

The Economist

MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1883.

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THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

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Carrying the comparison back to November, 1881, the increase in the past month's imports is 2,257,000*l*, while the decrease in the exports is 659,000*l*, both being wider differences than are shown above.

Judging by quantities, it cannot be said that the imports of raw materials exhibited a decrease last month, although there is a slight falling off in their value. In the great majority of instances market prices are reduced more than sufficiently to account for the drop of under 200,000*l* recorded in Table I. The same observation applies with almost equal force to Table II., dealing with the imports of raw materials for the eleven months; and, even if we have this year received somewhat less cotton, flax, and silk, increases are, nevertheless, recorded in the majority of instances, Australia having sent us more wool, Canada more timber, India more hides and jute, and the United States a good deal more tobacco. Upon the eleven months, however, it cannot be said that the increases or decreases in the leading raw materials are at all striking.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR NOVEMBER.

The character of the year's foreign trade can, as a rule, be fairly measured by the time the November Returns are forthcoming; and looking back over the past eleven months, the following contrasts with 1882 are presented to view:—

	Imports.	Exports.	
		British Goods.	Foreign Re-Exports.
	£	£	£
November.....	+ 1,624,527	— 238,250	+ 37,000
October.....	+ 1,681,740	+ 261,146	+ 412,000
September.....	— 828,443	— 426,924	— 541,000
August.....	+ 3,113,201	— 174,056	— 153,000
July.....	— 339,713	— 557,254	— 696,000
June.....	+ 5,167,708	— 83,808	— 760,000
May.....	+ 321,489	— 547,501	— 1,081,000
April.....	+ 2,014,974	+ 68,738	— 1,406,000
March.....	— 4,431,827	— 882,346	+ 1,047,000
February.....	+ 3,887,204	— 655,184	+ 488,000
January.....	+ 3,717,379	+ 787,976	+ 382,000
Eleven months.....	+ 15,183,899	— 2,446,963	— 2,271,000

Expansive as the figures of January appeared to be, it was even then recognised that the condition of trade was not such as to lend itself to any bright anticipation of the future; and the unbroken depression in the exports throughout the summer, confirmed the character of the year as one in which the values exported have distinctly diminished. Upon the eleven months, the extent of that diminution is 4,718,000*l*, of which nearly one-half is in the "re-export" trade—mainly in cotton, coffee, and silk—and against this there has been an increase of 15,000,000*l* in the imports, that increase accruing wholly under food products, and, therefore, not representing any greater manufacturing power in the shape of stored raw materials. Altogether, the balance has turned against us, as it could hardly have failed to do, considering the diminished powers of so many of our best customers.

Our usual monthly contrast is below:—

	TOTAL IMPORTS.	
	November.	Eleven Months.
	£	£
1883.....	36,526,437	391,615,801
1882.....	34,901,910	376,431,902
Increase... {	1,624,527	15,183,899
	= 4.7 %	= 4.0 %
EXPORTS (HOME PRODUCTIONS ONLY).		
	£	£
1883.....	20,054,698	220,858,642
1882.....	20,292,948	223,305,605
Decrease... {	238,250	2,446,963
	= 1.2 %	= 1.1 %

I.—ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR MANUFACTURE IN NOVEMBER.

	Quantities, Nov., 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Nov., 1882.	Values, Nov., 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Nov., 1882.
Cotton, raw.....cwt	1,584,000	— 8.1	4,501,800	— 10.7
Flax.....	106,500	+ 43.1	213,200	+ 25.9
Hemp.....	175,400	+ 114.9	209,900	+ 128.3
Hides, raw.....	89,600	— 7.9	273,300	— 12.4
Indigo.....	2,640	+ 59.5	58,300	+ 71.5
Jute.....	266,800	— 30.9	199,500	— 19.4
Silk, raw.....lbs	344,100	+ 17.6	262,100	+ 6.4
Wood, hewn and sawn...loads	599,300	+ 23.1	1,481,400	+ 8.5
Wool.....lbs	27,373,600	+ 23.7	1,291,700	+ 22.2
Copper.....	...	...	473,600	+ 11.6
Iron ore.....tons	193,500	— 15.4	162,300	— 23.9
Lead.....	7,200	+ 5.4	86,700	— 11.8
Pyrites.....	43,500	— 10.8	96,000	— 14.5
Tin.....cwt	54,000	— 25.0	246,900	— 33.7
Flaxseed and linseed...qrs	326,900	+ 8.3	664,700	+ 8.6
Tallow.....cwt	77,000	— 14.2	152,400	— 21.0
Tobacco (unmanufactured) lbs	2,641,900	— 11.3	96,200	— 9.6
Corresponding total in Nov. '82.....	...	...	10,561,500	— 1.7
Corresponding total in Nov. '83.....	...	...	10,740,000	...

II.—ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR MANUFACTURE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS.

	Quantities, Eleven Months, 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1882.	Values, Eleven Months, 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1882.
Cotton, raw.....cwt	13,415,400	— 2.7	33,429,800	— 4.3
Flax.....	1,440,400	— 23.4	2,642,100	— 22.4
Hemp.....	1,339,200	+ 5.6	2,189,300	+ 9.0
Hides, raw.....	1,119,400	+ 3.0	3,565,800	+ 4.0
Indigo.....	91,200	+ 2.6	2,232,000	— 8.3
Jute.....	7,164,300	+ 32.0	4,347,000	+ 8.5
Silk, raw.....lbs	2,733,600	— 13.5	2,235,900	— 14.5
Wood, hewn and sawn...loads	6,111,900	+ 3.9	14,158,300	— 1.0
Wool.....lbs	476,930,600	+ 3.2	24,048,300	+ 1.7
Copper.....	...	...	4,814,400	+ 3.9
Iron ore.....tons	2,922,700	— 3.9	2,542,100	— 10.6
Lead.....	92,600	+ 15.2	1,194,100	+ 2.7
Pyrites.....	556,100	— 3.4	1,254,400	— 3.9
Tin.....cwt	476,100	+ 5.3	2,246,900	— 5.3
Flaxseed and linseed...qrs	2,118,900	— 2.5	4,367,400	— 7.4
Tallow.....cwt	981,300	— 4.8	1,988,500	— 5.5
Tobacco (unmanufactured) lbs	55,061,300	+ 62.0	1,777,800	+ 58.9
Corresponding total in 1882.....	...	...	115,034,600	— 1.9
Corresponding total in 1883.....	...	...	117,291,900	...

There is very little that is fresh to be reported regarding our purchases of foreign manufactures. In leather and in gloves there were decreases last month, tending to counteract the expansion previously shown, and somewhat smaller values were imported of woollens, cottons, and silks.

III.—MANUFACTURES IMPORTED.

	Values, Nov., 1883.	Increase or Decrease Compared with Nov., 1882.	Values, Eleven Months, 1883.	Increase or Decrease Compared with 1882.
Clocks and watches.....	£ 87,300	- 10,500	£ 880,700	- 35,900
Cotton goods	164,600	- 26,500	2,132,200	- 87,200
Glass.....	151,100	+ 3,600	1,458,600	- 71,800
Leather	432,000	- 29,400	5,038,400	+ 199,600
Iron manufactures	360,200	+ 20,400	3,769,000	+ 203,500
Gloves	137,400	- 13,200	1,808,800	+ 28,500
Oils (vegetable and animal) ...	362,600	+ 44,300	3,585,300	+ 522,700
Silk stuffs and ribbons	442,200	+ 6,900	7,200,400	- 118,600
— other sorts	181,100	- 55,500	2,599,800	- 612,100
Tobacco (manufactured) and snuff	86,200	- 13,500	959,200	- 273,500
Woolen yarn	118,300	- 11,100	1,707,100	+ 274,000
— goods	380,700	- 1,400	5,998,100	+ 248,500
	2,903,700	- 95,900	37,135,600	+ 275,200
	Decrease = 3.2%		Increase = 0.8%	

The increase in the food imports last month was more than on a par with those of the previous months of 1883. In almost all kinds of animal food the addition was considerable, and the revival of the trade in American cattle, beef, and bacon was as marked as it had recently been. The condition of the wheat trade is clearly shown by the following figures:—

NOVEMBER, 1883, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1882.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Wheat imports ...	4,771,700	+ 639,600	2,242,800	+ 193,500
Flour imports.....	1,199,000	- 93,700	869,300	- 176,900
	5,970,700	+ 545,900	3,112,100	+ 16,600

Here the increase is 10 per cent. in quantity, but only 1/2 per cent. in value; and upon the eleven months, although Table IV. shows a drop of 2,035,000/ in the value of the wheat imported, this is side by side with an actual increase in quantity of 1,302,000 cwts. The expansion in these imports last month was due to the large quantities received from India, Australia, Russia, and Egypt; but the United States and Canada sent us a good deal less. Tea and sugar also came to hand in greater bulk.

IV.—IMPORTS OF ARTICLES OF FOOD.

	Values, Nov., 1883.	Inc. or Dec. Compared with Nov., 1882.	Values, First Eleven Months, 1883.	Inc. or Dec. Compared with 1882.
(Estables.)	£	£	£	£
Living animals.....	926,100	+ 158,900	11,395,500	+ 2,542,500
Bacon.....	567,900	+ 326,900	7,463,100	+ 1,850,200
Beef—Salted or fresh	305,000	+ 123,600	2,617,500	+ 1,042,600
Butter.....	978,700	- 12,400	10,758,300	+ 350,900
Cheese.....	410,100	- 14,200	4,590,400	+ 210,300
Wheat.....	2,242,800	+ 193,500	29,949,800	- 2,085,000
Flour.....	869,300	- 178,900	11,341,700	+ 1,985,500
Indian corn.....	516,200	+ 346,800	9,711,500	+ 3,519,400
Oats.....	380,800	- 6,500	4,637,700	+ 660,800
Barley.....	743,800	- 101,200	5,243,000	+ 619,000
Eggs.....	238,300	+ 45,700	2,532,500	+ 356,200
Fish—Cured	227,800	+ 4,800	1,647,200	+ 128,700
Hams.....	146,500	+ 82,000	1,623,700	+ 215,500
Meat—Various	224,200	- 87,100	2,315,400	+ 168,300
Potatoes.....	70,900	+ 25,600	1,545,000	+ 665,200
Rice.....	400,500	- 9,600	2,942,300	- 8,000
Lard.....	73,100	+ 18,900	2,095,600	+ 358,100
(For Drinking Purposes.)				
Coffee.....	169,000	+ 46,600	4,815,500	- 235,600
Tea.....	1,380,500	+ 155,900	10,748,200	+ 515,900
Sugar (raw).....	1,954,600	+ 228,000	18,222,700	- 988,600
— Ditto (refined).....	483,100	+ 28,300	4,089,400	+ 568,100
Wine.....	586,200	+ 27,700	4,992,600	+ 1,500
Spirits.....	190,300	+ 56,200	1,580,500	- 114,600
	12,992,200	+ 1,461,500	156,839,100	+ 12,321,900
	Increase = 11.7%		Increase = 8.5%	

The value of the foreign and colonial produce exported last month and during the current year are contrasted below with 1882:—

	November.	Eleven Months.
	£	£
1883	4,097,000	58,610,000
1882	4,060,000	60,881,000
Increase	37,000	Decrease 2,271,000

Last month's shipments of raw cotton were valued at 379,600/ against 504,900/ in November 1882; while colonial wool represented 290,100/ against 187,200/; and coffee, 411,100/ against 300,400/.

There are some favourable features to note respecting the exports of home manufactures during November. In the first place, the reduction in the value of the iron and steel exports was slight, and there was actually an increase

in the quantities cleared. Of pig iron, railroad iron, tin-plates, and castings, there were larger shipments, in the face of the smaller takings of the United States; but the loss of custom in that direction was made up by the larger exports to Germany, India, and Australia. Machinery shipments were likewise upon an extended scale. The exports of woollens and worsteds were considerable; and in this case the United States took much larger quantities than at this time last year, a matter due probably in a great degree to the operation of the new tariff. The linen exports were likewise satisfactory in the same direction. On the other hand, the clearances of cotton goods were smaller, more particularly in the directions of India and China, and the cotton trade is just now admittedly in a very depressed condition. As regards jute, the recent high prices are now telling upon the shipments of manufactures, whether yarns, piece goods, or sacking; for jute materials must necessarily be cheap to effectually retain their market. The export coal trade, it will be seen, is as brisk as ever.

V.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MANUFACTURES EXPORTED IN NOVEMBER, 1883, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER 1882.

	Quantities, Nov., 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Nov., 1882.	Values, Nov., 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Nov., 1882.
Apparel.....	...	...	£ 298,500	- 14.7
Alkali.....cwts	621,600	+ 2.9	198,400	+ 9.5
Bags and Sacks.....dozens	326,900	- 20.4	85,000	- 26.0
Beer and ale.....barrels	43,300	+ 1.1	163,500	- 14.1
Chemical products.....	...	...	188,000	- 7.3
Coals.....tons	2,037,200	+ 28.7	954,400	+ 31.1
Copper.....cwts	93,000	+ 26.8	310,900	+ 14.9
Cotton yarn.....lbs	23,823,300	+ 10.7	1,219,500	+ 6.2
— piece goods.....yards	372,178,400	+ 7.1	4,519,200	- 9.9
— thread.....lbs	1,166,300	- 14.1	193,500	- 7.0
Earthenware, &c.....	...	...	189,500	- 7.6
Haberdashery, millinery, &c.....	...	...	288,000	- 7.8
Hardware.....	...	...	317,000	- 7.0
Iron and steel.....tons	342,000	+ 2.4	2,313,000	- 9.5
Linen yarn.....lbs	1,573,500	+ 2.4	96,100	+ 6.3
— piece goods.....yards	12,991,000	+ 14.8	387,700	+ 11.7
Jute manufactures.....	18,895,000	- 7.3	205,300	- 6
Seed oil.....gallons	1,165,700	+ 22.8	143,600	+ 9.9
Silk manufactures.....	...	...	170,700	+ 12.7
Boots and shoes.....doz. pairs	44,800	- 14.7	136,000	- 14.3
Woolen yarn.....lbs	3,378,300	+ 20.4	332,500	+ 10.6
— fabrics.....yards	7,008,200	- 1.3	654,800	+ 1.5
Worsted fabrics.....	10,568,800	- 21.4	455,500	+ 31.7
Carpets, &c.....	700,000	- 5.8	78,800	- 13.3
Machinery and Engines.....	...	...	1,163,900	+ 4.6
	...	...	15,068,300	- 2.3
Corresponding totals in 1882 .....	...	...	15,425,900	...

VI.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MANUFACTURES EXPORTED IN FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1883, COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF 1882.

	Quantities Eleven Months, 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1882.	Value, Eleven Months, 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1882.
Apparel.....	...	...	£ 3,249,600	- 12.9
Alkali.....cwts	6,304,100	+ 2.4	1,944,200	+ 1.8
Bags and sacks.....dozens	4,004,000	- 1.2	1,035,800	- 4.8
Beer and ale.....barrels	418,300	- 5.0	1,675,000	- 2.4
Chemical products.....	...	...	1,931,800	- 5.8
Coals.....tons	21,119,800	+ 8.5	9,837,200	+ 11.0
Copper.....cwts	965,900	+ 11.6	3,276,400	+ 5.9
Cotton yarn.....lbs	243,854,000	+ 10.8	12,414,300	+ 4.2
— piece goods.....yards	4,185,636,200	+ 4.1	51,267,500	+ 0.1
— thread.....lbs	13,342,400	- 7.1	2,183,100	- 2.0
Earthenware, &c.....	...	...	2,045,100	+ 0.6
Haberdashery, millinery, &c.....	...	...	3,621,700	- 8.4
Hardware.....	...	...	3,468,900	- 9.6
Iron and steel.....tons	3,765,200	+ 7.3	26,517,200	- 9.6
Linen yarns.....lbs	16,470,500	+ 3.4	984,400	+ 1.3
— piece goods.....yards	149,458,300	+ 9.0	4,418,600	+ 6.5
Jute manufactures.....	210,182,300	- 7.9	2,308,200	+ 5.5
Seed oil.....gallons	18,506,100	+ 44.8	1,713,400	+ 29.6
Silk manufactures.....	...	...	2,223,400	- 11.2
Boots and shoes.....doz. pairs	473,500	- 19.3	1,416,100	- 17.6
Woolen yarns.....lbs	30,795,900	+ 4.4	2,990,300	- 5.3
— fabrics.....yards	80,969,100	- 1.2	8,528,300	- 2.2
Worsted fabrics.....	130,042,300	- 5.5	5,219,000	- 0.9
Carpets, &c.....	9,945,400	- 6.6	1,172,300	- 6.1
Machinery and engines.....	...	...	12,415,500	+ 12.6
	...	...	167,857,300	- 1.2
Corresponding totals in 1882 .....	...	...	169,833,400	...

The movements of the precious metals during the month and eleven months were:—

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Nov.	Eleven Months.	Nov.	Eleven Months.
Imports.....	£ 398,530	£ 7,359,699	£ 733,459	£ 8,594,901
Exports.....	756,035	6,342,405	775,435	8,488,820
Balance retained.....	...	1,017,294	...	106,081
Balance exported.....	357,505	...	41,978	...

The gold imports in November were, therefore, trifling; while the shipments were chiefly to Spain, India, the United States, and Egypt. The silver, from the United States, Mexico, and France, was exported to India, Spain, and China.

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF SHIPBUILDING.

THE reaction in the shipbuilding trade, which those who have carefully watched the current of commercial events have so long apprehended, appears at last to be upon us. From every port in the kingdom where this industry is carried on to any large extent, the reports which reach us point to the conclusion, that for a time, at least, there will be a serious depression, which is certain to entail great loss upon the employers, and much misery and suffering on the workmen and their families. There are few fresh orders now being booked, and as the work on hand is being finished, large numbers of skilled and unskilled operatives are being discharged. On the Clyde alone it is estimated that since the month of August, at least 4,000 men and boys have been discharged from the various building yards, and week by week the process is being repeated in an increasing ratio. This result is one which excites more regret than surprise among those who are familiar with the history of the shipbuilding trade during the last three years, and with the present state of the freight market. Measured by the tonnage built, this industry has enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity for the past three years. On the Clyde alone during the current year, probably not less than 400,000 tons of sailing ships and steamers will have been constructed and floated. When to these figures the returns from the ports on the Tyne, the Tay, the Forth, the Tees, the Wear, the Mersey, and other rivers come to be added, the gross amount of shipping built this year will far excel anything previously experienced in the history of this industry in the United Kingdom. Next to the general revival of trade which followed upon the period of depression between 1873 and 1879, the chief cause for this extraordinary demand for new shipping may be traced to the fact that our mercantile marine during the past ten years has been undergoing the process of reconstruction. Iron and steel have almost entirely superseded wood as a material for building either sailing ships or steamers, and sailing ships have given place to steamers. Comparing the number of sailing and steam vessels respectively, added to and deducted from the register in each of the past ten years, we have the following:—

DIFFERENCE ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF EACH YEAR—1873 TO 1882.

	SAILING VESSELS.		Deducted.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1882	...	...	412	63,135
1881	...	...	589	159,331
1880	...	...	576	213,966
1879	...	...	497	165,602
1878	...	...	96	21,210
1877	32	4,569	...	...
1876	...	50,926	138	...
1875	...	100,549	163	...
1874	...	19,347	214	...
1873	...	...	400	121,307
Totals	32	175,391	3,085	744,551
Deduct additions	...	...	32	175,391
			3,053	569,160

Showing a net reduction of 3,053 ships and 569,160 of tonnage in respect to sailing vessels in the ten years.

The following are the corresponding figures relating to our steam marine:—

	Added.		Deducted.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1882	303	330,518	...	...
1881	257	280,826	...	...
1880	221	212,449	...	...
1879	202	194,770	...	...
1878	260	176,871	...	...
1877	229	133,823	...	...
1876	163	59,341	...	...
1875	139	74,838	...	...
1874	169	156,572	...	...
1873	190	175,712	...	...
Totals	2,133	1,795,720	...	...

While the net number of sailing vessels struck off the register between 1873 and 1882 was 920 greater than the number of steamers added, the steam tonnage added exceeded the net sailing tonnage deducted by 1,226,560 tons. Nothing could more clearly illustrate the extraordinary revolution which has taken place during this comparatively brief space of time in the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom. It goes a long way to explain also the exceptional calls that have been made during the same period on the shipbuilders of the country. The same process has been going on in the merchant navies of other countries also, and our shipbuilding yards have had a fair share of the work in filling up the gaps caused in this case also by the supercession of sailing ships by steam ships. The process, it is clear, cannot go on for ever, and one would suppose that our register of shipping has now been pretty well purged of effete and inefficient vessels. If this prove to be the case, the outlook for the shipbuilding trade of this country is at the present time a gloomy one. It is estimated that the capabilities of a steamer for carrying purposes is as three to one at least compared with a sailing vessel, so that the additional steam tonnage added to the register means a great deal more than the figures themselves represent. Failing a proportionate increase in our shipping trade, it is obvious that there will be some difficulty in finding employment for the powerful additions which have recently been made to our mercantile fleet. The check, indeed, has already come. Freights to and from foreign ports have long been unsatisfactory, but now in many cases they have reached a point at which they are not only unprofitable, but positively ruinous to the shipowners. Wheat, which from San Francisco, three or four months ago, brought sixty shillings for transshipment to the United Kingdom, is now being conveyed to this country for twenty-seven shillings and sixpence. More than one of the great Atlantic shipping companies have already been constrained to withdraw some of their steamers from the trade between Liverpool and New York, so unremunerative has it become. All these facts point, as we have said, to the prospect of a serious depression not only in shipbuilding, but also in the shipping trade generally. It will be well for those engaged in them, therefore, to husband their resources. A reduction in the wages paid to the workmen in the shipbuilding industry, and all those branches of trade allied to it, is inevitable. The Clyde firms have already given effect to this to the extent of ten per cent., and there is little doubt that their example will soon be followed in other districts. In the finished iron and steel trades of the West of Scotland, which are so closely dependent upon the prosperity of the shipbuilding trade, the new year will open with a very unsatisfactory outlook. As soon as the contracts now on hand are completed, it is to be feared there will be a very general suspension of work in that neighbourhood, and the very depressed condition of the pig iron market for the last few months points to the conclusion that before long a considerable number of furnaces will be blown out. Altogether, so far as the trade of the North of England and of Scotland generally is concerned, the year 1883 will, we fear, close upon a very unsatisfactory and depressing prospect.

MEXICAN TRADE.

THE report by Mr Lionel E. G. Carden, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Havana, upon the trade and commerce of Mexico, which has just been issued by the Foreign Office, deals with a subject that is at present attracting a good deal of attention. So much has latterly been heard about the development of Mexico, the opening up of the country by means of railways, and the field it is likely to offer for trade, that somewhat exaggerated ideas as to its capabilities, and the outlet which it may afford for our manufacturers, may have come to be entertained. It may be well, therefore, at the very outset to suggest some considerations that must tend to moderate such ideas, should they prevail. Of these, the first is that Mexico is very sparsely peopled. Within its area of 739,700 square miles, it holds a population of less than 10 millions, the average of population per square mile being but 13.4 persons. The population, moreover, centres in the central provinces. Over more than half the country the population nowhere exceeds 5 persons per sq. mile, while over

a third of the total area the population varies from 2 persons to only one-half of a person per square mile. Nor is it only that the population is thin and so scattered as to make a large trade at present impossible; the bulk of the people are also very poor. It is generally estimated, Mr Carden tells us, that out of the population of less than 10 millions, there are nearly 6 millions of Indians, "who earning, as they do, very small wages, are obliged to be content with the barest necessaries of life, and those of the cheapest kind. . . The dress of the people is manufactured in the country at prices which defy foreign competition; and their food, which consists of maize, beans, and red peppers, is also produced at home. Beyond this, and the indulgence, often excessive, in the national drink of 'pulque,' which constitutes their only luxury, their means do not permit them to go, and, consequently, they contribute nothing to the import trade."

Although, however, a very large trade cannot at present be looked for, the elements of expansion undoubtedly exist. Indeed, a considerable growth in the commerce of the country has already taken place. Unfortunately, there are no trustworthy records of the amount of Mexican trade. Returns of imports and exports for the three fiscal years 1872-3, 1873-4, and 1874-5 were collected and published; but even these were imperfect, because they assumed that the nationality of the merchandise was that of the flag under which it was brought, and since then no attempt has been made to do more than estimate the value of the imports by that of the Customs receipts. This is obviously a most imperfect basis for valuation, because the tariff has been subject to constant alterations, but in the absence of anything better, it may serve to give some idea of the advance that has been made. Taking, then, the receipts from import duties in each of the past ten years, we have the following:—

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FROM IMPORT DUTIES.

Year.	Amount. \$
1881-2	17,520,717
1880-1	13,768,416
1879-80.....	12,338,771
1878-9	9,518,567
1877-8	12,367,461
1876-7	8,315,528
1875-6	8,393,879
1874-5	9,204,325
1873-4	10,357,076
1872-3	8,128,346

These figures speak of an augmented import trade, and when we turn to the statistics of the exports, which, fortunately, have been better kept than those of the imports, we find in them also evidence of progress.

VALUES OF EXPORTS.

	Average of Five Years, 1877-8 to 1881-2. \$	Average of Three Years, 1872-3 to 1874-5. \$
Precious metals	20,484,664	22,210,933
Henequen and ixtle.....	2,221,270	1,032,215
Coffee	2,022,986	608,889
Hides and skins	1,535,074	1,821,000
Wood, dyes, and furniture...	1,514,073	1,250,675
Vanilla	435,884	402,841
Dye stuffs	373,710	521,037
Sugar and molasses.....	326,335	33,854
Tobacco	252,464	90,570
Drugs.....	74,574	103,186
Other articles	928,482	791,965
	30,170,536	28,867,165

The average value of the import trade during the past two years Mr Carden estimates at 3,951,533 $\frac{1}{2}$, and as to its distribution he submits the following rough estimate:—

	£
Direct trade of the United States ..	1,008,817
" England.....	984,398
" France	709,548
Indirect trade of these countries, representing great part of the German, Belgian, and other North-European trade	889,541
Ten per cent. on the following totals to represent the direct trade of Germany, Spain, and other countries	359,229
	3,951,533

Here the United States takes the lead, but Mr Carden thinks that it would be possible to prove that the real exports of both England and France to Mexico are considerably larger than they appear, as a portion of these go *via* the United States, passing through the Texan ports,

and being then sent by rail across the Mexican frontier. The two chief articles of import are textiles, and iron and steel goods, and the following table shows the proportion of these contributed by England, France, and the United States respectively:—

TOTAL TRADE IN TEXTILE GOODS.

	Average for Three Years from 1872 to 1874. £	Average for Three Years from 1879 to 1881. £
England	777,451	702,035
France.....	306,516	280,095
United States.....	45,916	183,949
Grand totals	1,129,883	1,166,079

TOTAL TRADE IN METALS.

	1881. £	1880. £	1879. £	1875. £	1872. £
England	511,247	379,335	163,292	108,682	237,995
France	55,413	41,070	22,325	21,902	27,771
United States	91,631	227,988	168,357	168,346	150,872
Grand totals	1,058,291	648,393	353,974	298,930	416,638

The large increase in the iron and steel imports in 1881 is due to the greatly augmented importation of railway material. The financial difficulties in which the Mexican Government has become involved, partly on account of its numerous railway guarantees, shows that the construction of new lines has been pushed on with undue rapidity. There can be no doubt, however, that they afford new facilities to trade, and of their influence in this direction Mr Carden writes thus:—

What immediate effect the new railways will have on the condition of these people it is not easy to say, but it seems probable that in course of time the increased facilities they will afford for exporting, and the incentive thereby given to producing for export, will, by stimulating the various industries, tend to raise the price of labour, and this, added to the cheaper freights, will bring many foreign manufactures within the reach of the poorer classes, and will open up to foreign commerce the prospect of a trade with Mexico more than twice as populous as that which has hitherto been known to it.

And as affording some guidance to such of our traders as may wish to avail themselves of the new opportunities which Mexico is offering, the following extracts from the report will be useful. Writing of cotton goods, Mr Carden, after showing that Mexico herself produces a considerable quantity of cotton cloth, goes on to say—

At the present day the cotton cloth known in Mexico as "manta," and in Manchester as "grey domestic," which is the universal dress of the lower classes, and of which there is an enormous consumption, is manufactured here at prices with which, owing to the high duties, foreign goods cannot compete. To illustrate this I may mention that while good average "manta" 1 vara (33 inches) wide is sold in the capital at 4 dollars per piece of 32 varas (or 30 yards), the tariff duty alone on the imported article, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square metre, not including the additional duties which will be treated of hereafter, comes to 1 dol 97 cents per piece, or close upon half its selling price.

The same impossibility of competition exists in the sale of the inferior kinds of cotton prints, which, if imported, pay a duty of 9 cents per square metre, and which can be sold in Mexico, of native manufacture, for about the same price as the "manta;" beyond this quality, however, the superior finish and variety of patterns of foreign goods ensure them a ready sale.

The other cotton goods of foreign manufacture which are in most demand here are fine calicoes, white or coloured cotton drills and cambrics, furniture prints, imitation cretonne, cotton damasks, bleached sheeting, coverlets, handkerchiefs, hose, spool thread, and other articles of haberdashery.

Next as to woollens, he writes:—

The manufacture of woollen goods in Mexico, though not to be compared in importance with that of cottons, has of late years come to be a considerable industry. According to the official returns published in 1878, over 2,000,000 yards of casimir and cloth were then produced annually from the mills, besides carpeting, baize, and woollen thread for making up into blankets, &c.; and great progress has since been made, not only in the amount turned out, but also in the quality of the goods, which has so much improved that the cloth is now extensively used in tailoring establishments even in the capital.

In spite of this, however, the import trade, though confined principally to the better class of goods, does not show any material falling-off, and if the country continues to prosper, there is every probability that the demand, especially for upholstering stuffs, may increase.

At present the principal articles imported are merinos, doeskins, flannels, white and printed, plaids, poplins, woollen shawls, warm underclothing and hosiery, besides Brussels and other carpetings, rugs, and woollen reps of all kinds.

And finally, respecting metals, he reports as follows :—

1. In considering Mexico as a market for hardwares, it must not be forgotten that, large as the population appears to be, the consuming part of it, as I have already said in another place, is limited to two or three millions, and consequently, it is out of the question to expect to sell large invoices of any particular article.

2. The Mexicans are, in many respects, conservative, and prefer to buy goods they already know in preference to those of the merits of which they are ignorant. In opening a new business, therefore, it is absolutely necessary to have an intimate and detailed knowledge of the shapes, sizes, qualities, and prices of the goods already known in the market. I do not, of course, mean to say that new articles cannot be introduced, but the introduction takes time, and must be done gradually, and experience has shown that hardware dealers starting in business here with large stocks of novelties have found them remain on their hands for an indefinite length of time.

3. It is the greatest possible mistake to imagine, as some manufacturers appear to do, that this is a market where goods unsaleable elsewhere can be disposed of. As a general rule, it may be said that the intelligent Mexican is a very good judge of quality, and likes to have the best, if he can possibly afford it. In carpentering tools, for example, chisels and gouges that are not of English make can scarcely be sold here, whereas American axes and augers defy competition, on account of their superior excellence, and instances might be multiplied indefinitely to show the discrimination with which every separate article is selected, according to its make, finish, and adaptability to the uses for which it is required. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that, in view of the possible development of Mexico, every country is striving to increase its share in her commerce, and the competition in quality, no less than in price, is very keen. The United States considers she has the right to the largest part, and is endeavouring to secure it by means of a treaty. Germany is making great strides in steel goods, and Belgium is straining every nerve to find a market here for her machinery and heavy castings. It is, therefore, evident that, if English manufacturers do not wish to be left behind in the race, they must not rely on the former undisputed superiority of their goods for the maintenance of their present trade, but must prepare themselves to meet in every item a competition which has already begun in earnest on both sides of the Atlantic.

The following will give some idea of the most important items introduced here, which may be considered as coming under the head of hardwares.

The imports of firearms and ammunition, which were entirely in the hands of the Americans, have shown a very considerable falling off of late, owing to the tranquility of the country. On the other hand, the rapid construction of railways has caused a very large demand for tools and implements, such as spades, picks, shovels, &c., as well as for the larger kinds of carpentering tools, as saws, axes, adzes, and augers. Besides these the following articles may be mentioned: domestic machinery, including sewing and washing machines, coffee-mills, &c.; clocks, printing presses, iron piping, nails and screws, crucibles, rubber sheeting and tubing, oil-cloths, belting for machinery, cutlery and table knives and forks, locks, bolts, small brass work, brushes and turnery, thread for shoe-making and saddlery, and an infinity of other articles too numerous to mention.

Metals, wrought and unwrought.—The principal consumption in the past two or three years has, of course, been in rails and ties for the new railways, which are almost all of steel, and come exclusively from England. As those that are required for the northern ends of the two trunk lines (the National and the Central) are introduced principally through American ports, and do not, therefore, figure in the English exports to Mexico, I may mention that the National line, from the commencement of its works in 1880 up to August, 1882, imported about 30,000 tons of steel rails, and the Central, in more or less the same period, about 38,000. In view of the number of new railways projected, it is likely that the demand will continue to be large for some time to come, but the uncertainty as to how many of them will really be eventually built is such that it is not worth while attempting any estimate of their probable consumption. While speaking of railways, I may say, although they do not properly come under this head, that the rolling-stock, car-wheels, and engines required for them are brought almost entirely from the United States.

The consumption of unwrought iron and steel is, I am informed, increasing, especially in the item of iron beams for purposes of construction. For general use this market takes an assortment of all shapes and sizes, round, flat, and octagonal, and a fair amount of blister steel, for the use of the mines. A large quantity of sheet iron also is imported, besides corrugated iron for roofing, to which may be added a good deal of sheet tin, and some tinned iron and copper sheets.

Another important item is that of castings. As regards the smaller articles, I am given to understand that those of American manufacture, being cast hollow, and therefore much lighter, compete favourably with English, but in the larger ones, such as columns, piles, railway bridges, &c., the English are preferred, although the Belgians are making great, and in some cases successful, efforts to undersell them.

Machinery.—The prospects for the future development of the machinery trade in Mexico, both agricultural, mining, and industrial, are so promising, and a correct knowledge of the conditions under which alone it can be successfully carried on is of such importance to English manufacturers, that I feel I could not do justice to the subject in the very limited time now at my disposal, and I think it better, therefore, to defer its consideration to a separate report, which I hope to be soon able to send in.

In a general way, it may be said that it is the weight of English machinery which places it at such a disadvantage when compared with that from other countries, and especially from the United States.

In Mexico, owing to the enormous freights and the great expense of handling, it often happens that bulky articles of no great value have to pay for transport alone from the factory to the city of Mexico from 50 to 100 per cent. of their original cost, independent of the duties (if the goods are dutiable), and other charges and commissions, and independent also of the further cost of transport to their ultimate destination. It stands to reason, therefore, that the lighter a machine can be built, without prejudice to its strength and durability, the better it is suited to this market; and the position that American machines occupy here to-day is due in very great measure to the recognition of this fact by American manufacturers.

At the present time most of the trade in machinery is carried on through the capital, and the business is usually conducted on cash principles. English machines are invariably more costly than any others, often from 50 to 100 per cent. more; but in spite of this, their greatly superior quality in certain cases, as, for instance, in thrashers and dressers, finds them a sale among some of the wealthy planters who can afford to pay a high price for a good and durable article. A fair amount of steam-engines, pumping machinery for mines, and plant for cotton and woollen factories is also introduced from England. France supplies a little high-class sugar machinery; Belgium sends some heavy machinery for the Government arsenals; while the United States provides the infinitely greatest number of the ploughs, reapers, cultivators, drills, horse-rakes, maize and coffee mills, horse whims, weighing machines, safes, and rock-drills, besides a large proportion of the steam-engines now in use in the country.

THE COFFEE TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN is not, and never has been, a coffee-consuming country. The consumption per head within the United Kingdom is considerably under 1 lb per annum (as against from 5 to 6 lbs of tea), and although we are large importers of coffee, and were at one time still larger importers, as much as 80 per cent. of those imports are re-shipped, mainly for continental markets. London is, in fact, still a great international market for coffee, although, owing to certain circumstances, of which the leaf disease in Ceylon is the principal, it has lost some of its importance in this respect of recent years. In spite of the neglect of coffee in this country, its popularity in many foreign countries is notably on the increase. In the United States, in France, and other great consuming centres, we find the import per head greatly extending, until, at the present time, the annual requirements of France are 3½ lbs per head; while in Germany they are 5 lbs, in the Scandinavian Kingdoms 6 lbs, in the United States 8½ lbs, and in Belgium 9 lbs. It is said that in Holland they are still more inveterate coffee drinkers; but Holland, like London, may be regarded as an international market, by reason of its monopoly of the Java growth; and the enormous consumption which the trade statistics would indicate is hardly to be relied upon.

We have, however, said enough to prove that the home trade in coffee is a comparatively small matter, and the 300,000 cwts annually paying duty here do not exhibit much sign of extending. But the character of the trade passing through this country is indicated below :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
From Ceylon.....	379,884	326,728	540,676	627,438
Other British Possessions	303,803	241,766	355,246	307,381
Brazil	227,939	266,756	272,442	260,297
Central America	285,108	198,087	208,388	260,141
Other countries	162,232	179,395	179,187	162,132
Total imports	1,358,966	1,212,732	1,555,939	1,617,389
Home consumption ...	285,380	285,209	290,802	309,788
Balance for re-export	1,073,586	927,523	1,265,137	1,307,601

In the current year, the totals bid fair to be very much the same as those of 1882; but the import from Ceylon has been once again very much curtailed, so that it will probably fall a good deal short of 250,000 cwts; while from Jamaica and the West Indies generally it is smaller. But from Brazil the arrivals have so greatly increased, that we shall obtain much over 400,000 cwts from that country.

We have above shown that since 1879 the balance available for re-export has materially declined; but this does not show the full extent of the decline in the re-export

trade. Although we have had less coffee to sell, it is significant that stocks in first hands here have of late greatly increased. At the end of November, 1879, there remained in bond in this country 287,360 cwts of coffee—a figure which by the same date in 1881 had risen to 369,274 cwts. But in November, 1882, that total had increased to 429,653 cwts; while at the close of last month, there were no less than 575,845 cwts of coffee stored in our bonded warehouses, a stock which of itself represents very nearly half a year's home consumption and re-exports combined. It is only natural that this altered condition of the market should have been attended by some considerable fluctuations in market prices, although those fluctuations are not quite what at first sight these figures would indicate.

PRICES PER CWT.

	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1882.	Dec., 1881.	June, 1879.	Dec., 1875.
Ceylon—low middling	£ 3 12 03	£ 3 1 03	£ 3 9 04	£ 1 05 2	£ 6
Do native	2 14 02	2 02 15	03 2 04	10 0	
Brazil—good first	2 18 02	1 62 13	62 18 04	9 0	
Jamaica—fine ordinary.....	2 15 02	2 02 12	03 15 04	10 0	
Mocha	5 2 05	1 06 5	05 1 05	5 0	

June, 1879, is generally regarded as a time when the prices of commodities were at a minimum; but in the case of coffee, prices continued with various minor variations to fall until the commencement of this year, when in February there was a sharp rebound, owing partly to American manipulations, and also to reports of a short Brazilian crop. As a matter of fact, a curtailment of the Brazilian shipments has hardly been realised, though stocks in that country are reduced. But prices have not relapsed materially here, and within the past few weeks there has been a fresh revival, in the hope that our heavy stocks may find a better market, now that smaller supplies are obtainable in Brazil, Ceylon, and the West Indies. At any rate, the great depression in prices noticeable twelve months ago is not now apparent, even though they cannot as yet be looked upon as in any way above a very moderate level.

The following figures respecting the coffee-producing countries of the world is taken from the statement compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics:—

Countries.	Estimated Area under Cultivation. Acres.	Maximum Export of Coffee. Tons.	Total Maximum Production. Tons.
Brazil (including exports from Rio, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ceará)...	1,500,000	240,000	300,000
Java and Sumatra	1,200,000	90,000	110,000
Ceylon	263,000	50,000	55,000
India	150,000	25,000	32,000
Central America (between United States & Venezuela)	210,000	40,000	45,000
Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, and Guianas	220,000	40,000	48,000
Hayti and San Domingo.....	200,000	28,000	35,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	130,000	17,000	25,000
Other West Indies	40,000	5,300	8,800
Other countries	378,300	18,250	54,800
Total	4,291,300	553,550	713,600

THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THIS annual volume of statistics is now for the first time issued by the newly-constituted Agricultural Department. It shows that in Great Britain the area reputed in 1883 to be under all kinds of crops, bare fallow and grass, amounted to 32,385,000 acres, as compared with 32,313,000 acres in 1882, an increase of 72,000 acres, which is stated by the collectors to be largely due to the enclosure and reclamation of mountain and heath or waste land in different parts of the country, although it in part results from greater accuracy in the returns themselves. Of this increase in the acreage, 59,000 acres are in England, 7,000 acres in Wales, and 6,000 acres in Scotland. In Ireland there was a decrease in the cultivated area of 61,160 acres. The extent of land under different crops, and the number of live stock as

returned upon the 5th of June, 1882 and 1883 respectively, are as follows:—

	Great Britain.			Ireland.		
	1883.	1882.	Acres.	1883.	1882.	Acres.
Total area	56786199	56786199	...	20819947	20819947	...
Total acreage under crops, bare fallow and grass...	32385085	32313871	+ 71,714	15151230	15212390	- 61,160
Corn crops—						
Wheat	2,613,162	3,003,960	- 390,802	94,802	152,720	- 57,918
Barley or bere	2,291,991	2,255,269	+ 36,722	184,015	187,305	- 3,290
Oats	2,975,381	2,833,865	+ 141,516	1,390,871	1,397,304	- 6,433
Rye	50,738	56,563	- 5,785	7,250	7,772	- 522
Beans	447,934	436,882	+ 11,052	10,230	10,058	+ 172
Peas	239,439	246,851	- 7,412	937	1,160	- 223
Total of corn crops.....	8,618,675	8,833,380	- 214,705	1,678,125	1,756,819	- 78,694
Green crops—						
Potatoes	543,455	541,064	+ 2,391	806,664	837,919	- 31,255
Turnips and swedes.....	2,028,926	2,024,326	+ 4,600	306,767	293,978	+ 12,789
Mangold	329,937	333,645	- 3,708	37,908	36,306	+ 1,602
Carrots	13,338	13,442	- 104	3,436	3,394	+ 42
Cabbage, kohl-rabi, and rape	146,102	149,941	- 8,839	41,489	42,605	- 1,116
Vetches and other green crops, except clover or grass.....	392,821	413,242	- 20,421	33,989	34,751	- 762
Total of green crops.....	3,454,579	3,475,660	- 21,081	1,230,253	1,248,954	- 18,701
Clover, sanfoin, and grasses under rotation	4,395,922	4,327,392	+ 68,530	1,931,101	1,961,773	- 30,672
Permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation (exclusive of heath or mountain land)	15065373	14821675	+ 243,698	10191118	10110079	+ 81,039
Flax	4,317	5,220	- 903	95,935	113,502	- 17,567
Hops	68,016	65,619	+ 2,397	...	...	...
Bare fallow or uncropped arable land	778,208	784,425	- 6,222	24,698	21,263	+ 3,435
Horses (including ponies), as returned by occupiers of land—						
Used solely for purpose of agriculture, &c.	935,073	988,680	...	478,912	482,469	...
Unbroken horses & mares kept solely for breeding	415,523	424,598	...	...	...	...
Total of horses	1,410,596	1,413,278	- 2,682	478,912	482,469	- 3,557
Cattle—						
Cows and heifers in milk or in calf.....	2,306,082	2,267,175	...	1,401,672	1,398,905	...
Other cattle—						
2 years old and above.....	1,363,920	1,306,326	...	861,237	875,862	...
Under 2 years of age	2,287,777	2,143,990	...	1,833,112	1,712,086	...
Total of cattle	5,962,779	5,807,491	+ 155,288	4,066,021	3,986,847	+ 109,174
Sheep—						
1 year old and above	15948667	15873884	...	1,984,612	1,933,905	...
Under 1 year old	9,119,604	8,745,884	...	1,234,486	1,137,598	...
Total of sheep	25068271	24319768	+ 748,503	3,219,098	3,071,493	+ 147,605
Pigs	2,617,757	2,510,402	+ 107,355	1,361,900	1,429,036	- 77,940

UNITED KINGDOM, including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

	1883.	1882.	Acres.
Total area	77,799,798	77,799,798	...
Total acreage under crops, bare fallow and grass	47,667,274	47,656,230	+ 12,044
Corn crops—			
Wheat	2,713,282	3,163,899	- 450,617
Barley or bere	2,486,137	2,442,077	+ 34,060
Oats	4,370,076	4,244,639	+ 125,437
Rye	58,082	64,382	- 6,300
Beans	458,440	447,115	+ 11,225
Peas	240,501	248,084	- 7,583
Total of corn crops	10,366,518	10,620,196	- 293,678
Green crops—			
Potatoes	1,359,726	1,388,307	- 28,581
Turnips and swedes	2,316,216	2,328,890	+ 17,386
Mangold	368,811	370,974	- 2,163
Carrots	17,184	17,271	- 87
Cabbage, kohl-rabi, and rape	187,685	192,638	- 4,953
Vetches and other green crops, except clover or grass.....	429,312	450,187	- 20,875
Total of green crops.....	4,708,934	4,748,257	- 39,323
Clover, sanfoin, and grasses under rotation.....	6,371,799	6,333,064	+ 38,735
Permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation (exclusive of heath or mountain land)	25,288,520	24,963,205	+ 325,315
Flax	100,262	118,722	- 18,460
Hops	68,016	65,619	+ 2,397
Bare fallow or uncropped arable land	803,225	806,167	- 2,942
Horses (including ponies), as returned by occupiers of land—			
Used solely for purposes of agriculture, &c.	1,898,745	1,905,317	- 6,572
Unbroken horses and mares kept solely for breeding .....	...	...	...
Total of horses	1,898,745	1,905,317	...
Cattle—			
Cows and heifers in milk or in calf.....	3,274,528	3,682,317	...
Other cattle—			
2 years of age and above	2,284,777	2,277,024	...
Under 2 years of age	4,138,638	3,873,076	...
Total of cattle	10,097,943	9,332,417	+ 265,526
Sheep—			
1 year old and above	17,966,137	17,539,315	...
Under 1 year old	10,881,373	9,908,905	...
Total of sheep	28,347,560	27,448,220	+ 899,340
Pigs	3,986,427	3,956,495	+ 29,932

With regard to the chief features in this table, the Department report as follows:—

Corn crops, apart from the decrease in the total, appear to be a considerable diminution of the area under wheat, and an increase in that under barley and oats. The total extent of land returned under wheat in the present year is 2,613,000 acres, or 390,000 acres less

than in 1882, and a decrease of 192,000 as compared with the acreage of this crop in 1881, when the breadth sown was less than had previously been recorded. The diminution in the area under wheat in 1883 is almost unanimously stated by the collector to have been caused by the unsuitable condition of the ground at the proper seed time, owing to the continued heavy rains in the autumn of 1882 and spring of this year. They observe, moreover, that the precarious nature of corn crops in recent years, and the close competition with foreign grain, have further developed the tendency, noticed in previous reports, among farmers to devote more land to grazing purposes as offering better prospects of profitable results, and the returns give ample evidence in support of these statements.

The area under barley was 2,292,000 acres. This is an increase of about 37,000 acres as compared with 1882, but it is worthy of note that the present year's acreage is less by 146,000 acres than the average of the previous ten years.

Oats were sown on 2,975,000 acres, being 141,000 in excess of 1882 and a larger breadth than that recorded in any year from 1868. The substitution of oats for wheat is attributed in many reports to the cause already mentioned under the head of wheat, namely, the condition of the soil at sowing time. It is also said that in some districts oats have taken the place of barley, on account of the low price obtainable for the latter grain during the last two years, probably owing to the deterioration in its quality through the unfavourable harvest weather of those years, while oats have proved more remunerative.

Clover and rotation grasses show a considerable increase, the extent being 4,396,000 acres, or 68,500 more than in 1882. The increase is frequently attributed by the collectors to the better classification made by occupiers generally, in distinguishing between permanent grass, and land that is ultimately to be broken up, some of which has been returned by them under the former head in preceding years. In several counties the increase is explained as the result of the necessity of making provision for a greater number of cattle and sheep. The acreage of these crops is, however, much influenced by the character of the season.

The movement in the direction of constant additions to permanent pasture which has been remarked upon in former reports, continues, and the results are shown this year in an area of 15,065,300 acres, as compared with 14,821,600 in 1882. Although a part of this increase is attributed to the enclosure of hill and waste land already alluded to, it has also followed as a matter of course from the systematic conversion of arable land to the purposes of rearing cattle and sheep, for which the high prices lately obtainable appear to have offered such inducements. The collectors indeed refer to this and to the uncertainty of the climate for corn growing, as well as to the smaller capital required for farming land thus laid down, as the chief reasons for the marked change in recent years. The land transferred to owners during the recent agricultural depression, and chiefly utilised by them for grazing purposes, has also added its quota towards the result. Ten years ago, grass covered 13,000,000 acres, while arable land has fallen during that period from 18,186,000 to 17,319,000 acres. The proportions of the whole area of cultivated land in 1873 were 41·5 per cent. under permanent pasture, 30·4 per cent. under corn crops, and 11·5 per cent. under green crops. At present, permanent pasture represents 46·5 per cent., corn crops 26·6 per cent., and green crops 10·7 per cent. In reference to the figures relating respectively to the acreage of grass and arable land, it should be remembered, however, that their difference is materially affected by the general reclamation of waste land that is continually going on, and which is mainly returned under permanent pasture.

Orchards in Great Britain have again further increased, their acreage being this year returned as 190,700 acres, against 187,500 in 1882. Market gardens likewise show an important increase, namely, from 48,000 to 53,000 acres. The collectors report under both these heads a continually growing demand for fruit and fresh vegetables for the neighbouring towns, which induces many farmers to appropriate land to this produce. From the very large increase in the imports of fruit from abroad, it would appear that there is yet plenty of scope for further efforts in this direction.

Turning now to the various kinds of live stock in Great Britain there are some encouraging changes to notice. Thus, as regards horned cattle, it is satisfactory to find that the recent falling off in the number has not continued during the present year, the total number now being 5,962,779, or 155,000 more than in 1882. Milch cows in Great Britain have increased in number by 1·7 per cent., and young cattle by 6·7 per cent., but cattle, other than milch cows, of two years of age and above, are 2 per cent. less; the supply of the latter having apparently been overtaken by the demands of the markets, as farmers were tempted to realise upon all they could well spare. In certain counties in Scotland and some localities in England, the non-introduction of the usual supply of store cattle from Ireland, owing to local restrictions upon removal and importation on account of foot-and-mouth disease, is said to have partly contributed to this decrease.

The increase in milking cows is ascribed to the greater attention now paid to dairy farming, in consequence of the remunerative prices obtainable for the produce, the facilities now afforded for transport enabling farmers to forward consignments of milk and butter considerable distances to meet the demand for large towns. The addition to young cattle would appear to have naturally followed from the increase in cows just noticed; but the collectors add that it is also attributable to the numbers kept to supply deficiencies created in some districts by the diminution in other classes, and in view of making provision for anticipated demand.

In sheep and lambs the numbers also exhibit a satisfactory increase of 748,000, nearly equally distributed between sheep of one year old and above, and sheep under one year, together about 3 per cent. more than last year; notwithstanding that the collecting officers report that the lambing season, owing to the cold and wet

spring, was unfavourable in many of the hilly districts. This was particularly the case in Scotland, where the increase in lambs is but nominal. The winter, however, proved remarkably mild, with abundant food, so that the rate of mortality among sheep was low, and farmers are said to have kept more lambs than usual to replace their previous losses in sheep. It is noticed, in some counties, that there has been lately less demand for lamb for consumption, and that this has had its influence in the result. A disease called "The Scour" is referred to as having caused loss in one or two localities.

Pigs numbered 2,617,757, against 2,510,402 in 1882 and 2,048,090 in 1881, an increase in 1883 over those years of 4·3 per cent. and 27·8 per cent. respectively. Following closely upon the large increase of last year, a similar advance could hardly have been expected, the numbers indicating that farmers were then fully stocked; the position, however, is maintained, and it may be observed that the present year's total has only been exceeded in 1867 and in 1872. Swine-fever was more prevalent during the year, and appears to have affected the numbers in some counties, but collectors state generally that pigs are now found profitable to rear, from the high prices obtained, owing to the greater demand for home-fed pork and bacon. The recent large decline in the imports of bacon and pork from America tends to confirm this view.

Lastly, there is an increase of 6,000 in the number of horses used for the purposes of agriculture, while unbroken horses and mares kept solely for breeding have decreased by 9,000.

The live stock record of the present year in Great Britain thus exhibits results which may be considered fairly promising, and it is to be hoped that the advance towards the replacing of our losses will be maintained.

Appended to the returns are tables showing the agricultural resources of the various British possessions and foreign countries for which statistics are procurable. Unfortunately, no returns are available for India, which now promises to take much higher rank as a source of wheat supply than it has yet attained, and it is to be hoped that no efforts will be spared to supply this want. So much attention has recently been given here, in connection with the formation of Cattle Ranch Companies, and otherwise, to the question of the meat supplies of the United States, that the following table, showing the numbers of live stock in the States in each of the past eight years will be of interest. It will be observed that during the last two years the number of cattle increased more than it had done in the previous six years, and it is not improbable, owing to the impetus that has latterly been given to cattle breeding, that the increase in the current year will be greater than ever.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN UNITED STATES.

Years Ended 31st December.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.		
1882.....	13,125,685	28,046,077	41,171,762	49,237,291	43,270,086
1881.....	12,611,632	23,280,238	35,891,870	45,016,224	44,122,200
1880.....	12,368,660	20,937,700	33,306,360	43,576,900	36,247,600
1879.....	12,027,000	21,231,000	33,258,000	40,765,900	34,034,100
1878.....	11,826,400	21,408,100	33,234,500	38,123,800	34,766,100
1877.....	11,300,100	19,223,300	30,523,400	35,740,500	32,262,500
1876.....	11,260,800	17,956,100	29,216,900	35,804,200	28,077,100
1875.....	10,085,400	16,785,300	27,870,700	35,935,300	25,726,800

"In connection with the question of the relative numbers of live stock in different countries likely to be available for the supply of meat to this country, it appears desirable," the report states, "to ascertain definitely the probable average weight of each description of animal imported from the countries whence we usually derive supplies. Estimates have accordingly been obtained from reliable sources as to the respective average weight of cattle, sheep, and pigs imported from these countries, when killed for meat. The average weight so estimated in stones of 8 lbs is here stated for each country and class of animal:—Belgium, sheep 8½ stones; Denmark, cattle 70 stones, sheep 8; France, cattle 103½, sheep 7; Schleswig-Holstein, cattle 85, sheep 8½; Netherlands, cattle 85, calves 16½, sheep 8½; Norway and Sweden, cattle 78, sheep 6; Portugal, cattle 86½; Spain, cattle 71; Canada, cattle 90, sheep 8½; United States of America, cattle 101, sheep 7½. Of pigs, the average weight from those countries from which they are now brought in important numbers appears to be 14 stones."

THE RESULT OF THE COAL TRADE WAGES AGITATION.

We have received from a correspondent the following with regard to the results of the recent agitation in the coal

trade. The question as to the action of the Trades Union officials, which he indirectly raises, is an important one, and one which it would be wrong to decide merely from a consideration of the miners' dispute. It is true that in this case the Union officials did use their influence to promote a strike, which was only prevented because the men, when they were asked for their decision, formed a juster estimate of their position than their leaders seemed capable of doing, and refused to enter upon what was really a hopeless contest. But in the dispute which has, unfortunately, arisen in the cotton trade, the Trades Union leaders have been a powerful moderating force. While seeking to press the claims of the men as strongly as possible, they have constantly deprecated a strike; and while it is proper that the rash counsels of those at the head of the miners' agitation should be condemned, it is right also that the wise restraint and moderation of the representatives of the cotton operatives should be recognised. "The effect," writes our correspondent, "of this most determined attempt to raise the wages of the miner has really been to consolidate the union of the masters, and cause many in the districts named to take means of protecting themselves against similar attempts in future. With this result, a number of employers are also of opinion that a reduction in the wages of the miners ought now to be asked for to the extent of either the whole or a portion of the 10 per cent. snatched from the masters last year. It is, however, hoped that the bulk of the coalowners will not favour this course. The collapse of the present agitation once more illustrates the force of Mr (now Sir) Thomas Brassey's remarks in his work on 'Work and Wages,' who, though friendly to such combinations, and averring that 'the power has been proved by experience of its results to be at least as much for the advantage of the masters as the workmen,' further observes that 'the great evil of Trades Unions in their action in regard to the wage question arises from the fact that the leaders of these societies, while they exercise great authority over the members of the Trades Unions, have no corresponding power of obtaining for their clients what they tell them they ought to have. The agitation has, indeed, lasted so long, and up to the latest moment a strike in some portion of the district has seemed so inevitable, that consumers of coal have so well supplied themselves with fuel, in many cases at considerable disadvantage to themselves—which may be also said of merchants getting their supplies from districts under agitation—that for some time to come the coal trade will be much disorganised, less work for the miners be obtained, and the period much deferred when the masters might otherwise have been able to increase the remuneration of their workmen. This result will not be without effect on other occupations, even remotely connected with the coal trade. The agitation will not, however, have been useless from one point of view, in that it has been clearly shown that the miners are after all, notwithstanding their hazardous occupation, a fairly-well paid class of workmen. Many other occupations, such as sailors, railway servants, and others, are, in the aggregate, equally hazardous, and not nearly so well paid. The number of persons said to be employed in mining in Great Britain is about 500,000, and the wages annually paid to them approximately 40,000,000 sterling, taking the wage of the miner in the Midland counties as the average paid throughout the kingdom. The number of miners in the districts under agitation is stated at about 175,000. Had, therefore, the strike taken place, fully one-third of the mining industry of the country would have been suspended, and one-third of the 40,000,000 annual wages irretrievably lost during the continuance of the strike. It is a matter for congratulation that this for the present has been obviated. The miners' delegates are to meet again in Manchester on the 27th inst., and it is hoped that some means will then be devised of settling wages disputes without having recourse to strikes and their present disturbances to the coal trade, and other industries connected therewith, consequent upon the periodical revival of these agitations. The leaders, except in the North-East of England and South Wales, have hitherto opposed such a scheme, but there are now signs of better feelings having arisen.

TRADE NOTES.

OUR COTTON SUPPLIES.—During the past month the market for cotton has been a good deal influenced by conflicting reports as to the probable amount of the season's crop. Messrs Ellison, in their annual circular, estimated that it would not fall short of 6,000,000 bales of 400 lbs each, but subsequently more unfavourable estimates were published, Messrs Neill, Bros., and Co., for instance, placing the yield at not more than 5½ millions of bales. During the past month, however, the arrivals from America have been large, and opinion now seems to be that the deficiency, as compared with last year, will not be so great as has been anticipated. The present position is thus summarised by Messrs Ellison in their December circular:—"Scarcely any change has taken place in the situation of the market since the smaller crop views came to the front two months ago; and the result is, that the prices of to-day show no appreciable alteration from those current in the middle of September. Within the past forty-eight hours, however, the public faith in the smaller crop estimates has received a severe shock, in consequence of the large and altogether unexpected increase in the receipts at the ports. It may be that this sudden expansion is merely spasmodic, and that it will be quickly followed by unmistakable signs of exhaustion; but at the moment there is a very sceptical spirit abroad, and unless some very marked change takes place in the port movements before the end of this month, the popular estimates of the crop will be nearer 6¼ millions than 5¾ millions. Under such circumstances, no useful end can be served by attempting to forecast the probable future course of prices; it may be taken for granted, however, that accordingly as the course of receipts bring the smaller or larger crop figures to the front, so will prices rise or fall from their present level. Our own opinion all along has been, as stated in our annual report, that the crop would not be less than six millions. We think so still; and we should not be surprised to see much more than six millions. But, as many good authorities think differently, we have no inclination to write very strongly on the point."

THE WOOL TRADE.—The last of the series of colonial wool auctions for the year closed on Saturday last. Compared with last year, the supplies and deliveries have been as follows:—

	1883.	1882.
	Bales.	Bales.
Brought forward from last year	17,000	10,000
Imports for the four series of sales.....	1,213,000	1,151,000
	1,230,000	1,161,000
	Bales.	Bales.
Sold to date for home consumption	537,000	489,000
Exports for foreign consumption...	678,000	655,000
	1,215,000	1,144,000
Stock in hand.....	15,000	17,000

There has thus, as compared with 1882, been an increase of 69,999 bales in the quantity brought forward, and yet the stock in hand is now 2,000 bales less than it was at this time last year. The growth of consumption has thus more than kept pace with the increase in the supply, and it is satisfactory to note that the expansion is greater in the home consumption, which has absorbed 48,000 additional bales, than in the export, which exceeds that of last year by 23,000 bales. With regard to the last series, Messrs Buxton, Ronald, and Co. report as follows:—"The general tone of the market was firm, and for most descriptions of wool justified the more hopeful view entertained since the close of the September series. The liquidation of old stock, often discoloured if in grease, and when scoured of poor skinny type, is never very easy, but is rendered doubly difficult after frequent appearance in previous series, and especially in the presence of a fair contingent of the new clip. The position, however, remains sound; consumption is proceeding on a large scale; stocks are anything but heavy, and it bodes well for the future that manufacturers and spinners, who had largely covered their immediate requirements during the recess, should now have operated with caution, and abstained from unduly forcing the market.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Many of the chief points dealt with by Mr Jos. Nimmo, the Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, upon the foreign trade of the country were anticipated in the preliminary report published about three months ago, and with which we dwelt at length in our September Supplement. The definitive report, however, contains much matter of fresh interest, to which attention may be briefly directed. Of these perhaps the most important is the composition of the exports, which is returned thus:—

EXPORT OF UNITED STATES PRODUCE — Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1883.

Products of—	Value. \$	Per Cent. of Total.
Agriculture	619,269,449	77.00
Manufactures	111,890,001	13.91
Mining (including mineral oils).....	51,444,857	6.40
Forestry.....	9,976,143	1.24
The fisheries.....	6,276,375	.78
All other commodities	5,366,807	.67
Total.....	804,223,632	100.00

In 1860 the value of the agricultural products exported from the States was 256,561,000 dols. In this branch of export, therefore, there has been an increase during the past twenty-three years of 362,709,000 dols, or 141 per cent. In the export of manufactures during the same period, the increase has been from 45,659,000 dols to 111,800,000 dols, or 123 per cent. Thus, in spite of all efforts to extend the markets for their manufactures, the United States are now, as regards their foreign trade, more purely agricultural than they were a quarter of a century ago. And perhaps the comparative insignificance of their foreign trade in manufactured goods is even more clearly brought out by the fact that "the value of the products of manufacture exported during the last fiscal year constituted but 2 per cent. of the total value of the products of the manufactures of the country during the year for which such valuation was taken for the census of 1880." The policy of protection which has given the manufacturers the command of the home markets has also tied them to these markets. The chief outlets of imports and exports are shown in the following table:—

VALUE OF CHIEF IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.		£
Sugar and molasses	19,865,300	
Wool and manufactures thereof.....	11,044,900	
Silk and manufactures thereof	10,161,500	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	8,625,300	
Coffee	8,410,000	
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof...	8,159,200	
Cotton goods	7,371,700	
EXPORTS.		£
Cotton	49,465,700	
Bread and breadstuffs	41,608,000	
Provisions	21,477,700	
Mineral oils.....	8,920,600	
Tobacco and manufactures	4,419,000	

As to the trade between this country and the States, Mr Nimmo reports as follows:—The value of the foreign commerce of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland amounted during the fiscal year to 122,809,400/, constituting nearly 40 per cent. of the total value of our foreign commerce. Of the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States, 51.6 per cent. were to that country, and 26 per cent. of the imports of merchandise into the United States were from that country. During the year ending June 30, 1883, 60.53 per cent. of the value of exports of cotton, 62 per cent. of the exports of wheat and wheat flour, 71.45 per cent. of the exports of corn and corn meal, 64.39 per cent. of the exports of provisions, and 77.76 per cent. of the exports of live animals from the United States to foreign countries were to Great Britain and Ireland. The total value of exports of these articles to that country amounted to the sum of 70,016,500/, and constituted 62.59 per cent. of the total value of the exports thereof to foreign countries. The value of our commerce with France was 31,334,300/; with Germany, 24,709,500/; with the West Indies, 24,322,000/; and with the British North American Provinces, 18,264,200/.

THE COST OF WHEAT CARRIAGE IN AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.—Another point with which Mr Nimmo deals is the cost of transporting wheat, and with regard to that he writes:—"As the exports of breadstuffs and provisions

from the United States are almost entirely the product of the Western and North-Western States, the cost of transportation from the interior to the seaboard has a very important bearing upon the foreign commerce of the country. The rates which prevail from Chicago to New York serve to illustrate generally the rates from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. During the ten months ended October 31, 1883, the average rates per bushel for the transportation of wheat from Chicago to New York were—by lake 9.16 cents; by lake and canal, 12 cents; and by 'all rail,' 16.1 cents; as against the following average rates during the calendar year 1882, viz.: By lake and canal, 8.7 cents; by lake and rail, 10.9 cents; and by 'all rail,' 14.6 cents. The increase in the average rates is due to the fact that the grain movement during the year 1883 has been much greater than during the year 1882. During the calendar year 1872, the rates were—by lake and canal, 26.6 cents; by lake and rail, 28 cents; and by 'all rail,' 33.5 cents. In a word, the average rates are now less than half what they were only eleven years ago. This remarkable decrease in the cost of inland transportation has been the chief cause of the increase in the value of our exports of breadstuffs from 84,586,273 dols. in 1872, to 208,040,850 dols. in 1883; and of the increase in the value of the exports of provisions from 59,696,670 dols. in 1872, to 107,388,287 dols. in 1883. Railroads have become the chief avenues of commerce between the interior and the seaboard. Freight of the higher classes are transported almost entirely by rail, and during the year 1882 about 80 per cent. of the shipments of grain and flour from the West to the Atlantic seaboard were by rail, and only 20 per cent. by the lakes, the Erie Canal, and the Hudson River. The United States now enjoys the advantages of the cheapest and most efficient system of internal transportation of any country on the globe. During the last fiscal year, 21.4 per cent. of the exports from the United States of wheat and wheat flour was from the Pacific coast. The rates of transportation by sea from Pacific coast ports to Europe have been exceptionally low during the season of 1883. The current rate on the 5th of November, 1883, from San Francisco to Liverpool was only 1/ 12s 6d per ton of 2,240 pounds. This was lower than the average monthly rate during any month since June, 1872. The low rates of the present season have been the result of the low quotations of wheat in the European markets, and of the large stocks on hand in those markets. The exceptionally low rates by sea from the Pacific coast to Europe which have prevailed thus far during the year 1883 have prevented the expected diversion of wheat to the rail line from California to New Orleans, and thence by vessels to Europe."

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—An official report upon the working of the Boiler Explosions Act of 1882 states that during the twelve months ending the 12th July last, during which the Act was in operation, forty-five reports of explosions were received at the Board of Trade. In all the forty-five cases an inquiry was instituted, and the results of these investigations are tabulated thus:—

Causes of Explosions.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Injuries.
Deterioration, corrosion, &c.	14	9	7
Weak or defective design	5	4	9
Overheating through shortness of water	4	10	4
Safety valve, insufficient or defective	4	1	1
Undue pressure	3	3	2
Ignorance or neglect of attendant ...	3	1	2
Miscellaneous	12	7	8
Total	45	35	33

And from the report of the inspectors the Board of Trade draw the following general conclusions:—"1. The terms 'inevitable accident' and 'accident' are entirely inapplicable to these explosions. The reports show that, so far from the explosions being accidental, the only accidental thing about many of them is that the explosions should have been so long deferred. 2. As in three cases only can the explosion be attributed to neglect or ignorance of management on the part of the boiler attendants, there is no reason for yet assuming that any material diminution in the number of explosions may be expected to result from the systematic examination of, and granting certificates to, the men employed in working the boilers. The prevailing

cause of explosion is the unsafe condition of the boilers through age, corrosion, wasting, &c.; and a noticeable feature in many cases is the absence of any effort on the part of the steam user to ascertain the condition of the boiler, and consequently of any attempt on his part to repair, renew, or replace defective plates or fittings. 3. That inspection by insurers of boilers does not insure safety, for we find that one-fifth of the explosions which happened during the year happened from boilers not only inspected by, but insured in, boiler insurance companies."

THE REGULATION OF THE PETROLEUM TRAFFIC IN INDIA.—Last year, it will be remembered, a difficulty arose as to the admission into India of several large cargoes of petroleum oil from America. This oil had before shipment satisfied the standard flashing test, but when tested in India it fell below the standard. The question as to the suitability of the standard test for tropical countries was then raised, and the Government of India decided to have it investigated by experts both in Europe and India. This investigation has now been completed, and the balance of opinion on the part of those consulted seems to be in favour of raising for India the standard of 73 degrees fixed by the Act of 1881. A recommendation to that effect is made by Sir F. Abel, but with this the Indian Government are not inclined to comply. They think any such alteration in the Act would be strongly opposed by those engaged in the petroleum traffic, and they hold that the change is not needed, because experience has proved that once the tins are opened the oil rapidly loses its volatile vapours, and rises in flashing point. While, however, disinclined to alter the test, the Government have come to the conclusion that it would be dangerous to sanction any departure from the principle of the strict maintenance of the legal standard, or to allow oil which, when fairly tested, fails to satisfy the standard, to pass merely on the ground of possible climatic variations. Accordingly those engaged in the petroleum traffic are advised to understand that any oil imported as ordinary petroleum which does not entirely comply with the requirements of the law will be rigorously rejected. And as shipments of the oil from more temperate climates are occasionally liable, when re-tested in India, to furnish results about 3 degrees Fahrenheit lower than the flashing point recorded before shipment, trade arrangements should be made in view of that contingency.

AMERICAN QUICKSILVER.—The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* gives the following record of the receipts and exports of quicksilver during the ten months ended October in this and the two previous years:—

RECEIPTS—TEN MONTHS ending OCTOBER 30.	
	Bottles.
1883	40,944
1882	38,948
1881	45,811
EXPORTS for TEN MONTHS ending OCTOBER 30.	
	Bottles.
1883	26,992
1882	34,719
1881	37,851

Thus, while the supplies have increased this year, the exports have greatly diminished, the result being that stocks at San Francisco have been largely augmented. To China, the principal buyer of the American quicksilver, not a bottle was shipped in October, the explanation given being that "while the Rothschilds sell their quicksilver in London at 32½c, the Chinese will not buy in San Francisco at 34½c."

THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—The text of the treaty regulating the navigation of the Danube has now been published. Its principal provisions are:—

Art. 1. The navigation shall continue to be entirely free on the whole portion of the Danube comprised between Ibraila and the Iron Gates. Merchant vessels of all nations shall freely carry on there, as in the past, the transport of passengers and goods, and towage, under the conditions of perfect equality stipulated for by the XVIth Article of the Treaty of Paris.

Art. 2. No toll shall be levied on the Danube based solely on the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any dues on goods, so long as they remain on board vessels, transports, or rafts.

Art. 3. The Riverain States have a right to levy in their respective ports dues in respect of quays, cranes, scales, magazine, and discharging, on account of existing establishments, and of such as may be formed in future.

Nevertheless, these dues must be levied without distinction, in accordance with fixed and published rates, irrespective of the places from which the vessels and their cargoes arrive, and only so far as the vessels subject to these dues shall have made use of the said establishments.

It is well understood that the tariffs of these dues are not to form a source of revenue, but that they shall produce only a sum sufficient for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the capital expended, and for the maintenance of these establishments. As soon as the capital sum has been paid off, the dues shall only be sufficient to cover the expenses of maintenance.

Art. 6. The Customs limits follow throughout the banks of the river, without ever crossing it. Accordingly, vessels, transports, rafts, &c., so long as they are navigating or at anchor in the bed of the river, without carrying on any commercial operation with the bank, are entirely outside the action of custom-houses.

Consequently, the Riverain States can only levy Customs dues in respect of goods discharged on the banks, and this prohibition applies also to vessels, transports, or rafts traversing the sections of a river where both banks belong to the same State.

Art. 7. Transit is absolutely free for the goods of all nations, whatever be their origin or destination. When a vessel, transport, or raft, traverses a section of the river where both banks belong to the same State, the captains or masters cannot be subjected to other formalities, as regards goods in transit, than the affixing of seals or the superintendence of a Custom-house officer, up to the point where the two banks, or one of them, cease to belong to that State. The Custom-house officer, during the time he remains on board, has a right to food, firing, and lighting on the same footing as the crew, but to no other remuneration whatever. The vessel shall be bound to give a free passage to the said Custom-house officer, without food or other expenses, at least as far as the last national port at which it shall touch on its return journey.

Art. 8. Sea-going vessels cannot be called upon to produce other documents than their ship's papers. River boats or transports must be furnished with the documents granted by the authority to whom they are subordinated, and necessary to prove the name, nationality, and capacity of the boat or transport, and the identity of the captain or master and of the crew.

It is understood that no other modification shall be introduced into the conditions under which the coasting and port to port trades are now carried on without distinction of flags.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE TRADE OF SERVIA.—The report upon the trade of Servia, forwarded by Mr Mason, our Consul at Belgrade, is exceptionally full and interesting. It is at Belgrade, he tells us, that British trade is almost exclusively concentrated, and as to the amount of that trade he writes:—"The English trade carried on is chiefly with Manchester, from whence, to Belgrade, are now annually imported some 2,500 bales of yarn, which, valued at 50l per bale, equals 125,000l. Besides this, the value of woven goods imported into Servia from England is reckoned at 60 per cent. of this amount, which is 75,000l. These two sums taken together amount to 200,000l; but this amount of direct trade (several of the Servian merchants going themselves once a-year to England to buy) does not represent all the direct trade, nor does it more than half represent the estimated total value of British goods imported, as the British direct and indirect trade with Servia is commonly valued at 400,000l. This is one-fifth of the total imports, while the direct trade is one-tenth." There are several ways in which Mr Mason thinks British trade with Servia might be extended, one of these being the sending thither of competent representatives of British manufacturing firms "No British trade agency of any kind," he tells us, "exists in Servia with a distinctive British character, and in the capital it is accordingly difficult to obtain British goods of the better description for general household use. The Austrians (and it is even alleged the French) are so well aware of the reputation enjoyed by British manufacturers in the Balkan States, that they are continually stamping their manufactures with English words and coats of arms, the arms and motto of 'Dieu et mon droit,' being, perhaps, with the Prince of Wales's feathers, the commonest. This is a species of smuggling and piracy difficult to prevent, unless by an international law forbidding such ungracious use of British or other Royal and national arms and mottoes." He is of opinion that there is a peculiarly good opening for English manufacturers of agricultural machinery, and if "a British depôt was established at Belgrade, with branches at Semendria, Pojarevatz, Negotine, Schabatz, Valjevo, Yagodina, and Nisch, for all sorts of machines, tools, and implements required in Servian agriculture, under the patronage of the official society, a very large business might be done, benefiting both England and Servia. Besides agricultural

machinery, tools, and implements, a large trade is done in sewing machines, but other household machines for washing, mangling, &c., have not yet been introduced." Owing to her greater facilities for communication, Austro-Hungary is at a considerable advantage in her competition with this country in Servian markets, and this advantage will be increased by the opening of the railway which unites Vienna, Pesth, and Belgrade. But Mr Mason shows that Austria will be in a somewhat less favoured position when railway communication is established between Belgrade and Salonica, although even then she will have the advantage, both as regards contiguity and tariff treatment, certain of her products being admitted into Servia at one-half of the duty payable by other nations.

DIFFERENCES IN THE CREDITS GRANTED BY BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL TRADERS.—Those who read the commercial reports of our Consular agents will have noticed how frequently they speak of the long credits granted by continental as compared with English manufacturers. Thus, in the report of Mr Mason, to which we have referred above, it is to their greater readiness to grant credit to native traders that some of the Austrian success in competition with us is attributed. Then again, Consul-General Mitchell, writing upon the trade of Norway, speaks of the success of German manufacturers and merchants in pushing the sale of their goods, a success, "much of which is due to the long credits they are in the habit of giving." And Consul Wrench, reporting upon the trade of Constantinople, states that foreign importers, to effect sales, give long credits. "These book debts are never worked off. Payments on account are made when fresh goods are wanted, and importers being eager to sell, suffer outstandings to grow rather than apply the curb to reduce them." This difference in the practice of British and foreign merchants has, as regards us, its good and its bad side. There is no doubt that the granting of very long credits is a serious evil. It fosters bad trade, and tends to aggravate the ups and downs of business, for the greater the inflation the more serious the reaction. In so far, therefore, as long credits are avoided, in pursuance of a deliberately-adopted policy of caution, the practice is to be commended. It would appear, however, that our merchants are not wholly guided by dictates of prudence. They appear to be disinclined to give credit, partly because they will not take the trouble to ascertain for themselves where credit might be given with safety. Thus Mr Mason tells us that being unrepresented in Servia, British manufacturers cannot go in for detail credit, although, as he very properly adds, only those who can go into details can absorb the trade in detail. Consul-General Mitchell believes that "the care and minuteness with which the local markets are studied by German commercial travellers remove the possibility of much greater risk" attending their credit system "than that which usually attends all commercial operations." So also Consul Wrench reports that "continental manufacturers take much more pains to learn the market than British manufacturers care to bestow. German, Belgian, and Austrian manufacturers have always travellers on foot studying the market, and they adapt their manufactures to its fashion and caprices. An English traveller is never seen here now. The British manufacturer neither canvasses the market, nor makes any effort to suit it. If the market will take what he has to offer, and come to him for it, well and good, but he is not at pains to woo its custom, as the manufacturers of the Continent are. Consequently, little by little the import trade of Constantinople is being led away from England. In the item of paper, Italy has the monopoly which once belonged to England. British glassware is supplanted by that of Austria and Italy, and the silks of these countries have cut out those of both England and France." Against a wise prudence we have not a word to say. But it is quite possible for prudence and enterprise to go together, and our merchants will do wrong if they sacrifice the latter to the former. It was not by doing so that our trade was built up, nor is it in that way that our trade is to be maintained.

THE TRADE OF TURKEY.—"At the beginning of the present year," writes Consul Wrench, "the Turkish Custom-house published for the first time a return of the imports and exports." This return deals with the years 1880-1, and from it Mr Wrench has compiled the following table,

showing the distribution of Turkey's trade with foreign countries:—

	Value of Imports. £r.	Value of Exports. £r.
England.....	7,403,180	2,751,038
Germany.....	42,980	2,307
Austria.....	2,502,831	863,607
Italy.....	507,063	104,195
Persia.....	481,961	6,769
Spain.....	1	49
Sweden.....	13,491	...
America.....	231,012	105,525
Belgium.....	106,143	...
Denmark.....	5	...
Russia.....	1,483,663	404,844
Roumania.....	1,414,782	9,961
Servia.....	70,212	14,905
Holland.....	17,827	66,471
France.....	2,698,183	2,902,048
Montenegro.....	342	387
Greece.....	394,995	255,544
Total.....	17,368,671	7,487,650

"An inspection of the above lists," adds Mr Wrench, "shows that the value of goods imported from England far exceeds that from any other country; that the exports from Turkey to France and England are about equal, and that with the exception of England, France, Austria, and Russia, her foreign trade is insignificant. But the return also brings out in strong light the crushing difference between imports and exports, 17,000,000 lira, as against 7,000,000 lira, representing a drain of gold from the country in one year of about 10,000,000 lira. It is but fair to add that the criticisms of local British merchants have brought to light the fact that the Custom-house valuation of several important articles of export are much below the actual values exported. Such being the case, it is probable that similar inaccuracy exists with regard to the value of imports." How backward is the trade of Turkey as compared with that of other nations, whom we rightly regard as undeveloped, Mr Wrench shows in the following table:—

	Value of Exportations. £r.	Population.	Exportation per Head.
Turkey.....	9,000,000	16,000,000	0.58
Roumania.....	6,000,000	4,500,000	1.33
Servia.....	1,700,000	1,350,000	1.26
Greece.....	3,300,000	1,450,000	2.27
Russia.....	70,000,000	87,000,000	0.80

And as to the causes of this backwardness he writes thus:—"To anyone acquainted with the state of the country, the backwardness just shown in Turkey will not be surprising, for, in fact, it is only in the villayets of Aidin (Smyrna) and Adrianople that the light of civilisation has begun to dawn. Elsewhere there are no railways, and scarcely any roads. Such rich districts as Diarbekir, Sivas, Konieli, and Yuzgat are completely isolated from the rest of the world. It is useless to claim from Nature the rich harvests of grain which these districts might produce; the cost of transport to a port equals the value of the grain in an European market. Travellers cannot go through them without a guard, and the transport of specie costs from 4 to 12 per cent. That a desert should remain arid, or that mountain cliffs should be left as a pasture for goats, is easy to understand; but that on the very verge of European civilisation lands watered by great rivers, and eminently fertile, should lie waste, and an intelligent population be allowed gradually to die off from starvation, is strange as well as sad."

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD PULP IN NORWAY.—How rapidly this branch of Norwegian trade has developed in recent years the following table of exports will show:—

	Tons.
1882.....	59,033,000
1881.....	42,779,760
1880.....	26,055,000
1879.....	20,773,000
1878.....	19,321,000
1877.....	14,866,000
1876.....	12,200,000
1875.....	8,540,000

As the result of the great increase in production, the price of pulp, which in 1881 was from 5l to 5l 7s 6d per ton, fell in 1882 to 3l 10s, and even to 3l 5s per ton, and in consequence of this drop a meeting of manufacturers was held in Christiania, when a proposal to restrict the output was

brought forward. No agreement, however, was arrived at, and the production now promises to be greater than ever, as four new mills were established last year, raising the number of mills in operation to forty-two.

BRITISH GOODS IN ASIA MINOR.—We take the following from a report by Vice-Consul Eyre upon the trade and commerce of Erzeroum for the year 1882. The trade of his district is, Mr Eyre states, in a worse condition now than it was ten years ago, partly owing to a general impoverishment of the people, and partly because of the diversion of the Persian transit trade to the Caucasus route. And as to British manufactures, he writes:—"British imports are about two-fifths of the total from all countries, excluding the interior trade of Turkey. Manchester goods are the most important item, amounting to about 40,000*l*. British manufacturers of this class have no European competition whatever to contend against, with the exception of a very small importation from Russia. It is true that cotton goods to the value of 24,000*l* are imported from Diarbekir, Aleppo, Erzingham, and Arabkir, but these are made entirely of Manchester cotton. Twenty years ago a considerable amount of cotton stuffs were imported from Germany, but they have been completely driven from the market by the superior quality and cheapness of British goods. Lately, however, German manufacturers have been renewing their attempts to obtain a market for their goods, though it is too early as yet to pronounce on their success or failure. On comparing these returns with those given in Sir Robert Dalryell's report, in 1863, I find that the total value of imports from Europe is about the same as now, but it is observable that the proportion of British trade to the total was much greater formerly, being then more than double the imports of all countries put together, and amounting to the value of 135,000*l*, as compared with 70,000*l* for the past year. The chief diminution is in cotton goods, but that is entirely owing to the poverty of the population, who now can only afford to buy the very cheapest articles. France has made the greatest advance, her imports being quintupled. The chief increase has been made in cloth, leather, and sugar, the two former articles being imported in 1863 only to the amount of 650*l*. Therefore there is an increase of 27,350*l* on them alone. Sugar also has risen in quantity, from 5,700*l* to 8,000*l* worth. German trade has, on the contrary, diminished almost to zero. The interior trade with Turkey is nearly equal to all the rest, but goods to the value of 51,500*l* are only brought to Erzeroum in transit."

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

THE instances of a revival in prices are few; while finished iron, copper, tin, and jute are distinctly lower. Pig iron is comparatively steady, after the late reduction, for the reason that stocks are smaller, and production is being reduced. The late threatened strike in the coal trade put up prices both for house and steam fuel, but there is now a reaction, upon the strike being averted.

I.—MINERALS.

Date.	IRON.			COALS.	COPPER.	TIN.	LEAD.	SALT-PETRE.
	Sootch Pig.	Cleveland Bars.	Steel Rails.	Best Wallsend London.	Chili Bars.	Straits.	English Pig.	Eng. Fish Refined.
1881.	per ton	per ton	per ton	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per owt.
Jan. 1	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	17 0	58 10 0	89 5 0	15 5 0	1 5 6
July 2	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	16 0	58 10 0	89 5 0	15 5 0	1 5 6
1882.								
Jan. 7	2 12 4	2 10 6	2 10 6	16 6	70 10 0	109 0 0	15 10 0	1 9 3
Feb. 4	2 9 10	2 10 6	2 10 6	17 0	65 12 6	112 10 0	15 0 0	1 9 3
Mar. 4	2 7 4	2 7 4	2 7 4	14 6	63 15 0	111 5 0	14 17 6	1 8 3
Apr. 1	2 7 11	2 7 11	2 7 11	13 9	64 10 0	107 10 0	14 17 6	1 8 3
May 6	2 7 4	2 7 4	2 7 4	15 3	64 0 0	92 10 0	14 0 0	1 7 0
June 3	2 7 4	2 7 4	2 7 4	14 9	68 15 0	98 5 0	14 12 6	1 6 9
July 1	2 9 2	2 9 2	2 9 2	15 0	67 5 0	98 5 0	14 12 6	1 6 9
Aug. 5	2 10 7	2 10 7	2 10 7	17 0	67 10 0	102 0 0	14 10 0	1 6 8
Sept. 2	2 9 3	2 9 3	2 9 3	17 6	67 10 0	103 0 0	14 10 0	1 6 8
Oct. 7	2 11 1	2 11 1	2 11 1	20 0	71 0 0	107 0 0	14 10 0	1 5 6
Nov. 4	2 9 6	2 9 6	2 9 6	19 9	68 15 0	98 5 0	14 5 0	1 5 3
Dec. 2	2 8 6	2 8 6	2 8 6	18 6	66 5 0	97 10 0	14 5 0	1 4 9
1883.								
Jan. 7	2 9 5	2 9 5	2 9 5	16 0	66 10 0	101 0 0	14 10 0	1 6 9
Feb. 3	2 7 9	2 7 9	2 7 9	17 0	64 17 6	92 5 0	13 15 0	1 4 0
Mar. 5	2 7 5	2 7 5	2 7 5	17 6	65 2 6	93 5 0	13 12 6	1 4 0
Apr. 7	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	20 0	64 5 0	95 10 0	13 7 6	1 4 0
May 5	2 7 4	2 7 4	2 7 4	17 6	62 0 0	95 10 0	13 7 6	1 4 0
June 2	2 6 10	2 6 10	2 6 10	17 0	64 0 0	95 10 0	13 0 0	1 4 6
July 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	17 0	63 10 0	93 15 0	13 2 6	1 4 6
Aug. 3	2 7 8	2 7 8	2 7 8	19 0	63 15 0	94 10 0	12 15 0	1 4 6
Sept. 1	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	19 0	64 0 0	93 15 0	12 12 6	1 4 4
Oct. 6	2 6 9	2 6 9	2 6 9	19 6	62 10 0	94 10 0	12 9 0	1 4 4
Nov. 3	2 4 10	2 4 10	2 4 10	17 6	61 10 0	92 10 0	12 4 0	1 4 3
Dec. 2	2 4 7	2 4 7	2 4 7	18 6	59 0 0	85 5 0	12 12 6	1 4 3

II.—MATERIALS FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.

Date.	COTTON.		WOOL.		SILK.	FLAX.	HEMP.	JUTE.
	Raw-Middlg. Upland.	Yarn-40 Mule Twist.	South Down Hogs.	Sydney Un-washed.	Cossim-buzar.	Peters-burg 12-head.	Manila.	Good Marks.
1881.	per lb. d	per lb. d	per lb. s d	per lb. d	per lb. s d	per ton. £ s	per ton. £ s	per ton. £ s
Jan. 1	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 3 1/2	11	15 0	29 0	33 10	13 0
July 2	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 0 1/2	10 1/2	15 6	30 0	45 10	17 0
1882.								
Jan. 7	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 1 1/2	10 1/2	15 9	30 0	47 5	18 0
Feb. 4	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 1 1/2	10 1/2	15 6	29 0	44 5	17 0
Mar. 4	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 1 1/2	10 1/2	15 6	29 0	44 0	16 5
Apr. 1	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 1	11	15 6	27 0	43 15	16 10
May 6	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 1	11	16 0	27 0	44 10	16 5
June 3	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 0	11	15 9	23 0	45 15	16 0
July 1	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 0	11	15 9	23 0	45 15	16 0
Aug. 5	7	10 1/2	1 0 1/2	11	15 9	23 0	45 15	16 0
Sept. 2	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1	11	16 0	27 10	46 5	16 10
Oct. 7	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 1	11	15 9	27 10	48 0	14 0
Nov. 4	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 0 1/2	11	15 3	27 10	49 10	14 0
Dec. 2	6	10	1 0 1/2	11	15 9	27 10	49 0	13 10
1883.								
Jan. 7	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	11	15 0	27 10	49 0	14 10
Feb. 2	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	11	14 0	27 10	49 15	14 10
Mar. 3	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	10 1/2	15 6	27 10	50 0	15 0
Apr. 7	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 1	10 1/2	15 0	29 0	48 15	14 10
May 5	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0 1/2	10 1/2	14 9	29 0	47 0	15 0
June 2	5 1/2	9 1/2	0 11 1/2	10	14 9	29 0	45 15	15 0
July 6	5 1/2	9 1/2	0 11 1/2	10	12 6	29 0	45 15	15 0
Aug. 3	5 1/2	9 1/2	0 11 1/2	10	13 0	29 0	44 15	14 10
Sept. 1	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	9 1/2	14 0	28 10	43 5	15 10
Oct. 6	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	9 1/2	14 0	27 10	43 15	17 0
Nov. 3	6	9 1/2	1 1	9 1/2	14 0	27 10	44 0	13 10
Dec. 7	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0 1/2	9 1/2	13 6	27 0	42 15	17 10

III.—FOOD PRODUCTS.

Date.	AMERICAN WHEAT	GAZETTE AVERAGES. (English Grain.)			FLOUR.	BEEF.		MUTTON.	POTATOS.	RICE.
	Red Winter	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Town Made 2nds.	Inferior.	Prime Small.	Prime.	Good English.	Ran-goon.
1881.	per qr.	per qr.	per qr.	per qr.	230 lbs.	8 lbs.	8 lbs.	8 lbs.	per ton.	p.cwt.
Jan. 1	2 8 6	2 11 1	2 11 5	1 0 10	1 16 0	3 6 4	4 10	5 8	4 10 0	8 10
July 2	2 10 0	2 5 4	2 1 9	3 1 3	9 15 0	3 4	4 8	5 9	new	8 5
1882.										
Jan. 7	2 12 15	2 4 9	2 11 10	1 0 3	2 0 6	3 4	4 9	4 8	4 5 0	7 11
Feb. 4	2 14 0	2 6 1	2 11 13	2 1 0	9 2 0	3 6	5 0	5 5	4 0 0	7 9
Mar. 4	2 10 2	2 4 9	2 10 8	1 1 8	1 18 0	3 4	4 11	5 10	4 0 0	7 6
Apr. 1	2 11 6	2 5 1	2 11 10	1 1 1	6 18 0	3 6	5 0	6 0	4 0 0	7 4 1/2
May 6	2 13 0	2 7 2	2 11 8	1 2 3	8 19 0	3 4	5 1	5 10	4 0 0	7 4
June 3	2 13 0	2 7 7	2 11 8	1 2 3	8 19 0	3 4	5 1	5 9	4 10 0	7 8
July 1	2 12 6	2 6 1	2 11 5	1 0 1	3 11 18 0	3 4	5 4	5 10	new	7 8
Aug. 5	2 5 0	2 11 3	2 1 9	1 5 8	1 17 0	3 4	5 4	5 10	5 0 0	7 3
Sept. 2	2 4 0	2 7 3	2 1 16	2 1 3	6 16 0	3 4	5 2	5 10	4 10 0	7 1/2
Oct. 7	2 4 0	2 1 19	2 1 14	4 0 19	10 15 0	3 3	5 1	5 10	4 10 0	7 1
Nov. 4	2 5 0	2 0 11	2 1 14	5 1 0	2 13 6	3 4	5 4	5 11	4 5 0	7 1
Dec. 2	2 5 6	2 1 5	2 1 14	6 1 0	7 13 6	3 3	5 2	6 8	5 0 0	7 0
1883.										
Jan. 7	2 6 0	2 0 11	2 1 12	8 1 0	5 13 6	3 6	5 4	6 8	6 0 0	6 10 1/2
Feb. 2	2 7 0	2 0 4	2 1 12	9 1 0	10 13 6	3 4	5 2	6 4	6 0 0	7 3
Mar. 3	2 7 6	2 1 9	2 1 13	5 1 1	7 13 6	4 2	5 6	6 4	6 0 0	7 7
Apr. 7	2 6 2	2 0 1	2 1 13	2 1 1	8 14 0	3 3	5 0	5 10	6 5 0	8 1
May 5	2 6 0	2 2 10	2 1 12	4 1 3	2 14 0	3 6	5 0	5 9	7 0 0	9 1
June 2	2 6 0	2 3 5	2 1 9	3 1 2	5 14 0	3 4	4 11	5 10	7 5 0	8 6
July 6	2 6 0	2 3 1	2 1 9	3 1 3	5 13 6	3 7	5 2	6 3	8 0 0	7 3
Aug. 3	2 6 0	2 3 1	2 1 10	0 1 3	10 13 0	3 9	5 9	6 2	new	8 1
Sept. 1	2 5 0	2 3 2	2 1 10	5 1 2	2 13 0	3 4	5 3	6 2	4 5 0	8 1
Oct. 6	2 6 2	2 0 2	2 1 14	0 0 19	11 12 0	3 10	5 5	5 10	3 10 0	8 10
Nov. 3	2 2 0	2 0 1	2 1 14	7 0 19	7 12 0	3 7	5 2	5 11	3 10 0	8 9
Dec. 7	2 2 0	2 0 1	2 1 12	3 0 19	7 11 6	3 4	5 2	5 9	4 5 0	8 10

STOCKS OF RAW MATERIALS AND OTHER COMMODITIES.

THE stocks of cotton and silk are now beginning to increase, while in pig iron stocks there is a distinct drop, a movement not unusual when the close of the northern European and Canadian ports for the season is at hand. The stock of tea just now is exceptionally large, even for the time of year, and that of rice has run up rapidly.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

	Tea. In Bond.	Coffee. In Bond.	Cocoa. In Bond.	Raw Sugar. In First Hands.	Rice. London. In First Hands.
June 30, 1880	61,332,811	713,908	7,968,504	4,290,000	...
Dec. 31 "	165,039,588	363,962	7,778,140	2,756,000	594,600
June 30, 1881	69,564,254	486,053	11,164,452	3,570,000	...
Dec. 31 "	113,154,615	333,014	8,506,943	3,060,000	1,013,580
Jan. 31, 1882	115,186,726	368,993	9,941,333	3,316,000	1,052,000
Feb. 28 "	116,677,075	376,071	11,133,334	3,294,000	756,800
Mar. 31 "	117,616,035	450,875	10,926,164	3,840,000	...
Apr. 30 "	102,924,554	536,900	10,659,473	4,206,000	548,000
May 31 "	92,848,904	606,932	10,415,937	4,536,000	521,100
June 30 "	83,672,350	651,246	9,751,832	4,688,000	...
July 31 "	95,239,349	635,5			

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, showing the Consumption of Duty-Paying Articles in the Eleven Months ended November 30, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of 1882; also the Quantities and Value for the Month ended November 30, 1883, compared with 1882.

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			£	£			£	£
Alkali .....cwt	63,382	55,100	83,245	76,816	5,919	5,765	8,549	7,957
Animals, Living—Oxen & Bulls, No.	251,252	349,569	5,339,365	7,537,376	20,697	28,977	459,642	645,410
Cows	43,007	56,550	837,852	1,115,122	3,742	3,690	52,775	76,110
Calves	33,301	44,647	156,113	207,717	1,708	2,415	8,568	12,255
Sheep and Lambs.....	1,086,350	1,071,680	2,463,908	2,405,599	103,271	78,086	243,925	188,148
Swine	15,086	37,781	55,800	129,696	781	1,368	2,315	4,169
Bacon .....cwt	2,135,365	2,770,599	5,612,901	7,463,081	81,147	234,489	250,037	576,912
Bark—For tanners' and dyers' use..	260,610	353,115	122,693	177,533	15,731	18,078	5,214	7,331
Peruvian.....	125,818	107,289	1,623,893	1,300,980	13,635	7,458	178,668	84,740
Beef—Salted	208,081	261,850	446,762	571,907	24,088	34,348	55,107	77,249
Fresh—From United States	391,737	662,044	1,083,985	1,868,496	42,034	74,458	121,127	208,170
Other Countries	15,819	64,268	44,158	177,123	1,603	7,418	5,216	13,596
Total	407,556	726,312	1,128,143	2,045,619	43,637	81,876	126,343	227,766
Bones, burnt or not, or as Animal								
Charcoal—For Manure.....tons	48,300	66,263	311,115	455,314	4,911	5,144	33,704	35,879
Brimstone .....cwt	933,096	763,250	288,726	211,107	89,827	89,231	27,973	23,651
Bristles .....lbs	2,410,038	2,681,627	390,271	447,362	142,421	103,848	21,784	16,167
Butter and Butterine .....cwt	1,984,014	2,131,337	10,407,363	10,758,260	192,018	200,115	989,109	976,732
Caoutchouc	167,136	209,868	2,506,104	3,352,255	16,960	20,942	294,654	319,500
Cheese.....	1,564,077	1,687,269	4,380,090	4,590,420	149,090	142,544	424,260	410,071
Chemical Manufactures and Products unenumerated.....£	...	...	1,389,892	1,424,664	...	...	122,772	106,612
Chicory { Imports .....cwt	117,579	118,370	92,957	72,464	11,323	13,789	10,120	7,631
Home Consumption.....	91,007	94,592							8,408	9,106
Clocks .....No.	860,831	650,226	473,969	414,365	102,306	69,836	54,042	49,270
Cochineal .....cwt	20,821	20,193	212,072	145,308	2,092	2,801	18,957	18,737
Cocoa { Imports .....lbs	18,273,803	21,646,608	573,900	720,855	1,035,906	768,083	31,880	26,767
Home Consumption.....	11,113,438	12,199,057							1,099,076	1,216,724
Coffee—From Ceylon .....cwt	377,890	215,908	1,624,185	954,627	7,008	4,942	31,907	21,293
Other British Possessions	305,238	260,232	1,288,402	1,058,360	3,346	1,924	11,262	6,117
Brazil	188,603	396,106	528,876	1,078,823	20,463	30,527	55,534	79,337
Central America	286,027	191,590	1,138,138	752,045	188	639	752	2,186
Other Countries	152,622	307,472	474,487	971,637	8,080	23,436	22,915	60,028
Total { Imports	1,310,380	1,371,308	5,054,088	4,815,492	39,085	61,468	122,370	168,961
Home Consumption.....	264,064	269,560							25,657	24,173
Copper—Ore—From Italy .....tons	11,449	8,335	75,148	59,417	518	603	3,656	3,258
Venezuela	25,193	29,410	187,327	197,921	3,000	1,756	20,448	9,910
Bolivia	3,279	1,029	42,009	13,351	408	146	6,420	1,680
Chili	359	992	5,860	13,071	88	81	1,309	1,096
Cape of Good Hope	17,874	18,644	358,531	330,535	2,841	2,717	51,530	46,960
British North America.....	13,888	10,876	84,478	65,662	539	970	906	5,820
Other Countries	23,673	28,763	218,322	322,374	1,340	2,139	9,641	35,178
Total	95,715	98,049	971,475	1,002,334	8,734	8,412	93,910	103,902
Regulus (including Precipitate)—								
From Portugal	6,881	8,839	244,100	316,952	657	808	23,420	30,130
Spain	19,309	25,579	728,885	900,789	2,002	4,064	67,140	130,236
Chili	9,397	5,539	287,445	154,707	1,307	5	41,780	175
Other Countries	8,987	13,125	186,632	308,282	1,095	1,276	23,639	31,635
Total	44,574	53,082	1,447,062	1,680,730	5,061	6,153	155,979	192,176
Unwrought and part wrought—								
From Chili.....	19,644	20,409	1,346,719	1,333,728	1,716	1,827	113,329	112,482
Australia	7,903	9,298	553,074	614,650	584	560	41,638	36,647
Other Countries.....	4,544	2,864	315,389	182,934	281	486	19,626	28,418
Total	32,091	32,571	2,215,182	2,131,309	2,581	2,873	174,593	177,547
Corn—								
Wheat—From Russia .....cwt	8,793,370	12,902,726	4,364,047	6,090,201	652,435	921,649	304,445	406,433
Germany.....	2,751,178	2,726,712	1,556,218	1,388,016	185,951	122,732	93,662	61,379
France.....	7,327	9,498	3,481	4,384	61	700	36	300
Turkey	445,219	1,115,909	212,196	491,119	27,121	70,035	12,466	31,672
Roumania	122,754	403,937	49,336	167,538	83,062	...	32,584	...

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			£	£			£	£
Corn—(Con.)—								
Wheat—From Egypt .....cwts	158,617	1,087,225	73,365	486,082	1,373	141,674	643	55,027
United States { On the Atlantic	18,542,497	13,157,379	10,003,496	6,676,397	1,470,365	1,168,446	738,777	580,433
{ On the Pacific..	14,146,516	11,498,627	7,921,618	5,999,175	798,764	543,530	414,631	269,858
Chili	1,540,370	2,205,508	815,546	1,083,405	56,720	137,520	28,023	65,810
British East Indies	7,788,926	10,380,113	4,024,674	4,883,495	422,691	1,264,466	203,806	580,335
Australasia.....	2,469,397	2,574,355	1,426,765	1,313,605	84,495	241,004	42,355	122,715
British North America	2,647,464	1,781,427	1,432,334	899,897	303,667	26,956	159,016	13,126
Other Countries.....	202,023	1,074,432	91,725	466,363	23,408	132,960	18,912	55,758
Total	59,615,658	60,917,848	31,984,801	29,949,757	4,132,113	4,771,672	2,049,356	2,242,846
Barley.....	12,898,116	14,976,160	4,623,974	5,242,954	2,358,466	2,206,385	844,540	743,291
Oats.....	11,785,054	13,966,391	3,976,921	4,637,745	1,172,898	1,172,684	387,288	380,839
Peas.....	1,790,327	1,679,698	702,774	675,293	311,272	275,474	125,482	107,093
Beans	1,761,027	3,292,421	681,821	1,258,093	160,858	219,219	62,349	82,821
Indian Corn or Maize	17,404,708	29,577,546	6,192,068	9,711,509	412,473	1,705,022	169,436	516,251
Wheat Meal and Flour—From								
Germany.....	1,762,716	1,764,130	1,468,005	1,286,645	213,279	183,637	169,365	132,246
France.....	203,444	153,810	178,532	120,001	18,554	20,892	17,673	15,634
United States.....	6,745,699	10,290,170	5,298,579	7,538,631	755,736	747,923	579,551	526,684
British North America	313,814	459,620	242,969	338,492	48,602	78,682	37,779	53,571
Other Countries	2,417,149	2,282,837	2,217,119	2,057,982	256,445	167,823	241,834	141,148
Total	11,472,822	14,950,567	9,405,204	11,341,751	1,292,616	1,198,957	1,046,202	869,283
Indian Corn Meal.....	14,875	32,675	19,262	27,822	1,777	5,359	2,784	2,025
Cotton, Raw—From U. States, cwts	8,687,546	9,523,320	25,676,150	27,291,535	1,288,674	1,076,237	3,864,365	3,037,699
Brazil	427,657	390,995	1,336,788	1,151,222	17,116	49,296	55,111	140,851
Egypt	1,011,995	1,185,697	3,789,898	4,656,107	174,406	241,671	662,881	935,610
British East Indies	3,510,004	2,204,263	8,811,011	4,956,559	176,108	156,199	414,004	348,796
Other Countries	159,223	111,079	549,368	380,227	13,236	10,607	45,698	38,880
Total	13,796,425	13,415,354	40,163,205	38,429,650	1,669,540	1,534,010	5,042,059	4,501,836
Cotton Manufactures.....£	...	...	2,219,396	2,132,232	...	...	191,004	164,554
Currants { Imports .....cwts	933,151	876,791	1,262,850	1,220,773	190,190	278,296	266,008	386,085
{ Home Consumption	881,114	891,973			156,389	177,530		
Cutch and Gambier	27,310	25,561	624,048	675,686	2,580	965	65,559	30,175
Eggs..... great hundreds	6,217,417	7,294,977	2,175,316	2,532,481	538,254	673,455	193,640	238,284
Fish, Cured	801,683	778,471	1,518,479	1,647,212	108,931	118,872	222,968	227,803
Flax—Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—Fm. Russia. cwts	1,450,528	1,027,152	2,170,686	1,542,684	38,835	70,351	58,085	107,608
Germany.....	62,204	68,604	95,666	107,025	1,389	3,861	2,592	5,966
Holland	106,279	70,020	289,087	196,991	8,426	4,933	26,650	14,295
Belgium	210,948	231,160	767,229	714,181	21,338	24,757	75,687	81,828
Other Countries	51,612	43,463	82,563	81,222	4,975	2,578	6,283	3,524
Total	1,881,571	1,440,379	3,405,231	2,642,103	74,963	106,480	169,297	213,221
Glass—Window and German Sheet, inc. Shades & Cylinders ...cwts	720,513	628,095	563,675	494,502	71,466	64,495	58,305	49,337
Plate, silvered or not	67,618	76,571	136,822	161,304	4,502	10,660	10,723	24,457
Manufactures unenumerated	430,284	555,413	829,399	802,809	41,030	43,471	78,490	77,256
Guano	41,110	69,513	358,141	688,892	1,147	12,870	8,911	126,418
Gum—Arabic.....cwts	108,874	77,913	236,270	172,328	6,467	6,227	15,007	13,907
Lac, Seed, Shell, Stick, and Dye	102,417	113,825	467,109	484,223	12,851	5,278	53,768	23,631
Gutta Percha.....	62,951	51,276	463,505	381,929	4,309	3,670	29,176	34,749
Hams	511,562	533,668	1,408,204	1,623,661	19,979	48,995	64,477	146,527
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	343,783	353,125	45,627	72,692	8,450	12,809	1,823	2,584
Hemp—Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—Fm. Russia, cwts	403,585	334,882	496,669	443,222	36,933	38,183	45,671	53,772
Germany.....	196,112	200,908	246,990	252,557	15,724	28,258	20,715	38,793
Italy	147,267	198,618	262,306	342,147	4,257	15,679	7,396	25,935
Philippine Islands	348,881	315,380	776,351	716,979	18,725	70,619	45,088	149,315
Other Countries	162,615	279,451	225,712	434,946	5,970	22,614	12,192	32,059
Total	1,258,460	1,329,239	2,008,028	2,189,851	81,609	175,353	131,062	299,874

QUANTITIES of CORN and WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED in the THREE MONTHS from

	Sept. 1, 1881, to Nov. 30, 1881.		Sept. 1, 1882, to Nov. 30, 1882.		Sept. 1, 1883, to Nov. 30, 1883.	
	cwts.	grs.	cwts.	grs.	cwts.	grs.
Wheat	16,205,166	3,739,654	18,965,007	4,376,540	17,321,765	3,997,330
Wheat Flour.....	2,644,975	755,706	3,729,325	1,065,521	3,758,402	1,073,829
Barley.....	3,927,508	1,099,702	4,922,439	1,378,283	6,812,738	1,907,567
Oats.....	2,589,669	941,698	3,406,749	1,238,817	3,434,712	1,248,986
Peas	585,047	130,010	449,910	99,980	376,288	83,619
Beans	383,109	89,392	325,547	75,961	625,679	145,991
Indian Corn	6,893,764	1,608,545	2,869,047	661,978	7,245,787	1,690,683

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Hides, Raw, & Pieces thereof—Dry			£	£			£	£
—From Brit. East Indies...cwts	360,672	432,542	1,290,964	1,491,108	36,395	32,446	125,222	108,650
Other Countries	161,199	163,185	618,443	633,025	12,251	15,907	44,973	58,449
Total	521,871	595,727	1,909,407	2,124,133	48,649	48,353	170,195	167,099
Wet—From Belgium	64,110	68,634	178,295	194,219	6,249	6,455	16,812	16,535
France	58,948	59,518	158,477	166,531	3,270	4,361	8,471	11,532
Argentine Republic & Uruguay	146,570	107,073	439,255	329,512	9,843	3,746	40,784	11,850
Brazil	65,729	64,308	179,901	190,754	8,336	263	24,981	643
Australasia.....	71,666	93,496	162,434	207,983	8,094	16,073	18,850	37,421
Other Countries	157,796	130,637	400,776	352,354	12,874	10,365	32,627	28,749
Total	564,819	523,676	1,519,138	1,441,353	48,666	41,263	142,525	106,730
Hops	301,078	103,696	2,572,057	927,364	80,173	34,788	1,091,604	241,495
Indigo	88,834	91,204	2,446,207	2,232,004	1,656	2,641	34,041	58,346
Iron—Ore	3,040,721	2,922,698	2,843,435	2,542,133	228,698	193,540	214,516	163,251
Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod.....	130,322	113,393	1,308,012	1,141,304	11,095	11,622	111,715	114,188
Manufac., Unenumerated ...cwts	3,148,424	3,540,998	2,257,507	2,627,671	316,632	335,389	228,069	246,068
Steel—Unwrought.....tons	5,448	4,051	60,032	54,052	726	340	8,517	4,551
Jute	5,420,672	7,164,254	4,007,543	4,346,988	386,037	266,796	247,423	199,472
Lard	622,094	787,781	1,737,475	2,095,576	19,767	31,470	54,205	73,141
Lead, Pig or Sheet	80,362	92,589	1,163,587	1,194,071	6,081	7,166	98,310	86,707
Leather	68,759,638	68,647,018	4,836,773	5,036,364	6,530,498	6,143,403	471,906	432,011
Boots and Shoes.....doz pairs	99,979	113,018	396,682	389,812	9,319	9,842	41,768	32,480
Gloves	1,501,467	1,554,731	1,782,295	1,808,846	124,494	120,044	150,594	137,443
Madder, Madder rt., & Garancine, cwts	21,726	20,207	31,340	26,335	1,826	1,604	3,148	2,551
Meat, Unenumerated—Salt or Fresh	8,666	32,293	26,747	97,243	583	1,333	1,840	3,700
Preserved otherwise than by Salt	508,903	565,411	1,544,808	1,622,390	66,170	43,810	194,939	130,967
Mutton, fresh.....	170,638	202,750	577,602	595,751	31,302	50,734	114,540	89,510
Nitre, Cubic (Nitrate of Soda)	1,712,018	1,892,178	1,147,108	1,087,861	75,020	269,055	45,982	140,748
Oil—Train, Blubber, and Sperm, tuns	14,350	15,432	471,767	549,279	2,702	1,614	71,969	64,171
Palm	750,448	690,583	1,137,021	1,205,546	59,320	63,378	98,394	118,290
Cocoa-nut	113,206	206,156	172,951	357,581	18,774	35,645	30,511	56,595
Olive	21,205	29,668	859,841	1,142,240	1,737	2,180	68,911	84,824
Seeds, of all kinds	12,926	9,498	421,109	330,659	1,496	1,085	48,577	38,710
Turpentine	327,678	336,845	587,273	537,628	31,733	40,192	54,523	58,434
Oil Seed Cakes	173,053	234,787	1,326,654	1,770,112	12,201	17,870	93,258	157,729
Oranges and Lemons	3,463,266	3,532,841	1,385,879	1,375,909	506,944	349,671	199,366	131,835
Paper for Printing or Writing—								
From Germany.....cwts	54,563	79,079	85,169	117,425	6,376	9,007	9,868	13,215
Belgium	49,953	50,153	94,006	86,961	3,700	3,116	6,019	4,598
Holland	6,826	6,469	12,074	8,217	517	514	864	666
Sweden	45,737	39,274	59,795	55,317	3,265	2,734	4,569	3,095
France.....	7,790	7,591	31,618	31,744	823	469	3,506	2,653
Other Countries	11,154	7,762	27,739	15,819	1,149	1,088	2,985	1,461
Total	176,023	190,328	310,401	315,483	15,830	16,928	27,811	25,688
Other kinds (except Hangings)—								
From Germany.....cwts	292,898	239,668	259,281	227,681	24,360	24,515	22,435	25,773
Belgium	82,780	100,565	92,904	114,141	8,359	11,719	11,262	13,347
Holland	301,467	353,051	207,586	210,272	41,028	31,142	24,860	21,145
France.....	18,160	19,117	76,067	82,061	1,537	1,626	8,703	7,087
Other Countries	118,283	134,181	149,381	177,712	11,454	14,736	15,257	17,097
Total	813,588	846,582	785,219	811,867	86,738	83,738	82,517	84,449
Petroleum	52,558,726	63,651,018	1,511,112	1,935,671	5,112,729	8,724,519	147,508	267,513
Pork—Salted.....cwts	243,412	294,746	469,275	572,562	12,086	30,203	26,779	54,404
Fresh	17,775	39,840	41,969	105,066	3,408	6,902	8,837	18,861
Potatoes	2,503,214	4,941,491	879,775	1,544,983	197,024	312,142	45,365	70,929
Poultry and Game, alive or dead...£	...	...	367,165	419,992	...	...	69,949	74,446
Pyrites of Iron, Copper, Sulphur, tons	575,251	556,096	1,305,642	1,254,373	48,795	43,517	112,224	95,964
Quicksilver	3,384,065	4,055,276	274,541	297,511	29,475	30,800	2,350	2,140
Rags & other Materials for making								
Paper—Linen & Cotton rags, tons	19,679	26,979	282,433	366,523	1,804	2,694	23,752	38,660
Esparto & other Vegetable Fibres	167,587	191,925	1,182,475	1,284,860	14,743	16,193	101,407	104,271
Raisins { Imports	510,708	541,417	945,708	967,823	127,364	164,890	267,726	301,514
{ Home Consumption	362,157	388,370	...	...	114,961	150,016	...	...
Rice.....	7,367,182	7,214,229	2,950,300	2,942,269	1,064,285	948,955	410,145	400,492
Rosin	1,145,167	1,291,451	378,101	377,535	77,093	49,502	22,446	12,652
Saltpetre	301,794	256,179	327,730	258,048	28,109	21,911	30,684	21,408
Seeds, Clover and Grass	320,073	273,109	687,698	655,071	33,082	39,908	65,472	82,197
Cotton	184,130	189,608	1,379,188	1,420,261	13,713	33,576	98,398	242,014
Flax & Linseed—From Russia, qrs	925,562	662,679	1,908,585	1,305,932	179,179	89,276	360,112	173,576
British East Indies	1,085,914	1,308,421	2,445,459	2,754,828	84,198	224,641	176,538	465,325
Other Countries	162,491	147,823	359,162	306,633	38,359	12,941	75,162	25,008
Total	2,173,967	2,118,923	4,713,206	4,367,398	301,736	326,858	611,812	647,709

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Seeds—(Con.)—Rape .....qrs	450,677	733,876	£ 855,003	£ 1,604,966	75,000	113,646	£ 130,841	£ 217,983
Silk—Raw—From China .....lbs	2,380,241	1,877,421	1,915,976	1,478,606	217,590	243,857	181,068	180,506
British East Indies	44,549	100,365	36,361	74,757	5,653	5,256	4,276	3,786
Japan	310,173	300,474	263,207	243,983	51,435	52,950	43,512	39,704
Other Countries	430,401	460,372	398,884	438,540	17,886	42,049	17,358	38,110
Total	3,165,364	2,738,632	2,614,428	2,235,886	292,564	354,112	246,214	262,008
Knubs or husks of Silk, waste, cwts	40,167	50,918	533,083	750,226	3,920	6,750	52,329	97,086
Thrown, Dyed or Undyed .....lbs	275,737	263,548	331,354	274,271	15,760	26,226	15,268	27,697
Silk Manufactures—Broad Stuffs—								
From France .....£	...	...	4,389,027	3,985,290	...	...	251,105	238,141
Other Countries.....	...	...	1,256,746	1,612,943	...	...	96,112	123,609
Total .....	...	...	5,645,773	5,598,233	...	...	347,217	361,750
Ribbons, Silk or Satin—Fm. France	...	...	455,472	398,459	...	...	19,229	18,132
Other Countries .....	...	...	1,215,753	1,203,696	...	...	68,922	62,318
Total .....	...	...	1,671,225	1,602,155	...	...	88,151	80,450
Ribbons, other kinds .....	...	...	11,581	110,620	...	...	4,045	14,793
Other sorts of Silk Manufactures	...	...	3,211,881	2,599,806	...	...	236,614	181,113
Spices—Cinnamon .....lbs	1,753,684	1,609,381	99,419	91,842	243,127	246,565	12,237	13,981
Ginger .....cwts	25,466	38,107	64,383	100,290	131	418	209	941
Pepper .....lbs	21,184,055	27,345,871	496,933	718,177	3,487,212	4,167,754	82,812	113,351
Spirits, not Sweetened or Mixed—								
Rum { Imports ...proof gals	6,871,015	5,775,662	714,186	537,852	404,496	452,468	38,820	40,853
Home Consumption	3,688,746	3,752,216						
Brandy ... { Imports	1,882,923	1,950,929	846,019	890,249	186,868	284,773	85,523	129,448
Home Consumption	2,716,366	2,615,897						
Other Sorts { Imports	1,369,255	1,376,037	134,933	152,421	108,154	152,868	11,807	19,991
Home Consumption	893,672	964,370						
Sugar refnd. & candy--Germany, cwts	255,453	494,705	302,080	665,319	67,260	77,688	96,279	103,667
Holland	717,797	919,993	1,024,362	1,241,394	56,153	89,257	79,179	119,998
Belgium	162,704	100,368	237,008	140,601	13,108	5,284	19,242	7,382
France.....	1,194,871	1,323,548	1,734,571	1,824,588	147,507	150,823	209,521	200,056
Other Countries	104,939	139,004	143,277	197,482	386	1,487	600	1,968
Total	2,435,764	2,977,618	3,501,298	4,069,384	284,414	324,539	404,821	433,071
Unrefined—From Germany	3,469,664	5,298,234	3,663,579	5,258,398	937,254	984,339	980,017	968,590
Holland	147,716	316,418	152,177	322,087	4,101	16,588	4,097	16,612
Belgium	522,514	1,280,634	558,736	1,292,948	91,082	172,740	95,328	174,029
France.....	142,115	206,800	180,405	245,166	14,966	50,572	19,145	62,474
British West Indies and Guiana	3,800,278	2,559,673	4,418,520	2,882,994	166,989	132,474	206,091	163,268
British East Indies	1,270,636	1,514,376	1,002,106	1,141,579	50,693	114,195	29,371	84,775
China and Hong Kong	339,465	171,636	277,808	126,898	26,936	44,438	17,914	32,901
Mauritius	248,244	289,192	296,006	310,047	2,840	2,445	2,550	2,445
Spanish West India Islands ...	636,603	322,600	714,124	354,223	4,965	8,000	5,396	7,200
Brazil	2,096,296	1,062,910	2,063,098	959,822	81,067	103,677	67,941	93,187
Java.....	2,835,713	3,123,311	3,402,840	3,572,923	150,254	187,174	177,443	203,116
Philippine Islands	1,576,837	872,309	1,330,024	686,698	64,800	118,940	57,540	92,814
Peru	622,921	398,268	674,385	412,766	32,669	47,470	36,897	43,371
Other Countries	434,949	628,519	477,497	656,154	29,041	9,862	29,591	9,770
Total	18,143,951	18,044,880	19,211,305	18,222,685	1,657,657	1,992,914	1,726,521	1,954,552
Molasses	193,729	358,490	85,229	147,864	15,496	20,360	7,051	8,943
Tallow and Stearine—From Russia	33,295	6,171	87,233	14,611	8,672	347	23,172	725
Argentine Republic	113,602	70,475	248,974	156,965	9,582	13	22,027	28
United States.....	259,344	303,877	533,475	608,900	12,365	23,502	25,064	46,239
Australasia	404,905	436,167	778,692	870,704	39,503	34,529	80,965	68,474
Other Countries	219,837	164,576	455,449	337,353	19,650	18,657	43,980	36,931
Total	1,030,983	981,266	2,103,823	1,988,533	89,772	77,048	195,208	152,397
Tar	158,469	184,908	124,425	144,124	6,694	10,191	5,408	9,465
Tea—From British East Indies...lbs	47,727,158	53,134,506	3,198,174	3,374,524	9,306,196	8,840,016	600,525	553,109
China (inc. Hong Kong & Macao)	138,624,335	146,340,544	6,884,490	7,129,143	12,477,336	16,162,797	607,060	816,874
Other Countries	2,873,115	4,634,895	149,665	244,555	340,481	196,691	17,004	10,487
Total { Imports	189,224,608	204,109,945	10,232,329	10,748,222	22,124,013	25,199,504	1,224,589	1,380,470
Home Consumpt.	152,796,831	158,343,341						
Teeth, Elephants', &c. ....cwts	8,388	12,411	409,345	590,377	1,055	1,571	55,512	84,538
Tin—In Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	451,497	476,107	2,371,767	2,246,854	73,018	53,990	371,931	246,857
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured { Imports ...lbs	33,993,922	55,061,304	1,120,201	1,777,754	2,981,912	2,641,871	106,455	96,221
Home Cons.	45,181,331	45,624,942						
Manufac. & Snuff { Imports	3,755,281	2,883,813	1,235,732	959,225	397,327	277,186	99,744	86,192
Home Cons.	1,331,548	1,337,661						

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE.			
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Valonia .....tons	34,967	29,256	£ 517,573	£ 465,770	2,012	2,627	£ 31,920	£ 42,516
Watches .....No.	351,745	381,237	442,626	466,371	35,765	31,051	43,795	38,059
Wine Imports—Of British Possessions in South Africa ...gallons	8,470	45,698	4,178	14,140	268	511	143	237
Other British Possessions	27,335	66,836	9,481	20,558	6,364	6,291	1,879	1,660
Foreign—From Germany	399,014	396,095	58,192	58,136	53,347	36,424	8,031	5,169
Holland	427,946	409,738	259,150	236,558	47,739	47,037	29,765	27,023
France { Red	3,996,583	3,911,915	1,066,220	1,044,534	358,950	348,651	92,608	94,578
White	1,466,826	1,526,359	1,359,897	1,406,418	155,608	164,943	146,504	154,901
Portugal	2,760,669	2,854,687	857,381	898,099	332,212	333,884	103,482	101,973
Madeira	94,383	83,598	41,410	35,949	1,058	18,171	863	8,101
Spain { Red	1,280,056	1,165,823	161,716	147,299	151,216	131,740	17,934	17,008
White	3,276,508	3,158,209	1,022,339	956,911	314,401	345,005	94,501	105,556
Italy	557,937	579,519	110,471	116,713	32,216	51,966	6,469	9,336
Other Countries	98,317	137,274	42,716	57,288	10,818	20,361	6,319	10,642
Total { Of Wine.....	14,394,044	14,335,751	4,991,151	4,992,612	1,464,197	1,504,984	508,498	536,184
Red	8,359,168	8,405,058	2,155,770	2,198,089	878,907	848,351	222,851	224,307
White	6,034,876	5,930,693	2,835,381	2,794,523	585,290	656,633	285,647	311,877
Wine entered for Home Consn.—								
From France { Red	3,905,116	3,831,115	...	...	358,946	340,271	...	...
White	1,369,080	1,401,834	...	...	141,038	155,892	...	...
Portugal	2,475,106	2,620,932	...	...	281,264	296,390	...	...
Spain { Red	979,075	1,062,795	...	...	112,212	108,030	...	...
White	3,152,830	2,939,534	...	...	325,874	295,756	...	...
Other Countries	1,427,329	1,437,009	...	...	167,014	145,095	...	...
Total { Of Wine.....	13,308,536	13,293,219	...	...	1,386,348	1,341,434	...	...
Red	7,642,783	7,887,648	...	...	785,506	780,669	...	...
White	5,665,753	5,405,571	...	...	600,842	560,765	...	...
Wood & Timber, Hewn—Russia, lds.	291,928	269,427	612,021	533,427	27,470	18,065	58,422	34,412
Sweden and Norway	584,778	590,598	929,340	933,801	34,290	55,261	56,460	85,029
Germany	281,005	327,394	797,451	843,236	20,984	35,396	52,498	92,939
United States	150,170	104,881	522,469	403,613	3,597	5,825	20,473	28,364
British East Indies	37,419	40,300	477,129	568,150	1,630	706	22,136	8,488
British North America	248,195	312,128	1,202,499	1,488,243	47,071	49,942	239,868	232,798
Other Countries	303,580	351,894	388,964	472,117	15,745	26,249	21,349	32,022
Total	1,897,075	1,996,622	4,929,873	5,242,587	150,787	191,444	471,206	514,052
Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed								
—From Russia	1,151,571	1,028,927	2,908,194	2,360,309	66,385	83,385	166,446	192,110
Sweden and Norway	1,596,426	1,642,893	4,008,588	3,670,439	126,925	151,658	313,365	327,300
British North America	920,035	1,119,298	2,458,459	2,851,160	131,708	152,073	377,034	386,523
Other Countries	316,504	324,145	1,001,754	1,034,292	11,008	20,690	37,060	61,407
Total	3,984,536	4,115,263	10,386,995	9,916,200	336,026	407,806	893,905	967,340
Staves of all dimensions	118,704	132,369	608,107	572,657	9,446	13,623	54,022	65,109
Mahogany	33,227	47,766	323,446	472,812	2,158	7,130	20,608	66,986
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Countries in Europe .....lbs	32,532,817	45,767,924	1,386,560	1,803,358	5,743,002	8,594,139	214,493	312,100
British Possess. in South Africa	49,326,083	45,092,569	2,928,815	2,667,145	2,664,625	2,495,832	156,678	167,587
British East Indies	24,663,837	23,147,026	938,344	848,739	1,448,816	1,924,958	55,031	70,726
Australasia	335,880,106	345,558,606	17,622,074	18,091,927	11,293,563	12,194,520	596,346	669,648
Other Countries	19,661,819	17,364,451	770,955	637,133	978,875	2,164,180	34,683	71,669
Total	462,064,662	476,930,576	23,646,748	24,048,302	22,128,881	27,373,629	1,057,231	1,291,730
Alpaca, Vicuna, and Llama	4,022,243	1,500,563	248,404	84,641	1,730	100	254	12
Goats' Wool or Hair	15,779,194	11,934,781	1,359,687	937,916	609,695	1,279,734	52,391	102,691
Woollen Rags, torn up or not, to be used as Wool	79,289,280	74,493,440	766,389	700,149	5,640,320	6,549,760	53,214	64,588
Woollen Yarn for Weaving, mixed or not with Silk	11,525,756	13,586,706	1,433,051	1,707,097	1,028,720	921,192	129,372	118,273
Woollen Manufactures—Of Goats' Wool or Hair, mixed or not with other Materials	...	...	127,994	119,685	...	...	17,544	21,007
Wool, other than Goats' or mixed with Cotton—Cloths....yards	847,033	773,625	156,524	126,367	79,980	79,130	11,159	12,633
Stuffs	32,800,095	33,125,619	3,123,253	3,159,803	1,818,996	1,886,262	176,893	180,155
Unenumerated	...	...	2,341,877	2,592,283	...	...	176,555	166,979
Yeast, dried	199,619	238,019	533,222	667,364	17,929	21,986	49,573	60,657
Zinc, Crude, in Cakes	37,346	37,122	631,202	582,651	4,236	4,556	67,985	72,863
Manufactures of Unenum., cwts	330,744	377,843	362,355	378,670	32,889	40,743	35,666	40,326
Value of Articles Imported—Enumerated Articles	...	...	335,935,394	348,404,351	...	...	30,901,910	32,126,437
Unenumerated	...	...	*40,496,508	*43,211,450	...	...	*4,000,000	*4,400,000
Total Value	...	...	376,431,902	391,615,801	...	...	34,901,910	36,526,437

* Partly Estimated.

II.—EXPORTS—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Eleven Months ended November 30, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of 1882; also the Quantities and Value for the Month ended November 30, 1883, compared with 1882.

EXPORTS. Principal Articles	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Bark, Peruvian.....cwts	76,459	66,100	871,073	533,899	3,857	8,133	35,683	53,684
Caoutchouc.....	96,972	88,822	1,461,856	1,288,893	10,332	11,518	185,986	156,530
Chicory.....	16,739	17,965	20,623	19,773	1,655	1,704	1,864	1,771
Cochineal.....	14,308	12,202	127,490	76,683	1,387	1,094	11,173	6,063
Cocoa.....lbs	8,032,048	7,580,323	247,673	251,875	641,344	694,154	19,099	24,656
Coffee.....cwts	941,082	913,113	3,716,016	3,199,787	85,809	125,283	300,419	411,070
Copper, Unwrght. & pt. wrght. tons	11,830	10,208	824,582	696,856	1,016	575	72,861	38,145
Corn—Wheat.....cwts	1,064,770	549,410	559,823	267,214	74,129	64,710	37,252	29,208
Wheatmeal or Flour.....	141,991	131,376	130,862	119,445	14,298	9,719	13,845	7,428
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, Northern ports.....	243,740	311,612	722,285	840,449	35,011	27,524	114,263	72,260
Germany.....	512,290	662,639	1,247,490	1,391,362	39,063	37,372	91,577	80,403
Holland.....	488,245	369,838	1,187,814	791,192	33,124	35,320	73,154	65,811
Belgium.....	566,529	378,609	1,606,529	963,354	45,453	30,467	119,381	77,676
France.....	97,278	114,896	271,335	290,781	9,352	10,765	21,629	27,288
Other Countries.....	283,788	212,433	825,926	581,337	30,548	21,409	84,885	56,166
Total.....	2,191,940	2,050,027	5,861,379	4,858,475	192,551	162,857	504,889	379,604
Cotton Manufactures.....£	...	...	461,820	392,867	...	...	43,371	22,773
Currants.....cwts	117,620	117,513	142,899	144,813	10,773	9,707	13,266	12,226
Cutch and Gambier.....tons	14,492	10,874	255,844	304,767	907	1,353	24,779	37,441
Guano.....	23,651	13,920	240,448	150,225	1,565	320	18,557	3,083
Gum Lac, all kinds.....cwts	57,429	69,507	277,458	290,149	5,619	2,779	22,353	11,133
Hemp and Tow or Codilla of Hemp	200,331	208,216	327,230	328,447	17,224	23,623	28,081	37,717
Hides, Raw, & Pieces thereof—Dry..	288,709	376,849	1,110,555	1,380,754	23,686	30,097	88,158	112,656
Wet.....	98,032	128,737	244,171	313,103	12,354	10,303	32,233	24,427
Hops.....	4,662	12,767	26,152	191,078	681	262	10,557	1,309
Indigo.....	64,279	65,123	1,724,658	1,625,252	2,852	2,376	74,911	50,638
Iron and Steel—Iron Bars.....tons	67,253	61,075	640,134	565,161	5,479	5,341	53,374	47,932
Steel, Unwrought.....	4,167	3,299	41,753	44,086	495	237	5,805	2,701
Jute.....cwts	1,288,529	1,678,451	965,455	1,067,749	125,374	106,046	84,487	76,441
Oil—Cocanut.....	123,945	171,297	188,568	298,635	8,792	26,312	14,230	47,658
Olive.....tuns	3,491	4,039	158,685	181,044	504	265	21,598	12,309
Palm.....cwts	403,974	333,492	603,847	575,546	28,559	32,257	44,545	59,919
Paper—Writing or Printing.....	17,958	16,084	32,903	27,823	1,791	1,491	3,325	2,706
Unenumerated (except Hangings)	29,521	30,102	44,837	44,167	2,176	4,117	4,356	4,341
Petroleum.....gallons	771,289	607,538	35,505	31,233	65,489	88,555	3,211	3,629
Quicksilver.....lbs	2,703,154	3,437,426	217,514	255,059	319,627	455,235	24,259	32,198
Raisins.....cwts	102,669	70,463	183,521	115,652	9,098	7,166	16,251	12,697
Rice.....	3,693,841	3,538,915	1,760,582	1,693,358	367,778	254,203	178,185	138,775
Saltpetre.....	21,578	26,839	25,014	26,966	4,312	3,890	4,887	3,795
Seeds—Flax and Linseed.....qrs	3,792	36,639	8,465	79,000	1,256	11,282	2,732	24,312
Rape.....	36,468	144,252	87,400	353,424	7,808	23,832	19,387	62,089
Silk—Raw.....lbs	885,215	489,174	724,678	384,467	57,765	36,373	49,803	26,799
Knubs, or Husks and Waste,cwts	6,429	5,164	69,391	46,595	674	127	5,017	1,853
Thrown.....lbs	5,986	5,508	5,974	4,364	333	1,448	266	782
Silk Manufactures—Broadstuffs.....£	...	...	162,981	147,442	...	...	9,346	12,180
Ribbons.....	...	...	13,485	15,618	...	...	279	1,351
Unenumerated.....	...	...	138,948	140,254	...	...	13,123	12,302
Spices—Cinnamon.....lbs	1,333,864	1,336,959	73,526	67,789	125,106	180,513	6,789	8,394
Pepper.....	17,658,761	18,064,137	409,450	488,758	2,080,945	2,306,097	51,038	70,066
Spirits, not Sweetened or Mixed—								
Brandy.....proof gallons	174,002	151,818	96,944	85,329	14,251	14,774	8,184	8,418
Rum.....	1,167,239	1,351,874	208,071	228,180	128,414	118,999	23,446	21,600
Other Sorts.....	314,498	143,926	41,759	17,492	17,872	8,843	2,247	1,386
Mixed in Bond.....	699,247	605,116	93,185	80,734	95,210	39,108	11,774	5,030
Sugar—Refined and Candy.....cwts	102,858	129,921	144,914	172,777	10,610	7,453	15,531	9,629
Unrefined.....	244,377	582,349	267,253	501,427	32,339	174,363	37,860	153,724
Molasses.....	31,411	26,093	17,760	12,265	3,228	1,411	1,790	699
Tallow and Stearine.....	206,390	217,502	405,475	424,415	15,755	30,781	31,419	57,882
Tea.....lbs	35,796,306	38,758,289	2,206,349	2,165,650	4,335,224	3,472,875	259,983	187,853
Teeth, Elephants', &c.....cwts	4,876	5,981	236,554	319,030	597	844	29,740	39,577
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	225,573	267,786	1,179,993	1,264,180	25,869	23,197	131,953	107,510
Tobacco—Unmanufactured.....lbs	7,165,383	8,107,402	222,513	244,300	595,778	790,731	16,694	12,062
Manufactured and Snuff.....	1,318,646	1,061,018	168,079	153,443	181,897	78,602	18,019	14,317
Wine—Red.....gallons	532,319	534,319	193,883	196,940	45,731	47,674	17,292	17,328
White.....	699,750	667,362	350,419	323,491	70,978	58,583	37,549	28,980
Mixed in Bond.....	19,983	13,927	5,093	3,440	2,565	1,192	678	285
Wool, Sheep and Lambs—To Ger- many.....lbs	55,179,342	62,007,079	3,214,646	3,550,522	535,656	1,204,007	30,038	68,795
Belgium.....	46,560,131	44,315,603	2,709,852	2,666,397	397,521	409,146	22,868	21,773
France.....	109,319,580	104,065,207	6,550,724	6,278,151	946,276	458,808	59,327	31,205
United States.....	22,434,354	30,666,792	931,254	1,243,175	1,906,256	4,222,688	70,179	160,516
Other Countries.....	5,560,028	8,391,873	322,480	521,684	67,495	117,252	4,794	7,810
Total of Wool.....	239,053,435	249,446,554	13,728,956	14,260,221	3,857,204	6,411,901	187,206	290,099

III.—EXPORTS—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE, &c.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures from the United Kingdom in the Eleven Months ended November 30, 1883, compared with the corresponding Period of 1882; also the Quantities and Value for the Month ended November 30, 1883, compared with 1882.

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30]			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Alkali—To Russia.....cwt	408,804	484,907	£ 148,604	£ 169,119	10,342	25,717	£ 4,095	£ 9,982
Germany.....	720,019	675,754	192,996	179,945	66,756	66,942	18,427	17,501
Holland.....	305,596	284,206	62,005	53,732	31,352	27,572	5,811	5,378
Belgium.....	141,611	140,303	40,090	39,908	11,122	6,188	3,343	1,827
France.....	147,356	135,144	62,866	60,462	19,480	9,959	7,360	4,692
United States.....	3,204,726	3,124,930	997,570	969,391	348,784	330,679	105,975	109,200
Other Countries.....	1,281,429	1,518,809	406,058	471,595	116,045	154,565	36,082	49,808
Total.....	6,209,541	6,364,053	1,910,189	1,944,152	603,881	621,622	181,093	198,388
Animals—Horses—To France...No.	1,942	1,585	113,422	92,389	198	68	11,470	5,130
Other Countries.....	4,128	5,375	271,383	298,390	180	368	17,321	18,866
Total.....	6,070	6,960	384,805	390,779	378	436	28,791	23,996
Apparel and Slops—To France...£	...	...	86,194	122,519	...	...	8,661	17,116
United States.....	...	...	53,416	73,882	...	...	7,534	6,627
British W. India Islands & Guiana	...	...	94,921	110,817	...	...	12,762	16,820
North America.....	...	...	190,298	213,009	...	...	10,964	10,490
Possessions in South Africa...	...	...	1,021,803	510,173	...	...	48,949	37,624
East Indies.....	...	...	97,541	109,782	...	...	12,316	12,732
Australasia.....	...	...	1,812,170	1,669,981	...	...	210,241	154,134
Other Countries.....	...	...	373,950	439,403	...	...	38,364	42,920
Total.....	...	...	3,730,293	3,249,566	...	...	349,794	298,463
Arms, Ammunition, &c. — Fire								
Arms (small).....No.	207,886	235,316	293,528	328,122	20,724	21,140	30,247	29,394
Gunpowder.....lbs	13,238,312	14,460,500	332,514	352,020	953,100	1,633,000	26,437	40,787
All other kinds.....£	...	...	681,791	779,282	...	...	62,519	66,878
Bags and Sacks, empty—Russia, doz	171,656	324,921	36,612	81,809	8,480	30,066	1,748	6,569
Germany.....	937,914	951,496	223,958	230,285	94,997	59,832	21,595	13,591
United States.....	759,533	602,402	157,620	99,328	101,107	24,387	22,528	4,403
Australasia.....	167,055	127,280	53,544	35,015	12,834	7,988	3,506	1,635
Other Countries.....	2,016,724	1,997,853	616,187	589,404	193,216	204,640	65,769	58,768
Total.....	4,052,882	4,003,952	1,987,921	1,035,841	410,634	326,913	115,146	84,966
Beer & Ale—To United States...brls	28,121	29,438	146,425	143,190	4,249	4,518	20,542	17,304
British Possess. in South Africa..	34,686	28,564	141,549	111,803	3,398	2,855	13,170	10,584
British W. India Islands & Guiana	20,209	24,888	92,500	108,304	3,152	3,644	13,092	13,906
British East Indies.....	81,323	80,440	262,012	251,952	3,526	4,197	15,361	17,583
Australasia.....	90,631	104,761	479,142	495,382	10,370	13,113	53,187	52,157
Other Countries.....	143,246	150,179	586,087	564,418	19,054	14,947	75,091	51,972
Total.....	398,216	418,270	1,707,715	1,675,049	43,749	43,274	190,443	163,506
Books, Printed.....cwt	111,121	111,942	1,064,214	1,071,032	13,762	13,610	130,497	125,004
Brass, Manfcs. of, not being Ordnance	91,508	88,671	404,913	398,681	10,779	7,466	46,980	33,812
Butter.....	28,165	27,823	195,340	194,301	3,435	2,553	23,907	18,063
Candles of all Sorts.....lbs	4,612,436	4,705,200	124,099	131,269	451,984	508,200	12,699	14,857
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of.....£	...	...	919,126	978,305	...	...	85,689	95,988
Carriages, Railway—for Passengers	...	...	194,906	389,383	...	...	24,510	22,067
Railway Trucks, Waggon, &c. ...	...	...	361,210	610,922	...	...	32,431	63,047
Cement.....cwt	6,401,600	7,370,400	750,800	850,671	481,500	449,300	56,600	50,694
Cheese.....cwt	14,466	12,518	58,295	52,507	2,362	2,002	9,599	8,571
Chemical Products or Preparations, unenumerated.....£	...	...	2,051,218	1,931,831	...	...	202,873	188,049
Coal, Coke, &c.—To Russia.....tons	1,651,098	1,511,778	732,577	693,289	36,129	67,608	17,840	31,363
Sweden and Norway.....	1,440,634	1,455,076	621,007	648,896	121,041	113,025	51,236	49,618
Denmark.....	914,878	973,760	361,888	398,843	105,093	104,509	45,714	43,932
Germany.....	2,213,379	2,352,409	841,056	914,155	185,717	252,570	75,264	97,048
Holland.....	416,172	438,477	182,056	186,084	45,815	49,982	20,374	21,062
France.....	3,737,905	4,105,509	1,579,230	1,754,923	344,536	430,406	146,931	186,953
Spain and Canaries.....	1,020,123	1,130,727	531,094	599,287	92,655	130,999	46,970	70,929
Italy.....	1,664,442	2,062,997	721,041	893,637	132,288	173,051	56,132	74,979
Turkey.....	220,202	304,608	111,854	156,344	15,051	40,552	7,400	20,018
Egypt.....	680,511	896,038	353,100	467,195	46,344	86,575	25,360	44,537
Brazil.....	337,977	412,674	192,720	235,485	22,167	42,746	12,281	24,381
Malta.....	535,868	544,187	281,446	289,147	20,637	43,207	10,586	22,969
British East Indies.....	913,280	1,070,427	473,471	573,911	64,281	110,778	32,676	60,572
Other Countries.....	3,689,119	3,861,150	1,877,876	2,026,019	351,234	391,242	182,424	210,028
Total.....	19,467,588	21,119,817	8,860,216	9,837,215	1,582,988	2,037,250	731,188	958,389
Coal, &c., for Steamers in forgn. trade	5,117,097	5,890,377	...	...	481,935	583,059	...	...
Copper—Unwrought, Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Germany...cwt	43,917	84,745	153,858	280,643	2,062	8,088	7,610	26,348
Holland.....	23,778	40,819	83,644	140,605	2,308	2,614	8,317	8,738
Belgium.....	38,558	42,489	136,420	144,252	3,217	4,010	11,752	13,243
France.....	107,111	113,529	387,552	393,439	11,455	12,529	42,432	41,837
British East Indies.....	286	5,259	1,022	17,544	...	573	...	1,850
Other Countries.....	17,934	22,987	64,767	78,742	2,038	2,007	7,502	6,715
Total.....	231,584	309,828	827,263	1,055,225	21,080	29,821	77,613	98,731

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Copper—(Con.)—Wrought, &c., un- enumerated—To Russia..cwts	9,043	9,771	36,081	36,764	305	342	£ 1,348	£ 1,333
Germany.....	6,203	5,888	27,858	24,060	489	687	2,371	2,858
Holland	5,680	4,244	23,313	17,882	689	597	2,838	2,421
France.....	21,375	3,798	78,960	18,380	153	120	1,040	644
Italy	8,287	10,352	34,943	41,023	262	751	1,121	2,694
Turkey	25,381	28,885	104,206	112,983	2,629	3,898	19,885	15,134
Egypt	9,682	13,118	40,498	51,734	1,006	1,756	4,193	6,828
British East Indies	123,020	126,804	482,360	468,425	6,937	14,059	27,892	51,001
Other Countries.....	84,271	84,740	359,568	346,035	9,078	6,081	39,526	24,801
Total	292,942	287,600	1,187,787	1,117,286	21,548	28,291	91,214	107,714
Mixed or Yellow Metal—British East Indies.....	164,723	190,795	504,336	549,651	15,129	21,729	48,591	63,118
Other Countries	175,482	177,698	574,159	554,280	15,587	13,145	53,867	41,330
Total	340,205	368,493	1,078,525	1,103,931	30,716	34,874	102,458	104,448
Total of Copper.....	864,731	965,921	3,039,575	3,276,442	73,344	92,986	271,285	310,893
Cordage, Cables Ropes, of Hemp, &c. Cotton, Yarn, & Twist—Russia...lbs	151,573	158,821	394,505	405,790	12,501	13,183	32,977	34,289
Germany.....	4,121,400	3,116,400	311,851	231,887	249,200	187,800	19,991	14,217
Holland	33,333,700	34,869,500	1,937,633	1,915,005	2,874,900	3,694,200	162,042	197,621
Holland	28,334,300	36,319,200	1,583,646	1,828,673	2,501,100	3,615,000	139,391	185,233
Belgium	15,402,200	14,033,200	901,668	783,232	1,323,100	1,280,900	76,484	67,675
France	6,109,100	12,742,000	474,696	781,946	659,500	1,153,200	49,011	68,142
Italy	15,204,300	15,475,500	682,257	693,572	1,243,500	1,342,600	57,887	59,183
Austrian Territories.....	2,619,000	3,937,000	117,911	190,948	110,000	359,500	4,995	22,518
Roumania	6,988,800	9,393,400	284,540	374,631	931,900	1,022,900	38,553	41,411
Turkey	14,699,200	18,636,700	701,472	845,801	1,412,200	1,693,200	66,948	75,273
Egypt	2,268,900	2,568,100	106,677	119,844	314,800	297,300	13,844	12,804
China and Hong Kong.....	14,393,200	12,307,500	586,119	500,808	1,892,900	1,076,400	77,447	41,698
Japan	17,933,200	19,450,600	719,738	729,695	1,414,300	1,490,600	58,115	55,458
British East Indies—Bombay... Madras	10,820,100	14,086,400	656,088	794,971	1,135,600	1,932,200	75,224	113,507
Bengal.....	12,252,900	9,634,400	697,586	555,573	1,939,100	1,126,300	102,909	67,109
Straits Settlements	16,077,700	14,875,200	1,094,958	972,196	1,350,600	1,128,700	92,529	84,997
Ceylon.....	2,361,600	2,912,900	131,376	160,777	239,400	282,800	12,354	16,809
Other Countries	179,100	116,400	10,878	6,819	57,400	19,200	2,544	1,072
Total	16,937,800	19,380,000	910,511	927,888	1,854,200	2,120,500	97,393	94,814
Total	220,046,500	243,854,400	11,909,667	12,414,266	21,512,700	23,823,300	1,148,207	1,219,541
Cotton Manufac.—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Germany	35,591,100	42,297,000	625,283	711,962	3,155,100	3,146,400	55,245	56,104
Holland	30,389,400	32,264,400	489,679	501,666	2,386,600	3,334,900	36,453	44,421
France	57,075,500	54,142,100	1,022,685	1,014,665	5,590,700	3,874,900	94,036	73,492
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	48,016,100	52,403,400	562,792	597,084	3,611,400	4,955,900	41,897	53,715
Italy	70,246,600	83,534,800	966,890	1,168,672	4,098,400	6,823,100	54,541	98,927
Austrian Territories.....	7,142,100	9,257,800	89,735	120,723	602,600	855,400	7,680	11,124
Greece.....	35,617,400	39,681,100	500,089	561,411	2,872,800	4,194,700	42,959	59,678
Turkey	293,036,400	305,885,600	3,784,483	3,945,941	26,091,800	23,760,700	348,226	306,402
Egypt	93,664,100	149,323,400	979,586	1,554,695	14,957,100	11,375,400	150,608	111,246
West Coast of Africa (Foreign)..	41,040,800	54,785,800	521,962	710,440	4,281,900	4,815,300	53,707	61,662
United States.....	68,662,500	57,680,100	1,637,836	1,524,664	3,379,100	4,093,800	92,307	118,245
Foreign West Indies	73,951,400	88,643,700	1,146,877	1,107,851	7,430,500	9,053,900	107,900	103,834
Mexico	52,755,600	36,571,200	694,808	455,514	4,874,700	3,510,700	64,371	40,885
Central America	33,017,400	38,269,400	376,157	418,474	3,230,400	5,112,500	38,349	57,370
United States of Colombia.....	42,208,400	49,204,200	542,561	583,826	4,106,200	3,311,300	51,061	37,666
Brazil	204,429,200	186,717,200	2,762,168	2,356,827	18,379,600	20,792,300	245,290	257,166
Uruguay.....	33,059,300	28,510,800	485,201	411,129	3,184,700	2,296,300	44,525	33,747
Argentine Republic	75,666,100	79,693,000	1,085,020	1,099,491	7,474,900	4,704,700	111,629	66,111
Chili	80,693,600	49,412,200	1,042,232	617,086	5,633,600	5,852,400	86,629	69,410
Peru	33,560,700	15,555,500	423,762	203,547	1,755,900	1,374,700	22,556	17,361
China and Hong Kong	376,287,800	341,754,800	4,318,741	3,786,896	30,043,300	22,155,300	347,296	243,398
Japan	51,247,800	43,107,600	590,152	501,862	2,009,800	3,468,400	27,414	39,531
Dutch Possessions in India.....	91,989,900	118,832,000	1,221,461	1,465,855	9,645,500	9,536,600	124,649	117,374
Philippine Islands	48,072,900	50,043,000	687,991	652,800	4,797,000	6,103,600	67,876	77,899
Gibraltar.....	16,114,900	14,459,200	215,969	187,359	1,312,800	1,364,600	18,064	17,726
Malta	22,637,900	22,615,700	265,029	269,189	2,202,500	1,211,800	26,109	15,029
West Coast of Africa (British)..	34,491,300	41,104,600	447,156	506,032	3,414,000	4,539,400	46,688	58,603
British North America	50,564,800	48,753,600	1,030,448	984,427	1,217,700	5,939,200	32,531	96,334
West India Islands & Guiana	48,916,600	49,156,500	647,719	633,057	5,778,300	5,964,200	80,374	76,250
Possessions in South Africa ..	22,369,700	14,218,100	405,717	251,787	1,174,600	1,143,000	20,761	20,048
British East Indies—Bombay... Madras	468,292,600	547,496,500	5,302,027	5,893,581	74,632,500	72,036,500	815,242	777,341
Bengal.....	95,381,100	102,240,400	1,174,728	1,202,252	11,573,900	8,935,800	146,327	105,138
Straits Settlements	844,338,600	878,792,300	8,951,031	9,090,081	80,348,500	62,071,600	851,486	647,120
Ceylon	116,069,000	117,799,600	1,252,279	1,217,478	10,806,900	8,760,800	119,199	91,478
Australasia.....	17,519,600	18,113,300	217,089	215,534	2,941,800	1,991,000	34,276	23,757
Other Countries	90,491,100	77,961,700	1,752,398	1,477,972	10,034,700	7,777,900	201,429	150,994
Total	213,609,000	245,349,600	3,014,998	3,265,671	21,603,800	22,029,400	303,662	282,695
{ Wholly of Cotton—Unbleached or Printed, Dyed, or Coloured... Mixed, Cotton predominating	2736,097,600	2890,529,200	30,898,187	31,547,290	277,175,500	256,807,600	3,099,424	2,791,532
{	1245,036,800	1272,383,400	19,425,838	19,169,996	120,433,700	115,104,300	1,841,998	1,723,728
{	37,113,900	22,723,600	910,811	550,215	3,056,400	266,500	71,930	3,931
Total	4018,248,300	4185,636,200	51,234,836	51,267,501	400,665,600	372,178,400	5,031,352	4,519,191
Lace and Patent Net.....£	...	...	2,488,463	2,477,786	...	...	167,879	161,952
Hosiery—Stockngs.&Socks,doz. pr	1,827,863	1,571,702	564,875	492,585	157,601	138,560	47,455	40,111

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			£	£			£	£
Cot. Manufacs. (Con.), Other Kinds £	...	...	601,408	599,215	...	...	35,902	37,109
Thread for Sewing or Stitching, lbs	14,362,883	13,342,400	2,226,290	2,183,107	1,358,430	1,166,800	210,523	193,770
Other Manufactures, unenum. ... £	...	...	1,010,015	1,060,421	...	...	94,159	93,707
Total Cotton Manufactures	...	...	58,125,887	58,080,615	...	...	5,569,270	5,045,840
Earthen & China Ware, Parian, Porcelain (except Red Pottery and Brown Stoneware)—Germany, £	...	...	33,178	30,351	...	...	3,186	2,792
France.....	...	...	104,850	90,620	...	...	11,345	8,367
United States.....	...	...	820,822	879,190	...	...	77,483	71,747
Brazil.....	...	...	89,852	87,342	...	...	10,775	6,938
British North America.....	...	...	124,456	112,520	...	...	16,612	11,246
British East Indies.....	...	...	106,258	148,855	...	...	12,049	16,855
Australasia.....	...	...	293,982	280,467	...	...	23,018	27,133
Other Countries.....	...	...	459,587	415,776	...	...	50,802	44,457
Total.....	...	...	2,032,985	2,045,121	...	...	205,270	189,535
Fish—Herrings—Germany...barrels	707,927	718,834	1,097,182	1,101,392	38,630	51,064	57,151	75,221
Other Countries.....	194,158	212,752	264,578	290,672	40,888	33,343	47,765	41,451
Total.....	902,085	931,586	1,361,760	1,392,064	79,518	84,407	104,916	116,672
Other Sorts..... £	...	...	395,887	400,500	46,485	43,935	46,485	43,935
Glass—Plate, Rough or Silvered, inc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Looking Glasses, &c. ....sq. ft.	3,344,879	3,341,864	255,959	238,818	348,336	409,276	28,644	28,396
Flint of all kinds, &c. ....cwt.	115,820	139,846	274,031	311,326	9,706	13,483	25,430	32,790
Bottles & Manufacs. of Com. Glass	730,830	707,913	348,483	328,805	71,315	66,978	34,224	29,992
Other Manufactures, unenum.	126,781	133,187	127,088	117,602	12,544	17,842	12,397	14,741
Haberdashery & Millinery, inc. Embroidery, &c.—To Germany...£	...	...	26,285	27,595	...	...	2,306	3,511
France.....	...	...	20,137	21,861	...	...	2,374	2,663
United States.....	...	...	476,465	401,267	...	...	31,583	28,899
United States of Colombia.....	...	...	11,714	11,667	...	...	1,334	1,209
Channel Islands.....	...	...	46,347	51,306	...	...	2,885	4,718
British North America.....	...	...	1,025,784	889,682	...	...	43,175	30,929
British W. India Islands & Guiana	...	...	206,343	244,549	...	...	32,128	34,813
Possessions in South Africa ...	...	...	365,069	237,844	...	...	20,280	18,261
India.....	...	...	231,493	246,169	...	...	29,057	30,082
Australia.....	...	...	873,726	850,355	...	...	83,607	71,852
Other Countries.....	...	...	677,615	639,428	...	...	63,878	61,093
Total.....	...	...	3,960,978	3,621,723	...	...	312,607	288,030
Hrdware. & Cutlry., unen.—Russia	...	...	65,834	48,736	...	...	5,105	3,480
Germany.....	...	...	171,009	154,278	...	...	15,829	14,912
Holland.....	...	...	78,397	78,028	...	...	7,834	9,568
France.....	...	...	193,050	161,798	...	...	18,735	17,196
Spain and Canaries.....	...	...	121,566	108,250	...	...	11,312	9,649
United States.....	...	...	477,115	386,237	...	...	38,552	29,830
Foreign West Indies.....	...	...	91,422	79,811	...	...	11,499	6,664
Brazil.....	...	...	246,669	214,078	...	...	20,916	17,839
Argentine Republic.....	...	...	125,886	110,869	...	...	15,892	12,771
British North America.....	...	...	203,348	177,941	...	...	16,659	12,708
Possessions in South Africa.....	...	...	183,833	89,142	...	...	9,840	7,028
India.....	...	...	283,678	320,963	...	...	34,614	33,654
Australia.....	...	...	676,900	679,108	...	...	53,097	60,413
Other Countries.....	...	...	868,970	859,651	...	...	80,316	81,301
Total.....	...	...	3,787,677	3,468,890	...	...	340,200	317,013
Hats of all kinds .....dozens	1,100,994	973,794	1,208,254	1,048,572	92,338	74,756	106,392	81,179
Hops.....	6,951	7,587	60,430	80,384	1,853	1,627	25,683	11,871
Iron & Steel—Iron, pig—Russia. tns.	132,504	126,707	384,679	318,687	4,170	6,594	13,911	16,746
Germany.....	301,060	325,814	731,855	749,005	24,089	35,257	59,140	77,440
Holland.....	275,238	208,253	754,689	535,143	24,610	22,324	65,494	52,426
Belgium.....	78,067	90,205	198,334	216,837	7,969	7,359	22,035	18,375
France.....	160,549	162,332	384,123	384,744	10,966	14,582	28,672	33,601
United States.....	458,137	269,395	1,561,160	921,612	35,274	23,653	119,655	83,652
British North America.....	66,666	67,240	205,855	195,931	2,229	2,017	6,890	5,437
Other Countries.....	189,746	231,290	477,744	551,066	20,406	27,223	52,085	62,492
Total.....	1,661,967	1,481,236	4,698,439	3,871,025	129,713	139,009	367,882	348,169
Bar, Angle, Bolt, & Rod—Russia	3,153	3,272	27,327	25,218	390	445	3,421	3,526
Germany.....	9,574	7,556	69,588	51,704	789	970	5,665	5,694
Holland.....	4,704	5,102	33,999	36,353	433	679	3,271	4,916
France.....	1,119	797	8,035	5,405	73	76	481	582
Italy.....	16,614	16,188	124,651	112,337	1,612	2,436	11,548	15,839
Turkey.....	8,990	11,645	59,067	74,850	1,311	768	8,380	4,968
United States America.....	20,375	8,328	162,002	66,382	2,299	264	17,689	2,587
British North America.....	43,670	36,942	302,874	254,919	2,925	2,735	20,790	18,357
British India.....	41,791	48,491	293,460	318,764	5,443	4,591	36,756	30,547
Australasia.....	46,025	32,623	348,672	249,036	3,273	3,254	24,690	23,552
Other Countries.....	93,225	92,771	690,458	665,885	11,137	9,235	81,527	64,585
Total.....	289,240	263,715	2,120,133	1,860,853	29,685	25,453	214,218	174,953
Railroad of all sorts—To Russia ...	4,190	56	36,877	890	22	17	254	395
Sweden and Norway.....	9,937	26,123	60,277	151,357	79	811	476	4,455
Germany.....	710	59	5,355	603	52	...	380	...

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Iron and Steel—(Con.)—Railroad of all sorts—To Holland ... tons	7,502	2,926	£ 52,867	£ 18,126	553	...	£ 3,616	£ ...
Spain and Canaries	11,482	13,988	80,195	93,740	1,638	1,098	11,102	8,504
Italy	70,555	51,276	471,720	295,661	9,656	1,896	62,967	10,457
Egypt	2,568	5,069	16,571	26,470	11	1,151	217	5,700
United States.....	191,056	69,269	1,261,257	402,097	4,682	6,742	33,285	36,312
Mexico	40,218	34,671	273,024	225,056	3,503	2,105	23,360	13,596
Brazil	49,570	37,426	341,980	246,219	5,862	6,776	40,012	39,833
Peru	2,597	3,467	17,199	20,758	1,102	55	6,612	426
Chili	4,289	5,042	31,167	35,665	7	66	226	1,101
British North America	94,271	80,013	651,005	503,982	3,060	5,095	22,613	33,280
British Possessions in S. Africa	35,851	41,452	265,301	241,813	5,179	4,941	34,921	25,736
British East Indies	127,430	174,699	830,154	1,104,534	4,968	20,792	34,423	122,544
Australasia	79,288	129,851	581,938	869,290	6,726	10,473	48,021	62,949
Other Countries	138,092	227,193	954,210	1,352,662	18,136	15,626	127,500	99,335
Total	869,606	902,580	5,931,098	5,589,323	65,238	77,604	449,985	464,623
Wire of Iron or Steel & Manufacts. thereof (exc. Telegraph Wire)	79,652	58,539	1,215,884	868,446	7,960	4,639	117,216	62,769
Hoops, Sheets, & Boiler & Armour Plates (inc. galv. n. s. d.)—Russia	14,433	16,278	174,317	192,547	1,550	1,231	17,314	11,620
Germany	20,497	14,940	190,437	116,282	1,852	1,148	14,307	9,010
Holland	9,141	9,628	89,135	79,307	1,036	1,131	12,472	12,175
France.....	4,657	3,493	52,225	50,425	98	561	1,421	7,905
Spain and Canaries	6,433	6,071	70,551	58,649	567	406	7,914	3,902
Italy.....	12,758	15,220	146,386	195,858	1,388	1,459	14,777	34,525
United States	36,011	28,115	319,659	257,300	4,136	577	36,683	7,882
British North America	14,710	14,491	155,049	146,877	1,425	956	15,888	9,046
British East Indies	42,107	48,283	424,501	477,335	4,626	4,364	45,253	40,724
Australasia.....	59,497	59,217	907,966	878,743	4,282	6,115	67,313	91,351
Other Countries	95,254	103,772	1,110,686	1,108,831	10,983	10,233	119,130	106,781
Total	315,498	319,508	3,640,912	3,562,234	31,943	28,181	352,472	334,921
Tin Plates and Sheets—To France	3,828	3,592	65,796	58,296	256	295	4,129	5,033
United States.....	199,526	201,760	3,457,694	3,495,344	16,711	17,509	292,373	295,297
British North America.....	8,192	12,089	149,868	214,812	1,039	711	19,036	12,485
Australasia.....	5,188	4,762	95,739	90,629	354	481	6,332	9,283
Other Countries	29,059	32,010	536,094	584,898	3,107	3,495	54,939	62,346
Total	245,793	254,204	4,305,191	4,443,979	21,467	22,491	376,809	384,444
Cast, &c (ex. Ordn., unen.)—Russia	7,192	4,585	126,726	73,111	582	210	9,170	4,174
Germany.....	8,770	8,460	166,648	129,303	825	909	17,938	13,825
Holland	9,388	14,588	121,688	160,146	870	2,612	12,926	20,918
France.....	13,174	6,299	163,649	111,915	682	512	12,238	8,891
Spain and Canaries	10,154	18,473	138,312	175,457	1,115	2,877	12,279	26,223
United States.....	6,347	4,692	94,797	82,097	1,117	196	14,282	2,767
Peru	1,166	777	18,933	14,777	161	27	1,298	642
Brazil	13,672	12,063	202,392	191,174	1,163	1,402	18,722	15,933
British North America	15,598	14,442	188,387	178,568	1,839	1,363	22,036	13,348
British Possessions in S. Africa	16,570	12,608	298,136	182,824	916	1,263	17,939	12,598
British East Indies	44,648	46,516	553,140	637,838	4,109	5,157	64,252	62,522
Australasia.....	80,660	81,101	1,021,480	997,999	7,402	7,832	90,467	80,705
Other Countries	76,886	96,580	1,108,729	1,278,972	7,677	8,812	121,934	117,792
Total	304,225	321,184	4,203,023	4,204,181	28,458	32,722	415,481	380,338
Old, for remanufact.—United States	83,877	42,005	329,164	143,276	6,875	429	28,569	1,435
Other Countries	33,363	41,619	123,099	144,129	3,022	5,485	11,890	17,965
Total	117,240	83,624	452,263	287,405	9,897	5,914	40,459	19,400
Steel, Unwrought—To France	4,872	3,307	157,628	129,335	322	324	11,760	12,046
United States	126,426	27,336	1,070,123	433,563	3,973	865	50,396	24,690
Other Countries	31,671	38,017	669,864	756,727	3,481	4,022	69,699	69,770
Total	162,969	68,660	1,897,615	1,299,625	7,776	5,211	131,855	106,506
Manufacs. of Steel or Steel Iron..	16,025	11,942	836,481	530,092	1,878	827	92,648	37,551
Total of Iron and Steel ...	4,062,215	3,765,192	29,301,039	26,517,163	334,015	342,051	2,559,025	2,313,674
Jute Yarn—To Germany	4,470,100	2,247,800	55,950	28,215	681,200	139,100	8,427	1,678
Holland	670,300	1,008,600	7,042	9,712	89,000	50,800	783	494
Spain and Canaries	5,682,800	7,817,700	78,011	110,561	526,300	1,084,100	7,459	14,974
United States.....	8,263,700	7,240,400	102,521	81,953	968,200	352,900	11,202	3,926
Other Countries	1,185,800	1,388,900	18,840	20,107	116,000	134,800	1,786	1,909
Total	20,272,700	19,703,400	262,364	250,548	2,380,700	1,761,700	29,657	22,981
Manufacs. Piece Gds., Germany, yds	43,578,400	33,021,300	494,573	380,034	2,624,000	2,404,800	29,159	26,611
Holland	5,521,500	4,761,600	57,745	50,472	253,200	339,900	3,088	3,932
France.....	6,428,700	7,390,800	65,375	69,045	665,700	551,300	6,641	6,462
Italy	4,016,400	4,775,000	55,536	66,961	533,800	808,200	6,848	11,067
United States.....	80,878,000	104,418,200	803,076	1,035,255	11,538,000	9,603,200	113,060	95,251
Brazil	15,420,500	14,314,900	158,272	143,941	1,237,500	1,011,800	13,276	10,414
Argentine Republic	7,312,600	11,023,000	92,472	139,583	763,600	1,343,400	9,105	15,994
Other Countries	31,721,400	30,477,500	461,249	422,871	2,773,000	2,832,400	38,655	35,561
Total	194,877,500	210,182,300	2,188,298	2,308,162	20,388,800	18,895,000	219,832	205,292
Unenumerated (except bags) ...£	...	...	9,251	15,586	...	...	806	1,382

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.				
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	
				£	£			£	£
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, & Tubing—To Russia .....tons	5,668	4,656	82,911	62,888	86	104	1,241	1,859	
Germany.....	1,177	884	18,578	12,796	83	75	1,351	1,023	
France.....	1,046	298	15,085	3,974	2	...	42	...	
United States.....	495	339	7,353	4,706	9	30	141	433	
China and Hong Kong.....	10,110	11,915	150,382	159,138	1,177	1,056	17,008	13,182	
British East Indies.....	2,872	3,416	53,544	57,048	597	353	10,725	6,143	
Australasia.....	5,167	5,015	77,618	68,641	533	735	7,753	9,604	
Other Countries.....	8,001	9,906	130,327	144,788	716	604	11,248	8,626	
Total.....	34,536	36,429	535,798	513,979	3,203	2,957	49,509	40,370	
Leather—Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed—Unwrought.....cwts	154,804	161,445	1,338,945	1,508,557	13,352	19,166	125,815	175,329	
Wrought—Boots&Shoes—British Possess. in S.Africa...doz prs.	150,430	90,933	476,033	282,231	7,885	7,716	25,504	25,815	
Australasia.....	262,876	204,761	717,422	597,119	24,892	16,917	72,756	49,188	
Other Countries.....	173,230	177,783	526,905	536,785	19,740	20,157	60,626	61,035	
Total.....	586,536	473,477	1,720,360	1,416,135	52,517	44,790	158,886	136,038	
Other Articles unenumerated...£	...	...	449,357	391,173	...	...	36,520	36,673
Linen Yarn -To Germany.....lbs	2,062,600	2,547,706	180,851	209,275	156,500	253,000	14,040	19,915	
Holland.....	2,427,300	2,363,800	98,421	98,280	220,800	239,500	8,936	9,767	
Belgium.....	1,526,600	1,903,900	129,703	146,579	127,700	212,400	11,444	16,041	
France.....	1,600,800	1,587,000	183,377	167,313	162,300	183,400	18,082	19,131	
Spain and Canaries.....	6,651,900	5,786,800	262,697	257,981	671,600	532,200	27,183	23,252	
Italy.....	433,600	439,200	22,041	22,889	36,100	32,300	1,779	1,694	
Other Countries.....	2,342,600	1,842,100	94,430	82,089	160,800	120,700	8,935	6,315	
Total.....	17,046,400	16,470,500	971,520	984,406	1,535,800	1,573,500	90,399	96,115	
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—Russia...yards	1,188,400	311,600	56,531	16,850	42,600	26,500	2,186	1,409	
Germany.....	5,063,900	4,050,000	217,539	179,148	432,600	377,200	18,066	16,675	
Holland.....	314,700	256,400	14,652	11,165	18,800	20,100	861	925	
France.....	4,618,100	4,332,900	205,981	190,573	289,300	185,900	13,042	8,411	
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira...	1,030,200	729,300	26,714	20,674	88,300	79,800	2,072	1,688	
Spain and Canaries.....	2,233,600	2,191,600	98,207	90,931	182,700	214,300	6,906	8,147	
Italy.....	1,815,200	1,800,000	76,042	80,529	88,300	117,100	4,231	5,323	
United States.....	84,901,900	71,428,900	2,353,379	2,129,606	4,259,400	5,871,300	136,380	188,765	
Foreign West Indies.....	13,872,800	19,200,400	328,871	413,523	1,472,200	2,036,500	31,139	41,265	
United States of Colombia.....	2,011,700	3,744,900	43,468	74,385	307,600	190,500	6,226	4,120	
Brazil.....	3,200,700	2,317,400	109,672	82,178	226,000	269,600	6,845	11,057	
Argentine Republic.....	1,511,900	1,817,000	50,319	61,134	224,200	181,200	7,549	6,459	
Chili.....	924,300	747,300	30,231	22,723	133,900	102,000	5,689	3,457	
Peru.....	353,000	149,900	10,427	4,163	23,500	32,200	771	320	
British North America.....	5,789,500	5,508,400	154,552	149,256	137,700	138,100	4,362	3,947	
British W.I. Islands and Guiana.....	2,828,400	2,844,200	62,038	59,152	255,400	261,500	5,704	5,394	
British East Indies.....	2,369,800	2,384,900	92,308	76,656	220,200	176,500	7,457	5,827	
Australasia.....	15,388,700	12,062,500	438,605	346,235	1,530,400	1,279,000	46,031	33,449	
Other Countries.....	14,791,700	13,580,700	443,823	409,720	1,383,400	1,431,700	41,623	41,088	
Total.....	154,386,300	140,140,500	4,418,698	4,059,391	10,590,400	12,341,900	318,459	361,336	
Total { Plain, Unbleached, or Bleached Checked, Printed, or Dyed, and Damasks or Diapers.....	6,426,300	6,078,400	218,851	200,728	486,400	302,200	15,576	8,947	
Sailcloth and Sails.....	3,395,900	3,239,400	175,810	158,482	239,700	346,900	13,166	17,443	
Total.....	164,268,500	149,458,300	4,726,023	4,418,601	11,316,500	12,991,000	347,201	387,726	
Thread for Sewing.....lbs	2,565,400	2,045,000	340,579	269,691	226,600	215,500	32,209	24,288	
Unenumerated.....£	...	...	386,109	320,540	...	...	27,158	28,086
Total Linen Manufactures.....	...	...	5,540,047	5,008,832	...	...	406,568	440,100
Machinery and Millwork—Steam Engines—To Russia.....£	...	...	220,864	184,155	...	...	6,527	3,662
Germany.....	...	...	311,318	382,106	...	...	11,023	11,782
Holland.....	...	...	136,464	172,953	...	...	17,626	10,800
Belgium.....	...	...	52,695	126,809	...	...	6,422	7,150
France.....	...	...	248,858	363,780	...	...	31,578	25,206
Spain and Canaries.....	...	...	164,643	133,664	...	...	12,968	10,908
Italy.....	...	...	205,598	225,842	...	...	9,347	18,776
Egypt.....	...	...	109,372	40,066	...	...	2,030	1,125
United States.....	...	...	86,142	46,222	...	...	4,212	6,073
Brazil.....	...	...	112,650	211,560	...	...	5,100	15,624
British East Indies.....	...	...	360,157	575,899	...	...	46,941	74,893
Australasia.....	...	...	332,074	548,693	...	...	33,946	58,588
Other Countries.....	...	...	931,725	1,008,826	...	...	143,285	105,693
Total.....	...	...	3,272,566	4,020,575	...	...	331,005	350,280
Other Descriptions—To Russia... Germany.....	...	...	940,987	800,377	...	...	108,868	81,369
Holland.....	...	...	939,980	1,081,793	...	...	87,908	104,939
Belgium.....	...	...	237,606	279,352	...	...	31,148	24,244
France.....	...	...	432,979	507,372	...	...	43,071	41,695
	...	...	763,044	787,148	...	...	75,972	67,328

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Machinery, &c.—(Con.)—Other Descriptns.—Spain & Canaries. £	...	...	£ 273,673	£ 286,870	...	...	£ 35,958	£ 28,412
Italy .....	...	...	318,494	289,006	...	...	27,026	20,490
Egypt .....	...	...	64,436	70,575	...	...	2,034	3,567
United States.....	...	...	498,614	422,048	...	...	44,109	29,054
Brazil .....	...	...	270,942	288,926	...	...	11,321	27,531
British East Indies .....	...	...	804,933	1,164,774	...	...	86,518	134,779
Australasia.....	...	...	743,841	880,988	...	...	64,467	67,965
Other Countries .....	...	...	1,461,185	1,535,655	...	...	164,768	182,267
Total .....	...	...	7,756,714	8,394,894	...	...	782,169	813,640
Oil—Seed Oil—To Germany ...gals	4,889,762	7,447,500	482,692	652,211	560,165	625,500	52,965	52,686
Holland	1,401,378	2,290,800	139,336	220,820	116,700	120,500	11,252	11,884
Belgium	326,740	1,145,400	32,532	102,571	32,100	44,100	3,115	4,327
France.....	384,464	791,600	40,748	73,097	16,697	174,200	1,184	14,476
Spain and Canaries	278,400	308,800	28,018	26,997	33,564	41,100	3,222	3,458
Italy	641,383	731,800	67,149	67,704	64,540	110,000	6,516	9,731
Austrian Territories	591,285	882,800	59,687	86,335	42,140	73,600	4,231	6,551
Brazil	332,632	364,200	37,109	35,890	34,465	21,200	3,710	1,866
Australasia.....	794,528	786,900	96,591	87,272	59,640	66,400	7,060	6,981
British North America.....	703,434	888,100	72,091	79,913	72,709	6,400	7,088	618
Other Countries	2,426,926	2,868,200	264,692	280,560	282,462	332,700	29,768	31,027
Total	12,776,932	18,506,100	1,320,645	1,713,370	1,315,182	1,615,700	130,741	143,605
Painters' Colours and Materials, unenumerated .....	...	...	1,245,404	1,178,161	...	...	109,128	100,748
Paper—Writing or Printing, and Envelopes—To U. States,cwts	8,202	8,847	32,683	34,671	1,090	693	4,452	4,266
British East Indies	56,695	75,411	139,762	165,858	4,599	9,626	10,888	20,351
Australasia.....	210,434	213,905	449,105	448,001	17,328	25,204	37,203	49,482
Other Countries	104,800	110,265	303,871	292,429	10,312	11,015	31,064	28,989
Total	380,131	408,428	925,421	940,959	33,329	46,538	83,607	103,088
Other kinds, except Hangings and Articles of Papier-Mâché—To United States.....cwts	7,375	6,091	18,523	19,330	693	641	1,897	2,154
British East Indies	19,165	20,660	29,206	29,682	2,888	1,626	3,822	2,648
Australasia.....	55,102	54,551	81,400	73,852	4,509	5,782	6,068	7,541
Other Countries	73,740	61,039	147,804	116,534	7,814	5,423	14,884	10,717
Total	155,382	142,341	276,933	239,398	15,904	13,472	26,671	23,060
Total of Paper	535,513	550,769	1,202,354	1,180,357	49,233	60,010	110,276	126,148
Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, Condiments and Confectionery, unenum.....£	...	...	1,241,506	1,127,254	...	...	127,993	118,542
Plate and Plated and Gilt Wares ...	...	...	298,205	281,486	...	...	31,779	33,861
Rags (except Woollen), & Other Materials for Making Paper ...tons	45,313	46,722	485,717	461,837	5,192	4,288	54,177	40,495
Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa...£	...	...	109,532	41,974	...	...	6,453	3,423
British East Indies .....	...	...	42,002	50,147	...	...	6,172	6,665
Australasia.....	...	...	151,154	164,673	...	...	12,628	11,967
Other Countries .....	...	...	145,069	139,279	...	...	13,628	15,322
Total .....	...	...	447,757	396,073	...	...	38,881	37,377
Salt—Rock & White—Russia ...tons	67,880	63,823	39,585	34,741	971	403	892	121
United States.....	210,969	215,072	149,487	192,846	36,398	27,422	25,779	26,309
British North America	89,997	101,383	46,071	63,776	1,080	2,428	645	1,734
British East Indies.....	280,577	298,787	147,757	145,750	18,396	15,554	10,088	7,777
Other Countries.....	268,004	257,480	159,220	159,735	23,458	23,103	14,570	15,382
Total	917,427	936,545	541,120	596,848	80,303	68,910	51,974	51,323
Silk—Thrown, Twist, Yarn—Germany, £	...	...	207,959	137,857	...	...	12,724	18,158
Holland .....	...	...	35,336	16,631	...	...	1,673	1,151
Belgium .....	...	...	50,266	55,492	...	...	4,426	4,380
France.....	...	...	407,412	360,366	...	...	29,501	38,503
Other Countries.....	...	...	80,862	72,438	...	...	11,162	5,699
Total .....	...	...	781,835	642,784	...	...	59,486	67,891
Silk Manufac. wholly of Silk—Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin—France, yds	1,483,980	1,292,861	344,798	273,027	73,162	60,542	16,944	11,801
United States.....	504,397	249,904	81,493	49,853	16,883	10,243	3,739	3,217
British North America	421,165	317,904	100,983	74,273	1,950	2,419	472	1,002
British East Indies	188,780	166,637	23,942	21,524	18,160	5,820	2,500	1,086
Australasia.....	819,250	813,863	148,403	138,690	66,790	45,216	12,080	7,582
Other Countries	199,533	220,168	42,146	42,250	18,524	11,971	3,904	2,616
Total	3,517,105	3,060,337	741,765	599,617	195,469	136,211	39,639	27,304
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, & Shawls—To British East Indies ...£	...	...	206,867	209,188	...	...	23,474	20,322
Other Countries .....	...	...	100,718	114,218	...	...	5,514	10,163
Total .....	...	...	307,585	323,406	...	...	28,988	30,485

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Silk Manufac. (Con.)—Ribbons of all Kinds—B. N. America Australasia..... £	...	...	£ 24,265	£ 26,589	...	...	£ 169	£ 509
Other Countries .....	...	...	94,632	113,498	...	...	6,778	8,137
Total .....	...	...	22,247	21,438	...	...	2,041	2,257
Total .....	...	...	141,144	161,525	...	...	8,988	10,903
Other Articles of Silk only (inc Silk Lace)—To Germany ...	...	...	19,334	16,188	...	...	1,108	855
Belgium .....	...	...	103,637	61,505	...	...	5,170	3,221
France.....	...	...	188,043	181,957	...	...	15,889	12,170
United States.....	...	...	75,571	33,115	...	...	2,388	2,136
Other Countries .....	...	...	162,456	134,778	...	...	8,407	7,959
Total .....	...	...	549,041	427,543	...	...	32,962	26,341
Of Silk and other Materials—To Germany.....	...	...	174,960	103,575	...	...	9,785	11,034
France.....	...	...	24,952	49,664	...	...	830	8,431
United States.....	...	...	212,022	208,029	...	...	8,376	34,643
Other Countries .....	...	...	351,019	350,032	...	...	22,800	21,576
Total .....	...	...	762,953	711,300	...	...	41,791	75,684
Total of Silk Manufactures.....	...	...	2,502,488	2,223,391	...	...	152,368	170,717
Soap.....cwts	369,230	360,438	414,687	413,379	36,534	35,035	39,777	40,848
Spirits, British & Irish—France..gals	50,253	25,492	11,489	7,304	2,386	2,288	766	719
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira ...	3,615	2,400	1,404	983	289	146	124	78
West Coast of Africa (Foreign)...	133,158	216,696	19,085	31,514	23,999	13,807	3,153	1,800
United States.....	115,913	140,091	32,435	40,259	26,529	23,034	7,404	7,250
British North America.....	200,903	192,373	51,912	55,596	19,140	20,334	5,052	6,006
Australasia	1,236,271	1,123,770	360,755	347,563	106,833	135,184	31,353	42,665
Other Countries	622,116	708,613	212,903	234,698	65,536	95,418	21,418	27,705
Total	2,362,229	2,409,435	689,983	717,917	244,712	290,211	69,270	86,223
Stationery other than Paper—To United States..... £	...	...	90,394	68,331	...	...	7,529	6,132
British North America .....	...	...	59,917	49,807	...	...	7,563	5,358
British East Indies .....	...	...	83,722	102,973	...	...	7,761	12,900
Australasia.....	...	...	185,435	175,824	...	...	15,663	13,987
Other Countries .....	...	...	390,838	414,583	...	...	42,882	42,945
Total .....	...	...	810,306	811,518	...	...	81,398	81,322
Sugar, Ref. & Candy—Denmark,cwts	172,131	220,704	209,401	234,860	24,026	21,602	29,423	22,196
Italy	203,498	205,760	240,343	224,201	16,628	14,800	19,691	15,341
British North America	42,640	47,712	43,801	45,904	1,761	6,457	1,789	6,150
Other Countries	543,188	577,304	626,786	623,880	47,839	66,522	53,468	70,672
Total	961,457	1,051,480	1,120,331	1,128,845	90,254	109,381	104,371	114,359
Telegraphic Wires & Apparatus connected therewith .....	...	...	1,024,811	1,079,291	...	...	13,963	70,076
Tin, Unwrought—To Russia ...cwts	13,462	17,413	67,913	83,084	488	876	2,672	4,158
Germany.....	10,889	9,713	57,420	46,958	1,090	1,271	5,634	6,031
France.....	27,274	27,279	141,413	133,247	4,666	2,169	23,361	10,361
Turkey	6,388	7,147	33,686	35,469	598	798	3,104	3,807
United States.....	15,596	5,233	83,973	25,764	746	268	4,002	1,291
Other Countries.....	28,605	32,015	152,795	158,093	3,496	2,909	18,273	13,955
Total	162,214	98,534	537,230	482,615	11,093	8,291	57,046	39,603
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' (incl. Wool dyed & carded)—To Russia...lbs	562,600	458,000	52,922	35,766	44,800	19,900	4,222	1,717
Germany.....	3,168,500	2,933,300	239,411	208,934	282,700	438,000	21,845	28,879
Belgium	1,402,400	1,636,300	97,793	110,755	173,300	139,600	12,669	9,717
France.....	1,030,200	1,423,400	61,781	77,804	95,800	72,000	6,362	4,039
United States.....	4,746,600	9,954,700	231,607	399,291	477,600	1,393,600	23,349	59,523
Other Countries	2,136,900	1,920,400	141,460	131,933	185,500	286,800	14,187	17,578
Total	13,047,200	18,326,100	824,974	964,483	1,255,700	2,349,900	82,604	121,453
Woollen & Worsted Yarn—To Russia	2,693,900	1,800,100	295,515	187,779	94,500	103,500	12,045	11,069
Germany.....	13,874,800	14,653,000	1,438,048	1,378,315	1,349,500	1,638,700	139,712	151,936
Holland	6,982,700	6,980,000	781,920	676,841	696,100	763,600	76,817	76,787
Belgium	1,394,200	1,694,500	144,615	168,075	124,600	164,900	13,347	15,601
France.....	1,789,200	2,337,500	196,516	230,461	172,900	205,400	19,162	19,703
Other Countries.....	2,855,000	3,300,800	298,971	348,785	368,600	502,200	39,732	57,357
Total	29,544,800	30,765,900	3,155,585	2,990,256	2,806,200	3,378,300	300,815	332,453
Woollen & Worsted Manufactures—Woollen Fabrics (inc. Coatings, Duffels, &c., all Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials, & Woollen Stuffs)—To Sweden and Norway	847,900	999,300	96,879	109,317	51,600	64,100	5,725	5,024
Germany.....	3,651,200	3,148,400	626,864	557,754	170,200	160,000	30,357	25,654

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Woolen & Worsted Manufactures— (Con.)—Woolen Fabrics (inc. Coatings, Duffels, &c., all Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials and Woollen Stuffs)			£	£			£	£
—To Holland..... yards	1,576,200	1,782,500	223,738	232,486	86,300	138,500	11,433	16,820
Belgium	5,031,100	4,949,900	636,470	631,732	305,500	378,800	33,318	37,787
France	17,878,000	18,519,600	2,068,956	2,005,617	1,136,500	1,169,400	126,056	122,759
Italy.....	1,533,800	2,219,300	192,320	260,539	33,700	93,500	3,376	8,089
United States.....	5,988,600	5,048,900	1,080,110	1,064,929	364,500	429,800	51,553	82,392
Brazil	1,963,200	2,314,300	152,735	164,859	161,100	158,500	12,051	13,473
Uruguay	820,900	806,400	80,775	70,527	119,400	94,200	13,257	8,222
Argentine Republic	1,755,000	1,931,400	205,054	221,308	163,800	174,000	21,327	21,983
Chili	1,179,600	781,000	118,998	84,618	214,000	59,200	19,110	5,925
Peru	494,300	536,100	55,661	50,058	43,700	57,800	4,666	6,159
China and Hong Kong.....	3,435,100	2,907,600	279,061	225,148	266,500	243,300	22,872	20,113
Japan	771,100	730,900	60,557	59,463	50,300	85,800	4,776	7,285
British North America	7,417,700	8,445,600	714,993	777,140	242,600	245,100	22,823	22,498
British East Indies	3,260,600	4,387,600	294,839	341,905	691,600	623,000	57,566	43,887
Australasia.....	15,620,900	11,838,300	1,037,265	854,884	2,168,200	1,771,500	142,746	137,784
Other Countries.....	8,756,500	9,622,000	796,154	816,024	829,300	1,061,700	61,879	68,899
Total. { Coatings, &c., all Wool	16,784,300	14,910,100	3,344,432	3,153,057	1,261,600	1,102,300	213,791	209,009
{ Coatings, &c., of Wool mixed with other Materials.....	30,456,800	24,058,000	3,444,773	3,017,658	2,030,100	1,496,400	226,793	199,665
{ Woollen Stuffs	34,740,600	42,001,000	1,932,224	2,357,593	3,806,100	4,409,500	204,307	246,079
Total	81,981,700	80,969,100	8,721,429	8,528,308	7,098,800	7,008,200	644,891	654,753
Worsted Fabrics (including Coat- ings, &c., and Worsted Stuffs)								
—To Germany.....yards	6,045,900	4,325,700	217,246	167,485	427,400	290,300	12,405	16,104
Holland	5,385,100	5,077,300	165,192	167,240	299,300	324,600	8,653	10,468
Belgium	7,727,100	6,899,100	269,904	260,523	491,500	375,300	17,670	14,030
France.....	22,421,400	21,453,100	734,277	756,897	769,400	1,336,200	30,409	62,292
Italy	10,130,900	9,241,900	282,824	296,794	377,600	450,200	10,749	13,644
United States.....	32,171,300	33,360,200	1,399,686	1,475,988	2,298,900	3,213,700	96,097	152,939
China and Hong Kong.....	10,555,600	10,355,000	529,304	479,657	815,500	1,071,200	42,323	48,419
Japan	3,506,900	4,890,900	144,270	207,054	424,200	245,500	16,499	9,035
British North America.....	7,824,300	7,170,400	334,925	336,874	158,400	468,200	8,105	21,179
British East Indies	1,073,900	1,760,700	48,199	68,929	137,700	136,300	5,659	5,236
Australasia.....	3,459,000	2,483,900	184,260	156,280	458,700	337,100	21,842	24,312
Other Countries.....	27,324,200	23,024,100	957,458	845,244	2,043,200	2,320,200	75,333	77,856
Total. { Worsted Coatings, &c.....	3,667,100	4,164,200	432,908	626,599	283,900	239,400	31,465	57,052
{ Worsted Stuffs	133,958,500	125,878,100	4,834,637	4,592,366	8,417,500	10,329,400	314,279	398,462
Total	137,625,600	130,042,300	5,267,545	5,218,965	8,701,400	10,568,800	345,744	455,514
Flannels	9,143,000	6,906,000	391,910	299,404	1,297,400	1,160,000	55,636	51,870
Carpets (not being Rugs)—To								
Germany	317,000	275,100	50,989	44,793	26,100	25,400	3,945	3,355
Holland	496,200	524,200	66,009	63,630	17,500	30,100	2,758	3,540
France.....	1,501,100	1,239,200	178,580	155,965	57,600	123,800	7,745	13,342
Spain and Canaries	475,900	485,200	51,451	50,722	6,000	23,200	728	2,208
United States.....	1,210,700	1,123,100	180,793	167,363	60,500	64,900	12,140	10,665
Chili	468,700	327,300	47,864	33,984	51,800	35,700	5,662	3,615
British North America	1,839,300	1,808,200	191,201	191,508	26,200	37,200	3,986	3,690
Australasia.....	1,656,800	1,395,400	183,135	157,332	176,600	160,100	17,425	16,988
Other Countries.....	2,679,400	2,767,700	298,261	307,136	344,700	199,600	36,468	21,367
Total	10,645,100	9,945,400	1,248,283	1,172,433	767,000	700,000	90,857	78,770
Blankets.....pairs	1,215,000	967,888	560,715	428,128	126,700	140,287	58,670	62,649
Hosiery of Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials..... £	...	...	340,927	357,609	...	...	40,383	44,677
Small Wares and unenumerated Manufacs. of Wool or Worsted..	...	...	876,986	735,104	...	...	76,431	68,820
Total of Woollen & Worsted Manufactures.....	...	...	17,407,795	16,739,951	...	...	1,312,612	1,417,053
Zinc or Spltr., unwrht. or wrht. cwts	163,154	134,425	119,284	93,480	14,015	10,482	10,629	7,691
Declared Value of British & Irish Produce Exported—Enumerated Articles .....	...	...	201,968,535	199,986,442	...	...	18,334,931	18,084,598
Unenumerated Articles .....	...	...	21,337,070	20,872,200	...	...	1,958,017	1,970,100
Total Value.....	...	...	223,305,605	220,858,642	...	...	20,292,948	20,054,698

IV.—BULLION AND SPECIE.

An Account of the Declared Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Eleven Months ended November 30, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of 1882; also for the Month ended November 30, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of 1882.

GOLD.

Countries.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Eleven Months ended November 30.				Month ended November 30.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden.....	3,900	5,826	52,700	40,000	...	...	50,000	...
Germany.....	53,035	156,221	382,230	147,077	670	...	15,564	33,752
Holland.....	862,877	1,125,546	247,379	834,430	50	1,005	...	4,320
Belgium.....	440,202	443,650	3,788	5,512	16,916	14,629	...	172
France.....	1,773,273	1,213,767	3,285,610	87,187	52,907	77,570	60,640	608
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	461,235	73,813	701,150	800,640	9,317	5,520	100,000	50,000
Spain and Canaries.....	178,274	405,870	246,000	501,700	35,161	43,318	...	230,000
Gibraltar.....	67,837	20,963	100	...	1,186	1,001	...	...
Malta.....	22,449	6,880	40,000	15,040	1,000	300	...	...
Egypt.....	280,766	66,816	823,600	738,900	13,948	5,200	75,000	105,000
West Coast of Africa.....	90,902	83,194	28,431	32,902	8,888	7,280	1,760	1,992
British Possess. in S. Africa	74,395	426,692	6,000	...	3,163	64,834	...	...
British East Indies.....	2,150	191,747	1,244,662	840,079	...	23,108	53,416	130,330
China (including HongKong)	480	193,276	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
Japan.....	162	5,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australasia.....	2,792,522	2,098,726	...	390	258,099	81,232	...	390
British North America.....	...	1,522	10,280	500	...	...	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & West Indies	555,926	636,902	570,976	1,115,785	26,278	54,916	38,900	56,171
Brazil.....	137,369	125,273	154,787	245,118	21,190	17,562	500	400
United States.....	6,099,783	8,222	71,439	827,765	...	520	38,000	142,200
Other Countries.....	57,093	69,202	3,486,516	109,380	4,292	535	...	700
Total of Gold.....	13,954,630	7,359,699	11,365,648	6,342,405	453,065	398,530	433,780	756,035

SILVER.

Sweden.....	...	54	950	220	...	...	...	420
Germany.....	541,426	246,888	27,774	282,021	19,924	8,500	16,169	4,951
Holland.....	4,800	18,437	158,087	103,819	168	1,307	13,945	244
Belgium.....	34,530	26,724	2,867	402	681	180	...	4,372
France.....	2,192,975	1,818,116	208,063	185,342	60,662	161,031	7,200	1,240
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	7,568	1,708	16,710	18,310	...	370	582	224,600
Spain and Canaries.....	31,819	35,735	1,104,909	890,615	1,480	1,875	105,000	285
Gibraltar.....	5,739	17,456	...	285	544	5,430	...	...
Malta.....	2,150	1,371	6,000	1,830	...	...	...	...
Egypt.....	14,339	24,895	4,027	7,680	2,682	1,280	...	4,427
West Coast of Africa.....	47,250	61,706	43,132	45,036	4,339	5,080	4,555	20
British Possess. in S. Africa	322	763	28,125	11,300	...	...	...	407,800
British East Indies.....	63,482	79,911	5,653,695	5,778,122	10,700	5,750	367,408	110,000
China (including HongKong)	33,398	57,179	400,865	745,022	...	...	...	...
Japan.....	1,290	1,994	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
Australasia.....	54,793	33,135	280,800	83,800	...	...	2,000	...
British North America.....	18,359	3,391	78,641	63,106	213	164	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & West Indies	2,879,194	3,377,641	157,706	207,890	463,921	339,395	9,220	14,520
Brazil.....	321,170	42,449	...	767	22,500	685	...	256
United States.....	1,750,636	2,667,682	28,120	48,650	69,612	200,286	2,500	...
Other Countries.....	131,317	77,666	4,634	9,603	24,901	2,124	...	2,300
Total of Silver.....	8,136,547	8,594,901	8,205,075	8,488,820	682,327	733,457	528,579	775,435

TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Sweden.....	3,900	5,880	53,650	40,220	...	...	50,000	...
Germany.....	594,451	403,109	409,974	429,098	20,594	8,500	31,733	34,172
Holland.....	867,677	1,143,983	405,466	938,249	218	2,312	13,945	9,271
Belgium.....	474,732	470,374	6,655	5,914	17,597	14,809	...	416
France.....	3,966,248	3,031,883	3,493,673	272,529	113,569	238,601	67,840	4,980
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	468,803	75,521	717,860	818,950	9,317	5,890	100,582	51,240
Spain and Canaries.....	210,093	441,605	1,350,909	1,392,315	36,641	45,193	105,000	454,600
Gibraltar.....	73,576	38,419	100	285	1,730	6,431	...	285
Malta.....	24,599	8,251	46,000	16,870	1,000	300	...	...
Egypt.....	295,105	91,711	827,627	746,590	16,630	6,480	75,000	105,000
West Coast of Africa.....	138,152	144,900	71,563	77,938	13,227	12,360	6,315	6,419
British Possess. in S. Africa	74,717	427,455	34,125	11,300	3,163	64,834	...	20
British East Indies.....	65,632	271,658	6,898,357	6,618,201	10,700	28,858	420,824	538,130
China (including HongKong)	33,878	250,455	410,865	745,022	...	...	...	110,000
Japan.....	1,452	7,585	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
Australasia.....	2,847,315	2,131,861	280,800	84,190	258,099	81,232	2,000	390
British North America.....	18,359	4,913	88,921	63,606	213	164	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & West Indies	2,435,120	4,014,543	728,682	1,323,675	490,199	394,311	48,120	70,691
Brazil.....	458,539	167,722	154,787	245,885	43,690	18,247	500	656
United States.....	7,850,419	2,675,904	99,559	876,415	69,612	200,806	40,500	142,200
Other Countries.....	188,410	146,868	3,491,150	118,983	29,193	2,659	...	3,000
Total of Gold and Silver.....	22,091,177	15,954,600	19,570,723	14,831,225	1,135,392	1,131,987	962,359	1,531,470

EXCISE.

QUANTITIES of the several ARTICLES CHARGED with DUTIES of EXCISE, and FREE of DUTY; the QUANTITIES EXPORTED; and the QUANTITIES RETAINED for HOME CONSUMPTION in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Three-Quarters ended 30th Sept., 1883, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Years 1882 and 1881.

ARTICLES.	CHARGED with DUTY and FREE of DUTY.			EXPORTED to FOREIGN COUNTRIES upon which DRAWBACK has been Paid, and FREE of DUTY.			RETAINED for all PURPOSES of HOME CONSUMPTION.		
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
ENGLAND AND WALES.									
BEER.....barrels	17,964,490	18,065,957	17,697,284	292,291	283,988	285,449	17,672,199	17,781,696	17,411,835
CHICORY .....cwts	2,218	2,125	2,074	...	...	...	2,218	2,125	2,074
SPIRITS—Charged with Duty .....gallons	9,977,036	9,869,662	9,631,073	205,207	211,587	201,532	} 9,771,829	} 9,658,075	} 9,429,541
Free of Duty for exportation	531,218	407,391	404,208	531,218	407,391	404,208			
TOTAL	10,508,254	10,277,053	10,035,281	736,425	618,978	605,740			
SUGAR used in Brewing.....cwts	*801,207	*829,803	*813,331	...	...	...	*801,207	*829,803	*813,331
— Distilling	103	237	...	...	...	...	103	237	...
Molasses used in Distilling	115,472	92,144	103,576	...	...	...	115,472	92,144	103,576
SCOTLAND.									
BEER.....barrels	734,704	814,738	841,076	86,272	89,289	111,545	648,432	725,449	729,531
CHICORY .....cwts	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
SPIRITS—Charged with Duty .....gallons	6,102,438	6,030,450	6,122,072	114,933	141,211	152,059	} 5,987,505	} 5,889,239	} 5,970,013
Free of Duty for exportation	1,258,167	1,155,484	1,078,103	1,258,167	1,155,484	1,078,103			
TOTAL	7,360,605	7,185,934	7,200,175	1,373,100	1,296,695	1,230,162			
SUGAR used in Brewing .....cwts	*6,822	*7,496	*7,626	...	...	...	*6,822	*7,496	*7,626
— Distilling .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molasses used in Distilling	36,409	28,241	31,548	...	...	...	36,409	28,241	31,548
IRELAND.									
BEER.....barrels	1,486,334	1,682,872	1,589,211	16,339	30,877	31,964	1,469,995	1,651,995	1,557,247
SPIRITS—Charged with Duty .....gallons	5,081,021	5,151,737	5,301,443	134	131	154	} 5,080,887	} 5,151,606	} 5,301,289
Free of Duty for exportation	352,973	395,945	392,232	352,973	395,945	392,232			
TOTAL	5,433,994	5,547,682	5,693,675	353,107	396,076	392,386			
SUGAR used in Brewing .....cwts	*19,674	*21,971	*23,410	...	...	...	*19,674	*21,971	*23,410
UNITED KINGDOM.									
BEER.....barrels	20,185,528	20,563,567	20,127,571	394,902	404,154	428,958	19,790,626	20,159,413	19,698,613
CHICORY .....cwts	2,218	2,148	2,074	...	...	...	2,218	2,148	2,074
SPIRITS—Charged with Duty .....gallons	21,160,495	21,051,849	21,054,588	320,274	352,929	353,745	} 20,840,221	} 20,698,920	} 20,700,843
Free of Duty for exportation	2,142,358	1,958,820	1,874,543	2,142,358	1,958,820	1,874,543			
TOTAL	23,302,853	23,010,669	22,929,131	2,462,632	2,311,749	2,228,288			
SUGAR used in Brewing .....cwts	*827,703	*859,270	*844,367	...	...	...	*827,703	*859,270	*844,367
— Distilling	103	237	...	...	...	...	103	237	...
Molasses used in Distilling	151,881	120,385	135,124	...	...	...	151,881	120,385	135,124

* Quantities obtained from Brewers' Returns, the Duty having been repealed from 1st October, 1880.

(Continued from Page 28.)

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

	Tea. In Bond.	Coffee. In Bond.	Cocoa. In Bond.	Raw Sugar. In First Hands.	Rice. London. In First Hands.
	lbs.	cwts.	lbs.	cwts.	cwts.
Feb. 28	118,474,095	384,417	7,430,403	4,470,000	508,000
Mar. 31	111,829,191	428,918	8,436,458	4,320,000	401,200
April 30	96,472,583	565,579	10,000,167	4,596,000	452,000
May 31	82,788,032	794,002	9,924,214	4,960,000	412,100
June 30	78,197,795	923,351	10,143,025	5,060,000	543,240
July 31	85,360,241	900,303	10,307,593	4,800,000	601,180
Aug. 31	98,103,172	886,936	10,430,017	4,254,000	704,820
Sept. 30	111,494,216	798,982	9,487,501	3,868,000	791,500
Oct. 31	116,202,895	668,846	8,511,775	4,082,000	895,340
Nov. 30	124,842,786	575,845	7,186,565	4,200,000	144,160

Description of Cotton.	Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.			Forwarded from Inland Towns to Ports.		
	1883. bales.	1882. bales.	1881. bales.	1883. bales.	1882. bales.	1881. bales.
American	211,842	229,228	283,170	742	435	936
Brazilian.....	53,669	24,199	23,790	...	...	...
East Indian	29,111	42,130	20,831	22	...	84
Egyptian.....	27,100	15,570	30,354	50	107	...
Miscellaneous	6,659	6,456	7,937	...	1	...
Total	308,381	317,583	346,082	814	543	1,019

ELEVEN MONTHS ended 30th November.

Description of Cotton.	Imports			Exports		
	1883. bales.	1882. bales.	1881. bales.	1883. bales.	1882. bales.	1881. bales.
American	2,374,305	2,209,985	2,467,837	155,502	190,868	185,515
Brazilian.....	260,194	262,980	201,842	10,239	19,244	15,940
East Indian	645,895	1,032,526	514,797	371,149	375,390	245,122
Egyptian.....	210,084	178,512	210,290	8,201	13,552	8,865
Miscellaneous	53,292	59,675	86,643	11,244	11,356	13,345
Total	3,543,770	3,743,678	3,481,409	556,335	610,410	468,777

COTTON STATISTICS ACT, 1868.

Description of Cotton.	MONTH ended 30th November.			Exports		
	1883. bales.	1882. bales.	1881. bales.	1883. bales.	1882. bales.	1881. bales.
American	282,197	307,405	201,120	15,274	19,681	37,421
Brazilian.....	29,360	11,468	23,479	500	784	4,318
East Indian	48,369	54,046	28,561	20,146	37,245	13,673
Egyptian.....	45,512	33,813	26,989	710	473	727
Miscellaneous	4,798	6,392	11,404	579	566	907
Total	410,236	413,114	291,553	43,209	58,749	57,046

Description of Cotton.	Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.			Forwarded from Inland Towns to Ports.		
	1883. bales.	1882. bales.	1881. bales.	1883. bales.	1882. bales.	1881. bales.
American	2,301,923	2,161,117	2,303,258	7,232	9,413	11,240
Brazilian.....	213,085	256,621	195,426	...	14	96
East Indian	315,040	389,327	188,642	182	195	310
Egyptian.....	193,245	202,939	216,248	404	729	839
Miscellaneous	70,675	68,310	66,165	110	11	...
Total	3,093,968	3,078,314	2,969,739	7,928	10,362	12,485

Concluded on page 30.

CIRCULATION OF BANKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the LONDON GAZETTE.)

ENGLISH PRIVATE BANKS.

BANK.	Authorised Issue.	AVERAGE CIRCULATION.			
		Weeks Ending			
		Aug. 25	Sept. 22	Oct. 20	Dec. 1.
1 Ashford Bank	£ 11,849	£ 7,283	£ 7,730	£ 10,108	£ 8,706
2 Aylesbury Old Bank	48,461	15,905	15,200	16,037	15,369
3 Baldock and Biggleswade Bank	37,223	10,546	11,323	12,829	14,133
4 Barnstable Bank	17,182	2,527	3,120	3,263	2,442
5 Bedford Bank	34,218	21,826	22,868	25,115	21,718
6 Bicester and Oxfordshire Bank	27,690	11,253	11,588	12,419	11,648
7 Boston Bank	75,069	32,627	31,615	35,280	37,291
8 Broseley and Bridgnorth Bank	26,717	8,675	8,539	9,260	8,721
9 Buckingham Bank	29,657	12,568	14,542	13,971	12,403
10 Bury and Suffolk Bank	82,362	23,776	24,652	25,941	23,366
11 Banbury Bank	43,457	11,072	11,215	12,200	12,969
12 Banbury Old Bank	55,153	12,368	12,376	13,632	13,526
13 Bedfordshire Leighton Buzzard Bank	36,829	21,934	21,681	22,751	21,206
14 Brecon Old Bank	68,271	14,879	16,260	19,530	16,457
15 Brighton Union Bank	33,794	13,279	11,715	15,104	15,508
16 Burlington and Driffield Bank					
17 Cambridge Bank	25,744	10,202	8,814	11,663	9,362
18 Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Bank	49,916	34,255	38,052	42,583	38,630
19 Canterbury Bank	33,671	12,439	12,877	15,165	13,847
20 Colchester Bank	25,082	8,195	9,270	10,530	9,355
21 Colchester and Essex Bank	48,704	20,505	21,901	22,027	19,644
22 City Bank, Exeter	21,527	7,150	6,954	7,226	6,407
23 Craven Bank, Settle	77,154	39,578	41,040	43,334	41,311
24 Derby Bank (Samuel Smith & Co.)	41,304	10,951	11,618	13,280	13,402
25 Darlington Bank	86,218	56,735	58,730	60,046	57,525
26 Devonport Bank	10,664	1,548	1,336	1,882	2,142
27 Dorchester Old Bank	48,807	27,040	25,331	27,757	24,270
28 East Cornwall Bank, Liskeard	112,280	48,000	48,061	47,939	42,649
29 East Riding Bank, Beverley	53,392	47,359	47,740	54,285	51,171
30 Essex and Bishop's Stortford Bank	69,637	29,266	28,661	29,905	28,755
31 Exeter Bank	37,894	12,928	11,577	13,067	12,476
32 Farnham Bank	14,202	3,821	3,705	4,481	4,384
33 Faversham Bank	6,681	3,250	3,498	4,991	4,525
34 Godalming Bank	6,322	5,605	5,973	6,069	5,108
35 Grantham Bank	30,872	10,583	10,948	10,893	11,324
36 Hull & Kingston-upon-Hull Bank	19,979	13,796	13,170	14,761	14,728
37 Huntingdon Town & County Bank	56,591	14,660	15,332	16,676	16,804
38 Harwich Bank	5,778	2,685	3,015	3,230	3,522
39 Hertfordshire, Hitchin Bank	38,764	22,739	23,788	24,792	22,113
40 Ipswich Bank	21,901	11,367	10,824	12,960	11,906
41 Ipswich & Needham Market Bank	80,699	33,610	35,239	36,760	34,089
42 Kentish Bank	19,895	12,250	11,015	14,709	14,239
43 Kingston and Radnorshire Bank	26,050	14,742	15,973	17,794	18,073
44 Kendal Bank	44,663	33,840	36,754	42,795	39,907
45 Leeds Bank	130,757	66,190	62,757	70,164	78,275
46 Leeds Union Bank	37,459	32,763	33,355	32,648	31,876
47 Leicester Bank	32,322	12,388	12,043	14,936	14,298
48 Lewes Old Bank	44,836	13,243	13,355	15,370	14,805
49 Lincoln Bank	100,342	64,344	63,375	72,533	72,655
50 Llandoverly and Llandilo Bank	32,945	20,629	19,335	16,480	22,282
51 Lymington Bank	5,038	1,319	1,227	1,334	1,119
52 Lynn Regis and Lincolnshire Bank	42,817	18,362	21,890	24,087	20,265
53 Lynn Regis and Norfolk Bank	13,917	8,107	8,318	7,415	7,617
54 Macclesfield Bank	15,760	4,795	4,854	5,190	4,699
55 Miners' Bank	18,688	12,808	13,370	14,947	11,846
56 Monmouth Old Bank	16,385	1,280	1,542	1,441	1,385
57 Newark Bank	28,788	10,870	9,696	11,341	11,451
58 Newark and Sleaford Bank	61,615	19,257	19,656	21,910	23,560
59 Newbury Bank	36,787	7,370	7,571	8,967	7,459
60 Newmarket Bank	28,098	9,433	10,058	10,695	9,275
61 Norwich and Norfolk Bank	105,519	55,408	58,345	67,735	61,272
62 Naval Bank, Plymouth	27,321	11,239	12,270	12,768	10,152
63 New Sarum Bank	15,659	2,740	2,540	3,113	2,565
64 Nottingham Bank	31,047	24,049	24,633	29,054	27,150
65 Oswestry Bank	18,471	5,215	5,365	6,055	6,345
66 Oxford Old Bank	34,391	19,746	18,271	22,097	21,251
67 Old Bank, Tonbridge	13,183	9,825	9,672	10,975	11,645
68 Oxfordshire Witney Bank	11,852	3,381	3,264	3,831	3,854
69 Pease's Old Bank, Hull	48,807	37,992	38,821	43,998	49,860
70 Penzance Bank	11,405	5,225	4,694	5,345	4,490
71 Reading Bank (Simonds and Co.)	37,519	16,710	15,683	16,820	15,756
72 Reading Bank (Stephens, Blandy, and Co.)	43,271	14,607	13,836	16,390	14,315
73 Richmond Bank	6,889	4,690	4,379	4,620	5,324
74 Royston Bank	16,393	6,196	6,610	6,600	6,088
75 Rye Bank	29,864	4,250	3,772	4,340	4,734
76 Saffron Walden & North Essex Bank	47,646	14,781	14,932	15,509	14,802
77 Salop Bank	22,338	2,106	2,279	2,470	2,145
78 Scarborough Old Bank	24,813	14,814	16,336	17,546	17,760
79 Shrewsbury Old Bank	43,191	12,789	13,200	15,339	13,473
80 Sittingbourne and Milton Bank	4,789	695	650	1,012	1,267
81 Southampton Town & County Bank	25,359	5,559	5,648	5,985	4,785
82 Stamford and Rutland Bank	31,858	7,372	7,395	9,134	8,310
83 Tavistock Bank	13,421	5,976	6,236	6,166	6,215
84 Thornbury Bank	10,026	3,461	3,831	4,878	4,688
85 Thrapston and Kettering Bank	11,559	6,831	7,146	8,725	8,700
86 Tring and Chesham Bank	13,531	9,765	9,767	9,638	8,925
87 Towcester Old Bank	10,801	3,950	3,566	3,862	3,744
88 Uxbridge Old Bank	25,136	3,480	3,419	4,344	3,745
89 Wallingford Bank	17,064	2,180	2,085	2,157	2,265
90 Warwick and Warwickshire Bank	30,504	13,892	13,381	14,772	13,798
91 Wellington Somerset Bank	6,528	4,981	4,708	4,673	4,150
92 West Riding Bank	46,158	29,770	27,051	28,682	32,475
93 Whitby Old Bank	14,258	5,976	6,095	6,893	7,876
94 Winchester, Alresford, and Alton Bank	25,892	4,950	4,765	5,958	5,760
95 Weymouth Old Bank	16,461	7,471	7,055	9,544	8,940
96 Wisbech and Lincolnshire Bank	59,713	18,603	22,558	25,524	22,969
97 Wiveliscombe Bank	7,602	1,043	1,007	1,342	1,739
98 Worcester Old Bank	87,448	23,713	23,677	29,770	26,607
99 Yarmouth and Suffolk Bank	53,060	21,131	26,167	33,532	23,405
100 Yarmouth, Norfolk, and Suffolk Bank	13,229	6,260	6,611	7,710	7,175
Total	3,489,498	1,536,219	1,557,506	1,718,057	1,645,437

ENGLISH JOINT STOCK BANKS.

BANK OR BANKING COMPANY.	Authorised Issue.	AVERAGE CIRCULATION.			
		Weeks Ending			
		Aug. 25	Sept. 22	Oct. 20	Dec. 1.
1 Bank of Westmoreland	£ 12,225	£ 11,832	£ 11,865	£ 11,895	£ 11,550
2 Barnsley	9,563	4,915	5,332	5,744	6,438
3 Bradford, Limited	49,292	34,531	35,500	37,921	32,320
4 Bank of Whitehaven, Limited	32,681	24,130	22,582	24,758	23,968
5 Bradford Commercial, Limited	20,084	17,170	16,045	17,449	16,883
6 Burton, Uttoxeter, and Ashbourn Union, Limited	60,701	23,981	25,176	27,297	25,597
7 Cumberland Union, Limited	35,395	33,514	33,594	31,877	32,119
8 Coventry Union	28,734	8,196	9,115	8,860	9,134
9 County of Gloucester, Limited	144,352	53,095	53,047	57,535	53,924
10 Carlisle and Cumberland, Limited	25,610	21,903	22,488	25,645	21,725
11 Carlisle City and District, Limited	79,972	19,849	20,715	19,485	18,250
12 Derby and Derbyshire, Limited	20,093	10,220	10,478	12,187	16,991
13 Gloucestershire, Limited	155,920	102,441	104,796	111,640	103,681
14 Halifax Joint Stock, Limited	18,534	16,224	15,713	16,840	18,120
15 Huddersfield, Limited	37,354	28,710	30,160	27,588	26,540
16 Hull, Limited	29,333	26,119	30,169	24,064	28,422
17 Halifax Commercial, Limited	13,733	10,743	10,331	10,256	9,363
18 Halifax and Huddersfield Union, L.	44,137	21,353	19,229	19,935	16,791
19 Knarborough and Claro, Limited	28,059	18,264	19,123	19,794	21,164
20 Lancaster	64,311	50,947	52,685	60,961	60,287
21 Leicestershire, Limited	86,060	38,778	40,213	48,149	49,019
22 Lincoln and Lindsey, Limited	51,620	40,680	40,690	48,931	49,677
23 Leamington Priors & Wrvkshire, L.	13,875	6,918	7,223	7,994	7,201
24 Ludlow and Tenbury	10,215	4,889	4,734	4,879	4,839
25 Moore & Robinson's Nottinghamsh.L.	35,813	26,520	29,063	31,217	31,016
26 Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	29,477	22,638	22,420	24,498	25,089
27 Northamptonshire Union, Limited	84,356	39,622	40,503	42,610	40,322
28 Northamptonshire, Limited	26,401	11,335	11,526	12,860	12,458
29 North and South Wales, Limited	63,951	44,232	47,066	53,985	56,623
30 Pares' Leicestershire, Limited	59,300	32,952	32,972	36,940	36,098
31 Sheffield, Limited	35,843	25,743	24,815	24,792	24,507
32 Stamford, Spalding, and Boston, L.	55,721	36,792	40,730	49,957	45,063
33 Stuckey's Bristol and Somersetshire	356,976	204,953	211,995	22,066	218,003
34 Sheffield and Hallamshire	23,524	17,194	18,731	17,452	16,436
35 Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Stock, Limited	52,496	27,126	28,436	28,983	28,004
36 Swaledale and Wensleydale, Lim.	54,372	33,515	36,688	42,419	49,117
37 Wolverhampton and Staffordshire	35,378	9,209	7,778	10,271	7,708
38 Wakefield and Barnsley Union	14,604	11,431	11,363	11,220	11,868
39 Whitehaven Joint Stock	31,916	20,576	21,781	23,468	22,260
40 Wilts and Dorset	76,162	62,205	65,286	72,085	67,666
41 West Riding Union, Limited	34,029	29,260	27,717	30,677	27,513
42 Worcester City & County, Limited	6,848	661	978	961	561
43 York Union	71,240	63,706	66,300	60,515	70,525
44 York City and County	94,695	79,999	82,330	90,515	97,465
45 Yorkshire, Limited	122,532	96,820	93,427	107,073	122,820
Total	2,965,004	1,541,533	1,580,055	1,701,186	1,674,915

The subjoined return shows the average note circulation of the Scotch banks of issue during the four weeks ended Oct. 20, 1883:—

SC

Continued from page 12.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, &c.

	Wines in Bond.			Foreign Spirits in Bond.		Petroleum.
	Spanish.	Portuguese.	French.	Brandy.	Rum.	Stock in London.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Barrels.
June 30, '80	5,520,532	3,564,108	965,907	10,775,199	10,664,194	...
Dec. 31, "	5,101,668	3,492,528	912,871	9,868,364	8,548,514	99,500
June 30, '81	5,211,795	3,486,124	902,694	9,296,770	7,946,287	...
Dec. 31, "	4,671,737	3,118,926	798,226	8,435,453	6,581,581	171,900
Jan. 31, '82	4,710,469	3,189,475	810,112	8,313,746	6,531,142	178,200
Feb. 28, "	4,805,975	3,289,534	832,087	8,549,989	6,912,844	157,200
Mar. 31, "	4,780,675	3,378,594	833,257	8,529,404	7,267,289	179,100
Apr. 30, "	4,708,633	3,250,780	821,850	8,213,486	7,180,800	173,200
May 31, "	4,739,922	3,245,547	826,056	8,175,559	7,813,565	210,200
June 30, "	4,719,060	3,259,607	825,834	8,080,718	8,399,034	250,900
July 31, "	4,694,256	3,256,996	811,063	7,954,737	8,644,751	257,400
Aug. 31, "	4,678,731	3,227,548	761,101	7,788,505	8,604,665	307,000
Sept. 30, "	4,565,518	3,139,817	748,096	7,693,717	8,684,471	305,500
Oct. 31, "	4,528,221	3,064,983	769,291	7,526,366	8,348,621	...
Nov. 30, "	4,504,014	3,081,421	758,693	7,390,020	8,110,055	...
Dec. 31, "	4,575,921	3,075,265	767,762	7,357,231	7,773,976	219,900
Jan. 31, '83	4,520,878	2,944,345	749,934	7,382,177	7,864,476	203,900
Feb. 28, "	4,502,169	2,888,395	753,211	7,365,041	7,865,882	209,600
Mar. 31, "	4,563,764	3,053,227	776,861	7,289,991	7,450,911	203,100
Apr. 30, "	4,463,298	3,047,037	784,809	7,228,633	7,784,669	242,400
May 31, "	4,328,020	3,041,917	806,297	6,624,239	7,377,894	292,000
June 30, "	4,360,074	3,066,969	743,634	6,556,240	7,696,972	365,200
July 31, "	4,333,244	3,044,737	748,466	6,199,978	7,886,311	411,600
Aug. 31, "	4,250,236	2,979,734	777,906	6,045,859	8,001,727	422,200
Sept. 30, "	4,252,655	2,922,114	737,761	5,919,878	8,043,245	419,900
Oct. 31, "	4,121,690	2,989,822	769,597	5,770,618	7,614,715	...
Nov. 30, "	4,132,521	2,994,382	764,034	5,739,370	7,453,398	...

RAW MATERIALS.

T = Total. W = Warrant stores only.

	Pig Iron.		Raw Cotton.	Raw Silk.	Tobacco Unmanufactured. (In bond.)	Copp'r Visibl. Supply.
	Scotland.	Cleveland.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Bales.	Bales.	lbs.	Tons.
Dec. 31, '80	739,000 T 495,850 W	331,124	510,840	12,631	116,672,945	60,610
June 30, '81	569,286 W	431,326	768,430	8,783	101,799,621	59,936
Dec. 31, "	627,186 W	378,170	525,900	6,475	106,116,235	50,598
Jan. 31, '82	631,080 W	371,592	631,890	5,881	102,847,886	54,027
Feb. 28, "	631,176 W	364,820	730,580	9,744	100,137,996	54,049
Mar. 31, "	629,589 W	334,850	814,519	12,948	98,037,048	53,030
Apr. 30, "	634,904 W	320,777	989,530	11,531	95,761,000	51,015
May 31, "	637,427 W	346,941	1,032,550	10,493	91,815,058	45,822
June 30, "	635,717 W	338,577	883,980	9,770	89,719,686	47,620
July 31, "	632,635 W	331,336	700,690	9,085	91,267,871	48,864
Aug. 31, "	629,825 W	309,494	620,990	9,277	91,267,871	49,052
Sept. 30, "	624,261 W	269,273	458,970	10,142	91,408,161	46,945
Oct. 31, "	619,105 W	239,062	462,050	9,778	89,675,088	46,809
Nov. 30, "	612,867 W	237,442	505,350	9,946	87,713,777	48,529
Dec. 31, "	636,000 T 638,054 W	266,179	739,700	9,940	84,932,116	47,053
Jan. 31, '83	600,716 W	293,002	850,980	13,076	81,611,925	47,421
Feb. 28, "	591,428 W	307,745	965,210	15,631	79,026,557	46,942
Mar. 31, "	584,700 W	307,241	012,570	14,346	77,480,796	48,835
Apr. 30, "	581,093 W	290,946	932,680	12,654	75,606,303	49,971
May 31, "	578,000 W	287,807	977,950	12,947	73,730,094	47,729
June 30, "	584,627 W	275,094	991,480	9,314	72,026,602	49,758
July 31, "	584,763 W	270,241	926,860	8,728	73,614,270	49,322
Aug. 31, "	585,345 W	275,198	866,810	9,567	83,133,254	48,739
Sept. 30, "	588,903 W	261,900	616,270	9,023	88,074,964	49,695
Oct. 31, "	...	242,086	433,140	8,814	88,492,683	46,833
Nov. 30, "	583,458 W	220,288	499,920	9,914	86,041,029	47,842

EXPORT AND TRADE NOTICES.

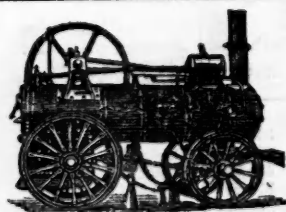
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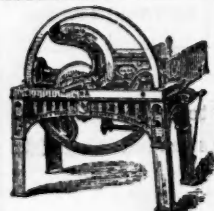
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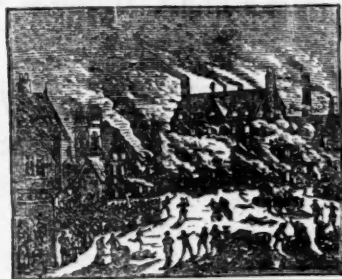
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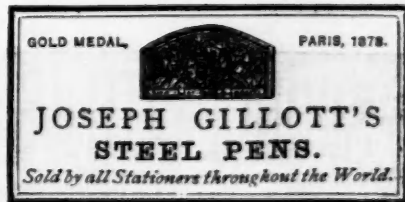
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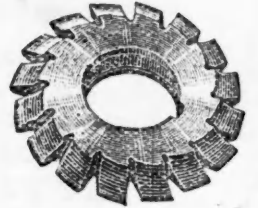
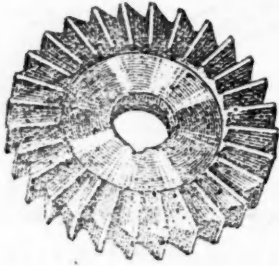
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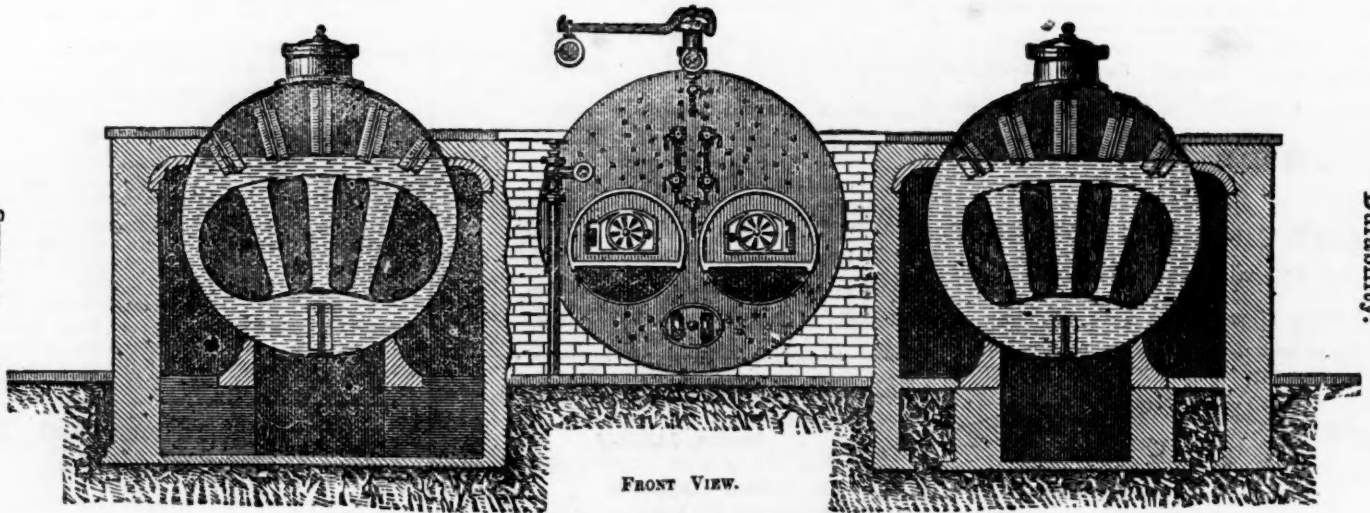
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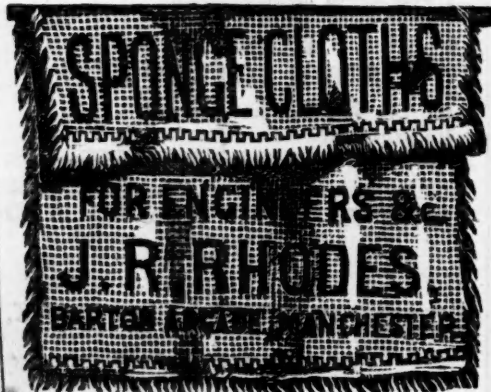
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