# The Cranamist Monthly Trade Supplement. 

## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

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## THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR

JANUARY.
The Trade and Navigation Returns for the past month are not encouraging, especially when it is remembered that they include one more working day than in January of last year. Yet the figures are not so bad as they at first appear. The imports, for instance, show a slight increase, and this is due to increased supplies of raw materials for manufacture, which we are getting at very low prices, and should scarcely take unless there were possibilities of putting them out again in their manufactured form at a profit. Articles of food and drink still continue to show a falling off in value, due partly to a decrease in quantity as a result of lessened requirements, but due more to the very low prices prevailing for all the great staples. Nor is the export side of the account quite so bad as it looks. The decrease shown of between 6 and 7 per cent. is rather heavy, but it is well to remember that this is almost entirely due to the exceptionallydepressed condition of the metal trades, which are certainly not in a worse condition here than they are in other countries. The textile and other trades still keep up fairly well, and although prices are very low, there is no doubt that we are, as a whole, holding our own in the competition for business. The totals for the month are as follows:-


Exports for January (Home Prodects only).
1885
1884
18,109,525
1884
19,352,541
Decrease. $\qquad$ $1,243,016$ $=6.4 \%$
The imports of raw articles for manufacture have been well maintained, despite low prices. Large quantities have come forward, and in some cases the value also shows some advance. This applies to cotton, flax, and hemp; amongst the textile materials, but jute, of which we have received 80 per cent. more than in January, 1884, shows a gain in value of only $38 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. This trade is in an extremely depressed condition, while the quality of the new crop is said to be far from good. The arrivals of silk are very erratic, and this month they have amounted to only $75,956 \mathrm{lbs}$, as compared with $534,820 \mathrm{lbs}$ last year.

Wool has come forward freely, our receipts for the month being $78,425,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, as against $60,309,500 \mathrm{los}$ in 1884 , and $28,335,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ in 1883; while values have been maintained. Iron ore naturally shows a decided shrinkage in prices. The movements in copper continue noticeable. The total value of the month's imports of ore, crude and wrought metal, is no less than 600,5151 , showing an increase of about 72 per cent. This month the United States are, for the first time, separated from the "other countries," and in the future this will be of great interest, in view of the probable large supplies from that quarter, to which we recently drew especial attention. In January, 1885, and the two preceding years, we received the following quantities from the United States:-


The large amount of this month's imports is also partly caused by greatly increased arrivals of regulus and precipitate from Spain and Portugal, and wrought metal from Chili and Australasia.
I.-Articles Imported for Manupacture in January.


In the subjoined table of foreign manufactures imported there is not much feature of importance. The movements more or less counterbalance each other, the final result being only a small increase.
II.-Manufactures and Oils Imported.
Including minor articlest

Articles of food and drink show a diminution in value, which nearly offsets the increase in other directions, but this is, of course, largely due to lower prices. Wheat, for instance, was shipped freely from the United States during January, owing mainly to the rise in price on the European
markets, our receipts amounting to $4,360,000 \mathrm{cwts}$, as compared with $3,816,000 \mathrm{cwts}$ last year, but the value was only $1,709,0001$, as against $1,748,000$ l. The movements in flour are somewhat similar, and sugar also shows a considerable increase in bulk, and a great decline in value, prices being about one-third lower than they were at this time last year. Our importations of live stock continue to fall off heavily ; but bacon, hams, butter, and lard have all come to hand more liberally. Imports of tea and coffee show a diminution, but in cocoa there is a marked increase, both in quantity and value. The entries of these arlicles for home consumption are well maintained.

|  | Values, Jan., 1885. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Values, } \\ & \text { Jan., } 1884 . \end{aligned}$ | Inc. or Dec. in Jan., 1885. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Eatables.) |  |  |  |
| Living animals | $\stackrel{842,561}{ }$ | 771,8918 | - 186,497 |
| Beel-salted or frosh | 291,502 | 248,085 | + 43,467 |
| Butier ...... | 1,100,984 | 952,399 | + 148,535 |
| Cheese | 214,729 | 243,831 | 29,102 |
| Wheat | 1,709,800 | 1,748,233 | 38,433 |
| Flour ... | 1,048,683 | 957,885 | + 90,928 |
| Indian corn | 676,200 | 713,305 | 37,105 |
| Oats | 248,062 | 232,358 | + 16,603 |
| Barley | 450,45 | 172379 | $\pm \quad 153802$ |
| Egys -........ | 167,789 19561 | 168,377 | + 27.184 |
| Fan-Cured | 265,334 | 230,675 | + 61,659 |
| Meat-Various, including mutton | 259,123 | 238,905 | $+\quad 22,218$ |
| Potatoes | 11,108 | 21,672 | 10,564 |
| Riee | 150,277 | 245,917 | 95,190 |
| Lard ......................... | 188,908 | 164,512 | + 24,396 |
| Coffee.......... | 267,310 | 313,968 | 4e,658 |
| Tea. | 894947 | 933,871 | 98,924 |
| Sugar(raw) | 1,313,169 | $1,948,503$ 386,506 | 635,334 |
| Ditto (refined) | 825,0.9 | 386,606 | 61,497 |
| \%ine. | 175,838 | 164,707 | - $\quad 11,131$ |
| Add other articles | 710,878 | 686,995 | + 23,883 |
| Total (lood and drink).................... | 12,688,275 | 13,201,137 | $-\left\{\begin{array}{c} 512,862 \\ =38 \% \end{array}\right.$ |

The export figures look discouraging. The iron and steel trades continue to show evidence of great depres. sion, and, in this direction, at any rate, no light is to be seen. The total figures for the entire metal trades, including all descriptions of unwrought and manufactured metal, give a value for January of only $3,158,000 l$, being a decrease, as compared with 1884 , of $1,036,000 l$, or nearly 25 per cent. And this decrease is due to a shrinkage in nearly all departments, hardware and cutlery, pig iron, railroad iron, bar, angle, hoop, sheet, and all other manufactured iron, tin plates, steel of all descriptions, telegraphic wire, \&c. (the last-named only $27,627 l$, against $280,076 l$ ), all showing great losses. A number of smaller miscellaneous articles have also fallen off, but on the other hand, it is satisfactory to see that the textile trades have more than held their ground. Cotton piece goods have been shipped in larger quantities, the bulk of the increase, which amounts to 18 per cent., going to China and India. The shipment of woollen and worsted goods also keep up well on the whole, but amongst the textiles jute goods still form a bad exception. In the linen trade there is a falling off, which is rather heavy in piece goods.
IV.-Quantitiks and Valugs of Maneyactures Exported in

|  | Quantities, <br> Jan., 1885. | Inc. orD Dee. $\%$Comparewith Jan.,with 1885. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Values, } \\ \text { Jan., } 1885 . \end{gathered}$ | Inc. or Doc., Compared with Jan., with Jan, 1884. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apparel ................................ |  |  | 412,081 |  |
| Baga and sucke. ................owto |  | $\pm 108$ | ${ }^{133,674}$ | $\pm{ }^{0.4}$ |
| Beer and ale ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Chemi.........barrels | 36,970 | - 10-3 | 129,651 | - 107 |
| Chemical products................ | $\ldots$ | ... | 217427 15244 |  |
| Coals ..........................tons | 1,669,107 | - 37 | 762,401 | = 88.3 |
| Copper ........................cwt | 74,909 | - 260 | 211,745 | -303 |
| Cotton yarm....................lbs | 20,222,400 |  | 938,673 |  |
| 二 piece goods ........yards | (1,118,200 | +180 | 4,5e0,992 |  |
| rthenware, do. ................. | 1,13,200 |  |  |  |
| Haberdaherry, millinery, to | ... | ... | 235,520 | -16.5 |
|  |  |  | 239,839 |  |
| Linen yarn ............................libs | 1,504,000 | - ${ }^{167}$ | 1,577,178 | - 17.7 |
| - pieoegoods..................rds | 16,478,400 | $\pm{ }^{+6.5}$ | 434,547 | 二11.8 |
| Jute manutactures ......... | colitis, | - 3.9 | 170,419 | - 17.0 |
| Soed mannutaturee .........gailo | 1,140,900 | - 310 | 105,088 | 5 |
| Boots and ehoes .....doek pairs | 44,002 | +"80 |  | $\pm$ |
| Woollen yarn ....................1bs | 2,862,800 | $\pm 82$ | ${ }_{300,232}^{132,368}$ | $\pm 8$ |
| Worted fitrics ....................irds | 8,218,900 | $\pm 74$ | ${ }^{\text {950,700 }}$ | $\pm 09$ |
| Warted fabries.............. ", | 10,675,100 $1,066,900$ | + ${ }^{1594}$ | 759,24 <br> 108,282 <br> 18 | $\pm 150$ |
| Machinery and engines............ | 1,00,000 | + 20 | 108,082 | $\pm{ }_{227}^{217}$ |
| Total, January, 1885* | ... | ... | 18,10, 225 | \{1,23,016 |

The "re-export" trade is represented by the following figures:-


Raw cotton amounted to 240,4671 , against $304,101 l$; jute to $100,270 l$, against $63,503 l$; wool to $564,736 l$, 2gainst $386,016 l$; coffee to $107,104 l$, against $186,104 l$; rice to $101,032 l$, against $128,301 l$; and tea to $102,318 l$, against 101,516l.
The movements in the precious metals during January were as follows :-


Our imports of gold have come in small amounts from nearly all sources ; the exports have been $170,000 l$ to Egypt, and the remainder chiefly to South America. Silver we have received mainly from South America, the United States, and France, while exports have comprised $262,500 l$ to Spain, and $367,700 l$ to the East Indies.

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 Jan. 31, 1885, compared with the quantities in warehouse on Jan. 31, 1884 :-


Including the stock in the Excise warehouses of goods reoeived under bond from the Customs Warehouses ander Act 44 Vict. 21 c .

## THE ENGLISH SILK INDUSTRY.

The third volume of the second report of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction, issued a few days ago, contains a very exhaustive paper by Mr. Thomas Wardle, of Leek, on the condition of our silk industries. The decadence of this branch of our trade may be said to date from 1860, when our markets were thrown open to the free competition of foreign producers. Like all other protected traders, our silk manufacturers had been content to rely rather upon the aid they received from Government than upon their own exertions, and when the French were given the opportunity of sending their goods here duty free, "the scales," we are told by the writer of the paper, " fell from the eyes of the English manufacturer, who saw that he was undoubtedly beaten on his merits over the field. The young manufacturer, whose father had made his fortune in the better times of protection, and who probably thought there was no necessity for renewed exertion on his part, found himself unequal to, and consequently beaten in, the match with his more skilful and more thoroughly grounded confrere." And while Mr Wardle is disposed to think that it would have been wiser to have abolished the duty gradually instead of at one stroke, he frankly admits that to have continued it would have only tended to prolong and perpetuate the ignorance of the English manufacturer.

Such being, in Mr Wardle's opinion, the chief cause of the decline in our silk industry, some statistics given by him enable us to form some idea as to its extent. In Coventry, during the best period of the ribbon trade, about 40,600 persons were dependent upon it, whereas now not more than a quarter of that number derive their livelihood from it. In London (including Spitalfields), the

number of persons employed was at one time about 60,000 , while now it is only 4,000 , and in other districts a similar, although not quite so great a falling off has taken place. Of course, the efficiency of labour has in the interval been considerably increased, and the curtailment of production has not been so great as the reduction in the number of employés. Still, it is evident that production has been enormously reduced. This is made quite clear from the Board of Trade returns of our import trade ; for whereas in 1860 we imported nearly $9,200,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ of raw silk, our imports in 1883 amounted only to $3,200,000$, while on the other hand our imports of silk manufactures increased in value during the same period from $3,344,000 l$ to $10,524,000 l$. Both the extent of the decline in our production of silk goods and its cause-the displacement of home by foreign products-are sufficiently indicated by these figures. The question, however, remains whether this decline of an important branch of our trade is to be regarded as inevitable, or whether it is possible to check or reverse the movement. $\mathbf{M r}$ Wardle thinks it is, but only apparently, if we are ready to revolutionise completely existing methods. "In looking to the future," he says, " we must admit that the manufacturer will have to learn his trade, from the rudiments to the highest intricacies of his loom, and must be, like the French manufacturer, skilled in the manipulation of his material, and not a mere capitalist, but a teacher of his workpeople the dyer must be a man of liberal education, well grounded in the history and practice of his art, a well-trained chemist, and able to personally conduct all and any of the complicated processes for which he is responsible, and which he must thoroughly understand. The finisher, too, must throw his antiquated notions aside with his anti. quated machinery, and by knowledge of mechanics and chemistry help to turn out the dyed and woven goods in that perfection of style and pleasing finish which distinguishes all continental silks." And again he writes:-"I am inclined to think that if the silk industry is to be rewon, it will not be by capital, but by young men, well trained, technically, and taught to love artistic work, for its own sake, as distinct from modern fortune-mongering, capable of performing all the manipulations, to the most minute item of the operations to which they especially devote themselves, being themselves capable teachers, and not dependent on superior or more accurate knowledge in persons emploved by them, except, perhaps, the greater facility in handicraft operations, which a workman, from habit and from constant employment of his hands, must necessarily have. To a great body of young men so working, and being content to raise themselves from small beginnings, I believe there is a great future. Then English silks will be preferred again, as they were in similar history of past success."

We quote Mr Wardle, to whose opinions the Commission have given prominence, but we are hardly prepared fully to endorse his views. As to the desirability and great importance of technical education, there can be no doubt, and far greater attention must unquestionably be paid to that, if we are to compete successfully with foreign rivals. It is hard to believe, however, that all the persons engaged in our silk industry are so completely incompetent and inefficient as Mr Wardle would have us believe. The silk trade is surely not the receptacle for all the industrial rubbish of the country. The men engaged in it, we would rather believe, are pretty much of the same type as those who in other branches of industry successfully hold their own against all comers, and we see no more reason for, nor better prospect of, young men directing themselves to the silk trade rather than any other business, from pure love of the work, and with no idea of deriving substantial pecuniary gain frem it. The fortune-mongering which $\mathbf{M r W a r d l e}$ seems to despise has been one of the main influences which has helped us to attain our present industrial position, and we see no reason to doubt that in the future, as in the past, labour will continue to be stimulated mainly by the hope of an adequate reward. And Mr Wardle himself points to another cause, quite distinct from any inaptitude on the part of our employers and workmen, which partly accounts for the success of the foreign manufacturer. In all that has thus far been said as to the possibility of making silk manufacture a paying business,one factor, hetells us, has been
left out-viz.,the scientific operations of mingling silk with adventitious matter; and as this is a subject which is at least as important to buyers as to producers of silk, we cannot do better than conclude by quoting what MrWardle has to say on this important point :-

I do not wish to be misunderstood as an apologist, still less an advocate, for this lamentable weighting of silks, but it will be my duty to describe things as they have been, as they are, and as they are sure to continue, until commercial procedure is reformed.
and it is quite time that it was put upon its true basis, atd facts and uses explained and left to speak for themselves.
For the English dyers I must say this, they are not fraudulent ; they, from the necessity of their vocation, declare their dyes and their weighting upon each invoice, and they, in order to obtain a Whatever fraud there is, lies in selling this combined product as silk.

With regard to the weighting of silk in England in pest and present times, I may say that I, as a dyer, never knew the time when si ks were not weighted in some degree. This is but the experience of every English dyer for at least a century past. The ditference between English and continental weighting is in degree only, English siiks having always been weighted to a much less extent than foreign ones.
It is often said that English goods wear well, because they are always of pure dye, and that French goods wear badly, because they
are of weighted dye. This is not wholly the truth are of weighted dye. This is not wholly the truth, and explanation
is needed........ is needed.
As is well known, silk contains a gum or varnish to the extent of about one-fourth of its weight. This has to be discharged with boiling soap solution for silk threads intended for the warp of a hack-dyed fabric. Each pound is thus reduced in weight to 12 oz To this residue of 12 oz it has been usnal, from time immemorial, with occasional exceptions, to add from 1 oz to 4 oz of weighting matter, to raise it up again as near to its original weight as has and quality of his goods. The weft, or shute shaping the price and quality of his goods. The weft, or shute, being, for the most part, hidden or covered by the warp threads, did not of necessity require to be lustrous, and so another method of dyeing was and is
resortel to. The silk is dyed upon the gum, in the unboiled-off resorter to. The silk is dyed upon the gum, in the unboiled-off
state, $i . e$. , the gum is not discharged ; silks so dyed absorb state, i.e., the gum is not discharged ; silks so dyed absorb weightaddition, thus making each pound of silk return from the oz of weighing 20 oz to 24 oz but pound of silk return from the dyer, weighing 20 oz to 24 oz , but, in some cases, as for narrow goods, very much heavier. Such dyes are technically known as souples, tion with the external gum or "silk-gelatine," and not with the fibroin or silk proper.
Now, it is a fact beyond dispute, that black-dyed silk, without weighting matter is not so permanent in colour as when weighting matter is used, and the reason is easily explained. A good black on silk, in fact the best black, is formed as in ink, by the union of an iron sall and the fibroin or silk fibre and forming property of uniting itself with the foroin or silk fibre and forming part of its substance, and by so joining itself adds its weight to that of the
silk. Blacks dyed without tannin are all more silk. Blacks dyed without tannin are all more or less unstable. A good fast black, unweighted, and proof against light, acids, and akailes, has yet to be discovera. 1 nerefore, a pare and unwainence of colour or durability of dye is wanted fabric where per-
nanence of colour or durability of dye is wanted....
The process of weighing has been so handled and developed, that dyers in both France and Germany have no difficulty now, by the use of tin, \&c., in making their maximum weights up to 40 oz per 1 b
on boiled-off silk, to 120 oz per lb in souples, and even to 150 oz on boiled-off silk, to
per 1 lb on spun silk..
I have a piece of so called black silk ribbon of French dye, the warp of which is weighted to 24 oz per lb , that is, the net 12 oz of silk made into 24 oz , and the shute weighted to the frightful extent of 100 oz per lb , that is 1 lb of silk made into 100 oz . This is scandalous, and no French silks should be allowed to be imported
without the loading being declared, or the adulteration heavily without the loading being declared, or the adulteration heavily
taxed. It is high time this was done, and its effects would be to taxed. It is high time this was done, a
give the English manufacturer a chance.
The skill of the French in weighting their silks has been one of the chicf causes of the decline of the English silk induatry. They are at present producing weighted blacks vastly suserior in appearance to the old fashioned English dyes, and yet considerably more than quadrupled in weight to the degree of loading.
I think this suggestion cannot too stringently be acted upon. It is necessary the public should know what it is they are buying, and
this has become impossible as matters now st nd in silk goods, this has become impossible as matters now st nd in silk goods,
becane e the art of deception has become a corollary with the ecientific skill and development of weighting.
If the weighting matter 'were as apparent in the goods as cotton or wool when mixed with silk, the articles would declare themselves, and the reasons for the proportionate cheapness would be at once apparent; but the effort has been so successfully made to incorporate with the silk such excessive proportions of loading, that the weighting matter is no longer distinguishable from the zilk itself, inasmuch as, I have already said, it appears to exint not merely in contact with, but in actual combination with the silk, fibre, and to partake of all the qualities which silk possesses, except that of strength, for I should observe that the strength of the silk
fibre decreases in proportion to the augmentation of weighting fibre decreases in proportion to the augmentation of weighting
matter. Even the removal of the natural gum, or, as the Irench

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more properly term it, gres, of silk by boiling-off, decreases it strength, and to add to the boiled-off fib
is loss of strength.
The wife of a friend of mine lately bought a dress in London, a black silk faille, of French manufacture, for which she was charged $20 s$ per yard. In a month the fabric was completely disorganised or cut between sleeve and boddice, although it had only been worn a few times. This was simple robbery, for silk absolutely unweighted would not cost half as much. I examined the warp and weft of and fabric, and found the former to be weighted to 20 oz per 1 b , and the latter to 32 oz per lb . The actual cost of a silk fabric a total in every respect, amounts only to 48 4d per yard, showifich the absoute profit, plunder we may more justly card, which has been absorbed somewhere. In appearance the silk is everything that can be desired. This is but everyday experience. It would be easy for a chemical expert to analyse the dye of any silk fabric, and declare correctly the amount of weighting.

## OUR FOREIGN TRADE OF 1884 COMPARED

 WITH THAT OF 1883.In two recent numbers of the Economist (January 24 and 31) we gave our customary yearly analysis of the accounts of our foreign trade in 1884, with a view to showing to what extent the variations, as compared with 1883 , are due to alterations in the quantities dealt with, and how far they resulted from changes in prices. The method of this analysis and comparison will be found fully explained in the articles referred to, and it is not necessary to go again into the details of the calculation. It may be instructive, however, to bring together the main figures, so that we may obtain a general view of the year's trade, and see to what extent its volume has been affected by the depression that has existed. Premising, then, that the tables are based on the principle that if the quantities of 1884 are calculated at the prices of 1883, we get for each article an equivalent for quantity that may be compared with the value for 1883, we have the following statement:-
Values of Imports and Exports, as shown in the Trade and Nafigation Retcras, and as Calculated at the Prices of 1883. I.-Imports.

| - | 1884. |  | 1883. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Values in Trade and Navigation Returns. | Values Cal culated at Prices of 1883. | Values in Trade and Navigation Returns. |
| Living amimals | $\frac{\mathfrak{f}}{10,525,000}$ | $\stackrel{£}{£}$ | $\underset{11,979,000}{\mathfrak{£}}$ |
| Articles of food and drink | 148,935,000 | 164,486,000 | 177,274,000 |
| Tobreco | 2,77\%,000 | 2,788,000 | 2,900,000 |
| Metals ............................... | 16,806,000 | 18,100,000 | 17,667,000 |
| Chemicals, dye stuffs, and taming substances | 9,545,000 | 10,211,000 | 9,729,000 |
| Oils ................................... | 6,498,000 | 6,904,000 | 7,279,000 |
| Raw materials for textile manufactures | 86,302,000 | 86,851,000 | 84,762,000 |
| Raw materials for sundry indus. tries and manufactures | 40,982,000 | 44,841,000 | 45,354,000 |
| Manufactured articles | 53,264,000 | $55,848,000$ | 52,881,000 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 14,140,000 | 14,231,000 | 15,779,000 |
| Total impor | 389,774,000 | 414,612,000 | 425,604,000 |
| Deduct re-exports.. | 62,444,000 | 64,755,000 | 65,635,000 |
| Net imports ....... | 327,330,000 | 349,857,000 | 359,966,000 |


|  | 1884. |  | 1883. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Values in Trade and Navigation Returns. | Values Cal. culated at Prices of 1883. | Value in Trade and Navigation Returns. |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\text { f }}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {f }}$ |
| Articles of food end drink | 614,000 | 605,000 | 665,000 |
| Raw materials ............ | $10,462,000$ $13,470,000$ | 11,293,000 | 10,629,000 |
| Yarns, all kinds | 20,960,000 | 21,206,000 | $13,476,000$ 19763,000 |
| Textile fabrics, all kinds | 88,885,000 | 92,592,000 | 91,634,000 |
| Metals and machinery.... | 50,213,000 | 54,087,000 | 53,979,000 |
| Apparel and articles of personal use | 10,785,000 | 11,254,000 | 11,330,000 |
| Cheraicals and chemical and medicinal preparations. | 7,839,000 | 7,288,000 | 7,790,000 |
| All other articles | 29,700,000 | 30,500,000 | 30,533,000 |
| Total exports of British produce | 3,928,000 | 242,531,000 | 239,709,000 |

Here it will be seen that our net imports for the year -that is, our imports after deducting the shipments of foreign and colonial produce, are valued in the Board of Trade returns at $327,330,000 l$ as compared with $359,966,000 \mathrm{l}$ in 1883. There is thus a decrease in value of $32,633,0001$. If, however, we had had to pay for our imports in 1884 the same average prices as in 1883, they would have cost us not $327,330,0001$,but $349,857,000 l$. Consequently, of the total decrease of $32,633,0001$, no less than $22,524,000 \mathrm{l}$ results from the fall in prices, the balance of $10,109,000 l$ only being due to a shrinkage in the volume of our imports. It will be observed, too, that this latter decrease is more than accounted for by the diminution in the amount of our purchase of foreign food. These cost us fully $28,000,000 l$ less than they did in 1883, and about $13,000,000 l$ of this reduction in cost was owing to a curtailment of our purchases. Thus, apart from articles of food of which we imported less, because, owing to our own better harvests we needed less, the volume of our imports slightly exceeded that of 1883.

And turning to our exports a more decided growth is to be noted. True, the Board of Trade returns show a falling off in value from $239,799,000 \mathrm{l}$ in 1883 to $232,928,000 \mathrm{l}$ in 1884. But if valued at the prices of 1883 , our last year's shipments would have realised $242,531,0001$, or fully 1 per cent. more than in the previous year, and to this extent the bulk of our shipments increased, the growth being mainly in our export of textiles.
Taking, lastly, a profit-and-loss view of our transactions, we find that, owing to the fall in prices, we obtained our imports for $22,500,000 l$ less than we should have had to pay if the prices of 1883 had been maintained. For the same reason, however, we received nearly $9,500,000 \mathrm{l}$ less for our exports than they would have yielded had we been able to get for them the same prices as in the previous year. On balance, therefore, the fall in prices left us with an apparent gain, so far as our foreign trade is concerned, to the amount of nearly $13,000,0001$. The actual gain would doubtless be a great deal less than this, because our imports are partly produced, with ourown capital, and so far as they are so produced a fall in prices affects us as directly and adversely as a fall in the prices of our exports. Still there seems little doubt that in 1884 as well as in 1883, we gained in our foreign trade a good deal more from the general decline in prices than we lost by it; and as regards our home trade, much of what producers have lost distributors and consumers have gained.

## THE CONDITION OF TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

## (from our new york correspondent.)

There is now a somewhat better feeling in trade circles, but thus far the improvement has not extended beyond an expression of more hopefulness. To be sure, there are several alleged causes given, but to the more than superficial observer they do not as yet warrant a renewal of much confidence in the business outlook. The reported signs of a trade revival may be summarised in brief:

1. The net advance in the price of wheat.
2. The fragmentary reports of the increased inquiry for crude and finished iron, mainly from Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh.
3. The announcement that the opening of spring trade prints, ginghams, and like faories has begun, with prospects of an improvement, and that (at Boston) the dry goods market is stronger, and that there is noticeable activity.
4. The increased buying of wool (at former prices) indicating speculative confidence in the future ; and,
5. The reopening of several iron and steel mills and finished iron works at Pittsburgh, and at other iron centres in Pennsylvania, at Cleveland, and at Chicago, furnishing employment in the aggregate to about 7,000 men.

## 

In addition, the general tenor of the speculative railway share market has been stronger, and as this is seemingly a corroboration of an advance "all along the line" it has helped to inspire the better feeling in trade circles noted above. As many have been long and earnestly awaiting an improvement in business, it is not remarkable that they should quickly seize on these favourable omens, and interpret them at their will. But in so doing they overlook much. It is not necessary, of course, to doubt that the spring season is likely to bring some increase in the general volume of trade, and that large dealers may have felt some of the symptoms of its coming, and added them to the list given above. Yet how much has been ignored. Perhaps some of it may be given in order, as follows:-

1. The advance in the price of wheat, while warranted in part at least, has not been maintained, and even the highest prices touched would barely let the farWestern farmers realise without loss on such grain as they may now sell. The advance, too, was started by the bull speculators, a good share of it finding an initial impulse in Wal Street. The St Paul crowd have bought up enormous quantities in the North-West, the Northern Pacific crowd are, and have been, engaged likewise, the New York Produce Exchange bulls have lent a hand, and the Canadian Pacific party have secured an immense quantity in Manitoba. Yet, however this may be, the recovery in wheat, and the belief that it will not again fall to such a low price as in 1884, has done more to infuse a spirit of confidence into the business community than anything else, owing particularly to its having dragged maize, flour, and pork after it, and forgetful of the fact, apparently, that wheat is still 21c lower per bushel than it was one year ago, and that exports have been checked by the advance.
2. The iron market has shown no substratum of renewed firmness. The mills (iron and steel) which have reopened are those which shut down for a limited period only, and have begun operations again, only after exacting from the operatives a reduction in wages of from 10 to 20 , and, in one instance, 33 per cent. As for the pig iron "inquiries," they have not yet developed a corresponding demand. The industrial situation, generally, is rather worse than better. About 13,000 anthracite coal miners have been discharged, consequent on the shutting down of less profitable mines. A cut of 10 per cent. in wages of Fall River cotton goods operatives has been announced to take place, and the 19,000 to be affected are discussing the advisability of a strike. One thousand pottery workers at Trenton, N.J., are striking against a reduction of wages, and the Eastern windew glass factories are discussing the advisability of shutting down two months earlier this year than heretofore, say, by April or May, owing to dulness in the trade. Print-cloths are still below the cost of production (so claimed) although higher in price than in the early portion of November
3. The reported gain in the general dry goods trade ought to be taken in conjunction with the advertisements appearing in the daily journals. These announce that " startling reductions" in staple articles have been made. Standard grades of linen have been cut two-thirds in price (at retail), towelings, silks, hosiery (best qualities), and other necessities are announced by the leading dry goods bazaars at prices from 30 to 60 per cent. lower than one month ago. Page and two-page advertisements make this known, and it is fair to presume, as the goods reduced are the best of staple makes, that the trade is very anxious to convert its stock into cash. The necessity of the cuts in prices do not point to the probability of an immediate restocking by these larger retail houses so heavily as they did one year ago, when the losses they have had to make in order to get rid of last vear's goods are considered.
4. The unprecedented increase in the number of mercantile failures weekly is anything but reassuring.

While, then, a moderate increase in trade is probable, no evidence of it has appeared as yet in what may be classed as legitimate business circles, and the symptoms of gain noted must be ascribed rather to speculative influences than to renewed gratification of desires by the great body of consumers.

THE EXTENT AND DIRECTION OF OUR EXPORT TRADE DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.

## THR annual figures have been published this month by the

 Board of Trade, showing the direction of our import and export trade,the various foreign countries and British possessions being arranged and grouped separately. The following are some of the leading figuresin relation to our export trade with foreign countries :-| Valee of British |  | Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884 |  | 1883. |  | 88 |
| , |  | ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |  |
| 16,703,063 |  | 17,567,512 |  | 17,421,212 |
| 18,676,923 |  | 18,787,635 | $\ldots$ | 18,518,024 |
| 10,234,906 | ... | 9,506,246 |  | 9,379,737 |
| 8,497,199 |  | 8,327,941 | ... | 8,080,310 |
| 5,016,793 | ... | 5,036,614 |  | 5,771,817 |
| 6,993,321 |  | 7,121,948 | ... | 6,480,258 |
| 2,198,755 | ... | 2,265,959 |  | 2,167,742 |
| 3,859,286 | ... | 3,868,822 | ... | 3,628,379 |
| 6,392,583 | ... | 6,689,775 | ... | 6,422,542 |
| 2,892,669 | ... | 3,267,300 | ... | 2,450,504 |
| 4,157,028 | ... | 4,224,854 | $\ldots$ | 4,613,017 |
| 2,256,739 | ... | 2,276,573 | ... | 2,119,151 |
| 2,457,3さ5 |  | 3,186,440 | ... | 3,067,783 |
| 1,017,271 | ... | 1,552,321 | ... | 1,861,432 |
| 21,146,994 | $\ldots$ | 20,113,651 |  |  |
| 24,429,625 | $\ldots$ | 27,372,968 | .. | 30,970,147 |
| 15,137,080 | $\ldots$ | 15,055,362 | ... | 12,788,577 |
| 52,067,560 |  | 50,321,921 |  |  |

Compared with 1882, our export trade with foreign countries showed last year a decrease of $4,573,1671$, or less than 3 per cent., which is very small in view of the depression of trade, and the extremely low prices which have prevailed. In fact, the total volume, as we have shown before, has even increased to some extent. The shrinkage is entirely due to the falling-off in our trade with the United States, the decrease since 1882 amounting in value to $6,540,522 l$,or over 21 per cent. This is a large amount, but it can scarcely occasion surprise in view of the unsettlement of trade by the protracted financial crisis through which the United States has been passing, and, also, in view of the exceptionally severe fall in the value of agricultaral produce. The exports from the United States are mainly composed of the latter, and tbe fall has, therefore, meant so much less purchasing power. Our own imports from the United States only amounted in 1884 to $86,054,000 l$, being a reduction of $12,467,000 l$ as compared with 1882 . It is well to see this fact clearly, since it may help to throw some light upon the future. If the recent depression has been so much due to America, then one would rather expect to find the first impulse towards better things come also from that direction. This would certainly accord with past experience. The United States is always sensitive to commercial influences, and is, therefore, very apt to indicate the first signs of a change. It is this sensitiveness that frequently "causes activity in business to culminate in a "boom," or else leads, in times of depression, to an especially severe dip before, as it is phrased, rock-bottom is touched. It is difficult to say whether this quality is due to commercial and social conditions, or to the national temperament, but it certainly exists, and hence any lifting of the clouds on the other side will be worth especial attention. As we have said, our trade with other foreign countries has been well maintained. Taking Europe through, we have gained ground slightly since 1882, and farther afield, in South America and elsewhere, we have done substantially better. Our trade with the West Coast of Africa shows a very decided expansion, the increase since 1882 being 782,401 , or about 63 per cent. On the East Coast, however, things have gone back somewhat. In a few instances, and especially in the West Indies, where the fall in sugar has caused a considerable loss in purchasing power, there is some loss to be seen, but it is in no way serious. In fact, excluding the United States, our export trade with foreign countries shows a gain, since 1882, of about two millions, which is satisfactory, despite its smallness.
On turning to our export trade with the Colonies, we find a shrinkage during the past three years, the total being $80,860,000 l$ or a decrease of $3,966,000 l$ (equal to

## 6 <br> 

about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), which is somewhat heavier than in the case of our trade with foreign countries. Annexed are the summarised details :-


This decrease is not surprising in view of the great expansion which took place in the preceding ten years, when our exports to the Colonies increased in percentage about five times as fast as those to foreign countries. This expansion was due partly to the fact that the Colonies were undeveloped, and had room for growth out of all proportion to European countries, and the room for growth is still very great. Moreover, we have lent to the Colonies on a very large scale, by Government loans and in a multitude of otker ways, capital has flowed from the mother country, the bulk of which has been directly stimulative of their export trade, and these loans have been well invested. These totally different conditions must be borne in mind when our foreign and colonial trude is compared, in order that the former may not seem more unsatisfactory than it really is. The chief feature in our colonial trade during the three years is a decrease in our exports to the Australasian colonies, due very largely, no doubt, to the severe decline in the value of all agricultural produce, in which wool has participated to an appreciable extent. There is a heavy decrease in our exports to South Africa, but in this case a comparison is vitiated by the fact that in 1881-2 the movement was abnormally large,owing to military requirements, whereas now it is severely restricted.

Shipments to the East show a substantial improvement, but this is offset by a reduction in those to Australasia. In the case of North America there is a diminution, but it is less than might have been expected in view of the depression across the Atlantic. Our West India exports have been maintained

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Commercial Relations with Spain.- Although the nature of the declaration which was signed at Madrid on the 21st of December last has already become known, it may be convenient to reproduce its text, which was published in the London Gazette of the 6th inst. The negotiations now contemplated, it has been announced to Chambers of Commerce, are intended to rectify provisions of the Spanish tariff which press unduly on British trade, in return for which the modification of our wine duties will be extended somewhat beyon 30 degrees, the limit fixed in the declaration as the equivalent for thegrant of the most-favoured-nation treatment in Spain. The negotiation of the definitive treaty is to take place nest year. It would appear, however, to be doubtful whether this negotiation will not be further postponed, because the Spanish Government, in laying the declaration before the Cortes, have proposed to make the present tariff, as now settled under that agreement, permanent, and to repeal the law which provides for tariff revision in 1887, and again in 1892. The revision law has proved to be an enbarrassment, because it is drawn on strict reprocitarian principles, and limits the benefit of the reduction of duties to be made in 1887 and 1892 to nations which then make equivalent reductions in their tariff". It is also to be remarked that although the commercial misunderstanding with Spain may be said to date from 1845 , it practically began in 1877, when British trade was subjected to differential treatment, which was aggravated by a tariff revision in 1882, on the principles above stated.

## Declaration of December 21, 1884.

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upon. upon.
Should the negotiations for the Definitive Treaty not lead to any results, or should some arrangement other than that recorded in the present Declaration not be substituted for them, the high contracting parties shall, from and after the 30th June, 1887, have power to denounce the arrangement by giving notice a year before-
hand.

Article VI.-The Protocol of the 1st December, 1883, shall remain in force until the engagements taken in the present Declara tion shall have been carried into effect.
Done in duplicate at Madrid, this 21st day of December, 1884
R. B. D. Morier. (L.S.)

The American Copper "Pool."-Last month we referred to the American production of copper, and explained how it was that the "pool" amongst the producers, which had lasted for several years, had at last broken up. The "pool" was formed of the Lake Superior c apper companies alone, and their inability to maintain it was due to the pressure of greatly-increased production in the West, helped, no doubt, by the financial necessities of some of the weaker companies. It seems that a new arrangement was made no farther back than lest August, which was to run from January 1st, 1885, to March 31st, 1886. According to the terms of this agreement, the Calumet and Hecla Company-far and away the greatest producer - was to market the entire production of the northern peninsula of upper Michigan, and was to divide the amount received accor ${ }^{3}$. ing to the quality of the copper, and the amount produced by each company. This company made contracts for the sale of several thousand tons of conper in Europe, and it now appears that the Quincy Company-one of the parties to the pool-also secretly arranged for similar sales. As this directly violated the arrangemeut, the other parties to the pool brought a suit in the Supreme Court, and obtained a temporary injunction, restraining the Quincy Company from making any sales. When, however, the case came for hearing, the Quincy Company held that the agreement was void, as being against public policy, and in this view the court concurred, and dissolved the injunction. No other result could have been expected, but eren if the "pool" could have been secured from an internal split, it must have inevitably succumbed to the stress of outside competition, siace the Lake Superior companies now produce only 50 per cent. of the total output in the United States, as against 80 per cent. a few years back, and the ratio of their production to the whole is steadily diminishing.

## ret 14.] THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

The Rice Crop of British Burmah.-We have received from the India Office the following memorandum on the prospects of the Burmah rice crop for December :"The total area under cultivation in the ten districts is now reported as $3,173,178$ acres, or 7.657 acres less than in November. This area still remains an estimate, as the actual measurements will not be completed until the middle of January. The reaping is almost over, and some threshing has been done in some districts; the crop has certainly threshed out lighter than had been expected. The district officers and settlement officers were requested to ascertain by crop-cuttings whether the yield of the present year is lighter than that of the past year, and the result of these experiments is, that in Hanthawaddy, Bassein, Henzada, Prome, and Shwegyin the district officers now estimate the crop at twelve annas as compared with their higher estimates in previous months. In the remaining districts the estimate of the previous month is maintained. It is not expected that the crop over the whole province will exceed the estimate made in November of a twelve annas crop, and the exportable surplus is therefore still estimated at 975,000 tons."

English Cotton Piece Goods in the Indian Market.-The question of "short-lengths" has attracted recently a good deal of attention in Bombay and Calcutta. The practice of stamping goods with a wrong length is thoroughly discreditable, and it has seriously injured trade with up-country buyers. But it does not appear that European firms are alone to blame, since there is also much complaint about local-made goods. Some two years ago the Bombay dealers took action in the matter, so far as European goods were concerned, and this is said to have been attended with considerable success. It now seems that Calcutta has followed suit, only in a more vigorous way. The Englishman refers to this subject as follows:-"Some 400 dealers have entered into an agreement only to buy European goods which are correctly stamped-that is goods which are of the actual standard length of 36 inches to the yard. The agreement is to come into full effect on the 1st of July next, and the penalty of infringing it will be a fine of 103 rs , to be applied to some religious or charitable object. Of course, there will be some difficulty in enforcing this penalty, but it is to be hoped that the dealers will remain faithful to their agreement, if oaly in their own interests. With regard to the action taken in Calcutta, there seems to have been some misapprehension in Bombay. There is an idea that the European merchants alone had taken the matter up, and that, therefore, any agreement that was come to was foredoomed. But this is altogether wrong; the native dealers have formed a strong combination, and importers in Bombay will do well to take a hint in time." At Bombay a special committee is now investigating the reports as to importers still forwarding short lengths, so that the whole matter seems likely to meet with vigorous treatment, which would certainly benefit the trade generally.

Bounties on Sugar in New Zealand.-Following the bad example of the Continental Powers, New Zealand has determined to attempt to build up a sugar industry by means of bounties, and an Act giving effect to this policy has been passed. The provisions of this measure are as follows:-"The Colonial Treasurer shall, out of the Cousolidated Fund, pay to the person producing the same one half-penny per pound on the first one thousand tons of sugar produced from beet-root or sorghum grown in this colony. No duty by way of excise or otherwise shall be levied for fifteen years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, on any sugar produced in this colony from beet-root or sorghum grown in this colony whilst the present import duty of one halfpenny per pound continues; but, if the import duty is increased, then an excise duty may be levied so long as one half-penny per pornd at least remains as the difference of duty charged on sugar imported and sugar produced in the colony from beet-root or sorghum grown in this colony. If during fifteen years after the passing of this Act the
present import duty on sugar is removed or reduced, a sum shall be paid during such removal or reduction per pound for all sugar produced in this colonv from beet-root or sorghum grown in the colony to every person producing the same equal to the duty so removed or reduced, but never exceeding one half-penny per pound."

British Shipping in the American Grain Trade. The New York Commercial Bulletin gives an interesting analysis of the grain charters from the port of New York during the past year. Compared with the four previous years, the quantities of grain shipped in 1884 by sailing and steam vessels respectively were:-

| Year. | Steam. Bushels. |  | Sail. |  | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884 | 42,961,799 |  | 2,431,988 |  | $45,393,787$ |
| 1883 | 44,205,009 |  | 4,252,936 |  | 48,457,945 |
| 1882 | 39,878,449 |  | 6,284,289 |  | 46,162,738 |
| 1881 | 53,255,728 |  | 19,020,583 |  | 72,276,312 |
| 1880 | 49,966,579 |  | 63,376,584 |  | 12,212 |

Of last year's total of $45,393,787$ bushels, no less than $25,177,000$ bushels were carried in British vessels, the total carried by all other nations combined being $20,217,000$ bushels. As showing how the traffic was distributed, the following table is of interest:-

| Nationality of Vessels. | Quantities of Grain Carried. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steam Veasels. | Sailing Vess |  | Tot |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Am<rican |  | 69,354 |  | 69,354 |
| Austrian |  | 704,385 | ... | 784,385 |
| Belgian | 5,074,773 | ... ... |  | 5,074,773 |
| British | 25,033,842 | ... 143,167 | ... | 25,177,009 |
| Danish | 1,388,205 | ... ... |  | 1,388,205 |
| Dutch | 1,917,564 | ... | ... | 1,917,564 |
| French | 2,283,770 | 12,537 | ... | 2,296,307 |
| German | 6,442,330 | ... 35,094 | ... | 6,477,424 |
| Italian | 498,463 | 747,604 |  | 1,246,067 |
| Norwegian |  | 254,815 | $\ldots$ | 254,815 |
| Portuguese | 107,989 | ... 442,022 |  | 550,011 |
| Spanish | 214,863 | ... … |  | 214,863 |
| Swedis |  | 23,010 |  | 23,010 |
|  | 42,961,799 | 2,431,958 |  | 45,393,787 |

In this statement the most noteworthy feature is the infinitesimal share which the ships of America take in her own trade, only 69,354 bushels having been carried in American vessels. And another point is the gradual displacement of the sailing vessel by the steamship. In 1880 the larger proportion of the grain was carried by sailing vessels; in 1881 only 23 per cent. was so carried, in 1882 only 12 per cent., and last year only 8 per cent.

Trade with Mexico, Central and South Amekica. -In a report on this subject which has been submitted to the United States Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Secretary of State, writes as follows :- "The more important imports into these countries and colonies are cotton manufactures, iron and steel and their manufactures, machines, engines, implements, hardware and cutlery. This trade is chiefly controlled by England, the United States holding the second place and France the third. It is to be regretted that there are no statistics available concerning the share of Germany, which is undoubtedly considerable. The following table shows the exports from England, France, and the United States to Mexico, Central and South America, the Spanish West Indies, Hayti and San Domingo of cotton goods, iron and steel, machines and implements, and hardware and cutlery during the calendar year 1883 for England and France, and the fiscal year 1884 for the United States:

|  | England. | France. 8 | U. States. $8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton manufactures | 45,738,000 | 6,215,000 | 4,563,000 |
| Iron and steel ............. | 11,090,000 | 3,339,000 | 2,810,000 |
| Manufactures of machinery implements, \&c. | 8,020,000 | 1,157,000 | 6,820,000 |
| Hardware and cutlery ... | 3,505,000 | 114,003 | 1,254,000 |
| Total principal articles | 68,353,000 | 10,825,000 | 15,447,009 |
| All other articles........... | 43,823,000 | 66,388,000 | 48,643,000 |
| Grand total exports ... | 112,181,000 | 77,213,030 | 64,090,000 |

## 6 THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT. [ ${ }^{\text {Yeb. }}$ lis

about $4 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent.), which is somewhat heavier than in the case of our trade with foreign countries. Annexed are the summarised details :-

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1884 . \\ \mathbf{e} . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1883 . \\ \mathbf{x} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1882 . \\ \mathbf{E} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soath Africa | 4,104,000 |  | 4,557,000 |  | 7,495,000 |
| Eaet India and Straits | 33,326,000 |  | 34,498,000 |  | 31,397,000 |
| Australasia . | 23,875,000 | . | 24,217,000 |  | 25,367,000 |
| Hong Kong | 3,214,000 |  | 2,891,000 |  | 3,032,000 |
| North America | 8,648,000 |  | 9,156,000 | ... | 9,700,000 |
| West Indies | 2,243,000 |  | 2,383,000 |  | 2,209,000 |
| Other colonies | 5,5:0,000 |  | 5,775,000 |  | 5,625,000 |
|  | ,860,000 |  | 3,477,000 |  | 4,826,000 |

This decrease is not surprising in view of the great expansion which took place in the preceding ten years, when our exports to the Colonies increased in percentage about five times as fast as those to foreign countries. This expansion was due partly to the fact that the Colonies were undeveloped, aud had room for growth out of all proportion to European countries, and the room for growth is still very great. Moreover, we have lent to the Colonies on a very large scale, by Government loans and in a multitude of otker ways, capita! has flowed from the mother country, the bulk of which has been directly stimulative of their export trade, and these loans have been well invested. These totally different conditions must be borne in mind when our foreign and colonial trade is compared, in order that the former may not seem more unsatisfactory than it really is. The chief feature in our colonial trade during the three years is a decrease in our exports to the Australasian colonies, due very largely, no doubt, to the severe decline in the value of all agricultural produce, in which wool has participated to an appreciable extent. There is a heavy decrease in our exports to South Africa, but in this case a comparison is vitiated by the fact that in 1881-2 the movement was abnormally large,owing to military requirements, whereas now it is severely restricted.
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J. Eldeayen.
(L.S.S.)

The American Copper "Pool."-Last month we referred to the American production of copper, and explained how it was that the "pool" amongst the producers, which had lasted for several years, had at last broken up. The " pool" was formed of the Lake Superior c pper companies alone, and their inability to maintain it was due to the pressure of greatly-increased production in the West, helped, no doubt, by the financial necessities of some of the weaker companies. It seems that a new arrangement was made no farther back than les.st August which was to run from January 1st, 1885, to March 31st, 1886. According to the terms of this agreement, the Calumet and Hecla Company-far and away the greatest producer - was to market the entire production of the northern peninsula of upper Michigan, and was to divide the amount received accor ${ }^{\text {² }}$. ing to the quality of the copper, and the amount produced by each company. This company made contracts for the sale of several thousand tons of copper in Europe and it now appears that the Quincy Company-one of the parties to the pool-also secretly arranged for similar sales. As this directly violated the arrangemeut, the other parties to the pool brought a suit in the Supreme Court, and obtained a temporary injunction, restraining the Quincy Company from making any sales. When, however, the case came for hearing, the Quincy Company held that the agreement was void, as being against public policy, and in this view the court concurred, and dissolved the injunction. No other result could have been expected, but eren if the " pool" could have been secured from an internal split, it must have inevitably succumbed to the stress of outside competition, since the Lake Superior companies now produce only 50 per cent. of the total output in the United States, as against 8 j per cent. a few years back, and the ratio of their production to the whole is steadily diminishing

## Yeb 14.] THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

The Rice Crop of British Burmah.-We have received from the India Office the following memorandum on the prospects of the Burmah rice crop for December :"The total area under cultivation in the ten districts is now reported as $3,173,178$ acres, or 7.657 acres less than in November. This area still remains an estimate, as the actual measurements will not be completed until the middle of January. The reaping is almost over, and some threshing has been done in some districts; the crop has certainly threshed out lighter than had been expected. The district officers and settlement officers were requested to ascertain by crop-cuttings whether the yield of the present year is lighter than that of the past year, and the result of these experiments is, that in Hanthawaddy, Bassein, Henzada, Prome, and Shwegyin the district officers now estimate the crop at twelve annas as compared with their higher estimates in previous months. In the remaining districts the estimate of the previous month is maintained. It is not expected that the crop over the whole province will exceed the estimate made in November of a twelve annas crop, and the exportable surplus is therefore still estimated at 975,000 tons."

English Cotton Piece Goods in the Indian Market.-The question of " short-lengths" has attracted recently a good deal of attention in Bombay and Calcutta. The practice of stamping goods with a wrong length is thoroughly discreditable, and it has seriously injured trade with up-country buyers. But it does not appear that European firms are alone to blame, since there is also much complaint about local-made goods. Some two years ago the Bombay dealers took action in the matter, so far as European goods were concerned, and this is said to have been attended with considerable success. It now seems that Calcutta has followed suit, only in a more vigorous way. The Englishman refers to this subject as follows :-"Some 400 dealers have entered into an agreement only to buy European goods which are correctly stamped-that is goods which are of the actual standard length of 36 inches to the yard. The agreement is to come into full effect on the 1st of July next, and the penalty of infringing it will be a fine of $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{r s}$, to be applied to some religious or charitable object. Of course, there will be some difficulty in enforcing this penalty, but it is to be hoped that the dealers will remain faithful to their agreement, if ouly in their own interests. With regard to the action taken in Calcutta, there seems to have been some misapprehension in Bombay. There is an idea that the European merchants alone had taken the matter up, and that, therefore, any agreement that was come to was foredoomed. But this is altogether wrong; the native dealers have formed a strong combination, and importers in Bombay will do well to take a hint in time." At Bombay a special committee is now investigating the reports as to importers still forwarding short lengths, so that the whole matter seems likely to meet with vigorous treatment, which would certainly benefit the trade generally.

Bounties on Sugar in New Zealand.-Following the bad example of the Continental Powers, New Zealand has determined to attempt to build up a sugar industry by means of bounties, and an Act giving effect to this policy has been passed. The provisions of this measure are as follows:-"The Colonial Treasurer shall, out of the Consolidated Fund, pay to the person producing the same one half-penny per pound on the first one thousand tons of sugar produced from beet-root or sorghum grown in this colony. No duty by way of excise or otherwise shall be levied for fifteen years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, on any sugar produced in this colony from beet-root or sorghum grown in this colony whilst the present import duty of one halfpenny per pound continues; but, if the import duty is increased, then an excise duty may be levied so long as one half-penuy per pound at least remains as the difference of duty charged on sugar imported and sugar produced in the colony from beet-root or sorghum grown in this colony. If during fifteen years after the passing of this Act the
present import duty on sugar is removed or reduced, a sum shall be paid during such removal or reduction per pound for all sugar produced in this colony from beet-root or sorghum grown in the colony to every person producing the same equal to the duty so removed or reduced, but never exceeding one half-penny per pound."

British Shipping in the American Grain Trade.The New York Commercial Bulletin gives an interesting analysis of the grain charters from the port of New York during the past year. Compared with the four previous years, the quantities of grain shipped in 1884 by sailing and steam vessels respectively were:-

| Year. | Steam. Bushels. |  | Sail. Bushels. |  | Totals, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884 | 42,961,799 |  | 2,431,988 |  | 45,393,787 |
| 1883 | 44,205,009 |  | 4,252,936 | ... | 48,457,945 |
| 1882 | 39,878,449 |  | 6,284,289 |  | 46,162,738 |
| 1881 | 53,255,728 |  | 19,020,583 |  | 72,276,312 |
| 1880 | 49,966,579 |  | 63,376,584 |  | 113,343,168 |

Of last year's total of $45,393,787$ bushels, no less than $25,177,000$ bushels were carried in British vessels, the total carried by all other nations combined being $20,217,000$ bushels. As showing how the traffic was distributed, the following table is of interest:-

| Nationality of Vessels. | Quantities of Grain Carried. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steam Vessels. |  |  | Tot |
|  | Bughele. | Bushels. |  | Bushels. |
|  |  | 69,354 |  | 69,354 |
| Austrian |  | 704,385 | ... | 784,385 |
| Belgian | 5,074,773 |  |  | 5,074,773 |
| British | 25,033,842 | ... 143,167 | ... | 25,177,009 |
| Danish | 1,388,205 |  |  | 1,388,205 |
| Dutch | 1,917,564 | ... ... | ... | 1,917,564 |
| French | 2,283,770 | 12,537 |  | 2,296,307 |
| German | 6,442,330 | 35,094 | ... | 6,477,424 |
| Italian | 498,463 | ... 747,604 |  | 1,246,067 |
| Norwegian |  | ... 254,815 |  | 254,815 |
| Portuguese | 107,989 | 442,022 |  | 550,011 |
| Spanish | 214,863 | ... ... | ... | 214,863 |
| Swedish |  | 23,010 |  | 23,010 |
|  | 2,961,799 | 31, |  | 5,303,787 |

In this statement the most noteworthy feature is the infinitesimal share which the ships of America take in her own trade, only 69,354 bushels having been carried in American vessels. And another point is the gradual displacement of the sailing vessel by the steamship. In 1880 the larger proportion of the grain was carried by sailing vessels; in 1881 only 23 per cent. was so carried, in 1882 only 12 per cent., and last year oaly 8 per cent.

Trade with Mexico, Central and South America. -In a report on this subject which has been submitted to the United States Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Secretary of State, writes as follows :-" The more important imports into these countries and colonies are cotton manufactures, iron and steel and their manufactures, machines, engines, implements, hardware and cutlery. This trade is chiefly controlled by England, the United States holding the second place and France the third. It is to be regretted that there are no statistics available concerning the share of Germany, which is undoubtedly considerable. The following table shows the exports from England, France, and the United States to Mexico, Central and South America, the Spanish West Indies, Hayti and San Domingo of cotton goods, iron and steel, machines and implements, and hardware and cutlery during the calendar year 1883 for England and France, and the fiscal year 1884 for the United States:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { England. } \end{gathered}$ | France. 8 | U. State |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton manufactures | 45,738,000 | 6,215,000 | 000 |
| Iron and steel ............. 11,090,000 ... 3,3 |  |  |  |
| Manufactures of machinery, implements, \&c. | 8,020,000 | 1,157,000 | 6,820,000 |
| Hardware and cutlery ... | 3,505,000 | 114,003 | 1,254,000 |
| Total principal articles | 68,353,000 | 10,825,000 | 5,447,003 |
|  | 43,823,000 | ,388,000 | 0 |
| Grand total export | 112,181,000 | ,213,00 | 4,090 |

Deducting foreign goods from the exports of the three nations, we get the following figures :-Exports of British goods, $102,430,000$ dols, French, $58,082,000$ dols, American, $60,959,000$ dols, showing that "foreign goods" (that is, goods $\in x p o r t e d$ from a country in which they were not grown or manufactured) were exported to the following amounts: By England, 9,583,000 dols; France, $19,131,000$ dols ; United States, $3,136,000$ dols. It further appears that the exports from the United States to Mexico and Central America are greater than those of either England or France, while our exports to South America are less than one-third of those of England, and only one-half of those of France. Our exports to the Spanish West Indies, Hayti and San Domingo are nearly equal in value to the combined exports thither of England and 1 rance.

Statistics of Fiji.-The report of the Government statist of Victoria for 1883 contains some figures relating to the Fiji Islands. The total area of the group is said to be 8,034 square miles, and the total population at the end of 1883 was 129,894 , as against 130,079 in 1882, and 128,511 in 1881. The revenue and expenditure have varied considerably in recent years, as the following figures show :-


For the same years the imports and exports have been as follows :-
$\qquad$

The public debt amounted to $120,000 l$ in 1879 to $210,000 \mathrm{l}$ in 1880 , and to $254,025 l$ in 1881, at which figure it now stands. The sales, \&c., of Crown lands were only 31,662 -acres in 1883 , as against 65,745 acres in the preceding year.

The Cost of Wheat-Growing in America.-The following estimate of the cost of growing and marketing an acre of wheat in the Southern and Northern counties of Michigan has been supplied by the Secretary of the State:-


Subtract from the above totals the value of straw per acre, and there remains as cost of producing and marketing the wheat grown upon one acre in the southern four tiers of counties 14.25 dols; in the northern counties, 12.20 dols; and 18.67 dols as the average for the State. Dividing theseamounts respectively by the average yield per acre, the cost of producing and marketing one bushel of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties is found to be $717-10 \mathrm{c}$; in the northern counties, $703-10 \mathrm{c}$; and the average cost in the State, 71c. The average price of wheat on January 1, 1885, was, in the southern four tiers of
counties, $715-10 \mathrm{c}$ per bushel, and in the northern counties $709-10 \mathrm{c}$ per bushel. The crop of 1884 sold at these prices would bring the farmers of the State very nearly the amount of their expenditures for fertilisers, seed, and repairs, 7 per cent. interest on the value of the land on which the crop was raised, and day wages for their labour.

The Foreign Overland Trade of British India. -The official figures for the six months, from April to September, 1884, have been published. Taking the totals, we find that the imports have fallen off, but the export trade shows a progressive growth since 1882, and the total for 1884 marks an increase of $390,000 \mathrm{l}$, or about 19 per cent. The following are the main figures for the six months (taking the rupee at 1 s 8 d ):-

Six Months-April to September.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1854 . \\ \mathbf{f} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{i}{1883 .}$ | $\underset{\text { £ }}{1882 .}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports | 1,724,000 | 1,888,000 | 1,805,000 |
| Exports | 2,480,900 | 2,090,000 | 1,865,000 |

The following are the leading import figures for the three-half-years :-


The reduction ia the imports, it will be seen, is chiefly due to a falling in our receipts from Nepaul. As regards the exports, the movement to Upper Burmah has increased appreciably, as also the movement to the unspecified trans-frontier districts per the Kandahar State Railway. Exports to Siam have fallen away, and the total is very small. The interchange with Thibet remains exceedingly small, despite the vigorous efforts which have been made to open up markets.

The Cultivation of Flax and Hempin Roumania. -With a view to encourage the cultivation of hemp and flax, and the manufacture of textiles from these fibres, the Roumanian Parliament has passed a law, the text of which is as follows:-"All factories established in the country, whether by joint-stock companies or private individuals, for the manufacture of tissues, or ropes of flas or hemp, or of jute sacks, shall enjoy the following advantages:-1. Machinery and tools for the manufacture of jute imported into the country shall be exempt from all customs duties. 2. In order to encourage these textile industries, the State will buy from the producers all that it requires for its military and civil services from the factories in the country, provided that these products are of a character suited to the requirements of the State.

## $\underset{\substack{\text { rebs } 14 . \\ 18 s_{6}}}{ }$.] THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

## STOCKS or RAW MATERIALS and COMMODITIES.

In a few cases stocks of commodities show a reduction this month, but the general tendency has been to increaseThis has been especially marked in pig iron, the Cleveland stock of which has run up about 70,000 tons. But compared with last year stocks, as a whole, still show a distinct reduction. Generally speaking, a month to month comparison of stocks is fallacious, owing to the varying movement of the crops.

Colonial Prodece.

|  | Tea. In Bond. | Coffee. In Bond. | Cocoa. <br> In Bond. |  | Rice. <br> London. <br> In First Hands |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 30, 1880 | lbs. |  |  |  | cwts. |
| Dec. 31, | 105,039,588 | 363,962 | 7,778,140 |  |  |
| June 30, | 69,564,254 | 486,053 | 11,164,402 | 3,570,000 | 591,600 |
| Dec. 31 | 113,154,615 | 333,014 | 8,506,943 | $3,060,0001$ |  |
| June 30, 1882 | 83,672,350 | 651,246 | 9,751,832 | 4,688,000 | 510,000 |
| Dec. 31 | 117,850,124 | 406,583 | 6,065,411 | 4,540,000 | 505,200 |
| Jan. 31, 1883 | 121,389,875 | 405,369 | 6,430,687 | 4,654,000 | 596,640 |
| Feb. 28 | 118,474,095 | 381,417 | 7,430,403 | 4,470,000 | 508,000 |
| Mar. 31 | 111,829,191 | 428,918 | 8,436,458 | 4,320,000 | 401,200 |
| April 30 | 96,472,583 | 560,579 | 10,000,167 | 4,596,000 | 452,000 |
| May 31, 1883 | 82,788,032 | 79,002 | 9,924,214 | 4,960,000 | 412,100 |
| June 30 | 78,197,793 | 923,351 | 10,143,025 | 5,060,000 | 543,240 |
| July 31 | $85,360,241$ | 900,303 | 10,307,593 | 4,8 10,000 | 6)1,180 |
| Aug. 31, 1883 | 98,103,172 | 886,936 | 10,430,017 | 4,254,000 | 704,820 |
| Sept. 30 | 111,491,216 | 798,982 | 9,487,501 | 3,868,000 | 791,500 |
| Oct. 31 | 116,202,895 | 668,846 | 8,511,775 | 4,082,000 | 895,340 |
| Nov. 30 | 124,842,786 | 575,845 | 7,186,565 | 4,200,000 | 144,160 |
| Dec. 31 | 125,039,475 | 533,828 | 6,715,829 | 4,540,00 | ,099,000 |
| Jan. 31, 1884 | 126,759,053 | 538,266 | 6,678,268 | 5,180,000 | 1,046,000 |
| Feb. 29 | 123,598,66. ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | 568,282 | 7,237,813 | 5,254,000 | 976,760 |
| Mar. 31 | 114,893,881 | 619,963 | 7,730,136 | 5,420,000 | 934,880 |
| April 30 | 100,372,642 | 656,103 | 8,431,895 | 5,454,000 | 883,520 |
| May 31 | 82,386,108 | 628,414 | 8,455,814 | 5,880,000 | 877,960 |
| June 30, | 72,235,441 | 648,019 | 9,855,207 | 5,806,000 | 722,120 |
| July 31, | 86,466,875 | 617,802 | 9,650,529 | 5,960,000 | 673,960 |
| Aug. 31, | 94,101,622 | 594,675 | 10,033,013 | 5,756,000 | 587,500 |
| Sept. 30, | 102,913,987 | 588,596 | 9,493,305 | 5,264,500 | 663,940 |
| Oct. 31, | 110,162,705 | 525,184 | 8,469,242 | 4,878,000 | 628,489 |
| Nov. 30, | 116,285,986 | 463,698 | 7,341,411 | 4,894,820 | 649,560 |
| Dee 31, | 118,901,663 | 422,567 | 6,760,872 | 4,901,200 | 660,360 |
| Jan. 31, 1883 | 117,660,982 | 448,045 | 7,066,788 | 5,543,900 | 598,960 |

Raw Materials.
$-(\mathbf{T}=$ Total. $\quad \mathbf{W}=$ Warrant stores only. $)$

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Pig Iron.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Raw } \\
\text { Cotton. }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Raw Silk.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tobaceo. Unmanufactured. (In bond.)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
Copp'r \\
Visib, \\
Sup- \\
ply. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \& Scotland. \& Cleveland \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Tons \& Bales. \& Bales. \& lbs. \& Tons. \\
\hline Dec. 31, '80 \({ }_{4}{ }^{\text {d }}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
739,000 \mathrm{~T}
\] \\
\(495,850 \mathrm{~W}\)
\end{tabular} \& 331,124 \& 510,840 \& 12, \& 116,672,945 \& \\
\hline June 30, 's1 \& 569,286 W \& 431,326 \& 768,430 \& 8,7 \& 101,799,621 \& 59,936 \\
\hline Dec. 31, \& 940,000 T \& 378,170 \& 525,900 \& 6,4 \& 106,116,235 \& 50,598 \\
\hline June 30, '82 6 \& 635,717 W \& 338,57\% \& 883,980 \& 9,770 \& 89,719,686 \& 47,620 \\
\hline 8 \& 836,000 T \& 266,179 \& 739,700 \& 9,940 \& 84,03 \& 7,0 \\
\hline Jan. 31, '8360 \& 600,716 \& 293,002 \& 850,980 \& 13,076 \& 81,611,925 \& \\
\hline Feb. 28, „5 \& 591,4281 \& 307,745 \& 965,210 \& 15,631 \& 79,026,557 \& 46,942 \\
\hline Mar. 31, " \({ }^{\text {F }}\) \& 584,700 W \& 307, 241 \& \(1,012,570\)
932,680 \& 14,346
12,654 \& 77,480,796
\(75,606,303\) \& 48,835 \\
\hline April 30, " 5 \& 581,093 W \& 290,946 \& \({ }_{977,950}^{932,680}\) \& 12,947 \& \(75,600,303\)
\(73,730,094\) \& 47,729 \\
\hline May 31, "5 \& 578,000 \& 287,807 \& 991,450 \& 9,314 \& 72,026,602 \& 49,758 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {June }}\) U0, " \(31,{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 584,627 \& 270,094
270 \& 926,860 \& 8,728 \& 73,614,270 \& 49,322 \\
\hline Aug. 31, \& 585,345 W \& 275,198 \& 866,810 \& \({ }^{9,567}\) \& 83,133,254 \& 48,739
49695 \\
\hline Sept. 30, "5 \& 588,903 W \& 261,900 \& \({ }_{4}^{616,270}\) \& 9,023
8,814 \& \(88,074,964\)
\(88,492,683\) \& 49,695 \\
\hline Oct. 31, \& 589,098 W \& 242,086 \& \& 9,914 \& 86,041,029 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 10 \& 83,427,484 \& 48,527 \\
\hline Dec. 31, " \({ }^{\text {5 }}\) \& \({ }_{584,138} \mathbf{W}\) \& 253,105 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Jan. 31, '845 \& 592,007 W \& 286,317 \& 798,360 \& 16,207 \& 79,108,516 \& 47,310 \\
\hline Feb. 29, „ 5 \& 593,669 W \& 296,940 \& 998,750 \& 23,330 \& 76,393,397 \& 45,900 \\
\hline Mar. 31, " 5 \& 594,259 W \& 291,733 \& 1,060,260 \& 24,158 \& 74,812,482 \& 45,205 \\
\hline April 30, " 5 \& 592,900 W \& \& 1,049,190 \& 23,061 \& \(73,049,655\) \& 42,758 \\
\hline May 31, " 5 \& 590,868 W \& 266,152 \& 910,660 \& 21,973 \& 67,709,665 \& 44,730 \\
\hline June 30, " 5 \& 5ss,842 W \& 269,899 \& 857,290 \& 21,936 \& 67,026,835 \& 45,763 \\
\hline Jaly 31, "5 \& 586,691 W \& 277,519 \& 825,650 \& 20,376 \& 67,526,438 \& 43,052 \\
\hline Aug. 31, " 5 \& 585, 212 W \& 292,594 \& 697,550 \& 19,772 \& 73,667,895 \& 42,556 \\
\hline Sept. 30, " 5 \& 583,132 W \& 288,155 \& 532,390 \& 19,772 \& \(80,942,921\) \& 40,823 \\
\hline Oct. 31,
Nov. 30,

De \& $580,126 ~ W$
57989 \& 287,981
301 \& 465,250 \& 20,356 \& 80,793,567 \& 41,760
43,518 <br>

\hline | Nov. 30, ., |
| :--- |
| Dec. 31 | \& 579,7 \& \& 60 \& \& 75,59 \& 843 <br>

\hline Jan. 31, '85 ${ }^{\text {J. }}$ \& 580,87 \& 371,41 \& 860 \& \& \& 51,364 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


#### Abstract

Sphirvous Liquors, kc. 2 THU023 

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES. Apart from one or two decided movements, prices have not fluctuated much this month. Amongst the metals, a rise of $2 l$ per ton in tin is a rather striking feature. The market has been active, owing to a fair amount of investment buying. It is stated that further explorations in Dakota have been definitely abandoned. In textile materials hemp has advanced $1 l$ per ton. Mincing Lane prices are in some instances a little harder.


I.-MINERALS.


## 10 THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPEMENT.

## ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## I.-IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION

An Account of the Imports of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, showing the Consumption of Duty-Paying Articles in the Month endec January 31, 1885, compared with the corresponding period of 1884 ; also for the Year ended Dac. 31, 1884, compared with the same period of 1883 .

| Principal and other Articles. | Quantities. |  | Valug. |  | Quantities. |  | Valur. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month ended $\begin{aligned} & \text { anuary } 31 .\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Year ended December 31. |  |  |  |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| I-ANIMALS, LIVING (For Food).Oxen and Bulls-From Denmark .... | 4,619 | 3,217 | $\stackrel{£}{92,420}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{6 4 , 3 2 0}}{\mathbf{£}}$ | 60,834 | 42,746 | 1,219,858 | $\stackrel{\text { f }}{\text { 856,260 }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 27,304 | 28,182 | 17,310 17,482 | 601,625438,098 | 346,200 |
| Germany | - 243 | 1,462 | 22,304 |  | 51,732 | 59,054 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,260,465 \\ & 3,316,567 \end{aligned}$ |
| United States | 12,722 | 10,681 | 4,860 $\mathbf{2 8 6 , 1 9 4}$ | 248,391 | 150,1348,131 | 139,21833,891 | 1,115,470 |  |
|  | 12,514 | 2,765 | 73,555 | 56,973 |  |  | 1,010,220 | 724,552 |
|  | 22,326 | 18,125 | 479,333 | 396,988 | 367,404 | 309,696 | 7,923,794 | 6,831,453 |
| Cowe.................................................................... | 5,123 | 3,973 | $\begin{array}{r} 102,366 \\ 13,557 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,305 \\ 9,442 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 0 , 0 + 1} \\ & \mathbf{4 7 , 1 1 7} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,314 \\ & 54,492 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,183,949 \\ 220,990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,201,973 \\ \quad 25 \pi, 569 \end{array}$ |
|  | 2,664 | 1,962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheep and Lambs-From Denmark... Germany <br> Holland <br> Canada $\qquad$ <br> United States <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,346 \\ 26,64 \\ 13,689 \\ 11,22 \\ 4,180 \\ 4,469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 779 \\ 15,032 \\ 5,759 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,370 \\ 53,665 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,593 \\ 30,444 \end{array}$ | 125,439 | 95,234 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 488,428217,124 | 501,509204,563 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $39,455$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,444 \\ & 17,024 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $1,039,497$ 576,580 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,065,560 \\ 586.117 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 1,055 25,950 | 4,590 | 93,863 <br> 89,083 | 60,898 | $\xrightarrow{215,742}$ | 125,841 |
|  |  | 1,9513,681 | ${ }^{\mathbf{9}, 206}$ |  | 101,758 | 52,053 | 209,915 | 74,645 109750 |
|  |  |  |  | 7,558 |  |  |  | 109,750 |
| Swine .......................................... | 57,9001,191 | 27,202128 | $\begin{array}{r} 132,701 \\ 3,897 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,209 \\ 413 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,115,695 \\ 38,863 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 945,043 \\ 26,441 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,517,333 \\ 133,130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,149,707 \\ 84,173 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total of Animals Living...... $\mathbf{£}$ II.-ARTICLES or FOOD \& DRINK. A.-Duty Free. | ... | ... | 731,854 | 545,357 | ... |  | 11,978,996 | 10,524,875 |
| Corn: Wheat-From Russia ......cwts |  | 353,229 | 200,645 | 125,587 56,888 | 13,293,358 | 5,401,964 | $6,265,477$ | 2,126,660 |
| Germany |  | 140,850$\ldots$ | 33,26927,675 | 56,858 | 2,871,095 | $1,090,368$19,023 | 1,4,484 | 480,753 |
| France | $\begin{gathered} 69,404 \\ \dddot{69,814} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,550 18,566 |
| Roumani |  | 9,565 | 27,675 | - 2,503 | 1,128,074 403,937 | 503,926 | 497,041 167,539 | 211 |
| Kgypt | 120,694 | $3 \dddot{4,831}$$1,649,566$ | 46,818 | 12,049 | $1,174,391$$14,259,195$ | 999,57814321,320 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,217,951 }\end{array}$ | 344,950$6,193,553$ |
| United States- | 1,038,135 |  | 509,366392,1511,211 | \% $\begin{array}{r}17,780 \\ 7,400\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| On the Pacif | 826,209 | $1,917,152$18,898 |  |  | $11,806,637$$2,310,126$ | $8,284,810$$1,055,964$ | 1,134,289 | 3,4437,338 |
| Chili | 3,024 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies | 1,062,395 | 681,475 | 467,092 $\mathbf{2 9 , 4 6 6}$ | 259,605 | $11,243,497$$2,691,614$ | 8,099,909 | $5,263,255$$1,369,957$ | 3,175,425 |
| Australasia ........................ | 65,215 | 379,37712,525 | 29,46640,530 | $\begin{array}{r} 148,272 \\ 5,240 \\ 54,693 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,897,766 \\ 1,757,406 \\ 771,277 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,094,381 \\ 753,587 \\ 298,805 \end{array}$ |
| British North America ................. | 106,241 |  |  |  | 1,798,056 1,090,966 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,369,957 \\ 908,073 \\ 472,946 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 16 | 4,360,400 | 1,748,233 | 1,709,800 | 64,080,444 | 47,113,998 | 31,434,888 | 19,825,021 |
|  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat Meal \& Flour-Fm. Germany France <br> Austrian Territories <br> United States <br> British North America <br> Other Countries | 124,720 | 135,817 | 90,317 | 88,125 | 1,928,769 | 1,746,514 | 1,403,581 | 1,182,591 |
|  | 19,181 | 15,960 213,691 | 13,920 148882 | 10,544 | 163,898 | 154,349 | 127,603 | 109,543 |
|  | - 990,683 | 1,291,514 | 148,882 668,581 | 166645 756,588 | 11,270,918 | 10,362, ${ }^{1,567}$ | 8,229,648 | 6,728,836 |
|  | 3,138 | 3,604 | 2,060 | 2,161 | -469,460 | 688,925 | -345, 222 | -4577,469 |
|  | 50,141 | 39,650 | 33,895 | 24,550 | 723,584 | 610,784 | 535,551 | 377,663 |
| Tota | 1,353,301 | 1,700,236 | 957,655 | 1,048,583 | 16,293,529 | 15,103,518 | 12,318,144 | 10,166,010 |
| Barley | 857,582 | 1,426,341 | $\stackrel{296,643}{ }$ | 450,445 | 16,593,784 | 12,987,293 | 5,784,504 | 4,228,722 |
| Peas. | 749,448 201567 | 760.818 | 232,358 | 248,962 | 15,248,467 | 12,936,189 | 5,043,011 | 4,195,514 |
| Beans | 219,507 | 147,678 | 74,106 | 93,270 | 1,879,618 | ${ }_{3,519,550}^{1,935432}$ | $1,361,003$ | 1,151,056 |
| Indian Corn or Maize | 2,344,688 | 2,381,780 | 713,305 | 676,200 | 31,538,952 | 24,794,624 | 10,314,307 | 7,303,099 |
| Indian Corn Meal | 1,715 | 1,611 | 1,776 | . 2,038 | 35,817 | 16,062 | 31,038 | 23,970 |
|  | ... | ... | 4,096,553 | 4,279,325 | ... | ... | 67,010,181 | 47,562,702 |
| Bacon-From United States Other Countries $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 293,533 \\ 3 \bar{i}, 441 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 360,845 \\ 42,586 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 671,294 \\ & 108,624 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 724,480 \\ & 118,081 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,431,393 \\ 648,767 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,917,243 \\ 838,661 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 6,173,753 \\ 2,004,370 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,353,797 \\ & 2,430,648 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 330,994 | 403,431 | 779,918 | 842,561 | 3,080,162 | 2,755,904 | 8,178,123 | 6,784,445 |
| Beef: Salted-From United States Other Countries $\qquad$ | 16,354 | 14,188 50 | 34,527 938 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,858 \\ 87 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 279,115 \\ 7,693 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 203,682 \\ 7,298 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 610,137 \\ 18,110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 403,552 \\ 14,879 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 16,969 | 14,238 | 35,465 | 29,945 | 286,808 | 210,980 | 628,247 | 418,431 |
|  |  | antities of | Corn and | Wheat Flo | our Imported | in the Fiv | e Months |  |
|  | pt. 1, 1882 | to Jan. 31, | 883. | 1,1883, to | to Jan. 31, 188 | 4. Sept. | , 1884, to J | . 31, 1885. |
| Wheat | cwts. | ¢ ${ }_{\text {qrs }} \mathbf{3}$ |  | cwts. | ${ }_{5,607,861}^{\text {q/8. }}$ |  | 1,470 $=$ | ${ }_{4,802,647}^{\text {qr8. }}$ |
| Wheat Flour........................... | 6,710,525 | 1,917, |  | 6,454,665 | 1,844,199 |  |  | +1,969,443 |
| Barley...................................................................... | $9,123,014$ $6,378,566$ | 2,554, |  | 9,287,944 | 2,600,623 |  | 4,990 | 2,364,597 |
| Peas................................................... | 6,993,175 |  |  | $5,466,236$ 777,775 | 1,997,722 |  | 3,074 | 1,793,845 |
| Beans ................................... | 955,340 |  |  | 1,130,886 | ${ }_{263,873}^{17,}$ | 1,64 |  | - 215,628 |
| Indian Corn ........................... | 5,634,897 | 1,314, | 10 | 1,551,881 | 2,695,439 | 8,60 |  | 2,007,175 |



| Imports. <br> Principal and other Articles. | Quantities. |  | Valcz. |  | Quantities, |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month ended January 31. |  |  |  | Year endea December 31. |  |  |  |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| II.-ARTICLES of FOOD \& DRINK. <br> Beef: Fresh-United States-cwts Other Countries. | $\begin{gathered} (\text { Con.) } \\ 74,683 \\ 3,678 \end{gathered}$ | 88,417 9,331 | $\begin{array}{r} \boldsymbol{f} \\ 203,778 \\ 8,7.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { £ } 241.434 \\ 20,122 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 726,856 \\ 73,890 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 809,558 \\ 66,706 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \\ 2,047,973 \\ 202,044 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{f}, 0002 \\ 170,393 \end{array}$ |
| Hams-From United States $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ <br> Total <br> Meat, unenumerated: Salted or Fresh -From United States Other Countries | 78,361 | 97,743 | 212,570 | 261,55\% | 800,746 | 876,264 | 2,250,017 | 2,372,425 |
|  | 71,816 1,461 | $\begin{gathered} 94,245 \\ 1,221 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 196,251 \\ 2,424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 261,60 \\ 3,626 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 561,137 \\ 40,888 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 574,447 \\ 78,579 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,693,834 \\ 129,518 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,695,280 \\ 236,211 \end{array}$ |
|  | 73,277 | 95,466 | 200,675 | 265,23: | 602,025 | 653,026 | 1,823,352 | 1,931,491 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 1,055 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ 1,522 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 146 \\ 3,217 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19! \\ 4,36! \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 633 \\ 35,826 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,006 \\ 17,512 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,361 \\ 110,594 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,083 \\ 58,920 \end{array}$ |
| Total <br> Preserved, otherwise than by Salting <br> -From Australasia <br> United States <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ | 1,102 | 1,604 | 3,363 | 4,568 | 36,459 | 19,518 | 111,955 | 63,073 |
|  | $12,4: 4$ 23,922 | 21,230 17,284 | 31,709 <br> 66,289 | 54,722 <br> 43,936 | 226,059 308,303 | 127,561 259,632 | ${ }_{8}^{537,61678}$ | 309,197 714,115 |
|  | ${ }_{2,797}$ | 1,975 | 21,213 | 26,20t | 74,973 | 251,851 | 8382,620 <br> 3 | 714,115 368,995 |
|  | 39,173 | 40,489 | 119,211 | 124,86: | 609,335 | 449,044 | 1,751,584 | 1,392,307 |
|  | $\underset{15,472}{13,621}$ | $\underset{\substack{17,773 \\ 12,373}}{ }$ | 43,070 43,288 | 40,377 46,98 | 83,414 | 116,182 303203 | ${ }^{262,442}$ | 372,346 |
|  | 11,891 | 15,051 | ${ }_{27,973}^{43,288}$ | 46,984 42,371 | 104,490 | 303,203 82,99 | 291,376 142,884 | 820,263 215,901 |
| Pork (Salted not Hams)-From United States Other Countries $\qquad$$\qquad$ | 40,984 | 45,161 | 114,331 | 129,708 | 237,618 | 502,374 | 690,702 | 1,408,510 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 32,073 \\ 5,227 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40,208 \\ 5,115 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,107 \\ & 10,390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,3,36 \\ 9,714 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 247,0566 \\ 81,712 \end{array}$ | 179,772 98,571 | $\begin{aligned} & 490,465 \\ & 144,815 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 309,479 \\ & 159,522 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 37,300 $7 \%$ 7,586 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 45,323 \\ 794 \\ 8,393 \end{array}$ | 64,497 19,162 | $\begin{gathered} 75,084 \\ 1,391 \\ 22,334 \end{gathered}$ | 328,768 1311 47,215 | $\begin{array}{r} 278,343 \\ 192 \\ 58.587 \end{array}$ | 635,280 277 124.094 | 467,001 369 152,002 |
|  | 7,586 |  | 19,162 |  | 47,215 | 58,587 | 124.094 | 152,002 |
| Total. Total of Dead Meat ... $£$ | 7,586 | 9,187 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,162 \\ 1,549,192 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,73 \\ 1,757,24 \end{array}$ | 47,346 | 58,779 | $\begin{array}{r} 124,371 \\ 16,202,631 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152,371 \\ 14,990,054 \end{array}$ |
| Butter and Butterine.................cwts | 190,495 | 216,093 | 952,399 | 1,100,984 | 2,332,701 | 2,472,567 | 11,755,419 | 12,526,293 |
| Cheese | 86,408 47771 | 83,489 442850 | 243,831 172379 | 1214,724 167784 | $1,797,080$ $7,826,674$ | $1,926,070$ $8,275,553$ | $4,882,502$ 2 2728,396 | 4,997,894 |
| $\underset{\text { Eish-Cured or Salted ................cwts }}{ }$ | 87,011 | 101,224 | 168,377 | 195.56] | 868,125 | 814,648 | 1,773,027 | 1,493,485 |
|  | 175,080 | 134,176 | 43,363 | 42,06\% |  |  |  |  |
|  | 917,033 | 593,276 | 292,000 | 186,044 | 4,480,626 | 4,958,838 | 1,706,097 | 1,782,686 |
|  | 9,504 $\mathbf{2 1 , 9 8 9}$ | 10,069 13,970 | 9,204 140,244 | 9,444 70,896 | $2,660,738$ $\mathbf{1 2 5 , 3 4 9}$ | $2,371,081$ 257,374 | $1,381,870$ $1,064,859$ | 1,344,863 ${ }^{1,619138}$ |
| Hops....................................ewts | 72,154 | 95,474 | 164,512 | 188,90< | 852,150 | 698,397 | 2,243,956 | 1,532,289 |
| Onions.......................................................elsPotatoPots | 113,547 | 200,265 | 19,890 | 2,122 | 2,677,258 | 3,035,562 | 439,335 | 532,484 |
|  | 114,492 | 70,261 | 21,672 | 11,10¢ | 5,149,891 | 2,444,073 | 1,585,368 | 824,175 |
| Potatoes Poultry and Game - Alive or Dead... $£$ |  |  | 76,577 | 86,92i |  |  | 591,367 | 669,604 |
| Rice-From British East Indies ...cwts Other Countries | $\begin{array}{r} 547,225 \\ 19,431 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 327,752 \\ 59,721 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 231,055 \\ 14,862 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116,941 \\ 33,78 \mathrm{e} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,387,226 \\ 371,613 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,414,685 \\ & 1,176,248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,927,416 \\ & 253,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,120,549 \\ 562,502 \end{array}$ |
| Tota | 566,656 | 387,473 | 245,917 | 150,22; | 7,758,839 | 6,590,933 | 3,180,546 | 2,683,451 |
|  | 191,212 | 192,270 | 8,058 | 6,09: | 1,712.770 | 1,967,944 | 97,190 | 86,003 |
|  | ${ }_{201187}^{847}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,482}$ | 1,969 58,769 | 3,363 | 38,112 |  | 100,314 | 124,022 |
|  | 2,011,176 | 2,078,215 | 58,569 | 65,04* | 31,700,361 | 27,970,487 | 847,024 | 827,003 |
|  |  | ... | 68,596 | 74,50: | ... | ... | 1,044,528 | 1,037,628 |
| Sugar, Refind \&Candy-Germany..ewts Holland $\qquad$ | 44,140 | 127,192 138,699 | 54,808 | 100,456 112,50 | 586,542 $1,009,067$ | 749,423 $1,327,452$ | $7,010,238$ $1,360,061$ | 730,815 $1,385,366$ |
| Belgium | 10,587 | 6,094 | 13,245 | 6,06t | 106,301 | 77,634 | 148,801 | ,90,907 |
| France | 146,304 | 59,104 | 186,437 | 53,311 | 1,443,803 | 1,046,195 | 1,981,710 | 1,169,903 |
| Other Countries. | 2,417 | 58,734 | 3,217 | 50,46. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 373 | 1,450 | 484 | 1,10 | 139,744 | 1,065,984 | 199,068 | 1,077,768 |
| Total.......... ............ | 302,922 | 391,273 | 386,506 | 325,00s | 3,285,462 | 4,266,689 | 4,469,881 | 4,454,759 |
| Sugar-Unrefined-Germany ......ewts | 657,816 | 1,116,909 | 622,890 | 609,854 | $6,362,081$ 326,818 | 7,224,896 | 6,298,068 <br> 331,828 | 5,066,985 |
|  | 16,515 | 9,205 | 16,100 | 6,171 | 326,818 | 234,625 | 1331,826 | 181,058 |
| Belgium | 126,688 | 25,851 | 120,462 | 14,218 | 1,462,143 | 487,965 68,403 | $1,472,041$ 291472 | 387,809 62600 |
| France | 15,909 193,607 |  | $\begin{array}{r}18,297 \\ 242 \\ \hline 102\end{array}$ |  | 2,721,092 | 68,403 3,37743 | 3,097,888 | 62,600 $3,116,478$ |
| British W. Indies a British East Indies. | 193,607 152,500 | 256,549 90,393 | 242,302 98,286 | $\xrightarrow{201,600} 4$ | 2,721,032 | - $3,3,37,434$ | $3,097,888$ $1,278,717$ | 3,116,478 |
| China and Hong Kong .................. |  | 7,359 | $\cdots$ | 2,784 | 192,876 | 103,647 | 154,849 31005 | 71,476 |
| Mauritius................................ | 13,10 | 7,685 | ¢,030 | 4,60: | 289, 195 | ${ }_{460}^{33861}$ | 310,053 | -234,439 |
| Spanish West India Islands............ | 300 141,884 | 141,185 | 135,012 | 74,399 | 323,000 $1,226,523$ | 460,861 $1,42,337$ | 304, 1,098976 | 1,041,757 |
| Java .......................................... | 440,077 | 365,379 | 478,515 | 253,968 | 3,396,055 | 3,253,653 | 3,879,243 | 2,899,622 |
| Philippine Islands | 118,262 | 36,253 | ${ }^{91,304}$ | 17,081 | 969,776 | ${ }^{623,501}$ | 747,497 | 395,145 |
|  | 27,715 | 46,700 | 26,733 | 29,345 54,905 | 455,236 653,591 | 374,029 184,020 | 464,921 681,921 | 316,154 |
| Other Countries .............................. | 97,724 | 79,276 | 86,280 | 54,905 | 653,591 | 184,020 | 681,921 | 469,764 |
| Total.. | $\begin{aligned} & 2,002,178 \\ & 29,589 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,182,744 \\ 3,076 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,948,503 \\ 14,656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,313,169 \\ 1,258 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,357,064 \\ 371,327 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,652,364 \\ 411,016 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,461,367 \\ 154,639 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,252,249 \\ 147,131 \end{array}$ |
| Total of Sugar and Molasses $£$ <br> Vegetables, Raw, unenumerated ....... <br> Yeast, Dried $\qquad$ .cwts | ... 21,626 | 24,120 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,349,665 \\ 25,108 \\ 59,397 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,639,436 \\ 18,442 \\ 69,025 \end{array}$ |  | $\ldots \ldots$ <br>  | $\begin{array}{r} 25,083,887 \\ 399,530 \\ 730,238 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,854,139 \\ 426,783 \\ 777,663 \end{array}$ |

## $12$ <br> 


$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Fobl } 14,7 \\ \text { lisk }\end{array}\right]$ THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT. 13

| Imports. <br> Principal and other Articles. | Quantities. |  | Valur. |  | Quantities. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month ended January 31. |  |  |  | Year ended December 31. |  |  |  |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| Copper (Con.)-Regulus \& Precipitate -Portugal $\qquad$ <br> Spain <br> United States. $\qquad$ <br> Chili $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ | r 15151 | $\begin{array}{r} 902 \\ 3,968 \\ 2,862 \\ 107 \\ 894 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ \\ 4,530 \\ 63,795 \\ 8,095 \\ 24,455 \\ 230 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{£} \\ 27,660 \\ 99,003 \\ 77,459 \\ 2,530 \\ 17,340 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,873 \\ 28,962 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,161 \\ 27,621 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathfrak{£} \\ 317,932 \\ 1,026,293 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ 221,492 \\ 963,872 \\ 226,933 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{6,384} \\ 13,509 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 0 , 6 9 9} \\ & \mathbf{1 6 , 9 2 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176,032 \\ & 320,242 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 183 \\ & 979 \\ & 796 \\ & 842 \end{aligned}$ | 8,733 | 101,105 | 223,992 | 57,728 | 62,410 | 1,840,499 | 1,795,091 |
| Unwrought, and Part Wrought- <br> United States. $\qquad$ <br> From Chili $\qquad$ <br> Australasia $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 535 \\ 2,414 \\ 1,735 \\ 1,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,824 \\ .58,032 \\ 51,225 \\ 50,029 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,926 \\ 120,222 \\ 95,810 \\ 54,295 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,799 \\ 9,531 \\ 2,323 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,843 \\ 9,329 \\ 7,643 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,4777,760 \\ 630,040 \\ 211,610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,258,669 \\ 551,423 \\ 431,291 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and Steel-Iron, Ore.........tons Bar, Angle, Bolt and Rod. Steel, Unwrought | 2,800 | 5,684 | 170,110 | 298,253 | 35,653 | 39,815 | 2,319,410 | 2,241,383 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 255,648 \\ 4,382 \\ 581 \\ 8,698 \\ 47,887 \\ 346,270 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 255,157 \\ 5,458 \\ 1,119 \\ 7,825 \\ 69,192 \\ 326,250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 214,916 \\ 40,085 \\ 7,130 \\ 104,283 \\ 103,695 \\ 27,302 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181,401 \\ 52,052 \\ 12,094 \\ 83,063 \\ 140,525 \\ 29,287 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,178,310 \\ 122,877 \\ 4,509 \\ 101,589 \\ 600,673 \\ 4,088,982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,728,672 \\ 115,099 \\ 6,754 \\ 109,014 \\ 563,078 \\ 4,497,748 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,739,837 \\ 1,235,202 \\ 60,237 \\ 1,303,184 \\ 1,354,635 \\ 299,689 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,111,890 \\ 1,158,280 \\ 88,588 \\ 1,221,060 \\ 1,244,901 \\ 333,918 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lead, Pig an |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quicksilver............................lbs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or SlabsFrom Straits Settlements......cwts Australasia $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,835 \\ 25,787 \\ 249 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,784 \\ 17,390 \\ 404 \end{array}$ | 143,443 <br> 100,893 1,044 | $\begin{array}{r} 112,306 \\ 65,687 \\ 1,707 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284,815 \\ 220,698 \\ 20,202 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 295,006 \\ 197,934 \\ 30,770 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,330,571 \\ 1,039,567 \\ 92,914 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,202,150 \\ 791,194 \\ 131,695 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 59,871 \\ 3,014 \end{array}$ | 47,5783,861 | $\begin{array}{r} 245,380 \\ 46,558 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179,500 \\ 5 \overline{5}, 467 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 525,715 \\ 40,787 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 523,710 \\ 47,647 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,463,052 \\ 640,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,125,039 \\ 699,474 \end{array}$ |
| Total of Principal Articles $\qquad$ <br> Total of Other Articles............ £ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,137,992 \\ 200,491 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,324,904 \\ 211,328 \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,351,747 \\ 2,316,344 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,398,508 \\ 2,407,548 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IV.-CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, <br> Total of Metals and TANNING SUBSTANCES. |  | ... | 1,338,483 | 1,536,232 | ... |  | 17,668,091 | 16,806,056 |
|  |  |  | 1,876 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,316 \\ & 7,684 \end{aligned}$ | 60,239365,346 | 67,989430,794 | 81,641181,256 | 70,201$195 ; 208$ |
| Alkali .................................ewts | 2,175 | 4,756 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bark, for Tanners' or Dye | 12,269 | 17,808 | 5,72716,164 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brimstone | 57,533 | 75,028 |  | 17,936 | 877,646 | 759,398 | 241,026$1,544,694$ | 193,577$1,502,668$ |
| Chemical Manfs. \& Products-Unenu. $£$ |  |  | 119,4147,145 | 105,8735,036$\mathbf{5}$ | 21,14426,803 | 14,100 |  |  |
| Cochineal............................ewts | 2,S56 | 9273,558 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 1,07 x, 074 \\ 151,438 \\ 709579 \end{aligned}$ | $1,50,100$820,402 |
| Cutch and Gambier ...............tons |  |  | 82,25613,939 | 75,88425,011 |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l}32,215 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |
| Dyes (Coal Tar)-Anil |  |  |  |  | 26,303 |  | 353,584 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}275,686 \\ 244,435 \\ 33,734\end{array}\right.$ |
| Alizarine . |  |  | 11,343130 | 14,516 358 |  |  |  |  |
| Other Coal-Tar Dyes.......................ewts | $\stackrel{3}{3}-6$ | 17069 |  | 431,404 | ... |  |  |  |
| Indigo .............................ewts | 23,376 996 | 17,069 2,268 | 603,148 |  | 100,713 21,574 | 104,432 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,467,083 \\ 28,197 \end{array}$ | 33,734 $2,484,012$ |
| Madder, Root, Garancine, \& Munjeet Nitre, Cubic (Nitrate of Soda)........ | 112,654 | 255,710 | 57,285 | 116,628 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,049,270 \\ 284,466 \end{array}$ | 104,432 23,208 2030,944 |  | 31,070979,261 |
| Nitre, Cubic (Nitrate of Soda)....... |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,030,944 \\ 333,756 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,197 \\ 1,168,088 \end{array}$ |  |
| Valonia.................................tons | 2,104 | 2,992 | $30,910$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,006 \\ & 47,164 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \tilde{1}, 158 \\ & 491,033 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 306,133 \\ & 526,584 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $30,896$ | 34,450 |  |  |
| Total of Principal Articles... $\mathbf{f}$ Total of Other Articles...... £ Total of Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, and Tanning Substances ... $\mathfrak{f}$ V.-OILS. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 977,214 \\ & 154,544 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 872,881 \\ & 182,952 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,732,747 \\ & 1,996,612 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,743,071 \\ & 1,802,156 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,131,758 | 1,055,583 |  |  | 9,729,359 | 9,545,227 |
| Cocoa-nut ...........................cwts | 18,499 | 30,8431,572 | 31,52282,238 | 46,24466,171 | 210,87430,935 | 245,695 |  | 398,488 |
| Olive ....................................tuns | 2,033 |  |  |  |  | 17,201 | 1,193,797 | 715,752 |
| Palm...................................ewts | 52,100 | 71,355 | 99,103 | 105,746 | 743,512 | 825,822 | 1,304,385 | 1,385,345 |
| Petroleum..............................gals | 4,694,445 | 7,401,690 | 164,192 | 221,422 | 70,185,563 | 52,808,436 | 2,156,235 | 1,705,773 |
| Sced, of all Kinds ..................tuns | 733 | 810 | 24,495 | 25,313 | 10,513 | 12,546 | 365,855 | 384,509 |
| Train, Blubber and Sperm | 700 | 950 | 23,358 | 34,298 | 16,899 | 17,525 | 596,721 | 531,421 |
|  | 57,505 | 35,427 | 78,214 | 37,928 | 350,138 | 462,134 | 535,902 | 559,972 |
| Total of Principal Articles $£$ | ... | ... | 503,127 86,244 | 537,122 68,185 | ... | ... | $6,538,611$ 740,522 | $5,681,260$ |
| Total of Other Articles .......£ |  |  | 86,244 | 68,185 |  |  |  | 816,536 |
|  | ... | ... | 589,371 | 605,307 | ... | ... | 7,279,133 | 6,497,796 |
| VI. - RAW MATERIALS FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton,Raw-Fm. United States...ewts | 1,557,645 | 1,644,714 | 4,396,849 | 4,647,514 | 10,986,539 | 10,755,184 |  |  |
| Brazil | 42,612 | 57,154 | 127,956 | 169,286 | 433,874 | 352,696 | 1,277,090 | 1,030,455 |
| Egypt ...... | 230,952 | 324,850 | 899,301 | 1,237,303 | ${ }^{1,495,641}$ | $1,562,753$ $2,689,170$ | $5,863,801$ $5,225,845$ | $6,071,254$ $5,890,956$ |
| British East Indies Other Countries ... | 198,784 7,801 | 76,795 12,253 | 374,002 29,198 | 166,309 39,072 | $2,324,952$ 126,868 | $1,689,170$ $\mathbf{1 4 6 , 0 4 8}$ | $5,225,845$ 448,201 | 5,840,956 $\mathbf{4 6 2 , 3 7 8}$ |
| Total | 2,037,794 | 2,115,766 | 5,827,306 | 6,259,514 | 15,367,874 | 15,505,851 | 44,278,832 | 44,113,528 |
| lax, Dresse1, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of-From Russia. | 74,199 | 64,184 | 112,648 | 107,917 | 1,086,190 | 096,793 | 1,631,563 | 1,691,422 |
| Germany | 7,199 5,956 | 3,491 | 12,818 | 6,348 | 70,066 | 51,558 | 111,555 | 81,218 |
| Holland | 5,181 | 8,114 | 15,884 | 23,551 | 75,808 | 69,579 | 215,327 | 211,016 |
| Belgium | 32,218 | 46,135 | 95,650 | 110,464 | 267,187 | 340,033 | 832,899 | 956,813 |
| Other Count | 3,003 | 2,733 | 5,095 | 3,763 | 46,680 | 49,003 | 85,374 | 88,141 |
|  | 120,557 | 124,657 | 239,095 | 252,033 | 1,546,931 | 1,606,966 | 2,876,718 | 3,028,610 |
| Hemp, Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of-From Russia......... | 13,051 | 9,111 | 17,780 | 13,329 | 361,329 | 267,413 | 430,223 | 384,250 |
| Germany ......................... | 13,499 | 9,843 | 18,559 | 14,090 | 224,728 | 236,656 | 234,255 | 317,497 |
| Italy ... | 30,826 | 32,587 | 49,878 | 57,754 | 224,975 | 199,628 | 385,456 | ${ }^{339,561}$ |
| Philippine Islands | 23,120 | 58,725 | 45,378 | 109,050 | 330,132 | 353,225 |  | 660,307 375,643 |
| Other Countries ... | 34,775 | 30,114 | 49,118 | 50,354 | 299,400 |  |  |  |
|  | 115,271 | 140,380 | 180,713 | 24,57\% | 1,440,554 | 1,334,924 | 2,363,562 | 2,077,258 |


| Imports. <br> Principal end other Articles. | Quantities. |  | Valug. |  | Quantities. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month ended January 31. |  |  |  | Year ended December 31. |  |  |  |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { VI.-RAW MATERIALS, \&c. (Con.) } \\ \text { Jute ...................................wts } \\ \text { Total of Flax, Hemp, and Jute...f } \end{array}$ | 210,890 | 379,213 | $\stackrel{£}{154,205}$ | $\underset{214,095}{\mathbf{f}}$ | 7,398,061 | 5,111,389 | $\underset{4,523,714}{£}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{3,602,171}{\boldsymbol{£}}}{ }$ |
|  |  |  | 574,013 | 710,715 | ... | ... | 9,763,994 | 8,708,039 |
|  | 615,122 | 72,406 | 476,797 | 50,504 | 2,256,417 | 3,659,511 | 1,768,448 | 2,640,969 |
|  | 740 34.401 | 2,902 | 500 27,713 | 1,522 | 104,684 321,914 | $\underset{256,251}{114,234}$ | 77,060 260,073 | 77,580 204,971 |
|  | 34,401 33,161 | 28,865 | 29,810 | 23,930 | 501,167 | 489,983 | 474,202 | ${ }_{418,056}^{204,971}$ |
|  | 683,424 | 104,173 | 534,820 | 75,956 | 3,184,182 | 4,519,979 | 2,579,783 | 3,341,576 |
| Knubs or Husks of Silk \& Waste.cwts Thrown, Dyed or Undyed .........lbs | $\begin{array}{r} 4,916 \\ \mathbf{2 1 , 7 4 8} \end{array}$ | 6,079 14,498 | $\begin{aligned} & 66,204 \\ & 23,331 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76,018 \\ & 14,893 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,54 \\ 291,337 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68,067 \\ 323,967 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 896,912 \\ & 303014 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 892,784 \\ & 349,501 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wool, Sheep and Lambs'-From Countries in Europe | 2,430,471 | 2,759,430 | 102,340 | 109,191 | 50,048,379 | 39,124,786 | 1,949,165 | 1,565,404 |
| British Possessions in South Africa | 6,916,918 | $7,575,905$ 2163,784 | 385,013 <br> 89,798 | 430,395 72,730 | 48,494,184 | 51,317,007 | 2,871, $\mathbf{9 0 8}, 209$ | 2,894,581 |
| British East Indies | $2,414,862$ $46,410,020$ | 64,392,400 | 89,798 $2,369,319$ | 3,307,571 | 24,79,659 | 382,545,933 | 18,418,984 | 19,952,546 |
| Australasia | 2,147,263 | 1,534,152 | 100,846 | 53,34! | 18,812,915 | 21,933,756 | 684,749 | 817,333 |
| Total. | 60,309,534 | 78,425,671 | 3,047,316 | 3,973,228 | 4,4,110,743 | 519,555,493 | 24,832,874 | 26,114,832 |
| Alpaca, Vicuna, Llama <br> Goats' Wool or Hair <br> Woollen Rags, torn up or not, to be used as Wool | 1,015,879 | 282,118 | 64,044 | ${ }_{53,590}$ | 1,517,977 | 7,883,088 | 87,494 | 475,429 |
|  | 813,438 | 923,143 | 50,934 | 53,590 | 13,201,418 | 16,792,549 | 1,041,153 | 1,297,220 |
|  | 5,700,800 | 3,895,360 | 54,264 | 38,417 | 80,626,560 | 69,392,960 | -56,616 | 678,079 |
| Total of Principal Articles $\mathbf{£}$ Total of Other Articles...... £ |  | .. | $10,242,232$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,216,698 \\ 24,442 \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 84,540.672 | 85,970,988 |
|  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 331,314 |
| Textile Manufactures...£ |  | ... | 10,266,578 | 11,241,140 | . | ... | 84,761,705 | 86,302,302 |
| VII. - RAW MATERIALS FOR SUNDRY INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bark-Peruvian ......................ewts | 6,911 | 13,564 | 81,237 | 117,410 | 117,325 | 105,957 | 1,429,261 | 906,954 |
| Bristles ................................lbs | 211,309 | 152,178 | 35,500 | 21,233 | 2,800,046 | 2,926,532 | 465,011 | 471,112 |
| Caoutchouc -.........................ewts | 14,796 | 19,3i5 | 247,653 | 227,372 | 227,422 | 198,001 | 3,618,276 | 2,266,870 |
| Gum-Arabic | 7,034 | ${ }_{10,593}^{7,922}$ | 19, 6,268 | 31,215 36,614 | 80,577 | - 1129.967 | 179,803 490274 | 173,714 464,185 |
| Lac, Seed, Shell, | 14,523 | 7,540 | 37,05; | 48,025 | 63,073 | 62,713 | 468,388 | 462,746 |
| Hides, Raw, and Pieces thereof : Dry -From British East Indies. Other Countries <br> Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 38,125 | 52,079 | 145,061 46389 | 182,842 | 461,719 | 460,297 186,545 | 1,586,839 | 1,605,351 |
|  | 12,295 | 15,784 | 46,389 | 55,594 | 172,636 | 186,545 | 665,877 | 688,788 |
|  | 50,420 | 67,863 | 191,450 | 238,436 | 634,355 | 616,842 | 2,252,716 | 2,294,139 |
| Wet-From Belgium.................. cwts | 13,380 | 2,435 | 40,224 | 6,625 | 74,170 | 75,770 | 210,395 | 219,055 |
|  | 3,744 | 6,196 | 10,396 | 17,837 | 64,262 | 60,901 | 179,070 | 169,365 |
| Argentine Republic and Uruguay | 1,120 | 5,497 | 4,000 | 15,392 | 124,354 | 115,844 | 382,000 19095 | 358,455 |
| Brazil ${ }^{\text {Anstralasi }}$ | 573 16,395 | 23 7,428 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,478 \\ 40,83\end{array}$ | 16,932 | $64,3,4$ 93,829 | 76,032 | 190,985 208904 | 223,311 160,561 |
| Other Countr | 13,609 | 8,794 | 35,012 | 21,954 | 141,788 | 171,875 | 380,410 | 460,524 |
| Total | 48,821 | 30,373 | 131,944 | 78,795 | 562,767 | 572,189 | 1,551,772 | 1,591,271 |
| Ivory, Teeth, Elephants', \&c. ......cwts <br> Manures-Guano <br> Bones, whether burnt or not .......... | 1,164 | 808 | 52,680 | 42,410 | 13,582 | 10,058 | 637,615 | 483,437 |
|  | 8,039 | 2,045 | 74,781 | 20,384 | 73,962 | 48,284 | 721,524 | 439,234 |
|  | Rags, and other Materials used for |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rags ................................ | 1,686 | 1,531 | 21,963 | 19,853 | 29,687 | 36,296 | 401,615 | 488,497 |
| Esparto, and other Vegetable Fikres | 19,950 | 17,083 | 130,136 | 100,333 | 206,558 | 184,680 | 1,383,021 | 1,128,143 |
| Rosin.................................ewts | 204,588 | 124,767 | 55,548 | 32,319 | 1,363,014 | 1,470,963 | 397,724 | 376,287 |
| Tallow and Stearine-From Russia Argentine Republic | 334 |  | 640 |  | 6,171 | 14,724 | 14,611 | 29,038 |
|  | 2,534 | 3,972 | 5,319 | 7,239 | 72,075 | 97,703 | 160,165 | 189,857 |
| United States | 40,812 | 34,112 | 82,353 | 56,058 | 333,358 | 332,459 | 666,391 | 630,991 |
| Australasia | 51,955 | 33,709 | 101,017 | 58,599 | 445,726 | 477,680 | 889,664 | 890,369 |
| Other Countries | 9,057 | 28,985 | 18,673 | 54,669 | 179,897 | 187,315 | 368,942 | 356,544 |
|  | 104,692 | 100,778 | 208,002 | 176,565 | 1,037,227 | 1,109,881 | 2,099,773 | 2,096,799 |
|  | 5,897 | 1,546 | 4,043 | 576 | 189,995 | 173,451 | 149,031 | 130,171 |
|  | 2,208 | 3,243 | 5,109 | 6,692 | 280,490 | 235,339 | 558,574 | 437,438 |
| Sweden and No | 18,934 | 20,521 | 29,731 | 31,062 | 630,041 | 603,602 | 994,857 | 898,115 |
| Germany | 5,458 | 8,193 | 14,453 | 18,998 | 350,243 | 275,478 | 896,125 | 669,208 |
| United States | 6,773 | 6,146 | 30,306 | 21,463 | 111,285 | 159,563 | 433,763 | 597,492 |
| British Fast Indies. | 2,070 | 3,923 | 30,981 | 54,629 | 41,531 | 35,635 | 587,710 | 515,964 |
| British North Ameri | 3,576 | 250 | 17,650 | 750 | 336,184 | 230,759 | 1,603,073 | 1,005,216 |
| Other Countries | 42,769 | 45,494 | 46,082 | 61,191 | 392,831 | 411,633 | 525,650 | 557,859 |
| Total <br> Sawn or split, planed or dressedFrom Russia | 81,788 | 87,770 | 174,312 | 194,785 | 2,142,605 | 1,952,009 | 5,599,752 | 4,681,292 |
|  | 7,858 | 3,582 | 13,364 | 7,112 | 1,075,574 | 1,100,819 | 2,463,123 | 2,353,260 |
| Sweden and NorwayBritish North America | 27,066 | 23,633 | 62,005 | 50,251 | 1,717,072 | 1,611,156 | 3,848,487 | 3,449,945 |
|  | 8,629 | 9,737 | 19,803 | 19,712 | 1,181,606 | 976,148 | 3,010,218 | 2,317,180 |
| Other Countries .................. | 12,600 | 11,181 | 44,557 | 37,462 | 339,381 | 357,143 | 1,085,705 | 1,105,252 |
| Total........................ | 56.153 | 48,133 | 139,729 | 114,537. | 4,313,633 | 4,045,266 | 10,407,533 | 9,225,637 |


| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Feb, 14, } \\ \text { 1856, }\end{array}\right]$ | MONTHLY |  |  | TRADE | SUPPLEMENT. |  |  | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Principal and other Articles. | Quantities. |  | qual Valus. |  | Quantitiks. |  | Valug. |  |
|  | Month ended January 31. |  |  |  | Year ende ${ }^{\text {D D }}$-cember 31. |  |  |  |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| VII.-RAW MATERIALS, \&c. (Con). Wood, \&c. (Con). - Staves of all dimensions ........................loads Mahogany $\qquad$ .tons |  |  | £ | $\pm$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,907 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,522 | 6,751 | 58,857 | 19,431 <br> 58,940 | $\begin{array}{r} 141,189 \\ 49,784 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135,650 \\ 62,318 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 640,321 \\ 490,689 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 557,814 \\ & 562,707 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total of Raw Materials for Sundry Industries and Manufactures......£ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,805,045 \\ 952,297 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,617,696 \\ 957,418 \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 33,887,434 | 29,251,771 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,464,809 | 11,730,634 |
|  | ... | ... | 2,757,342 | 2,575,114 |  |  | 45,352,243 | 40,982, 405 |
| VIII.MANUFACTURED ARTICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 57,204 | 36,845 | 32,350 | 23,092 | 717,868 | 698,149 |  |  |
| Cotton Manufactures, of all sorts...... $\mathbf{f}$ Glass-Window \&c. ...................ewts | 53,823 | 69,609 | 220,734 | 197,162 | 17,808 | 693,49 | 2,333,689 | 2,235,800 |
| Glass- ${ }_{\text {Plate, silvered or not................. }}$ | 9,293 | -9,674 | 38,583 18,626 | 43,714 17,779 | 683,739 84,766 | 744,935 | - 537,920 | 2,517,202 |
| Manufactures, unenumerated ........i.s | 49,142 | 53,531 | 67.471 | 76,473 | 84,766 $\mathbf{6 1 0 , 4 5 2}$ | 81,607 | 179,482 | 167,977 |
|  | 29,279 | 33,226 | 4,792 | 6,461 | - 366,822 | 611,705 301,468 | ${ }^{891,175}$ | 933,585 |
| Hats or Bonnets of Straw ....e....ibs | 318,188 | 229,229 | 218,117 | 160,235 | 3,883,294 | 3,716,167 | 25,,276 $\mathbf{2 , 8 6 8 , 7 7 1}$ | 59,802 2,702080 |
| Iron manufactures, unenumerated..cwts | - 462,217 | 352,859 | 61,237 | 52,840 | ${ }_{5,16,958}^{3,803,94}$ | 3,7,896,979 | 2,868,771 | 2,702,060 714,218 |
| British East Indies........................................AustralasiaUnited States ............... | 1,073,875 | $3,006,495$ $1,668,548$ | -169,395 | $\begin{array}{r}187,098 \\ 80 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 27,542,668 | 27,681,117 | 1,933,377 | 1,865,484 |
|  | 2,269,708 | 2,654,060 | 118,633 | 80,716 13955 | $11,483,640$ <br> 25088 | 12,018,218 | 567,283 | 1,591,822 |
| Other CountrieTotal | 391,748 | 331,165 | 54,501 | 49,590 | 25,088,014 $5,040,358$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,772,892 \\ 5,387,124 \end{array}$ | $1,320,095$ 865,704 | $1,426,223$ 813,506 |
|  | 6,709,115 | 8,013,127 | 458,591 | 509,799 | 74,471,638 | 76,756,330 | ,41 | 5,411,253 |
| Boots and Shoes............dozen pairs Gloves $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,259 \\ 118,082 \\ 20,853 \\ 91,007 \end{array}$ | 8,711 88,591 | 21,667135,785 | 21,655 | 122,606$1,666,735$ 209,455 952,723 | $\begin{array}{r} 110,663 \\ 1,49,453 \\ 210,186 \\ 1,239,255 \end{array}$ | 420,136 | 351,525 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper ............................ewts |  | 19,907 | 31,877 | 29,474 |  |  | - 344,186 | 1,671,906 |
| Other kinds (except Hangings)Silk Manufactures - Broadstuffs From Holland $\qquad$ France ... <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ |  | 69,741 | 81,693 | 68,691 |  |  | 902,514 | 1,085, 709 |
|  | ...$\cdots$$\ldots$ | ... | 117,027 | 105,660 |  | ... |  |  |
|  |  | ... | 393,283 | 280,954 | $\ldots$ | ... | 4,266,064 | 1,764,804 |
|  |  | ... | 469 | 8,588 | ... | ... | 6,931 | 1,16,292 |
| Total | ... | ... | 510,779 | 395,202 | ... | ... | 5,978,258 | 6,285,533 |
| Ribbons, Silk or Satin-Belgium France <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ | ... | ... | 80,653 | 110,167 | ... | ... | 1,130,731 | 1,385,213 |
|  |  | .. | 10,357 | 14,478 |  |  | 124,943 | 159,367 |
| Tot |  | ... | 111,659 | 148,311 |  |  | 1,665,953 | 1,817,403 |
| Ribbons, of other kinds <br> Other Sorts of Silk Manufs, unenum. Watches $\qquad$ number | 31,600 | $36,073$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,598 \\ 171,792 \\ 39,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,895 \\ 135,614 \\ 47,492 \end{array}$ | $4 \dddot{16,195}$ | $516,759$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118,963 \\ 2,733,787 \\ 510,862 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 128,132 \\ 2,745,763 \\ 606,109 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woollen Manufactures-Of Goats'Wool or Hair, mixed or not Of Wool, other than Goats', or Wool mixedwith Cotton-Cloths $\ldots$..yds Stuffs | ... | ... | 4,249 | 5,031 | , |  | 124,936 | 98,677 |
|  | 3,581,687 | 139,845 | 13,055 | 19,352 | 817,269 | 930,561 | 133,577 | 151,327 |
|  |  | 4,769,206$\ldots$ | 341,587 | 447,430 | $35,382,558$ | $44,074,532$ | 3,364,838 | 151,327 |
| Unenumerated......................... $\boldsymbol{£}$ Woollen Yarn for Weaving, mixed or not with Silk ...................lbs <br> Zinc Manufactures, unenumerated cwts | ... |  | 161,414 | 128,306 | ... |  | 2,746,680 | 2,462,609 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,021,650 \\ 22,410 \end{array}$ | 1,010,433 | 128,850 | 125,168 | 14,553,177 | 13,340,269 |  |  |
|  |  | 24,848 | 22,237 | 23,792 | 4,407,093 | 13,302,766 | 1,408,040 | 1,391,193 |
| Total of Principal Articles $£$ Total of Other Articles | ... | ... | 2,852,906 | 2,730,962 |  | ... | 36,021,627 | 36,468,321 |
|  |  | ... | 1,222,583 | 1,325,536 | ... | ... | 16,859,841 | 16,796,013 |
| Total of Manufactured Articles £ | ... | ... | 4,075,489 | 4,056,498 | ... | ... | 52,881,468 | 53,264,334 |
| IX.-MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. Animals, Horses Drugs, unenumerated. $\qquad$ Oil Seed Cakes. <br> .................tons | $\begin{array}{r} 845 \\ 2 \ddot{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}, 231 \end{array}$ | 655 | 20,750 | 15,747 | 9,627 | 12,928 | 201,811 | 256,739 |
|  |  |  | 66,680 | 67,514 |  |  | 1,135,033 | 789,224 |
|  |  | 25,321 | 203,600 | 189,758 | 257,445 | 269,235 | 1,942,849 | 2,037,707 |
| Seeds-Clover and Grass ...............wtsCotton--From Egypt.........ons Other Countries. | $\begin{gathered} 36,886 \\ 3,568 \\ 1,540 \end{gathered}$ | 30,479 | 90,574 | 75,844 | 317,211 | 290,022 | 755,053 | 656,827 |
|  |  | 55,248 | 250,825 | 402,386 | 233,954 | 191,127 | 1,746,695 | 1,451,874 |
|  |  | 2,076 | 9,352 | 13,911 | 15,343 | 20,881 | 1, 98,309 | 129,494 |
| Total | 36,108 | 57,324 | 260,177 | 416,297 | 249,297 | 212,008 | 1,845,004 | 1,581,368 |
| Flax and Linseed-From Russia...qrs British East Indies. <br> Other Countries | $\begin{array}{r} 49,598 \\ 111,605 \\ 18,3 \times 3 \end{array}$ | 23,632 | 97,186 | 48,694 | 756,573 | 449,513 | 1,495,800 | 910,223 $2,553,614$ |
|  |  | 140,476 10,584 | 241,082 37,761 | 302,130 29,232 | $1,404,552$ <br> 176,742 | $1,186,120$ 169,902 | 2,957,117 | 2,553,614 |
| Total | 179,586 | 174,692 | 376,029 | 380,056 | 2,337,867 | 1,805,535 | 4,815,730 | 3,832,242 |
| Rape-From BritishEast Indies...qrs Other Countries | $\begin{array}{r} 22,673 \\ 6,449 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,089 \\ & 12,034 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,445 \\ 9,140 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,801 \\ & 15,095 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 556,345 \\ & 219,013 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 562,144 \\ 207,669 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,355,697 \\ 313,865 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,227,504 \\ & 276,065 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 29,122 | 52,123 | 66.585 | 95,896 | 775,358 | 769,813 | 1,669,562 | 1,503,569 |
| Total of Principal Articles $£$ Total of Other Articles ...... $£$ | - | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,084,395 \\ 320,526 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,241,112 \\ & 252,587 \end{aligned}$ | ... | ... | $\begin{array}{r} 12,365,042 \\ 3,413,777 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,657,676 \\ 3,482,521 \end{array}$ |
| Total of Miscellaneous Articles $£$ |  | ... | 1,404,921 | 1,493,699 | ... | ... | 15,778,819 | 14,140,197 |
| Total Value of Imports ...... $£$ |  | ... | 35,645,221 | 36,049,005, | , | ... | 425,603,932 | 389,774,549 |
| Under the designation of "Leather" are comprised the following articles-Hides, tanned, tawed, cerrried or any way dresed ; Goatekins drossed; Sheep akins, droase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## II.-EXPORTS-BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE, \&c.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal and other Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures from the United Kingdom in the Month ended January 31, 1885, compared with the corresponding Period of 1884 ; also for the Year ended December 31, 1884, compared with the same Period of 1883.

| Exports. <br> Principal and other Articles. | Quantities. |  | Valug. |  | Quantities. |  | Valur. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month ended January 31. |  |  |  | Year ended Decemoer 31. |  |  |  |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| I-ANIMALS LIVING. <br> Horses <br> Other Animals $\qquad$ | 221 | 293 | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 5 , 1 8 3} \\ \mathbf{7 , 0 6 4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \underset{23,871}{f} \\ 7,847 \end{array}$ | 7,376 $\ldots$ | 6,972 .. | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{f} \\ \mathbf{4 1 0 , 2 6 9} \\ \mathbf{2 5 4 , 7 2 5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathfrak{f} \\ 406,575 \\ 207,642 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total Value of Animals, Living ... | ... | ... | 22,247 | 31,718 | ... | ... | 664,994 | 614,217 |
| II. ARTICLES of FOOD AND DRINK. | 3,706 | 2,069 | 17,310 | 8,796 | 33,015 | 36,425 | 158,583 | 164,192 |
| Beer and Ale-To United States ...bris | 2,192 | 2,744 | 9,331 | 10,009 | 30,211 | 23,563 | 118,348 | 92,666 |
| British W. I. Islands and Guiana ... | 3,311 | 1,126 | 12,561 | 4,798 | 26,575 | 24,143 | 114,948 | 99,597 |
| British East Indies ................... | 10,782 | 7,320 | 26,835 | 18,801 | 86,071 | 74,185 | 274,470 546938 | 208,081 |
| Australasia .......... | 8,401 12,825 | 11,584 12,127 | 34,781 44,361 | 48,232 39,015 | 117,478 162,759 | 113,698 165,141 | 646,938 6072 | 504,207 572,994 |
| Tot | 41,217 | 36,970 | 145,179 | 129,651 | 456,109 | 437,155 | 1,820,259 | 1,641,737 |
| Butter ................................cwts | 3,000 | 1,978 | 20,900 | 13,836 | 30,408 | 29,194 14,450 | 212,214 58,839 | 204,545 60,751 |
| Cheese | 1,219 15899 | ${ }_{21} 963$ | 5,174 20,722 | 4,133 23,688 | 13,984 959,838 | 1,327,686 | - $58,426,649$ | 1,643,622 |
| Fish, Herrings ...... | 15,899 | 21,157 | 20,722 39888 | 23,688 49,700 | 959,838 | 1,327,686 | $1,426,640$ 455,458 | $1,603,622$ 466,334 |
| Hops .....................................wts | 933 | 660 | 5,539 | 3,930 | 8,787 | 8,146 | 90,462 | 52,347 |
| Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, Condiments, \& Confectionery, unenumerated $£$ | ... | .. | 100,934 |  | ... | ... |  |  |
| Provisions (including Meat) <br> Salt, Rock and White $\qquad$ tons | 54,987 | 64,205 | 67,354 $\mathbf{3 7 , 7 4 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57,172 \\ & 43,851 \end{aligned}$ | 1,004,313 | 950,177 | $\begin{aligned} & 821,920 \\ & 645,009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 780,027 \\ & 613,119 \end{aligned}$ |
| Spirits, British \& Irish-To France gals | 3,116 | 1,953 | 913 | 639 | 28,768 | 29,976 | 8,315 | 7,954 |
| Portugal, Azores, and Madeira ...... | 185 | 207 | 62 | 108 | 2,278 | 2,490 | 924 | 1,141 |
| West Coast of Africa (Foreign) | 13,251 | 21,598 | 1,623 | 3,022 | 259,750 | 211,594 | 36,857 | 28,536 |
| United States | 12,025 | 7,033 | 3,503 | 2,290 | 160,375 | 136,346 | 46,453 | 40,729 |
| British North Americ | 2,006 | 3,609 | 707 | 1,086 | 208,760 | 155,767 | 59,894 | - ${ }^{431,592}$ |
| British East Indieq | 25,341 | 28,094 50,564 | 9,682 | ${ }_{15}^{10,171}$ | 341,231 | 342,346 1,276228 | ${ }^{128,761585}$ | ${ }_{389,605}^{131997}$ |
| Australasia ..... | 66,629 32,095 | 50,564 23,249 | 20,225 10,026 | 10,604 8,604 | +145,482 | + 418,762 | 131,915 | 146,216 |
| To | 154,651 | 136,307 | 46,741 | 41,781 | 2,732,856 | 2,573,509 | 809,644 | 793,770 |
| Sugar,Refined,\&Candy-Denmark..cwts | 14,550 | 11,331 | 14,071 | 8,789 | 232,387 | 216,082 | 247,132 | 180,133 |
| Belgium | 7,843 | 6,376 | 7,330 | 3,862 | 95,250 | 90,098 183,531 | 94,870 139,744 |  |
| France | 17,147 | 11,124 | 16,549 | ${ }_{7,297}^{7,561}$ | ${ }_{79,638}^{130,151}$ | 183,531 93,563 | 139,744 80,199 | - 77 7,226 |
| Portugal, Azores, and Majeira | 19,140 | 11,322 24,310 | 10,77\% | 16,021 | 232,318 | 238,701 | 252,207 | 198,630 |
| British North Ame | 2,405 | 682 | 2,063 | 377 | 51,851 | 75,129 | 50,172 | 59,972 |
| Other Countries | 30,083 | 42,516 | 30,205 | 30,916 | 334,192 | 393,531 | 372,349 | 363,444 |
| Tota | 102,962 | 107,661 | 99,949 | 74,823 | 1,155,787 | 1,290,635 | 1,236,682 | 1,109,994 |
| Other Articles........................... $£$ | ... | ... | 121,977 | 111,088 | ... | ... | 1,830,000 | 1,719,632 |
| Total Articles of Food and Drink ... $£$ | ... | ... | 712,099 | 649,566 | ... | ... | 10,628,541 | 10,462,341 |
| Coal,Coke,Cinders,\& Fuel-Russia...tons | 25,186 | 26,646 | 11,927 | 12,461 | 1,563,843 | 1,553,139 | 718,246 | 696,251 |
| Sweden and Norway. | 61,501 | 62,673 | 27,325 | 25,135 | 1,557,484 | 1,653,302 | 694,917 | 716,852 |
| Denmark | 65,247 | 54,511 | 27,708 | 21,756 | 1,102,133 | 1,131,198 | 450,727 | 452,407 |
| Germany | 91,931 | 103,525 | 37,398 | 40,527 | 2,424,573 | 2,483,834 | 947,575 | 938,814 183,192 |
| France .. | 20,864 444,860 | 13,076 394,769 | 9,204 189,415 | 5,730 166,063 | 464,475 $4,481,426$ | 4,358,444 | 197,232 $1,919,498$ | 1,830,626 |
| Spain and Canaries | 115,420 | 108,992 | 62,460 | 57,006 | 1,229,924 | 1,269,347 | 654,876 | 671,204 |
| Italy ..... | 140,592 | 217,674 | 61,433 | 91,310 | 2,212,111 | 2,345,352 | 962,531 | 1,024,993 |
| Turkey | 9,943 | 19,904 | 5,182 | 10,538 | 321,433 | 319,618 | 165,794 | 168,470 |
| Egypt | 94,509 | 104,102 | 49,663 | 51,833 | 988,982 | 1,124,789 | 507,679 | 589,784 |
| Brazil | 48,028 | 33,326 | 22,283 | 18,705 | 449,387 | 486,323 | 257,369 | 283,949 |
| Gibraltar | 67,910 | 50,728 | 35,240 | 25,267 | 470,468 | 438,500 | 240,881 | 231,056 |
| Malta ${ }_{\text {British }}$ East Indi...... | 33,476 155,198 | 24,786 168,085 | 17,849 84,891 | 12,989 87,538 | 1,205,239 | 542,881 $1,280,482$ | 306,969 649,364 | 297,544 6906623 |
| Other Countries ... | 337,832 | 266,310 | 183,633 | 135,543 | 3,746,643 | 3,930,522 | 1,972,261 | 2,075,995 |
| Total | 1,712,497 | 1,649,107 | 831,616 | 762,401 | 22,775,634 | 23,343,755 | 10,645,919 | 10,851,760 |
| engaged in Foreign Trade ......tons | 513,215 | 532,252 | ... | ... | 6,400,594 | 6,614,937 | ... | ... |
| Wool, Sheep \& Lambs'-To Russia lbs | 60,500 | 28,400 | 4,608 | 1,733 | 498,300 | 516,200 | 39,153 | 32,693 |
| Germany | 384,500 | 367,600 | 25,275 | 18,210 | 3,270,100 | 4,391,700 | 231,043 | 240,913 |
| Holland | 53,600 | 37,200 | 3,687 | 1,389 | 732,600 | 273,500 | 53,165 | 16,751 |
| Belgium | 164,100 | 27,200 | 10,434 | 1,766 | 1,751,209 | 738,500 | 118,809 | 44,775 |
| France United States | 32,100 | 207,900 | 1,781 | 9,453 | 1,500,700 | 2,658,800 | 82,512 | 122,213 |
| Britieh North America | 619,900 24,400 | 131,400 | 28,932 | 3,909 | 10,409,900 | 8,687,000 | 419,085 | 320,526 |
| Other Countries ........ | 31,400 | 45,400 7,500 | 1,263 <br> , 347 | 2,356 462 | 627,300 653,000 | 327,200 492,400 | 34,250 51,982 | 15,579 30,611 |
| Total | 1,370,500 | 852,600 | 78,327 | 39,278 | 19,443,100 | 18,086,200 | 1,029,999 | 824,061 |
| Other Articles ...........................£ | ... | ... | 132,497 | 132,349 | ... | ... | 1,500,000 | 1,793,730 |
| Total Value of Raw Materials .... ${ }^{\prime}$ | ... | ... | 1,042,440 | 934,028 | ... | ... | 13,475,918 | 13,469,551 |

$\underset{\substack{\text { Febs 18 } \\ \text { lssid }}}{ }$ ] THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

| Principal and other Articles. | Quantities. |  | Valug. |  | Quantities, |  | Valug. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month ended January 31. |  |  |  | Year ended December 31. |  |  |  |
|  | 1884. | $1885 .$ | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| IV.-ARTICLES MANUFACTURED and PaRTLY MANUFACTURED. <br> A.-Yarns and Textile Fabrics. Cotton, Yarn, \& Twist-Russia......lbs |  | $\begin{array}{r} 83,500 \\ 284,600 \end{array}$ | $\boldsymbol{1}$ | $\boldsymbol{L}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\boldsymbol{e}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ | ${ }^{2}$ |
| Sweden and Norway.......... | 369,300 |  | $\mathbf{1 5 , 6 9 1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,25 \\ 12,480 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,279,600 \\ & 4,904,000 \end{aligned}$ | 1,909,100 | 244,303 | 16:,233 |
| Denmark . | 263,800 | 315,100 | 10,100 | 12,274 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,904,000 \\ & 4,683,200 \end{aligned}$ | $4,736,300$ 4,406000 | 219,436 | 214,527 |
| Germany | $3,825,100$ $3,563,000$ | $2,724,900$ $4,058,000$ | 202,950 | 146,190 | 38,305,600 | $4,406,000$ $39,467,300$ | 2,104,234 | + ${ }_{2}^{167,918}$ |
| Belgium | 1,469,000 | 1,197,900 | 179,714 79,650 | 185,000 64,192 | 40,305,600 | 46,128,500 | 2,025,558 | 2,300,922 |
| France .. | 1,314,600 | 1,265,500 | 79,552 | 64,92 75,500 | $15,485,200$ $14,045,200$ | 13,477,000 | 861,692 | 770,909 |
| Italy | 1,161,200 | 1,152,000 | 51,120 | 51,405 | 16,651,100 | $14,344,000$ $14,593,700$ | 856,405 | 874,264 |
| Austrian Territorics | 533,000 | 271,300 | 23,511 | 11,192 | $16,651,100$ $4,327,600$ | $14,593,700$ $3,362,800$ | 746,158 208,826 | 650,327 |
| Roumania |  |  |  |  | 9,423,300 | $3,362,800$ $6,968,800$ | 208,826 375,926 | 146,706 282271 |
| Turkey <br> Egypt | 1,361,700 | $1,596,700$ 449,500 | 61,139 15,483 | 70,308 18,506 | 19,800,000 | 19,535,500 | 379,926 898,360 | ${ }_{883,828}^{282,27}$ |
| China and Hong Kong | 1,227,600 | 570,000 | 47,585 | 181,869 | $\begin{array}{r}3,032,200 \\ 13,370 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,467,000 | 139,580 | 150,369 |
| Japan | 384,100 | 2,129,900 | 13,603 | 78,398 | ${ }_{20,129,100}^{13,3700}$ | $15,721,300$ $23,134,800$ | 541,712 | 615,929 |
| British East Indies-Bo | 1,270,000 | 1,208,000. | 71,457 | 62,615 | 15,337,800 | 23,134,800 | 753,327 869462 | 835,820 |
| Madras. | 713,700 | 745,500 | 42,713 | 38,896 | 10,599,800 | $14,666,600$ $13,153,200$ | 869,462 615,412 | 875,006 725,845 |
| Bengal | 1,487,800 | 1,223,100 | 111,677 | 81,205 | 16,234,800 | 17,912,600 | 1,070,314 | 1,197,017 |
| Straits S | 11,200 | 186,800 | 7,735 | 10,123 | 3,069,300 | 3,287,300 | 169,425 |  |
| Ceylon ther Cor | 879,600 | 12,900 | 874 | 640 | 135,300 | 146,000 | -8,259 | 169,656 9,088 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,632,100 | 621,425 | 605,689 |
| Cotton Manufactures-Piece Goods of | 20,443,220 | 20,242,400 | 1,071,445 | 988,673 | 264,772,000 | 271,077,900 | 13,509,732 | 13,8 |
| all kinds-To Germany ......yards | 5,350,000 | 3,579,700 | 82,959 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,734,800 | 5,613,700 | 76,330 | ${ }_{88,661}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47,042,600 \\ & 36,752,000 \end{aligned}$ | $48,753,000$ $47,361,400$ | 797,262 561293 | 823,084 |
| Belgium | 6,345,300 | 3,882,000 | 81,845 | 55,701 | 55,547,000 | 59,889,600 | 561,293 844,733 | 705,221 874,999 |
| France | 4,712,800 | 5,001,400 | 91,614 | 98,431 | 58,377,900 | 50,589,100 | 1,094,813 | 1,023,134 |
| Portugal, | $5,076,200$ <br> 9,270 | $4,589,300$ $8,783,300$ | 55,649 119,757 | 50,191 104044 | 56,710,900 | 54,924,400 | 1,643,979 | 1,0290,479 |
| Italy . ........... | $9,270,800$ $1,277,900$ | $8,783,300$ 636,500 | 119,757 18,540 | 104,044 6,968 | 89,740,800 | 86,719,000 | 1,244,739 | 1,119,134 |
| Austrian Ie | 3,248,900 | 3,001,200 | 45,180 | 6,968 38,597 | $10,191,300$ $34,022,400$ | 8,138,000 | 132,333 | 104,141 |
| Turkey | 21,345,700 | 25,755,100 | 280,336 | 300,239 | 326,595,900 | - 312054,500 | 621,437 | 549,470 |
| Egypt | 13,058,800 | 18,437,500 | 125,458 | 165,723 | 164,921,900 | 124,256,500 | 4,204,038 $1,703,219$ | 3,800,273 |
| West Coast of | 4,439,100 | 4,676,200 | 58,729 | 53,886 | 61,410,600 | 58,302,800 | 1,789,666 | 1,236,425 |
| United States | 7,668,900 | 6,455,400 | 185,452 | 159,575 | 62,642,200 | 53,302,200 | 1,657,580 | 1,468,654 |
| Foreign West | 4,888,000 | 4,868,600 | ${ }_{6}^{61,388}$ | 53,412 | 95,959,000 | 84,003,300 | 1,193,437 | 964,074 |
| Mexico | 1,967,000 | 1,376,700 | 24,373 | 16,648 | 39,035,800 | 30,470,000 | 1885,968 | 362,690 |
| Central America. | 4,093, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,557,200 | 43,632 | 28,896 | 42,666,200 | 46,552,100 | 466,214 | 515,304 |
| U.S. of Colombia | 2,183,500 | 2,108,200 | 24,476 | 24,547 | 63,059,400 | 42,231,000 | 626,915 | 490,678 |
| Venezuela | $3,223,600$ $18,612,900$ | 2,069,700 | 36,091 | 23,373 | 37,022,400 | 33,540,900 | 425,207 | 373,521 |
| Brazil | $18,612,900$ $2,805,500$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,454,500 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 230,081 393 | 147,538 | 204,969,100 | 209,101,700 | 2,581,158 | 2,611,271 |
| Uruguay Argentine Repui | $2,805,500$ $5,011,800$ | ${ }_{6,442,700}$ | 39,378 | 39,201 | 30,569,000 | 42,688,600 | 439,078 | 571,951 |
| Argentine Republic. | 5,611,800 | $6,442,00$ $4,275,200$ | 71,003 65,692 | 92,852 48,378 | $84,347,900$ $53,749,000$ | 72,684,100 | 1,164,979 | ${ }^{978,146}$ |
| Peru | 2,751,800 | 1,687,700 | 31,483 | 19,620 | 17,248,300 | 31,888,400 | $\xrightarrow{6623,860}$ | 591,481 389,649 |
| China and H | 29,924,300 | 47,225,600 | 341,685 | 471,654 | 370,626,000 | 395,288,500 | 4,105,159 |  |
| Japan | 2,487,300 | 5,334,300 | 29,230 | 54,619 | 45,330,400 | 45,354,200 | -526,819 | 4,497,329 |
| Dutch Possessions in In | 10,528,300 | 9,771,500 | 132,666 | 117,589 | 127,459,500 | 120,438,400 | 1,574,960 | 1,485,259 |
| Philippine I | 2,818,900 | 4,077,600 | 39,911 | 47,756 | 53,995,800 | 39,780,700 | 706,594 | 510,039 |
| Gibraltar | 1,398,000 | 1,737,500 | 18,886 | 20,766 | 15,609,000 | 15,756,100 | 202,028 | 191,448 |
| Malta | 1,317,000 | 2,304,000 | 14,383 | 26,704 | 24,209,500 | 26,049,200 | 288,002 | 275,763 |
| West Coast of Africa (Bri | 3,562,300 | 3,141,300 | 46,269 | 40,539 | 45,115,300 | 47,163,600 | 554,032 | 581,101 |
| British North America | 2,889,900 | $6,784,300$ | 60,560 | 116,490 | 55,914,800 | 29,056,000 | 1,116,471 | 579,633 |
| British West India Islands \& Guiana | 3,608,600 | 3,054,200 | 46,345 | 37,871 | 52,843,700 | 45,936,500 | 679,056 | 574,362 |
| British Possessions in South Africa.. | 1,187,600 | 2,023,300 | 19,895 | 34,015 | 15,664,800 | 21,357,100 | 276,768 | 359,295 |
| British East Indies :-Bombay ..... | 57,359,200 | 61,738,900 | 596,276 | 577,511 | 596,945,400 | $602,260,400$ | 6,404,128 | 5,958,246 |
| Madras | 6,344,400 | 12,483,800 | 79,846 | 140,779 | 108,344,900 | 119,145,000 | 1,280,912 | 1,416,898 |
| Peagal. | 53,608,300 | 81,353,800 | 564,823 | 766,966 | 947,782,700 | 921,170,500 | 9,790,204 | 8,741,836 |
| Straits Settlem | 7,050,800 | 10,066,700 | 75,766 | 100,316 | 126,720,200 | 127,436,500 | 1,311,082 | 1,298,236 |
| Ceylon | 1,710,200 | $1,583,400$ | 22,347 | 18,487 | 19,883,000 | 21,507,000 | 237,169 | 261,280 |
| Australasia................................ | ${ }^{9,220,300}$ | $9,864,000$ $9,556,700$ | 170,848 113,623 | 189,033 | 86,734,200 | 99,756,800 | 1,649,819 | 1,852,510 |
| Other Countries .................. | 8,638,700 | 9,556,700 | 113,623 | 121,743 | 173,128,700 | 151,875,700 | 2,260,484 | 1,996,807 |
| - Wholly of Cotton-Unbleached or | 233,574,800 | 290,414,300 | 2,588,949 | 2,861,741 | 3,136,180,200 | 3,095,963,800 | 34,151,333 | 31,856,889 |
| 5\% Printed, Dyed or Coloured........... | 108,055,900 | 112,802,300 | 1,633,328 | 1,698,565 | 1,379,932,200 | 1,321,236,400 | 20,831,161 | 19,795,713 |
| E- Mixed Materials, Cotton predom... | 20,600 | 20,400 | 528 | 686 | 22,776,100 | 280,800 | 551,672 | 8,806 |
| Total | 341,651,300 | 403,237,000 | 4,222,805 | 4,560,992 | 4,538,888,500 | 4,417,481,000 | 55,534,166 | 51,661,408 |
| Lace and Patent Net ....................... | , 1 ,61,301 |  | 282,986 | 251,236 |  |  | 2,707,694 | 2,452,167 |
| Hosiery-Stockings \& Socks...doz prs | 183,181 | 198,517 | 61,880 62883 | $\begin{aligned} & 62,082 \\ & 42,325 \end{aligned}$ | 1,706,675 | 1,820,865 | $\begin{aligned} & 536,315 \\ & 634,052 \end{aligned}$ | 569,315 510,653 |
| Other kinds $\qquad$ $\pm$ |  |  | 62,883 192,077 | 42,325 151,452 |  | 14,682,300 | $\begin{array}{r} 634,052 \\ 2,361,118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 510,653 \\ 2,472,106 \end{array}$ |
| Thread for sewing or stitching ...... Ibs Other Manufactures, unenumerated...£ | 1,124,000 | 1,113,200 | 105,114 | 159,873 109 | 14,433,400 | 14,602,300 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,361,188 \\ & 1,162,680 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,2,72,106 \\ & 1,259,455 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total Value of Cotton Manufacs.... | ... | ... | 4,927,745 | 5,207,960 | ... | ... | 62,936,025 | 58,925,104 |
| Jute Yarn-To Germany...............lbs |  | 50,900 | 876 | ${ }_{6}^{651}$ | 2,493,700 | 1,922,500 | 30,906 | 22,725 |
| Holland | 47,400 | 164,300 | 440 | 1,719 | 1,084,000 | 1,923,500 | 10,361 | 18,467 |
| Spain and Cana | 1,025,700 | 1,138,200 | 14,993 | 12,697 | 8,452,300 | 10,731,800 | 119,636 88203 | 131,582 108,994 |
| United States | 629,800 | 1,405,900 | 7,735 877 | 11,435 2,960 | $7,707,000$ $1,439,700$ | $10,268,600$ $2,413,900$ |  |  |
| Other Cou | 62,700 | 218,300 | 877 | 2,960 | 1,439,700 | 2,413,900 | 20,69 |  |
|  | 1,829,500 | 2,977,600 | 24,921 | 29,462 | 21,176,700. | 27,260,300 | 268,875 | 316,531 |
| Jute Manufactures--Piece Goods of all kinds--To Germany ...........yards |  |  |  | 15,640 | 35,830,000 | 27,137,400 | 411,929 | 289,713 45867 |
| Holland ........................................ | 165,800 | 1,0300,600 | 1,875 | 3,125 | 4,925,500 | 4,233,200 | 52,436 | 45,867 |
| France | 710,300 | 845,300 | 6,798 | 7,508 | 8,108,300 | 8,799,400 | 76,148 | 86,256 |
| Italy | 786,300 | 664,100 | 9,974 | 7,373 | 5,346,600 | $5,491,400$ $123,073,000$ | 75,455 $1,108,184$ | 72,511 $1,108,535$ |
| United Brazil | 8,415,000 | 9,200,100 | 83,140 | 73,345 | 111,632,600 | 123,073,000 | 1,100,184 | 1,157,993 |
| Brazil | 1,900,500 | 1,424,100 | 18,919 | 12,115 | 15,719,500 | 16,684, 00 |  |  |

18 THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT. [ Prind



Exports.
Principal and other Articles.

| IV.-A. Yarns \& Textiles-(Com.) <br> Woollen \& Worsted Yarn-Russia.. lbs Sweden and Norway <br> Denmark <br> Germany <br> Holland <br> Belgium <br> France <br> Other Countries |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Woollen and Wotal.
Woollen and Worted Manufactures:
Woollen Fabrics, (inc. Coatings
Duffels, \&c, alt wool or of wool
mixed and Woollen Stuffs)-To
Sweden and Norway


## Fran Italy

## Turkey..

Urazed
Urugay
Argentin
Argentins Republic
Chil
Peru
Chuna
Japan

Brit's') East Indies..
Austrulasia
Australasia

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Coatings, \&c., all Wool.............. } \\ \text { Coatings, \&., of Wool, mixel ...... } \\ \text { Woollen Stuffs ................ }\end{array}\right.$

Total..
Worsted Fabries, including Coati igs,
\&c., and Worsted Stuffs Tr
Sweden and Norway
Germany .....................................
German
Hollan
Belgiui
France
I
France
Turkey...
United States
Brazil
Brazil
Uruguay
Argentine Republic
Chili
Peru ............................................
Japan
British
British Norti America...............
British Possessions in S. Africa...
British Eist Indies ................
British East Indies
Australasia
Australasia ....
Other Countrie

Flannels ..............................ards
Carpets, not being Rugs-Germany
Holland Holland
France ............
Spaiu and Canaries
United Stat
Chili
Chili
British Nort
Australasia
Other Count


Blankets
Hosiery of Wool, or of Wool mixed $f$
Small Wares Small Wares and unenumerated
Manufactures of Wool or Worsted
Yara, Alpaca \& Worsted Manufacs. $£$ Yara, Alpaca, Mohair, and other
deseription
desuription...........................$£ ~$
Total Yarns \& Textile Fabrics $£$


Year ended Docember 31.

| 1884. | 1885. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30,100 | 28,600 |
| 128,700 | 99,600 |
| 35,300 | 70,200 |
| 1,361,000 | 1,289,203 |
| 585,400 | 754,600 |
| 103,900 | 196,300 |
| 225,400 2.27400 | 302,500 |
| 227,400 | 121,800 |
| 2,694,200 | 2,862,800 |


| Principal and other Articlea. | Quantities. |  | Valug. |  | Quantities. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month ended January 31. |  |  |  | Year ended December 31. |  |  |  |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| IV.-B. Metals\& Articles Manufac tured therefbom (ex. Machinery). Brass, Manufacs, of, not Ordnance cwts Copper : Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs <br> Wrought or manufac., unenum..cwts Mixed or yellow metal.................. | 9,010 | 7,333 | $\stackrel{\mathbf{3} 7,887}{\mathbf{£}}$ | $\underset{29,934}{\mathbf{x}}$ | 96,590 | 106,737 | $\stackrel{£}{432,033}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{4 5 2 , 4 6 9}}{\boldsymbol{£}}$ |
|  | 33,634 | 17,153 | 107,337 | 44,762 | 338,601 | 358,554 | 1,143,034 | :1,054,703 |
|  | 37,458 | 33,645 | 139,032 | 106,526 | 321,340 | 413,395 | 1,244,773 | 1,457,301 |
|  | 30,050 | 24,111 | 86,009 | 60,457 | 395,077 | 386,741 | 1,181,666 | 1,056,058 |
| Total of | 101,142 | 74,909 | 332,378 | 211,745 | 1,055,018 | 1,158,990 | 3,569,473 | 3-38,062 |
| Hardware and Cutlery, unenumerated -To Russia $\qquad$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 2,608 | 2,960 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 52,406 | 45,382 |
| Germany .................................... | ... | ... | 11,233 | 10,235 | ... | ... | 172,811 | 177,320 |
| Holland. |  | ... | 6,400 | 4,276 | ... | ... | 83,551 | 94,273 |
| France .......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13,035 9,828 | 11,142 7,394 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 179,410 116,175 | 117,899 89,859 |
| Spain and Canari United States... | … | $\ldots$ | 31,564 | 29,873 | , | $\ldots$ | 116,175 416,956 | 89,859 322,254 |
| Foreign West Indies | ... | ... | 4,198 | 2,871 |  | ... | 85,218 | 48,262 |
| Brazil .......... | ... | ... | 20,290 | 11,707 |  | ... | 231,768 | 166,644 |
| Argentine Republic | ... | ... | 5,352 | 10,738 | ... | ... | 121,302 | 104,440 |
| British North America |  | ... | 9,052 | 6,953 | ... | $\ldots$ | 185,837 | 128,744 |
| British Possessions in S | ... | . | 6,133 | 6,212 |  |  | 96,150 | 68,698 |
| British East Indies. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 24,168 61,140 | 25,684 49,307 | $\ldots$ | ... | $348,59+$ 736,010 | 250,772 604,669 |
| Other Countri | ... | ... | 78,389 | 59,98; | ... |  | 928,261 | 861,293 |
| Tota | ... | ... | 283,446 | 239,839 | ... | ... | 3,726,449 | 3,140,509 |
|  | 335 | 500 | 1,022 | 1,575 | 128,098 | 16!,636 | 321,3:4 | 367,085 |
| Gernany <br> Holland | 3811 | 6,536 | 9,592 | 12,871 | 313,518 | 311,931 | 767,021 | 647,673 |
| Belgium | 5,9]2 | 3,848 | 12,527 | 7,892 | -96,755 | -5s,314 | 231,045 | 131,101 |
| France . | 12,752 | 5,870 | 2i,254 | 12,692 | 176,585 | 107,6/4 | 413,563 | 226,4!2 |
| Italy | 6,215 | 8,221 | 13,785 | 15,94, | 77,578 | 65,395 | 192,007 | 139,652 |
| United States | 10,670 | 7,195 | 34,012 | 22,842 | -89,4:8 | 157,012 | 955,364 | 485,038 |
| British North America | 156 | 327 | 553 | 1,163 | 61,952 | 38,159 | 181,137 | 117,243 |
| Other Countries ....................... | 15,206 | 8,823 | 33,903 | 19,257 | 172,176 | 173,562 | 401,984 | 383,197 |
|  | 73,559 | 54,510 | 175,493 | 123,980 | 1,564,048 | 1,269,6:7 | 4,077,456 | 2,945,667 |
| Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod-To Russia Germany | 150 | 137 | 1,136 | 1,060 | 3,491 | 3,033 | 27,086 | 22,882 |
|  | 120 | 210 | 827 | 1,270 | 8,017 | 5,432 | 54,593 | 32,673 |
| Holland | 97 | 290 | 728 | 2,277 | 5,432 | 4,287 | 38,836 | 30,023 |
| France | 348 | 63 | 1,910 | 384 | 513 | 1,026 | 3,798 | 5,778 |
|  | 2,6:4 | 1,441 | 17,689 | 9,129 | 18,357 | 17,665 | 127,144 | 113,752 |
| Italy ... | 1,570 | 796 | 9,720 | 4,618 | 12,047 | 14,968 | 77,457 | 91,012 |
| United States ........... | 457 | 177 | 4,056 | 1,498 | 8,735 | 4,277 | 70,318 | 34,339 |
| British North America | 640 | 483 | 4,171 | 3,057 | 37,909 | 25,781 | 261,569 | 157,497 |
| British East Indies . | 4,590 | 3,437 | 29,447 | 21,253 | 54,231 | 63,120 | 335,7\% | 381,41 $\ddagger$ |
| Australasia ......... | 2,557 | 4,101 | 20,334 | 28,202 | 36,209 | 44,963 | 276,429 | 319,005 |
|  | 11,453 | 9,065 | 79,771 | 57,110 | 103,330 | 111,773 | 741,65J | 749,944 |
| Total | 24,856 | 20,200 | 169,789 | 129,858 | 288,271 | 296,325 | 2,034,667 | 1,941,319 |
| Railroad of all sorts-To Russia...... |  | ... |  | $\ldots$ | 55 | 14,188 | 890 | 78,233 |
| Sweden and Norway | 20 | ... | 124 | ... | 26,138 | 27,339 | 151,490 | 141,147 |
| Germany | 53 | .. | 210 | ... | -60 | 528 | 18, 513 | 2,578 |
| Spailand and Canari | 2,306 | 12 | 12,693 | 90 | 16,534 | 14,906 | 112,27 | 95,610 |
| Spain and C | 42 |  | 420 |  | 59,720 | 14,412 | 341,5:2 | 52,117 |
| Egypt | 2,254 | 122 | 11,798 | 1,990 | 5,132 | 11,8.4 | 27,465 | 58,201 |
| United States | 1,843 | 216 | 11,042 | 1,791 | 74,801 | 17,829 | 431.151 | 94,902 |
| MexicoBrazil | 199 | 169 | 1,414 | 1,105 | 35,951 | 4,320 | 23, ${ }^{2}$, 31 | 31,174 |
|  | 5,701 | 2034 | 34,617 | 10,361 | 39,291 | 38,553 | 250,594 | 233,904 |
|  | 5,136 | 5,648 | 33,756 | 32,064 | 152,640 | 149,993 | 888,204 | 800, 330 |
| Argentine Republic | 367 | 1,833 | 2,554 | 12,372 | 5,885 | 16,515 | 40,966 | 98,511 |
| Peru ........ | 200 | 155 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 3,467 | 6,633 | 20,758 | 42,604 |
| British Possessions in S. Africa ... | 1,730 | 4,295 1,014 | 16 11,335 | 28,734 5,248 | 81,114 42,336 | 60,329 11305 | 511731 247,586 | 329,984 68,940 |
| British East Indies................... | 18,102 | 14.485 | 105,725 | 67,381 | 190,278 | 165,024 | 1,212,923 | 916,786 |
|  | 9,792 | 7,142 | 65,403 | 45,210 | 151,579 | 122,114 | 1,000,449 | 749,052 |
| Australasia Other Count | 4,508 | 4,893 | 27,649 | 29,253 | 83,253 | 58,396 | 1,518,758 | 349,939 |
| Wire of Iron or Steel and Manufac tures thereof (except Telegraphic Wires) ...............tons | 51,986 | 42,918 | 319,859 | 236,699 | 971,165 | 729,236 | 6,014,204 | 4,144, 115 |
|  | 4,401 | 4,723 | 57,647 | 56,021 | 62,620 | 53,230 | 926,797 | 693,094 |
| Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler and |  |  |  |  | 6,,00 |  | 920,7, |  |
| Armour Plates (including Gal- vanised Sheets)-Russia ...tons | 588 | 959 | 5,563 | 8,869 |  |  |  |  |
| Germany | 1,020 | 620 | 7,004 | 4,451 | 16,607 | 12,359 | 128,588 | 85,521 |
|  | 892 | 1,025 | 6,033 | 6,011 | 10,737 | 12,235 | 88,255 | 82,7\%8 |
| France .............................. | 537 | 316 | 5,783 | 3,690 | 3,867 | 5,439 | 55,233 | 63,780 |
| Spain and Canaries ................. | -514 | 583 | 4,595 | 4,599 | 6.617 | 6,003 | 64,041 | 51,731 |
| United States | 1,307 | 1,446 846 | 28,465 | 10,964 | 17,223 | 18,757 | 233,179 | 234,278 |
| Britich North America | ${ }_{346}$ | 401 | 7,772 | $8,15.5$ 3,828 | 28,897 15,023 | 21,543 | 266,483 | 221,831 |
|  | 4,250 | 5,569 | 39,490 | 3,828 47,878 | 15,023 51,918 | 14,463 | ${ }_{519}^{151,233}$ | 151,135 |
| British East InAustralasiaOther Countrie | 6,398 | 7,023 | 91,543 | 9, ${ }^{4,902}$ | 61,918 | 72.425 | 519,533 060,718 |  |
|  | 9,937 | 7,559 | 99,382 | 73,754 | 115,535 | 116,055 | 1,232,155 | 1,184,057 |
| - | 26,403 | 26,352 | 299,215 | 265,101 | 347,782 | 348,378 | 1. 3,899,774 | 3,694,306 |

$\underset{\substack{\text { Yeb. } 14, 1855 \\ \hline}}{ }$. THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT. 21

| Exports. <br> Principal and other Articles. | Quantities. |  | Valur. |  | Qcantities. |  | Valur. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month ended January 31. |  |  |  | Year ended December 31. |  |  |  |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| IV.-B. Metals,de.-Iron \& Steel(Con.) Tin Plates and Sheets-France..tons United States <br> British North America $\qquad$ <br> Australasia. $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries $\qquad$ |  |  | 5360 |  |  |  | 2 | E |
|  | 15,796 | 15,726 | 5,360 $\mathbf{2 6 4 , 7 3 5}$ | 5,854 238,509 | 3,805 | 4,630 | 61,935 | ,875 |
|  | 327 | 8555 | 264,7819 | 238,502 13,929 | ${ }_{9} 9,742$ | 211,860 16,115 | 3,727,902 | ,422,333 |
|  | 751 | 512 | 12,883 | 13,929 8,473 | 5,224 | 16,115 6,058 | 174,800 98,875 | 275,333 105,340 |
|  | 4,000 | 3,863 | 70,189 | 63,536 | 35,173 | 50,045 | 641,891 | 864,821 |
| Total. | 21,182 | 21,33) | 358,986 | 330,29 | 269,375 | 288,708 | 4,705,403 | 4,745,702 |
| Manufactures unenum. (excepi Ordnance)-To Russia ......tons Germany $\qquad$ | 1 C | 327 | 2,071 | 6,39 | 4,825 | 5,114 | 77,796 |  |
|  | 783 | 536 | 9,694 | $7,31$. | 8,948 | 11,080 | 139,284 | 135,023 |
| Holland | 2,803 | 846 | 19,337 | 10,55! | 16,269 | 28,228 | 176,223 | 214,091 |
| Holland France | 401 | 301 | 7,2:1 | 5,13: | 6,623 | 5,128 | 117,652 | 89,471 |
| France and Canaries .................. | 2,625 | 1,019 | 22,905 | 14,16. | 20,818 | 21,041 | 195,645 | 229,415 |
| United States | 2044 | 159 | 3,977 | 2,77\% | 5,152 | 2,523 | 79,233 | 38,878 |
| Brazil ${ }_{\text {Argentine }}$ Republic ............................ | 2,048 1,692 | 915 1,491 | 26,570 25,409 | 17,06; | 14,252 | 15,569 | 218,169 | 228,398 |
| Argentine Republic .................ChiliPcra | 482 | 396 | 9,321 | 7,16 | 5,155 | 24,8i2 | 167,485 | 324,511 |
|  | 210 | 6 | 3,400 | 16: | 826 | 1,494 | 16,378 | 25, 119 |
| Prra British North America | 396 | 223 | 4,830 | 3,134 | 15,416 | 16,361 | 183,790 | 151,663 |
| British Possessions in S. Africa ..British East Indies ........... | 1,273 | 791 | 12,459 | 10,36 | 14,920 | 10,993 | 209,325 | 153,003 |
|  | 3,811 | 5,465 | 51,541 | 50,518 | 53,934 | 60,728 | 719,919 | 734,397 |
| Other Countries ....................... | 6,583 7,336 | 7,090 5,316 | 96,803 89,424 | 93,72: | 88,215 87,551 | 82,858 84,543 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,085,309 \\ & 1,152,620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,059,909 \\ & 1,029,218 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total........................ | 30,997 | 24,881 | 384,780 | 320,193 | 355,842 | 375,277 | 4,616,660 | 4,572,819 |
| Old for Re-manufac.-U. States.ton Other Countries $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,102 \\ & 2,665 \end{aligned}$ | 856 3,550 | 6,850 9,308 | 2,15; | 46,013 | 25,529 | 116,263 | 81,286 |
|  |  |  |  | 11,333 | 51,462 | 42,307 | 181,732 | 140,941 |
| Total | 4,767 | 4,406 | 16,158 | 13,487 | 97,475 | 67,836 | 337,995 | 222,227 |
| Steel, Unwrought-To France United States Other Countries $\qquad$ | 188 | 187 | 7,166 | 7,028 | 3,594 | 3,139 | 141,176 | 113,586 |
|  | 1,267 | 1,125 | 30,965 | 20,443 | 23,411 | 14,231 | 459,670 | 292,967 |
|  | 3,142 | 2,625 | c0,510 | 45,671 | 41,126 | 39,244 | 795,710 | 718,651 |
| Total <br> Manufactures of Steel or Steel an Iron Combined | 4,597 | 3,937 | 98,641 | 73,142 | 73,131 | 56,614 | 1,396,556 | 1,125,204 |
|  | 844 | 599 | 30,295, | 23,403 | 13,599 | 11,671 | 580,644 | 402,616 |
| Total of Iron and Steel ....... | 243,532 | 202,956 | 1,910,863 | 1,5:2,178 | 4,043,308 | 3,496,352 | 28,590,216 | 24,487,609 |
| Laad, Pig, Sheet, Piping, and Manu factures-To Russia $\qquad$ | 45 | 67 | 566 | 790 | 4,727 | 4,494 | 63,918 | 52,817 |
| Germany ................................................... | 54 | ${ }_{52}$ | $7: 0$ | 381 | ${ }^{964}$ | 1,061 | 13,909 | 13,209 |
|  | 1 |  | 32 |  | 309 | 296 | 4,136 | 3,445 |
| United States | 59 | 50 | 794 | 263 | 358 | 649 | 4,983 | 7,552 |
|  | 553 | 1,215 | 6,822 | 13,493 | 12,940 | 6,632 | 171,798 | 74,854 |
| China and Hong Kong British East Indies. | 250 | 338 | 3,935 | 5,075 | 3,824 | 4,386 | 63,500 | 63,737 |
| Other Countries | 612 | 46) | 7,836 | 5,368 | 5,640 | 5,210 | 76,767 | 62,910 |
|  | 658 | 524 | 9,680 | 6,868 | 10,553 | 10,811 | 154,113 | 143,466 |
| Total. | 2232 | 2,686 | 3,415 | 32,540 | 39,315 | 33,539 | 553,144 | 421,990 |
| Plate and Plated and Gilt Wares....... Telegraphic Wires, and Apparatus ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 26,143 | 21,210 |  | $\ldots$ | 340,168 | 321,558 |
|  | ... | ... | 2S¢, 0,6 | 27,627 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,237,893 | 2,500,077 |
| Tin, Unwrought-To Russia ............Germany ..................... | 1,103 | 524 | 4,8.1 | 2,958 | 17,927 | 17,594 | 86,665 | 76,072 |
|  | 497 | 610 | 2,170 | 2,328 | 10,235 | 9,602 | 49,291 | 40,320 |
| France | 2,816 | 2,544 | 12,715 | 9,805 | 29,318 | 31,739 | 142,803 42573 |  |
| Turkey United States. | 1,0:3 | 533 20 | 4,936 2,451 | 2,150 | 8,664 5,599 | 8,091 3,527 | 42,573 27,478 | 35,045 |
| Other Countries .............................. | 3,344 | 2,454 | 2,451 15,$2 ; 8$ | 9, 95 | $\begin{array}{r}5,599 \\ \mathbf{3 5 , 6 9 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,527 39,252 | 27,478 175,239 | $\begin{array}{r}167,280 \\ \hline 16850\end{array}$ |
| Total | 9,353 | 6,680 | 42,411 | 26,083 | 107,437 | 109,805 | 524,049 | 469,165 |
| Zine orSpelter, unwrght\& wrought.cwts Other Articles $\qquad$ | 6,417 | 9,386 | 5,894 | 6,059 123,196 | 142,132 | 147,565 | 98,741 $1,443,855$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,167 \\ 1,691,486 \end{array}$ |
|  | ... | ... | 123,971 | 123,196 |  |  |  |  |
| Total Metals and Articles Manufac tured therefrom(except Machinery).£ | ... | ... | 3,073,184 | 2,293,411 | ... | ... | 10,540,021 | 37,102,152 |
| IV.-C. Machinery and Miliwork. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam Engines \& parts thereof-Russia... $£$ Germany | $\ldots$ | ... | 20,980 | 8,191 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 395,167 | 378,069 |
| Holland ..... | $\ldots$ | ... | 9,525 | 3,976 | ... | ... | 133,231 | 80,658 |
| Belgium | ... | ... | 8,001 | 2,396 | ... | ... | 132,608 | 115,774 |
|  | ... | ... | 22,275 | 4,874 | ... | $\cdots$ | 380,228 148025 | 187,699 <br> 215476 |
| Spain Italy | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 52,329 12,618 | 68,214 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{2}^{148,025}$ | 215,476 296,416 |
| Taly ${ }_{\text {Egyt }}$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 5,393 | 4,037 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 48,450 | 43,721 |
|  | ... | ... | 3,163 | 2,738 | $\ldots$ | ... | 47,607 | 31,857 |
| British North America | $\ldots$ | ... | 24,792 | 7,391 | ... | ... | 235,536 |  |
|  | ... | ... | ${ }^{3} 29$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 44.325 84,322 | ${ }_{31}^{17,109}$ |
| British Pussessions in S. Africa...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | -4,551 | 11,203 84,304 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 84,362 620,692 | 959,304 |
| Australa sia | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 64,396 <br> 6035 | 52,846 | ... | ... | 621,277 | 538,764 |
| Other Countries | ... | ... | 69,356 | 56,396 | ... | ... | 933,027 | -896,979 |
|  | ... | ... | 332,210 | 312,124 | ... | ... | 4,297,236 | 4,191,681 |
| $\mathrm{o}^{\text {ther }}$ Descriptions-To Russia ...... $£$ |  | ... | 23,516 | 19,628 |  |  | 854,469 | 809,951 |
|  | $\ldots$ | ... | 88,884 | 77,191 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,182,360 | 1,201,747 |
|  |  | ... | 25,225 | 26,350 | $\ldots$ | ... | 306,899 | 373,413 598,805 |
|  | .. | ... | 33,704 | 34,769 | ... | ... | 546,058 |  |




| Exports.Principal and other Articles. | Quantities. |  | Value. |  | Quantities. |  | Valur. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Month ended January 31. |  |  |  | Year ended December 31. |  |  |  |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| IV.-F. All Other Articles.-(Con.) <br> Bage \& Sacks (Con.)-Australasia..dozs Other Countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,121 \\ 166,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,257 \\ 141,423 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,382 \\ 47,864 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,078 \\ 36,466 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 141,913 \\ 2,180,925 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189,779 \\ \mathbf{2 , 1 7 8 , 7 7 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38,894 \\ \mathrm{f} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38,323 \\ \hline 109 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 276,150 | 263,210 | 70,420 | 60,542 | 4,408,287 | 4,124,739 | 1,177,682 | 1,005,702 |
| Books, Printed $\qquad$ ewts Candles of all descriptions ............. 1 bs Caoutchouc, Manufactures of .......... Carriages-Railway Carriages for Pas sengers, and parts thereof Railway Trucks, Waggons, \&c., and parts thereof | 9,043 635,100 | 8,802 710,360 | 85,435 17,945 | 87,658 $19,64 ¢$ | $\xrightarrow{123,025}$ | 124,335 $7,702,900$ | 1,174,929 | 1,171,294 |
|  |  |  | 71,297 | 19,887 | 5,285,600 $\ldots .$. | $7,702,900$ $\ldots$ | 147,961 $1,070,365$ | 1,000,006 |
|  | ... |  | 38,886 | 38,362 | ... | ... | $1,02,305$ 425,900 | $1,000,006$ 504,315 |
|  | ... | ... | 80,174 | 94,716 | ... | ... | 667,959 | 780,904 |
| Cement-To Holland.......................wte <br> France | 14,900 85,60 | 9,900 | 1,655 | 1,17: | 380,803 | 335,900 | 45,529 | 39,971 |
|  | 85,600 | 45,100 57,300 | 8,876 | 4,70. | 1,497,500 | 1,209,000 | 155,620 | 122,865 |
| Uritish Possessions in S. Africa | 46,500 14,800 | 57,300 20,600 | 5,663 | 6,17: | 1,477,600 | 881,330 | 185,699 | 108,651 |
| British East Indies | 55,800 | 60,400 | 6,356 | 6,49t | 590,500 | 814,400 | 86,007 | 25,965 |
| Australasia | 185,000 | 137,800 | 22,381 | 16,10! | 1,147,000 | 1,549,100 | 138,684 | 182,188 |
| Other Countries <br> Total $\qquad$ | 156,200 | 171,100 | 17,745 | 19,56 | 2,524,000 | 2,716,300 | 289,037 | 300,931 |
|  | 558,800 | 502,200 | 64,458 | 56,471 | 8,015,200 | 7,442,300 | 925,474 | 870,918 |
| Cordage, Cables, Rope and Twine o! Hemp, or like Material.............ewts | 14,810 | 15,499 | 34,992 | 34,80t | 170,667 | 182,984 | 433,594 | 416,163 |
| Earthenware, China Ware, Parian and Porcelain-To Germany. | ... | ... | 1,937 | 1,94) | 10,06 | 182,304 | -32,925 | 34,252 |
| France .................................. | .. | ... | 6,705 | 4,974 | ... |  | 98,774 | 72,126 |
| United States | ... | ... | 42,659 | 35,19 | ... | ... | 931,821 | 679,882 |
|  | ... | ... | 8,447 | 4,97! | ... |  | 94,494 | 82,410 |
| British North America British East Indies. Australasia | ... | ... | 2,002 | 5,02, | ... |  | 116,102 | 97,412 |
|  | ... | ... | 10,482 | 11,81: | ... | ... | 165,114 | 130,912 |
|  |  |  | 20,905 | ${ }^{23} 47$ |  |  | 30J,327 | 298,205 |
| Other Countries ............................ |  |  | 32,734 | 29,31\% |  |  | 453,850 | 440,725 |
|  | ... | ... | 125,921 | 115,71 | ... | ... | 2,198,417 | 1,835,924 |
|  | ... | ... | 6,470 | 6,83: | ... |  | 134,750 | 118,995 |
| Red Pottery and Brown Stoneware... 1 Glass-Plate, Rough or Silvered, in cluding Looking Glasses ......sq. $\mathrm{fl}_{1}$ | 295,937 | 368,312 | 21,552 | 23,38: | 3,677,314 | 3,750,458 | 261,360 | 274,239 |
| Flint, of all kinds, \& Manufacs...cwts | 10,875 | 9,093 | 21,999 | 21,371 | 150,900 | 128,315 | 339,046 | 299,360 |
| Bottles and Manufactures of Green or Common Glass | 60,394 | 52,330 | 24,886 | 25,17: | 769,137 | 764,980 | 356,496 | 352,927 |
| Other Manufactures, unenumerated | 11,449 | 8,152 | 9,773 | 7,18; | 144,818 | 141,074 | 127,532 | 124,319 |
| Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed: <br> Unwrought (ex Boots \& Shoes) ewts <br> Vrought | 14,185 | 14,749 | 130,557 | 136,812 | 175,328 | 177,252 | 1,637,257 | 1,674,712 |
|  |  | 14,40 | 36,627 | 27,596 | 1.328 | , | 422,212 | 341,424 |
| Oil : Seed Oil-Sweden \& Norway.galls | 20,600 | 24,500 | 1,813 | 2,07. | 743700 | 829,800 | 67,297 | 72,984 |
| Germany ........................................................... | 536,600 | 354,500 | 46,427 | 29,51 | 8,086,600 | 5,612,600 | 707,531 | 470,671 |
|  | 130,200 | 92,000 | 12,436 | 8,434 | 2,471,000 | 1,233,200 | 237,797 | 116,006 |
| Holland <br> Belgium | 58,100 | 36,800 | 5,560 | 3,25t | 1,206,200 | 458,600 | 108,184 | 41,338 |
| Belgium France | 132,900 | 55,900 | 12,908 | 5,46. | 911,800 | 662,300 238500 | ${ }^{89,916}$ | 67,445 20,510 |
| Spain and Canaries | 27,000 106200 | 17,300 137000 | 2,320 10,114 | 12,86: | 334,100 843300 | 1,321,100 | 29,189 7847 | 20,510 125,369 |
| Italy ................. | 106,200 316,100 | 137,000 116,300 | 10,441 | 11,54: | 1,042,300 | $1,310,900$ | 101,411 | 108,960 |
|  | 53,200 | 59,300 | 4,895 | 5,411 | 373,400 | 409,200 | 34,094 | 37,158 |
| Brazil | 26,400 | 35,800 | 2,301 | 3,190 | 389,500 | 283,900 | 38,291 | 28,106 |
|  | 23,700 | 3,100 | 1,895 | ${ }_{10}^{281}$ | 913,000 | 647,600 1036 | 81,830 | 54,604 108,189 |
| British North America <br> Australasia $\qquad$ <br> Other Countries | 114,000 208,100 | 97,009 111,400 | 11,542 20,351 | 10,00: | 859,200 $1,980,600$ | $1,036,200$ $2,206,300$ | $\begin{array}{r}94,440 \\ \text { 201,093 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 108,182 216,002 |
|  | 208,100 | 111,400 | 20,351 | 11,56: | 1,980,600 | 2,200,300 | 20,033 |  |
| Other Countries | 1,753,100 | 1,140,900 | 163,003 | 105,088 | 20,154,700 | 16,050,200 | 1,863,520 | 1,465,935 |
| Painters' Colours \& Materials, unen...£ <br> Paper: Writing or Printing, anc <br> Envelopes-To France ......cwts <br> United States <br> British East Indies. $\qquad$ <br> Australasia <br> Other Countries |  | ... | 100,295 | 91,291 | ... | ... | 1,277,913 | 1,293,578 |
|  | 2,797 | 4,940 | 6,453 | 10,583 | 35,930 | 44,418 | 90,603 | 101,833 |
|  | 797 | 263 | 3,986 | 1,086 | 10,199 | 7,168 | 39,501 | 32,178 179807 |
|  | 6,556 19,198 | 6,417 23,726 | 16,173 40,178 | 14,976 43,271 | 79,333 $\mathbf{2 3 5 , 0 7 8}$ | 81,249 280,572 | 1791,850 | 546,813 |
|  | 19,198 7,695 | 23,726 9,079 | 21,897 | - 25,856 | -84,296 | 92,210 | 227,198 | 247,536 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total <br> Hangings |  |  | 83,687 <br> 14,77 | 95,772 16,321 | $\begin{array}{r} 44,836 \\ 57,313 \end{array}$ | 505,617 58,309 | 1,088,473 | 1,108,167 |
|  | 5,0491 13,443 | 14,983 | 20,519 | 22,226 | $153,087$ | 165,524 | 258,389 | 286,659 |
| All other descriptions $\qquad$ <br> Total of Paper $\qquad$ cwts | 55,977 | 65,579 | 123,983 | 131,319 | 655,236 | 729,450 | 1,44,721 | 1,532,319 |
| Rags (except Woollen) and other <br> Materials for making Paper tonk <br> Saddlery and Harness <br> Skins and Furs of all sorts $\qquad$ <br> Soap <br> Staionery other than Paper. $\qquad$ | 3,645 | 5,815 | 34,284 | 51,724 | 51,293 | 60,937 | 502,851 | 561,877 389,445 |
|  | 3,04 | 5,815 | 35,268 69,214 | 27,257 66,144 |  |  | 1,457,691 |  |
|  |  | 31,999 |  | 37,304 | 391,788 | 476,21 | 449,804 | 547,854 |
|  | 45,965 | 31,999 | 66,730 | 59,518 | 301,78 |  | 882,793 | 817,444 |
|  |  |  | 672,582 | 617,037 |  |  | 9,186,222 | 0,062,273 |
| Unenumerated <br> Total Value of allother Articles either Manufactured or partly Manufactured $\qquad$ | ... | . | 6,2,382 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2,286,760 | 2,155,112 | ... |  | 30,533,457 | 20,609,684 |
| Total Deciared Valuc of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported |  | ... | 19,352,541 | 18,109,52 |  |  | 237,799,473 | 232,927,575 |

## 24 

III-EXPORTS-FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Month ended January 31, 1885 compared with the corresponding Period of 1884 ; also for the Year ended December 31, 1884, compared with the same Period of 188


Exports.
Principal and other Articles.

Wool, Sheep, \&c. (Con)
To Other Countries $\qquad$ Total WoollenManufacs. of Wool, other than Goats', or Wool mxd. - Cloths ...yds
Stuffs.........................................

Unenumerated ............................... $£$
Total value $\qquad$

| Quantities. |  | Value. |  | Quantimizs. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month endea January 31. |  |  |  | Year ended December 31. |  |  |  |
| 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| 78,756 | 194,145 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{£} \\ & \mathbf{5}, 637 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{e} \\ & 6,844 \end{aligned}$ | 2,944,841 | 2,812,873 | $\stackrel{£}{175,403}$ | $\stackrel{\varepsilon}{158,180}$ |
| 8,012,953 | 11,494,475 | 386,016 | 564,736 | 277,181,337 | 276,893,141 | 15,898,293 | 15,334,577 |
| 82,227 879,145 | 102,346 754,118 | 9,861 31,634 | 17,758 39,653 | $1,322,801$ $4,520,480$ | 898,103 $7,660,346$ | 122,593 233,783 | 122,593 233,783 |
| 880,145 | 654,118 | 31,034 $\mathbf{9 , 2 0 8}$ | 15,7\%3 | 4,020,480 | 7,060,346 | 233,783 121,503 | 233,783 121,503 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,510,071 | 3,776,002 | -.. | $\ldots$ | 65,637.597 | 62,443,715 |

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 Month compared with the same Period of 1883 . GOL D.

| Countries. | Imports. ${ }_{\text {Month }}^{\text {Ended January 31. }}$ |  |  |  | ImPORTS. |  | Exports. er 31. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884 |
| Sweden | $\pm$ | £ | $\underset{146,000}{£}$ | $\boldsymbol{1}$ | ${ }_{7,215}^{£}$ | $\underset{11,176}{ }$ |  |  |
| Germany | 1,105 | 4,200 | 8 | 675 | 157,496 | 71,519 | 189,018 | 171,000 |
| Holland | 1,393 | 2,720 | 340 |  | 1,126,686 | 261,568 | 834,542 | 1,390,040 |
| Belgium | 13,129 | 73,669 | 80,000 | 12 | 452,957 | 861,119 | 5,842 | 82,658 |
| France . | 91,897 | 69,440 | 51,407 | 750 | 1,272,397 | 1,946,145 | 101,234 | 263,334 |
| Portugal, Azores, \& Madeira | 11,533 | 3,000 |  | ... | 80,513 | 58,404 | 950,640 | 800,000 |
| Spain and Canaries ........ | 23,304 | 48,388 | 399,500 | ... | 455,028 | 330,172 | 501,850 | 765,300 |
| Gibraltar | 1,660 | 610 | ... | ... | 22,532 | 21,675 |  | 7,700 |
| Malta | 330 | 101 |  |  | 9,638 | 3,910 | 15,040 | 20,000 |
| Egypt |  |  | 96,200 | 170,000 | 68,496 | 61,488 | 899,900 | 1,637,195 |
| West Coast of Africa. | 7,929 | 6,137 | 3,368 | 235 | 95,092 | 116,926 | 37,932 | 34,240 |
| British Possess, in S. Africa | 5,054 | 5,005 |  | $\cdots$ | 438,517 | 170,858 |  | 100,000 |
| British East Indies........... | 312 | 32,926 | 55,305 | 8 | 191,747 | 16,163 | 935,079 | 1,392,834 |
| China(includingHongKong) | 10,440 | 82,424 | ... | ... | 193,552 | 68,521 |  |  |
| Japan ......................... | 1952 |  |  | $\ldots$ | 5,591 | 375 |  |  |
| Australasia ................... | 195,230 | 30,984 | 400,000 | ... | 2,256,128 | 709,388 | 390 | 920,000 |
| British North America. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,522 | 2,550 | 500 | 267,000 |
| Mexico, South America (except Brazil), \& WestIndies | 70,271 | 121,552 | 236,979 | 87,120 | 685,461 | 731,390 | 1,226,560 | 1,0592,701 |
| Brazil ........................ | 1,520 | 18,009 | 158,600 | 63,300 | 131,541 | 142,217 | 245,718 | 435,064 |
| United States | 959 | 739 | 737 | 24,260 | 9,777 | 5,072,094 | 937,515 | 2,183,803 |
| Other Countries | 3,773 | 22,706 | 2,000 | 41,930 | 71,693 | 62,700 | 139,605 | 201,674 |
| Total of Gold | 439,839 | 522,601 | 1,630,446 | 390,290 | 7,733,309 | 10.720,358 | 7.091 .365 | 12.012 .839 |
| SILVER. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden.. |  |  |  | ... | 65 | 847 | 220 | 100 |
| Germany .. | 30,350 | 38,400 | 26 | $\cdots$ | 289,663 | 362,764 | 283,800 | 14,524 |
| Holland .. | 192 | 5 Sl | 140 | 6,300 | 19,395 | 7,987 | 106,921 | 36,898 |
| Belgium ...................... | 24,855 | 240 |  | 520 | 27,244 | 61,926 | 402 | 5,179 |
| France ......................... | J 09,621 | 172,324 | 64,989 | 42,760 | 2,069,628 | 1,695,708 | 188,915 | 633,146 |
| Portugal, Azores, \& Madeira | 733 | 580 | 1,733 | 176 | 1,708 | 8,824 | 18,975 | 18,576 |
| Spain and Canaries ........ | 10,615 | 4,537 | 71,000 | 262,500 | 37,985 | 68,986 | 1,186,815 | 448,314 |
| Gibraltar ............. | 385 | 1,778 | ... | ... | 21,628 | 18,021 | 285 | 300 |
| Malta | 100 |  | ... |  | 2,108 | 4,670 | 1,830 |  |
| Egypt | 1,870 | 615 |  | 223 | 26,860 | 82,120 | 7,680 | 7,360 |
| West Coast of Africa. | 3,000 | 2,235 | 4,806 | 2,385 | 65,680 | 69,532 | 49,166 | 99,048 |
| British Possess. in S. Africa | ... | 27 |  |  | 1,013 | 26,335 | 11,300 |  |
| British E ıst Indies............ | ... | 8,200 | 772,917 | 367,700 | 79,911 | 38,690 | 6,107,422 | 7,577,118 |
| China (includingHongKong) | ... | ... | 24,800 | 22,400 | 57,179 | ... | 917,552 | 761,134 |
| Japan ......................... | $\cdots{ }^{-1}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 85 | ... | 9,000 | 1,994 |  | 5,000 |  |
| Australasia ................... | 750 | 856 | ... | 10,000 | 33,135 | 23,079 | 87,800 | 44,448 |
| British North America ...... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,974 | 2,942 | 63,106 | 6,722 |
| Mexico, South America (except Brazil), \& West Indies | 361,424 | 348,147 | 29,309 | 6,152 | 3,787,881 | 4,397,298 | 226,427 | 169,776 |
| Brazil ......................... |  | 2,360 |  | ... | 42,653 | 10,300 | 877 | 2,321 |
| United States | 242,759 | 269,912 | 7,802 |  | 2,803,543 | 2,629,316 | 48,650 | 8,332 |
| Other Countries | 9,190 | 400 |  | 470 | 95,257 | 92,150 | 9,603 | 153,087 |
| Total of S | 795,844 | 851,288 | 977,522 | 730,588 | 9,468,002 | 9,601,495 | 9,322,468 | 9,986,383 |
| TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden... |  |  | 146,000 |  | 7,28C | 12,023 | 40,220 |  |
| Germany | 31,445 | 42,600 | 34 480 | 675 6,300 | 447,159 $1.146,081$ | 434,283 269,555 | 472,818 941,463 | $\begin{array}{r} 302,820 \\ 1.426,938 \end{array}$ |
| Holland ...................... | 1,585 | 3,301 | 480 80,000 | 6,300 532 | $1,146,081$ 480,201 | 269,555 923,045 | 941,463 | $1,426,938$ 87,837 |
| Belgium | 37,984 | $\begin{array}{r}73,909 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 80,000 116,396 | 532 43,510 | 3,342,025 | 3,641,853 | 290,149 | 896,480 |
| France ......................... | 201,518 | 241,764 | 116,396 1,733 | 43,510 176 | 3,342,025 | $3,641,853$ 67,228 | -969,615 | 818,576 |
| Portugal, Azores, \& Madeira | 12,266 | 3,580 | 1,733 470,500 | 176 262,500 | 80,2213 | 69,228 399,153 | 1,688,665 | 1,213,614 |
| Spain and Canaries ........ | 33,919 | 52,961 | 470,500 | 262,500 | 44,160 | 39,696 | 1,608,685 | 1,8,000 |
| Gibraltar ...................... | 2,045 | 2,388 | ... | ... | 11,476 | 8,580 | 16,870 | 20,000 |
| Malta | 430 1,870 | 1015 | $\dddot{96,200}$ | 170,225 | 95,356 | 143,608 | 907,580 | 1,644,505 |
| Egypt .................. | 10,970 | 8,372 | 8,174 | 2,620 | 160,772 | 186,458 | 87,098 | 133,288 |
| Writish Possess. in S. Africa | 10,929 5,054 | 8,372 5,032 | 8,174 | 2,020 | 439,530 | 197,193 | 11,300 | 10),000 |
| British East Indies............ | -312 | 41,126 | 828,2:2 | 367,708 | 271,658 | 54,853 | 7,042,501 | 8,969,952 |
| China (includingHongKong) | 10,440 | 82,424 | 24,800 | 22,400 | 250,731 | 68,521 | 917,452 | 761,134 |
| Japan .......................... |  |  |  | 9,000 10,000 | 2,289,263 | 732,467 | 5,000 | 964,448 |
| Australasia .................... | 195,980 | 31,840 | 400,000 | 10,000 | $2,289,203$ 4,994 | -5,492 | 63,606 | 273,722 |
| British North America...... |  | ... | ... | ... | 4,994 | 0,492 | 63,006 | 273, 22 |
| Mexico, South America (except Brazil), \& WestIndies |  | 469,699 | 266,288 | 93,272 | 4,473,312 | 5,128,688 | 1,453,087 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,222,477 \\ 437.385 \end{array}$ |
| Brazil | 1,520 | 20,369 | 158,600 | 65,300 | 174,194 | 152,517 7701,410 | 276,595 986,165 | $\begin{array}{r} 437,385 \\ 2,192,135 \end{array}$ |
| United States .................. | 243,718 | 270,642 | 8,541 | 24,260 | 2,813,320 | 7,701,410 | 986,165 149,208 | $2,192,135$ $\mathbf{3 5 4}, 761$ |
| Other Countries ............... | 12,963 | 23,106 | 2,000 | 42,400 | 166,950 | 154,850 | 149,208 | 354,761 |
| Total of Gold and Silver | 1,235,683 | 1,373,929 | 2,607,968 | 1,120,878 | 17,201,311 | 20,321,853 | 16,414,211 | 21,199,222 |

CIRCULATION OF BANKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
(From the LONDON GAZETTE:)



SMITH\&COYENTRY,GRRSLRYYRONWORKS, ORDSALLANE, SALFORD. MANCHESTER MAKIRRS OF

LABOUR SAVING MACHINE TOOLS, UNIVERSAL MILLING MACHINES,<br>Patent Stud Turning and Chasing Lathes, twist drills, milling cutters,<br>Patent Toolholders, Twist and Expanding Rhymers, and Maohine Tools of all Descriptions.



300 Sizes of Straight Lip Twist Drills with Grinding Line in Stock.

## GALLOWAY \& SONS,

## MANCHESTER, ENGINEERS \& BOILER MAKERS.

FIRST PRIZE AT PARIS, VIENNA, \& PHILADELPHIA.

W. axd J. GALLOWAY and SONS, MANCHESTER, have always on hand a large number of
NEW STEAM BOILERS, MADE BOTH OFIRON \& STEEL
Ready for Immediate Delivery.

The following is a List of those Boilers which are now completed, and which may be despatched at once with all their fittings :-

| No. |  | Descripti of Boile | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tion } \\ & \text { ler. } \end{aligned}$ | Length. Ft. In. | Diameter. Ft. In. | Material. | Working Pressure. | No. | Description of Boiler. | Length. Ft. In. |  | Diameter. Ft. In. |  | Material |  | Working <br> Pressure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | Galloway . |  | 300 | ... 76 | Steel | 1001b. | ${ }^{2}$ | Galloway ..... | 240 |  | 70 |  | Steel |  | 801 b . |
| 1 |  | " . | ......... | 300 | 70 |  | .. 801b. | 1 | Galloway | 220 |  | 66 |  | " | ... | 90 lb . |
| 1 |  | " . |  | 300 | - 70 | Iron | 751 b . | 2 |  | 220 |  | 6 |  |  |  | 801 l . |
| 2 |  | \% . |  | 280 | . 70 | Steel | 801b. | 1 | Two-Flue | 300 |  | 76 |  | Iron |  | 651 lb . |
| 3 |  | " |  | 280 | .. 70 | Iron | .. 751b. | 1 |  | 220 |  | 60 |  |  |  | 701 b . |
| 3 |  | " - | .......... | 240 | 70 | ... $\quad$, | . 751b. |  | " | 200 |  | 60 | ... | Steel | ... | 801 b . |

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