

SUMMARY OF VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED &c.—*Concluded.*

| ARTICLES. | VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION. | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. |
| <i>Free Goods—Con.</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Metals, viz.:— | | | | |
| Brass..... | 68,996 | 84,314 | 103,560 | 143,351 |
| Copper..... | 123,308 | 124,262 | 174,109 | 215,841 |
| Iron and steel..... | 3,086,346 | 2,640,983 | 1,867,427 | 2,488,860 |
| Tin..... | 1,242,049 | 1,274,512 | 927,707 | 1,171,030 |
| Zinc..... | 124,360 | 90,689 | 63,373 | 80,784 |
| All other..... | 196,783 | 137,741 | 165,581 | 190,551 |
| Oils, cocoanut and palm..... | 128,369 | 79,918 | 112,065 | 98,718 |
| Oils, fish..... | 95,551 | 36,309 | 44,017 | 62,247 |
| Paintings in oil or water-colours, &c.. | 278,150 | 407,627 | 275,675 | 220,188 |
| Rags..... | 239,439 | 191,660 | 193,861 | 241,822 |
| Salt..... | 281,462 | 328,300 | 332,711 | 338,888 |
| Settlers' effects..... | 2,223,269 | 3,322,499 | 2,540,681 | 2,188,975 |
| Seeds..... | 41,840 | 114,781 | 90,455 | 95,861 |
| Silk, raw..... | 206,325 | 203,040 | 123,970 | 190,557 |
| Stones, precious, not polished..... | 102,741 | 172,826 | 244,134 | 356,532 |
| Sugar..... | 6,628,419 | 8,382,150 | 6,703,359 | 267,887 |
| Tea..... | 2,886,841 | 2,863,939 | 3,053,698 | 3,215,256 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured..... | 1,717,495 | 1,753,992 | 1,362,985 | 1,347,377 |
| All other articles..... | 5,468,424 | 4,746,160 | 5,023,350 | 5,827,006 |
| Total, free goods..... | 51,831,459 | 50,314,801 | 46,694,856 | 43,347,721 |
| " dutiable goods..... | 69,873,571 | 62,779,182 | 58,557,655 | 67,239,759 |
| Grand totals..... | 121,705,030 | 113,093,983 | 105,252,511 | 110,587,480 |

As values alone cannot give a correct idea of the extent to which the trade of a country is increasing or decreasing, in order to obtain some information concerning its volume as well as its value, the following tables are given, in which the actual increase or decrease in value is divided into two parts, the one representing the variation in volume and the other in price. For example, take the article anthracite coal, as given in the next table, the imports of which in 1895 amounted to 1,404,342 tons, valued at \$5,350,627, while those of 1896 were 1,574,355 tons, valued at \$5,667,096, the value in the latter year being \$316,469 more than in the former. Now, had the quantities been the same as in 1896 the value would have been \$332,000 less, owing to the fall in price, but this decrease in value is offset to the extent of \$648,000 by an increase in quantity. The following table is a comparison as to quantity and value of the principal articles of import in 1896 and 1895. Individual calculations for 320 articles have been made, in order to make up the 68 specified articles in the table, and it is considered these are sufficient to justify the assumption that the remaining articles in each class may be taken in the same ratio. It will be seen that not only a fairer, but also a more instructive estimate can be formed of the condition of the trade of the country by this mode of comparison than by the ordinary one of values only.