

# The Economist.

## MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

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**THE TRADE OF 1883.**

The main characteristics of the year 1882 were disappointing, in that they showed a larger business transacted for a diminished profit; while at the close of that year the prices of manufactures had generally fallen. That the fall in prices here was in a great measure due to the still greater collapse in the United States was generally admitted. In the year 1883, the features of 1882 have been reproduced in a still more pronounced form. The turn-over of goods, the amount of raw materials manufactured, have been quite up to the level of 1882, and in some instances have certainly surpassed it; but large numbers of manufacturers have been compelled to accept contracts at prices that would only just keep their machinery running without loss, or have sold at an entire absence of profit, rather than accumulate stocks or stop machinery. To these, the year has been one long struggle to keep pace with the reduced purchasing powers of consumers abroad, more than with those at home—and, be it remembered, the foreign custom of our cotton and jute, iron and other metal manufacturers is of distinctly greater magnitude and importance to them than their home custom is, while probably one-half our woollens and linens are exported—and in the effort to retain the control of these foreign markets, profit has to a great extent been sacrificed. Happily, the effort has proved as successful as could, under the existing conditions, have been hoped for. In the early summer, there were some hopes of a revival in trade in the direction of America, owing to the new tariff, which came into operation on the 1st July; but the heavy American failures of August, the extensive shutting up of works, and the deficient harvest across the Atlantic, would have effectually curtailed purchasing powers in that direction, even if heavy financial losses had not for the time being caused all their transactions to be of a hand-to-mouth description.

In the worst of years—and 1883, with all its drawbacks, cannot be ranked as such—there are always some industries to be found faring less unsatisfactory than others, and amongst these in 1883 we should certainly class the woollen and worsted trades. The Yorkshire millowners have of late been at great expense to adapt their machinery to the altered tastes of consumers. Their spinnings and consumption of “botany yarns”—as the yarns made from the Australian merino wools are termed—have this year much increased, and the result is, that they have sold goods more extensively, both in home and foreign markets, and there is just now less machinery standing in these trades than in most others. They are, at the same time, benefited by the great cheapness of the raw material; still, it would be going much too far to say that even the woollen and worsted

industries have passed through a prosperous year. The leading statistics of the trade in 1882 and 1883 are as under:—

	1883.		1882.	
	Lbs.	Home Supplies.	Lbs.	Home Supplies.
Home clip (estmt)	128,330,000		129,010,000	
Exported .....	19,440,000		13,850,000	
Imports .....	494,100,000	108,890,000	483,950,000	115,160,000
Re-exported ...	277,180,000		263,440,000	
		216,930,000		220,510,000
Imports—Rags to be used as wool.....		80,630,000		84,980,000
Alpaca, mohair, &c.....		14,700,000		20,900,000
		421,150,000		441,550,000

The supplies for home consumption appear to have been slightly reduced; but in 1882 they were unusually large. Taking these supplies roughly at 1s per lb, it is apparent that they will have cost our manufacturers (say)—

	1883.	1882.
	£	£
Cost of wool supplies .....	21,050,000	22,100,000
Side by side with this the values of the exports were—		
Yarns.....	3,267,000	3,399,000
Manufactures .....	18,320,000	18,768,000
	21,587,000	22,167,000

besides a considerable amount represented by ready-made clothing.

The cotton trade has had the advantage of cheaper raw material, and the out-turn during the year has been very large. During a considerable portion of the year the spinners have earned fair profits, although the bulk of the profits have accrued to the Oldham district. But even there the close of the year has been less satisfactory, and to the weavers the trade has been very far from prosperous. Shippers have gone on sending goods to the East in advance of consumption, and Indian and other stocks of materials are understood to be heavy. The result is, that prices have now fallen to a level rendering trade unprofitable, and short time has been resorted to, together with some reduction in wages. The statistics of 1882 and 1883 stand as under:—

	1883.		1882.	
	Cwts.	Home Supply.	Cwts.	Home Supply.
Imports .....	15,368,000		15,795,000	
Exports .....	2,203,000		2,365,000	
		13,165,000		13,430,000
The cost of this supply was at nearly 3/ per cwt .....		£ 39,200,000		£ 40,000,000
But, adjusting the consumption by the increase of stock in 1882, and the decrease in 1883, the cost of the cotton taken for consumption was about .....		£ 39,500,000		£ 38,500,000

The value of the exports in these years were—

Yarns.....	13,500,000	12,865,000
Manufactures .....	62,937,000	62,931,000
Together .....	76,437,000	75,796,000

It has been estimated that somewhere about seven-eighths of the cotton manufactures of this country are exported.

The iron and steel trades have perhaps prospered least of all the great industries of the country. Yet the production has been sustained up to the high level of 1882. The yield of the Cleveland and Scotch blast furnaces is shown below:

	1883.	1882.
	Tons.	Tons.
Cleveland.....	2,761,000	2,689,000
Scotland .....	1,129,000	1,126,000
	3,890,000	3,815,000

These two cover nearly half the make of the entire kingdom, and from the slight increase shown, we may at least calculate upon the heavy production of 1882—which was 8,493,387 tons—being equalled in the past year. As serving to illustrate the vast preponderance of this make which is exported, the following figures will be useful:—

Exports.	1883.		1882.	
	Cwts.	Value. £	Cwts.	Value. £
Pig iron .....	1,564,000	4,073,000	1,758,000	4,962,000
Finished iron ...	2,480,000	24,511,000	2,596,000	26,636,000
	4,044,000	28,584,000	4,354,000	31,598,000
Machinery .....	(?)	13,444,000	(?)	11,932,000
Hardware .....	(?)	3,755,000	(?)	4,107,000
Iron ships .....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
		45,783,000		47,637,000

As a ton of finished iron represents very much more than a ton of pig, it is apparent that apart altogether from the three last items on the above list, over one-half the make of metal in the country is exported; and, including all the heads, probably nearer three-fourths of our production is ultimately consumed abroad. That the fall in profits is considerable these figures are sufficient to show; but as that fall has now gone so far, it is admitted production must be curtailed here, as it has already been curtailed in America. Some ominously heavy failures have lately taken place in the iron trade, and even the prospects of the shipbuilding and engineering branches are much less bright than they were.

The condition of the various other metal trades can in part be judged from the fall in prices. Still it cannot now be said, as it used to be, that this loss of price falls mainly upon the home industry. Year after year foreign competition is more and more effectually silencing home mining operations, and the sources of our metal supplies may be gathered from the following figures:—

	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Imports in 1883.....	99,150	26,285	101,590	61,140
Home production in '82	3,800	8,800	43,500	14,000
	102,950	35,085	150,090	75,140
	£	£	£	£
Value (say) .....	6,250,000	3,250,000	2,000,000	1,250,000

Consequently, if lead last year fell 13 per cent., more than two-thirds the loss on the above supplies fell upon foreign producers. If copper fell 10 per cent., over nineteen-twentieths of the loss was borne by foreign and colonial producers. There was a similar fall in tin, of which three-fourths of our supply comes from abroad, mainly from Australia and Java; while in zinc, where the fall in price was 6 per cent., over four-fifths of our own supplies are foreign. The export trade in these metals last year was, so far as is yet recorded, as under:—

	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Home metal and manufactures	52,712	5,372	39,287	7,090
" Re-exports " .....	48,700	14,066	not stated	
	101,412	19,438	...	...

The copper export includes 20,000 tons of yellow metal, while the tin is exclusive of that used upon tinplates. Still, it is apparent that these industries are very largely dependent upon foreign custom. During 1883 that foreign custom has certainly increased, stimulated doubtless by current exceptionally low prices.

The Coal trade is the brightest record of the year. It is known that throughout there has been full employment. The strikes have not at all seriously interfered with production, while there has been a larger export, a larger consumption upon our railways, for the purposes of gas making, and for the use of ships employed in foreign trade. In the iron trade the consumption has certainly not been less than in the previous year; and the conclusion is, that the total consumption has again increased. Prices are slightly higher again for South Wales steam coal, but otherwise they are without much change, and no scarcity has been apparent. It would therefore appear that production must have been once more extended. The output in 1882 was 156,499,977 tons, with a value at the pit's mouth of about 67,000,000, and it will be most interesting to note

the extent to which these figures have been exceeded in 1883. Probably we shall have to wait a couple of months for this information. The exports last year reached 22,771,348 tons, as against 20,934,448 tons in 1882; 18,719,971 tons in 1880, and 12,617,566 tons in 1873; while in addition 6,400,594 tons were shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade, against 5,575,160 tons in 1882; and 4,926,076 tons in 1880. These figures show a great extension of foreign custom.

The Linen trade has been dull throughout the year, although not so distinctly unprofitable as some other of our great industries. Our imports of flax (1,546,931 cwts), were much smaller than in 1881, when Russia yielded a first-rate crop. But prices hardly rallied early in the year, and have since gone back to about the lowest point, as the Russian crop of 1883 promises to yield abundantly. As to the Irish growth, it is to be regretted that the area sown has latterly so much fallen off. Last year only 95,943 acres were planted, but the yield was as high as 30½ stone per acre (say, 365,840 cwts); so that our total flax supply may roughly be placed at about 2,000,000 cwts, valued at over 4,000,000. There has been a larger weight than this manufactured, the heavy stock at the end of 1882 being drawn upon for the balance. Ulster, the seat of the fine linen trade, has fared somewhat worse than Dundee, but has latterly sold more for the United States markets. Altogether the linen exports, which represent a large portion of the trade, show a falling off.

	1883.	1882.
	£	£
Linen yarn .....	1,058,500	1,037,300
Manufactures .....	5,439,300	5,968,600
	6,497,800	7,005,900

The Jute trade was certainly more active, while prices were so exceptionally cheap, as was the case early in the year; but the recent rise in the raw material, although only in part responded to in manufactured materials, has checked sales. The tendency of the raw material is consequently once again towards lower values. The extension of the Bengal jute mills is also a source of uneasiness in Dundee. The Silk industry has not held its own, more especially in the lace department. The Leather trade, at any rate, opens the New Year with better promise, and is none the worse for the heavy clearing out of insolvent firms in America. The Chemical industries have for the greater part been very dull, and the fall in sulphate of ammonia is over 30 per cent. Finally, the Timber trade has been overstocked, and has languished, as far as prices are concerned, and must be held to have passed through a very profitless year. It is to be wished that we could hold out better anticipations for the year 1884; but as yet, at any rate, the signs of a coming revival cannot be discerned. Possibly a financial revival may precede a return of commercial activity.

THE STRIKE IN THE COTTON TRADE.

A most singular state of things exists at the present moment throughout the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire in respect to the relations between the employers and their workpeople. We have no recollection of an industrial dispute ending in a strike giving rise to such a varied complication of working hours and conditions; and as it is evident that the difference between the capitalist and the labourer in this case is really not a serious one, it is lamentable to think that another way of adjusting it could not have been devised which would not have involved employers in so much loss, or their workpeople and their families in so much suffering. In order fairly to understand the present position of affairs in Lancashire, it is necessary briefly to recapitulate the chief points in the controversy from its commencement. Cotton manufacturing, it is notorious, has been unprofitable to the great majority of those engaged in it for a considerable length of time. For three or four years at least it has been a case of hoping against hope for any improvement in the margin between cotton and cloth. Occasionally there has been an interval when the margin between cotton and yarn gave the spinner a slight advantage over the manufacturer, but both have really been strangers to anything like a sound profitable trade for a considerable lapse of time. Towards the end of last year the prospect seemed even more

discouraging than ever. The price of cotton in Liverpool threatened to rise, and actually did rise a fractional amount, but it produced no corresponding influence in Manchester. Merchants were found ready enough to buy, but it was at the very lowest quotations, and nothing apparently could induce them to respond to the efforts of the manufacturers to obtain a better price. Two methods were suggested for remedying this unfortunate state of affairs, the first being a reduction in the wages of the operatives, and the second a curtailment in production by running short time. The employers as a body favoured the first, and the workpeople the second. Both were satisfied that the condition of the market was such that a remedy of some kind was necessary. On the one hand, the employers argue that a curtailment of production by running short time would necessarily mean an increase in the cost of production, which was the very thing they desired to avoid, as they had difficulty enough as it was in competing with their foreign rivals. The workpeople, on the other hand, maintained that a reduction in wages would not be likely to benefit the employers, as it would affect the price of a piece of cloth to such a trifling extent, that it would be all sacrificed on the slightest turn of the market against the producer. It is needless now to dwell upon the economic fallacy which lurks in specious reasoning of this kind. It may be sufficient to say that, after much and careful deliberation, the Manufacturers' Association resolved to recommend a reduction in the existing rates of wages of 10 per cent., and on this proposal going before the joint committee of employers and workpeople, which was appointed after the last great strike in 1878, in the hope that it would be able to arrange disputes of this kind in an amicable way, a compromise was agreed upon that the reduction should be limited to 5 per cent. On this modified proposal, however, being submitted to the decision of the workpeople themselves by ballot, it was rejected by an overwhelming majority. The employers, however, adhered to their determination to enforce a 5 per cent. reduction, and the workpeople then offered to accept it if it was coupled with a condition to run short time. As the great majority of the workpeople in the cotton manufacture are paid by piece-work, this was tantamount to consenting to a much larger reduction in their earnings than their employers had suggested, but it would have clearly have left the employers in a worse position than before, because all that they could hope to save by a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages would have been more than swallowed up by its increased cost of production consequent upon running short time. They therefore insisted upon the reduction, and a partial strike ensued, which has resulted, as we have said, in a condition of affairs altogether unprecedented. The workpeople were not in a strong position, either financially or otherwise, and the strike was limited to certain localities, mainly, indeed, to the town of Blackburn and its immediate vicinity. Contributions for the support of the workpeople on strike were levied upon those who were at work, and the Employers' Association, in order to cripple their capacity to assist in this way, recommended a general adoption of short time. They thus voluntarily resorted to the very measure which they had resisted when it was suggested by the operatives, and we have as the result of this uncertain and hesitating policy a confused state of affairs, which, while it will inflict very great loss while it lasts, promises to end in nothing definite or decisive. First of all, we have sixteen or eighteen thousand people on strike in Blackburn, against the reduction of 5 per cent., coupled with full time, as proposed by the Masters' Association. Then we have so many thousands at work running short time at the reduction of 5 per cent., as suggested by the operatives, and as recommended by the Masters' Association. Again, we have a third class working full time at the old rate of wages, and still a fourth class working full time at the reduced rate of wages. This is a most unsatisfactory condition for a manufacturing industry to be in, and we cannot help thinking that it might have been prevented by the exercise of a little more firmness and decision on the part of the employers. Either the trade has not been so unprofitable as they have represented it to be, or they would have made a more strenuous effort than they have done to adjust the wages question when they once disturbed it. Since the strike commenced, there must have been a very large curtailment of production, yet this does not appear to have had any

influence on the Manchester market. The demand for cloth seems to be as lifeless and as inanimate as before, and it is inevitable that unless some improvement takes place at an early date, production will be curtailed in a manner which is beyond the control either of employers or workpeople. The prospects of the Manchester market at the opening of the New Year are exceptionally uncertain and obscure, and the latest quotations show no improvement upon the very low prices with which the year closed.

The obstinacy with which the proposed reduction of 5 per cent. in wages is being resisted is therefore a subject of some surprise to those who are familiar with the past history of the cotton trade, the more especially as there can be very little doubt but that the leaders of the operatives are themselves convinced that the reduction is fully justified from the position in which the manufacturers find themselves. The present condition of affairs we should say is not likely to last long under any circumstances, but it would probably be terminated sooner were the employers to display a little more firmness and determination. To allow such a condition of affairs to continue as now exists in Blackburn is contrary to all previously accepted ideas regarding the relations which ought to prevail between the employers and their workpeople in the cotton trade. One or two of the largest establishments are working full time at the reduction, that is to say, the workpeople in their case have yielded. In other factories the old rates of wages are being paid, in others, again, the reduced wages are being paid, but the mills are running short time, while in the majority of cases the factories are closed, because the workpeople will not accept the reduction. Neither the employers nor the workpeople are consistent in their action, and, as a rule, when such is the case victory rests with the party which acts with the greatest vigour and determination. The proposed reduction of 5 per cent. represents the advance granted on the 1st of January, 1881, and nobody can pretend to say that the position of the manufacturer has done anything but deteriorate from that date onwards. In a manufacturing industry like the cotton trade, which embraces such a wide variety of sorts and qualities, it is difficult to compare the wages and prices of one period with another. What may be termed the Blackburn trade, however, may be accepted as representing the largest proportion of the cotton industry, and is to some extent typical of the rest. The following statement, therefore, of the fluctuations which have taken place in what is known as the Blackburn Standard List during the last thirty years, will no doubt be read with interest by many at the present time. The Blackburn Standard List was formally adopted on the 17th of August, 1853, and two days afterwards it was agreed that an advance of 10 per cent. on the rates set forth in that List should be paid to the operatives. The following fluctuations subsequently took place:—

- May 19, 1854.—10 per cent. reduction, being List price.
- March 10, 1860.—5 per cent. advance, being 5 per cent. above Standard List.
- February 7, 1861.—5 per cent. reduction, being List price.
- April 15, 1867.—Revision of Blackburn Standard List.
- May 6, 1869.—5 per cent. reduction, being 5 per cent. below Revised List.
- July 28, 1870.—5 per cent. advance, being List price.
- April 18, 1878.—10 per cent. reduction, being 10 per cent. below List price.
- June 19, 1878.—Strike of weavers against reduction, from April 18 to June 19.
- April 2, 1879.—5 per cent. reduction, being 15 per cent. below List price.
- January 1, 1881.—5 per cent. advance, being 10 per cent. below List price.
- December, 1883.—Proposed reduction of 5 per cent., which is now being resisted.

The present proposal of the Masters' Association is, therefore, simply to revert to the wages paid from April 2, 1879, till January 1, 1881, when it is admitted that the condition of the cotton trade generally was much more satisfactory than it is now, or, indeed, has been for a period of at least twelve months. If the cotton operatives will look around they will find that the movement to reduce wages to something like the same level as in 1879 and 1880 is not limited to the cotton industry, but that it has been proposed by the employers and accepted by the workpeople in other trades in which the former have been making money during the last two or three years, while the cotton manufacturers, as a rule, have been losing it.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR DECEMBER, AND FOR THE YEAR 1883.

The year has closed with a month in which increased exports are contrasted with diminished imports; and so far the result is satisfactory. The increase in the imports of December, 1882, over those of 1881 was 2,133,871*l*, while the present decrease as against 1882 is 1,498,000*l*; the decrease in the exports in December, 1882, was 2,010,501*l*, while the present increase is 799,551*l*, and as in so many of our monthly comparisons the exports of 1883 have shown a complete reversal of the movements of 1882, it will be useful to contrast the two periods:—

	Increase or Decrease in Total Imports.			Increase or Decrease in Home Exports.		
	1883.	1882.	1883 Compared with 1881.	1883.	1882.	1883. Compared with 1881.
January	+ 3,717,379	+ 5,276,505	+ 8,998,884	+ 787,976	+ 2,501,772	+ 3,289,748
February	+ 3,837,204	+ 3,643,778	+ 243,826	+ 655,184	+ 2,100,444	+ 1,445,260
March	+ 4,431,827	+ 1,166,337	+ 3,265,490	+ 882,346	+ 1,952,237	+ 969,891
April	+ 2,014,974	+ 846,848	+ 2,861,817	+ 68,738	+ 242,931	+ 311,609
May	+ 321,489	+ 3,452,132	+ 3,773,621	+ 647,501	+ 959,418	+ 411,917
June	+ 5,167,706	+ 706,440	+ 5,874,146	+ 83,808	+ 1,313,253	+ 1,229,445
July	+ 339,713	+ 2,508,495	+ 2,168,782	+ 557,254	+ 945,089	+ 387,835
August	+ 3,113,201	+ 423,937	+ 3,537,138	+ 174,056	+ 378,323	+ 204,267
September	+ 829,443	+ 55,317	+ 883,760	+ 426,924	+ 21,765	+ 405,159
October	+ 1,681,740	+ 2,844,702	+ 4,526,442	+ 261,146	+ 363,368	+ 102,222
November	+ 1,624,527	+ 632,126	+ 2,256,753	+ 238,250	+ 420,216	+ 658,466
December	+ 1,498,000	+ 2,133,871	+ 635,871	+ 799,551	+ 2,010,501	+ 1,210,950
Year	+ 13,602,249	+ 15,228,333	+ 38,830,582	+ 1,637,418	+ 7,454,478	+ 5,817,060

The imports present much of their usual irregularity, but, taken as a whole, a remarkable increase on the two years. At the same time, there is upon the two years an increase of only about 1,000,000*l* in the "re-exports," so that nearly 38,000,000*l* of the imports may be said to have been retained for home consumption. Contrasted with such important figures the exports exhibit a meagre expansion of only 5,817,000*l*, while the fact that the improvement, shown below upon last month's figures was the largest of the year, must be read side by side with the contrast with December, 1881, having been the worst of the year. Upon the two years it is remarkable that the whole of the first eight months exhibit increases, those of January and February being the most important, while the last four months show decreases, in which November and December are the most important.

	TOTAL IMPORTS.			EXPORTS (HOME PRODUCTIONS ONLY).	
	December.	Twelve Months.		December.	Twelve Months.
1883	33,871,131	425,603,932	18,971,102	239,829,744	
1882	35,369,131	412,001,683	18,171,551	241,467,162	
Decrease	{ 1,498,000 = 4.2 %	Increase	{ 13,602,249 = 3.3 %		
			Increase	{ 799,551 = 4.4 %	
			Decrease	{ 1,637,418 = 0.7 %	

If the exports of December, 1882, proved unusually small, it is worthy of remark that those of January, 1883, were exceptionally large, and to be enabled to show an increase a month hence would be a much more important matter. Last January was a remarkably open month, and thus far in 1884 we have had similar weather; but in any case, it would be unwise to build any great hopes upon the opening months of the current year.

Both on the month and on the year, the value of the raw materials imported has decreased, while in respect to quantities, it is a fair assumption that, as a whole, we have imported as largely as we did in 1882. Tables I. and II. do not show this in some instances, for the reason that different qualities as well as quantities have to be taken into consideration. Thus, upon the year, we have received 1,000,000 cwts more high-priced American and Egyptian cotton, but 1,300,000 cwts less of cheap Indian staple, and the fact that even with this we have paid an average of 2*l* 17s 3d per cwt, as against 2*l* 18s 11d in 1882, has a much greater significance than the mere statement of the decreases of 2.7 per cent. in total quantity, and of 4.2 per cent. in total value would possess. Although the jute imports are now

falling off rapidly, we have obtained large additional supplies in the course of the year, and that, too, at cheap prices. Iron ore, copper, lead, and tin are also reaching us upon much lower terms than heretofore.

I.—ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR MANUFACTURE IN DECEMBER.

	Quantities, Dec., 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Dec., 1882.	Values, Dec., 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Dec., 1882.
Cotton, raw	1,952,500	- 2.3	5,849,200	- 3.0
Flax	106,600	+ 24.8	234,600	+ 15.6
Hemp	111,300	+ 16.0	173,700	+ 11.1
Hides, raw	77,700	- 24.8	239,000	- 23.4
Indigo	9,500	+ 42.7	235,100	+ 43.6
Jute	233,800	- 57.0	176,700	- 46.3
Silk, raw	415,500	+ 112.2	343,900	+ 92.8
Wood, hewn and sawn	344,300	+ 9.8	848,500	- 0.5
Wool	17,180,300	- 21.5	754,600	- 25.7
Copper	...	...	441,100	+ 3.1
Iron ore	255,600	+ 5.7	197,700	- 9.3
Lead	9,000	+ 22.0	160,000	+ 7.2
Pyrites	44,600	- 13.7	100,300	- 13.9
Tin	49,600	+ 37.3	20,600	+ 23.2
Flaxseed and linseed	218,900	- 17.0	448,300	- 17.2
Tallow	55,900	- 38.3	111,200	- 20.7
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	2,131,500	+ 18.0	68,000	+ 25.3
Corresponding total in Dec. '82	...	...	10,577,800	- 4.5
Corresponding total in Dec. '83	...	...	11,069,300	...

II.—ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR MANUFACTURE—TWELVE MONTHS.

	Quantities, Twelve Months, 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1882.	Values, Twelve Months, 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1882.
Cotton, raw	15,367,500	- 2.7	44,278,800	- 4.2
Flax	1,546,900	- 21.1	2,876,700	- 20.3
Hemp	1,440,600	+ 6.6	2,363,600	+ 9.4
Hides, raw	1,197,100	+ 0.6	3,804,500	+ 1.7
Indigo	235,100	+ 6.0	2,467,100	- 5.5
Jute	176,700	+ 24.1	4,523,700	+ 4.5
Silk, raw	343,900	- 5.6	2,579,800	- 5.7
Wood, hewn and sawn	6,456,200	+ 4.3	16,007,300	- 7.0
Wool	494,110,700	+ 2.1	24,832,900	+ 6.5
Copper	...	...	5,255,500	+ 3.7
Iron ore	3,178,300	- 3.2	2,739,900	- 10.5
Lead	101,600	+ 15.8	1,303,300	+ 3.0
Pyrites	600,700	- 4.2	1,354,600	- 4.7
Tin	525,700	+ 7.8	2,463,100	- 3.3
Flaxseed and linseed	2,337,900	- 4.1	4,815,700	- 8.4
Tallow	1,037,200	- 7.3	2,099,500	- 6.9
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	57,193,100	+ 59.6	1,843,400	+ 57.1
Corresponding total in 1882	...	...	125,612,500	- 2.1
Corresponding total in 1883	...	...	128,361,600	...

There was a further falling off last month in the imports of foreign manufactures, reducing the increase in value for the twelve months to merely nominal proportions. The silk trade has continued depressed to the last.

III.—MANUFACTURES IMPORTED.

	Values, Dec., 1883.	Increase or Decrease Compared with Dec., 1882.	Values, Twelve Months, 1883.	Increase or Decrease Compared with 1882.
Clocks and watches	97,800	+ 3.700	978,600	- 32,100
Cotton goods	201,600	+ 10,200	2,333,700	- 76,900
Glass	149,900	- 500	1,608,600	- 71,800
Leather	405,500	- 14,800	5,441,900	+ 184,000
Iron manufactures	335,000	+ 19,900	4,104,000	+ 223,900
Gloves	129,000	- 6,400	1,987,800	+ 20,200
Oils (vegetable and animal)	241,100	- 73,900	3,826,400	+ 448,700
Silk stuffs and ribbons	443,800	+ 9,800	7,644,200	- 106,800
— other sorts	139,000	- 56,900	2,738,900	- 669,000
Tobacco (manufactured) and snuff	94,000	- 70,500	1,053,200	- 335,000
Woollen yarn	123,000	- 28,700	1,830,100	+ 245,300
— goods	371,900	- 5,100	6,370,000	+ 253,500
	2,731,500	- 203,000	39,867,900	+ 84,300
		Decrease = 6.9 %		Increase = 0.2 %

There is at length some curtailment of the food imports, which had been coming in in vast quantities almost throughout the whole of last year. In December, the chief falling off occurred in wheat and flour, oats and barley, but that falling off was in some degree owing to the present reduced market values. On the entire twelve months our wheat imports have been as heavy as they were in 1882, although we paid 2,802,000*l* less for them, while in flour we obtained 25 per cent. more in weight for only 16 per cent. more money. One striking feature of 1883 has been the extent to which the beet has once more mastered the cane in the sugar trade, our imports from Germany and Holland having extended greatly, while from the West Indies, South America, and Manila the falling off has been remarkable.

IV.—IMPORTS of ARTICLES of FOOD.

	Values, Dec., 1883.	Inc. or Dec. Compared with Dec., 1882.	Values, Year, 1883.	Inc. or Dec. Compared with 1882.
(Estables.)	£	£	£	£
Living animals .....	583,500	+ 164,600	11,979,000	+ 2,707,000
Bacon .....	717,000	+ 103,000	8,178,100	+ 1,953,200
Beef—Salted or fresh .....	260,700	+ 62,100	2,878,200	+ 1,104,700
Butter .....	997,200	+ 65,300	11,755,400	+ 416,200
Cheese .....	292,100	- 70,200	4,882,500	+ 139,200
Wheat .....	1,845,100	- 767,200	31,434,900	- 2,802,200
Flour .....	976,400	- 250,300	12,318,100	+ 1,636,200
Indian corn .....	602,800	+ 272,800	10,314,300	+ 3,792,200
Oats .....	405,300	- 221,800	5,043,000	+ 439,000
Barley .....	541,500	- 376,000	5,784,500	+ 242,000
Eggs .....	195,900	- 10,700	2,728,400	+ 246,500
Fish—Cured .....	125,800	- 15,200	1,773,000	+ 113,600
Hams .....	192,700	+ 84,600	1,823,400	+ 300,000
Meat—Various .....	247,900	+ 18,800	2,563,200	+ 184,900
Potatoes .....	40,400	- 78,600	1,585,400	+ 586,500
Rice .....	238,500	- 108,800	3,180,500	+ 116,900
Lard .....	148,400	+ 23,400	2,244,000	+ 331,500
(For Drinking Purposes.)				
Coffee .....	153,700	- 16,200	4,914,200	- 274,800
Tea .....	871,100	- 20,400	11,769,300	+ 406,000
Sugar (raw) .....	2,238,700	+ 534,500	20,461,400	+ 453,700
Ditto (refined) .....	400,500	- 67,500	4,469,900	+ 500,600
Wine .....	467,400	- 7,500	5,460,000	- 3,400
Spirits .....	163,100	- 19,300	1,743,600	- 131,300
	12,352,500	- 700,600	169,284,200	+ 11,519,000
	Decrease = 4 %		Increase = 7 3 %	

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

	December. £	Year. £
1883 .....	5,432,000	64,042,000
1882 .....	4,313,000	65,194,000
Increase .....	1,119,000	Decrease... 1,152,000

The increase for the month is apparently in part due to an adjustment at the end of the year. The colonial wool shipments were valued at 1,638,000l in December, against 1,380,100l; tea at 193,900l, against 143,200l; coffee, 174,400l, against 75,700l; cotton (raw), 395,400l, against 443,100l; and rice 125,500l, against 145,900l.

It is observable that December has shown an expansion in the exports of all textile manufactures, with the exception of jute, in which the great rise in the raw material has operated prejudicially. Precisely the opposite features were observable in December, 1882, and in all the textile industries there are still decreases as compared with 1881. This has certainly not been the case with either the coal or the machinery trades, in which the expansion of the exports has been continuous. Turning to the iron trade, a falling-off is still shown, the pig iron, wire, tin-plate, and steel departments suffering the most. The chief depression is again to be found in the shipments to the United States, and it is worthy of remark that Canada has of late been making smaller purchases here. As regards the ready-made clothing industries, including apparel, haberdashery and millinery, and boots and shoes, the year has throughout been altogether unfavourable, and December has proved no exception to the previous record.

V.—QUANTITIES and VALUES of MANUFACTURES EXPORTED in DECEMBER, 1883, compared with DECEMBER, 1882.

	Quantities, Dec., 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Dec., 1882.	Values, Dec., 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Dec., 1882.
Apparel .....	...	...	386,900	- 12 0
Alkali .....	582,600	+ 7 7	180,700	+ 13 6
Bags and Sacks .....	408,700	+ 35 0	103,400	+ 12 8
Beer and ale .....	37,000	- 6 0	141,200	- 14 3
Chemical products .....	...	...	171,300	- 6 9
Coals .....	1,651,500	+ 10 7	804,800	+ 14 8
Copper .....	88,300	+ 30 1	296,200	+ 21 2
Cotton yarn .....	23,992,900	+ 14 3	1,066,600	+ 14 5
— piece goods .....	353,521,000	+ 6 9	4,265,100	+ 0 9
— thread .....	1,112,900	- 4 3	175,700	- 2 7
Earthenware, &c. ....	...	...	150,200	- 7 8
Haberdashery, millinery, &c. ....	...	...	257,500	- 13 2
Hardware .....	...	...	286,600	- 11 6
Iron and steel .....	279,100	- 3 1	2,067,100	- 9 3
Linen yarn .....	1,218,400	+ 9 5	74,100	+ 12 6
— piece goods .....	12,789,000	+ 6 3	374,500	+ 1 6
Jute manufactures .....	17,431,900	- 1 0	193,200	- 0 9
Seed oil .....	1,653,200	+ 29 8	150,500	+ 21 0
Silk manufactures .....	...	...	202,500	+ 6 7
Boots and shoes .....	39,000	- 17 1	125,500	- 11 6
Woolen yarn .....	2,725,800	+ 19 2	276,600	+ 13 8
— fabrics .....	7,333,200	- 5 4	745,400	+ 7 1
Worsted fabrics .....	13,367,800	+ 42 9	547,800	+ 53 2
Carpets, &c. ....	731,000	+ 8 9	81,600	- 4 3
Machinery and Engines .....	...	...	1,028,100	+ 10 1
	...	...	14,183,100	- 2 8
Corresponding totals in 1882 ...	...	...	19,802,100	...

VI.—QUANTITIES and VALUES of MANUFACTURES EXPORTED in TWELVE MONTHS of 1883, compared with the same Period of 1882.

	Quantities Twelve Months, 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1882.	Value, Twelve Months, 1883.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1882.
Apparel .....	...	...	£ 3,636,500	- 20 0
Alkali .....	6,946,600	+ 3 1	2,124,900	+ 2 7
Bags and sacks .....	4,412,600	+ 1 3	1,139,200	- 3 5
Beer and ale .....	455,300	+ 4 1	1,816,300	- 2 8
Chemical products .....	...	...	2,103,100	- 7 3
Coals .....	22,771,300	+ 8 8	10,642,000	+ 11 2
Copper .....	1,054,200	+ 31 9	3,572,600	+ 25 3
Cotton yarn .....	264,847,300	+ 11 1	18,510,900	+ 5 0
— piece goods .....	4539,157,200	+ 4 3	55,532,600	+ 0 1
— thread .....	14,456,300	- 5 1	2,358,800	- 2 1
Earthenware, &c. ....	...	...	2,195,300	+ 0 2
Haberdashery, millinery, &c. ....	...	...	3,879,200	- 8 9
Hardware .....	...	...	3,755,500	- 8 5
Iron and steel .....	4,044,300	- 7 1	28,584,300	- 9 5
Linen yarn .....	17,688,900	- 2 6	1,058,600	+ 2 0
— piece goods .....	162,247,300	- 8 0	4,793,100	- 7 5
Jute manufactures .....	227,614,200	+ 7 0	2,501,300	+ 4 7
Seed oil .....	20,159,300	+ 43 6	1,863,900	+ 29 0
Silk manufactures .....	...	...	2,425,900	- 9 9
Boots and shoes .....	513,100	- 18 8	1,541,600	- 17 2
Woolen yarn .....	33,491,700	+ 5 2	3,266,800	- 3 9
— fabrics .....	88,302,300	- 1 5	9,273,700	- 1 5
Worsted fabrics .....	143,409,600	- 2 3	5,766,800	+ 2 5
Carpets, &c. ....	10,767,400	- 5 7	1,254,000	- 5 4
Machinery and engines .....	...	...	13,443,600	+ 12 7
	...	...	182,040,400	- 0 9
Corresponding totals in 1882 ...	...	...	183,635,600	...

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

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Dec.	Year.	Dec.	Year.
Imports .....	£ 373,610	£ 7,733,309	£ 873,101	£ 9,468,002
Exports .....	748,960	7,091,365	834,026	9,322,846
Balance retained .....	...	641,944	39,075	145,156
Balance exported .....	375,350	...	...	...

The gold imports last month were exceptionally small; while, on the other hand, 161,000l was shipped to Egypt, 150,000l to Portugal, 140,000l to South America, and 109,750l to the United States. The silver came mainly from Mexico, France, and the United States, and was exported to India, Spain, and China.

The following is an account of the quantities of certain principal articles of imported merchandise (subject to duties of Customs) remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom on Dec. 31, 1883, compared with the quantities in warehouse on Dec. 31, 1882:—

	1883.	1882.
Chicory .....	18,937	13,366
Cocoa .....	6,715,829	6,031,723
Coffee .....	533,828	393,483
Fruit—Currants .....	354,634	447,423
Raisins .....	159,330	118,532
Spirits, not sweetened or mixed—		
Rum .....	6,942,538	7,191,115
Brandy .....	5,480,296	6,852,895
Other sorts .....	455,728	298,973
Tea .....	125,039,475	118,783,736
Tobacco—Unmanufactured .....	83,427,484	84,214,865
Manufactured and snuff .....	2,914,592	3,057,329
Wine—From France .....	795,071	761,638
Portugal .....	3,014,894	3,069,289
Spain .....	4,172,756	4,397,136
Other countries .....	739,846	681,416
Total of wine .....	8,722,567	8,900,479

Including the stock in the Excise warehouses of goods received under bond from the Customs Warehouses under Act 44 Vict. c. 12.

THE WOOL TRADE.

BEFORE beginning to trace the history of the wool market through the year that has just closed, we should perhaps shortly recapitulate the position of 1882, that we may the more easily show the point at which the trade of the year started.

The course of the wool market throughout 1882 was particularly uneventful, without being sluggish. There was certainly little animation, and of speculation there was apparently none. The condition of the clip was scarcely so good as in the year 1881, although the quantity produced was somewhat in excess.

The production of wool appears to keep pace with all demands, and prices of colonial wools maintained the level of 1882, but home wools, which were less fashionable, were

neglected. The price drooped as the season went on, and the year finished at about the lowest price; but as the quantity now produced at home is so completely overshadowed by the imports from the colonies, we were able to say at the end of 1882, that the tendency appeared to be towards slightly higher prices. A large consumption was going on, and the quantity held over was only about 17,000 bales.

Early in January, 1883, advices were received from Melbourne that "with the exception of inferior cross-breeds (which are classed along with our English wools), the market had advanced from 5 to 7½ per cent., and shows a hardening tendency;" and a little later in January "scoured wools advancing, market stronger;" but this advance was not responded to in the London market, for although the Bank rate was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent., there was a great lack of confidence, which failures at home and political unrest abroad served to prolong. At Antwerp, where the first sales of colonial wool for the year were held on 27th January, prices were in favour of buyers, and a considerable quantity was withdrawn. Before the opening of the first series of sales in London on the 20th February the political situation in France was more settled, and a steady consumption had reduced stocks, so that the sales opened with a large attendance of buyers, spirited competition, and prices on a par with December rates. As the sales proceeded a firm tone was established, and at the close of the sales on the 21st March, we were able to report that the firm tone manifested at the beginning had been maintained to the close, and that only about 6 per cent. had been bought in.

The Australian wools offered at this series were sounder, and of better character than had been expected, and New Zealand wools were fully up to the average both in quality and condition.

In the interval between the February and May series of wool sales the weather was cold and unseasonable. The Bank rate had been raised, and the business outlook was anything but bright; but the large consumption constantly going on prevented any fall in prices. Trade might be characterised as slow, but steady, manufacturers and spinners fairly well engaged, at prices that left only a fractional margin of profit. The intimation that all wools imported into America prior to 1st July would be excluded from the benefit of the revised tariff, checked for the time being all business on American account, and hence at the Antwerp sales on the 17th April prices were not quite maintained.

On the opening of the second series of London sales on the 16th May, it was seen, however, that these depressing influences had not had any serious effect on the general volume of trade, for on the first sale night it is reported that there was a full average attendance of both home and foreign buyers, brisk biddings, and prices, with one or two trifling exceptions, without change. The middle of the sale reports show that the attendance of buyers increased with the progress of the sales, and all good sound parcels, especially those suited for combing, received more than their share of attention. Good greasy wools were also much in request, the German trade buying vigorously, at advancing prices. On the 22nd June the second series of sales closed, 339,093 bales having been sold, merino wools at this date being fully on a par with the prices current a year ago, but cross-bred wools of the lower types nearly 1d cheaper, in sympathy with the inactive state of the home wool market.

In July and the early part of August the weather was broken, and considerable anxiety began to be felt as to the growing crops, which impeded business, and although spinners had a fair number of orders on their books, new business was not plentiful, the wool market was depressed, and with the prospect of an unusually large quantity forward for the next series of sales, fixed for 21st August, the outlook was far from hopeful.

The result of this was seen upon the opening night, for although there was a fair attendance of buyers, the tone was reserved, and prices showed a small decline, especially noticeable on faulty or tender descriptions.

In the early days of September the attendance was not so good, and prices correspondingly suffered, except in the case of superior merino and fine breeds, which maintained their position throughout the whole sale, the demand for worsted goods, for which these wools are best suited, remaining unabated.

At the close of the sale on 3rd October, 401,790 bales had been catalogued, and 48,880 bales bought in, the second time in the history of the trade when more than 400,000 bales had been offered at one auction, and in both cases with a like result, causing a decline in prices; for although the industries of the country continued on a large scale, the market was evidently overweighted with the enormous quantity. The weakest time was about the middle of the sale; but as soon as prices were quotably lower, an accession of buyers took place, and again the tide turned in favour of the sellers, showing how nicely the state of supply and demand is at present adjusted.

The last week or ten days of the sale were firm, and prices rallied, till they were upon a level with the opening nights of the sale, but better results would have been achieved had the sale been restricted to 340,000, or at most to 350,000 bales.

By the end of October, however, the symptoms of improvement had developed considerably, and had imparted a considerable stimulus to business. Yarn spinners, having many orders on hand, were bold enough to quote higher prices, and for a time business prospects were very buoyant. Corresponding with this, brokers, taking advantage of the situation, sold considerable parcels by private treaty at full rates. In many cases as much as 1d advance on August sales was realised.

On the opening of the fourth and last sales of the year, on the 20th November, all sections of the trade were well represented, the attendance of foreign buyers being specially noticeable; and although the opening catalogue was not a brilliant one, biddings were very spirited, and all good parcels brought full rates.

One or two lots of new wool, which compared favourably with last year's clip, were eagerly competed for. In this sale, as, indeed, in all the sales of the year, there was remarkable steadiness, for any slight reaction in prices seemed to bring additional demand for the class, which soon turned the scale.

The present position may be thus stated:—Good wools, whether merino or cross-bred, are in demand at full rates, but faulty wools, which have been dragging all through the year, are dragging still.

The new clip, of which only the first parcels have reached this market, commanded much attention, and while it is superior as regards growth and staple as compared with last year, it is not lighter in condition—indeed, some flocks are more fatty and faulty as regards seeds and burrs than on former occasions, drawbacks which more than counterbalance its greater value otherwise, for although appliances for removing seeds and burrs are more numerous and much better than they were, yet all are expensive, and to some extent injure the staple of the wool.

Buyers are becoming more and more alive to this, and hence wools free from fault (called perfect wools) command a higher price relatively to the general market than they previously did.

Increased facilities for transport and the employment of direct steamers instead of sailing vessels is bringing forward the new clip earlier year by year. This year we had 30,000 bales in time for the December sales as compared with 18,000 bales in 1882.

The following table shows the production and consumption of colonial wools during the last two years:—

	1883. Bales.	1882. Bales.
Stock carried forward.....	16,000	10,000
Total imports for the four series .....	1,203,000	1,149,000
	1,219,000	1,159,000
Received in transit.....	123,500	131,000
Sold in London to home trade .....	518,500	462,000
Do for export .....	565,000	550,000
Held over at end of year .....	12,000	16,000
	1,219,000	1,159,000

The quantity which thus entered consumption in 1882 was 1,143,000 bales, against 1,191,000 bales in 1883. Of these quantities, the home trade took 43·5 per cent. in 1883, against 40·4 per cent. in 1882. An increase of 3 per cent. in the quantity taken by the home trade is matter for congratulation, and is a factor of no inconsiderable national importance, which will more fully appear if we say that the

money value of this increase is not far short of 1,000,000 sterling. May we hope that our colonies will take a correspondingly increased quantity of our manufactures in return?

THE IRON TRADE IN 1883.

A REVIEW of the iron trade during 1883 is in every respect unsatisfactory, for not only has there been a general fall in prices, but the volume of business appears to have been steadily diminishing, and the outlook at the close of the year was most unpromising. The fall in prices, though not very rapid, was spread over the whole of the year, but was more pronounced during the last quarter. The comparison of prices is as follows:—

	January.	December.
Scotch G.M.B. warrants .....	49/0	43/0
No. 3 Middlesbro' .....	43/0	36/0
No. 1, 2, and 3 hematite .....	52/0	46/0
Steel rails, f.o.b. shipping port ...	4l 15/0	4l 5/0
Ship plates, f.o.b. East coast.....	6l 10/0	5l 10/0
Welsh bars, f.o.b., Cardiff.....	5l 15/0	5l 7/6

The reason for this backward movement is not difficult to discover. The abnormal activity of 1879-1882 had worn itself out, and the reaction has been partially manifest in 1883; but it would be rash to say that this reaction has by any means exhausted itself. The extraordinary expansion of the iron trade in the different leading countries of the world will be manifest from the following figures:—

	1879. Tons.	1882. Tons.
Production of pig iron in Great Britain	6,009,434	8,493,287
" " United States	3,070,875	5,178,121
" " Germany .....	1,988,676	3,170,957
" " France .....	1,344,759	2,033,102
" " Belgium .....	448,371	717,000
	12,862,115	19,592,467

Increase, 52 %

This is a ratio of increase quite unprecedented. Even going back to the years 1869-72, when the progress of trade was aptly described by Mr Gladstone as one of "leaps and bounds," we do not find anything to compare with it. The figures are as follows:—

	1869. Tons.	1872. Tons.
Production of pig iron in Great Britain	5,445,757	6,741,929
" " United States	1,916,641	2,854,558
" " Germany .....	1,180,579	1,457,835
" " France .....	1,018,899	1,217,838
" " Belgium .....	534,319	655,065
	10,096,195	12,927,725

Increase 28 %

Remembering the extraordinary rise in prices between the years 1869-72 (Scotch warrants advancing from 50s to 145s), and comparing it with the movement in 1879-82 (say from 40s to 73s), it appears difficult to understand why the expansion of our home production should have been so much larger in the later period. The reason, however, was that in 1869-72 the extraordinary rise in prices was followed by a corresponding advance in wages, and high wages was followed by shorter hours and a general restriction of work. This seriously interfered with the output both of coal and iron, and was one of the causes contributing to the remarkable inflation of prices. Besides, a comparatively high range of prices was maintained over three years. It was quite different in the later period. The advance which began in August, 1879, culminated in January, 1880, a short-lived movement of only six months, and not affecting wages very seriously, the production was in no way interfered with, but was steadily maintained throughout the last two or three years. With falling prices the tendency of manufacturers is towards an extension of the output so as to reduce standing charges. But great as was the increase of production in England, the development was even more pronounced in the United States, and the cause in both cases is to be found in the enormous extension of the railway system in that country during the years 1880-2. According to the returns of Mr Poor, 27,875 miles of new lines were laid during these years, and in addition there were very large renewals of existing lines. Taking the production and importation of steel and iron rails during this period, the total quantity

used up would be close on 6,000,000 tons, which, taken at the average price of 55 dols (which is a low estimate), would represent an expenditure of about 70,000,000 in rails alone. In addition, there would be the cost of equipping new and old lines with locomotives, carriages, wagons, &c., and this may safely be put down at quite as much, or even considerably more, so that a total of 200 millions sterling would be quite a moderate estimate of the capital sunk in connection with the railway extension and renewals of 1880-2. An able authority has well said that "during these years were compressed the beginning and completion of works which should have occupied ten to twelve years." According to the *Times* correspondent, the total mileage of new rails laid in 1883 is estimated at 6,600 miles, which is little more than one-half of what was done in the year preceding, and a good portion of the rails for these would be manufactured or imported during 1882. It is no wonder, therefore, if we now witness a severe reaction on both sides of the Atlantic as the result of this wild spasm, or "boom," as it is more elegantly called. The important bearing this demand has had on our own trade will be manifest if we examine the figures of our total exports, and see how large a proportion was for the United States.

	1883. tons.	1882. tons.	1881. tons.	1880. tons.	1879. tons.
Total exports iron & steel...	4,044,273	4,353,552	3,820,255	3,792,993	2,888,434
Of which to U. States .....	888,187	1,195,116	1,162,459	1,358,136	707,427

The falling off last year is very serious, and it is to be feared the deficiency may be even more pronounced in 1884, as the reaction was very marked on a previous occasion of a similar kind, the exports reaching a minimum of 157,418 tons in 1878. Whilst speaking of exports, it may be mentioned that whilst there has been so serious a falling off in our trade with America, there was a moderate increase in shipments to other quarters, notably to India and our colonies.

The home trade has been on a large scale during the year, the shipbuilding and engineering trades having been especially busy. The more pronounced depression in iron during the latter part of the year was due to the reports which were current as to the condition of these important trades. Owing to the enormous amount of tonnage built during the last two or three years, it was found that freights were seriously reduced by the competition of so many steamers and sailing-ships, and had reached a point which threatened loss to all concerned. This has suddenly put a stop to the mania for getting up new steamship companies, which had become so common in every shipping port in the kingdom, and had been adopted by almost everyone who had even the very remotest claim to consider themselves connected with the sea. When it is borne in mind that the consumption of iron and steel in the shipbuilding and engineering establishments of the country during last year was probably not less than 70,000 tons per month, and that the expenditure in materials and wages would probably reach fully 18 millions sterling, we can understand the important position this branch of industry occupies, and the influence it exerts on the condition of the iron trade. According to the latest returns, the quantity of tonnage on the stocks in the Clyde shipbuilding yards was little more than one-half of what was building at the close of 1882; and as other districts are scarcely likely to be in so good a position as the Clyde, it may be fairly assumed that the consumption of iron will fall off at least one-half, until there is more inducement to build. The outlook, therefore, must be very serious for the makers of manufactured iron in the North of England and the Glasgow districts, as nearly the whole of the materials consumed are produced in these localities. Already a considerable reduction has taken place in the cost both of iron and steel plates and angles, and when a reduction of wages has been agreed to by the men, the cost of building may be so considerably reduced, as to lead to new orders being given out.

As might be expected, the production of the United Kingdom, though large, has scarcely been so considerable as last year. We estimate the production of pig iron in 1883 at 8,250,000 tons, as against 8,493,287 tons in 1882. Although there has been but little change in the stocks held in Scotland and the Middlesbro' districts, we believe that owing to the depression in hematite iron, the stocks of this description must have increased pretty considerably.

It is no wonder, considering the reaction which has set in from America, if we find both hematite pigs and steel rails very depressed. The export of rails (principally steel) to the United States during 1881 and 1882 amounted to 490,895 tons. In 1883, we have only shipped 75,461 tons. The production of hematite pig iron has increased considerably during the last few years, and there has also been an increasing import of Spanish ores. The production of the last three years was as follows:—

1883. (Estimated.) Tons.	1882. Tons.	1881. Tons.
3,200,000	3,425,000	2,765,000

The extension in the make of Bessemer steel rails will be seen from the following figures:—

	1882. Tons.	1881. Tons.	1880. Tons.
Manufactured in United States (ton of 2,000 lbs)	1,460,920	1,355,519	968,075
Do in United Kingdom (ton of 2,240 lbs) .....	1,235,755	1,023,740	739,910
	2,696,705	2,379,259	1,707,985

The Thomas Gilchrist basic process for making steel from ordinary pig iron has made but little progress during the year in this country—no doubt in consequence of the exceptionally low prices ruling for hematite—but on the Continent it is being largely adopted.

In contrast with iron, the coal trade has been exceptionally firm, and especially during the latter half of the year. The greater activity in coal may be due to the apprehension of a strike among the colliers, which was threatened for a considerable time, and which may have caused many to lay in liberal stocks. If this should be so, the reaction will be felt later on. The last demand for an advance of wages was, very wisely, not insisted upon, and when the parties concerned read of the depressed condition of the leading staple trades of the country (including steam shipping), they will be convinced of the absolute impossibility of any such demand being conceded at present.

The outlook for 1884 is very poor indeed. With the United States in the throes of a crisis much severer than our own, and with a prospective collapse in shipbuilding, it would seem as if hard times were in store for the iron trade. Prices are undoubtedly low, but they have been lower during previous periods of depression. For some time past the manufacture of iron has been carried on either at a loss, or at the smallest minimum of profit. The output has been large, and work has been found for nearly all the workmen employed at the different works. But the time appears to be close at hand when it may be found almost impossible to maintain the late enormous production. Labour then being superabundant, wages will likely fall until a minimum both of wages and prices is reached. There is no doubt that during the last year or two labour has had a decided advantage over capital, the latter having been used to carry on many large undertakings without even earning ordinary interest. Many concerns have been carried on in the hope that the tide would turn before long, but, disappointed in this, we may soon see many closed altogether. It must not be overlooked that, owing to the low range of prices now ruling for the various necessaries of life, the purchasing power of wages was perhaps never larger than at present. It behoves us also to remember that our premier position in regard to iron has lately been severely contested by the competition of foreign countries (notably Germany) and this will necessitate us putting forward all our energies in the direction of greater intelligence and economy, if we would not be beaten in the race for supremacy.

#### THE TAXATION OF GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

In accordance with a motion by Sir George Balfour, there has been published a Parliamentary return containing "copies of, or extracts from, correspondence on the subject of the taxation of gold and silver plate, and the practice of compulsory hall-marking of gold and silver wares." From this it appears that for some years past the Indian Government have been urging the Treasury to remit the duty upon silver plate. That duty they conclusively show to be prejudicial to India in several ways. Being at the rate of 1s 6d per ounce, it amounts to a tax of from 30 to 35 per cent. upon silver goods, and unquestionably, therefore, tends to restrict the use of the metal for trade purposes. It thus co-operates with other causes to depress the price of silver,

the depression of which entails a loss upon the Indian Exchequer. Indirectly, too, it prevents India from doing business with us in a branch of trade for which she has a special aptitude. In order that the duty may be collected, the law provides that all articles of silver plate must be hall-marked, and the mark is affixed only to goods which come up to the standard of 11 ozs 2 dwts of fine silver in the pound troy. Moreover, in the process of testing, the plate has to be subjected to "the scrape and parting assay," and these regulations are prejudicial to Indian manufactures in two ways. In the first place, these goods are, as a rule, not made of standard silver. For different reasons, one of which is stated to be that much of the highly chased and elaborate work of the Indian silversmith cannot be made in soft, pure silver, because that does not possess the amount of hardness to enable it to be worked up to perfection, a certain amount of alloy is used. Consequently very little Indian plate can satisfy the test imposed at Goldsmiths' Hall, more especially as we are told that if even a nut or screw fails to come up to the standard the whole work is condemned. Nor even if the Indian silver goods do come up to the standard of fineness can they pass safely through the hall-marking ordeal. In the case of highly-chased plate, such as is manufactured in India, "the scrape and parting assay" to which it is subjected "so injures the workmanship as to render a return to workshop inevitable;" a return manifestly impossible, as it would involve delay and expense. It might be said that the home manufacturer has to comply with the same test, and has to work under the same disadvantages. But this is not the case, because the English manufacturer, being near at hand, sends his goods to be marked when they are in the rough, and thus incurs no risk of the finished article being spoilt by the application of the test. Nor do the grievances of the Indian manufacturer end here. If he sends to this country silver goods which fail to pass the test, he is not permitted to take them back again. Should any part of the plate fall below the standard, even by so little as the fourth of a grain, the whole parcel is broken up, so as to render it fit only for the melting pot.

These are the grounds upon which the Indian Government presses for the repeal of the duty, and for our part we fail to see what sufficient answer can be made to their arguments. It may be said that the hall-mark is a protection to the purchaser of silver plate, it being a guarantee of the fineness of the metal. Surely, however, buyers of silver plate are quite as able to look after themselves as buyers, say, of cotton or woollen goods. Why, then, should the State guarantee the fineness of a piece of plate any more than it should guarantee the quality of a piece of cotton? Or even if it could be shown that there is some occult reason why silver plate should be stamped, is there any reason why none but plate of a certain quality should be permitted to pass the test? There is no such invariable standard applied to gold, which may be stamped of different degrees of fineness; and the extension of the same rule to silver plate would go some way, at all events, to meet the valid objection of the Indian manufacturers. The only thorough remedy, however, for the Indian grievances is the abolition of the silver duty; for if that were repealed, what appears to us the only justification of compulsory hall-marking—viz., that it is the most convenient mode of collecting the duty—would disappear. It is true that the duty on plate may be justified, on the ground that it is a tax upon a luxury, and is ultimately paid by people who are well able to afford it. Even taxes upon luxuries, however, are pernicious if they necessitate vexatious interference with trade, and certainly the small revenue of 48,000*l.*, which is all that the duty on silver plate produces, is dearly bought, considering the trouble, annoyance, and restriction of business it causes. This the Government have practically acknowledged, both Mr Gladstone and Mr Childers having proposed to abolish the tax. There is, however, a difficulty in the way of its repeal, which is, that dealers in plate have large stocks on hand, on which they claim a drawback in the event of the duty being remitted. With this claim of the manufacturers the Indian Government would deal in a rough and ready way. "In all the Customs reforms carried out in India," they write, "no drawback has ever been allowed, although we have received frequent representations from individuals, to the



effect that, by reason of certain fiscal changes, a pecuniary loss has been entailed upon them." But this course of procedure is not only contrary to our practice, it would also in this particular case be unjust. The Treasury has used the manufacturers as the collectors of the duty, and if it intervenes to prevent them from passing on to the public the charges they have incurred when acting as Government intermediaries, it is in a manner bound to repay them those charges. And the expediency of repealing the duty having been admitted, it is much to be desired that this question of the payment of a drawback should be fairly faced and settled.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE TRADE OF TUNIS.—Owing to the French occupation, the trade of Tunis has for some time past been in an abnormal condition. Ordinary business has, Consul-General Reade reports, suffered much, but, on the other hand, the requirements of the French armies have caused exceptional activity in some directions, such, for instance, as in the importation of provisions, wines and spirits, and building materials. In 1882, accordingly, there was a large increase in the imports, but a considerable decrease in the exports, the figures for the two years 1881-2 being—

	1882.			1881.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Imports.....	1,119,396	8	0	739,404	2	2
Exports.....	796,337	16	7	949,801	5	11

The falling off in the exports in 1882 is largely accounted for by the diminished shipments of olive oil and esparto, the figures with regard to those two staples being:—

	In 1882.		In 1881.	
	Gallons.	Tons.	Gallons.	Tons.
Exported.				
Olive oil .....	923,042	1,540,934		
Esparto .....	9,669	24,800		

The decline in the exports of olive oil is attributed to a less favourable crop, and that in esparto to the revolutionary movements in the southern provinces. About two-thirds of the total imports consist of the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom, which, generally speaking, reach Tunis either by way of Malta, or through some other indirect channel. As regards the influence upon business of the French occupation, now that it is virtually accomplished, Consul-General Reade reports that the principal feature is the impulse it has given to the building trade, but he doubts whether these building speculations will turn out happy investments. And, he adds, that "in the interior of the country, and except within a short distance of the railways, scarcely any change has taken place since the arrival of the French armies to mark the progress of European enterprise and intelligence."

RUSSIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—According to Vice-Consul Collidge, very vexatious Customs regulations with regard to shipping are in force at Kertch. A very rigid inspection of all vessels takes place, we are told, on their arrival at Kertch, causing a detention of several hours, and sometimes days, and "in the case of steamers with general cargoes this is not the only regulation in force. A duty is imposed on sacks imported from abroad; and as all steamships, more or less, to meet the requirements of the Board of Trade Act, are to carry so much of their cargoes in bags, they bring a number of empty sacks with them, and these are counted here by the Customs' officer on the steamer's arrival; then they are sealed up, and on the ship's arrival at Taganrog, or other port in the Azoff, the number required to fill up with grain are allowed to be taken out of this sealed quantity, and the balance again sealed. A letter is also handed to the master, stating the number of empty sacks remaining on board; and on the steamer's return from the Azoff, the ship has to be brought to anchor at Kertch, the master has to pull ashore, a distance of four miles, and deliver this letter, and then the Customs' official must go on board and count the sacks, removing the seal in the first instance, and the steamer is then allowed to proceed. These precautions are taken against masters of steamers who may feel inclined to dispose of the empty sacks on their passage from the Azoff. Considering the passage to Kertch from

any port in the Azoff is usually made in fifteen hours, some difficulty would be experienced if there was such a dishonest inclination in stopping the steamer in the middle of the Sea of Azoff, and communicating with a passing steamer northward bound to dispose of them. Even then this 'sale at a venture' would not stand good, as ships are visited on their arrival from here at the ports of the Azoff by the Custom House searcher, so that the stolen sacks would soon be discovered, the others on board being previously sealed at Kertch, as I have stated." In other Azoff ports, also, the Custom House regulations are very harassing. "What," asks Mr Collidge, "would a shipowner say in England if his vessel on arriving at Gravesend was obliged to undergo the Custom House inspection, causing a long detention, and then again, on the ship's arrival in London, have to undergo another search and clearance? Such has been the case here for a number of years. Every vessel on her arrival at Kertch must receive pratique by the master pulling ashore to the quarantine ground, a distance of 1½ mile. He returns on board, and hoists his flag at the main; and then the searching inspection takes place, as I have mentioned, by the Customs' officials; and when this is done, and the ship arrives at a port of loading in the Azoff, they must undergo the search again. I have no doubt the voice of the shipowner will sooner or later be heard against this system, as freights get lower; and the over-supply of tonnage, which is gradually becoming felt all over the world, naturally tending to this end, every hour's detention will be a consideration....

If on the steamer's arrival after receiving pratique, which occupies a very short time, a Customs' official was at once placed on board, and went on with the ship to the Azoff, and there, at the port of loading, met the other Customs' officer, delivering his charge to him—and, as I have stated, the distance being so short the time the officer would be on board would not exceed sixteen hours—no ill effects could accrue from this system, but a beneficial effect would be the consequence both to British shipping and to the trade of the Azoff." In spite, however, of all obstacles, the trade of Kertch is increasing rapidly, as the following statement of the arrivals and sailings in each of the three years 1880-2 will show—

Year.	Steam.	Sailing.
1882 .....	561	910
1881 .....	257	697
1880 .....	215	855

Of the vessels entering and clearing in 1882, 420, with a carrying capacity of 800,000 tons, were British.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.—Reporting upon the trade of Konigsberg, Consul Hertslet incidentally refers to the very rigorous censorship that is exercised by the Prussian Government over the reports of the Prussian Chamber of Commerce. These reports must before publication be submitted to the Minister of Commerce at Berlin, who insists upon "their being made out in a way not unfavourable to Protection;" and, as Consul Hertslet points out, "it is not easy to offer any opposition to the wishes of a Government in a military state, where everybody is a soldier, where the advancement or welfare of sons and relatives is at stake, and where not only the army, but also the bank, the railways, the post office, telegraph office, and many other means of obtaining a livelihood are, or soon will be, entirely in the hands of the Government, besides the distribution of decorations and commercial titles; so that any opposition to the Government wishes can be silenced in a manner which, although most seriously felt, cannot be proved or complained of." Evidently there is little trustworthy information to be had from reports thus edited. It is very significant, however, that, notwithstanding all efforts to secure favourable comment upon the protective system, there is a pretty general concensus of opinion, to the effect that, by causing neighbouring countries such as Russia to set up retaliatory tariffs, it is proving a great hindrance to trade, and so diverting from Germany business which she used formerly to obtain.

ICELAND.—A very gloomy picture of the condition of Iceland is drawn by Consul Paterson. Writing on the 30th July last, he states that although a famine was escaped last winter, the danger has been only postponed, not averted. "Emigration is draining the country of both men and

means, which it can ill afford to lose, and diminishing the number of those left at home to bear the increasing burden of pauperism, already intolerably severe. Much depends on the coming winter: if it prove mild and favourable the country will tide over its difficulties and in time recover its losses, while a severe winter will tax to the utmost the resources of the country, and not improbably necessitate another appeal to the charitable assistance of other lands." Most of the trade of Iceland is in Danish hands, the chief direct imports from England being salt, coal, petroleum, and latterly, maize and other cereals. A large proportion of the goods imported from Denmark are, however, of English manufacture, and merely pass through Copenhagen, and the development of direct trade with Great Britain would, Consul Paterson thinks, be beneficial both to this country and to Iceland. As to the mode in which the foreign trade of Iceland is conducted, Mr Paterson reports as follows:—

"Trade in Iceland is conducted entirely by barter, there being almost no money in circulation. The merchants supply the farmers and fishermen with foreign goods, and receive in return wool, mutton, fish, oil, &c.; but as these products are only available in their respective seasons, the merchant is obliged to give long credits, accounts, as a rule, being only made up once a year. The mass of the people, especially the fishing population, live fully up to their means in good years, and a failure of the fishing or the hay-harvest, or any similar misfortune, leaves them without the means of meeting their debts to the merchants. The latter in such cases prefer to make further advances to their customers, in the hope that succeeding good seasons may enable them to pay off their debts, rather than incur the total loss which would result from withdrawing all assistance from the debtor, who would in consequence be reduced to absolute pauperism. The effect is that the majority of the people are always deep in debt to the merchants. This state of matters is equally damaging to both parties, and has considerably retarded the commercial and social progress of the island. Prices are artificially high. To attract customers and secure payment of outstanding debts the merchants often give more than the market value for Icelandic products—for example, they have now for several years paid here for wool 1d to 2d per pound more than it fetches in England, and to cover this loss, the numerous bad debts, and the interest on long-outstanding debts, they are obliged to sell imported goods at very high rates, the whole profit of the business being as a rule made on the foreign goods. This circumstance is the chief cause of the scarcity of cash in circulation; the merchant cannot pay for Icelandic products in cash at the same high rates as he does in imported goods, on which he has a heavy profit, and is consequently obliged to support the barter system, while the people have not sufficient economic knowledge to understand that the prices they receive for their produce are purely nominal and artificial, and do not represent real value. Of late years, however, affairs have shown a tendency to improve in this respect, chiefly owing to the live-stock trade with England having brought large sums of money into the country, sheep and ponies being almost invariably bought for cash. There are no banks nor credit institutions of any sort, save one or two small savings' banks which are quite inadequate to the requirements of the country, and the want is severely felt. A proposal to establish a Government bank has been before the 'Althing' (the Icelandic Parliament) for a couple of Sessions, but as yet no decision has been arrived at."

**SAN SALVADOR.**—The following statistics as to the trade of the Republic of Salvador are furnished by Vice-Consul Moffat:—

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.			
	Exports to.		Imports from.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States ...	1,462,046	1,247,315	728,032	630,123
South America...	121,127	76,439	249,828	20,963
Central America	121,979	80,896	68,074	89,305
England .....	2,029,727	1,836,861	1,243,871	885,162
Germany .....	555,571	546,233	214,190	308,831
France .....	830,015	830,465	596,135	630,331
Italy .....	126,288	140,977	14,416	44,119
Other countries	214,653	143,246	55,507	85,573

The year 1882, it will be seen, witnessed a large increase in the trade with this country. The bulk of the imports is composed of cotton goods, and it is in these that the greatest increase has taken place, their value being returned at \$1,419,700 in 1882, as compared with \$1,034,500 in 1881. It will be seen, however, from the following extract that as regards one article of export at least we have failed to hold our own. "I think it worthy of mention," writes Mr Moffat, "that whilst at one time we had almost the monopoly of the beer trade, comparatively very little indeed of this article (English) is imported; it has been substituted by German beer, which being lighter is preferred, though not much liked; this, however, is being rapidly supplanted by the American lager beer, which, judging from present appearances, is likely to have a large and increasing consumption."

## TRADE NOTES.

**THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE.**—The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the American Iron and Steel Association reports that the American production of pig iron was last year 4,623,323 tons, equalling that of 1882. The imports amounted to 345,000 tons, and the consumption to 4,968,323 tons. The American production of steel rails in 1883 was 1,200,000 tons, against 1,304,392 in 1882; and of iron rails 100,000 tons, against 203,495 in the previous year. The total production of rails was 1,300,000 tons, against 1,507,887 in 1882. There were 100,000 tons of rails imported, against 200,000 in the previous year. The American consumption of rails was 300,000 tons, or less in 1883 than in 1882.

**THE CONDITION OF TRADE IN CANADA.**—We take from the *Monetary Times* of Toronto the following remarks upon the present position and the prospects of Canadian trade:—"Our manufacturing establishments, we know, have been over-producing. Prosperity has led to the usual consequences of a greedy desire for more gain, and this to over-building and over-production. But a very sharp check has taken place. One great channel of distribution has become clogged. Manufacturers are, more or less, curtailing or varying their productions, and before other twelve months pass over our heads, it is not at all unlikely that the manufacturing interests generally may be in a fairly prosperous condition. There are some mills, indeed, that are even now working on orders far ahead, and find difficulty in supplying the wants of their customers. But there is an evil in the home manufacturing trade that ought to be dealt with, as it is fraught with innumerable bad consequences. The credit given by the manufacturer to the wholesale dealer is most unreasonable. It enormously increases the risk of business. It brings great blocks of business bills into the banks, of excessive length. It causes far more capital to be needed than is reasonable for such a limited volume of business. It ought to be dealt with. The general position is somewhat complicated by several considerations which are rather extraneous to trade than otherwise. First may be mentioned the position of the North-West. The immense "boom" and wave of prosperity and inflation has been followed by a reaction as violent as the "boom" itself. Just as eighteen months ago the North-West was floating high upon the topmost wave of apparent prosperity, it is now in the very depths of a gloomy reaction. All this was expected and predicted, and, on the part of prudent traders and bankers, it was prepared for. These things invariably happen in the same way. What has taken place in Winnipeg has, in other years, happened in Toronto and Montreal, and the consequences were more severe than they have been in the North-West. But time and patience will bring things round. There has always been a great clearing out of traders who have neither means nor experience, and persons of inflated ideas as to the value of property have now got comparatively sobered down. It is a very salutary process, though excessively painful."

**CHINESE TRADE.**—The last quarterly returns of the Customs Gazette of China are not so unfavourable, says the *North China Herald*, as might have been supposed, judging from the unsettled state of affairs between China and France, the recent devastating floods, coupled with a want of money or credit among the native banking and trading classes, all of which have contributed to diminish the volume of trade. The *Herald*, moreover, derives some satisfaction from the fact that while business at the old ports is sluggish and restricted, it shows at new ports, such as Ichang, some signs of expansion. As regards the trade of Ichang, it is pointed out that larger quantities both of cotton and woollen goods have been taken during the second and third quarters of the year, and that these are not speculatively held, but appear to have been promptly sent into the interior for distribution.

**THE TRADE OF INDIA.**—The returns of the foreign trade of India for the month and seven months ending the 31st October last compare with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years thus:—

	MONTH OF OCTOBER.		
	1883.	1882.	1881.
	£	£	£
Imports of merchandise ...	4,189,009	3,583,799	3,229,250
Exports of merchandise ...	4,303,984	5,050,141	4,412,614
SEVEN MONTHS ending OCTOBER 31.			
	1883.	1882.	1881.
	£	£	£
Imports of merchandise ...	24,534,189	22,926,828	22,234,240
Exports of merchandise ...	40,815,395	37,378,902	34,714,751

The following table shows the movements in the chief imports:—

	VALUE OF CHIEF IMPORTS IN SEVEN MONTHS ending OCTOBER 31.		
	1883.	1882.	1881.
	£	£	£
Cotton goods, including twist yarn.....	12,327,689	11,446,354	11,568,667
Coal .....	518,418	473,368	510,130
Machinery and millwork...	765,589	578,165	552,050
Metals .....	2,257,369	2,234,374	1,602,238
Railway plant and rolling-stock .....	680,910	484,275	474,705
Woollen manufactures....	607,726	402,936	613,265

Amongst the exports, the chief increase is in wheat, the total shipments of which for the seven months of the year 1883 were more than double those in the corresponding period of 1882.

SHIPMENTS of WHEAT in SEVEN MONTHS ending OCTOBER 31.

	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£
1883 .....	16,621,647	5,822,260
1882 .....	7,912,060	2,845,286
1881 .....	10,699,047	3,871,125

Of the other principal exports the shipments were:—

	SEVEN MONTHS ending OCTOBER.		
	1883.	1882.	1881.
Cotton, raw.....cwts	3,372,003	3,747,836	2,574,737
Dyeing and colouring materials.....cwts	29,476	12,401	18,706
Hides and skins, including raw.....cwts	443,788	421,225	397,180
Jute, raw .....	3,483,192	4,000,892	2,870,311
Do bags .....	33,910,497	35,726,573	24,216,647
Opium .....	69,659	71,378	71,333
Seeds .....	11,540,933	8,185,831	6,499,617
Tea .....	33,071,165	31,752,299	27,135,926
Tobacco .....	10,144,293	5,841,609	4,770,123
Cotton manufacture.....yds	32,930,674	24,433,735	17,769,946

**THE EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.**—

With what rapidity the land of the United States is being taken up the following statement, giving the extent of public land sales in each of the past six years, will show:—

Year.	Acres Sold.	Year.	Acres Sold.
1883 .....	16,830,455	1880 .....	9,090,495
1882 .....	12,526,262	1879 .....	8,649,259
1881 .....	8,379,518	1878 .....	6,855,781

And from the following table, showing how the sales in 1883 were distributed, it will be seen how strongly the current of population is setting westward:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Dakota .....	6,689,595	Mississippi .....	516,511
Nebraska.....	1,315,104	Oregon .....	499,779
Minnesota .....	1,292,969	Louisiana .....	487,599
Kansas .....	808,655	Arkansas .....	460,656
Washington Territory	763,779	Wisconsin .....	454,002
California.....	704,274	Florida .....	434,749

Commenting upon these figures, the *New York Financial Chronicle* argues that the large addition constantly being made to the producing power of the country must soon produce a favourable effect upon business. The extension of the area for cultivation cannot, it is admitted, show its full results immediately, "yet when it is remembered that during the two years since the depression set in more than twenty-nine and a quarter millions of Government acres have been entered upon, it will readily be seen what a wonderful recuperative power this continued opening of new territory offers."

TRADE REPORTS FOR 1883.

WE supplement our more detailed notice of some of our leading industries with the following extracts from the trade circulars for the past year:—

**LINEN, JUTE, AND FLAX** (Geo. Armitstead and Co., Dundee).—

The year now closing, while not characterised by any special prosperity, has been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory in most branches of our local trade, and the working classes have participated in the advantages accruing to employers by having had steady employment and increased wages. During the last weeks of the year a quieter tone has certainly set in; but it is to be hoped that, while the New Year is yet young, this may pass away, and renewed activity again prevail. The linen trade has continued in what may be described as its normal condition throughout the year; no special activity has been at any time experienced, but the flow of business has been steady, the demand being about equal to the production, and few fluctuations in values have taken place. The home demand for linens has not been very satisfactory, especially in the latter portion of the year, which may be accounted for, perhaps, by the dullness which set in during autumn in some of the larger industries of the country. The canvas branch, which had been moderately active most part of the year, has, unfortunately, also become very languid, so that, on the whole, the prospects are not so encouraging as could be wished. At the close of the year prices of linen goods have been reduced about 7½ per cent., and this reduction brings these fabrics down to a level which has not been reached for many years. In the jute trade the progress of business during the first part of the year was marked by great quietness; but the demand for yarns and cloth continued equal to the production, notwithstanding that the latter had been, and was still being, considerably increased. The outstanding feature in the jute trade, however, has been the enormous and rapid rise in the price of the raw material during the last four months. Owing to the large crop of 1882, prices at the commencement of this year had reached an almost unprecedentedly low level, and consumers had lain in large stocks. Although the crop of this year was not very favourably spoken of, no change in values of such magnitude as has occurred was ever anticipated, and it is to be feared that, in some cases, it has come upon consumers as a disagreeable surprise; as a rule, however, spinners were never in a better position to face a short crop than at the present time. The rise in prices of yarns and cloth was never at all in proportion to the advance on raw material, and but for the cheap supplies that consumers had previously secured, the trade would have been most unremunerative. Whether the late advance will be maintained depends upon the extent of the supplies that may come forward from this year's crop; but in the meantime the rise in prices renders the prospects of the trade somewhat uncertain and discouraging. The enormous extension in the jute manufacturing industry at Calcutta, as well as on the Continent of Europe, gives rise to some apprehension as to the effect these, when in full operation, may have here. It is pretty obvious the effect cannot be otherwise than injurious, as indeed, experience has already shown; but it is to be hoped the natural expansion in trade, and increased utilisation of jute materials, may neutralise the effect of recent increase in production, and continue to our local trade activity and profit. In the flax trade the business throughout the year has been without any very marked feature, and the fluctuations in price have been slight. Consumers, as a rule, commenced the year with large stocks of old flax from the crop of 1881, which had been unusually large and of good quality. The crop of 1882, on the contrary, was reported to be of much smaller extent and of less satisfactory quality, and as the spring of this year wore on, a rise in prices, particularly of old flax, was confidently expected; the advance did take place, but not to such an extent as was looked for, being not more than 2l to 4l per ton. The rise was caused chiefly by a continued demand for Russian flax on the part of German and French spinners, but it was not long maintained when the favourable prospects of the crop of this year came into view, and also because the supply from the crop of 1882 proved larger than was anticipated; this reaction in prices proved very disappointing to spinners, as it not only lessened the value of their stocks, but had a depressing effect on the state of trade. The quality of this season's supply has proved, as was at first reported, far from satisfactory, and this has doubtless contributed to make the trade less satisfactory than it would otherwise have been. At the close of the year prices of flax on the spot are pretty nearly the same as at its commencement; and the importations have been considerably short of an average. Stocks in the hands of consumers may be said to be about an average extent, however, owing to the considerable quantities carried over from the previous year.

**ENGINEERING** (Messrs Matheson and Grant, London).—Manufacturing engineers are for the most part busy throughout the country,

though only at moderate prices; but in the iron and steel trades the depression which we referred to in our July report has increased, and seems likely to become worse. On the Continent there is in most districts a similar condition of affairs—activity in the leading branches of engineering, and low prices in the raw material. In America, where manufacturers depend entirely on a home demand, trade is much worse than it is here, where the numerous markets available tend always to diminish the effect which a falling off of trade in any one country might produce. The Bank of England rate of discount, which has ranged during the last half-year between 4 per cent. and the present rate of 3 per cent., shows a want of confidence among investors, but there are ample funds available and accumulating for new enterprises when trade improves.

**STEEL.**—A momentous period seems to have arrived in this important trade, and the radical changes in the position both of steel and iron, which, as the natural outcome of the Bessemer inventions, have been approaching since 1873, are likely to show some curious developments during the coming twelve months. The simple processes of steel-making are now thoroughly understood, and the steel works have increased out of all proportion to the demand, each extension being justified by the plea that local advantages, or the cheaper methods which are to be introduced, will distance all competition. Contracts for steel rails on the rigid conditions imposed by the leading railway engineers can now be made at from 4/5s to 4/15s per ton, and as the standard of price will be that of the cheapest maker, it is probable that even lower prices will be reached. A low cost is only possible where a large output keeps down expenses, and in the struggle to secure orders for this season, it is likely that the whole trade will fall into the hands of those who have the local advantages of close contiguity to materials or to suitable shipping ports, and to those who, by reason of their having their own collieries, may find an indirect profit in continuing to make rails at a low price. The manufacture of steel for shipbuilding kept pace with the unprecedented activity in that branch of trade, and prices are now falling, as that activity is relaxed. With the reduction now taking place in the demand for shipbuilding steel, competition will still further disclose its real cost as compared with that of iron, and hasten the time when iron made by puddling will be superseded for most structural purposes. In some forms of steel, prices have been fairly maintained; thus the demand for locomotives and rolling stock of all kinds has benefited the makers of tires and axles, and the leading Sheffield firms have been profitably employed with both home and foreign orders. The makers of steel castings are busy.

**SHIPPING** (C. Möller, London).—The New Year has opened under very gloomy prospects as regards the steamshipping trade, and the present state of affairs comes in no way unexpected. The extraordinary amount of tonnage which has been constructed during the last three years, both in this kingdom and abroad, has far exceeded the requirements, and, although many new trades have been opened and the losses been very heavy, it has become impossible to find profitable employment for many of the ships now afloat. Instead of laying them up in the same way as the sailing vessels used to be in former times during dull periods, owners have kept them running at freights which in many instances left a loss, and the result has been amply verified by the small dividends received by the shareholders. During the past year no less than 720 steamers, with a total of 1,102,801 tons, were added to the mercantile fleet in the United Kingdom alone, and if to this be added 674 steamers of 982,961 tons, built in 1882, and 630 steamers of 925,000 tons in 1881, we obtain the respectable total of 2,024 steamers and 3,010,762 tons in three years. And although small in comparison, yet the number of ships constructed on the Continent, especially in France, Sweden, and Germany, form also a not inconsiderable fleet. Notwithstanding the dull state of the freight market, the price of new ships has until lately been fairly well maintained, but now they are being offered freely, and several ready boats can be bought at prices which, in spite of the existing depression, should be well worth attention. Second-hand ships are also cheaper, and of them there is a good selection. The greater number of builders are now getting slack and seek orders, but the prices asked are still too high to offer any temptation to speculators. What the New Year may bring it is impossible to foretell; but in the event of political complications arising in the East, and creating a demand for transports, it will help to bring about a better feeling; and it may also be reasonably expected that new trades in the colonies and elsewhere may relieve the market of a great deal of the superabundant tonnage which now hampers the trade.

**CHEMICALS** (D. B. McCulloch, Liverpool).—The year 1883 has seen another of those remarkable changes in the alkali trade, which recur at intervals of greater or less regularity. In my last annual circular it was pointed out that the position was somewhat strained, and that the indications were in favour of a reaction after the long and severe prostration. During the first half of the year the improvement was only partial and intermittent. In spite of previous experience and other cogent arguments, the principle of the survival of the fittest, i.e. the strongest, was adhered to for some time, till at last the larger manufacturers, notwithstanding that many of the weaker had gone to the wall, found the shoe beginning to pinch themselves. They then began to doubt the wisdom of over-production. Dogmatic free trade principles gave way before the necessity for self-protection. Combinations were formed for curtailment of output, which have led to very marked advances in price during the last few months. The market closes strong, and probably even a higher range of values may follow, with the inevitable fluctuations incidental to excited and speculative conditions. Of course there is always the risk of the proverbial "unexpected" happening. Trade in general is neither good nor remunerative, and consumers will do

all in their power to economise. Science also is busily at work to render practical new and cheaper methods of production, but the results of these experiments cannot be immediate. Supply has been reduced more or less to the level of demand, and the improved state of things is likely to continue so long as the makers hold together and work loyally under the new regulations. These may be opposed to the economic principles of trade advocated by most of them, but self-interest is a powerful factor in commercial affairs. On the whole, therefore, the outlook is favourable to the present prosperity of the alkali trade being upheld, even if it does rest on a somewhat artificial, though reasonable, basis. The original intention was only to reduce the make of bleaching powder, so as to enable the Leblanc makers of soda to compete with the production by the Solvay or ammonia process, but the quantity of salt decomposed being also less, the whole series of alkali products has become affected in consequence.

**WOOD** (Messrs Churchill and Sim, London).—The trade has been larger than in 1882; but it may be assumed, from the fact that prices have constantly been on the decline, that the business of the past year has not been a profitable one for the country generally. The trade in London has certainly been unsatisfactory, the losses both on stock and by bad debts having been severe, and few houses, except those who have limited their transactions to agency business, have reason to regret that the year is at an end. The result has been the more disappointing in consequence of the hopeful prospects with which the year opened. Stocks were in moderate compass and largely in the hands of firm holders; consumption continued at a fair rate, and the dealers were encouraged by the success of their recent operations. It was nevertheless soon seen that it would be impossible to maintain prices and at the same time to effect important sales, and sellers were therefore left early in the spring only with the choice of meeting the market at once, or of facing the competition of a new season's supplies which were to come forward at greatly reduced rates of freight and insurance. The former course was adopted, and large quantities of all kinds of goods were sold off by public auction without reserve. The prices realised, although disappointing at the time, proved to be the best of the year; values continued to decline until the autumn, when a temporary recovery took place, to be quickly followed, however, by another fall. The consumption, although aided by an increasing demand for street paving, shows no signs of elasticity, and it would seem that unless the expenses incidental to the port can be cheapened, and greater facilities obtained from the railway companies for the carriage of wood into the country, and to districts lying on the outskirts of London, there is not much probability of a further expansion of the trade. The country markets, with lighter expenses, are getting to be more and more successful in their competition with London for the supply of many of the intermediate districts. Although the dock companies have endeavoured in some degree to meet this serious question, the trade have not felt their difficulties materially lessened, and it is much to be hoped that some rearrangement of charges may be possible, which, by assisting and increasing the trade of London, may not be prejudicial to the dock companies. The railway companies, it is to be feared, are not to be influenced by the same arguments.

**LEATHER** (T. J. and J. Powell, London).—In taking a retrospective view of the progress of the leather trade during the year 1883, it will be found to resemble its predecessor 1882, in the fewness of changes and very slight fluctuations in the values of most articles brought under review. The past year has also been characterised by an absence of speculative transactions, and by a more even course of business than usual. The demand and the supply have no doubt been more equally balanced than for some years previously, and whilst there has been no excess of stock, buyers have continued to make their purchases with extreme caution; and the state of the large boot and shoe manufacturing districts has not warranted any great activity or eagerness on the part of buyers to buy largely in anticipation of wants. There is little doubt that, should there be any decided improvement in the general trade of the country, the lowness of stocks would afford sufficient warranty for a decided rise in the value of many articles, also that prices have been kept low by the extreme caution on the part of buyers, and not by the largeness of supplies. The past year brought with it a large number of failures connected with the leather trade, which under usual conditions would have tended to lower prices, but in spite of these failures there has been no depression in value, which circumstance tends to show that there is no excess in the manufacture of leather over its consumption, and that it needs only a slight impetus to create an upward tendency in the value of nearly all classes of home manufactured leather. In raw goods there has been throughout the year a good consumptive demand; at no time has the inquiry been excessive, and for no long interval has there been any extreme of dulness. Prices have varied very slightly; an occasional rise has generally been followed in the course of a few weeks by a slight decline, so that there have been fewer alterations than usual in the value of most articles. Stocks have been in moderate compass, and prices have not suffered from excess of imports. The export demand has been fairly sustained, and the home buyers have bought with more confidence in the stability of prices than during the previous two or three years. **Tanning Materials.**—The value of many articles used in tanning has been high all through the year, with the exception of oak bark, and so has enhanced the cost of the manufacture of leather; but present quotations for minosa bark, valonia, and myrabolanes all tend to help to diminish cost for the coming year, and with present stocks and good promise of supplies for some time to come, it is to be hoped that the expectations of tanners in this direction will be fully realised.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The prices of commodities have receded in the closing month of the year, and most metals stand at, or about the lowest point of the past year. There has been a rise in petroleum in spite of the large imports; and olive oil is again firmer, these being about the only exceptions to the general course of prices.

I.—MINERALS.

Date.	IRON.			COALS. Best Wallsend London.	COPPER. Chili Bars.	TIN. Straits.	LEAD. English Fig.	SALT PETRE. Eng- lish Refined.
	Scotch Pig.	Cleve- land Bars.	Steel Rails.					
1881.								
Jan. 1	2 0	9 15	0 6	17 0	61 15 0	91 5 0	15 5 0	1 8 3
July 2	2 0	0 5	10 0	16 0	58 10 0	89 5 0	15 5 0	1 5 6
1882.								
Jan. 7	2 12	4 6	10 0	16 6	70 10 0	109 0 0	15 10 0	1 9 3
Feb. 4	2 9	10 6	12 6	17 0	65 12 6	112 10 0	15 0 0	1 9 3
Mar. 4	2 7	4 6	12 6	16 6	63 15 0	111 5 0	14 17 6	1 8 3
Apr. 1	2 7	11 6	10 0	16 0	64 10 0	107 10 0	14 17 6	1 8 3
May 6	2 7	4 6	7 0	15 3	64 0 0	92 10 0	14 0 0	1 7 0
June 3	2 7	4 6	5 0	14 9	68 15 0	98 5 0	14 12 6	1 6 9
July 1	2 9	2 6	2 6	15 6	67 5 0	98 5 0	14 12 6	1 6 3
Aug. 5	2 10	7 6	5 0	17 0	67 10 0	102 0 0	14 10 0	1 6 3
Sept. 2	2 9	3 6	5 0	17 6	67 10 0	103 0 0	14 10 0	1 6 0
Oct. 7	2 11	1 6	5 0	20 0	71 0 0	107 0 0	14 10 0	1 5 6
Nov. 4	2 9	6 6	0 0	19 9	68 15 0	98 5 0	14 5 0	1 5 3
Dec. 2	2 8	6 6	0 0	18 6	66 5 0	97 10 0	14 5 0	1 4 9
1883.								
Jan. 7	2 9	5 6	0 0	16 0	66 10 0	101 0 0	14 10 0	1 6 9
Feb. 3	2 7	9 5	17 0	17 0	64 17 6	92 5 0	13 15 0	1 4 9
Mar. 3	2 7	7 5	16 0	17 6	65 2 6	93 5 0	13 12 6	1 4 0
Apr. 7	2 7	0 5	18 0	20 0	64 5 0	95 10 0	13 7 6	1 4 0
May 5	2 7	4 5	13 0	17 6	62 0 0	95 10 0	13 7 6	1 4 6
June 2	2 6	10 5	17 0	17 0	64 0 0	95 10 0	13 0 0	1 4 6
July 6	2 7	6 5	17 0	17 0	63 10 0	93 15 0	13 2 6	1 4 6
Aug. 3	2 7	8 5	18 0	19 0	63 15 0	94 10 0	12 15 0	1 4 6
Sept. 1	2 7	0 5	17 0	19 0	64 0 0	93 15 0	12 12 6	1 4 4
Oct. 6	2 6	9 5	17 0	19 6	62 10 0	94 10 0	12 9 0	1 4 4
Nov. 3	2 4	10 5	13 0	17 6	61 10 0	92 10 0	12 4 0	1 4 3
Dec. 7	2 4	7 5	11 0	18 6	59 0 0	85 5 0	12 12 6	1 4 3
1884.								
Jan. 4	2 2	11 5	9 0	17 0	57 5 0	83 0 0	12 6 0	1 4 3

II.—MATERIALS FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.

Date.	COTTON.		WOOL.		SILK. Cossim- buzar.	FLAX. Peters- burg 12-head.	HEMP. Manila.	JUTE. Good Marks.
	Raw— Mid- dleg. Upland.	Yarn— 40 Twist.	South Down Hogs.	Sydney Un- washed.				
1881.								
Jan. 1	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 3/4	11	15 0	29 0	33 10	18 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 1/2	11	15 6	27 0	43 15	16 10
May 6	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 1 1/2	11	16 0	27 0	44 10	16 5
June 3	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 0 1/2	11	15 9	28 0	45 15	16 0
July 1	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 0 1/2	11	15 9	28 0	45 15	16 0
Aug. 5	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 0 1/2	11	15 9	28 0	45 0	16 10
Sept. 2	7 1/2	10 1/2	1 1 1/2	11	16 0	27 10	46 5	16 10
Oct. 7	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 1 1/2	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 1/2	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. 3	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 1/2	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 1/2	9 1/2	1 1	9 1/2	14 0	27 10	44 0	18 10
Dec. 7	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0 1/2	9 1/2	13 6	27 0	42 15	17 10
1884.								
Jan. 4	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0 1/2	9 1/2	13 6	27 0	42 0	17 5

III.—FOOD PRODUCTS.

Date.	AMERI- CAN WHEAT	GAZETTE AVERAGES. (English Grain.)			FLOUR. Town Made 2nds.	BEEF.		MUTT'N Prime.	POTATOS Good English.	RICE. Ran- goon.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.		Infer- rior.	Prime Small.			
1881.										
Jan. 1	2 8	6 2	1 11	1 11	1 0 10	1 16 0	3 6	4 10	5 8	4 10 8 10
July 2	2 10	0 2	5 4	1 1	3 9	1 15 0	3 4	4 8	5 9	new 8 5
1882.										
Jan. 7	2 15	6 2	4 9	1 11	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	1 13	2 1	0 9 2 0	3 6	5 0	5 5	4 0 0 7 9
Mar. 4	2 12	0 2	4 9	1 10	8 1	1 8 1 8 0	3 4	4 11	5 10	4 0 0 7 6
Apr. 1	2 11	0 2	5 1	1 10	1 11	1 6 1 18 0	3 6	5 0	6 0	4 0 0 7 4
May 6	2 13	0 2	7 2	1 8	5 1	2 8 1 19 0	3 4	5 1	5 10	4 0 0 7 4
June 3	2 13	0 2	7 7	1 8	4 1	3 3 1 19 0	3 2	5 4	5 9	4 10 0 7 8
July 1	2 12	0 2	6 1	1 11	5 10	3 1 1 18 0	3 4	5 4	5 10	new 7 8
Aug. 5	2 5	0 2	1 1	3 1	9 1	5 3 1 17 0	3 4	5 4	5 10	5 0 0 7 3
Sept. 2	2 4	0 2	7 3	1 16	2 1	3 6 1 16 0	3 4	5 2	5 10	4 10 0 7 7
Oct. 7	2 4	0 1	1 19	6 1	14 40	19 10 1 15 0	3 3	5 1	5 10	4 10 0 7 1
Nov. 4	2 5	0 2	0 1	1 14	5 1	0 2 1 13 6	3 4	5 4	5 11	4 5 0 7 1
Dec. 2	2 5	0 2	1 5	1 14	6 1	0 7 1 13 6	3 3	5 2	6 8	5 0 0 7 0

III.—FOOD PRODUCTS.—(Con.)

Date.	AMERI- CAN WHEAT	GAZETTE AVERAGES. (English Grain.)			FLOUR. Town Made 2nds.	BEEF.		MUTT'N Prime.	POTATOS Good English.	RICE. Ran- goon.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.		Infer- rior.	Prime Small.			
1883.										
Jan. 7	2 6	0 2	0 11	1 12	8 1	0 5 1 13 6	3 6	5 4	6 8	6 0 0 6 10
Feb. 3	2 7	0 2	0 4	1 12	9 1	0 10 1 13 6	3 4	5 2	6 4	6 0 0 7 3
Mar. 3	2 7	0 2	1 9	1 13	5 1	1 7 1 13 6	4 2	5 6	6 4	6 0 0 7 7
Apr. 7	2 6	0 2	2 0	1 13	2 1	1 8 1 14 0	3 3	5 0	5 10	6 5 0 8 1
May 5	2 6	0 2	2 10	1 12	4 1	3 2 1 14 0	3 6	5 0	5 9	7 0 0 9 1
June 2	2 6	0 2	3 5	1 9	3 1	2 5 1 14 0	3 4	4 11	5 10	7 5 0 8 6
July 6	2 6	0 2	2 3	1 9	8 1	3 5 1 13 6	3 7	5 2	6 3	8 0 0 7 3
Aug. 3	2 6	0 2	3 1	1 10	0 1	3 10 1 13 0	3 9	5 9	6 2	new 8 1
Sept. 1	2 5	0 2	3 2	1 10	5 1	2 2 1 13 0	3 4	5 3	6 2	4 5 0 8 1
Oct. 6	2 6	0 2	2 1	1 14	0 9	19 11 1 12 0	3 10	5 5	5 10	3 10 0 8 10
Nov. 3	2 2	0 2	0 3	1 14	7 0	19 7 1 12 0	3 7	5 2	5 11	3 10 0 8 9
Dec. 7	2 2	0 2	0 0	1 12	3 0	19 7 1 11 6	3 4	5 2	5 9	4 5 0 8 10
1884.										
Jan. 4	2 2	0 1	19 0	1 12	0 0	19 3 1 11 6	3 6	5 2	5 10	4 0 0 8 6

IV.—FOR DRINKING, LIGHTING, AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Date.	SUGAR.		TEA.		COFFEE.		OILS.		TALLOW. Peters- burg. 1st Y.C.
	Manila, Low Brown.	West India Refining.	Congou.		Ceylon, Plantain low mid.	Petro- leum.	Olive: Levant.		
1881.									
Jan. 1	15 6	20 6	7 1/2	1 4	3 12 0	9 1/2	40 10 0	1 19 2	
July 2	16 6	22 3	6 1/2	1 3	3 18 0	7	36 5 0	2 1 0	
1882.									
Jan. 7	13 9	21 0	6	1 3	3 9 0	5 1/2	39 0 0	2 5 6	
Feb. 4	13 9	19 6	5 1/2	1 3	2 19 6	6 1/2	38 10 0	2 3 0	
March 4	14 0	20 3	5 1/2	1 3	3 4 0	6	39 0 0	2 3 6	
April 1	13 9	20 0	5 1/2	1 3	3 4 0	5 1/2	38 15 0	2 10 0	
May 6	13 6	21 0	5	1 1	3 1 0	5 1/2	38 5 0	2 15 0	
June 3	14 0	21 6	4 1/2	1 0	3 2 0	5 1/2	38 5 0	2 14 6	
July 1	13 9	20 6	5	1 1	3 0 0	5 1/2	37 15 0	2 15 0	
Aug. 5	13 0	19 6	5 1/2	1 7	3 6 0	5 1/2	36 10 0	2 16 0	
Sept. 2	12 9	21 0	4 1/2	1 5	3 5 0	5 1/2	36 10 0	2 16 8	
Oct. 7	12 6	20 0	4 1/2	1 4	3 7 0	6 1/2	36 10 0	2 14 0	
Nov. 4	12 6	19 3	4 1/2	1 3	3 4 0	5 1/2	36 5 0	2 12 0	
Dec. 2	12 0	17 6	4 1/2	1 1	3 3 0	6 1/2	36 15 0	2 9 0	
1883.									
Jan. 7	12 0	18 3	4 1/2	1 0	3 4 0	7	35 15 0	2 9 0	

## 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 Year ended December 31, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of 1882; also the Quantities and Value for the Month ended December 31, 1883, compared with 1882.

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			£	£			£	£
Alkali .....	67,029	60,239	87,901	81,641	3,647	5,139	4,653	4,825
Animals, Living—Oxen & Bulls, No.	264,317	367,404	5,615,776	7,923,794	13,065	17,835	276,411	386,418
Cows .....	45,043	60,041	878,629	1,183,949	2,036	3,491	40,777	68,827
Calves .....	34,340	47,117	161,207	220,790	1,039	2,470	5,094	13,073
Sheep and Lambs .....	1,124,391	1,115,695	2,558,827	2,517,333	38,041	44,015	94,919	111,734
Swine .....	15,670	38,863	57,539	133,130	584	1,082	1,739	3,434
Bacon .....	2,348,066	3,080,162	6,224,909	8,178,123	212,695	309,563	612,008	715,042
Bark—For tanners' and dyers' use..	271,527	365,346	126,989	181,256	10,917	12,231	4,296	3,723
Peruvian .....	138,763	117,325	1,781,482	1,429,261	12,945	10,036	157,589	128,281
Beef—Salted .....	227,748	286,808	491,864	628,247	19,667	24,958	45,102	56,340
Fresh—From United States .....	443,422	726,856	1,232,726	2,047,793	51,685	64,812	148,741	179,477
Other Countries .....	17,237	73,890	48,947	202,044	1,418	9,622	4,789	24,921
Total .....	460,659	800,746	1,281,673	2,250,017	53,103	74,434	153,530	204,398
Bones, burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal—For Manure.....tons	54,401	73,948	352,900	504,335	6,101	7,685	41,785	48,021
Brimstone .....	945,561	877,646	292,462	241,026	12,465	114,396	3,736	23,919
Bristles .....	2,563,075	2,800,046	412,539	465,011	153,037	118,419	22,268	17,649
Butter and Butterine .....	2,167,428	2,332,701	11,339,226	11,755,419	183,414	201,364	931,863	997,159
Caoutchouc .....	179,907	227,422	2,729,298	3,618,276	12,771	17,554	223,194	266,021
Cheese.....	1,692,495	1,797,080	4,742,368	4,882,502	128,418	109,811	362,278	292,082
Chemical Manufactures and Products unenumerated.....£	...	...	1,518,728	1,544,694	...	...	128,836	120,030
Chicory { Imports .....	128,007	127,781	98,882	78,111	{ 14,428	9,411	9,925	5,647
{ Home Consumption.....	100,012	102,910						
Clocks .....	950,615	717,868	526,636	467,754	89,784	67,642	52,667	53,389
Cochineal .....	24,934	21,144	244,894	151,438	4,113	951	32,822	6,130
Cocoa { Imports .....	18,990,441	22,632,694	595,563	755,182	{ 716,638	986,086	21,663	34,327
{ Home Consumption.....	11,996,853	12,868,170						
Coffee—From Ceylon .....	379,884	227,378	1,633,059	1,001,974	4,994	14,470	20,874	62,347
Other British Possessions .....	303,803	261,945	1,284,992	1,065,082	1,565	1,713	6,590	6,722
Brazil .....	227,939	403,966	631,654	1,100,552	42,336	17,860	111,778	46,729
Central America .....	285,108	191,779	1,134,425	752,789	81	189	287	744
Other Countries .....	162,232	313,160	504,817	993,759	9,610	10,688	30,330	37,122
Total { Imports .....	1,358,996	1,398,228	5,188,947	4,914,156	{ 58,586	44,920	169,859	153,664
{ Home Consumption.....	285,380	289,715						
Copper—Ore—From Italy .....	12,690	9,403	82,822	66,893	1,241	1,068	7,674	7,476
Venezuela .....	25,630	31,844	190,387	214,191	437	2,434	3,060	16,270
Bolivia .....	3,714	1,029	46,794	13,354	435	...	4,785	...
Chili .....	362	1,062	5,902	13,991	3	70	42	920
Cape of Good Hope .....	19,052	19,917	381,019	352,630	1,178	1,273	22,688	22,095
British North America.....	15,163	10,876	90,218	65,662	1,275	...	5,740	...
Other Countries .....	26,652	31,748	238,162	368,895	2,979	2,985	19,840	46,521
Total .....	103,263	105,879	1,035,304	1,095,616	7,548	7,830	63,829	93,282
Regulus (including Precipitate)—								
From Portugal .....	7,301	8,873	258,630	317,932	420	34	14,530	980
Spain .....	21,398	28,962	814,440	1,026,293	2,089	3,383	85,555	125,504
Chili .....	10,882	6,384	335,708	176,032	1,485	845	48,263	21,325
Other Countries .....	9,716	13,509	203,600	320,242	729	384	16,968	11,960
Total .....	49,297	57,728	1,612,378	1,840,499	4,723	4,646	165,316	159,769
Unwrought and part wrought—								
From Chili.....	22,585	22,799	1,515,528	1,477,760	2,941	2,390	168,809	144,032
Australia .....	8,152	9,531	570,694	630,040	249	233	17,620	15,390
Other Countries.....	4,772	3,323	327,669	211,610	228	459	12,280	28,679
Total .....	35,509	35,653	2,413,891	2,319,410	3,418	3,082	198,709	188,101
Corn—								
Wheat—From Russia .....	9,571,021	13,293,358	4,714,156	6,255,477	777,651	390,632	350,109	175,276
Germany.....	3,083,921	2,871,095	1,733,558	1,456,648	332,743	144,383	167,340	68,632
France.....	7,379	9,498	3,507	4,384	52	...	26	...
Turkey .....	526,439	1,128,074	248,397	497,041	81,220	12,165	36,201	5,842
Roumania .....	194,591	403,937	78,911	167,538	71,837	...	29,575	...

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			£	£			£	£
<b>Corn—(Con.)—</b>								
Wheat—From Egypt .....cwts	174,862	1,174,391	80,947	521,613	16,245	87,166	7,582	35,531
United States { On the Atlantic	20,347,230	14,259,195	10,923,917	7,217,951	1,804,733	1,101,816	920,421	541,554
{ On the Pacific..	14,712,393	11,806,637	8,221,058	6,155,716	565,877	308,010	299,440	156,541
Chili .....	1,656,361	2,310,126	874,072	1,134,289	115,991	104,618	58,526	50,884
British East Indies .....	8,477,479	11,243,497	4,359,704	5,263,355	688,553	863,384	335,030	379,760
Australasia.....	2,475,127	2,691,614	1,429,615	1,369,957	5,730	117,259	2,850	56,352
British North America .....	2,684,828	1,798,056	1,452,384	908,073	37,364	16,629	20,050	8,176
Other Countries.....	259,991	1,090,966	116,873	472,946	57,968	16,534	25,148	6,583
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>64,171,622</b>	<b>64,080,444</b>	<b>34,237,099</b>	<b>31,434,888</b>	<b>4,555,964</b>	<b>3,162,596</b>	<b>2,252,298</b>	<b>1,485,131</b>
Barley.....	15,519,850	16,593,784	5,541,498	5,784,504	2,621,734	1,617,624	917,524	541,550
Oats.....	13,646,151	15,248,467	4,603,983	5,043,011	1,861,097	1,282,076	627,062	405,266
Peas.....	2,100,197	1,879,618	829,817	753,286	309,870	199,920	127,043	77,993
Beans .....	2,070,263	3,578,121	807,465	1,361,003	313,266	285,700	125,644	102,910
Indian Corn or Maize .....	18,255,285	31,538,952	6,522,070	10,314,307	850,577	1,961,406	330,002	602,798
<b>Wheat Meal and Flour—From</b>								
Germany.....	1,990,403	1,928,769	1,642,478	1,403,581	227,687	164,639	174,473	116,936
France.....	220,269	163,898	192,010	127,603	16,825	10,088	13,478	7,602
United States.....	7,777,262	11,270,918	6,080,799	8,229,648	1,031,563	980,748	782,220	691,017
British North America .....	339,305	469,460	262,182	342,222	25,491	9,840	19,213	6,730
Other Countries .....	2,701,466	2,460,484	2,454,464	2,212,090	254,317	177,647	237,345	154,108
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13,028,705</b>	<b>16,293,529</b>	<b>10,631,933</b>	<b>12,318,144</b>	<b>1,555,883</b>	<b>1,342,962</b>	<b>1,226,729</b>	<b>976,393</b>
Indian Corn Meal.....	16,422	35,817	21,966	31,038	1,547	3,142	2,704	8,156
<b>Cotton, Raw—From U. States, cwts</b>								
Brazil .....	10,197,859	10,986,539	30,047,906	31,463,895	1,510,313	1,463,219	4,371,756	4,172,360
Egypt .....	482,732	433,874	1,509,649	1,277,090	55,075	42,879	172,861	125,868
British East Indies .....	1,306,636	1,495,641	4,926,558	5,863,801	294,641	309,944	1,136,660	1,213,694
Other Countries .....	3,365,525	2,324,952	9,114,328	5,225,845	125,521	120,689	303,327	269,216
{ .....	171,814	126,866	594,399	448,201	12,591	15,789	45,031	67,974
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>15,794,566</b>	<b>15,367,874</b>	<b>46,192,840</b>	<b>44,278,832</b>	<b>1,998,141</b>	<b>1,952,520</b>	<b>6,029,635</b>	<b>5,849,182</b>
<b>Cotton Manufactures.....£</b>			2,410,643	2,333,689	...	...	191,247	201,457
Currants { Imports .....cwts	1,006,755	1,020,506	1,361,336	1,410,442	53,604	128,715	73,486	164,669
{ Home Consumption .....	950,344	971,536			69,230	79,563		
Cutch and Gambier .....	30,164	26,803	695,040	709,579	2,854	1,242	70,992	33,893
Eggs..... great hundreds	6,757,234	7,826,674	2,381,882	2,728,396	539,817	531,697	206,566	195,915
Fish, Cured .....	862,596	868,125	1,659,443	1,773,027	60,913	89,654	140,964	125,815
<b>Flax—Dressed, Undressed, and Tow</b>								
or Codilla of—Fm. Russia. cwts	1,488,110	1,086,190	2,225,671	1,631,564	37,582	59,050	54,985	88,879
Germany.....	65,007	71,066	100,366	111,555	2,803	2,462	4,700	4,530
Holland .....	118,768	75,808	328,027	215,327	12,489	5,788	38,940	18,336
Belgium .....	233,702	267,187	852,827	832,899	22,754	36,027	85,598	118,718
Other Countries .....	61,382	46,680	101,325	85,374	9,770	3,217	18,762	4,152
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,966,969</b>	<b>1,546,931</b>	<b>3,608,216</b>	<b>2,876,718</b>	<b>85,398</b>	<b>106,552</b>	<b>202,985</b>	<b>234,615</b>
<b>Glass—Window and German Sheet,</b>								
inc. Shades & Cylinders ...cwts	790,261	683,739	621,453	537,920	69,748	55,644	57,778	43,418
Plate, silvered or not .....	74,385	84,769	151,906	179,482	6,767	8,195	15,084	18,178
Manufactures unenumerated .....	475,571	610,452	907,026	891,175	45,287	55,039	77,627	88,366
Guano .....	45,095	73,962	390,239	721,524	3,985	4,449	32,698	32,632
Gum—Arabic.....cwts	115,956	80,577	252,475	179,803	7,082	2,664	16,205	7,475
Lac, Seed, Shell, Stick, and Dye	113,378	115,309	514,120	490,274	10,961	1,484	47,011	6,651
Gutta Percha.....	72,681	63,073	537,396	468,388	9,730	11,797	73,891	86,459
Hams .....	548,507	602,025	1,523,331	1,823,352	36,945	68,357	115,127	199,691
Hats or Bonnets of Straw .....	355,369	366,822	48,083	75,276	11,586	13,697	2,456	2,584
<b>Hemp—Dressed, Undressed, and Tow</b>								
or Codilla of—Fm. Russia, cwts	425,084	361,319	522,466	480,223	21,449	26,437	25,797	37,001
Germany.....	213,677	224,728	267,954	284,255	17,565	23,820	20,964	31,698
Italy .....	159,264	224,975	282,530	385,456	11,586	26,357	20,224	43,309
Philippine Islands .....	373,231	330,132	830,033	747,031	24,350	14,752	53,682	30,052
Other Countries .....	183,151	299,460	261,448	466,597	20,536	19,949	35,796	31,651
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,354,407</b>	<b>1,440,554</b>	<b>2,164,431</b>	<b>2,363,562</b>	<b>95,947</b>	<b>111,315</b>	<b>156,403</b>	<b>173,711</b>

## QUANTITIES OF CORN and WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED in the FOUR MONTHS from

	Sept. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1881.		Sept. 1, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1882.		Sept. 1, 1883, to Dec. 31, 1883.	
	cwts.	= qrs.	cwts.	= qrs.	cwts.	= qrs.
Wheat .....	21,196,360	4,891,468	23,520,971	5,427,916	20,484,361	4,727,160
Wheat Flour.....	3,441,023	983,149	5,285,208	1,510,059	5,101,364	1,457,532
Barley.....	5,239,265	1,492,194	7,544,173	2,112,368	8,430,362	2,360,502
Oats.....	3,503,530	1,274,011	5,267,846	1,915,580	4,716,788	1,715,196
Peas .....	761,785	169,285	759,780	168,840	576,208	128,046
Beans .....	500,474	116,777	638,813	149,056	911,379	212,655
Indian Corn .....	8,388,136	1,957,232	3,717,624	867,446	9,207,193	2,148,345

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Hides, Raw, & Pieces thereof—Dry —From Brit. East Indies...cwts	403,129	461,719	£ 1,431,269	£ 1,586,839	42,457	29,177	£ 140,305	£ 95,731
Other Countries .....	173,332	172,636	665,732	665,877	12,123	9,451	47,289	32,852
Total .....	576,451	634,355	2,097,001	2,252,716	54,580	38,628	187,594	128,583
Wet—From Belgium .....	72,240	74,170	201,874	210,395	8,130	5,536	23,579	16,176
France .....	62,175	64,262	167,294	179,070	3,227	4,744	8,817	12,539
Argentine Republic & Uruguay	152,870	124,354	456,155	382,000	6,300	17,281	16,900	52,488
Brazil .....	71,917	64,374	196,038	190,985	6,188	66	16,137	231
Australasia.....	85,854	93,829	194,644	208,904	14,188	333	32,210	921
Other Countries .....	168,537	141,778	427,765	380,418	10,741	11,131	26,989	28,064
Total .....	613,593	562,767	1,643,770	1,551,772	48,774	39,091	124,632	110,419
Hops .....	315,377	125,349	2,858,302	1,064,859	14,299	21,653	286,245	137,495
Indigo .....	95,488	100,713	2,610,003	2,467,083	6,654	9,509	163,796	235,079
Iron—Ore .....	3,282,466	3,178,310	3,061,507	2,737,837	241,775	255,612	218,072	197,704
Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod.....	139,652	122,877	1,400,966	1,235,202	9,330	9,484	92,954	93,898
Manufac., Unenumerated...cwts	3,460,542	3,883,294	2,479,707	2,868,771	312,118	342,296	222,200	241,100
Steel—Unwrought.....tons	5,895	4,509	65,566	60,237	447	458	5,534	6,185
Jute .....	5,964,302	7,398,061	4,336,851	4,523,714	543,630	233,807	329,308	176,726
Lard .....	665,885	852,150	1,862,435	2,243,956	43,791	64,369	124,960	148,380
Lead, Pig or Sheet .....	87,741	101,588	1,265,362	1,303,184	7,379	9,006	101,775	109,113
Leather .....	74,953,655	74,471,638	5,257,055	5,441,907	6,194,017	5,824,620	420,282	405,543
Boots and Shoes.....doz pairs	109,205	122,606	434,477	420,136	9,230	9,588	37,795	30,324
Gloves.....	1,615,308	1,666,735	1,917,612	1,937,809	113,841	112,044	135,317	128,963
Madder, Madder rt., & Garancine, cwts	23,162	21,574	33,050	28,197	1,436	1,367	1,710	1,862
Meat, Unenumerated—Salt or Fresh	13,016	36,459	39,981	111,955	4,350	4,166	13,234	14,712
Preserved otherwise than by Salt	559,812	609,335	1,692,772	1,751,584	50,969	43,924	147,964	129,194
Mutton, fresh.....	188,656	237,618	645,544	699,702	18,018	14,868	67,942	103,951
Nitre, Cubic (Nitrate of Soda) .....	1,915,138	2,049,270	1,270,352	1,168,088	203,120	157,092	123,244	80,227
Oil—Train, Blubber, and Sperm, tuns	15,924	16,899	526,862	596,721	1,574	1,467	55,095	47,442
Palm .....	801,448	743,512	1,220,817	1,304,385	51,097	52,929	83,796	98,839
Cocca-nut .....	136,087	210,874	214,236	365,716	22,881	4,718	41,285	8,135
Olive .....	23,190	30,935	937,601	1,193,797	1,985	1,267	77,760	51,557
Seeds, of all kinds .....	14,620	10,513	478,208	365,855	1,694	1,015	57,099	35,196
Turpentine .....	357,878	350,138	639,685	555,902	30,200	13,293	52,412	18,274
Oil Seed Cakes .....	190,252	257,455	1,459,059	1,942,849	17,199	22,668	132,405	172,737
Oranges and Lemons .....	4,245,258	4,480,626	1,667,846	1,706,097	781,993	947,785	281,967	330,188
Paper for Printing or Writing—								
From Germany .....	60,084	88,395	94,299	129,977	5,521	9,316	9,130	12,552
Belgium .....	53,684	55,035	100,913	95,145	3,731	4,882	6,907	8,184
Holland .....	7,228	7,568	12,806	9,233	402	1,099	732	1,016
Sweden .....	49,086	42,115	64,625	58,867	3,349	2,841	4,830	3,550
France.....	8,421	8,212	34,112	34,591	631	621	2,494	2,847
Other Countries .....	11,586	8,130	28,866	16,373	432	368	1,127	554
Total .....	190,089	209,455	335,621	344,186	14,066	19,127	25,220	28,703
Other kinds (except Hangings)—								
From Germany .....	337,478	276,841	294,258	258,862	44,580	37,173	34,978	31,181
Belgium .....	92,628	111,678	104,112	126,523	9,848	11,113	11,208	12,383
Holland .....	328,788	392,895	225,887	233,631	27,321	39,844	17,501	23,359
France.....	19,634	20,748	83,579	88,461	1,474	1,631	7,512	6,400
Other Countries .....	132,930	150,561	165,553	195,037	14,647	16,380	16,172	17,325
Total .....	911,458	952,723	872,590	902,514	97,870	106,141	87,371	90,647
Petroleum .....	59,135,324	70,185,563	1,704,753	2,156,235	6,576,658	6,534,545	193,641	220,564
Pork—Salted.....cwts	266,259	328,768	524,764	635,280	22,847	34,022	55,489	62,718
Fresh .....	23,430	47,346	57,261	124,371	5,655	7,506	15,292	19,305
Potatoes .....	2,997,514	5,149,891	998,876	1,585,368	494,300	208,400	119,101	40,385
Poultry and Game, alive or dead...£	...	...	501,560	591,367	...	...	134,395	171,375
Pyrites of Iron, Copper, Sulphur, tons	626,902	600,673	1,422,162	1,354,635	51,651	44,577	116,520	100,262
Quicksilver .....	3,444,065	4,088,982	279,291	299,689	60,000	33,706	4,750	2,278
Rags & other Materials for making								
Paper—Linen & Cotton rags, tons	20,997	29,687	301,083	401,615	1,298	2,708	18,650	35,092
Eaparto & other Vegetable Fibres	181,056	206,558	1,282,014	1,383,021	13,469	14,633	99,539	98,161
Raisins { Imports .....	555,278	585,806	1,025,474	1,050,613	49,570	47,389	87,268	85,790
{ Home Consumption .....	416,241	454,422	...	...	54,084	66,052	...	...
Rice.....	8,249,719	7,758,839	3,297,414	3,180,546	882,537	544,610	347,114	238,277
Rosin .....	1,227,587	1,363,614	404,777	397,724	82,420	71,563	26,676	20,189
Saltpetre .....	322,232	284,466	351,319	285,158	20,438	28,287	23,589	27,110
Seeds, Clover and Grass .....	354,869	317,211	756,986	755,053	34,796	44,102	69,288	99,982
Cotton .....	210,223	249,297	1,585,861	1,845,004	26,093	59,689	186,673	424,743
Flax & Linseed—From Russia, qrs	1,038,979	756,573	2,130,079	1,495,800	113,417	93,984	221,494	189,868
British East Indies .....	1,220,018	1,404,552	2,732,514	2,957,117	134,104	96,131	287,055	465,325
Other Countries .....	178,921	176,742	392,395	362,813	16,430	28,919	75,162	56,175
Total .....	2,437,918	2,337,867	5,254,988	4,815,730	263,951	218,944	611,812	43,332



IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			£	£			£	£
Seeds—(Con.)—Rape .....	547,679	775,358	1,029,691	1,669,562	97,002	41,482	174,688	64,596
Silk—Raw—From China .....	2,524,411	2,256,417	2,036,233	1,768,448	144,170	378,996	120,257	289,842
British East Indies .....	44,549	104,684	36,361	77,060	...	4,319	...	2,303
Japan .....	338,779	321,914	287,387	260,073	28,606	21,440	24,180	16,090
Other Countries .....	467,604	501,167	432,823	474,202	37,203	40,795	33,939	35,662
Total .....	3,375,343	3,184,182	2,792,804	2,579,783	209,979	445,550	178,376	343,897
Knubs or husks of Silk, waste, cwts	44,330	61,784	587,888	896,912	4,163	10,866	54,805	146,686
Thrown, Dyed or Undyed .....	294,207	291,337	351,253	303,014	18,470	27,789	19,899	28,743
Silk Manufactures—Broad Stuffs—								
From France .....	...	...	4,670,129	4,266,064	...	...	281,102	280,774
Other Countries .....	...	...	1,333,810	1,712,194	...	...	77,064	99,251
Total .....	...	...	6,003,939	5,978,258	...	...	358,166	380,025
Ribbons, Silk or Satin—Fm. France	...	...	467,316	410,279	...	...	11,844	11,820
Other Countries .....	...	...	1,279,794	1,255,674	...	...	64,041	51,978
Total .....	...	...	1,747,110	1,665,953	...	...	75,885	63,798
Ribbons, other kinds .....	...	...	13,909	118,968	...	...	2,321	8,348
Other sorts of Silk Manufactures	...	...	3,407,767	2,738,787	...	...	195,886	138,981
Spices—Cinnamon .....	1,835,039	1,712,770	103,091	97,190	81,355	103,389	3,672	5,348
Ginger .....	25,485	38,112	64,409	100,314	19	5	26	24
Pepper .....	24,867,892	31,700,361	584,548	847,024	3,683,847	4,354,490	87,615	128,847
Spirits, not Sweetened or Mixed—								
Rum .....	7,279,688	6,021,871	749,575	557,535	408,673	226,209	35,389	19,683
Imports ... proof gals	4,300,212	4,290,953			611,466	538,737		
Home Consumption	2,160,809	2,210,987	973,408	1,014,583	287,886	280,058	129,389	124,334
Brandy ...	3,012,991	2,893,110			296,625	277,213		
Imports	1,510,180	1,545,468	151,826	171,510	145,925	169,431	17,643	19,089
Home Consumption	978,922	1,051,675			85,250	87,305		
Other Sorts	353,680	586,542	498,312	780,238	98,227	91,837	136,232	114,919
Sugar refnd. & candy--Germany, cwts	790,357	1,009,067	1,128,583	1,360,064	72,560	89,074	104,221	118,670
Holland .....	173,529	106,301	252,827	148,801	10,825	5,933	15,819	8,200
Belgium .....	1,341,400	1,443,808	1,939,781	1,981,710	146,529	120,260	205,210	157,122
France .....	110,071	139,744	149,765	199,068	5,132	740	6,488	1,586
Total .....	2,769,037	3,285,462	3,969,268	4,469,881	333,273	307,844	467,970	400,497
Unrefined—From Germany .....	4,436,807	6,362,081	4,660,738	6,298,068	967,143	1,063,847	997,159	1,039,680
Holland .....	155,888	326,818	160,906	331,826	8,172	10,400	8,729	9,739
Belgium .....	573,790	1,462,143	612,040	1,472,041	51,276	181,509	53,304	179,093
France .....	150,321	245,994	190,911	291,472	8,206	39,194	10,506	46,306
British West Indies and Guiana	3,960,519	2,721,092	4,617,533	3,097,888	160,241	161,419	199,013	214,894
British East Indies .....	1,322,278	1,732,684	1,042,396	1,278,717	51,642	218,308	40,290	137,138
China and Hong Kong .....	339,465	192,876	277,808	154,849	...	21,240	...	27,951
Mauritius .....	261,138	289,195	306,050	310,053	12,894	3	10,044	6
Spanish West India Islands ...	636,603	323,000	714,124	354,595	...	400	...	372
Brazil .....	2,215,143	1,226,523	2,164,093	1,098,976	118,847	163,613	100,995	139,154
Java .....	2,963,520	3,396,055	3,552,969	3,879,243	127,807	272,744	150,129	306,320
Philippine Islands .....	1,677,663	969,776	1,406,471	747,497	100,826	97,467	76,447	60,807
Peru .....	651,088	455,236	702,923	464,221	28,167	56,968	28,538	51,455
Other Countries .....	461,278	653,591	506,104	681,921	26,329	25,072	28,607	25,767
Total .....	19,805,501	20,357,064	20,915,066	20,461,367	1,661,550	2,312,184	1,703,761	2,238,682
Molasses .....	209,694	371,327	91,717	154,639	15,969	12,837	6,488	6,775
Tallow and Stearine—From Russia	33,497	6,171	87,707	14,611	202	...	474	...
Argentine Republic .....	128,119	72,075	278,623	160,165	14,517	1,600	29,649	3,200
United States .....	291,641	333,358	571,046	666,391	32,297	29,481	37,571	57,491
Australasia .....	434,415	445,726	837,937	889,664	29,510	9,559	59,245	18,960
Other Countries .....	231,167	179,897	480,304	368,942	11,330	15,321	24,855	31,589
Total .....	1,118,839	1,037,227	2,255,617	2,099,773	87,856	55,961	151,794	111,240
Tar .....	160,069	189,995	126,124	149,031	1,600	5,087	1,699	4,907
Tea—From British East Indies...lbs	53,927,998	60,994,402	3,568,327	3,875,105	6,350,840	7,859,896	380,653	500,581
China (inc. Hong Kong & Macao)	154,081,777	156,170,385	7,634,676	7,638,856	10,457,442	6,829,841	500,186	359,713
Other Countries .....	3,070,587	4,840,732	160,261	255,330	197,472	205,837	10,596	10,775
Total { Imports .....	211,080,362	222,005,519	11363264	11,769,291	17005754	14,895,574	891,435	871,069
Home Consumpt. ...	165,079,881	170,812,697			12283050	12,469,356		
Teeth, Elephants', &c. ....cwts	9,296	13,582	456,615	637,615	908	1,171	47,270	47,238
Tin—In Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	487,617	525,715	2,547,121	2,463,052	36,120	49,608	175,354	216,198
Tobacco--								
Unmanufactured { Imports ...lbs	35,800,472	57,193,085	1,174,969	1,846,382	1,806,550	2,131,781	54,768	68,628
Home Cons. ....	49,055,938	49,565,605			3,874,607	3,940,663		
Manufac. & Snuff { Imports .....	4,070,816	3,127,644	1,388,220	1,053,220	365,535	243,831	164,488	93,995
Home Cons. ....	1,450,198	1,464,927			118,650	127,266		

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			£	£			£	£
Valonia ..... tons	35,579	30,896	526,056	491,003	612	1,640	8,473	25,233
Watches ..... No.	385,406	416,195	484,042	510,862	33,661	34,958	41,416	44,491
Wine Imports—Of British Possessions in South Africa ...gallons	9,669	49,872	4,907	15,910	1,699	4,174	829	1,761
Other British Possessions .....	27,804	73,567	9,730	22,258	469	6,731	249	1,700
Foreign—From Germany .....	428,174	430,201	62,810	63,648	29,160	34,106	4,618	5,512
Holland .....	471,056	445,574	284,732	257,585	43,110	35,836	25,582	21,027
France { Red .....	4,284,023	4,227,481	1,140,358	1,133,045	292,440	315,566	75,138	88,511
White .....	1,620,573	1,691,989	1,501,380	1,563,589	153,747	165,630	141,483	157,171
Portugal .....	3,005,042	3,126,563	928,812	981,690	249,373	271,876	72,431	83,591
Madeira .....	124,025	83,852	52,211	36,089	31,642	254	10,801	140
Spain { Red .....	1,401,961	1,308,071	176,936	164,757	121,905	142,248	15,220	17,458
White .....	3,361,809	3,428,537	1,130,822	1,036,500	360,301	270,328	110,983	79,589
Italy .....	632,766	609,113	124,238	122,573	79,329	29,594	13,767	5,860
Other Countries .....	106,651	146,289	46,516	62,363	8,334	9,015	3,800	5,075
Total { Of Wine .....	15,743,553	15,621,109	5,463,452	5,460,007	1,371,509	1,285,358	474,901	467,395
Red .....	9,052,562	9,169,764	2,325,190	2,396,725	701,394	764,706	170,420	198,636
White .....	6,690,991	6,451,345	3,138,262	3,063,282	670,115	520,652	304,481	268,759
Wine entered for Home Consn.—								
From France { Red .....	4,180,156	4,100,244	...	...	275,040	269,129	...	...
White .....	1,510,187	1,558,468	...	...	141,107	156,264	...	...
Portugal .....	2,692,307	2,839,100	...	...	217,201	218,168	...	...
Spain { Red .....	1,077,581	1,150,754	...	...	98,606	87,959	...	...
White .....	3,402,789	3,164,977	...	...	249,959	225,443	...	...
Other Countries .....	1,568,162	1,569,440	...	...	140,833	132,431	...	...
Total { Of Wine .....	14,431,282	14,382,983	...	...	1,122,746	1,089,764	...	...
Red .....	8,280,870	8,490,376	...	...	638,087	602,728	...	...
White .....	6,150,421	5,892,607	...	...	484,659	487,036	...	...
Wood & Timber, Hewn—Russia, lds.	299,588	280,490	629,626	558,574	7,660	11,063	17,605	25,147
Sweden and Norway .....	609,187	630,041	968,906	994,857	24,409	39,443	39,566	61,056
Germany .....	297,031	350,243	844,425	896,125	16,026	22,849	46,974	52,889
United States .....	155,422	111,285	544,215	433,763	5,252	6,404	21,746	30,150
British East Indies .....	39,918	41,531	512,339	587,710	2,499	1,231	35,210	19,560
British North America .....	277,745	336,184	1,348,564	1,603,073	29,550	24,056	146,065	114,830
Other Countries .....	339,516	392,831	429,748	525,650	35,936	40,937	40,784	53,533
Total .....	2,018,407	2,142,605	5,277,823	5,599,752	121,332	145,983	347,950	357,165
Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed								
—From Russia .....	1,178,318	1,075,574	2,971,737	2,463,123	26,747	46,647	63,543	102,814
Sweden and Norway .....	1,652,933	1,717,072	4,156,456	3,848,487	56,507	74,179	147,868	178,048
British North America .....	1,010,413	1,181,606	2,692,049	3,010,218	90,378	62,308	233,590	159,058
Other Countries .....	335,096	339,381	1,072,008	1,085,705	18,592	15,236	60,254	51,413
Total .....	4,176,760	4,313,633	10,892,250	10,407,533	192,224	198,370	505,255	491,333
Staves of all dimensions .....	125,696	141,109	647,227	640,321	6,992	8,820	39,120	67,664
Mahogany .....	36,004	49,784	351,000	490,689	2,777	2,018	27,554	17,877
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From								
Countries in Europe ..... lbs.	37,381,776	50,048,379	1,572,168	1,949,165	4,848,959	4,280,455	185,608	145,807
British Possess. in South Africa	53,655,892	48,494,184	3,180,549	2,871,767	4,327,809	3,401,615	161,734	204,622
British East Indies .....	26,848,569	24,749,659	1,023,486	908,209	2,184,732	1,602,633	85,142	59,470
Australasia .....	345,501,446	352,005,606	18,112,821	18,418,984	9,621,340	6,447,000	490,747	327,057
Other Countries .....	20,566,635	18,812,915	803,152	684,749	904,816	1,448,464	32,197	47,616
Total .....	483,954,318	494,110,743	24,702,176	24,832,874	21,889,656	17,180,167	1,055,428	784,572
Alpaca, Vicuna, and Llama .....	4,051,780	1,517,975	250,039	87,494	29,537	17,414	1,635	2,853
Goats' Wool or Hair .....	16,859,771	13,201,418	1,433,584	1,041,153	1,080,577	1,266,637	73,897	103,237
Woollen Rags, torn up or not, to be used as Wool .....	84,981,120	80,626,560	821,692	756,616	5,691,840	6,133,120	55,303	56,467
Woollen Yarn for Weaving, mixed or not with Silk .....	12,728,807	14,553,177	1,584,765	1,830,109	1,203,051	966,471	151,714	123,012
Woollen Manufactures—Of Goats' Wool or Hair, mixed or not with other Materials .....	...	...	131,791	124,936	...	...	3,797	5,251
Wool, other than Goats' or mixed with Cotton—Cloths....yards	895,255	817,269	163,210	133,577	48,222	43,644	6,686	7,210
Stuffs .....	34,722,766	35,382,258	3,311,832	3,364,838	1,922,671	2,256,939	188,579	205,035
Unenumerated .....	...	...	2,509,688	2,746,680	...	...	167,811	154,397
Yeast, dried .....	217,708	260,610	582,448	730,238	18,089	22,591	49,226	62,874
Zinc, Crude, in Cakes .....	42,001	40,787	710,982	640,386	4,655	3,665	79,780	57,735
Manufactures of Unenum., cwts	363,691	407,093	397,012	408,040	32,947	29,250	34,657	29,370
Value of Articles Imported—Enumerated Articles .....	...	...	367,130,179	378,392,482	...	...	30,994,131	29,071,131
Unenumerated .....	...	...	*44,851,508	*47,211,450	...	...	*4,375,000	*4,000,000
Total Value .....	...	...	412,001,683	425,603,932	...	...	35,369,131	33,871,131

\* Partly Estimated.

## II.—EXPORTS—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Year ended December 31 1883, compared with the corresponding period of 1882; also the Quantities and Value for the Month ended December 31, 1883, compared with 1882.

EXPORTS. Principal Articles	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			£	£			£	£
Bark, Peruvian.....cwts	80,014	69,371	903,332	555,678	3,555	3,271	32,259	21,779
Caoutchouc.....cwts	101,654	102,570	1,537,568	1,463,331	4,682	13,748	75,712	174,438
Chicory .....	18,100	19,211	22,031	20,870	1,361	1,266	1,468	1,118
Cochineal .....	15,508	13,420	137,106	83,103	1,200	1,218	9,616	6,420
Cocoa.....lbs	8,352,877	8,180,829	257,924	275,101	320,829	600,506	10,251	23,226
Coffee.....cwts	996,531	974,010	3,905,775	3,403,450	55,449	60,897	189,759	203,663
Copper, Unwght. & pt. wrght. tons	12,818	11,203	895,034	761,587	988	995	70,452	64,731
Corn—Wheat.....cwts	1,133,853	596,116	598,408	289,196	69,083	46,706	38,585	21,982
Wheatmeal or Flour .....	160,007	135,854	150,557	122,686	18,016	4,478	19,695	3,238
<b>Cotton, Raw—To Russia, Northern ports</b> .....								
Germany .....	267,650	350,867	792,673	950,362	23,910	39,255	70,388	109,913
Holland .....	541,896	685,804	1,315,907	1,442,091	29,606	23,165	68,417	50,729
Belgium .....	519,268	394,847	1,254,890	847,258	31,023	25,009	67,076	56,066
France.....	615,106	411,229	1,734,387	1,050,787	48,507	32,620	127,858	87,433
Other Countries .....	103,140	125,374	288,385	318,222	5,862	10,478	17,050	27,441
	317,973	235,279	918,205	645,183	34,185	22,846	92,279	63,846
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,365,033</b>	<b>2,203,400</b>	<b>6,304,447</b>	<b>5,253,903</b>	<b>173,093</b>	<b>153,373</b>	<b>443,068</b>	<b>395,428</b>
<b>Cotton Manufactures.....£</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>510,236</b>	<b>430,050</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>48,416</b>	<b>37,183</b>
Currants.....cwts	129,871	131,783	159,169	162,535	12,251	14,270	16,270	17,722
Cutch and Gambier .....	11,218	11,385	274,899	319,424	726	511	19,055	14,657
Guano .....	25,027	14,965	255,767	161,703	1,376	1,045	15,319	11,478
Gum Lac, all kinds .....	61,737	72,336	295,629	301,782	4,308	2,829	18,171	11,633
Hemp and Tow or Codilla of Hemp	213,619	229,494	348,173	360,484	13,288	21,278	20,943	32,037
Hides, Raw, & Pieces thereof—Dry..	313,396	411,177	1,201,796	1,506,873	24,687	34,328	91,241	126,119
Wet.....	110,189	142,208	276,375	343,498	12,157	13,471	32,204	30,375
Hops .....	5,796	14,024	46,627	197,595	1,134	1,257	20,475	6,518
Indigo .....	66,617	67,830	1,774,809	1,677,134	2,338	2,707	50,151	51,882
Iron and Steel—Iron Bars .....	74,080	67,451	706,148	625,689	6,827	6,376	66,014	60,528
Steel, Unwrought.....	4,577	3,561	46,537	47,122	410	262	4,784	3,036
Jute.....cwts	1,441,969	1,777,688	1,065,630	1,143,655	153,440	99,237	100,175	75,906
Oil—Cocoanut .....	134,568	184,492	205,688	321,521	10,623	13,195	17,120	22,886
Olive .....	3,657	4,495	166,309	201,356	166	456	7,624	20,312
Palm .....	428,139	356,538	642,216	618,771	24,165	23,046	38,369	43,225
Paper—Writing or Printing .....	18,786	17,187	34,371	29,669	828	1,103	1,468	1,796
Unenumerated (except Hangings)	31,625	32,337	48,192	46,851	2,104	2,235	3,355	3,684
Petroleum .....	822,125	771,337	37,965	38,923	50,836	163,799	2,460	7,690
Quicksilver .....	3,031,784	3,674,789	242,752	272,030	328,630	237,363	25,238	16,971
Raisins .....	109,693	81,565	196,135	133,921	7,024	11,102	12,614	18,269
Rice.....	4,009,017	3,788,108	1,906,494	1,818,825	315,176	249,193	145,912	125,467
Saltpetre.....	22,081	33,027	25,588	33,714	503	6,188	574	6,748
Seeds—Flax and Linseed .....	6,050	49,211	13,171	106,250	2,258	12,572	4,706	27,250
Rape .....	41,783	157,031	100,895	386,163	5,315	12,779	13,495	32,739
Silk—Raw.....lbs	916,373	524,182	749,275	412,090	31,158	35,008	24,597	27,623
Knubs, or Husks and Waste,cwts	6,941	5,233	72,088	47,542	512	69	2,697	947
Thrown .....	6,281	5,596	6,304	4,434	295	88	330	70
Silk Manufactures—Broadstuffs...£	...	...	174,010	161,950	...	...	11,029	14,500
Ribbons .....	...	...	14,142	19,431	...	...	657	3,813
Unenumerated .....	...	...	153,161	159,278	...	...	14,213	19,024
Spices—Cinnamon .....	1,510,483	1,608,046	82,558	78,978	176,619	271,087	9,032	11,189
Pepper .....	19,361,569	19,667,206	450,443	535,624	1,702,808	1,603,069	40,993	46,866
<b>Spirits, not Sweetened or Mixed—</b>								
Brandy.....proof gallons	189,603	162,199	105,341	92,667	15,601	10,381	8,397	7,338
Rum .....	1,291,468	1,463,872	228,549	249,189	124,229	111,998	20,478	21,009
Other Sorts .....	332,283	163,487	43,718	19,397	17,785	19,561	1,959	1,905
Mixed in Bond .....	768,871	656,748	102,491	87,449	69,624	51,632	9,306	6,715
<b>Sugar—Refined and Candy.....cwts</b>	<b>126,540</b>	<b>145,796</b>	<b>176,251</b>	<b>192,381</b>	<b>23,682</b>	<b>15,875</b>	<b>31,337</b>	<b>19,604</b>
Unrefined .....	272,333	704,437	297,389	593,272	27,956	122,088	30,136	91,845
Molasses.....	36,107	29,754	20,417	14,223	4,696	3,661	2,657	1,958
Tallow and Stearine.....	218,977	238,802	428,482	464,055	12,587	21,300	23,007	39,640
Tea.....lbs	38,289,414	42,075,568	2,349,590	2,359,506	2,493,108	3,337,287	143,241	193,856
Teeth, Elephants, &c.....cwts	5,345	6,266	263,239	335,205	469	285	26,685	16,255
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	246,987	281,326	1,288,646	1,325,124	21,414	13,540	108,653	60,944
Tobacco—Unmanufactured .....	7,729,827	8,910,322	238,709	268,136	564,444	802,920	16,196	23,776
Manufactured and Snuff .....	1,396,887	1,180,087	181,742	173,817	78,241	119,069	13,663	20,374
Wine—Red .....	587,400	587,728	214,575	215,146	55,081	53,409	20,692	18,206
White .....	759,960	727,749	382,140	352,021	60,210	60,387	31,721	28,522
Mixed in Bond .....	29,389	15,375	5,212	3,833	406	1,448	119	393
<b>Wool, Sheep and Lambs—To Ger-</b>								
many .....	61,073,866	68,297,161	3,592,087	3,935,000	5,894,524	6,290,082	377,441	384,478
Belgium .....	51,139,198	49,905,628	2,970,889	3,013,822	4,579,067	5,590,025	261,037	347,525
France .....	118,885,927	115,657,381	7,123,235	7,000,032	9,566,347	11,592,174	572,511	721,881
United States.....	26,646,626	34,858,783	1,090,296	1,423,337	4,212,272	4,191,991	159,042	179,862
Other Countries .....	5,965,554	8,462,384	332,556	526,102	135,526	70,511	10,076	4,418
<b>Total of Wool .....</b>	<b>263,441,171</b>	<b>277,181,337</b>	<b>15,109,063</b>	<b>15,898,293</b>	<b>24,387,736</b>	<b>27,734,783</b>	<b>1,380,107</b>	<b>1,638,064</b>

## III.—EXPORTS—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE, &amp;c.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures from the United Kingdom in the Year ended December 31, 1883, compared with the corresponding Period of 1882; also the Quantities and Value for the Month ended December 31, 1883, compared with 1882.

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.				
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	
				£	£			£	£
Alkali—To Russia.....cwts	419,200	500,254	153,375	174,507	15,254	15,347	5,068	5,388	
Germany.....	759,080	722,341	203,784	191,222	39,815	46,587	10,788	11,277	
Holland.....	327,800	316,436	67,199	60,021	30,435	32,232	5,397	6,289	
Belgium.....	154,100	154,562	44,170	43,893	12,266	14,259	3,882	3,985	
France.....	160,000	153,147	68,071	69,485	12,604	18,003	5,225	8,996	
United States.....	3,518,800	3,441,427	1,091,617	1,073,903	314,058	316,497	94,037	104,512	
Other Countries.....	1,396,100	1,658,446	439,590	511,830	116,426	139,637	34,536	40,235	
Total.....	6,735,800	6,946,615	2,067,806	2,124,834	540,858	582,962	158,933	180,682	
Animals—Horses—To France...No.	2,097	1,654	121,254	96,485	110	69	5,470	4,096	
Other Countries.....	4,347	5,712	286,345	313,514	197	337	16,814	15,124	
Total.....	6,444	7,366	407,599	409,909	307	406	22,284	19,220	
Apparel and Slops—To France...£	...	...	95,762	144,783	...	...	7,720	22,264	
United States.....	...	...	58,579	81,558	...	...	4,425	7,676	
British W. India Islands & Guiana	...	...	101,715	120,266	...	...	5,768	9,449	
North America.....	...	...	200,866	220,198	...	...	9,960	7,189	
Possessions in South Africa ...	...	...	1,083,021	549,906	...	...	16,440	39,733	
East Indies.....	...	...	106,676	117,485	...	...	9,608	7,703	
Australasia.....	...	...	2,120,354	1,928,263	...	...	308,221	258,282	
Other Countries.....	...	...	402,409	479,026	...	...	32,527	34,723	
Total.....	...	...	4,169,382	3,636,485	...	...	439,669	386,919	
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—Fire									
Arms (small).....No.	229,134	262,899	323,212	361,797	21,306	27,583	28,585	33,675	
Gunpowder.....lbs	14,183,000	15,907,900	356,320	386,897	911,400	1,447,400	24,260	34,877	
All other kinds.....£	...	...	747,794	831,407	...	...	56,988	52,125	
Bags and Sacks, empty—Russia, doz	178,034	341,890	38,384	85,793	7,510	16,969	1,967	3,984	
Germany.....	1,007,933	1,089,276	241,895	265,037	69,988	137,780	17,927	34,752	
United States.....	799,080	653,380	168,126	107,424	39,362	50,978	10,434	8,096	
Australasia.....	185,497	141,750	57,967	38,817	18,172	14,470	4,443	3,802	
Other Countries.....	2,182,827	2,186,308	673,867	642,160	168,215	188,455	56,904	52,756	
Total.....	4,353,371	4,412,604	1,180,239	1,139,231	303,247	408,652	91,675	103,390	
Beer & Ale—To United States...brls	30,990	33,019	159,986	158,583	2,760	3,581	13,090	15,393	
British Possess. in South Africa...	38,792	30,185	156,559	118,128	4,104	1,621	14,992	6,325	
British W. India Islands & Guiana	21,820	26,640	98,920	115,200	1,662	1,752	7,674	6,896	
British East Indies.....	87,072	85,265	282,124	270,449	6,089	4,825	19,677	18,497	
Australasia.....	101,897	116,574	534,641	543,041	11,010	11,813	54,304	47,659	
Other Countries.....	156,702	163,592	636,865	610,883	13,713	13,413	55,010	46,465	
Total.....	437,273	455,275	1,869,095	1,816,284	39,338	37,005	164,747	141,235	
Books, Printed.....cwts	121,607	123,038	1,169,952	1,175,642	10,796	11,096	108,419	104,610	
Brass, Manfcs.of, not being Ordnance	99,418	96,624	444,383	432,401	8,475	7,953	39,528	33,720	
Butter.....	31,640	30,434	219,726	212,284	3,489	2,611	24,392	17,983	
Candles of all Sorts.....lbs	4,979,500	5,272,400	134,846	147,894	380,308	567,200	10,925	16,625	
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of.....£	...	...	999,529	1,067,895	...	...	86,055	89,590	
Carriages, Railway—for Passengers	...	...	220,680	423,614	...	...	20,595	34,231	
Railway Trucks, Waggons, &c. ...	...	...	397,469	670,186	...	...	43,348	59,264	
Cement.....cwts	6,873,400	7,934,000	804,601	915,670	439,900	563,600	49,600	64,999	
Cheese.....cwts	16,149	14,013	65,443	58,836	1,663	1,495	7,015	6,329	
Chemical Products or Preparations, unenumerated.....£	...	...	2,269,693	2,103,104	...	...	184,002	171,273	
Coal, Coke, &c.—To Russia.....tons	1,681,243	1,565,182	749,394	718,659	33,620	53,404	15,212	25,370	
Sweden and Norway.....	1,528,678	1,556,519	659,869	693,719	87,487	101,443	38,695	44,823	
Denmark.....	1,000,642	1,096,285	396,825	450,648	86,043	122,525	34,696	51,805	
Germany.....	2,320,121	2,425,298	887,241	947,958	106,627	72,889	45,434	33,803	
Holland.....	440,045	464,495	192,535	197,232	23,870	26,018	10,417	11,148	
France.....	4,096,953	4,476,995	1,735,690	1,917,325	357,354	371,486	152,785	162,402	
Spain and Canaries.....	1,120,802	1,234,280	581,159	657,056	104,134	103,553	51,552	57,769	
Italy.....	1,821,394	2,227,946	778,357	964,855	128,159	164,967	57,776	71,218	
Turkey.....	248,681	321,229	126,046	165,631	27,176	16,621	13,734	9,287	
Egypt.....	770,471	968,982	400,077	565,679	90,914	72,944	47,004	38,484	
Brazil.....	368,448	449,387	209,695	257,369	27,596	36,713	15,327	21,884	
Malta.....	573,879	567,606	301,386	306,589	37,997	32,419	19,990	17,442	
British East Indies.....	999,439	1,204,594	517,078	648,944	80,197	134,167	41,209	75,033	
Other Countries.....	3,963,656	4,203,352	2,029,264	2,210,349	300,062	342,382	156,887	184,330	
Total.....	20,934,448	22,771,348	9,564,616	10,642,013	1,491,236	1,651,513	700,718	804,798	
Coal, &c., for Steamers in forgn.trade	5,575,160	6,400,594	...	...	458,063	510,217	...	...	
Copper—Unwrought, Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Germany...cwts	48,149	91,191	168,769	301,773	4,232	6,446	14,914	21,130	
Holland.....	27,259	44,723	95,831	153,313	3,481	3,904	12,186	12,708	
Belgium.....	42,418	46,136	149,985	155,921	3,997	3,647	14,212	11,669	
France.....	117,274	117,663	424,153	407,120	10,922	4,134	39,014	13,681	
British East Indies.....	508	6,516	1,754	21,798	120	1,257	432	4,254	
Other Countries.....	18,830	29,310	68,749	99,325	1,202	6,323	4,370	20,583	
Total.....	254,438	335,539	909,214	1,139,250	23,954	25,711	85,128	84,025	

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE.			
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.		1883.		1882.		1883.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Copper—(Con.)—Wrought, &c., un- enumerated—To Russia..cwts	9,157	10,167	36,587	38,259	216	396	£ 895	£ 1,495
Germany.....	6,562	6,469	29,456	26,511	344	581	1,571	2,451
Holland.....	6,008	4,663	24,799	19,526	321	419	1,440	1,644
France.....	22,199	3,887	82,098	18,866	1,037	79	3,871	486
Italy.....	8,526	10,677	35,952	42,309	290	325	1,209	1,286
Turkey.....	28,189	33,324	115,333	130,028	2,699	4,439	11,127	17,045
Egypt.....	11,206	16,006	46,785	62,768	1,526	2,888	6,287	11,034
British East Indies.....	131,339	144,345	513,043	531,946	8,381	17,541	30,930	63,521
Other Countries.....	90,792	91,896	390,162	374,129	6,215	7,156	29,320	28,094
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>313,978</b>	<b>321,424</b>	<b>1,274,215</b>	<b>1,244,342</b>	<b>21,029</b>	<b>33,824</b>	<b>86,650</b>	<b>127,056</b>
Mixed or Yellow Metal—British East Indies.....	174,907	209,752	534,906	603,863	12,266	18,957	37,039	54,152
Other Countries.....	188,034	187,527	615,716	585,202	10,605	9,829	35,508	30,922
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>362,941</b>	<b>397,279</b>	<b>1,150,622</b>	<b>1,189,005</b>	<b>22,871</b>	<b>28,786</b>	<b>72,547</b>	<b>85,074</b>
<b>Total of Copper.....</b>	<b>931,357</b>	<b>1,054,242</b>	<b>3,334,078</b>	<b>3,572,597</b>	<b>67,854</b>	<b>88,321</b>	<b>244,325</b>	<b>296,155</b>
Cordage, Cables, Ropes, of Hemp, &c.	163,811	171,101	427,919	437,615	12,629	12,280	34,293	31,825
Cotton, Yarn, & Twist—Russia...lbs	4,323,400	3,279,600	327,932	244,303	202,600	163,200	16,106	12,416
Germany.....	35,839,000	38,305,600	2,082,201	2,104,234	2,504,300	3,463,100	144,567	189,229
Holland.....	31,146,400	40,305,600	1,735,215	2,025,558	2,810,000	3,986,400	150,435	196,885
Belgium.....	17,475,600	15,485,100	1,003,949	861,710	2,072,400	1,451,900	102,258	78,478
France.....	6,797,300	14,045,200	525,480	856,405	686,200	1,303,200	50,783	74,459
Italy.....	16,532,100	16,660,100	743,004	746,158	1,321,700	1,184,600	60,736	52,586
Austrian Territories.....	2,855,100	4,327,800	128,622	208,800	212,900	390,800	9,677	17,852
Roumania.....	7,008,300	9,423,300	284,873	375,926	9,500	29,900	329	1,295
Turkey.....	15,887,400	19,999,800	754,712	898,348	1,188,300	1,163,100	53,243	52,547
Egypt.....	2,652,600	3,033,200	124,817	139,676	385,700	465,100	18,143	19,832
China and Hong Kong.....	15,226,700	13,370,700	617,717	541,712	854,100	1,063,200	33,275	40,904
Japan.....	19,144,200	20,148,500	765,799	754,027	1,211,000	697,900	46,066	24,332
British East Indies—Bombay... Madras.....	11,579,100	15,337,800	702,025	869,462	760,000	1,251,400	45,950	74,491
Bengal.....	13,568,500	10,607,800	768,926	615,792	1,360,600	973,400	73,097	60,219
Straits Settlements.....	16,934,700	16,234,800	1,154,438	1,070,314	937,000	1,359,600	59,476	98,118
Ceylon.....	2,588,100	3,069,300	141,421	169,425	226,500	156,400	10,045	8,648
Other Countries.....	174,100	135,300	10,682	8,259	5,000	18,900	200	1,140
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,520,100</b>	<b>21,277,800</b>	<b>992,898</b>	<b>1,020,777</b>	<b>1,609,600</b>	<b>1,897,800</b>	<b>83,060</b>	<b>92,889</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>238,254,700</b>	<b>264,847,300</b>	<b>12,864,711</b>	<b>13,510,886</b>	<b>18,363,400</b>	<b>20,992,900</b>	<b>957,446</b>	<b>1,096,620</b>
Cotton Manufac.—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Germany.....yds	38,509,300	46,838,600	681,227	797,362	2,958,800	4,541,600	55,963	85,400
Holland.....	33,606,800	36,749,000	538,804	561,293	3,217,400	4,484,600	48,934	59,627
France.....	60,848,600	58,377,900	1,092,868	1,094,813	3,730,000	4,235,800	71,928	80,148
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	52,038,400	56,710,900	609,775	643,979	3,954,000	4,307,500	46,091	46,895
Italy.....	75,950,600	89,740,800	1,046,300	1,244,739	5,702,200	6,206,000	79,380	76,067
Austrian Territories.....	7,683,600	10,191,300	96,911	132,333	535,100	933,500	7,079	11,610
Greece.....	38,041,900	44,022,400	535,515	621,437	2,424,500	4,341,300	35,422	60,026
Turkey.....	323,728,300	326,601,100	4,179,964	4,204,069	30,674,800	20,715,500	395,481	258,128
Egypt.....	110,102,200	165,050,500	1,164,787	1,704,505	16,438,100	15,727,100	185,214	149,810
West Coast of Africa (Foreign)..	44,322,000	61,429,500	562,724	788,874	2,795,200	6,643,700	35,074	78,434
United States.....	73,920,200	62,678,400	1,760,004	1,658,281	5,295,900	4,998,300	124,152	133,617
Foreign West Indies.....	80,111,200	95,838,700	1,226,900	1,191,944	6,243,400	7,195,000	81,415	84,093
Mexico.....	56,428,200	39,035,800	741,019	485,968	3,710,800	2,464,600	47,337	30,454
Central America.....	36,031,000	42,956,900	410,678	468,861	2,442,100	4,687,500	28,058	50,387
United States of Colombia.....	46,079,400	52,768,700	591,008	623,268	3,870,900	3,564,500	48,568	39,442
Brazil.....	221,209,400	204,969,100	2,979,296	2,582,158	16,580,200	18,251,900	217,109	225,331
Uruguay.....	37,623,900	30,568,000	548,644	439,078	4,280,200	2,057,200	60,516	27,949
Argentine Republic.....	82,040,000	84,437,900	1,172,733	1,164,979	6,273,900	4,744,900	87,695	65,488
Chili.....	86,618,300	53,745,000	1,105,608	665,859	4,924,700	4,332,800	63,376	48,773
Peru.....	34,860,700	17,265,500	442,061	223,614	1,300,000	1,710,000	18,307	20,067
China and Hong Kong.....	401,958,300	370,659,800	4,616,439	4,105,626	25,736,500	28,905,000	298,555	318,730
Japan.....	52,990,500	45,006,000	613,007	525,944	1,762,700	1,898,400	23,240	24,082
Dutch Possessions in India.....	100,622,100	127,217,900	1,333,430	1,572,385	8,228,700	8,385,900	107,518	106,530
Philippine Islands.....	50,358,300	53,997,100	720,263	706,631	2,286,400	3,949,100	32,284	53,831
Gibraltar.....	17,693,700	15,609,000	239,195	202,028	1,575,300	1,114,800	23,325	14,669
Malta.....	24,432,900	24,209,500	287,439	288,002	1,795,000	1,593,800	22,408	18,813
West Coast of Africa (British)..	38,919,400	45,113,500	500,840	553,837	4,301,500	4,008,900	52,264	47,805
British North America.....	53,549,700	55,742,300	1,083,552	1,113,144	3,215,500	6,998,700	57,884	128,717
West India Islands & Guiana	51,327,500	52,826,700	679,512	678,863	2,327,300	3,667,200	30,967	45,806
Possessions in South Africa... British East Indies—Bombay... Madras.....	23,769,900	15,664,800	430,383	277,447	1,400,200	1,446,700	24,668	25,660
Bengal.....	506,660,800	596,945,400	5,730,917	6,405,128	38,368,200	49,448,900	428,893	511,547
Straits Settlements.....	106,012,900	108,344,900	1,300,925	1,278,912	10,819,100	6,104,500	127,960	76,660
Ceylon.....	909,297,000	947,782,700	9,657,608	9,890,204	64,958,400	68,990,400	706,569	700,123
Australasia.....	123,296,000	126,720,200	1,332,299	1,311,082	7,206,500	8,920,600	80,021	93,604
Other Countries.....	19,242,100	19,883,000	241,470	237,169	1,801,800	1,769,700	25,095	21,635
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>101,992,900</b>	<b>87,221,600</b>	<b>1,976,395</b>	<b>1,658,119</b>	<b>11,480,400</b>	<b>9,259,900</b>	<b>223,409</b>	<b>180,147</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>227,513,000</b>	<b>226,239,800</b>	<b>3,212,285</b>	<b>3,530,689</b>	<b>15,900,300</b>	<b>20,890,200</b>	<b>222,098</b>	<b>265,018</b>
Total { Wholly of Cotton—Unbleached or Printed, Dyed, or Coloured... Mixed, Cotton predominating	2959,882,500 1349,874,700 39,633,800	3136,891,400 1379,430,300 22,835,500	33,469,672 21,006,457 966,656	34,160,783 20,818,867 552,974	224,549,300 103,186,800 2,779,900	246,362,200 107,046,900 111,900	2,583,178 1,580,383 60,969	2,613,493 1,648,871 2,759
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4349,391,000</b>	<b>4539,157,200</b>	<b>55,442,785</b>	<b>55,532,624</b>	<b>330,516,000</b>	<b>353,521,000</b>	<b>4,224,257</b>	<b>4,265,123</b>
Lace and Patent Net.....£	... ..	... ..	2,721,535	2,707,422	... ..	... ..	232,561	229,636
Hosiery—Stocks & Socks, doz. pr	2,001,954	1,711,775	621,913	536,943	174,338	140,073	57,130	44,358

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Cot. Manufac. (Con.), Other Kinds £	...	...	£ 643,397	£ 634,201	...	...	£ 42,020	£ 34,986
Thread for Sewing or Stitching, lbs	15,527,200	14,455,300	2,409,101	2,358,813	1,163,320	1,112,900	180,620	175,706
Other Manufactures, unenum. ... £	...	...	1,092,763	1,166,683	...	...	82,236	106,262
Total Cotton Manufactures	...	...	62,931,494	62,936,686	...	...	4,818,824	4,856,071
Earthen & China Ware, Porian, Porcelain (except Red Pottery and Brown Stoneware)—Germany, £	...	...	35,924	32,927	...	...	2,836	2,576
France.....	...	...	116,449	98,751	...	...	11,604	8,131
United States.....	...	...	878,024	931,580	...	...	56,646	52,390
Brazil.....	...	...	99,990	94,494	...	...	10,323	7,152
British North America.....	...	...	131,439	116,325	...	...	7,751	3,805
British East Indies.....	...	...	116,794	163,340	...	...	10,976	14,485
Australasia.....	...	...	316,024	304,978	...	...	24,018	24,511
Other Countries.....	...	...	496,123	452,925	...	...	38,676	37,149
Total.....	...	...	2,190,767	2,195,320	...	...	162,830	150,199
Fish—Herrings—Germany...barrels	707,067	720,128	1,090,725	1,103,775	852	1,294	1,580	2,383
Other Countries.....	211,843	239,679	283,867	322,832	17,375	26,927	19,697	32,160
Total.....	918,910	959,807	1,374,592	1,426,607	18,227	28,221	21,277	34,543
Other Sorts..... £	...	...	442,110	452,003	...	...	44,474	51,503
Glass—Plate, Rough or Silvered, inc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Looking Glasses, &c.....sq. ft.	3,610,350	3,667,243	275,909	261,358	274,281	325,379	20,602	22,540
Flint of all kinds, &c.....cwts	124,698	151,905	296,041	338,947	9,129	12,059	22,844	27,621
Bottles & Manufac. of Com. Glass	786,173	769,080	375,233	356,519	56,823	61,167	27,529	27,714
Other Manufactures, unenum.....	137,648	144,904	138,496	127,582	10,449	11,717	10,481	9,980
Haberdashery & Millinery, inc. Embroidery, &c.—To Germany...£	...	...	27,264	31,102	...	...	1,079	3,507
France.....	...	...	21,225	24,418	...	...	891	2,557
United States.....	...	...	502,394	434,558	...	...	25,929	33,291
United States of Colombia.....	...	...	13,190	12,374	...	...	1,466	709
Channel Islands.....	...	...	48,293	53,028	...	...	1,946	1,721
British North America.....	...	...	1,064,617	918,488	...	...	39,310	28,806
British W. India Islands & Guiana Possessions in South Africa...	...	...	218,317	260,328	...	...	11,216	15,779
India.....	...	...	387,553	251,701	...	...	22,432	18,857
Australia.....	...	...	247,145	260,104	...	...	15,563	13,935
Other Countries.....	...	...	999,154	948,006	...	...	125,428	97,651
Total.....	...	...	729,321	685,069	...	...	51,303	45,641
Total.....	...	...	4,258,473	3,879,175	...	...	296,563	257,452
Hrdware. & Cutlry., unen.—Russia	...	...	69,073	52,412	...	...	3,687	3,676
Germany.....	...	...	186,501	172,811	...	...	15,512	18,533
Holland.....	...	...	86,434	85,551	...	...	7,048	7,523
France.....	...	...	207,510	179,310	...	...	14,131	17,512
Spain and Canaries.....	...	...	133,790	116,134	...	...	12,179	7,884
United States.....	...	...	509,317	416,988	...	...	32,202	30,749
Foreign West Indies.....	...	...	101,789	84,177	...	...	10,004	4,366
Brazil.....	...	...	266,683	231,760	...	...	20,320	17,682
Argentine Republic.....	...	...	137,451	120,777	...	...	11,519	9,908
British North America.....	...	...	216,447	185,259	...	...	12,942	7,318
Possessions in South Africa.....	...	...	196,408	96,148	...	...	12,591	7,006
India.....	...	...	311,829	349,081	...	...	30,352	28,118
Australia.....	...	...	740,808	736,187	...	...	64,123	57,079
Other Countries.....	...	...	943,085	928,908	...	...	77,606	69,257
Total.....	...	...	4,107,125	3,755,501	...	...	324,216	286,611
Hats of all kinds.....dozens	1,205,612	1,057,926	1,317,038	1,135,243	104,755	84,132	108,500	86,671
Hops.....	8,186	8,812	81,534	90,506	1,235	1,225	21,104	10,122
Iron & Steel—Iron, pig—Russia. tns.	132,704	128,752	385,121	323,305	1,000	2,045	2,678	4,618
Germany.....	309,014	333,428	749,469	766,975	7,365	7,614	18,245	17,970
Holland.....	295,085	227,639	808,485	583,961	19,879	19,386	53,797	48,818
Belgium.....	86,554	95,658	222,513	227,917	7,730	5,453	19,948	11,080
France.....	177,080	176,885	422,813	413,563	15,872	14,553	36,570	30,819
United States.....	488,970	282,924	1,660,837	962,925	29,550	13,529	93,420	41,313
British North America.....	66,330	67,420	203,490	196,412	246	180	912	481
Other Countries.....	202,335	251,431	509,457	598,350	14,533	20,141	37,810	47,284
Total.....	1,758,072	1,564,137	4,962,185	4,073,408	96,185	82,901	263,380	202,383
Bar, Angle, Bolt, & Rod—Russia	3,183	3,539	27,693	27,299	260	267	2,079	2,081
Germany.....	10,971	8,055	79,581	54,894	1,377	499	9,474	3,190
Holland.....	4,755	5,396	35,901	38,540	400	294	3,232	2,187
France.....	1,180	810	8,408	5,558	76	13	699	153
Italy.....	18,581	18,357	140,208	127,142	1,970	2,169	14,958	14,805
Turkey.....	9,762	12,047	64,067	77,457	774	402	5,304	2,697
United States America.....	22,445	8,738	177,087	70,318	1,880	410	14,220	3,936
British North America.....	44,984	37,886	312,682	261,370	1,323	938	9,843	6,451
British India.....	45,433	53,883	316,903	353,489	3,563	5,392	23,667	34,725
Australasia.....	50,497	36,219	382,912	276,485	4,274	3,596	32,821	27,449
Other Countries.....	101,364	102,976	752,091	740,044	8,508	10,205	63,197	74,159
Total.....	313,155	287,900	2,298,533	2,032,596	24,405	24,185	179,494	171,743
Railroad of all sorts—To Russia...	4,186	56	36,845	890	...	...	...	...
Sweden and Norway.....	10,178	26,137	62,098	151,470	1	14	24	113
Germany.....	450	61	4,757	613	...	2	...	10

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Iron and Steel—(Con.)—Railroad of all sorts—To Holland .....	9,229	2,927	£ 64,204	£ 18,161	1,741	1	£ 11,333	£ 35
Spain and Canaries .....	14,052	16,586	97,810	112,577	2,631	2,598	18,564	18,837
Italy .....	73,949	59,720	494,420	341,592	3,397	8,444	22,700	45,931
Egypt .....	2,573	5,133	16,781	27,455	5	64	210	985
United States.....	198,275	75,461	1,309,566	434,811	7,222	6,192	48,299	32,714
Mexico .....	44,011	35,953	298,240	233,791	3,708	1,282	24,211	8,335
Brazil .....	52,740	39,294	364,850	256,594	3,171	1,868	22,860	10,375
Peru .....	2,629	3,467	17,705	20,758	32	...	506	...
Chili .....	4,921	5,883	30,307	40,909	606	841	4,852	5,244
British North America .....	95,108	81,112	657,867	511,731	839	1,099	6,412	7,749
British Possessions in S. Africa .....	39,050	42,360	291,066	247,883	3,199	908	26,305	6,770
British East Indies .....	136,661	189,891	896,184	1,213,286	8,040	15,192	58,625	108,752
Australasia .....	91,412	151,581	667,507	1,000,449	12,082	21,730	84,578	131,159
Other Countries .....	157,525	236,040	1,071,012	1,407,833	16,843	8,847	115,457	55,171
Total .....	936,949	971,662	6,387,219	6,020,803	63,517	69,082	444,936	431,480
Wire of Iron or Steel & Manufacts. thereof (exc. Telegraph Wire) .....	86,653	62,784	1,330,544	929,595	7,034	4,245	106,653	61,149
Hoops, Sheets, & Boiler & Armour Plates (inc. galv. rnsd.)--Russia .....	15,527	17,187	185,891	202,665	1,062	909	10,911	10,118
Germany .....	22,362	16,608	204,557	128,672	2,107	1,668	15,960	12,311
Holland .....	10,237	10,769	99,250	88,348	856	1,141	8,365	9,041
France.....	4,791	3,861	53,304	55,235	168	368	2,623	4,810
Spain and Canaries .....	7,020	6,619	75,969	64,021	597	548	5,484	5,372
Italy.....	15,099	16,618	167,318	228,373	2,248	1,398	21,038	32,515
United States .....	37,220	28,895	332,558	266,483	1,209	780	12,849	9,183
British North America .....	15,249	15,083	161,566	152,304	682	592	7,636	5,427
British East Indies .....	46,118	52,589	464,684	516,210	4,280	4,306	40,961	38,875
Australasia.....	64,108	64,591	979,183	958,866	4,476	5,374	69,637	80,123
Other Countries .....	104,868	115,484	1,219,526	1,233,478	10,104	11,712	111,629	124,647
Total .....	342,599	348,304	3,943,806	3,894,656	27,789	28,796	307,093	332,422
Tin Plates and Sheets--To France .....	3,928	3,807	68,231	61,924	231	215	4,479	3,628
United States.....	214,568	212,724	3,719,433	3,681,007	15,026	10,964	261,384	185,663
British North America.....	8,655	12,402	158,184	220,764	468	322	8,531	5,952
Australasia.....	5,896	5,224	108,354	98,923	683	462	12,254	8,294
Other Countries .....	31,992	35,210	587,923	642,696	2,820	3,200	50,345	57,798
Total .....	265,039	269,367	4,642,125	4,705,314	19,228	15,163	336,993	261,335
Cast, &c (ex. Ordn., unen.)--Russia .....	7,352	4,820	131,032	77,748	169	235	4,718	4,637
Germany.....	9,090	8,964	175,246	139,451	534	504	10,829	10,148
Holland .....	9,961	16,286	131,101	176,884	462	1,698	8,886	16,738
France.....	13,296	6,555	170,657	116,594	375	256	6,877	4,679
Spain and Canaries .....	10,930	21,044	149,148	196,919	692	2,571	9,580	21,462
United States.....	6,774	5,003	101,157	76,760	447	311	6,789	4,663
Peru .....	1,238	827	20,541	16,378	71	50	1,580	1,601
Brazil .....	14,369	14,311	214,749	218,336	727	2,248	13,236	27,162
British North America .....	16,190	15,557	196,740	186,229	593	1,115	8,349	7,661
British Possessions in S. Africa .....	17,901	14,922	320,128	209,225	1,331	2,314	23,985	26,401
British East Indies .....	46,713	53,984	594,199	719,025	2,995	7,468	39,580	81,187
Australasia.....	90,537	88,216	1,134,441	1,085,148	9,245	7,115	107,427	87,149
Other Countries .....	83,911	105,379	1,210,721	1,395,058	7,533	8,799	107,135	116,086
Total .....	328,262	355,868	4,549,860	4,613,755	25,174	34,684	349,971	409,574
Old, forremanufac.--United States .....	95,583	46,022	372,366	156,288	10,833	4,017	39,789	15,012
Other Countries .....	36,450	51,557	134,795	182,053	3,320	9,938	13,122	37,924
Total .....	132,033	97,579	507,161	338,341	14,153	13,955	52,911	50,936
Steel, Unwrought--To France .....	5,082	3,644	165,690	141,767	374	337	13,366	12,432
United States .....	131,281	28,420	1,131,893	459,713	4,751	1,084	62,982	26,150
Other Countries .....	35,966	40,992	736,756	795,587	3,559	2,975	70,759	58,860
Total .....	172,329	73,056	2,034,339	1,397,067	8,684	4,396	147,107	97,442
Manufacs. of Steel or Steel Iron..	18,461	13,616	942,534	578,718	1,913	1,674	89,864	48,626
Total of Iron and Steel ...	4,353,552	4,044,273	31,598,306	28,584,253	288,082	279,081	2,278,402	2,067,090
Jute Yarn--To Germany .....	4,871,200	2,489,800	61,173	30,856	401,000	242,000	5,241	2,641
Holland .....	828,600	1,084,000	8,370	10,361	158,300	75,400	1,328	649
Spain and Canaries .....	6,111,300	8,453,700	83,752	119,676	359,300	636,000	5,061	9,115
United States.....	8,738,400	7,707,000	108,245	87,203	474,700	466,600	5,724	5,250
Other Countries .....	1,305,000	1,493,300	20,717	21,483	187,500	104,400	2,527	1,376
Total .....	21,854,500	21,227,800	282,257	269,579	1,580,800	1,524,400	19,881	19,031
Manufacs. Piece Gds., Germany, yds	45,804,700	35,846,700	518,733	412,126	2,238,900	2,825,400	24,409	32,092
Holland .....	5,863,700	4,925,800	61,613	52,486	342,900	164,200	3,838	2,014
France.....	6,883,900	8,108,300	70,326	76,148	455,200	717,500	4,951	7,103
Italy .....	4,643,400	5,346,600	64,345	75,455	508,900	571,600	6,887	8,494
United States.....	89,670,800	112,033,000	897,253	1,108,188	9,316,100	7,614,800	93,866	72,933
Brazil .....	16,787,300	15,719,500	171,996	157,938	1,366,800	1,404,600	13,724	12,997
Argentine Republic .....	8,337,400	12,575,700	104,721	158,188	826,000	1,552,700	10,252	18,605
Other Countries .....	34,491,400	33,058,600	501,666	460,814	2,548,800	2,581,100	37,075	37,943
Total .....	212,482,600	227,614,200	2,390,653	2,501,343	17,603,600	17,431,900	195,002	193,181
Unenumerated (except bags) ...£	...	...	10,261	16,190	...	...	1,075	604

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			£	£			£	£
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, & Tubing—To Russia ..... tons	5,702	4,692	83,436	63,348	35	36	486	460
Germany.....	1,236	930	19,478	13,421	57	46	878	625
France.....	1,046	309	15,130	4,123	...	11	...	149
United States.....	577	361	8,464	4,983	81	22	1,102	277
China and Hong Kong.....	11,704	12,951	172,957	171,986	1,564	1,036	22,575	12,848
British East Indies.....	3,116	3,827	58,721	63,520	292	411	5,283	6,472
Australasia.....	5,526	5,642	82,899	76,775	361	627	5,305	8,134
Other Countries.....	8,468	10,575	136,240	154,481	452	669	6,952	9,693
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37,375</b>	<b>39,287</b>	<b>577,325</b>	<b>552,637</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>42,581</b>	<b>38,658</b>
Leather—Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed—Unwrought.....cwt.	165,503	175,543	1,446,349	1,638,844	10,742	14,098	104,629	130,287
Wrought—Boots & Shoes—British Possess. in S. Africa...doz prs.	159,840	100,131	503,968	311,520	9,637	9,198	28,558	20,289
Australasia.....	287,049	219,514	788,755	642,512	24,173	14,753	71,333	45,393
Other Countries.....	187,515	193,410	569,754	587,609	13,936	15,627	42,115	50,824
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>634,404</b>	<b>513,055</b>	<b>1,862,477</b>	<b>1,541,641</b>	<b>47,746</b>	<b>39,578</b>	<b>142,006</b>	<b>125,506</b>
Other Articles unenumerated...£	...	...	480,520	423,092	...	...	35,333	31,919
Linen Yarn—To Germany.....lbs	2,216,200	2,741,000	194,590	226,502	149,900	193,300	13,587	17,227
Holland.....	2,592,000	2,575,800	105,285	106,820	164,700	212,000	6,864	8,540
Belgium.....	1,619,000	2,067,400	136,517	159,749	93,500	163,500	6,769	13,170
France.....	1,732,500	1,685,500	197,246	178,565	123,600	98,500	14,924	11,252
Spain and Canaries.....	7,068,900	6,183,800	279,979	274,620	417,300	397,000	17,288	16,639
Italy.....	456,300	462,400	23,567	24,151	33,800	23,200	1,760	1,262
Other Countries.....	2,471,500	1,973,000	100,195	88,149	129,600	130,900	5,826	6,050
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,156,400</b>	<b>17,688,900</b>	<b>1,037,379</b>	<b>1,058,556</b>	<b>1,112,400</b>	<b>1,218,400</b>	<b>66,018</b>	<b>74,150</b>
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—Russia...yards	1,195,506	371,200	56,930	19,522	7,500	59,600	467	2,672
Germany.....	5,396,700	4,291,000	213,464	190,843	336,900	241,000	14,113	11,695
Holland.....	307,000	268,600	14,085	11,805	22,300	12,200	1,277	640
France.....	5,011,800	4,578,100	220,996	201,020	385,000	245,200	15,416	10,447
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira...	1,107,300	820,000	28,886	22,368	58,400	90,700	1,607	1,694
Spain and Canaries.....	2,405,900	2,354,300	105,942	98,090	127,400	162,700	7,735	7,159
Italy.....	1,928,900	1,899,600	81,305	85,093	102,500	99,600	5,029	4,564
United States.....	90,552,300	78,169,400	2,529,710	2,239,365	5,649,400	6,740,500	176,341	199,759
Foreign West Indies.....	15,285,000	20,610,200	357,515	443,071	1,187,300	1,409,800	26,342	29,548
United States of Colombia.....	2,258,000	3,992,600	48,238	79,511	246,200	247,700	4,670	5,126
Brazil.....	3,509,500	2,565,800	118,016	91,155	250,200	248,400	8,021	8,977
Argentine Republic.....	1,632,300	1,921,200	53,809	65,030	111,000	104,200	3,305	3,896
Chili.....	925,600	843,800	31,395	25,491	69,700	96,500	2,671	2,768
Peru.....	359,000	189,100	10,567	5,573	7,300	39,200	214	1,410
British North America.....	6,048,300	5,705,200	161,796	154,797	250,100	196,800	6,921	5,541
British W. I. Islands and Guiana.....	3,068,300	3,085,500	65,827	63,923	196,100	241,300	3,929	4,771
British East Indies.....	2,636,500	2,571,600	97,362	82,225	171,900	186,700	5,096	5,569
Australasia.....	17,077,600	13,370,000	489,407	381,652	1,690,800	1,307,500	50,337	35,417
Other Countries.....	15,744,600	14,640,100	479,534	442,566	1,118,400	1,059,400	34,497	32,846
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>165,899,200</b>	<b>152,186,900</b>	<b>4,761,271</b>	<b>4,408,195</b>	<b>11,306,200</b>	<b>12,046,400</b>	<b>341,579</b>	<b>348,804</b>
Checked, Printed, or Dyed, and Damasks or Diapers.....	6,952,400	6,570,400	234,948	213,807	529,200	492,000	16,998	13,079
Sailcloth and Sails.....	3,599,400	3,490,000	186,565	171,098	198,000	250,600	10,011	12,616
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>176,451,000</b>	<b>162,247,300</b>	<b>5,182,784</b>	<b>4,793,100</b>	<b>12,033,400</b>	<b>12,789,000</b>	<b>368,588</b>	<b>374,449</b>
Thread for Sewing.....lbs	2,796,000	2,260,600	372,895	294,224	230,200	215,600	32,426	24,533
Unenumerated.....£	...	...	412,927	352,035	...	...	26,358	31,495
<b>Total Linen Manufactures</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5,968,606</b>	<b>5,439,359</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>427,372</b>	<b>430,527</b>
Machinery and Millwork—Steam Engines—To Russia.....£	...	...	222,118	188,140	...	...	3,955	3,985
Germany.....	...	...	338,283	397,192	...	...	22,371	15,086
Holland.....	...	...	168,132	185,352	...	...	31,878	12,399
Belgium.....	...	...	64,413	134,500	...	...	11,301	7,691
France.....	...	...	272,768	390,297	...	...	24,077	26,517
Spain and Canaries.....	...	...	173,245	147,594	...	...	12,833	13,930
Italy.....	...	...	225,079	234,664	...	...	18,231	8,822
Egypt.....	...	...	113,006	44,932	...	...	3,634	4,866
United States.....	...	...	94,021	47,185	...	...	6,884	963
Brazil.....	...	...	120,968	229,759	...	...	7,782	18,199
British East Indies.....	...	...	386,666	627,804	...	...	33,801	51,905
Australasia.....	...	...	365,303	621,272	...	...	32,546	72,579
Other Countries.....	...	...	1,012,104	1,069,817	...	...	80,229	60,991
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,556,106</b>	<b>4,318,508</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>289,522</b>	<b>297,933</b>
Other Descriptions—To Russia...£	...	...	984,384	854,352	...	...	35,749	53,975
Germany.....	...	...	1,007,934	1,178,636	...	...	81,181	96,843
Holland.....	...	...	258,904	304,313	...	...	26,735	24,961
Belgium.....	...	...	472,255	544,483	...	...	39,305	37,111
France.....	...	...	828,026	860,879	...	...	62,120	73,731



EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Machinery, &c.—(Con.)—Other Descriptns.—Spain & Canaries. £	...	...	£ 296,739	£ 321,440	...	...	£ 22,572	£ 34,570
Italy .....	...	...	345,189	311,267	...	...	27,685	22,261
Egypt .....	...	...	67,380	74,624	...	...	1,744	4,049
United States.....	...	...	532,039	458,876	...	...	35,856	36,828
Brazil .....	...	...	295,850	403,191	...	...	24,641	14,265
British East Indies .....	...	...	873,546	1,265,536	...	...	65,078	100,762
Australasia.....	...	...	825,710	967,816	...	...	82,305	86,828
Other Countries .....	...	...	1,588,185	1,679,663	...	...	138,887	143,998
<b>Total .....</b>	...	...	<b>8,376,141</b>	<b>9,125,076</b>	...	...	<b>643,858</b>	<b>730,182</b>
<b>Oil—Seed Oil—To Germany ...gals</b>	<b>5,312,400</b>	<b>8,088,800</b>	<b>521,975</b>	<b>707,769</b>	<b>423,000</b>	<b>641,300</b>	<b>39,390</b>	<b>55,558</b>
Holland .....	1,445,300	2,471,000	152,367	237,791	137,900	180,200	13,031	16,971
Belgium .....	384,900	1,206,300	38,018	108,184	61,000	60,900	5,739	5,613
France.....	445,200	911,800	46,316	83,916	60,960	120,200	5,583	10,819
Spain and Canaries .....	306,900	333,900	30,655	29,154	28,552	25,100	2,637	2,157
Italy .....	716,100	817,500	74,539	75,883	74,646	85,700	7,390	8,179
Austrian Territories .....	649,300	953,800	65,390	93,184	60,222	76,000	5,937	6,849
Brazil .....	356,100	391,800	39,476	38,422	27,981	27,600	2,843	2,532
Australasia.....	865,200	858,800	104,900	94,367	70,880	71,900	8,229	7,095
British North America.....	739,900	916,400	75,412	82,252	38,382	28,300	3,567	2,339
Other Countries .....	2,720,600	3,204,200	295,023	312,993	290,672	336,000	30,052	32,433
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14,041,900</b>	<b>20,159,300</b>	<b>1,444,071</b>	<b>1,863,915</b>	<b>1,274,195</b>	<b>1,653,200</b>	<b>124,398</b>	<b>150,545</b>
Painters' Colours and Materials, unenumerated .....	...	...	1,340,472	1,270,627	...	...	93,771	92,466
Paper—Writing or Printing, and Envelopes—To U. States,cwts	9,512	10,169	36,540	39,285	1,310	1,322	3,857	4,614
British East Indies .....	62,667	80,336	153,727	177,338	6,669	4,925	15,079	11,480
Australasia.....	228,333	235,018	485,966	491,650	17,737	21,113	36,406	43,649
Other Countries .....	113,133	120,336	327,014	318,344	8,501	10,071	23,069	25,915
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>413,645</b>	<b>445,859</b>	<b>1,003,247</b>	<b>1,026,617</b>	<b>34,190</b>	<b>37,431</b>	<b>78,411</b>	<b>85,658</b>
Other kinds, except Hangings and Articles of Papier-Mâche—To United States.....cwts	8,177	6,618	20,549	21,116	765	527	1,826	1,786
British East Indies .....	22,777	21,629	33,855	31,351	2,955	969	3,670	1,669
Australasia.....	61,863	59,055	89,142	79,686	6,093	4,504	7,863	5,834
Other Countries .....	78,485	65,628	158,232	125,860	5,686	4,589	12,544	9,326
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>171,302</b>	<b>152,930</b>	<b>301,778</b>	<b>258,013</b>	<b>15,499</b>	<b>10,589</b>	<b>25,903</b>	<b>18,615</b>
<b>Total of Paper .....</b>	<b>584,947</b>	<b>598,789</b>	<b>1,305,025</b>	<b>1,284,630</b>	<b>49,696</b>	<b>48,020</b>	<b>104,314</b>	<b>104,273</b>
Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, Condiments and Confectionery, unenum.....£	...	...	1,350,763	1,219,799	...	...	96,786	92,545
Plate and Plated and Gilt Wares ...	...	...	350,875	338,279	...	...	54,054	56,793
Rags (except Woollen), & Other Materials for Making Paper ...tons	49,352	51,019	526,554	501,035	3,996	4,297	40,427	39,198
Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa...£	...	...	114,571	45,672	...	...	5,039	3,698
British East Indies .....	...	...	46,309	54,572	...	...	4,207	4,425
Australasia.....	...	...	167,933	180,164	...	...	16,779	15,491
Other Countries .....	...	...	157,273	153,102	...	...	12,096	13,823
<b>Total .....</b>	...	...	<b>486,086</b>	<b>433,510</b>	...	...	<b>38,121</b>	<b>37,437</b>
Salt—Rock & White—Russia ...tons	67,490	64,200	38,566	34,930	728	377	460	189
United States.....	231,088	242,505	163,613	218,516	20,126	27,433	14,126	25,670
British North America .....	90,668	101,778	46,328	64,077	391	395	164	301
British East Indies.....	287,407	324,360	151,558	158,127	8,432	25,573	4,962	12,377
Other Countries.....	279,469	272,020	168,650	169,742	12,033	14,540	8,891	10,007
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>956,122</b>	<b>1,004,863</b>	<b>568,715</b>	<b>645,392</b>	<b>41,704</b>	<b>68,318</b>	<b>28,603</b>	<b>48,544</b>
Silk—Thrown, Twist, Yarn—Germany, £	...	...	213,746	161,042	...	...	6,015	23,185
Holland .....	...	...	37,657	18,641	...	...	2,110	2,010
Belgium .....	...	...	55,564	58,175	...	...	5,298	2,683
France.....	...	...	431,009	390,645	...	...	26,284	30,279
Other Countries.....	...	...	87,596	78,113	...	...	6,765	5,675
<b>Total .....</b>	...	...	<b>825,572</b>	<b>706,616</b>	...	...	<b>46,472</b>	<b>63,832</b>
Silk Manufac., wholly of Silk—Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin—France, yds	1,539,650	1,359,468	357,924	288,394	55,638	66,607	13,096	15,367
United States.....	413,050	254,654	82,974	51,059	8,645	4,750	1,481	1,206
British North America .....	432,500	330,134	102,327	77,857	3,330	12,230	306	3,584
British East Indies .....	194,980	171,372	24,688	22,146	27,290	4,735	2,829	622
Australasia.....	985,020	936,196	179,129	159,281	173,770	123,333	31,912	20,591
Other Countries .....	214,850	245,754	44,765	49,209	16,302	25,586	3,011	6,959
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,780,050</b>	<b>3,297,578</b>	<b>791,807</b>	<b>647,946</b>	<b>284,975</b>	<b>237,241</b>	<b>52,635</b>	<b>48,329</b>
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, & Shawls—To British East Indies ...£	...	...	235,968	232,807	...	...	29,160	23,619
Other Countries .....	...	...	106,840	124,026	...	...	6,029	9,808
<b>Total .....</b>	...	...	<b>342,808</b>	<b>356,833</b>	...	...	<b>35,189</b>	<b>33,427</b>

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Silk Manufac. (Con.)—Ribbons of all Kinds—B. N. America	...	...	£ 24,826	£ 26,886	...	...	£ 497	£ 297
Australasia..... £	...	...	111,777	133,358	...	...	15,169	19,860
Other Countries .....	...	...	23,578	23,148	...	...	1,368	1,710
Total .....	...	...	160,181	183,392	...	...	17,034	21,867
Other Articles of Silk only (inc Silk Lace)—To Germany ...	...	...	20,587	20,381	...	...	599	4,193
Belgium .....	...	...	110,708	64,122	...	...	4,243	2,617
France.....	...	...	203,735	186,218	...	...	13,288	4,261
United States.....	...	...	80,027	36,068	...	...	3,328	2,953
Other Countries .....	...	...	168,545	143,062	...	...	12,661	8,284
Total .....	...	...	583,602	449,851	...	...	34,119	22,308
Of Silk and other Materials—To Germany.....	...	...	185,964	119,174	...	...	11,019	15,599
France.....	...	...	26,673	55,247	...	...	1,282	5,583
United States.....	...	...	221,741	227,514	...	...	9,460	19,485
Other Countries .....	...	...	379,499	385,956	...	...	29,118	35,924
Total .....	...	...	813,877	787,891	...	...	50,879	76,591
Total of Silk Manufactures.....	...	...	2,692,275	2,425,913	...	...	189,856	202,522
Soap.....cwt	409,437	391,237	458,477	448,773	40,677	30,799	43,694	35,394
Spirits, British & Irish—France..gals	53,701	28,252	12,401	8,117	2,647	2,760	718	813
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira ...	3,701	2,464	1,451	1,008	86	64	47	25
West Coast of Africa (Foreign)...	152,092	238,746	21,916	34,117	14,341	22,050	2,278	2,603
United States.....	137,589	157,572	39,594	45,469	20,225	17,481	6,526	5,210
British North America.....	209,629	206,657	54,491	59,600	8,565	14,284	2,597	4,004
Australasia.....	1,363,319	1,235,406	399,042	381,142	102,153	111,636	30,653	33,579
Other Countries .....	689,848	785,453	237,530	259,969	73,616	76,840	23,375	25,271
Total .....	2,609,879	2,654,550	766,425	789,422	221,633	245,115	66,194	71,505
Stationery other than Paper—To United States..... £	...	...	94,969	73,728	...	...	4,527	5,397
British North America .....	...	...	63,510	53,086	...	...	3,618	3,279
British East Indies .....	...	...	91,841	110,827	...	...	7,504	7,854
Australasia.....	...	...	207,565	195,492	...	...	18,977	19,668
Other Countries .....	...	...	425,608	449,985	...	...	37,177	35,402
Total .....	...	...	883,493	883,118	...	...	71,803	71,600
Sugar, Ref. & Candy—Denmark,cwt	189,994	231,149	231,305	245,750	18,289	10,445	22,333	10,890
Italy .....	219,851	231,798	259,156	251,657	15,776	26,038	18,173	27,456
British North America .....	45,654	50,135	46,885	48,185	3,014	2,423	3,084	2,281
Other Countries .....	591,638	642,884	682,702	691,157	49,338	65,580	54,800	67,277
Total .....	1,047,137	1,155,966	1,220,048	1,236,749	86,417	104,486	98,396	107,904
Telegraphic Wires & Apparatus connected therewith .....	...	...	1,042,561	1,237,788	...	...	16,707	158,497
Tin, Unwrought—To Russia ..cwt	13,918	17,909	70,133	86,549	786	766	3,944	3,465
Germany.....	11,757	10,203	61,744	49,126	868	490	4,324	2,168
France.....	29,418	29,318	152,206	142,798	2,145	2,039	10,773	9,551
Turkey.....	7,477	8,608	39,177	42,357	1,089	1,461	5,491	6,888
United States.....	16,191	5,599	87,033	27,478	595	366	3,060	1,714
Other Countries.....	31,778	35,801	169,264	175,674	2,910	3,782	14,757	17,581
Total .....	116,539	107,438	579,557	523,982	8,393	8,904	42,349	41,367
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' (incl. Wool dyed & carded)—To Russia...lbs	618,900	459,200	57,446	39,257	56,300	41,200	4,524	3,491
Germany.....	3,339,800	3,270,100	253,967	231,043	173,200	336,800	14,730	22,109
Belgium .....	1,601,700	1,746,900	110,560	118,290	198,000	110,600	12,657	7,465
France.....	1,073,100	1,499,900	65,381	82,487	42,900	76,500	3,600	4,683
United States.....	5,007,800	10,409,900	242,777	419,985	262,800	455,200	11,440	19,794
Other Countries .....	2,205,100	2,014,900	146,813	139,573	98,800	94,500	7,117	7,640
Total .....	13,846,400	19,440,900	876,944	1,029,665	832,000	1,114,800	54,068	65,182
Woollen & Worsted Yarn—To Russia	2,747,000	1,855,200	301,793	194,359	60,200	55,100	6,278	6,580
Germany.....	14,955,700	15,098,000	1,549,404	1,500,818	1,081,500	1,245,900	111,366	122,503
Holland .....	7,619,500	7,635,100	851,495	745,435	629,900	655,100	69,896	68,594
Belgium .....	1,474,900	1,849,600	156,462	183,650	115,600	155,100	11,866	15,575
France.....	1,955,300	2,538,800	213,910	251,126	166,300	201,300	17,394	20,665
Other Countries.....	3,089,300	3,714,100	325,481	391,444	232,500	413,300	26,354	43,659
Total .....	31,832,700	33,491,700	3,398,645	3,266,832	2,286,000	2,725,800	243,154	276,576
Woollen & Worsted Manufactures—Woollen Fabrics (inc. Coatings, Duffels, &c., all Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials, & Woollen Stuffs)—To Sweden and Norway .....	883,000	1,026,300	99,876	112,058	33,600	27,000	2,959	2,741
Germany.....	3,865,300	3,443,300	663,677	611,628	214,500	294,900	36,694	53,874

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	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 Woolen Stuffs) —To Holland..... yards	1,649,100	1,916,800	235,419	250,912	73,800	134,300	11,671	18,426
Belgium .....	5,371,000	5,361,900	675,372	685,528	339,900	412,000	38,912	53,796
France.....	18,956,400	19,678,700	2,206,839	2,154,843	1,074,100	1,159,100	137,294	149,231
Italy.....	1,601,600	2,321,300	199,236	271,493	65,700	102,000	6,740	10,954
United States.....	6,341,600	5,516,500	1,152,781	1,166,802	353,000	467,600	72,691	101,873
Brazil .....	2,190,900	2,489,800	171,239	178,422	215,700	175,500	18,148	13,563
Uruguay .....	1,023,200	903,100	101,983	81,146	201,800	96,700	21,190	10,619
Argentine Republic .....	2,010,200	2,173,700	231,186	255,647	248,600	242,300	25,542	34,339
Chili .....	1,308,300	851,400	135,570	96,317	128,800	70,400	16,570	11,699
Peru .....	519,600	549,300	57,176	51,377	25,400	13,200	1,536	1,319
China and Hong Kong.....	3,625,500	3,119,000	295,209	242,456	190,600	211,400	16,173	17,308
Japan .....	780,800	771,300	61,513	62,445	9,700	40,400	1,370	2,982
British North America .....	7,835,700	8,695,900	754,520	803,785	414,600	250,300	37,496	26,645
British East Indies .....	3,653,700	4,783,300	326,254	370,545	422,600	395,700	21,481	28,640
Australasia.....	18,649,600	14,151,300	1,209,547	996,648	3,031,300	2,313,000	172,764	141,764
Other Countries.....	9,413,000	10,549,400	840,872	881,681	710,600	927,400	46,554	65,657
Total. { Coatings, &c., all Wool .....	17,993,100	16,177,100	3,586,229	3,412,958	1,247,100	1,267,000	245,109	259,901
{ Coatings, &c., of Wool mixed with other Materials.....	32,293,700	25,711,200	3,663,308	3,258,701	1,831,900	1,653,200	217,257	241,043
{ Woolen Stuffs .....	39,391,700	46,414,000	2,168,732	2,602,079	4,675,300	4,413,000	233,419	244,486
Total .....	89,678,500	88,302,300	9,418,269	9,273,738	7,754,300	7,333,200	695,785	745,430
Worsted Fabrics (including Coat- ings, &c., and Worsted Stuffs) —To Germany.....yards	6,406,700	4,734,100	230,376	182,823	360,100	408,400	14,202	15,338
Holland .....	5,715,800	5,399,800	174,872	178,069	332,800	322,500	9,685	10,829
Belgium .....	8,486,600	7,770,700	293,651	292,925	761,000	871,600	23,791	32,402
France.....	23,733,000	23,880,400	777,819	853,220	1,310,700	2,427,300	43,555	96,323
Italy .....	10,964,800	9,971,300	301,866	314,996	833,900	729,400	19,074	18,202
United States.....	34,413,200	37,484,400	1,493,139	1,658,595	2,037,400	4,124,200	86,511	182,607
China and Hong Kong.....	11,435,800	11,476,200	574,957	526,691	880,500	1,121,200	45,659	47,034
Japan .....	3,697,800	5,013,700	150,564	212,332	191,000	122,800	6,306	5,278
British North America.....	8,095,000	7,886,600	349,001	376,008	274,700	716,200	14,198	39,134
British East Indies .....	1,218,800	1,876,000	52,772	74,442	143,800	115,300	4,506	5,513
Australasia.....	4,207,300	2,874,900	218,000	182,410	731,600	391,000	32,800	26,130
Other Countries.....	28,520,800	25,041,500	1,005,611	914,251	1,498,800	2,017,400	57,321	69,007
{ Worsted Coatings, &c.....	3,842,800	4,457,400	459,261	693,823	205,300	293,200	28,467	67,224
{ Worsted Stuffs .....	143,052,800	138,952,200	5,163,367	5,072,939	9,151,000	13,074,100	329,141	480,573
Total .....	146,895,600	143,409,600	5,622,628	5,766,762	9,356,300	13,367,300	357,608	547,797
Flannels .....	10,355,700	8,045,900	446,084	348,961	1,216,800	1,139,900	54,326	49,557
Carpets (not being Rugs)—To Germany .....	329,400	298,100	53,145	48,061	20,600	23,000	3,044	3,268
Holland .....	508,300	547,900	68,315	66,680	12,100	23,700	2,306	3,050
France.....	1,527,400	1,361,900	182,211	169,314	25,600	122,700	3,661	13,349
Spain and Canaries .....	488,800	488,800	52,965	51,139	11,700	3,600	1,308	417
United States.....	1,270,800	1,191,900	190,445	177,497	60,200	63,800	9,652	10,134
Chili .....	504,600	393,000	51,206	40,022	35,800	65,700	3,340	6,038
British North America .....	1,926,800	1,847,700	199,516	195,948	87,400	39,500	8,315	4,440
Australasia.....	1,861,900	1,579,700	205,639	175,673	208,300	184,300	22,609	18,341
Other Countries.....	2,900,700	2,967,400	323,533	329,710	209,100	199,700	24,060	22,574
Total .....	11,318,700	10,676,400	1,326,975	1,254,044	670,800	731,000	78,295	81,611
Blankets.....pairs	1,392,349	1,106,684	645,634	488,710	176,000	138,806	84,538	60,582
Hosiery of Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials..... £	...	...	382,595	399,960	...	...	43,106	42,351
Small Wares and unenumerated Manufacs. of Wool or Worsted..	...	...	926,449	787,841	...	...	67,720	52,737
Total of Woolen & Worsted Manufactures.....	...	...	18,768,634	18,320,016	...	...	1,381,378	1,580,065
Zinc or Spltr., unwrht. or wrht. cwts	171,794	141,807	125,969	98,697	9,080	7,382	7,464	5,217
Declared Value of British & Irish Produce Exported—Enumerated Articles .....	...	...	218,425,086	217,028,144	...	...	17,464,755	17,041,702
Unenumerated Articles .....	...	...	23,042,076	22,801,600	...	...	1,706,796	1,929,400
Total Value.....	...	...	241,467,162	239,829,744	...	...	18,171,551	18,971,102

## 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 Year ended December 31, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of 1882; also for the Month ended November 30, 1883, compared with the corresponding period of 1882.

## G O L D .

Countries.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden.....	5,300	7,215	102,700	40,000	1,400	1,389	50,000	...
Germany.....	53,035	157,496	599,802	189,018	...	275	217,572	41,941
Holland.....	863,074	1,126,686	247,379	834,542	197	1,140	...	112
Belgium.....	451,970	452,957	8,188	5,842	11,768	9,307	4,400	330
France.....	1,832,041	1,272,397	3,289,947	101,234	58,768	58,630	4,337	14,047
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	464,505	80,513	801,266	950,640	3,270	6,700	100,116	150,000
Spain and Canaries.....	229,489	455,028	246,000	501,850	51,215	49,158	...	150
Gibraltar.....	71,696	22,532	100	...	3,859	1,569	...	...
Malta.....	23,379	9,368	40,000	15,040	930	2,488	...	...
Egypt.....	285,802	68,496	1,000,600	899,900	5,036	1,680	177,000	161,000
West Coast of Africa.....	110,782	95,092	32,231	37,932	19,880	11,898	3,800	5,030
British Possess. in S. Africa	74,395	438,517	6,000	...	...	11,825	...	...
British East Indies.....	3,550	191,747	1,244,727	935,079	1,400	...	65	95,000
China (including HongKong)	6,243	193,552	10,000	...	5,763	276	...	...
Japan.....	162	5,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australasia.....	2,996,549	2,256,128	...	390	204,027	157,402	...	...
British North America.....	...	1,522	10,280	500	...	...	...	...
Mexico, South America (ex- cept Brazil), & West Indies	596,781	685,461	614,079	1,226,560	40,855	48,559	43,103	110,775
Brazil.....	142,399	131,541	155,287	275,718	5,030	6,268	500	30,600
United States.....	6,099,783	9,777	92,202	937,515	...	1,555	20,763	109,750
Other Countries.....	64,979	71,693	3,523,016	139,605	7,886	2,491	36,500	30,225
Total of Gold.....	14,375,914	7,733,309	12,023,804	7,091,365	421,284	373,610	658,156	748,960

## S I L V E R .

Sweden.....	50	65	950	220	50	11	...	...
Germany.....	558,198	289,663	149,776	283,800	16,782	42,775	122,032	1,779
Holland.....	5,322	19,395	159,087	106,921	522	958	1,000	3,102
Belgium.....	34,910	27,244	24,809	402	380	520	21,942	...
France.....	2,643,528	2,069,628	350,213	188,915	450,553	251,512	142,150	3,573
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	7,778	1,708	17,534	18,957	210	...	824	665
Spain and Canaries.....	48,249	37,985	1,186,149	1,186,815	16,430	2,250	81,240	296,200
Gibraltar.....	6,631	21,628	...	285	892	4,172	...	...
Malta.....	2,160	2,108	6,180	1,830	10	737	180	...
Egypt.....	16,984	26,860	7,027	7,680	2,645	1,965	3,000	...
West Coast of Africa.....	51,135	65,680	45,506	49,166	3,885	3,974	2,374	4,130
British Possess. in S. Africa	322	1,013	28,125	11,300	...	250	...	...
British East Indies.....	74,132	79,911	5,986,495	6,107,422	10,650	...	332,800	329,300
China (including HongKong)	34,828	57,179	436,775	917,552	1,430	...	35,910	172,530
Japan.....	1,290	1,994	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
Australasia.....	55,005	33,135	280,800	87,800	212	...	...	4,000
British North America.....	18,498	3,472	78,641	63,106	139	81	...	...
Mexico, South America (ex- cept Brazil), & West Indies	3,308,682	3,787,881	172,426	226,527	429,488	410,240	14,720	18,637
Brazil.....	321,170	42,653	907	877	...	204	907	110
United States.....	1,922,466	2,803,543	29,420	48,650	171,830	135,861	1,300	...
Other Countries.....	133,327	95,257	4,634	9,603	2,010	17,591	...	...
Total of Silver.....	9,244,665	9,468,002	8,965,454	9,322,846	1,108,118	873,101	760,379	834,026

## TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Sweden.....	5,350	7,280	103,650	40,220	1,450	1,400	50,000	...
Germany.....	611,233	447,159	749,578	472,818	16,782	44,050	339,604	43,720
Holland.....	868,396	1,146,081	406,466	941,463	719	2,098	1,000	3,214
Belgium.....	486,880	480,201	32,997	6,244	12,148	9,827	26,342	330
France.....	4,475,569	3,345,025	3,640,160	290,149	509,321	310,142	146,487	17,620
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	472,283	82,221	818,800	969,615	3,480	6,700	100,940	150,665
Spain and Canaries.....	277,738	493,013	1,432,149	1,688,665	67,645	51,408	81,240	296,350
Gibraltar.....	78,327	44,160	100	285	4,751	5,741	...	...
Malta.....	25,539	11,476	46,180	16,870	940	3,225	180	...
Egypt.....	302,786	95,356	1,007,627	907,580	7,681	3,645	180,000	161,000
West Coast of Africa.....	161,917	160,772	77,737	87,098	23,765	15,872	6,174	9,160
British Possess. in S. Africa	74,717	439,530	34,125	11,300	...	12,075	...	...
British East Indies.....	77,682	271,658	7,231,222	7,042,501	12,050	...	332,865	424,300
China (including HongKong)	40,071	250,731	446,775	917,552	7,193	276	35,910	172,530
Japan.....	1,452	7,585	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
Australasia.....	3,051,554	2,289,263	280,800	88,190	204,239	157,402	...	4,000
British North America.....	18,498	4,994	88,921	63,606	139	81	...	...
Mexico, South America (ex- cept Brazil), & West Indies	3,905,463	4,473,342	786,505	1,453,087	470,343	458,799	57,823	129,412
Brazil.....	463,569	174,194	156,194	286,595	5,030	6,472	1,407	30,710
United States.....	8,002,249	2,813,320	121,622	986,165	171,830	137,416	22,063	109,750
Other Countries.....	198,306	166,950	3,527,650	149,208	9,896	20,082	36,500	30,225
Total of Gold and Silver.....	23,620,579	17,201,311	20,989,258	16,414,211	1,529,402	1,246,711	1,418,535	1,582,986

CIRCULATION OF BANKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the LONDON GAZETTE.)

ENGLISH PRIVATE BANKS.

Table with columns: BANK, Authorised Issue, and Average Circulation (Sept. 22, Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Dec. 29). Lists various banks like Ashford Bank, Aylesbury Old Bank, etc., with their respective circulation figures.

ENGLISH JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: BANK OR BANKING COMPANY, Authorised Issue, and Average Circulation (Sept. 22, Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Dec. 29). Lists banks like Bank of Westmoreland, Barnsley, Bradford, etc., with their circulation figures.

The subjoined return shows the average note circulation of the Scotch banks of issue during the four weeks ended Nov. 17, 1883:—

SCOTCH BANKS.

Table with columns: BANK, Authorised Issue, Average Circulation, and Average Amount of Coin Held. Lists banks like Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, etc.

The subjoined return shows the average note circulation of the Irish banks of issue during the four weeks ended Nov. 17, 1883:—

IRISH BANKS.

Table with columns: BANK, Authorised Issue, Average Circulation, and Average Amount of Coin Held. Lists banks like Bank of Ireland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, etc.

Continued from page 13.

RAW MATERIALS. T = Total. W = Warrant stores only.

Table with columns: Pig Iron (Scotland, Cleveland), Raw Cotton, Raw Silk, Tobacco Unmanufactured (In bond), Copper Visible Supply, and rows for months from Dec 31 '80 to Dec 31 '83.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Table with columns: Tea In Bond, Coffee In Bond, Cocoa In Bond, Raw Sugar In First Hands, Rice London In First Hands, and rows for months from June 30 1880 to Jan 31 1883.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Table with columns: Tea In Bond, Coffee In Bond, Cocoa In Bond, Raw Sugar In First Hands, Rice London In First Hands, and rows for months from Feb 28 to Dec 31.

COTTON STATISTICS ACT, 1868.

Return of the number of bales of cotton imported, exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports during the month and twelve months ended the 31st day of December, 1883, compared with the corresponding months of the years 1882 and 1881:—

MONTH ended 31st December.

Table showing Cotton Statistics for the month ended 31st December, with columns for Description of Cotton, Imports (1883, 1882, 1881), and Exports (1883, 1882, 1881).

Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Table showing Cotton Statistics for Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, with columns for Description of Cotton and years 1883, 1882, 1881.

Forwarded from Inland Towns to Ports.

Table showing Cotton Statistics for Forwarded from Inland Towns to Ports, with columns for Description of Cotton and years 1883, 1882, 1881.

TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December.

Table showing Cotton Statistics for the twelve months ended 31st December, with columns for Description of Cotton, Imports, and Exports for years 1883, 1882, 1881.

Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Table showing Cotton Statistics for Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns (twelve months), with columns for Description of Cotton and years 1883, 1882, 1881.

Forwarded from Inland Towns to Ports.

Table showing Cotton Statistics for Forwarded from Inland Towns to Ports (twelve months), with columns for Description of Cotton and years 1883, 1882, 1881.

EXPORT AND TRADE NOTICES.

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PAINT AND COLOUR MANUFACTURERS. W. J. BUSH & CO., 20 to 23 Artillery lane, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

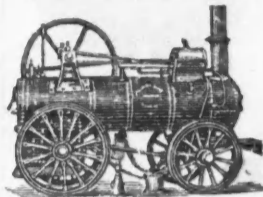
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EXPORT AND TRADE NOTICES—Continued.

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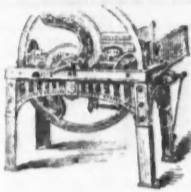
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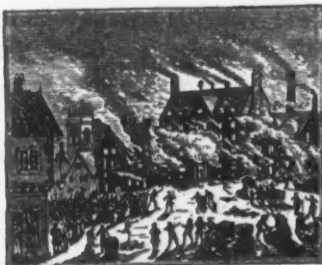
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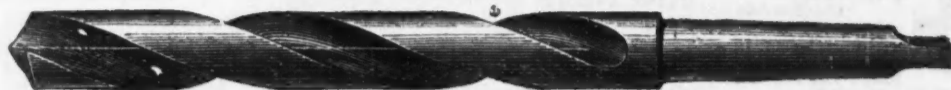
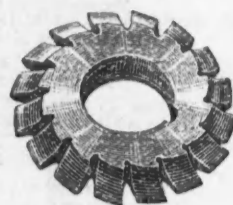
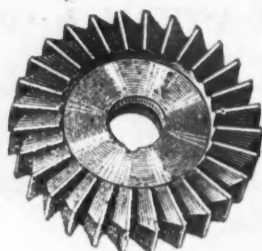
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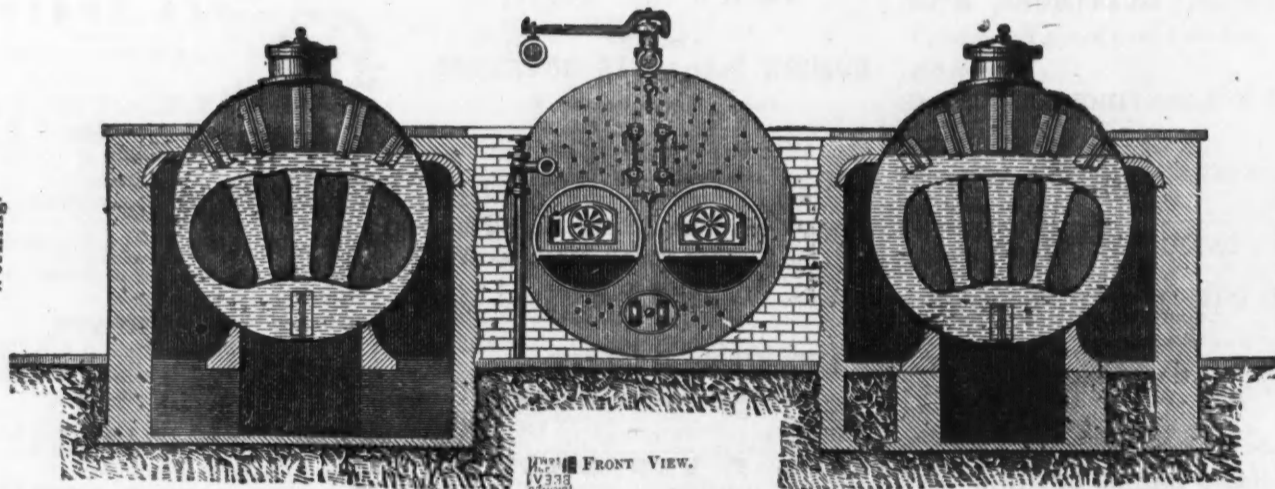
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