

on this class so that in 1887 they were equal to 43·33 per cent and in 1894 to 52·69 per cent; that duties on manufactured articles ready for consumption were in 1877, 16·90 per cent, in 1887, 26·17 per cent, and in 1894, 28·85 per cent; that duties on articles of food and animals were 26·08 per cent in 1877, 38·55 per cent in 1887 and 23·18 per cent in 1894; that articles in Class A contributed 29·18 per cent of the total duty collected in 1877 and only 8·69 per cent in 1894; that Class B contributed less than one-third of one per cent of the total duty in 1877, and had become in 1894 a factor in the imports sufficient to contribute nearly 5 per cent of the Customs revenue, having become over one-fifth of total imports in 1894 as against one-tenth in 1877. These illustrations will sufficiently indicate the usefulness of these tables.

They also enable the student of our trade and commerce to note the growth or decay of imports of each specific article, by observing the fluctuations in the import.

Thus, undressed hemp in 1877 was imported to the value of \$391,033; increased to \$630,488 in 1883, then fell to \$535,759 in 1887; rose to \$1,214,088 in 1889, fell in the three succeeding years; rose in 1893 to \$1,150,134 and fell in 1894 to \$482,289.

In 1883 there were 74,604 cwt. imported. In 1893 the import amounted to 198,200 cwt., and in 1894 it dropped to 102,247 cwt. So far as Canadian imports are concerned we have the life-history of undressed hemp, showing curious ups and downs and suggesting further examination to show why these fluctuations take place, and if anything can be done to make the importations steadier, or whether there is such a connection between undressed hemp and the crop returns as to make the imports of the article an index of the degree of prosperity attendant upon the farming class.

Take raw hides: during the past 15 years we have imported \$27,507,881 of raw hides. In the same time we have exported 1,389,470 head of cattle. It will be an easy calculation for those interested in our cattle trade to make up the value of the hides which have been exported on the living beeve and thus throw light upon the actual effect upon our cattle trade of the scheduling of our cattle by the British Government, as well as suggest plans by which that effect, if injurious to us, may be reduced to a minimum.

The history of the ups and downs of the cotton manufacture of the country is embalmed in the two lines in class B, cotton waste and cotton wool. The development of manufactures is seen in the totals of Class B and C, which together, in 1894, amounted to \$40,817,898, and in 1879, to \$17,106,434, an increase of over 138 per cent, thus affording an incidental proof of the substantial accuracy of the census of mechanical and manufacturing establishments.

The woolen industry has light thrown upon its condition by the study of the eighteen years imports of wool given in Class B, of woolen articles given in Class C, and of manufactured woolen goods given in Class D.

These tables are of use also in enabling persons interested in manufacturing to see to what extent there is a demand, in the event of their thinking of starting any manufacture in Canada.