being numerous and living at a long distance from the High Courts. The rigid enforcement of such a rule might moreover work injustice or prove very embarrassing, *e.g.*, in the case of a Petition for special leave to appeal against a criminal conviction, perhaps for murder, or where the matter admittedly was, for other reasons, one of great urgency, or of such importance that their Lordships would certainly advise leave to be given in any event. It would probably be sufficient if the Registrar of the Privy Council were instructed to issue a circular letter to the effect that their Lordships, while reserving their right to hear Petitions for special leave to appeal *ex parte*, are of opinion that any party intending to apply to His Majesty in Council for special leave to appeal ought to give notice of his intention so to apply to the other party concerned, and ought to state in his Petition that such notice has been given, or explain why it has not been given, as the case may be, so that their Lordships may be in a position to judge whether the Petition should be proceeded with *ex parte* or not.

(6) *Expense of Appeals*.—APPENDIX, pp. 189 (Manitoba), 194 (New Zealand, para. D.), 196 (Newfoundland, para. 3), 198 (Sir H. Bale, C.J., Natal, para. 12).

The Privy Council Office fees ordinarily chargeable to a successful Appellant and Respondent are about 15*l.* and 13*l.* respectively; to an unsuccessful Appellant and Respondent 4*l.* and 3*l.* respectively. It has not been suggested before that these fees are too high for a Final Court of Appeal.

The expense of an Appeal is undoubtedly often unduly increased by the printing in the Record of unnecessary matter. If the Registrar of the Court whence the Appeal is brought were to require the Appellant in the first instance to intimate what documents he desired should be printed in the Record, and to leave it to the Respondent to ask that other documents (if any) should also be included, a column at the end of the Index to the Record could then indicate whether the inclusion of a document was objected to by either the Appellant or the Respondent. Their Lordships would thus be in a better position to determine on whom the costs of unnecessary material should fall.

See also paras. (1), (7), (8), and (9).

(7) *Petition of Appeal*.—APPENDIX, p. 194 (New Zealand, para. A.).

It appears that some misapprehension exists as to the nature of the Petition of Appeal, as to which it cannot be admitted that it is either a "useless form" or that it involves "substantial expense." When (as happens in most cases) an Indian or Colonial Court has granted leave to appeal under the Order in Council, Charter, or Code regulating Appeals to His Majesty in Council, the Appellant has not "again to go through the form of seeking leave in England." By his Petition of Appeal an Appellant does not seek leave to appeal, but exercises the right to appeal which has already been granted to him as above. The effect of the Petition is that His Majesty refers the Appeal to the Judicial Committee. Until the Petition has been lodged there is nothing to show whether the Appellant intends to prosecute his Appeal (and Appeals are frequently abandoned prior to the lodging of any Petition), and consequently there is nothing for His Majesty to refer to the Judicial Committee. The Petition of Appeal is, of course, a "form" in the sense in which any other step in judicial Procedure (*e.g.*, taking out a Writ or entering an Appearance) is a form, but it is a form which constitutes the foundation of the whole subsequent Procedure. It is, moreover, the document on which the Board make their Report, and His Majesty makes his final Order on the Appeal, the Petition being always recited in such Order. As to the substantial expense, the total expense of a Petition of Appeal not settled by Counsel, is about 5*l.* In the majority of cases the Petition of Appeal is not, or need not be, settled by Counsel.

(8) *Cases*.—APPENDIX, pp. 189 (Prince Edward Island), 194 (New Zealand, para. C.), 198 (Sir H. Bale, C.J., Natal, para. 11).

The "Cases" required by the Privy Council Practice cannot be truly described as a "useless formality." If properly drawn they are of assistance to their Lordships—to whom they are sent previously to the hearing—in giving a short statement of the facts and the proceedings in the Courts below, in emphasizing or referring to the salient parts of the evidence, and in directing attention to the legal points at issue. The assistance thus given to their Lordships is of benefit to the parties, since it contributes to the expeditious hearing of Appeals. The Practice is the same in the House of Lords, and the Supreme Court of Canada follows a similar procedure in requiring each party to file a so-called "factum."

As to the expense, the average fee to Counsel for settling a Case is 15 or 20 guineas. It is not required, and it is seldom necessary, that the Case should be settled by two Counsel.

(9) *Control of Colonial Courts over proceedings up to date of admission of Appeal or despatch of Record.*—APPENDIX, pp. 194 (New Zealand, para. 6.) and 198 (Sir H. Bale, C.J., Natal, para. 12).

It would certainly be convenient if the Colonial Court could retain control of the proceedings in the Appeal until the despatch of the Record to England. Such is the practice actually observed in Indian Appeals where the compilation and printing of the Record frequently extend over a long period, during which questions often arise with which the Indian Court is best fitted to deal. It is always understood in the Judicial Department that disputes arising in the compilation of the Record are settled, in the first instance, in the Court from which the Appeal comes. In any event, it may be suggested that, if the Colonial Court reserved the Order finally admitting the Appeal, till the Record was ready for despatch, it would be in a position to deal with "all matters which may arise prior to" such despatch, including any question which might be referred to the Court, as to the documents necessary to be printed in the Record.

(10) *Wider discretion to Colonial Courts as to admission of Appeals to His Majesty in Council.*—APPENDIX, pp. 189 (Prince Edward Island), 195 and 196 (Sir R. Stout, C.J., New Zealand), 200 (Government of Cape Colony, para. 4).

The Indian Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV. of 1882). Sections 595 (c) and 600, affords a precedent. Under these sections the Indian Courts may certify that a case is a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council, though it does not fulfil the conditions which are required by Section 596 for an Appeal as of right.

In some cases in recent years, moreover. Orders in Council regulating Appeals to His Majesty in Council have provided that if the Colonial Court "considers it just or expedient to do so it may give leave to appeal" on certain terms, although no Appeal lies as of right.

By the exercise of this discretion the Colonial Court would have power to admit an Appeal to His Majesty in Council where a civil right is concerned, *e.g.*, validity of marriage, legitimacy, custody of children, suspension of an advocate, &c. though no question of direct pecuniary value may be involved; or where an important question of law arises but, the amount in dispute being below the appealable value, there is no Appeal as of right.

(11) *Consolidation and Amendment of—*

(a) *Rules regulating Privy Council Practice.*—APPENDIX, pp. 198 (Sir H. Bale, C.J., Natal, para. 3), 200 (Government of Cape Colony, paras. 1 and 2).

It would seem to be desirable that such Rules should be consolidated and amended so as to conform as nearly as may be with modern circumstances, and requirements. The principal Rules are embodied in Orders in Council of 13th June 1853, 24th March 1871, and 26th June 1873. When these Orders and such other subsidiary Orders as are in force are under consideration, opportunity might be taken for giving the Registrar of the Privy Council wider powers, subject to appeal to the Judicial Committee, of requiring any litigant, whom he thinks to be unduly delaying the hearing of an Appeal, to take effectual steps for the prosecution of the Appeal.

(b) *Orders in Council, Charters, Ordinances, Proclamations, &c., relating to Appellate Jurisdiction of His Majesty in Council.*—APPENDIX, pp. 197 (Newfoundland, para. 10), 198 (Sir H. Bale, C.J., Natal, para. 8), 200 (Government of Cape Colony, para. 3).

There are certain provisions in every Order in Council, Charter, &c., regulating Appeals to His Majesty in Council which must be common to every set of circumstances, and indeed every new Order in Council regulating Appeals as a rule contains such provisions. The principal

variations are the appealable amount, the limit of time for appealing as of right, and the lodging of security for costs. A uniform Order applicable to every part of the Dominions beyond the Seas could apparently only be made after consultation with each Colony or Dependency interested, and it would seem improbable that there would be unanimity as to the points of variation just mentioned. A skeleton Order could, however, be framed containing common provisions revised so as to meet modern requirements, leaving the particular provisions suitable to each Colony or Dependency to be inserted after consultation with the proper authorities.

It has been pointed out that certain Orders in Council relating to Appeals to His Majesty in Council from New Zealand require amendment. Appendix, pp. 194 and 195 (Minister of Justice, New Zealand, Part II.). It would seem probable that Orders in Council relating to Appeals from some other places may also require adapting to existing circumstances.

E. S. HOPE,
Registrar of the Privy Council.

March 1907.

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(Confidential.)

Canada, Sydney, Cape Breton,
31st July 1905.

SIR,

WITH reference to your despatch of the 10th December 1903, marked "General and Confidential," on the subject of procedure on appeals from the Colonies to His Majesty in Council, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council submitting a report from the Minister of Justice, in which are embodied suggestions made by the Dominion Government and by the several Provincial Governments for the amendment of this procedure.

The Right Honourable Alfred Lyttelton, P.C.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
GREY.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE THE PRIVY COUNCIL,
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE 22ND JULY 1905.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Report, dated 28th April 1905, from the Minister of Justice with regard to the existing procedure under which appeals lie to His Majesty in Council.

The Committee, concurring in the Report of the Minister of Justice, submit the same for approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

To his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Department of Justice, Canada,
Ottawa, 28th April 1905.

The undersigned, referring to Mr. Lyttelton's despatch of 10th December 1903, and subsequent correspondence with regard to the existing procedure under which appeals lie to His Majesty in Council, has the honour to report that, pursuant to the advice of the undersigned, a communication was some time ago addressed by the Under Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province asking for an expression of the views of his Ministers upon the present procedure regulating appeals from the Courts of his Province to His Majesty in Council. The replies received may be stated or summarised as follows:—

ONTARIO.

Submits memorandum of a Special Committee of the Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada, approved by the Government of Ontario (copy herewith, marked "A").

The Chairman of the Special Committee informs the undersigned, however, that in drafting the fifth paragraph of this report, the Committee was under the impression that the Chief Justice of Canada had suggested that application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council should be made either to the Supreme Court of Canada, or to the Court of Appeal of Ontario, and that in this they were mistaken inasmuch as the Chief Justice has explained that he had not intended to make any such suggestion.

QUEBEC.

Suggests two amendments.

The first is stated in the following terms:—

"The first has reference to the practice now in force of retaining the services of a solicitor and a senior counsel besides the Canadian counsel. It is suggested that in future the retaining of an English solicitor be dispensed with, and that each of the parties to the appeal should simply appoint an agent whose duties would consist in filing the record and factums or cases, of receiving from the Privy Council Office notice of the day upon which the appeal shall be heard, and transmitting this notice to their principals, making the necessary arrangements for consultations between counsel, and reporting the result of the appeal.

"The object of this proposed change is to avoid the large and useless costs which are necessitated by the presence of a solicitor.

"The Honourable the Attorney General is of opinion that this suggested amendment ought to be adopted, or that the actual procedure should be amended in such a way as to attain this object, e.g., by limiting the fees of the solicitors to services actually rendered, or specially requested, in accordance with the suggestions of the Honourable the Chief Justice of Canada in his memorial."

The second change proposed by Quebec affects the procedure in case the respondent neglects to file an appearance. It seems unnecessary to quote these remarks, in view of the recent amendment of the practice in this respect.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Lieutenant-Governor submits the views of his Attorney-General (copy herewith, marked "B").

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor submits a report from the Attorney-General of New Brunswick (copy herewith, marked "C").

MANITOBA.

Submits that there ought to be a radical change in the matter of these appeals, that the expense now incident is altogether too great, and much of the procedure is in the judgment of the Government entirely useless and unnecessary, and that that Government would view with very great favour a change tending towards the simplifying of the appeals.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Lieutenant-Governor submits a letter from the Attorney-General of the Province (copy herewith, marked "D").

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island states that the costs of appeal might be very much decreased by allowing the solicitors in the Province to prepare the cases. He states that it ought not to be necessary to apply for permission to appeal to the Court from which the appeal is taken. He adds that, according to the present practice in appeals from Prince Edward Island, the amount in controversy must be five hundred pounds to entitle a litigant to appeal to His Majesty in Council, but that cases often arise where the judgment involves title to land, as in actions of trespass, where the damages awarded are less than five hundred pounds, although the judgment affects the title of property exceeding that amount. He thinks that there should be some provision made whereby an appeal may be allowed upon proper proof to the Court that the title to land of a certain value has been decided although the actual amount of damages is not sufficient to justify an appeal.

The above are in terms, or in substance, the reports which have been received from the various Provincial Governments, some of which, it will be observed, relate principally to appeals from the Provincial Courts.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With regard to appeals from the Supreme Court of Canada, which are allowed only upon applications for special leave to the Judicial Committee, the undersigned, upon the recommendation of the Deputy Minister of Justice, in which he concurs, desires to submit:—

1. That a practice should be established limiting the time within which such applications may be made. The undersigned is advised that in all cases save one where an appeal lies as of right from Provincial or Colonial Courts the time is limited by the rules within which an appeal may be asserted, and thus a suitor has some assurance that he may rely upon his judgment, if the time limited has elapsed without any appeal. This, however, is not so with regard to applications for leave to appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada, and such applications have been frequently granted after a period of many months has elapsed. The uncertainty as to whether an application will be made is often prolonged and embarrassing, and this would, so far as possible, be avoided. The undersigned considers that applications for leave ought to be made promptly, and that it would lead to greater certainty and despatch if it could be provided that such applications will not be entertained except within a limited period, say, not exceeding six months after the judgment of the Supreme Court is pronounced unless the delay is accounted for by very exceptional reasons or the parties agree to extend the time.

2. Applications for special leave ought not to be entertained *ex parte*, and the applicant should be required to serve his petition and notice of the application upon the solicitor of the other side in Canada, giving such notice as will reasonably enable the opposite party to attend and oppose the application if he so desires. Under the present practice it seems to be impossible for a party desiring to oppose an application for leave to make sure of having an opportunity to do so, and applications have in fact been heard and determined while counsel from Canada, using all due diligence, were on the way to London for the purpose of opposing them.

3. There are many complaints of delay in the printing of the record in the Privy Council Office, and any amendment of the practice which would tend to expedite this work would be gratefully received.

4. The undersigned shares the views expressed by some of the Provinces that the costs of appeal to the Judicial Committee, especially so far as concerns solicitors' bills, are unduly large and out of proportion to the value of the services rendered, especially where, as is very frequently the case, the appeals are argued by Canadian counsel. In the Supreme Court of Canada, to which appeals lie from Courts of all the Provinces, the practice is for the local solicitors and counsel who have had charge of the case in the Provincial Courts to prepare and have printed the record and factums, and each side appoints an agent in Ottawa who attends to the filing of the documents, the entry of the cause, the necessary correspondence, settling the minutes of judgment and the taxation of costs. For these services in ordinary cases the agent is allowed by the tariff a fee not exceeding twenty dollars, and this is regarded as reasonable compensation. Under a similar practice the work required to be done by a London solicitor as agent upon an appeal to the Judicial Committee would be very much the same in character and extent, and, making due allowance for the difference in circumstances, the undersigned considers that a fee not exceeding 10*l.* or 15*l.* should fairly compensate a London agent for his services in such a case.

The printing of the documents in Canada would also save time and expense.

Of course, if the Judicial Committee would accept a copy of the record as printed for the Supreme Court of Canada, as suggested by the Special Committee of the Law Society of Upper

Canada, it would lead to a great additional saving of time and expense, and so far as the undersigned is aware the record would thus come before the Committee in a form equally convenient.

The undersigned recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, and of the exhibits submitted herewith, be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his information.

Humbly submitted,

C. FITZPATRICK,
Minister of Justice.

“A.”

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

In Convocation on 9th December 1904.

COPY OF REPORT SUBMITTED BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE RELATING TO THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF APPEALS FROM THE COURTS OF ONTARIO TO THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Special Committee to which was referred the letter of the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, together with the enclosures contained therein, with power to act in the matter, beg to present their report, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Attorney-General with the letter a copy of which accompanies this Report.

The three subjects indicated in the despatch from the Secretary of State for Canada accompanying the Attorney-General's letter are :—

- (1) The attainment of simplicity in the procedure in appeals to His Majesty in Council.
- (2) The avoidance of unnecessary delay.
- (3) The lessening of the expense incident to such appeals.

It is not, however, convenient, and it is hardly possible, to deal with these subjects separately, as their boundaries obviously overlap each other.

Your Committee has had the advantage of the perusal of a memorandum submitted to the Council of the Montreal Bar by its Batonnier on the 29th April last, and have also been much assisted by a memorandum dated the 1st October 1904, prepared by Sir H. E. Taseherau, Chief Justice of Canada, submitting the synopsis of an identic Act to be passed by the different Provinces upon the subject.

Your Committee has reached the following conclusions :—

1. Both delay and expense may be very materially lessened by making some satisfactory provision by which the reprinting of the Record for the Privy Council may be avoided. The present practice is highly inconvenient and unnecessarily costly. The printing done for our own Court of Appeal is now accepted in our Supreme Court, and there seems no good reason why the case actually printed for the two Canadian Courts mentioned, should not, with the necessary additions, constitute the Record for the Privy Council. There are, of course, two ways of bringing this about, the first of which is to induce the Lords of the Judicial Committee to accept the printing done in this country. The other is to have our own Courts adopt, for the case before them in appeal, the manner of printing required by the Judicial Committee. The latter course, in the opinion of your Committee, will probably present fewer difficulties than the former, but, in any case, in the view of your Committee, the recommendation embodied in this paragraph is of paramount importance.

2. Your Committee does not agree with the suggestion, made in the memorandum of the Batonnier of the Montreal Bar, that a non-professional agent, *e.g.*, a clerk in the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London, might be appointed to represent each party for the purposes of the appeal to the Privy Council. The agent appointed should, in the opinion of your Committee, be an English solicitor, and there should be such an agent appointed for each party to the appeal. This does not, as will be seen upon an examination of subsequent paragraphs of this Report, at all involve perpetuating the present burdensome expense connected with the appointment of English solicitors for the purposes of appeals.

3. There should, in the opinion of your Committee, be a very sweeping re-adjustment of the tariff of costs, in so far as the English solicitor, acting as agent for the purposes of the appeal, is concerned. If either party to the appeal wishes to do so at his own expense, he should, of course, be permitted to instruct his English agent to perform all or any of the services which are now supposed to be performed by him, although, as a matter of fact, in many cases the charges for such services now savour of fiction. It is to be borne in mind that the Record for the appeal and the cases of both parties are now almost universally printed in Canada, and that consequently no responsibility whatever in regard to them rests upon the English solicitor. The anomalous and fictitious charges which the tariff apparently still permits him to make in connection with such printing ought, your Committee thinks, to be swept entirely away. Then the English practice as those who are familiar with the preparation for argument in London are aware, includes attendances by the English solicitor upon consultations between counsel and upon the argument. These attendances are expensive, and may be left purely optional with each party to the appeal. So long as no charge is made to the opposite party, there can be no objection to the appellant or respondent, as the case may be, having the English solicitor or agent present at consultations and upon the hearing. It is believed by your Committee that in nearly all cases such attendances by the English agent may safely, and will certainly, be dispensed with, if the tariff is re-adjusted in the line of this suggestion. The re-adjusted tariff should provide for reasonable remuneration to English professional agents, having regard (a) to the fact that they now have not necessarily any responsibility whatever with regard to the preparation and printing of the Record and Case; (b) to the fact that their attendance upon consultations and argument may, as stated above, be safely dispensed with; (c) to the fact that the services which will then remain to be rendered by them in the course of the appeal will be of a purely ministerial or clerical character.

4. The practice consequent upon the non-appearance, or delay in the appearance, of the respondent upon the appeal, is now productive of great loss of time and enormous unnecessary expense, in the opinion of your Committee. The Batonnier of the Montreal Bar calls attention, as does also the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to an antiquated, absurd, and expensive practice which requires complete revision. Your Committee thinks that the Canadian litigant proposing to appeal to the Judicial Committee, whether from the Court of Appeal for Ontario or from the Supreme Court, ought to be required, within a stated short delay after the delivery of the judgment complained of, to serve upon his opponent a notice, in a prescribed brief form, of his intention so to appeal. This notice, with proof of due service, ought to be incorporated in the case certified by the Registrar of the Court appealed from. Then the rules of the Privy Council ought to require both appellant and respondent, within a stated reasonable delay after the service of this notice, to file with the Registrar of the Committee an appointment, naming a London agent, for the purposes of the appeal. This appointment being made by both parties, all services in connection with the appeal ought to be effected upon the agents so appointed. Should the respondent neglect to make the appointment, any subsequent service, unless and until such appointment is made and notified to the other agent, might be made effectively by posting a copy of the document to be served in the office of the Registrar, and service so effected ought to be made good so as to enable the next step in the appeal, dependent upon such service, to be effectively taken on an affidavit of due posting. The passage of such a rule would operate very strongly to secure the appointment of an agent by the respondent in every case. In the next place there should be an absolute repeal of the present practice with regard to posting in the Royal Exchange and at Lloyd's Coffee House, and the clumsy and dilatory summons to appear and petition for peremptory order to appear, &c., ought to be entirely done away with, the appointment of an agent and the service upon him, or by posting, affording a substituted practice involving no unnecessary delay or expense, and greatly simplifying the procedure.

5. Your Committee is not in accord with, but on the contrary is unanimously and firmly opposed, to the suggestion made by the Chief Justice of Canada, which is made as your Committee understands, as affording a means of surmounting the difficulty dealt with in the last preceding paragraph, viz., that application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council should be made either to the Court of Appeal or to the Supreme Court, as the case may be. Your Committee desires to express its opinion upon this suggestion as emphatically as possible. With regard to appeals from the Court of Appeal, no leave is now required, and the proposal that leave should be asked for at all is a distinctly retrograde step; moreover, there seems no reason whatever for transferring to the Supreme Court the power to give leave to appeal from that Court instead of requiring application for such leave to be made to the Judicial Committee, where, under the present practice, it has now to be made. Where leave is now required, it is in the nature of an application to the Royal prerogative, and the exercise of that prerogative should not be taken away from the Privy Council at all.

GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Chairman of the Special Committee.

(Copy of Letter to the Attorney-General.)

The Honourable F. R. Latchford, Esq., K.C.,
Attorney-General, &c., &c.,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,

UPON the 4th October last your predecessor wrote to the Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada, forwarding a dispatch from the Secretary of State for Canada to the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province upon the subject of amending the present procedure under which appeals lie from the Colonies to His Majesty in Council "tending to simplicity, the avoidance of "unnecessary delay, and the reduction of the cost of appeal."

This communication, with its enclosure, was laid before Convocation at its meeting on the 24th instant, and was referred to a special committee, upon which was placed by Convocation the duty, not only of considering and reporting to Convocation, but also of communicating directly the views of Convocation upon the subject.

Those views are embodied in a report, a copy of which I enclose, and which will be presented to Convocation at its next meeting. It is the sincere wish of Convocation that the views which have been expressed, and the formulation of which has been the subject of very careful consideration, should be communicated in the proper quarter.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Chairman of Committee.

The above Report was approved by Convocation on the date above mentioned.

HERBERT MACBETH,
Secretary, L.S.U.C.

"B."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, Halifax,
7th November 1904.

SIR,

REFERRING to the communication addressed by you to the Honourable Provincial Secretary under date of 29th September 1904, intimating that His Majesty's Government desired to obtain the views of the various Colonial Governments touching the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and also to receive suggestions in respect of the procedure on appeal, I beg to convey to you such observations as the Government of Nova Scotia are pleased to make, and ask that you will kindly be the medium of conveying the same to His Majesty's Government.

So far as the Government of Nova Scotia is concerned, there has never been strong opinion that the appointment of Colonial representatives on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would add materially to the efficiency of that body or to the weight which its judgment might carry. One of the features which has made the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in important Colonial cases respected is the firm assurance that local influences of all kinds would be entirely eliminated in any judgment that might be rendered. If, however, it is deemed expedient that a Canadian representative should be given jurisdiction to sit on the Judicial Committee in the hearing of appeals, my own judgment is that it would be better to have a permanent appointment than to make temporary use of the services of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. From my knowledge of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and my experience in appearing before it, I am satisfied that its efficiency will not be called in question if there are no Colonial representatives, but its efficiency would not in any degree be lessened if a very able and eminent lawyer belonging to Canada was permanently made a member of such Judicial Committee. I do not think that any very useful purpose is served by merely having the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, in a desultory manner, called to participate in the deliberation.

In respect of improvements of procedure governing appeals, simplifying the methods, &c., I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by my making any suggestions. The Bar Societies of the various Provinces in Canada have actively taken up the matter and are formulating amendments to the procedure which will be conveyed to the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary in due course, and would be more definite and useful in their character than any observations that I might make.

I have, &c.,

J. W. LONGLEY,

Attorney-General.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

“C.”

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Department of the Attorney-General

New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.,

9th January 1905.

To his Honour The Honourable Jabez Bunting Snowball,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that I have had under consideration the communication of the Secretary of State, dated 26th September 1904, to your Honour requesting that your Honour's Ministers may be invited to give their views upon the present procedure regulating appeals from Provincial Courts to His Majesty in Council. The subject has engaged the attention of the Committee of the Executive Council, and I am directed to report to your Honour that, in the opinion of the Committee, the present procedure regulating appeals from the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick to His Majesty is fairly satisfactory.

It appears to the Committee, however, that there is room for some improvement. By Order in Council of 27th November 1852, it is provided that parties may appeal to His Majesty in Council from any final judgment, decree, order or sentence of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, in case such judgment, &c., shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of three hundred pounds sterling, or in case such judgment, &c., shall involve any claim or question respecting property or any civil right amounting to or of the value of three hundred pounds sterling, or in case the matter in question relates to the taking or demanding any duty payable to the Crown, or to any fee of office or other such like matter or thing whereby the rights of the Crown may be bound. This limitation of the right of appeal is entirely satisfactory.

The Committee of Council think no improvement could be made to the provisions for the preliminary steps to be taken on the appeal. Application is made by the party desiring to appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court, who determines whether the case is appealable, and approves of the bond to be given as security for costs, and makes the order allowing the appeal. This is done upon summons to the opposite party. After this order is made the proceedings are all carried on, notices given, &c., by the solicitors in London.

It seems to the Committee of Council that it would be very much more satisfactory, and greatly lessen the expense, if all requisite notices should be served by the attorneys here, and that when the appeal is ready for hearing it should be inscribed by the London agent for the appellant's attorney, who should be required to give a reasonable notice, say two months' notice of the hearing. If the appellant delays unreasonably in prosecuting the appeal, power should be given to a judge of the Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal.

It would be desirable that the Registrar of the Privy Council, in making up the paper or docket of appeal cases, should have the authority to state that the appeals from each Colony should not be heard before a day named. This is necessary in order to prevent much loss of time by Colonial counsel attending in London for the argument.

While my views have not been invited by the communication referred to to the matter of which I am now about to speak, I would like, through your Honour, to draw the attention of the Honourable the Secretary of State to the very great necessity which exists of having improved accommodation for counsel attending before the Judicial Committee. The barristers' rooms are very small, and there is practically no library to which counsel can have access.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM PUGSLEY,

Attorney-General,

New Brunswick.

"D."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sir Henri C. Joly de Lotbiniere, P.C., K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Attorney-General's Office, Victoria, B.C.,
January 18th, 1905.

MY DEAR SIR HENRI,

THE letter written by the Secretary of State, dated the 26th of September, asking for the views of your Honour's Ministers upon the question whether any, and if so, what, amendments are desirable to the present procedure under which appeals lie to His Majesty in Council, which will tend to simplicity, the avoidance of unnecessary delay, and the reduction of the cost of appeal, unfortunately arrived just on the eve of my departure for England to apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal in two several matters on behalf of the Government of this Province.

I returned from London at the end of last week, and then for the first time was made acquainted with the request preferred by the Secretary of State. Unfortunately, during my absence my deputy has been seriously ill, hence the complete consideration of the subject has been postponed until my return. Monday and Tuesday I was in Court all day. This then is the first opportunity I have had of addressing your Honour on the subject.

Having just returned from London, where, as already stated, I have been engaged in appeals to the Judicial Committee, I feel no hesitation in promptly stating to your Honour my opinion.

The procedure and practice before the Judicial Committee is, in my opinion, as simple as is consistent with the orderly conduct of the important matters generally submitted for the determination of the Board. I will, however, offer a few suggestions. It seems to me an unnecessary expense to oblige the intending appellant to apply to the Court intended to be appealed from for leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee. The Board are, I think, well protected from being troubled with frivolous appeals by the necessary security for costs required from an appellant.

I would further suggest that the solicitor's costs in formal matters and matters of course might not unfairly be subject to revision. Posting the notices at Lloyds might well be abolished as obsolete.

I have been told that it has been suggested that Colonial solicitors might have agents other than solicitors for the transaction of their business in London. If such a suggestion has been made I do not agree. It would, in my opinion, be a great mistake to interpose irresponsible agents in judicial procedure, and would be destructive of that confidence and mutual esteem that exist between the judiciary and the profession. Neither in my own experience nor in that of this department has there been anything to justify so great a departure from the usual and proper practice before judicial tribunals. On the contrary, while the costs are high, I cannot say they are unfair, and most assuredly the solicitor is a great help in assisting counsel in the regular and orderly presentation of the appeals.

In conclusion, there is no red tape, and I found the officials most obliging and attentive.

Believe me, &c.

CHARLES WILSON,
Attorney-General.

No. 2.

NEW ZEALAND.

(Confidential.)

SIR,

Wellington, 23rd August 1905.

WITH reference to your confidential despatches of the 10th December 1903 and the 22nd July 1904, and my confidential despatch of the 29th September 1904, I have the honour to submit to you, for your consideration, the enclosed Minute on the subject of Appeals from the Colonies which I have recently received from my Premier with a request that it should be transmitted to you.

I have, &c.

PLUNKET,
Governor.

The Right Honourable Alfred Lyttelton, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

New Zealand, Department of Justice, Wellington,
9th August 1905.

Memorandum for the Right Honourable the Prime Minister.

APPEALS FROM THE COLONIES.

Referring to the despatches, marked "General" and "Confidential," of the 10th December 1903 and 22nd July 1904, and to the Memorandum addressed to his Excellency the Governor on the 23rd September 1904, I have now the honour to make the following observations on the amendments that are required in the procedure of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in relation to Colonial appeals, and to request that such observations may be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the earnest consideration of His Majesty's Government.

1. In the first place, it is the desire of the Government of New Zealand that the right of appeal to His Majesty the King in Council should be maintained.

2. Appeals generally.

A. The "petition of appeal" which the appellant is required to present to the Privy Council should no longer be required. It is a useless form, involving substantial expense. The Orders in Council confer upon the Colonial Courts the power of granting leave to appeal.

His Majesty's leave has thus been granted, but no useful end seems to be served by again going through the form of seeking leave in England.

B. If the Colonial Registrar were required by Order in Council to notify the parties to the Colonial suit, immediately upon the sealing of the Order granting leave to appeal in the Colony, that such parties must within seven days state in writing the names of their respective agents in London, and to report with the record (i) that he had so notified the parties (ii) the names of the London agents stated by them, (iii) where any party has failed to name a London agent, the fact of such failure, the whole procedure in the Privy Council Office might be modified. For if the rules of the Privy Council then provided that the Registrar of the Privy Council should notify the several London agents named by the Registrar upon receipt by him of the Colonial record, and should in such notification state that within _____ weeks the appeal would be upon the list for argument, that would seem to satisfy all requirements. Where a party had failed to name an agent to the Colonial Registrar such party would of course not be notified, but any such party should have leave at any time to notify the Registrar of the Privy Council of his London agent.

C. It is submitted that the "cases on appeal" prepared and signed by counsel for the parties are a useless and expensive formality. No such "cases" are required by the ordinary Courts of Appeal in England and the Colonies. The judgments of the Court below show the points for decision. The counsel at the Privy Council Bar, and not the printed "cases on appeal," present the parties' arguments in appeal from, or in support of, the judgments below. It is not understood why a case should not be presented to the Privy Council in the same manner as such a case would be presented to the English Court of Appeal from a Divisional Court. The costs of the "cases on appeal" form a heavy item in the bill which the unsuccessful party is called on to pay.

D. The main object of the above suggestions is to simplify and reduce the unnecessary cost of appeals. If "petitions of appeal" and "cases on appeal" be abolished, and the appeal passes automatically from the Colonial file to the Privy Council file by transmission from the Colonial to the London Registrar, and is on the list for argument by notice from the Privy Council Registry to the London agents of the parties, it appears that a simple, effectual and inexpensive procedure would be established.

E. The Privy Council, when deciding New Zealand appeals, is the King's New Zealand Court. The present cumbrous procedure appears to assume that the appeal, is prosecuted to a foreign court.

F. It is the present practice of Colonial registrars to allow the appellant to prepare the record for transmission to London. This often involves delay. It would be an improvement if their Lordships directed each Colonial registrar to act strictly in pursuance of Rule 2 of the Regulations of 1853, and to himself forthwith transmit the record to London with a note of his fees and expenses therefor.

G. Jurisdiction should, it is submitted, be conferred upon the Colonial Courts to deal with all matters which may arise prior to the actual receipt of the record at the Privy Council Registry. At present the principle established in the Colonies is that after the order granting leave to appeal has been made, all matters relative to the appeal are beyond the jurisdiction of the Colonial Court. Questions, for instance, may arise as to whether certain documents should be omitted from or included in the record. Such a detail as requiring a party to name his London agent could well be dealt with in the Colonial Court. It may be explained that the neglect of a party to name the London agent is a frequent cause of delay and annoyance. What appears to be requisite is an Order in Council conferring upon the Colonial Court which grants leave to appeal full jurisdiction in all matters of procedure and practice within the Colony in respect of such appeal, and to enforce compliance with the Orders in Council relative to such appeal within the Colony, and also empowering each Colonial Court to make rules and regulations for its own procedure in such matters not inconsistent with the Orders in Council.

II.

NEW ZEALAND APPEALS.

The Orders in Council relating to appeals from New Zealand should be amended. There are two such Orders.

A. The Order of 10th May 1860, providing for appeals from the Supreme Court.

This Order was issued before the establishment of a Court of Appeal in New Zealand. It has been held that it is not abrogated by the Order in Council of 16th May 1871, and several appeals to the Privy Council have been prosecuted since 1871 direct from the Supreme Court, without the parties first proceeding to the Court of Appeal of the Colony. This Order in Council should be continued in force, because there is an important class of civil cases where no appeal to the Court of Appeal of New Zealand has been provided, but which nevertheless involve questions of very large importance.

It is necessary in this Order in Council to add to the words "judgment decree order or sentence" where they occur in this Order in Council the words "or decision," as in cases referred by a Compensation Court or a Native Land Court to the Supreme Court, the opinion of the Court is not a "judgment" but a "decision," and it has been found necessary to apply to the Privy Council for special leave to appeal in such cases.

B. The Order of 16th May 1871, providing for appeals from the Court of Appeal of New Zealand.

This Order should be amended in the following respects :—

Under the Court of Appeal Act, 1882, sections 13 and 14, cases may be removed direct into the Court of Appeal, without any judgment of the Supreme Court thereon. Though section 14 declares that the Court of Appeal in such cases may grant leave to appeal to the Privy Council, it seems clear (and it has been said by the judges) that the Colonial Legislature has not power to so enact unless the Order in Council provides for such appeals.

The Order of 16th May 1871 only provides for cases where the Court of Appeal has “affirmed reversed varied or altered any judgment &c. of the Supreme Court,” and therefore does not relate to judgments of the Court of Appeal under sections 13 and 14 of the Court of Appeal Act, 1882.

A copy of the part of this Order which requires amendment is appended, showing in red ink the alterations suggested.

JAS. MCGOWAN,
Minister of Justice.

EXTRACT FROM THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 16TH MAY 1871, RELATING TO APPEALS FROM THE COURT OF APPEAL OF NEW ZEALAND, WITH PROPOSED AMENDMENTS SHOWN IN RED INK.*

It is hereby ordered by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that any person or persons may appeal to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, from any judgment, decree, order, ~~or~~ sentence, or *decision* of the said Appellate Court of New Zealand pronounced, made or given in any civil suit or proceeding, in such manner, within such time, and under and subject to such rules, regulations, and limitations as are hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in case ~~the said Court of Appeal shall affirm, reverse, alter, or vary any~~ such judgment, decree, order, ~~or~~ sentence, or *decision* of the said Supreme Court ~~to shall~~ be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of five hundred pounds sterling or upwards, or involving directly or indirectly any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property or any civil right of the said amount or value, the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such judgment, decree, order, ~~or~~ sentence, or *decision* of the said Court of Appeal may, within fourteen clear days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made or given, apply to the said Court of Appeal, by motion or petition, for leave to appeal therefrom to Her Majesty in Council, Her heirs and successors.

(Confidential.)

Memorandum for his Excellency the Governor.

Department of Justice, Wellington,
23rd September 1904.

The Minister of Justice has the honour to return herewith the despatch from the Colonial Office, dated 22nd July last, asking for a reply to a previous despatch on the subject of the procedure relating to appeals from the Colonies to His Majesty the King in Council.

The Minister regrets that this Government has been unable up to the present to give a definite reply to the despatch in question. On the 9th of June last he wrote to his Honour the Chief Justice on the subject, and received a reply on the 14th July, a copy of which is enclosed for his Excellency's information.

The Minister intends to make further inquiry, and hopes shortly to be able to offer some observations on the amendments that may be required in the procedure, etc., of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

JAS. MCGOWAN.

(Confidential.)

The Honourable the Minister of Justice, Wellington.
SIR,

Judges' Chambers, Wellington,
14th July 1904.

I HAVE the honour to state that I laid before their Honours the Judges the papers you were good enough to forward me relating to the procedure in the Privy Council. Their Honours the Judges were only asked to give their opinions on the question of procedure; the wider question as to whether an appellate court should be continued to be held, as at present, in London, or as to what amendment should be made in its constitution, is not at present therefore before them.

The mode of getting a case from the Colonial tribunal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is not difficult. Indeed, in some cases appeals have been allowed to be heard in the Privy Council without reference to any consent from the Courts of the Colony, and in one recent case an appeal from a single judge was heard by the Privy Council without its coming before the Court of Appeal of the Colony, and without the consent of the judge who heard the case or of the Court of Appeal being asked. (*See* in the estate of W. V. Jackson, deceased, heard by his Honour Mr. Justice Edwards in May 1901, and reported in 19 N.Z.L.R., p. 566.)

No doubt it is within the rights of the Privy Council to allow appeals to be heard without the consent of the Colonial Courts or without the tribunals of the Colony having been first exhausted, but the practice is not usual, and seems unnecessary, unless a majority of the judges have been sitting as a Supreme Court.

The only point of the procedure that requires consideration is the question of costs. In New Zealand we have become accustomed to having the costs fixed so that a litigant can know exactly what costs he will be put to in any case. In the Court of Appeal our scale of costs is as follows:—

Drawing and settling case.—Under 200*l.*, 2*l.* 2*s.*; 200*l.* to 500*l.*, 5*l.* 5*s.*; over 500*l.*, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Cost of printing.—Whatever the amount paid.

Setting down and arguing case to judgment.—Under 200*l.*, 15*l.* 15*s.*; 200*l.* to 500*l.*, 35*l.*; over 500*l.*, 60*l.*

If case is from a distance, 50*l.* per cent. extra.

If affidavits allowed, or evidence taken orally, Court of Appeal to fix costs of such.

If money not claimed, Court to decide under what scale, according to importance of case.

If different questions involved, Court may apportion costs.

Whether it would be advisable to have a fixed scale of costs, to be followed except under exceptional circumstances, is a question that might well be considered. Their Honours the Judges, however, feel that the question of costs is comparatively a small one, and the matter that is of more interest to litigants is that of the delays that occur in appeals to the Privy Council. In some cases several years elapse from the date of the decision in New Zealand before the date of the final judgment of the Privy Council. This however, is really a branch of the question of the Constitution of an Appellate Court, and, unless that question is discussed, it is of little use pointing out the delays that at present arise.

I may further add that the question whether the present costs are oppressive and whether the practice and procedure could be simplified are more in the cognizance of practitioners than of judges. The duties of the judges end with granting leave to appeal to the Privy Council and seeing that the terms and conditions of the Orders in Council are complied with. If the Orders in Council are altered, the amount of security for costs might be left to the Appeal Court of New Zealand, giving the Court a discretion to fix any sum not exceeding the maximum required in the Orders in Council.

I have, &c.

ROBERT STOUT,
Chief Justice.

No. 3.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Enclosure in Confidential Despatch, Sir C. Boyle, 5th May 1904.

Judges' Chambers, Superintendent,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE RULES GOVERNING APPEALS FROM THAT COURT TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Generally the delay and expense in prosecuting these appeals are the principal causes of complaint, and are those mostly requiring remedy.

2. *Delay.*—While it is true that the Privy Council has no control over the proceedings until the record is lodged, it is submitted that the time (three months) now limited between the filing of the petition for leave to appeal and the perfecting of the bond and obtaining leave is too long, and that it should be reduced to two months from the date of the Colonial judgment. It is suggested that there should be a time limit within which the printed record should be lodged in the Privy Council Office (say four months from the date of the Colonial judgment), that the "cases" should be settled and filed not later than five months from the date of the Colonial judgment, and that, if either of these rules be not complied with, the appeal should stand dismissed. Further, it is submitted that if the appellant does not move to set down the appeal for hearing within six months of the date of the Colonial judgment, the appeal should stand dismissed.

3. *Expense.*—The cost of appeal are much too high, especially the fees paid in the Privy Council Office.

4. *Interest.*—Interest should be allowed as, of course, on a Colonial judgment, from date thereof until paid, regardless of appeal, at least for a liquidated or ascertained claim.

5. *Cross-appeal.*—If either party files a petition for leave to appeal, the other party should be allowed to file a petition for cross-appeal within one week of the filing of first party's petition, although the time for filing may have expired.

6. *Notice.*—The appellant should notify the respondent of the filing of the petition for leave, or serve a copy of such petition on the respondent; and the parties should, within a specified time, notify each other of the names of their London solicitors or agents.

7. *Chambers.*—Where the Court is not in session, application may be made to a judge in chambers, who should have power to make all necessary orders, unless the appeal is opposed, in which case the application should be adjourned into Court.

8. *Amount for which Appeal should lie.*—It should be left without doubt that the amount for which the appeal will be allowed is the amount actually involved in such appeal and not the amount sued for or claimed in the action.

9. *Final Judgment, &c. of full Court.*—It is submitted that an appeal should not lie except from a final judgment, decree, order or sentence of a "full Court."

10. *Consolidation.*—The Acts and general rules and regulations in reference to appeals to the Privy Council should be consolidated and their form and language modernised.

W. H. HORWOOD, C.J.
GEO. H. EMERSON, J.
GEO. M. JOHNSON, J.

April 1904.

No. 4.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Enclosure in Despatch Confidential of 6th September 1904.

MINISTERS to ADMINISTRATOR.

Prime Minister's Office, Cape Town,
31st August 1904.

Minute No. 1/488.

Ministers have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Confidential Minute from his Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, dated the 9th instant, conveying an intimation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have expressed a wish to be in possession of the observations of this Government upon the Memoranda issued by them in August 1903, on the subject of appeals from the Colonies to His Majesty in Council.

Ministers have submitted the matter to the consideration of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and now beg to transmit to his Excellency a copy of a letter dated the 29th August 1904, which has been received from the Right Honourable the Chief Justice on the subject.

Ministers beg to add that they concur with the views given expression to by Sir Henry de Villiers.

T. W. SMARTT.

NOTE.—The Memoranda of the Registrar of the Privy Council referred to in this despatch were prepared in 1903 in answer to a previous Memorandum of the Chief Justice of Natal and Mr. Justice Mason of the 15th February 1902, being the only response which the Colonial Office had received up to May 1903, to the invitation contained in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 10th August 1901, to the self-governing Colonies to consider what amendments are desirable in the present procedure under which appeals lie to His Majesty in Council. In the result, the Colonial Office sent out copies of the Memoranda to the remaining self-governing Colonies, and pressed for a consideration of the question. These Memoranda are not reprinted here, as all points of substance raised therein are commented on in the "General Notes" of the Registrar of the Privy Council of March 1907 (*supra*).

SIR,

Judges' Chambers, 29th August 1904.

THE Judges of the Supreme Court have carefully considered the two Memoranda issued by the Lords of the Judicial Committee in August 1903, and forwarded to my Secretary by your Private Secretary on the 12th August 1904.

We quite agree with the suggestions made in those Memoranda, and feel satisfied that if they should be carried out most of the objections raised by the Chief Justice of Natal and Mr. Mason would be fully met. Some of the objections disclose defects in the local Rules of Court of Natal which can of course be amended by the Supreme Court of that Colony. The great defect in the present system of appeals is the delay which generally takes place in the hearing of appeals from the Colonies. For that delay the parties to appeals are often mainly responsible, but with the adoption of the suggestions made by the Lords of the Judicial Committee the delay, so far as it is due to the system in force, would be reduced to a minimum.

I have, &c.

J. H. DE VILLIERS,
Chief Justice.

P.S.—All the papers sent are herewith returned.

No. 5.

NATAL.

Enclosure in Despatch Confidential No. 1 of 2nd February 1905.

MINUTE BY CHIEF JUSTICE, NATAL, *re* PRIVY COUNCIL RULES.

1. The delay in this matter is partly due to the disinclination of the Acting Chief Justice to deal with it during my absence while acting as Administrator of the Government, and since resumption of my ordinary duties, to extreme pressure of work.

2. I have reason to complain that the Secretary of State's despatch to His Excellency the Governor, of the 18th April 1903, was not communicated to us until the 12th January of this year. It is submitted that the judges were entitled to have been made acquainted with the observations of the Registrar of the Privy Council upon the Memorandum of the 15th February 1902, immediately upon their receipt.

3. It would be convenient if, as suggested in the Memorandum, the Rules were consolidated and reprinted.

4. After further consideration, I am of opinion that in the meantime it is undesirable to effect any radical change in the present practice, which is well established and known.

5. I was not aware that the delay which occurs between the date of the final order and the hearing of the appeal was due largely to the solicitors of parties, but even allowing for a delay of a year (*vide* paragraph 1 of Mr. Hope's Memorandum of 6th April 1903), I think that appeals should be heard, if possible, within three months of the cause being set down for hearing.

6. With regard to the Memoranda marked A and B, forwarded under cover of the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to his Excellency the Governor, of 10th December last, I have to remark :—

Para. 1 of A.

7. If, as suggested, many of the proposals contained in the Memorandum could be met by Rules of the Supreme Court, legislation would be unnecessary.

Para. 5 of A.
Para. 2 (a) of
Observations
and sugges-
tions annexed
to Memo. "A."

Para. 4 of A.

Para. 2 (a)
of Observations
and sugges-
tions annexed
to Memo. "E."

Para. 7.

8. I therefore think it desirable that the General Orders in Council should be consolidated and amended "so as to have one General Order applicable to appeals from all Indian and Colonial Courts, power being given to the judges of the several Courts to make Rules adapting the general provisions of such Order to the special circumstances of each district or Colony," and that "failing or as supplemental to such consolidating General Order in Council (as above 2 (b)) the Natal Order in Council might, if amended, give power to the judges of the Supreme Court to frame Rules for more effectually carrying their Order into effect." On the whole, I think this preferable to legislation. The right of appeal to His Majesty the King, independently of local legislation is, I am of opinion, generally appreciated, and would not be readily abandoned.

9. I agree that if the requisite power is conferred upon the Supreme Court, the power of a judge in chambers to make the requisite orders connected with an appeal, might be provided for by Rules.

Para. 8 (a).

10. I concur in the opinion that a copy of the petition for special leave to appeal should, if possible, be served on the other side in Natal, in order that the respondent may be afforded an opportunity of appearing, but on reconsideration it seems to me to be undesirable that the special leave should be granted by the Supreme Court of the Colony. (*Vide* paragraph 8 of Memorandum.)

Para. 8 (c).

11. I appreciate the difficulty as regards the preparation of cases here, but think, that it would be an advantage if they could be drafted here, even if settled and revised by counsel in England, who are in near touch with the procedure and practice of the Judicial Committee. This, however, appears to be a matter for local arrangement. (*Vide* paragraph 12 of our Memorandum.)

Para. 13.

12. The cost of appeal to the Privy Council is largely increased by the printing, which I agree in many cases includes irrelevant or unnecessary matter. Failing agreement by the parties, a judge of the Supreme Court should have power, upon application of either party, to settle what documents are to be printed. (*Vide* paragraph 4 (a) and 4 (b) of Mr. Hope's Memorandum.)

13. I agree (*vide* P.S. to Annex B.) that "express power might be given in the Order in Council to the Lords of the Judicial Committee to allow an appellant to set down his appeal for hearing before the expiration of the three months if their Lordships are satisfied either that the respondent does not intend to appear, or that no injustice would be done should the appeal be heard within that time."

Draft Bill,
para. 13.

14. Where special leave to appeal has been given by the Privy Council, the same proceedings shall be taken in Natal as in cases in which leave to appeal is granted by the Supreme Court.

15. I still think (*see* paragraph 5 of Memorandum of 15th February 1902) that appeals should, except in the special cases, be limited to cases in which the sum or matter at issue in the appeal or the value of the property of the civil right involved in the appeal exceeds 500*l.* sterling, and not to cases in which the matter at issue at the trial exceeds 500*l.* sterling. Otherwise, the mere fact that the matter at issue at the trial exceeded 500*l.*, although the sum at issue in the appeal might be less than 500*l.*, would entitle the party applying to leave.

30 14.

10.

16. I think (*vide* paragraph 6) that petitions for leave to appeal should be brought before the Court within thirty days instead of within fourteen days as at present (*vide* Rule 2) of the judgment, but that if the Court be not sitting during the last week of that period, the petitioner should be entitled to move the Court within the first ten days of the following term.

17. As regards the time within which the appellant should file security, I think that the Supreme Court should have power to extend the period. (*Vide* paragraph 11.)

18. I would avail myself of this opportunity of saying, to use the words of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his despatch to his Excellency the Governor of 15th February 1901, that "while there is every reason to believe that in the Colonies there is a considerable body of public feeling in favour of retaining the present practice under which the final decision of Colonial appeals is the direct Act of the Sovereign on the advice of the Judicial Committee," yet there is a movement in South Africa towards the creation of a South African Court of Appeal.

19. It is very strongly felt that the decision of cases from South Africa by judges who have no special acquaintance with the system of Roman-Dutch Law is open to grave objection. The

presence, however, of so distinguished a Roman-Dutch lawyer as Sir Henry de Villiers at sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council removes, to a great extent, such objection; unfortunately, however, he is but seldom present.

20. Then, again, appeals from the Colony are necessarily entrusted to English counsel, whose acquaintance with Roman-Dutch jurisprudence and South African practice and conditions is limited. This also is a distinct disadvantage. It is extremely difficult properly to instruct English counsel in a system of jurisprudence which differs in so many important respects from the Common Law of England.

21. I venture, therefore, to suggest for consideration that appeals from South African Courts should be referred to a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of three or five members, as the case may be, of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, some of whom should be South African lawyers, ex-judges preferably, and that the cases should be heard in some central or other convenient place in South Africa. The non-resident members of the Judicial Committee of course would have to travel from England, but probably two sessions per annum would be sufficient. It is desirable that one or more members of this Court should be English judges, for I recognise the great advantage to be derived from their learning and experience.

22. I think that, on the whole, in all cases where Sir Henry de Villiers has sat, the decisions arrived at have given satisfaction, but it has not always been the case otherwise.

23. The adoption of the proposal submitted for consideration would facilitate and expedite appeals, and diminish costs. It might, of course, have the effect of increasing their number, but this would not be an unmixed disadvantage, for there are many cases where the decision of a Superior Court is desirable, especially where there have been, as not infrequently happens, conflicting decisions by South African Courts.

24. This Memorandum will require to be read in connection with the suggestions contained in the Memorandum of 15th February 1902.

25. In writing this minute I only express my own opinions, and not those of my brother judges. I am not, as yet, fully informed as to the extent of their assent or dissent.

Pietermaritzburg, 19th December 1904.

HENRY BALE,
Chief Justice.

No. 6.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL FROM THE COURTS OF THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

The attention of the Council of the New Zealand Law Society has necessarily been called to recent suggestions against the continuance of a right of appeal to His Majesty in Council. The Council have endeavoured by official communications with the several District Law Societies, and by unofficial personal discussion with many members of the Bar practising in different parts of the Colony, to ascertain the opinion of the profession of the Law in the Colony on the subject, and they are satisfied that in the resolutions which follow they have given expression to that opinion, and that the profession is practically unanimous in supporting their action.

The Council are aware that they have the misfortune to differ from the views expressed by his Honour the Chief Justice. His Honour granted an interview to a Committee of the Bar, and explained to them his reasons, which his Honour stated would be found set forth in his article in the "Commonwealth Review," Vol. II., No. 1, Sept.-Oct., 1904, entitled "Appellate Tribunals for the Colonies."

It is not merely under a sense of conventional duty that the Council express their regret that they are unable to yield to his Honour's arguments. They recognise the weight which must properly attach to the opinion of one holding the high office of Chief Justice, and their respect for Sir Robert Stout personally is sincere and unfeigned, but such considerations tend to increase the danger that it may be thought beyond the limits of the Colony that his Honour voices the general sentiment of the profession and of the public.

The Council have passed the annexed resolutions, the draft of which was submitted to and approved by the District Law Societies throughout the Colony. They propose to transmit copies of them to the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General of England, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

H. D. BELL,
President, N.Z.L.S.
F. HARRISON,
Secretary, N.Z.L.S.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE NEW ZEALAND LAW SOCIETY.

1. The barristers and solicitors practising in New Zealand are practically unanimous in their opinion that the full right of appeal to His Majesty in Council from the Courts of the Colony as at present existing should be preserved.

2. In this opinion the members of the profession have reason to believe that they are supported by all concerned in the commerce of the Colony.

3. The delays referred to by His Honour the Chief Justice are only in part due to the practice of the Judicial Committee. It is well known that where solicitors and counsel for both parties in the Colony and in England use due expedition, an appeal may be lodged and disposed of within a reasonable time.

4. The Council and the Profession consider it a privilege and an advantage that a Court constituted of the greatest lawyers of the Empire should sit as the Court of ultimate appeal in matters arising between litigants in this Colony; such a privilege and advantage should not be lightly abandoned.

5. The absolute freedom from local environment is a special advantage of the high tribunal which sits in London. It is no reflection on judicial impartiality to say that circumstances may easily occur in which the ultimate decision in London would give greater satisfaction than that of a Colonial tribunal.

6. The uniformity of the law of the Empire on many important subjects can be maintained only by the establishment of such a tribunal as the Privy Council. Matters of Banking law, Partnership law, the principles of Equity, the principles of construction of such statutes as the Land Transfer Act in force in various Colonies, are instances only of the advantage here indicated.

7. The principle of a limit of value for the appeal as of right is recognised in appeals from inferior Courts to our own Supreme Court, and can scarcely therefore be used as an argument against an appeal from this Colony to England. Moreover, that limit does not prevent special leave being granted in England.

8. It seems probable that the practice and procedure of the Judicial Committee could be simplified, and the expense of appeal thereby reduced, but such considerations afford no sufficient ground for the abolition of the historic right of appeal of the King's subjects from the King's Colonial Courts to the King in Council.

The above resolutions were passed at a meeting of the New Zealand Law Society, held at the Supreme Court House, Wellington, on the 6th day of July 1906.

H. D. BELL,
President, N.Z.L.S.

F. HARRISON,
Secretary, N.Z.L.S.

No. 7.

CAPE COLONY.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT OF CAPE COLONY FOR SUBMISSION TO COLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1907.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS.

This Conference, recognising the importance to all parts of the Empire of the maintenance of the appellate jurisdiction of His Majesty the King in Council, desires to place upon record its opinion—

- (1) That in the interests of His Majesty's subjects beyond the seas it is expedient that the practice and procedure of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council be definitely laid down in the form of a code of rules and regulations.
- (2) That in the codification of the rules, regard should be had to the necessity for the removal of anachronisms and anomalies, the possibility of the curtailment of expense, and the desirability of the establishment of courses of procedure which would minimise delays.
- (3) That, with a view to the extension of uniform rights of appeal to all Colonial subjects of His Majesty, the various Orders in Council, Instructions to Governors, Charters of Justice, Ordinances and Proclamations upon the subject of the appellate jurisdiction of the Sovereign, should be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the desirability of equalising the conditions which give right of appeal to His Majesty.
- (4) That much uncertainty, expense, and delay would be avoided if some portion of His Majesty's prerogative to grant special leave to appeal in cases where there exists no right of appeal were, under definite rules and restrictions, delegated to the discretion of the local Courts.

No. 2.

PRIVY COUNCIL to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received March 16, 1907.)

Privy Council Office, Downing Street,
London, S.W., March 15, 1907.*Appeals to His Majesty in Council.*

SIR,

REFERRING to the postscript in my letter of the 7th instant* in this matter, I herewith enclose a separate paper as to Solicitors' costs.

The Lord Chancellor has further instructed me to say that the views and suggestions contained in this paper, as also in the "General Notes" which accompanied my letter* above alluded to, are such as commend themselves to the Lords of the Judicial Committee. The Lord Chancellor desires me, however, to add that he feels sure—and in this opinion he thinks the Secretary of State will concur—that His Majesty's Government will be prepared to consider with close attention any further proposals which may be made to them for simplifying the procedure and reducing the expense of appeals to His Majesty in Council.

The Lord Chancellor is aware that the circumstances of every Colony or Dependency must vary, and he apprehends that, accordingly, some rules of practice or procedure which may be found to suit one Colony may not be so well adapted to another. The Lord Chancellor, therefore, feels sure that the Government will be prepared to receive any representations under this head.

I have, &c.,
E. S. HOPE,
Registrar of the Privy Council.

Enclosure in No. 2.

STATEMENT AS TO COSTS IN PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS.

(Received in Colonial Office, March 16, 1907.)

The position of the London solicitor in a Privy Council Appeal is analogous to that of a London agent when instructed by a country solicitor. His responsibility is, however, greater because, from the nature of the case, he must often act on his own judgment without communication with his client; it is, on the other hand, less, because the materials upon which the appeal is fought are comprised in the record, as compiled under the supervision of the Colonial or Indian agents, which can only be altered by mutual consent. Solicitors' costs generally.

The London solicitor has therefore little or nothing to do with the materials upon which an appeal is brought, if the record arrives in England in print. When it is transmitted in manuscript, the printing is done by the King's Printer under the supervision of the Privy Council Office, and the London solicitor has a considerable amount of work to do in connection with printing to ensure that the documents are submitted to their Lordships in proper form. His other duties comprise generally retaining and instructing counsel, attending consultations with counsel (for which purpose the solicitor has to make himself more intimately acquainted with the contents of the record—see "perusing" hereafter), being present at the hearing of the appeal, and finally services connected with the taxation of costs and the carriage of the Order in Council. He has also to take certain formal steps necessary to bring the appeal to hearing.

These duties, though not all of a highly responsible nature, at any rate require legal qualifications and experience; and it seems essential for the proper conduct of an appeal that each party should be represented by a duly qualified agent in London, whether the Colonial counsel or solicitor (often one and the same person) eventually comes to England for the hearing or not. (See below, paragraph 3.)

The costs carried in by a London solicitor for taxation consist in the main of two classes of items: those the charges in respect of which are governed by two Orders in Council dated the 11th August 1842 and the 13th June 1853 respectively, and those (such as counsel's fees) which are matters for the discretion of the Registrar of the Privy Council. With regard to the first class of items, it is hardly contended that they are excessive judged by general practice in England, though, having regard to the time that has elapsed since they were fixed, certain amendments in the scale might be desirable. As to the item of "perusing the record," however, which has been the subject of some criticism in the Colonies, being the most considerable item of *profit charges*, it is difficult to see, having regard to what has been said above as to the necessity for London solicitors being instructed, how a fee for perusing the record, or some part of it, even in the special circumstances connected with Canadian appeals, can be avoided, as no solicitor can be expected to undertake the conduct of an appeal in total ignorance of its subject matter.

The other items to which reference should be made under this head are those connected with the drawing and lodging of the case. In point of fact the solicitor as a rule does not actually draw the case at all, but the work is done by counsel (as in the case of pleadings in a High Court action); and it is accordingly maintained, in Canada especially, that these items in the Bill are fictitious. This in a sense is true, in the same way that many of the charges in a solicitor's bill, so far as they represent actual payment for work done item by item, are fictitious; but this method of remuneration is in accordance with that prevailing in the House of Lords and in every other court in this country, and must be justified on that ground alone if upon no other. In the case of appeals (limited in practice to Canada) where the counsel actually bring over the case with them, and nothing whatever is done by the English solicitor except lodging it at the Privy Council Office, it is at first sight more difficult to justify the allowance of all the items relating to the case in his bill. But it must be borne in mind that if the allowances are made on the same scale as if the case were actually settled by English counsel, justice is done so far as the parties are concerned, and the costs so allowed should be, and probably in practice are, easily adjusted between the English and Canadian solicitor.

In connection with solicitors' costs generally, it may be pointed out that the practical object of taxation, as between party and party, must be taken to be the determining the amount which the unsuccessful party ought to pay.

Council
Office fees.

The Council Office fees are fixed by the above-mentioned Order in Council of the 11th August 1842, and, if no interlocutory proceedings are necessary, the fees ordinarily chargeable to a successful appellant and respondent are about 15*l.* and 13*l.* respectively, and to an unsuccessful appellant and respondent 4*l.* and 3*l.* respectively. They cannot be said to be excessive compared with those charged in the High Court and the House of Lords. Some items are considerably lower than in either of these Courts, *e.g.*, the taxation fee, which is fixed at 3*l.* 3*s.*, whatever be the amount of the bill, instead of at a *pro rata* poundage as in other courts. In a recent heavy appeal had the bill been taxed in the High Court the taxing fee would have amounted to 46*l.* instead of 3*l.* 3*s.* If therefore the Council Office fees fixed by the Order in Council of 1842 come to be revised, it is possible that, in the result, it may be shown that some of the items ought to be increased, and that none are unreasonably high.

Complaints
as to costs of
appeals to
His Majesty
in Council.

In connection with these complaints, appeals may be divided into—

- (1) Those from *all* the Dominions beyond the Seas (including Canada);
and
- (2) Those from Canada, and especially from the Supreme Court of
Canada, only.

As to 1 (all Appeals):—

Reduction in the costs could doubtless be effected by—

- (a) stringent provisions being made in the Colony to prevent the inclusion in a record of irrelevant matter, and to ensure the prompt despatch of the record to England;
- (b) diligence being shown in the Colony and England by the parties to an appeal to bring it to a speedy hearing, since delay necessarily entails additional expense;
- (c) a revision, after consultation with the Law Society, of the scale of solicitors' charges as fixed by the Orders in Council of 1842 and 1853; and
- (d) a modification in some details of the Orders in Council regulating the practice and procedure in the Privy Council.

Suggestions
to meet the
complaints.

As to 2 (Canadian Appeals only).

Where the record is printed in Canada and the cases are drawn and printed there also, and all the parties are represented by Canadian counsel *only*, and those counsel do not require the attendance of the London solicitor either at consultations or at the hearing of the appeal, the *profit charges* of the London solicitor to be confined to a reasonable gross sum representing the actual services rendered up to the time when the Canadian counsel take over the whole conduct of the appeal in England. Such charges up to the hearing would probably amount in ordinary circumstances to not more than 30*l.* The London solicitor would, of course, be entitled to charge for further services rendered by him in the absence of the Canadian counsel.

1. There is no reason in principle why the parties to a Colonial appeal should not, subject to proper safeguards, contract with the London solicitor, as suggested in some quarters, for a gross sum to cover all his charges (the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1870, s. 4), though, of course, on taxation, the Registrar of the Privy Council would have to investigate whether the gross sum so contracted for by the successful party was a reasonable sum for his opponent to pay.

Generally.

2. As to the desirability of a fixed scale of costs being, as a rule, prescribed on the basis of the value at stake (Sir R. Stout, C.J., N.Z.), it has to be borne in mind, apart from the general question whether such a mode of remuneration would in the circumstances prove to be satisfactory, that the importance of an appeal to the Privy Council is not always to be gauged by such value. On the other hand, very frequently, *e.g.*, in test cases, questions relating to the incidence of rates or taxes, and the like, or the construction of such Acts as the British North America Act, 1867, and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, the importance of the Appeal lies, not in the amount in dispute, but in the general desire that, for the future guidance of the Courts below and for the benefit of the community at large, certain difficult points of law and construction should be decided on the highest authority.

3. It has been suggested from Quebec (Appendix to General Notes, page 9), and also in a Memorandum by Mr. Macmaster, K.C., which is said to have been submitted to, and adopted by, the Council of the Montreal Bar, that the London agent need not be a solicitor or have legal experience. This view, however, is not elsewhere expressed, and is in terms dissented from, *e.g.*, British Columbia (Appendix to General Notes, page 14), and the Law Society of Upper Canada (Appendix to General Notes, page 11). It would, moreover, have to be considered whether, in view of the Solicitors Acts of 1843, section 2; 1860, section 26; and 1874, section 12, legislation would not be required in order to enable any person other than a duly qualified solicitor to carry on proceedings in any appeal to His Majesty referred by him to the Judicial Committee.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE (FISCAL).

Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia.

That the following resolutions which were adopted by the Conference of 1902 be re-affirmed:—

- “(1) That this Conference recognises that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty’s dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.”
- “(2) That this Conference recognises that, in the present circumstances of the Colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of Free Trade as between the Mother Country and the British Dominions beyond the seas.”
- “(3) That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those Colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.”

That the following resolutions be added:—

“That it is desirable that the preferential treatment accorded by the Colonies to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom be also granted to the products and manufactures of other self-governing Colonies.”

“That it is desirable that the United Kingdom grant preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies.”

Resolution of Government of New Zealand.

“That it is essential to the well-being of both the United Kingdom and His Majesty’s Dominions beyond the seas, that in the over-sea Dominions preferential tariffs in favour of British manufactured goods, carried in British-owned ships, should be granted, and that in the United Kingdom preferential rates of duty on Colonial products now taxable should be conceded.”

Resolution of Government of Cape Colony.

“(1) This Conference re-affirms the resolution adopted unanimously by the Colonial Conference held in London in 1902, and recognises with extreme gratification the extent to which the principle of reciprocity has been accepted by the various Colonies.”

“(2) This Conference, while adhering to the principle of preferential treatment of the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom, desires to impress upon His Majesty’s Government the opinion that the continuance of such preferential treatment to the producers and manufacturers of Great Britain is largely dependent upon the granting of some reciprocal privileges to British Colonies.”

XVIII.

**UNITED KINGDOM.—TRADE WITH
FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH
POSSESSIONS.**

Tables showing the Value of the Imports into, and Exports from the United Kingdom (Merchandise only) in Trade with Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each Year since 1854.

PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

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Tables showing the Value of the Imports into, and Exports from the United Kingdom (Merchandise only) in Trade with Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each Year since 1854.

1. Imports.

STATEMENT showing the Value of the IMPORTS of Merchandise into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively in each of the under-mentioned Years; with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Proportion of the Total Imports received from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Years.	Total Value of Imports of Merchandise.	Value of Imports from Foreign Countries.		Value of Imports from British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
1854 - - - -	Thousand £. 152,389	Thousand £. 118,240	77·6	Thousand £. 34,149	22·4
1855 - - - -	113,543	109,960		33,583	
1856 - - - -	172,544	129,517		43,027	
1857 - - - -	187,841	141,661		46,183	
1858 - - - -	164,584	125,970		38,614	
1859 - - - -	179,182	139,708		39,474	
Annual average, 1855-9	169,539	129,363	76·3	40,176	23·7
1860 - - - -	210,531	167,571		42,960	
1861 - - - -	217,485	164,809		52,676	
1862 - - - -	225,717	160,434		63,283	
1863 - - - -	248,919	164,235		84,684	
1864 - - - -	274,952	181,208		93,744	
Annual average, 1860-4	235,521	167,651	71·2	67,870	28·8
1865 - - - -	271,072	198,231		72,841	
1866 - - - -	295,290	223,084		72,206	
1867 - - - -	275,183	214,449		60,734	
1868 - - - -	294,694	227,700		66,994	
1869 - - - -	295,460	225,044		70,116	
Annual average, 1865-9	286,340	217,702	76·0	68,638	24·0
1870 - - - -	303,257	238,425		64,832	
1871 - - - -	331,015	258,071		72,944	
1872 - - - -	354,694	275,321		79,373	
1873 - - - -	371,287	290,277		81,010	
1874 - - - -	370,083	287,920		82,163	
Annual average, 1870-4	346,067	270,003	78·0	76,064	22·0
1875 - - - -	373,940	289,516		84,424	
1876 - - - -	375,155	290,822		84,333	
1877 - - - -	394,420	301,866		89,554	
1878 - - - -	368,771	290,835		77,936	
1879 - - - -	362,992	284,049		78,943	
Annual average, 1875-9	375,056	292,018	77·9	83,038	22·1

STATEMENT showing the Value of the IMPORTS of Merchandise into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively in each of the under-mentioned Years; with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Proportion of the Total Imports received from Foreign Countries and British Possessions—*continued.*

Years.	Total Value of Imports of Merchandise.	Value of Imports from Foreign Countries.		Value of Imports from British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Thousand £.	Thousand £.		Thousand £.	
1880 - - - - -	411,230	318,711		92,519	
1881 - - - - -	397,023	305,483		91,540	
1882 - - - - -	413,020	313,589		99,431	
1883 - - - - -	426,892	328,210		98,682	
1884 - - - - -	390,019	294,206		95,813	
Annual average, 1880-4	407,637	312,040	76·5	95,597	23·5
1885 - - - - -	370,968	286,566		84,402	
1886 - - - - -	349,863	267,979		81,884	
1887 - - - - -	362,228	278,429		83,799	
1888 - - - - -	387,636	300,720		86,916	
1889 - - - - -	427,638	330,372		97,266	
Annual average, 1885-9	379,666	292,813	77·1	86,853	22·9
1890 - - - - -	420,692	324,531		96,161	
1891 - - - - -	435,441	335,976		99,465	
1892 - - - - -	423,794	325,919		97,875	
1893 - - - - -	404,688	312,837		91,851	
1894 - - - - -	408,345	314,346		93,999	
Annual average, 1890-4	418,592	322,722	77·1	95,870	22·9
1895 - - - - -	416,690	321,038		95,652	
1896 - - - - -	441,809	348,514		93,295	
1897 - - - - -	451,029	356,898		94,131	
1898 - - - - -	470,545	370,784		99,761	
1899 - - - - -	485,036	378,134		106,902	
Annual average, 1895-9	453,022	355,074	78·4	97,948	21·6
1900 - - - - -	523,075	413,434		109,641	
1901 - - - - -	521,990	416,305		105,685	
1902 - - - - -	528,391	421,475		106,916	
1903 - - - - -	542,600	428,929		113,671	
1904 - - - - -	551,039	431,020		120,019	
Annual average, 1900-4	533,419	422,233	79·2	111,186	20·8
1905 - - - - -	565,020	437,151	77·3	127,869	22·7
1906* - - - - -	607,988	465,802	76·6	142,186	23·4

* The figures for 1906 are subject to some slight revision on final examination of the accounts on which they are based.

2. Total Exports.

STATEMENT showing the Value of the TOTAL EXPORTS of British and Irish and Foreign and Colonial Produce (Merchandise only) from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years; with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Proportion Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Years.	Total Value of Exports (Merchandise only).	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.		Value of Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Thousand £.	Thousand £.		Thousand £.	
1854	115,821	79,446	68·6	36,375	31·4
1855	116,691	87,832		28,859	
1856	139,220	102,525		36,695	
1857	146,174	105,738		40,436	
1858	139,783	96,570		43,213	
1859	155,693	106,042		49,651	
Annual average, 1855-9	139,512	99,741	71·5	39,771	28·5
1860	164,521	117,988		46,533	
1861	159,632	114,493		45,139	
1862	166,168	120,744		45,424	
1863	196,902	141,932		54,970	
1864	212,620	156,908		55,712	
Annual average, 1860-4	179,969	130,413	72·5	49,556	27·5
1865	218,832	167,285		51,547	
1866	238,906	181,738		57,168	
1867	225,802	172,440		53,362	
1868	227,778	174,060		53,718	
1869	237,015	185,123		51,892	
Annual average, 1865-9	229,666	176,129	76·7	53,537	23·3
1870	244,080	188,689		55,391	
1871	283,575	228,014		55,561	
1872	314,589	248,980		65,609	
1873	311,005	239,857		71,148	
1874	297,650	219,740		77,910	
Annual average, 1870-4	290,180	225,056	77·6	65,124	22·4
1875	281,612	204,957		76,655	
1876	256,777	186,627		70,150	
1877	252,346	176,594		75,752	
1878	245,484	173,491		71,993	
1879	248,783	182,274		66,509	
Annual average, 1875-9	257,000	184,788	71·9	72,212	28·1
1880	286,414	204,887		81,527	
1881	297,083	210,402		86,681	
1882	306,661	214,323		92,338	
1883	305,437	215,036		90,401	
1884	295,968	207,664		88,304	
Annual average, 1880-4	298,312	210,462	70·6	87,850	29·4

STATEMENT showing the Value of the TOTAL EXPORTS from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, with Annual Averages and Proportions for each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

Years.	Total Value of Exports (Merchandise only).	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.		Value of Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Thousand £.	Thousand £.		Thousand £.	
1885 - - - -	271,474	185,985		85,489	
1886 - - - -	268,959	186,727		82,232	
1887 - - - -	281,263	198,993		82,270	
1888 - - - -	298,578	206,850		91,728	
1889 - - - -	315,593	224,757		90,836	
Annual average, 1885-9	287,173	200,662	70·0	86,511	30·0
1890 - - - -	328,252	233,730		94,522	
1891 - - - -	309,114	215,776		93,338	
1892 - - - -	291,610	210,356		81,284	
1893 - - - -	277,138	198,474		78,664	
1894 - - - -	273,786	195,133		78,653	
Annual average, 1890-4	295,986	210,694	71·2	85,292	28·8
1895 - - - -	285,832	209,693		76,139	
1896 - - - -	296,379	205,676		90,703	
1897 - - - -	294,174	207,123		87,051	
1898 - - - -	294,014	203,903		90,111	
1899 - - - -	*320,338	*226,393		*93,945	
Annual average, 1895-9	*298,147	*210,557	70·6	*87,590	29·4
1900 - - - -	*345,786	*244,535		*101,251	
1901 - - - -	*338,715	*225,962		*112,753	
1902 - - - -	*343,367	*227,113		*116,254	
1903 - - - -	*356,084	*237,571		*118,513	
1904 - - - -	*366,556	*246,960		*119,596	
Annual average, 1900-4	*350,101	*236,428	67·5	*113,673	32·5
1905 - - - -	*402,152	*280,412	69·7	*121,740	30·3
1906† - - - -	*452,122	*322,296	71·3	*129,826	28·7

† The figures for 1906 are subject to some slight revision on final examination of the accounts on which they are based.

* Excluding the value of ships and boats (new) with their machinery, the value of these exports not having been recorded prior to 1899. The following shows the value of the exports of ships and boats in each year since 1899:

STATEMENT showing the Value of the TOTAL EXPORTS from the United Kingdom of Ships and Boats (new) with their Machinery, of British and Irish and Foreign and Colonial Manufacture, in each Year from 1899 to 1906.

Years.	Total Value of Exports.	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.	Value of Exports to British Possessions.
	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.
1899 - - - -	9,197	8,820	377
1900 - - - -	8,587	7,755	832
1901 - - - -	9,149	8,694	455
1902 - - - -	5,872	4,547	1,325
1903 - - - -	4,289	3,318	971
1904 - - - -	4,460	3,272	1,188
1905 - - - -	5,445	4,472	973
1906 - - - -	8,654	7,911	743

3. Exports of United Kingdom Produce.

STATEMENT showing the Value of the EXPORTS of British and Irish Produce (Merchandise only) from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years; with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Proportion Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Years.	Total Value of Exports of British and Irish Produce (Merchandise only).	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.		Value of Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
1854	Thousand £. 97,185	Thousand £. 63,333	65·2	Thousand £. 33,852	34·8
1855	95,688	69,135		26,553	
1856	115,827	82,527		33,300	
1857	122,066	84,911		37,155	
1858	116,609	76,386		40,223	
1859	130,412	84,268		46,144	
Annual average, 1855-9	116,120	79,445	68·4	36,675	31·6
1860	135,891	92,226		43,665	
1861	125,103	82,857		42,246	
1862	123,992	82,097		41,895	
1863	146,602	95,723		50,879	
1864	160,449	108,735		51,714	
Annual average, 1860-4	138,407	92,327	66·7	46,080	33·3
1865	165,836	117,629		48,207	
1866	188,917	135,198		53,719	
1867	180,962	131,162		49,800	
1868	179,678	129,813		49,865	
1869	190,045	141,955		48,090	
Annual average, 1865-9	181,087	131,151	72·4	49,936	27·6
1870	199,587	147,773		51,814	
1871	223,066	171,816		51,250	
1872	256,257	195,701		60,556	
1873	255,165	188,836		66,329	
1874	239,558	167,278		72,280	
Annual average, 1870-4	234,727	174,281	74·2	60,446	25·8
1875	223,466	152,374		71,092	
1876	200,639	135,780		64,859	
1877	198,893	128,970		69,923	
1878	192,849	126,611		66,238	
1879	191,532	130,530		61,002	
Annual average, 1875-9	201,476	134,853	66·9	66,623	33·1
1880	223,060	147,806		75,254	
1881	234,023	154,658		79,365	
1882	241,467	156,641		84,826	
1883	239,799	156,322		85,477	
1884	233,025	152,149		80,876	
Annual average, 1880-4	234,275	153,515	65·5	80,760	34·5

STATEMENT showing the Value of the EXPORTS of British and Irish Produce (Merchandise only) from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, with the Annual Averages and Proportions for each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

Years.	Total Value of Exports of British and Irish Produce (Merchandise only).	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.		Value of Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Thousand £.	Thousand £.		Thousand £.	
1885 - - - - -	213,115	135,120		77,995	
1886 - - - - -	212,725	137,054		75,671	
1887 - - - - -	221,914	146,544		75,370	
1888 - - - - -	234,535	150,293		84,242	
1889 - - - - -	248,935	165,656		83,279	
Annual average, 1885-9	226,245	146,934	64·9	79,311	35·1
1890 - - - - -	263,531	176,161		87,370	
1891 - - - - -	247,235	161,279		85,956	
1892 - - - - -	227,216	152,399		74,817	
1893 - - - - -	218,260	146,033		72,227	
1894 - - - - -	216,006	143,154		72,852	
Annual average, 1890-4	234,449	155,805	66·5	78,644	33·5
1895 - - - - -	226,128	155,866		70,262	
1896 - - - - -	240,146	155,959		84,187	
1897 - - - - -	234,220	153,463		80,757	
1898 - - - - -	233,359	149,860		83,499	
1899 - - - - -	*255,296	*168,007		*87,289	
Annual average, 1895-9	*237,830	*156,631	65·9	*81,199	34·1
1900 - - - - -	*282,604	*189,002		*93,602	
1901 - - - - -	*270,873	*166,454		*104,419	
1902 - - - - -	*277,552	*169,785		*107,767	
1903 - - - - -	*286,516	*176,336		*110,180	
1904 - - - - -	*296,256	*185,506		*110,750	
Annual average, 1900-4	*282,760	*177,417	62·7	*105,343	37·3
1905 - - - - -	*324,385	*211,910	65·3	*112,475	34·7
1906† - - - - -	*367,029	*246,508	67·2	*120,521	32·8

† The figures for 1906 are subject to some slight revision on final examination of the accounts on which they are based.

* Excluding the value of ships and boats (new) with their machinery, the value of these exports not having been recorded prior to 1899. The following shows the value of the exports of ships and boats in each year since 1899:

STATEMENT showing the Value of the EXPORTS from the United Kingdom of Ships and Boats (new) with their Machinery, of British and Irish Manufacture in each Year from 1899 to 1906.

Years.	Total Value of Exports.	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.	Value of Exports to British Possessions.
	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.
1899 - - - - -	9,197	8,820	377
1900 - - - - -	8,587	7,755	832
1901 - - - - -	9,149	8,694	455
1902 - - - - -	5,872	4,547	1,325
1903 - - - - -	4,284	3,318	966
1904 - - - - -	4,455	3,267	1,188
1905 - - - - -	5,431	4,468	963
1906 - - - - -	8,644	7,901	743

XIX.

UNITED KINGDOM.—IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1905.

Statement showing, for the Year 1905, the value of the principal and other Articles imported into the United Kingdom, distinguishing Consignments from British India, the various Self-governing Colonies, and "Other British Possessions," the Articles being grouped according to whether:—I. Subject to Duty, and II. Free of Duty and of a kind produced or not produced in the United Kingdom.

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I.—Articles subject to Duty - - - - -	216
II.—Principal Articles free of Duty :—	
(a) Of a kind <i>produced</i> in the United Kingdom -	220
(b) Of a kind <i>not produced</i> in the United Kingdom -	226

PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.—IMPORTS (CONSIGNMENTS)

Statement showing, for the Year 1905, the Value of the Principal Consignments from British India, the various Self-governing grouped according to whether:—I. Subject to Duty, or not produced in

(Extracted from the Annual Statement of

	Consignments				
	Self-Governing				
	Australian Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New-foundland.	Cape of Good Hope.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Articles subject to Duty -	148,348	48	21,146	2,275	20,573*
II.—Articles free of Duty:—					
(a) Principal Articles, of a kind produced in the United Kingdom.	25,879,798	12,919,651	22,421,769	441,675	2,937,065*
(b) Principal Articles, of a kind not produced in the United Kingdom.	864,836	423,149	1,833,144	50,108	1,870,225*
(c) Other Articles - -	77,870	42,860	149,599	16,047	21,814
III.—Parcel Post - -	24,274	8,265	59,974	2,160	47,748
	26,995,126	13,393,973	24,485,632	512,265	4,897,425*

* The figures for British India and the Cape of Good Hope unavoidably include the value of a small

FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1905.

and Other Articles imported into the United Kingdom, distinguishing Colonies, and "Other British Possessions," the Articles being and II. Free of Duty and of a kind produced the United Kingdom.

(the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1905.)

from						
Colonies.		British India.	Other British Possessions.	Total from British Possessions.	Total from All Countries.	—
Natal.	Total.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,170	193,560	5,945,223	5,626,059	11,764,842	45,223,488	I.—Articles subject to Duty.
511,291	65,111,249	16,781,984*	7,642,341	89,535,574	289,287,507	II.—Articles free of Duty :— (a) Principal Articles, of a kind produced in the United Kingdom.
65,240	5,106,702	13,073,203*	6,165,025	24,344,930	111,210,000	(b) Principal Articles, of a kind not produced in the United Kingdom.
31,174	339,364	135,965	73,455	548,784	117,827,753	(c) Other Articles.
10,062	152,483	103,414	201,870	457,767	1,471,169	III.—Parcel Post.
618,937	70,903,358	36,039,789*	19,708,750	126,651,897	565,019,917	

* Amount of merchandise really consigned from "Other East Indian Possessions" and Natal respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM.—IMPORTS (CONSIGNMENTS)

DETAILED STATEMENT showing, for the Year 1905, the QUANTITY and VALUE of the PRINCIPAL BRITISH INDIA, the various Self-governing Colonies, and "OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS," of Duty and of a kind *produced* or
(Extracted from the Annual Statement of

I.—ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.

ARTICLE.	CONSIGNMENTS FROM							Other British Possessions.	Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.
	British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.					Natal.			
		Australian Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New-found-land.	Cape of Good Hope.				
QUANTITY.										
Beer, other sorts - - - barrels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	223	55,588
Cards, playing - - - 12 packs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	75	83,506
Chicory, roasted or ground - - lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	132,006
Cocoa :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,016,530	24,016,530	54,167,990
Raw - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Husks and Shells - - - cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4,200
Or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or manufactured. lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	10,880	—	943	11,823	9,054,386
Coffee :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raw - - - cwt.	191,957	—	—	—	—	—	174	30,101	222,232	929,459
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground - lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,968	4,968	71,882
Ether, Sulphuric - - - galls.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	875
Ethyl, Chloride - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	854
Fruit :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried or otherwise preserved without sugar :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currants - - - cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,069,496
Figs and Fig-Cake - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176,811
Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes. lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,940
Plums, dried or preserved, not otherwise described. "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	968	968	80,257
Prunes - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,398
Raisins - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	723,437
Spirits and Strong Waters :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enumerated Spirits :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brandy imported in casks proof galls.	—	23,382	—	—	—	—	—	10,989	34,351	2,186,278
" " bottles " "	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	403	509	431,319
Rum imported in casks - " "	—	48,654	—	—	—	—	7,296	3,746,905	3,802,858	4,198,447
" " bottles " "	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	164	187	200
Imitation Rum, imported in casks. "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,127	3,127	17,521
Geneva, imported in bottles. "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43	226,694
Unenumerated Spirits :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweetened (including Liqueurs, &c., imported in casks). "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	97	9,298
Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits, tested), imported in bottles. "	—	—	—	—	—	504*	—	7,046	7,550	100,112
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits which have been shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, tested) imported in casks. "	—	—	—	—	—	9,901*	—	2,208	12,109	226,794
Do. do. do. " "	—	—	—	7,904	—	—	—	555	8,459	12,471
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirits entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, imported in bottles. galls.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	61	16,841
Perfumed Spirits, Total of - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	540	540	42,514
Sugar :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refined or rendered by any process equal thereto :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In lumps and loaves - - cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	2,318,672
Other sorts, including sugar candy - "	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	151	272	12,377,129
Unrefined, cane and other sorts - "	254,227	3,969	—	4,142	—	—	—	1,554,081	1,816,419	6,474,540

FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1905.

and other ARTICLES imported into the UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing CONSIGNMENTS from the Articles being grouped according to whether — I. Subject to Duty; II. Free not produced in the United Kingdom.

(the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1905.)

I.—ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM								Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.	ARTICLE.
British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.						Other British Possessions.			
	Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New- found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.				
VALUE.										
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373	373	148,341	Bear, other sorts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	112	18,471	Cards, playing.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,828	Chloory, roasted or ground.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	641,887	641,887	1,409,089	Cocoa : Raw.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	714	Husks and Shells.
—	—	—	—	—	2,285	—	89	2,384	818,052	Or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or manu- factured.
600,145	—	—	—	—	—	550	97,242	687,937	2,575,776	Coffee :— Raw.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	156	2,551	Kiln-dried, roasted or ground.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	384	Ether, Sulphurio.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	4,207	Ethyl, Chloride.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fruit :—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	824,802	Dried or otherwise preserved without sugar :— Currants.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206,580	Figs and Fig-Cake.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104,905	Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,603	2,603	123,822	Plums, dried or preserved, not other- wise described.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,391	Prunes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	82	973,836	Raisins.
—	6,053	—	—	—	—	—	2,711	8,763	720,945	Spirits and Strong Waters :— Enumerated Spirits :— Brandy, imported in casks.
—	86	—	—	—	—	—	386	472	509,553	„ „ bottles.
—	2,331	—	—	—	—	608	237,170	240,109	258,526	Rum, imported in casks.
—	—	—	7	—	—	—	82	90	97	„ „ bottles.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	192	1,437	Imitation Rum, imported in casks.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	41,428	Geneva, imported in bottles.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	12,632	Unenumerated Spirits : Sweetened (including Liqueurs, &c.) imported in casks.
—	—	—	—	—	5,253*	—	12,594	18,847	226,559	Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cor- dials, Mixtures, and other prepa- rations containing spirits, tested) imported in bottles.
—	—	—	—	—	505*	—	803	1,408	18,155	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other pre- parations containing spirits which have been shown to be both unenu- merated and not sweetened, tested) imported in casks.
—	—	—	5,424	—	—	—	444	5,868	10,073	Do. do. do. imported in bottles.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	88	26,668	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, imported in bottles.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,038	1,038	102,614	Perfumed Spirits, Total of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	1,890,695	Sugar : Refined or rendered by any process equal thereto : In lumps and loaves.
—	—	—	278	—	—	—	100	378	9,022,239	Other sorts, including sugar candy.
141,372	2,300	—	2,761	—	—	—	1,095,569	1,242,702	4,190,010	Unrefined, cane and other sorts.

* British South Africa.

I.—ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.

ARTICLE.	CONSIGNMENTS FROM							Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.
	British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.					Other British Possessions.		
		Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New- found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.				Natal.
QUANTITY.									
Sugar—continued.									
Molasses and invert sugar and all other sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged:									
Containing 70 per cent. or more cwts. of sweetening matter.	—	—	—	—	—	—	331	331	28,058
Containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,823	20,823	661,394
Containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,165	1,165	248,900
Molasses for distillers' use in the manufacture of spirits, and other molasses not distinguished as to sweetening matter.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,062	1,062	1,599,646
Glucose, solid	—	—	—	7,489	—	—	—	7,489	365,345
" Liquid	—	—	—	12,480	—	—	—	12,480	1,046,212
Cognate Articles:									
Blacking, solid, containing sugar or other sweetening matter.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1,262
Candied or Drained Peel	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	8,168
Chutney	10,976	—	—	—	—	—	3	10,979	10,984
Coconut, sugared	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	100
Confectionery containing Chocolate in which the Chocolate exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net weight.	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	267	1,514,851
Confectionery containing Chocolate in which the Chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total net weight.	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	171	311,932
Confectionery, hard, such as Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	86	8,580
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	345	345	12,500
Confectionery made from Sugar and containing no other ingredient except flavouring.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	216
Fruit, canned or bottled, other than fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in thin syrup.	13	—	—	307	—	—	146,872	147,192	422,597
Do. preserved in thick syrup.	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	270	681
Fruits, Crystallised, Glacé, and Meiz, except fruit liable to duty as such.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2,976
Fruit, liable to duty as such, except Currants, preserved in sugar, or otherwise, whether mixed with other fruit or not.	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32	10,994
Ginger, preserved in syrup or sugar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,529	24,529	27,422
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies, not made from fruit liable to duty as such.	—	—	—	—	—	—	570	570	2,078
Milk, condensed, sweetened, whole.	—	—	—	—	—	—	979	979	483,860
Milk, condensed, sweetened, separated, or skimmed.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374,560
Nestlé's Milk Food	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	1,858
Soy, containing Molasses or other sweetening matter.	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,786	17,786	17,610
Tamarinds, preserved in syrup	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,340	1,340	1,340
Other Preparations made with added sugar or sweetening matter (other than saccharine).	2	—	—	—	—	32	10	870	18,627
Tea	166,013,876	—	—	27,765	—	7,000	—	112,472,907	277,521,548
Tea for the manufacture of Caffeine	623,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	626,056
Tobacco:									
Manufactured:									
Cigars	169,874	1,909	—	—	—	4,900*	—	27,809	204,092
Cavendish or Negrohead	—	—	—	34,860	—	—	—	972	35,852
Cigarettes	364	—	—	—	—	1,900	—	17,815	20,079
Other sorts	2,500	—	—	—	—	3,061*	—	2,718	9,278
Snuff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Unmanufactured:									
Stripped or stemmed	—	344	—	—	—	—	—	1,950	2,294
Unstripped or unstemmed	2,304	—	—	15,429	—	—	—	42,138	59,871
Stalks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	851	851
Wine:—									
Imported in casks	—	861,982	—	—	3,825	3,065*	—	145,104	1,013,966
" bottles	—	2,961	111	—	—	12,071*	—	2,271	17,414

* British South Africa.

I.—ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY—*continued.*

CONSIGNMENTS FROM								Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.	ARTICLE.
British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.						Other British Possessions.			
	Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New- found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.				
VALUE.										
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256	256	10,511	Sugar— <i>continued.</i> Molasses and invert sugar and all other sugar and extracts from sugar which can- not be completely tested by the polari- scope and on which duty is not otherwise charged :
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,723	7,723	202,561	Containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	322	322	35,790	Containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	190	255,462	Containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter.
—	—	—	3,189	—	—	—	—	3,169	159,950	Molasses for distillers' use in the manu- facture of spirits, and other molasses not distinguished as to sweetening matter.
—	—	—	5,116	—	—	—	2	5,118	448,603	Glucose, solid.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2,718	„ liquid.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	12,731	Cognate Articles : Blacking, solid, containing sugar or other sweetening matter.
16,844	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	16,879	16,918	Candied or Drained Peel.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	343	Chutney.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	112,020	Cocoa nut, sugared.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	17,955	Confectionery containing Chocolate in which the Chocolate exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net weight.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444	444	26,547	Confectionery containing Chocolate in which the Chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total net weight.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,013	2,013	29,303	Confectionery, hard, such as Sugared Almonds (except as below) Caraway Seeds, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	1,105	Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c.
28	—	—	653	—	—	—	177,971	178,654	603,257	Confectionery made from Sugar and containing no other ingredient except flavouring.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	517	517	2,088	Fruit, canned or bottled, other than fruit liable to duty as such, pre- served in thin syrup.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	13,775	Do. preserved in thick syrup.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	98	53,325	Fruits, Crystallised, Glacé, and Metz, except fruit liable to duty as such.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,743	43,743	48,486	Fruit, liable to duty as such, except Currants preserved in sugar, or otherwise, whether mixed with other fruit or not.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,822	1,822	4,096	Gluger, preserved in syrup or sugar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,553	1,553	1,064,111	Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies, not made from fruit liable to duty as such.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455,323	Milk, condensed, sweetened, whole.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	97	11,025	Milk, condensed, sweetened separated, or skimmed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,984	9,984	9,996	Nestlé's Milk Food.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	879	879	879	Soy, containing Molasses or other sweetening matter.
15	—	—	—	—	73	12	1,961	2,061	135,957	Tamarinds, preserved in syrup.
5,146,915	—	—	924	—	350	—	3,235,406	8,383,595	9,302,713	Other Preparations made with added sugar or sweetening matter (other than saccharine).
4,509	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4,522	4,522	Tea.
31,489	748	—	—	—	1,386*	—	17,140	53,763	1,307,201	Tes for the manufacture of Caffeine.
—	—	—	2,060	—	—	—	175	2,835	42,142	Tobacco : Manufactured :
70	—	—	—	—	735	—	6,055	6,869	128,783	Cigars.
188	—	—	—	—	340*	—	243	771	7,639	Cavendish or Negrohead.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	Cigarettes.
—	40	—	—	—	—	—	42	82	336,194	Other sorts.
39	—	—	152	—	—	—	3,953	4,144	1,899,564	Snuff.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	346	Unmanufactured. Stripped or stemmed.
—	134,210	—	—	2,275	809*	—	18,100	155,394	2,035,101	Unstripped or unstemmed.
—	2,581	48	—	—	7,727*	—	1,271	11,627	2,037,098	Stalks.
5,945,223	148,348	48	21,146	2,275	20,573	1,170	5,626,059	11,764,842	45,223,468	Wine :— Imported in casks.
										„ „ bottles.
										{ TOTAL VALUE OF DUTIABLE GOODS IMPORTED.

* British South Africa.

II.--(a) ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY and of a kind *produced* in the
United Kingdom.

ARTICLE.	CONSIGNMENTS FROM							Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.	
	British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.					Other British Possessions.			
		Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.				Natal.
QUANTITY.										
Animals, living :—										
Oxen and Bulls - - - - - No.	—	—	—	163,689	—	—	—	142	163,812	561,937
Cows - - - - - " "	—	—	—	611	—	—	—	1,006	1,517	2,830
Sheep and Lambs - - - - - " "	—	—	—	42,244	—	—	—	—	42,244	183,084
Goildings - - - - - " "	—	6	—	276	—	—	—	33	315	8,488
Bladders, Casings, and Sausage Skins - - - - -	Entered by Value only.							—	—	—
Bristles - - - - - lbs.	245,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	212,884	458,731	3,678,133
Butter - - - - - cwts.	1,425	459,332	300,418	290,774	—	—	—	916	1,082,866	4,147,866
Caoutchouc manufactures :—										
Boots and Shoes - - - - - doz. pairs	—	—	—	11,148	—	—	—	—	11,148	143,994
Cattle Foods :—										
Containing Molasses or kindred sweetening matter. cwts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158,172	158,172	210,704
Other sorts, unsweetened, other than Oil-seed Cake and Corn Offals tons	3,287 ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	3,424	12,574
Cheese - - - - - cwts.	—	—	78,626	1,902,075	—	—	—	—	1,980,701	2,449,682
Chemical manufactures and products :—										
Glycerine - - - - - "	—	8,983	—	—	—	—	—	1,948	10,931	76,924
Unenumerated - - - - -	Entered by Value only.							—	—	—
Corlage, Cables, Ropes, and Twine of Hemp or like material. cwts.	305,017	—	—	4,418	—	—	—	88,621	395,054	601,391
Corn and Grain, &c. :—										
Wheat - - - - - "	22,807,622	10,064,700	338,900	8,617,630	—	—	—	600	39,830,469	97,632,782
Barley - - - - - "	—	—	4,700	989,100	—	—	—	116,300	1,080,100	21,436,900
Oats - - - - - "	—	11,900	195,300	647,262	—	—	—	16,700	871,163	17,095,463
Rye - - - - - "	—	—	—	51,860	—	—	—	—	51,860	1,019,390
Peas (not fresh) other than Split Peas. "	834,530	20,860	73,360	141,980	—	—	—	40	1,070,570	1,894,386
Beans (not fresh) other than Haricot Beans. "	177,360	—	15,710	740	—	—	—	8,100	199,910	1,228,050
Beans (not fresh), Haricot - - - - - "	67,310	—	—	10,450	—	—	—	4,420	82,180	219,989
Lentils, other than Split Lentils - - - - - "	183,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183,690	211,115
Wheatmeal and Flour - - - - - "	42,400	1,019,500	—	961,300	—	—	—	6,190	2,029,390	11,954,763
Oatmeal - - - - - "	—	—	—	184,310	—	—	—	—	184,310	340,404
Rolled Oats - - - - - "	—	—	—	159,736	—	—	—	—	159,736	282,443
Other farinaceous preparations - - - - - cwts.	5	—	—	28,502	—	—	—	75	28,582	111,965
Cotton, waste - - - - - lbs.	5,315,980	—	—	89,306	—	—	—	7,618	5,412,904	18,580,043
Cotton manufactures :—										
Dyed or manufactured of dyed Yarn yds.	1,592,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	105,750	1,698,738	40,468,638
Unenumerated - - - - -	Entered by Value only.							—	—	—
Curios - - - - -	Entered by Value only.							—	—	—
Drugs unenumerated, including Medicinal preparations not liable to duty. Dye stuffs (other than dye woods), bark for tanning. cwts.	—	189,376	—	—	—	—	276,718	1,823	467,917	863,604
Eggs - - - - - Gl. Hunds.	—	—	—	242,054	—	—	—	13,477	255,531	18,814,293
Feathers and Down, in beds or for beds - - - - - cwts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,450	17,450	47,191
Fish :—										
Other sorts of fresh fish - - - - - "	—	—	—	3,927	—	—	—	161,854	165,781	379,502
Canned, Lobsters - - - - - "	—	—	—	41,114	9,431	—	—	34	60,579	53,145
Not canned, all sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	31,738	138,881	—	—	26,245	198,864	490,232
Flax, dressed or undressed - - - - - tons.	—	—	671	—	—	—	—	1	672	74,794
Fruit :—										
Apples, raw - - - - - cwts.	—	220,706	—	1,279,145	—	—	—	20,750	1,520,601	3,494,660
Grapes, raw - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	1,645	—	34,024	35,669	700,050
Pears, raw - - - - - "	—	5,077	—	5,823	—	—	—	4,095	15,005	417,919
Unenumerated, raw - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,205	11,205	502,097
Preserved without sugar—canned or bottled. "	—	8,025	30	53,722	—	—	—	635	62,312	188,100
Fruit juice, not containing spirit or added sweetening matter. Gine stock and pieces for making glue - - - - - "	32,441	11,189	—	61,347	—	—	—	405,130	466,477	783,009
Hair, horse - - - - - "	283	1,508	298	227	—	—	—	130	2,836	27,980

II.—(a) ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY and of a kind *produced* in the United Kingdom.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM								Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.	ARTICLE.
British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.						Other British Possessions.			
	Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New- found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.				
VALUE.										
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
—	—	—	2,752,413	—	—	—	3,565	2,755,978	9,617,994	Animals, living :— Oxen and Bulls.
—	—	—	6,008	—	—	—	20,122	26,130	46,971	Cows.
—	—	—	66,534	—	—	—	—	66,534	278,763	Sheep and Lambs.
—	1,460	—	14,031	—	—	—	1,201	16,692	180,068	Geldings.
—	—	58,586	6,732	—	—	—	439	65,757	191,130	Bladders, Casings, and Sausage Skins.
34,278	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,954	57,232	554,773	Bristles.
6,137	2,307,535	1,467,828	1,422,332	—	—	—	4,123	6,207,056	21,586,622	Butter.
—	—	—	12,141	—	—	—	—	12,141	157,557	Caoutchouc manufactures :— Boots and Shoes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,633	31,633	43,871	Cattle Foods :— Containing Molasses or kindred sweetening matter.
20,770*	—	—	—	—	—	—	760	21,530	61,438	Other sorts, unsweetened, other than Oil- seed Cake and Offals.
—	—	203,344	4,918,663	—	—	—	—	5,122,007	6,339,811	Cheese.
—	14,522	—	—	—	—	—	3,526	18,148	141,630	Chemical manufactures and products :— Glycerine.
94*	4,712	—	57,690	—	—	—	488	62,984	1,961,632	Unenumerated.
254,296	—	—	8,700	—	—	—	76,319	339,315	718,713	Cordage, Cables, Ropes, and Twines of Hemp or like material.
7,983,028	3,800,270	119,160	2,444,613	—	—	—	206	14,247,277	35,279,931	Corn and Grain, &c. :— Wheat.
—	—	1,549	247,239	—	—	—	33,139	281,927	6,017,350	Barley.
—	3,064	61,451	180,946	—	—	—	4,218	249,679	4,713,266	Oats.
—	—	—	18,024	—	—	—	—	16,024	305,293	Rye.
249,680	8,150	41,034	82,709	—	—	—	40	351,603	672,887	Peas (not fresh) other than Split Peas.
46,428	—	6,829	504	—	—	—	2,980	55,741	414,227	Beans (not fresh) other than Haricot Beans.
21,048	—	—	6,111	—	—	—	2,784	29,943	121,292	Beans (not fresh), Haricot.
51,841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,841	59,760	Lentils, other than Split Lentils.
21,826	507,745	—	484,447	—	—	—	3,096	1,017,113	6,044,845	Wheatmeal and Flour.
—	—	—	91,982	—	—	—	—	91,982	171,221	Oatmeal.
—	—	—	170,636	—	—	—	—	170,636	287,086	Rolled Oats.
18	—	—	28,268	—	—	—	105	38,391	165,824	Other farinaceous preparations.
49,845	—	—	671	—	—	—	137	50,653	186,222	Cotton, waste.
45,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,847	47,666	943,388	Cotton manufactures :— Dyed or manufactured of dyed Yarn.
23,758*	—	—	1,102	—	—	—	85	24,945	2,334,495	Unenumerated.
7,174	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,543	16,717	156,920	Curios.
77,459	14,165	1,928	6,952	3,948	11,715	—	80,920	196,987	1,137,891	Drugs unenumerated, including Medicinal preparations not liable to duty.
—	92,031	—	—	—	—	125,980	714	218,725	243,580	Dye stuffs (other than dye woods), bark for tanning.
—	—	—	107,847	—	—	—	4,672	112,519	6,812,436	Eggs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,534	50,534	157,132	Feathers and Down, in beds or for beds.
—	—	—	10,185	—	—	—	132,166	142,351	416,120	Fish :— Other sorts of fresh fish.
—	—	—	263,396	55,144	—	—	80	318,620	335,705	Canned Lobsters.
—	—	—	39,142	166,662	—	—	26,095	230,899	603,747	Not canned, all sorts.
—	—	16,382	—	—	—	—	18	16,400	3,230,142	Flax, dressed or undressed.
—	231,507	—	722,764	—	—	—	12,345	966,616	2,065,193	Fruit :— Apples, raw.
—	—	—	—	—	6,668	—	148,417	164,985	761,632	Grapes, raw.
—	8,912	—	7,850	—	—	—	5,141	21,903	407,917	Pears, raw.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,290	24,290	354,143	Unenumerated, raw.
—	11,839	42	34,057	—	—	—	479	46,417	148,539	Preserved without sugar—canned or bottled.
—	—	—	4,988	—	—	—	36,164	41,132	74,645	Fruit juice, not containing spirit or added sweetening matter.
17,865	7,818	—	—	—	—	—	637	28,310	117,562	Glue stock and pieces for making glue.
1,438	16,516	2,117	1,806	—	—	—	1,767	23,443	265,198	Hair, horse.

II.--(a) ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY and of a kind *produced* in the
United Kingdom—*continued*.

ARTICLE.	CONSIGNMENTS FROM							Other British Possessions.	Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.
	British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.					Natal.			
		Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New- found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.				
QUANTITY.										
Hay	—	—	—	55,455	—	—	—	27	55,982	116,913
Hemp:—										
Dressed or undressed	14,341	—	22,864	—	—	—	—	1,532	38,537	114,626
Tow or Cottilla	269	—	2,069	—	—	—	—	233	2,571	6,896
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof:—										
Dry	68,229	6,004	—	—	—	24,002	8,631	50,046	156,919	351,762
Wet	3,722	8,583	—	1,542	—	2,894	2,352	16,346	35,439	308,467
Honey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,069	15,069	37,335
Horns, tips and pieces of Horn and Hoofs	1,406	296	—	—	—	102	—	202	2,006	4,931
Implements and Tools and parts thereof	—	—	—	—	Entered by Value only.			—	—	—
Isinglass	2,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,552	5,832	10,538
Jute, manufactures of (other than cordage &c.)	—	—	—	—	Entered by Value only.			—	—	—
Lard	—	—	—	88,489	—	—	—	815	89,304	2,012,305
" Imitation Lard	—	—	—	3,574	—	—	—	—	3,574	194,185
Leather:—										
Undressed	297,423	52,710	8,342	56,900	—	—	—	7,840	423,114	770,804
Dressed	121	1,202	153	17,536	—	—	—	15	19,027	361,886
Machinery and mill work, not being steam engines or electrical machinery:—										
Agricultural	—	151	—	1,492	—	—	—	3	1,646	30,997
Other descriptions	—	—	—	618	—	—	—	13	628	36,702
Manures, Bones for Manure (whether burnt or not).	21,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	22,103	47,346
Mats and Matting	—	—	—	—	Entered by Value only.			—	—	—
Meat (except Poultry and Game):										
Bacon	—	—	—	1,068,141	—	—	—	1,370	1,067,511	6,498,960
Meat:—										
Fresh Beef	—	19,025	145,338	1,979	—	—	—	2	166,344	5,027,521
Hams	—	—	—	87,323	—	—	—	3	87,326	1,312,302
Mutton, Fresh	—	504,550	1,525,944	—	—	—	—	—	2,030,394	3,511,069
Pork, Fresh	—	5,404	1,075	259	—	—	—	81	6,789	306,633
Salted (other than Bacon and Hams)	—	—	—	6,450	—	—	—	11	5,461	206,968
Rabbits, dead	—	482,897	80,269	—	—	—	—	—	562,886	664,078
Unenumerated, Salted or Fresh	—	6,103	14,463	5,041	—	—	—	7	25,816	670,144
Preserved, otherwise than by Salting:—										
Beef	—	81,326	9,364	14,024	—	—	—	8	74,742	396,030
Mutton	—	14,777	8,795	2,454	—	—	—	—	34,026	30,111
Other sorts (other than Bacon and Hams).	—	97,803	4,202	13,021	—	—	—	—	44,026	204,888
Metals and Ores:—										
Cobalt Ore	—	1,072	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,072	6,599
Antimony, Ore of	215*	187	—	527	—	—	—	—	899	2,482
Copper, Ore of	—	3,584	—	—	2,438	19,943	—	62	25,427	99,689
Regulus and Precipitate	—	13,096	—	2,341	211	11,170	—	—	26,818	69,129
Copper, Old, fit only to be remanufactured.	32	141	—	29	17	98	103	166	886	3,814
Copper, unwrought, in bars, blocks, slabs, cakes, and ingots.	122	12,496	—	—	—	—	—	14	12,633	68,806
Gold, Ore of (including the value of the Gold contained in auriferous ores and metals).	—	—	—	—	Entered by Value only.			—	—	—
Iron and Steel, old	508	7,722	349	561	—	1,757	1,474	595	12,866	23,196
Lead, Ore of	—	567	—	1,606	—	—	—	702	2,878	9,397
" pig and sheet	—	70,524	—	—	—	—	—	23	70,547	229,546
Manganese, Ore of	71,660	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	71,742	238,700
Pyrites of Iron and Copper	—	—	—	—	28,303	5,867†	—	6	34,176	698,746
Silver, Ore of (including the value of the Silver contained in argentiferous ores and metals).	—	—	—	—	Entered by Value only.			—	—	—
Tin, Ore of	—	625	—	—	—	93†	—	37	826	17,806
" in blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs	600	4,074	—	—	—	—	—	33,463	38,137	33,765
Zinc, Ore of	—	1,685	—	205	—	—	—	133	2,021	56,487

* British East Indies.

† British South Africa.

II.—(a) ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY and of a kind *produced* in the
United Kingdom—*continued*.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM								Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.	ARTICLE.
British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.						Other British Possessions.			
	Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New- found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.				
VALUE.										
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
—	—	—	192,539	—	—	—	105	192,644	382,567	Hay.
262,977	—	655,937	—	—	—	—	41,908	96,822	3,639,762	Hemp :— Dressed or undressed.
3,788	—	23,412	—	—	—	—	2,511	29,709	115,825	Tow or Codilla.
219,741	15,161	—	—	—	83,515	29,351	124,615	472,383	1,078,014	Hides Raw, and pieces thereof :— Dry.
9,328	22,308	—	3,236	—	6,922	5,313	39,514	86,621	1,322,874	Wet.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,497	17,497	34,783	Honey.
60,199	12,359	—	—	—	4,493	—	11,985	78,116	195,222	Horns, tips and pieces of Horn and Hoofs.
—	—	—	11,515	—	—	—	75	11,590	339,140	Implements and Tools and parts thereof.
28,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,854	77,244	112,424	Isinglass.
1,924,887	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,159	1,926,046	2,073,294	Jute, manufactures of (other than cordage &c.),
—	—	—	160,027	—	—	—	1,563	161,590	3,692,573	Lard.
—	—	—	4,430	—	—	—	—	4,430	289,098	„ imitation Lard.
2,238,556	261,168	45,297	261,681	—	—	—	31,896	2,838,598	4,124,016	Leather :— Undressed.
1,013	8,060	1,581	113,484	—	—	—	228	124,366	3,819,685	Dressed.
—	2,015	—	38,688	—	—	—	290	40,993	704,876	Machinery and mill work, not belonging to engines or electrical machinery :— Agricultural.
—	—	—	47,697	—	—	—	1,023	48,725	2,536,269	Other descriptions.
101,611	—	—	—	—	—	—	984	102,595	209,913	Manures, Bones for Manure (whether burnt or not).
8,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,529	21,977	123,201	Mata and Matting.
—	—	—	2,479,809	—	—	—	3,435	2,483,244	12,774,855	Meat (except Poultry and Game) : Bacon.
—	30,748	208,992	3,040	—	—	—	4	242,784	8,931,593	Meat :— Fresh Beef.
—	—	—	201,586	—	—	—	8	201,594	3,118,372	„ Hams.
—	985,834	3,166,927	—	—	—	—	—	4,152,761	7,336,490	Mutton, Fresh.
—	10,837	2,530	546	—	—	—	117	14,090	1,162,370	Pork, Fresh.
—	—	—	6,659	—	—	—	20	6,679	232,806	Salted (other than Bacon and Hams).
—	485,935	82,496	—	—	—	—	—	568,431	836,929	Rabbits, dead.
—	12,059	29,117	6,256	—	—	—	9	47,441	1,225,692	Unenumerated, Salted or Fresh.
—	143,803	23,173	35,895	—	—	—	13	202,884	1,789,399	Preserved otherwise than by Salting :— Beef.
—	41,174	16,692	5,079	—	—	—	—	62,845	77,112	Mutton.
—	38,109	7,672	37,588	—	—	—	—	83,369	780,684	Other sorts (other than Bacon and Hams)
—	11,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,378	38,845	Metals and Ores :— Cobalt Ore.
1,721*	2,602	—	6,636	—	—	—	—	10,959	29,132	Antimony, Ore of.
—	28,040	—	—	5,190	260,232	—	707	294,219	963,505	Copper, Ore of.
—	366,404	—	65,952	6,232	345,243	—	—	783,831	2,444,084	Regulus and Precipitate.
2,121	8,473	—	1,373	709†	4,284	4,605	8,687	29,642	171,576	Copper, Old, fit only to be remanufactured.
8,524	847,839	—	—	—	—	—	843	857,206	4,412,828	Copper, unwrought, in bars, blocks, slabs, cakes and ingots.
2,093	604,795	7,695	—	—	6,960	21,410	37,381	678,334	748,463	Gold, Ore of (including the value of the Gold contained in auriferous ores and metals.)
2,010	22,035	532	1,390	—	3,356	3,858	1,283	34,484	72,101	Iron and Steel, old.
—	4,311	—	15,538	—	—	—	6,969	26,518	78,423	Lead, Ore of.
—	228,086	—	—	—	—	—	270	228,356	3,042,540	„ pig and sheet.
164,567	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,215	165,782	490,612	Manganese, Ore of.
—	—	—	—	43,581	8,795†	—	30	62,388	1,152,759	Pyrites of Iron and Copper.
—	494,377	—	—	—	—	—	6,121	500,498	2,085,314	Silver, Ore of (including the value of the Silver contained in argentiferous ores and metals.)
—	49,560	—	—	—	8,890†	—	2,510	60,960	1,173,222	Tin, Ore of.
81,688	584,375	—	—	—	—	—	4,758,977	5,425,040	5,632,776	„ in blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs.
—	10,312	—	1,995	—	—	—	1,400	13,707	352,437	Zinc, Ore of.

* British East Indies.

† British South Africa.

II.—(a) ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY and of a kind *produced* in the
United Kingdom—*continued*.

ARTICLE.	CONSIGNMENTS FROM								Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.
	British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.						Other British Possessions.		
		Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New- found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.			
QUANTITY.										
Metals and Ores—continued.										
Zinc, crude, in cakes - - - tons	81*	534	59	431	—	—	—	14	1,112	90,808
Unenumerated - - - - - "	27*	1,029	35	305	—	—	—	—	1,406	144,847
Metal, unenumerated, unwrought - - - "	—	35	—	158	—	—	—	2	195	5,326
Metals, unenumerated, old, fit only to be remanufactured. - - - "	182*	556	42	150	—	313	580	259	1,092	8,099
Mica - - - - - cwt.	17,160	—	—	2,324	—	—	—	46	19,530	22,294
Musical Instruments, Organs and Har- moniums. - - - - - No.	—	—	—	2,543	—	—	—	1	2,544	8,387
Oil:—										
Fish, Train, Blubber, Sperm, or Head-matter. - - - - - tons	—	—	—	830	9,554	2	—	54	10,540	25,508
Animal - - - - - "	—	17,737	—	632	—	—	—	413	18,782	238,595
Chemical, essential or perfumed - - - lbs.	67,868	—	—	—	—	—	—	590,799	648,667	1,795,396
Seed-cake, not sweetened; cotton- seed cake. - - - - - tons	2,174*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,174	162,670
Linseed cake - - - - - "	9,611	—	—	4,349	—	—	—	16	13,976	154,762
Oleo-margarine or Oleo Oil - - - cwt.	—	555	—	2,127	—	—	—	762	3,444	294,312
Paper:—										
Unprinted on reels - - - - - "	—	—	—	245,990	—	—	—	—	245,990	1,681,837
" not on reels - - - - - "	—	—	—	139,010	—	—	—	49	139,059	2,187,512
Millboard and wood-pulp board - - - "	—	—	—	133,876	—	—	—	—	133,876	1,178,564
Pulp:—										
Chemical, dry - - - - - tons.	—	—	—	2,949	—	—	—	—	2,949	281,374
Mechanical, wet - - - - - "	—	—	—	80,236	—	—	—	31	80,267	318,277
Paraffine Wax - - - - - "	42,127	—	—	5,885	—	—	—	422	48,434	909,082
Plants, Shrubs, Trees, and Flower Roots - - - - -	—	—	—	Entered by Value only.			—	—	—	—
Plumbago - - - - - tons	1,485	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,945	11,431	15,771
Poultry and Game:—										
Poultry (alive or dead) - - - - -	—	—	—	Entered by Value only.			—	—	—	—
Game (alive or dead) - - - - -	—	—	—	Entered by Value only.			—	—	—	—
Seeds:—										
Clover and Grass - - - - - cwt.	—	—	28,596	9,631	—	—	—	396	38,623	316,043
Flax or Linseed - - - - - "	613,239	—	—	4,764	—	—	—	4,058	622,041	1,294,008
Rape - - - - - qrs.	91,918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91,918	181,326
Silk Manufactures, broad stuffs; Silk or yds. Satin. - - - - -	505,39	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,697	513,076	65,742,592
Other kinds, mixed or not with other materials Silk predominating. - - - - -	—	—	—	Entered by Value only.			—	—	—	—
Skins and Furs.—										
Skins, Sheep, undressed - - - - - No.	311,068	3,412,188	4,684,354	—	—	2,826,849	181,627	729,811	12,145,897	17,631,076
Rabbit Skins, - - - - - "	—	32,694,570	6,562,936	—	—	—	—	118,063	39,275,638	55,707,650
Slates for roofing purposes - - - - - tons.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,682	3,682	69,551
Stones, Slabs, and Marble, rough hewn or manufactured (other than Works of Art). - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428,377	428,377	1,168,880
Tallow and Stearine - - - - - cwt.	998*	590,567	319,895	6,425	—	—	—	15,637	923,522	1,522,319
Vegetables, raw:—										
Potatoes - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,187,669	1,187,669	3,664,290
Tomatoes - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200,840	200,840	1,137,193
Unenumerated - - - - -	—	—	—	Entered by Value only.			—	—	—	—
Wood and Timber:—										
Hewn, Fir, other than pit props or pit wood. - - - - - loads	—	—	111	32,628	—	—	—	—	32,737	476,746
Hewn, Oak - - - - - "	—	28	—	8,290	—	—	—	10	8,328	145,663
" unenumerated - - - - - "	—	—	—	18,635	—	—	—	—	18,635	53,534
Sawn or split, planed or dressed:—										
Fir - - - - - "	—	—	9,029	1,107,008	4,749	—	—	17	1,121,403	2,797,222
Unenumerated - - - - - "	—	—	—	62,107	—	—	—	667	62,774	198,604
Staves of all dimensions - - - - - "	—	—	—	2,132	—	—	—	158	2,290	119,152

II.—(a) ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY and of a kind *produced* in the
United Kingdom—*continued*.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM								Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.	ARTICLE.
British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.						Other British Possessions.			
	Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New- found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.				
VALUE.										
£ 679 ^o	£ 9,669	£ 1,234	£ 6,161	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 171	£ 17,804	£ 2,101,702	Metals and Ores— <i>continued</i> . Zinc, crude, in cakes.
2,288 ^o	87,078	3,071	4,008	—	—	—	—	96,423	478,268	Unenumerated.
—	14,960	—	3,158	—	—	—	364	18,482	528,713	Metal, unenumerated unwrought.
20,736 ^o	23,196	1,688	6,225	—	6,246	10,733	6,686	74,488	268,366	Metals, unenumerated, old, fit only to be remanufactured.
76,080	—	—	6,010	—	—	—	202	81,242	88,933	Mica.
—	—	—	23,735	—	—	—	30	23,766	112,823	Musical Instruments, Organs and Harmoniums.
—	—	—	12,334	149,416	30	—	895	162,675	417,933	Oil :— Fish, Trawl, Blubber, Sperm, or Head-matter.
—	18,191	—	989	—	—	—	206	19,386	234,262	Animal.
9,785	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,365	54,150	300,500	Chemical, essential or perfumed.
11,588 ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,588 ^o	1,002,215	Seed-cake, not sweetened; cotton-seed cake.
68,466	—	—	31,129	—	—	—	90	99,685	1,104,351	Linseed cake.
—	1,179	—	4,285	—	—	—	1,207	6,671	495,212	Oleo-margarine or Oleo Oil.
—	—	—	126,342	—	—	—	—	126,342	1,043,145	Paper :— Unprinted, on reels.
—	—	—	67,913	—	—	—	71	67,984	2,601,742	„ not on reels.
—	—	—	67,180	—	—	—	—	67,180	497,472	Millboard and wood-pulp board.
—	—	—	24,870	—	—	—	—	24,870	1,919,962	Pulp :— Chemical, dry.
—	—	—	181,017	—	—	—	71	181,088	719,838	Mechanical, wet.
63,569	—	—	6,998	—	—	—	390	71,147	1,077,576	Paraffine Wax.
2,272 ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,843	30,135	641,292	Plants, Shrubs, Trees, and Flower Roots.
21,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	171,075	192,659	236,420	Plumbago.
—	—	—	12,266	—	—	—	3,031	16,297	905,791	Poultry and Game :— Poultry (alive or dead).
—	18,488	1,333	—	—	—	—	25	19,746	93,669	Game (alive or dead)
—	—	62,396	27,993	—	—	—	1,063	91,152	651,576	Seeds :— Clover and Grass.
1,136,020	—	—	9,168	—	—	—	8,089	1,153,277	3,541,333	Flax or Linseed.
156,112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156,112	286,073	Rape.
24,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	378	25,196	6,709,446	Silk Manufactures, broad stuffs; Silk or Satin.
13,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,732	15,383	1,505,742	Other kinds, mixed or not with other materials, Silk predominating.
26,613	621,478	417,049	—	—	287,633	21,085	81,796	1,345,654	1,936,293	Skins and Furs :— Skins, Sheep, undressed.
—	217,687	50,966	—	—	—	—	625	269,178	401,516	Rabbit Skins, undressed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,208	11,208	262,354	Slates for roofing purposes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233,039	233,039	1,295,669	Stones, Slabs, and Marble, rough hewn or manufactured (other than Works of Art).
1,667 ^o	768,996	421,034	7,893	—	—	—	20,009	1,219,599	2,369,386	Tallow and Stearine.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	569,067	669,067	1,404,607	Vegetables, raw :— Potatoes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319,153	319,153	970,579	Tomatoes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,861	51,861	419,752	Unenumerated.
—	—	655	216,162	—	—	—	—	216,817	1,268,600	Wood and Timber :— Hewn, Fir, other than pit props or pit wood.
—	197	—	58,648	—	—	—	80	56,923	876,676	Hewn, Oak.
—	—	—	107,357	—	—	—	—	107,357	226,753	„ unenumerated.
—	—	64,738	3,097,743	10,813	—	—	102	3,173,396	14,469,574	Sawn or split, planed or dressed :— Fir.
—	—	—	209,476	—	—	—	2,819	212,094	785,756	Unenumerated.
—	—	—	9,408	—	—	—	1,116	10,522	553,092	Staves, of all dimensions.

II.--(a) ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY and of a kind *produced* in the
United Kingdom—*continued*.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM										ARTICLE.
British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.						Other British Possessions.	Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.	
	Australian Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	Newfoundland.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.				
VALUE.										
£ 8,756	£ 324,083	£ —	£ 56,181	£ —	£ 7,851	£ —	£ 45,313	£ 442,184	£ 1,170,799	Wood and Timber— <i>continued</i> . Furniture woods, hard woods, and veneers, unenumerated (not being Ash, Beech, Birch, Elm, Oak, or Wainscot).
2,607*	—	—	32,534	—	—	—	2,992	37,833	577,427	Manufactures of :— Furniture and cabinet ware
—	—	—	23,888	—	—	—	—	23,888	317,289	House frames, fittings, and joiners' work.
2,421*	—	—	87,387	—	—	—	1,242	71,050	1,073,481	Other sorts (including woodware and wood turnery).
1,118,469	10,782,077	3,642,692	6,450	—	1,877,873	238,421	112,834	19,825,706	23,821,825	Wool, sheep or lambs' wool.
1,037*	9,356	—	6,014	—	—	—	1,293	17,690	726,244	Woolen Rags, applicable to other uses than manure, torn up or not, not pulled.
83,277	—	—	—	—	—	—	609	83,886	537,173	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (of wool or of wool mixed with other materials not predominating). Carpets and Rugs.
9,120	10,472	1,954	3,987	—	6,409	535	6,257	38,734	253,715	Goods, not being in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or described in the Import List.
—	—	—	10,555	—	—	—	25,192	35,747	1,271,379	Goods, being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or described in the Import List.
18,781,984	25,879,798	12,912,651	22,421,789	441,675	2,937,065	511,291	7,642,341	89,535,574	289,287,607	{ TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS INCLUDED IN GROUP II. (A).

II.--(b) ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY and of a kind *not produced* in the
United Kingdom.

£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 27,932	£ —	£ 1,701	£ 414	£ —	£ 30,047	£ 75,805	Asbestos, raw.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,664	44,664	188,565	Asphalte or Bitumen (other than painters' colours or drugs).
709	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,485	81,194	185,501	Cases and Sticks (unmounted).
64,311	—	—	—	—	—	3,504	1,032,005	1,099,820	9,643,953	Caoutchouc.
53,908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,908	173,684	Chemical manufactures, &c., Saltpetre (Nitrate of Potash).
249,330	—	—	747,336	—	—	—	35,312	1,031,928	11,031,748	Corn and Grain, &c. :— Maize.
676,132	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,857	684,989	949,219	Rice (other than whole or cleaned rice).
848,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	897	849,080	1,332,092	" (whole and cleaned).
443,389	—	—	3,845	—	—	—	1,460	448,694	531,511	" meal and dust.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,696	28,696	28,751	Arrowroot.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144,539	144,539	146,831	Cassava powder and Tapioca.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,132	59,132	170,874	Mandioca or Tapioca Flour.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188,883	188,883	196,446	Sago and Sago Meal and Flour.
994,624	—	—	22,500	—	—	—	66,602	1,083,726	52,182,658	Cotton, raw.
17,133	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,232	19,365	74,724	Drugs, not chargeable with duty :— Bark, Peruvian.
42,062*	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,470	47,532	281,213	Opium.
47,673	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,681	57,354	72,543	Dye Stuffs (other than Dye Woods and substances used in Tanning and Dyeing :— Cutch.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142,881	142,881	148,172	Gambier.
14,538*	—	—	11,755	—	—	—	30,712	57,005	652,174	Extracts.
100,372*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,372	116,902	Indigo.
189,144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159,144	159,474	Myrobalans.
9,299	—	—	—	—	2,957	—	3,836	16,092	272,151	Unenumerated.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,699	34,699	71,508	Dye Woods :— Logwood.
9,325	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,511	15,836	48,432	Unenumerated.

* British East Indies.

II.—(b) ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY and of a kind *not produced* in the
United Kingdom—*continued*.

ARTICLE.	CONSIGNMENTS FROM								Total from British Possessions.	Total from all Countries.
	Self-Governing Colonies,							Other British Possessions.		
	British India.	Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New- found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.			
QUANTITY.										
Feathers and Down, ornamental - - lbs.	5,618	858	—	—	—	453,679	—	13,490	470,646	1,286,814
Fish, cured or salted, canned Salmon - cwt.	—	—	—	170,362	—	—	—	—	170,362	333,017
Fruit, not liable to duty :— Bananas, raw - - - bundles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,318,924	1,318,924	5,737,914
Other Nuts used as Fruit - - cwt.	415	—	—	—	—	—	—	178,599	179,014	803,697
Oranges - - - - - "	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	106,489	106,557	5,068,536
Dried Dates - - - - - "	23,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,683	25,396	432,381
Gum :— Arabic - - - - - "	8,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,381	17,205	73,222
Kowrie - - - - - "	—	15,181	133,414	—	—	—	—	28	148,623	150,189
Lac-dye, Seedlac, Shellac, and Stick-lac. Unenumerated - - - - - "	94,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,327	95,525	99,862
Unenumerated - - - - - "	5,983	3,664	324	—	—	—	—	58,829	68,993	185,513
Gutta Percha - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,279	26,279	45,434
Hair, Goats', other than Mohair - - lbs.	1,447,317	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,338	1,471,653	4,222,448
Hemp: Unenumerated vegetable substances applicable to the same uses as Hemp or Flax.	739	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,183	3,875	6,905
Ivory: Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cows' or Walrus'.	497	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,701	2,198	10,550
Jute - - - - - tons	332,691	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	332,706	336,866
Locust Beans - - - - - cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375,932	375,932	866,414
Nuts and Kernels :— For expressing oil therefrom - - "	2,760	7,358	—	—	—	—	—	29,801	32,919	51,523
Other sorts, unenumerated (not being Drugs, Dyestuffs, or Fruit).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Castor - - - - - cwt.	17,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,140	61,187
" Coco-nut, unrefined or raw - - "	91,038	93,974	—	—	—	—	—	328,080	513,092	613,165
" Palm, unrefined or raw - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	873,664	873,664	1,144,368
Piassava Fibre - - - - - tons	3,538	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,891	5,429	9,620
Seeds, Cotton - - - - - "	123,485	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,418	124,903	568,928
" Dhol or Pigeon Pea - - - cwt.	363,562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363,562	368,487
" unenumerated, for expressing oil therefrom.	257,098	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,832	258,925	315,782
Shells of all kinds - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk :— Waste rolls - - - - - cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	459	459	6,126
Raw - - - - - lbs.	245,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	246,349	1,160,365
Knobs or husks, and waste - - cwt.	2,164	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,189	12,343	62,929
Skins and Furs :— Goat skins, undressed - - - No.	5,977,089	—	—	—	—	1,779,837	18,908	484,100	8,259,924	13,733,216
Seal skins, undressed - - - "	—	—	—	21,421	104,441	4,674	—	128	130,734	263,126
Unenumerated, undressed - - "	—	3,122,363	—	1,261,581	4,902	—	—	436,629	6,825,375	16,103,592
Spices, not sweetened :— Cinnamon - - - - - lbs.	31,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	823,349	855,089	871,642
Ginger - - - - - "	55,519	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,439	56,958	60,640
Pepper - - - - - "	3,109,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,703,216	12,812,566	18,563,633
Unenumerated - - - - - "	58,724	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,505,976	7,564,700	9,051,966
Wax (including Ozokerite and Earth Wax) - - - - - cwt.	4,322	480	—	—	—	—	—	4,233	9,035	87,113
Wood and Timber :— Teak (bawn) - - - - - loads	40,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	387	40,517	60,976
Furniture Woods, Hard Woods, Veneers, Mahogany.	—	1,115	—	—	—	—	—	57,611	58,926	96,346
Wool, Mohair (Angora Goat's Hair) - lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	11,388,449	1,141,733	14,176	12,544,358	28,262,026

II.—(b) ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY and of a kind *not produced* in the
United Kingdom—*continued*.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM								Total from British Possessions.	Total from All Countries.	ARTICLE.
British India.	Self-Governing Colonies.						Other British Possessions.			
	Australian Common- wealth.	New Zealand.	Canada.	New- found- land.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.				
VALUE.										
£ 1,755	£ 1,374	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 958,720	£ —	£ 17,734	£ 879,583	£ 1,592,764	Feathers and Downs, ornamental.
—	—	—	519,984	—	—	—	—	519,984	929,981	Fish, cured or salted, canned Salmou.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272,172	272,172	1,770,286	Fruit, not liable to duty :— Bananas, raw.
284	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,070	65,334	785,691	Other Nuts used as Fruit.
—	87	—	—	—	—	—	66,022	66,109	1,949,496	Oranges.
12,736	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,824	18,660	259,633	Dried Dates.
12,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,425	22,555	105,062	Gum :— Arabic.
—	33,037	415,558	—	—	—	—	84	448,676	450,897	Kowria.
724,617	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,519	731,136	766,365	Lac-dye, Seedlac, Shellac, and Sticklac.
10,716	5,188	1,334	—	—	—	—	118,495	135,713	470,608	Unenumerated.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192,862	192,862	361,475	Gutta Percha.
15,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	692	15,881	92,140	Hair, Goats', other than Mohair.
11,793	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,736	44,529	112,661	Hemp: Unenumerated vegetable substances applicable to the same uses as Hemp and Flax.
26,855	—	—	—	—	—	—	89,716	116,571	424,411	Ivory: Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cows', or Walrus'.
5,677,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	5,677,762	5,742,962	Jute.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84,966	84,966	194,798	Locust beans.
46,723	123,796	—	—	—	—	—	424,925	595,444	771,900	Nuts and Kernels :— For expressing oil therefrom
2,120	—	—	—	—	—	—	128,318	130,438	133,263	Other sorts, unenumerated (not being Drugs, Dyestuffs, or Fruit Oil, Castor.
18,563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,563	67,506	„ Coco-nut, unrefined or raw.
127,032	127,668	—	—	—	—	—	434,076	688,778	822,625	„ Palm, unrefined or raw.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	982,341	982,341	1,314,081	Piassava Fibre.
80,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,267	126,350	245,659	Seeds, Cotton.
573,248	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,929	680,177	2,973,520	„ Dhcol or Pigeon Pea.
103,899	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103,899	106,508	„ unenumerated, for expressing oil there- from.
430,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,629	435,566	545,849	Shells of all kinds.
21,077	357,910	6,260	—	—	—	—	64,737	449,974	564,793	Silk :— Waste rolls.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,275	3,275	39,954	Raw.
153,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	155,615	732,378	Knubs or husks, and waste.
17,406	—	—	—	—	—	—	99,564	116,970	516,638	Skins and furs :— Goat skins, undressed.
536,325	—	—	—	—	183,903	1,464	45,369	787,061	1,360,152	Seal skins, undressed.
—	—	—	48,851	33,675	2,985	—	265	86,776	304,676	Unenumerated, undressed.
—	207,249	—	450,891	16,433	—	—	6,421	680,994	1,670,626	Spices, not sweetened :— Cinnamon.
399	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,340	23,739	24,031	Ginger.
41,276	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,886	72,162	77,139	Pepper.
65,853	—	—	—	—	—	—	279,660	345,303	481,371	Unenumerated.
1,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	171,563	172,876	200,463	Wax (including Ozokerite and Earth Wax).
27,042	3,312	—	—	—	—	—	26,108	56,462	274,847	Wood and Timber :— Teak (hewn).
398,126	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,978	603,104	876,654	Furniture Woods, Hard Woods, Veneers, Mahogany.
—	5,235	—	—	—	—	—	492,404	497,639	820,995	Wool, Mohair (Angora Goat's Hair).
—	—	—	—	—	719,959	59,858	657	760,474	1,598,374	
13,072,203	864,536	423,149	1,833,144	50,103	1,870,225	85,240	6,165,025	24,344,930	111,210,000	{ TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS INCLUDED IN GROUP II. (B.)



XX.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN
CONTINUATION OF RETURNS PLACED BEFORE
THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE IN 1902.

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PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

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PART I.

Tables showing the value of Articles of Food and Drink imported into the United Kingdom from the principal British Colonies and Possessions during the period 1901-1905; and also the Value of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles (United Kingdom Produce) exported to the same Colonies and Possessions during the like period.

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(In continuation of a return laid before the Conference in 1902.)

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS RESPECTIVELY (1901-1905).

STATEMENT of the Value of the Imports into the United Kingdom in each of the years 1901 to 1905, distinguishing (1) Articles of Food, Drink, and Tobacco; (2) Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles; and (3) other Articles; and also Foreign and Colonial Produce.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Articles of Food, Drink, and Tobacco.</i>					
Foreign produce	183,274,000	181,054,000	181,677,000	174,957,000	172,913,000
Colonial produce	41,488,000	43,350,000	50,608,000	56,445,000	59,205,000
Total	224,762,000	224,404,000	232,285,000	231,402,000	232,118,000
Percentages of colonial produce	18	19	22	24	26
<i>Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles.*</i>					
Foreign produce	114,559,000	120,787,000	122,255,000	122,312,000	128,263,000
Colonial produce	15,469,000	14,154,000	14,550,000	15,112,000	16,532,000
Total	130,028,000	134,941,000	136,805,000	137,424,000	144,795,000
Percentages of colonial produce	12	10	11	11	11
<i>Other Articles.†</i>					
Foreign produce	118,472,000	119,633,000	124,997,000	133,751,000	135,975,000
Colonial produce	48,728,000	49,413,000	48,513,000	48,462,000	52,132,000
Total	167,200,000	169,046,000	173,510,000	182,213,000	188,107,000
Percentages of colonial produce	29	29	28	27	28
<i>Total Imports.</i>					
Foreign produce	416,305,000	421,474,000	428,929,000	431,020,000	437,151,000
Colonial produce	105,685,000	106,917,000	113,671,000	120,019,000	127,869,000
Total	521,990,000	528,391,000	542,600,000	551,039,000	565,020,000
Percentages of colonial produce	20	20	21	22	23

* Including articles imported by parcel post.

† Chiefly raw materials, such as cotton and wool, flax, hemp, and jute, seeds, iron ore, &c.

II. IMPORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK FROM VARIOUS BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the Value of Articles of Food and Drink only (*i.e.* excluding Tobacco) imported from the various British Colonies and Possessions into the United Kingdom during each of the years 1901 to 1905.

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom."]

British Colonies and Possessions.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
British India*	9,066,000	10,591,000	14,434,000	17,142,000	16,754,000
Self-Governing Colonies :					
Cape of Good Hope	5,000	6,000	20,000	13,000	23,000
Natal	15,000	21,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
Australian Commonwealth :					
Western Australia	—	1,000	—	2,000	10,000
South Australia	711,000	522,000	226,000	1,140,000	1,489,000
Victoria	2,589,000	1,632,000	1,040,000	3,869,000	4,023,000
New South Wales	1,659,000	980,000	283,000	2,358,000	2,552,000
Queensland	434,000	268,000	170,000	494,000	511,000
Tasmania	116,000	165,000	182,000	336,000	212,000
Total Australian Common-wealth.	5,509,000	3,568,000	1,901,000	8,199,000	8,797,000
New Zealand	5,133,000	4,906,000	6,265,000	5,925,000	5,438,000
Dominion of Canada	13,453,000	15,905,000	20,268,000	16,982,000	19,545,000
Newfoundland	181,000	158,000	167,000	173,000	210,000
Total Self - Governing Colonies.	24,296,000	24,564,000	28,624,000	31,296,000	34,018,000
Other Colonies and Possessions :					
Channel Islands	910,000	902,000	1,175,000	1,060,000	1,161,000
Gibraltar	9,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	11,000
Malta	38,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	8,000
Cyprus	15,000	2,000	111,000	68,000	33,000
Sierra Leone	14,000	17,000	27,000	22,000	14,000
Gold Coast	6,000	2,000	7,000	30,000	34,000
Lagos	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
Southern Nigeria Protectorate	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Zanzibar Protectorate	9,000	15,000	48,000	75,000	84,000
Mauritius	217,000	113,000	109,000	199,000	97,000
Aden	40,000	46,000	29,000	37,000	30,000
Straits Settlements	1,067,000	1,023,000	862,000	953,000	887,000
Ceylon*	3,574,000	3,403,000	3,218,000	3,182,000	3,455,000
Hong Kong	119,000	98,000	112,000	140,000	69,000
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—
British Honduras	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	1,589,000	1,912,000	1,335,000	1,583,000	1,729,000
British Guiana	357,000	428,000	271,000	348,000	421,000
Other British Possessions	58,000	120,000	84,000	201,000	314,000
Total value of articles of food and drink imported from British Colonies and Possessions	41,389,000	43,261,000	50,473,000	56,357,000	59,122,000
Total value of articles of food and drink imported from all countries	220,016,000	218,611,000	228,094,000	226,890,000	228,396,000
Percentage of imports of articles of food and drink from British Colonies and Possessions... ..	19	20	22	25	26

* The imports of food stuffs from India and Ceylon are chiefly tea. The value of the tea imported from these two countries during the above period has been as follows :—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
From India - - - -	5,284,000	4,806,000	5,356,000	5,180,000	5,157,000
" Ceylon - - - -	3,250,000	3,134,000	2,955,000	2,923,000	3,224,000

II.—Imports of Food and Drink from various British Possessions—*continued.*

British Colonies and Possessions.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Values of articles of food and drink imported from Colonies and Possessions, <i>exclusive of India and Ceylon</i>	28,749,000	29,267,000	32,821,000	36,033,000	38,913,000
Percentage of imports of articles of food and drink from Colonies and Possessions, <i>exclusive of India and Ceylon</i>	13	13	14	16	17

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

STATEMENT of the Value of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom in each of the years 1901 to 1905, distinguishing (1) Articles of Food, Drink, and Tobacco; (2) Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles; and (3) Other Articles; and also the Exports to Foreign Countries and to Colonial Possessions.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Articles of Food, Drink, and Tobacco.</i>					
To foreign countries	6,829,000	8,013,000	7,876,000	8,782,000	11,087,000
To Colonial Possessions	8,777,000	9,105,000	8,501,000	8,145,000	8,384,000
Total	15,606,000	17,118,000	16,377,000	16,927,000	19,471,000
Percentages to Colonies ...	56	53	52	48	43
<i>Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles.*</i>					
To foreign countries	135,357,000	134,904,000	139,391,000	147,754,000	172,502,000
To Colonial Possessions	92,760,000	96,803,000	99,653,000	100,351,000	102,298,000
Total	228,117,000	231,707,000	239,044,000	248,105,000	274,800,000
Percentages to Colonies ...	41	42	42	40	37
<i>Other Articles.†</i>					
To foreign countries	32,962,000	31,415,000	32,386,000	32,237,000	32,790,000
To Colonial Possessions	3,337,000	3,184,000	2,993,000	3,442,000	2,756,000
Total	36,299,000	34,599,000	35,379,000	35,679,000	35,546,000
Percentages to Colonies ...	9	9	8	10	8
<i>Total Exports.</i>					
To foreign countries	175,148,000	174,332,000	179,653,000	188,773,000	216,379,000
To Colonial Possessions	104,874,000	109,092,000	111,147,000	111,938,000	113,438,000
Total	280,022,000	283,424,000	290,800,000	300,711,000	329,817,000
Percentages to Colonies ...	37	38	38	37	34

* Including parcel post and also the value of new ships (not registered as British) exported during the years mentioned.

† Chiefly coal, coke, and patent fuel, which accounted for 26,000,000*l.* in 1905 out of 35,500,000*l.*

IV. EXPORTS OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN 1901 AND 1905 RESPECTIVELY.

British Colonies and Possessions.	Value of Exports of Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured.	
	1901.	1905.
	£	£
British India	33,524,000	40,919,000
Self-Governing Colonies :		
Cape of Good Hope	9,032,000	9,167,000
Natal	4,331,000	5,068,000
Australian Commonwealth :		
Western Australia	2,254,000	1,534,000
South Australia	1,715,000	1,488,000
Victoria	4,931,000	4,754,000
New South Wales	7,587,000	5,602,000
Queensland	1,966,000	1,476,000
Tasmania	493,000	411,000
Total Australian Commonwealth	18,946,000	15,265,000
New Zealand	5,117,000	5,870,000
Dominion of Canada	6,963,000	10,426,000
Newfoundland	283,000	321,000
Total Self-Governing Colonies	44,672,000	46,117,000
Other Principal Colonies and Possessions :		
Mauritius	869,000	269,000
Straits Settlements	2,851,000	2,841,000
Ceylon	1,097,000	960,000
British West Indies	1,610,000	1,568,000
British Guiana	466,000	507,000

V. IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM WITH EACH BRITISH COLONY AND POSSESSION (1901-1905).

(A.)—Imports.

VALUE of the Total Imports of Merchandise from each British Possession (including Protectorates) into the United Kingdom (1901-1905).

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom" for the Years named.]

Countries whence Imported.	Total Imports.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
British India—	£	£	£	£	£
Bombay	5,021,955	6,472,419	9,549,369	11,546,592	11,548,686
Madras	3,561,304	3,242,212	3,810,234	4,237,754	4,524,913
Bengal	16,672,257	16,930,777	16,671,179	18,459,137	17,587,465
Burmah	2,136,218	2,078,598	2,273,965	2,229,153	2,401,227
Total from British India ...	27,391,734	28,724,006	32,304,747	36,472,636	36,062,291
Self-Governing Colonies—					
Cape of Good Hope*	4,557,322	5,123,609	5,201,786	4,933,489	4,909,116
Natal	574,986	530,138	593,672	524,005	632,346
Australian Commonwealth—					
Western Australia	1,477,270	1,380,767	1,062,859	1,663,773	1,781,210
South Australia	2,387,848	1,957,323	1,394,691	2,274,835	2,755,068
Victoria	8,154,286	5,930,035	4,509,971	7,602,958	8,132,588
New South Wales	10,019,701	8,280,340	8,193,246	9,560,279	11,266,354
Queensland	1,832,654	1,791,288	1,370,273	1,933,804	2,457,751
Tasmania	345,910	394,264	526,487	533,269	576,011
Total from Australian Commonwealth.	24,217,669	19,734,017	17,057,527	23,568,918	26,968,977
New Zealand	10,594,587	10,883,648	13,454,484	12,741,510	13,391,222
British North America—					
Dominion of Canada—					
On the Atlantic	19,323,333	22,108,116	26,087,051	22,149,770	25,269,913
On the Pacific	531,252	856,421	582,804	471,394	425,985
Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador.	532,725	643,367	613,610	516,518	508,307
Total from British North America.	20,387,310	23,607,904	27,283,465	23,137,682	26,204,205
Total from Self-Governing Colonies.	60,331,874	59,879,316	63,590,934	64,905,604	72,105,866
Other Colonies and Possessions :—					
Channel Islands	1,361,654	1,403,519	1,655,256	1,586,243	1,666,614
Gibraltar	41,521	32,740	24,860	29,297	38,985
Malta and Gozo	83,934	56,243	65,408	47,833	41,158
Cyprus	111,174	123,424	193,633	166,860	133,365
Western Coast of Africa—					
Gambia	24,624	18,589	15,158	20,305	16,831
Sierra Leone	127,909	129,426	152,967	159,313	189,397
The Gold Coast	373,168	298,387	430,424	524,665	520,492
Lagos	264,257	380,866	337,659	322,918	301,360
Niger Protectorate	1,164,622	1,164,303	1,206,742	1,429,781	1,340,562
Ascension	730	118	145	176	230
St. Helena	3,372	3,301	1,014	541	666
Eastern Coast of Africa—					
Zanzibar and Pemba (Protectorate of).	95,420	98,369	133,947	151,469	150,483
East Africa Protectorate	7,186	27,271	20,544	44,362	32,717
British Central Africa Protectorate.					
Mauritius and Dependencies	318,311	243,274	194,967	264,554	153,532
Seychelles Islands			14,595	14,504	32,142
Carried forward	91,701,490	92,583,152	100,343,000	106,141,061	112,786,691

* Exclusive of the value of diamonds imported from the Cape of Good Hope.

Countries whence imported.	Total Imports.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	91,701,490	92,583,152	100,313,000	106,141,061	112,786,691
Other Colonies and Possessions— <i>cont.</i>					
Aden and Dependencies	154,632	175,104	134,956	137,668	200,637
Somaliland Protectorate ... ..						92
Straits Settlements	6,112,301	6,052,730	5,893,407	6,283,820	6,835,025
Federated Malay States ... ..						750
Ceylon	4,476,552	4,386,926	4,553,569	4,135,027	4,477,950
Borneo—					
British	1,545	6,291	7,999	9,656	3,536
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	6,445
Labuan	64	63	109	147	231
New Guinea, British	105	—	4,339	2,845	450
Hong Kong	602,841	610,398	582,764	466,811	386,440
Fiji Islands	40,680	40,895	10,161	24,918	111,024
Other Islands in the Pacific (British).	—	—	—	—	46,595
Bermudas	1,958	2,626	3,908	4,569	6,512
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	15,196
British West India Islands	1,838,479	2,149,223	1,608,878	1,895,212	1,956,458
British Honduras	197,874	187,545	127,424	173,577	185,509
British Guiana	442,051	540,481	414,396	487,874	553,663
Falkland Islands	114,305	118,133	127,740	152,118	141,031
Deep Sea Fisheries	—	62,890	58,142	103,103	154,491
Total from British Possessions (including Protectorates).	105,684,880	106,916,457	113,670,792	120,018,406	127,868,726
Total from Foreign Countries..	416,305,318	421,474,817	428,929,497	431,020,222	437,151,191
Total from Foreign Countries and British Possessions (including Protectorates).	521,990,198	528,391,274	542,600,289	551,038,628	565,019,917

(B.)—Exports.

VALUE of the Total Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to each British Possession, including Protectorates (1901–1905).

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom" for the years named.]

Countries to which exported.	Exports of Domestic Produce.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
British India—					
Bombay	12,962,172	11,151,752	12,667,833	15,374,910	16,573,015
Madras	3,245,063	2,951,725	3,011,363	3,447,487	3,426,327
Bengal	16,147,160	16,004,905	15,712,091	18,239,235	19,763,615
Burmah	2,623,731	2,573,597	3,055,812	3,579,645	3,233,431
Total to British India	34,978,126	32,681,979	34,447,099	40,641,277	42,996,388
Self-Governing Colonies—					
Cape of Good Hope	11,691,663	16,737,847	17,676,375	12,048,778	10,517,188
Natal	5,462,717	7,698,892	7,611,236	5,483,743	5,843,131
Australian Commonwealth—					
Western Australia	2,522,501	2,639,495	2,178,652	2,156,141	1,774,756
South Australia	1,930,119	1,577,674	1,634,269	1,685,639	1,607,854
Victoria	5,473,984	5,439,887	4,488,556	5,223,611	5,251,552
New South Wales	8,668,113	6,806,388	5,810,012	6,221,919	6,223,970
Queensland	2,227,835	2,567,499	1,579,369	1,552,666	1,693,209
Tasmania	533,939	499,175	453,580	496,494	439,668
Total to Australian Common- wealth.	21,356,494	19,530,118	16,144,438	17,336,470	16,991,009
Carried forward	38,510,871	43,966,857	41,432,049	34,868,991	33,351,328

Countries to which exported.	Exports of Domestic Produce.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	38,510,871	43,966,857	41,432,049	34,868,991	33,351,328
Self-Governing Colonies— <i>cont.</i>					
New Zealand	5,599,272	5,677,576	6,361,390	6,315,090	6,425,793
British North America :					
Dominion of Canada—					
On the Atlantic	7,434,019	9,161,124	10,662,095	10,207,692	11,310,772
On the Pacific	351,453	1,184,132	450,482	416,529	598,472
Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador.	358,223	375,069	391,986	488,376	432,209
Total to British North America	8,143,695	10,720,325	11,504,563	11,112,597	12,341,453
Total Self-Governing Colonies	52,253,838	60,364,758	59,298,002	52,296,678	52,118,574
Other Colonies and Possessions—					
Channel Islands	929,653	1,002,762	1,093,268	1,104,773	1,109,099
Gibraltar	771,172	788,234	939,316	950,439	765,222
Malta and Gozo	1,143,344	1,195,830	1,041,972	1,157,727	1,076,471
Cyprus	85,420	63,245	83,694	129,306	138,142
Western Coast of Africa—					
Gambia	58,294	93,865	90,637	86,596	79,175
Sierra Leone	308,719	349,402	384,253	343,516	315,829
The Gold Coast	855,438	1,029,236	1,054,194	951,224	762,340
Lagos	473,447	574,263	509,704	499,807	690,597
Niger Protectorate	651,421	690,720	819,801	871,564	948,706
Ascension	506,411	6,212	6,911	13,888	2,772
St. Helena	75,856	52,867	30,958	38,664	27,387
Eastern Coast of Africa—					
Zanzibar and Pemba (Protec- torate of).	79,541	94,856	92,203	133,252	213,324
East Africa Protectorate ...	80,009	87,802	68,385	155,094	188,915 39,097
British Central Africa Protec- torate.					
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	989,500	398,847	429,301 3,597	403,438 16,393	350,410 19,225
Seychelles Islands					
Aden and Dependencies	466,225	240,216	326,989	307,408	245,768 1,025
Somaliland Protectorate					
Straits Settlements	3,203,511	2,744,555	3,125,945	3,129,255	3,227,239 36,959
Federated Malay States					
Ceylon	1,534,914	1,446,382	1,440,284	1,411,075	1,368,469
Borneo—					
British	31,139	13,601	20,534	21,857	10,528 22,339
Sarawak					
Labuan					
Wei-hai-Wei	—	—	—	—	4,460
New Guinea, British	2,532	1,609	2,366	2,893	5,287
Hong Kong	2,612,725	2,136,202	2,719,614	4,335,957	3,716,937
Fiji Islands	58,015	136,848	33,852	36,670	34,909
Other islands in the Pacific (British).	—	—	—	—	948
Bermudas	145,028	171,334	198,259	221,322	166,911
Bahamas	1,910,916	2,009,101	2,130,772	2,024,999	45,190 1,967,165
British West India Islands ...					
British Honduras	60,490	60,067	80,100	81,731	75,729
British Guiana	560,613	619,214	604,816	532,602	626,476
Falkland Islands	34,525	33,159	32,108	33,979	34,380
Deep Sea Fisheries	1,022	970	1,072	1,133	1,205
Total to British Possessions (including Protectorates).	104,873,821	109,091,856	111,146,864	111,937,870	113,437,811
Total to Foreign Countries ...	175,148,555	174,332,110	179,653,244	188,773,170	216,378,803
Total to Foreign Countries and British Possessions (includ- ing Protectorates).	280,022,376	283,423,966	290,800,108	300,711,040	329,816,614

VI. TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM WITH PRINCIPAL COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

TABLE showing Value of Trade between the United Kingdom and the Principal British Colonies and Possessions *per Head of the Population of those Colonies and Possessions* during the years 1901 and 1905, distinguishing (a) Total Imports into the United Kingdom; (b) Imports of Food and Drink into the United Kingdom; (c) Total Exports of United Kingdom Produce; (d) Exports of Articles wholly and partly manufactured in the United Kingdom.

British Colonies and Possessions.	Imports into United Kingdom per Head of Population of Colony.		Exports of United Kingdom Produce per Head of Population of Colony.	
	All Articles.	Articles of Food and Drink.	All Articles.	Articles manu- factured and partly manufactured.
1901.				
British India	£ 0·09	£ 0·03	£ 0·12	£ 0·11
Self-governing Colonies :—				
Cape of Good Hope	1·94	0·00	4·98	3·84
Natal	0·61	0·02	5·80	4·60
Australian Commonwealth :—				
Western Australia	8·03	Nil.	13·71	12·25
South Australia	6·58	1·96	5·32	4·72
Victoria	6·78	2·15	4·55	4·10
New South Wales	7·37	1·22	6·38	5·58
Queensland	3·64	0·86	4·43	3·91
Tasmania	2·01	0·67	3·10	2·87
Total Australian Commonwealth ...	6·42	1·46	5·66	5·02
New Zealand	13·70	6·64	7·24	6·62
Dominion of Canada	3·69	2·50	1·45	1·30
Newfoundland	2·54	0·86	1·70	1·35
Total Self-governing Colonies ...	4·48	1·80	3·88	3·32
Other Principal Colonies and Possessions :—				
Mauritius	0·79	0·54	2·46	2·16
Straits Settlements	9·89	1·66	5·18	4·61
Ceylon	1·24	0·99	0·43	0·30
British West Indies	1·16	0·99	1·20	1·01
British Guiana	1·53	1·24	1·95	1·62

British Colonies and Possessions.	Imports into United Kingdom per Head of Population of Colony.		Exports of United Kingdom Produce per Head of Population of Colony.	
	All Articles.	Articles of Food and Drink.	All Articles.	Articles manu- factured and partly manufactured.
1905.				
British India	£ 0·12	£ 0·05	£ 0·14	£ 0·13
Self-governing Colonies :—				
Cape of Good Hope	1·99	0·01	4·26	3·71
Natal	0·55	0·00	5·12	4·44
Australian Commonwealth :—				
Western Australia	6·99	0·04	6·96	6·02
South Australia	7·29	3·94	4·25	3·94
Victoria	6·67	3·30	4·31	3·90
New South Wales	7·53	1·70	4·16	3·74
Queensland	4·66	0·97	3·21	2·80
Tasmania	3·18	1·17	2·43	2·27
Total Australian Commonwealth ...	6·65	2·17	4·19	3·76
New Zealand	15·06	6·12	7·23	6·60
Dominion of Canada	4·52	3·44	2·10	1·83
Newfoundland	1·96	0·81	1·67	1·24
Total Self-governing Colonies ...	4·98	2·35	3·60	3·19
Other Principal Colonies and Possessions :—				
Mauritius	0·40	0·25	0·97	0·70
Straits Settlements	11·34	1·47	5·41	4·71
Ceylon	1·13	0·87	0·35	0·24
British West Indies	1·14	1·01	1·17	0·91
British Guiana	1·86	1·42	2·11	1·71

VII. IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF FOOD AND DRINK FROM CERTAIN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS.

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Principal Articles of Food and Drink Imported into the United Kingdom from certain British Colonies and Possessions during the years 1901 and 1905.

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom" for the years named.]

Principal Articles of Food and Drink.	1901.	1905.
BRITISH INDIA.		
	£	£
Wheat	1,035,000	7,883,000
Rice	1,784,000	1,962,000
Tea	5,284,000	5,157,000
Coffee	698,000	600,000

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Grain and flour—	£	£
Wheat	2,216,000	2,412,000
Barley	123,000	271,000
Oats	317,000	211,000
Rye	113,000	16,000
Peas	235,000	44,000
Maize	476,000	878,000
Wheatmeal and flour	629,000	654,000
Oatmeal and groats	45,000	178,000
Other grain, &c.	8,000	60,000
Total	4,162,000	4,724,000
Living animals—		
Oxen and bulls	1,440,000	2,485,000
Cows	45,000	6,000
Sheep and lambs	99,000	46,000
Total	1,584,000	2,537,000
Meat—		
Bacon	922,000	2,752,000
Ham	305,000	698,000
Other meat	167,000	233,000
Total	1,394,000	3,683,000
Fish—		
Canned fish	656,000	657,000
Other fish	34,000	49,000
Total	690,000	706,000
Dairy produce—		
Butter	1,008,000	1,428,000
Cheese	3,698,000	4,804,000
Lard and eggs	493,000	743,000
Total	5,199,000	6,975,000
Fruit—Apples, raw	306,000	704,000

Principal Articles of Food and Drink.										1901.	1905.
AUSTRALIA.											
Grain and flour—										£	£
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,841,000	3,800,000
Wheatmeal and flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228,000	508,000
Other grain, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	11,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070,000	4,319,000
Meat—											
Fresh beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379,000	31,000
„ mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	953,000	988,000
Preserved beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182,000	144,000
„ mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126,000	41,000
Rabbits (dead)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184,000	486,000
Other meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,000	61,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,907,000	1,751,000
Dairy produce—Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227,000	2,308,000
Fruit—Apples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146,000	232,000
Wine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,000	137,000
NEW ZEALAND.											
Grain—										£	£
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449,000	119,000
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	61,000
Other grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000	48,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552,000	228,000
Meat—											
Fresh beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367,000	209,000
„ mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,949,000	3,165,000
Rabbits (dead)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175,000	82,000
Other meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,000	77,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,562,000	3,533,000
Dairy produce—											
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820,000	1,468,000
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,000	203,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013,000	1,671,000

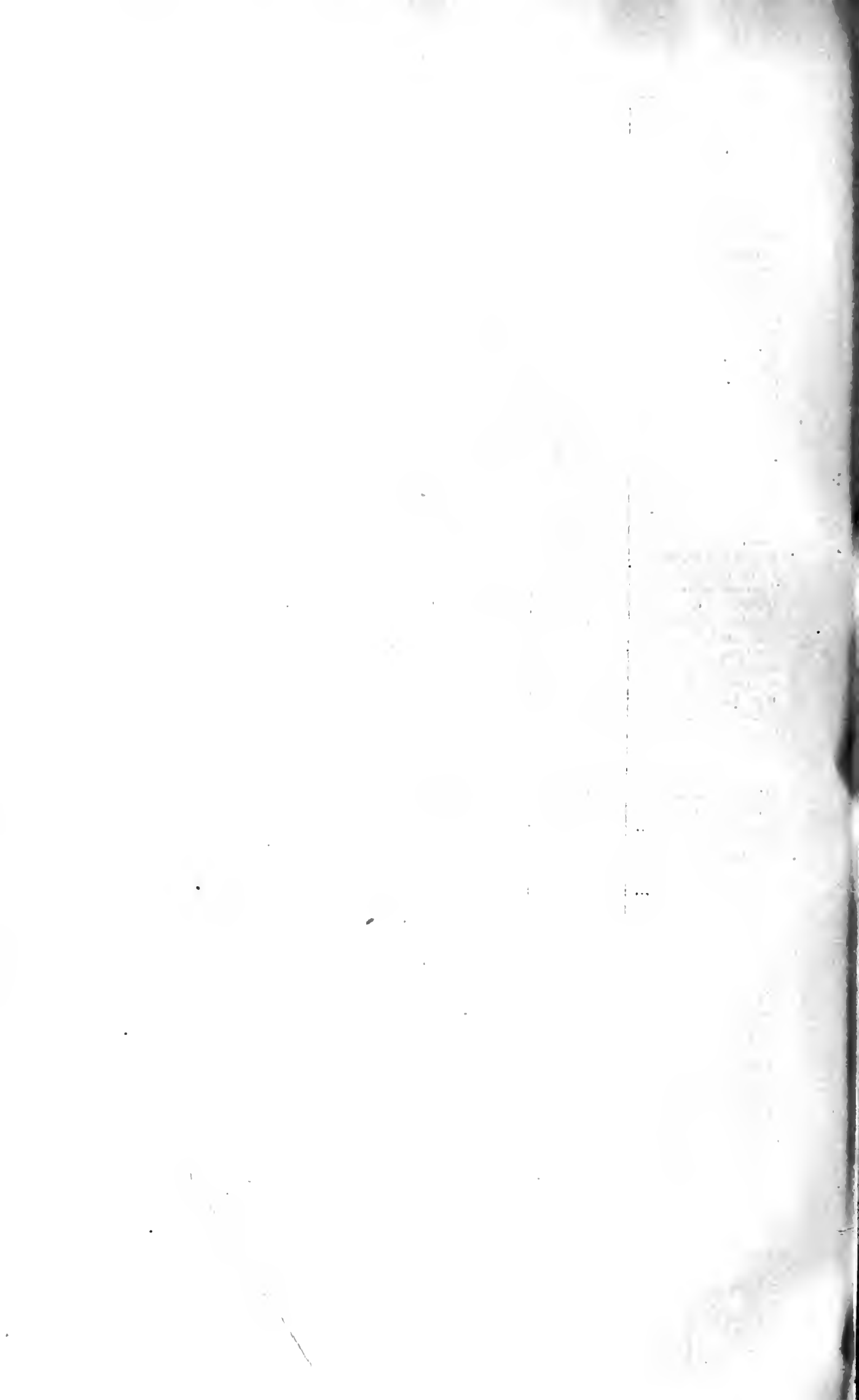
VIII. EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURED ARTICLES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

STATEMENT showing for each of the years 1900 and 1905 the Value of the Exports from the United Kingdom of the principal Articles wholly or mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom (excluding Articles of Food and Drink), distinguishing Exports to Foreign Countries and to British Colonial Possessions.

Articles.	1900.			1905.		
	To Foreign Countries.	To British Colonies and Possessions.	Total.	To Foreign Countries.	To British Colonies and Possessions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and slops ...	750,000	4,537,000	5,287,000	832,000	3,939,000	4,771,000
Arms and ammunition	1,046,000	1,013,000	2,059,000	1,664,000	1,455,000	3,119,000
Bags and sacks ...	485,000	53,000	538,000	577,000	60,000	637,000
Blacking and polishes	63,000	66,000	129,000	140,000	145,000	285,000
Books, printed ...	579,000	890,000	1,469,000	777,000	1,139,000	1,916,000
Bricks ...	211,000	47,000	258,000	164,000	74,000	238,000
Brooms and brushes	39,000	108,000	147,000	48,000	111,000	159,000
Candles ...	195,000	203,000	398,000	430,000	223,000	653,000
Caoutchouc, manu- facture of.	1,109,000	314,000	1,423,000	1,127,000	438,000	1,565,000
Carriages and waggons (including railway rolling-stock and cycles).	1,042,000	1,447,000	2,489,000	2,420,000	1,541,000	3,961,000
Cement ...	276,000	397,000	673,000	219,000	501,000	720,000
Chemicals and chemi- cal preparations.	4,343,000	1,275,000	5,618,000	4,530,000	1,557,000	6,087,000
Clocks, watches, &c.	34,000	50,000	84,000	36,000	36,000	72,000
Cloth cuttings ...	29,000	11,000	40,000	71,000	5,000	76,000
Cordage, cables, ropes, and twine of hemp or like materials.	281,000	241,000	522,000	412,000	285,000	697,000
Cotton, yarn, and manufactures there- of.	41,455,000	28,295,000	69,750,000	54,996,000	37,015,000	92,011,000
Coal products (not dyes).	1,654,000	158,000	1,812,000	1,256,000	92,000	1,348,000
Paraffine wax				310,000	7,000	317,000
Crucibles, plumbago	98,000	9,000	107,000	156,000	16,000	172,000
Cutlery ...	274,000	365,000	639,000	293,000	374,000	667,000
Dentists' materials ...	44,000	12,000	56,000	93,000	21,000	114,000
Earthen and china ware.	1,318,000	720,000	2,038,000	1,286,000	812,000	2,098,000
Electric lighting apparatus.	222,000	324,000	546,000	332,000	548,000	880,000
Engine and boiler packing.	47,000	39,000	86,000	94,000	66,000	160,000
Fishing tackle ...	120,000	102,000	222,000	142,000	119,000	261,000
Glass ...	391,000	643,000	1,034,000	451,000	656,000	1,107,000
Glue, size, and gela- tine.	96,000	32,000	128,000	120,000	48,000	168,000
Haberdashery, &c. ...	269,000	1,265,000	1,534,000	227,000	1,039,000	1,266,000
Hardware ...	824,000	676,000	1,500,000	995,000	999,000	1,994,000
Hats ...	460,000	752,000	1,212,000	489,000	761,000	1,250,000
Hatters' wares ...	78,000	22,000	100,000	127,000	27,000	154,000
Implements and tools	878,000	613,000	1,491,000	1,123,000	661,000	1,784,000
Instruments and appa- ratus.	248,000	201,000	449,000	346,000	252,000	598,000
Jewellery ...	50,000	128,000	178,000	81,000	77,000	158,000
Jute, yarn, and manu- factures.	2,074,000	360,000	2,434,000	2,300,000	379,000	2,679,000
Leather, and manu- factures thereof.	1,743,000	1,654,000	3,397,000	2,841,000	2,300,000	5,141,000
Linen, yarn, and manu- factures thereof.	5,020,000	1,139,000	6,159,000	6,029,000	1,240,000	7,269,000
Machinery and mill- work.	14,844,000	4,776,000	19,620,000	16,370,000	6,890,000	23,260,000
Manure ...	1,979,000	430,000	2,409,000	2,947,000	522,000	3,469,000
Matches ...	10,000	89,000	99,000	6,000	60,000	66,000
Mats and matting ...	55,000	23,000	78,000	39,000	26,000	65,000

Articles.	1900.			1905.		
	To Foreign Countries.	To British Colonies and Possessions.	Total.	To Foreign Countries.	To British Colonies and Possessions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Medicines	409,000	854,000	1,263,000	517,000	948,000	1,465,000
Metals and manufactures thereof.	24,392,000	13,246,000	37,638,000	25,454,000	14,639,000	40,093,000
Musical instruments..	56,000	144,000	200,000	61,000	209,000	273,000
Oil and floor-cloth ...	784,000	529,000	1,313,000	1,127,000	625,000	1,752,000
Oil-seed cake, &c. ...	192,000	8,000	200,000	132,000	1,000	133,000
Painters' colours, &c.	1,104,000	950,000	2,054,000	1,226,000	942,000	2,168,000
Paper	598,000	1,050,000	1,648,000	731,000	1,209,000	1,940,000
Perfumery	45,000	85,000	130,000	62,000	107,000	169,000
Plaiting of straw ...	49,000	5,000	54,000	43,000	15,000	58,000
Plate	36,000	18,000	54,000	36,000	41,000	77,000
Plated and gilt wares	139,000	266,000	405,000	178,000	399,000	577,000
Prints, engravings, &c.	98,000	50,000	148,000	134,000	43,000	177,000
Saddlery and harness	154,000	323,000	477,000	214,000	305,000	519,000
Ships	7,755,000	832,000	8,587,000	4,468,000	963,000	5,431,000
Silk, yarn, and manufactures thereof.	1,482,000	582,000	2,064,000	1,462,000	530,000	1,992,000
Skins and furs ...	932,000	42,000	974,000	454,000	95,000	549,000
Soap	346,000	594,000	940,000	547,000	738,000	1,285,000
Stationery	510,000	560,000	1,070,000	638,000	774,000	1,412,000
Stones and slates ...	223,000	79,000	302,000	234,000	96,000	330,000
Telegraphic cables, &c.	2,282,000	519,000	2,801,000	*843,000	*709,000	*1,552,000
Toys and games ...	112,000	240,000	352,000	113,000	342,000	455,000
Umbrellas, &c. ...	65,000	466,000	531,000	78,000	320,000	398,000
Wood, manufactures of, including furniture.	460,000	615,000	1,075,000	489,000	725,000	1,214,000
Wool, flocks, noils, waste and combed.	2,431,000	23,000	2,454,000	4,080,000	67,000	4,147,000
Wool, yarn, and manufactures thereof.	16,102,000	5,703,000	21,805,000	18,020,000	7,750,000	25,770,000
Goods, manufactured, all other.	1,369,000	686,000	2,055,000	1,366,000	1,054,000	2,420,000
	146,858,000	81,948,000	228,806,000	169,606,000	100,162,000	269,768,000
Miscellaneous and unclassified articles.	683,000	44,000	727,000	793,000	124,000	917,000
Parcel Post	1,509,000	1,443,000	2,952,000	2,103,000	2,012,000	4,115,000
Total	149,050,000	83,435,000	232,485,000	172,502,000	102,298,000	274,800,000
Percentages ...	64	36	100	63	37	100

* Excluding telegraphic wire, now included with "Metals and manufactures thereof."



PART II.

COLONIAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENTS SHOWING:—

A.—Value of Articles of Food and Drink imported from the various British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates, into the United Kingdom during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

B.—Value of Principal Articles of Merchandise, of a class Produced or Manufactured in the United Kingdom, imported into the various British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates, from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

(In continuation of a return laid before the Conference in 1902.)

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BRITISH INDIA.

A.—VALUE OF ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK IMPORTED FROM BRITISH INDIA INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1901 TO 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from British India into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 36,062,000*l.*

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from British India (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from British India (1905).	
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Grain, Flour, and Farina- ceous Sub- stances.	Wheat ...	1,035,000	2,938,000	5,653,000	8,499,000	7,883,000	10,470,000	70,057,000	14·94	29·03
	Peas ...	51,000	333,000	270,000	375,000	250,000				
	Maize or Indian Corn.	—	73,000	208,000	51,000	249,000				
	Rice, Rice Meal, and Flour.	1,784,000	1,623,000	1,707,000	1,865,000	1,962,000				
	Other Grain and Farina- ceous Substances.	(a)	106,000	80,000	75,000	126,000				
Dairy Produce — Butter.	4,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	43,070,000	0·01	0·01	
Fruit and Vegetables.	Nuts used as Fruit.	1,000	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	14,000	17,904,000	0·08	0·04
	Fruit, Dried.	10,000	6,000	3,000	6,000	13,000				
Sugar — Unrefined, Cane, and other sorts.	46,000	47,000	57,000	30,000	144,000	144,000	20,623,000	0·70	0·40	
Tea ...	5,284,000	4,803,000	5,356,000	5,180,000	5,152,000	5,152,000	9,307,000	55·36	14·28	
Coffee—Raw ...	698,000	318,000	644,000	589,000	600,000	600,000	2,578,000	23·27	1·66	
Sauces and Condiments (including Table Salt).	22,000	27,000	28,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	67,000	34·33	0·06	
Spices	Ginger ...	23,000	42,000	58,000	85,000	42,000	109,000	783,000	13·92	0·30
	Pepper ...	69,000	41,000	63,000	82,000	66,000				
	Other Spices	2,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	1,000				
Spirits—Rum ...	5,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	1,953,000	...	...

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions. See page 308.

(a) Less than 500*l.*

BRITISH INDIA.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into BRITISH INDIA, by Sea, from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 31st March 1906.

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries, 1905-6."]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel(b)	281,000	{ Japan 28,000 Germany 28,000	{ Austria-Hungary 25,000 Belgium 7,000	53,000	415,000
Beer, Ale, and Porter	349,000	" 59,000	...	5,000	420,000
Boots and Shoes	197,000	Austria-Hungary 14,000	...	19,000	230,000
Carriages and Carts (including Motor Cars and Cycles).	414,000	Belgium 36,000	France 30,000	32,000	512,000
Cement	177,000	" 26,000	...	11,000	214,000
Chemicals	343,000	Germany 49,000	...	67,000	459,000
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	173,000	Japan 25,000	...	16,000	214,000
Copper :					
Unwrought :					
Tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks	9,000	Australia 57,000	...	9,000	75,000
Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing	347,000	Germany 142,000	...	7,000	496,000
Sheets and other manufactures	301,000	Belgium 24,000	...	57,000	382,000
Cotton :					
Twist and Yarn	2,138,000	Italy 52,000	...	94,000	2,284,000
Piece Goods :					
Gray unbleached—Shirtings	5,578,000	...	...	4,000	5,582,000
Other	6,852,000	United States 165,000	...	22,000	7,039,000
White bleached	5,483,000	Holland 85,000	...	81,000	5,649,000
Coloured, printed, or dyed	5,796,000	" 153,000	Belgium 125,000	291,000	6,365,000
Manufactures (including Sewing Thread).	621,000	Germany 223,000	174,000	358,000	1,376,000
Drugs and Medicines (see also Chemicals)	232,000	Japan 57,000	Hong Kong 46,000	115,000	450,000
Glass and Glassware	112,000	Austria-Hungary 258,000	{ Belgium 139,000 Germany 138,000	103,000	750,000
Haberdashery and Millinery	333,000	" 103,000	{ " 53,000 France 30,000 Austria-Hungary 85,000	53,000	572,000
Hardware and Cutlery	1,039,000	Germany 209,000	{ Belgium 85,000	92,000	1,510,000
Iron and Steel :					
Iron :					
Bar	80,000	Belgium 148,000	Germany 31,000	7,000	266,000
Nails, Screws, Rivets, and Washers... ..	62,000	" 56,000	" 24,000	51,000	193,000
Pipes and Tubes	220,000	United States 27,000	...	8,000	255,000
Sheets and Plates	1,035,000	Belgium 26,000	...	2,000	1,063,000
Steel :					
Bars	68,000	" 518,000	...	50,000	636,000
Hoop, Plate, and Sheet	530,000	" 156,000	Germany 109,000	26,000	821,000
Beams, Pillars, Girders, and Bridge-work.	131,000	" 172,000	...	5,000	308,000
Machinery and Millwork	3,142,000	Germany 57,000	United States 45,000	40,000	3,284,000
Matches	59,000	Japan 80,000	Sweden 78,000	175,000	392,000
Painters' Colours and Materials	245,000	Belgium 35,000	...	48,000	328,000
Paper and Pasteboard	270,000	Germany 78,000	Austria-Hungary 52,000	70,000	470,000
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	981,000	Australia 75,000	...	26,000	1,082,000
Salt	190,000	Aden 89,000	Arabia 66,000	93,000	438,000
Silk Manufactures	98,000	Japan 399,000	Italy 154,000	617,000	1,268,000
Spirits--Whiskey	280,000	...	...	4,000	284,000
Tobacco, Manufactured (including Cigars and Cigarettes).	250,000	United States 99,000	Egypt 21,000	43,000	413,000
Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades	162,000	Germany 21,000	...	44,000	227,000
Woollen Manufactures	994,000	" 450,000	Austria-Hungary 66,000	107,000	1,617,000

Notes.—The figures in the above table are exclusive of Government Stores.

Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Including drapery, uniforms, and accoutrements, for which the details are not separately stated in the original returns.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK imported from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Cape of Good Hope into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 11,571,000*l.* (a)

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from the Cape of Good Hope (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from the Cape of Good Hope (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Fruit and Vegetables. { Fruit— Raw Plums ...	1,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	} 9,000	17,904,000	0·05	0·08
" Grapes ...	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	7,000				
Meat, Poultry and Game —Meat. preserved -	(b)	2,000	3,000	7,000	...	...	39,487,000	...	...
Spirits (c)	1,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	7,000	7,000	1,953,000	0·36	0·06
Wine (c)	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	9,000	9,000	4,072,000	0·22	0·08

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Inclusive of diamonds exported from the Colony to the United Kingdom, valued at 6,662,000*l.*

(b) Less than 500*l.*

(c) From British South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1904.(a)

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(b)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£		£	£	£
Agricultural Implements and Tools	89,000	United States 84,000	Germany ... 21,000	11,000	205,000
Apparel and Slops	779,000	" 11,000	Natal ... 10,000	19,000	819,000
Bags (Coal, Grain, Flour, and Wool)	24,000	India ... 68,000	" ...	3,000	95,000
Beer and Ale	54,000	Germany ... 36,000	" ...	9,000	99,000
Bicycles and parts	96,000	" ...	" ...	13,000	109,000
Books, Printed	192,000	" ...	" ...	20,000	212,000
Boots and Shoes	633,000	United States 27,000	Germany ... 22,000	11,000	693,000
Candles	68,000	" ...	" ...	13,000	81,000
Cement	96,000	Germany ... 17,000	Belgium... .. 14,000	3,000	130,000
Coal	277,000	" ...	" ...	14,000	291,000
Confectionery and Preserves	120,000	" ...	" ...	29,000	149,000
Cotton Manufactures :					
Piece Goods	421,000	Germany ... 24,000	" ...	13,000	458,000
Blankets and Rugs	66,000	Belgium ... 13,000	" ...	8,000	87,000
Hosiery and other kinds	246,000	" ...	" ...	16,000	262,000
Drugs and Chemicals	234,000	United States 25,000	Germany ... 24,000	13,000	296,000
Dynamite and Blasting Compound and Powder	97,000	Germany ... 8,000	" ...	(c)	105,000
Earthen and China Ware (including Bricks and Pipes).	130,000	" ... 18,000	United States ... 10,000	15,000	173,000
Fish, Preserved	110,000	{ United States 11,000 } { Germany ... 11,000 }	" ...	13,000	145,000
Furniture and Cabinetware	418,000	United States 55,000	Germany ... 22,000	24,000	549,000
Glass and Glassware (including Bottles)	72,000	Belgium ... 27,000	" ... 16,000	8,000	123,000
Haberdashery and Millinery	1,439,000	Natal ... 28,000	" ... 27,000	25,000	1,519,000
Hardware and Cutlery	1,032,000	United States 135,000	{ " ... 74,000 } { Belgium ... 71,000 }	36,000	1,348,000
Hats and Caps	139,000	" ...	" ...	8,000	147,000
Iron :					
Pig, Bar, Hoop, Bolt, and Rod	55,000	" ...	" ...	3,000	58,000
Galvanized and Corrugated	210,000	" ...	" ...	3,000	213,000
Pipes and Piping	170,000	" ...	" ...	12,000	182,000
Leather and Manufactures thereof (except Boots and Shoes and Saddlery).	82,000	New South Wales 22,000	United States ... 16,000	13,000	133,000
Linen Manufactures	46,000	" ...	" ...	4,000	50,000
Machinery	880,000	United States 335,000	Germany ... 23,000	27,000	1,265,000
Meat—Preserved, Salted, and Cured	120,000	" 94,000	" ...	18,000	232,000
Milk, Preserved	265,000	" ...	" ...	15,000	280,000
Painters' Colours, Pigments, Turpentine, &c.	87,000	United States 22,000	" ...	4,000	113,000
Paper, Printing	69,000	" ...	" ...	10,000	79,000
Railway and Tramway Materials	1,394,000	{ Australian 120,000 } { Commonwealth. }	{ United States 36,000 } { Belgium ... 32,000 }	29,600	1,611,000
Saddlery and Harness	48,000	" ...	" ...	6,000	54,000
Soap	169,000	" ...	" ...	9,000	178,000
Spirits, Whiskey	160,000	" ...	" ...	5,000	165,000
Stationery (other than Printing Paper)	366,000	Germany ... 18,000	United States ... 17,000	13,000	414,000
Sugar, Refined or Candy	11,000	" ... 48,000	" ... 42,000	19,000	120,000
Woolen Goods	273,000	" ...	" ...	20,000	293,000

Notes.—The above figures are inclusive of the value of goods entered for removal to places in the Interior.

Articles imported on account of the Colonial Government are included, but those imported on account of the Imperial Government are excluded.

(a) Complete detailed information for the year 1905 is not available.

(b) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(c) Less than 500*l.*

NATAL.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from NATAL into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Natal into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 632,000*l*.

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Natal (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Natal (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Grain, Flour, and Farinaceous Substances.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	70,057,000	...	...
Coffee—Raw ...	15,000	21,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	2,578,000	0·19	0·79
Wine (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,072,000	...	...
Spirits (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,953,000	...	...

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Included with the Imports (if any) from the Cape of Good Hope. See page 252.

NATAL.

B.—VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into NATAL from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the year 1904.(a)

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(b)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements	28,000	United States 35,000	...	11,000	77,000
Apparel and Slops	311,000	Germany 17,000	...	33,000	361,000
Bacon and Hams	61,000	...	...	6,000	67,000
Bags, empty	4,000	British India 66,000	...	2,000	72,000
Beer and Ale	44,000	Germany 8,000	...	1,000	53,000
Bicycles and Tricycles (not Motor) and accessories.	58,000	...	...	4,000	62,000
Books and Music, Printed	55,000	...	...	10,000	65,000
Boots and Shoes of Leather	232,000	United States 22,000	Austria-Hungary 15,000	15,000	284,000
Cabinetware and Furniture	140,000	" 22,000	Germany 13,000	15,000	190,000
Candles	39,000	" 17,000	...	1,000	57,000
Cement	29,000	Germany 22,000	...	9,000	60,000
Confectionery, Jams, and Jellies	55,000	Australian Commonwealth 13,000	...	10,000	78,000
Cotton Piece Goods and Blankets and Sheets	51,000	Germany 13,000	...	12,000	76,000
Drugs, Chemicals, and Apothecaryware ...	101,000	United States 18,000	Italy 11,000	28,000	158,000
Earthenware and Glassware, including Bottles	115,000	{ Germany 19,000 Belgium 19,000 France 10,000 Canada 10,000 }	...	19,000	172,000
Fish, Dried, Cured, and Preserved	33,000	{ Germany 72,000 United States 60,000 }	United States 9,000	21,000	83,000
Haberdashery	453,000	Germany 72,000	France 51,000	45,000	621,000
Hardware and Hollow-ware	270,000	United States 60,000	Germany 30,000	11,000	371,000
Hats	34,000	...	...	6,000	40,000
Hosiery	40,000	...	...	11,000	51,000
Iron and Steel:					
Iron:					
Bars	24,000	...	...	1,000	25,000
Fencing and Wire Netting	14,000	Germany 14,000	United States 12,000	8,000	48,000
Piping	61,000	...	...	2,000	63,000
Sheet (plain and corrugated)	129,000	...	...	1,000	130,000
Steel Bars, Girders, and Plates	99,000	Belgium 18,000	...	7,000	124,000
Ironmongery	54,000	...	...	11,000	65,000
Leather and Manufactures (except Boots and Shoes and Saddlery).	29,000	...	...	9,000	38,000
Machines, Machinery, &c.	552,000	United States 98,000	Germany 39,000	16,000	705,000
Meat, Preserved	10,000	" 57,000	...	11,000	78,000
Milk, Condensed	102,000	" 29,000	Germany 7,000	14,000	152,000
Painters' Colours, Turpentine, and Varnish ...	50,000	" 13,000	...	2,000	65,000
Paper, Printing... ..	20,000	{ " 7,000 Germany 7,000 }	...	2,000	36,000
Plate and Jewellery	52,000	...	...	11,000	63,000
Railway Materials	690,000	Australian Commonwealth 13,000	Germany 10,000	6,000	719,000
Saddlery	29,000	...	...	3,000	32,000
Soap	78,000	...	...	4,000	82,000
Spirits, Whiskey	141,000	...	...	1,000	142,000
Stationery	80,000	Germany 9,000	...	7,000	96,000
Telegraph and Electrical Materials	62,000	Sweden 9,000	...	12,000	83,000
Woollen Goods	77,000	...	...	7,000	84,000

Note.—The above figures represent Imports by Sea, inclusive of the value of goods entered for removal to places in the Interior. Articles imported on account of the Colonial Government are included.

(a) Complete detailed information for the year 1905 is not available.

(b) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

Note.—The Imports into the Inland South African Colonies and Protectorates are, for the most part, included in the Returns of the Maritime Colonies (*viz.*, Natal and Cape of Good Hope).

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from the AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Australian Commonwealth into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 26,969,000*l.*

[*Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."*]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from the Australian Commonwealth (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from the Australian Commonwealth (1905).	
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Grain, Flour, and Farinaceous Substances.	Wheat ...	1,841,000	1,483,000	(a)	3,754,000	3,800,000	4,319,000	70,057,000	6·16	16·01
	Oats ...	1,000	(a)	...	113,000	3,000				
	Peas ...	(a)	(a)	1,000	10,930	8,000				
	Wheat Meal and Flour.	228,000	13,000	(a)	402,000	508,000				
Meat, Poultry, and Game.	Beef, Fresh	379,000	116,000	123,000	106,000	31,000	1,772,000	39,487,000	4·49	6·57
	Mutton, Fresh	953,000	541,000	365,000	321,000	988,000				
	Pork, Fresh	2,000	...	...	...	11,000	
	Salt and other Fresh Meat.	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	12,000				
	Beef, Preserved.	182,000	197,000	43,000	166,000	144,000				
	Mutton, Preserved.	126,000	126,000	20,000	11,000	41,000				
	Other Meat, Preserved.	78,000	51,000	89,000	80,000	38,000				
	Rabbits (dead).	184,000	247,000	286,000	358,000	486,000				
Poultry and Game.	14,000	9,000	7,000	11,000	21,000					
Dairy Produce, Butter	1,227,000	402,000	581,000	2,259,000	2,308,000	2,308,000	43,070,000	5·36	8·56	
Fruit and Vegetables.	Apples, Raw.	146,000	188,000	196,000	337,000	232,000	253,000	17,904,000	1·41	0·94
	Fruit, Raw, other.	1,000	1,000	8,000	6,000	9,000				
	Fruit, Preserved.	7,000	12,000	51,000	103,000	12,000				
Spirits	Rum and Brandy.	4,000	1,000	10,000	3,000	8,000	8,000	1,953,000	0·41	0·03
Wine	122,000	157,000	91,000	100,000	137,000	137,000	4,072,000	3·36	0·51

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with these shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.
(a) Less than 500*l.*

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into the AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Commonwealth Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Acids and Alkalies	101,000	France 31,000	Chile 14,000	21,000	167,000
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.	58,000	United States 254,000	Canada 43,000	6,000	361,000
Apparel and Attire :					
Socks and Stockings of Cotton or Wool.	349,000	Germany 68,000	...	5,000	422,000
Other Articles of Apparel and Attire	1,276,000	Germany 104,000	United States 37,000	75,000	1,492,000
Bags, Sacks, Packs, and Bales (Textile)	23,000	India 831,000	...	5,000	859,000
Beer and Ale	317,000	Germany 31,000	...	3,000	351,000
Books, printed, also Music and Periodicals.	410,000	United States 23,000	...	12,000	445,000
Boots and Shoes and minor Articles for same.	230,000	" 56,000	Germany 16,000	15,000	317,000
Canvas, Duck, Hessians, &c....	77,000	India 114,000	...	5,000	196,000
Cosies, Cushions, Furniture, Drapery, &c.	137,000	Germany 10,000	...	6,000	153,000
Cutlery (including Plated Ware) ...	236,000	United States 22,000	Germany 16,000	7,000	281,000
Drugs and Chemicals. (See also Acids and Alkalies.)	327,000	France 116,000	" 51,000	22,000	516,000
Dynamite, Gelignite, and other Explosives.	432,000	Germany 74,000	...	3,000	509,000
Electrical Materials	141,000	" 40,000	United States 19,000	6,000	206,000
Fancy Goods	148,000	" 72,000	" 12,000	16,000	248,000
Floor Cloths and Coverings	276,000	" 7,000	...	7,000	290,000
Furniture (not Metal) and minor Articles for the same.	83,000	United States 58,000	Germany 51,000	27,000	219,000
Glass and Glassware	95,000	Germany 82,000	Belgium 58,000	32,000	267,000
Gloves and Mittens	182,000	" 24,000	...	8,000	214,000
Hats and Caps	377,000	Japan 21,000	Italy 18,000	38,000	454,000
India-rubber and Manufactures of ...	182,000	United States 24,000	Germany 21,000	17,000	244,000
Iron and Steel (see also "Wire") :					
Bar, Rod, Angle, and Tee	278,000	Germany 29,000	Belgium 18,000	14,000	339,000
Galvanised Plate and Sheet	872,000	United States 30,000	...	(b)	902,000
Pipes and Tubes	200,000	" 38,000	Germany 19,000	2,000	259,000
Plate and sheet (not galvanised)...	99,000	Germany 20,000	{ Belgium 17,000	{ (b)	150,000
United States 14,000			{ United States 9,000	{ 10,000	320,000
Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery ...	282,000	" 19,000	{ Belgium 20,000	{ 19,000	343,000
Leather and Leather Manufactures	229,000	United States 65,000	{ Germany 19,000	{	
Machines and Machinery :					
Electrical	137,000	" 48,000	" 17,000	11,000	213,000
Engines of all kinds	181,000	" 110,000	...	4,000	295,000
Other kinds... ..	685,000	" 306,000	Germany 104,000	48,000	1,143,000
Matches and Vestas	52,000	Germany 54,000	Belgium 27,000	27,000	160,000
Medicines	162,000	United States 51,000	...	8,000	221,000
Milk and Cream, Preserved	90,000	France 78,000	New Zealand 12,000	15,000	195,000
Musical Instruments—Pianos	19,000	Germany 156,000	...	9,000	184,000
Paints and Colours	228,000	United States 41,000	Germany 8,000	7,000	284,000
Paper—Printing	200,000	" 203,000	" 62,000	10,000	475,000
Other kinds	279,000	Germany 108,000	United States 80,000	28,000	495,000
Piece Goods :					
Cotton and Linen	2,658,000	United States 63,000	Germany 41,000	42,000	2,804,000
Silk, or containing Silk	540,000	Japan 117,000	France 29,000	42,000	728,000
Velvets, Velvetens, Plushes, &c....	502,000	Germany 38,000	" 22,000	16,000	578,000
Flannelettes	215,000	" 12,000	...	7,000	234,000
Other Piece Goods containing Wool	1,849,000	" 60,000	France 29,000	24,000	1,962,000
Railway and Tramway Materials ...	111,000	United States 53,000	Belgium 24,000	18,000	206,000
Spirits—Brandy	95,000	France 33,000	...	4,000	132,000
Whiskey	512,000	...	...	2,000	514,000
Stationery	181,000	Germany ... 28,000	United States 17,000	8,000	234,000
Thread, Sewing Silks, Twists and Cottons, including Crochet Cotton.	258,000	United States 16,000	...	3,000	277,000
Tin Plates, Plain	215,000	...	...	(b)	215,000
Tools of Trade, not being Machines...	142,000	United States 124,000	...	12,000	278,000
Towels and Handkerchiefs of Cotton or Linen.	147,000	Japan 8,000	...	4,000	159,000
Trimnings, Mantle, Dress, Bonnet, and Hat.	206,000	Germany 16,000	...	7,000	229,000
Vehicles :					
Bicycles and Tricycles (including parts).	112,000	United States 18,000	...	11,000	141,000
Motors	64,000	Belgium 22,000	{ Germany 13,000	{ 11,000	123,000
United States 13,000			{ United States	{	
Wire :					
Iron and Steel	34,000	Germany 150,000	United States 126,000	17,000	327,000
Netting	220,000	" 84,000	Belgium 25,000	6,000	335,000
All other Wire (including Barbed)	39,000	United States 64,000	Germany 23,000	3,000	129,000

Note.—The above figures are exclusive of Inter-State trade.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the Imports of the articles referred to from the Principal Countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Commonwealth.

(b) Less than 500/.

NEW ZEALAND.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from NEW ZEALAND into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from New Zealand into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 13,391,000*l*.

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from New Zealand (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from New Zealand (1905).	
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Grain, Flour, and Farinaceous Substances.	Wheat	449,000	54,000	(a)	124,000	119,000	228,000	70,057,000	0·33	1·70
	Barley	11,000	(a)	3,000	6,000	1,000				
	Oats...	60,000	(a)	128,000	242,000	61,000				
	Peas...	15,000	14,000	24,000	32,000	41,000				
	Beans	17,000	6,000	11,000	12,000	6,000				
Meat, Poultry, and Game.	Beef, Fresh	367,000	417,000	271,000	251,000	209,000	3,536,000	39,487,000	8·95	26·41
	Mutton, Fresh	2,949,000	3,219,000	4,153,000	3,391,000	3,165,000				
	Salt and other Fresh Meat.	29,000	25,000	29,000	30,000	32,000				
	Beef, Preserved.	10,000	11,000	8,000	16,000	23,000				
	Mutton, Preserved.	19,000	55,000	32,000	15,000	17,000				
	Other Meat Preserved.	14,000	16,000	21,000	15,000	8,000				
	Rabbits (dead)	175,000	173,000	160,000	122,000	82,000				
	Poultry and Game.	6,000	3,000	1,000	...	...		
Dairy Produce.	Butter ...	820,000	782,000	1,245,000	1,394,000	1,468,000	1,671,000	43,070,000	3·88	12·48
	Cheese ...	193,000	131,000	168,000	217,000	203,000				
Fruit and Vegetables: Fruit—Preserved...	...	(a)	8,000	13,000	(a)	(a)	17,904,000	
Hops ...	1,000	(a)	(a)	15,000	2,000	2,000	456,000	0·44	0·01	
Wine ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,072,000	

Note.—The imports into the United Kingdom of articles of food and drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Less than 500*l*.

NEW ZEALAND.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into NEW ZEALAND from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and Slops - - - -	567,000	{ New South } Wales - 12,000	United States 12,000	24,000	615,000
Bicycles and parts - - - -	138,000	Victoria - 38,000	United States 8,000	7,000	191,000
Books - - - - -	136,000	Victoria - 23,000	{ New South } Wales } 15,000	9,000	183,000
Boots and Shoes - - - -	187,000	United States 61,000	{ Australian } Common- wealth. } 16,000	16,000	280,000
Carpeting and Druggeting - - -	54,000	...	...	1,000	55,000
Carriages and Carts (including Motor Cars and Motor Cycles) and Materials.	66,000	United States 30,000	...	30,000	126,000
Cement - - - - -	70,000	...	...	(b)	70,000
Coal - - - - -	(b)	{ New South } Wales - 155,000	...	(b)	155,000
Cotton Piece Goods - - - -	485,000	...	...	34,000	519,000
Drapery and Haberdashery - - -	563,000	{ Australian } Common- wealth. } 21,000	...	16,000	600,000
Drugs and Apothecaries' Wares. (See also Medicines.)	162,000	{ Australian } Common- wealth. } 51,000	France - - 28,000	24,000	265,000
Earthenware and Chinaware - - -	70,000	{ Australian } Common- wealth. } 11,000	...	8,000	89,000
Fancy Goods and Toys - - - -	96,000	Germany - 29,000	United States 10,000	17,000	152,000
Furniture, Cabinetware, and Upholstery	20,000	United States 13,000	...	18,000	51,000
Glass and Glassware :					
Bottles, Empty - - - -	17,000	{ Australian } Common- wealth. } 15,000	...	6,000	38,000
Plate and Window Glass - - -	27,000	Belgium - 16,000	...	2,000	45,000
Other - - - - -	27,000	Germany - 11,000	United States 7,000	11,000	56,000
Hardware, Hollow-ware, and Ironmongery	206,000	United States 41,000	Germany - 10,000	10,000	267,000
Hats and Caps - - - - -	79,000	...	...	4,000	83,000
Hosiery - - - - -	141,000	...	...	3,000	144,000
Iron and Steel :					
Pig, Bar, Bolt, and Rod - - -	148,000	...	...	8,000	156,000
Nails, Iron - - - - -	6,000	United States 25,000	Germany - 8,000	6,000	45,000
Pipes and Fittings - - - -	86,000	...	...	14,000	100,000
Railway Rails - - - - -	79,000	United States 23,000	...	1,000	103,000
Sheet (including Galvanized) and Plate	305,000	...	...	3,000	308,000
Wire Fencing, including Barbed Wire	66,000	United States 67,000	...	13,000	146,000
Leather, Raw - - - - -	37,000	{ Australian } Common- wealth. } 27,000	United States 22,000	3,000	89,000
Linen Piece Goods - - - - -	66,000	India - - 14,000	...	1,000	81,000
Machinery and Machines :					
Agricultural and Dairying - - -	37,000	United States 61,000	Victoria - - 17,000	22,000	137,000
Electric - - - - -	91,000	United States 41,000	{ Australian } Common- wealth. } 20,000	8,000	160,000
Engines and Boilers (except Locomo- tives). - - - - -	90,000	United States 21,000	...	8,000	119,000
Mining - - - - -	31,000	...	...	7,000	38,000
Sewing Machines - - - - -	3,000	United States 23,000	...	8,000	31,000
Other Machinery and parts (except Machine Tools). - - - - -	161,000	United States 63,000	{ Australian } Common- wealth. } 28,000	4,000	256,000
Manures of all kinds - - - - -	45,000	India - - 61,000	{ New South } Wales. } 28,000	40,000	174,000
Medicines - - - - -	17,000	United States 16,000	{ New South } Wales. } 13,000	6,000	52,000
Millinery - - - - -	62,000	...	...	1,000	63,000
Musical Instruments—Pianos - - -	52,000	Germany - 47,000	...	2,000	101,000
Oil and Floor Cloth - - - - -	87,000	...	...	1,000	88,000
Paints and Colours - - - - -	69,000	United States 9,000	...	1,000	82,000
Paper, Printing - - - - -	67,000	United States 28,000	Canada - - 19,000	19,000	133,000
Plate and Plated Wares - - - -	65,000	...	...	7,000	72,000
Silk Manufactures - - - - -	82,000	Japan - - 29,000	...	9,000	120,000
Spirits—Whiskey - - - - -	164,000	...	...	6,000	170,000
Stationery - - - - -	155,000	United States 15,000	...	28,000	198,000
Tools and Implements (including Machine Tools). - - - - -	95,000	United States 61,000	...	9,000	165,000
Woollen Piece Goods - - - - -	381,000	{ Australian } Common- wealth. } 21,000	...	5,000	407,000

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A.—VALUE OF ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK IMPORTED FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1901 TO 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Dominion of Canada in the United Kingdom during 1905 was 25,696,000*l*.

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Per-centage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Canada (1905).	Per-centage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Canada (1905).	
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904	1905.					
Cocoa	£ (a)	£ 2,000	£ (a)	£ 9,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 2,228,000	0·04	0·00	
Hops	1,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	456,000	0·22	0·00	
Grain, Flour, and Fari- naceous Substances.	Wheat	2,216,000	3,194,000	3,737,000	2,230,000	2,412,000	4,724,000	70,057,000	6·74	18·38
	Barley	123,000	20,000	22,000	132,000	271,000				
	Oats	317,000	184,000	158,000	181,000	211,000				
	Rye	113,000	107,000	72,000	4,000	16,000				
	Peas	235,000	80,000	82,000	93,000	44,000				
	Maize	476,000	30,000	848,000	473,000	878,000				
	Wheatmeal and Flour, Oatmeal and Rolled Oats, Other Grain, Meal, and Farinaceous Substances.	629,000	870,000	1,253,000	1,014,000	654,000				
Living Animals.	Oxen and Bulls	1,440,000	1,610,000	3,297,000	2,522,000	2,485,000	2,537,000	9,945,000	25·51	9·87
	Cows and Calves	45,000	31,000	18,000	25,000	6,000				
	Sheep and Lambs	100,000	87,000	129,000	125,000	46,000				
Meat, Poultry, and Game.	Bacon	922,000	1,203,000	1,692,000	1,865,000	2,752,000	3,716,000	39,487,000	9·41	14·46
	Hams	505,000	420,000	525,000	486,000	698,000				
	Beef, Fresh	41,000	55,000	9,000	18,000	9,000				
	Other Meat, Fresh or Salted.	52,000	38,000	44,000	53,000	52,000				
	Preserved otherwise than by salting.	75,000	60,000	146,000	111,000	173,000				
Poultry and Game (alive or dead).	11,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	32,000					
Fish—All kinds	690,000	1,074,000	797,000	715,000	706,000	706,000	3,229,000	21·86	2·75	
Dairy Produce.	Butter	1,008,000	1,347,000	866,000	1,195,000	1,428,000	7,010,000	43,070,000	16·28	27·28
	Cheese	3,698,000	4,302,000	4,823,000	4,235,000	4,804,000				
	Eggs	256,000	209,000	219,000	130,000	115,000				
	Lard	237,000	236,000	281,000	258,000	629,000				
Fruit and Veger- tables.	Oleo-margarine	19,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	31,000	749,000	17,904,000	4·18	2·91
	Apples, Raw	306,000	570,000	879,000	620,000	701,000				
Sugar	All other Fruit and Vegetables. (b)	14,000	35,000	57,000	27,000	45,000	37,000	20,623,000	0·18	0·14
	Refined	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)				
	Unrefined	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,000	15,000				
Tea	Glucose, Solid or Liquid.	21,000	3,000	...	20,000	22,000	1,000	9,307,000	0·01	0·00
		(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	1,000				
Spirits—Rum and other kinds	15,000	29,000	(a)	8,000	11,000	11,000	1,953,000	0·56	0·04	
Yeast	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	366,000	

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Less than 50*l*.

(b) Excluding fruit juice, the imports of which from Canada were valued at 5,000*l*. in 1905.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the DOMINION of CANADA from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 30th June 1906.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Books, Printed	92,000	United States 247,000	France 20,000	8,000	367,000
Boots and Shoes of Leather	14,000	United States 250,000	...	(b)	264,000
Brass Manufactures	47,000	United States 308,000	Germany 4,000	8,000	367,000
Cement, Portland	45,000	United States 137,000	Belgium 9,000	9,000	200,000
Coal and Coke	50,000	{ United States } 4,247,000	...	...	4,297,000
Copper in Ingots, Bars, Bolts, and Rods	1,000	United States 472,000	...	...	473,000
" Strips, Sheets, and Plates, &c.	2,000	United States 104,000	...	1,000	107,000
Cotton:					
Clothing, including Shirts, Shawls, &c.	106,000	United States 158,000	Germany 38,000	15,000	317,000
Embroideries, White	22,000	Switzerland 73,000	United States 8,000	7,000	110,000
Fabrics:					
Gray, Unbleached, and White or Bleached.	309,000	United States 68,000	Switzerland 6,000	5,000	388,000
Printed, Dyed, or Coloured	621,000	United States 99,000	France 10,000	12,000	742,000
Thread, Sewing and Crochet	114,000	United States 38,000	Belgium 3,000	1,000	156,000
Velvets and Velvetens	72,000	United States 16,000	Germany 6,000	3,000	97,000
Curtains and Shams	90,000	United States 15,000	Switzerland 15,000	10,000	130,000
Drugs, Dyes, Chemicals, and Medicines	358,000	United States 913,000	Germany 69,000	186,000	1,526,000
Earthen, China, and Porcelain Ware	200,000	United States 57,000	Germany 39,000	48,000	344,000
Electric Apparatus, Dynamos, Batteries, &c.	17,000	United States 719,000	Germany 3,000	6,000	745,000
Fancy Goods	296,000	Germany 140,000	{ United States 94,000 } { France 75,000 }	30,000	635,000
Flax, Hemp, and Jute, and Manufactures thereof.	787,000	United States 120,000	{ British East Indies } 114,000	50,000	1,071,000
Fur Skins:					
Wholly or partially Dressed	83,000	Germany 64,000	United States 40,000	48,000	235,000
Not Dressed	59,000	United States 408,000	Germany 159,000	57,000	683,000
Glass and Glassware:					
Bottles, Flasks, Tableware, &c.	12,000	United States 91,000	Germany 29,000	34,000	166,000
Plate and Window Glass	115,000	Belgium 161,000	United States 8,000	10,000	294,000
Other Glass and Glassware	29,000	United States 33,000	Germany 6,000	14,000	82,000
Gloves and Mitts	90,000	France 70,000	Germany 35,000	45,000	240,000
Hats and Caps	222,000	United States 227,000	France 10,000	10,000	469,000
Hides and Skins, Raw	433,000	United States 354,000	{ Argentine Republic } 291,000 { France 68,000 }	250,000	1,396,000
Iron and Steel Manufactures:					
Agricultural Implements and Machines	8,000	United States 323,000	...	1,000	332,000
Other Machinery, including Engines and Boilers.	181,000	{ United States } 2,281,000	Germany 30,000	9,000	2,501,000
Railway and Tramway Rails	136,000	United States 109,000	...	1,000	246,000
All other Manufactures of Iron or Steel	1,398,000	{ United States } 4,503,000	Germany 180,000	109,000	6,190,000
Leather, Unwrought	73,000	United States 197,000	France 12,000	4,000	286,000
Paints and Colours	103,000	United States 137,000	Germany 33,000	11,000	284,000
Paper, including Manufactures	126,000	United States 482,000	Germany 17,000	28,000	653,000
Ribbons of all kinds	94,000	Switzerland 70,000	France 44,000	30,000	238,000
Silk Manufactures	390,000	France 139,000	Switzerland 126,000	226,000	881,000
Spirits—Whiskey	208,000	United States 2,000	...	1,000	211,000
Sugar, Refined	160,000	United States 3,000	...	3,000	166,000
Tin:					
Blocks, Pigs, and Bars	77,000	United States 123,000	{ British East Indies } 33,000	8,000	241,000
Plates and Sheets	233,000	United States 151,000	...	(b)	384,000
Watches and Clocks, including parts	8,000	United States 200,000	Switzerland 34,000	21,000	263,000
Wool, not further prepared than Washed	134,000	United States 69,000	{ New Zealand } 38,000 { France 36,000 }	29,000	306,000
Woollen Manufactures:					
Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	209,000	...	...	2,000	211,000
Coatings and Overcoatings	234,000	Germany 5,000	...	1,000	240,000
Dress and Piece Goods:					
Cassimere, cloths and doeskins	395,000	France 9,000	Germany 5,000	3,000	412,000
Tweeds	424,000	France 3,000	...	3,000	430,000
Other Dress and Piece Goods (including Flannel).	1,004,000	France 209,000	Germany 29,000	35,000	1,277,000
Hosiery, Shirts and Underwear	313,000	Germany 25,000	United States 24,000	4,000	366,000
Ready-made clothing	120,000	United States 76,000	Germany 61,000	3,000	263,000
Yarns	209,000	Germany 8,000	...	4,000	212,000

Note.—Conversions into £ Sterling have been made at the rate of 4s. 1½d per dollar.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500l.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from NEWFOUNDLAND into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Newfoundland into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 508,000*l*.

[*Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."*]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Per- centage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from New- foundland (1905).	Per- centage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from New foundland (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Cocoa - - -	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	2,228,000	...	...
Fish—All kinds - -	181,000	161,000	170,000	172,000	210,000	210,000	3,229,000	6.50	41.34

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into Newfoundland from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 30th June 1906.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
Apparel (Ready-made Clothing, Hosiery, &c.).	£ 33,000	United States £ 7,000	Canada - - £ 2,000	£ 1,000	£ 43,000
Cabinetwares - - -	3,000	Canada - - 9,000	United States 1,000	1,000	14,000
Chinaware - - - -	6,000	...	...	1,000	7,000
Coal - - - - -	9,000	Canada - - 83,000	United States 16,000	...	108,000
Glass and Glassware - - -	3,000	United States 2,000	Belgium - - 2,900	1,000	8,000
Hardware, Hollow-ware, and Tinware (see also "Iron and Steel Nails, &c.")	30,000	United States 21,000	Canada - - 14,000	2,000	67,000
Ha's and Caps - - -	12,000	United States 2,000	Canada - - 2,000	(b)	16,000
Indiarubber Boots and Shoes - - -	2,000	United States 8,000	Canada - - 4,000	(b)	14,000
Iron and Steel Nails, Tacks, and Brads -	3,000	United States 4,000	Canada - - 2,000	(b)	9,000
Iron and Steel, including Tubes and Pipes -	13,000	United States 3,000	Canada - - 3,000	(b)	19,000
Leather:					
Sole - - - - -	...	United States 22,000	Canada - - 5,000	...	27,000
Other - - - - -	(b)	Canada - - 12,000	United States 6,000	...	18,000
Leatherware - - - -	3,000	Canada - 12,000	United States 8,000	(b)	23,000
Machines and Machinery:					
Locomotives and Automobiles - - -	(b)	United States 3,000	Canada - - 1,000	...	4,000
For Mining purposes - - -	3,000	Canada - 24,000	United States 18,000	(b)	45,000
Other Machines, &c. (including Sewing Machines).	2,000	United States 17,000	Canada - - 5,000	1,000	25,000
Medicines - - - - -	5,000	Canada - - 9,000	United States 3,000	(b)	17,000
Paints, Colours, and Varnishes - - -	6,000	Canada - 8,000	United States 5,000	(b)	19,000
Soap - - - - -	5,000	United States 1,000	...	1,000	7,000
Spirits—Whiskey - - - -	7,000	...	...	(b)	7,000
Stationery and Books - - - -	12,000	Canada - - 12,000	United States 8,000	(b)	32,000
Sugar - - - - -	5,000	United States 29,000	Germany - - 7,000	3,000	44,000
Textiles:					
Hemp, Hemp and Coir Yarn, and Sisal -	34,000	United States 12,000	...	(b)	46,000
All other Yarns - - - - -	6,000	...	...	(b)	6,000
Flannels, Serges - - - - -	8,000	United States 1,000	...	(b)	9,000
Canvas, Sail and Tarpaulin - - -	1,000	United States 6,000	Canada - - 6,000	...	13,000
Cordage, Lines, and Twines - - -	11,000	United States 9,000	Canada - - 3,000	1,000	24,000
Cotton Fabrics - - - - -	49,000	United States 13,000	Canada - - 3,000	1,000	66,000
Dress Goods and Tweeds - - - -	63,000	Canada - - 3,000	...	1,000	67,000
Ribbons, Velvet, and Laces, and Dressed Feathers.	31,000	Canada - 3,000	United States 1,000	(b)	35,000
Other Textiles (Blankets, Quilts, Carpets, Linen, &c.).	49,000	United States 12,000	Canada - - 7,000	(b)	68,000

Note.—Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 4s. 1½d. per dollar.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500l.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from the CHANNEL ISLANDS into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Channel Islands into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 1,667,000*l.*

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from the Channel Islands (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from the Channel Islands (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Living Animals { Oxen and Bulls ...	4,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	} 26,000	9,915,000	0·26	1·56
{ Cows ...	27,000	21,000	25,000	24,000	20,000				
{ Calves... ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000				
Fish—all kinds ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,229,000	—	—
Dairy Produce { Butter ...	—	—	—	—	—	} 1,000	43,070,000	0·00	0·06
{ Eggs ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,000				
Fruit and Vegetables. { Apples, raw ...	7,000	4,000	9,000	6,000	12,000	} 1,113,000	17,904,000	6·22	66·77
{ Grapes " ...	89,000	91,000	96,000	156,000	148,000				
{ Pears " ...	9,000	6,000	4,000	9,000	4,000				
{ Other raw fruit ...	11,000	5,000	31,000	19,000	16,000				
{ Potatoes ...	448,000	481,000	649,000	431,000	563,000				
{ Tomatoes ...	266,000	214,000	297,000	351,000	319,000				
{ Other vegetables ...	44,000	69,000	54,000	49,000	51,000				
Tea ...	1,000	1,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,307,000	—	—
Wine ...	1,000	2,000	3,000	8,000	19,000	19,000	4,072,000	0·47	1·14
Spirits ...	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,953,000	0·05	0·06

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom, of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Less than 500*l.*

GIBRALTAR.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from GIBRALTAR into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Gibraltar into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 39,000*l.*

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Gibraltar (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Gibraltar (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Dairy Produce—Eggs	1,000	—	(a)	—	4,000	4,000	43,070,000	0·01	10·26
Fruit and Vegetables { Almonds ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	} 7,000	17,904,000	0·04	17·95
{ Fruit—dried... ..	6,000	4,000	7,000	4,000	6,000				

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Less than 500*l.*

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GIBRALTAR.

B.--The VALUE of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE Imported into the CHANNEL ISLANDS and GIBRALTAR is not available.

MALTA AND GOZO.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from MALTA and GOZO into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Malta and Gozo into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 41,000*l.*

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Malta and Gozo (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Malta and Gozo (1905).	
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.					
Dairy Produce—Eggs ...	£ (a)	—	—	£ (a)	—	—	43,070,000	—	—	
Fruit and Vegetables	Fruit ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	7,000	17,904,000	0·04	17·07
	Vegetables—Onions	3,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	(a)				
	„ Potatoes	34,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	6,000				

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Less than 500*l.*

CYPRUS.

[Administered by England under Convention, dated June 4th, 1878.]

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from CYPRUS into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Cyprus into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 133,000*l.*

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Cyprus (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Cyprus (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
Grain, Flour, and Farinaceous Substances:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Wheat ...	—	—	10,000	24,000	(a)	111,000	70,252,000 (b)	0·16	83·46
Barley ...	11,000	1,000	99,000	42,000	26,000				
Locust Beans.	92,000	117,000	76,000	87,000	85,000				
Spirits—Brandy	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,953,000	0·15	2·26
Wine ...	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	4,072,000	0·07	2·26

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Less than 500*l.*

(b) Including Locust Beans.

MALTA AND GOZO.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class Produced or Manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into MALTA and Gozo, from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 31st March 1906.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
Beer	£ 89,000	Germany - 1,000	—	1,000	£ 91,000
Grain, Manufactured ...	41,000	France - 22,000	{ Italy - 8,000 America - 7,000 }	8,000	86,000
Potatoes	21,000	Italy - 6,000	Austria-Hungary 2,000	1,000	30,000

Note.—The above particulars refer to Articles "Subject to Duty." Articles imported into Malta and Gozo "Free of Duty" are not specified in the original trade returns.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the Imports of the Articles referred to from the Principal Countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such Articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

CYPRUS.

[Administered by England under Convention, dated June 4th, 1878.]

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class Produced or Manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into CYPRUS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
Coal	£ 1,000	Egypt - 2,000	Greece - 1,000	£ (b)	£ 4,000
Cotton:					
Yarn and Thread	18,000	Italy - 15,000	—	1,000	34,000
Piece Goods	29,000	„ - 8,000	Austria-Hungary. 4,000	5,000	46,000
Haberdashery and Millinery ...	3,000	Austria-Hungary. 3,000	Turkey - 3,000	1,000	10,000
Hardware and Cutlery	1,000	Germany - 2,000	—	1,000	4,000
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof.	4,000	„ - 4,000	Belgium - 2,000	5,000	15,000
Leather, Sole	(b)	{ Turkey - 4,000 Italy - 4,000 }	{ France - 3,000 }	4,000	15,000
Machinery and Parts	3,000	Egypt - 1,000	—	3,000	7,000
Sacks	4,000	„ - 3,000	India - 2,000	(b)	9,000
Soap, Common	1,000	Turkey - 7,000	Greece - 2,000	(b)	10,000
Woollen Manufactures	8,000	{ Germany - 4,000 Austria-Hungary 4,000 }	{ Belgium - 2,000 }	6,000	24,000

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the Imports of the Articles referred to from the Principal Countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such Articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500l.

GAMBIA.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Gambia into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 17,000*l.*

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

SIERRA LEONE.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from SIERRA LEONE into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Sierra Leone into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 189,000*l.*

[*Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."*]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Sierra Leone (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Sierra Leone (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
Spices. { Ginger -	£ 14,000	£ 17,000	£ 24,000	£ 21,000	£ 14,000	} 15,000	£ 783,000	1·92	7·94
{ Pepper -	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	1,000				

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Less than 500*l.*

GAMBIA.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into GAMBIA from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Wearing	1,400	...	...	1,100	2,500
Bags, Empty	1,900	France 1,900	...	(b)	3,800
Beads	(b)	„ 600	Germany 500	200	1,300
Cotton Goods	47,000	„ 4,000	...	2,000	53,000
Haberdashery	3,000	...	...	1,000	4,000
Hardware and Cutlery	4,300	France 3,000	...	700	8,000
Soap	400	„ 1,600	...	(b)	2,000

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 50l.

SIERRA LEONE.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into SIERRA LEONE from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(b)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, including Uniforms	11,000	Germany 2,000	...	1,000	14,000
Bags, empty	7,000	„ 2,000	...	(b)	9,000
Beads	2,000	„ 5,000	...	(b)	7,000
Beer, Ale and Porter	7,000	...	...	1,000	8,000
Books, Stationery and Printed Matter...	7,000	...	...	(b)	7,000
Boots and Shoes	4,000	...	...	1,000	5,000
Building Materials	2,000	...	...	(b)	2,000
Cement	3,000	Germany 1,000	...	...	4,000
Coal and Patent Fuel	14,000	„ 3,000	...	...	17,000
Cotton Goods	184,000	„ 10,000	...	11,000	205,000
Earthenware	4,000	...	...	1,000	5,000
Furniture and other Manufactured Wood	3,000	...	...	1,000	4,000
Haberdashery	24,000	Germany 2,000	...	1,000	27,000
Hardware and Cutlery (including Iron Pots).	28,000	„ 6,000	...	2,000	36,000
Hats and Caps	6,000	...	...	2,000	8,000
Machinery	2,000	...	...	(b)	2,000
Medicines and Drugs	5,000	...	...	1,000	6,000
Salt	12,000	Germany 2,000	...	(b)	14,000
Spirits of all kinds	11,000	„ 9,000	...	1,000	21,000
Sugar, refined	1,000	„ 4,000	...	1,000	6,000
Woollen Goods	5,000	„ 3,000	...	1,000	9,000

Note.—The figures in the above Table are inclusive of Imports on account of the Colonial and Imperial Governments.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500l.

GOLD COAST.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK imported from the GOLD COAST into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Gold Coast into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 520,000*l*.

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Gold Coast (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Gold Coast (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
Cocoa	£ 6,000	£ 2,000	£ 7,000	£ 30,000	£ 34,000	£ 34,000	£ 2,228,000	1·53	6·54

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than Cocoa, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

GOLD COAST.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into the GOLD COAST from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements and Tools of Trade.	11,000	Germany 5,000	...	1,000	17,000
Apparel, Wearing	46,000	" 5,000	...	1,000	52,000
Bags and Sacks	4,000	" 2,000	...	1,000	7,000
Beads	8,000	" 9,000	...	1,000	18,000
Beer and Ale	2,000	" 4,000	...	(b)	6,000
Boats, Canoes, and Steam Launches.	3,000	...	...	1,000	4,000
Books, Printed	5,000	...	...	1,000	6,000
Bread and Biscuits	13,000	...	...	1,000	14,000
Building Materials	19,000	...	...	4,000	23,000
Cartridges, Filled	2,000	...	...	(b)	2,000
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel ...	19,000	...	...	3,000	22,000
Coopers' Stores	6,000	France 2,000	...	2,000	10,000
Cordage	19,000	...	...	2,000	21,000
Cotton :					
Yarn and Twist	8,000	Germany 8,000	Holland 5,000	2,000	23,000
Piece Goods	235,000	" 26,000	...	4,000	265,000
Other Manufactures	46,000	African Ports 14,000	Germany 10,000	2,000	72,000
Drugs and Chemicals	16,000	...	...	2,000	18,000
Earthenware	5,000	...	...	2,000	7,000
Firearms	3,000	...	...	1,000	4,000
Flour	35,000	...	...	1,000	36,000
Furniture	9,000	Germany 5,000	...	1,000	15,000
Hardware	26,000	" 11,000	...	2,000	39,000
Machinery—Mining	74,000	" 8,000	...	...	82,000
Perfumery	8,000	" 8,000	...	2,000	18,000
Provisions	61,000	" 8,000	...	2,000	71,000
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	3,000	...	...	(b)	3,000
Salt	3,000	France 3,000	...	(b)	6,000
Silk Goods	30,000	...	...	2,000	32,000
Soap	18,000	...	...	(b)	18,000
Spirits—Gin	3,000	Holland 38,000	Germany 14,000	(b)	55,000
" Whiskey	11,000	...	...	(b)	11,000
Stationery	12,000	...	...	1,000	13,000
Sugar	13,000	Germany 8,000	...	1,000	22,000
Water Tanks	2,000	...	...	(b)	2,000
Woollen and Worsted Tissues ...	6,000	...	...	3,000	9,000
Other Woollen Manufactures ...	3,000	...	...	1,000	4,000

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

COLONY OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA (LAGOS).

[The designation of the Colony of *Lagos* was changed to the Colony of Southern Nigeria by Letters Patent dated February 28th, 1906, the provisions of which came into force on May 1st, 1906.]

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK imported from the COLONY OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA (LAGOS) into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Colony of Southern Nigeria (Lagos) into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 301,000*l*.

[*Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."*]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from the Colony of Southern Nigeria (Lagos) (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from the Colony of Southern Nigeria (Lagos) (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Grain, Flour, and Farina- ceous Sub- stances. } Maize	...	(a)	(a)	13,000	27,000	27,000	70,057,000	0·04	8·97
Cocoa... ..	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,228,000	0·04	0·33

Note.—The imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.
(a) Less than 500*l*.

COLONY OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA (LAGOS).

[The designation of the Colony of *Lagos* was changed to the Colony of Southern Nigeria by Letters Patent dated February 28th, 1906, the provisions of which came into force on May 1st, 1906.]

B.—VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into the COLONY OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA (LAGOS) from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[*Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.*]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Aerated Waters	£ 1,000	Germany £ 3,000	£ ...	£ (b)	£ 4,000
Apparel	9,000	...	...	1,000	10,000
Bags and Sacks	11,000	Germany 5,000	...	(b)	16,000
Beads of all kinds	5,000	„ 14,000	...	2,000	21,000
Building Materials (including Cement)	24,000	„ 3,000	...	2,000	29,000
Chemicals and Drugs	5,000	...	...	(b)	5,000
Coal	4,000	Germany 6,000	...	...	10,000
Cooper's Stores	4,000	„ 7,000	...	4,000	15,000
Cotton :					
Piece Goods	345,000	„ 5,000	...	1,000	(c) 400,000
Other Manufactures	21,000	...	...	2,000	23,000
Earthenware	8,000	...	...	1,000	9,000
Flour	6,000	...	...	(b)	6,000
Gunpowder	(b)	Germany 3,000	...	(b)	3,000
Haberdashery	12,000	...	...	1,000	13,000
Hardware and Cutlery	19,000	Germany 5,000	...	1,000	25,000
Hats and Caps	4,000	...	...	1,000	5,000
Iron, corrugated... ..	23,000	...	...	(b)	23,000
Matches	3,000	Germany 2,000	...	(b)	5,000
Provisions	16,000	...	...	3,000	19,000
Railway Materials	65,000	...	...	...	65,000
Salt	9,000	Germany 1,000	...	(b)	10,000
Silk Manufactures	9,000	...	...	1,000	10,000
Soap	5,000	...	...	(b)	5,000
Spirits—Geneva	(b)	Germany 29,000	Holland 17,000	(b)	46,000
Stationery	4,000	...	...	(b)	4,000
Umbrellas	2,000	...	...	2,000	4,000
Woollen Goods	4,000	...	...	2,000	6,000

Note.—The figures given above are exclusive of Transit Trade.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

(c) *Sic* in original.

PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

[The British Protectorate of the Niger Districts was proclaimed on June 5th, 1885. The territories administered by the Royal Niger Co., under their charter of July 10th, 1886, were incorporated with those of the Niger Coast Protectorate on January 1st, 1900, the whole being known as the "Protectorate of Southern Nigeria."]

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK imported from the PROTECTORATE of SOUTHERN NIGERIA into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 1,341,000*l*.

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Cocoa	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,228,000	0·04	0·07
Spices—Pepper ...	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	783,000	0·13	0·07

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

ST. HELENA.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from St. Helena into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 666*l*.

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

[The British Protectorate of the Niger Districts was proclaimed on June 5th, 1885. The territories administered by the Royal Niger Company, under their charter of July 10th, 1886, were incorporated with those of the Niger Coast Protectorate on January 1st, 1900, the whole being known as the "Protectorate of Southern Nigeria."]

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into the Protectorate of SOUTHERN NIGERIA from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Protectorate Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Wearing (including Uniforms and Accoutrements).	46,000	Germany 4,000	...	1,000	51,000
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, &c. ...	3,000	" 3,000	...	(b)	6,000
Bags and Sacks ...	12,000	" ...	...	1,000	13,000
Beads ...	3,000	Germany 4,000	...	(b)	7,000
Building Materials ...	68,000	" 5,000	...	3,000	76,000
Chemicals and Drugs ...	12,000	" ...	...	(b)	12,000
Coal ...	15,000	Germany 1,000	...	...	16,000
Coopers' Stores ...	64,000	Holland 10,000	...	1,000	75,000
Cotton Goods ...	355,000	Germany 10,000	...	4,000	369,000
Earthenware ...	7,000	" ...	...	1,000	8,000
Furniture... ..	8,000	" ...	...	1,000	9,000
Gunpowder ...	13,000	" ...	...	1,000	14,000
Guns, Dane ...	4,000	" ...	...	1,000	5,000
Hardware and Cutlery (including Machinery).	58,000	Germany 15,000	...	5,000	78,000
Provisions ...	49,000	" 4,000	...	3,000	56,000
Salt ...	31,000	" ...	...	1,000	32,000
Silk Goods ...	18,000	Germany 3,000	...	(b)	21,000
Soap ...	12,000	" ...	...	(b)	12,000
Spirits—Whiskey ...	10,000	" ...	...	(b)	10,000
Sugar ...	6,000	" ...	...	(b)	6,000
Telegraph and Telephone Materials ...	12,000	" ...	...	...	12,000
Umbrellas ...	11,000	" ...	...	1,000	12,000
Woollen Goods ...	10,000	" ...	...	1,000	11,000

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

ST. HELENA.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into ST. HELENA from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Beer ...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
Building Materials ...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Coal ...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Drapery and Dry Goods ...	7,000	...	...	(b)	7,000
Flour ...	1,000	Australian Commonwealth 2,000	...	(b)	3,000
Machinery, Hardware, &c. ...	2,000	" ...	...	...	2,000
Oilman's Stores ...	10,000	" ...	...	(b)	10,000
Sugar ...	2,000	" ...	...	(b)	2,000

Note.—The above figures are exclusive of imports on account of the Imperial Government.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

[Declared a British Protectorate on November 4th, 1890.]

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from ZANZIBAR and PEMBA into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Zanzibar and Pemba into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 150,000*l.*

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Zanzibar and Pemba (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Zanzibar and Pemba (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Spices { Pepper ...	(a)	5,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	84,000	783,000	10·73	56·00
{ Other Spices	8,000	11,000	47,000	74,000	82,000				

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Less than 500*l.*

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

[The Protectorate was proclaimed on July 1st, 1895.]

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the British East Africa Protectorate into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 33,000*l.*

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

[The Protectorate was proclaimed in 1887.]

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Somaliland Protectorate into the United Kingdom in 1905 was 92*l.*

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

[Declared a British Protectorate on November 4th, 1890.]

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Report on the Trade and Commerce of Zanzibar.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Beads					£ 8,000
Building Materials					26,000
Coal					23,000
Crockery and Glassware					8,000
Groceries					36,000
Hardware and Cutlery					32,000
Machinery					5,000
Piece Goods					330,000
Soap					8,000
Sugar					26,000

The countries whence the articles were imported are not stated in the original Trade Returns.

Note.—Conversions into £ Sterling have been made at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

[The Protectorate was proclaimed on 1st July 1895.]

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 31st March 1905.(a)

[Extracted from the Protectorate Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(b)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Agricultural Implements	£ 2,000				£ 4,000
Apparel, ready made	9,000				15,000
Beads		Germany 6,000	Italy 4,000		11,000
Beer and Ale	(c)	" 2,000			4,000
Boots and Shoes	4,000				5,000
Building Materials	12,000				16,000
Cotton Goods	34,000	British India 44,000	{ United States 27,000 Germany 24,000 }	{ 17,000 }	146,000
Firearms	8,000				9,000
Furniture	6,000				8,000
Iron and Steel Ware (including Machinery)	10,000	Germany 6,000			21,000
Provisions	20,000	British India 10,000			44,000

Note.—The figures in the above Table are exclusive of transit trade, and of the value of merchandise, imported for the British East Africa and Uganda Administrations, and of materials imported for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway.

(a) Particulars for the year ended 31st March 1906 are not available.

(b) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Protectorate.

(c) Less than 500l.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

[The Protectorate was proclaimed in 1887.]

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE, from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 31st March 1906.

[Extracted from the Protectorate Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Apparel, wearing (cotton)	£	Aden 5,000			£ 5,000
Piece goods		" 57,000			58,000
Sugar		" 8,000			8,000

Note.—The above figures represent the trade at the ports of Berbera, Bulhar, Zeyla, Hais, and Karam.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Protectorate.

(b) Less than 500l.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

[The Protectorate was proclaimed on June 19th, 1894.]

The trade returns do not distinguish any imports of Merchandise from the Uganda Protectorate into the United Kingdom in 1905.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

[The Protectorate was proclaimed on May 14th, 1891.]

There were no imports of Merchandise from the British Central Africa Protectorate into the United Kingdom in 1905.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

[The Protectorate was proclaimed on June 19th, 1894.]

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the UGANDA PROTECTORATE from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 31st March 1905. (a)

[Extracted from the Protectorate Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(b)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Apparel, wearing	£ 2,000	Germany £ 2,000	British India £ 2,000	£ (c)	£ 6,000
Beads	1,000	Italy 3,000	Germany 2,000	(c)	6,000
Glassware and Crockery	1,000	...	...	1,000	2,000
Groceries	7,000	...	...	2,000	9,000
Hardware (including Tools)	3,000	...	...	2,000	5,000
Iron, Corrugated	4,000	...	...	...	4,000
Machinery	1,000	...	...	1,000	2,000
Piece Goods	21,000	United States 20,000	British India 10,000	10,000	61,000
Salt	(c)	British India 2,000	...	(c)	2,000

(a) Complete detailed information for the year ended 31st March 1906 is not available.

(b) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Protectorate.

(c) Less than 500*l.*

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

[The Protectorate was proclaimed on May 14th, 1891.]

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 31st March 1906.

[Extracted from the Protectorate Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Arms and Ammunition	£ 2,000	...	...	£ 1,000	£ 3,000
Hardware	23,000	Germany 4,000	...	3,000	30,000
Provisions (including Wine and Beer)... ..	18,000	...	...	12,000	30,000
Soft Goods (b)	77,000	Germany 15,000	British India 9,000	5,000	106,000
Spirits of all kinds	2,000	...	...	1,000	3,000 <i>g</i>

Note.—The figures given in the Table are inclusive of Transit Trade.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Protectorate.

(b) Includes cotton piece goods, calico, coloured handkerchiefs, clothing, native cloths, and Manchester goods generally.

MAURITIUS.(a)

A —VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from MAURITIUS into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Mauritius into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 154,000*l*.

[*Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."*]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Mauritius (1905.)	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Sugar — Unrefined, Cane and other sorts.	203,000	111,900	109,000	199,000	93,000	93,000	20,623,000	0·45	60·39
Spirits—Rum ...	13,000	2,000	...	...	2,000	2,000	1,953,000	0·10	1·30

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Including Seychelles prior to October 20th, 1903.

SEYCHELLES.

[*Constituted a separate Colony by Order in Council in 1903.*]

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Seychelles into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 32,000*l*.

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

MAURITIUS.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into MAURITIUS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[*Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.*]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.	
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.		
	£		£	£	£	
Apothecaries' Wares	5,000	France	6,000	...	1,000	12,000
Apparel, Wearing	3,000	"	3,000	French India	2,000	10,000
				(Pondicherry).		
Automobiles, Road Engines, &c.	3,000	Germany	10,000	...	4,000	17,000
Beer and Ale	12,000	...	...	...	1,000	13,000
Boots and Shoes, of Leather...	4,000	France	2,000	...	1,000	7,000
Bran ... ..	...	British India	12,000	...	1,000	13,000
Coal	41,000	Australia	23,000	British India	19,000	83,000
Cotton Manufactures :						
Coloured	33,000	France	6,000	...	8,000	47,000
Plain	42,000	British India	4,000	...	1,000	47,000
Haberdashery	12,000	France	16,000	...	8,000	36,000
Hardware and Cutlery	29,000	"	6,000	...	3,000	38,000
Iron :						
Bars	4,000	...	...	...	1,000	5,000
Sheets	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000
Wrought	11,000	...	...	...	(b)	11,000
Machinery and Millwork	17,000	...	...	...	1,000	18,000
Manures :						
Sulphate of Ammonia	65,000	Australia	1,000	...	...	66,000
Nitrate of Potash ... ..	...	British India	31,000	...	(b)	31,000
Other (except Guano)	18,000	{ Argentine } Republic	4,000	...	7,000	29,000
Military Articles	59,000	British India	12,000	...	...	71,000
Shooks... ..	16,000	...	...	...	...	16,000
Soap	16,000	...	...	...	(b)	16,000
Woollens and mixed Textiles	5,000	France	5,000	...	1,000	11,000

Note.—Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

SEYCHELLES.

[*Constituted a separate Colony by Order in Council in 1903.*]

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into SEYCHELLES from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[*Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.*]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.	
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.		
	£		£	£	£	
Coal and Coke	3,000	...	...	...	3,000	
Cotton Manufactures	2,000	British India	2,000	...	1,000	5,000
Haberdashery	1,000	France	1,500	...	500	3,000
Iron Manufactures	3,000	...	...	...	1,000	4,000

Note.—Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

ADEN.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD Imported from ADEN into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Aden into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 201,000*l*.

[*Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."*]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Aden (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Aden (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
Coffee—raw ...	£ 40,000	£ 45,000	£ 29,000	£ 37,000	£ 30,000	£ 30,000	£ 2,578,000	1·16	14·93

Note—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than Coffee, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

ADEN.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into ADEN (by Sea) from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 31st March 1906.

[Extracted from the Report on the Trade of Aden.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(b)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel(a) ... ..	...	British India ... 7,000	...	4,000	11,000
Beer, Ale, and Porter, Spirits, and Wine.	15,000	...	...	10,000	25,000
Coal	160,000	British India ... 31,000	...	...	191,000
Cotton :					
Twist and Yarn ... ..	...	„ 51,000	...	7,000	58,000
Piece Goods :					
Grey, unbleached ...	9,000	United States 258,000	British India 94,000	50,000	411,000
White, bleached ...	24,000	British India 26,000	...	5,000	55,000
Coloured, printed or dyed.	15,000	„ 72,000	...	19,000	106,000
Drugs, Chemicals, and Medicines.	(c)	„ 4,000	...	7,000	11,000
Earthenware and Glass-ware.	(c)	„ 2,000	...	5,000	7,000
Hardware and Cutlery (including Plated-ware and Sewing Machines).	(c)	„ 4,000	...	4,000	8,000
Machinery and Millwork	(c)	...	...	2,000	2,000
Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery.	(c)	British India 1,000	...	5,000	6,000
Silk Piece Goods ... ..	...	„ 19,000	...	2,000	21,000
Sugar ... ..	...	Austria-Hungary 52,000	{ British India 15,000 China 10,000 }	} 24,000	101,000

Notes.—The figures in the above Table are exclusive of Government Stores.

Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.

(a) Including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, and accoutrements, for which the details are not separately stated in the original returns.

(b) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(c) Cannot be stated.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.(a)

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Straits Settlements into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 6,835,000*l.*

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from the Straits Settlements (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from the Straits Settlements (1905).	
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Grain, Flour, and Farinaceous Substances.	Rice.	2,000	49,000	50,000	66,000	68,000	456,000	70,057,000	0·65	6·67
	Rice Meal, and Flour.									
	Sago, Sago Meal, and Flour.	190,000	215,000	217,000	178,000	191,000				
	Other Farinaceous Substances.	244,000	271,000	254,000	222,000	197,000				
Fruit and Vegetables: Fruit, Preserved, other than Dried.	226,000	173,000	167,000	210,000	178,000	178,000	17,904,000	0·99	2·60	
Sugar: Unrefined, Cane, and other sorts.	33,000	27,000	50,000	57,000	106,000	106,000	20,623,000	0·51	1·55	
Tea	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	(b)	9,307,000	...	...
Coffee, Raw	7,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	2,578,000	0·04	0·01	
Cocoa	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,000	(b)	(b)	2,228,000	...	...
Spices	Pepper	302,000	401,000	308,000	349,000	273,000	299,000	783,000	38·19	4·37
	Other Spices	24,000	27,000	20,000	38,000	26,000				

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Included the Federated Malay States prior to 1905. For the imports from the Federated Malay States in 1906, see page 288.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Hoisery, and Millinery.	99,000	Germany 143,000	{ Hong Kong 37,000 Italy 35,000 }	} 90,000	404,000
Beer, Ale, Porter, and Stout	49,000	" 73,000	...	10,000	132,000
Cement	20,000	" 34,000	Hong Kong 19,000	23,000	96,000
Coal	97,000	Japan 262,000	British India 176,000	98,000	633,000
Cotton :					
Yarns :					
Grey and Bleached ...	29,000	British India 143,000	...	1,000	173,000
Dyed	68,000	Holland 13,000	...	18,000	99,000
Sewing thread	63,000	...	...	6,000	69,000
Piece Goods :					
Plain	974,000	Holland 34,000	British India 15,000	38,000	1,061,000
Dyed	217,000	Italy 69,000	Hong Kong 40,000	56,000	382,000
Printed	223,000	...	...	24,000	247,000
Manufactures :					
Sarongs, Slendangs, and Kains.	102,000	British India 313,000	French India 114,000	176,000	705,000
Drugs and Chemicals (see also Medicines).	30,000	...	...	20,000	50,000
Earthenware	15,000	Hong Kong 30,000	China 26,000	34,000	105,000
Glass and Glassware ...	14,000	Germany 20,000	Siam 13,000	36,000	83,000
Hardware and Cutlery ...	44,000	" 35,000	{ Austria- Hungary. }	21,000	43,000
Iron :					
Bar and Nail Rod	20,000	...	...	9,000	29,000
Corrugated	48,000	...	...	(b)	48,000
Nails (Wire and Rose)...	1,000	Germany 14,000	United States 10,000	13,000	38,000
Ironware	87,000	" 8,000	Belgium 7,000	23,000	125,000
Machinery	88,000	...	...	32,000	120,000
Matches	(b)	Japan 124,000	Hong Kong 37,000	2,000	163,000
Medicines	7,000	Hong Kong 141,000	...	39,000	187,000
Milk, Condensed	5,000	Italy 89,000	Belgium 17,000	25,000	136,000
Paints	54,000	Belgium 16,000	Germany 10,000	16,000	96,000
Paper and Paperware ...	29,000	Hong Kong 66,000	{ Austria- Hungary. }	43,000	48,000
Railway and Tramway Materials.	72,000	...	...	14,000	86,000
Salt ... ..	...	Egypt 32,000	British India 12,000	22,000	66,000
Silk Piece Goods	10,000	Hong Kong 116,000	China 58,000	52,000	236,000
Spirits—Whiskey	49,000	...	...	4,000	53,000
Steel	24,000	Belgium 18,000	...	1,000	43,000
Telegraph and Telephone Materials.	10,000	" 10,000	...	8,000	28,000
Tin Plates... ..	63,000	...	...	(b)	63,000
Woollen Cloth	23,000	Germany 18,000	...	14,000	55,000

Notes.—The figures in the above table are exclusive of inter-settlement trade.

Conversions into £ Sterling have been made at the rate of 2s. per dollar.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500l.

CEYLON.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK imported from CEYLON into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Ceylon into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 4,478,000*l.*

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Ceylon (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Ceylon (1905).	
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.					
Fruit and Vegetables —Nuts used as Fruit.	£ 91,000	£ 56,000	£ 40,000	£ 54,000	£ 57,000	£ 57,000	£ 17,904,000	0·32	1·27	
Tea	3,250,000	3,134,000	2,955,000	2,923,000	3,224,000	3,224,000	9,307,000	34·64	72·00	
Coffee—Raw ...	30,000	34,000	30,000	21,000	13,000	13,000	2,578,000	0·50	0·29	
Cocoa	146,000	152,000	156,000	154,000	133,000	133,000	2,228,000	5·97	2·97	
Spices {	Cinnamon...	40,000	25,000	33,000	24,000	22,000	24,000	783,000	3·07	0·54
	Other Spices	3,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	2,000				

Note.—The imports into the United Kingdom of articles of food and drink, other than those specified above, are, if any included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

CEYLON.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into CEYLON from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Made up	15,000	Germany 14,000	Japan 4,000	4,000	37,000
Beer and Ale	16,000	" 6,000	...	1,000	23,000
Casks and Shooks	11,000	British India 8,000	Austria-Hungary 5,000	(b)	24,000
Cement	20,000	Germany 6,000	...	2,000	28,000
Chemists' Sundries	26,000	" 2,000	...	4,000	32,000
Chinaware and Earthenware	17,000	" 4,000	British India 2,000	3,000	26,000
Coal	314,000	British India 373,000	Japan 32,000	(b)	719,000
Cotton :					
Yarn, Twist, and Thread	14,000	" 12,000	...	3,000	29,000
Piece Goods :					
Bleached	112,000	" 10,000	...	1,000	123,000
Dyed	48,000	" 102,000	Holland 18,000	31,000	199,000
Gray	78,000	United States 7,000	...	2,000	87,000
Printed	65,000	...	...	2,000	67,000
Other Piece Goods	29,000	British India 8,000	...	11,000	48,000
Haberdashery	57,000	" 52,000	Germany 5,000	6,000	120,000
Hardware	71,000	Germany 6,000	...	4,000	81,000
Iron and Steel :					
Iron :					
Hoop, Bar, Rod, and Angle	10,000	" 7,000	Belgium 6,000	4,000	27,000
Nails and Rivets	3,000	" 4,000	" 3,000	2,000	12,000
Galvanised	43,000	Belgium 4,000	...	4,000	51,000
Lead—Tea Lead	33,000	...	...	(b)	33,000
Machinery :					
Tea	17,000	...	...	(b)	17,000
Oil-expressing	1,000	...	...	1,000	2,000
Other machinery (including Sewing Machines).	29,000	Germany 3,000	...	3,000	35,000
Mannres :					
Bone ... ..	...	British India 15,000	...	1,000	16,000
Chemical	5,000	Germany 15,000	...	2,000	22,000
Paper, Printing and Writing	20,000	" 3,000	...	4,000	27,000
Silk Manufactures	10,000	Japan 4,000	British India 3,000	10,000	27,000
Spirits—Whiskey	33,000	...	...	(b)	33,000
Sugar, Refined and Candy	4,000	{ Hong Kong 92,000 Java 33,000 }	Austria-Hungary 31,000	21,000	181,000
Tea Chests	10,000	Japan 59,000	...	6,000	105,000
Textile Manufactures of Mixed Materials :					
Piece Goods	11,000	British India 16,000	...	10,000	37,000
Other Manufactures	1,000	" 2,000	...	1,000	4,000
Woolen Manufactures	16,000	" 12,000	Germany 9,000	3,000	40,000

Note.—Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500l.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Federated Malay States into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 750*l*.

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for “Other British Possessions.” See page 308.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

[Administered by the British North Borneo Company under Charter, dated November 1st, 1881.]

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from British North Borneo into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 3,536*l*.

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for “Other British Possessions.” See page 308.

SARAWAK.

[Placed under British Protection 1888.]

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Sarawak into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 6,445*l*.

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for “Other British Possessions.” See page 308.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into the FEDERATED MALAY STATES from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Annual Reports of the Straits Settlements Registrar of Imports and Exports.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Beer and Stout... ..					£ 29,000
Cotton Piece Goods					278,000
Hardware, Cutlery, and Ironware, &c.					141,000
Machinery					71,000
Railway and Tramway Materials					50,000
Salt					13,000
Spirits of all kinds					94,000
} The countries whence the articles were imported are not stated in the original Trade Returns.					

Note.—Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 2s. per dollar.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

[Administered by the British North Borneo Company under Charter, dated November 1st, 1881.]

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into BRITISH NORTH BORNEO from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from Returns supplied by the British North Borneo Company.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Cloth					£ 37,000
Ironware					6,000
Machinery and Vessels					4,000
Railway and Telegraph Materials					3,000
Threads and Yarn					3,000
} The countries whence the articles were imported cannot be stated.					

Note.—Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 2s. per dollar.

SARAWAK.

[Placed under British Protection in 1888.]

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into SARAWAK from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Report of the Sarawak Customs' Department.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Brass and Copper Ware					£ 2,000
Cloth (Cotton, Silk, and Woollen)					54,000
Clothing of Cotton					17,000
Cyauide... ..					6,000
Ironware					14,000
Machinery					18,000
Wine, Beer, and Spirits					13,000
} The countries whence the articles were imported are not stated in the original Trade Returns.					

Note.—Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 2s. per dollar.

LABUAN.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Labuan into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 231*l*.

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from British New Guinea into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 450*l*.

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

HONG KONG.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from HONG KONG into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Hong Kong into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 386,000*l*.

[*Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."*]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from Hong Kong (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from Hong Kong (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Fruit and Vegetables—Preserved.	56,000	61,000	59,000	72,000	45,000	45,000	17,904,000	0·25	11·66
Tea	61,000	32,000	50,000	46,000	18,000	18,000	9,307,000	0·19	4·66
Sauces and Condiments (including Table Salt)	(a) 5,000	(a) 9,000	(a) 7,000	(a) 16,000	(a) 10,000	(a) 10,000	67,000	14·93	2·59
Spices	5,000	2,000	3,000	22,000	5,000	5,000	783,000	0·64	1·30

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) "Soy, containing molasses, or other sweetening matter."

LABUAN.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into LABUAN from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1904.(a)

[*Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.*]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Coal	Sarawak	£ 8,000	...	£ 8,000
Cloth	Singapore	16,000	...	16,000
Machinery	„	5,000	...	5,000

Note.—Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 2s. per dollar.
(a) Detailed particulars for the year 1905 are not yet available.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into BRITISH NEW GUINEA from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 30th June 1905.

[*Extracted from the Annual Report on British New Guinea.*]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.			Total Imports.
		(1.)	(2.)	All other.	
Beer and Stout	The countries whence the articles were imported are not stated in the original Trade Returns.			£ 1,500
Biscuits				1,000
Coal				1,000
Drapery				6,000
Hardware and Cutlery				1,500
Machines				2,000
Spirits and Cordials				1,500

HONG KONG.

B.—The VALUE of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE imported into HONG KONG is not available.

FIJI ISLANDS.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Fiji Islands into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 111,000*l*.

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for “Other British Possessions.” See page 308.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the Falkland Islands into United Kingdom during 1905 was 141,000*l*.

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for “Other British Possessions.” See page 308.

FIJI ISLANDS.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the FIJI ISLANDS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
Bags and Sacks - - -					£ 15,000
Beer - - - - -					4,000
Boots and Shoes - - -					5,000
Breadstuffs and Biscuits - - -					31,000
Coal - - - - -					23,000
Drapery - - - - -					76,000
Drugs - - - - -					5,000
Hardware and Cutlery (including Nails, Bolts, and Nuts).					33,000
Iron :		The countries whence the articles were imported are not stated in the original Trade Returns.			
Bar, Rod, Sheet, Rails, and Fishplates.					6,000
Galvanized Manufactures - - -					11,000
Leatherware (except Boots and Shoes).					4,000
Machinery :					
Agricultural - - - - -					7,000
Other (including Sewing Machines).					22,000
Paints and Ship Chandlery - - -					5,000
Stationery - - - - -					5,000
Woodenware (including Furniture)					4,000

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the FALKLAND ISLANDS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
Apparel and Clothing - - -	£ 4,000	£ ...	£ ...	£ (a)	£ 4,000
Beer - - - - -	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Boots and Shoes and Saddlery - - -	2,000	...	...	(a)	2,000
Coal - - - - -	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
Haberdashery - - - - -	4,000	...	...	(a)	4,000
Hardware and Machinery - - -	6,000	...	...	(a)	6,000
Timber and Building Materials - - -	4,000	...	...	(a)	4,000

(a) Less than 500l.

BERMUDA.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from Bermuda into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 6,000*l.*

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for “Other British Possessions.” See page 308.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from British Honduras into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 186,000*l.*

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink are, if any, included with those shown for “Other British Possessions.” See page 308.

BERMUDA.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into BERMUDA from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
	£		£	£	£
Beer and other Malt Liquors -	22,000	United States	1,000	...	(b) 23,000
Bicycles and parts -	1,000	"	1,000	...	(b) 2,000
Building Materials -	10,000	"	4,000	...	(b) 14,000
Clothing -	19,000	"	6,000	...	(b) 25,000
Cotton Goods -	19,000	"	10,000	...	1,000 30,000
Drugs -	2,000	"	5,000	...	1,000 8,000
Earthenware and Glassware -	2,000	"	3,000	...	(b) 5,000
Fancy Goods -	3,000	"	3,000	...	(b) 6,000
Hardware -	2,000	"	6,000	...	(b) 8,000
Leather Manufactures -	2,000	"	13,000	...	1,000 16,000
Silk Goods -	7,000	"	...	...	(b) 7,000
Spirits :					
Whiskey -	5,000	United States	1,000	...	(b) 6,000
Woollen Goods -	8,000	"	1,000	...	(b) 9,000

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

BRITISH HONDURAS.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into BRITISH HONDURAS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
	£		£	£	£
Boots and Shoes -	500	United States	12,000	...	(b) 12,500
Clothing -	4,000	"	2,000	...	(b) 6,000
Cotton Goods -	23,000	"	26,000	Francee 2,000	1,000 52,000
Drugs and Chemicals -	1,000	"	5,000	...	500 6,500
Earthenware and Glassware -	1,000	"	...	...	1,500 2,500
Hardware and Cutlery -	5,000	United States	9,000	...	(b) 14,000
Hats -	1,500	"	1,000	...	500 3,000
Iron Roofing -	3,000	"	...	...	...
Rope and Twine -	1,000	United States	3,000	...	(b) 4,000
Silk and Woollen Goods -	2,000	"	...	...	500 2,500
Soap -	5,500	"	...	...	500 6,000

Note.—Conversions into £ Sterling have been made at the rate of 4*s.* 1½*d.* per dollar.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.(a)

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from the British West India Islands (including Bahamas) into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 1,972,000*l.*

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from the British West India Islands (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from the British West India Islands (1905).	
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.					
Grain, Flour, and Farinaceous Substances—All kinds.	£ 50,000	£ 48,000	£ 34,000	£ 35,000	£ 26,000	£ 26,000	£ 70,057,000	0·04	1·33	
Fish—All kinds - - -	11,000	14,000	14,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	3,229,000	0·23	0·46	
Fruit and Vegetables.	Nuts other than Almonds.	24,000	42,000	42,000	8,000	6,000	349,000	17,901,000	1·95	17·84
	Oranges - - -	26,000	24,000	40,000	61,000	63,000				
	Bananas - - -	134,000	230,000	154,000	107,000	272,000				
	Unenumerated Raw Fruit.	7,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	7,000				
Fruit and Vegetables preserved in Sugar.(b)	(c)	2,000	5,000	3,000	1,000					
Sugar	Refined, including Sugar Candy.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	604,000	20,623,000	2·93	30·38
	Unrefined, Cane, and other sorts.	509,000	496,000	274,000	465,000	598,000				
	Molasses - - -	1,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	6,000				
Coffee, Raw - - -	40,000	79,000	46,000	40,000	37,000	37,000	2,578,000	1·44	1·89	
Cocoa - - -	457,000	586,000	451,000	555,000	461,000	461,000	2,223,000	20·69	23·57	
Spices	Ginger - - -	39,000	46,000	38,000	27,000	17,000	75,000	783,000	9·58	3·83
	Other Spices - - -	51,000	58,000	71,000	78,000	58,000				
Spirits	Rum - - -	207,000	233,000	136,000	132,000	113,000	125,000	1,953,000	6·40	6·39
	Other Spirits, Sweetened or Mixed, including Liqueurs and Cordials.	15,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	12,000				
Honey - - -	13,000	10,000	14,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	35,000	42·86	0·77	

Note.—The Imports into the United Kingdom of Articles of Food and Drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) The Imports from the various British West India Islands into the United Kingdom are not separately distinguished in the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom."

(b) Excluding Fruit Juice, the Imports of which from the British West India Islands were valued at 36,000*l.* in 1905.

(c) Less than 500*l.*

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
BAHAMAS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton, Woollen, Linen, and Silk Goods. (c)	27,000	United States 26,000	...	...	53,000
Earthenware, Glassware, Furniture, &c. (c)	8,000	United States 33,000	...	...	41,000
Hardware, Tinware, &c. - - -	2,000	United States 11,000	...	...	13,000
Machinery - - - - -	1,000	United States 5,000	...	...	6,000
Rope and Canvas - - - -	(b)	United States 6,000	...	...	6,000
Sugar, Refined - - - - -	(b)	United States 5,000	...	(b)	5,000
TURK'S AND CAICOS ISLANDS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Boots and Shoes - - - - -	(b)	United States 1,000	...	(b)	1,000
Cotton Goods - - - - -	1,000	United States 1,000	...	(b)	2,000
Machinery - - - - -	1,000	United States 1,000	...	...	2,000
ST. LUCIA.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Beer and Ale - - - - -	3,000	...	...	(b)	3,000
Boots and Shoes - - - - -	1,000	United States 1,000	...	1,000	3,000
Coal - - - - -	18,000	United States 79,000	...	...	97,000
Cottons and Woollens - - -	18,000	United States 1,000	...	2,000	21,000
Furniture - - - - -	1,000	...	...	1,000	2,000
Haberdashery - - - - -	12,000	...	...	2,000	14,000
Hardware - - - - -	2,000	...	...	1,000	3,000
Hats and Bonnets - - - -	2,000	...	...	(b)	2,000
Machinery - - - - -	5,000	...	...	(b)	5,000
Manure - - - - -	6,000	...	...	(b)	6,000
Soap, Common - - - - -	2,000	...	...	1,000	3,000
Spirits :					
Whiskey - - - - -	2,000	...	...	(b)	2,000

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

(c) Further details cannot be given.

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS—*continued.*

A.--VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

For particulars, *see* page 296.

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS—*continued.*

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905—*continued.*

[*Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.*]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From Other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.	
		(1)	(2)	All other.		
ST. VINCENT.(b)						
Earthenware and Glassware -	£ 1,000	...	£	£ ... (e)	£ 1,000	
Metal Manufactures (including Machinery).	3,000	...	£	£ 1,000	4,000	
Soap, Common - - -	(e)	Barbados	1,000	£ ... (e)	1,000	
Textiles (including Haberdashery and Apparel).	14,000	...	£	£ 2,000	16,000	
BARBADOS.						
Beer, Ale, Cider, and Perry -	£ 10,000	...	£	£ 1,000	£ 11,000	
Boots and Shoes - - -	6,000	United States	4,000	£ ... (e)	10,000	
Coal and Coke - - - -	23,000	United States	5,000	£ ... (e)	28,000	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woollen Manufactures(c).	161,000	United States	6,000	£ 1,000	168,000	
Drugs and Chemicals(d) - - -	6,000	United States	3,000	£ ... (e)	9,000	
Hardware and Cutlery - - -	17,000	United States	5,000	£ ... (e)	22,000	
Hats and Bonnets - - - -	6,000	...	£	£ ... (e)	6,000	
Leather, Dressed or Undressed -	5,000	...	£	£ 1,000	6,000	
Machinery - - - - -	8,000	...	£	£ 1,000	9,000	
Manures and Fertilizers :						
Sulphate of Ammonia - - -	16,000	Canada	4,000	£ ...	20,000	
Other Manures - - - - -	30,000	Canada	9,000	Chili 4,000	8,000	51,000
Plated and Gilt Ware and Jewellery	4,000	...	£	£ 2,000	6,000	
Soap - - - - -	15,000	United States	2,000	£ ... (e)	17,000	
Spirits :						
Brandy, Whiskey, Liqueurs, and Cordials.	6,000	...	£	£ 1,000	7,000	

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) The figures for St. Vincent are for the year ended 31st March 1905.

(c) Further details cannot be given.

(d) Except "Chemical Manures."

(e) Less than £500.

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS—*continued.*

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

For particulars, *see* page 296.

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS—*continued.*

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the year 1905—*continued.*

[*Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.*]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
GRENADA.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Wearing, and Haberdashery.	5,000	{ British } { West Indies } 1,000	...	(b)	6,000
Earthenware and Glassware (including Bottles).	1,000	...	...	1,000	2,000
Iron and Steel :					
Hardware and Cutlery -	1,000	...	...	(b)	1,000
Other manufactures - -	6,000	United States 1,000	...	1,000	8,000
Leather (including Boots and Shoes).	5,000	...	...	1,000	6,000
Manure - - - -	2,000	{ Dutch } { West Indies } 1,000	...	1,000	4,000
Medicinal Extracts and Preparations.	2,000	United States 1,000	...	(b)	3,000
Soap, Common - -	2,000	{ British } { West Indies } 1,000	United States 1,000	(b)	4,000
Spirits :					
Whiskey - - -	3,000	...	...	(b)	3,000
Sugar, Refined - - -	(b)	United States 2,000	...	1,000	3,000
Textiles (other than Apparel and Haberdashery).	40,000	United States 3,000	{ British } { West Indies } 2,000	(b)	45,000
LEEWARD ISLANDS.(c)					
	£	£	£	£	£
Boots and Shoes - -	3,000	United States 3,000	...	1,000	7,000
Cottons, Linens, Woollens, &c.(d)	54,000	Barbados 2,000	United States 2,000	1,000	59,000
Earthen and Glass wares - -	2,000	...	...	1,000	3,000
Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c.	2,000	United States 1,000	...	(b)	3,000
Haberdashery and Millinery (Made Clothing, Hats, Gloves, &c.).	26,000	...	...	2,000	28,000
Hardware - - - -	12,000	United States 3,000	Barbados 1,000	1,000	17,000
Machinery (including Agricultural Implements).	10,000	...	...	(b)	10,000
Manures (including Bones, Horns, &c.).	11,000	Barbados 1,000	United States 1,000	(b)	13,000
Soap - - - -	3,000	...	...	1,000	4,000

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above tables show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles are imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500l.

(c) The figures given above for the Leeward Islands are exclusive of trade between the several Presidencies of the Colony.

(d) Further details cannot be given.

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS—*continued.*

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

For particulars, *see* page 296.

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS—*continued.*

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, Imported into the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905—*continued.*

[*Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.*]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
JAMAICA.					
	£		£	£	£
Agricultural Implements - -	4,000	United States	2,000	...	(b) 6,000
Apparel and Slops - -	41,000	United States	5,000	...	1,000 47,000
Bags and Sacks - -	2,000	...	...	...	(b) 2,000
Beer, Ale, and Porter - -	28,000	United States	3,000	...	1,000 32,000
Books, Printed - -	6,000	United States	1,000	...	(b) 7,000
Boots and Shoes - -	19,000	United States	31,000	...	(b) 50,000
Cement - -	6,000	United States	1,000	...	(b) 7,000
Coal and Coke - -	60,000	United States	34,000	...	(b) 94,000
Cotton Goods :					
Hosiery - -	6,000	Germany	1,000	...	(b) 7,000
Other Manufactures - -	176,000	United States	35,000	...	6,000 217,000
Earthen and China Wares - -	5,000	United States	1,000	...	1,000 7,000
Haberdashery and Millinery -	31,000	...	...	...	3,000 34,000
Hardware and Cutlery, unenumerated	24,000	United States	13,000	...	1,000 38,000
Hats - -	18,000	...	...	...	(b) 18,000
Linen Manufactures - -	5,000	...	...	...	(b) 5,000
Machinery :					
Steam Engines, Agricultural -	10,000	United States	3,000	...	... 13,000
Locomotives - -	14,000	...	...	...	... 14,000
Medicines and Drugs - -	9,000	United States	10,000	...	1,000 20,000
Painters' Colours and Materials -	5,000	United States	2,000	...	(b) 7,000
Paper (including Envelopes and Pasteboard).	9,000	United States	13,000	...	1,000 23,000
Pickles and Confectionery - -	10,000	United States	2,000	...	(b) 12,000
Railway and Tramway Materials -	2,000	United States	6,000	...	(b) 8,000
Silk Manufactures - -	10,000	...	...	...	(b) 10,000
Soap - -	27,000	United States	1,000	...	... 28,000
Spirits :					
Whiskey - -	8,000	...	...	...	1,000 9,000
Woollen Goods :					
Cloths - -	31,000	...	...	...	(b) 31,000

Note.—The above figures for Jamaica are for the 12 months ended 31st March 1905.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than 500*l.*

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS—*continued.*

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK imported from the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

For particulars, *see* page 296.

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS—*continued.*

B.—VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year 1905—*continued.*

[*Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.*]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries.(a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Wearing - - -	48,000	United States 5,000	...	9,000	62,000
Bags, Empty - - -	17,000	{ British } 11,000	...	3,000	31,000
Beer and other Malt Liquors -	36,000	{ East Indies } 6,000	...	1,000	43,000
Books, Printed, Newspapers, &c.	7,000	United States ...	...	2,000	9,000
Boots and Shoes - - -	24,000	United States 23,000	...	6,000	53,000
Candles - - - - -	6,000	...	...	2,000	8,000
Cement - - - - -	18,000	...	...	2,000	20,000
Coal and Coke - - - -	9,000	United States 11,000	...	1,000	21,000
Patent Fuel - - - - -	15,000	...	...	...	15,000
Cordage and Twine - - -	4,000	{ British } 4,000	...	2,000	10,000
Earthenware and Glassware -	12,000	{ North } 9,000	United States 3,000	2,000	26,000
Furniture - - - - -	6,000	{ America } 5,000	Germany 3,000	2,000	16,000
Haberdashery - - - - -	14,000	United States 6,000	...	1,000	21,000
Hardware and Cutlery - - -	60,000	{ British } 6,000	...	1,000	21,000
Hats - - - - -	17,000	{ West Indies } 18,000	Germany 4,000	6,000	88,000
Iron for Building - - - -	10,000	United States ...	...	4,000	21,000
Leather, Raw and Manufactured (except Boots and Shoes).	9,000	United States 3,000	...	...	10,000
Machinery - - - - -	29,000	United States 4,000	...	4,000	16,000
Manures - - - - -	24,000	...	...	1,000	34,000
Medicines, not spirituous - -	9,000	United States 6,000	...	2,000	26,000
Paints, Painters' Colours and Materials.	5,000	United States ...	...	2,000	17,000
Paper, other than Writing Paper	2,000	...	...	2,000	7,000
Rails and Railway Materials -	7,000	France 5,000	...	(b)	9,000
Soap - - - - -	20,000	United States 3,000	...	(b)	10,000
Spirits—Whiskey - - - -	14,000	United States 7,000	{ British } 2,000	(b)	29,000
Stationery - - - - -	11,000	...	{ North } ...	(b)	14,000
Textiles (other than Apparel and Haberdashery).	182,000	United States 30,000	{ America } ...	1,000	12,000
			...	4,000	216,000

Note.—The above figures for Trinidad and Tobago are for the year ended 31st March 1906, and exclude the value of articles warehoused for exportation and transhipped.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above Table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than £500.

BRITISH GUIANA.

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK Imported from BRITISH GUIANA into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

The Total Value of Imports of Merchandise from British Guiana into the United Kingdom during 1905 was 554,000*l.*

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports of these Articles into the United Kingdom coming from British Guiana (1905).	Percentage of Total Imports into the United Kingdom from British Guiana (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Sugar { Unrefined, Cane and other Sorts.	171,000	258,000	130,000	246,000	305,000	} 306,000	20,623,000	1·48	55·23
{ Molasses - - -	...	(a)	6,000	(a)	1,000				
Cocoa - - -	2,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	(a)	(a)	2,228,000	...	...
Spirits—Rum - - -	184,000	167,000	131,000	101,000	115,000	115,000	1,953,000	5·89	20·76

Note.—The imports into the United Kingdom of articles of food and drink, other than those specified above, are, if any, included with those shown for "Other British Possessions." See page 308.

(a) Less than £500.

BRITISH GUIANA.

B.—VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE, of a class produced or manufactured in the UNITED KINGDOM, imported into BRITISH GUIANA from the United Kingdom and other Principal Countries during the Year ended 31st March 1906.

[Extracted from the Colonial Trade Returns.]

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	From United Kingdom.	From other Countries (a)			Total Imports.
		(1)	(2)	All other.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements - -	4,000	...	...	1,000	5,000
Bags and Sacks - -	15,000	East Indies 10,000	United States, £2,000.	(b)	27,000
Beer and Ale - -	16,000	...	...	(b)	16,000
Bicycles and parts - -	2,000	United States 1,000	...	(b)	3,000
Boots and Shoes - -	9,000	United States 7,000	...	(b)	16,000
Cement - -	3,000	United States 3,000	...	...	6,000
Clothing - -	8,000	...	...	(b)	8,000
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel -	20,000	United States 7,000	...	(b)	27,000
Cordage (including Gasketing) -	3,000	Canada 1,000	...	(b)	4,000
Cotton Manufactures (see under Linens, &c.)					
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c. (See also Mannres)	11,000	United States 7,000	...	1,000	19,000
Earthen and Glass Wares - -	5,000	United States 1,000	...	1,000	7,000
Haberdashery and Millinery - -	44,000	...	...	1,000	45,000
Hardware and Cutlery - -	15,000	United States 3,000	...	(b)	18,000
Hats and Caps - -	13,000	...	...	(b)	13,000
Iron :					
Black, in Bars, Rods, Sheets, or Plates.	2,000	...	...	(b)	2,000
Galvanised—Bars, Rods, &c. -	8,000	...	...	...	8,000
Hoops - -	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Leather and Leather Manufactures (other than Boots and Shoes).	3,000	...	...	1,000	4,000
Lime, Building and Temper - -	5,000	{ British West Indies } 2,000	...	...	7,000
Linens, Cottons, and Woollens (c) -	145,000	United States 26,000	...	(b)	171,000
Machinery :					
For Manufacture of Sugar - -	74,000	United States 7,000	...	1,000	82,000
For Electric Lighting (including Wire).	1,000	United States 2,000	...	(b)	3,000
For other purposes - -	25,000	United States 5,000	...	1,000	31,000
Manures :					
Sulphate of Ammonia - -	115,000	Canada 5,000	...	...	120,000
All other Manures - -	25,000	{ British West Indies } 1,000	...	...	26,000
Paints and Pigments - -	5,000	...	...	1,000	6,000
Paper and Paper Manufactures - -	6,000	...	...	1,000	7,000
Railway Materials - -	6,000	United States 2,000	...	...	8,000
Silk and Satin Manufactures - -	4,000	...	...	(b)	4,000
Soap - -	14,000	...	...	1,000	15,000
Spirits—Whiskey - -	10,000	...	...	(b)	10,000
Stationery - -	7,000	...	...	1,000	8,000
Umbrellas and Parasols - -	2,000	...	...	(b)	2,000
Woollen Manufactures (see under Linens, &c.)					

Notes.—The above figures exclude the value of articles warehoused for exportation and transhipped. Conversions into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 4s. 2d. per dollar.

(a) The figures given in columns (1) and (2) of the above table show (wherever necessary) the imports of the articles referred to from the two principal countries, other than the United Kingdom, from which such articles were imported into the Colony or Possession.

(b) Less than £500.

(c) Further details cannot be given.

"OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS."(a)

A.—VALUE of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK imported from "OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS" (a) into the UNITED KINGDOM during each of the Years 1901 to 1905.

[Extracted from the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1905."]

ARTICLES.	VALUES.					Total of each Class (1905).	Total Value of Imports from all Countries (1905).
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.		
Grain, Flour, and Farinaceous Substances -	£ 15,000	£ 22,000	£ 24,000	£ 63,000	£ 107,000	£ 107,000	£ 70,057,000
Living Animals—Oxen, Bulls, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs.	...	...	7,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	9,945,000
Meat, Poultry, and Game :							
Meat - - - - -	1,000	3,000	4,000	11,000	4,000	} 27,000	39,487,000
Poultry and Game (alive or dead) -	(b)	(b)	1,000	13,000	23,000		
Fish—All kinds - - - - -	4,000	73,000	66,000	107,000	159,000	159,000	3,229,000
Dairy Produce—All kinds - - - - -	6,000	4,000	4,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	43,070,000
Fruit and Vegetables :							
Fruit, Raw - - - - -	15,000	14,000	13,000	17,000	21,000	} 32,000	17,904,000
Fruit, Dried (including Fruit and Vegetables preserved in Sugar).	10,000	8,000	13,000	28,000	10,000		
Vegetables, Raw - - - - -	1,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,000		
Honey - - - - -	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	35,000
Hops - - - - -	(b)	...	(b)	3,000	1,000	1,000	456,000
Confectionery (including Cocoa Butter) -	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	270,000
Sugar - - - - -	3,000	(b)	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	20,623,000
Tea - - - - -	1,000	(b)	1,000	(b)	2,000	2,000	9,307,000
Coffee - - - - -	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,578,000
Cocoa - - - - -	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	2,228,000
Spices - - - - -	5,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	783,000
Pickles and Vegetables preserved in Salt or Vinegar.	1,000	2,000	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	120,000
Sauces and Condiments (including Table Salt).	1,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	67,000
Vinegar - - - - -	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	18,000
Mineral Waters - - - - -	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	309,000
Wine - - - - -	6,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	4,072,000
Beer - - - - -	(b)	1,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	153,000
Cider and Perry - - - - -	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,000	1,000	15,000
Spirits - - - - -	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,953,000

(a) In some cases the Colonial imports of articles of food and drink into the United Kingdom were so small that they have, in the original trade returns, been grouped together as coming from "Other British Possessions."

The values of the imports of such articles are shown in the above table, and are *in addition* to those specified under the several British Colonies and Possessions (Tables A).

(b) Less than £500.

PART III.

Statement of the Trade, Population, and Shipping of the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, and Belgium, for a Period of 25 Years from 1881 to 1905 inclusive.

(In continuation of a return laid before the Conference in 1902.)

**Statement of the Trade, Population, and Shipping of the
United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France,
and Belgium, embracing a Period of 25 Years from
1881 to 1905 inclusive.**

	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Belgium.
Thousands (000 omitted).					
SPECIAL EXPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£
1881-1885 . . .	1,161,429	806,881	775,245	676,336	260,368
1886-1890 . . .	1,181,640	755,922	791,080	687,976	262,474
1891-1895 . . .	1,134,845	912,839	775,050	668,748	277,342
1896-1900 . . .	1,263,409	1,183,374	986,754	750,844	350,141
1901-1905 . . .	1,484,774	1,486,479	1,253,900	873,412	415,240
Increase per cent. :- 1901-1905 over 1881-1885 . . .	Per cent. 27·8	Per cent. 84·2	Per cent. 61·8	Per cent. 29·1	Per cent. 59·5
Thousands (000 omitted).					
IMPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£
1881-1885 . . .	*1,997,920	694,941	778,070	916,856	302,494
1886-1890 . . .	*1,967,587	747,115	874,015	843,788	301,194
1891-1895 . . .	*2,108,252	817,850	1,009,500	815,192	326,655
1896-1900 . . .	*2,392,601	772,416	1,265,861	857,780	406,816
1901-1905 . . .	*2,736,800	1,012,669	1,527,400	913,824	524,340
Increase per cent. :- 1901-1905 over 1881-1885 . . .	Per cent. 37·0	Per cent. 45·7	Per cent. 96·3	Per cent. 0·33†	Per cent. 73·7
POPULATION.					
1885	36,016,000	56,148,000	46,165,000	38,110,000	5,853,000
1900	41,155,000	76,303,000	56,269,000	38,900,000	6,694,000
1905	43,221,000	83,143,000	60,398,000	39,300,000	7,161,000
TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.	£	£	£	£	£
Exports { 1881-1890	65·1	27·8	33·9	35·8	89·3
{ 1896-1905	66·8	35·0	39·8	41·8	114·3
Imports { 1881-1890	*110·1	25·7	35·8	46·2	103·1
{ 1896-1905	*124·6	23·4	49·6	45·5	139·1
SHIPPING (ENTERED AND CLEARED.)	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1880 - { National -	41,348,984	5,217,893	5,108,571	7,522,221	826,039
{ Foreign -	17,387,079	14,329,133	7,957,841	17,510,257	6,290,107
1885 - { National -	46,389,055	5,517,787	6,986,912	9,216,759	1,243,137
{ Foreign -	17,892,587	19,265,980	9,562,992	16,803,034	6,869,212
1890 - { National -	53,973,112	6,794,601	9,275,710	9,254,879	2,203,012
{ Foreign -	20,310,757	24,000,052	11,831,270	19,712,969	9,386,136
1895 - { National -	58,691,926	7,292,309	10,145,057	8,531,234	2,611,076
{ Foreign -	21,847,248	26,456,683	13,808,407	19,378,145	11,058,926
1900 - { National -	62,710,836	7,980,353	14,300,977	9,994,550	2,765,166
{ Foreign -	35,812,857	39,170,902	14,906,880	28,291,895	14,212,480
1901 - { National -	69,150,621	7,611,727	17,436,584	10,516,805	2,750,403
{ Foreign -	38,500,832	40,661,176	17,604,216	29,829,193	19,570,685

* Includes the value of diamonds exported from the Cape to United Kingdom.

† Decrease.

PART IV.

(A.)—Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared (exclusive of Coasting Trade) at Ports of the British Empire during the Years 1865, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, and 1905.

UNITED KINGDOM. DOMINION OF CANADA. NEWFOUNDLAND. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. NATAL. NEW ZEALAND. AUSTRALIA : VICTORIA.		AUSTRALIA— <i>continued</i> . NEW SOUTH WALES. QUEENSLAND. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. WESTERN AUSTRALIA. TASMANIA. ALL OTHER POSSESSIONS. TOTALS FOR THE OVERSEA DOMINIONS.
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(B.)—Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at Ports of the United Kingdom from and to British Possessions, with Cargoes and in Ballast, during the years 1865, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, and 1905.

(In continuation of a return laid before the Conference in 1902.)

(A.)—Statement of the Total Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at Ports of the United Kingdom; of the Various British Self-Governing Possessions; of all Other Possessions, and of the Oversea Dominions.

POSSESSIONS.		1865.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1905.
UNITED KINGDOM	British	19,358,955	30,944,744	41,348,984	46,389,055	53,973,112	58,691,926	62,710,836	70,963,087
	Foreign	9,538,137	15,332,094	17,387,079	17,892,587	20,310,757	21,817,248	35,812,857	41,977,617
	Total	28,897,092	46,276,838	58,736,063	64,281,642	74,283,869	80,509,174	98,523,693	112,040,734
DOMINION OF CANADA†	British	5,135,106	3,571,803	4,437,145	4,596,208	5,325,952	6,048,248	8,647,119	10,304,486
	Foreign	1,159,401	1,757,405	2,349,569	3,048,407	5,002,333	4,928,581	5,528,002	5,283,969
	Total	6,294,507	5,329,208	6,786,714	7,644,615	10,328,285	10,976,829	14,175,121	15,588,455
NEWFOUNDLAND	British	248,292	440,094	553,549	574,659	590,006	763,735	1,140,394	1,085,506
	Foreign	22,111	16,409	46,385	16,112	44,141	21,646	307,087	727,131
	Total	270,403	456,503	599,934	590,771	634,147	785,381	1,447,481	1,812,637
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE§	British	427,794	600,956	1,376,905	1,333,056	2,599,127	3,502,444	8,538,713	7,602,223
	Foreign	91,705	145,379	232,515	278,608	358,250	377,632	966,279	1,265,616
	Total	519,499	746,335	1,609,420	1,611,664	2,957,377	3,880,076	9,504,992	8,867,839
NATAL	British	72,103	121,322	355,528	349,026	950,821	1,318,583	2,546,485	4,303,287
	Foreign	3,710	15,905	47,323	39,377	85,178	145,339	276,234	722,743
	Total	75,813	137,227	402,851	388,403	1,035,999	1,463,922	2,822,719	5,026,030

NEW ZEALAND	British Foreign	537,300	783,050	719,351	954,443	1,146,972	1,215,991	1,541,860	1,928,860
		41,345	51,497	100,365	78,257	165,502	105,906	138,047	352,102
		578,645	834,547	819,716	1,032,700	1,312,474	1,321,897	1,679,907	2,280,962
AUSTRALIA	British Foreign	3,288,641	5,270,555	7,279,999	10,271,585	12,480,142	15,040,897	20,204,640	5,545,362
		224,181	343,450	452,891	1,260,804	1,766,664	1,806,543	3,499,564	1,899,055
		3,512,822	5,614,005	**7,732,890	11,532,389	14,246,806	16,847,440	23,704,204	*7,444,417
Victoria	British Foreign	1,091,615	1,561,885	2,071,429	2,856,453	3,808,765	3,889,466	5,127,020	594,915
		88,709	112,000	108,470	403,705	554,576	459,220	746,561	282,743
		1,180,324	1,673,885	2,179,899	3,260,158	4,363,341	4,348,686	5,873,581	*877,658
New South Wales	British Foreign	1,242,161	2,001,641	2,259,924	3,615,582	4,156,963	5,215,174	6,846,492	2,127,987
		84,021	166,546	172,855	517,495	604,909	644,864	1,168,397	771,049
		1,326,182	2,168,187	2,432,779	4,133,077	4,761,872	5,860,038	8,014,889	*2,899,036
Queensland	British Foreign	331,987	752,772	1,200,667	1,010,651	891,404	944,744	1,405,363	326,540
		8,393	11,410	51,909	18,530	19,375	27,161	249,654	107,698
		340,380	764,182	1,255,576	1,029,181	910,779	971,905	1,655,017	*434,238
South Australia	British Foreign	326,410	569,694	1,097,131	1,669,377	1,908,967	2,652,559	3,068,310	699,022
		30,880	41,687	103,773	294,755	445,739	498,174	627,461	247,296
		357,290	§§611,381	§§1,200,904	1,964,132	2,354,706	3,150,733	3,695,771	*946,318

* The figures given for Australia for 1905 represent the shipping of Australia with places *outside* the Commonwealth—the shipping returns having been compiled for the first time by the Federal Government in 1904, and not by each State, as in former years. Comparative figures (*i.e.*, excluding inter-State shipping) for prior years cannot be given for the Commonwealth as a whole, as vessels trading with more than one State from or to places outside the Commonwealth were, as a rule, included in the returns of each of those States.

† Figures relate to *oresse* trade only.

‡ Inclusive of transports with *stores*, but exclusive of transports with *troops*.

§ Figures in so far as they relate to steamers represent *gross* tonnage.

¶ No returns for British Columbia received.

‡‡ Inclusive of trade on Murray and Darling Rivers not shown prior to 1886.

§§ Exclusive of transports.

†† Inclusive of shipping at Port Darwin.

‡‡‡ Figures subsequent to 1883 show only the *direct* trade of the State.

§§§ Inclusive of River Murray trade, but exclusive of shipping at Port Darwin.

(A.)—Statement of the Total Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at Ports of the United Kingdom; of the various British Self-Governing Possessions; of all Other Possessions, and of the Oversea Dominions—*continued*.

POSSESSIONS.	1865.		1875.		1880.		1885.		1890.		1895.		1900.		1905.	
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
AUSTRALIA— <i>cont.</i>																
Western Australia -	British	94,098	128,138	240,559	450,937	773,461	1,406,185	2,538,570	4,756	9,870	17,098	31,400	53,368	88,570	122,903	166,537
	Foreign	10,054	6,023	9,870	17,098	131,400	172,368	693,158	4,756	14,033	14,033	14,033	14,033	14,033	14,033	14,033
	Total	104,152	134,161	250,429	468,035	904,861	1,578,553	3,232,028	9,870	23,903	28,066	27,433	28,066	28,066	28,066	28,066
Tasmania -	British	202,370	256,425	410,289	668,585	940,582	932,769	1,218,885	1,218,885	1,218,885	1,218,885	1,218,885	1,218,885	1,218,885	1,218,885	1,218,885
	Foreign	2,124	5,784	3,014	9,221	10,665	4,756	14,033	14,033	14,033	14,033	14,033	14,033	14,033	14,033	14,033
	Total	204,494	262,209	413,303	677,806	951,247	937,525	1,232,918	1,232,918	1,232,918	1,232,918	1,232,918	1,232,918	1,232,918	1,232,918	1,232,918
ALL OTHER POSSESSIONS†	British	11,019,131	21,455,888	†33,177,563	45,852,063	53,364,301	54,995,714	56,798,289	56,798,289	56,798,289	56,798,289	56,798,289	56,798,289	56,798,289	56,798,289	56,798,289
	Foreign	4,049,344	6,243,782	†8,827,281	12,557,970	15,648,444	17,731,163	26,835,062	26,835,062	26,835,062	26,835,062	26,835,062	26,835,062	26,835,062	26,835,062	26,835,062
	Total	†15,068,475	27,699,670	†42,004,844	58,410,033	69,012,745	†72,726,877	†83,633,351	†83,633,351	†83,633,351	†83,633,351	†83,633,351	†83,633,351	†83,633,351	†83,633,351	†83,633,351
TOTALS at ALL PORTS of the COLONIES and INDIA ††	British	20,728,367	32,243,668	†47,900,040	63,931,040	76,457,321	82,885,612	99,417,500	99,417,500	99,417,500	99,417,500	99,417,500	99,417,500	99,417,500	99,417,500	99,417,500
	Foreign	5,591,797	8,573,827	†12,056,332	17,279,535	23,070,512	25,116,810	37,550,275	37,550,275	37,550,275	37,550,275	37,550,275	37,550,275	37,550,275	37,550,275	37,550,275
	Total	†26,320,164	40,817,495	†59,956,372	81,210,575	99,527,833	108,002,422	136,967,775	136,967,775	136,967,775	136,967,775	136,967,775	136,967,775	136,967,775	136,967,775	136,967,775

* See * note on previous page.

† Exclusive of shipping at Aden for years prior to 1880. In 1880-1, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 3,266,536 tons (British 2,374,088, and Foreign 892,448)

†† Exclusive of steam vessels at Malta—Tonnage, 1,751,567.

‡ Exclusive of a few Protectorates (e.g., Federated Malay States, Zanzibar, North Borneo, and Sarawak), complete particulars for which are not available.

§ Inclusive of Native Craft for India.

(B.)—Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared at Ports of the United Kingdom from and to British Possessions, with Cargoes and in Ballast.

	1865.		1875.		1880.		1885.		1890.		1895.		1900.		1905.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
With cargoes	2,551,002	249,908	2,813,399	494,728	3,476,847	501,822	3,544,945	575,013	3,584,324	682,527	4,279,691	521,869	4,550,981	534,195	6,527,072	583,585
In ballast -	49,482	13,300	14,632	2,367	21,981	1,869	34,086	1,517	31,138	6,023	39,262	3,644	113,413	15,162	123,830	57,158
CLEARED.																
With cargoes	2,327,943	143,953	3,360,572	370,116	4,332,499	437,713	5,131,389	488,109	5,273,258	414,513	5,263,049	321,385	5,000,890	425,391	6,448,203	329,992
In ballast -	291,523	27,757	385,853	152,721	433,268	226,138	294,347	191,195	249,120	226,660	418,118	185,483	561,637	250,512	394,825	221,803



XXI.

COLONIAL PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

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PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.



SUMMARY.

(i) Preference to United Kingdom and certain Colonial Goods.

1. The present accord by the Canadian Government of preferential treatment to British goods imported into the Dominion, was enacted by Act 16 of 1897, which came into force in April of that year. The preference was also extended at the time, in pursuance of Treaty obligations, to certain foreign countries, Germany and Belgium being then entitled by treaty to equality of treatment with the United Kingdom in our Colonies in respect of duties on goods imported, and various other countries being entitled to the same privilege in virtue of the "most-favoured-nation" provisions in their treaties with the United Kingdom affecting trade with the Colonies. Dominion of
Canada.

The German and Belgian treaties were consequently denounced in 1897, and terminated in 1898, and since August 1st, 1898, no treaty provisions have existed affecting the right of the Colonies to confine preference to British goods only. Consequently, from that date, Canada has confined the grant of preference to the produce of the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies and Possessions. The preferential rates of duty originally accorded have subsequently been revised, more particularly in November 1906, whilst certain Colonies have been admitted to the benefits of the preferential tariff (notably New Zealand and South Africa), which were not originally granted preferential treatment.

In view of the refusal of Germany to accord "most-favoured-nation" treatment to Canadian products, *German* goods have from April 17th, 1903, been subjected to a "surtax" of one-third of the general rates of duty.

2. The South African Colonies forming the South African Customs Union first granted preferential treatment to United Kingdom goods under the Customs Union Convention of 1903, which came into force on August 15th of that year. The preference was extended to Canadian goods on July 1st, 1904. South
Africa.

The preference accorded under that Convention to *United Kingdom* and *Canadian* goods was revised from May 1906 by the superseding Convention of that year, and a few months later both *Australian* and *New Zealand* products were admitted to the benefits of the preference.

3. The New Zealand Government, under the "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act" of 1903—which came into force on November 16th of that year—granted preference to certain goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of some part of the *British Dominions*, by imposing *additional* rates of duty on similar goods produced in foreign countries, the duties on British goods remaining unchanged. New Zea
land.

On January 1st, 1907, the Government entered into a reciprocal agreement with the *South African* Colonies, and granted a preference to all South African products (except spirits).

A proposed reciprocal agreement between New Zealand and Australia was not ratified by the former Government, as, according to a report issued thereon on October 2nd, 1906, the advantages accruing to New Zealand from the agreement would be outweighed by the sacrifices involved.

4. A Resolution was proposed in the Commonwealth Parliament on 30th August 1906, with the object of according preferential treatment to *United Kingdom* goods, and a Bill subsequently passed for this purpose was eventually reserved by the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, in consequence of the condition which it incorporated, that the goods should be imported in "British ships manned by white labour," being inconsistent with treaties by which some or all of the Australian Colonies were bound. Australian
Common-
wealth.

A Resolution to extend reciprocal treatment to certain New Zealand products in accordance with an agreement between the New Zealand and Australian Governments was also introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament on the same date (August 30th, 1906), but the agreement was not ratified by the New Zealand Government (*see above*).

The Australian Commonwealth, on 1st October 1906, extended preferential treatment to certain *South African* products, reciprocal privileges being granted at the same time to Australian products on importation into South Africa.

5. From the Table given at this end of this Summary it will be seen that preferential treatment is *at present* accorded to *United Kingdom* goods in the Dominion of Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand, but that such goods do not enjoy, either in Australia or New Zealand, the benefit of the preference accorded by the Colonies to South Africa. The preference proposed by the Australian Commonwealth Government to United Kingdom products has not, as yet, been brought into force.

The Canadian and South African preferential rates are applicable to practically *all* dutiable goods imported, whereas in New Zealand the preference accorded to United Kingdom products is confined to *certain classes* of goods only.

6. Speaking generally the *rate* of preference allowed in Canada varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with an average of about 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in favour of British goods; in South Africa it is equivalent to about 3 per cent. *ad valorem*; and in New Zealand from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on the classes of goods to which preference is accorded.

7. It is found, however, after making allowance for the preference, that the *actual* rates of duty leviable on the principal classes of British goods are, on the whole, higher in Canada than they are in New Zealand, and much higher than in South Africa.

This statement is borne out by the following Table showing the rates of duty leviable at the present time (*i.e.*, March, 1907) on certain of the principal manufactured articles imported into Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand:—

Principal Articles.	Rates of Import Duty in								
	Dominion of Canada.			South Africa.			New Zealand.		
	Foreign Goods.	British Goods.	Pre-ference allowed on British Goods.	Foreign Goods.	British Goods.	Pre-ference allowed on British Goods.	Foreign Goods.	British Goods.	Pre-ference allowed on British Goods.
	Ad val. Per cent.	Ad val. Per cent.	Ad val. Per cent.	Ad val. Per cent.	Ad val. Per cent.	Ad val. Per cent.	Ad val. Per cent.	Ad val. Per cent.	Ad val. Per cent.
Carpets	35	25	10	15	12	3	20	20	—
Cotton manufactures:—									
Piece goods—									
Grey unbleached fabrics	25	15	10	15	12	3	Free,*	Free,*	} —
White bleached fabrics	25	17½	7½	15	12	3	10 and 20	10 and 20	
Printed, dyed, or coloured fabrics.	32½	25	7½	15	12	3	20	20	
Duck	20	15	5	15	12	3	20	Free	20
Other manufactures	30 and 30	20 and 25	10	Blankets, sheets, and quilts, 25; Other 15	22	3	Free,* 10 and 20	Free,* 10 and 20	} —
Cutlery	30	20	10	15	12	3	20	20	
Earthenware and stoneware	30 and 35	15, 20, and 25	10 and 15	15	12	3	30	20	10
Glass and glassware:—									
Window glass	15	7½	7½	15	12	3	3s. per 100 sq. ft.	2s. per 100 sq. ft.	1s. per 100 sq. ft.
Glass wares	22½ and 32½	15 and 20	7½ and 12½	15	12	3	30	20	10
Linen manufactures	25 to 35	15 to 25	7½ and 10	15	12	3	Mostly 20†	Mostly 20†	} —
Jute manufactures	25	15	10	15	12	3	20	20	
Metals:—									
Locomotives (railway)	35	22½	12½	3	Free	3	Free	Free	—
Iron and steel manufactures (unenumerated).	30	20	10	15	12	3	20 to 30	Free and 20	10 and 20
Silk manufactures:—									
Fabrics	30	17½	12½	} 15	} 12	} 3	} 25	} 25	} —
Ribbons	35	22½	12½						
Manufactures, n.o.p.	37½	30	7½						
Woollen manufactures:—									
Apparel	35	30	5	15 and 25	12 and 22	3	25	25	—
Dress goods	25 and 35	15 and 30	5 and 10	} Blankets, rugs, and sheets, 25; Other, 15	} 22	} 3	} 20	} 20	} —
Flannels—plain, blankets, and hosiery.	35	22½ and 25	10 and 12½						
Other manufactures, n.o.p.	35	30	5	15	12	3	20	20	—

* Calico (white and grey), cotton sheeting and bunting, in the piece, coloured cotton and flannelette shirtings, corduroy, moleskin, and plain beaver skin in the piece, onion shirtings (the invoice value of which is not in excess of 6d. per yard), and waterproof material in the piece, are all free of duty.

† Forfar, dowlas, and flax sheeting of certain sizes for making flour bags and wool mats, free of duty. Sailcloth and canvas, when British, free; Foreign, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

8. The total trade of Canada with all countries is much greater than that of South Africa, New Zealand, or Australia, but partly owing to the proximity of the United States, the *proportion* of the imports from the *United Kingdom* into the Dominion of Canada is considerably less than it is in the case of the other Colonies, and the actual value of these imports is less than the imports from the United Kingdom into either Australia or South Africa.

The imports from the *United Kingdom* into Canada amounted to about 24 per cent. ; into both South Africa and New Zealand 62 per cent. ; and into Australia 63 per cent., of the total value of imports into those Colonies during the year 1905.

VALUE of IMPORTS into the undermentioned COLONIES, distinguishing the AMOUNT and PERCENTAGE PROPORTION of the IMPORTS during the YEAR 1905 from the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Colonies.	Value of Imports from						All Countries.
	The United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	£		£		£		£
Dominion of Canada* -	14,223,000	24	3,003,000	5	42,459,000	71	59,685,000
South Africa (Cape Colony and Natal).	18,253,000	62	4,553,000	15	6,649,000	23	29,455,000
New Zealand - -	7,784,000	62	2,578,000	21	2,119,000	17	12,481,000
Australian Commonwealth	23,021,000	63	3,894,000	11	9,887,000	26	36,802,000

* The figures represent the imports for consumption (including bullion and specie) for the year ended 30th June 1906.

The above figures, however, relate to the imports *received from* the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries respectively. Particulars as to actual "countries of origin" of goods are only available in the case of the Australian Commonwealth, and on the basis of these figures the proportion of imports of goods the produce of the United Kingdom, would be reduced from 63 to 55 per cent. for 1905.

9. Some idea may be formed of the respective values of the preference granted to British goods if we ascertain the *proportion* of goods that actually received the benefits of the preferential tariffs. Such a proportion can be arrived at for the Dominion of Canada and New Zealand, but, as regards South Africa, the original trade returns only show the *class of goods* that are subject to preference, and do not distinguish the value of the goods that are actually entered at preferential rates of duty.

Thus, according to the latest returns, it is found that 66 per cent. of the imports into Canada *from the United Kingdom* were accorded preferential rates of duty, whilst in New Zealand such imports amounted to 20 per cent. Of the *total imports* from all quarters, 19 per cent. were accorded preference in Canada, and 16 per cent. in New Zealand.

These facts will be seen from the following Table :—

VALUE of IMPORTS into the DOMINION of CANADA and NEW ZEALAND from the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES respectively during the YEAR 1905, distinguishing GOODS subject, and not subject, to PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

Countries whence imported.	Total Imports				
	Subject to Preferential Treatment.*		Not subject to Preferential Treatment.		Total.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
DOMINION OF CANADA.†					
	£		£		£
United Kingdom - - -	9,399,000	66	4,824,000	34	14,223,000
British Possessions - - -	1,735,000	58	1,268,000	42	3,003,000
Foreign Countries - - -	—	—	42,459,000	100	42,459,000
Total - - -	11,134,000	19	48,551,000	81	59,685,000
NEW ZEALAND.‡					
	£		£		£
United Kingdom - - -	1,541,000	20	6,243,000	80	7,784,000
British Possessions - - -	421,000	16	2,154,000	84	2,578,000
Foreign Countries - - -	§ 73,000	3	2,046,000	97	2,119,000
Total - - -	2,038,000	16	10,443,000	84	12,481,000

* i.e., British dutiable goods that were actually imported at preferential rates of duty.

† The figures represent imports for consumption for the year ended 30th June 1906.

‡ The figures are based upon the preferences accorded under the New Zealand "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act of 1903," extending preferential treatment to certain goods, the produce of the British dominions.

§ Goods of British production imported via Foreign Countries.

With regard to South Africa, reference has already been made to the fact that it is not possible to apportion the value of articles which actually received preferential treatment, but some indication can be ascertained of the extent of the preference allowed by obtaining the proportion which articles of a class subject to preference bear to the total imports.

Complete returns for South Africa for 1905 are not available; but taking the Cape returns for that year as affording a fair estimate of South African trade, we find that 84 per cent. of the imports into Cape Colony from the United Kingdom were of that class of articles which would have been affected by the preferential treatment of British goods, had the present Customs Union Convention been then in force.

Of the total imports, 77 per cent. were of that class which would have been affected by the preference. But preference is at present confined to goods the produce of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and it is found that the imports into Cape Colony from these countries of a class entitled to preferential treatment amounted to about 61 per cent. of the total imports into that Colony in 1905. This percentage, however, is subject to further reduction when it is considered that the imports from the above countries do not receive the benefits of the preferential tariff unless actually the produce thereof.

Turning to the Australian Commonwealth, it may be stated that if the proposal to accord preferential treatment to United Kingdom goods had been in force in 1905, about 8 per cent. (or somewhat less had the proviso respecting importation in British ships also been in force) of the imports of United Kingdom products (or a little over 4 per cent. of the total imports from all Countries) would have received the benefits of the preferential tariff that year.

10. The appended Memoranda give detailed information respecting the effect that the various preferential tariffs have had on the trade of the respective Colonies since the introduction of preference, particularly as regards the trade

with the United Kingdom, and certain particulars are also given relating to the reciprocal agreements which have recently been entered into in Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia for the accord of inter-Colonial preferences.

As before stated, preference to British goods is not yet accorded by Australia, while as regards South Africa and New Zealand it is of so recent a date that its effect upon trade cannot satisfactorily be measured. As regards Canada, it appears from a statement in the appended Memorandum A (1) (pp. 331 *et seq.*) that prior to the grant of preference to British goods exclusively in 1898 the relative proportion of the total imports into Canada from the United Kingdom had for many years continuously declined. Since the grant of preference that decline has been checked.

11. Summarising the general results of the operation of the preferences accorded, it would appear that preferential treatment was granted to goods of United Kingdom or Colonial manufacture to the extent of 11 millions sterling in Canada, 2 millions in New Zealand, and about 11 millions in Cape Colony in 1905.

The proportions which these figures bore to the total import trades of the respective Colonies in 1905 are shown in the following table :—

Countries whence Imported.	Proportion of Imports which were accorded Preference to the Total Imports into		
	The Dominion of Canada.	New Zealand.	Cape Colony.*
From the United Kingdom - - -	Per cent. 16	Per cent. 12	Per cent. 53
„ elsewhere - - -	3	4	8
Total - - -	19	16	61

* These figures represent percentages of a class of imports accorded preference, and thus are in excess of the proportion of imports *actually* entered at preferential rates of duty.

12. The *financial* effect of the preferences now existing may be roughly estimated as follows :—

The Canadian Minister of Finance stated in the House of Representatives in November last that, on the whole, the new preference to the United Kingdom then proposed would be “quite as much, and probably larger, than it is to-day.” Assuming from this that the preference existing in 1905–06 will remain virtually unchanged, it would seem that the apparent advantage to the United Kingdom would be about 780,000*l.* per annum. This is the amount of additional duty which would have been levied on United Kingdom goods imported in 1905–06 had no preference existed. The estimate, however, takes no account of any increase in trade or diversion from other quarters due to the existence of the preference.

The preference accorded to United Kingdom goods by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1905, is estimated to have involved a gain to the Mother Country in rebate of duty of about 300,000*l.* It is impossible to add a similar estimate for Natal, the material not being available.

There has been no actual preference on the part of Australia as yet. The proposals recently passed, but reserved by the Governor-General, do not, as in the above cases, involve a reduction of, or rebate from, general duties. They take the form of imposing additional duties (*i.e.*, above the tariff rates) on certain goods not the produce of the United Kingdom. The total amount of such additional duties which would have been levied in 1905 on goods other than the produce of the United Kingdom (if they had been in force, and the imports from these sources had remained unchanged) is estimated at about 90,000*l.*

The preference accorded to United Kingdom goods by New Zealand is on the same lines as that indicated above in regard to Australia, except that it extends to the whole of the British dominions, and not to the United Kingdom only. The total amount of additional duty actually levied in 1905 on *foreign* goods was 64,000*l.*

(ii) Inter-Colonial Preferential Agreements.

1. Certain Colonies have entered into, or proposed to enter into, reciprocal agreements with other Colonies.

2. Negotiations were entered into with the Australian Commonwealth by the Canadian Government in 1905 with a view to the reciprocal accord of tariff concessions. It was suggested by the former that the Colonial Conference would afford a suitable opportunity for discussion of the principles on which any scheme of preference should be based. According to a Canadian press notice, the Canadian Government made a direct offer to Australia, through their Commercial Agent at Melbourne, on December 8th, 1906, offering the benefits of the British preferential tariff to all imports of Australian production, and asking for concessions on fish, lumber, paper, and agricultural implements. No official information has, as yet, been received by the Board of Trade of any further action in the matter.

It may, however, be stated that the total imports into Canada for consumption from Australia amounted to 46,000*l.* in 1905-06, out of the total of 59,685,000*l.* imported from *all* countries into the Dominion that year.

The Canadian Government on September 21st, 1906, authorised their Commercial Agent at Melbourne to proceed to New Zealand with a view of entering into negotiations respecting preferential trade relations with that Colony.

Certain Colonies are accorded by Canada a similar preference to that granted to the United Kingdom under the British preferential tariff (for details of which *see* Memorandum A (1), pp. 331 *et seq.*).

3. The Colonies forming the South African Customs Union have extended rebates of duties to Australian goods from 1st October 1906, and to New Zealand goods from 1st January 1907, similar to those accorded to United Kingdom goods.

The rebate accorded to Canadian goods on July 1st, 1904 was continued, subject to some revision, under the new Customs Union Convention of 1906, which came into force on May 25th, 1906.

The following statement shows the imports into Cape Colony and Natal from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in 1905 :—

	Value of Imports of Merchandise from			
	Dominion of Canada.	Australian Commonwealth.	New Zealand.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£
Cape Colony - - - -	270,000	1,395,000	46,000	19,206,000
Natal - - - -	203,000	682,000	100,000	10,249,000
Total - - - -	473,000	2,077,000	146,000	29,455,000

It may be added that it is not possible to state the value of the imports into Natal in 1905 of the *class of goods* affected by the preference accorded under the new Convention, as the returns are not given in sufficient detail; but the returns of *Cape Colony* may, perhaps, be taken as fairly representative of South Africa as a whole.

Thus we find that the value of the *class of goods* which was affected by the preference on importation into Cape Colony from the under-mentioned Colonies in 1905 was as follows :—

Year.	Value of Imports of Merchandise into Cape Colony from								
	Dominion of Canada.			Australian Commonwealth.			New Zealand.		
	Subject to Preferential Treatment.	Not subject to Preferential Treatment.	Total.	Subject to Preferential Treatment.	Not subject to Preferential Treatment.	Total.	Subject to Preferential Treatment.	Not subject to Preferential Treatment.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905	215,000	25,000	270,000	1,342,000	53,000	1,395,000	46,000	—	46,000

It would thus appear that the great bulk of the imports into Cape Colony from Colonies accorded preference are granted rebate of duty, although such imports only bear a small proportion to the total trade of the Colony.

4. The New Zealand Government have extended, with effect from January 1st, 1907, reciprocal privileges to all *South African* products (except spirits), the South African Colonies at the same time granting rebates of duty to New Zealand products similar to those accorded to United Kingdom goods. New Zealand.

The total value of merchandise imported into New Zealand in 1905 amounted to 12,481,000*l.*, but of this amount only 559*l.* represented the value of goods imported from South Africa.

A reciprocal agreement between New Zealand and *Australia* for the promotion of trade and intercourse between the two Colonies was presented to the New Zealand Parliament on August 30th, 1906—the same day that a Resolution was proposed in the Australian Parliament to give effect to the same agreement in the Commonwealth. The New Zealand Government, however, found themselves unable to ratify the agreement on the ground that any advantages which would accrue to the Colony would, in its opinion, be outweighed by the sacrifices involved.

The proposed agreement principally affected provisions, wine, and timber, and the total value of Australian goods which would have received preferential treatment in 1905 under it amounted to 174,000*l.*, or 12 per cent. of all imports (1,480,000*l.*) from the Australian Commonwealth, and 1½ per cent. of the *total* imports of 12,481,000*l.* from all countries.

5. The Australian Commonwealth extended preferential treatment to certain *South African* goods on October 1st, 1906, reciprocal privileges being accorded at the same time, as already stated, to Australian products imported into South Africa. Australian Commonwealth.

The articles affected are, for the most part, agricultural and pastoral products, but the value of such South African products subject to preference imported into the Commonwealth in 1905 amounted only to 3,000*l.* (mostly feathers), or 9 per cent. of all imports (34,000*l.*) from South Africa. The total imports into the Commonwealth from all countries during 1905 amounted to 36,802,000*l.*

Proposals have also been made to extend reciprocal privileges to New Zealand and Canadian goods, but, in both instances, no definite result has, as yet, been arrived at. The value of imports of New Zealand products to which the proposed preference would have been accorded had it been in operation would have amounted in 1905 to 123,000*l.*, or 15 per cent. of all imports (841,000*l.*) from New Zealand, but less than 1 per cent. of the total imports from all countries. No similar particulars can be supplied as regards Canada, as the articles proposed to be accorded preference have not been decided upon.

The following statement shows the value of the imports of South African, New Zealand, and Canadian products into Australia in 1905 :—

Year.	Imports into the Commonwealth—Merchandise, the Produce of			
	South Africa.	New Zealand.	Dominion of Canada.	All Countries.
1905	£ 34,000	£ 841,000	£ 379,000	£ 36,802,000

TABLE I.

The following STATEMENT shows the COLONIES (A) at present (*i.e.*, March, 1907) according PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT, and (B) proposing to accord PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT, to certain BRITISH GOODS, as well as the class of ARTICLES affected, and the amount of PREFERENCE allowed, or proposed to be allowed.

(A) Preferences actually in Force.

Colony.	Countries to which Preferential Treatment is extended.	Authority for Preference, and Date of Operation.	Class of Dutiable Goods accorded Preferential Treatment.	Amount of Preference allowed.
Dominion of Canada.	United Kingdom, India, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, New Zealand, Bermuda, British Guiana, British West Indies, South Africa.	Resolution of 29th November 1906, which came into operation on 30th November (not yet passed by the Canadian Parliament).*	All goods with the principal exceptions of alcoholic and distilled liquors, tobacco, malt and malt extracts, opium, a few iron manufactures, and sail twine and canvas (of hemp or flax).	Various amounts from 2½ to 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , with an average of about 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> (or about one-third of the general rates of duty).
South African Customs Union.	United Kingdom, Dominion of Canada, Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand.	South African Customs Union Convention, 1906, which came into force on 25th May 1906.†	All goods, except animals, coffee and chicory, second-hand clothing, coal and coke, raw cocoa, rice, dates, matches, skimmed milk, mineral oils, onions and garlic, pills, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco and wine.	On <i>specific</i> rates of duty the rebate varies according to the article, but is equivalent to about 3 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . On <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty, the rebate allowed is 3 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
New Zealand.	All British Dominions	"Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, 1903" (No. 78), from 16th November 1903.	Various, but mostly manufactured articles, such as (i) cement; (ii) boots and shoes, glass, earthen and china ware, hard-ware, paper and fancy goods; and (iii) iron (sheet, bar, and plate), rails, gas and oil engines, sail-cloth, canvas, and duck.	Additional duties are imposed on certain foreign goods, viz. :— (i) Double the general duty on cement. (ii) 50 per cent. of the general duty (<i>i.e.</i> , an increase in most cases of 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . (iii) Certain goods on the Free List subjected to a 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duty, remaining free when of British production.
	South Africa	"The New Zealand and South African Customs Duties Reciprocity Act, 1906" (No. 63), brought into operation by Order in Council from 1st January 1907.	All articles (except spirits).	Various rates, but for the most part, about 25 per cent. less than the general rates of duty.
Australian Commonwealth.	South Africa	"Customs Tariff (South African) Preference Act, 1906" (No. 17), in force from 1st October 1906.	Butter, cheese, hay and fodder, grain, jams and confectionery, leather, agricultural and mining machinery, meats, fish, poultry and game, preserved milk, timber, dried fish, fruits, feathers, spirits, sugar, tobacco, and wine.	Various rates, but for the most part about 25 per cent. less than the general rates of duty.

* Preference was accorded to goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and certain British Possessions and foreign countries, from April 23rd, 1897, under Act 16 of 1897. Preferential treatment was confined to United Kingdom and certain colonial goods from 1st August 1898 under Act 37 of 1898.

† Preference was granted to United Kingdom goods from 15th August 1903; to Canadian goods from 1st July 1904; to Australian goods from 1st October 1906; and to New Zealand goods from 1st January 1907.

TABLE I.—*continued.*(B) *Proposed Preferences.*

Colony.	Countries to which it has been proposed to extend Preferential Treatment.	Occasion of Proposal.	Class of Dutiable Goods proposed to be accorded Preferential Treatment.	Amount of Preference proposed to be allowed.
Dominion of Canada.	Australian Commonwealth.	The Canadian Government first approached the Australian Government in 1905 with a view to reciprocity. In December 1906 (according to a Canadian press notice) a direct offer of preference was made to Australia.	Similar articles to those accorded preference when of British production.	Same as granted to the produce of the United Kingdom (<i>see</i> Table I.(A) on previous page.)
	New Zealand	The Canadian Government instructed their Commercial Agent at Melbourne at the end of 1906, to proceed to New Zealand and open up negotiations respecting preferential trade relations with that colony. No further information has been received.	—	—
New Zealand	Australian Commonwealth.	Agreement presented to New Zealand Parliament on August 30th, 1906, but a Committee appointed to consider it reported against its ratification. The House of Representatives adopted the Report on October 3rd, 1906, and the excess duties which had been collected from 30th August to 3rd October 1906 on certain goods not the produce of Australia, were refunded, under Act 26 of 1906.	Principally provisions, wine, and timber.	Various—from a rebate of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to the whole of the duty.
Australian Commonwealth.	United Kingdom.	Resolution of 30th August 1906.*	Arms, ammunition, dynamite, bicycles, boots and shoes, clocks, watches, furniture, engines, paints and colours, pickles and sauces, cutlery and plated ware, manufactures of wood, paperhangings, also paper bags and strawboard.	It was proposed to increase certain existing tariff rates on goods not the produce of the United Kingdom to the extent of from 5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> to 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> Certain specific rates were to be increased by from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the duty, whilst some free goods were to be subject to a duty of 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> when not of United Kingdom production.
	New Zealand	Resolution proposed in Australian Parliament on 30th August 1906 (but eventually not ratified by the New Zealand Government).	Agricultural and pastoral products and timber.	Various—from a rebate of 50 per cent. to the whole of the duty.
	Dominion of Canada.	In response to an invitation from the Canadian Government in 1905 to consider inter-colonial preference, the Australian Government suggested the discussion of the matter at the Colonial Conference. No articles have, as yet, been submitted by the Australian Government for consideration, but according to a Canadian press notice, the Canadian Government made a direct offer to the Commonwealth in December 1906 to accord preference to Australian products, similar to that granted to United Kingdom products, in return for concessions on fish, lumber, paper, and agricultural implements.		

* Reserved by the Governor-General, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, in consequence of the stipulation that goods to enjoy preference must be imported direct in *British* ships manned by white labour.



**A.—Preferential Treatment of United
Kingdom Goods.**

(1) DOMINION OF CANADA.

NOTE.—The preference accorded to United Kingdom goods, under the Resolution of November 29th, 1906, is also extended to the products of various British Possessions.

A (1)—DOMINION OF CANADA.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CANADIAN PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

(1)—BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

1. Before an examination of the trade returns of the Dominion Government is made for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the Preferential Tariff upon the imports from this country into Canada, it is desirable that the nature of the preference should be stated in detail—especially in view of the fact that, since the introduction of the principle of granting preferential treatment to British goods in 1897, both the *rate* and *scope* of the preference have, from time to time, been altered.

2. The present preferential treatment of British goods was first adopted on April 23rd, 1897, when a reduction of *one-eighth* of the Customs Duty was granted by Canada to goods (with certain exceptions, including alcoholic liquors, liquid medicines and other articles containing alcohol, and tobacco) produced by, and imported direct from, countries whose Customs treatment of Canadian produce was, on the whole, as favourable as that accorded by the Canadian Customs tariff to the produce of those countries. From July 1st, 1898, the preference was increased to *one-fourth*.

3. From August 1st, 1898, the preference was confined to similar goods produced in, and imported direct from, the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies and Possessions.

The Colonies and Possessions now sharing the preference are India, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, New Zealand, Bermuda, British Guiana, British West Indies, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

4. From July 1st, 1900, the preferential reduction of duties was increased from one-quarter to *one-third*, but from June 8th, 1904, this preference was amended in certain respects, the preference on some goods (*i.e.*, certain woollen goods and cordage) being reduced, while certain other goods (*i.e.*, china tableware and common window glass) received increased advantages. (*See* Table VII., p 392.)

5. On November 29th, 1906, a Resolution was introduced by the Canadian Minister of Finance in the Dominion Parliament providing for the continuance of preference to goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and the above-mentioned British Colonies and Possessions, when imported direct from *any* British country.* The Resolution has been provisionally in force since November 30th, 1906.† This new preference, however, is accorded on a somewhat different basis. A duty, varying with the article, but lower than under the General Tariff, is imposed on *certain* goods, instead of a general percentage reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. being allowed on all articles (with the few exceptions of alcoholic liquors and tobacco, &c., referred to above). The preference varies, as a rule, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—many of the articles, when of British production, being allowed a rebate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Some articles (*e.g.*, certain rolled bars, sheets, plates, &c., certain tubing, Canada plates, crucible cast steel wire, valued at not less than 6 cents per lb., steel balls for bearings of vehicles, &c., dry red lead, orange mineral and zinc white), on which the general duties are mostly 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, are now accorded a preference of the whole duty. On the other hand, various dutiable articles which were heretofore allowed rebate of duty when of British production

* The resolution providing for the granting of preference to certain British goods "when imported direct from *any* country," was amended on March 8th, 1907, in accordance with a motion moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that "on and after a date to be named by the Governor-in-Council the preference granted to British imports (except sugar from British possessions) shall apply only to goods brought into Canada, if shipped through a Canadian port." Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in Parliament that it would not be advantageous to apply this policy until the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in 1911.

† The rates of duty imposed on certain articles under the Resolution have been subjected to amendment in Committee.

are not now granted preferential treatment, viz., malt and malt extracts; opium; certain medicinal preparations; paints and colours ground in spirits; spirit varnishes and lacquers; skelp iron or steel, for pipe manufacturers; machinery of a kind not made in Canada for carding, spinning, weaving, braiding or knitting; stereotypes, &c., and matrices for same; and sail twine and canvas (of hemp or flax).

The Resolution also provided for the application of an Intermediate Tariff* (i.e., a tariff lower than the General Tariff but higher than the British Preferential Tariff), but the Finance Minister stated, on its introduction, that it was not the intention of the Canadian Government to apply it at the present time to any country, but to adopt it as an instrument by which negotiations may be conducted from time to time with any country willing to give favourable conditions to Canadian goods.

6. It will be remembered that from April 17th, 1903, German goods imported into Canada have been subjected to a *surtax* of one-third of the general rates of duty, with the effect that the rates of duty imposed on such goods were double those imposed on British goods prior to the Resolution of November 29th, 1906. That Resolution continues the surtax at the former rate of one-third of the new general rates of duty.

7. The Resolution also continues the special (or dumping) duty leviable on undervalued goods which first came into force on June 8th, 1904.

8. In order to show the principal facts relating to the growth of Canadian trade since the introduction of the Preferential Tariff both with countries and in articles to which preference is, and is not, accorded, respectively, the following statements are appended:—

(i.) A statement showing for each year from 1896-97 to 1905-06 the imports into Canada from the United Kingdom, British Colonies and Possessions, and Foreign Countries, classified under the three categories of—

(a) Goods dutiable under the general tariff.

(b) Goods dutiable under the reduced "reciprocal and British preferential" tariff.

(c) Free goods.

So far as the first year, 1896-97, is concerned, the division between (a) and (b) is an approximate estimate only, the goods placed under heading (a) being those of a class to which the preferential tariff, when enacted, did not apply, together with an estimated allowance for the dutiable goods imported from the United Kingdom which were not the produce of the United Kingdom, and hence not entitled to preference.

(ii.) A statement showing for each of the years from 1885-86 to 1905-06 the value of the import and export trade between Canada and each of the principal countries.

(iii.) A detailed statement showing for certain years from 1896-97 to 1905-06 the value of the principal articles imported into Canada from the United Kingdom, United States, and "Other Countries" respectively.

(iv.) A summary statement showing for the same years the value of exports from Canada of the principal *classes* of goods to the United Kingdom, the United States, and "Other Countries" respectively.

(v.) A statement showing the rates of duty leviable under both the old and new Canadian General and Preferential tariffs, respectively, on the principal articles imported into Canada from the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30th, 1906.

(vi.) A statement showing the rates of duty leviable under both the old and new Canadian General and Preferential tariffs, respectively, on principal articles of British production, the imports of which into Canada are affected either by a protective tariff or United States competition.

It should be added that the imports shown in these tables and dealt with in this Memorandum are, in all cases, imports for home consumption.

* For particulars respecting the probable effect of the application of the Intermediate Tariff on British Trade, see pp. 340 *et seq.*

9. In making an examination of the Canadian Returns it will not be forgotten that the Tariff Resolutions which came into force on November 29th, 1906, make provision for preference to be accorded on a somewhat different basis to that hitherto in force. At the same time it may be remarked that the Canadian Minister of Finance stated in the Dominion Parliament on the introduction of the Resolutions that he thought it would—

“be found on the whole as a result of the revision we leave the preference to Great Britain quite as much, and probably larger, than it is to-day, and that Great Britain will have a better chance to compete with foreign competitors under this tariff than she has had in the past.”

—That being so, it will be allowable to examine the Trade Returns for the period prior to the introduction of the present preference, in order to estimate its effect on the importation of both British and foreign goods.

10. Comparing, then, the latest returns with those for the year immediately preceding the grant of preference to British goods, we find that the annual imports into Canada have increased from 22½ to 59½ millions sterling, or 37 millions sterling in the ten years 1896–97 to 1905–06. The imports from the United Kingdom increased almost 8¼ millions sterling (or 135 per cent.), from British Possessions, 2½ millions (or 547 per cent.), and from Foreign Countries, 26¼ millions (or 160 per cent.).

11. Of this increase of 37 millions sterling, goods subject to the General Tariff (*i.e.*, goods from countries not entitled to preferential treatment, or of a class excluded from the benefits of that Tariff) accounted for 14½ millions, goods entitled to preference, 7½ millions, and free goods for 15 millions sterling.

12. Analysing the total increase of 8¼ millions sterling in the imports from the *United Kingdom*, it is found that goods under the General Tariff increased almost a million (or 183 per cent.), under the Preferential Tariff, 5¾ millions (or 157 per cent.), whilst the remainder, which were free goods, increased by 80 per cent.

The increased importation from the United Kingdom of goods subject to the General Tariff was, for the most part, due to increased *indirect* importations of foreign produce which were, thus, not entitled to preference.

13. The imports from *British Possessions* were not so great in volume as from the United Kingdom, but the percentage increase of goods (mostly sugar from the West Indies and British Guiana) between 1896–97 and 1905–06 was very much higher.

14. The imports from *Foreign Countries* were adversely affected by the preference to British goods (and by the surtax in the case of German goods), but, even so, the percentage increase on dutiable goods amounted to 149 per cent. as against 160 per cent. on goods imported from the United Kingdom, whilst as already stated, the percentage increase in the imports of all goods—both dutiable and free—from Foreign Countries was slightly higher than that in the case of Imports from this country. These facts are shown in the following table:—

STATEMENT showing the PERCENTAGE INCREASE of DUTIABLE and FREE GOODS IMPORTED for HOME CONSUMPTION from the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES into the DOMINION OF CANADA in 1905–06 as compared with 1896–97.

Countries.	Dutiable Goods.			Free Goods.	Total Value of Imports for Home Consumption.
	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Total.		
	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.
United Kingdom -	183	157	160	80	135
British Possessions -	678		678	418	547
Foreign Countries -	149		149	173	160
Total -	161		161	160	161

15. Although there has been a substantial increase in the percentage proportion of imports from the United Kingdom, the above Table also shows that there has been a corresponding increase in the imports from all countries. A better idea, therefore, of the effect of the preference on British imports is obtainable if we ascertain the percentage proportions of imports from the United Kingdom to total imports during various periods prior to, and since, the grant of preference, at the same time bearing in mind that the preference to British goods was increased on July 1st, 1900, from $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the general rates of duty.

The following table shows these percentage proportions of both "dutiable" and "dutiable and free" imports from the United Kingdom into Canada:—

Period.		Percentage of Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom.	
		(1) Dutiable Goods.	(2) Dutiable and Free Goods.
Average of triennial period, 1886-88	} Before Preferential Tariff. (Preference of $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{3}$ th).	41·4	40·5
" " " 1889-91		42·8†	38·0
" " " 1892-94		44·7†	35·0
" " " 1895-97		35·3†	28·6
" " " 1898-1900		30·4	24·5
Year ending June 30th, 1901 - -	} Preference of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd.*	29·9	23·7
" " " 1902 - -		29·6	24·3
" " " 1903 - -		30·9	25·2
" " " 1904 - -		30·2	24·6
" " " 1905 - -		29·9	23·0
" " " 1906 - -		30·4	23·8

* From June 8th, 1904, the preference on woollen fabrics and cordage and twine was reduced, and that on chinaware and common glass increased. (See Table VII., page 392.)

† The percentage in each of these periods is affected by the temporary transference of raw sugar from the dutiable to the free list from June 1891 to May 1895.

16. The above figures show that for *dutiable* goods the percentage of imports into Canada derived from the United Kingdom decreased almost continuously up to the year 1901-02 inclusive (although the preference was increased on July 1st, 1900). Since that year, however, the continuous decline has been somewhat checked, although the percentage of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom in 1905-06 was much lower (*viz.*, 30·4 per cent.) than it was in the triennial period immediately preceding the introduction of the preferential tariff in 1897 (*viz.*, 35·3 per cent.).

If we take *all* goods, it will be seen that the imports from the United Kingdom fluctuated in much the same proportion as the imports of dutiable goods.

17. As the consideration of cost of conveyance has an important bearing on the importation of goods into the Dominion, it is to be expected that the United States, owing to its contiguity to Canada, must always be a serious competitor of the United Kingdom, and thus we find that the imports from that country are far in excess of those from elsewhere—in fact, in 1905-06 the imports of dutiable and free goods amounted to over 36 millions sterling, or almost 61 per cent. of the total imports into the Dominion.

Whilst imports from the United Kingdom have, since the introduction of preference, maintained a steady proportion of the trade of Canada, the imports from the United States have, during the same period, also retained their share of the trade of the Dominion.

In fact, confining ourselves to *dutiable* goods only, the proportion of imports from the United States into Canada increased from 46 per cent. in 1896-97 to almost 52 per cent. in 1905-06.

The proportion of German trade has declined—more particularly since 1902-03, the year of the imposition of the surtax previously alluded to.

A table is appended bringing out these facts:—

STATEMENT showing VALUE and PROPORTION of DUTIABLE IMPORTS for CONSUMPTION from the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES into the DOMINION of CANADA during the Year ended 30th June 1897 and in each of the Years ended 30th June 1901 to 1906 inclusive.

Countries whence Imported.	Imports for Home Consumption—Dutiable Goods only.						
	1896-7.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
TOTAL VALUE (THOUSANDS OF £).							
United Kingdom - -	4,154	6,514	7,205	8,677	9,238	9,271	10,815
British Possessions -	230	359	419	570	1,372	1,608	1,792
France - - - -	464	939	1,140	1,061	1,039	1,099	1,276
Germany* - -	1,244	1,258	1,865	2,147	1,280	1,027	1,028
United States - -	6,264	11,014	12,366	14,089	15,939	16,197	18,406
Other Foreign Countries -	1,251	1,691	1,387	1,575	1,741	1,822	2,253
Total - -	13,607	21,775	24,382	28,119	30,609	31,024	35,570
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALUE.							
United Kingdom - -	30·5	29·9	29·6	30·9	30·2	29·9	30·4
British Possessions -	1·7	1·6	1·7	2·0	4·4	5·2	5·0
France - - - -	3·4	4·3	4·7	3·8	3·4	3·5	3·6
Germany* - -	9·2	5·8	7·6	7·6	4·2	3·3	2·9
United States - -	46·0	50·6	50·7	50·1	52·1	52·2	51·8
Other Foreign Countries -	9·2	7·8	5·7	5·6	5·7	5·9	6·3
Total - -	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

* A surtax of one-third of the general rates of duty was imposed on German goods from April 17th, 1903.

18. The new Canadian tariff is framed (as heretofore) to exempt from duty raw or semi-raw materials and articles required in Canadian industries, or to admit them at low rates of duty. These articles are largely imported from the United States, and owing to contiguity, or climatic or other reasons, are not open to competition from this or any other country.

The average *ad valorem* rate of duty on *dutiable* goods from the United Kingdom remains, notwithstanding the preference, practically the same (*viz.*, 25 per cent.) as on imports from the United States, thus showing that United Kingdom goods are, on the whole, highly rated goods, whilst those from the United States are largely composed of goods subject to lower rates of duty.

If we take all goods, dutiable and free, the average *ad valorem* rate of duty on imports from the United Kingdom is higher (19 per cent.) than that levied on goods imported from the United States (13 per cent.), which shows that the importation of free goods forms a large proportion (about half in 1905-06) of the total imports from that country.

These facts are shown below :—

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE *ad valorem* equivalent of duty leviable on goods IMPORTED for CONSUMPTION, distinguishing IMPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES, in each of the under-mentioned years.

		Value of Imports for Home Consumption.		Customs Duty Collected.	Ad Valorem Equivalent.	
		Dutiable Goods.	All Goods.		On Dutiable Goods.	On all Goods.
		£	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Imports for Consumption from the United Kingdom.	1896-7	4,154,000	6,044,000	1,275,000	31	21
	1897-8	4,635,000	6,678,000	1,366,000	29	20
	1898-9	5,655,000	7,615,000	1,506,000	27	20
	1899-1900	6,185,000	9,203,000	1,659,000	26	18
	1900-1	6,514,000	8,839,000	1,612,000	25	18
	1901-2	7,205,000	10,111,000	1,731,000	24	17
	1902-3	8,677,000	12,107,000	2,023,000	23	17
	1903-4	9,238,000	12,699,000	2,228,000	24	18
	1904-5	9,271,000	12,404,000	2,296,000	25	19
	1905-6	10,815,000	14,223,000	2,661,000	25	19
Imports for Consumption from the United States.	1896-7	6,261,000	12,668,000	1,674,000	27	13
	1897-8	7,821,000	16,172,000	2,043,000	26	13
	1898-9	9,138,000	19,111,000	2,407,000	26	13
	1899-1900	11,075,000	22,571,000	2,772,000	25	12
	1900-1	11,014,000	22,702,000	2,735,000	25	12
	1901-2	12,366,000	24,825,000	3,114,000	25	13
	1902-3	11,089,000	28,286,000	3,509,000	25	12
	1903-4	15,939,000	31,003,000	4,020,000	25	13
	1904-5	16,197,500	33,452,000	4,230,000	26	13
	1905-6	18,106,000	36,149,000	4,561,000	25	13
All Imports for Consumption	1896-7	13,607,000	22,869,000	4,087,000	30	18
	1897-8	15,331,000	26,856,000	4,553,000	30	17
	1898-9	18,377,000	31,651,000	5,288,000	29	17
	1899-1900	21,141,000	37,152,000	5,936,000	28	16
	1900-1	21,775,000	37,241,000	5,981,000	27	16
	1901-2	24,382,000	41,670,000	6,663,000	27	16
	1902-3	28,119,000	48,057,000	7,628,000	27	16
	1903-4	30,609,000	51,690,000	8,418,000	28	16
	1904-5	31,021,000	53,810,000	8,638,000	28	16
	1905-6	35,570,000	59,685,000	9,591,000	27	16

* Including Bullion and Specie.

19. Having thus dealt with the imports into Canada from various countries from the point of view of proportion of trade and of the average *ad valorem* duty leviable during the operation of the preferential treatment of British goods, we have now to direct attention to the *class of articles* which have an important bearing on the relative proportion of the trade of this country with the Dominion.

It has already been pointed out that large quantities of raw or semi-raw materials are imported from the United States which, for various reasons, are

not imported to any extent from this country, whilst, in addition, there are other articles, such as iron and steel manufactures, which are almost entirely imported from the United States, largely on account of the lower freight charges on such imports.

These articles form a large proportion of the trade of the United States, as will be seen from an examination of the appended Table:—

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION (DUTIABLE AND FREE GOODS).

Articles.	From United States.					Increase of 1905-6 over 1896-7.
	1896-7.	1900-1.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof -	\$'000 7,687	\$'000 23,111	\$'000 29,805	\$'000 34,263	\$'000 35,010	\$'000 27,323
Other metals and manufactures thereof - -	2,369	4,046	6,044	8,139	10,728	8,359
Coal and coke - - - - -	9,139	13,695	20,491	21,083	20,245	11,106
Grain and breadstuffs - - - - -	1,837	7,433	6,321	7,274	7,007	5,370
Meat, dairy produce, and fruit - - - - -	2,044	4,691	4,711	4,966	7,123	5,078
Wood and manufactures thereof - - - - -	2,845	4,710	9,110	8,204	8,250	5,405
Raw cotton - - - - -	3,098	4,732	5,927	5,550	7,597	4,499
Total of above classes of articles -	\$'000 28,819 £'000 5,924	62,418 12,826	82,409 16,939	89,479 18,393	95,959 19,725	67,140 13,801

Articles.	From all Sources.					Increase of 1905-6 over 1896-7.
	1896-7.	1900-1.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof - -	\$'000 10,749	\$'000 27,180	\$'000 42,348	\$'000 42,365	\$'000 44,972	\$'000 34,223
Other metals and manufactures thereof - -	4,025	6,921	9,373	11,497	14,839	10,814
Coal and coke - - - - -	9,277	13,836	20,911	21,294	20,500	11,223
Grain and breadstuffs - - - - -	1,896	8,070	7,014	8,005	7,853	5,957
Meat, dairy produce, and fruit - - - - -	2,975	6,219	6,405	6,712	9,349	6,374
Wood and manufactures thereof - - - - -	3,000	4,937	9,393	8,537	8,637	5,637
Raw cotton - - - - -	3,118	4,774	5,955	5,617	7,627	4,509
Total of above classes of articles -	\$'000 35,040 £'000 7,202	71,937 14,782	101,399 20,843	104,027 21,383	113,777 23,387	78,757 16,185

20. Thus, the above groups of articles account for over 16 out of the 37 millions sterling by which the total Canadian imports have increased between 1896-97 and 1905-06, and for nearly 14 out of the 23 millions by which the imports from the United States have increased.

21. On the other hand there are certain classes of dutiable goods—subject to preference—the great bulk of which is imported from the United Kingdom, and we may determine the effect of the preference on these by examining the imports of such goods during the years prior to, and since, the introduction of preferential treatment of British goods.

22. The principal classes of goods referred to are *textile* manufactures of all kinds, the preferential imports of which form about 52 per cent. of the total preferential imports from the United Kingdom into Canada.

This proportion would remain unaltered by the inclusion of all textiles imported from the United Kingdom, whether entitled to preference or not, in spite of the fact that appreciable quantities of foreign silks are exported to Canada, *via* this country.

23. The following table shows the value of imports of the principal textile manufactures and yarns subject to duty from the United Kingdom and from all countries, respectively, for the years ending June 30th, 1893, 1897, 1901, and 1901-6.

[It will be remembered that the year ending June 1897 was the last year before the preferential tariff, and indeed included two months during which the reduction of one-eighth of the duty under the first "reciprocal" tariff was in force.]

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—DUTIABLE GOODS ONLY.

Textile Manufactures.	From United Kingdom.						Increase of 1905-6 over 1896-7.		
	1892-3.	1896-7.	1900-1.	1903-4. †	1904-5. †	1905-6. †	Amount.	Per Cent.	
	\$'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000			
Cotton	3,481	2,693	4,880	6,011	5,780	6,405	3,902	141	
Wool %	9,646	5,577	8,031	12,748	13,138	14,740	9,103	164	
Silk	2,239*	1,396*	2,107*	2,369*‡	2,508*‡	2,379*‡	983	70	
Flax, hemp, and jute	1,531	1,159	1,747	2,160	2,112	2,451	1,202	111	
Carpets (other than woollen), curtains, and oilcloth.	545	389	803	1,198	1,252	1,473	1,084	279	
Total	{ \$'000 £'000	17,442 3,684	11,214 2,305	17,658 3,628	24,486 5,033	24,790 5,096	27,538 5,661	16,324 3,357	} 146

Textile Manufactures.	From all Sources.						Increase of 1905-6 over 1896-7.		
	1892-3.	1896-7.	1900-1.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Amount.	Per Cent.	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000			
Cotton	4,569	4,051	6,928	8,543	8,351	9,568	5,517	136	
Wool %	10,947	7,126	9,944	15,159	15,573	17,482	10,326	145	
Silk	2,764	1,985	3,726	4,773‡	5,474‡	5,482‡	3,494	176	
Flax, hemp, and jute	1,619	1,264	1,913	2,417	2,508	3,088	1,524	144	
Carpets (other than woollen), curtains, and oilcloth.	727	587	1,147	1,623	1,693	1,966	1,379	235	
Total	{ \$'000 £'000	20,626 4,238	15,016 3,087	23,658 4,861	32,515 6,684	33,599 6,906	37,556 7,720	22,510 4,633	} 150

* Including a considerable proportion of silk goods of foreign manufacture imported from the United Kingdom, and thus not entitled to preference.

† The duties on United Kingdom goods were less by *one-half* than the duties on German goods imported after April 16th, 1903.

‡ Including ribbons of all kinds, but mostly of silk. Silk ribbons are included in 1900-1 and prior years.

§ On June 8th, 1904, the preference on certain woollen goods was reduced (*see* Table No. VII, p. 302).

24. The figures in the above table clearly demonstrate that the bulk of the imports of textile manufactures into Canada is from the United Kingdom, and that only as regards *silk* is our supremacy seriously challenged by foreign competition.

In 1892-93 it will be seen that the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 3,500,000*l.*; they fell to 2,300,000*l.* in 1896-97, but thenceforth they continually increased until they reached 5,600,000*l.* in 1905-06, an increase of 146 per cent. over the imports for the year immediately preceding the grant of preference to British goods.

Compared with the total imports of such manufactures, our proportion was 84½ per cent. in 1892-93; but it declined to 74½ per cent. in 1896-97. In 1900-01 the proportion remained at 74½ per cent., but increased to 75½ per cent. in 1903-04. In 1905-06, however, there was a fall to 73½ per cent., which was mainly due to decreased imports of foreign silk *via* the United Kingdom, and thus not subject to preferential treatment.

It would appear, however, that, particularly as regards cottons and woollens, our imports have been favourably affected by the introduction of preference, and British manufacturers have been able to retain their proportion of the imports of such articles into the Dominion.

25. Although we send the bulk of the textile manufactures imported into Canada, such imports, *per head of population*, are considerably smaller than in the case of the Australasian Colonies.

The value of the imports for consumption of cotton and woollen manufactures into Canada from the United Kingdom was about 10s. 4d. per head of population in the year ended 30th June 1901. In the years ended 30th June 1904 and 1906 it was 14s. 1d. and 15s. 10d. respectively. This represents an appreciable increase, but, so far as comparison is possible, the imports of cotton and woollen textiles into Australia and New Zealand per head of population are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as in Canada.

26. In conclusion, it may be stated that the trade returns of the Dominion, as a whole, demonstrate that, since the introduction of the preference in 1897, the proportionate decline in the imports of British goods which had occurred up to that period has been checked, and that, notwithstanding keen competition on the part of the United States and other countries, British manufacturers have undoubtedly been enabled to retain their proportion of trade in the markets of the Dominion, while largely increasing the amount of that trade.

H.—INTERMEDIATE TARIFF.

1. Provision was made, as stated in the preliminary portion of this Memorandum, in the Tariff Resolutions introduced into the Canadian Parliament on November 29th, 1906, for the application of an Intermediate Tariff (i.e., a tariff somewhat lower than the General Tariff but higher than the British Preferential Tariff) to goods the produce or manufacture of any foreign country or any British Possession not entitled to preference when imported direct into Canada.

2. The Minister of Finance, on introducing the Resolutions, stated that it was not proposed "at the present time to apply the Intermediate Tariff to any country," but to adopt it "as an instrument by which we may conduct negotiations from time to time with any country which is willing to give Canada favourable conditions."

3. The Intermediate Tariff is not so extensive in its application as the British Preferential Tariff, as various articles (e.g. butter, cheese, printed books, firebricks, galvanized wire, printing presses, certain woollen fabrics, and dressed fur skins, &c.) accorded preferential treatment when of British production would not be subject to any reduction from the general rates of duty when imported from countries to which the Intermediate Tariff might apply.

4. At the same time provision is made in the Resolution for *most* of the dutiable articles imported into Canada to be subject to Intermediate Tariff rates of duty.

5. Speaking broadly, the Intermediate Tariff rates are somewhat higher than the *mean* between the British Preferential and General rates of duty. The British Preferential rates are about 30 per cent. lower, *on the average*, than the general rates of duty, whilst the Intermediate Tariff rates are from about 8 per cent. to 15 per cent. (with an approximate average of 10 per cent.) lower than those rates.

6. The Intermediate Tariff rates average approximately 28 per cent. more than the British Preferential Tariff rates imposed on the chief classes of manufactured articles imported from this country.

7. The following table gives the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported under the British Preferential, Intermediate, and General Tariffs, as well as the value of such articles imported from the United Kingdom and principal foreign countries during the year ended 30th June 1906.

Principal Articles.	Rates of Import Duty leviable under the			Value of Dutiable Imports for Consumption from				
	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.	All Countries.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	£	£	£	£	£
Buttons { Shoe -	17½	22½	25	9,184	5,590	5,937	23,523	51,548
} Other -	22½	30	35					
Cement, Portland -	8 cts. per 100 lbs.	11 cts. per 100 lbs.	12½ cts. 100 lbs.	44,660	1,465	1,640	134,536	198,122
Collars, cotton and linen.	25	35	37½	9,458	3,185	673	15,702	37,936
Cordage and twine, except cotton.	20	22½	25	32,058	—	5	17,061	49,529
Cotton Manufactures:								(a)
White embroideries.	12½	17½	20	21,636	1,014	4,134	8,136	109,202
White or bleached cotton fabrics.	17½	22½	25	213,022	796	1,403	42,244	262,423
Printed fabrics, dyed or coloured.	25	30	32½	619,906	7,214	9,546	98,328	740,136
Cotton shirts -	25	32½	35	11,689	339	331	22,087	35,603
Sewing thread on spools.	17½	22½	25	32,578	221	681	36,699	73,387
Sewing thread in hanks.	10	12½	15	78,910	—	—	46	78,956
Cotton clothing -	25	32½	35	51,126	4,111	3,424	76,215	138,404
Socks and stockings	25	32½	35	26,314	32,017	600	5,561	64,646
Velvets, velveteens, and plushes.	17½	27½	30	71,711	6,128	2,510	15,840	96,656
Curtains and shams, made up.	25	32½	35	89,464	92	8,711	15,473	130,361
Glycerine - - -	(b) 15	(b) 17½	(b) 20	62,980	—	13	4,095	71,123
Earthenware, other than brown stoneware.	20	27½	30	26,053	2,914	1,614	6,538	39,375

NOTE.—A ton = 2,000 lbs.

(a) Mostly imports from Switzerland (72,197%). (b) If for the manufacture of explosives, free

Principal Articles —cont.	Rates of Import Duty leviable under the			Value of Dutiable Imports for Consumption from				
	British Preferential Tariff.	Inter- mediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.	All Countries.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	£	£	£	£	£
Tableware of china, &c.	15	27½	30	146,181	20,750	8,508	4,735	196,524
Other chinaware -	20	27½	30	8,381	15,352	4,302	2,262	43,991
Electric apparatus (in- cluding motors and dynamos).	15	25	27½	16,611	1,734	1,692	688,467	711,126
Fancy goods :—								
Laces, lace collars, &c.	25	32½	35	207,936	63,952	39,884	16,198	350,040
Linen :—								
Damask, stair linen, &c.	20	27½	30	129,806	3,015	1,745	2,163	148,302
Glass, common window	7½	12½	15	69,927	—	2,178	3,885	194,878
Gloves, all kinds -	22½	30	35	89,643	34,543	70,288	31,457	239,603
Hats, beaver, silk or felt.	20 and 22½	27½ and 30	30 and 35	143,213	34	2,507	116,062	267,333
Iron or steel :—								
Bar iron or steel, rolled.	\$4·25 per ton.	\$6 per ton	\$7 per ton	104,658	25	261	206,433	316,911
Steam engines and boilers.	15 Per Ton.	25 Per Ton.	27½ Per Ton.	27,901	—	—	94,671	122,573
Ingots, blooms, puddled bars, &c. (more advanced than pig iron).	\$1·50	\$2·25	\$2·50	35,634	—	2,412	79,579	136,447
Pig iron -	\$1·50	\$2·25	\$2·50	93,348	—	—	194,645	287,993
Machinery :—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
Automobiles -	22½	30	35	23,042	2,145	13,084	94,491	132,762
Railway rails -	Per Ton. *\$4·50	Per Ton. *\$6	Per Ton. *\$7	135,515	1,323	—	112,813	249,657
Rolled angles, tees, beams, &c. (not further manufac- tured than rolled).	\$2 and \$4·25	\$2·75 and \$6	\$3 and \$7	100,444	49,687	983	239,655	405,358
Galvanised sheets, flat.	Free	Per Cent. 5	Per Cent. 7½ and 5	127,718	—	—	98,625	226,343
Jewellery -	Per Cent. 22½	Per Cent. 30	Per Cent. 35	19,056	13,634	4,377	142,564	182,714
Paints and colours (non-spirituous).	20	27½	30	11,581	681	265	44,026	56,672
Silk :								
Silk fabrics -	17½	27½	30	260,191	9,390	112,035	19,166	592,525
Velvets, velveteens, and plush fabrics.	17½	27½	30	39,454	5,449	9,076	3,141	58,223
Wool :								
Socks and stockings -	25	32½	35	212,453	13,494	724	3,331	230,074
Carpets -	25	30	35	318,857	2,011	880	1,131	323,589

NOTE.—A ton = 2,000 lbs.

* Certain used railway rails exported from Canada to be re-rolled pay a duty of 25 per cent. of the cost of re-rolling only on re-importation.

8. In the above table consideration has been given to those classes of articles which are imported to an appreciable extent from this country, and which may be affected by the application of the Intermediate Tariff. The actual effect of the application of the Intermediate Tariff on British imports would, however, largely depend upon the countries to which was applied.

9. The principal foreign competitors of this country in Canada are the United States, Germany, and France, and should at any time the Intermediate Tariff be applied to the imports from these countries, the preference accorded various British imports would, as a consequence, be diminished to such an extent as to injuriously affect our lead in some lines, and in others to increase that of our competitors.

10. It may here be stated that at the present time German goods are subject to a surtax of one-third of the general rates of duty, and thus, if they received the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff, a considerable reduction of the duties at present imposed on such goods would accrue.

11. The class of trade most likely to be affected in the United Kingdom by the operation of the Intermediate Tariff would be textile manufactures, as the dutiable imports from this country amounted in 1905-06 to over 5½ million pounds sterling, or 52 per cent. of the total dutiable imports from the United Kingdom.

12. Of the textile manufactures imported from the United Kingdom, cotton goods accounted for 23 per cent.; woollens 54 per cent.; silk 9 per cent.; and other textiles, the remaining 14 per cent.

The imports of *silk* from this country, as already noted, are mostly of foreign manufacture, and thus not entitled to preference, but our *cotton* manufactures—which amounted to 68 per cent. of the total imports of cotton goods in 1905-06—would be open to severe competition if the Intermediate

Tariff became applicable to imports from the United States, as will be seen on reference to the table given on p. 340.

13. But our principal textile imports into Canada are *woollen goods*, and the Canadian woollen industry is one that is especially protected by the new tariff.

The preference granted to British woollen goods is, on the average, much lower than that accorded to other articles, but, at the same time, no provision is made for granting any benefit under the Intermediate Tariff to *certain classes* of woollens, which are largely imported from this country. Thus, so far as the general effect of the application of the two tariffs is concerned, the imports from this country of woollen goods would probably not be affected to the same extent as those of cotton goods by the concession of the rates of the Intermediate Tariff to similar goods from foreign countries, although some articles (*e.g.*, yarns, socks and stockings, carpets and certain knitted goods) would be subjected to some competition by the reduction of the preference.

14. The following statement shows the classes of woollen goods that would, and would not, be affected by the application of the Intermediate Tariff, as well as the imports of such articles from various countries during the year ended 30th June 1906:—

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—DUTIABLE GOODS ONLY.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty leviable under the			Imports for Consumption of Dutiable Goods in 1905-6 from				
	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	The United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.	All Countries
(i) AFFECTED BY THE INTERMEDIATE TARIFF.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	£	£	£	£
Blankets - - - -	22½	30	35	21,230	413	2	1,013	22,917
Flannels - - - -	22½	30	35	21,772	2,691	2,079	293	27,066
Knitted goods, including knitted underwear, n.e.s.	22½	30	35	60,698	9,897	1,129	10,249	83,050
Socks and stockings - -	25	32½	35	212,453	13,494	721	3,331	230,074
Undershirts and drawers -	22½	30	35	33,998	1,186	776	9,040	45,669
Yarns costing 30 cts. per lb. and over, imported on the cop, cone, tube, or in the hank by woollen manufacturers.	12½	17½	20	153,623	—	41	336	156,754
Yarns, n.e.s. - - - -	20	27½	30	22,747	8,089	160	146	31,151
Women's and children's dress goods, &c., not exceeding in weight 6 ozs. to the square yard, imported in the grey or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada.	15	22½	25	13,067	—	4,730	—	18,147
Carpets, Brussels - - -	25	30	35	91,960	688	151	319	96,205
.. Tapestry - - - -	25	30	35	115,595	71	131	121	116,056
.. Wool, n.e.s. - - - -	25	30	35	108,302	1,252	595	691	111,328
Felt, pressed, of all kinds not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric.	15	22½	25	4,018	10,466	1,463	8,406	49,190
Shoddy - - - - -	7½	10	12½	8,253	—	—	113	8,367
Total woollen goods affected.	—	—	—	870,719	48,247	12,031	34,058	986,974

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—DUTIABLE GOODS ONLY—*cont.*

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty leviable under the			Imports for Consumption of Dutiable Goods in 1905-6 from				
	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	The United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.	All Countries.
(ii) <i>Not</i> AFFECTED BY THE INTERMEDIATE TARIFF.								
Cassimeres, cloths and doeskins	30	35	35	389,955	4,777	8,809	1,923	406,426
Coatings and overcoatings - -	30	35	35	233,069	4,955	765	2	239,158
Tweds - - - - -	30	35	35	419,951	1,881	3,294	141	426,266
Felt cloth, n.e.s. - - -	30	35	35	2,299	222	420	3,758	6,699
Bed comforters and counterpanes.	30	35	35	2,822	—	4	467	3,294
Shawls - - - - -	30	35	35	17,947	3,903	115	304	22,430
Shirts, of wool - - - -	30	35	35	5,402	209	9	766	6,386
Clothing, women's and children's outside garments.	30	35	35	35,396	43,481	592	21,311	100,827
Clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel, n.e.s.	30	35	35	85,063	20,233	1,901	54,146	162,289
All woollen fabrics and manufactures, n.e.s.	30	35	35	967,219	25,967	202,451	11,457	1,226,272
Total woollen goods <i>not</i> affected.	—	—	—	2,159,123	105,628	218,360	94,275	2,600,317
Total woollen manufactures (dutiable).	—	—	—	3,029,842	153,875	230,394	128,333	3,587,321

15. Without taking into consideration any divergence of trade that would ensue from the application of the Intermediate Tariff to one or other of the competing foreign countries, some estimate may be formed, from the most recent trade returns, of the general effect of such a change on the Canadian import trade from this country.

16. The imports for consumption into Canada in 1905-06 amounted to 59½ million pounds sterling, of which 23½ millions (or 40 per cent.) would have represented the value of free goods had the Intermediate Tariff been in force, and the remainder, 36 millions (or 60 per cent.) the value of goods subject to duty.

17. Of these dutiable imports valued at 36 million pounds sterling, goods to the value of 30 millions (or 51 per cent. of the total imports) were of a class which would have been affected by the Intermediate Tariff on importation into Canada in 1905-06 had that tariff been in force during that year.

18. Dissecting this 30 millions representing the value of the class of goods affected by the application of the Intermediate Tariff, we find that the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom in 1905-06 was 7,934,000*l.* (or 26 per cent.), from Germany 839,000*l.* (or 3 per cent.), from France 762,000*l.* (or 2 per cent.), from the United States 17,138,000*l.* (or 57 per cent.), and the remainder (12 per cent.) from other countries.

19. The value of goods of a class that would have been affected by the Intermediate Tariff imported from the United Kingdom in 1905-06 (*viz.*, 7,934,000*l.*) is 56 per cent. of the imports from that country, or 13½ per cent. of the total imports of 59,685,000*l.* into the Dominion.

20. If the Intermediate Tariff were made applicable to the goods of either Germany or France the proportion of imports from these countries affected—based on the returns of 1905-06—would have been 58 per cent. and 49 per cent. respectively, but compared with the total imports into the Dominion the proportion, in both cases, would have been a little over 1 per cent. only in that year.

21. Should, however, the Tariff be made applicable to goods of United States production, its bearing upon British trade with Canada would assume important proportions, as 47 per cent. of the imports from the United States would be of a class subject to duty under the Intermediate Tariff, or 29 per cent. of the total imports into the Dominion.

22. If the Intermediate Tariff had been applied to the imports from France, Germany, and the United States in 1905-06, the proportion of imports from these countries into Canada of a class affected by it would approximately have been 31 per cent. of the total value of imports into the Dominion, whilst the proportion from the United Kingdom affected would, as already stated, have been a little over 13 per cent. in that year.

23. A table is appended showing the extent of the imports which would have been affected had the Intermediate Tariff been in operation in each of the years ended 30th June 1905 and 1906.

IMPORTS OF DUTIABLE and FREE GOODS (distinguishing DUTIABLE GOODS affected, and not affected, by the INTERMEDIATE TARIFF), in each of the Years ended 30th June 1905 and 1906.

Value of Imports for Consumption into Canada.							
Countries.	Dutiable Goods.				Free Goods.		Total
	Of a class affected by the Intermediate Tariff.		Of a class <i>not</i> affected by the Intermediate Tariff.		Amount.	Per-centage.	
	Amount.	Per-centage.	Amount.	Per-centage.			
1904-5.							
	£		£		£		£
United Kingdom - -	6,756,000	54	2,561,000	21	3,084,000	25	12,401,000
Germany - - - -	788,000	57	248,000	18	340,000	25	1,376,000
France - - - -	664,000	46	435,000	30	352,000	24	1,451,000
United States - -	14,885,000	44	1,519,000	5	17,048,000	51	33,452,000
Other Countries - -	3,087,000	60	346,000	7	1,724,000	33	5,157,000
Total - - - -	26,180,000	49	5,112,000	9	22,548,000	42	53,840,000
1905-6.							
	£		£		£		£
United Kingdom - -	7,934,000	56	2,925,000	21	3,354,000	23	14,223,000
Germany - - - -	839,000	58	202,000	14	395,000	28	1,436,000
France - - - -	762,000	49	514,000	33	300,000	18	1,576,000
United States - -	17,138,000	47	1,586,000	5	17,425,000	48	36,149,000
Other Countries - -	3,599,000	57	447,000	7	2,253,000	36	6,301,000
Total - - - -	30,272,000	51	5,684,000	9	23,729,000	40	59,685,000

NOTE.—The division of dutiable and free goods, shown above, is made on the assumption that the Intermediate Tariff provided for in the Tariff Resolutions of November 29th, 1906, had been in operation during the above-mentioned years.

The figures differ from those shown elsewhere in this Memorandum—which represent actual Imports under the former tariff—as some goods which are now dutiable under the Tariff Resolutions were previously admitted free of duty.

Further information respecting the imports into the Dominion of Canada will be found in the appended detailed tables, which have been compiled from the original Canadian trade returns, together with certain summary statements showing the course of the Canadian *export* trade for a series of years.

In addition, tables are included showing the respective rates of duty leviable under the British Preferential and General Tariffs, at present, and previously, in force, on various articles in which this country is particularly interested.

TABLE I.

TOTAL VALUE of MERCHANDISE (including Bullion and Specie) Imported for Home Consumption from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries during each of the years ended 30th June, 1897 to 1906, distinguishing Dutiable Goods entered under the General, and under the Reciprocal and Preferential Tariffs.

COUNTRIES.	Dutiable Goods.		Free Goods.	Total Value of Imports for Home Consumption.
	General Tariff.	Reciprocal and British Preferential Tariffs.*		
1896-7.				
United Kingdom - - -	£ 500,000†	£ 3,654,265†	£ 1,889,335	£ 6,043,600
British Possessions - - -	230,392		233,944	464,336
Foreign Countries - - -	9,222,350		7,138,348	16,360,698
Total - - -	13,607,007		9,261,627	22,868,634
1897-8.				
United Kingdom - - -	596,915	4,037,978	2,043,378	6,678,271 ^m
British Possessions - - -	134,481	17,335	264,370	416,186
Foreign Countries - - -	9,474,938	1,072,275	9,214,085	19,761,298
Total - - -	10,206,334	5,127,588	11,521,833	26,855,755
1898-9.				
United Kingdom - - -	959,060	4,696,044	1,959,989	7,615,094
British Possessions - - -	55,551	201,441	325,289	582,280
Foreign Countries - - -	11,896,840	567,743	10,992,480	23,457,063
Total - - -	12,911,451	5,465,228	13,277,758	31,654,437
1899-1900.				
United Kingdom - - -	1,123,490	5,361,802	2,718,077	9,203,369
British Possessions - - -	58,908	205,826	476,281	741,015
Foreign Countries - - -	14,691,096	--	12,516,092	27,207,188
Total - - -	15,873,494	5,567,628	15,710,450	37,151,572
1900-1.				
United Kingdom - - -	1,190,945	5,323,093	2,325,311	8,839,349
British Possessions - - -	30,449	328,195	429,315	787,959
Foreign Countries - - -	14,901,925	--	12,711,449	27,613,374
Total - - -	16,123,319	5,651,288	15,466,075	37,240,682

NOTE.—Conversions of dollars into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 4s. 1½d. per dollar.

* Under the provisions of the reciprocal tariff, which was in operation from April 23rd, 1897, to July 31st, 1898, goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries, when imported direct, were entitled to a reduction of duty. This tariff was superseded by the British Preferential Tariff on August 1st, 1898, which confined the benefits to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and certain British Possessions. From 1st July 1900, the preferential reduction of duties on British goods was increased. The preference accorded some goods was slightly amended from June 8th, 1904 (see p. 392). Both the General and British preferential tariffs underwent considerable revision on November 29th, 1906. For details, see the text of Memo. (p. 331). German goods have been subject to a *surtax* of one-third of the general rates of duty from April 17th, 1903.

† For the year 1896-7 the division of United Kingdom imports into "general tariff" and "reciprocal and preferential tariff" goods is an approximate estimate of the imports which would have been subject to these tariffs.

TABLE I.—continued.

COUNTRIES.	Dutiable Goods.		Free Goods.	Total Value of Imports for Home Consumption.
	General Tariff.	Reciprocal and British Preferential Tariffs†.		
1901-2.				
United Kingdom - - - -	£ 1,301,132	£ 5,903,505	£ 2,906,198	£ 10,110,835
British Possessions - - -	27,842	391,541	542,684	962,067
Foreign Countries - - - -	16,757,657	—	13,838,947	30,596,604
Total - - - -	18,086,631	6,295,046	17,287,829	41,669,506
1902-3.				
United Kingdom - - - -	1,448,429	7,228,105	3,430,051	12,106,585
British Possessions - - -	66,051	503,765	686,821	1,256,637
Foreign Countries - - - -	18,872,841	—	15,820,876	34,693,717
Total - - - -	20,387,321*	7,731,870	19,937,748	48,056,939
1903-4.				
United Kingdom - - - -	1,328,779	7,908,853	3,461,092	12,698,724
British Possessions - - -	79,133	1,292,893‡	912,019	2,284,045
Foreign Countries - - - -	19,999,532	—	16,707,589	36,707,121
Total - - - -	21,407,441*	9,201,746	21,080,700	51,689,890
1904-5.				
United Kingdom - - - -	1,367,943	7,902,515	3,133,321	12,403,779
British Possessions - - -	77,152	1,531,196	876,416	2,484,764
Foreign Countries - - - -	20,145,445	—	18,806,265	38,951,710
Total - - - -	21,590,540*	9,433,711	22,816,002	53,840,253
1905-6.				
United Kingdom - - - -	1,416,834	9,398,621	3,407,877	14,223,332
British Possessions - - -	57,188	1,735,111	1,210,752	3,003,051
Foreign Countries - - - -	22,962,835	—	19,496,059	42,458,894
Total - - - -	24,436,857*	11,133,732	24,114,688	59,685,277

† See note * on the previous page.

* Inclusive of the value of German merchandise, which was subject to a *surtax* of one-third of the general rates of duty from April 17th, 1903. The value of such merchandise was as follows:—

	For Two Months ended 30th June 1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
		Years ended 30th June.		
Imported from the United Kingdom - -	£ 2,086	£ 140,400	£ 155,998	£ 172,209
" " British Possessions - -	—	562	51	10
" " Foreign Countries - -	16,118	832,008	1,049,488	1,049,405
Total - - - -	18,204	1,022,970	1,205,537	1,221,624

‡ There were increased importations of sugar from the British West Indies and British Guiana in 1903-4.

TABLE II. (a.)
 DOMINION OF CANADA—IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION. (Years ended 30th June.)
 DOMINION OF CANADA—IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.
 TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION (including BULLION and SPECIE) into the DOMINION OF CANADA, distinguishing
 PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
United Kingdom	8,912,712	9,238,815	8,075,080	8,065,854	8,215,803	8,639,903	8,406,254	8,866,112	7,055,003	6,306,932	6,770,639	6,043,000	6,678,271	7,613,094	9,205,360	8,839,349	10,110,835	12,106,535	12,698,724	12,403,770	14,225,332
British Possessions:—																					
Australia	2,334	23,279	9,071	47,150	42,202	24,739	24,407	44,737	29,449	23,239	43,877	30,134	30,638	31,077	115,239	57,630	31,414	8,671	20,506	33,408	46,081
New Zealand																					
Africa	51,298	53,316	27,512	22,501	11,869	16,046	14,297	39,020	8,456	19,694	15,415	5,004	27,437	20,354	18,063	18,031	8,248	10,007	14,212	4,303	30,045
Newfoundland	78,970	72,310	86,630	100,307	96,501	154,316	154,777	134,231	107,376	132,024	113,304	92,892	93,409	108,289	135,756	128,641	229,003	246,169	221,315	216,782	361,454
West Indies	296,623	147,771	163,163	220,632	250,164	255,654	233,010	249,069	252,213	255,695	211,555	227,363	137,799	194,979	164,486	246,343	331,051	369,934	862,670	1,021,669	1,205,105
British Guiana	20,548	30,410	37,452	37,427	43,537	23,896	84,226	69,332	100,181	33,234	37,272	21,489	11,021	7,058	13,903	15,901	28,649	124,221	447,882	533,698	512,698
East Indies	24,063	22,354	27,444	28,917	37,393	10,488	79,670	34,212	23,597	65,555	73,462	85,643	112,467	167,540	269,129	231,084	332,750	439,290	650,525	569,493	689,430
Other British Possessions.	15,976	29,085	6,453	20	11,202	318	2,965	—	—	483	1,316	1,211	1,412	3,013	24,428	0,226	4,493	33,336	62,033	113,938	99,292
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	8,932,869	9,618,640	8,137,535	9,152,328	9,408,981	9,140,360	9,119,615	9,436,732	8,431,375	6,946,981	7,273,960	6,507,336	7,094,457	8,197,374	9,944,384	9,627,368	11,072,902	13,263,222	14,082,769	14,888,543	17,226,333
Germany	442,916	664,818	691,349	753,747	776,505	751,662	1,147,391	786,116	1,200,317	985,101	1,218,793	1,334,254	1,147,400	1,519,203	1,722,637	1,442,754	2,223,539	2,524,704	1,080,541	1,376,280	1,436,251
Holland	62,049	69,629	68,176	84,870	96,767	80,094	57,132	73,520	72,830	50,116	61,613	77,233	76,359	102,320	119,062	163,862	179,921	261,167	188,393	166,231	212,533
Belgium	104,981	144,627	100,427	109,056	148,219	134,681	106,239	124,157	113,062	90,743	130,197	239,102	232,762	476,450	663,410	786,668	351,698	575,563	643,289	364,000	539,515
France	405,807	426,055	461,257	457,949	537,452	475,008	483,632	581,942	521,294	531,200	577,501	534,524	316,353	799,170	897,637	1,109,132	1,370,989	1,352,562	1,274,786	1,451,046	1,576,197
Portugal	11,605	11,947	15,324	14,812	17,297	14,494	10,913	10,784	9,679	11,741	9,575	9,363	9,723	13,006	14,956	19,788	26,535	29,556	20,702	20,204	26,455
Spain	77,972	84,096	77,941	83,635	66,268	100,439	31,406	70,583	79,992	82,701	74,338	79,424	100,436	109,325	113,213	152,577	142,302	169,366	177,825	149,908	190,318
Italy	21,234	24,635	37,135	25,916	33,598	49,686	70,133	34,017	82,694	78,410	47,449	46,269	86,500	81,257	29,707	67,266	149,331	111,367	82,619	127,575	113,827
Austria-Hungary	14,498	21,413	27,454	45,397	40,498	29,792	34,775	33,028	33,377	35,424	41,869	39,008	50,950	56,688	46,868	58,816	49,459	73,259	173,416	142,712	103,871
Switzerland	41,730	45,159	39,330	34,292	65,039	50,203	39,527	53,100	56,471	53,301	68,244	43,652	71,852	116,370	103,733	123,834	137,194	104,194	235,517	363,215	413,691
China	194,438	245,317	187,444	159,390	172,336	178,558	229,979	191,019	228,771	197,436	211,133	213,331	180,338	154,396	129,396	170,736	100,502	103,147	127,186	111,378	111,817
Japan	305,408	319,331	319,061	245,282	259,584	227,739	398,824	307,386	290,019	322,101	337,739	274,082	295,758	414,080	359,880	332,693	307,349	293,619	409,264	396,433	344,006
United States	9,217,405	9,968,375	9,962,024	10,384,405	10,744,226	11,631,299	10,913,679	11,963,320	10,907,413	11,236,271	12,035,758	12,667,911	16,172,332	19,111,062	22,370,763	22,762,369	24,824,049	25,235,512	31,005,22	33,451,317	36,149,426
Cuba and Porto Rico	346,381	241,097	500,300	453,656	364,320	404,629	604,471	499,496	501,010	725,608	174,693	114,702	6,631	76,393	106,061	123,385	114,398	118,231	126,073	135,265	146,275
Other Foreign Indies.	3,215	10,211	3,172	4,479	6,638	5,089	3,400	1,836	2,412	3,770	3,429	2,968	3,513	6,543	3,165	493	1,529	907	1,758	2,026	80
South America (other than British Guiana).	253,598	213,473	142,553	240,229	170,952	118,845	95,718	89,374	73,073	63,081	79,241	166,057	281,918	234,500	190,115	199,459	312,256	248,925	201,053	303,845	488,167
TOTAL PRINCIPAL & OTHER COUNTRIES }	20,466,307	21,706,732	21,132,966	22,535,640	23,171,010	23,290,094	24,036,769	25,007,833	23,233,490	21,627,223	22,723,455	22,868,634	26,865,755	31,654,437	37,151,572	37,240,682	41,669,506	45,056,939	51,689,590	53,840,253	59,685,277

NOTE.—Conversions of dollars into £ sterling have been made at the rate of \$s. 11d. per dollar.

TABLE II. (b.)

DOMINION OF CANADA—EXPORTS.

DOMINION OF CANADA—EXPORTS.

(Years ended 30th June.)

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE) FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
United Kingdom	8,381,156	9,155,598	8,256,641	7,829,829	9,985,691	10,126,294	13,336,892	13,167,225	11,083,327	12,719,310	13,703,484	15,868,063	21,575,108	20,861,310	22,137,610	21,612,964	24,100,805	23,969,296	24,171,261	29,268,142	27,358,494
British Possessions:																					
Australia																					
New Zealand	34,181	35,567	92,067	115,898	100,830	121,018	95,207	72,642	71,227	88,000	104,486	299,270	338,691	313,931	339,663	374,946	531,484	692,249	539,122	451,005	428,911
Africa	15,266	7,311	5,426	5,715	4,613	5,419	4,501	9,019	9,451	14,082	31,789	26,267	27,979	45,714	216,472	223,249	78,496	99,077	121,859	111,170	129,889
Newfoundland	369,068	333,138	313,259	289,013	243,645	391,625	359,731	531,144	573,963	477,790	396,228	347,885	446,015	371,647	440,722	461,486	480,293	490,448	480,316	387,136	361,729
West Indies	283,105	243,054	396,539	349,858	396,872	361,761	373,975	373,656	411,219	381,279	311,260	297,910	310,667	390,032	349,101	365,558	405,694	449,165	296,854	711,011	690,630
British Guiana	37,537	46,228	43,502	45,393	39,682	45,293	53,249	56,896	79,293	71,184	56,412	55,779	56,288	49,090	57,978	76,504	109,099	103,721	99,232	169,311	109,241
East Indies	1,158	1,314	240	16	1,837	2,945	479	281	583	819	1,816	3,247	2,723	8,242	4,862	9,686	9,686	19,927	3,870	4,878	4,431
Other British Possessions.	3,605	1,670	211	19	2,042	2,679	9,987	1,361	5,329	4,647	4,282	7,141	5,969	5,179	4,251	15,178	12,295	24,761	37,841	101,191	111,717
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	9,968,196	9,966,890	8,977,921	8,635,712	10,635,892	10,963,945	14,214,193	14,214,277	15,219,830	13,740,261	14,611,707	16,808,223	22,763,435	21,515,138	23,535,397	23,297,909	26,531,359	26,183,933	26,506,729	33,496,117	31,611,663
Germany	52,047	89,994	49,797	29,507	104,297	169,311	193,765	151,294	429,422	129,831	155,667	214,815	377,553	456,076	362,583	440,045	553,239	431,194	373,931	275,701	384,214
Holland	1,589	3,653	78	251	214	3,029	116,687	58,062	57,782	28,821	28,782	21,457	77,350	76,551	58,671	38,502	65,863	127,397	212,817	113,221	149,536
Belgium	1,349	45,971	3,505	13,306	8,592	14,691	11,550	137,374	145,573	51,658	30,143	72,800	290,125	174,537	246,123	576,905	592,281	442,038	231,541	337,937	321,729
France	169,800	70,177	81,731	69,673	57,297	52,137	75,522	54,256	111,983	68,894	119,495	141,924	210,070	320,060	282,487	324,231	288,830	275,777	528,463	310,656	485,796
Portugal	50,435	39,108	32,013	34,114	42,694	24,783	21,035	17,055	16,307	12,078	8,562	7,550	18,048	6,091	23,633	17,540	21,677	33,749	22,475	26,515	18,417
Spain	10,905	14,800	10,750	2,770	14,340	13,790	19,207	9,114	11,563	7,907	17,222	10,367	18,426	12,160	17,705	31,922	33,251	29,480	50,283	10,924	11,147
Italy	22,313	25,925	11,320	12,342	16,656	15,298	39,674	17,986	25,430	7,053	11,663	22,321	15,157	25,789	53,519	64,739	49,678	60,737	49,531	69,290	44,370
Switzerland	189	—	293	3	82	137	—	—	235	132	59	209	1,565	567	164	152	3,118	1,562	801	1,935	6,214
China	12,020	8,056	13,619	14,821	7,177	11,958	52,069	63,097	105,109	75,886	135,567	156,570	74,628	59,997	59,964	101,977	56,981	56,152	46,634	297,432	290,096
Japan	—	360	11,207	2,475	5,512	4,292	5,653	6,946	6,024	2,118	1,696	29,167	30,561	27,794	23,077	38,779	69,292	66,843	79,284	103,023	101,565
United States	7,516,185	7,738,397	8,747,685	8,942,969	8,326,695	8,453,156	8,011,238	9,025,276	7,358,207	8,485,824	9,123,255	10,145,254	9,390,961	9,274,011	14,090,799	14,873,961	14,639,661	17,755,584	15,011,229	13,910,817	20,104,679
Cuba and Porto Rico	152,887	165,533	211,622	211,086	249,750	263,037	310,163	234,291	273,529	299,657	299,394	233,391	242,355	248,125	231,671	180,889	231,491	253,493	256,313	297,087	356,928
Other Foreign West Indies.	24,866	17,968	16,991	43,067	11,126	16,771	38,353	29,322	19,891	55,984	71,290	47,407	12,018	17,290	9,847	20,664	37,799	46,067	32,225	27,684	13,188
South America (other than British Guiana).	246,001	246,968	229,371	235,632	276,359	166,169	154,092	215,683	926,789	297,837	231,010	232,994	165,333	254,089	236,081	235,968	262,156	416,510	401,391	406,503	680,550
TOTAL PRINCIPAL & OTHER COUNTRIES	17,517,393	18,393,680	18,534,863	18,226,541	19,879,962	20,228,732	23,417,132	21,592,538	24,146,962	23,250,439	24,865,860	28,245,942	33,759,093	32,650,040	39,130,423	40,374,171	43,487,730	46,424,065	45,890,476	41,792,913	52,742,897

NOTE.—Conversions of dollars into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 4s. 1½d. per dollar.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and other Articles entered for
Consumption in Canada, &c.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and other Articles entered for Consumption inclusive, showing in each case the portion taken from Great Britain

ABBREVIATIONS.—G. B., Great Britain

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer, porter, and ginger ale.	G. B.	89,472	—	89,472	106,973	—	106,973	103,768	—	103,768	118,552	—	118,552
	U. S.	59,233	—	59,233	95,751	—	95,751	86,079	—	86,079	95,310	—	95,310
	O. C.	1,013	—	1,013	739	—	739	743	—	743	1,682	—	1,682
	Totals	149,718	—	149,718	203,463	—	203,463	190,590	—	190,590	215,544	—	215,544
Animals, living: Horned cattle.	G. B.	—	2,847	2,847	500	54,358	54,858	—	86,906	86,906	—	59,885	59,885
	U. S.	52,704	3,370	56,074	67,315	47,165	114,480	182,227	23,218	205,445	133,717	54,690	188,407
	O. C.	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	52,709	6,217	58,926	67,815	101,523	169,338	182,227	110,124	292,351	133,717	114,575	248,292
Horses.	G. B.	—	6,797	6,797	239	46,573	46,812	555	64,898	65,453	58	38,625	38,683
	U. S.	98,639	106,788	205,427	336,792	116,657	453,449	262,216	89,839	352,055	537,470	189,238	726,708
	O. C.	10	—	10	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
	Totals	98,649	113,585	212,234	337,031	163,230	500,261	264,178	154,737	418,915	537,528	227,863	765,391
Sheep.	G. B.	—	5,069	5,069	—	16,697	16,697	—	12,990	12,990	—	11,464	11,464
	U. S.	80,715	1,500	82,215	99,590	2,415	102,005	159,504	810	160,314	357,927	1,519	359,443
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,340	1,340
	Totals	80,715	6,569	87,284	99,590	19,112	118,702	159,504	13,800	173,304	357,927	14,323	372,250
Other.	G. B.	311	1,991	2,302	38	2,407	2,445	177	2,194	2,371	620	4,941	5,561
	U. S.	30,183	6,645	36,828	42,386	8,161	50,547	19,305	13,504	32,809	35,196	11,914	47,110
	O. C.	328	—	328	164	60	224	—	290	290	—	754	754
	Totals	30,822	8,636	39,458	42,588	10,628	53,216	19,482	15,988	35,470	35,816	17,609	53,425
Recapitulation, Animals.	G. B.	311	16,704	17,015	777	120,035	120,812	1,132	166,988	168,120	678	114,915	115,593
	U. S.	262,241	118,203	380,544	546,083	174,598	720,481	624,252	127,371	751,623	1,064,310	257,361	1,321,974
	O. C.	343	—	343	164	60	224	7	290	297	—	2,094	2,094
	Grand totals	262,895	135,007	397,902	547,024	294,493	841,517	625,391	294,649	920,040	1,064,988	374,370	1,439,358
Articles for the Army and Navy.	G. B.	—	1,683,694	1,683,694	—	550,282	550,282	—	597,078	597,078	—	466,392	466,392
	U. S.	—	5,466	5,466	—	46,961	46,961	—	34,410	34,410	—	57,707	57,707
	O. C.	—	5,569	5,569	—	608	608	—	2,291	2,291	—	1,492	1,492
	Totals	—	1,694,729	1,694,729	—	597,851	597,851	—	633,779	633,779	—	525,591	525,591
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government.	G. B.	—	89,609	89,609	—	306,427	306,427	—	474,127	474,127	—	710,823	710,823
	U. S.	—	141,096	141,096	—	376,296	376,296	—	1,092,198	1,092,198	—	1,871,781	1,871,781
	O. C.	—	4,106	4,106	—	30,084	30,084	—	84,458	84,458	—	25,996	25,996
	Totals	—	234,811	234,811	—	712,807	712,807	—	1,650,813	1,650,813	—	2,608,600	2,608,600
Asphaltum or asphalt.	G. B.	—	—	—	—	485	485	—	9	9	—	—	—
	U. S.	—	7,808	7,808	—	64,330	64,330	—	61,328	61,328	—	91,416	91,416
	O. C.	—	1,204	1,204	—	3,933	3,933	—	6,250	6,250	—	10,901	10,901
	Totals	—	9,012	9,012	—	68,748	68,748	—	67,587	67,587	—	102,317	102,317
Baking powder.	G. B.	676	—	676	1,002	—	1,002	185	—	185	127	—	127
	U. S.	79,181	—	79,181	103,999	—	103,999	101,416	—	101,416	93,582	—	93,582
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Totals	79,857	—	79,857	105,001	—	105,001	101,603	—	101,603	93,709	—	93,709
Bells, all kinds.	G. B.	334	11,224	11,558	540	6,830	7,370	4,238	6,614	10,852	1,134	13,572	14,706
	U. S.	21,933	6,861	28,797	20,168	24,582	44,750	16,390	14,990	31,380	23,944	24,436	48,420
	O. C.	698	6,517	7,215	198	6,547	6,745	511	14,273	14,784	728	21,742	22,470
	Totals	22,965	24,605	47,570	20,906	37,959	58,865	21,139	35,877	57,016	25,806	59,750	85,596

TABLE III.

Canada (both Dutiable and Free) during the Fiscal Years ended 30th June 1897 and 1900-1906 the United States, and all Other Countries. (From Canadian Returns.)

U. S., United States; O. C., Other Countries.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
116,808	—	116,808	132,539	—	132,539	143,990	—	143,990	175,854	—	175,854	G. B.	Ale, beer, porter, and ginger ale.
141,108	—	141,108	156,104	—	156,104	182,971	—	182,971	242,375	—	242,375	U. S.	
1,360	—	1,360	3,708	—	3,708	6,529	—	6,529	10,020	—	10,020	O. C.	
259,276	—	259,276	292,351	—	292,351	333,490	—	333,490	428,249	—	428,249	—	Totals.
49	71,017	71,066	—	22,909	22,909	500	9,300	9,800	—	12,741	12,741	G. B.	Animals, living Horned cattle.
472,689	88,221	560,910	412,264	97,263	509,527	272,785	53,655	326,440	182,963	44,768	227,731	U. S.	
—	—	—	—	40	40	—	100	100	—	—	—	O. C.	
472,738	159,238	631,976	412,264	120,212	532,476	273,285	63,055	336,340	182,963	57,509	240,472	—	Totals.
—	112,737	112,737	309	276,582	276,891	1,686	333,238	334,974	25	358,279	358,304	G. B.	Horses.
790,169	507,330	1,297,499	866,348	295,919	1,162,267	512,455	317,339	829,794	744,513	432,069	1,176,582	U. S.	
—	16,264	16,264	2,799	6,962	9,761	200	24,766	24,966	50	34,031	34,081	O. C.	
790,169	636,331	1,426,500	869,456	579,463	1,448,919	514,341	675,393	1,189,734	744,588	824,379	1,568,967	—	Totals.
—	1,420	1,420	—	4,031	4,031	—	6,270	6,270	—	8,236	8,236	G. B.	Sheep.
206,856	2,194	209,050	198,031	835	198,866	210,131	3,941	214,072	199,962	452	200,414	U. S.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	O. C.	
206,856	3,614	210,470	198,031	4,866	202,897	210,131	10,221	220,852	199,962	8,688	208,650	—	Totals.
258	23,898	24,156	436	9,946	10,382	1,404	4,960	6,364	294	4,780	5,074	G. B.	Other.
37,482	10,480	47,962	60,855	11,610	72,465	41,906	14,611	56,517	59,779	20,478	80,257	U. S.	
116	500	616	938	808	1,746	44	288	332	233	51	284	O. C.	
37,856	34,878	72,734	62,229	22,364	84,593	43,354	19,859	63,213	60,306	25,309	85,615	—	Totals.
307	209,072	209,379	745	313,468	314,213	3,590	353,818	357,408	319	384,036	384,355	G. B.	Recapitulation Animals.
1,507,196	608,225	2,115,421	1,537,498	405,627	1,943,125	1,037,277	389,546	1,426,823	1,187,217	497,767	1,684,984	U. S.	
116	16,764	16,880	3,737	7,810	11,547	244	25,164	25,408	283	34,082	34,365	O. C.	
1,507,619	834,061	2,341,680	1,541,980	726,905	2,268,885	1,041,111	768,528	1,809,639	1,187,819	915,885	2,103,704	—	Grand totals.
—	70,728	70,728	—	8,592	8,592	—	6,705	6,705	—	5,782	5,782	G. B.	Articles for the Army and Navy.
—	19,768	19,768	—	15,493	15,493	—	5,969	5,969	—	1,689	1,689	U. S.	
—	1,074	1,074	—	60	60	—	491	491	—	473	473	O. C.	
—	91,570	91,570	—	24,145	24,145	—	13,165	13,165	—	7,944	7,944	—	Totals.
—	855,527	855,527	—	1,490,630	1,490,630	—	626,023	626,023	—	794,707	794,707	G. B.	Articles for the use of the Dominion Government.
—	386,102	386,102	—	495,958	495,958	—	940,888	940,888	—	829,551	829,551	U. S.	
—	170,098	170,098	—	414,497	414,497	—	125,454	125,454	—	208,550	208,550	O. C.	
—	1,411,727	1,411,727	—	2,401,085	2,401,085	—	1,692,365	1,692,365	—	1,832,808	1,832,808	—	Totals.
—	—	—	—	4	4	—	454	454	—	918	918	G. B.	Asphaltum or asphalt.
—	89,928	89,928	—	133,767	133,767	—	131,916	131,916	—	170,873	170,873	U. S.	
—	6,118	6,118	—	5,255	5,255	—	1,245	1,245	—	850	850	O. C.	
—	96,046	96,046	—	139,026	139,026	—	133,615	133,615	—	172,641	172,641	—	Totals.
90	—	90	264	—	264	206	—	206	8	—	8	G. B.	Baking powder.
107,480	—	107,480	109,679	—	109,679	122,539	—	122,539	138,577	—	138,577	U. S.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O. C.	
107,570	—	107,570	109,943	—	109,943	122,745	—	122,745	138,585	—	138,585	—	Totals.
553	3,879	4,432	1,466	4,996	6,462	1,303	1,692	2,995	1,166	7,208	8,374	G. B.	Bells, all kinds.
27,389	24,862	52,251	33,243	11,965	45,208	36,993	17,493	54,486	35,516	20,332	55,848	U. S.	
568	9,084	9,652	1,311	26,092	27,403	1,255	21,515	22,770	2,043	42,864	44,907	O. C.	
28,510	37,825	66,335	36,020	43,053	79,073	39,551	40,700	80,251	38,725	70,404	109,129	—	Totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Belts of all kinds.	G. B.	12,099	—	12,099	21,546	—	21,546	13,406	—	13,406	14,134	—	14,134
	U. S.	28,132	—	28,132	22,776	—	22,776	23,961	—	23,961	29,923	—	29,923
	O. C.	1,342	—	1,342	9,380	—	9,380	6,299	—	6,299	6,124	—	6,124
	Totals	41,573	—	41,573	53,702	—	53,702	43,666	—	43,666	50,181	—	50,181
Belts, surgical, or truss and suspensory bandages of all kinds.	G. B.	3,800	—	3,800	1,455	—	1,455	960	—	960	1,056	—	1,056
	U. S.	12,969	—	12,969	14,885	—	14,885	16,520	—	16,520	14,634	—	14,634
	O. C.	455	—	455	678	—	678	529	—	529	688	—	688
	Totals	17,224	—	17,224	17,018	—	17,018	18,009	—	18,009	16,378	—	16,378
Billiard tables	G. B.	1,702	—	1,702	2,777	—	2,777	1,696	—	1,696	2,082	—	2,082
	U. S.	4,448	—	4,448	4,357	—	4,357	4,558	—	4,558	7,048	—	7,048
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	135	28	—	28
	Totals	6,150	—	6,150	7,134	—	7,134	6,389	—	6,389	9,158	—	9,158
Blackening, shoe, and shoe makers' ink.	G. B.	2,179	—	2,179	2,033	—	2,033	2,315	—	2,315	1,590	—	1,590
	U. S.	20,658	—	20,658	17,823	—	17,823	17,981	—	17,981	17,881	—	17,881
	O. C.	2,048	—	2,048	1,903	—	1,903	965	—	965	4,019	—	4,019
	Totals	24,885	—	24,885	21,759	—	21,759	21,261	—	21,261	23,490	—	23,490
Bluing laundry, all kinds.	G. B.	16,308	—	16,308	14,200	—	14,200	18,422	—	18,422	15,293	—	15,293
	U. S.	4,242	—	4,242	2,214	—	2,214	2,407	—	2,407	2,692	—	2,692
	O. C.	—	—	—	123	—	123	167	—	167	56	—	56
	Totals	20,550	—	20,550	16,537	—	16,537	20,996	—	20,996	18,041	—	18,041
Bone and manufactures of.	G. B.	9,936	3	9,939	22,006	125	22,131	3,297	48	3,345	1,628	59	1,687
	U. S.	5,219	4,811	10,030	11,327	15,298	26,625	6,491	2,066	8,557	6,506	7,769	14,275
	O. C.	1,785	19	1,804	3,756	3,560	7,316	4,322	725	5,047	2,215	388	2,603
	Totals	16,940	4,833	21,773	37,089	18,983	56,072	14,110	2,839	16,949	10,349	8,216	18,565
Books, maps, pamphlets, periodicals, &c.	G. B.	205,706	139,790	345,496	203,167	133,528	336,695	228,885	162,540	391,425	194,645	156,507	351,152
	U. S.	535,946	203,803	739,749	729,099	365,920	1,095,019	790,827	349,029	1,139,856	823,057	355,603	1,178,660
	O. C.	72,511	40,842	112,853	64,122	66,248	130,370	69,656	62,802	132,458	67,431	64,424	131,855
	Totals	814,163	383,935	1,198,098	996,388	565,696	1,562,084	1,089,368	574,371	1,663,739	1,085,133	576,534	1,661,667
Boot, shoe, and stay laces.	G. B.	38,838	—	38,838	45,378	—	45,378	61,596	—	61,596	64,814	—	64,814
	U. S.	6,779	—	6,779	8,842	—	8,842	10,553	—	10,553	7,879	—	7,879
	O. C.	10,842	—	10,842	11,120	—	11,120	11,935	—	11,935	22,895	—	22,895
	Totals	56,459	—	56,459	65,340	—	65,340	84,084	—	84,084	95,588	—	95,588
Braces and suspenders.	G. B.	24,138	—	24,138	27,364	—	27,364	32,726	—	32,726	35,023	—	35,023
	U. S.	36,048	—	36,048	34,619	—	34,619	36,218	—	36,218	54,866	—	54,866
	O. C.	1,000	—	1,000	3,065	—	3,065	1,988	—	1,988	3,524	—	3,524
	Totals	61,186	—	61,186	65,048	—	65,048	70,932	—	70,932	93,413	—	93,413
Breadstuffs: Arrowroot and tapioca.	G. B.	22,378	—	22,378	16,734	—	16,734	26,529	—	26,529	27,309	—	27,309
	U. S.	1,997	—	1,997	8,218	—	8,218	4,641	—	4,641	3,921	—	3,921
	O. C.	2,360	—	2,360	25,398	—	25,398	26,941	—	26,941	36,079	—	36,079
	Totals	26,735	—	26,735	50,350	—	50,350	58,111	—	58,111	67,309	—	67,309
Biscuits, all kinds.	G. B.	8,006	—	8,006	7,612	—	7,612	10,083	—	10,083	9,939	—	9,939
	U. S.	33,467	—	33,467	27,332	—	27,332	17,814	—	17,814	17,078	—	17,078
	O. C.	404	—	404	666	—	666	974	—	974	977	—	977
	Totals	41,877	—	41,877	35,610	—	35,610	28,871	—	28,871	27,994	—	27,994
Corn, Indian (including ensilage corn).	G. B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U. S.	512,505	718,374	1,230,879	175,515	6,961,970	7,137,485	162,677	6,484,181	6,646,858	286,993	2,480,397	2,767,390
	O. C.	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	346	346	—	—	—
	Totals	512,505	718,381	1,230,886	175,515	6,961,970	7,137,485	162,677	6,484,527	6,647,204	286,993	2,480,397	2,767,390

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*continued.*

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
12,711	—	12,711	8,341	—	8,341	24,496	—	24,496	41,457	—	41,457	G. B.	Belts of all kinds.
39,400	—	39,400	56,367	—	56,367	37,673	—	37,673	38,774	—	38,774	U. S.	
5,210	—	5,210	5,357	—	5,357	3,862	—	3,862	7,337	—	7,337	O. C.	
57,321	—	57,321	70,065	—	70,065	66,031	—	66,031	87,568	—	87,568	—	Totals.
1,978	—	1,978	3,628	—	3,628	6,569	—	6,569	4,030	—	4,030	G. B.	Belts, surgical, or truss and suspensory bandages of all kinds.
22,454	—	22,454	24,101	—	24,101	22,702	—	22,702	20,754	—	20,754	U. S.	
848	—	848	1,528	—	1,528	1,176	—	1,176	608	—	608	O. C.	
25,230	—	25,230	29,257	—	29,257	30,447	—	30,447	25,392	—	25,392	—	Totals.
8,220	—	8,220	4,146	—	4,146	4,899	—	4,899	4,310	—	4,310	G. B.	Billiard tables.
12,302	—	12,302	25,893	—	5,893	29,910	—	29,910	28,606	—	28,606	U. S.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O. C.	
20,522	—	20,522	30,039	—	30,039	34,809	—	34,809	32,916	—	32,916	—	Totals.
1,731	—	1,731	697	—	697	2,953	—	2,953	6,586	—	6,586	G. B.	Blacking, shoe, and shoe-makers' ink.
17,529	—	17,529	18,143	—	18,143	82,758	—	82,758	79,008	—	79,008	U. S.	
2,076	—	2,076	1,543	—	1,543	1,268	—	1,268	819	—	819	O. C.	
21,336	—	21,336	20,383	—	20,383	(a)86,979	—	(a)86,979	(a)86,413	—	(a)86,413	—	Totals.
19,802	—	19,802	21,572	—	21,572	21,760	—	21,760	23,583	—	23,583	G. B.	Blueing, laundry, all kinds.
2,762	—	2,762	2,917	—	2,917	3,139	—	3,139	3,243	—	3,243	U. S.	
445	—	445	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	O. C.	
23,009	—	23,009	24,494	—	24,494	24,899	—	24,899	26,826	—	26,826	—	Totals.
—	227	227	—	544	544	—	279	279	—	518	518	G. B.	Bcne and manufactures of.
—	45,568	45,568	—	5,226	5,226	—	7,114	7,114	—	4,990	4,990	U. S.	
—	135	135	—	10,483	10,483	—	17,575	17,575	—	20,020	20,020	O. C.	
—	45,930	45,930	—	16,253	16,253	—	24,968	24,968	—	25,528	25,528	—	Totals.
235,293	186,922	422,215	254,513	216,120	470,633	304,980	242,761	547,741	307,579	254,020	561,599	G. B.	Books, maps, pamphlets, periodicals, &c.
947,435	414,538	1,361,973	1,071,698	482,227	1,553,925	1,224,218	503,456	1,727,674	1,368,427	619,031	1,987,458	U. S.	
87,664	81,980	169,644	81,765	84,062	165,827	71,865	84,958	156,823	82,824	87,762	170,586	O. C.	
1,270,392	683,440	1,953,832	1,407,976	782,409	2,190,385	1,601,063	831,175	2,432,238	1,758,830	960,813	2,719,643	—	Totals.
62,678	—	62,678	85,166	—	85,166	80,641	—	80,641	82,443	—	82,443	G. B.	Boot, shoe, and stay laces.
8,144	—	8,144	7,110	—	7,110	18,672	—	18,672	13,072	—	13,072	U. S.	
19,943	—	19,943	24,776	—	24,776	27,996	—	27,996	37,394	—	37,394	O. C.	
90,765	—	90,765	117,052	—	117,052	127,309	—	127,309	132,909	—	132,909	—	Totals.
35,063	—	35,063	28,859	—	28,859	19,833	—	19,833	23,476	—	23,476	G. B.	Braces and suspenders.
63,712	—	63,712	67,921	—	67,921	49,872	—	49,872	56,202	—	56,202	U. S.	
553	—	553	4,256	—	4,256	3,439	—	3,439	5,104	—	5,104	O. C.	
99,328	—	99,328	101,036	—	101,036	73,144	—	73,144	84,782	—	84,782	—	Totals.
13,680	—	13,680	7,756	—	7,756	16,158	—	16,158	15,573	—	15,573	G. B.	Breadstuffs; Arrowroot and tapioca.
3,072	—	3,072	3,133	—	3,133	3,541	—	3,541	8,373	—	8,373	U. S.	
43,751	—	43,751	17,096	—	17,096	23,390	—	23,390	31,727	—	31,727	O. C.	
60,503	—	60,503	27,985	—	27,985	43,089	—	43,089	55,673	—	55,673	—	Totals.
13,245	—	13,245	16,913	—	16,913	24,065	—	24,065	33,650	—	33,650	G. B.	Biscuits, all kinds.
18,863	—	18,863	20,478	—	20,478	17,062	—	17,062	17,328	—	17,328	U. S.	
1,547	—	1,547	2,039	—	2,039	2,451	—	2,451	2,793	—	2,793	O. C.	
33,655	—	33,655	39,430	—	39,430	43,578	—	43,578	53,771	—	53,771	—	Totals.
480,602	2,250,329	3,730,931	568,536	4,861,872	5,430,408	634,636	5,517,225	6,151,861	721,608	5,457,080	6,178,688	G. B.	Corn, Indian (including ensilage corn).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,810	3,810	45	1,202	1,247	U. S.	
480,602	3,250,329	3,730,931	568,536	4,861,872	5,430,408	684,636	5,521,035	6,155,671	721,653	5,458,295	6,179,948	O. C.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Totals.

(a) Including shoe, harness, and leather crossing, not separately distinguished in 1905 and 1906.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Breadstuffs— cont.		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat	G. B.	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U. S.	37,719	—	37,719	15,770	—	15,770	61,914	—	61,914	89,407	—	89,407
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	—	37,739	—	37,739	15,770	—	15,770	61,915	—	61,915	89,407	—	89,407
Wheat flour	G. B.	114	—	114	36	—	36	503	—	503	116	—	116
	U. S.	94,263	—	94,263	167,939	—	167,939	145,492	—	145,492	144,714	—	144,714
	O. C.	2	—	2	20	—	20	6	—	6	20	—	20
Totals	—	94,379	—	94,379	167,995	—	167,995	146,001	—	146,001	144,850	—	144,850
Other	G. B.	72,487	—	72,487	231,912	—	231,912	155,643	41	155,684	126,894	36	126,930
	U. S.	236,636	1,683	238,319	505,898	4,189	510,087	551,700	4,111	555,811	678,108	5,609	683,717
	O. C.	153,462	—	153,462	211,394	—	211,394	416,899	—	416,899	380,100	30	380,130
Totals	—	462,585	1,683	464,268	949,204	4,189	953,393	1,124,242	4,152	1,128,394	1,185,102	5,675	1,190,777
Recapitulation, Breadstuffs.	G. B.	103,005	—	103,005	256,294	—	256,294	192,758	41	192,799	164,258	36	164,294
	U. S.	916,587	720,057	1,636,644	900,672	6,966,159	7,866,831	944,238	6,488,292	7,432,530	1,220,221	2,486,006	3,706,227
	O. C.	156,228	7	156,235	237,478	—	237,478	444,821	346	445,167	417,176	30	417,206
Grand Totals	—	1,175,820	720,064	1,895,884	1,394,444	6,966,159	8,360,603	1,581,817	6,488,679	8,070,496	1,801,655	2,486,072	4,287,727
Bricks, clays, and tiles.	G. B.	14,632	67,386	82,018	27,927	141,603	169,530	23,987	97,290	121,277	30,181	112,620	142,801
	U. S.	67,593	73,223	140,816	117,690	324,758	442,448	108,902	443,999	552,901	141,440	356,858	498,298
	O. C.	1,067	648	1,715	297	883	1,180	454	18,423	18,877	660	159	819
Totals	—	83,292	141,257	224,549	145,914	467,244	613,158	133,343	559,712	693,055	172,281	469,637	641,918
Bristles	G. B.	—	17,938	17,938	—	29,656	29,656	—	30,201	30,201	—	26,340	26,340
	U. S.	—	25,179	25,179	—	37,347	37,347	—	23,170	23,170	—	38,689	38,689
	O. C.	—	10,430	10,430	—	17,102	17,102	—	7,320	7,320	—	13,891	13,891
Totals	—	—	53,547	53,547	—	84,105	84,105	—	60,691	60,691	—	78,920	78,920
British gum, dextrine, sizing oreum, and enamel sizing.	G. B.	3,867	—	3,867	5,928	—	5,928	7,279	—	7,279	6,345	—	6,345
	U. S.	10,779	—	10,779	30,742	—	30,742	29,490	—	29,490	33,580	—	33,580
	O. C.	4,157	—	4,157	7,102	—	7,102	9,972	—	9,972	13,397	—	13,397
Totals	—	18,803	—	18,803	43,772	—	43,772	46,741	—	46,741	53,322	—	53,322
Brooms and brushes.	G. B.	12,297	—	12,297	16,023	—	16,023	16,058	—	16,058	19,437	—	19,437
	U. S.	40,071	—	40,071	83,443	—	83,443	79,496	—	79,496	96,876	—	96,876
	O. C.	53,232	—	53,232	92,281	—	92,281	94,581	—	94,581	111,013	—	111,013
Totals	—	105,600	—	105,600	191,747	—	191,747	190,135	—	190,135	227,326	—	227,326
Broom corn	G. B.	—	—	—	—	8,974	8,974	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U. S.	—	81,373	81,373	—	125,360	125,360	—	209,440	209,440	—	202,487	202,487
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	50	50	—	2,597	2,597	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	81,373	81,373	—	134,384	134,384	—	212,037	212,037	—	202,487	202,487
Buttons, and materials for same.	G. B.	31,113	4	31,117	33,012	1	33,013	30,352	1,117	31,469	36,951	521	37,472
	U. S.	45,268	4,015	49,283	86,548	4,210	90,758	85,181	1,476	86,657	86,619	2,815	89,434
	O. C.	59,045	1,987	61,032	65,997	30	66,027	61,857	1,046	62,903	95,392	883	96,275
Totals	—	135,426	6,006	141,432	185,557	4,241	189,798	177,390	3,639	181,029	218,962	4,219	223,181
Candles	G. B.	10,118	—	10,118	11,140	—	11,140	12,031	—	12,031	11,255	—	11,255
	U. S.	48,675	—	48,675	51,355	—	51,355	91,315	—	91,315	86,282	—	86,282
	O. C.	1,189	—	1,189	1,101	—	1,101	1,743	—	1,743	3,957	—	3,957
Totals	—	59,982	—	59,982	63,596	—	63,596	105,089	—	105,089	101,494	—	101,494
Carpets, mats, and rugs.	G. B.	92,820	—	92,820	190,104	—	190,104	215,634	—	215,634	213,136	—	213,136
	U. S.	66,183	—	66,183	35,012	—	35,012	21,137	—	21,137	27,024	—	27,024
	O. C.	7,599	—	7,599	57,072	—	57,072	52,611	—	52,611	58,769	—	58,769
Totals	—	166,602	—	166,602	282,188	—	282,188	289,382	—	289,382	298,929	—	298,929

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G. B.	Breadstuffs—
57,794	—	57,794	29,726	—	29,726	77,597	—	77,597	49,724	—	49,724	U. S.	cont.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17	O. C.	Wheat.
57,794	—	57,794	29,726	—	29,726	77,597	—	77,597	49,741	—	49,741	—	Totals.
—	—	—	—	—	—	297	—	297	522	—	522	G. B.	Wheat flour.
115,279	—	115,279	161,429	—	161,429	185,567	—	185,567	161,543	—	161,543	U. S.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	51	55	—	55	O. C.	
115,279	—	115,279	161,429	—	161,429	185,915	—	185,915	162,120	—	162,120	—	Totals.
269,795	43	269,838	228,774	205	228,979	145,574	56	145,630	248,572	43	248,615	G. B.	Other.
745,151	7,375	752,526	663,008	12,967	675,975	821,205	17,492	838,697	575,275	15,739	591,014	U. S.	
435,610	—	435,610	420,516	—	420,516	515,237	—	515,237	511,923	—	511,923	O. C.	
1,450,556	7,418	1,457,974	1,312,298	13,172	1,325,470	1,482,016	17,548	1,499,564	1,335,770	15,782	1,351,552	—	Totals.
296,720	43	296,763	253,443	205	253,648	186,094	56	186,150	298,317	56	298,373	G. B.	Recapitulation,
1,420,761	3,257,704	4,678,465	1,446,310	4,874,839	6,321,149	1,739,608	5,534,717	7,274,325	1,533,851	5,472,819	7,006,670	U. S.	Breadstuffs.
480,908	—	480,908	439,651	—	439,651	541,129	3,810	544,939	546,560	1,202	547,762	O. C.	
2,193,389	3,257,747	5,451,136	2,189,404	4,875,044	7,014,448	2,466,831	5,538,583	8,005,414	2,378,728	5,474,077	7,852,805	—	Grand Totals.
30,843	190,529	221,372	21,795	198,042	219,837	26,689	204,712	231,401	38,307	185,624	223,931	G. B.	Bricks, clays,
125,811	379,626	505,437	236,191	299,510	535,701	342,292	360,752	703,044	420,757	574,684	995,441	U. S.	and tiles.
1,129	89,055	90,184	1,435	12,633	14,068	580	3,536	4,116	1,346	158	1,504	O. C.	
157,783	659,210	816,993	259,421	510,185	769,606	369,561	569,000	938,561	460,410	760,466	1,220,876	—	Totals.
—	46,263	46,263	—	33,544	33,544	—	42,582	42,582	—	51,374	51,374	G. B.	Bristles.
—	42,454	42,454	—	39,178	39,178	—	47,497	47,497	—	50,715	50,715	U. S.	
—	3,671	3,671	—	10,480	10,480	—	8,842	8,842	—	10,699	10,699	O. C.	
—	92,388	92,388	—	83,202	83,202	—	98,921	98,921	—	112,788	112,788	—	Totals.
5,191	—	5,191	5,049	—	5,049	4,971	—	4,971	7,927	—	7,927	G. B.	British gum, dex-
49,082	—	49,082	49,245	—	49,245	57,224	—	57,224	41,876	—	41,876	U. S.	trine, sizing
12,749	—	12,749	14,219	—	14,219	9,407	—	9,407	9,809	—	9,809	O. C.	cream, and ena- mel sizing.]
67,022	—	67,022	68,513	—	68,513	71,602	—	71,602	59,612	—	59,612	—	Totals.
18,859	—	18,859	24,286	—	24,286	26,400	—	26,400	32,702	—	32,702	G. B.	Brooms and
115,139	—	115,139	125,571	—	125,571	137,431	—	137,431	136,182	—	136,182	U. S.	brushes.
113,548	—	113,548	127,155	—	127,155	132,581	—	132,581	117,283	—	117,283	O. C.	
247,546	—	247,546	277,012	—	277,012	296,412	—	296,412	286,167	—	286,167	—	Totals.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	117	—	—	—	G. B.	Broom corn.
—	165,231	165,231	—	197,982	197,982	—	175,295	175,295	—	196,084	196,084	U. S.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O. C.	
—	165,231	165,231	—	197,982	197,982	—	175,412	175,412	—	196,084	196,084	—	Totals.
48,890	458	49,348	49,472	9	49,481	48,541	29	48,570	47,759	803	48,562	G. B.	Buttons, and
110,167	2,606	112,773	149,449	2,291	151,740	156,338	2,605	158,943	139,557	4,140	143,697	U. S.	materials for
167,124	1,614	168,738	130,162	1,035	131,197	121,470	4,933	126,403	95,935	2,881	98,816	O. C.	same.
326,181	4,678	330,859	329,083	3,335	332,418	326,349	7,567	333,916	283,251	7,824	291,075	—	Totals.
13,449	—	13,449	13,028	—	13,028	13,600	—	13,600	14,646	—	14,646	G. B.	Candles.
81,310	—	81,310	77,001	—	77,001	71,554	—	71,554	62,448	—	62,448	U. S.	
1,088	—	1,088	809	—	809	1,245	—	1,245	854	—	854	O. C.	
95,847	—	95,847	90,838	—	90,838	86,399	—	86,399	77,948	—	77,948	—	Totals.
135,784	—	135,784	184,081	—	184,081	251,005	—	251,005	306,819	—	306,819	G. B.	Carpets, mats,
34,313	—	34,313	42,966	—	42,966	27,128	—	27,128	34,560	—	34,560	U. S.	and rugs.
75,666	—	75,666	60,333	—	60,333	75,428	—	75,428	75,239	—	75,239	O. C.	
245,763	—	245,763	287,380	—	287,380	353,561	—	353,561	416,618	—	416,618	—	Totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carriages, bicycles, &c.	G. B.	87,964	—	87,964	8,147	—	8,147	27,614	—	27,614	16,510	—	16,510
	U. S.	1,507,373	—	1,507,373	1,325,407	—	1,325,407	1,033,805	—	1,033,805	1,347,792	—	1,347,792
	O. C.	25,410	—	25,410	71,913	—	71,913	49,235	—	49,235	56,963	—	56,963
	Totals	1,590,747	—	1,590,747	1,405,467	—	1,405,467	1,110,654	—	1,110,654	1,421,265	—	1,421,265
Cases for jewelry, watches, silverware, &c.	G. B.	3,031	—	3,031	466	—	466	1,675	—	1,675	2,457	—	2,457
	U. S.	2,462	—	2,462	6,262	—	6,262	2,427	—	2,427	4,315	—	4,315
	O. C.	607	—	607	1,836	—	1,836	1,910	—	1,910	755	—	755
	Totals	6,100	—	6,100	8,564	—	8,564	6,012	—	6,012	7,527	—	7,527
Cement	G. B.	111,551	—	111,551	247,089	—	247,089	229,795	—	229,795	126,672	—	126,672
	U. S.	45,210	—	45,210	55,862	—	55,862	231,068	—	231,068	588,525	—	588,525
	O. C.	104,081	—	104,081	214,689	—	214,689	208,976	—	208,976	148,449	—	148,449
	Totals	260,842	—	260,842	517,640	—	517,640	669,839	—	669,839	863,646	—	863,646
Clocks, and parts thereof	G. B.	5,283	—	5,283	6,840	—	6,840	9,882	—	9,882	12,348	—	12,348
	U. S.	91,326	—	91,326	174,885	—	174,885	174,170	—	174,170	198,152	—	198,152
	O. C.	19,957	—	19,957	16,635	—	16,635	24,794	—	24,794	23,495	—	23,495
	Totals	116,566	—	116,566	198,360	—	198,360	208,846	—	208,846	233,995	—	233,995
Coal, coke, &c.	G. B.	98,900	33,365	132,265	49,571	1,127	50,698	87,818	52,767	140,585	116,274	67,041	183,315
	U. S.	3,214,715	5,923,800	9,138,515	4,359,742	7,108,624	11,468,366	5,143,450	8,551,321	13,694,771	5,860,034	7,797,713	18,657,747
	O. C.	211	5,543	5,754	—	—	—	316	—	316	300	—	300
	Totals	3,313,826	5,962,708	9,276,534	4,409,318	7,109,751	11,519,064	5,231,584	8,604,088	13,835,672	5,976,608	7,864,754	13,841,362
Cocoa beans, shells, nibs, chocolate paste, &c.	G. B.	49,437	13,982	63,419	94,700	21,150	115,850	106,447	20,518	126,965	144,003	13,161	157,164
	U. S.	73,215	20,015	93,230	140,929	33,202	174,131	123,623	49,227	172,850	130,301	32,005	162,306
	O. C.	22,702	24,798	47,500	32,973	63,409	96,382	50,024	93,471	113,495	38,023	49,097	87,120
	Totals	145,354	58,795	204,149	268,602	117,761	386,363	280,094	163,216	443,310	312,327	94,263	406,590
Coconuts (including desiccated coconuts).	G. B.	148	—	148	1,798	—	1,798	700	—	700	552	—	552
	U. S.	7,054	—	7,054	7,806	—	7,806	8,274	—	8,274	4,872	—	4,872
	O. C.	16,349	—	16,349	26,003	—	26,003	34,410	—	34,410	37,969	—	37,969
	Totals	23,551	—	23,551	35,607	—	35,607	43,384	—	43,384	43,393	—	43,393
Coffee, all kinds, including chicory.	G. B.	4,468	136,499	140,967	4,986	68,215	73,201	5,331	79,221	84,552	5,999	59,598	65,597
	U. S.	63,025	—	63,025	120,177	—	120,177	128,310	—	128,310	126,373	—	126,373
	O. C.	2,904	519,194	522,098	1,466	373,965	375,431	3,452	268,005	271,457	2,070	392,836	394,906
	Totals	72,397	655,693	728,090	126,629	442,180	568,809	147,093	347,226	494,319	134,442	452,434	586,876
Collars and cuffs.	G. B.	30,119	—	30,119	36,028	—	36,028	25,612	—	25,612	30,221	—	30,221
	U. S.	7,656	—	7,656	14,622	—	14,622	24,994	—	24,994	37,588	—	37,588
	O. C.	1,377	—	1,377	15,411	—	15,411	38,469	—	38,469	24,939	—	24,939
	Totals	39,152	—	39,152	66,061	—	66,061	89,075	—	89,075	92,748	—	92,748
Combs	G. B.	35,399	—	35,399	54,424	—	54,424	54,137	—	54,137	59,751	—	59,751
	U. S.	16,695	—	16,695	37,484	—	37,484	32,740	—	32,740	50,522	—	50,522
	O. C.	21,515	—	21,515	61,223	—	61,223	41,601	—	41,601	40,790	—	40,790
	Totals	73,609	—	73,609	153,131	—	153,131	128,478	—	128,478	151,063	—	151,063
Cordage, rope, and twine.	G. B.	18,324	—	18,324	32,186	752	32,938	66,627	1,897	68,524	107,752	19,441	127,193
	U. S.	258,126	—	258,126	80,454	898,396	978,850	95,315	1,015,674	1,110,989	109,045	1,683,772	1,792,817
	O. C.	743	—	743	1,893	—	1,893	1,802	—	1,802	1,171	49,646	50,817
	Totals	277,193	—	277,193	114,533	899,148	1,013,681	163,744	1,017,571	1,181,315	217,968	1,752,859	1,970,827
Cotton and manufactures of: Cotton wool or raw cotton.	G. B.	—	987	987	—	169,052	169,052	—	28,916	28,916	—	23,177	23,177
	U. S.	—	3,097,843	3,097,843	—	4,049,246	4,049,246	—	4,731,812	4,731,812	—	5,572,722	5,572,722
	O. C.	—	18,862	18,862	—	10,900	10,900	—	13,265	13,265	—	3,132	3,132
	Totals	—	3,117,692	3,117,692	—	4,229,198	4,229,198	—	4,773,993	4,773,993	—	5,599,031	5,599,031
Embroideries, white.	G. B.	—	—	—	49,775	—	49,775	56,583	—	56,583	79,741	—	79,741
	U. S.	—	—	—	11,419	—	11,419	10,369	—	10,369	9,091	—	9,091
	O. C.	—	—	—	236,989	—	236,989	248,971	—	248,971	275,856	—	275,856
	Totals	—	—	—	298,183	—	298,183	315,923	—	315,923	364,688	—	364,688

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
21,211	—	21,211	30,386	—	30,386	38,594	—	38,594	179,245	—	179,245	G. B.	Carriages, bicycles, &c.
1,088,854	—	1,088,854	1,650,892	—	1,650,892	1,510,209	—	1,510,209	2,159,346	—	2,159,346	U. S.	
83,233	—	83,233	62,913	—	62,913	106,845	—	106,845	144,737	—	144,737	O. C.	
1,193,298	—	1,193,298	1,744,191	—	1,744,191	1,655,648	—	1,655,648	2,483,328	—	2,483,328	—	Totals.
2,011	—	2,011	2,933	—	2,933	2,791	—	2,791	2,763	—	2,763	G. B.	Cases for jewellery, watches, silverware, &c.
9,082	—	9,082	10,509	—	10,509	10,498	—	10,498	13,307	—	13,307	U. S.	
2,047	—	2,047	3,788	—	3,788	5,582	—	5,582	4,007	—	4,007	O. C.	
13,140	—	13,140	17,230	—	17,230	18,871	—	18,871	20,077	—	20,077	—	Totals.
191,575	—	191,575	188,001	—	188,001	166,371	—	166,371	222,629	—	222,629	G. B.	Cement.
324,216	—	324,216	527,045	—	527,045	957,357	—	957,357	678,972	—	678,972	U. S.	
374,954	—	374,954	299,667	—	299,667	140,100	—	140,100	94,130	—	94,130	O. C.	
890,745	—	890,745	1,014,713	—	1,014,713	1,263,828	—	1,263,828	995,731	—	995,731	—	Totals.
12,389	—	12,389	10,250	—	10,250	12,647	—	12,647	10,663	—	10,663	G. B.	Clocks, and parts thereof.
212,749	—	212,749	234,516	—	234,516	241,041	—	241,041	274,891	—	274,891	U. S.	
44,978	—	44,978	44,646	—	44,646	53,796	—	53,796	57,533	—	57,533	O. C.	
270,116	—	270,116	289,112	—	289,112	307,484	—	307,484	343,087	—	343,087	—	Totals.
339,956	415,484	755,440	345,629	73,796	419,425	120,551	89,996	210,547	60,731	194,264	254,995	G. B.	Coal, coke, &c.
7,875,996	7,835,936	15,711,932	9,338,811	11,152,550	20,491,361	8,271,850	12,811,191	21,083,041	8,823,346	11,421,414	20,244,760	U. S.	
169	—	169	367	—	367	813	26	839	43	—	43	O. C.	
8,216,121	8,251,420	16,467,541	9,684,807	11,226,346	20,911,153	8,393,214	12,901,213	21,294,427	8,884,120	11,615,678	20,499,798	—	Totals.
168,758	26,789	195,547	209,696	18,254	227,950	221,385	40,340	261,725	233,657	33,525	267,182	G. B.	Cocoa beans shells nibs, chocolate paste, &c.
173,210	83,548	256,758	203,431	91,184	294,615	237,861	73,782	311,643	232,062	115,871	347,933	U. S.	
29,121	70,914	100,035	41,640	82,507	124,147	80,899	81,748	162,647	109,377	64,983	174,360	O. C.	
371,089	181,251	552,340	454,767	191,945	646,712	540,145	195,870	736,015	575,095	214,379	789,475	—	Totals.
8	—	8	2,808	—	2,808	1,461	—	1,461	3,435	—	3,435	G. B.	Cocoanuts (including desiccated cocoanuts).
4,559	—	4,559	11,927	—	11,927	8,701	—	8,701	4,470	—	4,470	U. S.	
37,473	—	37,473	41,609	—	41,609	49,583	—	49,583	58,252	—	58,252	O. C.	
42,040	—	42,040	56,344	—	56,344	59,745	—	59,745	66,157	—	66,157	—	Totals.
7,838	65,643	73,481	6,905	120,034	126,939	15,124	104,063	119,187	18,052	124,544	142,596	G. B.	Coffee, all kinds, in- cluding chicory.
115,404	—	115,404	147,458	—	147,458	127,465	—	127,465	126,642	—	126,642	U. S.	
2,826	402,337	405,163	3,194	319,457	322,651	3,023	487,479	490,502	10,305	568,595	578,900	O. C.	
126,068	467,980	594,048	157,557	439,491	597,048	145,612	591,542	737,154	154,999	693,139	848,138	—	Totals.
38,563	—	38,563	38,615	—	38,615	50,250	—	50,250	46,873	—	46,873	G. B.	Collars and cuffs.
65,868	—	65,868	98,147	—	98,147	79,815	—	79,815	77,115	—	77,115	U. S.	
41,304	—	41,304	54,454	—	54,454	50,577	—	50,577	65,715	—	65,715	O. C.	
145,735	—	145,735	191,216	—	191,216	180,642	—	180,642	189,703	—	189,703	—	Totals.
60,319	—	60,319	71,462	—	71,462	67,499	—	67,499	86,179	—	86,179	G. B.	Combs.
54,836	—	54,836	72,523	—	72,523	77,230	—	77,230	94,812	—	94,812	U. S.	
39,218	—	39,218	35,903	—	35,903	52,075	—	52,075	57,525	—	57,525	O. C.	
154,373	—	154,373	179,888	—	179,888	196,804	—	196,804	238,516	—	238,516	—	Totals.
106,069	58,487	164,556	150,730	9,086	159,816	132,795	11,496	144,291	170,144	27,507	197,651	G. B.	Cordage, rope, and twine.
113,811	2,054,494	2,168,305	117,221	1,525,320	1,642,541	121,057	1,341,102	1,462,159	122,384	1,690,812	1,813,196	U. S.	
2,409	44,842	47,251	2,131	—	2,131	3,219	2,576	5,795	3,230	—	3,230	O. C.	
222,289	2,157,823	2,380,112	270,082	1,534,406	1,804,488	257,071	1,355,174	1,612,245	295,758	1,718,319	2,014,077	—	Totals.
—	28,788	28,788	—	4,249	4,249	—	30,876	30,876	—	1,185	1,185	G. B.	Cotton and manufatures of: Cotton wool or raw cotton.
—	5,936,725	5,936,725	—	5,927,226	5,927,226	—	5,550,032	5,550,032	—	7,596,729	7,596,729	U. S.	
—	2,820	2,820	—	23,670	23,670	—	36,136	36,136	—	28,711	28,711	O. C.	
—	5,968,333	5,968,333	—	5,955,145	5,955,145	—	5,617,044	5,617,044	—	7,626,625	7,626,625	—	Totals.
74,262	—	74,262	41,491	—	41,491	50,570	—	50,570	105,254	—	105,254	G. B.	Embroid- eries, white.
11,344	—	11,344	12,182	—	12,182	14,823	—	14,823	39,582	—	39,582	U. S.	
332,875	—	332,875	307,304	—	307,304	233,398	—	233,398	386,418	—	386,418	O. C.	
418,181	—	418,181	360,977	—	360,977	298,791	—	298,791	531,254	—	531,254	—	Totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cotton and manufactures of— Fabrics, bleached and unbleached.	G. B.	140,871	—	140,871	415,675	—	415,675	741,376	—	741,376	644,469	—	644,469
	U. S.	135,051	—	135,051	190,717	—	190,717	274,435	—	274,435	226,670	—	226,670
	O. C.	4,344	—	4,344	15,738	—	15,738	22,993	—	22,993	35,232	—	35,232
Totals	—	280,266	—	280,266	622,330	—	622,330	1,038,804	—	1,038,804	906,371	—	906,371
Fabrics, printed, dyed, or coloured.	G. B.	1,529,383	—	1,529,383	2,568,760	—	2,568,760	2,539,039	—	2,539,039	2,739,017	—	2,739,017
	U. S.	557,968	—	557,968	577,554	—	577,554	441,525	—	441,525	599,410	—	599,410
	O. C.	90,539	—	90,539	82,234	—	82,234	120,249	—	120,249	150,585	—	150,585
Totals	—	2,177,890	—	2,177,890	3,228,548	—	3,228,548	3,100,813	—	3,100,813	3,489,012	—	3,489,012
Socks and stockings.	G. B.	29,774	—	29,774	41,541	—	41,541	53,340	—	53,340	49,824	—	49,824
	U. S.	2,410	—	2,410	6,525	—	6,525	3,479	—	3,479	11,073	—	11,073
	O. C.	41,010	—	41,010	41,885	—	44,885	34,572	—	34,572	46,157	—	46,157
Totals	—	73,194	—	73,194	92,951	—	92,951	91,391	—	91,391	107,054	—	107,054
Thread	G. B.	369,892	—	369,892	533,193	—	533,193	515,341	—	515,341	477,656	—	477,656
	U. S.	59,307	—	59,307	128,432	—	128,432	124,975	—	124,975	123,201	—	123,201
	O. C.	31,301	—	31,301	12,086	—	12,086	17,630	—	17,630	26,160	—	26,160
Totals	—	460,500	—	460,500	673,711	—	673,711	657,946	—	657,946	627,017	—	627,017
Velvets, velveteens, and plush fabrics.	G. B.	212,214	—	212,214	166,013	—	166,013	233,093	—	233,093	287,998	—	287,998
	U. S.	3,943	—	3,943	27,768	—	27,768	37,824	—	37,824	51,135	—	51,135
	O. C.	8,588	—	8,588	19,423	—	19,423	25,653	—	25,653	40,592	—	40,592
Totals	—	224,745	—	224,745	213,204	—	213,204	296,570	—	296,570	379,725	—	379,725
Other cotton and cotton manufactures.	G. B.	410,980	176,391	587,371	699,530	209,061	908,591	741,137	175,799	916,936	829,808	208,322	1,038,130
	U. S.	360,468	263,536	624,004	566,897	442,329	1,009,226	571,079	417,158	988,237	587,789	474,808	1,062,597
	O. C.	63,318	556	63,874	111,215	8,614	119,829	114,329	6,957	121,286	160,295	6,452	166,747
Totals	—	834,766	440,483	1,275,249	1,377,642	660,004	2,037,646	1,426,545	599,914	2,026,459	1,577,892	689,582	2,267,474
Recapitulation: Cotton and manufactures of.	G. B.	2,693,114	177,378	2,870,492	4,474,687	378,113	4,852,800	4,879,909	204,715	5,084,624	5,108,513	231,499	5,340,012
	U. S.	1,119,147	3,361,379	4,480,526	1,509,312	4,491,575	6,000,887	1,463,686	5,148,970	6,612,656	1,608,369	6,047,580	7,655,899
	O. C.	239,100	19,418	258,518	522,570	19,514	542,084	584,397	20,222	604,619	734,877	9,584	744,461
Grand Totals	—	4,051,361	3,558,175	7,609,536	6,506,569	4,889,202	11,395,771	6,927,992	5,373,907	12,301,899	7,451,759	6,288,613	13,740,372
Crapes, all kinds.	G. B.	13,674	—	13,674	19,504	—	19,504	20,227	—	20,227	16,339	—	16,339
	U. S.	1,514	—	1,514	340	—	340	502	—	502	305	—	305
	O. C.	1,079	—	1,079	3,232	—	3,232	1,709	—	1,709	3,617	—	3,617
Totals	—	16,267	—	16,267	23,076	—	23,076	22,438	—	22,438	20,261	—	20,261
Curtains	G. B.	169,192	—	169,192	284,183	—	284,183	305,623	—	305,623	333,466	—	333,466
	U. S.	58,692	—	58,692	92,024	—	92,024	55,443	—	55,443	68,885	—	68,885
	O. C.	36,822	—	36,822	61,778	—	61,778	75,884	—	75,884	75,411	—	75,411
Totals	—	264,706	—	264,706	437,985	—	437,985	436,950	—	436,950	477,762	—	477,762
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, and medicines.	G. B.	228,350	640,341	868,691	551,908	670,795	1,222,703	714,336	697,776	1,412,112	560,397	757,796	1,318,193
	U. S.	553,990	875,048	1,429,038	771,119	1,373,414	2,144,533	765,109	1,917,007	2,682,116	772,875	2,261,460	3,034,335
	O. C.	343,380	276,644	620,024	260,030	417,500	677,530	356,152	522,251	884,403	469,007	625,990	1,094,997
Totals	—	1,125,720	1,792,033	2,917,753	1,583,057	3,461,709	4,044,766	1,835,597	3,143,034	4,978,631	1,802,279	3,645,246	5,447,525
Earthenware and chinaware.	G. B.	386,780	—	386,780	563,931	—	563,931	687,158	—	687,158	723,557	—	723,557
	U. S.	62,662	—	62,662	188,495	—	188,495	161,805	—	161,805	242,055	—	242,055
	O. C.	146,380	—	146,380	207,100	—	207,100	265,714	—	265,714	309,481	—	309,481
Totals	—	595,822	—	595,822	959,526	—	959,526	1,114,677	—	1,114,677	1,275,093	—	1,275,093
Electric apparatus.	G. B.	6,806	—	6,806	21,225	—	21,225	9,177	—	9,177	15,648	—	15,648
	U. S.	449,553	—	449,553	847,651	—	847,653	904,629	—	904,629	1,343,794	—	1,343,794
	O. C.	2,340	—	2,340	2,434	—	2,434	6,048	—	6,048	7,474	—	7,474
Totals	—	458,699	—	458,699	871,312	—	871,312	919,854	—	919,854	1,372,916	—	1,372,916

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
880,794	—	880,794	1,027,194	—	1,027,194	925,097	—	925,097	1,041,967	—	1,041,967	G. B.	Cotton and manufactures of—cont.
193,240	—	193,240	219,452	—	219,452	256,925	—	256,925	245,080	—	245,080	U. S.	Fabrics, bleached and unbleached.
26,908	—	26,908	36,352	—	36,352	30,208	—	30,208	35,267	—	35,267	O. C.	
1,050,942	—	1,050,942	1,282,998	—	1,282,998	1,212,230	—	1,212,230	1,322,314	—	1,322,314	—	Totals.
2,866,144	—	2,866,144	3,002,354	—	3,002,354	2,803,638	—	2,803,638	3,015,761	—	3,015,761	G. B.	Fabrics, printed, dyed, or coloured.
540,492	—	540,492	438,417	—	438,417	403,291	—	403,291	478,350	—	478,350	U. S.	
148,968	—	148,968	98,608	—	98,608	81,427	—	81,427	106,550	—	106,550	O. C.	
3,555,604	—	3,555,604	3,539,379	—	3,539,379	3,288,356	—	3,288,356	3,600,661	—	3,600,661	—	Totals.
73,661	—	73,661	116,251	—	116,251	105,173	—	105,173	128,013	—	128,013	G. B.	Stocks and stockings.
29,686	—	29,686	20,616	—	20,616	20,685	—	20,685	27,055	—	27,055	U. S.	
106,254	—	106,254	92,281	—	92,281	108,395	—	108,395	159,427	—	159,427	O. C.	
209,601	—	209,601	229,148	—	229,148	234,253	—	234,253	314,495	—	314,495	—	Totals.
553,141	—	553,141	560,648	—	560,648	531,594	—	531,594	554,071	—	554,071	G. B.	Thread.
149,045	—	149,045	185,022	—	185,022	175,300	—	175,300	188,513	—	188,513	U. S.	
35,348	—	35,348	27,608	—	27,608	22,247	—	22,247	20,024	—	20,024	O. C.	
737,534	—	737,534	773,278	—	773,278	729,141	—	729,141	762,608	—	762,608	—	Totals.
264,461	—	264,461	238,446	—	238,446	292,706	—	292,706	348,866	—	348,866	G. B.	Velvets, velveteens, and plush fabrics.
62,084	—	62,084	75,206	—	75,206	69,968	—	69,968	77,060	—	77,060	U. S.	
55,170	—	55,170	22,595	—	22,595	46,492	—	46,492	44,293	—	44,293	O. C.	
381,715	—	381,715	336,247	—	336,247	409,166	—	409,166	470,219	—	470,219	—	Totals.
876,666	256,165	1,132,831	1,024,399	312,323	1,336,722	1,071,263	332,984	1,404,247	1,300,671	405,626	1,706,297	G. B.	Other cotton and cotton manufactures.
774,804	596,214	1,371,018	876,543	637,594	1,514,137	921,792	529,490	1,451,282	1,096,347	735,427	1,831,774	U. S.	
114,379	16,768	131,147	120,009	33,873	153,882	185,669	22,869	208,538	169,777	24,313	194,090	O. C.	
1,765,849	869,147	2,634,996	2,020,951	983,790	3,004,741	2,178,724	885,343	3,064,067	2,566,795	1,165,366	3,732,161	—	Totals.
5,539,129	284,953	5,824,082	6,010,763	316,572	6,327,335	5,780,041	363,860	6,143,901	6,494,603	406,811	6,901,414	G. B.	Recapitulation—Cotton and manufactures of.
1,760,695	6,532,939	8,293,634	1,827,438	6,564,820	8,392,258	1,862,784	6,079,522	7,942,306	2,151,987	8,332,156	10,484,143	U. S.	
819,902	19,588	839,490	704,757	57,543	762,300	707,836	59,005	766,841	921,756	53,024	974,780	O. C.	
8,119,726	6,837,480	14,957,206	8,542,978	6,938,935	15,481,913	8,350,661	6,502,387	14,853,048	9,568,346	8,791,991	18,360,337	—	Grand Totals.
12,989	—	12,989	14,496	—	14,496	11,947	—	11,947	10,484	—	10,484	G. B.	Crapes kinds.
59	—	59	526	—	526	191	—	191	473	—	473	U. S.	
3,507	—	3,507	2,952	—	2,952	4,292	—	4,292	2,346	—	2,346	O. C.	
16,555	—	16,555	17,974	—	17,974	16,430	—	16,430	13,303	—	13,303	—	Totals.
411,134	—	411,134	425,226	—	425,226	388,032	—	388,032	435,231	—	435,231	G. B.	Curtains.
72,743	—	72,743	58,727	—	58,727	65,312	—	65,312	75,273	—	75,273	U. S.	
105,772	—	105,772	121,620	—	121,620	114,606	—	114,606	123,687	—	123,687	O. C.	
589,649	—	589,649	605,573	—	605,573	567,950	—	567,950	634,191	—	634,191	—	Totals.
672,817	864,031	1,536,848	601,091	876,520	1,477,611	717,776	862,230	1,580,006	810,227	937,486	1,747,713	G. B.	Drugs, dyes, chemicals, and medicines.
876,333	2,397,801	3,274,134	958,206	2,318,137	3,276,343	936,929	2,591,017	3,527,946	1,006,317	3,433,871	4,440,188	U. S.	
331,562	749,776	1,081,338	455,727	629,316	1,085,043	417,539	622,817	1,040,356	515,824	658,454	1,174,278	O. C.	
1,880,712	4,011,608	5,892,320	2,015,024	3,823,973	5,838,997	2,072,244	4,076,064	6,148,308	2,332,368	5,029,811	7,362,179	—	Totals.
806,140	—	806,140	961,806	—	961,806	960,317	—	960,317	987,180	—	987,180	G. B.	Earthenware and chinaware.
258,767	—	258,767	235,857	—	235,857	243,776	—	243,776	275,359	—	275,359	U. S.	
341,703	—	341,703	413,693	—	413,693	432,121	—	432,121	429,820	—	429,820	O. C.	
1,406,610	—	1,406,610	1,611,356	—	1,611,356	1,636,214	—	1,636,214	1,692,359	—	1,692,359	—	Totals.
55,867	—	55,867	60,030	—	60,030	30,051	—	30,051	80,812	111	80,923	G. B.	Electric apparatus.
1,581,806	—	1,581,806	2,336,851	—	2,336,851	2,718,453	24,512	2,742,965	3,388,233	69,439	3,457,672	U. S.	
11,328	—	11,328	10,031	—	10,031	76,963	—	76,963	38,703	990	39,693	O. C.	
1,649,001	—	1,649,001	2,406,912	—	2,406,912	2,825,467	24,512	2,849,979	3,507,748	70,540	3,578,288	—	Totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Embroideries, N.O.P.	G. B.	42,626	—	42,626	22,298	—	22,298	20,502	—	20,502	22,817	—	22,817
	U. S.	4,641	—	4,641	8,444	—	8,444	6,905	—	6,905	9,150	—	9,150
	O. C.	93,055	—	93,055	23,237	—	23,237	29,172	—	29,172	27,261	—	27,261
Totals -	—	140,322	—	140,322	53,979	—	53,979	56,579	—	56,579	59,228	—	59,228
Emery and manufacture of.	G. B.	979	796	1,775	410	1,634	2,044	647	2,736	3,383	496	2,741	3,237
	U. S.	10,214	15,522	25,736	25,101	17,678	42,779	22,158	13,243	35,401	23,251	11,735	34,986
	O. C.	38	—	38	104	—	104	—	332	332	145	—	145
Totals	—	11,231	16,318	27,549	25,615	19,312	44,927	22,805	16,311	39,116	23,892	14,476	38,368
Fancy goods: Bead ornaments.	G. B.	13,218	—	13,218	8,815	—	8,815	5,914	—	5,914	8,926	—	8,926
	U. S.	1,140	—	1,140	4,178	—	4,178	6,975	—	6,975	9,148	—	9,148
	O. C.	15,129	—	15,129	25,372	—	25,372	37,055	—	37,055	38,164	—	38,164
Totals -	—	29,487	—	29,487	38,363	—	38,363	49,944	—	49,944	56,238	—	56,238
Braids, bracelets, cords, fringes, tassels, &c.	G. B.	156,379	—	156,379	153,288	—	153,288	129,874	—	129,874	144,812	—	144,812
	U. S.	85,280	—	85,280	139,867	—	139,867	103,753	—	103,753	104,940	—	104,940
	O. C.	79,879	—	79,879	109,988	—	109,988	155,622	—	155,622	151,129	—	151,129
Totals -	—	321,538	—	321,538	403,143	—	403,143	389,249	—	389,249	400,881	—	400,881
Flowers, artificial.	G. B.	109,668	—	109,668	73,083	—	73,083	56,190	—	56,190	81,639	—	81,639
	U. S.	51,795	—	51,795	65,455	—	65,455	58,920	—	58,920	62,574	—	62,574
	O. C.	26,584	—	26,584	33,966	—	33,966	26,378	—	26,378	35,376	—	35,376
Totals -	—	188,047	—	188,047	172,504	—	172,504	141,488	—	141,488	179,589	—	179,589
Feathers, fancy, dressed and un- dressed, including ostrich and vulture.	G. B.	121,787	—	121,787	156,557	—	156,557	136,962	—	136,962	149,328	—	149,328
	U. S.	23,848	—	23,848	78,876	—	78,876	43,895	—	43,895	46,690	—	46,690
	O. C.	30,742	—	30,742	55,686	—	55,686	39,421	—	39,421	42,412	—	42,412
Totals -	—	176,377	—	176,377	291,119	—	291,119	220,278	—	220,278	238,430	—	238,430
Laces, lace collars, and similar goods, &c.	G. B.	447,380	—	447,380	505,583	—	505,583	538,528	—	538,528	630,882	—	630,882
	U. S.	15,972	—	15,972	35,177	—	35,177	31,977	—	31,977	35,073	—	35,073
	O. C.	74,615	—	74,615	153,120	—	153,120	228,714	—	228,714	300,219	—	300,219
Totals -	—	537,967	—	537,967	693,880	—	693,880	799,219	—	799,219	966,174	—	966,174
Other -	G. B.	24,750	—	24,750	30,691	—	30,691	30,663	—	30,663	37,109	—	37,109
	U. S.	84,774	—	84,774	115,275	—	115,275	113,949	—	113,949	127,410	—	127,410
	O. C.	117,766	—	117,766	144,575	—	144,575	185,923	—	185,923	205,350	—	205,350
Totals -	—	227,290	—	227,290	290,541	—	290,541	330,535	—	330,535	369,869	—	369,869
Recapitulation, fancy goods.	G. B.	873,182	—	873,182	928,015	—	928,015	898,131	—	898,131	1,052,696	—	1,052,696
	U. S.	262,809	—	262,809	438,828	—	438,828	359,469	—	359,469	385,835	—	385,835
	O. C.	344,715	—	344,715	522,707	—	522,707	673,113	—	673,113	772,650	—	772,650
Grand Totals	—	1,480,706	—	1,480,706	1,889,550	—	1,889,550	1,930,713	—	1,930,713	2,211,181	—	2,211,181
Fertilizers	G. B.	1,375	3,232	4,607	5,820	8,485	14,305	3,427	5,141	8,568	6,233	308	6,561
	U. S.	52,747	31,859	84,606	61,543	56,756	118,299	70,781	101,391	172,172	78,743	110,898	189,641
	O. C.	—	2,763	2,763	—	769	769	—	300	300	—	12,248	12,248
Totals	—	54,122	37,854	91,976	67,363	66,010	133,373	74,208	106,832	181,040	84,996	123,454	208,450
Fish and fish produce, N.E.S.	G. B.	41,815	—	41,815	55,618	—	55,618	63,267	—	63,267	70,748	—	70,748
	U. S.	286,220	102,519	388,739	483,412	1,133	484,545	407,999	517	408,516	475,550	1,113	476,663
	O. C.	41,165	264,398	305,563	43,620	485,131	528,751	53,021	359,053	412,074	54,931	452,683	507,614
Totals	—	369,200	366,917	736,117	582,550	486,264	1,068,914	524,287	359,570	883,857	601,229	453,796	1,055,025
Fisheries, articles for the use of.	G. B.	—	334,399	334,399	10,730	305,719	316,449	14,829	298,054	312,883	23,397	356,119	379,516
	U. S.	—	204,168	204,168	6,914	298,310	305,224	12,197	321,205	333,402	18,146	383,681	351,827
	O. C.	—	2,059	2,059	—	5,855	5,855	16	7,657	7,673	—	5,457	5,457
Totals	—	540,626	540,626	17,644	609,884	627,528	27,042	626,916	653,958	41,543	695,257	736,800	

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
35,145	—	35,145	30,339	—	30,339	19,187	—	19,187	24,519	—	24,519	G. B.	Embroideries, N.O.P.
12,585	—	12,585	15,233	—	15,233	9,419	—	9,419	8,409	—	8,409	U. S.	
43,409	—	43,409	48,987	—	48,987	40,039	—	40,039	52,054	—	52,054	O. C.	
91,139	—	91,139	94,559	—	94,559	68,645	—	68,645	84,982	—	84,982	—	Totals.
370	2,830	3,200	647	2,147	2,794	558	2,341	2,894	271	1,744	2,015	G. B.	Emery and manufacture of.
21,799	15,228	37,027	28,533	19,408	47,941	32,597	19,639	52,236	41,626	20,023	61,649	U. S.	
8	—	8	93	71	164	100	—	100	183	14	197	O. C.	
22,177	18,058	40,235	29,273	21,626	50,899	33,250	21,980	55,230	42,080	21,781	63,861	—	Totals.
10,596	—	10,596	15,024	—	15,024	9,651	—	9,651	4,486	—	4,486	G. B.	Fancy goods Bead orna- ments.
14,467	—	14,467	16,673	—	16,673	15,615	—	15,615	15,426	—	15,426	U. S.	
59,549	—	59,549	59,738	—	59,738	52,948	—	52,948	56,925	—	56,925	O. C.	
84,612	—	84,612	91,435	—	91,435	78,214	—	78,214	76,837	—	76,837	—	Totals.
175,710	—	175,710	182,237	—	182,237	171,642	—	171,642	136,177	—	136,177	G. B.	Braids, brace- lets, cords, fringes, tassels, &c.
137,190	—	137,190	156,246	—	156,246	138,559	—	138,559	122,744	—	122,744	U. S.	
207,382	—	207,382	273,546	—	273,546	239,427	—	239,427	195,833	—	195,833	O. C.	
520,282	—	520,282	612,029	—	612,029	549,628	—	549,628	454,751	—	454,751	—	Totals.
59,317	—	59,317	70,718	—	70,718	69,832	—	69,832	86,361	—	86,361	G. B.	Flowers, artificial.
64,944	—	64,944	71,060	—	71,060	74,820	—	74,820	86,423	—	86,423	U. S.	
37,250	—	37,250	47,590	—	47,590	66,591	—	66,591	92,024	—	92,024	O. C.	
161,511	—	161,511	189,368	—	189,368	211,243	—	211,243	264,808	—	264,808	—	Totals.
216,125	—	216,125	300,255	—	300,255	259,274	—	259,274	171,059	—	171,059	G. B.	Feathers, fancy, dressed and undressed, in- cluding ostrich and vulture.
36,663	—	36,663	32,062	—	32,062	27,298	—	27,298	55,325	—	55,325	U. S.	
61,509	—	61,509	59,445	—	59,445	55,012	—	55,012	73,488	—	73,488	O. C.	
314,297	—	314,297	391,762	—	391,762	341,584	—	341,584	299,872	—	299,872	—	Totals.
770,770	—	770,770	829,055	—	829,055	848,552	—	848,552	1,011,582	—	1,011,582	G. B.	Laces, lace collars, and similar goods, &c.
42,184	—	42,184	60,371	—	60,371	85,067	—	85,067	78,801	—	78,801	U. S.	
382,849	—	382,849	458,167	—	458,167	430,448	—	430,448	612,514	—	612,514	O. C.	
1,195,803	—	1,195,803	1,347,593	—	1,347,593	1,364,067	—	1,364,067	1,702,897	—	1,702,897	—	Totals.
40,044	—	40,044	52,763	—	52,763	55,789	—	55,789	70,500	—	70,500	G. B.	Other.
128,068	—	128,068	153,091	—	153,093	180,887	—	180,887	199,280	—	199,280	U. S.	
215,377	—	215,377	215,486	—	215,486	268,505	—	268,505	276,867	—	276,867	O. C.	
413,489	—	413,489	421,342	—	421,342	505,181	—	505,181	546,647	—	546,647	—	Totals.
1,272,562	—	1,272,562	1,450,052	—	1,450,052	1,414,740	—	1,414,740	1,480,165	—	1,480,165	G. B.	Recapitulation, fancy goods.
423,516	—	423,516	489,505	—	489,505	522,246	—	522,246	577,999	—	577,999	U. S.	
993,916	—	993,916	1,113,972	—	1,113,972	1,112,931	—	1,112,931	1,307,651	—	1,307,651	O. C.	
2,689,994	—	2,689,994	3,053,529	—	3,053,529	3,049,917	—	3,049,917	3,345,815	—	3,345,815	—	Grand Totals.
6,186	16,918	23,104	7,340	2,389	9,729	8,459	4,785	13,244	7,848	1,771	9,619	G. B.	Fertilizers.
106,070	89,751	195,821	126,621	127,086	253,707	119,762	107,440	227,202	157,466	88,431	245,897	U. S.	
—	6,275	6,275	102	5,585	5,687	16	4,661	4,677	2,194	4,586	6,780	O. C.	
112,256	112,944	225,200	134,063	135,060	269,123	128,237	116,886	245,123	167,508	94,788	262,296	—	Totals.
68,420	—	68,420	67,229	—	67,229	84,369	—	84,369	81,097	—	81,097	G. B.	Fish and fish produce. N.E.S.
513,478	374	513,852	583,927	994	584,921	537,955	540	538,495	578,795	666	579,461	U. S.	
60,015	635,226	695,241	67,022	687,369	754,391	104,802	630,763	735,565	127,615	1,152,338	1,279,953	O. C.	
641,913	635,600	1,277,513	718,178	688,363	1,406,541	727,126	631,303	1,358,429	787,507	1,153,004	1,940,511	—	Totals.
24,646	340,924	365,570	34,785	309,063	343,848	32,389	288,953	321,342	25,278	312,910	338,188	G. B.	Fisheries, articles for the use of.
22,108	361,243	383,351	25,748	355,689	381,437	26,130	436,069	462,199	23,826	369,296	393,122	U. S.	
219	27,898	28,117	52	26,715	26,767	18	29,121	29,139	4	12,209	12,213	O. C.	
46,973	730,065	777,038	60,585	691,467	752,052	58,537	754,143	812,680	49,108	694,415	743,523	—	Totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of: Damask of linen, stair linen, diaper napkins, doylies, table and tray cloths, quilts and like articles of linen.	G. H.	241,644	—	241,644	379,968	—	379,968	412,532	—	412,532	428,936	—	428,936
	U. S.	3,955	—	3,955	10,998	—	10,998	11,140	—	11,140	14,300	—	14,300
	O. C.	6,227	—	6,227	28,076	—	28,076	31,247	—	31,247	34,070	—	34,070
Totals	—	251,826	—	251,826	419,042	—	419,042	454,919	—	454,919	477,306	—	477,306
Linen duck, canvas, huckabacks, or other manufactures of flax, not elsewhere specified.	G. H.	332,432	—	332,432	421,840	—	421,840	493,800	—	493,800	484,997	—	484,997
	U. S.	12,932	—	12,932	10,480	—	10,480	15,840	—	15,840	14,429	—	14,429
	O. C.	3,761	—	3,761	6,015	—	6,015	6,784	—	6,784	11,552	—	11,552
Totals	—	349,125	—	349,125	438,335	—	438,335	516,424	—	516,424	510,978	—	510,978
Hemp, undressed.	G. B.	—	332,297	332,297	—	540,387	540,387	—	376,849	376,849	—	623,104	623,104
	U. S.	—	199,075	199,075	—	396,503	396,503	—	299,626	299,626	—	669,657	669,657
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	7,387	7,387	—	—	—	—	4,038	4,038
Totals	—	—	531,372	—	944,277	944,277	—	676,475	676,475	—	1,296,799	1,296,799	
Jute cloth, not otherwise finished than bleached or calendered.	G. H.	14,704	—	14,704	35,769	—	35,769	43,395	—	43,395	23,622	—	23,622
	U. S.	156	—	156	531	—	531	232	—	232	1,047	—	1,047
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,663	—	2,663	12	—	12
Totals	—	14,860	—	14,860	36,300	—	36,300	46,290	—	46,290	24,681	—	24,681
Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, not coloured, cropped, mangled, pressed, calendered, nor finished in any other way.	G. B.	—	439,174	439,174	—	614,222	614,222	—	620,667	620,667	—	838,233	838,233
	U. S.	—	2,240	2,240	—	1,898	1,898	—	15,330	15,330	—	30,771	30,771
	O. C.	—	4,828	4,828	—	7,971	7,971	—	27,755	27,755	—	61,338	61,338
Totals	—	—	446,242	—	624,091	624,091	—	663,752	663,752	—	930,342	930,342	
Other flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of.	G. H.	570,029	60,161	630,190	822,697	114,645	937,342	797,567	103,569	901,136	846,175	105,755	951,930
	U. S.	38,106	11,504	49,610	41,339	79,839	121,178	47,652	61,340	108,992	54,489	45,072	99,561
	O. C.	39,762	554	40,316	73,178	330	73,508	50,218	312	50,530	68,242	—	68,242
Totals	—	647,897	72,219	720,116	937,214	194,814	1,132,028	895,437	165,221	1,060,658	968,906	150,827	1,119,733
Recapitulation, Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of.	G. B.	1,158,809	831,632	1,990,441	1,660,274	1,269,254	2,929,528	1,747,294	1,101,085	2,848,379	1,783,730	1,567,092	3,350,822
	U. S.	55,149	212,819	267,968	63,348	478,240	541,588	74,864	376,296	451,160	84,265	745,500	829,765
	O. C.	49,750	5,382	55,132	107,269	15,688	122,957	90,912	28,067	118,979	115,876	65,376	179,252
Grand Totals	—	1,263,708	1,049,833	2,313,541	1,830,891	1,763,182	3,594,073	1,913,070	1,505,448	3,418,518	1,981,871	2,377,968	4,359,839
Fruits : Fruits, dried, including nuts.	G. B.	46,878	—	46,878	57,629	—	57,629	56,057	—	56,057	56,878	—	56,878
	U. S.	307,420	—	307,420	692,171	—	692,171	727,861	—	727,861	773,003	—	773,003
	O. C.	479,342	—	479,342	807,540	—	807,540	929,004	—	929,004	888,212	—	888,212
Totals	—	833,640	—	833,640	1,557,340	—	1,557,340	1,712,922	—	1,712,922	1,718,093	—	1,718,093
Fruits, green and ripe.	G. B.	135,873	5	135,878	157,291	—	157,291	155,563	31	155,594	150,534	—	150,534
	U. S.	583,080	465,006	1,048,086	927,381	578,017	1,505,398	961,759	666,747	1,628,506	1,102,209	805,205	1,907,414
	O. C.	171,882	11,092	182,974	90,261	3,463	93,724	204,039	2,517	206,556	517,612	28,402	546,014
Totals	—	890,835	476,103	1,366,938	1,174,933	581,480	1,756,413	1,321,361	669,295	1,990,656	1,770,355	833,607	2,603,962
Fruits, other, including preserved fruits.	G. B.	31,549	726	32,275	64,933	134	65,067	78,502	—	78,502	75,368	—	75,368
	U. S.	30,685	1,425	32,110	91,259	—	91,259	77,359	248	77,607	63,272	—	63,272
	O. C.	6,077	1,409	7,486	10,077	—	10,077	13,802	—	13,802	21,106	—	21,106
Totals	—	68,311	3,560	71,871	166,269	134	166,403	169,663	248	169,911	159,746	—	159,746
Recapitulation, Fruits.	G. B.	214,300	731	215,031	279,853	134	279,987	290,122	31	290,153	282,780	—	282,780
	U. S.	921,185	466,431	1,387,616	1,710,811	578,017	2,288,828	1,766,979	666,995	2,433,974	1,938,484	805,205	2,743,689
	O. C.	657,301	12,501	669,802	907,878	3,463	911,341	1,146,845	2,517	1,149,362	1,426,930	28,402	1,455,332
Grand Totals	—	1,792,786	479,663	2,272,449	2,898,542	581,614	3,480,156	3,203,946	669,543	3,873,489	3,648,194	833,607	4,481,801

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
530,636	—	530,636	590,587	—	590,587	606,628	—	606,628	631,489	—	631,489	G. B.	Flax, hemp, jute and manufactures of: Damask of linen, stair linen, diaper napkins, doylies, table and tray cloths, quilts and like articles of linen.
10,121	—	10,121	6,797	—	6,797	10,037	—	10,037	10,522	—	10,522	U. S.	
40,307	—	40,307	54,714	—	54,714	64,448	—	64,448	79,457	—	79,457	O. C.	
581,064	—	581,064	652,098	—	652,098	681,113	—	681,113	721,468	—	721,468	—	Totals.
556,091	—	556,091	593,929	—	593,929	549,373	—	549,373	649,376	—	649,376	G. B.	Linen duck, canvas, huckabacks, or other manufactures of flax, not elsewhere specified.
19,022	—	19,022	16,314	—	16,314	23,701	—	23,701	28,652	—	28,652	U. S.	
10,800	—	10,800	10,766	—	10,766	15,557	—	15,557	11,914	—	11,914	O. C.	
585,913	—	585,913	621,009	—	621,009	588,631	—	588,631	689,942	—	689,942	—	Totals.
—	547,789	547,789	—	333,773	333,773	—	407,409	407,409	—	455,496	455,496	G. B.	Hemp, undressed.
—	453,585	453,585	—	561,304	561,304	—	379,692	379,692	—	379,370	379,370	U. S.	
—	21,086	21,086	—	16,891	16,891	—	—	—	—	79,516	79,516	O. C.	
—	1,022,460	1,022,460	—	911,968	911,968	—	787,101	787,101	—	914,382	914,382	—	Totals.
33,822	—	33,822	139,537	—	139,537	142,785	—	142,785	263,460	—	263,460	G. B.	Jute cloth, not otherwise finished than bleached or calendered.
3,498	—	3,498	2,057	—	2,057	428	—	428	6,882	—	6,882	U. S.	
21,472	—	21,472	16,582	—	16,582	92,779	—	92,779	286,503	—	286,503	O. C.	
58,792	—	58,792	158,176	—	158,176	235,992	—	235,992	556,845	—	556,845	—	Totals.
—	735,221	735,221	—	715,633	715,633	—	734,964	734,964	—	619,673	619,673	G. B.	Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, not coloured, cropped, mangled, pressed, calendered, nor finished in any other way.
—	32,949	32,949	—	3,991	3,991	—	13,758	13,758	—	27,036	27,036	U. S.	
—	141,590	141,590	—	62,240	62,240	—	99,172	99,172	—	197,141	197,141	O. C.	
—	909,760	909,760	—	781,864	781,864	—	847,894	847,894	—	843,850	843,850	—	Totals.
804,832	152,501	957,333	836,357	174,863	1,011,220	813,307	210,661	1,023,971	907,116	293,789	1,200,905	G. B.	Other flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of.
66,194	48,119	114,313	56,042	63,699	119,741	63,882	50,440	114,322	74,291	60,288	134,579	U. S.	
88,647	1,760	90,407	93,558	—	93,558	124,578	1,432	126,010	138,595	—	138,595	O. C.	
959,673	202,380	1,162,053	885,957	238,562	1,224,519	1,001,767	262,536	1,264,303	1,120,002	354,077	1,474,079	—	Totals.
1,925,381	1,435,511	3,360,892	2,160,410	1,224,269	3,384,679	2,112,093	1,353,037	3,465,130	2,451,441	1,368,958	3,820,399	G. B.	Recapitulation, Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of.
98,835	534,653	633,488	81,210	628,994	710,204	98,048	443,890	541,938	120,347	466,694	587,041	U. S.	
161,226	164,436	325,662	175,620	79,131	254,751	297,362	100,604	397,966	516,469	276,657	793,126	O. C.	
2,185,442	2,134,600	4,320,042	2,417,240	1,932,394	4,349,634	2,507,503	1,897,531	4,405,034	3,038,257	2,112,309	5,200,566	—	Grand Totals.
47,090	—	47,090	46,792	—	46,792	40,620	—	40,620	59,485	—	59,485	G. B.	Fruits: Fruits, dried, including nuts.
960,809	—	960,809	887,860	—	887,860	851,222	—	851,222	1,033,530	—	1,033,530	U. S.	
995,435	—	995,435	1,065,982	—	1,065,982	974,092	—	974,092	1,294,700	—	1,294,700	O. C.	
2,003,334	—	2,003,334	2,000,634	—	2,000,634	1,865,934	—	1,865,934	2,387,715	—	2,387,715	—	Totals.
158,897	—	158,897	130,885	—	130,885	97,508	11	97,519	173,811	85	173,896	G. B.	Fruits, green and ripe.
1,073,435	903,261	1,976,696	1,179,193	933,568	2,112,761	1,510,225	1,115,087	2,625,312	1,810,260	1,330,091	3,140,351	U. S.	
348,148	54,816	402,964	189,287	19,965	209,252	358,238	28,018	386,256	299,692	59,875	359,567	O. C.	
1,580,480	958,077	2,538,557	1,499,365	953,533	2,452,898	1,965,971	1,143,116	3,109,087	2,283,763	1,390,051	3,673,814	—	Totals.
91,675	—	91,675	100,410	21	100,431	103,900	426	104,326	155,067	1,732	156,799	G. B.	Fruits, other, including preserved fruits.
54,453	—	54,453	62,441	73	62,514	43,098	9	43,107	56,954	161	57,115	U. S.	
26,013	—	26,013	41,559	20	41,579	36,404	—	36,404	47,047	—	47,047	O. C.	
172,141	—	172,141	204,410	114	204,524	183,402	435	183,837	259,068	1,893	260,961	—	Totals.
297,662	—	297,662	278,087	21	278,108	242,028	437	242,465	388,363	1,817	390,180	G. B.	Recapitulation, Fruits.
2,088,697	903,261	2,991,958	2,129,494	933,641	3,063,135	2,404,545	1,115,096	3,519,641	2,900,744	1,330,252	4,230,996	U. S.	
1,369,596	54,816	1,424,412	1,296,828	19,985	1,316,813	1,368,734	28,018	1,396,752	1,641,439	59,875	1,701,314	O. C.	
3,755,955	958,077	4,714,032	3,704,409	953,647	4,658,056	4,015,307	1,143,551	5,158,858	4,930,546	1,391,944	6,322,490	—	Grand Totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Furs, skins, and manufactures of.	G. B.	185,724	112,706	298,430	260,739	215,258	475,997	378,331	283,206	661,537	341,802	359,253	701,055
	U. S.	38,516	266,774	305,290	109,787	745,779	855,566	148,691	809,129	957,820	178,579	996,554	1,175,133
	O. C.	172,258	125,593	297,851	388,699	386,370	775,069	436,369	327,455	765,824	540,140	554,426	1,094,566
	Totals	—	396,498	505,073	901,571	759,225	1,347,407	2,106,632	965,391	1,419,790	2,385,181	1,060,521	1,910,233	2,970,754
Glass and manufactures of.	G. B.	187,888	—	187,888	367,115	—	367,115	352,204	—	352,204	387,883	—	387,883
	U. S.	433,729	—	433,729	535,735	—	535,735	538,692	—	538,692	526,134	—	526,134
	O. C.	518,147	—	518,147	755,844	—	755,844	684,723	—	684,723	1,024,791	—	1,024,791
	Totals	—	1,139,764	—	1,139,764	1,658,694	—	1,658,694	1,575,619	—	1,575,619	1,938,808	—	1,938,808
Glue, glue stock, and mucilage.	G. B.	5,844	—	5,844	25,215	—	25,215	28,045	—	28,045	27,133	—	27,133
	U. S.	53,081	96	53,177	96,322	649	96,971	91,960	1,183	93,143	92,031	490	92,521
	O. C.	39,102	—	39,102	49,888	—	49,888	76,476	—	76,476	72,782	672	73,454
	Totals	—	98,027	96	98,123	171,425	649	172,074	196,481	1,183	197,664	191,946	1,162	193,108
Gloves and mitts of all kinds.	G. B.	228,427	—	228,427	208,118	—	208,118	215,122	—	215,122	199,693	—	199,693
	U. S.	21,398	—	21,398	51,580	—	51,580	37,926	—	37,926	55,500	—	55,500
	O. C.	266,553	—	266,553	443,311	—	443,311	449,530	—	449,530	396,116	—	396,116
	Totals	—	516,378	—	516,378	703,009	—	703,009	702,578	—	702,578	651,309	—	651,309
Grasses, fibres, and manufactures of.	G. B.	1,168	1,687	2,855	297	4,173	4,470	1,554	6,517	8,071	1,362	35,140	36,502
	U. S.	8,982	46,936	55,918	20,596	74,257	94,853	36,173	77,604	113,777	35,246	110,449	145,695
	O. C.	1,271	461	1,732	7,670	1,562	9,232	11,410	864	12,274	15,687	3,154	18,841
	Totals	—	11,421	49,084	60,505	28,563	79,992	108,555	49,137	84,985	134,122	52,295	148,743	201,038
Grease, all kinds.	G. B.	1,069	2,493	3,562	176	2,453	2,629	467	6,043	6,510	678	26,626	27,304
	U. S.	16,227	175,641	191,868	24,161	269,209	293,370	28,917	338,949	367,866	27,206	361,735	388,941
	O. C.	—	554	554	—	3,333	3,333	588	9,109	9,697	—	13,334	13,334
	Totals	—	17,296	178,688	195,984	24,337	274,995	299,332	29,972	354,101	384,073	27,884	401,695	429,579
Gunpowder and other explosives.	G. B.	19,444	—	19,444	48,459	—	48,459	82,169	—	82,169	110,932	—	110,932
	U. S.	111,471	—	111,471	195,361	—	195,361	186,970	—	186,970	279,794	—	279,794
	O. C.	647	—	647	4,509	—	4,509	9,401	—	9,401	5,149	—	5,149
	Totals	—	131,562	—	131,562	248,329	—	248,329	278,540	—	278,540	395,875	—	395,875
Gutta percha, india rubber, and manufactures of.	G. B.	90,274	16,531	106,805	116,840	41,198	158,038	155,445	254	155,699	217,477	5,966	223,443
	U. S.	207,273	1,163,084	1,370,357	399,738	2,251,375	2,651,113	432,649	1,969,474	2,402,123	521,963	1,628,205	2,150,168
	O. C.	20,428	2,875	23,303	19,493	21,700	41,193	21,797	17,185	38,982	31,986	22,104	54,090
	Totals	—	317,975	1,182,490	1,500,465	536,071	2,314,273	2,850,344	609,891	1,986,913	2,596,804	771,426	1,656,275	2,427,701
Hair and manufactures of.	G. B.	4,890	6,248	11,738	8,209	18,405	26,614	6,324	2,824	9,148	8,041	11,102	19,143
	U. S.	11,797	39,634	51,431	15,880	39,415	55,295	13,584	28,585	42,169	18,580	38,505	57,085
	O. C.	1,895	1,622	3,517	1,613	2,356	3,969	1,379	1,998	3,377	746	2,082	2,828
	Totals	—	18,582	48,104	66,686	25,702	60,176	85,878	21,287	33,407	54,694	27,367	51,689	79,056
Hats, caps, bonnets, and materials for same.	G. B.	694,342	28,862	723,204	878,891	69,982	948,873	893,501	63,735	957,236	844,290	76,865	921,155
	U. S.	479,438	98,602	578,040	736,106	108,442	844,548	738,708	168,803	907,511	858,964	169,543	1,028,507
	O. C.	17,624	9,966	27,590	22,425	23,241	45,666	29,554	33,082	62,636	27,469	40,892	68,361
	Totals	—	1,191,404	137,430	1,328,834	1,637,422	201,665	1,839,087	1,661,763	265,620	1,927,383	1,730,723	287,300	2,018,023
Hay	U. S.	44,868	—	44,868	88,212	—	88,212	116,228	—	116,228	121,624	—	121,624
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	44,868	—	44,868	88,212	—	88,212	116,228	—	116,228	121,624	—
Hides, skins, hoofs, horns, tips, and pelts.	G. B.	—	148,202	148,202	—	1,008,698	1,008,698	—	680,730	680,730	—	1,122,569	1,122,569
	U. S.	—	2,134,430	2,134,430	—	2,128,488	2,128,488	—	2,435,411	2,435,411	—	2,174,764	2,174,764
	O. C.	—	144,398	144,398	—	1,082,213	1,082,213	—	1,004,302	1,004,302	—	1,788,719	1,788,719
	Totals	—	2,427,030	2,427,030	—	4,219,399	4,219,399	—	4,120,443	4,120,443	—	5,086,052	5,086,052

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hops	G. B.	13,871	—	13,871	17,702	—	17,702	19,403	—	19,403	22,783	—	22,783
	U. S.	46,222	—	46,222	113,924	—	113,924	110,440	—	110,440	91,261	—	91,261
	O. C.	23,931	—	23,931	12,019	—	12,019	16,327	—	16,327	17,141	—	17,141
	Totals	84,024	—	84,024	143,645	—	143,645	146,170	—	146,170	131,185	—	131,185
Ink	G. B.	18,727	—	18,727	19,195	—	19,195	21,660	—	21,660	22,239	—	22,239
	U. S.	63,259	—	63,259	87,862	—	87,862	106,517	—	106,517	118,625	—	118,625
	O. C.	3,538	—	3,538	2,096	—	2,096	4,552	—	4,552	4,334	—	4,334
	Totals	85,524	—	85,524	109,153	—	109,153	132,729	—	132,729	145,198	—	145,198
Ivory, and manufactures of.	G. B.	167	16,659	16,826	27	21,733	21,762	10	27,368	27,378	69	14,030	14,099
	U. S.	59	1,142	1,201	39	22,497	22,536	301	28,402	28,703	194	40,964	41,158
	O. C.	81	8,584	8,665	113	2,719	2,832	96	2,340	2,436	306	9,749	10,055
	Totals	307	26,385	26,692	179	46,951	47,130	407	58,110	58,517	569	64,743	65,312
Jewellery of gold and silver and other metals and imitations of.	G. B.	35,661	—	35,661	47,699	—	47,699	67,814	—	67,814	69,026	—	69,026
	U. S.	228,450	—	228,450	464,249	—	464,249	422,146	—	422,146	518,794	—	518,794
	O. C.	27,735	—	27,735	66,837	—	66,837	50,260	—	50,260	59,380	—	59,380
	Totals	291,846	—	291,846	578,785	—	578,785	540,220	—	540,220	647,200	—	647,200
Junk, old and oakum	G. B.	—	14,203	14,203	—	32,670	32,670	—	20,621	20,621	—	26,573	26,573
	U. S.	—	14,149	14,149	—	21,372	21,372	—	29,629	29,629	—	31,629	31,629
	O. C.	—	1,918	1,918	—	990	990	—	2,524	2,524	—	2,162	2,162
	Totals	—	30,270	30,270	—	55,032	55,032	—	52,774	52,774	—	60,364	60,364
Leather and manufactures of: Boots and shoes.	G. B.	12,553	—	12,553	9,628	—	9,628	19,774	—	19,774	32,785	—	32,785
	U. S.	271,957	—	271,957	529,281	—	529,281	618,479	—	618,479	665,716	—	665,716
	O. C.	35,366	—	35,366	3,271	—	3,271	4,107	—	4,107	1,290	—	1,290
	Totals	319,876	—	319,876	542,180	—	542,180	642,360	—	642,360	699,791	—	699,791
Calf, kid, lamb and sheep skins, dressed and undressed.	G. B.	12,244	—	12,244	21,331	—	21,331	34,160	—	34,160	41,721	—	41,721
	U. S.	336,752	—	336,752	233,629	—	233,629	166,817	—	166,817	165,148	—	165,148
	O. C.	19,517	—	19,517	19,547	—	19,547	13,822	—	13,822	32,461	—	32,461
	Totals	368,513	—	368,513	274,507	—	274,507	214,799	—	214,799	239,330	—	239,330
Leather belt- ing, and belt- ing leather of all kinds.	G. B.	39,800	—	39,800	96,383	—	96,383	65,049	—	65,049	70,903	—	70,903
	U. S.	32,575	—	32,575	39,990	—	39,990	27,855	—	27,855	32,436	—	32,436
	O. C.	—	—	—	18	—	18	806	—	806	1,772	—	1,772
	Totals	72,375	—	72,375	136,391	—	136,391	93,710	—	93,710	105,111	—	105,111
Sole leather	G. B.	1,923	—	1,923	34,034	—	34,034	9,652	—	9,652	16,525	—	16,525
	U. S.	117,145	—	117,145	139,780	—	139,780	67,010	—	67,010	37,844	—	37,844
	O. C.	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	10,657	—	10,657
	Totals	119,068	—	119,068	173,826	—	173,826	76,662	—	76,662	65,026	—	65,026
Other	G. B.	34,726	—	34,726	61,188	—	61,188	79,153	—	79,153	99,297	—	99,297
	U. S.	435,301	—	435,301	667,410	—	667,410	570,728	—	570,728	567,733	—	567,733
	O. C.	27,686	—	27,686	23,831	—	23,831	50,637	—	50,637	33,968	—	33,968
	Totals	497,713	—	497,713	752,429	—	752,429	700,518	—	700,518	701,003	—	701,003
Recapitulation, leather, and manufactures of.	G. B.	101,246	—	101,246	222,564	—	222,564	207,788	—	207,788	261,231	—	261,231
	U. S.	1,193,730	—	1,193,730	1,610,090	—	1,610,090	1,450,889	—	1,450,889	1,468,882	—	1,468,882
	O. C.	82,569	—	82,569	46,679	—	46,679	69,372	—	69,372	80,148	—	80,148
	Grand totals	1,377,545	—	1,377,545	1,879,333	—	1,879,333	1,728,049	—	1,728,049	1,810,261	—	1,810,261

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
21,172	—	21,172	35,501	—	35,501	42,490	—	42,490	45,754	—	45,754	G. B.	Hops.
93,716	—	93,716	152,415	—	152,415	143,007	—	143,007	102,125	—	102,125	U. S.	
47,506	—	47,506	28,400	—	28,400	30,558	—	30,558	47,563	—	47,563	O. C.	
162,394	—	162,394	216,316	—	216,316	216,055	—	216,055	195,442	—	195,442	—	Totals.
23,447	—	23,447	23,764	—	23,764	26,792	—	26,792	24,884	—	24,884	G. B.	Luk.
121,181	—	121,181	128,200	—	128,200	126,985	—	126,985	124,642	—	124,642	U. S.	
4,688	—	4,688	4,060	—	4,060	4,947	—	4,947	5,970	—	5,970	O. C.	
149,316	—	149,316	156,024	—	156,024	158,724	—	158,724	155,496	—	155,496	—	Totals.
27	9,898	9,925	17	11,631	11,648	185	26,717	26,902	105	25,287	25,392	G. B.	Ivory, and manu- factures of.
59	51,289	51,348	1,478	44,051	45,529	1,335	31,053	32,388	861	41,671	42,532	U. S.	
37	13,545	13,582	118	23,761	23,879	96	28,315	28,411	264	50,954	51,218	O. C.	
123	74,732	74,855	1,613	79,443	81,056	1,616	86,085	87,701	1,230	117,912	119,142	—	Totals.
74,568	—	74,568	87,965	—	87,965	82,607	—	82,607	92,704	—	92,704	G. B.	Jewellery of gold and silver and other metal and imitations of.
596,969	—	596,969	688,665	—	688,665	645,792	—	645,792	698,555	—	698,555	U. S.	
73,241	—	73,241	92,608	—	92,608	99,014	—	99,014	102,620	—	102,620	O. C.	
744,778	—	744,778	869,238	—	869,238	827,413	—	827,413	888,879	—	888,879	—	Totals.
—	31,960	31,960	—	26,260	26,260	—	28,598	28,598	—	28,486	28,486	G. B.	Junk; old and oskum.
—	32,252	32,252	—	24,818	24,818	—	19,999	19,999	—	21,481	21,481	U. S.	
—	1,387	1,387	—	824	824	—	1,802	1,802	—	845	845	O. C.	
—	65,599	65,599	—	51,902	51,902	—	50,399	50,399	—	50,812	50,812	—	Totals.
29,510	—	29,510	39,331	—	39,331	60,499	—	60,499	66,629	—	66,629	G. B.	Leather and manufac- tures of: Boots and shoes.
710,889	—	710,889	953,687	—	953,687	1,107,100	—	1,107,100	1,214,353	—	1,214,353	U. S.	
2,374	—	2,374	3,132	—	3,132	5,514	—	5,514	2,022	—	2,022	O. C.	
742,773	—	742,773	996,150	—	996,150	1,173,113	—	1,173,113	1,283,004	—	1,283,004	—	Totals.
60,045	—	60,045	69,779	—	69,779	71,134	—	71,134	68,750	—	68,750	G. B.	Calf, kid, lamb and sheep skins, dressed and un- dressed.
137,271	—	137,271	109,229	—	109,229	202,523	—	202,523	269,551	—	269,551	U. S.	
20,689	—	20,689	31,461	—	31,461	43,456	—	43,456	31,398	—	31,398	O. C.	
218,005	—	218,005	210,469	—	210,469	317,113	—	317,113	369,699	—	369,699	—	Totals.
86,549	—	86,549	108,333	—	108,333	94,069	—	94,069	131,378	—	131,378	G. B.	Leather belt- ing, and belt- ing leather of all kinds.
34,720	—	34,720	32,536	—	32,536	41,174	—	41,174	32,177	—	32,177	U. S.	
166	—	166	316	—	316	10	—	10	29	—	29	O. C.	
121,435	—	121,435	141,185	—	141,185	135,253	—	135,253	163,584	—	163,584	—	Totals.
43,371	—	43,371	31,521	—	31,521	62,432	—	62,432	55,126	—	55,126	G. B.	Sole leather.
83,246	—	83,246	15,881	—	15,881	44,029	—	44,029	63,466	—	63,466	U. S.	
2,590	—	2,590	11,198	—	11,198	2,368	—	2,368	—	—	—	O. C.	
79,207	—	79,207	58,600	—	58,600	108,829	—	108,829	118,592	—	118,592	—	Totals.
100,227	—	100,227	119,753	—	119,753	119,583	—	119,583	176,986	—	176,986	G. B.	Other.
612,917	—	612,917	630,823	—	630,823	750,435	—	750,435	843,180	—	843,180	U. S.	
38,238	—	38,238	47,020	—	47,020	38,111	—	38,111	48,384	—	48,384	O. C.	
751,382	—	751,382	797,596	—	797,596	908,129	—	908,129	1,068,550	—	1,068,550	—	Totals.
319,702	—	319,702	368,717	—	368,717	407,717	—	407,717	498,869	—	498,869	G. B.	Recapitula- tion, leather, and manu- factures of.
1,529,043	—	1,529,043	1,742,156	—	1,742,156	2,145,261	—	2,145,261	2,422,727	—	2,422,727	U. S.	
64,057	—	64,057	93,127	—	93,127	89,459	—	89,459	81,833	—	81,833	O. C.	
1,912,802	—	1,912,802	2,204,000	—	2,204,000	2,642,437	—	2,642,437	3,003,429	—	3,003,429	—	Grand totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Machin- ery and clothing.	G. B.	23,110	—	23,110	23,239	—	23,239	24,416	—	24,416	22,728	—	22,728
	U. S.	4,724	—	4,724	5,505	—	5,505	7,404	—	7,404	10,465	—	10,465
	O. C.	1,083	—	1,083	425	—	425	3,105	—	3,105	2,782	—	2,782
	Totals	—	28,917	—	28,917	29,169	—	29,169	34,925	—	34,925	35,970	—	35,970
Marble and manufac- tures of.	G. B.	13,394	10	13,404	3,869	—	3,869	4,750	—	4,750	2,604	—	2,604
	U. S.	55,667	1,832	57,499	79,471	—	79,471	77,881	—	77,881	102,281	—	102,281
	O. C.	6,247	—	6,247	10,677	—	10,677	15,528	—	15,528	25,539	—	25,539
	Totals	—	75,308	1,842	77,150	94,017	—	94,017	96,159	—	96,159	130,424	—	130,424
Metals and minerals, and manu- factures of: Brass and manu- factures of.	G. B.	35,125	21,030	56,155	47,099	72,845	119,944	47,231	69,801	117,032	54,264	69,006	123,270
	U. S.	267,492	173,337	440,829	404,353	378,703	783,056	389,215	381,378	770,593	428,876	511,846	940,722
	O. C.	23,175	5,327	28,502	19,430	13,465	32,895	27,234	5,401	32,635	24,385	23,363	47,748
	Totals	—	325,792	199,694	525,486	470,882	465,013	935,895	463,680	456,580	920,260	507,525	604,215	1,111,740
Copper and manufac- tures of.	G. B.	5,473	60,313	65,786	5,482	74,891	80,373	4,590	35,548	40,138	4,056	98,084	102,140
	U. S.	53,426	149,480	202,906	221,513	959,241	1,180,754	148,914	909,985	1,058,899	139,411	1,255,224	1,394,635
	O. C.	1,808	262	1,570	2,566	7,966	10,532	3,861	509	4,370	6,819	3,770	10,589
	Totals	—	60,207	210,055	270,262	229,561	1,042,098	1,271,659	157,365	946,042	1,103,407	150,286	1,357,078	1,507,364
Gold and silver and manu- factures of.	G. B.	50,365	—	50,365	54,854	—	54,854	63,012	—	63,012	57,685	—	57,685
	U. S.	202,558	—	202,558	234,661	—	234,661	236,350	—	236,350	241,947	372	242,319
	O. C.	43,220	—	43,220	49,630	—	49,630	60,284	—	60,284	51,714	—	51,714
	Totals	—	296,143	—	296,143	339,145	—	339,145	359,646	—	359,646	351,346	372	351,718
Iron and steel and manu- factures of— Agricultural implements.	G. B.	6,032	—	6,032	24,789	—	24,789	22,025	—	22,025	19,913	—	19,913
	U. S.	570,063	—	570,063	1,787,954	—	1,787,954	1,861,816	—	1,861,816	2,635,055	—	2,635,055
	O. C.	13	—	13	854	—	854	2,319	—	2,319	500	—	500
	Totals	—	576,108	—	576,108	1,813,597	—	1,813,597	1,886,160	—	1,886,160	2,655,468	—	2,655,468
Machines and machinery.	G. B.	192,997	9,226	202,223	676,203	43,720	719,923	545,809	33,202	579,011	335,161	44,070	379,231
	U. S.	1,531,973	114,239	1,646,212	3,784,642	708,608	4,493,250	3,919,054	1,532,351	5,451,405	4,414,671	1,491,400	5,906,071
	O. C.	36,850	5,315	42,165	31,854	217	32,071	39,083	5,380	44,463	37,668	10,435	48,103
	Totals	—	1,761,820	128,780	1,890,600	1,492,699	752,545	5,245,244	4,503,946	1,570,933	6,074,879	4,787,500	1,545,905	6,333,405
Bar iron or steel, rolled, whether in coils, bundles, rods, or bars, comprising rounds, ovals, &c.	G. B.	158,334	—	158,334	174,130	—	174,130	42,236	—	42,236	214,984	—	214,984
	U. S.	297,301	—	297,301	339,609	—	339,609	395,832	—	395,832	705,137	—	705,137
	O. C.	4,281	—	4,281	11,900	—	11,900	10,351	—	10,351	25,715	—	26,715
	Totals	—	459,916	—	459,916	525,639	—	525,639	448,419	—	448,419	946,836	—	946,836
Cutlery	G. B.	154,703	—	154,703	261,195	—	261,195	288,118	—	288,118	294,130	—	294,130
	U. S.	19,011	—	19,011	62,076	—	62,076	68,396	—	68,396	88,276	—	88,276
	O. C.	57,640	—	57,640	95,536	—	95,536	126,861	—	126,861	145,231	—	145,231
	Totals	—	231,354	—	231,354	418,807	—	418,807	483,375	—	483,375	527,687	—	527,687
Engines, loco- motives for railways.	G. B.	827	—	827	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U. S.	117,636	—	117,636	446,097	—	446,097	497,401	—	497,401	611,925	—	611,925
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	118,463	—	118,463	446,097	—	446,097	497,401	—	497,401	611,925	—
Engines, other, includ- ing boilers.	G. B.	4,040	—	4,040	34,680	—	34,680	50,712	—	50,712	34,998	—	34,998
	U. S.	47,014	—	47,014	297,587	—	297,587	344,806	—	344,806	368,727	—	368,727
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	51,054	—	51,054	332,267	—	332,267	395,518	—	395,518	403,725	—	403,725

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
37,183	—	37,183	18,724	—	18,724	18,309	—	18,309	28,087	—	28,087	G.B.	Machine card clothing.
12,762	—	12,762	10,275	—	10,275	7,733	—	7,733	5,549	—	5,549	U.S.	
2,091	—	2,091	1,585	—	1,585	1,782	—	1,782	1,671	—	1,671	O.C.	
52,036	—	52,036	30,584	—	30,584	27,824	—	27,824	35,307	—	35,307	—	Totals.
2,631	—	2,631	2,352	—	2,352	1,956	—	1,956	6,552	—	6,552	G.B.	Marble and manufactures of.
128,062	—	128,062	133,479	—	133,479	121,466	—	121,466	149,621	—	149,621	U.S.	
22,788	—	22,788	45,680	—	45,680	22,044	—	22,044	33,416	—	33,416	O.C.	
153,481	—	153,481	181,511	—	181,511	145,466	—	145,466	189,589	—	189,589	—	Totals.
85,591	79,135	164,726	80,396	87,525	167,921	93,132	102,471	195,603	109,375	128,779	238,154	G.B.	Metals and minerals, and manufactures of Brass and manufactures of.
542,968	562,214	1,105,182	596,305	581,308	1,177,613	590,394	636,551	1,226,945	731,854	901,202	1,633,056	U.S.	
36,344	14,042	50,386	30,781	9,372	40,153	39,033	11,285	50,318	43,497	21,871	65,368	O.C.	
664,903	655,391	1,320,294	707,482	678,205	1,385,687	722,559	750,307	1,472,866	884,726	1,051,852	1,936,578	—	Totals.
9,723	36,056	45,779	2,920	55,001	57,921	12,302	41,878	54,180	12,696	29,879	41,975	G.B.	Copper and manufactures of.
133,614	1,362,878	1,496,492	92,429	1,309,426	1,401,855	94,803	1,890,977	1,985,780	127,439	2,926,716	3,054,155	U.S.	
1,434	559	1,993	2,078	466	2,544	1,821	648	2,469	2,873	3,154	6,027	O.C.	
144,771	1,399,493	1,544,264	97,427	1,364,893	1,462,320	108,926	1,933,503	2,042,429	142,408	2,959,749	3,102,157	—	Totals.
75,617	—	75,617	97,315	—	97,315	115,759	—	115,759	190,110	—	190,110	G.B.	Gold and silver and manufactures of.
295,461	560	296,021	280,588	158	280,746	318,833	112	318,945	299,692	722	300,414	U.S.	
63,195	—	63,195	66,251	—	66,251	67,713	—	67,713	64,925	—	64,925	O.C.	
434,273	560	434,833	444,154	158	444,312	502,305	112	502,417	554,727	722	555,449	—	Totals.
23,570	—	23,570	23,186	—	23,186	21,259	—	21,259	39,494	—	39,494	G.B.	Iron and steel and manufactures of—Agricultural implements.
3,147,468	—	3,147,468	2,615,211	—	2,615,211	1,571,056	—	1,571,056	1,574,185	—	1,574,185	U.S.	
779	—	779	953	—	953	986	—	986	885	—	885	O.C.	
3,171,817	—	3,171,817	2,639,350	—	2,639,350	1,593,301	—	1,593,301	1,614,564	—	1,614,564	—	Totals.
295,895	26,144	322,039	339,739	69,820	409,559	354,406	64,538	418,944	447,866	40,669	488,535	G.B.	Machines and machinery.
5,821,173	1,640,494	7,461,667	6,885,752	1,032,924	7,918,676	5,768,677	1,202,924	6,971,601	7,398,278	1,493,333	8,891,611	U.S.	
56,195	6,585	62,780	105,577	11,294	116,871	165,407	40,965	206,372	150,192	19,976	170,168	O.C.	
6,173,263	1,673,223	7,846,486	7,331,068	1,114,038	8,445,106	6,288,490	1,308,427	7,596,917	7,996,336	1,553,978	9,550,314	—	Totals.
544,555	—	544,555	345,150	—	345,150	289,961	—	289,961	509,147	—	509,147	G.B.	Bar iron or steel, rolled whether in coils, bundles, rods, or bars comprising rounds, ovals, &c.
704,815	—	704,815	634,302	—	634,302	565,870	—	565,870	1,004,270	—	1,004,270	U.S.	
78,527	—	78,527	44,804	—	44,804	19,236	—	19,236	28,312	—	28,312	O.C.	
1,327,897	—	1,327,897	1,024,256	—	1,024,256	875,067	—	875,067	1,541,729	—	1,541,729	—	Totals.
354,175	—	354,175	397,793	—	397,793	405,277	—	405,277	419,554	—	419,554	G.B.	Cutlery.
87,463	—	87,463	99,785	—	99,785	105,330	—	105,330	145,985	—	145,985	U.S.	
178,414	—	178,414	154,202	—	154,202	172,696	—	172,696	173,156	—	173,156	O.C.	
620,052	—	620,052	651,780	—	651,780	683,303	—	683,303	738,695	—	738,695	—	Totals.
116,000	—	116,000	591,386	—	591,386	1,889	—	1,889	80	—	80	G.B.	Engines and locomotives for railway.
1,104,328	—	1,104,328	1,568,365	—	1,568,365	672,205	—	672,205	338,099	—	338,099	U.S.	
—	—	—	271,469	—	271,469	—	—	—	—	—	—	O.C.	
1,220,328	—	1,220,328	2,431,220	—	2,431,220	674,094	—	674,094	338,179	—	338,179	—	Totals.
102,954	—	102,954	46,842	—	46,842	81,597	—	81,597	136,985	—	136,985	G.B.	Engines and other, including boilers.
524,900	—	524,900	590,340	—	590,340	605,672	—	605,672	922,085	—	922,085	U.S.	
524	—	524	15,419	—	15,419	—	—	—	—	—	—	O.C.	
628,378	—	628,378	652,601	—	652,601	687,269	—	687,269	1,059,070	—	1,059,070	—	Totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Metals, minerals, &c.—cont. on in pigs, kettledge and scrap.		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	G.B.	46,815	—	46,815	235,670	—	235,670	121,180	—	121,180	162,764	—	162,764
	U.S.	245,690	—	245,690	693,337	—	693,337	471,655	—	471,655	459,454	—	459,454
	O.C.	645	—	645	33,164	—	33,164	6,230	—	6,230	1,817	—	1,817
Totals	—	293,150	—	293,150	962,171	—	962,171	599,065	—	599,065	624,035	—	624,035
Iron or steel sheets, flat galvanized, tin-plated, &c.													
	G.B.	579,271	—	579,271	878,254	—	878,254	771,867	—	771,867	1,442,098	—	1,442,098
	U.S.	221,918	—	221,918	460,505	—	460,505	324,087	—	324,087	381,868	—	381,868
	O.C.	8,986	—	8,986	1,688	—	1,688	10,075	—	10,075	9,838	—	9,838
Totals	—	810,175	—	810,175	1,340,447	—	1,340,447	1,106,029	—	1,106,029	1,833,804	—	1,833,804
Milled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, girders, and other shaped sections, not unchord, &c.													
	G.B.	55,640	—	55,640	69,895	—	69,895	13,690	—	13,690	313,715	—	313,715
	U.S.	207,172	—	207,172	953,810	—	953,810	642,809	—	642,809	641,438	—	641,438
	O.C.	75,327	—	75,327	36,913	—	36,913	4,392	—	4,392	190,728	—	190,728
Totals	—	338,139	—	338,139	1,060,618	—	1,060,618	660,891	—	660,891	1,145,881	—	1,145,881
Steel rails													
	G.B.	27,702	675,598	703,300	37,800	833,182	870,982	29,594	409,657	439,251	135,543	955,422	1,090,965
	U.S.	52,763	768,259	821,022	86,945	1,960,721	2,047,666	112,520	2,868,801	2,981,321	67,520	1,377,237	1,444,757
	O.C.	1,889	—	1,889	7,944	—	7,944	476	51,461	51,937	3,845	413,563	417,408
Totals	—	82,354	1,443,857	1,526,211	132,689	2,793,903	2,926,592	142,590	3,329,919	3,472,509	206,908	2,746,222	2,953,130
Tools and implements.													
	G.B.	38,510	—	38,510	52,601	—	52,601	48,774	—	48,774	56,180	—	56,180
	U.S.	381,951	—	381,951	735,111	—	735,111	678,008	—	678,008	809,225	—	809,225
	O.C.	22,951	—	22,951	37,829	—	37,829	23,970	—	23,970	30,965	—	30,965
Totals	—	443,412	—	443,412	825,541	—	825,541	750,752	—	750,752	896,370	—	896,370
Wire													
	G.B.	54,322	15,978	70,300	71,640	65,789	137,429	104,356	93,076	197,432	134,241	143,182	277,423
	U.S.	322,006	16,503	338,509	745,667	787,702	1,533,369	564,932	624,456	1,189,388	512,253	1,247,621	1,759,874
	O.C.	8,860	2,463	11,323	34,291	22,415	56,706	5,937	21,148	27,085	35,737	94,720	130,457
Totals	—	385,188	34,944	420,132	851,598	875,906	1,727,504	675,225	738,680	1,413,905	682,231	1,485,523	2,167,754
Other iron (steel) and manufactures of.													
	G.B.	529,744	127,158	656,902	2,489,004	527,671	3,016,675	1,146,597	283,390	1,429,987	1,966,157	542,508	2,508,665
	U.S.	2,565,531	207,516	2,773,047	12,842,581	2,792,184	15,634,765	11,954,421	3,563,122	15,517,543	13,420,769	3,903,036	17,323,805
	O.C.	135,055	25,165	160,220	247,310	93,983	341,293	232,809	172,162	404,971	1,067,964	265,521	1,333,485
Totals	—	3,230,330	359,839	3,590,169	15,578,895	3,413,838	18,992,733	13,333,827	4,018,674	17,352,501	16,454,890	4,711,065	21,165,955
Capitulation, iron (steel) and manufactures of.													
	G.B.	1,848,937	827,960	2,676,897	4,304,869	1,426,642	5,731,511	2,617,124	786,123	3,403,247	4,754,860	1,641,112	6,395,972
	U.S.	6,580,029	1,106,517	7,686,546	17,663,325	5,540,607	23,203,932	16,054,867	7,056,379	23,111,246	18,066,592	6,527,894	24,594,486
	O.C.	352,497	32,943	385,440	506,575	116,398	622,973	421,101	244,771	665,872	1,512,840	773,804	2,286,644
Totals	—	8,781,463	1,967,420	10,748,883	22,474,769	7,083,647	29,558,416	19,093,092	8,087,273	27,180,365	24,334,292	8,942,810	33,277,102
Lead and manufactures of.													
	G.B.	76,584	19,635	96,219	184,708	54,578	239,286	110,815	49,836	160,651	122,908	62,462	185,370
	U.S.	142,839	217	143,056	115,237	574	115,811	113,013	1,124	114,137	69,927	9,021	78,948
	O.C.	13,702	2,375	16,077	22,501	3,908	26,409	16,983	1,889	18,872	21,171	2,229	23,400
Totals	—	233,125	22,227	255,352	322,446	59,060	381,506	240,811	52,849	293,660	214,006	73,712	287,718
Tin and manufactures of.													
	G.B.	6,193	881,438	887,631	8,750	1,804,208	1,812,958	9,190	1,538,920	1,548,110	10,572	1,593,470	1,604,042
	U.S.	66,951	256,358	323,309	88,775	387,424	476,199	108,607	493,388	601,995	98,214	494,742	592,956
	O.C.	4,042	59,126	63,168	4,217	125,081	129,298	4,405	184,599	189,004	6,910	90,050	96,960
Totals	—	77,186	1,196,922	1,274,108	101,742	2,316,713	2,418,455	122,202	2,216,907	2,339,109	115,696	2,178,262	2,293,958
Zinc and manufactures of.													
	G.B.	887	31,592	32,479	800	45,744	46,544	133	32,391	32,524	757	56,992	57,749
	U.S.	4,071	26,729	30,800	8,032	57,189	65,221	5,904	69,684	75,588	5,327	51,407	56,734
	O.C.	187	33,256	33,443	773	84,520	85,293	845	59,665	60,510	552	113,965	114,517
Totals	—	5,145	91,577	96,722	9,605	187,453	197,058	6,882	161,740	168,622	6,636	222,364	229,000
Collaneous stabs and minerals of manufactures of.													
	G.B.	78,966	106,968	185,934	98,908	91,460	190,368	113,058	72,851	185,909	118,909	119,638	238,547
	U.S.	270,730	754,873	1,025,603	707,527	440,707	1,148,234	711,632	476,229	1,187,861	863,516	443,973	1,307,489
	O.C.	24,187	71,684	95,871	57,175	58,121	115,296	63,658	293,556	362,214	80,365	514,551	594,916
Totals	—	373,883	933,525	1,307,408	863,610	590,288	1,453,898	888,348	847,636	1,735,984	1,062,790	1,078,162	2,140,952

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
859,979	—	859,979	583,295	—	583,295	270,767	—	270,767	480,446	—	480,446	G.B.	Metals, minerals, &c.—cont. Iron in pig-kentledge and scrap.
567,554	—	567,554	459,979	—	459,979	655,118	—	655,118	980,517	—	980,517	U.S.	
5,533	—	5,533	1,377	—	1,377	7,515	—	7,515	170	—	170	O.C.	
1,433,066	—	1,433,066	1,044,651	—	1,044,651	933,400	—	933,400	1,461,133	—	1,461,133	—	Totals.
1,727,877	—	1,727,877	1,395,010	—	1,395,010	1,518,116	—	1,518,116	1,597,860	—	1,597,860	G.B.	Iron or steel sheets, flat galvanized, Canada plates &c.
441,365	—	441,365	507,535	—	507,535	710,898	—	710,898	898,628	—	898,628	U.S.	
28,303	—	28,303	24,885	—	24,885	22,748	—	22,748	23,564	—	23,564	O.C.	
2,197,545	—	2,197,545	1,927,430	—	1,927,430	2,251,762	—	2,251,762	2,520,052	—	2,520,052	—	Totals.
438,660	—	438,660	289,004	—	289,004	240,710	—	240,710	488,644	—	488,644	G.B.	Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, girders, and other rolled shapes or sections, not punched, &c.
395,893	—	395,893	624,597	—	624,597	1,244,245	—	1,244,245	1,165,888	—	1,165,888	U.S.	
494,028	—	494,028	363,022	—	363,022	281,883	—	281,883	317,480	—	317,480	O.C.	
1,328,581	—	1,328,581	1,276,623	—	1,276,623	1,766,838	—	1,766,838	1,972,012	—	1,972,012	—	Totals.
80,219	1,861,780	1,941,999	72,607	1,830,834	1,903,441	160,541	461,339	621,880	659,264	—	659,264	G.B.	Steel rails.
88,233	1,470,787	1,559,020	137,148	1,261,480	1,398,628	233,073	4,517,486	4,750,559	548,822	—	548,822	U.S.	
67,452	923,497	990,949	53,529	1,237,049	1,290,378	27,470	72,937	100,407	6,462	—	6,462	O.C.	
235,904	4,256,064	4,491,968	263,284	4,329,363	4,592,647	421,084	5,051,762	5,472,846	1,214,548	—	1,214,548	—	Totals.
70,526	—	70,526	62,220	—	62,220	64,898	—	64,898	81,114	—	81,114	G.B.	Tools and implements.
1,016,041	—	1,016,041	1,109,780	—	1,109,780	1,085,975	—	1,085,975	1,294,261	—	1,294,261	U.S.	
54,566	—	54,566	66,043	—	66,043	50,925	—	50,925	61,173	—	61,173	O.C.	
1,141,133	—	1,141,133	1,233,043	—	1,233,043	1,201,798	—	1,201,798	1,436,548	—	1,436,548	—	Totals.
173,129	150,908	324,037	189,343	112,048	301,391	166,664	181,193	347,857	274,017	109,803	383,820	G.B.	Wire.
477,172	1,237,060	1,714,232	421,114	1,379,078	1,800,192	622,634	1,401,923	2,024,557	625,819	1,958,649	2,584,468	U.S.	
76,341	98,636	174,977	34,738	85,736	120,474	15,182	73,048	88,230	52,003	62,801	114,804	O.C.	
726,642	1,486,604	2,213,246	645,195	1,576,862	2,222,057	804,480	1,656,164	2,460,644	951,339	2,131,253	3,083,092	—	Totals.
2,561,082	764,336	3,325,418	1,892,400	881,312	2,773,712	1,861,350	465,874	2,327,224	2,457,189	616,680	3,073,869	G.B.	Other iron and steel manufactures of.
6,998,672	2,725,642	9,724,314	8,599,032	1,878,401	10,477,433	11,008,956	2,290,928	13,299,884	12,474,084	2,186,696	14,660,780	U.S.	
1,363,278	257,462	1,620,740	777,135	174,425	951,560	413,052	127,277	540,329	535,223	172,460	707,683	O.C.	
10,923,032	3,747,440	14,670,472	11,268,567	2,934,138	14,202,705	13,283,358	2,884,079	16,167,437	15,466,496	2,975,836	18,442,332	—	Totals.
7,348,621	2,803,168	10,151,789	6,227,975	2,894,014	9,121,989	5,437,435	1,172,944	6,610,379	7,591,660	767,152	8,358,812	G.B.	Recapitulation, iron and steel and manufacture of.
21,375,077	7,073,983	28,449,060	24,252,940	5,551,883	29,804,823	24,849,709	9,413,261	34,262,970	29,370,921	5,638,678	35,009,599	U.S.	
2,403,940	1,286,180	3,690,120	1,913,153	1,508,504	3,421,657	1,177,100	314,227	1,491,327	1,348,620	255,237	1,603,857	O.C.	
31,127,638	11,163,331	42,290,969	32,394,068	9,954,401	42,348,469	31,464,244	10,900,432	42,364,676	38,311,201	6,661,067	44,972,268	—	{ Grand Totals.
76,376	47,304	123,680	147,726	38,238	185,964	185,293	46,589	231,882	336,316	61,072	397,388	G.B.	Lead and manufactures of.
63,870	36,918	100,788	60,005	39,443	99,448	46,296	38,993	85,289	44,196	39,712	83,908	U.S.	
24,146	4,554	28,700	25,448	3,887	29,335	29,966	6,346	36,312	31,685	3,475	35,160	O.C.	
164,392	88,776	253,168	233,179	81,568	314,747	261,555	91,928	353,483	412,197	104,259	516,456	—	Totals.
14,515	1,929,363	1,943,878	18,607	1,446,457	1,465,064	26,318	1,490,502	1,516,820	29,427	1,508,916	1,538,343	G.B.	Tin and manufactures of.
103,575	578,217	681,792	123,808	749,959	873,767	121,750	1,004,328	1,126,078	187,479	1,390,368	1,577,847	U.S.	
5,787	80,729	86,516	8,563	42,163	50,726	8,267	140,592	148,859	11,532	209,226	220,758	O.C.	
123,877	2,588,309	2,712,186	150,978	2,238,579	2,389,557	156,335	2,635,422	2,791,757	228,438	3,108,510	3,336,948	—	Totals.
227	95,798	96,025	1,249	67,755	69,004	1,004	96,117	97,121	962	121,553	122,515	G.B.	Zinc and manufactures of.
9,042	34,984	44,026	12,193	46,314	58,507	10,028	121,671	131,699	11,061	219,257	230,318	U.S.	
327	122,950	123,277	650	188,739	189,389	880	129,970	130,850	894	108,326	109,220	O.C.	
9,666	253,732	263,398	14,092	302,808	316,900	11,912	347,758	359,670	12,917	449,136	462,053	—	Totals.
128,633	96,702	225,335	174,315	143,572	317,887	174,103	105,492	279,595	229,522	156,425	385,947	G.B.	Miscellaneous metals and minerals and manufactures of.
1,058,921	875,986	1,934,907	1,158,006	994,070	2,152,076	1,241,358	2,022,458	3,263,816	1,434,621	2,413,780	3,848,401	U.S.	
72,488	508,660	581,148	81,195	508,384	589,579	90,281	340,685	430,966	93,618	601,250	694,868	O.C.	
1,260,042	1,481,348	2,741,390	1,413,516	1,646,026	3,059,542	1,505,742	2,468,635	3,974,377	1,757,761	3,171,455	4,929,216	—	Totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Recapitulation, Metals, minerals, and manufactures of.	G. B.	2,102,530	1,948,936	4,051,466	4,705,470	3,570,368	8,275,838	2,965,153	2,585,470	5,550,623	5,124,011	3,640,764	8,764,775
	U. S.	7,588,096	2,467,511	10,055,607	19,443,423	7,764,445	27,207,868	17,768,502	9,388,167	27,156,669	19,913,810	9,294,479	29,208,289
	O. C.	462,318	204,973	667,291	662,867	409,452	1,072,326	598,371	795,390	1,393,761	1,704,756	1,521,732	3,226,488
Grand totals	—	10,152,944	4,621,420	14,774,364	24,811,760	11,744,272	36,556,032	21,332,026	12,769,027	34,101,053	26,742,577	14,456,975	41,199,552
Musical instruments.	G. B.	6,889	—	6,889	7,284	—	7,284	9,676	—	9,676	7,977	868	8,845
	U. S.	181,313	—	181,313	300,688	—	300,688	308,197	—	308,197	318,592	23,792	342,384
	O. C.	73,092	—	73,092	82,435	—	82,435	94,775	—	94,775	107,070	14,484	121,554
Totals	—	261,294	—	261,294	390,407	—	390,407	412,648	—	412,648	433,639	39,144	472,783
Oils : Mineral oils	G. B.	1,744	336	2,080	527	1,081	1,608	2,662	337	2,999	1,530	5,007	6,537
	U. S.	613,188	61	613,249	739,039	588	739,627	844,448	1,151	845,599	971,951	3,159	975,110
	O. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	614,932	397	615,329	739,566	1,669	741,235	847,110	1,488	848,598	973,481	8,166	981,647
Fish oils	G. B.	162	—	162	1,255	—	1,255	762	—	762	1,940	—	1,940
	U. S.	10,271	—	10,271	8,748	—	8,748	9,959	—	9,959	9,521	—	9,521
	O. C.	6,240	97,268	103,508	11,871	38,361	50,232	9,391	37,973	47,364	8,016	40,364	48,380
Totals	—	16,673	97,268	113,911	21,874	38,361	60,235	20,112	37,973	58,085	19,477	40,364	59,841
Other oils.	G. B.	303,121	12,809	315,930	518,465	8,194	526,659	479,416	53,657	533,073	474,926	41,226	516,152
	U. S.	345,612	51,316	396,928	439,261	82,011	521,272	571,748	99,984	671,732	720,894	100,594	821,488
	O. C.	43,322	5,824	49,146	43,955	2,149	46,104	47,402	281	47,683	54,206	2,907	57,113
Totals	—	692,055	69,949	762,004	1,001,681	92,354	1,094,035	1,098,566	153,922	1,252,488	1,250,026	144,727	1,394,753
Recapitulation, Oils.	G. B.	305,027	13,145	318,172	520,247	9,275	529,522	482,840	58,994	536,834	478,896	46,233	524,629
	U. S.	969,071	51,377	1,020,448	1,187,048	82,599	1,269,647	1,426,155	101,135	1,527,290	1,702,366	103,753	1,806,119
	O. C.	49,562	103,092	152,654	55,826	40,510	96,336	56,793	38,254	95,047	62,222	43,271	105,493
Grand Totals	—	1,323,660	167,614	1,491,274	1,763,121	132,384	1,895,505	1,965,788	193,383	2,159,171	2,242,984	193,257	2,436,241
Oil cloth	G. B.	127,179	—	127,179	289,451	—	289,451	341,712	—	341,712	367,045	—	367,045
	U. S.	27,815	—	27,815	69,880	—	69,880	77,291	—	77,291	80,709	—	80,709
	O. C.	1,019	—	1,019	1,583	—	1,583	1,827	—	1,827	1,627	—	1,627
Totals	—	156,013	—	156,013	360,914	—	360,914	420,830	—	420,830	449,381	—	449,381
Optical, philosophical, and mathematical instruments.	G. B.	14,571	3,530	18,101	16,346	7,201	23,547	15,712	4,099	19,811	18,034	3,946	21,980
	U. S.	101,758	10,823	112,581	196,388	17,493	213,881	174,053	21,438	195,491	185,438	44,631	230,069
	O. C.	19,354	4,573	23,927	22,756	7,849	30,605	25,227	9,218	34,445	33,051	9,120	42,171
Totals	—	135,683	18,926	154,609	235,490	32,543	268,033	214,992	34,755	249,747	236,523	57,697	294,220
Packages, including post office packages.	G. B.	204,028	503	204,531	304,851	946	305,797	335,794	155	335,949	333,719	60	333,779
	U. S.	774,153	7,186	781,339	1,386,153	17,053	1,403,206	1,734,428	23,707	1,758,135	1,746,032	186	1,746,168
	O. C.	209,736	367	210,103	273,934	140	274,074	284,726	162	284,888	314,848	86	314,934
Totals	—	1,187,917	8,056	1,195,973	1,964,938	18,139	1,983,077	2,354,948	34,024	2,378,972	2,394,599	282	2,394,881
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c.	G. B.	7,090	113,546	120,636	41,263	235,978	277,241	50,115	172,341	222,456	42,422	331,816	374,238
	U. S.	43,441	179,490	222,931	138,295	101,200	239,495	148,743	232,995	381,738	195,146	183,788	378,934
	O. C.	5,825	16,359	22,184	19,852	102,339	122,191	32,844	17,247	50,091	31,826	22,285	54,111
Totals	—	56,356	309,395	365,751	199,410	439,517	638,927	281,702	422,583	654,285	269,394	537,889	807,283
Paints and colours.	G. B.	210,234	38,321	248,555	311,743	59,073	370,816	224,202	92,793	316,995	242,075	69,191	311,266
	U. S.	184,659	45,703	230,362	275,586	41,765	317,351	387,112	52,773	439,885	502,390	60,003	562,393
	O. C.	124,552	10,966	135,518	330,533	8,421	338,954	157,529	12,106	169,635	263,394	13,488	276,882
Totals	—	519,445	94,990	614,435	917,862	109,259	1,027,121	768,843	157,672	926,515	1,007,859	142,682	1,150,541

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
7,739,373	5,087,526	12,826,899	6,750,503	4,732,562	11,483,065	6,045,346	3,055,993	9,101,339	8,499,468	2,773,776	11,273,244	G. B.	Recapitulation, Metals, minerals, and manufactures of.
23,582,528	10,525,740	34,108,268	26,576,274	9,272,561	35,848,835	27,273,171	15,126,351	42,401,522	32,207,263	13,530,435	45,737,698	U. S.	
2,607,661	2,017,674	4,625,335	2,128,119	2,261,515	4,389,634	1,415,061	943,753	2,358,814	1,597,644	1,202,539	2,800,183	O. C.	
33,929,562	17,630,940	51,560,502	35,454,896	16,266,638	51,721,534	34,733,578	19,128,097	53,861,675	42,304,375	17,506,750	59,811,125	—	Grand Totals.
11,163	738	11,901	13,073	2,353	15,426	19,978	4,837	24,815	24,786	6,900	31,686	G. B.	Musical instruments.
342,455	36,863	379,318	327,247	33,616	360,863	325,027	33,181	358,208	413,397	33,102	446,499	U. S.	
112,964	22,636	135,600	120,754	27,656	148,410	108,486	19,588	128,054	97,041	28,401	125,442	O. C.	
466,582	60,237	526,819	461,074	63,625	524,699	453,491	57,586	511,077	535,224	68,403	603,627	—	Totals.
442	2,003	2,445	3,785	1,827	5,612	3,801	1,302	5,103	2,782	5,512	8,294	G. B.	Oils: Mineral oils.
1,446,593	2,505	1,449,098	1,902,918	33,737	1,936,655	1,041,825	900,607	1,942,432	988,785	671,537	1,660,322	U. S.	
—	—	—	56	—	56	574	—	574	500	545	1,045	O. C.	
1,447,035	4,508	1,451,543	1,906,759	35,564	1,942,323	1,046,200	901,909	1,948,109	992,067	677,594	1,669,661	—	Totals.
745	—	745	1,446	—	1,446	1,374	—	1,374	1,994	—	1,994	G. B.	Fish.
12,755	—	12,755	14,053	—	14,053	16,300	—	16,300	15,990	—	15,990	U. S.	
4,304	74,017	78,321	1,123	115,355	116,478	7,758	101,434	109,192	9,049	57,586	66,635	O. C.	
17,804	74,017	91,821	16,622	115,355	131,977	25,432	101,434	126,866	27,033	57,586	84,619	—	Totals.
368,776	66,695	435,471	325,886	75,264	401,150	608,013	72,492	680,505	476,972	92,103	569,075	G. B.	Other oils.
804,170	143,374	947,544	769,788	91,729	861,517	705,776	94,047	799,823	901,928	95,256	997,184	U. S.	
69,849	8,196	78,045	79,594	9,294	88,888	85,520	11,397	96,917	107,547	20,471	128,018	O. C.	
1,242,795	218,265	1,461,060	1,175,268	176,287	1,351,555	1,399,309	177,936	1,577,245	1,486,447	207,830	1,694,277	—	Totals.
369,963	68,698	438,661	331,117	77,091	408,208	613,188	73,794	686,982	481,748	97,615	579,363	G. B.	Recapitulation, Oils.
2,263,518	145,879	2,409,397	2,686,759	125,466	2,812,225	1,763,901	994,654	2,758,555	1,906,703	766,793	2,673,496	U. S.	
74,153	82,213	156,366	80,773	124,649	205,422	93,852	112,831	206,683	117,096	78,602	195,698	O. C.	
2,707,634	296,790	3,004,424	3,098,649	327,206	3,425,855	2,470,941	1,181,279	3,652,220	2,505,547	943,010	3,448,557	—	Grand Totals.
465,856	—	465,856	588,406	—	588,406	612,555	—	612,555	730,817	—	730,817	G. B.	Oil cloth.
90,158	—	90,158	140,620	—	140,620	153,837	—	153,837	183,274	—	183,274	U. S.	
6,643	—	6,643	1,382	—	1,382	5,051	—	5,051	997	—	997	O. C.	
562,657	—	562,657	730,408	—	730,408	771,443	—	771,443	915,088	—	915,088	—	Totals.
17,956	4,834	22,790	22,078	11,400	33,478	30,477	11,020	41,497	38,175	13,185	51,360	G. B.	Optical, philosophical, and mathematical instruments.
198,812	31,471	230,283	199,960	30,126	230,086	228,489	38,294	266,783	267,769	36,523	304,292	U. S.	
40,852	10,581	51,433	42,916	11,127	54,043	48,301	10,237	58,538	47,601	16,950	64,551	O. C.	
257,620	46,886	304,506	264,954	52,653	317,607	307,267	59,551	366,818	353,545	66,658	420,203	—	Totals.
333,882	—	333,882	380,280	—	380,280	402,223	—	402,223	462,787	—	462,787	G. B.	Packages, including post office packages.
1,489,763	—	1,489,763	1,542,992	—	1,542,992	1,631,397	—	1,631,397	1,764,849	—	1,764,849	U. S.	
355,126	—	355,126	400,984	—	400,984	359,828	—	359,828	396,092	—	396,092	O. C.	
2,178,771	—	2,178,771	2,324,256	—	2,324,256	2,393,448	—	2,393,448	2,623,728	—	2,623,728	—	Totals.
44,802	250,143	294,945	30,624	239,803	290,427	62,312	462,364	524,676	121,626	406,585	528,211	G. B.	Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c.
229,270	139,277	368,547	228,834	39,073	267,907	247,110	124,439	371,549	319,023	290,279	609,302	U. S.	
30,763	23,718	54,481	46,165	19,031	65,196	63,323	47,921	111,244	111,106	131,574	242,680	O. C.	
304,835	413,138	717,973	325,623	297,907	623,530	372,745	634,724	1,007,469	551,755	828,438	1,380,193	—	Totals.
257,763	62,218	319,981	220,168	59,191	279,359	259,395	76,008	335,403	431,739	66,723	498,462	G. B.	Paints and colours.
654,199	70,874	725,073	639,777	66,713	706,490	706,085	121,667	827,752	555,307	111,898	667,205	U. S.	
299,113	24,967	324,080	254,181	23,146	277,327	311,940	23,596	335,536	183,823	30,937	214,760	O. C.	
1,211,075	158,059	1,369,134	1,114,126	149,050	1,263,176	1,277,420	221,271	1,498,691	1,170,869	209,558	1,380,427	—	Totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

Articles.	Countries	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Paper and manufactures of.	G. B.	229,368	95	229,463	259,762	—	259,762	382,018	—	382,018	361,692	—	361,692
	U. S.	686,172	664	686,836	1,042,504	541	1,043,045	1,320,869	4	1,320,873	1,471,779	340	1,472,119
	O. C.	86,318	324	86,642	105,235	167	105,402	101,037	—	101,037	112,315	—	112,315
	Totals	—	1,001,858	1,083	1,002,941	1,407,501	708	1,408,209	1,803,924	4	1,803,928	1,945,786	340	1,946,126
Pickles, sauces, capers, &c.	G. B.	87,098	—	87,098	126,226	—	126,226	154,753	—	154,753	140,020	—	140,020
	U. S.	33,387	—	33,387	86,907	—	86,907	77,183	—	77,183	83,485	—	83,485
	O. C.	4,949	—	4,949	10,186	—	10,186	12,784	—	12,784	12,094	—	12,094
	Totals	—	125,434	—	125,434	223,319	—	223,319	244,720	—	244,720	235,599	—	235,599
Plants and trees.	G. B.	1,394	4,378	5,772	4,300	4,230	8,530	1,940	2,674	4,614	2,694	4,225	6,919
	U. S.	57,900	21,436	79,336	15,718	17,858	33,576	27,896	25,328	53,224	38,606	27,091	65,697
	O. C.	1,028	17,847	18,875	8,492	37,460	45,952	7,265	36,966	44,231	9,192	45,911	55,103
	Totals	—	60,322	43,661	103,983	28,510	59,548	88,058	37,101	64,968	102,069	50,492	77,227	127,719
Precious stones and imitations thereof.	G. B.	9,038	281,780	290,818	32,512	339,969	372,481	23,455	397,625	421,080	12,763	317,350	330,013
	U. S.	4,439	32,238	36,677	15,647	52,067	67,714	19,883	75,639	95,522	14,122	79,366	93,488
	O. C.	17,160	181,953	199,113	14,142	175,597	189,739	34,215	214,225	248,440	37,666	402,694	440,360
	Totals	—	30,637	495,971	526,608	62,301	567,633	629,934	77,553	687,489	765,042	64,551	799,310	863,861
Provisions	G. B.	23,913	—	23,913	58,548	—	58,548	38,993	—	38,993	29,585	—	29,585
	U. S.	655,140	1,457	656,597	1,795,798	1,280	1,797,078	2,254,630	2,553	2,257,183	2,170,837	3,416	2,174,253
	O. C.	22,374	—	22,374	50,677	—	50,677	49,518	—	49,518	53,621	76	53,697
	Totals	—	701,427	1,457	702,884	1,905,023	1,280	1,906,303	2,343,141	2,553	2,345,694	2,254,043	3,492	2,257,535
Rags	G. B.	—	48,614	48,614	—	119,036	119,036	—	67,748	67,748	—	47,750	47,750
	U. S.	—	138,398	138,398	—	169,480	169,480	—	133,075	133,075	—	91,759	91,759
	O. C.	—	4,685	4,685	—	18,327	18,327	—	25,101	25,101	—	28,393	28,393
	Totals	—	—	191,697	191,697	—	306,843	306,843	—	225,924	225,924	—	167,902	167,902
Rennet	G. B.	—	637	637	—	445	445	—	1,879	1,879	—	54	54
	U. S.	—	36,302	36,302	—	45,686	45,686	—	50,107	50,107	—	47,482	47,482
	O. C.	—	7,476	7,476	—	13,573	13,573	—	16,064	16,064	—	20,890	20,890
	Totals	—	—	44,415	44,415	—	59,704	59,704	—	68,050	68,050	—	68,426	68,426
Salt	G. B.	370	241,259	241,629	—	241,242	241,242	46	289,193	289,239	63	285,025	285,088
	U. S.	33,082	10,712	43,794	30,180	7,700	37,880	33,373	14,114	47,487	38,988	13,618	52,606
	O. C.	18	60,146	60,164	—	46,311	46,311	668	36,580	37,248	554	86,986	87,540
	Totals	—	33,470	312,117	345,587	30,180	295,253	325,433	34,087	339,887	373,974	39,605	385,629	425,234
Seeds and roots.	G. B.	11,864	34,434	46,298	10,136	108,374	118,510	6,830	70,994	77,824	5,003	153,378	158,381
	U. S.	524,974	6,014	530,988	460,415	1,279,801	1,740,216	517,047	688,388	1,205,435	380,012	1,748,580	2,128,592
	O. C.	14,862	21,308	35,670	10,291	55,643	65,934	18,272	20,696	38,968	21,342	90,782	112,124
	Totals	—	551,200	61,756	612,956	480,842	1,443,818	1,924,660	542,149	780,078	1,322,227	406,357	1,992,740	2,399,097
Settlers' effects.	G. B.	—	383,243	383,243	—	657,344	657,344	—	801,538	801,538	—	802,313	802,313
	U. S.	—	1,803,275	1,803,275	—	2,385,724	2,385,724	—	2,915,603	2,915,603	—	3,751,363	3,751,363
	O. C.	—	47,212	47,212	—	22,342	22,342	—	23,489	23,489	—	26,805	26,805
	Totals	—	—	2,233,730	2,233,730	—	3,065,410	3,065,410	—	3,740,630	3,740,630	—	4,580,481	4,580,481
Silk and manufactures of: Clothing, N.O.P.	G. B.	207,395	—	207,395	157,620	—	157,620	185,018	—	185,018	126,755	—	126,755
	U. S.	14,763	—	14,763	42,842	—	42,842	65,741	—	65,741	55,259	—	55,259
	O. C.	30,340	—	30,340	43,656	—	43,656	43,902	—	43,902	41,721	—	41,721
	Totals	—	252,498	—	252,498	244,118	—	244,118	244,661	—	244,661	223,735	—	223,735

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLES
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
403,127	—	403,127	503,143	89	503,232	569,799	51	569,850	615,945	360	616,305	G. B.	Paper and manufactures of.
1,564,808	—	1,564,808	1,953,132	2,906	1,956,038	2,195,040	8,807	2,203,847	2,324,196	18,812	2,343,008	U. S.	
142,429	—	142,429	159,758	5	159,763	185,913	4,008	189,921	208,017	8,799	216,816	O. C.	
2,110,364	—	2,110,364	2,616,033	3,000	2,619,033	2,950,752	12,866	2,963,618	3,148,158	27,971	3,176,129	—	Totals.
182,402	—	182,402	233,663	—	233,663	209,355	—	209,355	227,527	—	227,527	G. B.	Pickles, sauces, capers, &c.
108,429	—	108,429	114,662	—	114,662	110,304	—	110,304	105,045	—	105,045	U. S.	
17,346	—	17,346	17,078	—	17,078	19,272	—	19,272	24,587	—	24,587	O. C.	
308,177	—	308,177	365,403	—	365,403	338,931	—	338,931	357,159	—	357,159	—	Totals.
3,319	2,744	6,063	3,703	2,558	6,261	3,106	2,577	5,683	3,870	4,193	8,063	G. B.	Plants and trees.
42,562	43,430	85,992	48,595	34,618	83,213	62,412	35,998	98,410	93,982	38,667	132,649	U. S.	
10,498	43,563	54,061	12,499	62,061	74,560	13,755	73,603	87,358	13,819	74,721	88,540	O. C.	
56,379	89,737	146,116	64,797	99,237	164,034	79,273	112,178	191,451	111,671	117,581	229,252	—	Totals.
51,162	407,078	458,240	40,707	614,212	654,919	35,507	309,640	345,147	18,533	567,671	586,204	G. B.	Precious stones and imitations thereof.
17,126	92,639	109,765	23,840	78,808	102,648	21,907	124,546	146,453	35,203	171,989	207,192	U. S.	
33,945	652,489	686,434	27,839	432,108	459,947	24,801	985,763	1,010,564	32,141	816,628	848,769	O. C.	
102,233	1,152,206	1,254,439	92,386	1,125,128	1,217,514	82,215	1,419,949	1,502,164	85,877	1,556,238	1,642,165	—	Totals.
35,367	—	35,367	49,898	—	49,898	43,803	22	43,825	61,438	—	61,438	G. B.	Provisions.
1,635,493	3,189	1,638,682	1,644,847	3,330	1,648,177	1,440,774	5,845	1,446,619	2,887,228	3,410	2,890,638	U. S.	
40,119	—	40,119	48,899	—	48,899	61,998	603	62,601	73,838	951	74,789	O. C.	
1,710,979	3,189	1,714,168	1,743,644	3,330	1,746,974	1,546,575	6,470	1,553,045	3,022,504	4,361	3,026,865	—	Totals.
—	134,224	134,224	—	136,611	136,611	—	115,722	115,722	—	93,711	93,711	G. B.	Rags.
—	117,858	117,858	—	145,304	145,304	—	178,391	178,391	—	225,085	225,085	U. S.	
—	43,008	43,008	—	51,900	51,900	—	30,634	30,634	—	42,926	42,926	O. C.	
—	295,120	295,120	—	333,815	333,815	—	324,747	324,747	—	361,722	361,722	—	Totals.
—	114	114	—	43	43	—	419	419	—	378	378	G. B.	Rennet.
—	41,897	41,897	—	59,422	59,422	—	40,247	40,247	—	41,887	41,887	U. S.	
—	19,440	19,440	—	24,605	24,605	—	24,485	24,485	—	23,029	23,029	O. C.	
—	61,451	61,451	—	84,070	84,070	—	65,151	65,151	—	65,294	65,294	—	Totals.
2	298,794	298,796	—	289,749	289,749	140	293,175	293,315	—	296,487	296,487	G. B.	Salt.
41,723	9,423	51,146	73,669	6,307	79,976	57,880	9,729	67,609	59,782	6,866	66,648	U. S.	
60	52,968	53,028	517	42,026	42,543	36	38,050	38,086	23	48,861	48,884	O. C.	
41,785	361,185	402,970	74,186	338,082	412,268	58,056	340,954	399,010	59,805	352,214	412,019	—	Totals.
11,112	81,711	92,823	13,285	118,083	131,368	30,715	149,057	179,772	16,628	32,827	49,455	G. B.	Seeds and roots.
405,339	1,345,629	1,750,968	327,131	478,795	805,926	417,632	115,155	532,787	354,882	1,660,895	2,015,777	U. S.	
22,243	75,572	97,815	25,176	52,707	77,883	29,060	41,938	70,998	23,208	45,319	68,527	O. C.	
438,694	1,502,912	1,941,606	365,592	649,585	1,015,177	477,407	306,150	783,557	394,718	1,739,041	2,133,759	—	Totals.
—	1,117,843	1,117,843	—	1,431,292	1,431,292	—	1,546,854	1,546,854	—	1,949,485	1,949,485	G. B.	Settlers' effects.
—	5,287,883	5,287,883	—	5,233,437	5,233,437	—	5,359,998	5,359,998	—	7,169,617	7,169,617	U. S.	
—	36,998	36,998	—	94,184	94,184	—	177,807	177,807	—	135,409	135,409	O. C.	
—	6,442,724	6,442,724	—	6,758,913	6,758,913	—	7,084,659	7,084,659	—	9,254,511	9,254,511	—	Totals.
130,673	—	130,673	155,411	—	155,411	171,408	—	171,408	165,580	—	165,580	G. B.	Silk and manufactures of Clothing, N.O.P.
55,024	—	55,024	53,148	—	53,148	53,665	—	53,665	33,246	—	33,246	U. S.	
52,258	—	52,258	49,654	—	49,654	48,191	—	48,191	49,384	—	49,384	O. C.	
237,955	—	237,955	258,213	—	258,213	273,264	—	273,264	248,210	—	248,210	—	Totals.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fabrics	G. B.	514,843	—	514,843	1,325,017	—	1,325,017	1,308,068	—	1,308,068	1,498,346	—	1,498,346
	U. S.	52,778	—	52,778	120,067	—	120,067	105,640	—	105,640	97,718	—	97,718
	O. C.	198,260	—	198,260	980,765	—	980,765	946,045	—	946,045	1,065,613	—	1,065,613
	Totals	—	765,881	—	765,881	2,425,849	—	2,425,849	2,359,753	—	2,359,753	2,661,677	—	2,661,677
Handkerchiefs.	G. B.	32,125	—	32,425	41,796	—	41,796	42,261	—	42,261	38,396	—	38,396
	U. S.	1,934	—	1,934	2,938	—	2,938	912	—	912	1,232	—	1,232
	O. C.	47,319	—	47,319	59,258	—	59,258	73,142	—	73,142	65,684	—	65,684
	Totals	—	81,678	—	81,678	103,999	—	103,992	116,315	—	116,315	105,312	—	105,312
Ribbons	G. B.	351,723	—	351,723	448,044	—	448,044	376,112	—	376,112	483,956	—	483,956
	U. S.	38,551	—	38,551	28,408	—	28,408	34,156	—	34,156	42,361	—	42,361
	O. C.	111,963	—	111,963	220,315	—	220,315	206,929	—	206,929	227,421	—	227,421
	Totals	—	502,237	—	502,237	696,767	—	696,767	617,197	—	617,197	753,738	—	753,738
All other	G. B.	289,629	785	290,414	270,578	—	270,578	245,573	36	245,609	283,211	143	283,354
	U. S.	42,748	150,425	193,173	65,825	289,725	355,550	49,305	277,199	326,504	52,121	346,246	398,367
	O. C.	53,634	276	53,910	75,007	1,428	76,435	93,219	286	93,505	104,132	22,654	126,786
	Totals	—	386,011	151,486	537,497	411,410	291,153	702,563	388,097	277,521	665,618	439,464	369,043	808,507
Recapitulation, silk and manufactures of.	G. B.	1,396,015	785	1,396,800	2,243,055	—	2,243,055	2,107,032	36	2,107,068	2,430,664	143	2,430,807
	U. S.	150,774	150,425	301,199	260,800	289,725	549,805	255,754	277,199	532,953	248,691	346,246	594,937
	O. C.	441,516	276	441,792	1,379,001	1,428	1,380,429	1,363,237	286	1,363,523	1,504,571	22,654	1,527,225
	Grand Totals	—	1,988,305	151,486	2,139,791	3,882,136	291,153	4,173,289	3,726,023	277,521	4,003,544	4,183,926	369,043	4,552,969
Soap, all kinds.	G. B.	106,345	—	106,345	230,131	—	230,131	124,430	—	124,430	37,914	—	37,914
	U. S.	131,120	—	131,120	179,604	—	179,604	204,977	—	204,977	231,554	—	231,554
	O. C.	24,664	—	24,664	36,400	—	36,400	35,306	—	35,306	48,895	—	48,895
	Totals	—	262,129	—	262,129	446,135	—	446,135	364,713	—	364,713	318,363	—	318,363
Spices	G. B.	87,292	—	87,292	114,348	—	114,348	135,264	—	135,264	154,498	—	154,498
	U. S.	54,135	—	54,135	79,043	—	79,043	62,914	—	62,914	71,882	—	71,882
	O. C.	9,019	—	9,019	17,127	—	17,127	30,727	—	30,727	25,382	—	25,382
	Totals	—	150,446	—	150,446	210,518	—	210,518	228,905	—	228,905	251,762	—	251,762
Spirits and wines.	G. B.	444,319	—	444,319	697,255	—	697,255	782,415	—	782,415	810,737	—	810,737
	U. S.	41,033	—	41,033	48,287	—	48,287	50,062	—	50,062	45,588	—	45,588
	O. C.	821,370	—	821,370	996,169	—	996,169	1,089,041	—	1,089,041	1,139,613	—	1,139,613
	Totals	—	1,306,722	—	1,306,722	1,741,711	—	1,741,711	1,921,518	—	1,921,518	1,995,938	—	1,995,938
Starch	G. B.	20,973	—	20,973	20,545	—	20,545	20,939	—	20,939	17,023	—	17,023
	U. S.	44,186	—	44,186	50,151	—	50,151	40,364	—	40,364	38,345	—	38,345
	O. C.	1,432	—	1,432	2,071	—	2,071	2,640	—	2,640	2,867	—	2,867
	Totals	—	66,591	—	66,591	72,767	—	72,767	63,943	—	63,943	58,235	—	58,235
Stone and manufactures of.	G. B.	35,465	1,896	37,361	46,341	855	47,196	50,558	2,786	53,344	53,955	2,734	56,689
	U. S.	77,689	31,984	109,673	132,133	55,626	187,779	129,762	49,537	179,299	183,441	66,881	250,322
	O. C.	3,764	4,326	8,090	2,590	2,461	5,051	2,477	7,904	10,381	2,643	7,956	10,599
	Totals	—	116,918	38,206	155,124	181,084	58,942	240,026	182,797	60,227	243,024	240,039	77,571	317,610
Sugar, molasses, &c.	G. B.	56,859	—	56,859	163,251	—	163,251	643,185	—	643,185	330,317	—	330,317
	U. S.	975,492	34	975,526	1,708,338	659	1,708,997	988,538	349	988,887	950,259	360	950,619
	O. C.	7,393,523	184,916	7,578,439	6,731,532	1,270	6,732,802	7,684,460	—	7,684,460	7,581,595	—	7,581,595
	Totals	—	8,425,874	134,950	8,560,824	8,603,121	1,929	8,605,050	9,316,183	349	9,316,532	8,862,171	360	8,862,531
Tea	G. B.	2,141	1,136,536	1,138,677	904	747,432	748,336	2,551	685,445	687,999	1,079	842,641	843,720
	U. S.	39,394	—	39,394	38,660	—	38,660	20,752	—	20,752	33,394	—	38,394
	O. C.	455	2,131,832	2,132,287	60	2,816,971	2,817,031	310	2,467,734	2,468,044	506	2,057,777	2,058,283
	Totals	—	41,990	3,268,368	3,310,358	29,624	3,564,403	3,604,027	23,616	3,153,179	3,176,795	39,979	2,960,418	2,940,397

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906			Countries.	ARTICLES.
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1,458,664	—	1,458,664	1,282,984	—	1,282,984	1,471,893	—	1,471,893	1,369,335	—	1,369,335	G. B.	Fabrics.
89,970	—	89,970	75,494	—	75,494	171,576	—	171,576	201,354	—	201,354	U. S.	
1,340,560	—	1,340,560	1,462,826	—	1,462,826	1,794,285	—	1,794,285	1,830,786	—	1,830,786	O. C.	
2,889,194	—	2,889,194	2,821,304	—	2,821,304	3,437,754	—	3,437,754	3,401,475	—	3,401,475	—	Totals.
45,233	—	45,233	42,166	—	42,166	34,451	—	34,451	45,885	—	45,885	G. B.	Handk-
4,657	—	4,657	208	—	208	526	—	526	1,660	—	1,660	U. S.	chiefs.
67,074	—	67,074	76,306	—	76,306	96,860	—	96,860	82,388	—	82,388	O. C.	
116,964	—	116,964	118,680	—	118,680	131,837	—	131,837	129,933	—	129,933	—	Totals.
(a)	—	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	G. B.	Ribbons.
685,830	—	685,830	581,313	—	581,313	489,013	—	489,013	456,758	—	456,758	U. S.	
47,846	—	47,846	55,968	—	55,968	62,546	—	62,546	79,742	—	79,742	O. C.	
359,443	—	359,443	420,289	—	420,289	543,513	—	543,513	613,832	—	613,832	—	Totals.
1,093,119	—	1,093,119	1,057,570	—	1,057,570	1,095,072	—	1,095,072	1,150,332	—	1,150,332	—	Totals.
335,635	733	336,368	307,485	2,708	310,193	340,766	3,706	344,472	341,611	2,955	344,566	G. B.	All other.
63,624	384,979	448,603	74,925	386,426	461,351	69,104	457,670	526,774	68,912	443,785	512,697	U. S.	
149,742	725	150,467	134,430	139	134,569	126,676	871	127,547	141,211	26,913	168,124	O. C.	
549,001	386,437	935,438	516,840	389,273	906,113	536,546	462,247	998,793	551,734	473,653	1,025,387	—	Totals.
2,656,035	733	2,656,768	2,369,359	2,708	2,372,067	2,507,531	3,706	2,511,237	2,379,169	2,955	2,382,124	G. B.	Recapitula-
261,121	384,979	646,100	259,743	386,426	646,169	357,417	457,670	815,087	384,914	443,785	828,699	U. S.	tion, silk
1,969,077	725	1,969,802	2,143,505	139	2,143,644	2,609,525	871	2,610,396	2,717,601	26,913	2,744,514	O. C.	and manu-
4,886,233	386,437	5,272,670	4,772,607	389,273	5,161,880	5,474,473	462,247	5,936,720	5,481,684	473,653	5,955,337	—	Grand totals.
(a)	—	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	—	
33,513	—	33,513	37,577	—	37,577	43,077	279	43,356	44,916	441	45,357	G. B.	Soap, all
253,559	—	253,559	300,215	—	300,215	315,363	602	315,965	373,937	247	374,184	U. S.	kinds.
60,166	—	60,166	76,641	—	76,641	73,362	—	73,362	80,403	—	80,403	O. C.	
347,238	—	347,238	414,433	—	414,433	431,802	881	432,683	499,256	688	499,944	—	Totals.
126,788	—	126,788	140,142	—	140,142	144,920	—	144,920	135,180	—	135,180	G. B.	Spices.
62,812	—	62,812	92,216	—	92,216	69,272	—	69,272	74,618	—	74,618	U. S.	
43,970	—	43,970	49,964	—	49,964	51,873	—	51,873	88,130	—	88,130	O. C.	
233,570	—	233,570	282,322	—	282,322	266,065	—	266,065	297,928	—	297,928	—	Totals.
908,025	—	908,025	1,012,316	—	1,012,316	996,212	—	996,212	1,113,720	—	1,113,720	G. B.	Spirits and
48,709	—	48,709	61,698	—	61,698	150,457	—	150,457	76,022	—	76,022	U. S.	wines.
1,254,767	—	1,254,767	1,384,489	—	1,384,489	1,401,439	—	1,401,439	1,572,538	—	1,572,538	O. C.	
2,211,501	—	2,211,501	2,458,503	—	2,458,503	2,548,108	—	2,548,108	2,762,280	—	2,762,280	—	Totals.
14,967	—	14,967	13,990	—	13,990	13,057	—	13,057	14,408	—	14,408	G. B.	Starch.
45,351	—	45,351	27,106	—	27,106	22,837	—	22,837	21,561	—	21,561	U. S.	
4,606	—	4,606	5,381	—	5,381	5,176	—	5,176	4,717	—	4,717	O. C.	
64,924	—	64,924	46,477	—	46,477	41,070	—	41,070	40,686	—	40,686	—	Totals.
63,067	5,138	68,205	102,361	3,630	105,991	115,053	4,276	119,329	104,361	46,847	151,208	G. B.	Stone and
181,751	120,147	301,898	208,026	109,390	317,416	252,327	105,024	357,351	335,416	166,635	502,051	U. S.	manufac-
3,850	586	4,436	11,348	21,462	32,810	10,247	12,997	23,244	6,579	16,451	23,030	O. C.	tures of.
248,668	125,871	374,539	321,735	184,482	456,217	377,627	122,297	499,924	446,356	229,933	676,289	—	Totals.
185,905	—	185,905	370,469	—	370,468	593,756	532	594,288	1,041,070	—	1,041,070	G. B.	Sugar,
428,449	314	428,763	395,424	3,622	399,046	371,331	8,297	379,628	267,095	5,881	272,976	U. S.	molasses.
7,343,236	—	7,343,236	7,949,887	148,851	8,098,738	8,263,762	679,176	8,942,938	9,642,330	779,736	10,422,066	O. C.	&c.
7,957,590	314	7,957,904	8,715,779	152,473	8,868,252	9,228,849	688,005	9,916,854	10,950,495	785,617	11,736,112	—	Totals.
2,660	946,133	948,798	5,729	944,143	949,872	212	833,629	833,841	1,788	1,008,515	1,010,303	G. B.	Tea.
53,968	—	53,968	39,832	—	39,832	15,815	—	15,815	25,452	—	25,452	U. S.	
1,234	2,460,739	2,461,973	362	3,706,376	3,706,738	348	2,820,936	2,821,284	33	2,629,993	2,630,026	O. C.	
57,862	3,406,877	3,464,739	45,923	4,650,519	4,696,442	16,375	3,654,565	3,670,940	27,273	3,638,508	3,665,781	—	Totals.

(a) Includes ribbons of all kinds.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Tobacco and manufactures of.	G.B.	20,244	2,032	22,276	61,040	—	61,040	71,356	1,708	73,064	95,228	1,263	96,491
	U.S.	31,279	2,030,568	2,061,847	98,232	1,500,672	1,598,904	72,395	1,720,589	1,792,984	94,613	1,919,916	2,014,529
	O.C.	231,156	20,241	251,397	237,417	7,438	244,855	290,399	2,329	292,728	275,205	27,179	302,384
Totals	—	282,679	2,052,841	2,335,520	396,689	1,508,110	1,904,799	434,150	1,724,626	2,158,776	465,046	1,948,358	2,413,404
Turpentine, spirits of.	G.B.	16	—	16	15	—	15	240	20	260	6	—	6
	U.S.	153,465	—	153,465	359,794	351	360,145	308,251	443	308,694	311,767	295	312,062
	O.C.	2	—	2	3	—	3	4	—	4	—	—	—
Totals	—	153,483	—	153,483	359,812	351	360,163	308,495	463	308,958	311,773	295	312,068
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, &c.	G.B.	101,736	—	101,736	100,230	—	100,230	67,183	—	67,183	60,587	—	60,587
	U.S.	3,891	—	3,891	5,301	—	5,301	8,297	—	8,297	8,837	—	8,837
	O.C.	6,102	—	6,102	3,114	—	3,114	5,185	—	5,185	2,602	—	2,602
Totals	—	111,729	—	111,729	108,645	—	108,645	80,665	—	80,665	72,026	—	72,026
Varnish, japans, &c.	G.B.	24,910	175	25,085	25,587	127	25,714	36,166	25	36,191	34,671	93	34,764
	U.S.	35,457	374	35,831	59,313	294	59,607	80,755	326	81,081	102,252	570	102,822
	O.C.	354	—	354	281	—	281	203	—	203	617	—	617
Totals	—	60,721	549	61,270	85,181	421	85,602	117,124	351	117,475	137,540	663	138,203
Vegetables.	G.B.	19,063	—	19,063	19,705	—	19,705	31,081	—	31,081	33,790	—	33,790
	U.S.	171,846	—	171,846	329,925	—	329,925	370,419	—	370,419	333,496	—	333,496
	O.C.	30,172	—	30,172	52,800	—	52,800	39,639	—	39,639	50,121	—	50,121
Totals	—	221,081	—	221,081	402,430	—	402,430	441,139	—	441,139	417,407	—	417,407
Watches and parts of.	G.B.	5,997	—	5,997	8,784	—	8,784	10,541	—	10,541	12,618	—	12,618
	U.S.	418,380	—	418,380	406,633	—	406,633	511,019	—	511,019	575,852	—	575,852
	O.C.	33,607	—	33,607	84,601	—	84,601	102,385	—	102,385	154,286	—	154,286
Totals	—	457,984	—	457,984	500,018	—	500,018	623,945	—	623,945	742,756	—	742,756
Wood and manufactures of.	G.B.	70,286	11,677	81,963	76,781	10,664	87,445	74,425	15,528	89,953	60,038	7,631	67,669
	U.S.	808,159	2,036,576	2,844,735	1,200,025	3,606,549	4,806,574	1,229,065	3,481,338	4,710,403	1,404,947	4,248,462	5,653,409
	O.C.	71,276	1,930	73,206	95,598	6,826	102,424	123,967	12,749	136,716	152,170	18,116	170,286
Totals	—	949,721	2,050,183	2,999,904	1,372,404	3,624,039	4,996,443	1,427,457	3,509,615	4,937,072	1,617,155	4,274,209	5,891,364
Wool and manufactures of: Wool, raw.	G.B.	—	201,452	201,452	—	757,752	757,752	—	565,907	565,907	—	650,275	650,275
	U.S.	—	507,473	507,473	—	426,273	426,273	—	398,289	398,289	—	221,525	221,525
	O.C.	—	169,414	169,414	—	390,809	390,809	—	328,699	328,699	—	502,254	502,254
Totals	—	878,339	878,339	—	1,574,834	1,574,834	—	1,292,895	1,292,895	—	1,374,054	1,374,054	
Yarn.	G.B.	93,338	20,902	114,240	272,951	25,628	298,579	274,832	22,131	296,963	343,032	68,221	411,253
	U.S.	2,977	514	3,491	17,578	2,740	20,318	7,411	8,345	15,756	8,480	13,229	21,709
	O.C.	50,174	—	50,174	83,431	—	83,431	96,688	126	96,814	100,550	—	100,550
Totals	—	146,489	21,416	167,905	373,960	28,368	402,328	378,931	30,602	409,533	452,062	81,450	533,512
Cloths, coatings, overcoatings, and tweeds.	G.B.	2,008,295	—	2,008,295	2,568,412	—	2,568,412	3,057,502	—	3,057,502	3,442,566	—	3,442,566
	U.S.	15,251	—	15,251	16,297	—	16,297	8,214	—	8,214	7,327	—	7,327
	O.C.	58,063	—	58,063	129,511	—	129,511	132,243	—	132,243	144,712	—	144,712
Totals	—	2,081,609	—	2,081,609	2,714,220	—	2,714,220	3,197,959	—	3,197,959	3,594,605	—	3,594,605
Fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, &c.	G.B.	1,865,791	—	1,865,791	2,562,052	—	2,562,052	2,379,159	—	2,379,158	2,493,858	—	2,493,858
	U.S.	13,275	—	13,275	44,970	—	44,970	44,273	—	44,273	63,422	—	63,422
	O.C.	660,296	—	660,296	719,088	—	719,088	675,387	—	675,387	816,782	—	816,782
Totals	—	2,539,362	—	2,539,362	3,326,110	—	3,326,110	3,098,818	—	3,098,818	3,374,062	—	3,374,062
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel composed wholly or in part of wool.	G.B.	375,791	—	375,791	445,233	—	445,233	463,907	—	463,907	498,299	—	498,299
	U.S.	53,211	—	53,211	102,488	—	102,488	164,596	—	164,596	158,716	—	158,716
	O.C.	379,583	—	379,583	449,853	—	449,853	324,309	—	324,309	319,438	—	319,438
Totals	—	808,585	—	808,585	997,574	—	997,574	952,812	—	952,812	976,453	—	976,453

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of the VALUES of the Principal and

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.			Value, 1902.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Wool and manufactures of—		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Knitted goods including knitted underwear.	G.B.	108,041	—	108,041	70,174	—	70,174	61,810	—	61,810	50,895	—	50,895
	U.S.	17,187	—	17,187	31,750	—	31,750	11,080	—	11,080	8,472	—	8,472
	O.C.	37,446	—	37,446	23,513	—	23,513	21,122	—	21,122	22,900	—	22,900
Totals -		162,674	—	162,674	125,437	—	125,437	94,012	—	94,012	82,267	—	82,267
Socks and stockings of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, &c.	G.H.	372,343	—	372,343	560,899	—	560,899	491,907	—	491,907	513,351	—	513,351
	U.S.	969	—	969	12,156	—	12,156	7,903	—	7,903	14,008	—	14,008
	O.C.	41,002	—	41,002	46,874	—	46,874	43,202	—	43,202	46,956	—	46,956
Totals -		414,314	—	414,314	619,929	—	619,929	543,012	—	543,012	574,315	—	574,315
Carpets.	G.H.	555,198	—	555,198	962,566	—	962,566	918,700	—	918,700	1,062,725	—	1,062,725
	U.S.	59,312	—	59,312	16,484	—	16,484	12,113	—	12,113	9,769	—	9,769
	O.C.	4,068	—	4,068	11,318	—	11,318	5,608	—	5,608	8,887	—	8,887
Totals -		618,578	—	618,578	990,368	—	990,368	936,421	—	936,421	1,081,381	—	1,081,381
Other wool and manufactures of.	G.B.	198,062	9,116	207,178	345,642	120,814	466,456	413,643	57,313	470,956	455,667	171,530	627,197
	U.S.	56,214	20,251	76,465	118,263	20,879	139,142	114,863	17,863	132,726	84,404	17,417	101,821
	O.C.	99,861	1,423	101,284	190,062	9,817	199,879	212,634	14,671	228,305	271,640	16,048	287,688
Totals -		354,137	30,790	384,927	653,967	151,510	805,477	742,140	89,847	831,987	811,711	204,995	1,016,706
Recapitulation—Wool and manufactures of.	G.B.	5,576,859	281,470	5,808,329	7,787,929	904,194	8,692,123	8,061,459	645,351	8,706,810	8,860,398	890,026	9,750,419
	U.S.	218,396	528,238	746,634	359,986	449,892	809,878	370,453	424,497	794,950	354,598	252,171	606,769
	O.C.	1,330,498	170,837	1,501,330	1,653,650	400,626	2,054,276	1,512,193	343,496	1,855,689	1,731,865	518,302	2,250,167
Grand totals		7,125,748	930,545	8,058,293	9,801,565	1,754,712	11,556,277	9,944,105	1,413,344	11,357,449	10,946,856	1,660,499	12,607,355
All other goods	G.B.	364,086	139,866	503,952	625,025	263,578	888,603	749,572	135,647	885,219	807,686	161,053	968,939
	U.S.	843,957	402,170	1,246,127	2,054,409	771,709	2,826,118	1,896,949	972,959	2,869,908	1,871,957	1,118,012	2,989,969
	O.C.	301,618	27,324	328,942	451,380	45,199	496,579	528,063	75,969	604,032	489,774	47,044	536,818
Totals -		1,509,661	569,360	2,079,021	3,130,814	1,080,486	4,211,300	3,174,584	1,184,575	4,359,159	3,169,617	1,326,109	4,495,726
Values of total imports of merchandise.	G.B.	20,217,422	9,183,786	29,401,188	31,561,756	12,718,227	44,279,983	31,701,654	11,118,341	42,819,995	35,062,564	13,960,162	49,022,726
	U.S.	30,482,509	26,540,833	57,023,342	53,897,561	48,182,616	102,080,177	53,600,278	53,549,047	107,149,325	60,181,808	54,562,888	114,744,696
	O.C.	15,520,834	4,672,463	20,193,297	18,887,478	7,259,240	26,146,718	20,667,824	7,063,550	27,731,374	23,413,124	9,299,644	32,712,768
Totals -		66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	104,346,795	68,160,083	172,506,878	105,969,756	71,730,938	177,700,694	118,657,496	77,822,694	196,480,190
Coin and bullion	G.B.	—	11,000	11,000	—	509,747	509,747	—	198,169	198,169	—	191,036	191,036
	U.S.	—	4,625,699	4,625,699	—	7,764,201	7,764,201	—	3,335,683	3,335,683	—	6,062,354	6,062,354
	O.C.	—	39,495	39,495	—	23,490	23,490	—	3,442	3,442	—	58,015	58,015
Totals -		—	4,676,194	4,676,194	—	8,297,438	8,297,438	—	3,537,294	3,537,294	—	6,311,405	6,311,405
Recapitulation—Value of total imports entered for consumption, including coin and bullion.	G.B.	20,217,422	9,194,766	29,412,188	31,561,756	13,227,974	44,789,730	31,701,654	11,316,510	43,018,164	35,062,564	14,151,198	49,213,762
	U.S.	30,482,509	31,166,532	61,649,041	53,897,561	55,946,817	109,844,378	53,600,278	56,884,730	110,485,008	60,181,808	60,625,242	120,807,050
	O.C.	15,520,834	4,711,958	20,232,792	18,887,478	7,282,730	26,170,208	20,667,824	7,066,992	27,734,816	23,413,124	9,357,659	32,770,783
Grand totals		66,220,765	45,073,256	111,294,021	104,346,795	76,457,521	180,804,316	105,969,756	75,268,232	181,237,988	118,657,496	84,184,099	202,791,593
		13,607,007	9,261,627	22,868,634	21,441,122	15,710,450	37,151,572	21,774,607	15,466,075	37,240,682	24,381,677	17,287,829	41,669,506

other Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—continued.

Value, 1903.			Value, 1904.			Value, 1905.			Value, 1906.			Countries.	ARTICLE
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		Wool and manufactures of—
67,886	—	67,886	168,896	—	168,896	250,420	—	250,420	295,289	—	295,289	G.B.	cont.
7,908	—	7,908	15,217	—	15,217	27,451	—	27,451	49,860	—	49,860	U.S.	Knitted goods including
29,914	—	29,914	53,789	—	53,789	56,149	—	56,149	58,878	—	58,878	O.C.	knitted underwears
105,708	—	105,708	237,902	—	237,902	334,020	—	334,020	404,027	—	404,027	—	Totals.
791,664	—	791,664	811,606	—	811,606	885,872	—	885,872	1,033,557	—	1,033,557	G.B.	Socks and stockings of wool,
17,772	—	17,772	15,958	—	15,958	19,516	—	19,516	16,203	—	16,203	U.S.	worsted, the hair of the alpaca, &c.
73,137	—	73,137	42,162	—	42,162	56,986	—	56,986	69,521	—	69,521	O.C.	
882,573	—	882,573	869,726	—	869,726	962,374	—	962,374	1,119,281	—	1,119,281	—	Totals.
1,449,481	—	1,449,481	1,490,235	—	1,490,235	1,566,939	—	1,566,939	1,551,199	—	1,551,199	G.B.	Carpets
10,626	—	10,626	10,241	—	10,241	7,566	—	7,566	5,503	—	5,503	U.S.	
20,348	—	20,348	13,311	—	13,311	16,075	—	16,075	17,513	—	17,513	O.C.	
1,480,455	—	1,480,455	1,513,787	—	1,513,787	1,590,580	—	1,590,580	1,574,215	—	1,574,215	—	Totals.
355,794	138,844	494,638	540,709	154,684	695,393	584,949	223,719	808,668	636,363	201,072	837,435	G.B.	Otherwool and manufactures of—
98,413	38,454	136,867	101,168	8,928	110,096	105,626	43,080	148,706	117,535	58,275	175,810	U.S.	
271,282	10,537	281,819	284,893	43,302	328,195	206,546	85,420	241,966	224,742	31,780	256,522	O.C.	
725,489	187,835	913,324	926,770	206,914	1,133,684	897,121	302,219	1,199,340	978,640	291,127	1,269,767	—	Totals.
11,105,987	790,496	11,896,483	12,747,715	984,399	13,732,114	13,137,525	1,134,112	14,271,637	14,739,776	967,454	15,707,230	G.B.	Recapitulation—
394,379	351,509	745,888	491,328	271,496	762,824	519,948	305,670	825,618	624,322	400,388	1,024,710	U.S.	Wool and manufactures of.
2,061,549	375,355	2,436,904	1,920,340	379,315	2,299,655	1,915,438	516,722	2,432,160	2,087,735	531,254	2,618,989	O.C.	
13,561,915	1,517,360	15,079,275	15,159,383	1,635,210	16,794,593	15,572,911	1,956,504	17,529,415	17,451,833	1,899,096	19,350,929	—	Grand totals
Comparative figures are not stated in the returns.												G.B.	All other goods.
												U.S.	
												O.C.	
												—	Totals.
42,210,165	16,582,873	58,793,038	44,939,829	16,784,787	61,724,616	45,099,527	15,243,177	60,342,704	52,615,725	16,568,190	69,183,915	G.B.	Value of total imports of merchandise.
68,538,323	60,251,914	128,790,237	77,543,780	65,466,798	143,010,578	78,797,440	73,634,186	152,431,626	89,540,776	79,257,600	168,798,376	U.S.	
26,047,577	11,182,867	37,230,444	26,425,967	12,428,858	38,854,825	27,031,820	11,810,969	38,842,789	30,889,608	14,410,305	45,299,913	O.C.	
136,796,065	88,017,654	224,813,719	148,909,576	94,680,443	243,590,019	150,928,787	100,688,332	251,617,119	173,046,109	110,236,095	283,282,204	—	Totals.
—	103,863	103,863	—	52,958	52,958	—	5	5	—	1,673	10,673	G.B.	Coin and bullion.
—	8,814,958	8,814,958	—	7,815,937	7,815,937	—	10,306,945	10,306,945	—	7,063,695	7,063,695	U.S.	
—	57,976	57,976	—	5,418	5,418	—	1,485	1,485	—	4,235	4,235	O.C.	
—	8,976,797	8,976,797	—	7,874,313	7,874,313	—	10,308,435	10,308,435	—	7,078,603	7,078,603	—	Totals.
42,210,165	16,686,736	58,896,901	44,939,829	16,837,745	61,777,574	45,099,527	15,243,182	60,342,709	52,615,725	16,578,863	69,194,588	G.B.	Recapitulation—
68,538,323	69,066,872	137,605,195	77,543,780	73,282,735	150,826,515	78,797,440	83,941,131	162,738,571	89,540,776	86,321,295	175,862,071	U.S.	Value of total imports entered for consumption, including coin and bullion
26,047,577	11,240,843	37,288,420	26,425,967	12,434,276	38,860,243	27,031,820	11,812,454	38,844,274	30,889,608	14,414,540	45,304,148	O.C.	
136,796,065	96,994,451	233,790,516	148,909,576	102,554,756	251,464,332	150,928,787	110,996,767	261,925,554	173,046,109	117,314,698	290,360,807	\$	Grand Totals.
28,119,191	19,937,748	48,056,939	30,609,190	21,080,700	51,689,890	31,024,251	22,816,002	53,840,253	35,570,589	24,114,688	59,685,277	£	

TABLE IV.

VALUE of TOTAL EXPORTS of VARIOUS CLASSES of GOODS to the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES, and to "OTHER COUNTRIES," during each of the Years ended 30th June 1897 and 1900-1906.

NOTE.—Conversions of dollars into £ have been made at the rate of 4s. 1½d. per dollar.

	Years ended 30th June.							
	1897.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Products of the mines :								
United Kingdom -	356,169	193,851	882,274	802,852	599,067	641,082	992,699	1,475,862
United States -	10,774,239	23,878,781	38,501,207	33,264,024	29,693,217	32,203,608	28,997,542	33,076,837
Other countries -	419,679	705,707	1,147,833	1,024,352	942,881	984,172	2,201,829	1,153,331
Total -	11,550,087	24,778,339	40,531,314	35,091,228	31,235,165	33,828,862	32,192,070	35,706,030
Products of the fisheries :								
United Kingdom -	4,371,937	4,075,226	3,113,376	6,374,877	3,904,892	3,084,930	2,524,495	6,141,127
United States -	3,068,241	3,707,294	4,230,533	4,203,034	3,769,996	4,231,133	4,612,014	4,890,684
Other countries -	3,128,910	3,442,346	3,387,090	3,609,159	4,151,758	3,457,134	4,008,389	5,017,583
Total -	10,569,088	11,224,866	10,730,999	14,187,070	11,826,646	10,773,197	11,144,898	16,049,394
Products of the forest :								
United Kingdom -	14,224,927	15,334,091	15,912,474	14,161,269	16,766,001	15,215,151	12,328,328	12,633,427
United States -	15,442,768	12,818,389	12,205,764	15,521,860	16,997,787	15,018,815	17,843,852	23,094,511
Other countries -	1,764,599	1,801,609	2,157,942	2,447,784	2,667,326	3,134,815	3,189,873	3,247,605
Total -	31,432,294	29,954,089	30,276,180	32,130,913	36,431,114	33,368,781	33,362,053	38,975,548
Animals and animal produce :								
United Kingdom	34,373,936	50,812,612	49,686,767	52,882,058	63,065,535	58,037,502	56,159,097	57,976,193
United States -	5,393,929	5,520,534	5,618,606	5,592,493	5,877,648	4,617,862	6,440,320	7,720,578
Other countries -	600,395	963,521	993,909	1,355,601	1,523,436	1,705,076	1,381,502	1,489,404
Total -	40,368,260	57,296,667	56,299,282	59,830,152	70,466,619	64,360,440	63,980,919	67,186,175
Agricultural products :								
United Kingdom -	20,058,758	31,496,668	28,840,253	35,527,235	39,900,771	34,099,114	22,499,490	47,370,896
United States -	3,019,734	2,227,548	3,210,827	2,715,778	4,131,499	4,517,727	5,510,225	6,134,200
Other countries -	2,615,775	4,745,745	6,516,972	9,298,830	7,540,629	7,005,144	6,130,693	6,710,639
Total -	25,694,267	38,469,961	38,568,052	47,541,843	51,572,889	45,621,985	34,140,409	60,215,735
Manufactures :								
United Kingdom -	3,733,791	5,741,905	6,859,123	7,537,191	6,838,382	6,453,080	6,593,017	7,369,444
United States -	3,762,749	5,954,130	6,350,619	7,967,806	10,110,930	9,575,036	11,294,851	12,404,373
Other countries -	2,803,804	3,815,546	4,541,762	5,331,340	5,931,621	6,414,577	6,755,844	7,881,291
Total -	10,300,344	15,511,581	17,751,504	20,836,337	22,880,933	22,442,693	24,643,712	27,655,108
Miscellaneous articles :								
United Kingdom -	107,984	81,615	34,689	32,739	127,450	60,517	861,645	125,988
United States -	472,132	394,718	289,439	298,166	629,659	551,646	864,888	684,590
Other countries -	16,117	64,208	27,838	23,345	60,013	50,331	282,145	64,069
Total -	596,233	540,541	351,966	354,250	817,152	662,494	2,008,678	874,647

TABLE IV.—*continued.*Value of Exports, &c.—*continued.*

	Years ended 30th June.							
	1897.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coin and bullion :								
United Kingdom -	—	400	—	2,000	223	—	—	2,000
United States -	3,492,550	8,656,118	1,975,235	1,634,523	573,198	2,457,722	1,840,378	9,800,779
Other countries -	—	650	3,100	31,970	45,785	5,061	3,755	121,219
Total -	3,492,550	8,657,168	1,978,335	1,668,493	619,206	2,462,783	1,844,133	9,923,998
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports and exported to the United States.	3,947,130	5,461,511	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Total :								
United Kingdom {	\$ 77,227,502	107,736,368	105,328,956	117,320,221	131,202,321	117,591,376	101,958,771	133,094,937
£	15,868,665	22,137,610	21,642,936	24,106,895	26,969,366	24,171,561	20,958,192	27,358,404
United States - {	\$ 49,373,472	68,619,023	72,382,230	71,197,684	71,783,924	73,173,549	77,404,071	97,806,552
£	10,145,234	14,099,799	14,873,061	14,629,661	14,755,584	15,041,229	15,910,837	20,104,680
Other countries {	\$ 11,349,279	15,539,332	18,776,446	23,122,381	22,863,479	22,756,310	23,954,030	25,685,141
£	2,332,043	3,193,014	3,858,174	4,751,174	4,699,715	4,677,686	4,923,884	5,279,723
Grand totals {	\$ 137,950,253	191,894,723	196,487,632	211,640,286	225,849,724	213,521,235	203,316,872	256,586,630
£	28,345,942	39,430,423	40,374,171	43,487,730	46,424,665	43,890,476	41,792,913	52,742,807

* After 1899-1900 no estimate was made of the amount short reported in exports to United States.

TABLE V.

STATEMENT OF THE CANADIAN IMPORT DUTIES under the old and new Tariffs on (1) FOREIGN and (2) UNITED KINGDOM GOODS of the Class we send to Canada, showing in each case the difference between the Duty on Foreign Goods and on British Goods.

(Based on the Returns for the year ended 30th June, 1906.)

ARTICLES.	Rates of Import Duties.					
	Under the Customs Tariff of 1897, as amended in 1898, 1900, and 1904.			Under the Tariff Resolutions of November 29th, 1906, with amendments to February 12th, 1907.		
	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.
Carpets:—						
Brussels - - - Ad val.	35 per cent.	23½ per cent.	11½ per cent.	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tapestry and other kinds - - - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	35 "	25 "	10 "
Cordage (other than cotton) - - - "	25 "	20 "	5 "	25 "	20 "	5 "
Cotton Manufactures:—						
Sewing thread:—						
In hanks, 3 and 6 cord - - - "	15 "	10 "	5 "	15† "	10† "	5 "
Other kinds - - - "	25 "	16⅔ "	8⅔ "	25 "	17½ "	7½ "
Fabrics:—						
White or bleached - - - "	25 "	16⅔ "	8⅔ "	25 "	17½ "	7½ "
Printed, dyed, or coloured - - - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	32½ "	25 "	7½ "
Uncoloured, bleached, viz., serims, cambric cloths, nettings, muslins, and lawns - - - "	25 "	16⅔ "	8⅔ "	25 "	17½ "	7½ "
Handkerchiefs - - - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	35 "	25 "	10 "
Velvets, velveteens, and plushes - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	17½ "	12½ "
Sheets and bed quilts and damask - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Curtains and shams made up, trimmed or untrimmed - - - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	35 "	25 "	10 "
Cutlery - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Earthen and China ware:						
White granite or iron-stone ware - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	15 "	15 "
C.C. or cream-coloured ware - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
China and porcelain ware:						
Table ware of China, porcelain or other clay - - - "	30 "	15 "	15 "	30 "	15 "	15 "
Fancy Goods:						
Braids, fringes, tassels, &c. - - - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	35 "	25 "	10 "
Feathers, fancy, dressed - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Laces, lace collars, lace nets and netting - - - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	35 "	25 "	10 "
Fishing lines and nets, imported exclusively for the fisheries (excluding sportsmen's tackle) - - - - -	Free.	Free.	—	Free.	Free.	—

* Goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Germany are subject to a surtax of one-third of the above general rates of duty on importation into Canada.

† Rate of duty on all cotton sewing thread in hanks.

TABLE V.—*continued.*Statement of the Canadian Import Duties, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Import Duties.					
	Under the Customs Tariff of 1897, as amended in 1898, 1900, and 1904.			Under the Tariff Resolutions of November 29th, 1906, with amendments to February 12th, 1907.		
	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed - Ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	†15 per cent.	†10 per cent.	†5 per cent.
Glass, common, or window - - - - - "	15 "	7½ "	7½ "	15 "	7½ "	7½ "
Gloves and mitts of all kinds - - - - - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	35 "	22½ "	12½ "
Glycerine :						
If imported for the use of explosive manufacturers in their own factories "	10 "	6⅔ "	3⅓ "	Free	Free	—
Hats :						
Beaver - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Silk and felt - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	35 "	22½ "	12½ "
Straw, grass, chip, or other material - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	35 "	22½ "	12½ "
Hemp, Flax and Jute Manufactures :						
Carpeting, rugs, or matting of hemp or jute - - - - - "	25 "	16⅔ "	8⅓ "	25 "	17½ "	7½ "
Damask of linen, stair linen, diaper, napkins, and other like articles of linen "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Handkerchiefs - - - - - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	35 "	25 "	10 "
Towels - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Linen, brown or bleached, duck, canvas, huckabacks, and other linen manufactures - - - - - "	25 "	16⅔ "	8⅓ "	25 to 35 per cent.	15 to 25 per cent.	7½ and 10 per cent.
Linen thread - - - - - "	25 "	16⅓ "	8⅓ "	25 per cent.	17½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
Jute cloth :						
Not otherwise finished than calendered or bleached - - - - - "	10 "	6⅔ "	3⅓ "	10 "	7½ "	2½ "
Not calendered or finished in any way - - - - - —	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Hides and Skins, raw, whether dry salted or pickled, tails, undressed, and pelts (raw) - - - - - —	"	"	—	"	"	—
Mats or rugs, including door and carriage mats, &c. (other than hemp or jute) - - - - - Ad val.	35 per cent.	23½ per cent.	11½ per cent.	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	10 per cent.
Metals :						
Iron or steel :						
Bar iron or steel rolled, in coils, bundles, rods, or bars - - - - -						
Per ton (2,000 lbs.)	\$7	\$4½	\$2½	\$7	\$4½	\$2½

NOTE.—The imports of iron and steel manufactures are, as a rule, principally from the United States.

* Goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of *Germany* are subject to a *surtax* of one-third of the above general rates of duty on importation into Canada.

† China goat skins, wholly or partially dressed, but not dyed, Free.

TABLE V.—*continued.*Statement of the Canadian Import Duties, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Import Duties.					
	Under the Customs Tariff of 1897, as amended in 1898, 1900, and 1904.			Under the Tariff Resolutions of November 29th 1906, with amendments to February 12th, 1907.		
	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.
Metals:—<i>continued.</i>						
Iron or Steel—<i>continued.</i>						
Canada plates, Russia iron, and rolled sheets of iron or steel, coated with zinc or other metal - Ad val.	5 per cent.	3½ per cent.	1½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	Free	7½ per cent.
Sheets, flat, of galvanized iron or steel - "	5 "	3½ "	1½ "	5 "	Free.	5 "
Cast iron pipes - Per ton (2,000 lbs.)	\$8	\$5½	\$2½	\$8	\$6	\$2
Ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, puddled bars, and other forms less finished than bars but more advanced than pig iron (except castings) - Per ton (2,000 lbs.)	\$2	\$1½	\$½	\$2½	\$1½	\$1
Pig iron - "	\$2 50	\$1 66⅔	83⅓ cents	\$2½	\$1½	\$1
Rolled sheets, No. 17 gauge and thinner Ad val.	5 per cent.	3½ per cent.	1½ per cent.	†7½ per cent.	†Free.	†7½ per cent.
Iron or steel scrap, waste, and clippings Per ton (2,000 lbs.)	\$1	\$⅔	\$⅓	\$1	50 cents	50 cents
Railway bars or rails - Per ton (2,000 lbs.)	\$7†	\$4⅔	\$2½	\$7†	\$4½	\$2½
Lead, old, scrap, pig, and block - Ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.
Tin plates and sheets —	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
" in blocks, pigs, or bars - —	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Mustard, ground - Ad val.	25 per cent.	16⅔ per cent.	8⅓ per cent.	27½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Oil, flax seed or linseed (raw or boiled) - "	25 "	16⅔ "	8½ "	\$1 20 cents per 100 lbs.	80 cents per 100 lbs.	40 cents per 100 lbs.
Oilcloth, cork matting, and linoleum - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Paints:						
Dry white lead - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Pickles and sauces (in bottles, jars, or similar vessels) - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	35 "	25 "	10 "
Salt:						
If for the Gulf or Sea Fisheries - —	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Silk Manufactures:‡						
Fabrics, velvets and velveteens:						
For manufacture of neckties - Ad val.	10 per cent.	6⅔ per cent.	3⅓ per cent.	30 per cent.	17½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
Other - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	17½ "	12½ "
Ribbons - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	35 "	22½ "	12½ "
Clothing - "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "	37½ "	30 "	7½ "

* Goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of *Germany* are subject to a *surtax* of one-third of the above general rates of duty on importation into Canada.

† Rolled sheets, No. 14 gauge and thinner.

‡ The duty to be 25 per cent. on the cost of re-rolling in the case of railway bars or rails which have been used in the tracks of railways in Canada, and which have been exported and returned after having been re-rolled—provided that such rails are used on the tracks of the railway company importing them.

§ A considerable proportion of the imports of silk from the United Kingdom is of foreign manufacture, and, therefore, *not* entitled to preferential treatment.

TABLE V.—*continued.*Statement of the Canadian Import Duties, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Import Duties.					
	Under the Customs Tariff of 1897, as amended in 1898, 1900, and 1904.			Under the Tariff Resolutions of November 29th, 1906, with amendments to February 12th, 1907.		
	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.
Spirits—whiskey per proof gall.	\$2 40 cents	\$2 40 cents	—	\$2 40 cents	\$2 40 cents	—
Tobacco pipes - - Ad val.	35 per cent.	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.	35 per cent.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Woollen manufactures :						
Yarns :						
Costing 30 cents per lb. and over, imported on the cop, cone, tube, or in bank by woollen manufacturers for use in their factories -	20 "	13 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	6 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	20 "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Other kinds (except for braid, &c. manufacturers, Free) -	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Cloths, cassimeres, doeskins, coatings, overcoatings, and tweeds -	35 "	30 "	5 "	35 "	30 "	5 "
Shawls - -	30 "	20 "	10 "	35 "	30 "	5 "
Ready-made clothing and wearing apparel - -	35 "	30 "	5 "	35 "	30 "	5 "
Flannels, hosiery, blankets - -	} 35 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	{ 35 "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Socks and stockings -				{ 35 "	25 "	10 "
Other manufactures -	{ mostly 35 "	mostly 30 "	mostly 5 "	mostly 35 "	mostly 30 "	mostly 5 "

NOTE.—A special (or dumping) duty is imposed on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada, whenever the export price or the actual selling price to the importer in Canada is less than the "fair market value" as sold for consumption in the country whence the goods were exported to Canada. The special duty is to be equal to the difference between the said selling price of the article for export and the said market value thereof for home consumption, provided it does not in any case exceed 15 per cent. ad val.

* Goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of *Germany* are subject to a *surtax* of one-third of the above general rates of duty on importation into Canada.

TABLE VI.

RATES of IMPORT DUTY under the old and new Tariffs on certain Articles of British Production of which our exports to Canada are practically small, and in regard to which there appears to be some reason to attribute the absence of exports either to protective duties or to the proximity of United States centres of production.

(Based on the Trade Returns for the Year ended 30th June 1906.)

ARTICLES.	Rates of Import Duties.					
	Under the Customs Tariff of 1897, as amended in 1898, 1900, and 1904.			Under the Tariff Resolutions of November 29th, 1906, with amendments to February 12th, 1907.		
	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.
Agricultural implements, including parts Ad val.	20 per cent. to 35 per cent.	13½ per cent. to 23½ per cent.	6½ per cent. to 11½ per cent.	17½ per cent. to 32½ per cent.	12½ per cent. to 20 per cent.	5 per cent. to 12½ per cent.
Automobiles - - - - - "	25 per cent.	16½ per cent.	8½ per cent.	35 per cent.	22½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
Bicycles and tricycles, including parts - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Boots and shoes of leather:						
Pegged or wire fastened, with unstitched soles, close edged - - - - - "	} 25 "	16½ "	8½ "	25 "	17½ "	7½ "
Other kinds - - - - - "				30 "	20 "	10 "
Boots and shoes of rubber - - - - - "				25 "	15 "	10 "
Brass manufactures (except wire) - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Bricks, building and paving - - - - - "	20 "	13½ "	6½ "	22½ "	12½ "	10 "
Buttons - - - - - "	25 and 35 per cent.	16½ and 23½ per cent.	8½ and 11½ per cent.	25 and 35 per cent.	17½ and 22½ per cent.	7½ and 12½ per cent.
Carriages and carts, including finished parts - - - - - "	35 per cent.	23½ per cent.	11½ per cent.	35 per cent.	22½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
Cash registers - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Cement, Portland - per 100 lbs.	12½ cents	8½ cents	4½ cents	12½ cents	8 cents	4½ cents
Clocks and watches - Ad val.	25 per cent.	16½ per cent.	8½ per cent.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Watch cases - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
" actions and movements - - - - - "	10 "	6½ "	3½ "	15 "	10 "	5 "
Coal: Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	53 cents.	35½ cents.	17½ cents.	53 cents.	35 cents.	18 cents.
" Anthracite - - - - - -	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Coke - - - - - - - - - -	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Copper, pig or ingots, bolt, bar, rod, in coils or otherwise, in lengths not less than 6 feet, unmanufactured; and in strips or sheets and plates - - - - - -	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Cotton waste (not dyed) - - - - - -	Free	Free	—	†12½ per cent.	†7½ per cent.	†5 per cent.
Cotton manufactures:						
White embroideries - Ad val.	25 per cent.	16½ per cent.	8½ per cent.	20 per cent.	12½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
Jeans, satens, &c., for corset makers - - - - - "	20 "	13½ "	6½ "	20 "	12½ "	7½ "
Electrical apparatus, including motors, dynamos, batteries and telegraph, &c., instruments - - - - - "	25 "	16½ "	8½ "	27½ "	15 "	12½ "
Electro-plated ware - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	35 "	22½ "	12½ "
Fertilizers, compounded or manufactured - - - - - "	10 "	6½ "	3½ "	10 "	5 "	5 "
Gas, coal, oil, or electric-light fixtures, including parts - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "

* Goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Germany are subject to a surtax of one-third of the above general rates of duty on importation into Canada.

† Cotton waste, if machined, garnetted or prepared for use.

TABLE VI.—*continued.*Rates of Import Duty, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Import Duties.					
	Under the Customs Tariff of 1897, as amended in 1898, 1900, and 1904.			Under the Tariff Resolutions of November 29th, 1906, with amendments to February 12th, 1907.		
	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.
Glass: Carboys, demi-johns, flasks, jars, and balls, and cut, pressed or moulded crystal or glass table ware, decorated or not, also chimneys, shades, or globes, and blown and other cut glass tableware - - Ad val.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	32½ per cent.	20 per cent.	12½ per cent.
Guns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Household furniture - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Indiarubber and Gutta Percha manufactures (except clothing made waterproof with indiarubber) - - - - - "	25 and 35 per cent.	16⅔ and 23⅓ per cent.	8⅓ and 11⅓ per cent.	27½ and 35 per cent.	15 and 22½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
Instruments, optical, philosophical, photographic, mathematical, &c., (other than for scientific societies) - - - - - "	25 per cent.	16⅔ per cent.	8⅓ per cent.	25 per cent.	17½ per cent.	7½ "
Iron and steel:						
Machinery—mining, smelting, and reducing - - - - -	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Sewing machines and parts - Ad val.	30 per cent. (Attachments, Free).	20 per cent. (Attachments, Free).	10 per cent. (Attachments, Nil).	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Other machinery - - - - -	Part, Free; Part, 25 per cent. ad val.	Part, Free; Part, 16⅔ per cent. ad val.	Part, Nil; Part, 8⅓ per cent. ad val.	Part, Free; Part, 27½ per cent. ad val.	Part, Free; Part, 15 per cent. ad val.	Part, Nil; Part, 12½ per cent. ad val.
Fittings for iron and steel pipes - Ad val.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Wire, single or several, covered with cotton, linen, silk, rubber, &c. - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Rolled round wire rods in the coil not over ⅜ in. in diameter imported by wire manufacturers for making wire - - - - -	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Barbed wire fencing - - - - -	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Galvanized wire of 9, 12, and 13 gauge - - - - -	Free	Free	—	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	5 per cent. ad val.
Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel, including flues and corrugated tubes for marine boilers - - - - - Ad val.	5 per cent.	3½ per cent.	1⅔ per cent.	Free	Free	—

* Goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of *Germany* are subject to a *surtax* of one-third of the above general rates of duty on importation into Canada.

TABLE VI.—*continued.*
Rates of Import Duty, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Import Duties.					
	Under the Customs Tariff of 1897, as amended in 1898, 1900, and 1904.			Under the Tariff Resolutions of November 29th, 1906, with amendments to February 12th, 1907.		
	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.
Iron and Steel—<i>continued.</i>						
Bridges or parts thereof; structural work, columns, shapes, or sections, drilled, punched, or in any further stage of manufacture than as rolled or cast	Ad val. 35 per cent.	23½ per cent.	11½ per cent.	35 per cent.	22½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
Rolled angles, tees, beams, channels, joists, girders, bridge, building, or structural rolled sections or shapes, not punched, drilled, or further manufactured than rolled, weighing not less than 35 lbs. per lineal yard	- 10 „ ad val.	6⅔ „ ad val.	3½ „ ad val.	\$3 per ton (2,000 lbs.).	\$2 per ton (2,000 lbs.).	\$1 per ton (2,000 lbs.).
Rolled plates not less than 30 inches in width and not less than ¼-in. in thickness	- 10 per cent. ad val.	6⅔ per cent. ad val.	3½ per cent. ad val.	\$3 per ton (2,000 lbs.).§	\$2 per ton (2,000 lbs.).§	\$1 per ton (2,000 lbs.).§
Flat eye bar blanks not punched or drilled, and universal mill or rolled edge bridge plates imported by manufacturers of bridges	- 10 per cent. ad val.	6⅔ per cent. ad val.	3½ per cent. adv l.	\$3 per ton (2,000 lbs.).	\$2 per ton (2,000 lbs.).	\$1 per ton (2,000 lbs.).
Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, imported by manufacturers of wrought iron or steel pipe	Ad val. 5 per cent.	3½ per cent.	1⅔ per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	—
Stoves of all kinds	„ 25 „	16⅔ „	8½ „	25 „	16 „	10 per cent.
Tubing, wrought iron or steel, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not:						
Over 2 in. in diameter	„ 15 „	10 „	5 „	†15 „	†10 „	†5 „
2 in. or less in diameter	„ 35 „	23½ „	11½ „	†35 „	†20 „	†15 „
Other manufactures (except as specified in Table No. V.)	„ Various (mostly 30 per cent.).	Various (mostly 20 per cent.).	(Mostly 10 per cent.)	Various (mostly 30 per cent.).	Various (mostly 20 per cent.).	(Mostly 10 per cent.)
Jewellery	„ 30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	35 per cent.	22½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
Lamps, lanterns, and chandeliers	„ 30 „	20 „	10 „	30 „	20 „	10 „
Leather, tanned or dressed, imported for use in glove factories	„ 10 „	6⅔ „	3½ „	10 „	5 „	5 „

* Goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of *Germany*, are subject to a *surtax* of one-third of the above general rates of duty on importation into Canada.

† Tubing over 4 inches in diameter.

‡ Tubing 4 inches or less in diameter.

§ If for use exclusively in the manufacture of boilers, free.

TABLE VI.—*continued.*Rates of Import Duty, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Import Duties.					
	Under the Customs Tariff of 1897, as amended in 1898, 1900, and 1904.			Under the Tariff Resolutions of November 29th, 1906, with amendments to February 12th, 1907.		
	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.	General Tariff.*	British Preferential Tariff.	Differences in favour of British Goods.
Musical instruments :						
Organs - - - Ad val.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pianos - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Parts of organs and pianos - - - "	25 "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	25 "	15 "	10 "
Paints and colours and anti-corrosive, &c., paints used for ships' hulls - - - "	25 "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 "
Paper :						
Wall or hanging - - - "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	35 "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Other manufactures - - - "	Various (mostly 25 and 35 per cent.).	Various (mostly 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ and 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.).	(mostly 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ and 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.).	Various (mostly 15, 25, and 35 per cent.).	Various (mostly 10, 15, and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.).	(mostly 5, 10, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.).
Printing presses, rotary, of not less value than \$1,500 each and of a class or kind not made in Canada - - -	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Other kinds - - - Ad val.	10 per cent.	6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.
Proprietary medicines :						
In liquid form containing alcohol - - - "	50 "	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	50 "	50 "	—
Other kinds - - - "	25 "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	25 "	20 "	5 per cent.
Railway materials :						
Locomotives - - - "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	35 "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cars for passengers (including parts) - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Seeds :						
Flax - - - - -	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—
Garden, field, and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, when in packages over 1 lb. each - - - Ad val.	10 per cent.	6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.
Soap :						
Common or laundry - - -	1 cent. per lb.	$\frac{2}{3}$ cent. per lb.	$\frac{1}{3}$ cent. per lb.	\$1 per 100 lbs.	65 cents per 100 lbs.	35 cents per 100 lbs.
Toilet - - - - - Ad val.	35 per cent.	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.	35 per cent.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Pearline and other powders - - - - - "	30 "	20 "	10 "	35 "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Twine, binder, of hemp, jute, manilla, sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed - - - - -	Free	Free	—	Free	Free	—

NOTE.—A special (or dumping) duty is imposed on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada whenever the Export price or the actual selling price to the importer in Canada is less than the "fair market value" as sold for consumption in the country whence the goods were exported to Canada.

The special duty is to be equal to the difference between the said selling price of the article for Export and the said fair market value thereof for home consumption—provided it does not in any case exceed 15 per cent. ad val.

* Goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of *Germany*, are subject to a *surtax* of one-third of the above general rates of duty on importation into Canada.

TABLE VII.

STATEMENT showing the amended TARIFF RATES which came into force under Act 11 of June 8th, 1904 (*see par. 4, p. 331*).

Articles.	General Rates of Duty.	Fixed Rates of Duty on Goods subject to the provisions of the British Preferential Tariff.	Percentage Preference allowed.
Fabrics, manufactures (not including blankets, bed comforters, counterpanes or flannels), wearing apparel, ready-made clothing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, n.e.s.; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, and felt cloth, n.e.s. - -	35 % <i>ad valorem</i>	30 % <i>ad valorem</i>	14·3 %
Twine and cordage of all kinds, n.e.s. - -	25 % "	20 % "	20 %
Tableware of china, porcelain, or other white clay - - - - -	30 % "	15 % "	50 %
Common or colourless window glass - -	15 % "	7½ % "	50 %

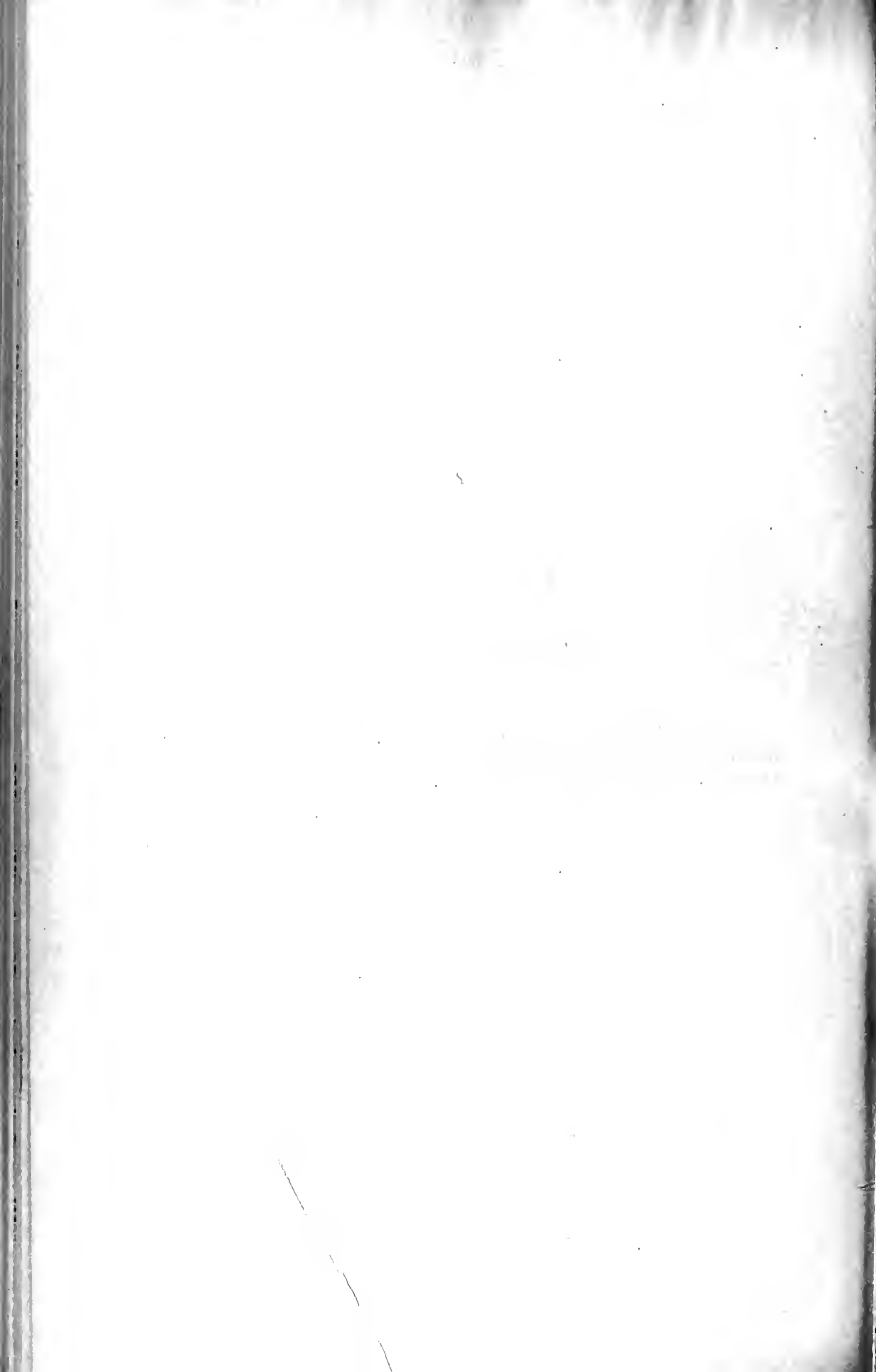
NOTE.—Provision was also made at the same time for the imposition of a *special* duty on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada whenever the export price or the actual selling price to the importer in Canada is less than the "fair market value" as sold for home consumption.

The above rates of duty were superseded by those provided for in the Resolution introduced in the Canadian Parliament on November 29th, 1906.

A.—continued.

(2) SOUTH AFRICA.

NOTE.—The preference accorded to United Kingdom goods under the South African Customs Union Convention of 1906 is also extended to Canadian, Australian and New Zealand products.



A (2).—SOUTH AFRICA.

MEMORANDUM ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

1. By the Convention which came into force on 15th August 1903 between the various colonies and territories of the South African Customs Union (*i.e.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland), the following preferential treatment was accorded to certain articles, grown, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom on importation therefrom :

- (a) On all goods liable to an *ad valorem* rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a rebate of the whole duty.
- (b) On all goods liable to other *ad valorem* rates, or to combined *ad valorem* and specific rates, a rebate of 25 per cent. of such *ad valorem* rates, but of no other duty. As the chief classes of goods bearing *ad valorem* duties paid 10 per cent., this preference also gave, in general, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* advantage.

On 1st July 1904, the preference was extended to the Dominion of Canada. Goods liable to *specific* duties only were *not* accorded preferential treatment.

2. In March 1906 a new Customs Union Convention was agreed to by the representatives of the South African Colonies.

This Convention came into force on 25th May 1906, and continued the principle of preferential treatment to certain articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom on importation therefrom into the South African Customs Union. Provision was made for similar treatment to be accorded to other British Colonies on condition of reciprocity, and preference was, at the same time, continued to Canadian products, as under the former Convention. Preference was further extended to Australian products on 1st October 1906, and to New Zealand products on 1st January 1907.

But whereas the former Convention accorded preferential treatment to goods subject to *ad valorem* rates of duty only, the Convention of 1906 accorded preference to certain articles subject to *specific* duties, as well as to those subject to *ad valorem* rates of duty.

3. The rebates on the *specific* rates of duty now granted vary according to the article concerned, but speaking generally, they are equivalent to a reduction from the general rate of about 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is the same as the rebate accorded to articles subject to *ad valorem* rates of duty. Comparing the details of the new with those of the former Convention, it is found that the general specific rates of duty on certain articles (preserved and dried fruits, pickles and sauces, soap, vinegar, spices, &c.) on which preferential reductions are granted in the case of United Kingdom imports have been increased by an amount equal to the rebate now allowed to United Kingdom goods. The effect is that, in such cases, the rates applicable to United Kingdom goods remain at the level of the former tariff, whilst rates on "foreign" goods are increased by a duty approximately equal to 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

In some cases, however, the specific rates of duty on certain articles (*e.g.* blasting compounds, candles, grain and fodder) have been so far increased that in spite of the rebate accorded to United Kingdom goods the rates charged on such articles are now higher than the general tariff rates previously in force. The specific duties on other articles *not* allowed rebate of duty (*e.g.*, secondhand clothing, spirits, and tobacco) have also been increased.

4. Combined specific and *ad valorem* rates of duty are imposed on boots and shoes, printed matter and vehicles (not including motor cars or cycles); whilst other articles (*e.g.* blankets and sheets, flavouring essences, essential and perfumed oils, perfumery, and shawls), that were previously charged 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., when of the manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating Colonies, are now accorded a rebate of only 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

5. As regards the *ad valorem* rates of duty, some articles (the most important of which are agricultural implements and machinery, unwrought metals including galvanised sheets, and leather) that were previously free of duty are now rated at 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the general tariff, whilst certain other articles (*e.g.* some chemicals, unmanufactured wood, and ceiling and flooring boards), which were previously on the 10 per cent. list, with a rebate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* for United Kingdom goods, have now been included in the 3 per cent. *ad valorem* list—all articles on this list being accorded rebate of the full duty when the manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating Colonies.

6. The *general* (or unenumerated) *ad valorem* rate has been raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. *ad valorem* with a rebate of 3 per cent. instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* on British goods, the result being, so far as goods subject to the "unenumerated rate" are concerned, that the rates for British and Foreign goods are 12 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively, as against $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 10 per cent. previously in force.

7. The following table shows the rate of duty on a few selected classes of goods according as they are of the production of the United Kingdom and certain reciprocating British Colonies (Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) or of Foreign Countries respectively, and also shows the imports of such goods into Cape Colony and Natal in the undermentioned years.

[The classes of goods selected are those in which foreign competition is perhaps the keenest, either with the United Kingdom or the reciprocating Colonies.]

Principal Articles.	Duties payable on Goods produced in		Imports into								
			Cape Colony.						Natal.		
			1904.			1905.			1904.*		
			United Kingdom and Reciprocating Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	United Kingdom.	Reciprocating Colonies (Canada, Australia, and New Zealand).	Foreign Countries.	United Kingdom.	Reciprocating Colonies (Canada, Australia, and New Zealand).	Foreign Countries.	United Kingdom.	Reciprocating Colonies (Canada, Australia, and New Zealand).	Foreign Countries.
Butter - - -	2d. per lb. -	2d per lb. -	£ 14,934	£ 115,800	£ 89,259	£ 16,654	£ 105,465	£ 116,650	£ 1,547	£ 180,292	£ 48,817
Cement:											
Liquid, for tube mills	Free - -	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	} 72,488	-	} 34,292	76,640	75	24,894	17,114	-	30,650
Other kinds - -	1s. per 400 lbs.	1s. 3d. per 400 lbs.									
Corn:											
Wheat: In the grain	1s. per 100 lbs.	1s. 2d. per 100 lbs.	610	708,812	269,639	1,874	849,159	124,961	13	3,150	1,861
" Flour - -	2s. 3d. per 100 lbs.	2s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	1,094	95,343	108,464	3,124	150,498	30,791	271	194,589	160,939
Glass and glasswares:											
Bottles - - -	Free - -	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	} 65,198	-	} 51,257	49,854	-	40,209	47,197	-	33,252
Other kinds - -	12 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>									
Hardware - - -	"	"	752,177	5,742	193,824	531,949	4,227	147,559	196,424	1,910	73,450
Fencing wire and standards.	Free - -	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	64,221	251	78,823	51,171	1,901	90,131	7,250	-	31,875
Machinery:											
Agricultural - -	"	"	50,588	6,156	70,250	48,351	5,955	77,286	9,890	4,511	9,008
Mining - - -	"	"	270,574	-	176,261	172,654	-	120,841	79,901	-	24,773
Electrical - - -	"	"	83,704	51	39,087	73,733	-	36,258	107,193	181	41,967
Meat: Beef, mutton, and pork (frozen).	1d. per lb. -	1½ per lb.	42	238,538	435,104	85	160,358	518,780	1,258	478,646	439,633
Railway and tramway rails and materials (including rolling stock).	Free - -	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	531,947	14,076	84,766	165,076	71,794	71,297	39,656	-	15,067
Wood, unmanufactured	"	"	10,517	17,950	208,576	8,458	32,430	92,445	607	5,223	164,527
" planed or grooved	"	"	1,496	3,142	201,757	690	17,846	98,021	962	3,283	107,655

NOTE.—Government stores, being free of duty, are excluded from the above table.

* Details for 1905 are not available.

8. The appended tables summarise the Import trade of Cape Colony and Natal in each of the years from 1902 to 1905 inclusive, and also show the value of the Imports grouped according to whether or not they were of a *class* which would now be affected by the Preferential Tariff which came into force on 25th May 1906.

From these tables it can be seen that the total value of merchandise imported into Cape Colony and Natal amounted to 29,455,000*l.* in 1905, of which sum, goods to the value of 18,253,000*l.* (or 62 per cent.) were imported from the United Kingdom, 4,553,000*l.* (or 15 per cent.) from British Possessions, and the remainder (23 per cent.) from Foreign Countries.

It may here be stated that the South African Trade Returns since 1st July 1905 have been compiled by the South African Statistical Bureau,* and, as a consequence, the Natal Government have not published the usual detailed returns of trade for 1905. Particulars, however, are available for Cape Colony, which may, perhaps, be taken as representative of South Africa as a whole.

9. Taking the *Cape* Returns then only, we find that the imports of Merchandise in 1905 from the United Kingdom amounted to 12,157,000*l.* (or 63 per cent. of the total value of imports), and of this amount, 10,161,000*l.* (or 84 per cent.) consisted of goods of a *class* which would have been affected by the preferential tariff had the present Convention been then in force.

The imports from British Possessions into Cape Colony amounted to 2,997,000*l.* (or 16 per cent. of the total imports), and of this sum 1,697,000*l.* (or 57 per cent.) would have represented the value of goods of a *class* now affected by the preference.

The imports from Foreign Countries amounted to 4,052,000*l.* (or 21 per cent. of the total). Of this sum 2,919,000*l.* (or 72 per cent.) was of a *class* which would now be virtually differentiated against by the operation of the British preference.

Thus, of the *total* imports into Cape Colony—19,206,000*l.* in 1905—a sum of 14,777,000*l.* (or 77 per cent.) consisted of goods of a *class* now affected by the preference, although no preference would, in fact, have been accorded in respect of 2,983,000*l.* (*i.e.*, 64,000*l.* representing the share from non-reciprocating British Possessions and 2,919,000*l.* from Foreign Countries).

10. The total sum on which preference would have been accorded thus represented 11,794,000*l.*, or about 61 per cent. of the total imports into Cape Colony in 1905—*viz.* 53 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 8 per cent. from the reciprocating Colonies.

The *actual* proportions of goods affected, however, would, of course, have been less than indicated above, as, in order to be entitled to the preference, goods must be the produce of, and not merely imported from, the United Kingdom and reciprocating Colonies.

* The Bureau's first Annual detailed Returns, which will relate to the Calendar Year 1906, have not yet been received by the Board of Trade.

TABLE I.

VALUE of the TOTAL IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE into CAPE COLONY and NATAL in each of the Years from 1902 to 1905 inclusive, distinguishing IMPORTS from the principal COUNTRIES.

Colon.	Total Imports of Merchandise.									
	From United Kingdom.	From British Possessions.				From Foreign Countries.				Grand Total.
		Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	All British Possessions.*	Germany.	United States.	Argentine Republic.	All Foreign Countries.	
1902.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cape Colony	20,994,000	45,000	1,912,000	56,000	2,692,000	1,274,000	3,256,000	1,348,000	7,842,000	31,528,000
Natal - -	8,254,000	17,000	1,460,000	90,000	2,038,000	515,000	1,174,000	527,000	2,833,000	13,125,000
Total - -	29,248,000	62,000	3,372,000	146,000	4,730,000	1,789,000	4,430,000	1,875,000	10,675,000	44,653,000
1903.										
Cape Colony	21,510,000	245,000	841,000	211,000	1,918,000	1,495,000	4,537,000	1,815,000	9,828,000	33,256,000
Natal - -	8,560,000	213,000	825,000	288,000	1,824,000	747,000	1,674,000	1,000,000	4,456,000	14,840,000
Total - -	30,070,000	458,000	1,666,000	499,000	3,742,000	2,242,000	6,211,000	2,815,000	14,284,000	48,096,000
1904.										
Cape Colony	14,019,000	213,000	1,276,000	38,000	2,181,000	771,000	2,075,000	914,000	5,080,000	21,280,000
Natal - -	6,275,000	179,000	796,000	124,000	1,603,000	377,000	1,075,000	515,000	2,642,000	10,520,000
Total - -	20,294,000	392,000	2,072,000	162,000	3,784,000	1,148,000	3,150,000	1,429,000	7,722,000	31,800,000
1905.										
Cape Colony	12,157,000	270,000	1,395,000	46,000	2,997,000	685,000	1,490,000	696,000	4,052,000	19,206,000
Natal - -	6,096,000	203,000	682,000	100,000	1,556,000	536,000	819,000	429,000	2,597,000	10,249,000
Total - -	18,253,000	473,000	2,077,000	146,000	4,553,000	1,221,000	2,309,000	1,125,000	6,649,000	29,455,000

NOTE.—The value of goods in transit for the interior is included.

* Excluding Inter-South African Trade.

TABLE II.

VALUE of the IMPORTS of ARTICLES Imported into CAPE COLONY and NATAL in each of the Years from 1902 to 1905 inclusive, which would have been affected by the new PREFERENTIAL TARIFF,* had it been in operation.

Colony.	Value of Imports (affected by the new Preferential Tariff) from			
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions (excluding Inter-South African Trade).	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
1902.				
Cape Colony - - -	£ 15,931,000	£ 2,008,000	£ 5,751,000	£ 23,690,000
Natal - - -	6,313,000	1,521,000	2,114,000	9,948,000
Total - - -	22,244,000	3,529,000	7,865,000	33,638,000
1903.				
Cape Colony - - -	17,297,000	1,209,000	8,325,000	26,831,000
Natal - - -	6,668,000	1,431,000	4,145,000	12,244,000
Total - - -	23,965,000	2,640,000	12,470,000	39,075,000
1904.				
Cape Colony - - -	10,782,000	1,435,000	3,996,000	16,213,000
Natal - - -	4,807,000	1,222,000	2,180,000	8,209,000
Total - - -	15,589,000	2,657,000	6,176,000	24,422,000
1905.				
Cape Colony - - -	10,161,000	1,697,000	2,919,000	14,777,000
Natal - - -	Details not available.†			
Total - - -	—	—	—	—

* i.e., under the South African Customs Union Convention of 1906.

† The particulars for Natal for 1905 cannot be stated, as the articles are not classified in sufficient detail in the original trade returns.

TABLE III.

TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO CAPE COLONY AND NATAL of a Class affected, and not affected, by the new PREFERENTIAL TARIFF,* from (1) the UNITED KINGDOM, (2) BRITISH POSSESSIONS (excluding Inter-South African trade), and (3) FOREIGN COUNTRIES, in each of the Years from 1902 to 1905 inclusive.

(1) Imports from the United Kingdom.

Colony.	Imports of Dutiable and Free Merchandise from the United Kingdom.				
	Of a Class affected by the Preferential Treatment of British and Colonial Goods.†		Of a Class not affected by the Preferential Treatment of British and Colonial Goods.‡		Total.
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	
1902.					
Cape Colony - - -	£ 15,931,000	76	£ 5,063,000	24	£ 20,994,000
Natal - - - - -	6,313,000	76	1,941,000	24	8,254,000
Total - - - - -	22,244,000	76	7,004,000	24	29,248,000
1903.					
Cape Colony - - -	17,297,000	80	4,213,000	20	21,510,000
Natal - - - - -	6,668,000	78	1,892,000	22	8,560,000
Total - - - - -	23,965,000	80	6,105,000	20	30,070,000
1904.					
Cape Colony - - -	10,782,000	77	3,237,000	23	14,019,000
Natal - - - - -	4,807,000	77	1,468,000	23	6,275,000
Total - - - - -	15,589,000	77	4,705,000	23	20,294,000
1905.					
Cape Colony - - -	10,161,000	84	1,996,000	16	12,157,000
Natal - - - - -	Details not available.§				6,096,000
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	—	18,253,000

* i.e., under the South African Customs Convention of 1906.

† Preferential treatment has been accorded to United Kingdom goods from August 15th, 1903; to Canadian goods from July 1st, 1904; to Australian goods from October 1st, 1906; and to New Zealand goods from January 1st, 1907.

‡ Inclusive of Colonial Government stores, which, being free of duty, are not affected by the Preferential Tariff.

§ See † note to Table II.

TABLE III.—*continued.*(2) *Imports from British Possessions (excluding Inter-South African Trade).*

Colony.	Imports of Dutiable and Free Merchandise from British Possessions.				
	Of a Class affected by the Preferential Treatment of British and Colonial Goods.*		Of a Class <i>not</i> affected by the Preferential Treatment of British and Colonial Goods.†		Total.
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	
	1902.				
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£
Cape Colony - - -	2,008,000	75	684,000	25	2,692,000
Natal - - - - -	1,521,000	75	517,000	25	2,038,000
Total (excluding South African Trade) }	3,529,000	75	1,201,000	25	4,730,000
	1903.				
Cape Colony - - -	1,209,000	63	709,000	37	1,918,000
Natal - - - - -	1,431,000	78	393,000	22	1,824,000
Total (excluding South African Trade) }	2,640,000	71	1,102,000	29	3,742,000
	1904.				
Cape Colony - - -	1,435,000	66	746,000	34	2,181,000
Natal - - - - -	1,222,000	76	381,000	24	1,603,000
Total (excluding South African Trade) }	2,657,000	70	1,127,000	30	3,784,000
	1905.				
Cape Colony - - -	1,697,000	57	1,300,000	43	2,997,000
Natal - - - - -	Details not available ‡				1,556,000
Total (excluding South African Trade) }	—	—	—	—	4,553,000

* Preferential treatment has been accorded to United Kingdom goods from August 15th, 1903; to Canadian goods from July 1st, 1904; to Australian goods from October 1st, 1906; and to New Zealand goods from January 1st, 1907.

† Inclusive of Colonial Government stores, which, being free of duty, are not affected by the Preferential Tariff.

‡ See † note to Table II.

TABLE III.—*continued.*(2A). *Imports from Reciprocating British Colonies.†*

The IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE subject, and not subject, to PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT from the DOMINION of CANADA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND in each of the Years from 1902 to 1905 inclusive were as follows:—

Colony.	Imports of Merchandise from					
	The Dominion of Canada.†		The Australian Commonwealth.†		New Zealand.†	
	Subject to Preferential Treatment.	Not subject to Preferential Treatment.	Subject to Preferential Treatment.	Not subject to Preferential Treatment.	Subject to Preferential Treatment.	Not subject to Preferential Treatment.
1902.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cape Colony - -	44,000	1,000	1,815,000	97,000	56,000	—
Natal - - -	10,000	7,000	1,277,000	183,000	69,000	21,000
Total - -	54,000	8,000	3,092,000	280,000	125,000	21,000
1903.						
Cape Colony - -	237,000*	8,000	651,000	190,000	210,000	1,000
Natal - - -	176,000*	37,000	809,000	16,000	255,000	33,000
Total - -	413,000	45,000	1,460,000	206,000	465,000	34,000
1904.						
Cape Colony - -	202,000	11,000	1,142,000	134,000	36,000	2,000
Natal - - -	177,000	2,000	770,000	26,000	121,000	3,000
Total - -	379,000	13,000	1,912,000	160,000	157,000	5,000
1905.						
Cape Colony - -	245,000	25,000	1,342,000	53,000	46,000	—
Natal - - -	203,000		682,000		100,000	
Total - -	473,000		2,077,000		146,000	

† Preferential treatment has been accorded to Canadian goods from July 1st, 1904; to Australian goods from October 1st, 1906; and to New Zealand goods from January 1st, 1907.

* There were general increases in 1903, the most pronounced being in the case of pork, grain, and unmanufactured timber.

TABLE III—continued.

(3) Imports from Foreign Countries.

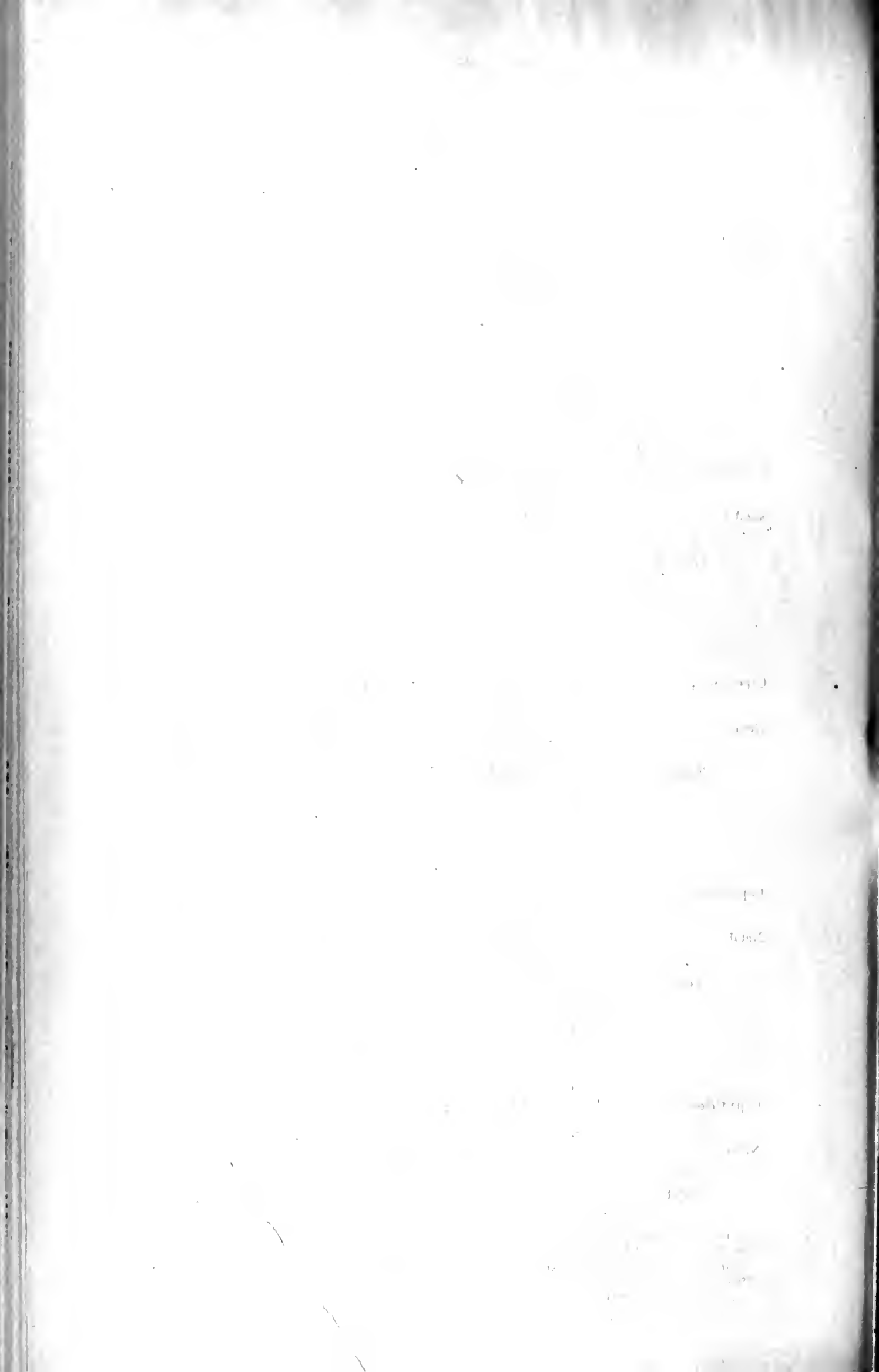
Colony.	Imports of Dutiable and Free Merchandise from Foreign Countries.				
	Of a Class affected by the Preferential Treatment of British and Colonial Goods.*		Of a Class not affected by the Preferential Treatment of British and Colonial Goods.†		Total.
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	
1902.					
Cape Colony - - -	£ 5,751,000	Per cent. 73	£ 2,091,000	Per cent. 27	£ 7,842,000
Natal - - - - -	2,114,000	75	719,000	25	2,833,000
Total - - - - -	7,865,000	74	2,810,000	26	10,675,000
1903.					
Cape Colony - - -	8,325,000	85	1,503,000	15	9,828,000
Natal - - - - -	4,145,000	93	311,000	7	4,456,000
Total - - - - -	12,470,000	87	1,814,000	13	14,284,000
1904.					
Cape Colony - - -	3,996,000	79	1,084,000	21	5,080,000
Natal - - - - -	2,180,000	83	462,000	17	2,642,000
Total - - - - -	6,176,000	80	1,546,000	20	7,722,000
1905.					
Cape Colony - - -	2,919,000	72	1,133,000	28	4,052,000
Natal - - - - -	Details not available‡				2,597,000
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	—	6,649,000

* Preferential treatment has been accorded to United Kingdom goods from August 15th, 1903; to Canadian goods from July 1st, 1904; to Australian goods from October 1st, 1906; and to New Zealand goods from January 1st, 1907.

† Inclusive of Colonial Government stores, which, being free of duty, are not affected by the Preferential Tariff.

‡ See † note to Table II.

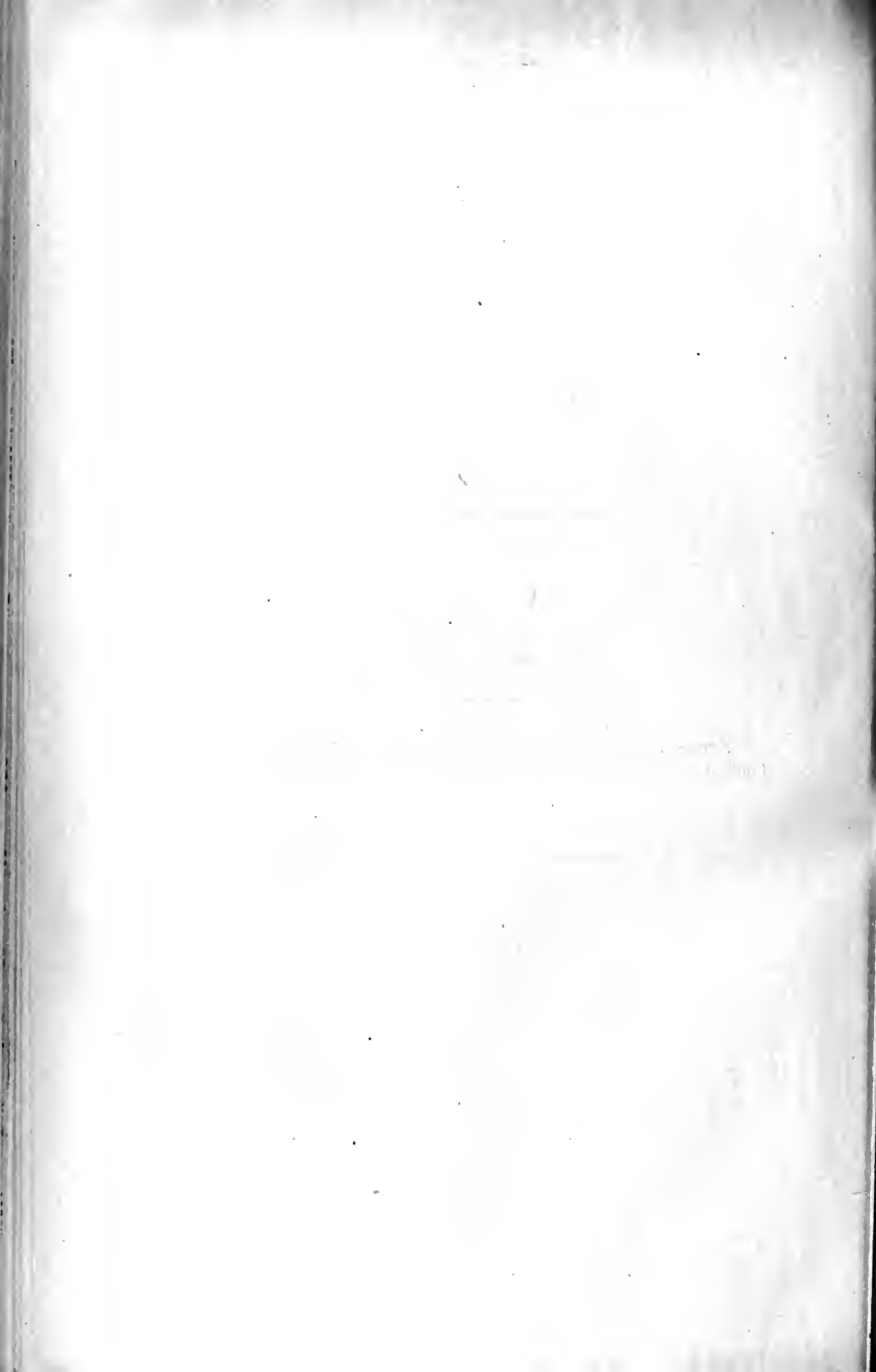
49045.



A.—continued.

(3) NEW ZEALAND.

NOTE.—The preference accorded under the “Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act” of 1903 is extended to goods produced in the “British Dominions.”



A (3).—NEW ZEALAND.

MEMORANDUM ON THE NEW ZEALAND PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

1. The New Zealand Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, 1903, came into force on 16th November, 1903. It gives preferential treatment to goods produced or manufactured in the British Dominions by imposing additional rates of duty on certain categories of goods produced in foreign countries, while keeping the duties on British goods unchanged. British grown tea (except tea in packets not exceeding 1 lb. in weight) was placed on the free list on 31st March 1904.

Goods enumerated in the *First* Schedule to the Act pay double the ordinary duty when of foreign production. (There is only one class of goods in this Schedule, viz., cement.)

Under the *Second* Schedule, foreign goods pay the ordinary duty plus one-half. Among the important articles included in this Schedule are boots and shoes, fancy goods and toys, hardware, hollow-ware and iron nails, ironmongery, iron pipes and fittings, pianos, earthenware, and glassware.

Under the *Third* Schedule, foreign goods pay a 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on certain articles formerly on the free list, while British goods are admitted free of duty as heretofore. The chief classes of goods included in this Schedule are iron (plain black sheet, rod, bolt, bar, and plate), rails for railways and tramways, and printing paper.

2. The following Table shows the preferences accorded under the above-mentioned Act to some of the more important articles, as well as the value of the Imports of such articles of British and of Foreign manufacture into New Zealand during the year 1905:—

	Duty payable on Goods produced in		Value of Imports into New Zealand in 1905,		
	The British Dominions.	Foreign Countries.	British Manufacture.	Foreign Manufacture.	Total.
			£	£	£
Fancy goods and toys - - -	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	72,122	78,259	150,381
Gum boots - - - - -	Nil.	20 per cent.	9,180	5,213	14,393
Other boots and shoes (except children's sizes, 0-3, which are free).	22½ per cent.	33¼ per cent.	197,207	66,316	263,523
Hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	203,534	56,296	259,830
Pianos - - - - -	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	48,694	52,397	101,091
Printing paper† - - -	Nil.	20 per cent.	130,571	2,865	133,436
Iron bar, bolt, and rod - -	Nil.	20 per cent.	127,653	1,513	129,166
„ pipes and fittings - -	5 per cent.	7½ per cent.	92,948	6,944	99,892
Iron nails - - - - -	2s. per cwt.	3s. per cwt.	6,970	37,754	44,724
Rails for railways and tramways*	Nil.	20 per cent.	98,243	4,429	102,672

* Materials imported before 31st March 1906 for the construction or equipment of tramways for which plans had been completed or were in course of preparation on the passing of the Act were exempt from the provisions of Schedules 2 and 3.

† Printing papers imported by or for the use of the proprietors of any registered newspaper, if imported under contract entered into prior to November 16th 1903, for the supply of such papers for a period not exceeding 3 years were exempted from duty.

3. A series of Tables is appended showing the value of the imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries—distinguishing the value of articles subject to preferential treatment when the produce of the two former—in each of the years from 1902 to 1905 inclusive.

It will be seen from Table I. that the total value of Imports of Merchandise in 1905 amounted to 12,481,000*l.*, of which 7,784,000*l.* (or 62 per cent.) came from the United Kingdom; 2,578,000*l.* (or 21 per cent.) from British Possessions; and the remainder (17 per cent.) from Foreign Countries—proportions which are practically the same as obtained in 1902, the year preceding the application of preferential treatment to British goods.

The value of Imports of Merchandise of a class subject to preferential treatment when of British production amounted to 2,638,000*l.* in 1905, or about 21 per cent. of the Total Imports for that year. Of this amount, 2,038,000*l.* (or 77 per cent.) represented the value of *British* goods entitled to preference, and consequently not subjected to the additional rates of duty leviable on foreign goods. This sum of 2,038,000*l.* is about 20 per cent. of the whole imports of Merchandise from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, and about 16 per cent. of the total import trade of the Colony in 1905.

TABLE I.

TOTAL VALUE¹ of IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE into NEW ZEALAND from the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES in each of the Years from 1902 to 1905 inclusive.

Years.	Total Imports of Merchandise from			
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£
1902 - - -	6,851,000	2,202,000	1,906,000	10,959,000
1903 - - -	7,439,000	2,497,000	2,140,000	12,076,000
1904 - - -	7,982,000	2,656,000	2,262,000	12,900,000
1905 - - -	7,784,000	2,578,000	2,119,000	12,481,000

TABLE II.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of ARTICLES of a Class now subject to PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT under the "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act" of 1903, IMPORTED into NEW ZEALAND, distinguishing IMPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES, in each of the Years from 1894 to 1905 inclusive.

Years.	Imports of Articles of a Class now subject to Preferential Treatment from			
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£
1894 - - -	769,000	197,000	121,000	1,087,000
1895 - - -	744,000	241,000	117,000	1,102,000
1896 - - -	907,000	249,000	176,000	1,332,000
1897 - - -	1,130,000	302,000	247,000	1,679,000
1898 - - -	989,000	323,000	298,000	1,610,000
1899 - - -	1,060,000	315,000	335,000	1,710,000
1900 - - -	1,373,000	351,000	459,000	2,183,000
1901 - - -	1,357,000	366,000	538,000	2,261,000
1902 - - -	1,341,000	326,000	580,000	2,247,000
1903 - - -	1,507,000	367,000	695,000	2,569,000
1904 - - -	1,604,000	436,000	691,000	2,731,000
1905 - - -	1,626,000	440,000	572,000	2,638,000

TABLE III.

VALUE of MERCHANDISE imported into NEW ZEALAND of a Class now subject to PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT under the "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act" of 1903, distinguishing IMPORTS of BRITISH and FOREIGN GOODS, from the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES in each of the Years 1904 and 1905.

Countries.	Imports of Articles of a Class now subject to Preferential Treatment.					
	Not subject to the Additional Rates of Duty (i.e., British Goods).		Subject to the Additional Rates of Duty (i.e., Foreign Goods).		Total.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.		
1904.						
	£		£		£	
United Kingdom - -	1,522,000	95	82,000	5	1,604,000	
British Possessions - -	416,000	95	20,000	5	436,000	
Foreign Countries - -	*305,000	44	386,000	56	691,000	
Total - -	2,243,000	82	488,000	18	2,731,000	
1905.						
	£		£		£	
United Kingdom - -	1,541,000	95	85,000	5	1,626,000	
British Possessions - -	424,000	96	16,000	4	440,000	
Foreign Countries - -	*73,000	13	499,000	87	572,000	
Total - -	2,038,000	77	600,000	23	2,638,000	

NOTE.—The preferential treatment of British goods came into force on 16th November 1903.

* Goods of British production imported *via* Foreign Countries.

TABLE IV.

VALUE OF IMPORTS of a Class now subject to PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT under the "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act" of 1903, summarised according to Schedule, in each of the Years from 1903 to 1905 inclusive.

	Imports of Articles of a Class now subject to Preferential Treatment from			
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
1903.				
	£	£	£	£
Under Schedules I. and II. -	1,100,000	111,000	532,000	1,743,000
„ Schedule III. - -	407,000	52,000	163,000	622,000
Tea* - - -	—	204,000	—	204,000
Total - - -	1,507,000	367,000	695,000	2,569,000

* Tea grown in any part of the British Dominions (except tea in packets not exceeding 1 lb. in weight) became free of duty on 31st March 1904. It was not included in the Schedules to the "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act" of 1903.

TABLE IV.--continued.

	Imports of Articles of a Class now subject to Preferential Treatment from			
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
	1904.			
	£	£	£	£
Under Schedules I. and II. -	1,154,000	132,000	515,000	1,801,000
„ Schedule III. - -	449,000	67,000	176,000	692,000
Tea* - - -	1,000	237,000	—	238,000
Total - - -	1,604,000	436,000	691,000	2,731,000
	1905.			
	£	£	£	£
Under Schedules I. and II. -	1,171,000	119,000	460,000	1,750,000
„ Schedule III. - -	455,000	96,000	111,000	662,000
Tea* - - -	—	225,000	1,000	226,000
Total - - -	1,626,000	440,000	572,000	2,638,000

* * Tea grown in any part of the British Dominions (except tea in packets not exceeding 1 lb. in weight) became free of duty on 31st March 1904. It was not included in the Schedules to the "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act" of 1903.

A.—continued.

(4) AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH

A (4).—AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROPOSED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM GOODS.

1. A Resolution was proposed in the Commonwealth House of Representatives by the Minister of State for Trade and Customs on August 30th, 1906, according Preferential Treatment to goods, the produce or manufacture of the *United Kingdom*, when imported direct in British ships.*

The Commonwealth Government proposed to give preferential treatment to certain goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, when imported direct in British ships, by means of the imposition of *additional* duties on similar goods when the produce of other countries.

The condition that the goods should be imported in British ships being inconsistent with treaties to which some or all of the Australian Colonies had acceded, or by which they were bound, the Preferential Tariff Bill was amended in the House of Representatives by the deletion of that proviso, but the Federal Senate ruled the amendment out of order and returned the Bill to the House of Representatives for adoption.

The House of Representatives did not insist upon the Amendment, and the Bill, being submitted to the Governor-General, has been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

In consequence, the collection of additional duties on goods not entitled to preference under the new proposals was discontinued on October 12th, 1906, and refunds of duty were made.

2. The general effect of the Commonwealth proposals would be to increase the duties, for the most part, to the extent of about 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on certain goods, *not* the produce of the United Kingdom—the duties on United Kingdom goods remaining unchanged.

For example, the *ad valorem* duties on certain kinds of arms, cycles, boots and shoes, watches, wood, furniture, engines, cutlery, plated ware and paper-hangings of foreign production were all increased by exactly 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Revolvers and pistols were increased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, and rifles and shot guns by 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The *specific* rates of duty on paints, pickles, sauces, and starch were increased by one-fourth, on paper bags by one-fifth, and on paper strawboard by one-half, of the original duty.

A few articles, free of duty, were proposed to be subjected to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

4. The following Table shows the rates of duty payable on the *principal* classes of goods proposed to be accorded preferential treatment, and also the value of the imports of such goods into the Australian Commonwealth,

* Afterwards amended to goods imported in "British ships *manned by white labour*."

distinguishing the produce of the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries in 1905:—

Principal Articles.	Proposed Rate of Duty payable on Goods produced in		Imports Into the Australian Commonwealth in 1905—the Produce of			
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
Arms and ammunition:—		Per cent.	£	£	£	£
Dynamite - - -	Free	10 <i>ad val.</i>	280,598	—	95,223	375,821
Revolvers, pistols, air-guns, and air pistols, bayonets, swords, fencing foils and masks, gun, revolver and pistol covers, cases, and fittings, loading tools, and cartridge belts -	15 <i>ad val.</i>	22½ <i>ad val.</i>	2,267	—	4,467	6,734
Rifles, n.e.i., and shot guns - - -	10 <i>ad val.</i>	15 <i>ad val.</i>	14,731	17	33,602	48,350
Arms, viz., rifles, military and match, including cadet rifles -	Free	10 <i>ad val.</i>	4,218	—	831	5,049
Bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles; vehicles, n.e.i., and parts thereof, n.e.i.; cycle parts (except tyres) plated, enamelled, polished or otherwise completed, or brazed, or permanently joined, including cycle accessories and motor vehicles - -	20 <i>ad val.</i>	30 <i>ad val.</i>	190,053	9,509	145,025	344,587
Boots and shoes, except partly or wholly made of lasting or stuff, English sizes to be the standard, viz.:—						
Men's sizes above 5 -	30 <i>ad val.</i>	40 <i>ad val.</i>	58,073	55	55,627	113,755
Youths' sizes above 1 -						
Boys' sizes 7 to 1 -						
Women's sizes above 2 -						
Girls' sizes above 10 -						
Girls' sizes 7 to 10 -						
Slippers, leather -						
Boots and shoes, n.e.i. (including indiarubber) goloshes, slippers, n.e.i., boot and shoe uppers and tops, clogs, and patterns, wading boots, slipper forms in the piece or otherwise, cork, leather or other socks or soles -	25 <i>ad val.</i>	35 <i>ad val.</i>	29,186	955	29,124	59,265
Rubber sand shoes - -	20 <i>ad val.</i>	30 <i>ad val.</i>	30,634	2,863	6,753	40,250
Watches, clocks, and chronometers, n.e.i. and parts thereof, time registers and detectors, opera, field, and marine glasses, pedometers, pocket counters, kinematographs, kinetoscopes, phonographs, graphophones, gramophones, cameras and magic lanterns, including accessories.	20 <i>ad val.</i>	30 <i>ad val.</i>	88,329	239	130,852	219,420

Principal Articles.	Proposed Rate of Duty payable on Goods produced in		Imports into the Australian Commonwealth in 1905—the Produce of			
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
		Per cent.	£	£	£	£
Furniture, n.e.i. (except metal), in parts or finished, including billiard and bagatelle tables and boards and accessories, photograph frames and stands for pictures, picture frames (on pictures or otherwise) and picture mouldings, cabinets, brackets, trays, verandah blinds, screens, curled hair, show figures for draping or other purposes, writing and stationary cases, writing desks and mirrors, framed or set - - - - -	20 <i>ad val.</i>	30 <i>ad val.</i>	57,252	6,028	134,243	197,523
Engines, gas and oil and high-speed engines or turbines, water and steam	12½ <i>ad val.</i>	22½ <i>ad val.</i>	63,345	—	19,930	83,275
Paints and colours :—						
Ground, in liquid - - -	2s. per cwt.	2s. 6d. per cwt.	143,937	1	9,786	153,724
Prepared for use - - -	4s. „	5s. „	30,385	1	23,604	53,990
Paper, strawboard - - -	1s. „	1s. 6d. „	6,637	—	12,995	19,632
„ bags - - - - -	5s. „	6s. „	7,497	552	7,759	15,808
Paper-hangings - - -	15 <i>ad val.</i>	25 <i>ad val.</i>	33,782	1,061	7,408	42,251
Pickles, sauces, chutneys, olives, and capers :—						
Quarter pints and smaller sizes - - - - -	6d. per doz.	7½d. per doz.	7,010	—	242	7,252
Half pints and over ¼ pints - - - - -	1s. „	1s. 3d. „	53,159	64	2,679	55,902
Pints and over ½ pints -	2s. „	2s. 6d. „	24,325	1,100	2,204	27,629
Quarts and over pints -	4s. „	5s. „	571	545	1,147	2,263
Exceeding a quart - -	1s. 4d. per gall.	1s. 8d. per gall.	121	149	1,696	1,966
Cutlery, n.e.i. (including manicure sets and knife sharpeners); also instruments, drawing, mathematical and surveying - - - - -	15 <i>ad val.</i>	25 <i>ad val.</i>	109,137	3	23,372	132,512
Plated ware and plated cutlery - - - - -	20 <i>ad val.</i>	30 <i>ad val.</i>	129,316	606	23,838	153,760
Starch, including starch in powdered form - - -	2d. per lb.	2½d. per lb.	12,360	—	2,322	14,682

5. The preferential treatment proposed to be accorded to the produce of the United Kingdom was, as above stated, intended to be applied to direct importations. Some of the produce of the United Kingdom, however, is not imported direct, and consequently would not be entitled to preference under the Act, so that a better idea of the effect of the proposed preference would be obtainable from an analysis of the imports according to "countries of origin." Details of the "countries of origin" of imported goods are, however, at present only available for one year (1905), and the only possible comparison of 1905 with former years has necessarily to be based upon the records as to countries from which the goods have actually been received. Supplementary statements have accordingly been added giving such a comparison.

6. From an examination of the Tables I. and II. which relate to imports in 1905 according to "countries of origin" it will be seen that the value of the

Imports in that year amounted to 36,802,000*l.*, of which goods to the value of 20,256,000*l.* (or 55 per cent.) were the produce of the United Kingdom, 3,724,000*l.* (or 10 per cent.) of British possessions, and the remainder (or 35 per cent.) of foreign countries.

7. The total value of the Imports from all countries of a class of goods affected by the proposed preferential treatment of United Kingdom goods amounted to 2,512,000*l.*, which is nearly 7 per cent. of the total value of goods (36,802,000*l.*) imported into the Commonwealth. Of this total of 2,512,000*l.*, United Kingdom products, to which alone it was proposed to accord preference, accounted for 1,550,000*l.*, or 62 per cent.

8. But the total Imports of United Kingdom products into the Commonwealth amounted to 20,256,000*l.* in 1905, so that about 8 per cent. (or rather less, allowing for the fact that a certain small proportion may not have been directly imported) of the Imports of the United Kingdom products (or a little over 4 per cent. of the imports from all countries) would have been entitled to preference had the proposals been in force during that year.

TABLE I.

TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE into the AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH, distinguishing the PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES of ORIGIN, during the year 1905.

(Based upon Returns showing the Countries of Origin of the Goods Imported.)

Year.	Total Value of Merchandise Imported—the Produce of—									
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.				Foreign Countries.				All Countries.
		Dominion of Canada.	New Zealand.	British South Africa.	All British Possessions.	Germany.	Japan.	United States.	All Foreign Countries.	
1905	£ 20,256,000	£ 379,000	£ 841,000	£ 34,000	£ 3,724,000	£ 3,027,000	£ 397,000	£ 5,008,000	£ 12,822,000	£ 36,802,000

NOTE.—Similar details, showing "countries of origin" of the goods imported, cannot be given for previous years.

TABLE II.

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into the AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH, during the year 1905, of a CLASS affected, and not affected, by the PROPOSED PREFERENTIAL TARIFF, distinguishing the PRODUCE of the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Based upon Returns showing the Countries of Origin of the Goods Imported.)

Countries of Origin.	Imports of Dutiable and Free Merchandise				Total.
	Of a Class affected by the Proposed Preferential Treatment of United Kingdom Goods.		Of a Class not affected by the Proposed Preferential Treatment of United Kingdom Goods.		
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
United Kingdom - - -	£ 1,550,000	8	£ 18,706,000	92	£ 20,256,000
British Possessions - -	34,000	1	3,690,000	99	3,724,000
Foreign Countries - - -	928,000	7	11,894,000	93	12,822,000
Total - - - - -	2,512,000	7	34,290,000	93	36,802,000

NOTE.—Similar details, based upon returns showing "countries of origin" of the goods imported, cannot be given for previous years.

TABLE III.

TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE into the AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH, distinguishing the PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES whence imported in each of the Years from 1903 to 1905 inclusive.

(Based upon Returns showing Countries whence the goods were imported.)

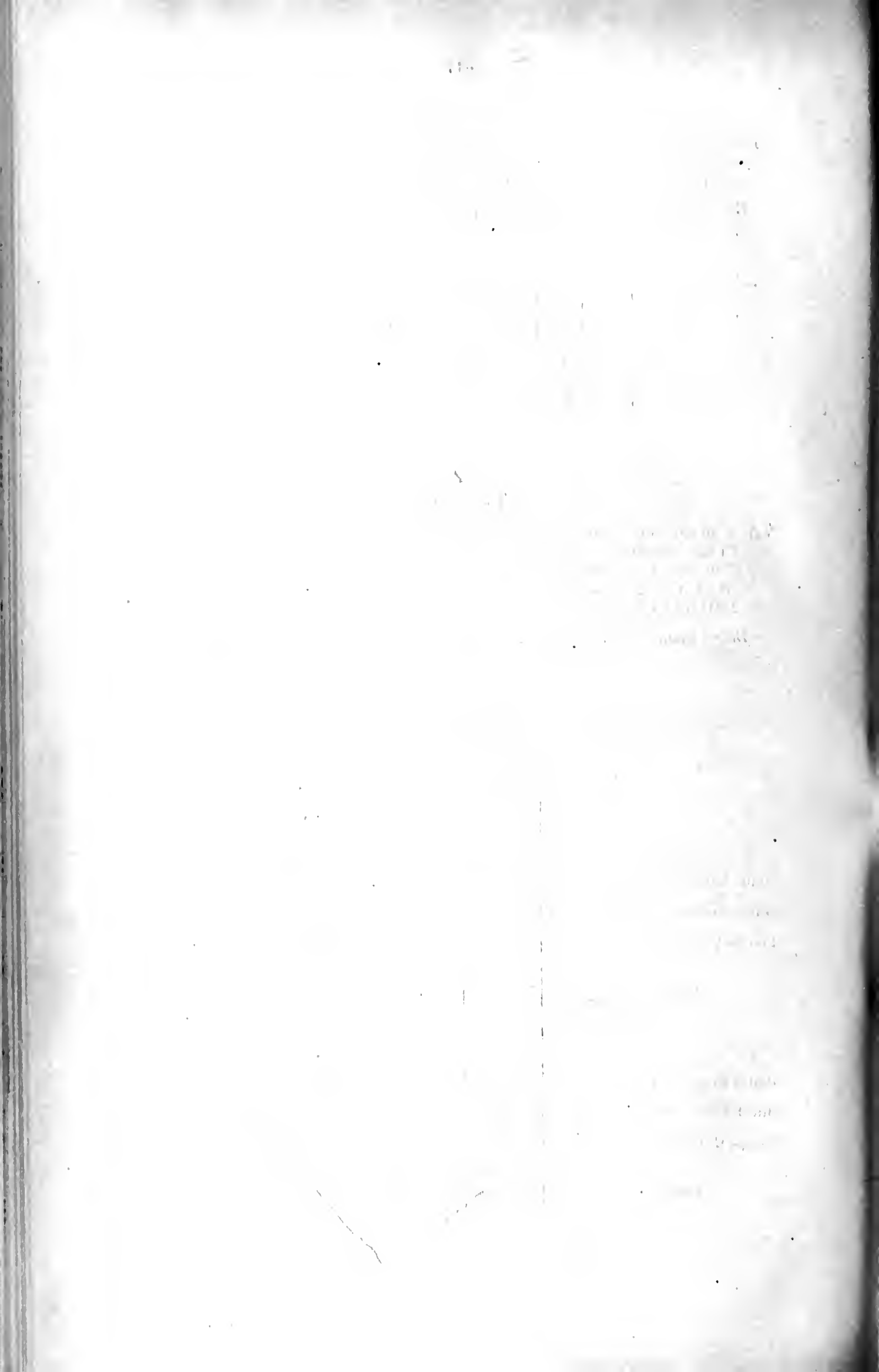
Years.	Total Value of Merchandise imported from											
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.				Foreign Countries.						All Countries.
		Dominion of Canada.	New Zealand.	British South Africa.	All British Possessions.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Japan.	United States.	All Foreign Countries.	
1903	£ 19,823,000	£ 353,000	£ 1,142,000	£ 4,000	£ 3,760,000	£ 2,359,000	£ 341,000	£ 490,000	£ 330,000	£ 6,369,000	£ 12,974,000	£ 36,537,000
1904	£ 22,432,000	£ 222,000	£ 757,000	£ 7,000	£ 3,355,000	£ 2,654,000	£ 644,000	£ 337,000	£ 421,000	£ 4,592,000	£ 10,032,000	£ 35,819,000
1905	£ 23,021,000	£ 231,000	£ 888,000	£ 13,000	£ 3,894,000	£ 2,643,000	£ 552,000	£ 511,000	£ 372,000	£ 4,487,000	£ 9,887,000	£ 36,802,000

TABLE IV.

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into the AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH, of a CLASS affected, and not affected, by the PROPOSED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT of UNITED KINGDOM GOODS from the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES, in each of the Years 1904 and 1905.

(Based upon Returns showing Countries whence the goods were imported.)

Countries whence Imported.	Imports of Duitable and Free Merchandise.				
	Of a Class affected by the proposed Preferential Treatment of United Kingdom goods.		Of a Class <i>not</i> affected by the proposed Preferential Treatment of United Kingdom goods.		Total.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
1904.					
United Kingdom - - -	£ 1,756,000	8	£ 20,676,000	92	£ 22,432,000
British Possessions - - -	61,000	2	3,294,000	98	3,355,000
Foreign Countries - - -	699,000	7	9,333,000	93	10,032,000
Total - - -	2,516,000	7	33,303,000	93	35,819,000
1905.					
United Kingdom - - -	£ 1,702,000	7	£ 21,319,000	93	£ 23,021,000
British Possessions - - -	51,000	1	3,843,000	99	3,894,000
Foreign Countries - - -	759,000	8	9,128,000	92	9,887,000
Total - - -	2,512,000	7	34,290,000	93	36,802,000



B.—Inter-Colonial Preferential Agreements.

(1) DOMINION OF CANADA.

- I. Proposed Preferential Treatment of Australian Goods.
 - II. Proposed Preferential Treatment of New Zealand Goods.
 - III. Preferential Treatment of South African Goods.
-

NOTE.—The preference accorded to United Kingdom goods under the Tariff Resolutions of November 29th, 1906, is also extended to the products of *various* British Possessions. (For list of these Possessions, *see* par. 3, p. 331.)

B (1).—DOMINION OF CANADA.

I.—PROPOSED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOODS.

1. The benefits of the Canadian preferential tariff were extended to *New South Wales* under Orders in Council of June 28th, 1897, and July 14th, 1898, but on the formation of the Australian Commonwealth in 1901, New South Wales ceased to have a separate tariff, and came under the operation of a tariff adopted for the Commonwealth generally. In consequence of this change, the Orders in Council above referred to were rescinded on January 23rd, 1903. The Canadian Minister of Finance, in 1905, deemed it desirable that the Commonwealth Government should be invited to consider the advisability of entering into preferential tariff arrangements with Canada. The terms Canada was able to offer at that time were the same as those granted to the United Kingdom, as set forth in the Canadian Customs Tariff.

The Commonwealth Government were approached as to their willingness to enter into negotiations with the Canadian Government, and as to whether they were prepared to offer stated tariff concessions to Canada, or would prefer to make the subject one for consideration by Conference between Delegates representing the two Governments. The Commonwealth Government replied in November 1905 that they were anxious to facilitate any movement which would promote the commerce of Canada and Australia, and thereby tend to bring the two countries into closer relations.

The officers of the Commonwealth Department of Trade considered that it would be very difficult, without some preliminary understanding, to frame a schedule of preferential tariff rates owing to the restricted nature of the trade between Australia and Canada, and that it would appear advisable that an endeavour should be made to arrange for a Conference between Delegates representing the two Colonies. The Commonwealth Government were willing to consider any proposal for such a Conference, and, subject to the approval of the Imperial Government, suggested that the Colonial Conference would afford a suitable opportunity for the discussion of the principles on which any scheme of preference should be based. If the Canadian Government preferred first to submit a Memorandum setting forth the terms of preference desired, the Commonwealth Government were prepared to give such communication the fullest consideration.

2. A Canadian Press notice has been received through the Colonial Office, stating that, in conformity with instructions of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Commercial Agent at Melbourne was, on 8th December 1906, instructed to suggest at once to the Australian Government that the Canadian Government will agree to give British preference on everything Australia produces. The Agent was instructed to ask for concessions on fish, lumber, paper, and agricultural implements (machinery)—it being suggested that fish, lumber, and paper should be free of duty. No later information has been received at the Board of Trade.

3. It may be remarked that the imports for consumption from the Australian Commonwealth into Canada in the year ended 30th June 1906 amounted to 46,000*l.*, the *total* value of goods imported from all countries into the Dominion during that year being 59,685,000*l.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.

II.—PROPOSED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF NEW ZEALAND GOODS.

1. The Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce stated, in a report of the Committee of Privy Council approved by the Governor-General on September 21st, 1906, that, in view of the opening of the New Zealand Exhibition on November 1st, 1906, "the present will, perhaps, be an opportune time for opening direct negotiations with the New Zealand Government respecting preferential trade relations between the two countries."

2. The Minister recommended that their Commercial Agent at Melbourne should be instructed to proceed to New Zealand accordingly.

No further information as to action taken in the matter has been received at the Board of Trade.

[NOTE.—Under the Canadian Tariff Resolution of November 29th, 1906, however, provision is made for the same preference to be accorded to New Zealand products as to similar products of the United Kingdom and certain British Possessions. See Memo. A (1), pp. 331 *et seq.*]

III.—PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOODS.

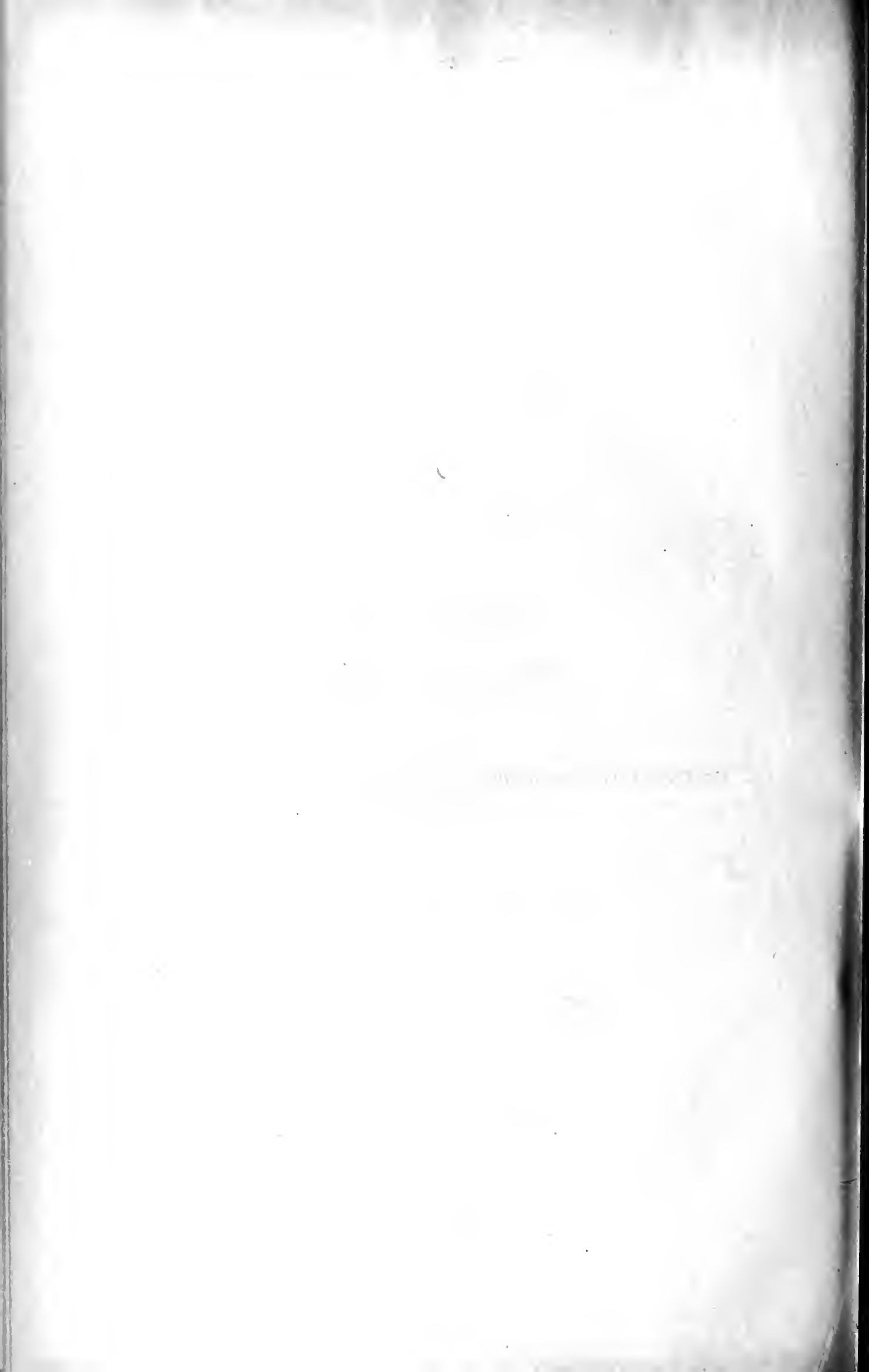
1. A reciprocal agreement has been made between the Canadian Government and the Governments of the various South African Colonies, whereby preferential treatment has been granted, with effect from 1st July 1904, to South African products imported into the Dominion, and to Canadian products imported into South Africa, similar to that accorded to the products of the United Kingdom.

2. The imports for consumption into Canada from all British possessions in Africa amounted to 14,200*l.* in the year ended 30th June 1904—the year immediately preceding the grant of preference by Canada to South African products. In 1905–06 the imports from British Africa had increased to 36,000*l.*, which, however, was only a small proportion of the total imports (59,685,000*l.*) into the Dominion. (See Memo. A. (I.), Table II. (a), p. 347.)

B.—*continued.*

(2) SOUTH AFRICA.

**Preferential Treatment of Canadian, Australian, and
New Zealand Goods.**



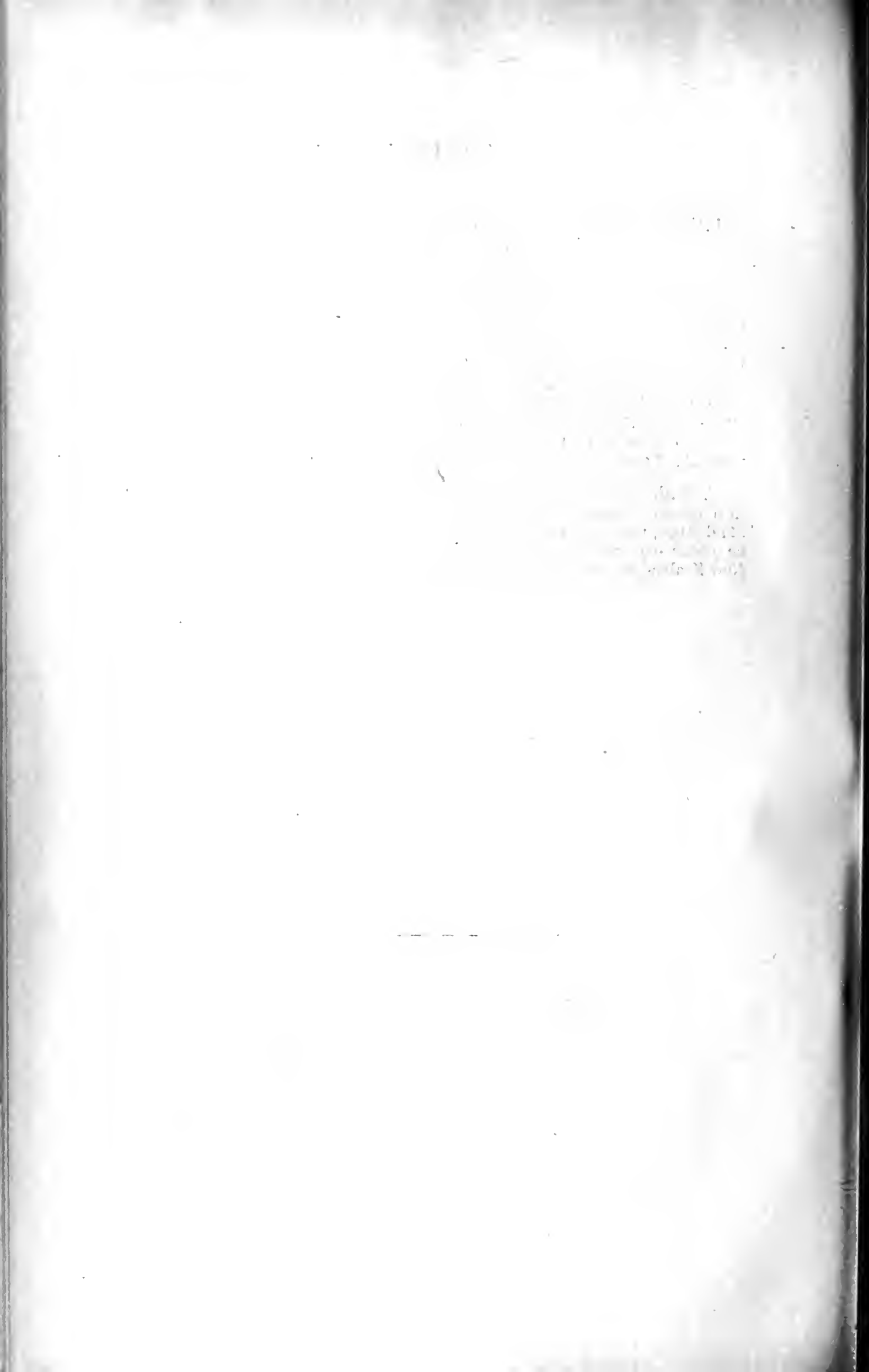
B (2).—SOUTH AFRICA.

**PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN,
AND NEW ZEALAND GOODS.**

1. Reciprocal agreements have been made by the South African Governments with those of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The preferential treatment of the products of these Colonies on importation into South Africa is similar to that accorded to the products of the United Kingdom under the terms of the South African Customs Union Convention. The preference takes the form of a rebate of customs duties, and was granted to Canadian goods on July 1st, 1904; to Australian goods on October 1st, 1906; and to New Zealand goods on January 1st, 1907.

For details respecting the application of the preferential tariff to the products of these Colonies, *see* Memo. A (2), pp. 395 *et seq.*

2. With regard to the agreement made with New Zealand, it is stated in a return prepared by the Government of that Colony, dated December 22nd, 1906, that the estimated advantage to New Zealand in rebate of duty on goods exported from that Colony to South Africa would, based on the New Zealand Returns for 1905, have amounted to 5,700*l.*



B.—*continued.*

(3) NEW ZEALAND.

- I.—Preferential Treatment of South African Goods.
II.—Proposed Preferential Treatment of Australian Goods.
-

1871

I. ...
II. ...

B (3).—NEW ZEALAND.

I.—PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOODS

1. A reciprocal agreement has been made between the Governments of New Zealand and the South African Colonies, whereby reciprocal privileges have, with effect from January 1st, 1907, been extended to all South African products (except spirits) on importation into New Zealand. At the same time a rebate of customs duties was granted by the South African Colonies to New Zealand products, similar to that accorded to articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, under the terms of the South African Customs Union Convention.

2. The following statement shows the *rebates* of import duty allowed on South African products on importation into New Zealand:—

Articles.	General Rates of Import Duties.	Rebate of Import Duty allowed to South African Products.
Tobacco, manufactured per lb.	3s. 6d.	s. d. 1 0
Sugar - - - per 100 lbs.	4s. 2d.	2 6
Wine - - - per gallon	Sparkling, 9s. ; others 6s.	4 0
Maize - - - per 100 lbs.	9d.	0 3
Fruit, green and dried per lb. {	Green, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. ; dried currants and raisins, 1d. ; other 2d.	} The whole duty. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. 10% 0 1 (b)
Fish - - - - - Potted or preserved, 2d. per lb.(a)	25%	
Feathers - - - ad val.	2d. (b)	25% of any duty that may be leviable.
Tea - - - per lb.	Various rates	
All other articles (except spirits)-		

(a) The duty on potted and preserved fish, *not* the produce of some part of the British Dominions, is 3d. per lb. under the "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act" of 1903.

(b) Tea (except tea in packets not exceeding 1 lb. in weight) is free of duty, when the produce of some part of the British Dominions, under the "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act" of 1903.

3. The total value of merchandise imported from all countries into New Zealand in 1905 amounted to 12,481,000*l.*, but of this amount the sum represented by the value of all goods imported from South Africa was 559*l.* only. Of dutiable goods, excluding spirits, the imports from South Africa were only of the value of 423*l.*

II.—PROPOSED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF AUSTRALIAN GOODS.

1. A reciprocal agreement between the Governments of New Zealand and the Australian Commonwealth, for the purpose of promoting trade and intercourse between the respective countries, was presented to the New Zealand Parliament on August 30th, 1906, the same day that a resolution was proposed in the Australian Parliament to give effect to the agreement in the Commonwealth.

2. The New Zealand Government appointed a Committee on August 24th, 1906, (the Extension of Commerce Committee) to report on the proposed reciprocal agreement, and on October 2nd, 1906, the Committee reported that—

“while recognising the desirability of promoting reciprocal trade relations between New Zealand and Australia under mutual advantageous conditions, it regrets that it is unable to recommend the ratification of the treaty submitted, on the ground that any advantages which would accrue to this Colony, would, in its opinion, be outweighed by the sacrifices involved.”

On October 3rd, 1906, the above Report was adopted by the House of Representatives, and in consequence, the excess duties which had been collected from August 30th to October 3rd, 1906, on certain goods, not the produce of Australia, were refunded under Act 26 of 1906.

3. The following table shows the rates of duty proposed to be levied on the principal classes of Australian and other goods under the above agreement, together with the value of the imports of such articles from the United Kingdom, Australia, and other countries in 1905 :—

Principal Articles.	Proposed Rates of Duty on		Value of Imports in 1905 from			
	Australian Goods.	Other Goods.	The United Kingdom	Australia.	Other Countries.	All Countries.
Aerated and mineral waters -	Free	20% ad val.	£ 2,566	£ 393	£ 949	£ 3,908
Candles - - - -	1d. per lb.	2d. per lb.	34,907	478	6,301	41,686
Fruit, dried :						
Raisins - - - -	Free	1d. „	3,030	3,130	28,117	34,277
Currants - - - -	Free	1d. „	5,213	2,190	17,450	24,853
Hops - - - -	6d. per lb.	1s. „	1,047	963	866	2,876
Milk, preserved - - -	25% ad val.	2d. „	7,762	50	3,779	11,591
Onions - - - -	1s. per cwt.	1s. 6d. per cwt.	—	7,910	7,129	15,039
Potatoes - - - -	20% ad val.	1s. 6d. „	88	9,320	6,963	16,371
Soap - - - -	25% „	6d. per lb.	9,712	19,130	8,001	36,843
Sugar, raw and refined - -	Free	½d. „	424	7,847	*412,212	420,483
Timber :						
Sawn, undressed - - -	2s. per 100 sq. ft.	3s. per 100 sq. ft.	819	66,167	3,105	70,091
Sawn, dressed - - -	4s. „ „	5s. „ „	270	1,961	632	2,863
Wine, Australian - - -	4s. per gallon.	6s. per gallon	—	15,193	—	15,193

* Practically all raw sugar from Fiji.

4. From the attached Table I. it will be seen that the value of the goods imported into New Zealand of a class that would have been affected by the proposed preferential agreement with Australia, had it been in force in 1905, amounted to 745,000l., or 6 per cent. of the total value of the imports into that Colony during that year.

5. The value of goods that were imported from Australia of a class subject to the proposed preferential treatment amounted to 174,000l., which was about 12 per cent. of the total value of merchandise imported from Australia, and about 1½ per cent. of the total imports from all countries in the same year.

TABLE I.

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into NEW ZEALAND of a CLASS AFFECTED, and not AFFECTED, by the PROPOSED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT of certain AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS, distinguishing IMPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES during the YEAR 1905.

Countries whence Imported.	Total Imports of Merchandise in 1905.				Total.
	Of a class affected by the Proposed Preferential Treatment of <i>Australian Products</i> .		Of a class <i>not</i> affected by the Proposed Preferential Treatment of <i>Australian Products</i> .		
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
United Kingdom -	£ 68,000	1	£ 7,716,000	99	£ 7,784,000
British Possessions -	594,000	23	1,984,000	77	2,578,000
Foreign Countries -	83,000	4	2,036,000	96	2,119,000
Total -	745,000	6	11,736,000	94	12,481,000

TABLE II.

VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED from the AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH into NEW ZEALAND, distinguishing the PROPORTION of the IMPORTS SUBJECT and NOT SUBJECT to the PROPOSED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT of certain Australian Products during the YEAR 1905.

Year.	Imports from the Australian Commonwealth.				Total.
	Subject to Proposed Preferential Treatment.		<i>Not</i> subject to Proposed Preferential Treatment.		
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
1905 -	£ 174,000	12	£ 1,306,000	88	£ 1,480,000

B.—*continued.*

(4) AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

- I.—Preferential Treatment of South African Goods.
II.—Proposed Preferential Treatment of New Zealand Goods.
III.—Proposed Preferential Treatment of Canadian Goods.
-

Section 1

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2. The second part of the document is...

3. The third part of the document is...

B (4).—AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

I.—PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOODS.

1. Provision was made by the Commonwealth Government, under the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act, No. 17 of 1906, to accord preferential treatment, with effect from October 1st, 1906, to certain goods the produce or manufacture of the various Colonies and Protectorates included within the South African Customs Union, on direct importation into the Commonwealth—reciprocal privileges being granted at the same time to Australian products on importation into South Africa.

2. The articles affected by the South African Preferential Act of 1906 are not very numerous, and relate for the most part to agricultural and pastoral products.

3. The rates of duty on the principal goods entitled to preference when the produce of South Africa, and the principal "Countries of Origin" of similar goods imported into the Commonwealth in 1905, are shown in the subjoined table.

Articles.	Duty payable on Products of		Imports into the Australian Commonwealth in 1905—the Produce of				
	South Africa (under South African Preference Act 17 of 1906).	Other Countries (under Tariff Act of 1902).	United Kingdom.	South Africa.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
			£	£	£	£	£
Tobacco :							
Manufactured -	2s. 6d. per lb.	3s. 3d. per lb.	14,942	2	893	141,542	157,379
Unmanufactured -	2s. 6d. "	3s. 3d. "	2	—	—	24	26
Spirits -	*	14s. per proof gallon.	536,629	—	24,279	252,905	813,813
Sugar—the produce of the sugar cane :							
Produced solely by white labour.	4s. per cwt.	} 6s. per cwt.	217	—	85,220	190,720	276,157
Produced solely by black labour.	5s. "						
Wine (other than sparkling) :							
In bottle -	3s. per gallon	8s. per gallon	} 843	—	82	27,270	28,195
In wood -	2s. "	6s. "					
Feathers :							
Undressed -	10% ad val.	15% ad val.	} 28,097	2,918	1	3,729	34,745
Dressed -	20% "	25% "					
Butter -	2½d. per lb.	3d. per lb.	1,144	3	24,217	146	25,609
Oats -	1s. 1½d. per 100 lbs.	1s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	15	—	45,445	—	45,460
Leather -	11¼% ad val.	15% ad val.	43,681	—	739	192,086	236,506
Agricultural and mining machinery.	9¼% "	12½% "	65,829	—	43,166	157,249	266,244
Milk, preserved -	¾d. per lb.	1d. per lb.	21,269	—	11,756	161,633	19,658
Timber -	†	6d. to 1s. 6d. per 100 super. feet.	1,427	—	62,572	641,813	705,812

* The rate of duty leviable is equal to the rate of Excise duty for the time being in force, increased by 2½ per cent.

† The rates of duty leviable are 25 per cent. less than those imposed under the Customs Tariff of 1902.

4. The following table shows the value of merchandise imported into the Australian Commonwealth during the year 1905 of a class affected, and not affected, by the preferential treatment of certain products of South Africa,

distinguishing the produce of the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries :—

Countries of Origin.	Imports of Dutiable and Free Merchandise in 1905.				
	Of a Class affected by the Preferential Treatment of <i>South African Products</i> .		Of a Class <i>not</i> affected by the Preferential Treatment of <i>South African Products</i> .		Total.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
United Kingdom -	£ 923,000	5	£ 19,333,000	95	£ 20,256,000
British Possessions -	414,000	11	3,310,000	89	3,724,000
Foreign Countries -	2,076,000	16	10,746,000	84	12,822,000
Total -	3,413,000	9	33,389,000	91	36,802,000

5. The proportion of the imports of *South African products* that would have been accorded preferential treatment on importation into the Commonwealth in 1905 had the preferential agreement been then in force is given below :—

Year.	Imports—the Produce of South Africa.				
	Subject to Preference.		Not subject to Preference.		Total.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
1905 - -	£ (a) 3,000	9	£ 31,000	91	£ 34,000

(a) Practically all "feathers."

II.—PROPOSED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF NEW ZEALAND GOODS.

1. A Resolution was proposed¹ on 30th August 1906 in the Federal Parliament by the Commonwealth Minister of Trade and Customs in order to give effect to an Agreement between the Governments of New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia, according preferential treatment to certain goods (practically all articles of food) the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, on importation into the Commonwealth.

2. It was provided in the Resolution that the reduced duties on New Zealand products were not to be actually granted unless the Agreement was ratified and equal reciprocal privileges accorded to certain Australian products on importation into New Zealand.

3. The New Zealand Government appointed a Committee (the Extension of Commerce Committee) on August 24th, 1906, to report on the proposed reciprocal agreement between New Zealand and the Australian Commonwealth, and on October 2nd, 1906, the Committee reported against the ratification of the treaty on the ground that any advantage which would accrue to New Zealand would in its opinion be outweighed by the sacrifices involved.

4. The rates of duty proposed to be levied on the principal classes of New Zealand and other goods under the above reciprocal agreement, together with the value of the imports of such articles being the produce of the United Kingdom, New Zealand and other countries in 1905, were as follows:—

Articles.	Proposed Rates of Duty on		Imports in 1905—the Produce of			
	New Zealand Goods.	Other Goods.	United Kingdom.	New Zealand.	Other Countries.	All Countries.
Aerated and mineral waters -	Free	20% ad val.	£ 3,360	£ 64	£ 6,748	£ 10,172
Batter - - - -	3d. per lb.	4d. per lb.	1,144	23,102	1,263	25,509
Cheese - - - -	3d. „	4d. „	1,561	4,362	6,571	12,494
Candles - - - -	1d. „	2d. „	4,043	—	51,097	55,140
Fruit, dried:						
Raisins - - - -	Free	3d. „	7	—	8,781	8,788
Currants - - - -	„	2d. „	—	—	70,760	70,760
Grain—Oats - - - -	1s. 3d. per cential	2s. per cential	15	45,445	—	45,460
Hops - - - -	6d. per lb.	1s. per lb.	13,332	18,518	30,913	62,763
Malt - - - -	6s. per cential	7s. per cential	51,889	333	1,025	53,247
Milk, preserved - - - -	1d. per lb.	2d. per lb.	21,269	11,756	161,633	194,658
Soap, perfumed - - - -	3d. „	6d. „	27,931	—	34,698	62,629
Timber - - - -	6d. to 3s. per 100 super. feet	1s. 6d. to 4s. per 100 super. feet	1,214	356	680,900	682,470

5. It will be seen from Table I. below that of the total value of merchandise imported into Australia in 1905 (viz., 36,802,000*l.*), goods to the value of 1,378,000*l.* (or 4 per cent.) would have been affected by the proposed preference had the agreement been then in force.

6. The total value of the imports of *New Zealand products* into the Commonwealth which would have been subject to the proposed preference amounted to 123,000*l.*, or 15 per cent. of the total value of merchandise imported from New Zealand, but less than 1 per cent. of the total imports from all countries in the same year.

TABLE I.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into the AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH of a CLASS AFFECTED, and not AFFECTED, by the proposed PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT of CERTAIN PRODUCTS of NEW ZEALAND—distinguishing the PRODUCE of the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES—during the YEAR 1905.

Countries of Origin.	Total Imports of Merchandise in 1905.				
	Of a Class affected by the Proposed Preferential Treatment of <i>New Zealand Products</i> .		Of a Class <i>not</i> affected by the Proposed Preferential Treatment of <i>New Zealand Products</i> .		Total.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
United Kingdom -	£ 134,000	1	£ 20,122,000	99	£ 20,256,000
British Possessions -	241,000	6	3,483,000	94	3,724,000
Foreign Countries -	1,003,000	8	11,819,000	92	12,822,000
Total -	1,378,000	4	35,424,000	96	36,802,000

TABLE II.

VALUE of NEW ZEALAND PRODUCTS IMPORTED into the AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH during the YEAR 1905, distinguishing the PROPORTION of the IMPORTS SUBJECT, and NOT SUBJECT, to the proposed PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

Year.	Imports—the Produce of New Zealand.				
	Subject to proposed Preference.		Not subject to proposed Preference.		Total.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
1905 - - -	£ 123,000	15	£ 718,000	85	£ 841,000

III.—PROPOSED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF CANADIAN GOODS.

1. For an account of the proposals made by the Canadian Government with the object of establishing preferential trade arrangements between Canada and the Australian Commonwealth, *see* page 421.

2. It may be stated that the value of merchandise of Canadian production imported into the Australian Commonwealth during the year 1905 amounted to 379,000*l.*, or about 1 per cent. of the value of the total imports of 36,802,000*l.* into the Commonwealth in that year.

XXII.

**STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM WITH BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, COVERING A PERIOD
OF FIFTY YEARS, FROM 1856 TO 1905; WITH
A STATEMENT OF THE INCREASES IN THE
PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS
DURING THAT PERIOD.**

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NOTE.—The figures given in these tables for years up to 1900 inclusive are those laid before the Conference of 1902 by the Colonial Office. No alteration has been made in these figures, corresponding information for the years 1901-05 only having been added by the Board of Trade.

1.—BRITISH EMPIRE.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM with BRITISH POSSESSIONS and FOREIGN COUNTRIES; with a STATEMENT of the TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT incurred by BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Period	1856-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.	Increase Per Cent. 1901-1905 over 1876-1880.
<i>Exports of British and Irish Produce:</i>									
To Self-governing Colonies (excluding Newfoundland)	77,110,323	91,422,705	147,279,801	187,282,975	182,451,938	167,640,623	208,310,027	274,285,987	56.23
.. Crown Colonies, India, &c.	†123,376,092	158,882,834	†189,996,519	219,191,179	223,480,065	§4208,199,984	221,905,798	276,202,235	45.37
Totals to British Possessions	200,486,415	253,305,539	337,276,350	406,474,154	405,932,543	‡375,840,697	**430,215,825	**550,188,222	63.21
To Foreign Countries, including exports of coal	420,318,152	685,846,672	669,697,037	764,884,901	775,707,259	759,004,513	**833,192,881	**931,285,882	39.50
Exports of Coal to Foreign Countries	14,571,634	26,135,941	36,692,514	46,800,415	60,755,196	80,536,205	110,775,797	133,931,663	265.01
To Foreign Countries, excluding coal	405,746,618	659,710,731	633,004,523	708,084,486	714,952,063	678,468,308	722,417,084	800,354,219	26.43
<i>Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise:</i>									
To Self-governing Colonies (excluding Newfoundland)	8,296,423	8,654,686	14,863,291	21,215,323	21,679,551	19,819,546	22,798,178	30,569,795	105.67
.. Crown Colonies, India, &c.	†7,744,910	9,605,104	†13,791,708	15,458,105	13,976,908	§12,130,928	10,984,453	12,799,637	55-7.81
Totals to British Possessions	16,041,363	18,259,790	28,654,939	36,673,428	35,656,459	‡31,950,474	33,782,631	43,279,432	51.03
To Foreign Countries	108,545,829	216,224,454	254,175,984	278,519,353	275,318,425	270,714,804	271,284,095	308,035,031	21.18
<i>Imports into the United Kingdom.</i>									
From Self-governing Colonies (excluding Newfoundland)	63,414,554	110,867,368	188,271,117	210,192,723	††296,889,287	††268,411,695	††301,557,008	††345,662,770	83.59
.. Crown Colonies, India, &c.	*†146,843,268	224,280,587	†235,013,010	259,673,983	258,667,187	§4229,325,570	222,769,201	256,160,194	8.99
Totals from British Possessions	210,257,822	335,147,955	423,284,127	469,866,706	465,556,474	497,737,265	524,326,209	601,822,964	42.17
From Foreign Countries	704,427,833	1,128,775,360	1,489,282,440	1,528,053,494	1,502,080,540	1,610,514,940	1,868,274,562	2,134,881,045	43.34
<i>Public Debt:</i>									
Amount added to debt of Self-governing Colonies (excluding Newfoundland)	13,368,087	17,692,910	58,473,429	83,459,695	46,404,098	44,965,499	40,414,769	65,264,198	—
Amount added to debt of Crown Colonies, India, &c.	42,480,798	10,184,263	43,071,993	9,490,076	19,284,859	§5-5,223,370	45,030,278	††50,023,395	—
Total Amount added to debt of British Possessions	55,848,885	27,877,173	101,545,422	92,929,771	65,688,957	39,742,129	85,445,047	115,287,593	—

* Hong Kong not included—statistics not distinguished from China prior to 1861.

† Includes Ionian Islands, ceded to Greece on 1st June 1864.

‡ Fiji Islands not included prior to 1876.

§ Niger Protectorate not included prior to 1891.

¶ Protectorates in East Africa not included prior to 1892.

‡‡ Tobacco manufactured in bond is included under Exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise prior to 1892, and thereafter under British and Irish produce.

** Exports included value of ships and boats (new) with machinery for the first time in 1899.

†† Diamonds from Cape of Good Hope included: Values 1886-1889, 19,530,7437; 1891-1895, 19,294,4137.

‡‡ The Indian Debt included in this amount is the amount incurred in the four years ending 31st of March 1905 instead of, as in the previous periods, for the five years ended on the 31st March of the year following the last year of each period.

§§ A decrease.

Ia.—PERCENTAGE OF SPECIAL EXPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

—	Period	1856-60.	1866-70.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891-95.	1896-1900.	1901-05.
Self-governing Colonies (excluding Newfoundland).		12·4	10·0	14·6	16·1	15·4	14·8	16·4	18·5
Crown Colonies, India, &c. -		19·9	17·0	18·9	18·9	18·9	18·3	17·7	18·6
Foreign Countries -		67·7	73·0	66·5	65·0	65·7	66·9	65·9	62·9

PERCENTAGE OF SPECIAL EXPORT TRADE, EXCLUDING COAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Self-governing Colonies (excluding Newfoundland).	12·7	10·3	15·2	16·8	16·3	15·9	18·0	20·3
Crown Colonies, India, &c. -	20·4	17·4	19·6	19·7	19·9	19·7	19·3	20·4
Foreign Countries -	66·9	72·3	65·2	63·5	63·8	64·4	62·7	59·3

PERCENTAGE OF RE-EXPORT TRADE.

Self-governing Colonies (excluding Newfoundland).	6·7	3·7	5·2	6·7	7·0	6·5	7·5	8·7
Crown Colonies, India, &c. -	6·2	4·1	4·8	4·9	4·5	4·0	3·6	3·6
Foreign Countries -	87·1	92·2	90·0	88·4	88·5	89·5	88·9	87·7

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORT TRADE.

Self-governing Colonies (excluding Newfoundland).	6·9	7·6	9·9	10·5	10·5	12·7	12·6	12·6
Crown Colonies, India, &c. -	16·1	15·3	12·2	13·0	13·2	10·9	9·3	9·4
Foreign Countries -	77·0	77·1	77·9	76·5	76·3	76·4	78·1	78·0

2.—COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and the VARIOUS STATES of the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA; with a STATEMENT of the TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the STATE GOVERNMENTS.

ARTICLES.	Period	1856-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
Apparel and haberdashery - - - - -	-	£ 8,808,059	£ 8,647,465	£ 9,963,301	£ 11,313,667	£ 10,352,550	£ 8,818,604	£ 8,634,970	£ 6,177,179
Chemical products, including drugs and medicines - - -	-	454,570	627,821	372,228	1,493,865	1,561,094	1,713,528	2,504,793	£2,876,491
Cotton goods - - - - -	-	3,438,289	4,739,083	7,372,171	11,483,867	10,930,194	10,629,822	13,061,343	13,732,955
Hardware and cutlery, including implements and tools; also instruments and apparatus, surgical, &c. where specified separately.	-	2,144,559	1,440,345	2,004,912	3,411,570	3,197,535	2,016,012	2,352,115	2,396,524
Iron and steel goods - - - - -	-	3,947,358	4,612,447	10,774,902	15,967,054	14,573,322	10,420,085	13,075,720	12,927,558
Linen goods - - - - -	-	612,201	1,235,546	1,513,448	2,137,149	2,107,962	1,504,493	1,732,423	1,906,377
Machinery (including steam-engines, &c.) - - - - -	-	925,261	996,893	2,274,439	5,241,802	4,108,462	3,018,451	4,460,173	5,743,839
Spirits (British and Irish) - - - - -	-	561,469	146,545	644,768	1,678,601	2,278,622	2,163,291	2,871,075	2,863,016
Woollen goods - - - - -	-	3,141,559	6,345,699	7,181,417	8,979,487	8,573,272	6,687,054	8,571,116	8,228,522
All other articles - - - - -	-	26,484,320	21,062,532	30,319,716	38,390,292	39,663,404	29,511,270	34,354,196	34,506,065
Coal, cinders, and culm - - - - -	-	32,653	-	2,426	-	-	327,322	149,931	-
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - - - -	-	50,550,298	49,854,376	72,423,728	100,097,354	97,349,417	76,839,932	91,767,855	91,358,526
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise - - -	-	6,273,502	3,851,147	7,970,867	12,139,465	11,690,277	8,823,521	9,599,558	11,131,604
Total imports of produce from Australia - - - - -	-	27,951,255	54,658,418	91,079,932	102,771,327	94,755,499	116,161,487	109,346,179	111,547,108
Total imports of gold coin and bullion from Australia, } not included in above totals.	-	*24,408,329	34,001,848	24,089,712	14,169,675	13,257,389	†21,863,001	†34,290,716	†25,580,827
Total of debts incurred by the various States of the } Commonwealth during the periods named.	-	8,188,941	12,027,105	22,425,599	48,990,247	35,169,904	27,375,737	23,569,720	26,157,157

* This amount is for the years 1858, 1859, and 1860 only. The importation of gold coin and bullion was exempted by law from entry inwards at the Customs House until the passing of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 62, in the year 1857.

† Includes New Zealand. § Excluding "Soda Compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years. † The imports from New Zealand have been included in order to make the figures comparative. NOTE.—The figures for the years 1901 to 1905 shown in Tables 3 to 8 for the separate States of the Commonwealth do not, in the case of certain groups of articles, add to the total shown in this table. The small differences observable are due to the fact that some articles which were too unimportant to be separately shown for each State were of sufficient relative importance to be separately shown for the Commonwealth as a whole.

3.—VICTORIA.

STATEMENT OF TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and VICTORIA; and STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the STATE GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLES.	Period	1856-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and haberdashery - - - - -	-	4,711,898	4,138,848	3,249,006	2,948,243	2,835,623	1,882,106	1,612,790	1,413,060
Chemical products, including drugs, medicines, &c. - - -	-	241,107	331,890	4236,314	519,162	606,710	577,186	696,470	692,709
Cotton goods - - - - -	-	1,750,720	2,506,306	3,524,071	4,926,531	4,754,720	4,101,665	4,630,401	4,647,400
Hardware and cutlery, including implements and tools; also instruments and apparatus—surgical, &c. - - -	-	1,117,908	746,368	1775,294	11,177,677	1,340,117	651,715	663,960	677,717
Iron and steel goods - - - - -	-	2,332,675	2,356,593	3,640,475	4,855,769	5,522,243	2,945,094	3,091,790	3,219,844
Linen goods - - - - -	-	256,970	686,441	660,949	836,644	837,982	563,448	593,473	619,139
Machinery (including steam-engines, &c.) - - - - -	-	625,460	440,339	673,825	1,152,224	1,500,063	553,945	672,923	963,313
Spirits (British and Irish) - - - - -	-	434,745	95,795	417,783	682,556	924,661	717,802	844,439	793,764
Woollen goods - - - - -	-	1,734,850	4,150,564	3,458,197	4,046,810	3,984,851	2,390,992	2,879,464	2,847,362
All other articles - - - - -	-	16,202,210	11,447,395	11,616,805	12,098,676	14,119,333	8,654,015	8,936,935	10,003,282
Coal, cinders, and culm - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - - - -	-	29,408,043	26,900,539	28,252,719	33,244,292	36,426,303	23,087,968	24,622,645	25,877,590
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise - - -	-	3,630,117	1,990,620	3,413,677	4,595,875	5,018,139	3,237,398	3,149,192	4,273,608
Total imports of produce from Victoria - - - - -	-	*11,911,675	*27,046,294	*40,379,931	*36,963,619	*27,681,769	*31,460,936	*29,857,487	*34,329,838
Total debt incurred by Government of Victoria during } the periods named.		4,638,100	3,302,555	6,064,017	10,700,807	9,620,286	5,561,635	1,085,557	2,738,882

* Exclusive of gold coin and bullion, included in the aggregate for Australasia stated in Table 2. † Implements and tools; instruments and apparatus not separately classified prior to 1881 and 1882 respectively.

‡ Chemical products not classified separately.

§ Cycles included for the year 1891, but not in subsequent years.

¶ Gold ore included—specified separately.

¶ Excluding "Soda compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years.

4.--NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATEMENT of TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and NEW SOUTH WALES; and STATEMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the STATE GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLES.	Period.	1856-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
Apparel and haberdashery - - - - -	-	£ 2,729,264	2,688,078	4,188,872	5,033,711	4,454,846	3,954,794	3,943,878	£ 2,521,396
Chemical products, including drugs, medicines, &c. - - -	-	140,533	200,616	—	602,794	619,314	672,757	818,564	*835,188
Cotton goods - - - - -	-	1,175,201	1,514,212	2,351,307	4,152,057	3,707,182	3,809,664	4,773,329	5,430,234
Hardware and cutlery, including implements and tools, also instruments and apparatus—surgical, &c. - - -	-	631,924	373,314	†748,508	1,326,343	1,053,195	†764,658	922,883	939,150
Iron and steel goods - - - - -	-	986,974	1,050,314	3,342,651	6,225,451	4,846,771	3,988,796	4,426,871	4,790,019
Linen goods - - - - -	-	245,425	370,239	565,485	869,154	746,864	601,768	720,355	800,594
Machinery (including steam-engines, &c.) - - - - -	-	181,836	279,821	943,292	2,282,574	1,502,244	†1,329,544	1,407,642	2,301,411
Spirits (British and Irish) - - - - -	-	76,709	28,828	226,985	530,392	728,367	806,605	1,003,323	1,117,497
Woollen goods - - - - -	-	964,313	1,398,030	2,300,102	3,032,487	2,791,692	2,556,663	3,490,901	3,246,133
All other articles - - - - -	-	6,862,454	5,695,158	11,428,140	16,949,565	15,929,035	12,381,929	13,138,245	11,748,780
Coal, cinders, and culm - - - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - - - -	-	13,994,633	13,598,610	26,095,342	41,004,528	36,379,510	30,867,178	34,645,991	33,730,402
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise - - -	-	1,723,239	1,197,714	2,775,447	4,811,985	4,140,403	3,288,754	3,421,666	3,821,852
Total imports of produce from New South Wales - - -	-	*9,922,490	*16,026,819	*26,439,184	*39,661,288	*40,440,475	‡*51,439,774	‡*48,967,275	‡*47,319,920
Total debt incurred by Government of New South Wales during periods named - - - - -	-	2,818,930	3,931,500	2,433,282	20,660,340	10,466,190	12,033,470	3,737,490	11,632,963

* Exclusive of gold coin and bullion included in the aggregate for Australasia stated in Table 2. † Implements and tools; apparatus and instruments not separately specified prior to 1881 and 1896 respectively.
‡ Cycles included for the year 1891, but not for subsequent years. § Gold ore included—specified separately. ¶ Includes Queensland, for which no separate statistics are available prior to 1860
** Excluding "Soda compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years.

5.--QUEENSLAND.

STATEMENT of TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and QUEENSLAND; and STATEMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the STATE GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLES.	Period	1856-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
Apparel and haberdashery - - - - -	-	£ 337,618	£ 612,921	£ 1,043,650	£ 1,277,136	£ 1,185,820	£ 833,630	£ 522,440	
Chemical products, including drugs, medicines, &c. - -	-	—	—	†139,670	†133,945	213,753	382,556	¶313,046	
Cotton goods - - - - -	-	144,962	348,806	945,848	1,118,649	1,257,728	1,579,203	1,403,880	
Hardware and cutlery, including implements and tools -	-	42,591	†143,890	341,938	364,815	212,520	250,548	213,447	
Iron and steel goods - - - - -	-	346,894	1,006,503	2,050,597	2,113,269	1,239,673	1,917,586	1,553,106	
Linen goods - - - - -	-	61,544	88,724	220,103	215,740	169,932	202,101	169,028	
Machinery (including steam-engines, &c.) - - - - -	-	118,687	172,060	1,079,875	625,262	¶440,975	526,321	488,909	
Spirits (British and Irish) - - - - -	-	—	—	242,551	386,838	320,563	413,796	385,812	
Woollen goods - - - - -	-	130,168	260,846	570,609	716,293	562,183	742,627	578,754	
All other articles - - - - -	-	837,068	1,837,310	3,616,864	4,599,879	3,365,415	4,089,319	3,992,156	
Coals, cinders, and culm - - - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - - - -	-	2,019,532	4,471,060	10,251,615	11,551,826	8,968,562	10,937,687	9,620,578	
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise -	-	115,696	335,747	933,727	1,125,911	877,512	959,976	820,411	
Total imports of produce from Queensland - - - - -	-	*2,492,125	*4,821,120	*7,328,713	*8,774,157	‡*15,209,311	‡*15,513,401	‡*9,385,770	
Total debt incurred by the Government of Queensland } during the periods named.	-	2,377,700	5,874,150	7,128,700	8,784,834	3,729,810	8,077,964	4,100,863	

* Exclusive of gold coin and bullion, included in the aggregate for Australasia stated in Table 2.

† Implements and tools not specified separately prior to 1831.

‡ Chemical products not specified separately.

¶ Cycles included for the year 1891, but not for subsequent years.

‡ Excluding "Soda compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years.

‡ Includes gold ore—specified separately.

The Trade Statistics of Queensland for this period are included with those of New South Wales.

6.--SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

STATEMENT OF TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and SOUTH AUSTRALIA; and STATEMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the STATE GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLES.	Period	1856-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
Apparel and haberdashery - - - - -	-	£ 654,721	£ 1,145,495	£ 1,471,663	£ 1,749,806	£ 1,127,796	£ 1,061,269	£ 978,672	£ 690,227
Chemical products, including drugs, medicines, &c. - - -	-	40,562	66,862	†105,906	193,035	154,957	195,235	189,979	‡129,185
Cotton goods - - - - -	-	308,179	458,216	876,512	1,198,451	1,023,770	1,104,926	1,292,594	1,182,227
Hardware and cutlery, including implements and tools -	-	259,536	222,531	365,686	433,050	284,425	232,460	241,216	210,982
Iron and steel goods - - - - -	-	470,895	744,753	2,533,868	2,293,817	1,394,080	1,358,963	1,520,405	1,121,707
Linens goods - - - - -	-	65,995	84,405	163,311	166,721	115,740	122,490	121,705	114,586
Machinery (including steam engines, &c.) - - - - -	-	78,029	119,061	414,808	589,683	356,825	‡253,627	295,650	349,455
Spirits (British and Irish) - - - - -	-	50,015	21,922	-	201,265	198,055	217,043	263,683	167,563
Woolen goods - - - - -	-	273,207	538,899	990,199	1,096,509	807,428	859,963	839,060	726,279
All other articles - - - - -	-	1,948,947	2,309,308	4,569,015	4,396,660	3,105,309	2,918,530	3,257,746	3,118,050
Coal, cinders, and culm - - - - -	-	16,372	-	-	-	-	327,322	149,931	25,344
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - - - -	-	4,166,458	5,731,455	11,490,968	12,319,000	8,568,385	8,651,828	9,150,641	8,135,555
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise - -	-	426,152	415,928	1,252,605	1,463,775	1,030,271	918,638	839,703	864,858
Total imports of produce from South Australia - - - -	-	*3,232,557	*6,774,851	*15,899,814	*15,482,592	*14,562,577	*14,841,160	*10,445,087	‡*10,769,760
Total debt incurred by Government of South Australia during periods named.	-	743,100	1,148,400	6,545,150	7,168,700	3,367,300	1,686,200	4,044,080	119,865

* Exclusive of gold coin and bullion, included in the aggregate for Australasia stated in Table 2. † Chemical products not specified separately. ‡ Cycles included for the year 1891, but not for subsequent years.
 § Includes gold ore - specified separately. ¶ Excluding "soda compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years.

7.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

STATEMENT of TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and WESTERN AUSTRALIA; and STATEMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the STATE GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLES.	Period	1856-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
Apparel and haberdashery - - -	-	£ 93,424	£ 119,560	£ 187,484	£ 201,363	£ 263,232	£ 394,542	£ 890,695	£ 759,411
Chemical products, including drugs and medicines - - -	-	6,277	7,055	†11,453	†16,072	†24,160	†32,667	389,854	‡859,802
Cotton goods - - -	-	29,272	28,010	40,842	63,821	99,950	127,492	445,009	726,626
Hardware and cutlery, including implements and tools - - -	-	13,251	16,068	†22,678	42,237	63,261	92,663	214,488	218,785
Iron and steel goods - - -	-	24,980	19,344	115,711	180,472	424,935	676,736	1,875,367	1,644,146
Linen goods - - -	-	4,573	4,924	10,736	13,578	19,466	24,259	70,532	91,694
Machinery (including steam-engines, &c.) - - -	-	—	13,609	29,606	50,531	95,664	332,857	1,390,577	1,390,404
Spirits (British and Irish) - - -	-	—	—	—	21,837	40,701	101,278	307,414	355,775
Woollen goods - - -	-	15,405	21,350	37,264	47,196	54,480	121,361	413,400	581,724
All other articles - - -	-	221,478	280,021	357,835	453,814	770,361	1,308,374	4,006,356	4,643,178
Coal, cinders, and eulm - - -	-	16,281	—	2,426	—	—	—	—	—
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - -	-	424,941	509,941	816,035	1,090,921	1,856,210	3,212,229	10,003,692	11,271,545
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise - - -	-	81,981	56,861	72,994	128,620	193,083	343,331	1,033,744	1,147,324
Total imports of produce from Western Australia - - -	-	324,800	441,700	984,808	1,316,480	1,846,370	§1,535,865	¶§3,114,457	¶§7,365,879
Total debt incurred by Government of Western Australia } during periods named.	-	*11,189	*1,750	226,000	927,100	79,344	2,610,802	5,896,394	6,768,133

* These amounts represent reductions; in 1865 the debt stood at 1,750/., and was cleared off in 1866. † Implements and tools not specified separately prior to 1881. ‡ Chemical products not separately specified. § Includes gold ore—specified separately. ¶ Excluding "soda compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years.

¶ Exclusive of gold coin and bullion, included in the aggregate for Australasia stated in Table 2.

8.—TASMANIA.

STATEMENT of TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and TASMANIA; and STATEMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the STATE GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLES.	Period	1856-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
Apparel and haberdashery - - - - -	-	£ 618,732	£ 217,866	£ 253,355	£ 336,894	£ 393,917	£ 370,073	£ 375,305	£ 270,645
Chemical products, including drugs and medicines - - - - -	-	26,091	21,398	£ 18,555	£ 23,132	£ 25,008	£ 21,930	£ 27,370	£ 46,561
Cotton goods - - - - -	-	174,917	87,377	130,889	197,156	225,923	228,347	340,807	342,588
Hardware and cutlery, including implements and tools - - - - -	-	121,940	39,473	£ 48,600	90,325	91,722	61,996	59,020	66,753
Iron and steel goods - - - - -	-	131,834	94,549	135,694	361,038	272,024	210,823	243,701	298,644
Linen goods - - - - -	-	39,238	27,993	24,243	30,949	172,170	22,596	24,257	26,367
Machinery (including steam-engines, &c.) - - - - -	-	39,936	25,373	40,848	86,915	28,404	107,503	167,060	245,347
Spirits (British and Irish) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,420	42,605
Woollen goods - - - - -	-	154,284	86,688	134,809	185,876	218,528	195,892	205,664	201,878
All other articles - - - - -	-	1,249,231	493,582	510,611	874,713	1,139,487	883,007	925,595	881,468
Coals, cinders, and culm - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - - - -	-	2,556,223	1,094,299	1,297,604	2,186,998	2,567,183	2,102,167	2,407,199	2,422,856
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise - - - - -	-	409,013	74,328	120,397	205,483	182,470	157,888	195,277	203,551
Total imports of produce from Tasmania - - - - -	-	2,559,733.	1,876,629	2,555,075	2,018,635	1,450,151	1,674,441	1,448,472	2,375,941
Total debt incurred by Government of Tasmania during the periods named.	-	-	*1,268,700	283,000	1,404,600	2,851,950	1,753,820	728,235	796,451

* No debt given for the year 1866.

† Implements and tools not specified separately prior to 1881.

‡ Excluding "soda compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years.

§ Chemical products not specified separately.

9.—DOMINION OF CANADA.

STATEMENT OF TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and the DOMINION OF CANADA; and STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLES.	Period	1856-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
Apparel and haberdashery - - - - -	-	£ 2,775,209	£ 4,246,449	£ 4,315,581	£ 4,641,250	£ 3,318,464	£ 2,667,515	£ 1,947,015	£ 2,738,025
Chemical products, including medicines, drugs, &c.	-	67,444	231,806	305,758	359,271	390,916	457,266	714,019	1,060,174
Cotton goods - - - - -	-	2,697,231	4,163,054	4,228,969	6,053,484	4,274,714	3,650,219	4,546,558	7,269,260
Hardware and cutlery, including implements and tools	-	727,869	974,460	649,967	753,862	*534,337	426,779	432,688	655,427
Iron and steel goods - - - - -	-	3,002,230	4,658,502	5,924,789	7,951,877	7,492,912	5,195,409	3,446,189	7,598,937
Linen goods - - - - -	-	398,302	899,041	928,431	961,891	1,119,854	1,074,930	1,199,220	1,548,871
Machinery (including steam-engines, &c.)	-	205,856	215,719	292,043	719,065	430,764	426,446	616,004	977,314
Spirits (British and Irish) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	236,176	294,309	412,410	743,898	1,257,238
Woollen goods - - - - -	-	2,410,006	4,446,880	5,777,658	7,281,677	7,577,853	6,393,159	6,370,615	10,802,018
All other articles - - - - -	-	4,092,224	7,213,956	8,903,258	11,384,702	11,353,699	10,298,227	10,748,537	17,490,549
Coals, cinders, culm, &c. - - - - -	-	224,584	416,069	360,243	263,011	173,028	162,145	171,928	378,962
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - -	-	16,600,955	27,465,936	31,686,697	40,606,266	36,960,850	31,164,505	30,936,671	51,776,770
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise	-	1,277,818	3,760,852	3,058,211	4,639,845	5,388,580	5,285,675	5,958,156	8,229,198
Total imports of Canadian produce - - - - -	-	27,241,097	33,990,741	53,149,964	52,690,894	53,049,701	64,406,219	97,638,552	117,806,039
Total debt incurred by Dominion Government during periods named.	-	4,166,702	1,315,389	16,380,429	14,597,744	3,643,613	6,562,286	5,785,937	6,495,509

* Implements and tools not separately classified in returns prior to 1891.

† Excluding "soda compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years.

10.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

STATEMENT of TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE; and STATEMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLES.	Period	*1857-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
Apparel and haberdashery - - - - -	-	£ 1,384,069	£ 1,818,400	£ 4,025,560	£ 4,234,602	£ 4,243,084	£ 6,060,992	£ 7,350,538	£ 9,664,732
Chemical products, including medicines, drugs, &c. - - - - -	-	51,818	69,072	130,669	271,338	430,221	791,586	1,069,854	£ 1,554,075
Cotton goods - - - - -	-	1,245,908	1,648,753	2,158,065	1,986,301	2,657,954	3,306,253	3,839,443	4,819,433
Hardware and cutlery, including implements and tools; also instruments and apparatus—surgical, &c. - - - - -	-	450,707	249,596	†540,955	662,946	601,133	†961,423	1,266,976	1,791,428
Iron and steel goods - - - - -	-	448,187	289,158	2,233,448	2,463,318	2,512,412	4,353,432	5,318,219	7,768,282
Linen goods - - - - -	-	122,218	115,657	179,537	124,635	125,717	232,209	344,294	571,492
Machinery (including steam-engines, &c.) - - - - -	-	68,506	37,823	652,493	875,763	1,253,185	2,574,687	3,533,489	4,657,707
Spirits (British and Irish) - - - - -	-	—	—	—	158,974	246,651	505,234	774,622	1,183,122
Woollen goods - - - - -	-	504,166	482,010	1,112,122	1,173,761	1,423,818	1,970,027	2,555,766	3,481,476
All other articles - - - - -	-	2,560,725	2,305,544	8,870,241	8,840,322	7,787,727	13,315,913	19,891,260	31,059,496
Coal, cinders, culm, &c. - - - - -	-	75,104	107,868	295,957	468,111	613,869	781,347	1,580,409	2,090,608
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - - - -	-	6,911,408	7,123,881	20,199,047	21,260,071	21,895,771	34,859,103	47,525,700	68,671,851
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise - - - - -	-	362,509	295,578	1,716,521	1,886,114	1,911,924	2,950,450	3,875,805	5,869,711
Total imports of produce from Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	-	6,569,086	12,358,744	19,943,103	25,329,046	22,846,965	‡42,969,674	‡43,795,520	‡52,389,025
Total debt incurred by Government of the Cape of Good Hope during periods named.	-	§368,400	719,207	8,621,601	10,280,353	2,076,759	3,785,057	3,553,847	11,011,737

* The Cape of Good Hope and Natal were not distinguished prior to 1857.
 † The Public Debt commenced in 1859.

‡ Instruments and tools not classified separately prior to 1881.
 † Instruments and apparatus not classified separately prior to 1896.
 ‡ Diamonds included of following value:—1891-95, 19,492,822; 1896-1900, 21,107,459; 1901-05, 27,663,703.
 ¶ Excluding "soda compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years.

11.—NATAL.

STATEMENT of TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and NATAL; and STATEMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLES.	Period	*1857-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
Apparel and haberdashery - - - -	-	£ 93,154	272,219	£ 1,143,350	£ 1,152,401	£ 1,958,851	£ 1,619,260	£ 2,673,868	£ 4,146,416
Chemical products, including medicines, drugs, &c. - - -	-	-	-	-	82,077	185,295	345,734	368,255	†706,440
Cotton goods - - - - -	-	129,117	254,918	602,303	593,631	922,181	613,255	978,301	1,830,953
Hardware and cutlery, including implements and tools -	-	40,994	51,335	†188,211	208,254	393,697	296,927	465,660	906,214
Iron and steel goods - - - - -	-	46,014	59,136	609,706	676,976	1,246,715	1,127,063	2,341,448	4,441,331
Linon goods - - - - -	-	11,315	17,115	54,576	41,790	84,012	41,881	140,108	245,257
Machinery (including steam engines, &c.) - - - - -	-	51,761	30,751	157,357	206,778	707,598	318,242	972,895	3,058,387
Spirits (British and Irish) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	42,695	132,225	151,201	293,637	857,048
Woollen goods - - - - -	-	58,211	87,746	376,407	340,857	588,598	471,733	617,102	1,066,709
All other articles - - - - -	-	222,554	416,681	2,549,699	2,410,719	4,122,959	3,583,193	7,079,690	14,829,511
Coal, cinders, culm, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	85,887	41,039	-	76,440	11,453
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - - - -	-	653,120	1,189,901	5,681,609	5,792,065	10,388,170	8,568,489	16,007,404	32,099,719
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise -	-	43,224	82,704	624,072	546,726	845,221	712,539	1,213,430	2,644,242
Total imports of produce from Natal - - - - -	-	346,836	1,416,266	3,154,639	2,660,107	4,761,829	4,206,587	3,778,832	2,855,147
Total debt incurred by Government of Natal during } periods named.		£50,000	158,000	1,300,000	2,130,360	1,298,294	2,993,989	964,800	9,000,000

* The Cape of Good Hope and Natal are not distinguished prior to 1857.

† Implements and tools not classified separately prior to 1881.

† Excluding "soda compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years.

§ No debt given for the year 1855.

12.—NEW ZEALAND.

STATEMENT of TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and NEW ZEALAND; and STATEMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT incurred by the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLES.	Period	1856-1860.	1866-1870.	1876-1880.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901-1905.
Apparel and haberdashery - - - - -	- - - - -	£ 542,733	£ 1,878,149	£ 2,579,460	£ 2,668,112	£ 1,913,181	£ 2,010,619	£ 2,257,039	£ 2,601,234
Chemical products, including medicines, drugs, &c. - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	366,527	385,034	504,875	687,009	§ 922,576
Cotton goods - - - - -	- - - - -	125,008	577,657	1,153,974	1,837,661	1,859,324	2,209,948	2,816,077	3,568,401
Hardware and embery, including implements and tools; also instruments and apparatus—surgical, &c. - - - - -	- - - - -	185,543	408,237	731,072	807,989	1,587,169	569,389	727,598	914,476
Iron and steel goods - - - - -	- - - - -	163,140	721,341	2,645,215	2,732,470	1,901,343	1,862,499	3,384,449	4,533,584
Linens goods - - - - -	- - - - -	23,559	157,849	268,622	295,306	276,328	270,737	391,467	499,336
Machinery (including steam engines, &c.) - - - - -	- - - - -	40,223	221,474	723,754	894,406	666,757	530,326	1,149,790	3,828,984
Spirits (British and Irish) - - - - -	- - - - -	32,601	62,495	274,251	393,179	397,611	460,020	702,383	912,955
Woolen goods - - - - -	- - - - -	132,470	932,097	1,501,556	1,602,879	1,363,757	1,323,755	1,743,228	2,251,450
All other articles - - - - -	- - - - -	1,125,809	3,812,324	7,410,816	7,928,690	6,512,226	6,466,426	8,213,357	12,346,125
Coal, cinders, culm, &c. - - - - -	- - - - -	23,436	16,988	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total exports of British and Irish produce - - - - -	- - - - -	2,394,542	8,788,611	17,288,720	19,527,219	15,862,730	16,203,594	22,072,397	30,379,121
Total exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise - - - - -	- - - - -	339,370	664,405	1,493,560	2,003,173	1,843,549	2,047,361	2,151,529	2,695,040
Total imports of produce from New Zealand - - - - -	- - - - -	1,306,280	8,443,199	20,943,479	26,741,349	31,475,293	40,667,728	46,997,925	61,065,451
Total debt incurred by Government of New Zealand during the periods named.	- - - - -	* 591,044	3,473,209	9,745,800	7,440,991	4,215,528	4,248,430	6,540,465	12,599,795

* No debt given for the year 1855. † Instruments and apparatus not specified separately prior to 1891. ‡ Exclusive of gold coin and bullion, included in the aggregate for Australasia stated in Table 2. § Excluding "soda compounds," these having been excluded in the earlier years.

XXIII.

INDIA OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Memorandum on Preferential Tariffs in their application to India.

The question is understood to be as to the practicability, and as to the possible results, of introducing the principle of a differential tariff in the Customs import duties of India, in the form of a preference granted to imports from the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

The Indian fiscal system is that of a tariff for revenue purposes only. It consists of an export duty on rice, and low import duties, the general rate of which does not exceed 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. On cotton manufactured goods the import duty is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to prevent the duty from having a protective effect, a corresponding excise is levied on the cotton manufactures of Indian mills. The duty on iron and steel is 1 per cent., and coal and railway material are admitted free.

With most foreign countries India enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment. In some cases, as for instance in the Anglo-Russian Treaty, India is included without separate mention. In other cases India has exercised a facultative power of adhering to commercial treaties concluded between the United Kingdom and a foreign State. With France a separate convention has been made by His Majesty's Government on behalf of India, whereby the latter formally concedes most-favoured-nation treatment to French goods imported into India, and secures the benefit of the French minimum import tariff for certain Indian products, such as coffee, which find a market in France. There have been occasions in which India has been at a disadvantage in resisting changes in foreign tariffs hurtful to its trade, but so far these have not been of sufficient importance to bring the question of retaliation and tariff discrimination to the front.

The conditions under which the external commerce of India is carried on require notice. They are peculiar, as they govern the character of the exports and imports, and necessitate that the exports should considerably exceed the imports.

As compared with countries or colonies inhabited by European races, India is found to be singular in its extreme dependence upon agriculture, for the most part of a very simple and primitive type, in its deficiency in great manufacturing industries, save in a few localities where Europeans have congregated and European enterprise has taken root, and in its want of accumulated capital. It has, however, from circumstances of soil and climate and the aptitudes of its vast population, a remarkable power of cheap agricultural production. This production includes most of the staple food crops both of the temperate and tropical zones, spices, oil seeds, indigo and other vegetable dyes, tea and coffee, opium, timber, hides and skins. This great variety of food stuffs and raw materials necessitates a number of markets, not only in Europe, but also in Asia and Africa. Their volume also requires that these markets should be large and favourably disposed. At present the United Kingdom, though it provides three-fourths of the tonnage which carries the commerce of India, and, though it supplies two-thirds of the imports, takes only 25 per cent. (or, deducting re-exports, only 19 per cent.) of the total exports of India. Nor do the self-governing colonies afford an appreciable market. For 70 per cent. of the exports the chief customers of India are the continental States of Europe, the Far East and the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the Bay of Bengal. The protective tariffs of the Continental States of Europe at present affect India, engaged as it chiefly is in the production of raw materials, less than they do manufacturing countries.

The growth of the Indian export trade has been very satisfactory of recent years. That it should continue to grow is of importance, not only to India but to England. India is a debtor to England on a very large scale.

Her ability to pay her debts mainly depends on her exports. As they increase the security of the creditor improves. In his financial statement for 1903-04, Sir Edward Law put the total indebtedness of the Indian Government, including the sterling and the rupee public debt and the liabilities on account of the guaranteed railways, at 322,000,000*l.* Of this amount, more than three-fourths consists of *external* obligations which are held in the United Kingdom, and on which interest has to be annually remitted to this country, in the case of the sterling debt by means of Secretary of State's bills, and in the case of rupee borrowings by various private channels. About 4,500,000*l.* has to be paid annually in the United Kingdom for the retired pay of Civil and Military Officers. The Home charges of the Government of India in 1906-07 were estimated at about 19,000,000*l.* There is, further, a large amount of English capital invested in various ways in India, the earnings of which have likewise to be brought home. The whole weight of these obligations falls on the export trade. On the maintenance of a satisfactory balance of exports over imports depends, also, the success of the currency policy in which the Government of India has embarked, a policy which secures the sterling value of English capital invested in India. For these reasons, the development of the Indian export trade concerns England as much as India, and may be regarded as an object of Imperial importance.

In 1905-06 the export trade of India, excluding treasure and Government stores, amounted to 105,500,000*l.*, and the import trade to 69,000,000*l.*

The distribution of this trade, according to the Indian trade returns, which are based on the shipping invoices, was as follows. The ultimate destination of the exports is, of course, somewhat different. The Board of Trade Returns for the United Kingdom show that of the imports from India into the United Kingdom in 1905 29 per cent. were re-exported.

	Imports into India.	Per cent.	Exports from India.	Per cent.
<i>(1) The British Empire:—</i>				
	£		£	
The United Kingdom - - -	45,852,000	67½	26,663,000	25
The Crown Colonies - - -	3,907,000	5	10,220,000	9½
The Self-Governing Colonies - -	600,000	¾	2,676,000	2½
Total - - -	50,359,000	73¼	39,559,000	37
<i>(2) Foreign Countries:—</i>				
Europe - - - - -	11,430,000	16¾	28,547,000	27
Asia - - - - -	5,120,000	7½	23,957,000	23
Africa - - - - -	84,000	¼	2,897,000	3
America - - - - -	1,507,000	2¼	10,525,000	10
Total - - - - -	18,341,000	26¾	65,926,000	63
Grand Total - - - - -	68,700,000	100	105,485,000	100

On these figures the United Kingdom enjoys two-thirds of the import trade, but takes only 25 per cent. (or, deducting re-exports, only 19 per cent.) of the exports. If to the balance of trade thus resulting in favour of England be added the public and private remittances in satisfaction of "home charges," or on account of interest, mercantile investments and the like, and there be also added the freight earnings of the ships employed in the Indian trade, the account appears distinctly favourable to this country.

As regards the Colonies, trade between India and the self-governing group is of small account. The characteristic staples of Indian trade are either produced by the self-governing Colonies themselves with equal facility, or else do not enter into their consumption. The commodities which India requires are either not found in them or are more economically produced elsewhere.

The considerable trade which exists between India and the Crown Colonies is due to natural causes. Mauritius supplies the sugar which India needs, and India supplies that island and Ceylon with rice for their plantation coolies. The Straits Settlements it also supplies with rice for similar purposes and with opium for the Chinese element of the population.

Indian trade is considerable with six European countries :

—	Imports.	Exports.	Remarks.
	£	£	
Austria-Hungary -	2,738,000	3,002,000	Russian trade has greatly declined as the import of oil has fallen off. Trade with Belgium and Holland is really to a considerable extent trade with Germany passing through those countries.
Belgium - -	2,984,000	4,241,000	
Germany - -	2,917,000	9,345,000	
France - - -	1,153,000	6,289,000	
Italy - - - -	786,000	3,108,000	
Holland - - -	401,000	870,000	

The imports from these countries comprise three considerable trades—sugar in the case of Germany and Austria-Hungary, metals in the case of Germany and Belgium,—and a large number of minor trades, such as glass and glassware, cutlery, dyes, special classes of cotton and woollen goods, wine, beer, matches, and apparel. In general it may be said of these miscellaneous imports that, although they represent for the most part successful competition with British manufacturers in byeways of commerce, their aggregate value is small in relation to the total import trade of India, or in relation to the value of the exports which these countries take from India.

The Indian export trade to continental Europe is large and growing. It is even larger than the figures represent, as continental Europe is the ultimate destination of much Indian produce consigned to the United Kingdom, and, in a less degree, to Egypt. It practically consists of raw materials for manufacturing purposes, such as oilseeds, raw jute, raw cotton, and rice for starch making and distillation. The Continent takes, either directly from India, or indirectly through the United Kingdom, three-fourths of the Indian seed crop (the largest single item in the list of Indian exports) and nearly 70 per cent. of the cotton crop. As the short stapled cotton of India is out of favour in Lancashire, and the requirements of the United Kingdom for Indian seeds are apparently limited, the Continental demand for these commodities is important, and would be difficult to replace.

The Asiatic and African commerce of India is chiefly in commodities which tropical countries produce and require, and which have no sufficient outlet in European countries. India is thus enabled to dispose of her opium, her yarns and piece goods of coarser kinds, her rice and her millets, and supplies herself in return with silk, sugar, dates, spices, pearls, and other typical products of the East. The aggregate exports from India to Asiatic and African ports, including the Crown Colonies of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Mauritius, exceed in value her export trade with the continent of Europe. The balance of trade in both cases is largely in India's favour, and represents the sources from which she satisfies the heavy balance against her on her trading, debt, and administrative accounts with the United Kingdom.

The trade with America is mainly with the United States. The United States is a large buyer of jute, raw and manufactured, hides, lac, saltpetre, and other articles. Indian jute bags and cloth also go in increasing quantities to the Argentine, Chile, and Peru, and rice to Brazil. India imports comparatively little in return, and has thus a large net balance in its favour on its trade with America as a whole, which no doubt finds its way to the United Kingdom in adjustment of international trade.

From this review of the external commerce of India the following considerations present themselves:—(1.) This great commerce runs, on the whole, in natural channels, and has not as yet been perceptibly deflected from them by the protective tariffs of other countries. (2.) The fiscal system on which it is based has so far resulted in larger markets for exports, and in cheap imports from abroad. (3.) As a debtor country India requires the freest possible market for its exports, and as a poor country it requires cheap imports. (4.) The present system has secured two-thirds of India's import trade to the United Kingdom, while the United Kingdom affords a market for only one-fourth of India's exportable produce. (5.) For three-fourths of this produce markets have to be found outside the United Kingdom, and seemingly do not exist to an appreciable extent in the self-governing colonies. (6.) Any diminution of India's trade with those foreign countries that are the largest buyers of her exports would at once lessen her power of buying English produce and meeting her obligations to her English creditors.

The practical application to the present tariff system of India of the principle of preferential treatment of British imports presents difficulties when examined in detail.

The simplest form in which a preference of this kind could be given is that of a uniform percentage rebate on the ordinary tariff. But the present import duties of India are so low that it is a question whether the grant of a rebate of 25 per cent. or 33 per cent., though it would involve a considerable sacrifice of revenue, would appreciably increase British imports. On iron and steel, for instance, in which Belgian imports to some extent compete with British goods, the Indian import duty is only 1 per cent. Machinery, in which there is also some competition, is on the free list. Again, there are large classes of imports which almost entirely consist of British goods. Especially is this the case with the trade in cotton piece goods, which constitutes one-half of the value of the total dutiable imports on the general list. This trade is almost entirely in British hands. A rebate by way of a preference in this case is not a necessity for the maintenance of British trade, and would involve remission of revenue which cannot well be spared.

It would probably be necessary to confine the preference to imports in respect of which the British and the foreign producer actually compete in the Indian market, and raise the present rates of duties on those commodities, or place duties upon such of them as are at present on the free list, in order to give sufficient room for the play of preferential action. These classes of goods are not, with the possible exception of sugar and of steel and iron, of the first importance, though the aggregate amount is considerable. Preferential treatment of sugar for the present does not seem practicable. Iron and steel are lightly taxed, and in the interests of India it is desirable that they should remain so. The preference would mainly affect a number of relatively minor trades, such as cutlery, hardware, glass, matches, apparel, paper. As it would apply unequally to the trade of different foreign countries, it would present itself to them in even a more objectionable form than would a uniform all-round percentage reduction of the tariff in favour of British goods. The continental States of Europe whose trades would be most affected by a preference of this nature, are large importers of Indian produce, provide markets for commodities for which apparently there is no sufficient demand in the British Empire, and are in a position to make reprisals on India should they think fit to do so. Having regard to the magnitude and importance of the export trade of India with these States, it is doubtful whether any increase in the already large volume of British imports which is within the power of India to effect by means of a preference would be commensurate with the risks which the measure would provoke.

It is doubtful how the measure would commend itself to public opinion in India, and its adoption would be likely to give rise to demands for other changes in the fiscal system of the country which would be difficult to refuse, and injurious to prominent industries in the United Kingdom to grant. There is a considerable amount of feeling in India, in favour

of affording protection to the industries of the country by means of the tariff—a feeling which is encouraged by the example of the self-governing colonies, and which finds expression in recurring agitation for the repeal of the excise duty on the cotton manufactures of Indian mills. Hitherto it has been possible to reply to proposals of this nature that India is definitely committed to the policy of the greatest possible freedom in its foreign trade, as being on the whole most favourable to the industrial development of the country. If, however, the principle of differential treatment of British imports, for the benefit of the United Kingdom and other members of the Empire is introduced, with its concomitant risks and sacrifices, into the Indian tariff system, the change might be regarded as implying the abandonment of a tariff for revenue purposes only. The claim would probably be made that if India is to fall into line with the Colonies in this matter it should also be allowed to imitate their example in developing its own industries by the imposition of protective duties, such as are levied by self-governing colonies, on goods imported from the United Kingdom.

It is suggested that, seeing that the circumstances of India are exceptional, and that the advantages which accrue to the British Empire from the Indian fiscal system are already great, the produce and manufactures of India might be reasonably admitted to any preference which may be granted to British goods in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions without the requirement of reciprocal arrangements.



XXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS AS TO BRITISH
AND FOREIGN TRADE, IN CONTINUATION OF
THOSE LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE OF 1902
BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND;
REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE AT THE
REQUEST OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF
THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

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Statistical Information respecting Trade of United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States.

TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM AND EXPORTS OF GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES FROM 1891 TO 1906.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1891 to 1898 - - -	3,452,340,000	2,322,078,000	5,774,418,000	1,130,262,000
1899 to 1906 - - -	1,325,139,000	*2,980,774,000	*7,305,913,000	1,344,365,000
Total - - -	7,777,479,000	5,302,852,000	13,080,331,000	2,474,627,000

GERMANY and the UNITED STATES.

Period.	German Exports.	Excess of Exports of United Kingdom over those of Germany.	United States Exports.	Excess of Exports of United Kingdom over those of the United States.
	£	£	£	£
1891 to 1898 - - -	†1,453,520,000	868,558,000	1,624,186,000	697,892,000
1899 to 1906 - - -	†2,133,433,000	847,341,000	2,487,664,000	493,110,000
Total - - -	†3,586,953,000	1,715,899,000	4,111,850,000	1,191,002,000

NOTE.—The above figures are exclusive of bullion and specie. The figures included for 1906 are provisional.
 * Includes the value of "Ships and Boats (new) and their Machinery" exported. These items were not recorded prior to 1899.

† Includes the improvement trade (*Veredelungsverkehr*).

GROWTH OF EXPORT TRADE.

Country.	Aggregate Value of Exports.		Increase in 1899-1906 over 1891-1898.
	In Period 1891-1898.	In Period 1899-1906.	
	£	£	£
From United Kingdom - - -	2,322,078,000	2,980,774,000	658,696,000
„ Germany - - -	1,453,520,000	2,133,433,000	679,913,000
„ United States - - -	1,624,186,000	2,487,664,000	863,478,000

Relative Importance of British Colonies and Foreign Countries as Consumers of United Kingdom Produce.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AS A MARKET FOR THE PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS OF UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCE.

Country or Colony to which Exported.	Annual Average, 1899—1901.	Annual Average, 1904—1906.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1904—1906 compared with 1899—1901.
	£	£	£
British India and Ceylon	33,721,000	44,381,000	(+ 10,660,000
Germany	25,857,000	29,478,000	(+ 3,621,000
Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand	25,506,000	24,896,000	(— 610,000
United States	18,765,000	23,967,000	(+ 5,202,000
France	17,244,000	17,297,000	(+ 53,000
British South Africa (Cape and Natal)	13,761,000	16,385,000	(+ 2,624,000
Argentina	6,702,000	14,427,000	(+ 7,725,000
British North America (Canada and Newfoundland)	7,873,000	12,538,000	(+ 4,665,000
China	6,463,000	11,394,000	(+ 4,931,000
Belgium	9,589,000	10,233,000	(+ 644,000
Netherlands	9,818,000	9,833,000	(+ 15,000
Italy	7,790,000	9,483,000	(+ 1,693,000
Japan	8,606,000	9,155,000	(+ 549,000
Scandinavia (Norway and Sweden)	8,141,000	8,531,000	(+ 390,000
Russia	10,465,000	8,424,000	(— 2,041,000
Egypt	5,792,000	8,353,000	(+ 2,561,000

EXPORTS TO (1) ALL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND (2) ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES COMPARED.

	Value.	
	Annual Average, 1899—1901.	Annual Average, 1904—1906.
	£	£
To British Colonies	95,658,042	115,546,607
„ Foreign Countries	182,910,819	219,853,582

THE PRESENT CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ARTICLES subject to IMPORT DUTIES in the UNITED KINGDOM, and the DUTY levied upon each ARTICLE, according to the TARIFF in operation in March 1907.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.		
IMPORT DUTIES.			
		£	s. d.
Beer called Mum, Spruce or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce or black beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity :			
Not exceeding 1,215 degrees	{ For every } 36 galls. }	1	12 0
Exceeding 1,215 degrees	" }	1	17 6
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees	" }	0	8 0
	(and so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.)		
Cards, playing	Doz. packs	0	3 9
Chicory :			
Raw, or kiln-dried	Cwt.	0	13 3
Roasted or ground	Lb.	0	0 2
Chloral hydrate	"	0	1 4
Chloroform	"	0	3 3
Cocoa	"	0	0 1
Husks and shells	Cwt.	0	2 0
Cocoa or chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured	Lb.	0	0 2
Cocoa butter	"	0	0 1
Coffee	Cwt.	0	14 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground	Lb.	0	0 2
Coffee and chicory (or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground, mixed	"	0	0 2
Collodion	Gallon	1	6 3
Ether, acetic	Lb.	0	1 11
" butyric	Gallon	0	16 5
" sulphuric	"	1	7 5
Ethyl, bromide	Lb.	0	1 1
" chloride	Gallon	0	16 5
" iodide	"	0	14 3
Fruit, dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar :—			
Currants	Cwt.	0	2 0
Figs and fig-cake, plums, commonly called French plums, and prunelloes, plums dried or preserved, not otherwise described, prunes and raisins	"	0	7 0
Fruit, liable to duty as such, preserved with sugar. See sugar.			
Glucose :			
Solid	Cwt.	0	2 9
Liquid	"	0	2 0
Molasses and invert sugar and all other sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged :			
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter	"	0	2 9
If containing less than 70 per cent., and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	"	0	2 0
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	"	0	1 0
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.			
Saccharin and mixtures containing saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use	Oz.	0	1 3
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	Lb.	0	0 3

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—(continued).

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Imported in Casks.	Imported in Bottles.
IMPORT DUTIES—continued.		
Spirits and Strong Waters :		
For every gallon, computed at hydrometer proof, of spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits), including naphtha or methylic alcohol purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Enumerated Spirits :—		
Brandy - - - - the proof gallon	0 11 4	0 12 4
Rum - - - - " "	0 11 4	0 12 4
Imitation Rum - - - - " "	0 11 5	0 12 5
Geneva - - - - " "	0 11 5	0 12 5
Additional in respect of sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the spirit thereby ceases to be an enumerated spirit - - - - the proof gallon	0 0 2	0 0 2
Unenumerated Spirits :—		
Sweetened - - - - the proof gallon (Including liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirits; if tested.)	0 11 7	0 12 7
Not sweetened - - - - the proof gallon (Including liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits, provided such spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened; if tested.)	0 11 5	0 11 5
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits, not sweetened, provided such spirits are not shown to be unenumerated; if tested the proof gallon	0 11 5	0 12 5
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. per liquid gallon	—	0 16 4
Perfumed Spirits - - - - the liquid gallon	0 18 1	0 19 1
Upon payment of the difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign spirits, and the Excise Duty on British spirits, Foreign spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for methylation or for use in art or manufacture.		
Sugar :		£ s. d.
Not exceeding 76 degrees of polarization	Cwt.	0 2 0
Exceeding 76 and not exceeding 77 - - - -	"	0 2 0·8
" 77 " " 78 - - - -	"	0 2 1·6
" 78 " " 79 - - - -	"	0 2 2·4
" 79 " " 80 - - - -	"	0 2 3·2
" 80 " " 81 - - - -	"	0 2 4·0
" 81 " " 82 - - - -	"	0 2 4·8
" 82 " " 83 - - - -	"	0 2 5·6
" 83 " " 84 - - - -	"	0 2 6·5
" 84 " " 85 - - - -	"	0 2 7·4
" 85 " " 86 - - - -	"	0 2 8·3
" 86 " " 87 - - - -	"	0 2 9·2
" 87 " " 88 - - - -	"	0 2 10·2
" 88 " " 89 - - - -	"	0 2 11·2
" 89 " " 90 - - - -	"	0 3 0·4
" 90 " " 91 - - - -	"	0 3 1·6
" 91 " " 92 - - - -	"	0 3 2·8
" 92 " " 93 - - - -	"	0 3 4·0
" 93 " " 94 - - - -	"	0 3 5·2
" 94 " " 95 - - - -	"	0 3 6·4
" 95 " " 96 - - - -	"	0 3 7·6
" 96 " " 97 - - - -	"	0 3 8·8
" 97 " " 98 - - - -	"	0 3 10·0
" 98 " " - - - -	"	0 4 2
Blacking, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter - - - -	"	0 1 0
(Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein.)		

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—(continued).

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.		
	£	s.	d.
IMPORT DUTIES—continued.			
Sugar—continued.			
<i>Note.</i> —An additional $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of spirit has been used than that covered by the spirit charge of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ the lb. shall be chargeable with a spirit duty rate of $1d.$ the lb., or such spirit duty rate as analysis may show to be necessary.			
Blacking, Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter - - - - -	Cwt.	0	1 0
Candied or drained Peel - - - - -	"	0	3 0
Caramel :			
Solid - - - - -	"	0	4 2
Liquid - - - - -	"	0	3 0
Cherries, Drained - - - - -	"	0	2 3
Chutney - - - - -	"	0	2 0
Cocoanut, Sugared - - - - -	"	0	2 0
Confectionery, containing Chocolate, viz. :			
When the Chocolate exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net weight - - - - -	Lb.	0	0 2
When the Chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total net weight - - - - -	"	0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hard, such as :			
Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, &c. - - - - -	Cwt.	0	4 2
Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the importer has declared that the sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent. of the total net weight - - - - -	"	0	3 0
Soft, viz. :			
A.B. Gums imported in bulk, in barrels or cases, on the entry for which the importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of sugar and glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 2s. the cwt. - - - - -	"	0	2 0
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c. - - - - -	"	0	3 0
Confectionery made from sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring - - - - -	"	0	4 2
Licorice—if declared by the importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing - - - - -	"	0	1 3
Flowers, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit - - - - -	"	0	4 2
Fruit :			
Canned and bottled, other than fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> syrup, if the importer has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. of added sugar - - - - -	"	0	0 6
In other cases in <i>thin</i> syrup - - - - -	"	0	1 0
Canned and bottled, other than fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> syrup - - - - -	"	0	2 6
Fruits :			
Crystallized, Glacé and Metz, except fruit liable to duty as such - - - - -	"	0	4 2
Imitation, crystallized or not, on the entry for which the importer has declared that the sugar constituents do not exceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis) - - - - -	"	0	3 4
Imitation, crystallized or not, in all other cases - - - - -	"	0	4 2
Fruit, liable to duty as such, except currants, preserved in sugar or syrup, whether mixed with other fruit or not - - - - -	"	0	7 0
Fruit Pulp, excepting fruit pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> syrup - - - - -	"	0	1 0
Fruit Pulp, excepting fruit pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> syrup, as jam - - - - -	"	0	3 0

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.		
<i>Import Duties—continued.</i>			
<i>Sugar—continued.</i>			
Ginger, preserved in syrup or sugar - - - - -	Cwt.	£	s. d.
Marmalade, jams, and fruit jellies, if not made from fruit liable to duty as such - - - - -	"	0	3 0
Marzipan - - - - -	"	0	2 6
Milk, condensed, sweetened, whole - - - - -	"	0	1 8
" " " separated or skimmed - - - - -	"	0	2 0
" " slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated or skimmed, if declared by the importer not to contain more than 18 per cent. of added sugar, subject to occasional sampling and testing - - - - -	"	0	0 9
Milk Powder :			
If declared by the importer not to contain any added sugar - - - - -	—	Free.	
If declared by the importer not to contain more than 36 per cent. of added sugar - - - - -	Cwt.	0	1 6
In all other instances, and in cases in which the importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing - - - - -	"	0	3 4
<i>Note.</i> —Importations entered as free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the 1s. 6d. rate pending analysis. Importations entered at the 1s. 6d. rate are liable to sampling and testing.			
Nestle's milk food - - - - -	"	0	1 3
Soy, when containing molasses or other sweetening matter - - - - -	"	0	1 0
Tamarinds, preserved in syrup - - - - -	"	0	1 0
Other preparations made with added sugar or sweetening matter (other than saccharin) - - - - -	—	Charged under Sec. 7 Finance Act, 1901.	
Tea - - - - -	Lb.	0	0 5
Tobacco, Manufactured, viz. :			
Cigars - - - - -	"	0	6 0
Cavendish or negrohead - - - - -	"	0	4 4
Cavendish or negrohead, manufactured in bond - - - - -	"	0	3 10
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz. :			
Cigarettes - - - - -	"	0	4 10
Other sorts - - - - -	"	0	3 10
Snuff containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof - - - - -	"	0	3 7
Snuff not containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof - - - - -	"	0	4 4
Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed :			
Containing 10 lbs. or more of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof - - - - -	"	0	3 0½
Containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof - - - - -	"	0	3 4½
Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed :			
Containing 10 lbs. or more of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof - - - - -	"	0	3 0
Containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof - - - - -	"	0	3 4
Wine :			
Not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit - - - - -	Gallon	0	1 3
Exceeding 30 but not exceeding 42 degrees of proof spirit - - - - -	"	0	5 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty - - - - -	"	0	0 3.
Additional—On still wine imported in bottles - - - - -	"	0	1 0
" On sparkling wine imported in bottles - - - - -	"	0	2 6

Note on the Trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies, with special reference to New Zealand.

The proportion of the total Imports into the United Kingdom derived from British Colonies during the last decade has remained practically stationary, having averaged 21·0 per cent. during 1897-1901, as compared with 21·8 per cent. during 1902-6.

The proportion of the total Exports of United Kingdom produce sent to British Colonies has made slightly greater progress, the average proportion for 1897-1901 having been 34·5 per cent., and for 1902-6, 35·8 per cent.

The average annual value of the total Imports from British Possessions rose from 103,117,000*l.*, during 1897-1901, to 122,132,000*l.* during 1902-6, an average of 19,015,000*l.*, or 18·4 per cent.

During the same period the value of the Imports from foreign countries rose from 387,217,000*l.* to 436,876,000*l.*, showing an increase of 49,659,000*l.*, or 12·8 per cent.

The total value of the Exports of United Kingdom produce to British Colonies averaged 90,173,000*l.* annually during 1897-1901, and 113,376,000*l.* annually during 1902-6, an increase of 23,193,000*l.*, or 25·7 per cent.

The Exports to foreign countries averaged 170,484,000*l.* per annum during the first period, and 202,709,000*l.* during the second period, showing an increase of 32,225,000*l.*, or 18·8 per cent.

As regards trade with New Zealand the imports into the United Kingdom from that colony, which amounted to 9,906,000*l.* yearly, on the average, during 1897-1901, rose to 13,215,000*l.* during 1902-6, an increase of 3,309,000*l.* or 33 per cent. The exports of United Kingdom produce to New Zealand averaged 4,735,000*l.* and 6,434,000*l.* in the two periods respectively, being an increase of 1,699,000*l.* or 36 per cent.

During 1905 the imports of all articles into the United Kingdom from New Zealand per head of population of the colony amounted to 15·07*l.*, and on articles of food and drink only to 6·12*l.*, whilst the export of all articles of domestic produce from the United Kingdom to New Zealand per head of population of the colony amounted to 7·23*l.*, of which 6·39*l.* represented the value of "manufactured and partly manufactured articles."

The following statement shows the imports of grain into the United Kingdom from New Zealand in each of the periods 1897-1901 and 1902-6 :—

Grain.	Annual Average, 1897-1901.	Annual Average, 1902-1906.
	£	£
Wheat	212,000	65,000
Oats	33,000	93,000
All other cereals	24,000	39,000
Total	269,000	197,000

The decline in the quantity of wheat sent to the United Kingdom is noticeable, and is only partly compensated for by the increased supplies of other cereals.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE (TREATY QUESTIONS).

Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia—

“That the Resolution of the Conference of 1902, which was in the following terms, be re-affirmed:—

“That it is desirable that the attention of the Governments of the Colonies and the United Kingdom should be called to the present state of the navigation laws in the Empire, and in other countries, and to the advisability of refusing the privileges of coastwise trade, including trade between the Mother Country and its Colonies and Possessions, and between one Colony or Possession and another, to countries in which the corresponding trade is confined to ships of their own nationality, and also to the laws affecting shipping, with a view of seeing whether any other steps should be taken to promote Imperial trade in British vessels.”

“That the Imperial Government be requested to take the necessary steps for the revision of any commercial treaties which prevent preferential treatment being accorded to British goods carried in British ships.

“Other resolutions to be deferred until the receipt of the Resolutions of the Merchant Shipping Conference.”

Resolution of Commonwealth of Australia—

“That the Imperial Government be requested to prepare for the information of Colonial Governments statements showing the privileges conferred and the obligations imposed on the Colonies by existing commercial treaties, and that inquiries be instituted in connection with the revision proposed in Resolution No. V. to ascertain how far it is possible to make those obligations and benefits uniform throughout the Empire.”

Resolution of Government of New Zealand—

“That all doubts should be removed as to the right of the Self-governing Dependencies to make reciprocal and preferential fiscal agreements with each other and with the United Kingdom, and further, that such right should not be fettered by Imperial Treaties or Conventions without their concurrence.”

XXV.

MEMORANDUM IN CONNECTION WITH
RESOLUTIONS AFFECTING BRITISH
SHIPPING.

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PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

MEMORANDUM AND TABLES IN CONNECTION WITH
RESOLUTIONS AFFECTING BRITISH SHIPPING.

1.—*Practice of Foreign Countries with regard to the Shipping Trade with their over-sea and distant Possessions.*

Germany and *Holland* do not reserve the trade with their over-sea possessions, or give any preference to national vessels engaged in such trade (other, of course, than that which is conferred by the German shipping subsidies). *Denmark* opens the trade between Denmark and Iceland or the Faroe Islands on condition of reciprocity.

France reserves the trade between her Atlantic and Mediterranean sea-boards, and also the trade between France and Algeria. Subject to this exception, the carrying trade between France and her over-sea Colonies is open to foreign vessels on equal terms with French vessels (except in so far as the national vessels are benefited by the French shipping subsidies).

Spain, before the virtual extinction of her Colonial Empire, admitted the produce of her Colonies at preferential rates if carried in Spanish bottoms, but did not give an absolute monopoly to the Spanish flag.

Portugal, in theory, restricts her colonial trade to national vessels; but has, in fact, by a series of laws and decrees, thrown open the greater part of this trade to foreign shipping.

Russia reserves the trade between her Baltic and her Black Sea ports, and has also reserved the trade between her European and Asiatic seaboard to national vessels since the 30th May 1902.

The *United States* treats trade between her Atlantic and Pacific seaboard as coasting trade, and reserves it to national vessels. The trade with Porto Rico and with Hawaii is similarly reserved. The trade with the Philippines is to be reserved after the 11th April 1909, the date on which the Spanish-United States Treaty (by which foreign shipping is at present admitted to this trade) expires. Until that date, foreign vessels entering United States ports from the Philippines are required to pay the usual tonnage dues payable on vessels coming from foreign countries, from which United States vessels are presumably exempt; this, of course, constitutes a preference (not a monopoly) to American vessels trading from the Philippines.

Japan is the only other country with important over-sea possessions; and in her case the trading privileges of foreign vessels are restricted to the "open" ports, so that it seems unnecessary to discuss it further in this connection.

The effect of the facts stated is that, of the seven principal foreign countries with over-sea possessions, four throw open the carrying trade between the Mother country and those possessions, viz., Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal. The same is true of France, with the important exception of the Algerian trade. The entrances and clearances of shipping in the trade between the five countries named and their over-sea possessions amounted, in 1904, the latest year for which complete statistics are available, to 6,530,000 tons, of which 5,520,000 tons (or 84 per cent.) represent national vessels and 1,010,000 tons (or 16 per cent.) foreign vessels. Of the foreign tonnage entered and cleared in the colonial trade of the five countries which still admit British vessels, about 153,000 tons are recorded as British, and this is exclusive of British tonnage engaged in the Portuguese colonial trade, as well as that engaged in ballast in the French colonial

trade, which are not separately distinguished in the statistics of those countries. The details are given in Annex IV.

The two remaining countries, viz., Russia and the United States, reserve the whole, or the greater part, of the trade between different coasts and with over-sea possessions to national vessels. The entrances and clearances of shipping in the trade between the United States and Porto Rico and Hawaii during 1899-1900 (the last year in which the trade was open to foreign shipping) were 700,000 tons, of which 590,000 were American and 110,000 foreign. In the year 1903-4, the total figure had grown to 1¼ million tons, in addition to 650,000 tons cleared in the trade with Alaska (for which figures for earlier years were not available). All this tonnage, of course, except an insignificant portion cleared in ballast, was national tonnage. In the trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands, in which foreign shipping continues to be admitted for the present, the entrances and clearances amounted, in the year ended June 30th, 1904, to 107,000 tons, of which 25,000 tons were American, 71,000 tons British, and 11,000 tons shipping of other nationalities. In the trade between European and Asiatic ports of Russia, in 1901 (the last year in which foreign vessels were permitted to participate in this trade), 156,000 tons of shipping were cleared, of which 149,000 were Russian and 7,000 foreign (including 2,000 British).

2.—Practice as regards Reservation of Coasting Trade.

The coasting trade of *Russia* and the *United States* (the countries which reserve their trade with their over-sea possessions) as also that of *Portugal* is reserved to national ships. In the cases of Russia and the United States, the "coasting trade," as has already been mentioned, includes trade between Baltic and Black Sea ports and between Atlantic and Pacific ports, respectively. *France* also reserves her coasting trade, including trade between her Atlantic and Channel ports and her ports on the Mediterranean. *Spain* only permits foreign vessels to engage in the carriage of certain goods from port to port along her coasts. The coasting trade of *Italy* is reserved by treaty, and also by Italian law; but we have an express assurance that British vessels are to be allowed to engage in this trade. Other less important countries also reserve their coasting trade.

On the other hand, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Austria-Hungary*, and *Greece* open their coasting trade either unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity.

As to the share of British vessels in the coasting trade proper of the above countries, the statistics are too incomplete for tabulation. As regards the German coasting trade, out of 9,700,000 tons entered and cleared in 1904, one million tons were foreign, of which 400,000 were British.

As regards the British Empire, the trade between the United Kingdom and the various British Colonies and Possessions, and also the inter-colonial trade, has long been free from any restriction as to nationality of vessel.

The same is true of the coasting trade of the United Kingdom and of most of the Colonies. In the case, however, of *Canada*, the coasting trade is only open on condition of reciprocity, the foreign countries whose vessels are at present allowed to participate in it being Italy, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, and the Argentine Republic. In *New Zealand* an Act was passed in 1903 (and assented to by His Majesty in 1904) authorising the Governor, so far as treaty obligations permit, to impose prohibitions or restrictions on foreign vessels as regards the carriage of passengers and goods in the coasting trade of the Colony in cases where the countries concerned impose similar disadvantages on British vessels as regards their coasting trades. It also authorised the imposition of similar prohibitions or restrictions in respect of the carriage of goods by the vessels of such countries between New Zealand and any other British possession which may legislate on similar lines.

It may be noted that the Customs Consolidation Act of 1853 (sections 324 and 325) appears to give power by Order in Council to exclude from the carrying trade between the United Kingdom and British Possessions vessels of countries that do not give reciprocity.

3.—*Statistics of Shipping Trade within the British Empire.*

The statistics of the carrying trade between different parts of the Empire are set out in Annexes I.—III.

The figures there given show that the entries and clearances in trade between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and Possessions amounted to about 15 million tons in 1906, of which 14 millions were British, the British vessels constituting 94 per cent. of the trade with cargoes and 63 per cent. of that in ballast. The entries in all the Colonies and Possessions in the trade with all other Colonies and Possessions amount annually to about 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ million tons, of which 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions (or 86 per cent.) are British.

Hence, taking the two together, the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared annually in the trade between different parts of the British Empire, *i.e.*, between the United Kingdom and the various Colonies and Possessions and between the various Colonies and Possessions (excluding shipping between the various Australian States) is about 39 million tons, of which over 34 million tons are British.

As regards coasting trade proper, the information for the Colonies is very far from complete. So far as concerns the United Kingdom alone, over 99 per cent. of the tonnage with cargoes is British, nearly all the foreign tonnage being in ballast. Such colonial figures as are available show a proportion of 94 per cent. British tonnage.

Of the foreign tonnage with cargoes engaged in the trade between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, 40 per cent. is Norwegian and 28 per cent. German, France with 6 per cent., and Russia and Sweden with 5 per cent. each coming next in importance.

The statistics of inter-colonial trade do not, in most cases, distinguish the nationality of the foreign tonnage, and particulars on this point are only available for the Australian Commonwealth, the Cape, Canada, British India, and the Seychelles. For these Colonies and Possessions the proportions of the total foreign tonnage belonging to the various foreign countries are as follows:—Norway and Sweden, 48 per cent.; Germany, 31 per cent.; Italy, 7 per cent.; France, 4 per cent.; Russia and Austria-Hungary, 2 per cent. each; and all other countries 6 per cent.

The foreign tonnage engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, which, as already stated, is almost entirely in ballast, is mainly Norwegian, Swedish, and German.

4.—*Extent to which the Foreign Countries whose Vessels share in the above Trade give "Reciprocity."*

It is of interest to classify the foreign tonnage participating in the trade between the United Kingdom and British Possessions, according to the policy pursued by the countries to which the vessels belong, as regards the participation of British vessels in the corresponding trade of those countries.

The classification is given in Annex V.

It will be seen that out of a total of 1,229,000 tons, 638,000 tons (or 52 per cent. of the total) belong to countries having distant or over-sea possessions, and that of these 56,000 tons (or 5 per cent. of the total) belong to the two countries (Russia and the United States) which exclude, and 582,000 tons (or 47 per cent.) to the countries which permit the participation of British ships in their colonial trade.

The remaining 591,000 tons (or 48 per cent.) belong to countries which have no important over-sea possessions. Of these 579,000 tons (or 47 per

cent. of the whole) belong to countries which permit the participation of British ships in their coasting trade. Two thousand tons belong to Spain, which excludes British shipping from the greater part of her coasting trade, whilst the remaining 10,000 tons belong to various unspecified nationalities.

It follows that if "reciprocity" were a test of the admission of foreign vessels to the trade between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, about 5 per cent. of the foreign tonnage now engaged in that trade would be excluded. The defects of the colonial statistics make it impossible to make a corresponding calculation for the inter-colonial trade.

5.—*Different Classes of Foreign Shipping engaged in this Trade.*

The figures given above do not distinguish steam and sailing vessels, and as this distinction is important the following analysis will be of interest :—

Of the 1,229,000 tons of foreign shipping entered and cleared in the trade between the United Kingdom and its Colonies and Possessions in 1906, 488,000 tons were sailing vessels and 741,000 tons steam vessels.

Of the 3,227,000 tons of foreign shipping entered and cleared in the inter-colonial trade, 273,000 tons were sailing and 2,954,000 tons steam vessels.

These figures indicate that the character of the foreign tonnage participating in the inter-colonial trade is somewhat different from that sharing in the trade between the mother country and the Colonies. The former is largely made up of the German, French, and other lines of steamships trading between European and Eastern or Australian ports, and calling at British ports *en route*.

These steamship lines (though of course competing with British lines trading to the Colonies) do not figure to any important extent in the entrances and clearances in the United Kingdom trade with the Colonies, their European ports of departure and arrival being Hamburg, Marseilles, and other ports outside the United Kingdom.

Much of the foreign tonnage which enters into the home trade with the Colonies consists, as shown above, of sailing vessels, of which a large proportion are of Norwegian nationality. These sailing vessels are largely engaged in special branches of trade, *e.g.*, Norwegian (and to a smaller extent, Italian) sailing vessels, in bringing timber from Canada; German, Norwegian, and Italian sailing vessels in bringing timber and wheat from Australia.

There is also a certain amount of Norwegian steam tonnage engaged in bringing food stuffs and deals from Canada. The foreign vessels cleared outwards from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies and Possessions mostly carry coal, with a certain amount of pig iron, cement, salt, heavy machinery and bulky general cargo.

Tables are attached showing in detail the distribution by nationality of the foreign vessels—sailing and steam—carrying cargo between the United Kingdom and its principal Colonies and Possessions. (See Annex II.)

6.—*The Treaty Position as regards Participation of Foreign Vessels in this Trade.*

The above account of the present state of facts as regards foreign participation in the carrying trade between the various parts of the Empire and of the corresponding practice of foreign countries, requires to be supplemented by a statement of the present Treaty position, *i.e.*, of how far we are bound by Treaty to accord to foreign countries, and entitled by Treaty to claim from them, participation (1) in the United Kingdom coasting trade, (2) in the colonial coasting trade, (3) in the trade between the mother country and its over-sea colonies and possessions, (4) in the trade between the various colonies and possessions.

As regards the **United Kingdom coasting trade**, the present position seems to be that the countries entitled by Treaty to share in it are—Austria-Hungary, Greece, Honduras, Paraguay, Salvador, and possibly also Belgium (under the Exchange of Notes of 1898). Certain other countries, *e.g.*, Japan, are entitled by Treaty to most-favoured-nation treatment as regards the United Kingdom coasting trade.

Certain countries, *e.g.*, Sweden and Denmark, though having at present no Treaty claim to share in our coasting trade, make an express condition as to reciprocity in opening their own coasting trade to our vessels. For details, *see* Annex VI.

As regards the **Colonial coasting trade**, the present position is set out in Annex VII. It will be seen that there is no Treaty under which the right to share in the coasting trade of *all* our Colonies and Possessions is granted to any foreign country, but the Treaties with Austria-Hungary, Greece, and Salvador, and apparently also those with *Honduras* and *Paraguay*, concede this right with respect to certain Colonies.

As regards **Inter-Imperial trade** (trade between the United Kingdom and British possessions, and trade between two or more British possessions), the treaty position depends to some extent on whether such trade is by legislation assimilated to "coasting" trade. If we decide to treat it as coasting trade, the position appears to be much the same as that shown above. If we regard it as foreign trade, the clauses under which such trade is open to foreign vessels are of two kinds:—(i) Clauses which provide that all *goods* carried on foreign vessels shall be treated in British ports on the same footing as similar *goods* carried on national vessels "from whatever place arriving," and (ii) clauses which provide that foreign *ships and their cargoes* shall be treated in all respects as British ships and their cargoes.

Failing Imperial legislation assimilating the trade to "coasting" trade, the following treaties would have to be denounced or revised in order to restrict the carrying trade *from* the Colonies *to* the United Kingdom to British ships:—

Austria-Hungary.	Italy.
*Bulgaria.	*Japan.
Colombia.	*Nicaragua.
Denmark.	*Roumania.
Egypt.	Russia.
France.	Salvador.
Greece.	Uruguay.

and probably also those with *Honduras and Paraguay.

As regards the carrying trade *to* the Colonies *from* the United Kingdom and trade between one Colony and another, the situation in the same circumstances would appear to be different, as individual Colonies are not bound by precisely the same set of treaties. Generally, however, it may be said that the treaty objections to restricting the trade *to* the Colonies *from* the United Kingdom are less serious than those to restricting the trade in the opposite direction, owing to the fact that in many cases the Colonies have not become parties to the treaties.

The treaties which prevent the restriction by the Colonies of the trade to them from the United Kingdom, and between one Colony and another, to British ships are those with *Austria-Hungary, Colombia, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Japan, Russia, Salvador, and Uruguay*, and probably also those with *Honduras and Paraguay*.

* The Bulgarian and Japanese treaties cannot be terminated before 1911, the Nicaraguan not before 1916, and the Roumanian and Honduran not before 1910. Most of the other treaties could now be terminated by giving twelve months' notice.

ANNEX I.

RETURN showing TONNAGE engaged in BRITISH COASTING TRADE (including TRADE between the UNITED KINGDOM and BRITISH POSSESSIONS) at two periods, viz., 1896 and 1906, distinguishing between FOREIGN and BRITISH SHIPPING.

(a) *Coasting Trade of United Kingdom.*

	1896.			1906.		
	British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.	British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Entrances and clearances in coasting trade of United Kingdom (sailing and steam vessels)—						
With cargoes -	62,381,894	233,567	62,615,461	64,532,170	552,162	65,084,332
In ballast -	38,981,883	2,628,743	41,610,626	48,683,638	6,712,826	55,396,464
Proportion per cent. to total—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
With cargoes -	99·6	0·4	100·0	99·2	0·8	100·0
In ballast -	93·7	6·3	100·0	87·9	12·1	100·0

NOTE.—Vessels cleared coastwise from the Port of London are included in the figures for 1906 but not in those for 1896, no record having been kept of such vessels prior to 1898.

(b) *Trade of United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions.*

	1896.			1906.		
	British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.	British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Entrances and clearances in trade between United Kingdom and British Colonies and Possessions (sailing and steam vessels)—						
With cargoes -	9,525,243	869,021	10,394,264	13,356,138	900,834	14,256,972
In ballast -	614,046	207,822	821,868	557,737	327,892	885,629
Proportion per cent. to total—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
With cargoes -	91·6	8·4	100·0	93·7	6·3	100·0
In ballast -	74·7	25·3	100·0	63·0	37·0	100·0

ANNEX II.

NATIONALITY OF FOREIGN VESSELS (SAILING AND STEAM RESPECTIVELY) THAT ENTERED AND CLEARED WITH CARGOES, IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE PRINCIPAL COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN 1906.

(a) Entries.—Sailing Vessels.

STATEMENT showing the TONNAGE of FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS, distinguishing the principal NATIONALITIES, entered with CARGOES at PORTS of the UNITED KINGDOM from the under-mentioned BRITISH COLONIAL and other POSSESSIONS during the Year 1906.

	Norwegian.	German.	Italian.	French.	Russian.	Swedish.	Austro-Hungarian.	United States.	All other.	Total Foreign.
Channel Islands	—	—	—	—	315	—	—	—	97	412
Burnah	3,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,228
Australia :—	—	2,961	1,494	1,741	2,395	1,499	—	—	1,100	11,190
Western Australia	—	8,509	4,742	24,819	10,439	—	—	—	—	58,934
South Australia	10,425	11,010	1,134	13,223	—	—	—	—	—	25,367
New South Wales	—	7,936	1,546	3,879	4,798	—	—	—	—	22,961
Victoria	4,802	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,347
Tasmania	1,347	—	—	—	—	536	—	—	—	4,054
New Zealand	3,518	—	—	—	—	9,024	—	—	3,523	125,748
Canada	97,709	2,054	4,935	—	8,503	—	—	—	1,991	3,263
Newfoundland	1,138	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	2,812
West Indies	1,466	—	—	132	471	—	—	—	743	—
British Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	877	—	—	—	2,307	—	—	—	—	3,184
Deep-Sea Fisheries	187	1,484	—	1,469	—	123	—	—	11,913	15,176
All other	3,571	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	537	4,108
Total	128,268	33,954	13,851	45,263	29,362	11,182	—	—	19,904	281,754

ANNEX II.—continued.

Nationality of Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam respectively) that entered and cleared with Cargoes, in Trade between the United Kingdom and the Principal Colonies and Possessions in 1906—continued.

(b) Entries.—Steam Vessels.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TONNAGE OF FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS, DISTINGUISHING THE PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES, ENTERED WITH CARGOES AT PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE UNDER-MENTIONED BRITISH COLONIAL AND OTHER POSSESSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1906.

	Norwegian.	German.	Italian.	French.	Russian.	Swedish.	Austro-Hungarian.	United States.	All other.	Total Foreign.
Channel Islands	5,693	11,153	—	—	1,076	4,516	—	—	1,413	23,851
Canada	44,494	2,852	—	—	—	15,757	1,437	—	36,284	100,824
Newfoundland	44,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,000
Straits Settlements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,226	2,226
Bombay	2,593	29,511	—	—	—	—	5,463	—	—	37,567
Burmah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	2,532	—	—	—	—	—	2,532
Australia :—										
Western Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,180	—	—	3,180
South Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria	—	2,153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,153
New South Wales	—	24,454	—	—	—	2,044	—	—	—	26,498
Deep-Sea Fisheries	38,505	13,268	—	431	—	2,700	—	—	3,817	58,751
All other	4,081	2,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,888	14,037
Total	139,366	85,459	—	2,963	1,076	25,017	10,080	—	51,658	315,619

ANNEX II.—*continued.*

Nationality of Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam respectively) that entered and cleared with Cargoes, in Trade between the United Kingdom and the Principal Colonies and Possessions in 1906—*continued.*

(c) *Clearances.—Sailing Vessels.*

STATEMENT showing the TONNAGE of FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS, distinguishing the principal NATIONALITIES, cleared with CARGOES from PORTS of the UNITED KINGDOM to the under-mentioned BRITISH COLONIAL and other POSSESSIONS during the Year 1906.

—	Norwegian.	German.	Italian.	French.	Russian.	Swedish.	Austro-Hungarian.	United States.	All other.	Total Foreign.
Channel Islands	—	—	—	289	275	—	—	—	—	564
Gibraltar	467	374	294	—	1,099	225	—	—	2,390	4,849
Cape of Good Hope	6,227	2,726	1,035	—	1,427	1,526	—	—	—	12,941
Natal	1,811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,811
Mauritius	270	—	—	—	—	519	—	—	—	789
Australia :—										
Western Australia	2,725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,725
South Australia	1,767	1,944	1,547	2,234	1,766	—	—	—	—	9,258
New South Wales	—	1,602	—	—	1,727	—	—	—	—	3,329
Victoria	4,472	2,586	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,359	11,417
Queensland	763	—	—	—	2,832	—	—	—	—	3,095
Tasmania	814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	814
New Zealand	1,007	747	1,859	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,618
Canada	8,914	—	—	—	1,606	—	—	—	—	10,520
Newfoundland	617	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,960	2,761
British West Indies	1,571	—	—	—	2,544	—	—	—	566	4,681
British Guiana	1,012	—	—	—	258	—	—	—	—	1,270
Deep-Sea Fisheries	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	36
All other	1,904	3,559	1,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,289
Total	34,341	13,722	6,561	2,559	13,034	2,270	—	—	9,275	81,762

ANNEX III.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH INTER-COLONIAL TRADE AND COLONIAL
COASTING TRADE.

(The figures relate to the year 1905, except where otherwise stated.)

(a) *Inter-Colonial Trade.*

STATEMENT showing for the Year 1905 the TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing SAILING and STEAM, BRITISH and FOREIGN, that entered at PORTS in the various BRITISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS from PORTS in other BRITISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS, with CARGOES and in BALLAST.

British Colonies and Possessions.	Entered.					
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing and Steam.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British India (except native craft) (year ended 31st March 1906).	54,000	5,000	2,474,000	255,000	2,528,000	260,000.
Self-governing Colonies :—						
Cape of Good Hope - - -	58,000	50,000	1,573,000	119,000	1,631,000	169,000
Natal (1904) - - -	8,000	4,000	997,000	63,000	1,005,000	67,000
Australian Commonwealth (excluding inter-State shipping).	192,000	130,000	995,000	67,000	1,187,000	197,000
New Zealand - - -	62,000	15,000	480,000	72,000	542,000	87,000
Dominion of Canada (year ended 30th June 1905).	65,000	19,000	467,000	153,000	532,000	172,000
Newfoundland (year ended 30th June 1905).	62,000	2,000	288,000	133,000	350,000	135,000
Total Self-governing Colonies. }	447,000	220,000	4,800,000	607,000	5,247,000	827,000
Other Colonies and Possessions :—						
Cyprus - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar - - - -	7,000	2,000	458,000	10,000	465,000	12,000
Malta (year ended 31st March 1906).	—	—	684,000	40,000	684,000	40,000
Gambia - - - - -	—	—	46,000	—	46,000	—
Sierra Leone - - -	—	—	3,000	—	3,000	—
Gold Coast - - - -	—	—	262,000	40,000	262,000	40,000
Colony of Southern Nigeria (Lagos) (1904).	—	—	54,000	9,000	54,000	9,000
Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.	—	—	62,000	15,000	62,000	15,000
St. Helena - - - -	3,000	—	82,000	—	85,000	—
British East Africa Protectorate (year ended 31st March 1905).	—	—	225,000	357,000	225,000	357,000
Somaliland Protectorate (year ended 31st March 1906).	1,000	10,000	35,000	—	36,000	10,000
Mauritius - - - - -	17,000	6,000	88,000	2,000	105,000	8,000
Seychelles - - - -	1,000	3,000	43,000	10,000	44,000	13,000
Aden (except native craft) (year ended 31st March 1906).	—	—	*1,242,000	—	*1,242,000	—
Carried forward -	530,000	246,000	10,558,000	1,345,000	11,088,000	1,591,000

* Including "Foreign Vessels," which cannot be separately distinguished.

ANNEX III.—*cont.*

British Colonies and Possessions.	Entered.					
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing and Steam.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brought forward -	530,000	246,000	10,558,000	1,345,000	11,088,000	1,591,000
Other Colonies and Possessions— <i>cont.</i>						
Straits Settlements (exclusive of inter-settlement trade).	2,000	1,000	3,117,000	514,000	3,119,000	545,000
Ceylon - - - -	108,000	—	3,076,000	641,000	3,184,000	641,000
Labuan - - - -	—	—	18,000	68,000	18,000	68,000
British New Guinea (year ended 30th June 1905).	2,000	—	41,000	13,000	43,000	13,000
Hong Kong - - -	1,000	—	708,000	174,000	709,000	174,000
Fiji - - - - -	3,000	4,000	183,000	—	186,000	4,000
Bermuda - - - -	1,000	1,000	119,000	6,000	120,000	7,000
Bahamas - - - -	2,000	—	17,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Turk's and Caicos Islands -	6,000	2,000	34,000	5,000	40,000	7,000
St. Lucia - - - -	5,000	1,000	238,000	23,000	243,000	24,000
St. Vincent - - - -	10,000	—	221,000	1,000	231,000	1,000
Barbados - - - -	32,000	2,000	349,000	12,000	381,000	14,000
Grenada - - - -	10,000	—	257,000	—	267,000	—
Leeward Islands, 1904 (exclusive of internal trade).	5,000	1,000	115,000	11,000	120,000	12,000
Jamaica (year ended 31st March 1906).	7,000	8,000	36,000	14,000	43,000	22,000
Trinidad and Tobago (year ended 31st March 1906).	26,000	6,000	440,000	49,000	466,000	55,000
British Honduras - - -	1,000	—	21,000	—	22,000	—
British Guiana (year ended 31st March 1906).	20,000	1,000	220,000	29,000	240,000	30,000
Falkland Islands - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of British and Foreign -	771,000	273,000	19,768,000	2,954,000	20,539,000	3,227,000
TOTAL - - - -	1,044,000		22,722,000		23,766,000	

NOTE.—It will be observed that, though the items of which this total is made up all refer to "entries," the total represents, approximately, the total entrances and clearances in the inter-colonial trade. Thus, the figures for Canada include the vessels entered in Canada from New Zealand, and the New Zealand figures include the vessels entered in New Zealand from Canada.

ANNEX III.—*cont.*(b) *Nationality of Foreign Vessels engaged in Inter-Colonial Trade so far as recorded.*

STATEMENT showing the TONNAGE of FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED at PORTS in certain BRITISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS from PORTS in other BRITISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS distinguishing the PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES.

Nationality of Foreign Vessels.	Entries at Ports in						Total, so far as recorded.	Per cent.
	Australian Commonwealth (excluding Inter-State Shipping) (1905).	Cape of Good Hope (1904).	Seychelles (1905).	British India (except Native Craft) (1904-5).	Dominion of Canada (1905-6).			
Swedish - - -	—	5,000	1,000	1,000	} 269,000	438,000	48	
Norwegian - - -	71,000	53,000	2,000	36,000				
French - - -	22,000	—	2,000	14,000	—	38,000	4	
German - - -	53,000	87,000	8,000	134,000	—	282,000	31	
Italian - - -	17,000	7,000	—	35,000	—	59,000	7	
Russian - - -	9,000	7,000	—	—	1,000	17,000	2	
Austro-Hungarian - - -	—	1,000	—	14,000	—	15,000	2	
Other - - -	25,000	13,000	—	10,000	7,000	55,000	6	
Total - - -	197,000	173,000	13,000	244,000	277,000	904,000	100	

NOTE.—The particulars for Aden, previously included in this table, cannot now be given.

(c) *Colonial Coasting Trade proper, so far as recorded.*

STATEMENT showing the TONNAGE of SHIPPING entered in the COASTING TRADE of certain BRITISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS, distinguishing BRITISH and FOREIGN.

	Tonnage of British Vessels.	Tonnage of Foreign Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
British India (year ended 31st March 1905)* - -	12,561,000	777,000	13,338,000
Cape of Good Hope (1905) - - -	6,179,000	632,000	6,811,000
Dominion of Canada (year ended 30th June 1906) - -	22,448,000	1,096,000	23,544,000
New Zealand (1905) - - -	Cannot be stated.		10,329,000
Cyprus (1905)* - - -	139,000	156,000	295,000
Zanzibar (1904) - - -	†1,000	†25,000	†26,000
Coasting Trade--Total so far as recorded -	†41,328,000	†2,686,000	54,343,000

NOTE.—For other Colonies, information is wanting as regards coasting trade.

* Other than native craft.

† Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.

‡ Excluding New Zealand, for which details are not available.

ANNEX IV.

STATISTICS relating to the COASTING and COLONIAL TRADES of FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND, DENMARK, PORTUGAL, and the UNITED STATES respectively.

(A.)—FRANCE.

Coasting Trade.

TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED in the COASTING TRADE of FRANCE in the YEARS 1894 and 1904.

		Tons.	
1894	{ With cargoes	- - - -	11,616,310
	{ In ballast	- - - -	1,953,676
1904	{ With cargoes	- - - -	11,499,280
	{ In ballast	- - - -	2,853,050

Note.—The whole of the coasting trade is conducted by national vessels.

Trade with French Colonies and Possessions (including Algeria).

TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED in FRANCE in the TRADE with the FRENCH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS in the YEARS 1894 and 1904, distinguishing NATIONAL, BRITISH, and OTHER VESSELS.

—		National Vessels.	British Vessels.	Other Vessels.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1894	{ With cargoes	2,902,959	96,521	79,950	3,079,430
	{ In ballast	47,599	38,101*		85,700
1904	{ With cargoes	3,970,567	68,189	193,841	4,232,597
	{ In ballast	72,777	115,889*		188,666

Note.—Excluding St. Pierre, Miquelon, and the Grande Pêche.

* The nationality of the foreign vessels in ballast is not separately distinguished.

(B.)—GERMANY.

Coasting Trade.

TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED in the COASTING TRADE of GERMANY in the YEARS 1894 and 1904, distinguishing NATIONAL, BRITISH, and OTHER VESSELS.

—		National Vessels.	British Vessels.	Other Vessels.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1894	{ With cargo	5,442,116	114,175	403,328	5,959,619
	{ In ballast	968,187	144,238	159,747	1,272,172
1904	{ With cargo	7,367,626	314,464	376,433	8,058,523
	{ In ballast	1,366,505	98,616	208,567	1,673,688

Trade with German Colonies and Possessions.

TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED in GERMANY in the TRADE with the GERMAN COLONIES and POSSESSIONS in the YEARS 1894 and 1904, distinguishing NATIONAL, BRITISH, and OTHER VESSELS.

—		National Vessels.	British Vessels.	Other Vessels.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1894	{ With cargo	65,127	—	1,032	66,159
	{ In ballast	2,229	—	—	2,229
1904	{ With cargo	439,527	4,387	4,739	448,653
	{ In ballast	23,550	—	—	23,550

ANNEX IV.—*cont.*

(C.)—HOLLAND.

TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED in the TRADE with the DUTCH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS in the YEARS 1894 and 1904, distinguishing NATIONAL, BRITISH, and OTHER VESSELS.

—		National Vessels.	British Vessels.	Other Vessels.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1894	{ With cargoes - - - -	426,439	5,060	10,655	442,154
	{ In ballast - - - -	—	—	2,307	2,307
1904	{ With cargoes - - - -	531,447	80,915	28,094	640,456
	{ In ballast - - - -	1,443	—	—	1,443

Note.—No information is available with regard to the tonnage engaged in the coasting trade of Holland.

(D.)—DENMARK.

Coasting Trade.

TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED in the COASTING TRADE of DENMARK in the YEARS 1894 and 1904, distinguishing NATIONAL, BRITISH, and OTHER VESSELS.

—		National Vessels.	British Vessels.	Other Vessels.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1894	{ With cargoes - - - -	3,294,101	14,599	96,843	3,405,543
	{ In ballast - - - -	—	—	—	—
1904	{ With cargoes - - - -	3,433,397	87,219	156,279	3,676,895
	{ In ballast - - - -	—	—	—	—

Note.—Including the tonnage of vessels which had been stranded and vessels which had entered to repair damage.

Trade with Danish Colonies and Possessions.

TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED in DENMARK in the TRADE with the DANISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS in the YEARS 1894 and 1904, distinguishing NATIONAL, BRITISH, and OTHER VESSELS.

—		National Vessels.	British Vessels.	Other Vessels.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1894	{ With cargoes - - - -	39,463	784	6,595	46,842
	{ In ballast - - - -	—	—	—	—
1904	{ With cargoes - - - -	—	—	—	—
	{ In ballast - - - -	67,525	—	10,209	77,734

ANNEX IV.—cont.

(E.)—PORTUGAL.

Trade with Portuguese Colonies and Possessions (exclusive of the Azores and Madeira).

TUNNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED in PORTUGAL in the TRADE with the PORTUGUESE COLONIES and POSSESSIONS (exclusive of the AZORES and MADEIRA), in the YEARS 1894 and 1904, distinguishing NATIONAL and OTHER VESSELS (so far as the information is available).

		National Vessels.	British Vessels.	Other Vessels.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1894	{ With cargoes - - -	}	Not separately distinguished	- -	{
	{ In ballast - - -					500,675
1904	{ With cargoes - - -	}	Not separately distinguished	- -	{
	{ In ballast - - -					402,992 13,821	651,623 262,322

Note.—Complete information is not available with regard to the tonnage engaged in the coasting trade of Portugal.

(F.)—UNITED STATES.

(1) ENTRANCES and CLEARANCES at PORTS of the UNITED STATES in TRADE with the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS in the YEARS ended 30th June 1894 and 1904, distinguishing NATIONAL, BRITISH, and OTHER VESSELS.

		National Vessels.	British Vessels.	Other Vessels.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Year ended 30th June 1894	{ With cargoes - - -	}	21,143	36,416	9,537
	{ In ballast - - -					67,096
Year ended 30th June 1904	{ With cargoes - - -	}	19,322	67,224	11,283
	{ In ballast - - -					97,829 9,364

(2) ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES at PORTS of the UNITED STATES in TRADE with ALASKA, PORTO RICO, and HAWAII, in the YEAR 1904.

From or to	National Vessels.	British Vessels.	Other Vessels.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Alaska :—				
With cargoes - - -	618,421	—	—	618,421
In ballast - - -	35,647	—	—	35,647
Porto Rico :—				
With cargoes - - -	392,287	—	—	392,287
In ballast - - -	26,177	385	5,341	31,903
Hawaii :—				
With cargoes - - -	737,485	—	—	737,485
In ballast - - -	101,625	8,756	8,864	119,245

Note.—There are no complete records of the total coasting trade of the United States.

ANNEX V.

ANNEX V.

TONNAGE OF ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES OF FOREIGN VESSELS AT PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE TRADE WITH BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE YEAR 1906, THE COUNTRIES OF NATIONALITY OF THE VESSELS BEING GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE TREATMENT WHICH THEY ACCORD TO BRITISH VESSELS IN THEIR COLONIAL TRADE, OR (IN THE CASE OF NON-COLONISING COUNTRIES) IN THEIR COASTING TRADE.

Nationality of Vessels.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total Sailing and Steam.	
	Tonnage of Entrances and Clearances in the United Kingdom in Trade with British Possessions.	Percentage of Foreign Tonnage engaged in such Trade.	Tonnage of Entrances and Clearances in the United Kingdom in Trade with British Possessions.	Percentage of Foreign Tonnage engaged in such Trade.	Tonnage of Entrances and Clearances in the United Kingdom in Trade with British Possessions.	Percentage of Foreign Tonnage engaged in such Trade.
I.—Countries with over-sea or distant possessions:—						
(a) Which exclude British Shipping from trade with such possessions—						
United States - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia - - - - -	48,000	-	8,000	-	56,000	-
Total - - - - -	48,000	10	8,000	1	56,000	5
(b) Which admit British Shipping to the Trade with such possessions—						
France (except with Algeria) - - - - -	81,000	-	3,000	-	84,000	-
Germany - - - - -	50,000	-	326,000	-	376,000	-
Holland - - - - -	25,000	-	22,000	-	47,000	-
Denmark - - - - -	14,000	-	61,000	-	75,000	-
Total - - - - -	170,000	35	412,000	56	582,000	47

II.—Countries with no important over-sea possessions :—										
(a) Which exclude British Shipping by law from coasting trade :—										
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
(b) Which admit British Shipping to coasting trade—										
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	19,000	48,000	-	67,000	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	225,000	242,000	-	467,000	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,000	-	4,000	-
Austria Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	2,000	-	26,000	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	269,000	310,000	42	579,000	47
III.—Other (unspecified)										
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	9,000	1	10,000	1
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	488,000	741,000	100	1,228,000	100

ANNEX VI.

STATEMENT OF THE TREATY OR LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS AFFECTING THE PARTICIPATION OF FOREIGN VESSELS IN THE COASTING TRADE OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED COUNTRIES, AND OF THE TREATY RIGHT OF SUCH COUNTRIES TO SHARE IN THE COASTING TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRY.	TREATY, LAW, &c.	Treaty or Legislative Provisions affecting the		Reference to "Hertslet's Treaties."		Reference to the Foreign Office Volume of "Commer- cial Treaties, &c." 1907.
		Coasting Trade of the Countries named.	Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom.	Vol.	Page.	
Argentine Republic	Treaty (2nd February 1825); Articles II. and III.	Most-favoured-nation treatment in matters of navigation (nothing said as to coasting trade).	Most-favoured-nation treatment in matters of navigation (nothing said as to coasting trade).	III.	44	p. 11
Austria-Hungary	Treaty (30th April 1868), Article I. (No treaty).*	National and most-favoured nation treatment in the coasting trade.	National and most-favoured-nation treatment in the coasting trade.	XII.	1109	p. 21
Belgium						
Brazil	Constitution (24th February 1891), I. 13.	Coasting trade restricted to national vessels -	No treaty provisions -	XIX.	129	-
Bulgaria	Convention (9th December 1905), Article XII. (No treaty)†	Most-favoured-nation treatment in the coasting trade. (Foreign ships do, in fact, engage in coasting trade.)	Most-favoured-nation treatment in the coasting trade. No treaty provisions.	[Cd. 2,763.]		
Chile						
China	Spanish Treaty (10th October 1864), Article XLIV., applicable to the United Kingdom in virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause of the British Treaty of 1858. Treaty (16th February 1866), Article IX. General Act of Berlin Conference (26th February 1885), Article II. Treaty (27th November 1849), Article II.	Coasting trade opened in respect of trade between Treaty Ports.	" - - - - - " - - - - - Coasting trade excepted from treaty, and subject to legislation of each country. National treatment in coasting trade - Coasting trade restricted to national vessels -	(China Treaties, 1896 Edition, pp. 31 and 372.)		
Colombia				XII.	370	p. 185
Congo Free State				XVII.	65-66	-
Costa Rica				VIII.	131	p. 225

* The Exchange of Notes of the 27th July 1898 provides for the reciprocal maintenance of the *status quo* as regards the "subjects and products" of the two countries; but no reference is made to ships.
 † The treaty of 1862 has not been denounced; but most of its provisions were embodied in the treaty of 1864, which has been denounced, and it seems necessary to regard the former treaty as virtually obsolete.

Denmark	Law (14th April 1865)	-	Coasting trade of Denmark opened on condition of reciprocity.	Coasting trade not mentioned in treaty	XIV.	1,022	-
"	Law (17th April 1858)	-	Coasting trade of Iceland and the Faeroe Islands, and trade between Iceland or the Faeroe Islands and Denmark, opened on condition of reciprocity.				
Ecuador	Law (1st January 1900)	-	Executive authorised to permit foreign vessels to engage in coasting trade under conditions.	No treaty provisions	XXI.	363-4	-
Egypt	Convention (29th October 1889), Article V.	-	Coasting trade excepted from treaty, and subject to legislation of each country.	Coasting trade excepted from treaty, and subject to legislation of each country.	XVIII.	381	p. 290
France	Treaty (28th February 1882), Article IX.	-	"	"	XV.	187	" 311
"	Law (2nd April 1889, in force from 4th October 1893).	-	Trade between France and Algeria reserved to the French flag.		-	-	-
Germany	Decree (29th December 1881)	-	Coasting trade opened to British ships	No treaty provisions.	-	-	-
Greece	Treaty (10th November 1886), Article VII.	-	National treatment in coasting trade	National treatment in coasting trade	XVII.	760	p. 434
Honduras	Treaty (21st January 1887, ratified 3rd February 1900), Article III.	-	National and most-favoured-nation treatment in matters of navigation (nothing said as to coasting trade).	National and most-favoured-nation treatment in matters of navigation (nothing said as to coasting trade).	XXI.	661-2	" 457
Italy	Exchange of Notes (18th-20th September 1904).	-	Coasting trade opened to British ships.		-	-	-
"	Treaty (15th June 1883), Article VIII.	-			XV.	779	p. 472
Japan	Treaty (16th July 1894), Article XI.	-	Most-favoured-nation treatment in coasting trade. Coasting trade permitted between open ports (three excepted).	Coasting trade excepted from treaty, and subject to legislation of each country. Most-favoured-nation treatment in coasting trade.	XIX.	695	pp. 485-6
Mexico	Treaty (27th November 1888), Article IV.	-	Most-favoured-nation treatment in matters of navigation. (Coasting trade not specifically mentioned in treaty, but actually participated in.)	Most-favoured-nation treatment in matters of navigation. (Coasting trade not specifically mentioned in treaty.)	XVIII.	855	p. 518
Netherlands	Treaty (27th October 1837), Article I.	-	Most-favoured-nation treatment in matters of navigation. (Coasting trade not specifically mentioned.)	Most-favoured-nation treatment in matters of navigation. (Coasting trade not specifically mentioned in treaty.)	V.	338	" 579
" (Sumatra)	Convention (2nd November 1871), Article II.	-	National treatment in matters of navigation. (Coasting trade not specifically mentioned.)		XIII.	666	" 595
Nicaragua	Treaty (28th July 1905), Article I.	-	Most-favoured-nation treatment in coasting trade.	Most-favoured-nation treatment in coasting trade.	(Treaty Series, 12 of 1906.)		" 601

ANNEX VI.—*continued.*

COUNTRY.	TREATY, LAW, &C.	Treaty or Legislative Provisions affecting the		References to "Hertslet's		References to the Foreign Office Volume of Commercial Treaties, Ac., 1907.
		Coasting Trade of the Countries named.	Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom.	Vol.	Page.	
Norway	Law (17th July 1869)	Coasting trade opened	-	(<i>Sampling of Toldlocc</i> , edition of 1884, p. 15.) III.	437	p. 887
"	Convention (18th March 1826). Article IX.	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	Treaty (16th October 1884). Article IV. and Protocol.	National treatment in matters of navigation. Free navigation of Rivers Paraguay and Parana, including coasting trade, permitted.	Most - favoured - nation treatment in matters of navigation. (Coasting trade not specifically mentioned.)	XVII.	852 and 857	pp. 615 & 621
Peru	Despatch (2nd July 1901)	Coasting trade permitted, under Government authority, for steamers trading regularly with Peruvian coast.	-	-	-	-
"	Treaty (10th April 1850). Article II.	-	Coasting trade excepted from treaty, and subject to legislation of each country.	IX.	622	p. 664
Portugal	Decree (30th April 1895)	Coasting trade reserved to national vessels	No treaty provisions	(State Papers, LXXXVII., p. 787.) XVII.	865	-
" (Colonies)	Decree (21st October 1880)	Coasting trade of <i>Macao</i> and <i>Timor</i> , and between these ports and ports in other Portuguese possessions, opened.	"	"	866	-
"	Decree (18th August 1881)	Coasting trade between Portuguese transmarine provinces, and between <i>Guinea</i> and <i>St. Thomé-Príncipe</i> , opened.	"	"	870-1	-
"	Law (16th April 1885)	Coasting trade between Portugal and the transmarine provinces east of the Cape of Good Hope (<i>Mozambique</i> , <i>India</i> , <i>Macao</i> , and <i>Timor</i>) opened.	"	"	871	-
"	"	Coasting trade between Portugal and adjacent islands and <i>Portuguese West Africa</i> reserved to national vessels.	"	"	763	-
"	Decree (29th December 1892)	Coasting trade of <i>Mozambique</i> opened	"	(State Papers, LXXXVII., p. 786.) XXI.	-	-
"	Decree (30th April 1894)	Coasting trade between Portuguese ports and <i>Madeira</i> opened.	"	-	-	-

			Most-favoured-nation treatment in coasting trade.	Most-favoured-nation treatment in coasting trade.	(Treaty Series, 3 of 1906.)	
Roumania	-	Treaty (31st October 1905), Article 10.	Most-favoured-nation treatment in coasting trade.	Coasting trade excepted from Treaty, and subject to legislation of each country.	X.	1,060
Russia	-	Treaty (12th January 1859), Article VIII.	Coasting trade excepted from Treaty, and subject to legislation of each country.	Coasting trade excepted from treaty, and subject to legislation of each country.	-	-
"	-	Law of 1897 (operation partly deferred until May 1902).	Trade between European and far Eastern ports restricted to national vessels.	-	-	-
Salvador	-	Treaty (24th October 1862, renewed on 23rd June 1886), Article III.	National treatment in coasting trade	National treatment in coasting trade	{ XVI. XVII.	{ 886 929
San Domingo	-	Decree (30th December 1858)	Coasting trade restricted to national vessels, except at certain ports.	No treaty provisions	XII.	412
Spain	-	Decree (17th November 1852), as modified by Customs Regulations (Edition of 1900).	Foreign vessels only permitted to carry certain kinds of cargo between Spanish ports.	"	XII.	792
" (Canaries)	-	Decree (12th November 1904)	Coasting trade reserved to national vessels.	-	-	-
Sweden	-	Proclamation (15th August 1854)	Coasting trade opened on condition of coasting trade of United Kingdom remaining open.	-	XIV.	526
"	-	Convention (18th March 1826), Article IX.	-	Most-favoured-nation treatment in matters of navigation. (Coasting trade not specifically mentioned.)	III.	437
Turkey	-	Despatch (April 1854)	Coasting trade open, except to foreign steam passage boats from the Bosphorus.	No treaty (but capitulations would apply)	XVI.	94
United States	-	United States Navigation Laws	Coasting trade (including trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii) restricted to national vessels.	No treaty provisions applicable to coasting trade.	-	-
" (Philippines)	-	Law (30th April 1906)	Trade between United States ports and Philippines restricted to national vessels from 11th April 1909.	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	Treaty (13th November 1885), Article III.	Coasting trade excepted from treaty, and subject to legislation of each country.	Coasting trade excepted from treaty, and subject to legislation of each country.	XVII.	1,086
Venezuela	-	Decree (20th February 1871)	Coasting trade restricted to national vessels	No treaty provisions applicable to coasting trade.	XIV.	1,190

p. 682

p. 696

p. 709

p. 887

p. 976

ANNEX VII.

STATEMENT as to the RIGHTS accorded by TREATY to FOREIGN COUNTRIES in respect of the COASTING TRADE in BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS.

Argentine Republic.—There are no special provisions for coasting trade, but most-favoured-nation rights with regard to navigation, &c. are conceded under the Treaty. These rights apply in the case of all extra European British Territories.

Austria-Hungary.—Both national and most-favoured-nation treatment are conceded in respect of coasting trade; but this provision is applicable only in the case of those colonies, &c., “the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter.” (The said Colonies were in 1868—the time of the conclusion of the Treaty—British India, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Victoria, and St. Lucia.)

Belgium.—No Treaty.

Brazil.—No Treaty.

Bulgaria.—Most-favoured-nation treatment with regard to the coasting trade is provided for under the Commercial Convention of 1905. This Convention is not to be applicable to any British Colonies and Possessions unless they adhere to it within 12 months from the date of its ratification. Any Colony will be able to withdraw separately at 12 months' notice.

Chile.—No Treaty.

Colombia.—Coasting trade is excepted from the Treaty, and is subject to the laws of either country.

Costa Rica.—Coasting trade is restricted to national ships.

Denmark.—Most-favoured-nation treatment is provided for in respect of navigation. The provision is applicable to British “Dominions.”

Ecuador.—No treaty.

Egypt.—Coasting trade is excepted from the Treaty, and remains subject to the legislation of each country.

France.—Coasting trade is excepted from the stipulations of the Convention of 1882, and remains subject to the respective laws of the two countries.

Germany.—No Treaty.

Greece.—National treatment is provided for in respect of the coasting trade. The stipulations of the Treaty are applicable to the Crown Colonies so far as the laws permit, and also to all other British Possessions except India, Canada, Cape Colony, and New South Wales, which did not adhere to the Treaty. Any Colony may withdraw separately at 12 months' notice.

Honduras.—Most-favoured-nation and national treatment in matters of navigation are stipulated for in the Treaty, which is applicable to India, to Australia, and to nine Crown Colonies.

Italy.—The coasting trade is excepted from the provisions of the Anglo-Italian Treaty of 1883, and remains subject to the respective laws of the two countries.

Japan.—In the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1894 most-favoured-nation treatment is conceded as regards the coasting trade. The treaty is applicable to the Crown Colonies so far as the laws permit, and also to Queensland, Newfoundland, and Natal; but Queensland can withdraw separately at 12 months' notice.

Mexico.—Most-favoured-nation treatment is stipulated for in respect of navigation. The stipulation is applicable to the Crown Colonies so far as the laws permit, and also to all other British Possessions, except India, Canada, Cape Colony, New Zealand, and New South Wales.

Netherlands.—The Anglo-Dutch Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1837 is not applicable to the British Colonies.

Nicaragua.—The Treaty concedes most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of the coasting trade. The Treaty is not applicable to British Possessions, unless they adhere within one year of the exchange of ratifications (24th August 1906). Any Colony may withdraw separately at 12 months' notice.

Norway.—Most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of navigation is reciprocally accorded by the Anglo-Swedish Treaty of 1826, but nothing is said as to coasting trade in that Treaty.

Paraguay.—The Treaty of 1884 provides for national and most-favoured-nation privileges in respect of navigation. The Treaty is applicable to the Crown Colonies so far as the laws permit, and also to all other British Possessions except South Australia, New South Wales, Canada, New Zealand, and India.

Peru.—Coasting trade is reserved for regulation by the laws of either country.

Portugal.—No Treaty.

Roumania.—Most-favoured-nation rights are conceded in respect of the coasting trade. The Treaty is not applicable to British possessions unless they adhere within one year of the exchange of ratifications (March 17th 1906). Certain Colonies have adhered under this clause, but any Colony may withdraw separately at 12 months' notice.

Russia.—Coasting trade is excepted from the Treaty, and remains subject to the legislation of each country.

San Salvador.—National treatment is stipulated for in respect of the coasting trade. This provision is applicable to all British Colonies, &c. except India, Canada, Cape Colony, and New Zealand.

Spain.—No Treaty.

Sweden.—Most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of navigation is reciprocally accorded by the Treaty between the United Kingdom and Sweden. Nothing is said as to coasting trade in the Treaty.

United States.—By the Treaty of 1815, coasting trade is restricted to national vessels in the case of the British East Indies; and United States vessels may only touch for "refreshment," but not for commerce, at ports in Cape Colony or in other possessions in the African or Indian Seas. The Treaty is generally not applicable to British Colonies.

Uruguay.—Coasting trade is excepted from the Treaty, and remains subject to the legislation of each country.

Venezuela.—No Treaty provision applicable to coasting trade.



XXVI.

IMPERIAL CABLE COMMUNICATION.

Resolutions of Government of Cape Colony.

1st Resolution.

“In the opinion of this Conference the provision of alternative routes of cable communication is desirable; but in deciding upon such routes, the question of the strategic advantage should receive the fullest consideration.”

No. 1.

GENERAL POST OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received March 26, 1907.)

General Post Office, London,
March 25, 1907.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th January last, No. 850/07, relative to the questions of special interest to this Department which are to be brought before the approaching Colonial Conference, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to transmit, in accordance with Lord Elgin's request, a memorandum on the subject of the resolution of the Cape Government concerning Imperial Cable Communication.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, it will be seen, entirely concurs in the Resolution as it stands; and, in these circumstances, Lord Elgin may possibly not consider any separate discussion of the subject necessary. Mr. Buxton will, however, be happy to arrange for such a discussion if His Lordship still thinks that course desirable.

I am, &c.

H. BABINGTON SMITH.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Broadly speaking, the principle laid down in this Resolution has always been recognised by the Post Office, and it was included in the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Cable Communications, which sat under the presidency of Lord Balfour of Burleigh in 1901-2, and which reported as follows:—

“In view of the probability of cable cutting, a variety of alternative routes should be provided wherever it is essential to secure telegraphic communication in time of war.

“Appreciable, but not paramount value should be attached to the provision of all British routes. Every important colony or naval base should be connected with this country by one cable touching only on British territory, or on the territory of some friendly neutral. After this, there should be as many alternative cables as possible following commercial routes.”

In considering the question of alternative routes from the commercial point of view, the Post Office has always regarded it as desirable—within certain limits and where there is no justification for a subsidy—to encourage competition between the various cable companies; and the same view was held by Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee, which (while strongly opposed to any scheme for the general purchase of private cables by the State, and

decidedly of opinion that cables can, as a rule, be more efficiently managed by private companies than by the State) thought that the "normal policy of this country and its dependencies should be to encourage 'free trade in cables,' " and that "exceptions should only be made to this rule on the ground of "national, not of private interests."

There are, however, clear limitations to the application of the principle of free competition; and it is evident from the terms of the second Resolution that the Cape Government does not consider that the alternative routes would be in all cases competitive. In this connection it may be observed (1) that the principle of a "standard revenue" (which is contemplated by that Resolution so far as subsidised cables are concerned) is manifestly inconsistent with unrestricted competition, since it makes cable rates dependent on the amount of traffic passing over the cables of particular companies; (2) that there are obvious objections in most cases to the provision of competitive routes by the Imperial or Colonial Governments, especially if the other route is subsidised; and (3) that where there is not likely to be enough traffic to make two routes remunerative, the provision of competitive routes may tend to prevent rather than to lead to a reduction of rates.

It may be added that, in practice, any application for landing rights from existing or new companies, or for the renewal of landing rights, would (again in general harmony with the views of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee) come before the Cables (Landing Rights) Committee, on which the War Office and the Admiralty as well as the Colonial Office and the Post Office are represented, and which would fully consider such application in its strategic as well as its commercial aspects.

2nd Resolution.

"That landing licences should not operate for a longer period than 20 years, and that when subsidies are agreed to be paid, they should be arranged on the 'standard revenue' principle, i.e., half the receipts after a fixed gross revenue has been earned, to be utilised for the extinguishment of the subsidy and, by agreement, for the reduction of the rates."

The maximum of 20 years for the grant of landing rights has been recognised by the Cables (Landing Rights) Committee, from its formation in 1899; and, in the case of most licences granted since that time the term has, in point of fact, been shorter, all the landing rights held by a particular company being, so far as possible, made to terminate simultaneously. "The "grants of landing rights" (as remarked by Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee) constitutes "the principal occasion for reviewing the position of "the various telegraph administrations," and it is obviously desirable that these occasions should not be separated by too long intervals.

As regards the principle of a "standard revenue" in connection with subsidy agreements, the excellent results achieved under the Agreements based on this principle which were made on the initiative of the Cape Government between the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Imperial Government, and the Governments of the South African Colonies, are generally recognised. Coincidentally with these Agreements, a new cable has been laid between the United Kingdom and South Africa, and the rate has been reduced from 8s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. a word, while corresponding reductions have been made in the rates between the United Kingdom, and various places on the lines of route.

Excellent results have also followed from the similar Agreement between the Government of India and the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies in regard to the Anglo-Indian rate, which has been reduced in connection with this agreement from 4s. to 2s. a word.

In a further case (that of the Agreement between the Australian Government and the Eastern Extension Company), although no subsidy is provided for, the principle of a standard revenue is recognised. In

connection with that Agreement the Anglo-Australian rate was reduced from 4s. to 3s. a word, and it was laid down that the rate should be reduced from 3s. to 2s. 6d. a word when the revenue again attained the former amount of 330,000*l.* a year. In this case, however, the reduction has not come into operation, owing to the Company having failed to attain the standard revenue through the competition of the Pacific Cable—an instance of the inconsistency between the principles of competition and “standard revenue” to which reference has already been made.

Speaking generally, it seems desirable that, as proposed by the Cape Government, the “standard revenue” principle should be adopted in any future case in which subsidies may be granted from the Imperial or Colonial Treasuries, although there may be some difficulty in determining what the standard revenue should be in each particular case.

General Post Office,
March 25, 1907.

No. 2.

COLONIAL OFFICE to DR. L. S. JAMESON.

SIR,

Downing Street,
April 8, 1907.

I AM directed by the Earl of Elgin to transmit to you a copy of a letter* and memorandum by the General Post Office respecting the resolution which you proposed to submit to the Colonial Conference on the subject of Imperial cable communication.

2. You will remember that in paragraph 18 of his despatch of the 4th of January,† Lord Elgin suggested that this question might conveniently form the subject of a separate preliminary discussion with the Postmaster-General. As, however, Mr. Sydney Buxton entirely concurs in the Resolution, it would appear sufficient to submit it to the Conference, for formal record, if approved by the members.

I am, &c.
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 3.

DR. L. S. JAMESON to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received April 11, 1907.)

SIR,

2, Down Street, Piccadilly,
April 9, 1907.

I AM directed by Dr. Jameson to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 8th of April,‡ on the subject of the Resolution which he proposes to submit to the consideration of the Colonial Conference, dealing with Imperial Cable Communication.

Dr. Jameson is pleased to observe that the Postmaster-General concurs in the Resolution as it stands, thus doing away with the suggested holding of a preliminary discussion.

I am, &c.,
R. SOTHERN HOLLAND.
Private Secretary.

* No. 1.

† See [Cd. 3337].

‡ No. 2.

XXVII.

UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE.

MEMORANDUM BY GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The Government of New Zealand has given notice of its intention to move at the approaching Colonial Conference a resolution in the following terms:—

“That in view of the enormous social and political advantages, and the very material commercial advantages to accrue from a system of international penny postage, and of the further fact that any depression in postal revenue resulting from the adoption of such a system has now been proved to be only temporary in duration and inconsiderable in amount, this Conference recommends to His Majesty’s Government the advisability of approaching the Governments of those States, members of the Universal Postal Union, which have hitherto declined to agree either to an interchange of letters at a one penny rate for the minimum rate or to the receipt of letters from abroad at the same rate, with a view to a more general, and, if possible, a universal adoption of that rate.”

The minimum rate of postage for the conveyance of letters throughout the entire extent of the Postal Union, including their delivery to the addressees, is fixed by Article 5 of the Washington Convention at 25 centimes per 15 grammes (approximately, 2½*d.* per half ounce); but in Article 21 it is stipulated that the Convention shall not restrict the right of the contracting parties to maintain and to conclude treaties as well as to establish restricted unions with a view to the reduction of postage rates or any other improvements of postal relations.

Availing itself of this right, the British Post Office, by agreement with the Post Offices of British Colonies and Possessions, established, in 1898, as a means of cementing relations within the Empire, the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme, whereby the rate of postage for letters passing within the Empire is fixed at 1*d.* per half ounce. This rate now practically applies to all letters despatched from the United Kingdom to British Colonies and Possessions; but circumstances have not yet admitted of its adoption in every quarter for letters sent in the reverse direction. Letters from Australia are still liable to a postage of 2*d.* per half ounce. The rate from North Western Rhodesia is 4*d.*, and from other parts of Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate it is 2½*d.* per half ounce.

Recently the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme was extended to Egypt, in view of the special relations subsisting between that country and the United Kingdom.

The rapid development of the scheme after its inauguration in December 1898 encouraged the New Zealand Post Office to think that the wider project of a universal penny rate might not be difficult of achievement; and in August 1900, the Colonial Treasurer announced the intention of the New Zealand Government to establish, on the 1st of January 1901, a penny letter rate of postage with any country willing to accept the arrangement. Through the medium of the International Bureau of the Postal Union, the New Zealand Post Office invited other administrations to fall in with its views; and it is understood that up to the present the Post Offices of Chili, Costa Rica, Egypt, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Servia, and the United States, have agreed to deliver without charge letters from New Zealand prepaid at the penny rate.

Under the Postal Union Convention, New Zealand, as the despatching country, has to bear all the expenses of transit of those letters up to their arrival in the country of destination. With regard to correspondence sent in the reverse direction from foreign countries, it is believed that the 1*d.* rate

applies only in the cases of Servia and Egypt, the last-mentioned country, as stated above, being now included in the Imperial scheme.

So far as foreign countries are concerned, therefore, the New Zealand scheme cannot be said to have met with much support at the outset; and but little more encouragement was obtained when at the Postal Union Congress last year the Postmaster-General of New Zealand brought forward a definite proposal for reducing the Union letter rate from 25 centimes per 15 grammes ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per half ounce) to 10 centimes ($1d.$) per 15 grammes.

In a sense the moment was not unfavourable, for the Congress had generally manifested a desire to make some concession to the public in the matter of postage for international letters; but there was an almost unanimous expression of opinion that, in view chiefly of its cost, a reduction to $1d.$ for 15 grammes was outside the range of practical politics at the present time, and the proposal was eventually supported by three votes only, namely, those of Australia, Egypt, and the United States—Great Britain abstaining.

Generally speaking, indeed, it may be said that the ideas of the Congress as regards a concession in the matter of letter postage were somewhat modest. Three European administrations strenuously opposed any alteration whatever of the existing tariff, while a number of other important administrations were only prepared to concede a slight increase in the weight carried for the old rates, that is to say, to raise the unit of weight from 15 to 20 grammes, a change which could be made at a comparatively slight sacrifice of revenue. This unit of weight was, in fact, finally adopted, with a further concession, only extorted from the Congress with much difficulty, that for countries with the avoirdupois system of weights the equivalent of 20 grammes might be fixed at 1 ounce ($28\cdot3465$ grammes).

A proposal (supported by Great Britain) for a uniform rate of 20 centimes ($2d.$) per 15 grammes had already been rejected by the Congress. But after protracted discussion it was induced, on the proposal of Great Britain, to adopt a tariff of 25 centimes for the first 20 grammes (or 1 ounce) and 15 centimes for each succeeding 20 grammes (or 1 ounce), instead of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for the first 15 grammes (half ounce), and a similar amount for every successive 15 grammes (half ounce). The foreign letter post will thus after next October be placed in a much more favourable position.

This improved scale was only carried by a very narrow majority; and, in deference to the wishes of certain administrations, individual countries may postpone its adoption in the case of letters posted in their own services. Thus it is quite likely that some countries, unable to see their way to sacrifice the revenue involved by these changes, may maintain their present rates indefinitely or at any rate until the next Congress, some years hence.

In view, then, of the fact that the question of Universal Penny Postage was considered by the Postal Union in full Congress as recently as May last, and that the Congress was emphatically against any such far-reaching change, there is no reason to suppose that the administrations of the Union either individually or collectively are more in favour of the scheme than they were then.

The objections to universal penny postage are entirely of a financial kind. It involves a large initial loss of revenue; and, further, may subsequently lead to a movement for a lower rate than $1d.$ for letters passing in the inland service of each country and for a reduction of the charges on other classes of correspondence. The British Post Office and Exchequer are not in a position at the present moment to entertain the very heavy loss of revenue that would be entailed by the introduction of universal penny postage.

The British Post Office itself is unable to agree with the New Zealand Government that the sacrifice of net postal revenue involved would be "temporary in duration and inconsiderable in amount."

The experience of the British Post Office in connection with the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme shows that if the increased cost of dealing with increased quantities of postal matter be taken into account, as it should be, the Department has not recovered, and cannot recover, the loss of net postal revenue involved by the reduction of the Imperial letter rate which was estimated in 1898 at 108,000*l.* for the first year.

Recent calculations show that in the case of a letter for a foreign country, the expense to the Exchequer can be taken at about one penny per half ounce

rate, and in the case of a letter for a Colony where a long sea transit is generally involved, at about a penny farthing, excluding the heavy cost of subsidised packet services.

It follows that the initial sacrifice of revenue already incurred in the case of the Colonies has not been recouped from increased traffic; and, similarly, that there would be little or no prospect of recouping the much heavier loss involved by the adoption of penny postage to foreign countries.

As regards the extent of the loss involved for this country, it must be recollected that the penny rate would not be on the old half ounce basis, seeing that the international unit will shortly (next October) become 20 grammes, or one ounce in the case of the United Kingdom.

The introduction of the ounce unit, with the reduction to 15 centimes for the second ounce and for each subsequent ounce, involves a sacrifice of revenue of 190,000*l.* a year.

It has been calculated that if postage on the ounce basis were already established between the United Kingdom and foreign countries and British Colonies, the additional loss of revenue to the British Exchequer from the introduction of a universal rate of 1*d.* per ounce would amount to 450,000*l.* for the first year. Thus the introduction of universal penny postage and the ounce basis would together involve an initial loss of 640,000*l.* a year.

Foreign postal administrations would similarly have to incur a very considerable sacrifice of revenue; and, moreover, in some cases (*e.g.*, Italy), they would have to reduce their inland letter rates of postage. In these circumstances it may be taken for granted that the New Zealand scheme would not meet with favour abroad.

The advantage of Imperial unity, which was held in 1898 to justify the sacrifice of revenue incidental to a measure calculated to bind together the United Kingdom and her possessions beyond the seas cannot, of course, be urged as a plea in favour of universal penny postage; but apart from all other arguments for and against the proposal, the decisive consideration is that the British Government are not at present in a position to bear the very heavy loss that would be involved in the reduction of foreign postage from 2½*d.* to a penny.

March 1907.

XXVIII.

NOTE ON

THE RESOLUTIONS

TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE

GOVERNMENTS OF AUSTRALIA AND CAPE COLONY

ON

MUTUAL PROTECTION OF PATENTS

AND

MERCHANDISE MARKS AND PATENTS.

PREPARED BY THE PATENT OFFICE.

THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT

NEW YORK

RECEIVED

PRINTED BY THE STATE

AUSTRALIA.

MUTUAL PROTECTION OF PATENTS.

The resolution to be submitted by the Government of Australia at the forthcoming Colonial Conference on this subject is as follows:—

“That it is desirable, in the interests of inventors and the public, that patents granted in Great Britain or in any Colony possessing a Patent Office of a standard to be specified should be valid throughout the Empire.”

“That the Imperial Patent Office be desired to recommend the necessary steps to secure this end.”

With respect to this resolution, it is to be borne in mind that the validity or invalidity of any particular patent alike in the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies is a question to be determined on evidence by legal tribunals, and not to be decided off-hand by officials of the Imperial or Colonial Patent Offices, and that no government can properly undertake to guarantee the validity of the patents granted by it, whatever precautions it may take by way of official search or otherwise against the grant of invalid patents. Notwithstanding the elaborate official searches for novelty in the Washington and Berlin Patent Offices, American and German patents are constantly upset by the legal tribunals of the United States and Germany, and the same will no doubt be the case as regards some of the patents which have been granted in this country since the commencement of the official examination under the Patents Act, 1902.

Some governments, *e.g.*, those of Great Britain and France, expressly disclaim any guarantee of validity. See Section 1 (9) of the Patents Act 1902, and Article XI. (1) of the Law of 1844 (France). It is the practice of the French Government to put the words “Sans garantie du gouvernement” on the form of patent, and a patentee is forbidden to mention his title of patentee or his patent without adding these words.

Great as are the difficulties which prevent any single Patent Office from ensuring that the patents which it grants shall be valid in its own country, they are small as compared with those which would confront the Imperial and Colonial Patent Offices if any attempt were made to ensure that a patent granted in the United Kingdom should be valid throughout the Colonies or that a patent granted in any Colony should be valid throughout the Empire. For the tribunals of one country might hold very different views as to validity from those entertained by the tribunals of the others. If it is difficult for the London, Washington or Berlin Patent Offices to be sure what view a British, American or German Court of Law will take of the validity of a patent, it is of course still more difficult for them to know what view the Courts of Law in other countries than their own will take on the same question.

Possibly, however, what is intended by the resolution of the Australian Government is not that the Imperial and Colonial Patent Offices should guarantee the validity throughout the Empire of the patents granted by them, but that every patent granted by any one of these Offices should, without prejudice to the views the local Courts may take of its validity, be of the same force and effect as if it were granted by other Patent Offices in the Empire, *e.g.*, that a patent granted by the London Patent Office should have the same effect as if it had been taken out not only in the

United Kingdom but in every Colony of the Empire, and that a patent granted by the Patent Office of any Colony should secure for the patentee throughout the Empire a monopoly in the invention patented, provided that the invention were of such a character that a valid patent could be granted for it.

The difficulties in the way of bringing about such a result are very great. I am afraid they are insuperable. We have now in our own Patent Office a very elaborate examination for prior patenting, in which a staff of between two or three hundred technical experts is engaged, which is constantly increasing as the number of applications for patents increases. It is no disparagement to the Colonial Patent Offices to suggest that this examination is more searching than that which takes place in some of the Colonial Patent Offices. If the patents granted by the Imperial and some of the Colonial Patent Offices were to run throughout the Empire, the tendency of some inventors would certainly be to apply for a patent in the Patent Offices where the examination was the least searching, and the result would be that patents would be granted to run throughout the Empire in one Office, which would be refused if applied for in another.

Moreover, even in our own Patent Office concurrent applications to patent the same invention are by no means uncommon. Sometimes the inventions are identical. More frequently they overlap one another: and where this is the case, the later applicant is usually willing, and occasionally compelled on an opposition, to excise from his specification so much of his invention as is found to belong to the earlier applicant. These concurrent applications create considerable difficulties when they occur in one Office. The difficulty of dealing with applications pending concurrently in more than one Office would, I fear, be insuperable; for it would be impossible for the Examiners in each Office to know what was going on week by week in the other Offices.

Another great difficulty in the granting of Imperial patents would arise in connexion with oppositions. At present when a complete specification is accepted, the acceptance is advertised and the specification and drawings published; and persons interested in opposing the grant may oppose on any of the statutory grounds of opposition within two months from the date of the advertisement of the acceptance. If the monopoly to be granted by the patent were to extend over the whole Empire, it would be necessary that facilities for opposing the grant should be provided for persons interested in whatever part of the Empire they might be residing. This could only be done by advertising the acceptance of every specification throughout the Empire and considerably extending the time allowed for opposition, thereby increasing the expenses and delaying the grant of the patent. It would also be necessary to determine whether the opposition should be heard and decided in the London Patent Office or in the Colonial Office in which the application for the patent had been made. In either case the opponent, if he lived in a different country from that of the applicant, would be subjected to considerable inconvenience and expense.

The question of the Patent Fees to be paid for an Imperial patent and their apportionment between the United Kingdom and the Colonies would also be a very serious matter.

If inclusive uniform fees were charged, as would presumably have to be done, the question would arise whether each Office should be entitled to charge and retain the whole of the fees in respect of the patents granted by it, or whether the fees should be paid into a common fund and divided amongst the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and, if so, on what principle. In this connexion it may be pointed out that the United Kingdom patent rights would usually be more valuable than the Colonial, and the patent rights in one Colony more valuable than those in another, and that it would be very difficult to make any trustworthy estimate of the proportionate values of the patent rights in the several countries.

CAPE COLONY.

VI.—MERCHANDISE MARKS AND PATENTS.

The resolution to be submitted by the Government of Cape Colony at the forthcoming Colonial Conference on this subject is as follows:—

“This Conference urges the adoption of Imperial Legislation by His Majesty’s Government after full consultation with the Colonies to provide uniform laws for the granting and protection of Merchandise Marks and Patents.”

I understand that the Colonial Office desire that I should consider this resolution so far as it affects the question of Patents.

I doubt very much if the majority of the Colonies would desire an uniform Patent Law throughout the Empire, and whether it would be to the interests of the majority of them at the present time to have such a law.

From the accompanying memorandum on “Mutual Protection of Patents” prepared originally for the last Conference and now brought up, so far as possible, to date, it will be seen that in most of the Colonies the Patent Laws have been modelled more or less on the general lines which have been in force in the United Kingdom at the dates when the Colonial Laws have been passed, and that an approach to uniformity in the Patent Laws of the United Kingdom and the Colonies is desirable. Since the last Colonial Conference a substantial advance in this direction has been made by the substitution of one uniform Australian Patent Law for those previously in force in the several Australian Colonies. It may be that the example of Australia in this respect may some day be followed in South Africa; but there seems no immediate probability that this will be so. The desirability of adherence as closely as possible to the United Kingdom Patent Law, where this can be done without disregarding local circumstances and requirements, is generally recognised; and where any departure is proposed which appears unnecessary the attention of the Colonial Government is usually called to it by the Colonial Office. But absolute uniformity in the Patent Laws throughout the Empire would be in many ways objectionable. The smaller Colonies, where the number of patents taken out is small, do not require the same elaborate Patent Law as the larger ones. An elaborate Patent Law with an official preliminary investigation involves expense which it would be out of the question for some Colonies to incur.

Since the last Conference considerable alterations have been made in our own Patent Law, and further proposed alterations are now before Parliament. However much the public may benefit from these changes, the most important of which are those relating to (1) the institution of a costly official examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether an invention for which a patent is sought has been previously patented, and (2) the revocation of patents worked mainly or exclusively abroad, it by no means follows that it would be well that similar alterations should be made in the Patent Laws of every Colony; still less that no Colony should improve its Patent Laws except on the lines of our own Acts. In some cases it may no doubt be desirable to amend the Colonial Laws on the United Kingdom model. But there are also cases in which our Statutes might well be amended by adopting provisions of the Colonial Acts, as is proposed to be done by the Patents Bill now before Parliament. It is well that the mother country and the Colonies should be able to take advantage of each other’s experience and keep their Patent Laws up to date. Compulsory uniformity throughout the Empire might greatly add to the difficulties of future reform.

Any arrangement, the effect of which would be to prevent changes being made in our Patent Law unless they were simultaneously made in the Colonial Patent Laws and *vice versa*, would, I am afraid, very injuriously hamper improvement alike in home and Colonial legislation.

C. N. DALTON.

19th March, 1907.

MEMORANDUM ON TRADE MARKS.

The Board of Trade assume that the words Merchandise Marks as used in the above resolution were intended to refer to trade marks, and this memorandum has been written on this assumption.

It would, in the opinion of the Board be well if as near an approach to uniformity as is practicable, were made in the Trade Mark Laws of the several Colonies and the Trade Mark Law of this country. As with patents so with trade marks, the legislation in most of the Colonies has been modelled more or less on the lines of the Acts which have been in force in the United Kingdom at the dates when the Colonial Legislation has been passed.

The latest of the Colonial Trade Marks Acts, viz., that of Australia and our own Trade Marks Act were both passed in 1905. Each of these Statutes is no doubt susceptible of improvement; but each is in advance of the earlier Acts in force in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. By the Australian Act (Section 5) the common law of England relating to Trade Marks is made applicable with certain reservations throughout the Australian Commonwealth, and many of the provisions of the Act have been framed on the lines of our own Statute. The Board suggest that it would be desirable to ascertain from the several Colonies to what extent and with what reservation, if any, they would be prepared to adopt legislation on similar lines. The ultimate object aimed at by all Trade Mark Laws should be the same, that is to say, to prevent fraud on the public and to protect the rights of the *bonâ fide* owners of trade marks. In its main lines, the law that is best calculated to attain these results in one country is the best calculated to attain them in another. The Board are, therefore, heartily in accord with the spirit of the resolution to be submitted by the Government of Cape Colony so far as it recommends consultation with the Colonies with a view to bringing about uniformity in their Trade Mark Laws, and those of the United Kingdom. Several of the difficulties which stand in the way of an uniform Patent Law throughout the Empire are not likely to arise in framing an uniform Trade Mark Law.

XXIX.

MEMORANDUM ON MUTUAL PROTECTION OF PATENTS.

(Prepared by the Patent Office.)

In the matter of patents, the United Kingdom and its Colonies have each of them independent laws and administration, one result of which is that in every case the protection granted to the patentee by the patent is limited either to the United Kingdom or to the particular Colony in which the patent is granted, as the case may be. In most of the Colonies the Patent Laws have been modelled more or less on the general lines of the Acts which have been in force in the United Kingdom at the dates when the Colonial laws have been passed.

The changes which have taken place from time to time in the Patent Laws in force in the United Kingdom have thus been accidentally a contributory cause of many divergencies, some trivial, some important, in the Patent Laws of various Colonies. Other divergencies have their origin in the local circumstances of particular Colonies, or the deliberate policy of the Colonial Governments. Thus, in Canada, several of the details of the Patent Law are assimilated to those of the United States, from which a large proportion of the inventions patented in Canada come: and the propinquity of the States, and the fear that obstructive patents may be taken out in Canada by inventors in the States for the purpose of preventing the manufacture of patented articles in Canada, have led to the passing of stringent enactments for the forfeiture of patents in the event of the importation into Canada of the patented goods, or if the patented inventions are not worked in Canada within a limited period.

Where there are good and sufficient reasons for the existing divergencies, it would manifestly be a mistaken policy to endeavour to remove them merely for the purpose of bringing about any cast-iron uniformity. But where any divergency is the result of accident rather than design, and no good object is gained by retaining it, it would be well to bear in mind, in any future revision of the law, that unnecessary discrepancies between the Patent Laws of the Colonies and the United Kingdom cannot but add to the trouble and expense which confront inventors in the United Kingdom who are desirous of patenting their inventions abroad, and Colonial inventors who desire to patent their inventions in the United Kingdom or in Colonies in which they do not themselves reside. It will be generally admitted that some approach to uniformity is desirable, so far as it is not purchased too dearly by disregard of local circumstances and requirements. It was therefore thought desirable at the last Colonial Conference to furnish the Colonial Premiers with a somewhat detailed summary of some of the points in which the legislation relating to patents in force in the self-governing Colonies differs from or resembles that in force in the United Kingdom at the present time. This summary is brought as far as possible up to date in the present memorandum.

It should be borne in mind in connection with it, that important changes in our own Patent Law are proposed by the Patents Bill now before Parliament, and that, if that Bill becomes law during the next few months, its provisions in such form as they may ultimately pass may have an important bearing on any future Colonial legislation on "Examination for Novelty," "Opposition to the Grant of Patents," "Forfeiture of Patents," and "Compulsory Licences."

The memorandum is confined to the self-governing Colonies, and is prefaced by a statement of the number of patents granted in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies to which it relates, and ends with some

account of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and the provisions which have been inserted in some of the Colonial Patent Laws, giving privileges to foreign patentees or providing for the contingency of the Colonies in which they are in force joining the Union.

NUMBER OF COLONIAL PATENTS GRANTED.

The following table, compiled partly from information contained in "La Propriété Industrielle," will give some indication of the extent of the patent business transacted in the Patent Offices of the Colonies to which this memorandum relates.

Name of Colony.	Year.	Number of	
		Applications.	Patents issued.
Canada	1904	6,061	6,091
Newfoundland...	1905	*	17
Australia	1906	2,745	1,734
New Zealand	1904	1,483	609
Cape Colony	1904	297	*
Natal	1905	*	187
Transvaal	1903	547	378
	Total ...	11,133	9,016

* No statistics available.

The number of patents issued in the United Kingdom in 1906 was 14,707.

It is shown by the above table that a majority of the patents issued in the self-governing Colonies are granted in Canada, and that the number granted in any one year in these Colonies amounts to considerably more than half of the number granted in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that an invention patented in the United Kingdom is frequently patented also in more than one Colony.

WHO MAY OBTAIN PATENTS.

The main points of difference arising in this branch of the Patent Law are (1) whether an inventor may assign or bequeath his right to obtain a patent for his invention; and (2) whether a person, who is not the inventor in the ordinary sense of the term, but who is the first to introduce the invention from abroad, should be allowed to obtain a patent for it, in disregard of the rights of the real inventor, or his assignee.

In the United Kingdom a patent may be granted to one or more applicants. Every application must contain a declaration to the effect that the applicant or applicants is or are in the possession of an invention whereof he, or, in the case of a joint application, one or more of the applicants, claims or claim to be the true and first inventor or inventors.

If an inventor dies before applying for a patent, the patent may be obtained by his legal representative, provided that he makes his application within six months of the decease of the inventor.

If an applicant dies before the expiration of 15 months from the date of application, the patent may be granted to his legal representative at any time within 12 months after the death of the applicant.

Any person to whom an invention has been communicated from abroad, and who declares that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention is not in use in the United Kingdom by any other person or persons, is regarded as the true and first inventor within this country.

In Canada a patent may be obtained by the inventor, or by any person to whom he has assigned or bequeathed the right of obtaining it, or, in the event of the death of the inventor, by his legal representatives. Canada.

In Newfoundland, before any person can obtain a patent he must "make oath, in writing, that he doth verily believe that he is the inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, composition of matter, or improvement for which he solicits letters patent." Newfoundland.

In Australia the applicant for a patent may be— Australia.

- (a) The actual inventor; or
- (b) His assignee, agent, attorney, or nominee; or
- (c) The actual inventor or his nominee jointly with the assignee of a part interest in the invention; or
- (d) The legal representative of a deceased actual inventor or of his assignee; or
- (e) Any person to whom the invention has been communicated by the actual inventor, his legal representative or assignee (if the actual inventor, his legal representative or assignee, is not resident in the Commonwealth).

The Australian Act prescribes that the term "actual inventor" does not include a person importing an invention from abroad.

In New Zealand, one or more of the applicants for a patent must be the true and first inventor, and the Act prescribes that the true and first inventor "means the person who is the actual inventor of an invention, or his nominee or assignee, but does not include the unauthorised importer of an invention from any place outside the Colony." New Zealand.

In Cape Colony and Natal, a patent may be granted to the true and first inventor; or, if he dies within six months from the date of the application for the patent, to his executors within such six months or at any time within three months from his death. Cape Colony, Natal.

In the Transvaal one or more of the applicants must be the true and first inventor or the legal representative of the true and first inventor, and an application by the legal representative must be made within twelve months of the decease of the true and first inventor, and must contain a declaration by the legal representative that he believes such person to be the true and first inventor. Transvaal.

WHAT INVENTIONS ARE PATENTABLE.

(a) *Definition of "Invention."*

The differences as regards the definition of "invention" are not very material. Most of the Colonies, by a reference to the Statute of Monopolies, adopt the principles of the law of the United Kingdom.

In the Patent Acts of Australia and New Zealand the definition of "invention" is the same as in our own Act, *i.e.*, "invention" means any manner of new manufacture the subject of letters patent and grant of privilege within section 6 of the Statute of Monopolies, and includes an alleged invention. In Australia no patent is granted for an invention the use of which would be contrary to law or morality. Australia, New Zealand.

Canada. In the Canadian Patent Act "invention" is defined as meaning "any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement in any art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter." No Canadian patent may issue which has an illicit object in view, or for any mere scientific principle or abstract theorem.

Newfoundland. Similar provisions to those in the Canadian definition are to be found in the Newfoundland Patent Act.

Cape Colony, Natal. In the Patent Acts of Cape Colony and Natal "invention" has the same meaning as in our old Act of 1852 (15 & 16 Viet., c. 83). The definition of "invention" in that Act was "any manner of new manufacture the subject of Letters Patent and grant of privilege within the meaning of the Act of the 21st year of the Reign of King James I., chapter 3," (commonly known as the Statute of Monopolies).

Transvaal. In the Patent Act of the Transvaal "invention" is defined as "any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof capable of being used or applied in trade or industry." No patent will be issued for an invention the use of which is contrary to law, public order, or good morals.

(b) Qualifying provisions as to novelty.

The above definitions of "invention" are in some cases explained or qualified by further provisions.

Canada. Under the Canadian Patent Act the invention must not have been in public use or on sale with the consent or allowance of the inventor, for more than one year previously to his application for a patent, and any inventor who elects to obtain a patent for his invention in any foreign country before obtaining a patent for the same invention in Canada, can only obtain a patent in Canada, if the same be applied for within one year from the date of the issue of the first foreign patent for the invention.

Newfoundland. The applicant for a patent in Newfoundland is required to "make oath in writing" that the invention "hath not to the best of his knowledge or belief, been known or used in this Colony, or in any other country," but he will not be deprived of his right to a patent by reason of his having previously taken out Letters Patent for the invention in another country, if "such invention shall not have been introduced into public and common use in this Colony prior to the application for a patent therein."

Transvaal. In the Transvaal an invention must not have been known or used by others in the Colony or patented or described in any printed publication in the Colony or any foreign country before the application for a patent in respect of the same, or in public use or on sale in the Colony or any foreign country for more than two years prior to such application unless the same is proved to have been abandoned.

Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Transvaal. Provisions as to the exhibition of unpatented inventions within a limited period exist in Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and the Transvaal.

EXAMINATION FOR NOVELTY.

United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom, when a complete specification has been deposited on an application, the examiner must ascertain "whether the invention claimed has been wholly or in part claimed or described in any specification (other than a provisional specification not followed by a complete specification) published before the date of the application and deposited pursuant to any application for a patent made in the United Kingdom within fifty years next before the date of the application."

If the invention has been wholly or in part claimed or described in any such specification, and the applicant does not remove the objection by amending the specification to the satisfaction of the Comptroller, the

Comptroller, after hearing the applicant, determines whether a reference to any, and, if so, what prior specifications ought to be made in the specification by way of notice to the public.

An appeal lies from the decision of the Comptroller to the Law Officer.

In Canada, on every application for a patent, a thorough and reliable examination is required by law to be made by competent examiners employed in the Patent Office for that purpose. Canada.

The Commissioner may object to grant a patent in any of the following cases:—

- (a) When he is of opinion that the alleged invention is not patentable in law;
- (b) When it appears to him that the invention is already in the possession of the public, with the consent or allowance of the inventor;
- (c) When it appears to him that there is no novelty in the invention;
- (d) When it appears to him that the invention has been described in a book or other printed publication before the date of the application, or is otherwise in the possession of the public;
- (e) When it appears to him that the invention has already been patented in Canada or elsewhere, unless the Commissioner has doubts as to whether the patentee or the applicant is the first inventor.

Whenever the Commissioner objects to grant a patent in any of the above cases, he must notify to the applicant the ground or reason therefor with sufficient detail to enable him to answer the objection if he can. An appeal lies from the Commissioner's decision to the Governor in Council.

In New Zealand the Registrar of Patents may refuse to grant a patent for any alleged invention which he knows is not new, after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard personally or by his agent. New Zealand.

In Australia the examiner must:—

- (a) Ascertain and report whether to the best of his knowledge the invention is already patented in the Commonwealth or in any State or is already the subject of any prior application for a patent in the Commonwealth or in any State;
- (b) Report whether to the best of his knowledge the invention is or is not novel. Australia.

If the examiner reports adversely to the complete specification the Commissioner may either—

- (1) Accept the application and specification on condition that a reference to such prior specification as he thinks fit be made thereon by way of notice to the public; or
- (2) Refuse to accept the application and specification.

An appeal from the Commissioner's decision lies to the High Court or the Supreme Court.

In the Transvaal provision is made for examination as to interference between concurrent applications. Transvaal.

CAVEATS.

In Canada any intending applicant who has not perfected his invention, and is in fear of being despoiled of his idea, may file in the Patent Office a description of his invention so far, with or without plans at his Canada.

own will; and the Commissioner, on payment of the prescribed fee, is required to cause the document, which is called a caveat, to be preserved in secrecy, with the exception of delivering copies of the same whenever required by the said applicant or by any judicial tribunal; but the secrecy of the document is to cease when the applicant obtains a patent for the invention. If application be made by any other person for a patent for any invention with which such caveat may in any respect interfere, the Commissioner is required to give notice by mail of such application to the person who has filed the caveat, and such last mentioned person must within three months from the date of mailing such notice, if he wishes to avail himself of his caveat, file his petition and take the other steps necessary on an application for a patent; and if in the opinion of the Commissioner the applications are conflicting, they will be referred to arbitration. Unless the person filing a caveat makes application within one year from the filing thereof for a patent the Commissioner is relieved from the obligation of giving notice, and the caveat then remains as a simple matter of proof as to novelty or priority of invention if required.

Report
of the
Commis-
sioners
appointed
by the
United
States
Govern-
ment in
1898 on
"Caveats."

As the above provisions relating to "Caveats" have been taken from the Patent Law of the United States, it may be of interest to the Colonial Premiers to know that the Commissioners appointed in 1898 to revise the statutes relating to patents, trade and other marks, and trade and commercial names, on page 23 of their report say that they are clearly of opinion that the statute providing for the filing of caveats should be repealed. The reasons which have led them to this conclusion are set out in the following passage on page 22 of their Report, viz.:—"The very general opinion of those most familiar with patent practice, as expressed to us, is that the caveat is practically of no use to inventors. Many attorneys of long experience in patent matters have assured us that they always advise their clients not to file caveats. The preparation of a caveat, if it be prepared with care and skill, involves considerable expense, hardly less than the preparation of an application. The filing of a caveat necessarily implies the subsequent filing of an application, with the result that the inventor is put to practically a double expense without practical advantage.

"If foreigners are permitted to file caveats, as it would seem must be done if our citizens are permitted to do so, the result will be the introduction of a class of evidence which has always been considered open to very serious objection, and has never been permitted to be introduced in any proceeding before the Patent Office, or before the courts in patent matters—namely, evidence of acts performed in a foreign country. If foreigners are permitted to establish conception of an invention in a foreign country by filing a caveat—and a caveat has practically no other effect than that of establishing conception of the invention described therein on the date on which it was filed—would seem to be necessary to permit evidence to be introduced of the reduction of the invention to practice, as by construction of a machine, in the foreign country."

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION.

No great differences exist in regard to Provisional Protection. Such differences as occur relate chiefly to the period of protection. In Newfoundland the nature of the protection, and in Cape Colony the character of the specification which must be filed with the application, are exceptional.

New-
foundland.

In Newfoundland every applicant for a patent is required with his petition to deliver into the office of the Colonial Secretary "a written description of this invention, and of the manner of using or process of compounding the same," in accordance with detailed instructions contained in the Act; and after the expiration of one week, and until the expiration of six months from the date of the delivery of this description, the applicant has the like privileges and rights as if a patent had been sealed to him on the date of such delivery.

In Australia, New Zealand, and the Transvaal, the law relating to provisional and complete specifications resembles that of the United Kingdom (1) in leaving it to the option of the applicant whether his application shall be accompanied with a provisional or a complete specification; (2) in the provisional protection which, after the acceptance of an application, is accorded to him during the period before the date of the application and the sealing of the Patent, which protection enables him to use and publish the invention during this interval without prejudice to the patent subsequently granted to him; and (3) in granting to him during the interval between the acceptance of the complete specification and the sealing of the patent or the expiration of the time for sealing, the like privileges and rights, as if a patent had been sealed to him at the date of such acceptance, subject to the qualification that he may not institute any proceeding for infringement unless and until a patent has been granted to him. In all these Colonies the normal time allowed for leaving the complete specification is nine months, whereas the normal time allowed in the United Kingdom is now six months. This time may be extended, on payment of the prescribed fee, by one month in Australia and New Zealand.

Australia,
New
Zealand,
Transvaal.

In Natal every applicant has also the option of selecting whether he will deposit a provisional or a complete specification with his application. In either case his invention obtains provisional protection for six months from the date of the deposit; and if no complete specification is deposited within eight weeks at least before the expiration of the term of provisional protection, the application will be deemed to be abandoned. Extension of this time, for what appears to be an indefinite period at the discretion of the Attorney-General, is allowed. If the specification is deposited in fraud of the true and first inventor, any patent granted to such inventor will not be invalidated by it, or by any use or publication of the invention during the term of provisional protection.

Natal.

In Cape Colony a specification must be deposited with the application; and the invention obtains similar provisional protection for six months, during which period, in case the title of the invention or the specification is too large or insufficient, the Attorney-General may before the grant of a patent allow or require the specification to be amended, or another and sufficient specification to be deposited, which will have the same force, effect, and operation as if it had been originally deposited in its amended state. The specification originally filed is required particularly to describe and ascertain the nature of the invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed.

Cape
Colony.

OPPOSITION TO THE GRANT OF PATENTS.

(a) *Grounds of Opposition.*

In the United Kingdom and all the self-governing Colonies, except Newfoundland, provision is made for opposition by persons interested to the grant of a patent. The grounds of opposition vary greatly, and in some of the Colonies include prior publication, prior user, or possession by the public.

In the United Kingdom there are three grounds on which the grant of a patent may be opposed by persons interested: (a) that the applicant has obtained the patent from the opponent or from a person of whom the opponent is the legal representative; (b) that the invention has been patented in this country on an application of prior date; and (c) that the complete specification describes or claims an invention other than that described in the provisional specification, and that such other invention forms the subject of an application made by the opponent in the interval between the leaving of the provisional specification and the leaving of the complete specification.

United
Kingdom.

In Canada the only cases in which the grant of a patent can be opposed by persons interested are apparently those of conflicting applications.

Canada.

Newfoundland. In Newfoundland there seems to be no machinery provided by which the grant of a patent can be opposed by persons interested.

Australia. In Australia the grant of a patent may be opposed on the following grounds :—

- (a) That the applicant has obtained the invention from the opponent or from a person of whom he is the legal representative or assignee or nominee.
- (b) That the invention has not been communicated to the applicant by the actual inventor, his legal representative or assignee (if the actual inventor, his legal representative or assignee is not resident in the Commonwealth).
- (c) That the invention has been patented in the Commonwealth on an application of prior date or has been patented in a State.
- (d) That the complete specification describes or claims an invention other than that described in the provisional specification, and that such other invention forms the subject of an application made by the opponent in the interval between the leaving of the provisional specification and the leaving of the complete specification.
- (e) That the invention is not novel or has been already in possession of the public with the consent or allowance of the inventor.
- (f) That the invention has been described in a book or other printed publication published in the Commonwealth before the date of the application or is otherwise in the possession of the public.

New Zealand,
Cape Colony,
Natal.

In New Zealand, Cape Colony, and Natal there are apparently no limitations to the grounds of opposition.

Transvaal.

In the Transvaal the grounds of opposition are :—

- (a) That the invention has been fraudulently obtained to the prejudice of another's rights;
- (b) That the person represented as being the true and first inventor is not such;
- (c) That the invention is not new;
- (d) That the invention is not capable of being patented in terms of the Patent Ordinance;
- (e) That the complete specification or the provisional specification has reference to theoretical principles, hypotheses, methods, systems, discoveries, or conceptions the manner of applying or using which is not set out;
- (f) That the complete specification or the provisional specification is not sufficient, *i.e.*, that mention of a part of the invention has been omitted or that it has been insufficiently explained;
- (g) That the invention or the application of the same is contrary to law, public order or good morals;
- (h) That the title of the invention fraudulently sets forth another than the true subject-matter of the invention;
- (i) That the complete specification describes or claims an invention other than that described in the provisional specification, and that such other invention forms the subject of an application made by the objector in the interval between the leaving of the provisional and the leaving of the complete specification.

(b) Hearing of Oppositions.

In the United Kingdom oppositions to the grant of patents are heard and decided by the Comptroller-General of Patents, or his deputy, with an appeal from his decision to the Law Officer. United Kingdom.

In Canada, conflicting applications are submitted to three skilled arbitrators, two of whom are chosen by the applicants and the third by the Commissioner or his deputy. The decision or award of these, or any two of them, delivered to the Commissioner in writing and subscribed by them, or any two of them, is final, as far as concerns the granting of the patent. Canada.

In Australia the Commissioner of Patents hears the opposition, and an appeal lies to the High Court or the Supreme Court. Australia.

In New Zealand the opposition is heard and decided by the Registrar of Patents, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of New Zealand. New Zealand.

In Cape Colony and Natal objections to the grant of patents are heard by the Attorney-General. Cape Colony,
Natal.

In the Transvaal objections are heard by the Commissioner of Patents, with an appeal to the High Court of the Transvaal. Transvaal.

DURATION OF PATENTS.

In the United Kingdom and in all the Colonies to which this memorandum relates, with the exception of Canada, the duration of a patent, unless it be extended in accordance with special statutory provisions, is limited to 14 years. In Canada it is 18 years. Extensions of these periods may, under special circumstances, be granted in the following Colonies, viz. :—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal and the Transvaal for a period not exceeding 14 years; and in Newfoundland for a period not exceeding seven years. In the majority of these cases the patentee can only obtain the extension when he can prove that he has been unable to obtain a due remuneration for the expense and labour of perfecting the invention, and that an exclusive right of using and vending the invention for a further period is necessary for his adequate remuneration. In Newfoundland, Cape Colony and Natal the patent expires with the first foreign patent, an arrangement which is at variance with the new clause inserted in the International Convention by the Additional Act of the 14th of December, 1900, to which reference is made on page 15 of this memorandum.

PATENT FEES.

In the United Kingdom the fees charged by the State for a patent which will continue in force for four years from the date of the application, amount to £5. If the patentee desires his patent to continue in force after the expiration of the four years he must pay renewal fees of £5 for the fifth year, £6 for the sixth year, and so on to £14 for the fourteenth year. If a patent be kept in force for the full period of 14 years, the total patent fees will amount to £100. The patent fees charged in the Colonies are considerably lower than this. In most of the Colonies the system of renewal fees in vogue in the United Kingdom prevails, but the intervals at which these fees are payable are longer than in the United Kingdom. Thus, in Canada £4 is payable on the application, a second £4 before the end of the sixth year, and a third £4 before the end of the twelfth year,

making £12 in all. The following table gives the details of these fees in the several self-governing Colonies:—

Canada	...	...	Application	...	...	20	dollars.
			Renewal Fee—				
			Before end of 6th year	...	...	20	„
			Before end of 12th year	...	...	20	„
			Total	...	...	60	dollars.
<hr/>							
Newfoundland	...	...	Patent	...	...	25	dollars.
			In addition to ordinary fee for documents under Great Seal of Colony.				
<hr/>							
Australia	...	...	On application	...	...	£	s. d.
			Complete specification	...	...	1	0 0
			Grant of patent	...	...	2	0 0
			Renewal Fee—			5	0 0
			At end of 7th year	...	...	5	0 0
			Total	...	...	£13	0 0
<hr/>							
New Zealand	...	...	Application	...	...	£	s. d.
			Complete specification	...	...	0	10 0
			Grant of patent	...	...	0	10 0
			Renewal Fees—			2	0 0
			Before end of 4th year	...	...	5	0 0
			Before end of 7th year	...	...	10	0 0
			Total	...	...	£18	0 0
<hr/>							
Cape Colony	...	...	Application	...	...	2	10 0
			Grant of patent	...	...	2	10 0
			Renewal Fees—				
			Before end of 3rd year	...	...	10	0 0
			Before end of 7th year	...	...	20	0 0
			Total	...	...	£35	0 0
<hr/>							
Natal	...	...	On depositing provisional specification	...	...	1	1 0
			Notice to proceed	...	...	0	5 0
			Fee for Attorney - General's warrant	...	...	1	1 0
			Complete specification	...	...	1	1 0
			Grant of patent	...	...	1	10 0
			Renewal Fees—				
			Before end of 3rd year	...	...	5	0 0
			Before end of 7th year	...	...	10	0 0
			Total	...	...	£19	18 0
<hr/>							

Transvaal	On application... ..	1	0	0
	Complete specification ...	3	0	0
	Renewal Fees—			
	Before end of 3rd year ...	2	0	0
	Before end of 4th year ...	2	10	0
	Before end of 5th year ...	3	0	0
	Before end of 6th year ...	3	10	0
	Before end of 7th year ...	4	0	0
	Before end of 8th year ...	4	10	0
	Before end of 9th year ...	5	0	0
	Before end of 10th year ...	5	10	0
	Before end of 11th year ...	6	0	0
	Before end of 12th year ...	6	10	0
	Before end of 13th year ...	7	0	0
	Total	£53	10	0

FORFEITURE OF PATENTS FOR NON-WORKING.

In the United Kingdom the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may make an order for the revocation of a patent after the expiration of three years from the date thereof if it is proved that the patent is worked or the patented article manufactured exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom, and the patentee is unable to show that the reasonable requirements of the public have been satisfied, and the Judicial Committee are of opinion that they will not be satisfied by the grant of licences. United Kingdom.

In Australia the law on this point is substantially the same as that of the United Kingdom. Australia.

In Canada patents become null and void at the end of two years from the date thereof, unless the patentee or his legal representatives or his assignee within that time, or any authorised extension thereof, commence and after such commencement continuously carry on in Canada the construction or manufacture of the patented invention in such a manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it, or cause it to be made for him at a reasonable price at some manufactory or establishment for making or constructing it in Canada. This period of two years may be extended at any time not more than three months before its expiration by the Commissioner of Patents on its being proved to his satisfaction that the patentee was, for reasons beyond his control, prevented from complying with the above condition. Any question as to whether a patent has become void under these provisions may be adjudicated upon by the Exchequer Court of Canada upon information in the name of the Attorney-General of Canada, or at the suit of any person interested. Canada.

Any patent in Newfoundland which has not been brought into operation within two years from the date thereof becomes void at the end of that period. Newfoundland.

Patents cannot be forfeited for non-working in any of the other Colonies to which this memorandum relates.

FORFEITURE OF PATENTS WHEN PATENTED GOODS ARE IMPORTED.

The only Colony in which it has been considered necessary to forfeit a patent by reason of the importation of the patented goods, or to place any special prohibition on the importation of patented goods, as, such, is Canada, which is of course very exceptionally situated by reason of its proximity to the United States, the most inventive country in the world. In Canada, if after the expiration of 12 months from the granting of a patent, or any extension of such period, not exceeding one year, which may be authorised by the Commissioner of Patents on satisfactory cause being Canada.

shown at some time within three months of the expiry of the period, the patentee, or any of his representatives or assignees, imports or causes to be imported into Canada the inventions for which the patent has been granted, the patent becomes void as to the interests of the importer.

COMPULSORY LICENCES.

Canada,
Australia,
New
Zealand,
Transvaal.

In Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Transvaal, if it is proved that by reason of the default of a patentee to grant licences on reasonable terms (1) the patent is not being worked in the Colony; or (2) the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the invention cannot be supplied; or (3) any person is prevented from working or using to the best advantage an invention of which he is possessed, the Governor may require the patentee to grant licences on such terms as having regard to the nature of the invention and the circumstances of the case he may think just; but so far as we are aware, no application for a compulsory licence has yet been made in any of these Colonies under the above provisions.

In the above Colonies the law on this point is substantially the same as in the United Kingdom, with the exception that the jurisdiction exercised by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom is exercised in the Colonies by the Governor or the High Court.

Canada. In Canada, on the application by the applicant for a patent previous to the issue of the patent or within six months after the issue of the patent, the Commissioner, having regard to the nature of the invention, may order that such patent shall be subject to the provisions as to compulsory licences instead of to the provisions as to forfeiture for non-working. If the owner of the patent refuses to comply with the order for a compulsory licence within three months the patent becomes null and void.

In the remainder of the Colonies, to which this memorandum relates, it has not been thought necessary to pass any legislation for the grant of compulsory licences.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

By the International Convention of 20th March, 1883, the Governments of Belgium, Brazil, France, Guatemala, Holland, Italy, Portugal, San Salvador, Servia, Spain, and Switzerland constituted themselves into a Union for the protection of industrial property.

The following Governments have since adhered to the Convention and become parties to the Union, viz., Great Britain, Tunis, San Domingo, Sweden, Norway, Queensland, the United States, New Zealand, Denmark, Japan, Mexico, Germany, Cuba, and Ceylon; while San Salvador and Guatemala have left the Union.

Article II. of the Convention provides that the subjects and citizens of each of the Contracting States shall in all the other States of the Union, in matters concerning patents of invention, industrial designs or models, trade and commercial marks and trade names, enjoy the advantages which their respective laws now grant or shall hereafter grant to natives.

Article IV. provides that:—

“Any person who has duly lodged an application for a patent of invention, an industrial design or model, or a trade or commercial mark in one of the Contracting States, shall enjoy, for lodging the application in the other States, and reserving the rights of third parties, a right of priority during the terms hereinafter stated.

“Consequently, a subsequent application in one of the other States of the Union before the expiration of these terms shall not be invalidated through any acts accomplished in the interval, either, for instance, by another application, by publication of the invention, or by the working thereof by a third party, by the sale of copies of the design or model, or by the use of the mark”

The above-mentioned terms of priority, as fixed by the original Convention of 1883, were six months for patents of inventions, and three months for industrial designs and models and for trade and commercial marks. These terms were increased by a month for “countries beyond the sea,” an expression which has been interpreted as meaning “countries outside Europe which do not border on the Mediterranean.”

By the Additional Act of the 14th of December, 1900, the terms of priority were fixed for all countries at twelve months for patents and four months for industrial designs and models and for trade and commercial marks.

Article V. of the Convention provides that—

“The introduction by the patentee into the country where the patent has been issued of objects manufactured in any of the States of the Union shall not entail forfeiture.

“Nevertheless, the patentee shall remain subject to the obligation to work his patent in conformity with the laws of the country into which he introduces the patented objects.”

This article has been modified by the Additional Act of the 14th of December, 1900, which provides that “the patentee in each country shall not incur forfeiture for non-working until the expiration of a minimum period of three years commencing from the date of the deposit of his application in the country in question, and in case the patentee fails to give satisfactory reasons for his inaction.”

Articles VI. to X. of the Convention relate to trade or commercial marks.

Article XI., as modified by the Additional Act of the 14th of December, 1900, provides that the High Contracting Parties shall, in conformity with the legislation of each country, grant temporary protection to patentable inventions, industrial designs or models, and to trade or commercial marks, for articles exhibited at official or officially recognized International Exhibitions which have been organised in the territory of one of them.

Article XII. provides that each of the Contracting States shall establish “a special department for industrial property, and a central office for the communication to the public of patents of invention, industrial designs or models, and trade or commercial marks.”

In the Final Protocol of the Convention it is stated that the organization of this special department is to comprise, so far as possible, the publication in each State of a periodical official paper.

Article XIII. provides that an International Office shall be established under the authority and supervision of the Central Administration of the Swiss Confederation, the expenses being borne in common by the Contracting States. The total expenses are limited by the Protocol of the 15th of April, 1891, to the sum of 60,000 francs a year.

By the Additional Act of the 14th of December, 1900, a new clause has been inserted in the Convention providing that:—

“The patents claimed in the different Contracting States by persons entitled to the benefit of the Convention shall be independent of the patents obtained for the same invention in other States whether adhering to the Union or not.

" This provision shall apply in the case of the accession of new States, to patents existing in either State at the time of accession."

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

New Zealand. New Zealand is a party to the International Convention, and it is understood that Australia is about to become one.

Australia. The Patent Law of Australia contains provisions on the same lines as those in section 103* of our own Act of 1883, which, when made applicable by Order in Council to any Colony which has joined the Union, give the priority conceded by Article IV. of the Convention to applicants from all countries belonging to the Union; and when made applicable to Colonies which have not joined the Union give similar rights of priority to applicants from such Colonies and the United Kingdom.

Orders in Council have been issued in Australia and New Zealand giving 12 months priority in each Colony to those who have applied for patents in the other Colony.

Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal. The Patent Laws of Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal contain no provision for International arrangements for the protection of inventions. The Canadian Patent Act, however, gives 12 months' priority to a patentee abroad, provided notice of intention to apply for a patent in Canada be given to the Commissioner within three months of the date of the foreign application. In the Newfoundland Consolidated Statutes (Second Series), chapter 109, section 18 implies that patents may be granted in England which shall extend to Newfoundland, but provides that they shall not be effective there until the arrival of the specification and drawings.

Natal. The Patent Law of Natal provides that, from and after the promulgation in this Colony of the Order in Council referred to in section 104 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, all Letters Patent granted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be deemed and taken to be granted under the provision of Law No. 4, 1870, and may be dealt with accordingly; provided that this Law shall only apply to patents granted for inventions in the United Kingdom, and not to designs or trade marks. The effect of this provision is not altogether clear. Some of the difficulties which would arise under it, if Natal were to join the Union, are commented on in a letter dated 28th August, 1901, from the acting Attorney-General of Natal to the Colonial Secretary.

C. N. DALTON.

19th March, 1907.

* This section has been amended by section 6 of the Act of 1885 and by the Act of 1901.

XXX.

NOTE ON THE TRADE STATISTICS OF
THE SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

(PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.)

The trade returns of the self-governing Colonies—particularly those for the Australian Commonwealth and the Dominion of Canada—are given in considerable detail, but when an attempt is made to use them collectively (*e.g.*, in the preparation of the “British Empire Abstract”) it is found that strictly comparative returns are not always obtainable, as there is a lack of uniformity in the method of their compilation.

It will easily be understood that it would in many respects be convenient if the returns of all Colonies could be compiled on a basis as nearly uniform as possible, and that there would be manifest advantage if the statistics could be more satisfactorily utilised in conjunction with those relating to the import and export trades of the United Kingdom.

1. *Common Statistical Year.*—One of the principal difficulties in obtaining strictly comparative statistics is that the returns are not compiled for a common statistical year. The South African, Australian Commonwealth, and New Zealand Returns are compiled for years ended *December*—in common with those for the United Kingdom. The returns for Newfoundland are made up to the end of *June*, as were those for the Dominion of Canada until 1906. In future the latter will, in accordance with the provisions of the Canadian Act 12 of 1906, be compiled for years ended 31st *March*.*

It may be observed that the statistical year need not necessarily coincide with the fiscal year. In the United Kingdom the fiscal year is from April to March, but all trade statistics are made up for the calendar year.

2. *Countries of origin and ultimate destination of Goods.*—The Colonial Governments show uniformly, in their trade returns, the countries whence the goods are imported and to which they are exported.

It would, no doubt, be a matter of difficulty to ascertain, in all cases, the countries of origin and of ultimate destination of goods, but it may be stated that the Australian Commonwealth, in the latest issue of their Trade Returns (*viz.*, 1905), have been able to give particulars with regard to the “countries of origin” of each article imported, as well as with regard to the country from which each article was received.

As regards those Colonies which have adopted the principle of preferential or reciprocal tariffs, documentary proof is naturally required for those goods which are to be accorded preference, and so far as the imports of such goods into those Colonies are concerned, the “country of origin” could no doubt be shown in the trade returns without much difficulty.

For goods *not* accorded preferential treatment, nor subject to surtax (as in the case of German goods imported into Canada), the country of production is not easily ascertainable, but if the information could be obtained it would be of considerable utility for commercial and statistical purposes.

3. *Classification of Articles.*—It is observed on comparison of the detailed returns of imports that the classification of articles adopted by the different self-governing Colonies follows, to a very large extent, the lines of their Customs Tariffs. As the lists of articles dutiable under these Tariffs vary considerably, it is only to be expected that divergence of classification will be met with in the trade returns. It

* It may be remarked that the Indian Returns are also compiled for years ending March, as are those for some of the principal Crown Colonies (*viz.*, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and St. Vincent), the remainder adopting the calendar year.

would be an advantage, however, if, with a view to the better utilisation of the trade returns of the Empire, as a whole, some method could be found whereby the articles imported could be classified in a more uniform manner, and somewhat on the lines of the classification used for the export returns of the United Kingdom. In its full detail no doubt such a classification would be found inappropriate for Colonial purposes, but it is thought that, without addition to the cost and labour of compilation, it might be practicable to state particulars for at least the principal groups of articles (*e.g.*, textiles and metals) more uniformly than is now the case.

From an examination of the latest statistics available (*viz.*, those for 1905), it is apparent that the varying classifications at present used by the Colonial Governments regarding textile and metal manufactures precludes any really successful attempt to collate the Colonial returns or to compare them with the export returns of the United Kingdom.

As regards imports of *textiles*, the trade returns of the Australian Commonwealth follow closely the lines laid down in the tariff, but they do not distinguish between cotton and linen piece goods, towels, or handkerchiefs; New Zealand, whilst specifying various classes of textiles in detail, includes a fair proportion under the general head of "Drapery"; while Newfoundland includes under the heading "Dry Goods" such miscellaneous articles as blankets, quilts, carpets, oilcloth, cotton fabrics, dress material, tweeds, and cloth, without in general stating the nature of the textile material.

As regards imports of *metals*, most of the Colonies give an extended, although dissimilar, list for the various classes of "machinery," but in Newfoundland very little subdivision is given. The New Zealand returns include a heading for "Hardware, Hollow-ware, and Ironmongery"; the Newfoundland returns include under the item "Hardware," such articles as cutlery, guns, scales, and cartridges; whilst other Colonies separately distinguish various articles which might fairly be classed as "hardware." Further, some of the Colonies have an omnibus heading for "miscellaneous" metals, under which comparatively large amounts of trade are included. This is particularly the case in Canada, where, in spite of the existence of numerous headings for articles of iron and steel, a sum of over three million dollars (or 620,000*l.*) was in 1905-6 included under such an "unenumerated" class.

Without too closely criticising the returns, it may be suggested that some extension of the classification of Colonial imports, particularly of textiles and metals, might, in the case of individual Colonies, become in the course of time of much utility to the Governments concerned, as a means of affording information of the extent to which home industries are affected by outside competition.

The Colonial exports, for the most part, are mainly articles of food and raw materials, and, in consequence, the classification is necessarily not so extensive as would be the case if they were, as in the United Kingdom, largely composed of manufactured goods.

One other point may be referred to. In the compilation of the Colonial returns the method generally adopted, as regards both imports and exports, is to classify them in alphabetical order. In Canada, however, the imports which are free of duty, and all the exports, are classified alphabetically *by groups* (such as produce of the mine, fisheries, agriculture, &c.). In Newfoundland, the imports are alphabetically grouped according to the rate of import duty payable.

4. *Classification of Articles by Groups.*—An important addition to the trade returns of the United Kingdom was made a few years ago by giving summary statements, by classes and groups of articles, for both imports and exports. The articles of merchandise are classified into four main groups as follows:—

- (1) Food, drink, and tobacco.
- (2) Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.
- (3) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.
- (4) Miscellaneous and unclassified.

This classification is partially adopted at the present time, by some of the *Crown Colonies*, in accordance with the recommendations of a Committee appointed in 1891 to inquire into the compilation of the trade statistics of these Colonies.

The returns of the United Kingdom further state the value of the trade in each of the above groups according to whether carried on with British Colonies and Possessions or with foreign countries, and the point is suggested for consideration whether it might be found possible in the case of some Colonies to follow this example.

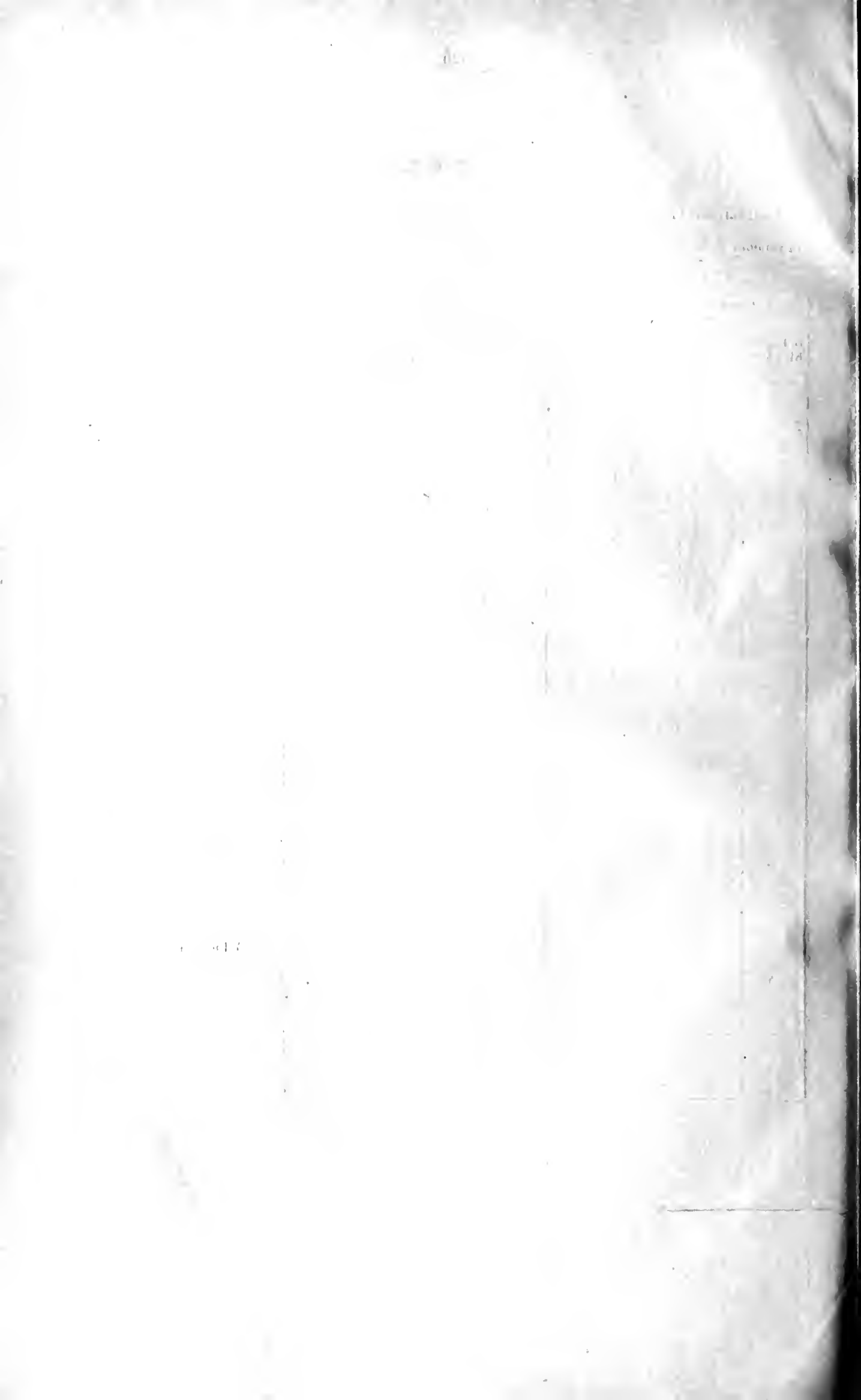
A specimen form is attached.

5. *Summary.*—The foregoing observations give rise to the following suggestions, which are submitted for the consideration of the Conference :—

- (i) Whether it would be possible for the Colonial trade returns to be issued for a common statistical year—say the calendar year?
- (ii) Whether arrangements could be made whereby the countries of consignment of imports and of ultimate destination of exports could be uniformly shown, in addition to, or in place of, the countries whence imported and to which exported?
- (iii) Whether it is possible, having regard to the exigencies of the various Customs tariffs, to revise or amplify the classification of articles—particularly textiles and metals, and without entailing much additional cost or labour in compilation—on a more uniform plan?
- (iv) Whether the suggestion to classify the imports and exports of articles by *groups* (*e.g.*, food stuffs, raw materials, and manufactured articles), distinguishing trade with the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries, could, without much difficulty, be adopted?

With regard to the last suggestion it may be remarked that, if the classification of articles by groups were to be adopted by the self-governing Colonies, such a classification might, besides bringing the returns into line with those of this country, be of service alike for commercial, fiscal, and statistical purposes.

It may be added that the Board of Trade will gladly afford any assistance in its power with regard to the foregoing points which may be required.



XXXI.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE COMPANY LAWS OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA, CANADA, AUSTRALIA,
NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA, WITH A
MEMORANDUM.

PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

MEMORANDUM.

This Memorandum and the accompanying Analysis have been prepared by the direction of the Board of Trade in order to bring before the Colonial Conference for consideration and discussion, the question whether any steps can usefully be taken with the object of bringing the laws which govern the formation, management, and winding-up of joint-stock companies in different parts of the Empire more closely into line, and thus securing practical uniformity of mercantile law in this respect throughout the Empire.

There is no obvious difficulty in this suggestion, for the laws relating to companies in India and the Colonies are, in many cases, founded on the Imperial Companies Act, 1862. In some cases subsequent legislation has followed the amendments of that Statute which have been made in this country, in other cases amendments have proceeded on original lines, while in some cases again, no effort has been made to revise and keep up to modern requirements the laws of twenty or thirty years ago.

Unfortunately the laws of the United Kingdom relating to companies are not at present a model of simplicity and clearness, for amendment has followed amendment until the Statutes in which they are embodied have mounted to seventeen in number. These Statutes stated in order of date are as follows :—

- The Companies Act, 1862.
- The Companies Seals Act, 1864.
- The Companies Act, 1867.
- The Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870.
- The Companies Act, 1877.
- The Companies Act, 1879.
- The Companies Act, 1880.
- The Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883.
- The Companies Act, 1886.
- The Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Acts, 1888, and 1897.
- The Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890.
- The Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890.
- The Directors' Liability Act, 1890.
- The Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1893.
- The Companies Act, 1898, and
- The Companies Act, 1900.

In addition to this list there is before the Imperial Parliament a further Amending Bill. On the other hand there is also a Consolidating Bill which is intended to consolidate into one Statute all the existing Statutes mentioned above together with such parts of the Amending Bill as may be passed into law.

This Consolidating Statute, when passed, will form a Code of the law of joint stock companies as at present existing in the United Kingdom, and it is suggested that, when this consolidation and amendment has been effected, the Indian and Colonial Governments may consider that the occasion is a convenient one for considering the amendments which have become law in this country and the codified result, and perhaps for revising their own laws relating to companies on similar lines. The necessity for further revision in some respect will in all probability recur before many years have passed, for there can be no finality in the laws relating to trading companies. They must from time to time be adapted to the ever changing requirements of commerce, and periodically it will be found necessary to introduce fresh safeguards or to give some new elasticity to laws which have become unsuited to modern methods.

Notwithstanding that our law relating to companies is at present contained in a bewildering maze of no less than seventeen Statutes, the Legislatures of some of the great Colonies have been even more prolific. Canada in this respect leads the way with nine different systems of company law contained in 75 Acts and Ordinances; Australia follows with 46 Acts of Parliament and six different systems of company law, and South Africa has five different systems of company law contained in 21 Acts, Laws and Ordinances. India and New Zealand each have only two Acts dealing with the subject. Thus we arrive at a total of 22 different systems of company law contained in 145 Acts, Laws, and Ordinances for India, and the Colonies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. These figures seem to afford some ground for suggesting that the time has come for considering whether some steps cannot usefully be taken in the direction of greater simplicity and greater unity.

In some cases amendments of the law of joint-stock companies, which are proposed in the Bill which has lately been introduced in the Imperial Parliament, already form part of the existing law of India or the Colonies. For example, the important proposal that every company shall be compelled to file annually with the Registrar of joint-stock companies a balance-sheet of assets and liabilities has been part of the law of India since 1882 and of the Colony of Victoria since 1896. Again, much the same provisions with regard to foreign companies, as proposed in the Bill, have already a place in the existing Statutes of Canada, of Australia, and of New Zealand. New Zealand, too, has by an Act of 1903 forestalled the proposal now before the Imperial Parliament to differentiate companies into public and private companies, the latter class being limited in the number of its members and being freed from some of the obligations which apply to public companies. In other respects amendments have proceeded on original lines in the Colonies and

the working of these changes will require close watching and careful consideration in this country.

It is not suggested that absolute uniformity of the company laws of the Empire is attainable, for the varying needs of each part of the Empire must result in special laws for which there is no need in other parts. The "no-liability" companies, for instance, of Canada and of Australia, in which the shareholders are not liable to pay calls and in which the pecuniary risk of the members is confined to the amount which may have been actually paid up on the shares, would probably serve no useful purpose in the United Kingdom. Though absolute uniformity may not be practicable, there can be no doubt that a much greater measure of uniformity and simplicity might exist than is at present the case in this branch of mercantile law.

The trend of recent legislation in this country has been to endeavour to afford information concerning joint stock companies to all who may seek for it, on the ground that publicity is the best protection which can be devised for the benefit of creditors and of investors, and that, moreover, it is fair to demand publicity of companies and to compel disclosure of material facts by them in return for the privilege of limited liability. With regard to the protection of creditors and investors it has been truly said that legislation cannot protect people from the consequences of their own imprudence, recklessness, or want of experience. Nor can the Legislature supply them with prudence, judgment, or business habits. It can, however, make it possible for the creditor or investor to obtain the information necessary to enable him to form a judgment. Facilities in this direction form a very important part of the recent Act of 1900, and the Bill at present before Parliament proposes to carry the same principle of publicity still further by making the information filed with the Registrar as to outstanding mortgages and charges more complete, and by imposing a duty on prospectus-less companies to file a statement in lieu of a prospectus with the same material information as to the company which a prospectus is bound by the law to contain.

It is in the direction of increased facilities for acquiring information concerning companies that a step towards uniformity would be commercially most useful, a step, moreover, which could be taken without causing any disturbance to trade. The same information as to the affairs of a company might be easily made accessible whether the company was registered in the United Kingdom or elsewhere within the Empire. At present there is much divergence of law and practice in this respect. Most of the Colonial Acts, for instance, provide for an annual return of the issued capital of a company with a list of shareholders; the Dominion Act, on the other hand, only makes such a return necessary when demanded in writing by the Secretary of State. Some of the Colonial Legislatures have required that copies of prospectuses and information as to mortgages and debentures should be filed with the Registrar, but in many Colonies neither the one nor the other is necessary. In India and Victoria alone, as mentioned above, is the duty of filing an annual balance sheet imposed on companies. In order to shew exactly what information and documents are at the present time required to be filed by joint stock

companies at the several Registries of the United Kingdom, of India, and of the Colonies, a tabular statement has been prepared and will be found below immediately before the index.

If a larger step than the one suggested in the preceding paragraph should ever appear to be feasible, it can hardly be doubted that the assimilation of the law of companies throughout the Empire would be a great convenience to the mercantile community generally, especially now that so large a proportion of trade is carried on by means of joint stock companies. It would, moreover, tend to increase the confidence of the home investor in companies registered in India and in the Colonies and the result might well be a greater willingness on the part of capital from home to flow into Indian and Colonial undertakings and enterprises.

Board of Trade,
March, 1907.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Of the Indian and Colonial Acts, Laws and Ordinances at present in force relating to Joint Stock Companies, shewing the material differences from the Imperial Companies Acts.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Of the Indian and Colonial Acts, Laws and Ordinances at present in force relating to Joint Stock Companies, shewing the material differences from the Imperial Companies Acts.

INDIA.

The law relating to joint stock companies in India is contained in two Acts only, the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and a short Amending Act entitled the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895.

These two Acts closely follow the Imperial Companies Acts, 1862, 1867 and 1877, with the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, and the Imperial Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890. With the exception of the Act of 1895, the object of which is to give a company power to alter its Memorandum of Association with the sanction of the High Court, the law governing joint stock companies in India has remained without revision for upwards of 24 years, and the various Imperial Companies Acts which have been passed during this period have not been adopted or followed.

The Indian Acts follow those of the Imperial legislature mentioned above with great closeness and there are consequently but few differences to note in the Table set out below. In the Indian Act of 1882, however, one of the additions seems to call for special notice, namely, the provision that every company shall file an annual balance sheet with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. A similar provision has long been demanded in England for the protection of creditors but has been resisted by traders, who considered that trade secrets might be disclosed. Indian experience has shewn these fears to be apparently groundless, and a provision on the lines of the Indian section referred to above finds a place in the Companies Bill of this year. A provision on similar lines has been part of the law of the Colony of Victoria since 1896.

Table shewing material differences between the Indian Acts and the Imperial Acts mentioned above which have been adopted in India.

Additions.

Indian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 74 of Act of 1882.	—	Provides for the making out of an annual balance sheet, its audit, and for the filing of the audited balance sheet with the Registrar.

Additions—continued.

Indian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 130 of Act of 1882.	Sec. 81 of Act of 1862.	Definition of debts added :—Debts defined as “debts actually due,” except in case of life assurance companies, when debts are to include prospective liability under policies. This follows section 21 of the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870.
Sec. 131 of Act of 1882.	Sec. 82 of Act of 1862.	Provision added as to petition in case of a life assurance company, following section 21 of the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870. Also a provision that a shareholder owing calls or other moneys cannot present a petition.
Sec. 137 of Act of 1882.	Sec. 88 of Act of 1862.	Provision added that winding-up order shall be deemed to be notice of discharge to servants of company.
Sec. 249 of Act of 1882.	—	Provision forbidding company to buy its own shares. This is in accordance with English law, though there is no section in the English Acts expressly dealing with the point.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1862 ...	Prohibition against companies not formed for profit holding land except under licence from the Board of Trade. This is part of the English law of Mortmain.
Sec. 168 of Act of 1862 ...	Power to liquidators in voluntary winding-up with the sanction of the Court to prosecute delinquent directors.
Sec. 182 of Act of 1862 (repealed, but practically re-enacted by Section 6 of the Companies Act. 1879).	Unlimited liability to attach to members of banking company in respect of notes issued.
Sec. 7 of Act of 1867 ...	Provision that where a company has been formed with unlimited liability on the part of a director notice of the fact shall be given to him before he accepts office.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

In Canada companies may be incorporated either under the Dominion laws or under the laws of the Province in which the company carries on its business. Each Province has laws relating to companies distinct from those of the Dominion Parliament, and there are, consequently, nine different systems of company law existing concurrently in Canada and contained in no less than 75 Acts and Ordinances dealing with the subject.

Though the incorporation of companies is a matter dealt with equally by the laws of the Dominion and of the several Provinces, the insolvency of companies is a matter exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. It is only under the Dominion Winding-up Act that a creditor can obtain a winding-up Order *ex debito justitiæ*, and though each of the Provinces has its separate winding-up Act, the provisions of these Acts relate only to the voluntary winding-up of a company and do not infringe on the exclusive legislative power conferred on the Dominion Parliament with regard to compulsory liquidation.

The Act of the Dominion Parliament which governs the incorporation of joint stock companies is the Companies Act, 1902, as amended by a very short Act of 1904. These Acts are not based on the Imperial Companies Acts, and consequently a detailed comparison is difficult, and it is only possible to set out the main features and provisions.

Principal provisions of the Dominion Companies Act, 1902, and the amending Act of 1904.

Incorporation is obtained by application for Letters Patent to the Secretary of State by not less than five persons. (Section 5.)

Business is not to be commenced, under penalty of liability of the directors to the creditors, until 10 per cent. of the capital has been subscribed and paid for. (Section 18.)

Upon the passing of a special resolution, an application may be made to, and sanctioned by, the Secretary of State for the issue of supplementary Letters Patent enlarging the company's powers. No application to the Court is necessary as under the Imperial Acts, nor are any restrictions analogous to those laid down by the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, imposed on the Secretary of State. (Sections 26-29.)

Every shareholder is individually liable to the creditors of the company to an amount equal to that unpaid on his shares, but is not "liable to an action" therefor, by any creditor until an execution against the company has been "returned unsatisfied in whole or in part." (Section 31.)

Every prospectus to specify the dates of and the parties to any contract entered into by the company or the promoters, and any prospectus not giving the required information to be deemed fraudulent. (Section 34, *cf.* Section 38 of Imperial Act of 1867, and Section 10 of Act of 1900.)

Unless the Letters Patent authorise such purchase a company cannot use any of its funds in the purchase of stock in any other corporation until the

directors have been expressly authorised by a byelaw, sanctioned by not less than two-thirds in value of the capital, represented at a meeting called for the purpose. (Section 35.)

The sanction of a byelaw passed by a three-fourths majority of shareholders present at a meeting representing two-thirds of the stock of a company must be obtained by the directors before issuing preference stock. (Section 38.)

Sub-division, increase and reduction of capital may be carried through by a byelaw made by the directors, which must be passed by the shareholders and confirmed by supplementary Letters Patent. Before increase can be made, 90 per cent. of the existing capital of the company must be subscribed, and 50 per cent. thereon must have been paid in. (Sections 40-45.)

Borrowing powers can only be exercised if sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock represented at a general meeting duly called for the purpose. (Section 57.)

Directors are made jointly and severally liable:—If they declare and pay a dividend when the company is insolvent or which would make the company insolvent (Section 69); if they make loans to shareholders (Section 70); they are also made liable to clerks, labourers, servants and apprentices “for all debts not exceeding six months’ wages due for service performed for the company whilst they are directors.” No director, however, can be sued unless the company is sued within one year after the debt becomes due nor unless an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied. (Section 71.)

The provisions as to the Books to be kept by a company are similar to those contained in the Imperial Companies Acts, but a register of transfers is added, in which must be entered the particulars of every transfer of shares in the company. (Section 74.)

Upon the application of shareholders representing one-fourth in value of the issued capital stock of a company, a judge may appoint an inspector to investigate the affairs and management of the company, and the expenses of the investigation are payable by the company or by the applicants as the judge may direct. (Section 79.)

The company may, by resolution, appoint an inspector with the same powers as if he had been appointed by a judge. (Section 79.)

Directors must lay before shareholders annually a full printed statement of the affairs and financial position of the company at or before each general meeting. (Section 88.)

A statement corresponding to the annual return under Section 26 of the Imperial Act of 1862 containing particulars of the subscribed and issued capital of the company but with only a list of those who have ceased to be shareholders of the company is to be sent to the Secretary of State whensoever he makes a written request therefor, but not otherwise. (Section 89.)

The only important provision of the amending Act of 1904 is that the restrictions on borrowing imposed by Section 57 of the Act of 1902 shall not apply to the borrowing of money on bills of exchange or promissory notes. (Section 3).

The Dominion Acts dealing with the winding-up of companies, on the other hand, are based on the winding-up provisions of the Imperial Companies Act of 1862. The Dominion Winding-up Acts consist of Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes, 1886, and amending Acts of 1889, 1892, 1895 and 1899 (2). There are but few differences to note, which are set out in the Table below.

Table showing material differences between the Dominion Winding-up Acts and the winding-up provisions of the Imperial Act of 1862.

Additions.

Dominion Acts.	Corresponding provision of Imperial Act of 1862.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 17 of Act of 1886.	Sec. 163 ...	Every attachment, distress or execution to be void after the making of the winding-up order instead of the date of the petition to wind up.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1886.	—	An incorporated company may be appointed liquidator.
Sec. 68 of Act of 1886.	—	All contracts by which creditors are obstructed or delayed, made by a company unable to meet its engagements, and which is subsequently ordered to be wound up, with a person knowing or having probable cause to know such inability (whether such person is a creditor or not) to be null and void.
Sec. 4 of Act of 1889.	—	The Court may make a winding-up order when the capital stock of a company is impaired to the extent of 25 per cent., and when the Court is satisfied that the lost capital is not likely to be restored within a year.

Omissions.

Provision of Imperial Act.	Nature of Omission.
Secs. 161 and 162 of Act of 1862.	Provisions for re-construction of companies in course of being wound up and for the valuation and purchase of interests of dissenting shareholders.

The provisions of the Imperial Winding-up Act of 1890 have not been adopted in any respect.

ONTARIO.

The law relating to joint stock companies in the Province of Ontario is contained in the following 16 Acts:—The Ontario Companies Act (1897), with amending Acts of 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902, the Ontario Mining Companies Incorporation Act (1897), an Act, Chapter 215 of 1897, the Directors' Liability Act (1897), three Acts, Chapters 217, 219, and 220 of 1897, the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act (1897), with an amending Act of 1902, and Acts of 1900 and 1901 respecting the licensing of extra-Provincial corporations.

The Ontario Companies Act (1897) and its amending Acts are founded on and follow closely the Act of the Dominion Parliament, while the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act (1897) and its amending Act adopts the provisions as to voluntary winding-up of the Imperial Act of 1862, and the Directors' Liability Act (1897) follows almost verbatim the Imperial Act of 1890 on the same subject.

Table showing the material differences between the Ontario Companies Act (1897) as amended and the Dominion Act referred to above.

Additions.

Ontario Act.	Corresponding provision in Dominion Act, 1902.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 23 of the Ontario Companies Act (1897).	<i>cf.</i> Sec. 23 of the Imperial Act of 1867.	Provision that any company not having gain for its purpose may omit the word "limited" on proof thereof being shewn to the Lieutenant-Governor.
Sec. 25 of same Act.	—	By this section companies are restricted from holding lands not required for actual use and occupation, or not held by way of security, or not situate within the one mile limit of any city in the province, for a longer period than seven years after acquisition, on pain of forfeiture.
Sec. 48 of same Act.	—	Provision that no bye-law for the payment of the president or any director shall be valid or acted upon until confirmed by a general meeting.
Sec. 78 of same Act.	—	Annual meetings to be held at intervals of not less than 15 months.
Sec. 79 of same Act.	Sec. 89 of the Dominion Act (1902).	Companies to make and file on the 1st February in every year an annual summary giving detailed particulars as to the capital of the company, and as to the directors and officers of the company.
Sec. 5 of Ontario Mining Companies Incorporation Act (1897).	—	This section provides for the registration of mining companies with the liability of the members limited to the amount actually paid up on the shares and without personal liability for the amount uncalled or unpaid. Such companies to have the words "No personal liability" on all documents issued by the company.

Omissions.

Dominion Act, 1902.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 13 	This section is concerned with the incorporation of foreign companies. Applications of foreign companies to trade in the Province of Ontario are dealt with by the Ontario Acts of 1900 and 1901, under which extra-Provincial corporations can be licensed.
Sec. 18 	Provision that a company shall not commence its operations or incur any liability before 10 per cent. of its authorised capital has been subscribed and paid for.
Sec. 34. (<i>cf.</i> Sec. 38 of the Imperial Companies Act, 1867, and Sec. 10 of the Act of 1900.)	Provision that every prospectus shall specify the dates of and parties to any contract entered into by or on behalf of the company, and that every prospectus failing to specify the same shall be deemed fraudulent.

Table shewing the material differences between the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act (1897) of Ontario and the provisions as to voluntary winding-up of the Imperial Act of 1862.

Additions.

Ontario Winding-up Act (1897).	Corresponding provision in Imperial Act of 1862.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 6 	Sec. 84 of Act of 1862.	Winding-up to commence from the date of the winding-up order instead of the date of presentation of the petition.
Sec. 9 (3)	Sec. 95 of Act of 1862.	No sale of assets <i>en bloc</i> to be made unless with the sanction of the shareholders at a meeting called for that purpose.
Sec. 24 	—	On the refusal of a liquidator to institute proceedings which a shareholder thinks are for the benefit of the company, the shareholder may, with the sanction of the Court, take such proceedings in the name of the liquidator or of the company, but at his own expense and risk, and for his own exclusive benefit.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 164 of Act of 1862 ...	Section as to "fraudulent preference."

QUEBEC.

The law relating to joint stock companies in the Province of Quebec is contained in Articles 4694 to 4793 of the Revised Statutes of 1888, and in amending Acts of 1895, 1898, 1902, and 1904. There is also an Act of 1904 dealing with extra-Provincial corporations.

In its main provisions the company law of this Province follows that contained in the Dominion Act, the more important differences being set out in tabular form below.

Table showing the material differences between the Acts of Quebec and the Dominion Act (1902):—

Additions.

Quebec Act.	Corresponding provision in Dominion Act.	Nature of Addition.
Article 4706 of 1888	Sec. 41 ...	Capital may only be increased when the whole capital stock of the company has been allotted and paid in (instead of 90 per cent. and 50 per cent. respectively).
Article 4713 of 1888	Sec. 63 ...	Major part of directors after the first to be persons resident in Canada and British subjects.
Article 4720 of 1888	Sec. 71 ...	Directors liable for 12 instead of 6 months' wages to labourers, servants, and apprentices.
Article 4722 of 1888	—	No stock to be issued to represent the increased value of any property. "The practice commonly known as watering of stock is prohibited."
Article 4763 of 1888	<i>cf.</i> Sec. 23 of Imperial Act of 1867.	Companies not for profit not to hold more than 10 acres of land without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.
Chapter 34 of 1904	—	Under this Act extra-Provincial companies may be licensed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Omissions.

Dominion Act.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 25 	Requirement that the word "limited" should be used.
Sec. 34 	Provision as to disclosing contracts in the prospectus.
Sec. 79 	Provision relating to the appointment of inspectors.
Sec. 88 	Provision that directors shall lay annual accounts before shareholders.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The law relating to joint stock companies in the Province of Nova Scotia is contained in the Nova Scotia Companies Act (1900), the Companies (Winding-Up) Act (1900), Chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes of 1900, and Acts of 1902, 1903 (2), 1904, 1905, and 1906 amending the Nova Scotia Companies Act (1900). These Acts follow closely the wording of the Imperial Companies Acts, and contain most of the sections of the Imperial Acts of 1862, 1867, 1877, 1880, and 1898, the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, and the Directors' Liability Act, 1890; but, with a few exceptions, namely, Section 5 of the Companies Act, 1879, and Sections 8 and 20 of the Companies Act, 1900, none of the provisions of the other Imperial Acts have been adopted. The Companies (Winding-Up) Act (1900), adopts the provisions as to voluntary winding-up contained in the Imperial Act of 1862.

Foreign companies carrying on business in Nova Scotia are governed by the following Acts: Chapter 127 of 1900, and amending Acts of 1903 and 1904.

Table showing material differences between the Nova Scotia Acts and the Imperial Acts mentioned above which have been followed in Nova Scotia:—

Additions.

Nova Scotia Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 6 of Nova Scotia Companies Act (1900).	Sec. 6 of Act of 1862.	Three instead of seven persons can form a company.
Sec. 70 of same Act	<i>cf.</i> Sec. 38 of the Dominion Act (1902).	A special resolution of the shareholders is necessary to empower directors to issue preference shares.
Sec. 89 of same Act	<i>cf.</i> Sec. 57 of the Dominion Act (1902.)	A like resolution is necessary to enable a company to mortgage its property or to issue debentures.

Additions—continued.

Nova Scotia Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 119, added by amending Act of 1903.	Sec. 8 of Act of 1900.	Payment of underwriting commission permitted, but limited to "10 per cent. of the price at which the shares are sold."
Sec. 6 of the Companies (Winding-up) Act (1900).	Sec. 84 of Act of 1862.	Commencement of winding-up to be the date of a winding-up order instead of the date of presentation of the petition.
Sec. 11 of same Act	—	Liquidator to be paid by commission of 5 per cent. on the net amount realised in the absence of any agreement or Order.
Sec. 59 of same Act	—	On the refusal of a liquidator to institute proceedings which a shareholder thinks for the benefit of the company, the shareholder may with the sanction of the Court take such proceedings in the name of the liquidator or of the company, but at his own expense and risk, and for his own exclusive interest and benefit.
The Nova Scotia Companies Act, 1900, and amending Acts of 1903 and 1904.	—	Under these Acts every foreign company carrying on business in Nova Scotia must appoint a manager or agent resident in the Province, and file a statement giving his name and address. Such companies must also file a statement giving particulars of incorporation, where the head office is situated, particulars as to capital authorized, subscribed and issued, and the names of the directors.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1862 ...	Prohibition against companies not formed for profit holding land. This is part of the English law of mortmain.
Sec. 43 of Act of 1862 ...	Provision requiring every company to keep a register of mortgages.

Omissions—continued.

Imperial Act.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 164 of Act of 1862 ...	Section as to "fraudulent preference."
Secs. 4-8 of Act of 1867 ...	These sections provide for the formation of limited companies with unlimited liability on the part of the directors or managers, thus making it possible to create limited partnerships similar to the companies <i>en commandite</i> existing on the Continent.
Sec. 23 of Act of 1867 ...	Provision that associations not for profit may under licence register without the word "limited" at the end of the name.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The law relating to joint stock companies in the Province of New Brunswick is contained in The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Act (1903) amended by Acts of 1904 and 1906, in chapter 86 of the Consolidated Statutes of 1903, and in the Companies Winding-up Act (1903). There is also an Act of 1903, with an amending Act of 1905, dealing with the licensing of extra-Provincial corporations.

The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Act (1903) with its amending Acts is founded on the Dominion Act, while the Companies Winding-up Act (1903) of the Province follows the provisions of the Imperial Act of 1862 as to voluntary winding-up.

Table shewing the material differences between the New Brunswick Acts and the Dominion Act (1902).

Additions.

New Brunswick Act.	Corresponding provision of Dominion Act.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 5 (3) of the New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Act (1903).	—	Aggregate amount of stock to be taken by applicants for incorporation to be not less than one-half of the total amount of the stock of the company.
Sec. 32 of the same Act.	—	Shareholders at a meeting for election of a full board of directors, holding the same proportion of the whole allotted stock of the company that one director bears to the whole board, to be entitled to elect one director.
Sec. 37 of the same Act.	—	Stock may be issued at a discount if the issue has been authorised by a byelaw confirmed at a general meeting called for that purpose, but not otherwise.

Additions—continued.

New Brunswick Act.	Corresponding provision of Dominion Act.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 42 (1) of the same Act.	Sec. 41 (1) ...	Capital may be increased when the whole capital stock of the company (instead of 90 per cent.) has been taken up and 50 per cent. thereon paid in, but not sooner.
Sec. 91 of the same Act.	Sec. 57... ..	Debentures may not be issued to a greater extent than 75 per cent. of the actual paid-up stock of the company.
Chapter 25 of 1903	—	Extra-Provincial companies may be licensed by the Lieutenant-Governor.
Chapter 8 of the Consolidated Statutes of 1903.	—	Trust and loan companies incorporated under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament or of the Dominion may, if licensed in New Brunswick, hold mortgages on land, but if they become owners of the land must sell within five years.
Chapter 18 of 1906	—	Provision that debentures may be issued or re-issued, pledged or charged, and when re-delivered to the company shall not be deemed to be thereby extinguished.

Omissions.

Dominion Act.	Nature of omission.
Sec. 18	Business not to be commenced until 10 per cent. of the authorised capital has been subscribed and paid for under pain of the personal liability of the directors to the creditors of the company.
Sec. 25	Requirement that the word "limited" should be used.
Sec. 71	Liability of directors to clerks, labourers, servants and apprentices for six months' wages.
Sec. 79	Provision relating to the appointment of inspectors.

There are no special provisions in the Winding-up Act (1903) to which attention need be called except section 4, which declares that a company may be wound-up whenever three-quarters of the capital has been lost or become unavailable. (*cf.* Sec. 4 of Dominion Act of 1889.)

MANITOBA.

The law relating to joint stock companies in Manitoba consists of the Manitoba Joint Stock Companies Act (1902), with amending Acts of 1904, 1905, and 1906 (2), the Joint Stock Company Winding-Up Act, 1899, an Act, Chapter 29, of 1902; and the Foreign Corporations Act, 1903.

The Manitoba Joint Stock Companies Act and its amending Acts are founded on the Act of the Dominion Parliament (1902), and follow that Act subject to the exceptions set out in the Table below. The Winding-Up Act follows the provisions as to voluntary winding-up of the Imperial Act of 1862.

Table shewing material differences between the Manitoba Companies Acts and the Dominion Act mentioned above.

Additions.

Manitoba Act.	Corresponding provision in Dominion Act, 1902.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 12 of Manitoba Joint Stock Companies Act, 1902.	—	Provision limiting the capital of any company to \$2,000,000.
Sec. 22 of same Act	Sec. 18... ..	Before the commencement of business 10 per cent. only of the subscribed capital need be paid up.
Secs. 70 and 71 of same Act.	Sec. 89... ..	Annual summary as to capital to be filed every year instead of being forwarded only when Secretary of State may request.
Sec. 3 of Act of 1904, Chapter 6.	—	Provision authorising directors to issue shares at a discount after receiving the sanction of two-thirds in value of the shareholders at a meeting.
Chapter 29 of 1902	—	Penalty for publishing, as the capital of a company, a larger sum than the subscribed capital.
Sec. 1 of Act of 1906 (chapter 14).	—	Penalty for receiving stock in consideration of allowing use of name as director.

Omissions.

Dominion Act (1902).	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 18	The liability of directors to creditors where business is commenced before 10 per cent. of the capital has been subscribed and paid for.
Sec. 34	Provision that prospectus must specify contracts entered into by or on behalf of company or to be deemed fraudulent.

Omissions—continued.

Dominion Act (1902).				Nature of Omission.
Sec. 70	...	...	...	Liability of directors where loan is made to a shareholder.
Sec. 88	...	...	...	Provision that a printed statement of the affairs and financial position of a company be annually laid before the shareholders at or before each general meeting.

By the Foreign Corporations Act of 1903, any foreign corporation in Manitoba may obtain a licence to trade in Manitoba. On application, a certified copy of the charter must be filed with a copy of the last auditor's report and a power of attorney to an agent in Manitoba. A licence only confers power to hold one acre of land, but a foreign corporation may hold mortgaged land for 10 years to the extent named in the licence. Unlicensed foreign corporations cannot hold real estate. Annual returns must be filed showing particulars of the mortgage investments. The licence may be revoked at any time for violation of any provision of the Act.

Table shewing material differences between the Manitoba Winding-Up Act and the provisions of the Imperial Act of 1862 relating to voluntary winding-up.

Additions.

Winding-Up Act of Manitoba.			Corresponding provision in Imperial Act.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 6	...	...	Sec. 84 of Act of 1862.	Winding-up to commence at the date of the winding-up Order instead of at the date of the presentation of the petition.
Sec. 9	...	...	Sec. 95 of Act of 1862.	The assets of a company cannot be sold <i>en bloc</i> by a liquidator except with the sanction of the shareholders given at a meeting called for that purpose.
Sec. 24	...	...	—	If a liquidator refuses to take proceedings when requested by any member for the benefit of the company, such member may take them with the sanction of the Court, at his own expense and risk and for his own exclusive benefit.
Secs. 52-54 of Act of 1899.			Sec. 9 of Act of 1867.	Companies whose capital has become impaired may reduce the par value of their shares by special resolution without the necessity to obtain an Order of the Court for the reduction of capital. No such resolution, however, can affect the amount payable on the shares.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Corresponding provision in Act of Manitoba.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 38 of Act of 1862.	Sec. 15 (2) of Act of 1899.	Provision as to the liability of past members who have ceased to be members within 12 months before the winding-up.
Sec. 164 of same Act	—	Section as to "fraudulent preference."

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The law relating to joint stock companies in the Province of the North-West Territories consists of the Companies Ordinance (1901), the Foreign Companies Ordinance, 1903, the Companies Winding-Up Ordinance, 1903, and the Trust Companies Ordinance, 1903.

The Companies Ordinance (1901) follows closely, and includes most of, the provisions of the Imperial Acts of 1862, 1867, and 1877, the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, the Directors' Liability Act of 1890, the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, and the Companies Act, 1900. The Companies Winding-Up Ordinance, 1903, adopts the winding-up provisions of the Imperial Act of 1862.

The Imperial Acts omitted are the Companies Seals Act, 1864, the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, the Companies Acts 1879 and 1880 (except Section 7), the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883, the Companies Act, 1886, the Companies (Winding-Up) Acts, 1890 and 1893, the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1897, and the Companies Act, 1898.

Table shewing the material differences between the Ordinances and the Imperial Acts mentioned above which have been followed in the Province of the North-West Territories.

Additions.

North-West Territories Ordinance.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Act.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 5 of Ordinance of 1901.	Sec. 6 of Act of 1862.	Three instead of seven persons may form a company,
Sec. 44 of Ordinance of 1901.	<i>cf.</i> Sec. 31 of the Dominion Act (1902).	Each shareholder individually liable to the creditors of a company to an amount equal to the amount unpaid on his shares but not liable to an action by any creditor before an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

Additions—continued.

North-West Territories Ordinance.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Act.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 53 of Ordinance of 1901.	cf. Sec. 70 of the Dominion Act (1902).	No loan to be made by company to any shareholder. If any such loan be made, the directors to be jointly and severally liable.
Sec. 54 of Ordinance of 1901.	cf. Sec. 71 of the Dominion Act (1902).	Directors to be jointly and severally liable to clerks, labourers, servants and apprentices for wages not exceeding six months during time they are directors. No action, however, to be brought unless an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.
Sec. 62 of Ordinance of 1901.	cf. sec. 38 of the Dominion Act (1902.)	A special resolution of the shareholders is necessary to empower directors to issue preference shares.
Secs. 63-68 of Ordinance of 1901.	—	These sections deal with mining companies and provide for incorporation without personal liability to shareholders beyond the amount actually paid up on their shares. Shareholders in such companies are not liable to pay calls, but their shares may be sold by auction if default is made in the payment of a call. All documents issued by companies of this class to have after or under the name the words "non-personal liability."
Sec. 6 of the Companies Winding-up Ordinance, 1903.	Sec. 84 of Act of 1862.	Winding-up to commence from the date of a winding-up order instead of the date of presentation of the petition.
Sec. 8 (3) and (4) of the Companies Winding-up Ordinance, 1903.	Sec. 95 of Act of 1862.	No sale of assets <i>en bloc</i> to be made unless with sanction of shareholders at a meeting called for that purpose.
Sec. 23 of same Ordinance.	—	On the refusal of a liquidator to institute proceedings which a shareholder thinks are for the benefit of the company, the shareholder may, with the sanction of the Court, take such proceedings in the name of the liquidator or of the company, but at his own expense and risk and for his own exclusive benefit.

Additions—continued.

North-West Territories Ordinance.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Act.	Nature of Addition.
Foreign Companies Ordinance, 1903.	—	<p>Foreign companies trading in the province must be registered. In order to obtain registration a copy of the charter and regulations, of the last balance sheet, and a power of attorney to an agent in the Province must be lodged with the Registrar. A statement must also be lodged annually giving particulars as to the capital, head office, names and addresses of directors, the date of the last annual meeting, and such further information as the Registrar may require.</p> <p>A registered company can hold land as fully and freely as private individuals.</p>
Trust Companies Ordinance, 1903.	—	<p>A Trust company which has been previously approved by the Lieutenant-Governor may be appointed by the Court to act as trustee, executor or guardian of a minor's estate. No company, however, which has issued or has power to issue debentures can be so approved. The Court or the Lieutenant - Governor may from time to time appoint an inspector to examine the affairs of any such company and report.</p>

Omissions.

Provision of Imperial Act.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1862 ...	Prohibition against companies not formed for profit holding land. This is part of the English law of mortmain.
Sec. 164 of Act of 1862 ...	Section as to "fraudulent preference."
Sec. 23 of Act of 1867 ...	Provision that associations not for profit may under licence register without the word "limited" at the end of the name.
Secs. 14-18 of Act of 1900 ...	Provisions relating to the filing with the Registrar of information concerning mortgages and charges.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is only one Act of the Legislature of the Province of Prince Edward Island relating to joint stock companies, namely, The Prince Edward Island Joint Stock Companies Act (1888). This Act follows closely the provisions of the Act of 1902 of the Dominion Parliament. There is no special legislation in Prince Edward Island with regard to the winding-up of companies, and consequently the Winding-up Act of the Dominion Parliament is applicable.

Table showing material differences between the Prince Edward Island Act and the Dominion Act of 1902.

Additions.

Prince Edward Island Act.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 29 	Any byelaw for the issue of stock at a greater discount than that previously authorised at a general meeting must be confirmed by a general meeting before being acted on.
Sec. 32 	The whole of a company's capital (instead of 90 per cent.) must be taken up and 50 per cent. thereon paid in before an increase of capital can be made.
Sec. 69 	Issue of stock to represent increased value of property prohibited, also, "the practice commonly known as the watering of stock." Any prohibited issue of stock to be void.
Sec. 83. <i>cf.</i> Sec. 25 of the Imperial Act of 1867, now repealed.	Shares to be deemed to be issued for cash unless a contract is filed.
Sec. 85 	Provision limiting the borrowing powers of companies to 75 per cent. of the actual paid-up stock of the company.

Omissions.

Dominion Act, 1902.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 18 	Provision that business is not to be commenced, under penalty of liability of the directors to the creditors, until 10 per cent. of the capital has been subscribed and paid for.
Sec. 38 	Provision that the sanction of a bye-law passed by a three-fourths majority of the shareholders present at a meeting representing two-thirds of the stock of the company must be obtained by the directors before issuing preference stock.

Omissions—continued.

Dominion Act, 1902.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 71 	Liability of directors to clerks, labourers, servants, or apprentices "for all debts not exceeding six months' wages due for services performed for the company while they are directors."
Sec. 79 	Provision for the appointment of inspectors.
Sec. 89 	Provision for making a return with a list of shareholders.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The law relating to joint stock companies in British Columbia is contained in the Companies Act, 1897, with amending Acts of 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 (2), 1904, 1905, and 1906, the Mortgage Debenture Act, and the Companies Winding-up Acts, 1898 and 1903.

By an Act of 1898 (since repealed) the Province of British Columbia adopted the Imperial Companies Act, 1862, as the Law of the Province, subject to certain modifications and alterations.

The Companies Act, 1897, referred to above, is a consolidating Act, and, with the amending Acts, follows closely the Imperial Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877, the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, the Directors' Liability Act, 1890, and Sections 9, 21, 22, and 23 of the Companies Act, 1900.

Table showing the material differences between the British Columbian Acts and the Imperial Acts mentioned above, which have been followed in British Columbia.

Additions.

British Columbia Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 9 of Act of 1897.	Sec. 6 of Act of 1862.	Five members instead of seven may form a company.
Sec. 28 of Act of 1897.	<i>cf.</i> Secs. 69 and 70 of the Dominion Act (1902).	Directors to be liable if dividends declared when the company is insolvent or which may render it insolvent or decrease its capital. A director may exonerate himself, if present, by entering a protest on the minutes forthwith, or, if absent, within 24 hours after knowledge; the protest in each case to be published in a newspaper.

Additions—continued.

British Columbia Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 29 of Act of 1897.	<i>cf.</i> Sec. 70 of the Dominion Act (1902).	No loans to be made to shareholders; if made the directors making the loans to be liable to the company and to third parties. Section not to apply to a building society, or to a company incorporated for lending money.
Sec. 51 of Act of 1897.	<i>cf.</i> Sec. 31 of the Dominion Act (1902).	Shareholders to be individually liable to creditors in respect of the portion unpaid on their shares, but not until after an execution against the company has been returned wholly or partly unsatisfied.
Secs. 56-61 of Act of 1897 and Sec. 6 of Act of 1900.	—	These sections provide for the regis- tration of mining companies with the liability of the members limited to the amount actually paid-up on the shares and without personal liability for the amount uncalled or unpaid. Such companies to have the words "non-personal liability" on all documents issued by the company. If any call or assessment on the shares be unpaid for 60 days the shares may be sold.
Sec. 111 of Act of 1897.	Sec. 9 of Act of 1900.	A copy of every prospectus to be signed and filed with Registrar.
Sec. 122 of Act of 1897, and Sec. 8 of Act of 1900.	<i>cf.</i> Sec. 57 of the Dominion Act (1902).	The borrowing powers of a company not to be exercised except with previous sanction of a special resolution.
Secs. 123-145 of Act of 1897, Secs. 9 and 10 of Act of 1900, Act of 1905 and Act of 1906.	—	Extra-provincial companies must be either licensed or registered. To obtain either licence or registration the company must file with the Registrar a copy of its regulations and a power of attorney to some- person residing in the Province. Nothing in the Act to authorise the registration of any Chinese com- pany or association.
Companies (Mort- gage Debenture) Act, 1897.	—	Companies in the nature of land- banks may take the title deeds and securities on which they have ad- vanced money to the Land Registry and may issue transferable mort- gage debentures up to the amount of the registered securities.

Additions—continued.

British Columbia Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 14 of Act of 1901.	—	Land companies may, with the sanction of a resolution of shareholders holding two-thirds in value of the paid-up capital, pay dividends out of the proceeds of sale of lands, and reduce the capital of the company thereby. A copy of the resolution must be filed and the Registrar must give notice in the Gazette of the amount by which the capital has been reduced.
Sec. 6 of Act of 1904.	—	Directors to cause accounts to be kept which are to be open to inspection by members.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1862 ...	Prohibition against companies formed not for gain holding land except under licence. This is part of the English Law of Mortmain.
Secs. 4-8 of Act of 1867 ...	These sections provide for the formation of limited companies with unlimited liability on the part of the directors or managers, thus making it possible to create limited partnerships similar to the companies <i>en commandite</i> existing on the Continent.
Sec. 23 of Act of 1867 ...	Power of Board of Trade to grant licences to companies not formed for profit to dispense with the word "limited" at the end of the name.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Acts of New South Wales relating to companies are,—the Companies Act, 1899 (consolidating previous statutes as to companies), amending Acts of 1900 and 1906, and the Companies (Death Duties) Act, 1901. These, with the exception of a few sections, follow the provisions of the Imperial Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, 1877, 1898, the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883, and the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890.

With the exceptions mentioned above, the provisions of the Imperial Acts passed subsequently to 1877 have not been followed.

The differences between the New South Wales Acts and the Imperial Acts which they follow are set out in tabular form below. Among these differences the system of "no liability" companies ought to be noted—a system which has been found useful for mining companies in Australia as in Canada. For the protection of creditors a "no liability" company is bound to use the words "no liability" as the last two words of its name, and no goods may be ordered on behalf of a company of this class except on paper bearing the company's name including the words "no liability."

Attention should also be drawn to the Death Duties Act of 1901, under which every company incorporated outside New South Wales for the purpose of mining or of carrying on an agricultural industry in New South Wales is bound to have a registered office in the Colony, and every such company is to be liable to the Government of New South Wales for the payment of death duties on the death of a member of the company wherever such member may be domiciled. The effect of the Act is, however, greatly lessened by a proviso that the duty shall not be payable where the value of the shares held by the member at the time of his death does not exceed £1,000.

Table showing material differences between the New South Wales Acts and the Imperial Acts mentioned above which have been followed in New South Wales:—

Additions.

New South Wales Act.	Nature of Addition.
Secs. 186-224 of Act of 1899	These sections deal with "no-liability" mining companies. In order to obtain registration as a no-liability mining company, ten per cent. of the contributing capital must be paid up in cash, but shareholders in these companies are not liable to pay calls, and they are not to be entitled to receive a dividend upon any share upon which a call is due and unpaid.
Secs. 272-277 of Act of 1899	Provision on the re-construction of an old company for the vesting of the property of the old company in the new company by means of the Governor's proclamation made on the recommendation of the Chief Judge or Judge in Equity.

Additions—continued.

New South Wales Act.	Nature of Addition.
Companies (Death Duties) Act, 1901.	Provision for the charge of duties on the death of shareholders (wherever domiciled) in companies incorporated outside New South Wales for the purpose of carrying on mining or agricultural industry in that Colony.
Secs. 7-14 of the Act of 1906	Every foreign company to register its name, a copy of its memorandum and articles, the name and address of its agent, and the situation of its principal office in New South Wales.
Secs. 15-17 of the Act of 1906	A compromise or arrangement between a company and its creditors may be made, with the sanction of the Court, if agreed to by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of creditors present at a meeting to consider it. This provision in effect extends the provisions of the Imperial Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, to cases where no liquidation either compulsory or voluntary exists.

Omission.

Imperial Act.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 168 of Act of 1862 ...	Power to liquidators in voluntary winding-up with sanction of the Court to prosecute delinquent directors.

VICTORIA.

The Victorian Companies Acts are nine in number, viz.:—the Companies Act, 1890 (which is a consolidating Act); the Companies Act Amendment Act, 1892; the Companies' Documents Act, 1895; the Companies Act Amendment Act, 1896; the Companies Act, 1896; the Companies Act Amendment Act (September), 1897; the Companies Act Amendment Act (December), 1897, and the Companies Acts, 1900 and 1903.

These Acts include practically the whole of the Imperial Companies Acts of 1862, 1867, 1877, and 1883, the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, the Directors' Liability Act, 1890, the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, together with certain portions of the Companies Act, 1880, the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, the Companies (Winding-Up) Act, 1890, and the Companies Act, 1900. The provisions of the following Imperial Acts have not been followed, namely, the Companies' Seals Act, 1864, the Companies Acts, 1879, 1886, 1893, and 1898, and Sections 1-6 of the Companies Act, 1880. The provisions corresponding to

those of the Imperial Act of 1900 contained in the Victorian Act of 1896 were taken from the Bill as drafted by the Board of Trade Departmental Committee, 1895, and therefore differ in many respects.

The Victorian Acts lay down special regulations for "trustee companies," "proprietary companies" and "no liability" companies, the last-named class being extended to trading companies as well as mining companies. Proprietary companies might be termed private companies in that the number of members is restricted, and it may be pointed out that the Bill at present before the Imperial Parliament proposes to adopt some mark of distinction between public and private companies. Special care seems to have been taken by the Victorian Legislature to safeguard the interests of the ignorant investor by forbidding the use of the words "savings," "savings bank" or "savings institution" as part of the title of the company. The creditors' interests too are protected by a provision imposing personal liability on a director who fraudulently creates a debt by a company when there is no reasonable expectation of the company being able to pay. The advertising of the amount of nominal capital without the prefix of the word "nominal" is also forbidden.

A somewhat surprising addition to the Imperial Acts is the provision that a company not formed for profit which has obtained a licence to omit the word "limited" from its name on the ground that it is formed for the purpose of promoting commerce, literature, art, science, religion, charity, or any useful or benevolent object may, with the sanction of a special resolution, establish and maintain billiard tables, chess, draughts, and other lawful games for the use of its members.

An important feature of the Victorian Acts is the requirement that companies should file with the Registrar-General a copy of the annual balance-sheet with the certificate of the auditors.

Table showing material differences between the Victorian Acts and the Imperial Acts mentioned above, which have been followed in Victoria:—

Additions.

Victorian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 5 of Act of 1890.	Sec. 6 of Act of 1862.	Five persons instead of seven may form a company.
Secs. 382-385 of Act of 1890.	—	These sections relate to "trustee companies." A trustee company is defined as a company authorised by any Act of Parliament to act as executor, administrator or trustee. Such companies are bound to keep separate accounts of each trust, and the company must not engage in any other business. Its funds must be invested in certain securities only.
Sec. 2 of Act of 1896.	—	"Proprietary companies" are defined as companies with not more than 25 members (enlarged to 40 by Act of 1903) which do not receive deposits except from their members or shareholders, and which use the addition of the word "proprietary" before the word "limited" in the title.

Additions—continued.

Victorian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Secs. 4-19 of Act of 1896.	—	These sections deal with "no-liability" trading companies. Shareholders in these companies are not liable to pay calls, but are not to be entitled to receive a dividend upon any share upon which a call is due and unpaid.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1896.	Secs. 6 and 11 of Act of 1900.	No company to commence business until one-third of shares has been subscribed, and one-fourth of subscribed capital paid up. This section not to apply to reconstructed companies or to proprietary companies.
Secs. 23-29 of Act of 1896.	—	All companies to keep proper books, and send copy of balance sheet to shareholders. Balance sheet to be certified by auditors. Copy of balance sheet and certificate to be filed with Registrar-General.
Secs. 33 and 34 of Act of 1896.	—	Auditors to use reasonable diligence. Directors to supply auditors with private balance sheet, together with details on which shareholders' balance sheet is founded, duplicate of which is to be filed with Registrar-General in sealed envelope, to be opened only by Order of Court.
Secs. 36-43 of Act of 1896.	—	Except in case of proprietary companies, Court may appoint special auditors to make a report to the Court.
Secs. 45 and 46 of Act of 1896.	—	No banking company to grant advances to directors or officers, and every six months a return to be made to the Registrar-General of such advances.
Sec. 47 of Act of 1896.	—	The advertising amount of nominal capital without the prefix of the word "nominal" to be an offence under the Act and punishable by a penalty.
Sec. 49 of Act of 1896.	—	No shares to be issued at a premium until company established twelve months.

Additions—continued.

Victorian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Secs. 50 and 51 of Act of 1896.	—	Use of the words "savings," "savings-bank," or "savings institution" forbidden, and the right to use the word "bank" or "banking" limited to companies with £200,000 subscribed capital of which not less than £75,000 is paid up.
Sec. 53 of Act of 1896, and sec. 2 of Act of 1903.	Secs. 14-18 of Act of 1900.	No mortgage to have any validity unless registered within 30 days of execution. Mortgage on uncalled capital must be authorised by special resolution. Mortgage of uncalled capital or any charge which would require registration as a bill of sale not to be registered until after public notice. Creditor may enter <i>caveat</i> against registration.
Sec. 55 of Act of 1896.	Sec. 12 of Act of 1900.	Directors to state in report accompanying notice of statutory meeting that they have not any reason to question the good faith of the undertaking or the truth of the statements in the prospectus, and that they believe the capital subscribed to be sufficient.
Sec. 57 of Act of 1896.	—	All extraordinary resolutions to be filed.
Sec. 60 of Act of 1896.	—	Company not formed for profit may, with sanction of special resolution, establish and maintain billiard tables, chess, draughts, and other lawful games, for the use of its members.
Secs. 70-75 of Act of 1896.	—	Every foreign company to register its name, a copy of its memorandum and articles, the name and address of its agent, and the situation of its principal office in Victoria.
Sec. 117 of Act of 1896.	—	If a director fraudulently creates a debt by a company when there is no reasonable expectation of company being able to pay, director to be liable to pay.
Sec. 125 of Act of 1896.	—	Where an allottee of shares takes proceedings for the removal of his name from the register on the ground of misrepresentation; and before he obtains judgment the

Additions—continued.

Victorian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 126 of Act of 1896.	—	winding-up of the company commences, he shall be retained as a contributory of the company.
Sec. 128 of Act of 1896.	—	If winding-up commences within four days of sale by sheriff or under a warrant of distress proceeds to be handed over to liquidator.
Sec. 133 of Act of 1896.	Sec. 8 of Companies (Winding-Up) Act, 1890.	No director, manager, or promoter to be eligible to be liquidator in a voluntary winding-up unless supported by resolution of creditors at meeting called for that purpose.
Secs. 135-144 of Act of 1896.	Secs. 10-12, 15, 16, 20-25 of Companies (Winding-Up) Act, 1890.	A creditor or shareholder may apply for the public examination of a promoter or director in any winding-up, voluntary or compulsory.
Sec. 148 of Act of 1896.	Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888.	Extension to voluntary windings-up of the provisions in the Imperial Acts relating to the conduct of windings-up by the Court.
Sec. 163 of Act of 1896.	—	Wages of labourers and workmen to be preferential for four instead of two months before winding-up.
		No person shall form a company to take over his own business without first advertising his intention. Creditors may oppose the formation of the company.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Corresponding provision in Victorian Act.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1862.	—	Prohibition against companies not formed for profit holding land except under licence. This is part of the English law of mortmain.
Secs. 4-8 of Act of 1867.	—	These sections provide for the formation of limited companies with unlimited liability on the part of the directors or managers, thus

Omissions—continued.

Imperial Act.	Corresponding provision in Victorian Act.	Nature of Omission.
		making it possible to create limited partnerships similar to the companies <i>en commandite</i> existing on the Continent.
Secs. 27-33 of Act of 1867.	—	Provisions relating to share warrants to bearer.
Sec. 14 of Act of 1900.	—	Company to keep copy of every instrument of mortgage requiring registration at the office to be open to inspection of creditors and shareholders.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Acts of South Australia relating to companies are the Companies Act, 1892 (which is a consolidating Act), and the Companies Amendment Act, 1893. These Acts adopt practically the following Imperial Acts,—the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877, the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, and the Directors' Liability Act, 1890; they also include section 5 of the Companies Act, 1879, section 7 of the Companies Act, 1880, and sections 8 and 10, part of section 11, and sections 23 (1) and (2) and 24 of the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890. No part of the Act of 1900 has been adopted.

Among the differences between the Imperial Acts and those of South Australia set out below in tabular form attention should be called to the provision that under South Australian law no call can be made in a winding-up for the benefit of vendors' shares in order to place vendors' shares on an equality with shares which have been paid for in cash. This provision may work not unfairly in cases where the property which the vendor has sold to the company is of a speculative character, such for instance, as a mine. Where, however, the vendor has handed over property not of a speculative character but intrinsically worth the price paid for it by the company, it would seem to be somewhat hard that the shares issued to the vendor should be postponed to the shares for which cash was paid, especially in cases where the vendors' shares have been sold to purchasers.

As early as 1892 South Australian law provided that every prospectus should be filed, and that an allotment of shares should not be binding unless the minimum subscription named in the prospectus was reached, and in this way it forestalled similar provisions contained in the Imperial Act of 1900. South Australia, like the two preceding Colonies, has adopted the system of "no-liability" companies, and a provision is inserted that directors shall be personally liable for payment of wages not exceeding four weeks owing by such companies.

Under the South Australian Act of 1893 every foreign company must appoint an attorney resident in the Colony and must have an office in the Colony where documents can be served on the company.

Table shewing material differences between the South Australian Acts and the Imperial Acts mentioned above which have been followed in South Australia:—

Additions.

South Australian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 3 of Act of 1892	Sec. 51 of Act of 1862.	“Special resolution” defined as a resolution passed by a majority of three-fourths without confirmation. This is identical with an extraordinary resolution under the Imperial Companies Acts.
Sec. 9 of Act of 1892	Sec. 6 of Act of 1862.	Five persons to be able to form a company instead of seven.
Secs. 38 & 39 of Act of 1892.	Secs. 39 & 40 of Act of 1862.	Registered office to be accessible to the public for not less than four hours on at least two days in each week. Secretary to be appointed and to attend at the registered office at the times when it is accessible to the public.
Sec. 48 of Act of 1892.	Secs. 50 & 51 of Act of 1862.	Two members instead of five to be able to demand a poll.
Sec. 70 of Act of 1892.	Secs. 9, 11, 13 & 14 of Act of 1867, and sec. 4 of Act of 1877.	In case of sub-division of shares sanction of the Court necessary in the same way as on a reduction of a company's capital. Creditors apparently have the right to object to sub-division of shares by a company.
Sec. 155 of Act of 1892.	—	No call to be made in a winding-up for the benefit of vendors' shares, and in order to place vendors' shares on an equality with shares which have been paid for in cash.
Secs. 196–210 of Act of 1892, amended by Act of 1893.	—	These sections provide that a foreign company must appoint an attorney resident in the Colony empowered to sue and be sued in any civil or criminal proceedings and must file together with the power of attorney a declaration giving details as to the incorporation of the company, and the execution of the power of attorney: further, that a foreign company must have an office in the Colony where documents can be served, and that three months notice of intention on the part of a foreign company to cease business shall be given in the Government Gazette, and that for three months after such publication legal and

Additions—continued.

South Australian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Secs. 211-220 and 225 of Act of 1892.	—	<p>other documents may be served on the attorney or at the company's office.</p> <p>These sections deal with "no-liability" companies. Shareholders in these companies are not liable to pay calls, but they are not to be entitled to receive a dividend upon any share upon which a call is due and unpaid. Directors are to be personally liable for payment of wages not exceeding four weeks owing by such companies.</p>
Sec. 224 of Act of 1892.	—	Prospectus to be filed. This provision has been adopted by the Imperial Act of 1900.
Sec. 226 of Act of 1892.	—	Allotment not to be binding unless minimum subscription stated in the prospectus is reached. This provision has been adopted by the Imperial Act of 1900.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Corresponding provision in South Australian Act.	Contents of section omitted.
Sec. 9 of Act of 1862.	—	Provisions as to formation of company limited by guarantee. It is not, apparently, now possible to form a guarantee company under South Australian law.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1862.	—	Prohibition against companies not formed for profit holding land except under licence. This is part of the English law of Mortmain.
Sec. 182 of Act of 1862 (repealed but re-enacted by Act of 1879, sec. 6).	—	Liability of members of banking company unlimited in respect of issues of notes.
Sec. 23 of Act of 1867.	—	Provision that associations not for profit may under licence register without the word "limited" at the end of the name.
Secs. 27-33 of Act of 1867.	—	Provisions relating to share warrants to bearer.

QUEENSLAND.

There are in Queensland eleven Acts relating to companies, namely, the Companies Act, 1863, the British Companies Act, 1886, the Mining Companies Act, 1886, the Companies Act Amendment Act, 1889, the Dividend Duty Act, 1890, the Companies Act, 1891, the Companies (Winding-Up) Act, 1892, the Companies Act, 1893, the Reconstructed Companies Act, 1894, the Foreign Companies Act, 1895, and the Companies Act, 1896.

These Acts embody the majority of the provisions of the Imperial Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, 1877, 1879, the Companies Seals Act, 1864, the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883, the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, the Directors' Liability Act, 1890, together with certain sections of the Companies Act, 1880, the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, and a small part of the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890. The Imperial Acts not included are the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1893, the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1897, the Companies Act, 1898, and the Companies Act, 1900.

A feature of the Queensland company laws is the distinction drawn between companies formed in other parts of the British Empire and foreign companies. British companies in Queensland, when registered under the British Companies Act, 1886, have the same rights and privileges in the Colony, including the right to hold land, as Queensland companies. Foreign companies, on the other hand, cannot acquire the right to hold land in the Colony. In the event of the winding-up of a British company holding land in Queensland, the proceeds of the land are applicable in the first instance to payment and discharge of the debts of the company contracted in Queensland in priority to other debts.

By the Mining Companies Act, 1886, a system of "no-liability" companies is created for mining companies.

Table showing material differences between the Queensland Acts and the Imperial Acts mentioned above which have been followed in Queensland:—

Additions.

Queensland Act.	Nature of Addition.
Mining Companies Act of 1886.	This Act creates a system of no-liability companies for mining purposes. Shareholders in these companies are not liable to pay calls; on the other hand they are not entitled to receive a dividend upon any share upon which a call is due and unpaid.
British Companies Act, 1886	This Act provides for the registration in Queensland of companies formed in other parts of the British Empire. Such companies desiring to be registered must forward a certificate of incorporation, together with a certified copy of memorandum and articles of association to the Registrar and pay the prescribed fees which, the Act provides, shall not exceed the fees payable upon the registration of a joint stock company under the Laws of Queensland. British companies, when registered, to have the same rights and privileges, including the right to hold land, as Queensland companies. In the event of the winding-up of a registered British company, any land in Queensland shall, subject

Additions—continued.

Queensland Act.	Nature of Addition.
	to any valid mortgages subsisting thereon, be applicable in the first instance in payment and discharge of the debts of the company contracted within Queensland in priority to all other debts.
Sec. 29 of the Act of 1889 ...	Legalising past and future issues of shares at a discount in cases where the issue has been made <i>bonâ fide</i> and the company has been carrying on business for at least 12 months.
Foreign Companies Act, 1895	This Act provides for registration in Queensland of foreign companies, that is to say, companies incorporated according to the laws of a country other than part of His Majesty's Dominions. Such companies desiring to be registered must forward a certificate of incorporation and documents shewing constitution in the same way as British companies, to the Registrar, and pay the prescribed fees, which are not to exceed the fees payable upon the registration of a Queensland company. Foreign companies, when registered, to have the right to sue and be sued in the Queensland Courts, but to have no power to hold land.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Corresponding provision in Queensland Act.	Nature of Omission.
Secs. 4-8 of Act of 1867.	—	These sections provide for the formation of limited companies with unlimited liability on the part of the directors or managers, thus making it possible to create limited partnerships similar to the companies <i>en commandite</i> existing on the Continent.
Secs. 27-33 of Act of 1867.	—	Provisions relating to share warrants to bearer.
Sec. 1 of Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy, Act, 1888.	Sec. 49 of Act of 1889.	The Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, gives preference to clerks and servants in respect of salary or wages for four months and to labourers or workmen for two months before the winding-up. The Queensland Act of 1889 gives preference to labourers and workmen only, but for three months instead of two.

TASMANIA.

The Acts of Tasmania relating to companies are the Companies Acts, 1869, 1895, and 1896, the Foreign Companies Act, 1895, the Foreign Companies Act, No. 2, 1898, the Foreign Companies Amendment Acts, 1901, 1902, and 1905, the Mining Companies Act, 1884, the Mining Companies (Foreign) Act, and the Mining Companies Amendment Acts, 1895, 1896, and 1900.

The Tasmanian Act of 1869 follows closely the Imperial Act of 1862. The other Tasmanian Acts adopt some of the provisions of the Imperial Companies Acts, 1867, 1877, and the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890.

None of the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, or of the Imperial Acts subsequent to the Companies Act, 1877, have been adopted in Tasmania with the exception of Sections 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 23, and 24 of the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890.

Companies formed in other parts of the British Empire have power on registration in Tasmania to hold land in the Colony; other foreign companies are prohibited from holding land in the Colony. Any land held by a foreign company in Tasmania is applicable in a winding-up in discharge of debts contracted in Tasmania in priority to other debts.

Attention must be drawn to the 47th section of the Mining Companies Act, 1884, under which a company can enlarge its capital by increasing the amount payable in respect of each share. This can be effected by a simple majority of shareholders at a meeting convened for that purpose, and thereupon the liability of the shareholders is no longer limited to the nominal amount of the original shares (*cf.* sec. 16 of the same Act).

Table shewing material differences between the Tasmanian Acts and the Imperial Acts mentioned above which have been followed in Tasmania:—

Additions.

Tasmanian Act.	Nature of Addition.
Foreign Companies Acts, 1895, 1898, 1901, 1902, and 1905, with Mining Companies (Foreign) Act of 1884.	These Acts provide that a foreign company may appoint an attorney resident in the Colony empowered to sue and be sued in any civil or criminal proceedings, and must file, together with the power of attorney, a declaration giving details as to the incorporation of the company. Every foreign company must have an office in the Colony where documents can be served. Three months' notice of intention on the part of a foreign company to cease business must be given in the Government Gazette, and for three months after such publication legal and other documents may be served on the attorney or at the company's office. No foreign company can hold freehold land in Tasmania unless it has been registered in Tasmania and is established in some part of His Majesty's dominions. Land and other assets belonging to a foreign company are applicable in a winding-up in the first instance in discharge of debts contracted in Tasmania.

Additions—continued.

Tasmanian Act.	Nature of Addition.
	<p>Foreign companies have to pay a stamp duty of £50 on registration, and foreign companies with power to carry on business outside Tasmania as well as in Tasmania have to pay a stamp duty of one penny for every pound of capital to be expended in Tasmania.</p> <p>Every foreign company which carries on business in Tasmania as a Trustee and Executors Company must deposit £5,000, to be retained until the company shall acquire "secured assets" in Tasmania of the value of £15,000; such secured assets cannot be removed from Tasmania and are primarily charged with the liabilities in Tasmania.</p> <p>The 13th section of the Mining Companies (Foreign) Act, 1884, provides that every foreign mining company shall publish half-yearly in the Government Gazette an account of its assets and liabilities.</p>
Mining Companies Acts ...	<p>These Acts provide for the registration of companies established for mining purposes.</p> <p>The following points may be specially noticed:—</p> <p>The 47th section of the Mining Companies Act of 1884 enables a mining company to increase its capital by increasing the amount payable in respect of each share. This result can be attained with the sanction of a majority in number and value of the shareholders at a meeting convened for that purpose.</p> <p>Part III. of the Mining Companies Act, 1884, deals with "no-liability companies." Shareholders in these companies are not liable to pay calls, but are not to be entitled to receive a dividend upon any share upon which a call is due and unpaid.</p>

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Nature of provision omitted.
Sec. 21 of the Act of 1862 ...	Prohibition against companies not formed for profit holding land except under licence. This is part of the English law of Mortmain.
Secs. 4-8 of the Act of 1867	These sections provide for the formation of limited companies with unlimited liability on the part of the directors or managers, thus making it possible to create limited partnerships similar to the companies <i>en commandite</i> existing on the Continent.
Secs. 27-33 of the Act of 1867	Provisions as to share warrants to bearer.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Acts of Western Australia relating to companies consist of the Companies Act, 1893 (which is a consolidating Act), the Companies Act Amendment Acts, 1896, 1897, and 1898, the Companies Duty Act, 1899, and the Companies Act Amendment Acts, 1899 and 1902.

These Acts, subject to some exceptions, embody the provisions of the following Imperial Acts, namely, the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877, the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, and the Directors' Liability Act, 1890, together with Section 5 of the Companies Act, 1879, Section 7 of the Companies Act, 1880, part of the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, Sections 5 (1), 12 (4), 23 (1), (2) and (3), and Section 24 of the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890.

As in the Acts of South Australia the Law of Western Australia provides that no call shall be made in a winding-up for the benefit of vendors' shares, and in order to place vendors' shares on an equality with shares which have been paid for in cash.

A provision that every prospectus shall be filed and that an allotment of shares shall not be binding unless the minimum subscription named in the prospectus is reached, which is contained in the West Australian Act of 1893, seems to have been taken from the Act of 1892 of South Australia.

Every foreign company in Western Australia must appoint an attorney resident in the Colony, and must have an office in the Colony where documents can be served on the company.

In Western Australia, as in the other Australian Colonies, the system of "no-liability" companies has been adopted.

Table shewing material differences between the Western Australian Acts and the Imperial Acts which have been followed in Western Australia:—

Additions.

Western Australian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 3 of Act of 1893.	Sec. 51 of Act of 1862.	Special resolution defined as a resolution passed by a majority of three-fourths without confirmation. This is identical with an extraordinary resolution under the Imperial Acts.
Sec. 9 of Act of 1893.	Sec. 6 of Act of 1862.	Five persons instead of seven to be able to form a company.
Sec. 39 of Act of 1893.	—	Situation of registered office to be approved by Registrar.
Sec. 40 of Act of 1893.	—	Directors to appoint secretary, who is to attend at company's office during business hours.
Sec. 42 of Act of 1893.	—	Accounts of stock in trade, receipts and expenditure, assets and liabilities to be kept by directors, and to be open to the inspection of members during business hours.

Additions—continued.

Western Australian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 72 of Act of 1893.	Secs. 9, 11, 13, 14 of 1867, 4 of 1877.	Sanction by the Court is by this section made necessary for subdivision of shares in the same way as for reduction of capital of a company. Creditors, apparently, have the right to object to subdivision.
Sec. 105 of Act of 1893.	Sec. 77 of Act of 1862.	Power is given by this section to the trustee of a bankrupt to disclaim shares in the same way as he can, under the Imperial Bankruptcy Law, disclaim a leasehold.
Sec. 158 of Act of 1893.	—	No call to be made in a winding-up for the benefit of vendors' shares and in order to place vendors' shares on an equality with shares which have been paid for in cash.
Sec. 185 of Act of 1893.	—	Liquidators not to pay money into their private banking account.
Secs. 198-212 of Act of 1893.	—	These sections provide that a foreign company must appoint an attorney resident in the Colony empowered to sue and be sued in any civil or criminal proceedings, and must file, together with the power of attorney, a declaration giving details as to the incorporation of the company. A foreign company must have an office in the Colony where documents can be served. Three months' notice of intention on the part of a foreign company to cease business must be given in the Government Gazette, and for three months after such publication legal and other documents may be served on the attorney or at the company's office.
Secs. 213-221 of Act of 1893.	—	These sections deal with no-liability companies. Shareholders in these companies are not liable to pay calls, but are not to be entitled to receive a dividend upon any share upon which a call is due and unpaid. No company can be registered as a no-liability company until it has been proved that 5 per cent. of the capital has been paid up and lodged at a bank.

Additions—continued.

Western Australian Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 225 of Act of 1893.	Sec 9 of Act of 1900.	Copies of prospectus to be filed in all cases.
Sec. 226 of Act of 1893.	Sec. 10 of Act of 1900.	Allotment not to be binding unless the minimum subscription stated in the prospectus is reached. The principles involved in sections 225 and 226 have been adopted in the Imperial Act of 1900.
Sec. 3 of Act of 1898.	—	Every foreign company carrying on business within the Colony to open and keep Colonial Register.
Sec. 7 of Act of 1898.	—	This section empowers the Colonial Treasurer in his discretion to exempt from <i>ad valorem</i> duty any instrument whereby assets of a pre-existing company are transferred to a new company on a reconstruction.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Corresponding provision in Western Australian Act.	Nature of Omission.
Secs. 7 and 9 of Act of 1862.	—	Provisions as to companies limited by guarantee.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1862.	—	Prohibition against companies not formed for profit holding land except under licence. This is part of the English law of Mortmain.
Sec. 23 of Act of 1867.	—	Provision that associations not for profit may, under licence, register without the word "limited" at the end of the name.
Secs. 27-33 of Act of 1867.	—	Provisions relating to share warrants to bearer.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Acts relating to companies, are the Companies Act, 1903 (which is a consolidation Act), and the Mining Companies Act, 1904. Thus the Companies Acts have been consolidated more recently in New Zealand than in any other Colony.

The New Zealand Acts, subject to a few exceptions, embody the provisions of the following Imperial Acts, namely, the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, 1877, 1900, the Directors' Liability Act of 1890, the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, and the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888.

Sections 4, 5, 9, and 10 of the Companies Act, 1879, and Section 7 of the Companies Act, 1880, have also been adopted. The Companies' Seals Act, 1864, has been omitted.

The Company Law of New Zealand contains several provisions differing from those contained in the Imperial Acts. One of the new provisions is that a statutory declaration shall be made by the Directors in the case of a company not issuing a prospectus, that in their opinion the money subscribed is sufficient to justify the company in commencing business.

The establishment of a Public Department called the Audit Office should be noted. The Governor is required, on the application of a majority in number representing two-thirds in value of the shareholders in any company, to order the accounts of the company to be audited by this office, the expenses of the audit to be paid by the company.

"Private companies," so named, are a new feature, the conditions being that the number of members shall not exceed twenty-five, and that all the registered share capital shall be subscribed for in the Memorandum of Association.

Every foreign company must appoint an Attorney resident in the Colony and must have an office in the Colony where documents can be served on the company.

All companies in New Zealand are subject to an annual duty of one shilling per cent. on the nominal capital, the maximum annual charge for any one company being £200.

Table shewing material differences between the New Zealand Acts and the Imperial Acts mentioned above which have been followed in New Zealand:—

Additions.

New Zealand Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 35 of Act of 1903.	—	Provision that it shall be the duty of directors to refuse to register a transfer of shares on which a call is unpaid.
Sec. 52 of Act of 1903.	—	Profits may be divided notwithstanding loss of capital caused by the working of a mine, patent, or other wasting asset. This is in accordance with the English decisions on the point.

Additions—continued.

New Zealand Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Secs. 72 and 73 of Act of 1903.	—	Directors' fees to be withheld if calls due from them.
Secs. 76, 78, 79, 80 and 81 of Act of 1903.	Directors' Liability Act, 1890.	Legal actions or proceedings against directors under the sections named to be brought within three years.
Sec. 80 of Act of 1903.	—	Expert wilfully giving false assay, certificate, or report to be criminally liable.
Sec. 99 of Act of 1903.	—	Statutory declaration to be made by the directors in the case of a company not issuing a prospectus that in their opinion the money subscribed is sufficient to justify the company in commencing business.
Secs. 136-139 of Act of 1903.	—	These sections require the Governor on the application of a majority in number representing two-thirds in value of the shareholders in any limited company to order the accounts of such company to be audited by a public department called the Audit Office, the expenses of the audit to be paid by the company.
Secs. 164-172 of Act of 1903.	—	These sections empower "private companies" to be registered as such, the conditions being that the number of members shall not exceed 25, and that all the registered share capital shall be subscribed for in the memorandum of association. Private companies to be exempt from obligation to file articles of association with Registrar or to make annual returns of capital and shareholders.
Sec. 251 of Act of	Sec. 139 of Act of 1862.	In the event of a winding-up continuing for more than one year the liquidator is to call a general meeting each year.
Secs. 297-321 of Act of 1903.	—	These sections provide that a foreign company may appoint an attorney resident in the Colony empowered to sue and be sued in any civil or criminal proceedings and generally able to bind the company. The attorney is to file a copy of his power of attorney with the

Additions—continued.

New Zealand Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Stamp Act, 1882 ...	—	<p>Registrar. Every foreign company must have an office in the Colony where documents can be served. Three months notice of intention on the part of a foreign company to cease business must be given in the Government Gazette, and for three months after such publication legal and other documents may be served on the attorney or at the company's office.</p> <p>Annual licences to be obtained by all companies, whether incorporated in New Zealand or elsewhere, carrying on business in New Zealand, and 1s. duty per £100 of nominal capital paid yearly, the maximum annual charge to be £200.</p>

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The law relating to companies in Cape Colony is contained in three Acts, the Companies Act, 1892, the Company Debenture Act, 1895, and the Companies Act Amendment Act, 1906.

The first of these Acts follows closely, and contains nearly all the provisions of, the Imperial Companies Acts of 1862, 1867, and 1877, the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, the Directors' Liability Act, 1890, and Sections 8, 10, 23 (1) and (2), and 24 of the Companies (Winding-Up) Act, 1890. The Act of 1906 contains the provisions of the Companies' Seals Act, 1864. The remaining Act of Cape Colony, that of 1895, deals only with the creation and registration of debentures. No part of the Imperial Act of 1900 has been adopted in Cape Colony.

The most important point of difference in the Companies Acts of Cape Colony as compared with the corresponding Imperial Acts is the extension to voluntary liquidations of the provisions of the Companies (Winding-Up) Act, 1890, under which an inquiry is made into the failure of companies ordered to be wound up compulsorily, and to the conduct of persons connected with such companies. Under the provisions of the Act of 1892, the liquidator in a voluntary liquidation in Cape Colony can apply to the Court for an Order that the promoters or directors be publicly examined in the same way as if the company were in compulsory liquidation.

Table showing material differences between the Acts of Cape Colony and the Imperial Acts mentioned above which have been followed in Cape Colony:—

Additions.

Cape of Good Hope Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 58 of Act of 1892.	—	First issue of shares to be made in such manner as may be provided by the memorandum of association. Subsequent issues to be by tender, the tender of a member to be preferred to that of a non-member; if offered to any person who has not publicly tendered for them, no contract relating to the shares to be binding on the company until confirmed by special resolution of the shareholders.
Sec. 97 of Act of 1892.	—	Share certificate to state in words sum paid up in cash on shares, and the amount of the nominal capital.

Additions—continued.

Cape of Good Hope Act.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Secs. 154 and 155 of Act of 1892.	Sec. 8 of Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890.	Every liquidator, whether the company is being wound up voluntarily or compulsorily under an Order of the Court, is bound to make a report to the Court as to the causes of the failure, and as to whether any fraud was committed in the promotion of the company or by any of the directors, and the Court may order the public examination of any person who has taken part in the promotion or of any director or officer of the company.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Nature of Omission.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1862 ...	Prohibition against companies not for profit holding land except under licence. This is part of the English law of Mortmain.
Sec. 182 of Act of 1862 (repealed but re-enacted by Act of 1879, sec. 6).	Liability of members of banking company unlimited in respect of issues of notes.
Secs. 4-8 of Act of 1867 ...	These sections provide for the formation of limited companies with unlimited liability on the part of directors or managers, thus making it possible to create limited partnerships similar to the companies <i>en commandite</i> existing on the Continent.

NATAL.

The law relating to companies in Natal is contained in the following Laws and Act, the Joint Stock Companies Limited Liability Law, 1864, Law Number 18 of 1865, the Winding-Up Law of 1866, the Joint Stock Companies Amendment Law, 1893, Law Number 3 of 1896, and the Share Pledge Act, 1899.

These Laws and Act follow in a very small degree the wording of the Imperial Companies Acts, the only provisions which have been adopted being Sections 4, 8, 12, 34, 38, 41, 42, 74, 79, 80, 82, 86, 87, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98, 102, 174 (5), 179, and 194 of the Act of 1862, Section 25 of the Act of 1867, and Section 24 of the Companies (Winding-Up) Act, 1890. It will be noticed that the greater number of the Sections adopted are concerned with winding up of companies, and that a very small part of the Imperial Acts relating to living companies has been followed.

Under these circumstances no tabular comparison between the Laws of Natal and the Imperial Acts would be useful or even possible.

The Company Law of Natal is in every respect very slight, and some measure of its slowness may be found in the fact that the principal Law of 1864 contains only 17 sections while the sections of the first of the Imperial Companies Acts (1862) are 212 in number.

By the Law of 1864, a joint stock company is defined as a partnership in which the capital is divided into shares transferable "without the express consent of all the partners," and must consist of more than 10 persons. (Section 1.)

Any joint stock company may obtain a certificate of registration with limited liability upon application to the Registrar of Deeds, with whom it is necessary to file the deed of settlement executed by not less than 10 shareholders holding shares to the amount in the aggregate of not less than three-fourths of the nominal capital of the company, and having paid up on account of the shares not less than £5 per cent. (Section 2.)

No increase can be made in the nominal capital of any company unless a deed is produced to the Registrar executed by shareholders holding shares to the amount in the aggregate of at least three-fourths of the proposed increase of capital unless it is proved that not less than £5 per cent. has been paid up by the holders. (Section 6.)

Apparently, any company has full power to change its objects by sending to the Registrar of Deeds a copy of a supplementary deed of settlement, but such supplementary deed would, apparently, have to be executed by every shareholder. (Section 7.)

An important provision is contained in the first Section of Law Number 18 of 1865, which provides that "if an execution be issued against the property of a company and if there cannot be found sufficient whereon to levy, then such execution may be issued against any of the shareholders to the extent of the portions of their shares respectively in the capital of the company not then paid up." No such execution, however, is to be permitted to be issued against any shareholder except upon an Order of the Court.

By the Joint Stock Companies Amendment Law, 1893, it is provided that in the case of companies thereafter registered, every share shall be deemed to have been issued and to be held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof unless it has otherwise been determined by a contract duly made in writing and filed with the Registrar of Deeds at or before the issue of such share, and every director who issues any document entitling any person to a fully paid up share when the whole amount of such share has not been paid up in cash shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £1,000 or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

As pointed out above, the law relating to companies in Natal is very slight in character and contains very few of the provisions which have been thought necessary in the Imperial Acts for the protection of shareholders and creditors.

TRANSVAAL.

The law relating to companies in the Transvaal is contained in Law Number 5, 1874, enacted by Volksraad Resolution, dated 31st October, 1874, amended by Volksraad Resolutions dated 18th November, 1874, 10th May, 1890, and 24th May, 1892, and further amended by Resolution of the Executive Council dated 1st December, 1892 (under authority granted by Volksraad), by Volksraad Resolutions dated 2nd June, 1894, and 30th May, 1894, and by Ordinance No. 30, of 1904.

The part of the Law which is contained in the Resolutions of the Volksraad appears to be founded on and follows very closely the Laws of Natal, and is almost equally slight in character. The Ordinance of 1904 only contains powers to a company to change, with the sanction of the Court, the objects stated in its Memorandum of Association, provisions relating to the consolidation and reduction of capital, and to special resolutions and notices. These few provisions follow the wording of the corresponding provisions in the Imperial Acts.

The only parts of the Imperial Acts which are included in the Transvaal Laws, as amended by the Ordinance of 1904, are Sections 4, 12, 41, 42, 51-54, 62, 63, 74, 79, 82, 84-86, 87, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 101, 102, 107, 109, 111, 153, 159, 160, 163, 164, 170, 174 (5), 183, of the Act of 1862, Sections 9-11, 13-19, 21, 22, and 27 of the Act of 1867, Sections 3 and 4 of the Act of 1877, the Directors' Liability Act of 1890, the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890, and Section 29 of the Act of 1900.

Thus, as in the case of Natal, no tabular comparison between the Laws of the Transvaal and the Imperial Acts relating to companies is possible.

It may be useful, however, to note some points in the company laws of the Transvaal. By the Law of 1874, it is made a condition of registration with limited liability that the number of members of the company should not be less than 25, and that at least that number should sign the Articles of Association and should hold jointly not less than three-fourths of the company's capital, of which 10 per cent. must be paid up (Section 1). For an increase of capital a deed must be lodged with the Registrar signed by shareholders holding shares amounting to three-fourths of the proposed increase, on each of which shares at least 10 per cent. has been paid. (Section 6.)

Sections 13, 14, and 15 of the Law of 1874 contain a provision similar to that already noted in the Laws of Natal, that if an execution be issued against the property of a company, and if there cannot be found sufficient whereon to levy, then such execution may, under an Order of the Court, be levied against shareholders "to the extent of the then unpaid portion of their respective shares in the capital of the company."

The Volksraad Resolution of 10th May, 1890, referred to above, provides :
 " That no registration of inland companies shall take place when the articles of
 " association have reference to the erection or institution of mints, railways,
 " tramways, telegraph lines, &c., and further, that no registration of any inland
 " company shall take place otherwise than subject to this special condition, that
 " there shall be no carrying into effect of such of the articles of association as
 " may appear to be opposed to the interests of the country."

The Ordinance of 1904 introduces into the Transvaal Law the machinery of a special resolution ; but for the passing of a special resolution no confirmatory meeting is necessary as under the Imperial Act, and the majority required is two-thirds instead of three-fourths. (Section 15 of Ordinance of 1904.)

By Section 19 of the Ordinance of 1904 it is provided that notices posted up for 24 hours in the office of the company are to be deemed to be duly served on all members resident outside the Colony and having no address in the Colony.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The company law of the Orange River Colony is contained in chapter 100 of the Statute Law of the Orange Free State, which was codified in 1891, in Law Number 2, 1892, Law Number 4, 1892, and the Companies Amendment Ordinance Number 24 of 1904.

The law of the Orange Free State as to companies appears to have been founded, like that of the Transvaal, on the law of Natal, which it follows very closely. The Ordinance of 1904, while amending the old law of the Orange Free State in some respects on the lines of the Imperial Acts, deals mainly with the requirements to be made of foreign companies carrying on business within the Orange River Colony.

The only parts of the Imperial Acts which are included in the Laws of the Orange River Colony, as amended by the Ordinance of 1904, are the following Sections of the Imperial Act of 1862, namely, Sections 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 41, 42, 79, 80, 84-87, 91-107, 109-111, 115, 117-119, 124, 153-156, 158-160, 163-168, 170, and 174 (5).

By the codified Law of 1891, a joint stock company is defined as one in which the capital is divided into shares transferable without the express consent of all the shareholders, and the minimum number of shareholders is fixed, as in the Transvaal, at 25. By the Ordinance of 1904 the number of shareholders necessary to form a company is reduced from 25 to 7.

As in Natal and in the Transvaal, if any execution be granted against the property of a company and if no sufficient property is found on which such execution can be levied, the execution may then be issued against any shareholders to the extent of the then unpaid portion of their respective shares in the company. Such execution, however, can only be levied against a shareholder with the sanction of the Court. (Section 12 of 1891.)

By the 19th Section of the Law of 1891, it is provided that it shall not be lawful that partners of a firm or persons related to each other in ascending, descending, or collateral line up to the third degree, whether by blood or affinity, shall at the same time be appointed and sit and act as directors in one and the same company established with limited liability, and by the 20th Section no one may be appointed or act as auditor of a company if one or more of the directors of the company is his partner or partners, or if one or more of the directors of the company is or are connected by blood or affinity with such person, whether in ascending, descending, or collateral line up to and including the third degree.

Section 19 was repealed by the Ordinance of 1904, but Section 20 is still part of the law of the Orange River Colony.

Under the Ordinance of 1904 every foreign company must file particulars of its constitution before commencing business, and must file annually a return giving particulars of capital, the address of its principal office, and the name of its agent in the Colony on whom documents may be served.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

The law with regard to the British South Africa Company's territory is contained in Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, which may be described as a condensed edition of the Imperial Companies Acts in force at the date of the Ordinance.

The Ordinance contains the following sections taken from the Imperial Acts, namely :—Sections 4, 6-8, 11-20, 22-43, 47-67, 69-71, 74-77, 79, 80, 82, 84-89, 91-107, 109-113, 115, 117-119, 124, 126, 129-133, 135-146, 153-156, 158-164, 166-169, 174, of the Companies' Act, 1862, Sections 21, 22, 25, 38, and 39 of the Companies' Act, 1867, the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870, the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, Sections 8, 10, 23, and 24 of the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890.

Table showing material differences between the British South Africa Company's Ordinance and the Imperial Acts mentioned above, which have been followed in the British South Africa Company's territory.

Additions.

British South Africa Company's Ordinance.	Corresponding provision in Imperial Statutes.	Nature of Addition.
Sec. 44 of Ordinance of 1895.	Sec. 38 of Act of 1867.	Prospectus to state nature and tenor of contracts.
Sec. 62 of Ordinance of 1895.	Sec. 51 of Act of 1862.	Special Resolution. Limit of <i>two</i> months instead of <i>one</i> between the two meetings.
Sec. 104 of Ordinance of 1895.	Sec. 8 of Companies (Winding-up) Act of 1890.	Official Liquidator <i>must</i> make further report and Court may order a public examination on either the preliminary or the further report. Additional clause with regard to apprehension of any person failing to attend examination.
Sec. 105 of Ordinance of 1895.	—	Provisions as to Reports to the Court and Public Examination to apply to voluntary liquidations.
Secs. 152-154 of Ordinance of 1895.	Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888.	Wages of servants to be paid in full for period not exceeding <i>six</i> months preceding winding-up.
Sec. 165 of Ordinance of 1895.	Sec. 168 of Act of 1862.	In the provision for the prosecution of delinquent directors, &c., the Ordinance lays down that it is "the duty of" (instead of that it is "lawful for") the Liquidators to prosecute.

Omissions.

Imperial Act.	Nature of Omission.
Secs. 9 and 10 of Act of 1862	Provisions relating to unlimited companies, and companies limited by guarantee. It is not possible to incorporate such companies under the Ordinance.
Sec. 21 of Act of 1862	... Prohibition against companies not formed for profit, holding land except under licence. This is part of the English law of Mortmain.

**TABLE SHEWING THE MORE IMPORTANT INFORMATION
REQUIRED TO BE FILED AT THE WITHIN-MENTIONED
REGISTRIES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.**

Table showing the more important information required to be filed

Place of Registration.	Situation of Registered Office.	Memorandum and Articles of Association.	List of Directors.	Prospectus.	Statement in lieu of Prospectus.	Contracts.	
England and Ireland ...	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No. ³	Yes.	1
Scotland	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No. ³	Yes.	2
India	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. ²	No.	No.	Yes.	3
Dominion of Canada ...	No.	No. ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	4
Ontario	No.	No. ¹	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	5
Quebec	Yes.	No. ¹	No.	No.	No.	No.	6
Nova Scotia	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	7
New Brunswick ...	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	8
Manitoba	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	9
North-West Territories	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	10
Prince Edward Island	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	11
British Columbia ...	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	12
Commonwealth of Australia :							
New South Wales ...	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. ²	No.	No.	Yes.	13
Victoria	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	14
South Australia ...	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. ²	Yes.	No.	Yes.	15
Queensland	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. ²	No.	No.	Yes.	16
Tasmania	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. ²	No.	No.	Yes.	17
Western Australia ...	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. ²	Yes.	No.	Yes.	18
New Zealand	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. ²	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	19
South Africa :							
Cape of Good Hope ...	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. ²	No.	No.	Yes.	20
Natal	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	21
Transvaal	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	22
Orange River Colony ...	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	23
British South Africa Company.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	24

¹ Application or petition for Letters Patent to be filed.² To be filed only by Companies not having a capital divided into shares.³ Proposed in the Companies Bill, 1907, now before the Imperial Parliament.

at the Registries of Joint Stock Companies mentioned below.

	Return of Allotments.	Particulars as to Capital, Nominal, Subscribed, and Paid-up.	List of Shareholders.	Register of Mortgages, Charges, and Debentures.	Balance Sheet.	Special Resolution.	Extraordinary Resolution.	Winding-up Order.	Appointment of Receiver for Debenture Holders.
1	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No. ³	Yes.	No. ³	Yes.	No. ³
2	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No. ³	Yes.	No. ³	Yes.	No. ³
3	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
4	No.	Yes. ⁴	No. ⁵	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
6	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
7	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
8	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
9	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
10	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
11	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
12	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
13	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes. ⁶	Yes.	No.
14	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
15	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
16	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
17	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
18	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
19	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
20	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
21	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
22	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.
23	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
24	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.

⁴ When a written request is made therefor by the Secretary of State, but not otherwise.

⁵ A list of those who have ceased to be shareholders to be filed on the written request of the Secretary of State.

⁶ Extraordinary resolution for voluntary winding-up only.

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XXXII.

RECIPROCITY IN THE MATTER OF ADMISSION
OF LAND SURVEYORS TO PRACTICE.

Resolution of New Zealand.

VIII.—Reciprocity as to Land Surveyors.

“That reciprocity should be established between the respective Governments and examining authorities throughout the Empire with regard to the examination and authorisation of land surveyors, so that any surveyor who has properly complied with the tests and conditions prescribed by the Imperial Government or the Government of any Self-governing Dependency, and has duly received the requisite authority to enable him to act as surveyor, should be enabled to practise his profession in any other part of the Empire, subject only to his satisfying the Government or examining authority of the country in which he desires to practise of his knowledge of the necessary local Acts or regulations which may be in force therein relating to the survey of land therein.”

MEMORANDUM by the COUNCIL of the SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION on the Proposal that Reciprocity between the several parts of the British Empire, in connection with the Examination and Authorisation of Surveyors, should be established.

In two important particulars Great Britain stands in a somewhat different position from the Colonies with regard to the practice of surveying, viz. :—

(a) In Great Britain the business of a surveyor covers a much wider field than is usually the case in the Colonies. The bylaws of the Institution define the profession of a surveyor as “the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; the science of measuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.” The following tables, showing the subjects comprised in the Intermediate and Final Examinations of the Institutions, are instructive as indicating the wide range of knowledge looked upon as necessary for the proper equipment of a surveyor in one or other of the three main sub-divisions of the profession as practised in this country.

Table A.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

For Student and Non-Student Candidates desirous of Qualifying for the Professional Associateship.

SUB-DIVISION I.—Chiefly Land Agency.	SUB-DIVISION II.—Chiefly Valuation.	SUB-DIVISION III.—Chiefly Building or Chiefly Quantities.
1. Surveying and Levelling, and Elements of Trigonometry. 2. Book-keeping. 3. Law of Landlord and Tenant. { Elements of; bearing on the Practice of the Land Agent. 4. *AGRICULTURE (Typical). 5. Construction and Arrangement of Farm Homesteads. 6. Land Drainage. 7. Geology and Composition of Soils. 8. Agricultural Chemistry (Parts 1, 2, and 3 of Syllabus).	1. Surveying and Levelling, and Elements of Trigonometry. 2. Book-keeping. 3. Law of Landlord and Tenant (Elements of). 4. Mensuration. 5. Law of Fixtures, Law of Dilapidations, Law of Easements and Riparian Rights. } Elements of. 6. *APPLICATION AND USE OF VALUATION TABLES (Typical). 7. Copyholds (Elements of). 8. Drainage and Sanitation (Lower Paper).	1. Surveying and Levelling, and Elements of Trigonometry. 2. *BILLS OF QUANTITIES (Typical). 2A. Bills of Quantities (Lower Paper). 3. *CONSTRUCTIVE AND WORKING DRAWINGS (Typical). 3A. Constructive and Working Drawings (Lower Paper). 4. House Drainage and Plumbers' Work. 5. Mensuration. 6. Law of Dilapidations (Elements of). 7. Composition and Properties of Stones and Cements.

Table B.

FINAL EXAMINATION

For Candidates desirous of Qualifying for the Class of Fellows.

SUB-DIVISION I.—Chiefly Land Agency.	SUB-DIVISION II.—Chiefly Valuation.	SUB-DIVISION III.—Chiefly Building or Chiefly Quantities.
1. Forestry, Timber Valuing and Measuring (Outdoor). Do. do. (Indoor). 2. Local Taxation (Nature and Incidence). 3. Botany of Grasses. 4. Agricultural Chemistry (Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Syllabus). 5. *AGRICULTURAL VALUATIONS (Typical). 6. Law of Arbitration. 7. Agricultural Law. 8. †Report.	1. Forestry, Timber Valuing and Measuring (Outdoor). 2. Local Taxation (Nature and Incidence). 3. *PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF VALUATION (Typical). 4. Law of Arbitration. 5. Enfranchisement of Copyholds (Practice). 6. Acts for Compulsory Purchase of Property. 7. Law of Vendors and Purchasers. 8. Drainage and Sanitation. 9. †Report.	1. *QUANTITIES (Typical). 1A. Quantities (Lower Paper). 2. *CONSTRUCTIVE AND WORKING DRAWINGS (Typical). 2A. Constructive and Working Drawings (Lower Paper). 3. Drainage and Sanitation. 4. London Building Acts { (for London Candidates). or Public Health Acts { (for Country Candidates). 5. Law of Arbitration (Elements of). 6. Iron and Timber Roofs. 7. Specifications of Building. 8. †Report.

† A Report on a Special Subject appropriate to his Sub-Division will be required of each Candidate in Sub-Divisions I, II, and III.

NOTE.—Candidates in Sub-Division III, who intend to qualify as Quantity Surveyors must take "QUANTITIES" (1*) as their typical subject, and the lower paper in "Constructive and Working Drawings" (2A).

Candidates in Sub-Division III, who intend to qualify as Building Surveyors must take "CONSTRUCTIVE AND WORKING DRAWINGS" (2*) as their typical subject and the lower paper in "Quantities" (1A).

* No Candidate will be regarded as having passed the examination unless he has obtained pass marks in the typical subject (indicated above by capital letters) in his Sub-Division even although he has obtained pass marks in his examination as a whole. (See Rule 26.)

SCIENTIFIC AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

(Two of the following Subjects must be taken by each Candidate.)

Algebra.	Enfranchisement of Copyholds (Sub-Division I. only).	Principles of Parochial Assessment.
Animal Physiology (Sub-Division I. only).	Hydrostatics (Elements of).	Road Making.
Development of Building Estates (Sub-Division III. only).	London Building Act (Sub-Division II. only).	Drainage and Sanitation (Sub-Division I. only).
		Mechanics (Law of Forces). (Sub-Division III. only).

In the Colonies, on the other hand, the Council are given to understand that the term surveying is usually limited to mean the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and is therefore lacking in the wider significance attaching to it here.

(b) In Great Britain anyone—subject to the general principle, applicable to all skilled labour, that a man who undertakes to perform certain work also impliedly undertakes to bring to the exercise of it a reasonable degree of care and skill—may practise as a surveyor.

In the Colonies this is not the case, surveyors usually being required to pass special examinations and to obtain Government licences permitting them to practise. In the particular subject of land surveying these examinations are very much more advanced than the Intermediate Examination of the Institution, doubtless for the reason that in this country the Ordnance Survey has been completed and is kept up to date by the Government, with the result that, outside railway work, little or no advanced surveying falls to the private practitioner.

The Institution, however, is prepared to grant Special Certificates in Surveying and Levelling to candidates presenting themselves for a more advanced examination on the following syllabus, which is understood to approximate to those adopted in the several Colonies.

SYLLABUS OF SURVEYING AND LEVELLING EXAMINATION.

Surveying.—General principles. Surveying with chain alone. Construction of lines. Surveying across obstacles. Traversing with chain alone. Traversing with angular instruments. Plotting by latitude and departure. Plane table and telemeter surveying. Staking out centre lines of railways. Tunnels on curve or straight. Town surveying. General use and adjustment of surveying instruments. Trigouometrical surveying. Plotting, copying, enlarging, and reducing maps. Large scale surveys for special works (such as bridges, stations, &c.). Setting out side widths. Computing and quantities. Route and expeditionary surveying. Harbour, coast, river, and general marine surveying. Latitudes and longitudes. Practical surveying in the field.

Levelling.—General principles. Adjustment of instruments. Trial and check levelling and making of cross-sections. Levelling with angular instruments. Levelling with barometer, hypsometer, &c. Grading sections. Contouring and preparation of sections generally. Computing earthwork quantities. Practical work in the field.

In the opinion of the Council it is undesirable that professional men, who have already undergone the test of examination, should be required to reduplicate these examinations if circumstances necessitate their practising in different parts of the British Empire.

Any arrangement by which this might be avoided would therefore meet with the approval of the Council who, with regard to the special subject of Land Surveying which forms the basis of the Colonial examinations, do not think that any real difficulty need be anticipated in formulating a syllabus which would be recognised and acceptable in all parts of the Empire. The principles upon which advanced and geodetic surveying are based are common to all countries, and the surveyor who has been able to satisfy one

set of examiners should logically be exempted from further test at the hands of another body of examiners, provided that a standard of qualification had been agreed upon beforehand.

It would, of course, be necessary to insure that each body responsible for carrying out the examination should occupy such an authoritative position as to enjoy the confidence of all concerned, while arrangements should be made for a periodic exchange of views between the examining bodies.

Were such a system established, surveyors who had qualified in one country would merely need to satisfy the authorities of the country in which they desired to practise that they had acquired a knowledge of the necessary local Acts and regulations affecting their profession.

Before the question of a general reciprocity between different parts of the Empire was broached, the Council of the Institution had recognised the desirability of such a course, and, since 1892, have elected as Colonial Fellows candidates from the Colonies without their undergoing the Institution Examinations, on the strength of their local examinations.

Should the views of the Council as indicated above be supported at the Conference, they would be prepared, if desired, to give any assistance in their power to the Secretary of State or to the delegates in arranging details, and to so modify the conditions of their Special Certificate Examination as to bring it into line with the requirements of the syllabus which might be adopted.

March 21, 1907.

XXXIII.

**RECIPROCAL ADMISSION OF BARRISTERS TO
PRACTICE.**

Resolution of Government of New Zealand:

That provision should be made throughout the Empire for the reciprocal admission of barristers to practice, and in particular that the mere fact that in any dependency the two branches of the profession are amalgamated should not be a bar to the admission of barristers of that dependency to practice in England or elsewhere.

Letter from the Four Inns of Court:

Treasurer's Office, Inner Temple, E.C.,
13 April 1907.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Four Inns of Court have adopted the following Report of the Joint Committee on the Duties, Interests, and Discipline of the Bar on the subject of your letter* of the 2nd March 1907:—

REPORT.

The Committee recommend—

(1) That any proposal to give to barristers in any colony or dependency a right to be called to the English Bar while still retaining the right to practise as solicitors in such colony or dependency ought to be opposed.

(2) That provided it is satisfactorily established that the qualifications for admission as a barrister in any colony are equivalent to those in this country, any proposal for facilitating the call to the English Bar of barristers in any colony or dependency upon terms analogous to those upon which English solicitors may for the time being be entitled to be called to the Bar should be favourably considered.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. W. LAWRENCE,
Sub-Treasurer,
per I. H. M.

Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office, S.W.

* Forwarding for observations the Resolution of New Zealand as to the reciprocal admission of barristers.





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