

in New Zealand has been from some cause created, and all I can do under the circumstances is to leave what literature I have in the hands of those who are deeply interested, and who will take care to keep the interest alive; this I have done.

On coming back to New Zealand I shall bring with me numerous letters, some from those in most important positions, expressing regret that the Government has felt it necessary to withdraw its representation; the hope is also widely expressed that some form of representation will be continued, if for no other purpose than to give information to the numbers who are sure to be anxious to settle in "God's own country." My two and a half years' residence has certainly been the means of creating an interest of no small extent, and this I trust will be seen by the results of the Exhibition next year.

I have, &c.,

J. GRAHAM GOW.

Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G., Minister of Industries and Commerce,
Wellington, New Zealand.

SIR,—

Department of Industries and Commerce, Kobe, 14th April, 1906.

As requested by the Minister of Commerce, I forward you the following particulars *re* trade with Japan for the year ending the 31st December, 1904, the figures for the year 1905 not yet being available: Butter, £4,800; wheat-flour, £13,200; wheat, £119,200; other cereals, £29,000; animal-bones, £4,400; hides and skins, £1,800; leather, £6,600; flax and hemp, £13,000; wool, £498,000; horses, £19,800; glue-pieces, £2,000; tallow, grease, oil, £43,600; manures, £10,600.

Owing to the absence of direct steamer-communication, the commodities imported from New Zealand are transhipped at Australian ports and are included in the Customs returns of imports from Australia. Until a direct steamer service is established the prospects of extending trade with New Zealand do not appear to be favourable, but in considering the trade of Australasia the possibilities of future development will be apparent. Only the principal items imported are mentioned.

Hemp.—Regular quantities are imported of fine and G.F.A.Q. grades, and smaller lots of F.A.Q. and tow. For the three years, 1902–4, the trade has not shown any expansion, while imports from Manila have increased considerably. This is doubtless due to the heavy rate of freight paid on shipments from New Zealand. For the sake of comparison the following figures, showing the values of imports from New Zealand and from Manila respectively, may be useful: New Zealand—1902, £13,116; 1903, £14,862; 1904, £12,930; Manila—1902, £3,619; 1903, £96,005; 1904, £138,371. With regard to extra fine quality there appears to be no market in Japan for this grade. Some quantity of the finest Manila hemp is used for weaving purposes, but extra fine New Zealand flax is not suitable for weaving, the fibre being too coarse, and for ordinary ropemaking G.F.A.Q. and F.A.Q. grades are most in demand.

Wool.—This appears to be a hopeful line, and the trade with Japan will no doubt expand considerably in the future. For your information I enclose list of principal importers.

I have, &c.,

J. GRAHAM GOW.

T. E. Donne, Esq., Secretary, Industries and Commerce Department, Wellington.

APPENDIX IV.

TRADE REPORTS.

The following diplomatic and consular trade reports, issued by His Majesty's Foreign Office, relating to the trade, finance, &c., in the undermentioned countries may be seen on application to the Head Office of the Department of Industries and Commerce:—

France.—French Octroi System. French Mercantile Marine Laws. Trade of Indo-China for the Years 1903–4. Trade of Marseilles for the Year 1905. Trade, Agriculture, &c., of French West Africa for the Years 1904–5. Trade of New Caledonia for the Year 1900. Trade of Réunion for the Year 1905. Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Calais for the Year 1905. Trade of Havre and District for the Year 1905. Trade of Consular District of Cherbourg for the Year 1905. Trade and Agriculture of Pondicherry for the Year 1905. Trade of Corsica for the Year 1905. Trade of Consular District of Bordeaux for the Year 1905. Silk Industry of Lyons and St. Etienne, and Trade of Grenoble, for the Year 1905. Trade of Dunkirk for the Year 1905. Trade of Cochin-China for the Year 1905.

Germany.—German Paper Industry and Export Trade. Agriculture in Germany. Agriculture in the Rhenish Province. German Colonies, 1903–4. German Trade with India. Trade of Bavaria for the Year 1904 and Part of 1905. Finances of the Kingdom of Saxony for the Years 1906–7. Trade of Germany for the Year 1905. Trade of Consular District of Leipzig for the Year 1905. Trade of Pomerania for the Year 1905. Trade of Consular District of Hamburg for the Year 1905.

Belgium.—Shipping and Navigation of the Port of Antwerp for the Year 1905. Arms Industry of Liège.

Netherlands.—Finances of the Netherland Indies for the Years 1905–6. Finances of the Netherlands for the Years 1904–5 and 1905–6. Trade of Amsterdam for the Year 1905. Trade, &c., of Java for the Year 1905. Trade of Rotterdam for the Year 1905. Trade of Curacao for the Year 1905.