The Economist MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT

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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 exceptionally-depressed 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:-TOTAL IMPORTS for JANUARY.

885 884		£ 36,049,005 35,645,221
Inc	erease	403,784

18,109,525 19,352,541

EXPORTS for JANUARY (HOME PRODUCTS ONLY).

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 383 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 lbs, as compared with 534,820 lbs last year.

Wool has come forward freely, our receipts for the month being 78,425,000 lbs, as against 60,309,500 los in 1884, and 28,335,000 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 600,515l, 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:-

1885. £ 3,240 15,575 ... 77,459 ... 46,303 ... Regulus and precipitate..... 8,095 ... 7,491 Unwrought and part wrought 27,926 ...

120,960 ... 65,222 ... 12,741 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 MANUFACTURE in JANUARY.

Total alimentary	Quantities, Jan., 1885.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Jan., 1884.	Values, Jan., 1885.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Jan., 1884.
Cotton, raw	124,657 140,380 98,236 17,069 379,213 104,173 135,903	+ 3·8 + 3·4 + 21·8 - 1·0 - 26·9 + 80·0 - 84·9 + 1·5	£ 6,259,514 252,043 244,577 317,231 431,404 214,095 75,956 309,322	+ 7.4 + 5.4 + 35.3 - 1.9 - 28.3 + 38.8 - 86.0 + 1.5
Wool bs Copper tons Iron ore " Lead " Pyrites " Tin cwts Flaxseed and linseed qrs Tallow cwts Tobacco (unmanufactured) lbs	255,157 7,815 69,192 47,578 174,692 100,778	+ 30·0 0·1 10·0 + 44·4 20·5 2·7 3·7 + 138·0	3,973,228 600,515 181,400 83,063 140,525 179,500 380,056 176,565 127,147	+ 30·4 + 72·0 - 15·5 - 20·3 + 36·5 - 26·8 + 1·1 - 15·1 + 143·6
* Total in Jan 1895			15,144,326	+ 91

* Including minor articles 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.

10 1 10 1 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Values. Jan., 1885.	Values, Jan., 1884.	Increase or Decrease in Jan., 1835.
Clocks and watches Cotton goods Glass Leather Iron manufactures Gloves Oils (vegetable, mineral, and animal) Silk stuffs and ribbons — other sorts Tobacco (manufactured) and snuff Woollen yarn — goods	70,584 197,162 137,966 609,799 160,235 96,834 805,307 513,513 139,509 124,402 125,168 600,119	E 71,750 220,734 124,850 438,501 218,117 135,735 589,371 622,438 199,300 96,117 128,850 520,306	£ 1,166 - 23,672 + 13,286 + 51,208 - 57,682 - 38,951 + 15,936 - 78,923 - 40,881 + 28,285 + 79,814
* Total January, 1885	4,661,805	4,614,860	+ 46,945

* Including minor articles

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 cwts, as compared with 3,816,000 cwts last year, but the value was only 1,709,000l, as against 1,748,000l. 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 articles for home consumption are well maintained.

III .- IMPORTS of ARTICLES of FOOD and DRINK.

Values, Jan., 1885.		Values, Jan., 1884.	Inc. or Dec. in Jan., 1885.	
(Eatables.)	£	£		£
Living animals	545,357	731,854	-	186,497
Bacon	842,561	779,918	+	62,643
Beef-Salted or fresh	291,502	248,085	+	43,467
Butier	1,100,984	952,399	+	148,585
Cheese	214,729	243,831	-	29,102
Wheat	1,709,800	1,748,233	-	38,433
Flour	1,048,583	957,655	+	90,928
Indian corn	676,200	713,305	-	37,105
Oats	248,962	232,358	+	16,603
Barley	450,445	296,648	+	153,802
Eggs	167,789	172,379	-	4,590
Fish—Cured	195,561	168,377	+	27,184
Hams	265,834	290,675	+	64,659
Meat-Various, including mutton	259,123	236,905	+	22,218
Potatoes	11,108	21,672	-	10,564
Ries	150,727	245,917	-	95,190
Lard	198,908	164,512	+	24,396
(For Drinking Purposes.)	267,310	313,968	-	46,658
Tea	894 947	993,871	-	98,924
Sugar(raw)	1,313,169	1,948,503	_	635,334
Ditto (refined)	825,009	386,506	-	61,497
Wine	333,451	401,919	-	68,468
Spirits	175,838	164,707	+	11,131
Add other articles	710,878	686,995	+	23,883
Total (food and drink)	12,688,275	13,201,137	-	512,862 = 38 %

The export figures look discouraging. The iron and steel trades continue to show evidence of great depression, 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 3,158,000l, being a decrease, as compared with 1884, of 1,036,000l, 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 27,627l, against 280,076l), 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.—QUANTITIES and VALUES of MANUFACTURES EXPORTED in JANUARY, 1885, compared with JANUARY, 1884.

Apparel	528,656			
	263,210 36,970	+ 10·8 - 4·6 - 10·3	412,081 153,674 60,542	+ 0.9 + 0.4 - 14.0
Coalstons	1.649.107	- 3.7	129,651 217,427 152,434 762,401	- 10·7 - 7·6 - 28·4 - 8·3
Copper	74,909 20,242,400 403,287,000	- 26·0 - 1·0 + 18·0 - 0·3	211,745 938,673 4,560,992	- 368 - 80 + 80
Earthenware, &c. Haberdashery, millinery, &c. Hardware	***		181,452 122,543 235,529 239,839	- 6.5 - 7.4 - 16.5 - 15.4
Iron and steel	1,504,000	- 16·7 + 0·4 - 6·3 - 3·9	1,572,178 88,667 434,547 170,419	- 17·7 - 4·3 - 11·6
Seed oilgallons Silk manufacturesdoz. pairs	1,140,900	- 349 + 86	105,088 176,866 132,866	- 17·0 - 35·5 - 18·2 + 8·1
Woollen yarn	2,862,800 8,215,900 19,675,100 1,066,900	+ 62 - 74 + 154 + 290	300,232 950,700 759,224	+ 14·7 - 0·9 + 15·0
Machinery and engines	1,000,000	+ 290	108,082 864,931 18,109,525	+ 21·7 - 22·7

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

EXPO	RTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE in	JANUARY.
1885 1884		3,766,000 3,510,070
	Increase	255,930

Raw cotton amounted to 240,467l, against 304,101l; jute to 100,270l, against 63,503l; wool to 564,736l, against 386,016l; coffee to 107,104l, against 186,104l; rice to 101,032l, against 128,301l; and tea to 102,318l, against 101,516l.

The movements in the precious metals during January were as follows:—

		Gold.		Silver.	
Imports	***************************************	522,601	*****	851,828	
Exports	***************************************	390,290	*****	730,488	
	Excess of imports	132,311		121.240	

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:—

	1885.		1884.
Chicorycwts	19,693	*******	15,314
Cocoalbs	7,066,788	********	6,643,695
Coffeecwts	448,045	********	620,289
Fruit-Currants	452,346		339,929
Raisins	122,136	*******	153,860
Spirits, not sweetened or mixed-			
Rumproof gallons	8,179,593	*******	6,927,343
Brandy	4,970,829	*******	5,652,052
Other sorts —	739,057	*******	431,164
Tea	117,660,982		127,135,173
Tobacco-Enmanufactured	72,766,990	*******	76,647,092
Manufactured and snuff	2,648,418	********	2,713,572
Wine—From Francegallons	717,525		739,490
Portugal	2,843,801	*******	2,929,254
Spain	3,875,226	********	4,033,970
Other countries —	647,716	*******	713,579
Total of wine	8,084,268		8,421,292

Including the stock in the Excise warehouses of goods received under bond from the Customs Warehouses under Act 44 Vict. 21 ϵ .

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 con-sequently 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 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 3,344,000l to 10,524,000l. 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. Mr 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 employed 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. 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 from it. The fortune-mongering which MrWardle 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 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, he tells us, has been matter. Even the removal of the natural gum, or, as the French

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.

There has been a great deal of nonsense talked about this question, and it is quite time that it was put upon its true basis, and 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 livelihood, are bound to do the bidding of the manufacturers. Whatever fraud there is, lies in selling this combined product as

With regard to the weighting of silk in England in past and present times, I may say that I, as a dyer, never knew the time when silks were not weighted in some degree. This is but the experience of every English dyer for at least a century past. The difference between English and continental weighting is in degree only, English silks having always been weighted to a much less extent than foreign ones.

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 black-dyed fabric. Each pound is thus reduced in weight to 12 oz To this residue of 12 oz it has been usual, 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 been found desirable by the manufacturer in 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 resorted to. The silk is dyed upon the gum, in the unboiled-off state, i.e., the gum is not discharged; silks so dyed absorb weighting matter easily, and the usual proportion was from 4 oz to 8 oz of addition, thus making each 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, i.e., the weighting matter added being for the most part in combination with the external gum or "silk-gelatine," and not with the fibroin or silk proper. As is well known, silk contains a gum or varnish to the extent of roin or silk proper.

Now, it is a fact beyond dispute, that black-dyed silk, without 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 salt and tannic acid. Tannic acid has the property of uniting itself with the fibroin 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 or less unstable. A silk black unwaighted and proof against light acids and good fast black, unweighted, and proof against light, acids, and alkalies, has yet to be discovered. Therefore, a pure and unweighted black cannot be recommended for any fabric where permanence 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 lb on boiled-off silk, to 120 oz per lb in souples, and even to 150 oz per lb on spun silk......

I have a piece of so called black silk ribbon of French dye, the arp 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 taxed. It is high time this was done, and its effects would be to give the English manufacturer a chance give the English manufacturer a chance.

The skill of the French in weighting their silks has been one of the chief causes of the decline of the English silk industry. They are at present producing weighted blacks vastly superior 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 at nd in silk goods, because the art of deception has become a corollary with the scientific 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 silk itself, inasmuch as, I have already said, it appears to exist not merely in contact with, but in actual combination with the silk, observed and to partake of all the qualities which silk possesses, except

more properly term it, gres, of silk by boiling-off, decreases its strength, and to add to the boiled-off fibre any adventitious matter

strength, and to add to the boiled-off fibre any adventitious matter further augments this 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 20s 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 this fabric, and found the former to be weighted to 20 oz per lb, and the latter to 32 oz per lb. The actual cost of a silk fabric like this in every respect, amounts only to 4s 4d per yard, showing a total absolute profit, plunder we may more justly call it, in which the purchaser has had no share of the 14s 8d per yard, 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. correctly the amount of weighting.

COMPARED OUR FOREIGN TRADE OF 1884 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 Premising, then, that the tables are that has existed. 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 NAVIGATION RETURNS, and as CALCULATED at the PRICES of 1883. I .- IMPORTS.

	1884.		1883.
	Values in Trade and Navigation Returns.	Prices of	Values in Trade and Navigation Returns.
	£	£	£
Living animals	10,525,000		
Articles of food and drink			177,274,000
Tobacco	2,777,000	2,788,000	
Metals	16,806,000		
Chemicals, dye stuffs, and tanning			
substances			
Oils	6,498,000	6,904,000	7,279,000
Raw materials for textile manu-			
factures	86,302,000	86,851,000	84,762,000
Raw materials for sundry indus-	10.000.000		
tries and manufactures	40,982,000		Joseph Minne
Manufactured articles			
Miscellaneous articles	14,140,000	14,231,000	15,779,000
Total imports	389,774,000	414.612.000	425 604 000
Deduct re-exports	62,444,000	64,755,000	65,638,000
Net imports	327,330.000	349.857.000	359,966,000

	18	1884.		
Living animals Articles of food and drink Raw materials	Trade and Navigation	Prices of	Value in Trade and Navigation Returns.	
	10.462.000	11,293,000	10,629,000	
Yarns, all kinds Textile fabrics, all kinds	. 20,960,000 . 88,885,000	21,206,000 92,592,000	19,763,000	
Metals and machinery	1	,,	53,979,000	
Chemicals and chemical and medi	40	11,254,000	11,330,000	
cinal preparations	7,839,000			

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 327,330,000l as compared with 359,966,000l in 1883. There is thus a decrease in value of 32,633,000l. 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 327,330,000l, but 349,857,000l. Consequently, of the total decrease of 32,633,000l, no less than 22,524,000l results from the fall in prices, the balance of 10,109,000l 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 28,000,000l less than they did in 1883, and about 13,000,000l 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 239,799,000l in 1883 to 232,928,000l in 1884. But if valued at the prices of 1883, our last year's shipments would have realised 242,531,000l, 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 22,500,000l less than we should have had to pay if the prices of 1883 had been maintained. For the same reason, however, we received nearly 9,500,000l less for our exports than they would have yielded had we been able to get for them the same prices as in the previous 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 13,000,000l. The actual gain would doubtless be a great deal less than this, because our imports are partly produced, with our own 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 fabrics 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 Wall 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 window 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 year'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.

THE 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 figures in relation to our export trade with foreign countries:—

	VALUE of BR	ITISH	EXPORTS.		streng of andelsk
	1884. £		1883.		1882.
France	16,703,063	***	17,567,512		17,421,212
Germany	18,676,923		18,787,635	***	18,518,024
Holland	10,234,906		9,506,246	***	9,379,737
Belgium	8,497,199		8,327,941	***	8,080,310
Russia	5,016,793		5,036,614	***	5,771,847
Italy	6,993,321	***	7,121,948	-	6,480,258
Denmark	2,198,755		2,265,959		2,167,742
Norway & Sweden	3,859,286	***	3,868,822	***	3,628,379
Turkey	6,392,583		6,689,775		0,422,542
Egypt	2,892,669	***	3,267,300		2,450,504
China	4,157,028		4,224,854		4,613,017
Japan	2,256,739		2,276,573		2,119,151
West Indies	2,457,325	***	3,186,440		3,067,783
Mexico South America &	1,017,271	***	1,552,321	***	1,861,432
Central America	21,146,994		20,113,651	***	20,900,065
United States	24,429,625		27,372,968	***	30,970,147
Other countries	15,137,080	***	15,055,362	***	12,788,577
	152,067,560	***	156,321,921	***	156,640,727

Compared with 1882, our export trade with foreign countries showed last year a decrease of 4,573,167l, 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 6,540,522l,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 agricultural pro-The exports from the United States are mainly composed of the latter, and the fall has, therefore, meant so much less purchasing power. Our own imports from the United States only amounted in 1884 to 86,054,0001, being a reduction of 12,467,000l 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 782,4011, 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 80,860,000l or a decrease of 3,966,000l (equal to

about 4½ per cent.), which is somewhat heavier than in the case of our trade with foreign countries. Annexed are the summarised details:—

	1884.		1883.		1882.
Short Assessment of the second	£		£		£
South Africa	4.104.000		4,557,000	***	7,495,000
East 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	5,550,000	***	5,775,000		5,625,000
	90 980 000		83 477 000		84.826.000

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, 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 other 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 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.

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 a 30 degrees, the limit fixed in the declaration as the equivalent for the grant of the most-favoured-nation treatment in Spain. The negotiation of the definitive treaty is to take place next 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.

ARTICLE I.—The Government of His Catholic Majesty will present to the Cortes, as soon as they meet, a Bill empowering them is steadily diminishing.

to grant to Great Britain most-favoured-nation treatment in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and consular rights and privileges.

The said grant of most-favoured-nation treatment shall, however, not be applicable in the Spanish Antilles.

The Bill shall contain a provision for its coming into operation as soon as Parliament shall have authorised the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to carry into effect the engagements stipulated in Article II.

ARTICLE II.—The Government of Her Britannic Majesty will continue as heretofore to grant to Spain most-favoured-nation treatment in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and consular rights and privileges.

They will, in addition, apply to Parliament for the necessary authority to extend the lower half of the alcoholic scale from 26 to 30 degrees.

ARTICLE III.—The two Governments will submit to the sanction of their Legislatures, at the earliest date which their Parliamentary usages allow, the Bills required for carrying into effect the engagements taken in the foregoing articles.

ARTICLE IV.—The two Governments will endeavour, between now and the month of April next, being the earliest date at which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty can bring before Parliament the subject of the alcoholic scale, to come to an arrangement by means of which the Government of His Catholic Majesty would introduce into certain articles of the Spanish tariff modifications removing the inconveniences from which British trade is suffering, and, on their part, Her Britannic Majesty's Government would make further modifications in the alcoholic scale of the British tariff, so as to meet the legitimate requirements of the Spanish trade.

ARTICLE V.—The engagements taken in this Declaration shall continue in force till the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Commerce for the negotiation of which the Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties will meet at Madrid not later than the 1st of April, 1886, unless some other date shall have been mutually agreed 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 beforehand.

ARTICLE VI.—The Protocol of the 1st December, 1883, shall remain in force until the engagements taken in the present Declaration shall have been carried into effect.

Done in duplicate at Madrid, this 21st day of December, 1884.

R. B. D. MORIER. (L.S.) J. ELDUAYEN. (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 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 last 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'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 arrangement, 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 even 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 80 per cent. a few years back, and the ratio of their production to the whole

Feb. 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 100 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 only 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. 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-penny 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:—

	Steam.		Sail.		Totals.
Year.	Bushels.		Bushels.		· Bushels.
1884		***	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
	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:—

			es of Grain		ried.
S	team Vessels	s. S:	ailing Vess	els.	Total.
Nationality of Vessels.	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
American			69,354		69,354
Austrian			704,385		784,385
Belgian	5,074,773		***		5.074.773
British			143,167	***	25,177,009
Danish	1,388,205				3 000 00M
Dutch	TO STATE WATER				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
The second beauty	42.961.799		2,431,988		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 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:

			From		and the same of th
	England.	in x	France.		U. States.
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		114,000	***	1,254,000
Total principal articles	68,353,000	***	10,825,000 66,388,000		15,447,000 48,643,000
All other articles	43,829,000	***	00,330,000		- September 1
Grand total exports	112,181,000		-77,213,000	***	64,090,000

about 4½ per cent.), which is somewhat heavier than in the case of our trade with foreign countries. Annexed are the summarised details:—

while of the same	1884.		1883.		1882.
CONTRACT CANADAM CO.	4 104 000		4.557.000		7,495,000
South Africa	4,104,000	***			
East India and Straits	33,326,000		34,498,000	***	31,397,000
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West Indies	2,243,000		2,383,000	***	2,209,000
Other colonies	5,550,000	***	5,775,000		5,625,000
••••			-		

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ARTICLE III.—The two Governments will submit to the sanction of their Legislatures, at the earliest date which their Parliamentary usages allow, the Bills required for carrying into effect the engagements taken in the foregoing articles.

ARTICLE IV.—The two Governments will endeavour, between now and the month of April next, being the earliest date at which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty can bring before Parliament the subject of the alcoholic scale, to come to an arrangement by means of which the Government of His Catholic Majesty would introduce into certain articles of the Spanish tariff modifications removing the inconveniences from which British trade is suffering, and, on their part, Her Britannic Majesty's Government would make further modifications in the alcoholic scale of the British tariff, so as to meet the legitimate requirements of the Spanish trade.

ARTICLE V.—The engagements taken in this Declaration shall continue in force till the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Commerce for the negotiation of which the Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties will meet at Madrid not later than the 1st of April, 1886, unless some other date shall have been mutually agreed 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 beforehand.

ARTICLE VI.—The Protocol of the 1st December, 1883, shall remain in force until the engagements taken in the present Declaration shall have been carried into effect.

Done in duplicate at Madrid, this 21st day of December, 1884.

R. B. D. Morier. (L.S.) J. Elduayen. (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 epper 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'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 arrangement, 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. 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 even 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 80 per cent. a few years back, and the ratio of their production to the whole

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 100 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 only 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." 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-penny 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, Bushels,
		42,961,799	***	2,431,988		45,393,787
	*********	44,205,009	***	4,252,936		48,457,945
		39,878,449	***	6,284,289	***	46,162,738
		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:—

	Quar	ntiti	es of Grain	Car	ried.
S	team Vessels	. S	ailing Vess	els.	Total.
Nationality of Vessels.	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
American		***	69,354		69,354
Austrian	***	***	704,385		784,385
Belgian	5,074,773	***	***	***	5,074,773
British		***	143,167	***	25,177,009
Danish	1,388,205		***	***	1,388,205
Dutch		***	***		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
	42,961,799		2,431,988	***	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 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:

From	The second second second
England. France.	U. States.
Cotton manufactures 45,738,000 6,215,000	4,563,000
Iron and steel	. 2,810,000
Manufactures of machinery, implements, &c 8,020,000 1,157,000 Hardware and cutlery 3,505,000 114,003	6,820,000 1,254,000
Total principal articles 68,353,000 10,825,000 All other articles 43,828,000 66,388,000	. 15,447,000
Grand total exports 112,181,000 77,213,000	64,090,000

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 exported 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 France.

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:—

	1883.		1882.		1881.	1870. £		1879. £
Revenue			111,314			F0,673		67,771
Expanditure	88,277	***	109,936	***	29,900	 91,102	***	11,103

For the same years the imports and exports have been

POUR TOTAL ALICE		**							
	1883.		1582.		1831.		1880.		1879.
	Æ		£		£		ati.		AG.
Imports	450,895		203,329		276,040	***	185,741	***	142,213
Exports			190,517	***	174,146		229,523	***	169,040

The public debt amounted to 120,000*l* in 1879, to 210,000*l* in 1880, and to 254,025*l* in 1881, at which figure it now stands. The sales, &c., of Crown lands were only 31,665 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:—

	outher our Tie	n 1	Countie North of Souther	ac ac	
of	Count	ies. F	our Ti	ers. S	State.
All the second s	8		8		-8
Cost of ploughing	1.60	*****	2.06	*****	1.79
Cost of fitting for seed	1.20		95		1.14
Cost of fertilisers	1.03		1.30		1.08
Cost of seed	1.64		1.68		1.65
Cost of drilling	37		37	******	37
Cost of harvesting	1.63		1.47		1.59
Cost of stacking	73		-61		71
Cost of thrashing	1.59		1.39		1.54
Cost of marking	79	*****	1.04		87
Interest at 7 per cent	4.12		2.22		3.57
Cost of repairs	91		1.13	******	95
Total cost of producing and mar-	-	-			_
keting one acre of wheat	15.70	*****	14.21	****	15.16

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 13.67 dols as the average for the State. Dividing these amounts 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 71.7-10c; in the northern counties, 70.3-10c; and the average cost in the State, 71c. The average price of wheat on January 1, 1885, was, in the southern four tiers of State.

counties, 71 5-10c per bushel, and in the northern counties 70 9-10c 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 390,000l, or about 19 per cent. The following are the main figures for the six months (taking the rupee at 1s 8d):—

SIX MONTHS-APRIL to SEPTEMBER.

		1884.		1883.	1882.
		£		£	£
Imports	************	1,724,000	******	1,888,000	 1,805,000
Exports	***************************************	2,480,900	*****		1,865,000

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

	1884.		1883.		1882.
	£		£		£
Kashmir	200,000		201,000		181,000
Nepal	460,000		630,000	*****	500,000
Upper Burmah	691,000		587,000		642,000
Karennee	146,000		190,000	*****	182,000
Limmé	62,000	*****	91,000	*****	109,000
Trans-frontier by rail	38,000	*****	57,000		29,000
Thibet	11,000		8,000	*****	10,000
Siam	9,000	*****	11,000	*****	8,000

Subjoined are corresponding export figures:-

	1884.		1883.		1882.
	£		£		£
Kabul	258,000		254,000		301,000
Kashmir	161,000		144,000		145,000
Nepal	280,000		292,000	*** **	211,000
Upper Burmah		*****	788,000		729,000
Karennee	76,000		90,000		46,000
Siam	42,000	******	-135,000		67,000
Trans-frontier by rail	502,000	******			215,000
Thibet	20,000		10 000		170,60

The reduction in 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 Hemp in 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 flax 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.

Feb. 14,] THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

STOCKS OF RAW MATERIALS AND COMMODITIES.

In a few cases stocks of commodities show a reduction this month, but the general tendency has been to increase. This 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 PRODUCE.

	Tea. In Bond.	Coffee. In Bond.	Cocoa. In Bond.	Raw Sugar. In First Hands.	Rice. London- In First Hands.
	lbs.	cwts.	lbs.	cwts.	cwts.
June 30, 1880	61,332,811	713,908	7,968,504	4,200,000	***
Dec. 31 "	105,039,588	363,962	7,778,140	2,756,000	
June 30, 1881	69,564,254	486,053	11,164,452	3,570,000	
Dec. 31 "	113,154,615	333,014	8,506,943	3,060,000	
June 30, 1882	83,672,350	651,246	9,751,832	4,688,000	
Dec. 31 "	117,850,124	406,583	6,065,411	4,540,000	
Jan. 31, 1883	121,389,875	405,369	6,430,687	4,654,000	596,640
Feb. 28 "	118,474,095	384,417	7,430,403	4,470,000	
Mar. 31 ,,	111,829,191	428,918	8,436,458	4,320,000	
April 30 "	96,472,583	565,579	10,000,167	4,596,000	
May 31, 1883	82,788,032	794,002	9,924,214	4,960,000	
June 30 "	78,197,795	923,351	10,143,025	5,060,000	
July 31 ,,	85,360,241	900,303	10,307,593	4,8)0,000	601,180
Aug. 31, 1883	98,103,172	886,936	10,430,017	4,254,000	704,820
Sept. 30 "	111,494,216	798,982	9,487,501	3,868,000	
Oct. 31 "	116,202,895	668,846	8,511,775	4,082,000	
Nov. 30 ,,	124,842,786	575,845	7,186,565	4,200,000	
Dec. 31 "	125,039,475	533,828	6,715,829	4,540,000	
Jan. 31, 1884	126,759,053	538,266	6,678,268	5,180,000	
Feb. 29 ,,	123,598,665	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	4,838,000	628,480
Nov. 30, ,	116,288,986	463,698	7,341,411	4,894,820	649,560
Dec 31, ,,	118,901,663	422,567	6,760,872	4,901,200	
Jan. 31, 1885	117,660,982	448,045	7,066,788	5,543,900	

RAW MATERIALS. - (T = Total. W = Warrant stores only.)

	Pig .	Iron.	Raw	Raw	Tobacco. Unmanu-	Copp'r Visibl
	Scotland.	Cleveland	Cotton.	Silk.	factured. (In bond.)	Sup- ply.
	Tons.	Tons.	Bales.	Bales.	lbs.	Tons.
Dec. 31, '80	739,000 T 495,850 W	331,124	510,840	12,631	116,672,945	60,610
June 30, '81		431,326	768,430	8,783	101,799,621	59,936
Dec. 31, "	940,000 T 627,186 W	378,170	525,900	6,475	106,116,235	50,598
June 30, '82	635,717 W	338,577	883,980	9,770	89,719,686	47,620
Dec. 31, "	836,000 T 698,054 W	266,179	739,700			47,053
Jan. 31, '83	600,716 W	293,002	850,980			47,421
7. L 00	591,428 W	307,745	965,210	15,631	79,026,557	46,942
for 91	584,700 W	307,241	1,012,570	14,346		48,835
1 1 90	581,093 W	290,946	932,680			49,971
Las 91	578,000 W	287,807	977,950		73,730,094	47,729
T 90	584,627 W	275,094	991,480		72,026,602	49,758
mly 21			926,860	8,728	73,614,270	49,322
	584,763 W	270,241	866,810	9,567	83,133,254	48,739
Aug. 31, "	585,345 W	275,198	616,270	9,023	88,074,964	49,695
Sept. 30, "	588,903 W		433,140	8.814	88,492,683	46,833
Jet. 31, "	589,098 W		499,920		86,041,029	47,842
Vov. 30, "	583,458 W	220,288				
Dec. 31, "	835,000 T 584,138 W		680,310	10,230	83,427,484	48,527
lan. 31, '84	592,007 W	286,317	798,360	16,207	79,108,516	
Feb. 29, "	593,669 W	296,940	998,750	23,330	76,393,397	45,900
Mar. 31, "	594,259 W	291,733	1.060,260	24,158	74,812,482	45,203
April 30, "	592,900 W		1.049,190	23,061	73,049,655	42,758
May 31, "	590,868 W				67,709,665	44,730
June 30, "	588,842 W					45,763
July 31, "	586,691 W					
Aug. 31, "	585,212 W					
Sant 20	583,132 W				00000000	40.82
Doc 91	580,126 W		465,250			
Mars 20	579,789 W					
Dec. 31 ,,	821,000 T	201 553				11
**	579,423 W	1				51 90
Jan. 31, '85	580,876 W	371,417	860,280	20,064	72,766,990	01,00

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, &c. 27/11000

UKA AR	Win	es in Bo	nd.	Foreign S Box		Petro- leum.
respond to	Spanish.	Portu- guese.	French.	Brandy.	Rum.	Stock in London.
T 00 100	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons	Gallons.	Gallons.	Barrela.
June 30, '80	5,520,532	3,564,108	965,907	10,775,199	10,664,194	***
Dec. 31, "	5,101,668	3,492,528	912,871	9,868,364	8,548,514	99,500
June 30, '81	5,211,795	3,486,124	902,694	9,296,770	7,946,287	***
Dec. 31, "	4,671,737	3,118,926	798,226	8,435,453		171,900
June 30, '82	4,719,060	3,259,607	825,834	8,080,718	8,399,034	250,900
	4,575,921				7,773,976	219,900
	4,520,878	2,944,345	749,934	7,382,177	7,864,476	203,900
	4,502,169		753,211	7,365,041	7,865,882	
	4,563,764	3,053,227	776,861	7,289,991	7,450,911	203,100
April 30, "	4,463,298	3,047,037	784,809	7,228,633	7,784,669	242,400
May 31 "	4,328,020 3	3,041,917	806,297	6,624,239	7,377,894	292,000
June 30 "	4,360,074	3,066,969	743,634		7,696,972	365,200
July 31 "	4,333,244	3,044,737	748,466		7,886,311	411,600
Aug. 31 "	4,250,236	2,979,734	777,906		8,001,727	422,200
Sept. 30 "	4,252,655	2,922,114	737,761	5,919,878	8,043,245	
Det. 31, "	4,121,690			5,770,618	7,614,715	
Nov. 30, "	4,132,521			5,739,370	7,453,398	
Dec. 31, "	4,172,756		795,071	5,480,296	6,942,538	363,000
Jan. 31, '84	4,159,955			5,428,509	7,191,427	349,400
Feb. 29,	4,186,722		788,812		7,145,900	304,200
Mar. 31, "	4,270,365;				7,528,090	
April 30, '84			743,041	5,308,751	7,511,422	271,500
May 31, "	4,190,667		769,883		7,662,719	240,600
June 30, "	4,190,722			5,375,757	7,820,873	226,200
July 31, "	4,115,743			5,282,018	8,025,719	
Aug. 31, "	4,057,106				8,270,570	the decision and with
Sept. 30, ,,	3,951,209	3,002,096	753,754			199,10
Oct. 31, "	3,854,542					
Nov. 30, "	3,887,844				8,177,906	
Dec. 31,	3,964,783					
	3,875,226					

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

APART from one or two decided movements, prices have not fluctuated much this month. Amongst the metals, a rise of 2l 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 1l per ton. Mincing Lane prices are in some instances a little harder.

I.--MINERALS.

		-			1	Iros	q.				Co.	ALS.	Co	PPE	R.	. 7	CIN.		1	LEA	D.		SAL	
D	ate.		cot	tch		lev land Bar	1		Stee		Wall	est send don.		hili ars.		Sta	raits			ngli Pig		l's	Eng h H	le-
			ri								per			r to			r to			er to			r CI	rt
-	1882.	£	8	d				£		d	8	d	£	8	d	£	8		£			4		G.
Jan. July	7	2 2	12		6	10		5	10	0		6	70 67	10	0	109	0 5		15	10	6		6	3
	883.	1	-			-					-		-			-		Ĩ	-			1		
Jan.	7	3	9		6	0		5	7	6		0	66	10		101	0		14		0		6	.0
Feb.	3	2	7	9		17		5	- 6	0		0	64	17	6	92	5		13		0		4	9
Mar.	3	5	7			16		5	5	0		6	65	2	.6		5		13		6			0
April	7	2	7	0		18	0		2	6		0	64	5	0		10		13	7	6		*	0
May	5	2	7	4		18	0		2	6	17	6	62	0	0		10		13	-	6		31	6
June	2	2	6	10			0		2	6	17	0	64		- 24		10		13	0	6		*	6
July	0	2	7	6		17	6		0	0	17	0	63	10	0		15		13	9			*	6
Aug.	3	2	7	8		18	0		0	0	19	0		15	0		10		12	15	0		*	0
Sept.	1	3	7	0		17	6		18	0	19	0	-33	0	0		15		12	12	6		:	
Oct.	6	3	6	9		17	0	100	16	0	19	6	-	10	0		10		12	W	0		*	- 3
Nov.	3	3	4	10		13	0		14	0	17	6	61	10	0		10		13	20	6		*	1
Dec.	7	2	4	7	9	11	0		12	0	18	0	59	0	U	85	5	·	12	12	0		*	
	384.	-								0	17		57		0	83	-	-	12		0		4	
Jan.	4	2	2	11		9	0		7	6	16	0	56	5	0	88	10		12	4	0		7	ő
Feb.	2	2	3 2	6		5	6		5	6	16	3	55	0	0	82	10		ii	12	6		8	- 6
Mar.	1	2	9	8 2	5	2	6		10	0		0	54	7	6	83	10		1	7	6		2	9
April	5	2	1	11	3	2	6		10	0		0	57	15	0	87	0		ii	á	0		3	0
May	ð	3	- 2	1		2	6		10	6		6	55	7	6	83	10		11	7	6		8	ō
June	6	2	1	4		3			10	0		0	54	12	6	83	10		10	12	6		3	ő
July	8	3	1	5		2			10	0	17	6	54	7	6		0		10	5	0		3	0
Aug.	5	3	1	6		2			10	0		0	54	0	0	82	15		11	2	6		2	9
Sepi.		9	î	9		2			10	6		3	54	2	6	73	7		10	18	9		2	3
Nov.	3	1.4	3	1		3			15	0		3	53	. a	0	74	10		11	0	0	1	2	9
Dec.	8	.3	2		5	2		1	15	0	18	0	51	5	0	74	5		11	2	6	1	3	9
	885.	10	4		-	6	0	1	20		10	-	-	-			-		1	-				6
Jan.	1	9	2	3	5	0	0	4	15	0	17	6	48	0	0	75	0	0	11	- 5	0	1	2	9
Feb.		0	î		5	0			15	0		0	47	15	0	71	0		10	17	- 6	18	1	9

(Continued on page 27).

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 ended January 31, 1885, compared with the corresponding period of 1884; also for the Year ended Dec. 31, 1884, compared with the same period of 188 3.

make the second of the	QUAN	TITIES.	VAL	UE.	QUAN	TITIES.	VAL	UE.
IMPORTS.	M	Ionth ended	January 31		-	Year ended I	December 31.	
Principal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
L—ANIMALS, LIVING (For Food). Oxen and Bulls—From Denmark Germany Spain Canada United States Other Countries	1,288 243 12,722	3,217 1,462 10,681 2,765	£ 92,420 22,304 4,860 286,194 73,555	£ 64,320 27,304 248,391 56,973	60,834 28,182 23,485 51,732 155,040 48,131	42,746 17,310 17,482 59,054 139,213 33,891	£ 1,219,858 601,625 438,098 1,115,470 3,538,523 1,010,220	£ 856,260 346,200 327,409 1,260,465 3,316,567 724,552
Total	22,326	18,125	479,333	396,988	367,404	309,696	7,923,794	6,831,453
CowsCalves	5,123 2,664	3,873 1,962	102,366 13,557	77,305 9,442	60,041 47,117	61,314 54,492	1,183,949 220,790	1,201,973 257,569
Sheep and Lambs—From Denmark Germany Holland Canada United States Other Countries	422 11,180	779 15,032 5,759 1,951 3,681	3,370 53,665 39,455 1,055 25,950 9,206	1,593 30,444 17,024 4,590 7,558	125,439 488,428 217,124 93,863 89,083 101,758	95,234 501,509 204,563 60,898 30,786 52,053	264,044 1,039,497 576,580 215,742 211,555 209,915	187,794 1,065,560 586,117 125,841 74,645 109,750
Total	57,900 1,191	27,202 128	132.701 3,897	61,209 413	1,115,695 38,863	945,043 26,441	2,517,333 133,130	2,149,707 84,173
Total of Animals Living£ II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD & DRINK.	***	•••	731,854	545,357			11,978,996	10,524,875
A.—DUTY FREE. Corn: Wheat—From Russiacwts Germany France Turkey Roumania Egypt United States—On the Atlantic On the Pacific. Chili British East Indies Australasia British North America	69,404 69,814 120,694 1,038,135 826,209 3,024 1,062,395 65,215	353,229 140,850 9,565 34,831 1,649,566 917,152 18,898 681,475 379,377 12,525	200,645 33,269 27,675 46,818 509,376 392,151 1,211 467,092 29,466	125,587 56,888 2,803 12,049 665,493 371,770 7,400 259;605 148,272 5,240	13,293,358 2,871,095 9,498 1,128,074 403,937 1,174,391 14,259,195 11,806,637 2,310,126 11,243,497 2,691,614 1,798,056	-5,401,964 1,090,368 19,023 503,926 687 999,578 14,321,320 8,284,810 1,055,964 8,099,909 4,897,766 1,757,406	6,265,477 1,456,648 4,384 497,041 167,538 521,613 7,217,951 6,155,716 -1,134,289 5,263,255 1,369,957 908,073	2,126,660 480,753 5,550 186,266 211 344,950 6,193,553 3,727,542 437,338 3,175,425 2,094,381 753,587
Other Countries		4,360,400	1,748,233	54,693 1,709,800	1,090,966	771,277 47,113,998	472,946 31,434,888	19,825,021
Wheat Meal & Flour—Fm. Germany France Austrian Territories United States British North America Other Countries	124,720 19,181 165,438 990,683 3,138	135,817 15,960 213,691 1,291,514 3,604 39,650	90,317 13,920 148,882 668,581 2,060 33,895	88,125 10,544 166,645 756,558 2,161 24,550	1,928,769 163,898 1,736,900 11,270,918 469,460 723,584	1,746,514 154,349 1,562,379 10,340,567 688,925 610,784	1,403,581 127,603 1,676,539 8,229,648 345,222 535,551	1,182,591 109,543 1,309,908 6,728,836 457,469 377,663
Total	1,353,301	1,700,236	957,655	1,048,583	16,293,529	15,103,518	12,318,144	10,166,010
Barley Oats Peas Beans Indian Corn or Maize Indian Corn Meal	749,448 201,567 219,507 2 344 688	1,426,341 760,818 147,766 294,678 2,381,780 1,611	296,643 232,358 72,477 74,106 713,305 1,776	450,445 248,962 50,027 93,270 676,200 2,038	16,593,784 15,248,467 1,879,618 3,578,121 31,538,952 35,817	12,987,293 12,936,189 1,935,432 3,519,550 24,794,624 16,062	5,784,504 5,043,011 753,286 1,361,003 10,314,307 31,038	4,228,722 4,195,514 669,310 1,151,056 7,303,099 23,970
Total of Corn, &c		***	4,096,553	4,279,325	***		67,040,181	47,562,702
Bacon—From United Statescwt	293,533 37,441	360,845 42,586	671,294 108,624	724,480 118,081	2,431,395 648,767	1,917,243 838,661	6,173,753 2,004,370	4,353,797 2,430,648
Total	330,994	403,431	779,918	842,561	3,080,162	2,755,904	8,178,123	6,784,44
Beef: Salted—From United States Other Countries	16,354 615	14,188	34,527 938	29,858 87	279,115 7,693	203,682 7,298	610,137 18,110	403,555
Total	. 16,969	14,238	35,465	29,945	286,808	210,980	628,247	418,43
	01	TANTITIES OF	Copy and	Wronn Pr	own Turnonus	o in the Fiv		
	Sept. 1, 1882				o Jan. 31, 18			
Wheat Wheat Flour Barley. Oats. Peas. Beans Indian Corn	cwts. 27,654,502 6,710,525 9,123,014 6,378,566 993,175 955,340 5,634,897	= qrs. 6,381, 1,917, 2,554, 2,319, 220, 222, 1,314	808 2. 293 414 478 705 912		= qrs. 5,607,86 1,844,19 2,600,62 1,987,72 172,83 263,87 2,695,43	cwt 20,81 6,89 5 8,44 24,93 9 97 3 1,64		qrs. 4,802,647 1,969,443 2,364,597 1,793,845 215,628 384,018

IMPORTS.	QUANT	ITIES.	VALU	E.	QUANT	ITIES.	VA	LUE.
	- M	Ionth ended	January 31.			Year ende	a Decembe	r 31,
Principal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884
I.—ARTICLES OF FOOD & DRINK. Beef: Fresh—United States—cwts Other Countries	(Con.) 74,683 3,678	88,417 9,331	£ 203,778 8,7.2	£ 241.434 20,122	726,856 73,890	809,558 66,70G	£ 2,047,973 202,044	£ 2,202,03 170,39
Total	78,361	97,743	212,570	261,557	800,746	876,264	2,250,017	2,372,42
Hams—From United States	71,816 1,461	94,245 1,221	196,251 2,424	261,608 3,626	561,137 40,888	574,447 78,579	1,693,834 129,518	1,695,28 236,21
Total	73,277	95,466	200,675	265,234	602,025	653,026	1,823,352	1,931,49
—From United States Other Countries	47 1,055	82 1,522	146 3,217	194 4,361	633 35,826	2,006 17,512	1,361 110,594	4,08 58,99
Total Preserved, otherwise than by Salting -	1,102	1,604	3,363	4,568	36,459	19,518	111,955	63,07
—From Australasia	12,474 23,922 2,797	21,230 17,284 1,975	31,709 66,289 21,213	54,722 43,936 26,20£	226,059 308,303 74,973	127,561 259,632 61,851	537,616 831,678 382,290	309,19 714,11 363,99
Total	39,173	40,489	119,211	124,863	609,335	449,044	1,751,584	1,392,30
Mutton: Fresh—From Holland Australasia Other Countries	13,621 15,472 11,891	12,337 17,773 15,051	43 070 43,288 27,973	40,347 46,984 42,371	83,414 104,714 49,490	116,182 303,203 82,989	262,442 294,376 142,884	372,34 820,26
Total	40,984	45,161	114,331	129,702	237,618	502,374	699,702	1,408,51
Pork (Salted not Hams) From- United States	32,073	40,208	54,107	65,370	247,056	179,772	490,465	309,47
Other Countries	5,227 37,300	5,115	10,390	9,714	81,712 328,768	98,571 278,343	144,815	159,52
Fresh—From United States Other Countries	7,586	794 8,393	19,162	1,39t 22,334	131 47,215	192 58,587	277 124.094	152,00
Total Total of Dead Meat £	1,350	9,187	19,162 1,549,192	23,73 1,757,244	47,346	58,779	124,371 16,202,631	152,37 14,990,05
Butter and Butterine cwts Cheese grt. hun Eggs cwts Fish—Cured or Salted cwts Fruit—Apples bushels	190,495 86,408 447,741 87,011 175,080	216,093 83,489 442,850 101,224 134,176	952,399 243,831 172,379 168,377 43,363	1,100,984 214,729 167,789 195,561 42,067	2,332,701 1,797,080 7,826,674 868,125	2,472,567 1,926,070 8,275,553 814,648	11,755,419 4,882,502 2,728,396 1,773,027	12,526,29 4,997,89 2,908,92 1,493,48
Oranges and Lemons Unenumerated raw Hops Lard	917,093 9,524 21,989 72,154	593,276 10,069 13,970 95,474	292,000 9,204 140,244 164,512 19,890	186,047 9,444 70,898 188,908	4,480,626 2,660,738 125,349 852,150	4,958,838 2,371,081 257,374 698,397	1,706,097 1,381,870 1,064,859 2,243,956	1,782,68 1,344,86 1,619,13 1,532,28
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	113,547 114,492	200,265 70,261	21,672 76,577	23,122 11,108 86,922	2,677,258 5,149,891	3,035,562 2,444,073	439,335 1,585,368 591,367	532,48 824,17 669,60
Rice—From British East Indiescwts Other Countries	547,225 19,431	327,752 59,721	231,055 14,862	116,941 33,780	7,387,226 371,613	5,414,685 1,176,248	2,927,416 253,130	2,120,54 562,90
Total	566,656	387,473	245,917	150,727	7,758,839	6,590,933	3,180,546	2,683,46
Spices—Cinnamonlbs Gingercwts Pepperlbs	191,242 847 2,011,176	192,270 1,482 2,078,215	8,058 1,969 58,569	6,097 3,364 65,048	1,712,770 38,112 31,700,361	1,967,744 56,293 27,970,487	97,190 100,314 847,024	86,00 124,62 827,00
Total			68,596	74,507	***	***	1,044,528	1,037,62
Sugar, Refind & Candy—Germanycwts	44,140	127,192	54,808	100,45€	586,542	749,423	780,238	730,81
HollandBelgium	99,101 10,587	138,699 6,094	128,315 13,245	113,602 6,065	1,009,067 106,301	1,327,452 77,634	1,360,064 148,801	1,385,36
France	146,304 2,417	59,104 58,734	186,437 3,217	53,310 50,467	1,443,808	1,046,196	1,981,710	1,169,90
Other Countries	373	1,450	484	1,10	139,744	1,065,984	199,068	1,077,76
Total	302,922	391,273	386,506	325,009	3,285,462	4,266,689	4,469,881	4,454,75
Sugar—Unrefined—Germanycwts Holland	657,816 16,515	1,116,909 9,205	622,890 16,100	609,854 6,171	6,362,081 326,818	7,224,896 234,625	6,298,068 331,826	5,066,98 181,05
Belgium	126,688	25,851	120,462	14,218	1,462,143	487,965	1,472,041 291,472	387,80 62,60
France	15,900 193,607	256,549	18,297 242,302	204,600	245,994 2,721,092	68,403 3,357,434	3,097,888	3,116,47
British East Indies	152,500	90,393	98,286	41,245	1,732,684	1,128,802 103,647	1,278,717	654,96
China and Hong Kong Mauritius	13.100	7,359 7,685	9,030	2,784 4,603	192,876 289,195	338,191	310,053	234,43
Spanish West India Islands	300		292		323,000	460,861	354,595	353,99
Brazil	141,884	141,185 365,379	138,012 478,515	74,399 253,968	1,226,523 3,396,055	1,412,337 3,253,653	1,098,976	1,041,75
Java Philippine Islands	440,077 118,262	365,379	91,304	17,081	969,776	623,501	747,497	395,14
Peru	27,715	46,700	26,733	29,345	455,236	374,029	464,221 681,921	316,15 469,76
Other Countries	97,724	79,276	86,280	54,905	653,591	584,020	931,921	-
Molasses	2,002,178 29,589	2,182,744 3,076	1,948,503 14,656	1,313,169 1,258	20,357,064 371,327	19,652,364 411,016	20,461,367	15,252,24
Total of Sugar and Molasses £ Vegetables, Raw, unenumerated£ Yeast, Dried	***	24,120	2,349,665 25,108 59,397	1,639,436 18,442 69,025		281,788	25,083,887 399,530 730,238	19,854,13 426,73 777,6

12 THE ECO.	NOMIS	1 MOI			11		THE PARTY IN	1885.	
Imports.	QUAN	TITIES.	VA	LUE.	QUA	NTITIES.	VALUE.		
	1	Month ended	January 31			Year ended I	December 31.		
Principal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	
II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD & DRINK Total of Principal Articles Total of Other Articles	£		£ 10,698,876 428,659	£ 10,289,286 466,872			£ 143,835,737 5,506,504	£ 11756425 5,722,43	
Total Articles of Food and Drink	ε		11,127,535	10,756,158	•••		149,342,241	12328669	
B.—DUTIABLE. Chicory—Imports	10,762 9,816 s 1,796,008	10,592 9,995 2,246,317 1,399,467	} 5,862 61,038	5,996 { 79,152 {	127,781 102,910 22,632,694 12,868,170	119,355 98,006 22,669,268 13,963,891	} 78,111 } 755,182	68,24 793,73	
Coffee—From Ceylon	5,261 27,854 2,405	25,746 2,952 46,048 432 17,379	127,105 18,406 70,593 9,616 88,248	95,702 10,482 116,359 1,728 43,039	227,378 261,945 403,966 191,779 313,160	250,311 268,525 189,186 285,534 141,043	1,001,974 1,065,082 1,100,552 752,789 993,759	979,27 984,95 490,95 911,14 391,56	
- Total { Imports	95,852 29,773	92,557 30,382	} 313,968	267310 {	1,398,228 289,715	1,134,599 }	4,914,156	3,757,888	
Currants—Imports	31,067	70,967 31,952 33,012 13,059	} 60,447 } 37,126	92,150 { 50,765 {	1,020,506 971,536 585,806 454,422	1,207,561 965,386 510,624 443,093	} 1410442 } 1050613	1,618,100 863,733	
Tea—Frem British East Indieslb China (inc. Hong Kong and Macao Other Countries	9,720,725	8,302,988 8,989,039 241,676	502,189 472,171 19,511	470,068 412,359 12,520	60,994,402 156,170,385 4,840,732	66,084,947 144,410,328 4,716,839	3,875,105 7,638,856 255,330	3,925,069 6,401,690 240,600	
Total { Imports	18,119,015 15,654,191	17,533,703 }	993,871	894947 {	222,005,519 170,812,697	215,212,114 175,097,983	} 11769291	10,567,35	
Brandy—Importsprf. gall Home Consumption Rum—Imports Home Consumption Other Sorts—Imports Home Consumption	231,388 726,043 347,112 123,722	272,799 231,229 649,084 426,203 155,519 125,522	} 85,859 63,831 } 15,017	117068 { 44,342 { 14,428 }	2,210,987 2,893,110 6,021,871 4,290,953 1,545,468 1,051,675	2,382,897 2,900,990 7,413,914 3,936,139 2,021,879 1,248,576	} 1014583 } 557,535 } 171,510	1,066,43 630,01 193,29	
Total { Imports	1,047,977 680,414	1,077,402 782,954	} 164,707	175838 {	9,778,326 8,235,738	11,818,690 (8,085,705)	1,743,628	1,889,73	
sessions in South Africagallons Other British Possessions Germany Holland France { Red White Portugal Madeira Spain { Red White Italy Other Countries.	3,378 27,206 20,789 223,629 115,011 225,499 6,040 83,334 322,589 103,611	2,353 2,170 25,495 12,774 237,427 88,793 251,986 5,801 90,837 250,302 28,733 9,068	1,882 965 3,478 12,094 63,530 109,736 70,835 2,461 11,628 100,864 20,195 4,251	1,386 2,020 3,365 7,999 59,195 84,476 73,915 2,369 12,020 77,863 5,871 2,972	$\begin{array}{c} 49,872 \\ 73,567 \\ 430,201 \\ 445,574 \\ 4,227,481 \\ 1,691,989 \\ 3,126,563 \\ 83,852 \\ 1,308,071 \\ 3,428,537 \\ 609,113 \\ 146,289 \end{array}$	64,584 56,240 378,092 433,795 4,084,683 1,701,499 3,081,236 107,422 1,261,784 3,296,632 529,298 143,380	15,910 22,258 63,648 257,585 1,133,045 1,563,589 981,690 36,089 164,757 1,036,500 122,573 62,363	27,188 15,955 52,122 265,198 1,087,591 1,595,374 953,186 44,664 160,365 982,218 103,666 59,347	
Total Of Wine	558,302	1,009,739 608,621 401,118	401,919 151,633 250,286	333,451 151,764 181,687	15,621,109 9,169,764 6,451,345	15,138,645 8,817,166 6,321,479	5,460,007 2,396,725 3,063,282	5,346,866 2,288,255 3,058,611	
From France { Red White Portugal Spain { Red White Other Countries.	255,543 112,148 279,645 113,152	244,077 87,771 270,151 111,450 274,612 102,951			4,100,244 1,558,468 2,839,100 1,150,754 3,164,977 1,569,440	4,021,654 1.584,276 2,859,480 1,139,289 2,964,494 1,506,432			
Total Of Wine	619,863	1,091,012 656,411	***	•••	14,382,983 8,490,376	14,075,625 8,402,075			
Total of Principal Articles £		434,601	2 022 022	•••	5,892,607	5,673,550	***		
Total of Other Articles £ Total Articles of Food and Drink £	•••		2,038,938	1,899,609			27,181,430 750,845	24,905,665 742,065	
bacco— Importslbs Home Consump.	1,534,423 4,584,011 250,199	3,650,115 4,569,723 394,747 151,910	2,073,602 } 52,171 } 96,117	1,932,118 127147 { 124402 {	57,193,085 49,565,605 3,127,644 1,464,927	54,799,147 50,772,513 3,143,567 1,536,209	27,932,275 \{ 1,846,382 \} 1,053,220	25,647,72 1,815,70 961,23	
Total Imports Home Consump III.—METALS.		4,044,862 4,721,633	} 148,288	251549	60,320,729 51,030,532	57,942,714 52,308,722	} 2,899,602	2,776,93	
Opper—Ore—From Italy	2,287 1,390 979 20	170 799 4,179 820 635	650 46,303 7,750 15,340 140	765 15,575 21,675 8,200 	9,403 31,844 1,029 1 662 19,917 10,876	11,100 25,900 2,067 245 22,330 2,067	66,893 214,191 13,354 13,991 352,630 65,662	53,14 159,52 18,20 4,8: 343,67 9,00	
Other Countries	6,211	2,066	7,245	69.270	31,748	60,505	368,895	789,62	

1,397,044

IMPORTS.	QUANTI	TIES.	VALUI		QUANTIT	TES.	VAL	UE.
	Mont	h ended Jan	nuary 31.		Y	ear ended D	ecember 31	
Principal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
III.—METALS—(Con.) opper (Con.)—Regulus & Precipitate — Portugal tons Spain United States Chili Other Countries	151 1,757 303 921 23	902 3,968 2,862 107 894	£ 4,530 63,795 8,095 24,4£5 230	£ 27,660 99,003 77,459 2,530 17,340	8,873 28,962 6,384 13,509	7,161 27,621 10,699 16,929	£ 317,932 1,026,293 176,032	£ 221,492 963,872 226,933
Total	3,155	8,733	101,105	223,992	57,728	62,410	320,242	343,694
Unwrought, and Part Wrought— United States From Chili Australasia Other Countries	183 979 796 842	535 2,414 1,735 1,000	10,824 - 58,032 51,225 50,029	27,926 120,222 95,810 54,295	22,799 9,531 2,323	22,843 9,329 7,643	1,840,499 1,477,760 630,040 211,610	1,795,991 1,258,669 551,423 431,291
Total	2,800	5,684	170,110	298,253	35,653	39,815	2,319,410	2,241,383
Bar, Angle, Bolt and Rod	255,648 4,382 581 8,698 47,887 346,270	255,157 5,458 1,119 7,825 69,192 326,250	214,916 40,085 7,130 104,283 103,695 27,302	181,401 52,052 12,094 83,063 140,525 29,287	3,178,310 122,877 4,509 101,589 600,673 4,088,982	2,728,672 115,099 6,754 109,014 563,078 4,497,748	2,739,837 1,235,202 60,237 1,303,184 1,354,635 299,689	2,111,890 1,158,280 88,588 1,221,000 1,244,901 333,918
From Straits Settlementsewts Australasia Other Countries	33,835 25,787 249	29,784 17,390 404	143,443 100,893 1,044	112,306 65,687 1,507	284,815 220,698 20,202	295,006 197,934 30,770	1,330,571 1,039,567 92,914	1,202,150 791,194 131,695
Totaltons	59,871 3,014	47,578 3,861	245,380 46,558	179,500 55,467	525,715 40,787	523,710 47,647	2,463,052 640,386	2,125,039 699,474
Total of Principal Articles £ Total of Other Articles £	***		1,137,992 200,491	1,324,904 211,328	***	***	15,351,747 2,316,344	14,398,508 2,407,548
Total of Metals£ IV.—CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS,	***		1,338,483	1,536,232		***	17,668,091	16,806,056
AND TANNING SUBSTANCES. Alkali	2,175 12,269 57,533 1,400 2,856 23,376 996 112,654 27,330 2,104	4,786 17,808 75,028 927 3,558 17,069 2,268 255,710 22,897 2,992	1,876 5,727 16,164 119,414 7,145 82,256 13,939 11,343 130 603,148 1,457 57,285 26,420 30,910	3,316 7,684 17,936 105,873 5,036 75,884 25,011 14,516 358 431,404 3,065 116,628 19,006 47,164	60,239 365,346 877,646 21,144 26,803 100,713 21,574 2,049,270 284,466 30,896	67,989 430,794 759,398 14,100 32,215 104,432 23,208 2,030,944 333,756 34,450	81,641 181,256 241,026 1,544,694 151,438 709,579 383,584 2,467,083 28,197 1,168,088 285,158 491,033	70,201 195,206 193,577 1,502,666 80,100 820,400 (275,686 244,43 33,73 2,484,01 31,07 979,26 306,13 526,58
Total of Principal Articles£ Total of Other Articles£	***	***	977,214 154,544	872,881 182,952	•••		7,732,747 1,996,612	7,743,07 1,802,15
Total of Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, and Tanning Substances £	***		1,131,758	1,055,583	***		9,729,359	9,545,22
V.—OILS. Cocoa-nut cwts Olive tuns Palm cwts Petroleum gals Sced, of all Kinds tuns Train, Blubber and Sperm Turpentine cwts Total of Principal Articles £ Total of Other Articles£	18,499 2,033 52,100 4,694,445 733 700 57,505 	30,843 1,572 71,385 7,401,690 810 950 35,427	31,522 82,238 99,108 164,192 24,495 23,358 78,214 503,127 86,244	46,244 66,171 105,746 221,422 25,313 34,298 37,928 537,122 68,185	210,874 30,935 743,512 70,185,563 10,513 16,899 350,138	245,695 17,201 825,822 52,808,436 12,546 17,525 462,134	365,716 1,193,797 1,304,385 2,156,235 365,855 596,721 555,902 6,538,611 740,522	398,48 715,75 1,385,34 1,705,77 384,50 531,42 559,97 5,681,20 816,53
Total of Oils£ VI. — RAW MATERIALS FOR		•••	589,371	605,307	•••		7,279,133	6,497,79
TEXTILE MANUFACTURES. Cotton,Raw—Fm. United Statesewts Brazil Egypt British East Indies Other Countries	1,557,645 42,612 230,952 198,784 7,801	1,644,714 57,154 324,850 76,795 12,253	4,396,849 127,956 899,301 374,002 29,198	4,647,514 169,286 1,237,303 166,309 39,072	10,986,539 433,874 1,495,641 2,324,952 126,868	10,755,184 352,696 1,562,753 2,689,170 146,048	31,463,895 1,277,090 5,863,801 5,225,845 448,201	30,658,48 1,030,45 6,071,25 5,890,95 462,37
Total	2,037,794	2,115,766	5,827,306	6,259,514	15,367,874	15,505,851	44,278,832	44,113,52
Flax, Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—From Russia Germany Holland Belgium Other Countries	74,199 5,956 5,181 32,218 3,003	64,184 3,491 8,114 46,135 2,733	112,648 9,818 15,884 95,650 5,095	107,917 6,348 23,551 110,464 3,763	1,086,190 70,066 75,808 267,187 46,680	1,096,793 51,558 69,579 340,033 49,003	1,631,563 111,555 215,327 832,899 85,374	1,691,42 81,21 211,01 956,81 88,14
Total Hemp, Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—From Russia	120,557 13,051 13,499	9,111 9,843	239,095 17,780 18,559	252,033 13,329 14,090	1,546,931 361,329 224,728	1,606,966 267,413 236,656	2,876,718 480,223 284,255	3,028,61 384,25 317,49
Germany Italy Philippine Islands Other Countries	30,826 23,120 34,775	32,587 58,725 30,114	49,878 45,378 49,118	57,754 109,050 50,354	224,975 330,132	199,628 353,225 278,002	385,456 747,031 466,597	339,56 660,30 375,6

14 THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT. [Feb. 14, 1885.

A73/ . A6	QUAN	NTITIES.	VA	LUE.	QUAI	NTITIES.	VALUE.		
Imports.	M	Ionth ended	January 31			Year ended	December 31.		
Principal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	
VI.—RAW MATERIALS, &c. (Con.)	210,890	379,213	£ 154,205	£ 214,095	7,398,061	5,111,389	£ 4,523,714	£ 3,602,17	
Total of Flax, Hemp, and Jute£			574,013	710,715	•••	***	9,763,994	8,708,03	
Silk, Raw—From China	740 34,401	72,406 2,902 28,865	476,797 500 27,713 29,810	50,504 1,522 23,930	2,256,417 104,684 321,914 501,167	3,659,511 114,234 256,251 489,983	1,768,448 77,960 260,073 474,202	2,640,969 77,580 204,97 418,050	
Total	683,424	104,173	534,820	75,956	3,184,182	4,519,979	2,579,783	3,341,57	
Knubs or Husks of Silk & Waste.cwts Thrown, Dyed or Undyedlbs		6,079 14,498	66,204 23,331	76,018 14,893	61,784 291,337	68,067 323,967	896,912 303,014	892,78- 349,50	
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Countries in Europe British Possessions in South Africa British East Indies Australasia Other Countries	2,430,471 6,916,918 2,414,862 46,410,020 2,147,263	2,759,430 7,575,905 2,163,784 64,392,400 1,534,152	102,340 385,013 89,798 2,369,319 100,846	109,191 430,395 72,730 3,307,571 53,34!	50,048,379 48,494,184 24,749,659 352,005,606 18,812,915	39,124,786 51,317,007 24,634,011 382,545,933 21,933,756	1,949,165 2,871,767 908,209 18,418,984 684,749	1,565,40 2,894,58 884,96 19,952,540 817,33	
and the second s	60,309,534	78,425,671	3,047,316	3,973,228	494,110,743	519,555,493	24,832,874	26,114,83	
Alpaca, Vicuna, LlamaGoats' Wool or Hair	1,015,879 813,438	282,118 923,143	64,044 50,934	14,367 53,590	1,517,977 13,201,418	7,883,088 16,792,549	87,494 1,041,153	475,429 1,297,220	
Woollen Rags, torn up or not, to be used as Wool	5,700,800	3,895,360	54,264	38,417	80,626,560	69,392,960	756,616	678,07	
Total of Principal Articles £ Total of Other Articles£		***	10,242,232 24,346	11,216,698 24,442	***	***	84,540.672 221,033	85,970,98 331,31	
Total of Raw Materials for Textile Manufactures£ II.—RAW MATERIALS FOR SUNDRY INDUSTRIES AND	•••	•••	10,266,578	11,241,140	***	•••	84,761,705	86,302,30	
MANUFACTURES. ark—Peruvian	6,911 211,309 14,796 7,034 14,162 4,523	13,564 152,178 19,355 7,922 10,593 7,540	81,237 35,500 247,653 19,268 65,182 37,057	117,410 21,233 227,372 31,215 36,614 48,025	117,325 2,800,046 227,422 80,577 115,309 63,073	105,957 2,926,532 198,001 57,493 112,967 62,713	1,429,261 465,011 3,618,276 179,803 490,274 468,388	906,95 471,11 2,266,87 173,71 464,18 462,74	
iides, Raw, and Pieces thereof: Dry —From British East Indies Other Countries	38,125 12,295	52,079 15,784	145,061 46,389	182,842 55,594	461,719 172,636	460,297 186,545	1,586,839 665,877	1,605,35 688,78	
Total	50,420	67,863	191,450	238,436	634,355	646,842	2,252,716	2,294,13	
France Argentine Republic and Uruguay Brazil Australasia Other Countries	13,380 3,744 1,120 573 16,395 13,609	2,435 6,196 5,497 23 7,428 8,794	40,224 10,396 4,000 1,478 40,834 35,012	6,625 17,837 15,392 55 16,932 21,954	74,170 64,262 124,354 64,374 93,829 141,778	75,770 60,901 115,844 76,032 71,767 171,875	210,395 179,070 382,000 190,985 208,904 380,410	219,050 169,360 358,450 223,31 160,560 460,52	
Total	48,821	30,373	131,944	78,795	562,767	572,189	1,551,772	1,591,27	
rory, Teeth, Elephants', &cewts lanures—Guanotons Bones, whether burnt or not ags, and other Materials used for	1,164 8,039 7,019	808 2,045 6,987	52,680 74,781 46,838	42,410 20,384 38,463	13,582 73,962 73,948	10,058 48,284 72,640	637,615 721,524 503,335	483,43 439,23 450,76	
Making Paper—Linen and Cotton Rags Esparto, and other Vegetable Fibres osincwts	1,686 19,950 204,588	1,531 17,083 124,767	21,968 130,136 55,548	19,853 100,333 32,319	29,687 206,558 1,363,014	36,296 184,680 1,470,963	401,615 1,383,021 397,724	488,49 1,128,14 376,28	
allow and Stearine—From Russia Argentine Republic United States Australasia Other Countries	334 2,534 40,812 51,955 9,057	3,972 34,112 33,709 28,985	5,319 82,353 101,017 18,673	7,239 56,058 58,599 54,669	6,171 72,075 333,358 445,726 179,897	14,724 97,703 332,459 477,680 187,315	14,611 160,165 666,391 889,664 368,942	29,03 189,85 630,99 890,36 356,54	
Total	104,692	100,778	208,002	176,565	1,037,227	1,109,881	2,099,773	2,096,79	
arbarrels	5,897	1,546	4,043	576	189,995	173,451	149,031	130,17	
Russia loads Sweden and Norway Germany United States British Fast Indies British North America Other Countries	2,208 18,934 5,458 6,773 2,070 3,576 42,769	3,243 20,521 8,193 6,146 3,923 250 45,494	5,109 29,731 14,453 30,306 30,981 17,650 46,082	6,692 31,062 18,998 21,463 54,629 750 61,191	280,490 630,041 350,243 111,285 41,531 336,184 392,831	235,339 603,602 275,478 159,563 35,635 230,759 411,633	558,574 994,857 896,125 433,763 587,710 1,603,073 525,650	437,43 898,11 669,20 597,49 515,96 1,005,21 557,85	
Total	81,788	87,770	174,312	194,785	2,142,605	1,952,009	5,599,752	4,681,29	
Sawn or split, planed or dressed— From Russia	7,858 27,066 8,629 12,600	3,582 23,633 9,737 11,181	13,364 62,005 19,803 44,557	7,112 50,251 19,712 37,462	1,075,574 1,717,072 1,181,606 339,381	1,100,819 1,611,156 976,148 357,143	2,463,123 3,848,487 3,010,218 1,085,705	2,353,26 3,449,94 2,317,18 1,105,25	
Total	56,153	48,133	139,729	114,537	4,313,633	4,045,266	10,407,533	9,225,63	

Under the designation of "Leather" are comprised the following articles - Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or any way dressed; Goatakins dressed; She

...

1,084,395

1,404,921

35,645,221 36,049,005

320,526

Total of Principal Articles £

Total of Other Articles£

Total Value of Imports£

Total of Miscellaneous Articles £

1,241,112

1,493,699

252,587

3,413,777

15,778,819

3,482,521

14,140,197

425,603,932 389,774,549

THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

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

16

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.

All Lands Color	QUAL	NTITIES.	VAL	UE.	QUA	NTITIES.	VALUE.		
EXPORTS.	M	onth ended	January 31.			Year ended	December 3	1.	
Principal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	
I.—ANIMALS LIVING. Horses	221	293	£ 15,183 7,064	£ 23,871 7,847	7,376	6,972	£ 410,269 254,725	£ 406,57 207,64	
Total Value of Animals, Living			22,247	31,718	***		664,994	614,21	
II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.									
British Possessions in S. Africa British W. I. Islands and Guiana British East Indies Australasia Other Countries	3,706 2,192 3,311 10,782 8,401 12,825	2,069 2,744 1,126 7,320 11,584 12,127	17,310 9,331 12,561 26,835 34,781 44,361	8,796 10,009 4,798 18,801 48,232 39,015	33,015 30,211 26,575 86,071 117,478 162,759	36,425 23,563 24,143 74,185 113,698 165,141	158,583 118,348 114,948 274,470 546,938 606,972	164,19: 92,66: 99,59: 208,08: 504,20: 572,99:	
Total	41,217	36,970	145,179	129,651	456,109	437,155	1,820,259	1,641,73	
Butter	3,000 1,219 15,899 933	1,978 963 21,157 660	20,900 5,174 20,722 39,888 5,539	13,836 4,133 23,688 49,700 3,930	30,408 13,984 959,838 8,787	29,194 14,450 1,327,686 8,146	212,214 58,839 1,426,640 455,458 90,462	204,545 60,751 1,643,622 466,334 52,347	
& Confectionery, unenumerated £ Provisions (including Meat)	54,987	64,205	100,934 67,354 37,742	95,913 57,172 43,851	1,004,313	950,177	1,221,414 821,920 645,009	1,376,463 780,027 613,119	
Spirits, British & Irish—To France gals Portugal, Azores, and Madeira West Coast of Africa (Foreign) United States British North America British East Indies Australasia Other Countries	3,116 185 13,251 12,025 2,006 25,341 66,629 32,098	1,953 207 21,598 7,033 3,609 28,094 50,564 23,249	913 62 1,623 3,503 707 9,682 20,225 10,026	639 108 3,022 2,290 1,086 10,171 15,861 8,604	28,768 2,278 259,750 160,375 208,760 341,231 1,286,212 445,482	29,976 2,490 211,594 136,346 155,767 342,346 1,276,228 418,762	8,315 924 36,857 46,453 59,894 128,701 396,585 131,915	7,954 1,141 28,536 40,729 47,592 131,997 389,605 146,216	
Total	154,651	136,307	46,741	41,781	2,732,856	2,573,509	809,644	793,770	
engar, Refined, & Candy – Denmark cwts Belgium France Portugal, Azores, and Madeira Italy British North America Other Countries	14,550 7,843 17,147 11,794 19,140 2,405 30,083	11,331 6,376 11,124 11,322 24,310 682 42,516	14,071 7,330 16,549 10,777 18,954 2,063 30,205	8,789 3,862 7,561 7,297 16,021 377 30,916	232,387 95,250 130,151 79,638 232,318 51,851 334,192	216,082 90,098 183,531 93,563 238,701 75,129 393,531	247,132 94,870 139,744 80,199 252,207 50,172 372,349	180,133 73,136 157,453 77,226 198,630 59,972 363,444	
Total	102,962	107,661	99,949	74,823	1,155,787	1,290,635	1,236,682	1,109,994	
ther 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	
III.—RAW MATERIALS. Coal,Coke,Cinders,& Fuel-Russiatons Sweden and Norway. Denmark Germany Holland France Spain and Canaries Italy Turkey Egypt Brazil Gibraltar Malta British East Indies Other Countries	25,186 61,501 65,247 91,931 20,864 444,860 115,420 140,592 9,943 94,509 48,028 67,910 33,476 155,198 337,832	26,646 62,673 54,511 103,525 13,076 394,769 108,992 217,674 104,102 33,326 50,728 24,786 168,085 266,310	11,927 27,325 27,708 37,398 9,204 189,415 62,460 61,433 5,182 49,663 22,283 35,240 17,849 84,891 183,633	12,461 25,135 21,756 40,527 5,730 166,063 57,006 91,310 10,538 51,833 18,705 25,267 12,989 87,538 135,543	1,563,843 1,557,484 1,102,133 2,424,573 464,475 4,481,426 1,229,921 2,212,111 321,433 988,982 449,387 470,468 577,513 1,205,239 3,746,643	1,553,139 1,653,302 1,131,198 2,483,834 426,024 4,358,444 1,269,347 2,345,352 319,618 1,124,789 486,323 438,500 542,881 1,280,482 3,930,522	718,246 694,917 450,727 947,575 197,232 1,919,498 654,876 962,531 165,794 507,679 257,369 240,881 306,969 649,364 1,972,261	696,251 716,852 452,407 938,814 183,192 1,830,626 671,204 1,024,993 168,470 589,784 283,949 231,056 297,544 690,623 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	
oals, &c., Shipped for use of Steamers- engaged in Foreign Tradetons	513,215	532,252			6,400,594	6,614,937			
Vool, Sheep & Lambs'—To Russia lbs Germany Holland Belgium France United States British North America. Other Countries	60,500 384,500 53,600 164,100 32,100 619,900 24,400 31,400	28,400 367,600 37,200 27,200 207,900 131,400 45,400 7,500	4,608 25,275 3,687 10,434 1,781 28,932 1,263 2,347	1,733 18,210 1,389 1,766 9,453 3,909 2,356 462	498,300 3,270,100 732,600 1,751,200 1,500,700 10,409,900 627,300 653,000	516,200 4,391,700 273,500 738,500 2,658,800 8,687,900 327,200 492,400	39,153 231,043 53,165 118,809 82,512 419,085 34,250 51,982	32,693 240,913 16,751 44,773 122,213 320,520 15,573 30,611	
Total	1,370,500	852,600	78,327	39,278	19,443,100	18,086,200	1,029,999	824,06	
Other Articles£			132,497	132,349	***	***	1,800,000	1,793,73	
Total Value of Raw Materials£			1,042,440	934,028			13,475,918	13,469,55	

18,919

1,424,100

1,900,500

Brazil

12,115

15,719,500

16,684,700

157,947

157,993

18 THE ECON	NOMIST MON		THLY TRA		DE SUPPLEM		LENT. [Feb. 1885]	
EXPORTS.		NTITIES.	VALU			STITIES.	VALUE.	
. Streppinhout beens)	Ionth ended	January 31.	Investor 1	20 U.	Year ended I	December 31.	mulinette s
Principal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
IV.—A. YARNS & TEXTILES—(Con.) JuteManufs(Con.): ArgntneRepub. yds		1,152,400 2,936,100	£ 27,810 34,425	£ 14,413 36,900	12,575,700 33,117,500	18,336,500 38,927,400	£ 158,188 461,253	£ 192,063
Other Countries	18,899,500	18,157,500	205,532	170,419	227,256,000	242,680,000	2,501,590	2,458,349
Other Articles (except Bags)£ Total Value of Jute Manufactures£			206,320	1,250			2,517,643	2,477,319
Linen Yarn—To Germanylbs Holland Belgium France Spain and Canaries Italy United States Other Countries	150,800 190,400 228,000 161,200 579,300	222,200 245,600 159,300 113,900 598,000 30,900 82,800 51,300	13,491 7,760 18,344 16,822 27,049 1,265 3,193 4,756	17,762 10,504 13,518 12,481 26,878 1,649 2,531 3,344	2,741,000 2,575,900 2,067,400 1,685,500 6,186,600 463,400 1,121,600 837,000	3,364,100 3,334,200 2,603,200 1,553,300 6,354,000 587,300 703,800 1,027,100	226,502 106,820 159,549 178,565 274,749 24,141 36,759 50,827	253,326 133,05 189,013 164,027 285,443 30,086 25,399 56,369
Totalinen Manufactures : Piece Goods of	1,497,500	1,504,000	92,680	88,667	17,678,300	19,527,000	1,057,912	1,136,716
all kinds—To Russia	282,300 45,600 280,900 1113,900 275,100 102,900 10,312,000 1,312,000 258,200 338,200 292,800 142,400 105,800 4,100 164,700 954,700 257,900 277,400 1,478,000 676,700 16,538,700 579,600 403,100 17,521,400 199,100	27,100 284,500 24,200 286,600 78,700 192,600 79,800 9,312,100 1,215 900 141,300 271,700 152,600 97,900 46,700 1,193,100 157,200 219,100 1,531,800 955,900 15,475,600 658,100 344,700 178,100	1,177 12,874 1,976 11,293 2,110 11,168 4,131 285,622 23,693 6,244 6,828 10,426 5,319 2,513 160 3,684 25,046 5,363 8,386 42,439 21,267 457,961 15,120 18,638 491,719 24,361 45,895 561,975	19,076 14,322 434,547 23,738 53,680 511,684	371,200 4,284,500 258,600 4,578,100 840,400 2,351,900 1,899,600 78,169,400 20,647,000 2,879,100 3,992,600 2,565,800 1,921,200 844,200 1,921,200 3,073,000 2,566,900 13,355,800 10,122,000 152,163,000 6,576,600 3,516,500 162,256,100 2,523,100	452,500 3,913,000 323,800 3,445,100 765,600 2,154,400 1,492,300 69,665,200 18,335,800 3,825,300 2,788,400 1,789,300 1,128,200 317,200 1,584,600 6,344,600 2,202,700 2,850,500 16,663,400 11,277,800 143,694,900 6,977,800 4,622,700 155,295,400 2,573,900	19,519 190,746 11,805 201,020 23,301 98,011 85,093 2,323,267 443,345 72,960 79,511 91,162 65,030 25,518 5,573 34,769 154,877 63,669 81,840 381,150 335,837 4,408,454 213,616 171,933 4,794,003 293,484 352,082 5,439,569	25,56; 175,756; 13,38; 144,704; 21,080; 91,89; 64,30); 1,943,47; 82,63; 98,200; 65,03; 31,840; 10,290; 30,380; 156,550; 47,06; 86,52; 454,669; 341,058; 3,962,530; 187,900; 211,406; 4,361,836; 311,928; 504,445;
ilk:Thrown,Twist&Yarn—Germany £ Holland Belgium France		•••	17,436 2,101 3,431 27,739	5,942 1,124 774 23,394			161,042 18,559 57,803 390,645	134,149 24,159 30,992
Other Countries			5,882	5,297			77,776	323,367 100,212
Total. Manufactures, wholly of Silk: Broad Stuffs of Silk or Satin-France yds United States British North America British East Indies Australasia Other Countries	76,070 10,300 33,290 21,670 133,490 11,503	114,740 66,024 28,139 4,417 22,749 23,079	15,891 2,803 7,239 2,506 23,303 2,150	36,531 23,148 9,553 3,807 431 4,399 4,311	1,359,468 254,654 330,127 171,570 936,196 244,133	1,431,487 174,751 109,435 65,085 283,065 245,652	705,825 288,394 51,059 77,859 22,191 159,282 48,985	263,879 37,638 20,733 9,764 49,578 44,788
Total	286,323	259,148	53,892 24,911 29,680 17,373	45 649 40,914 4,283 22,221	3,296,148	2,309,475	647,770 356,848 183,432 193,845	426,393 383,34 65,144 172,193
Germany Belgium France United States Australasia Other Countries			424 922 1,569 3,324 1,992 2,983	983 1,035 747 7,564 5,711 2,438			9,606 27,251 141,502 15,390 20,875 41,846	10,513 14,98 18,10 49,33 24,51 40,00
Total			11,214	18,481			256,470	157,46
Of Silk & other Materials—Germany France United States British North America Australasia			8,576 4,908 18,225 22,462 12,561	4,444 4,226 10,863 9,173 7,624	***		119,182 55,325 227,514 174,691 89,584	97,14 56,63 512,51 98,23 52,82

79,168

216,238

45,318

176,856

...

787,934

2,426,299

963,438

2,172,972

Total.....

...

TotalValue of Silk Manufactures £

Exports.		TITIES.	VAL	1.3	QUAN	TITIES.	V	ALUE.
Principal and other Articles.	1	Month ended	January :	31.	Wall.	Year ended	December 3	1.
Maria Jan Maria	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883,	1884.	1883.	1884.
IV.—A. YARNS & TEXTILES—(Con.) Woollen & Worsted Yarn—Russia lbs Sweden and Norway Denmark Germany Holland Belgium France Other Countries	128,700 35,300 1,361,000 585,400 100,900 225,400	28,600 99,600 70,200 1,289,200 754,600 196,300 302,500 121,800	£ 3,242 10,088 3,615 126,724 58,766 10,528 21,950 26,701	£ 3,638 8,835 6,774 131,488 80,103 19,541 34,627 15,226	775,000 15,898,900 7,635,900 1,841,700 2,538,800	1,803,300 1,694,700 978,000 17,946,900 10,070,500 2,244,000 2,750,700 1,810,100	£ 194,463 152,504 76,649 1,500,818 745,523 183,061 251,129 162,341	£ 187,126 150,150 92,542 1,712,581 1,027,284 224,851 294,384 202,836
Total	2,694,200	2,862,800	261,614	300,232	33,488,500	39,298,200	3,266,488	3,891,771
Woollen Fabrics, (inc. Coatings Duffels, &c , all wool or of woo mixed and Woollen Stuffs)—To Sweden and Norway yards Germany Holland Belgium France Italy Turkey United States Brazil Uruguay Argentine Republic Chili Peru China and Hong Kong Japan British North America British Possessions in S. Africa Brit's'ı East Indies	27,800 349,300 270,600 524,000 1,362,500 47,100 801,000 258,600 123,100 250,300 127,700 272,700 68,400 690,100 130,600 272,900	18,600 388,300 318,200 587,600 1,251,500 165,800 132,800 665,300 155,200 195,300 386,100 184,100 85,200 268,600 43,300 711,700 173,300 317,000	2,595 69,839 39,148 74,534 171,643 16,526 4,523 173,886 18,509 13,573 43,742 16,811 11,862 20,324 9,114 72,119 6,700 28,906	4,183 87,940	3,447,000 1,916,800 5,361,900 19,678,700 2,321,300 1,206,900 5,516,500 2,188,800 903,100 2,173,600 851,400 778,000 3,119,000 771,300 8,639,100 1,206,600	1,004,200 3,792,900 2,224,800 6,389,100 17,920,100 3,172,700 1,428,000 5,298,000 2,643,100 1,035,200 2,704,400 2,058,400 1,240,600 1,008,800 8,085,300 1,528,100	110,712 613,504 250,912 685,528 2,154,851 271,493 115,076 1,166,804 178,422 81,146 255,647 96,317 66,490 242,388 62,445 803,599 73,019	99,58 601,90 276,44 820,76 2,085,11: 372,95 132,700 1,163,41: 192,888 108,19: 313,33: 130,89: 112,49 294,74: 96,99: 727,67' 90,04
Australasia Other Countries Coatings, &c., all Wool Coatings, &c., of Wool, mixel	2,229,300 525,300 1,557,100 2,023,200	1,732,600 434,400 1,814,100 2,055,900	138,129 35,215 353,046 301,685	126,627 38,635 417,470 291,653	14,151,300 7,858,100 16,149,200	5,532,400 15,791,400 8,691,000 16,124,300 24,940,400	374,087 996,638 674,570 3,410,201	400,98 1,081,39 671,26 3,518,950
Woollen Stuffs	5,291,900	4,345,900	305,267	241,577	46,357,100	54,321,300	3,260,994 2,6 2,453	3,317,60 2,937,21
Worsted Fabrics, including Coatings.	8,872,200	8,215,900	959,998	950,700	88,229,200	95,386,000	9,273,648	9,773,77
&c., and Worsted Stuffs—To Sweden and Norway yards Germany Holland Belgium France Italy Turkey United States Brazil Uruguay Argentine Republic Chili Peru China and Hong Kong Japan British North America British Possessions in S. Africa British East Indies Australasia Other Countries	152,200 535,100 1,139,900 1,36;,600 2,777,900 1,283,300 87,900 4,495,900 249,200 270,300 493,000 181,400 94,500 1,165,300 289,300 1,271,500 24,500 105,900 265,500	80,300 559,600 1,730,300 1,993,600 3,331,000 1,183,500 4,210,500 242,400 330,300 764,900 41,500 981,100 450,700 1,615,000 32,300 156,700 583,700 677,700	3,771 20,514 31,331 46,798 106,652 32,981 3,848 194,248 8,118 8,224 13,295 5,280 3,130 47,773 11,872 67,276 989 4,236 18,391 26,322	2,985 28,113 54,796 64,571 129,054 35,758 10,697 193,570 7,439 8,743 17,602 10,46 1,416 43,087 17,996 71,925 981 6,467 31,442 22,123	5,399,800 7,770,300 23,880,400 9,971,300 3,163,200	2,801,900 5,427,300 8,258,900 10,204,000 27,454,400 14,707,300 3,422,200 35,297,400 2,357,300 4,557,700 2,784,700 999,100 15,222,200 3,183,000 10,331,900 410,200 2,500,900 2,538,300 10,908,200	87,457 182,823 178,069 292,876 853,290 313,996 141,155 1,665,116 71,565 38,211 108,189 61,700 18,466 529,631 218,562 369,482 16,084 74,564 175,039 369,364	82,144 224,456 281,132 367,310 1,147,391 439,680 114,500 1,812,713 104,163 74,14 130,583 72,357 45,494 647,881 115,298 502,868 116,270 99,144 249,161 348,487
Worsted Coatings, &	393,700 16,549,300	724,700 18,950,400	80,616 579,433	143,724 615,500	4,196,400 139,208,300	5,017,400 162,703,400	680,288 5,085,381	1,102,734 5,772,452
Worsted Stuffs		19,675,109	660,049	759,224	143,404,700	167,720,800	5,765,669	6,875,186
Flannels yards Carpets, not being Rugs—Germany Holland France Spain and Canaries. United States Chili British North America Australasia Other Countries	1,232,700 14,000 46,200 97,000 1,900 76,890 46,500 137,500	1,222,700 12,500 51,900 185,600 2,900 85,500 57,100 200,300 179,100 292,000	54,620 1,939 5,259 10,964 263 10,025 5,319 12,810 17,988 24,217	54,71: 1,2); 6,42: 15,062 25(12,894 4,73: 15,97(19,10 32,398	8,04°, °C0 301,100 546,900 1.361,900 489,000 1,191,900 392,000 1,849,300 1,585,300 2,980,900	9,691,300 307,200 570,300 1,804,800 £20,330 1,061,400 427,100 1,927,400 1,883,500 3,036,300	349,235 48,256 71,280 163,314 51,156 177,496 40,022 196,117 175,673 329,578	409,960 43,683 68,196 167,176 48,378 168,487 43,829 191,926 198,077 327,885
Total	826,700	1,066,900	88,814	108,082	10,699,300	11,538,300	1,258,892	1,257,637
Blanketspairs Hosiery of Wool, or of Wool mixed £ Small Wares and unenumerated Manufactures of Wool or Worsted	157,271	119,791	66,101 41,713 63,803	52,778 47,086 60,098	1,104,520	1,192,200	488,589 396,909 782,633	501,634 483,376 829,683
Woollen & Worsted Manufaca f			1,935,198	2,032,671		***	18,315,575	20,131,252
Yara, Alpaca, Mohair, and other description£	595,900	854,600	66,444	87,675	8,056,100	11,533,500	953,619	1,189,761
Total Yarns & Textile Fabrics £			9,421,069	9,632,098	***		111,397,562	109,844,28

THE VALUE	QUANTI	TIES.	VALU	E.	QUANT	ITIES.	VALUE.	
EXPORTS.	Me	nth ended	January 31.		Y	ear ended I	December 31	teriore (V
Principal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883,	1884.	1883.	1884.
V.—B. METALS& ARTICLES MANUFAC								
TURED THEREFROM (ex. Machinery).			£	£	00 500	100 =0=	420.022	£
Brass, Manufacs. of, not Ordnance cwts	9,010	7,333	37,887	29,934	96,590	106,737	432,033	452,469
Copper: Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes,	22 624	17 152	107,337	44,762	338,601	358,854	1,143,034	1,054,703
or Slabs	33,634 37,458	17,153 33,645	139,032	106,526	321,340	413,395	1,244,773	1,457,301
Mixed or yellow metal	30,050	24,111	86,009	60,457	395,077	386,741	1,181,666	1,056,058
The state of the s	101,142	74,909	332,378	211,745	1,055,018	1,158,990	3,569,473	3 58,065
Total of Copper	101,142	74,303	302,070	211,110	1,000,010	1,100,000	0,000,110	0 30,000
Hardware and Cutlery, unenumerated —To Russia£			2,608	2,960			52,406	45,38
Germany		***	11,283	10,235	***	***	172,811	177,32
Holland		***	6,400	4,276	***	***	85,551	94,27
France	***	***	13,035	11,142		***	179,410	147,89
Spain and Canaries	***	***	9,828	7,394	***	***	116,175	89,85
United States	***	***	31,564	29,873	***	***	416,956	322,25
Foreign West Indies		***	4,198	2,871	***	***	85,218	48,26
Brazil	***	***	20,290	11,707	***	***	231,768	166,64
Argentine Republic	***	***	5,352	10,738	_ ***	***	121,302	104,44
British North America	***	***	9,052	6,953	***	***	185,837	128,74
British Possessions in S. Africa	***	***	6,139	6,212	***	***	96,150	68,69
British East Indies	***	***	24,168	25,684	***	***	348,594	280,77
Australasia	***	***	61,140	49,807	***	***	736,010	604,66
Other Countries	***	***	78,389	59,987	***	***	928,261	861,29
Total	•••	•••	283,446	239,839			3,756,449	3,140,50
ron & Steel:-Iron, Pig-Russiatons	335	500	1,022	1,575	128,098	16!,636	321,374	367,08
Germany	3 811	6,536	9,592	12,871	313,518	311,931	767,021	647,67
Holland	18,422	13,184	42,848	29,743	227,588	195,694	583,961	448,26
Belgium	5,972	3,848	12,527	7,892	96,755	58,314	231,045	131,10
France	12,752	5,870	27,254	12,692	176,885	107,674	413,563	226,41
Italy	6,215	8,221	13,785	15,945	77,578	65,395	192,007	139,65
United States	10,670	7,195	34,012	22,842	289,498	157,012	985,364	485,03
British North America	156	327	553	1,163	61,952	38,159	181,137	117,24
Other Countries	15,206	8,823	33,900	19,257	172,176	173,862	401,984	383,19
Total	73,559	54,510	175,493	123,980	1,564,048	1,269,677	4,077,456	2,945,66
Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Russia	150	137	1,136	1,060	3,491	3,033	27,086	22,88
Germany	120	210	827	1,270	8,017	5,432	54,598	32,67
Holland	97	290	728	2,277	5,432	4,287	38,836	30,02
France	348	63	1,910	384	513	1,026	3,798	5,77
Italy	2,674	1,441	17,689	9,129	18,357	17,665	127,144	113,75
Turkey	1,570	796	9,720	4,618	12,047	14,968	77,457	91,01
United States	457	177	4,056	1,498	8,735	4,277	70,318	34,33
British North America	640	483	4,171	3,057	37,909	25,781	261,569	157,49
British East Indies	4,590	3,437	29,447	21,253	54,231	63,120	355,777	384,41
Australasia Other Countries	2,757	4,101	20,334	28,202	36,209	44,963	276,429	319,00 749,94
Table - Inches	11,453	9,065	79,771	57,110	103,330	111,773	741,655	143,34
Total	24,856	20,200	169,789	129,858	288,271	296,325	2,034,667	1,941,3
Railroad of all sorts—To Russia		***		***	55	14,188	890	78,23
Sweden and Norway	20	***	124	***	26,138	27,339	151,490	141,1
Germany	53	••	210	***	60	528	513	2,5
Holland	0.000	***	12.000	***	2,926	28	18,126	19
Spain and Canaries	2,306	12	12,693	90	16,534	14,906	112,277	95,6
Italy Egypt	2,254	100	420	1.000	59,720	9,412	341,592	52,1
United States	1,843	122 216	11,798 11,042	1,990	5,132	11,824	27,465	58,20 94,9
Mexico	199	169	1,414	1,791 1,105	74,801 35,951	17,829 4,320	431,151 232,701	31,1
Brazil	5,701	2,034	34,617	10,361	39,291	38,553	255,594	233,9
Argentine Republic	5,136	5,648	33,756	32,064	152,640	149,993	888,204	800,8
Chili	367	1,833	2,554	12,372	5,885	16,515	40,966	98,5
Peru	200	155	1,100	1,100	3,467	6,633	20,758	42,6
British North America	1	4,295	16	28,734	81.114	60,329	511,731	329,9
British Possessions in S. Africa	1,730	1,014	11,335	5,248	42,336	11,305	247,586	68,9
British East Indies	18,102	14.485	105,725	67,381	190,278	165,024	1,212,923	916,7
Australasia	9,792	7,142	65,406	45,210	151,579	122,114	1,000,449	749,0
Other Countries	4,508	4,893	27,649	29,253	83,253	58,396	518,758	349,9
Wire of Iron or Steel and Manufac	51,986	42,918	319,859	236,699	971,165	729,236	6,014,264	4,144,7
tures thereof (except Tele-	1 4 4 5							
graphic Wires)tons Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler and Armour Plates (including Gal-	4,401	4,723	57,647	56,021	62,620	53,230	926,797	693,0
vanised Sheets)— Russiatons	588	959	5,563	8,869	17,023	16,642	200,354	170,7
Germany	1,020	620	7,004	4,451	16,697	12,389	128,588	85,5
Holland	892	1,025	6,033	6,011	10,737	12,236	88,255	82,
France	537	316	5,788	3,690	3,867	5,439	55,235	63,
Spain and Canaries	514	588	4,595	4,599	6.617	6,003	64,041	51,
Italy	1,307	1,446	28,465	10,964	17,226	18,757	233,179	234,
United States	614	846	7,772	8,155	28,897	21,543	266,483	221,
Directon North America	346	5 500	3,580	3,828	15,023	14,468	151,233	151,
- Pritich Fact Indian		Pa 15,6213	201 400	47 670	51,918	52,425	519,533	462,
British East Indies	4,250	5,569	39,490	47,878			010,000	
British East Indies. Australasia Other Countries	6,398 9,937	7,023 7,559	91,543 99,382	92,902 73,754	64,332 115,535	72,421 116,055	960,718 1,232,155	986,

Feb. 14,] THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

EXPORTS.	QUAN	TITIES.	VALU	JE.	QUANT	ITIES.	V.	LUE.
	Mo	onth ended	January 31.	unavers ill	all .	Year ended l	December 31	
Principal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884
IV.—B. METALS,&c.—Iron & Steel(Con.)			£	£		7.000	£	£
Tin Plates and Sheets—Francetons	308	374	5,360	5,854	3,805	4,630	61,935	77,87
United States	15,796	15,726	264,735	238,502	215,442	211,860	3,727,902	3,422,33
British North America	327	855	5,819	13,929	9,731	16,115	174,800	275,3
Australasia Other Countries	751 4,000	512	12,883	8,473	5,224	6,058	98,875	105,34
Other Countries	4,000	3,863	70,189	63,536	35,173	50,045	641,891	864,8
Total	21,182	21,330	358,986	330,294	269,375	900 700	4,705,403	4 7 4 2 70
Cast and Wrought and all other	,	21,000	000,000	000,205	200,070	288,708	4,700,400	4,745,70
Manufactures unenum. (except							I saysel	A
Ordnance)—To Russiatons	105	327	2,071	6,39	4,825	5,114	77,796	79,1
Germany	783	536	9,694	7,31.	8,948	11,080	139,284	135,0
Holland	2,808	846	19,337	10,550	16,269	28,228	176,223	214,0
France	401	301	7,221	5,13	6,623	5,128	117,652	89,4
Spain and Canaries	2,625 244	1,019	22,905	14,16	20,848	21,041	195,645	229,4
Brazil	2,048	915	3.977 26,570	2,773 17,067	5,152 $14,252$	2,523	79,233	38,8 228,3
Argentine Republic	1,892	1,491	25,409	20,15	12,908	15,569 24,872	218,169 167,485	324,5
Chili	482	396	9,321	7,16	5,155	4,745	77,832	79,9
Pera	210	6	3,400	163	826	1,494	16,378	25,7
British North America	396	223	4,830	3,134	15,416	16,361	183,790	151.6
British Possessions in S. Africa	1,273	791	12,459	10,360	14,920	10,993	209,325	153,0
British East Indies	3,811	5,465	51,541	50,518	53,934	60,728	719,919	734,3
Australasia	6,583	7,090	96,803	93,725	88,215	82,858	1,085,309	1,059,9
Other Countries	7,336	5,316	89,424	71,56 i	87,551	84,543	1,152,620	1,029,2
Total	30,997	24,881	384,780	320,193	355,842	375,277	4,616,660	4,572,8
Old for Re-manufac.—U. Stateston	2,102	856	6,850	2,154	46,013	25,529	156,263	81,2
Other Countries	2,665	3,550	9,308	11,333	51,462	42,307	181,732	140,9
Total	4,767	4,408	16,158	13,487	97,475	67,836	337,995	222,2
Steel, Unwrought—To France	188	. 187	7,166	7,028	3,594	3,139	141,176	113,5
United States	1,267	1,125	30,965	20,443	28,411	14,231	459,670	292,9
Other Countries	3,142	2,625	C0,510	45,671	41,126	39,244	795,710	718,6
Total	4,597	3,937	98,641	73,142	79 191	20.014	1 200 250	1,125,2
Manufactures of Steel or Steel and					73,131	56,614	1,396,556	
Iron Combined	844	599	30,295	23,403	13,599	11,071	580,644	402,6
Total of Iron and Steel	243,592	202,956	1,910,863	1,572,178	4,043,308	3,496,352	28,590,216	24,487,6
factures—To Russiaton	45	67	566	790	4,727	4,494	63,918	52,8
Germany	54	32	7:0	381	964	1,061	13,909	13,2
France	1	***	32		309	296	4,136	3,4
United States	59	50	794	563	358	649	4,983	7,5
China and Hong Kong	553	1,215	6,822	13,495	12,940	6,632	171,798	74,8
British East Indies	250	338	3,935	5,075	3,824	4,386	63,520	63,7
Australasia	612	46)	7,836	5,368	5,640	5,210	76,767	62,9
Other Countries	658	524	9,680	6,868	10,553	10,811	154,113	143,4
Total	2 232	2,686	3 ',415	32,540	39,315	33,539	553,144	421,9
Plate and Plated and Gilt Wares	***		26,143	21,210		***	340,168	321,5
Telegraphic Wires, and Apparatus	***	***	280,7,6	27,627	***	***	1,237,893	2,500,0
Cin Unwrought To Pussia	1,103	524	4.801	2,958	17,927	17 504	86,665	76,0
Fin, Unwrought—To Russiacwt	497	60	2,170	2,328	10,235	17,594 9,602	49,291	40,3
France	2,816	2,544	12,715	9,805	29,318	31,739	142,803	134,5
Turkey	1.073	533	4,936	2,1:0	8,664	8,091	42,573	35,0
United States	540	20	2,451	77	5,599	3,527	27,478	15,2
Other Countries	3,3.4	2,454	15,278	9,(95	35,694	39,252	175,239	167,8
Total	9,353	6,680	42,411	26,083	107,437	109,805	524,049	469,1
incor Spelter, unwrght & wrought.cwts	6,417	9,386	5,894	6,059	142,132	147,565	98,741	100,1
ther Articles£		***	123,971	123,196		***	1,443,855	1,691,4
otal Metals and Articles Manufac- tured therefrom (except Machinery).£	***		3,073,184	2,293,411		***	10,546,021	37,102,1
V C. MACHINERY and MILLWORK			2,838	3,842			188,077	149,79
team Engines & parts thereof-Russia£ Germany		***	26,980	8,191		***	395,167	378,00
Holland	***	***	9,525	3,976		***	183,231	80,6
Belgium		***	8,001	2,396		***	132,608	115,77
France	***	***	22,275	4,874	***	***	380,228	187,69
Spain and Canaries		***	52,329	68,214		***	148,025	215,4
Italy	***	***	12,618	1,634	***	***	234,664 48,450	296,41
Egypt	***	***	5,398 3,163	4,037 2,738	***	***	47,607	31,8
United States	***		24,792	7,391	***	***	235,536	248,59
Brazil Reitish North America	***	***	329	82	***	***	44,325	17,47
British North America British Possessions in S. Africa	***	***	4,551	11,203		***	84,322	31,10
British Possessions in S. Africa British East Indies		***	75,359	84,304		***	620,692	959,30
Australa ia	***	***	64,396	52,846		***	621,277	538,76
		***	69,356	56,396	4.0	***	933,027	-896,97
				2022			4,297,236	4,191,68
			382,210	312,124	- ***	***	4,201,200	A TOP STATE OF
Other Countries			23,516	19,628		***	854,469	809,98
Other Countries		***			***	-		809,98 1,201,74 373,41

22 THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT. [Feb. 14, 1885.

EXPORTS.	QUAN	TITIES.	VAI	UE	QUAN	TITIES,	- V	ALUE.
international succession		Month ende	d January 3	1.		Year ended	December 3	31.
Principal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
IVC. Machinery, &c(Con.)			£	£			£	£
Other Descriptions (Con.) - France £	***	***	53,315	70,016	***	***	860,991	911,48
Spain and Canaries	***	***	26,563	14,059	***	***	321,747	326,99
Italy	***	***	22,326	18,171	***	***	311,267 72,962	395,80
Egypt		- ***	3,369 32,480	6,247 17,879	***	***	455,781	55,89° 316,80°
United States		***	30,839	18,308	***		300,615	275,85
British North America	***	***	8,785	1,477	***	***	146,368	79,39
British Possessions in S. Africa	***	***	11,035	4,838	***		92,810	77,48
British East Indies			138,408	104,369	***	***	1,260,061	1,191,65
Australasia			92,203	47,162	***	***	964,477	846,04
Other Countries	***	***	143,635	92,343	***	***	1,458,980	1,467,01
Total			737,287	552,807		***	9,135,845	8,859,34
otal Machinery and Millwork£	***	****	1,119,497	864,931	***		13,433,081	13,051,02
D.—Apparel and Articles of Personal Use.								
Apparel and Slops—To France£			14,470	12,853	***		139,068	238,5
United States			10,769	6,519	***		84,804	106,77
British W. I. Islands and Guiana	***		6,229	8,083	***	***	120,402	123,22
British North America		***	12,090	20,089	***		218,155	225,00
British Possessions in S. Africa	***	***	40,673	63,474	***	***	549,876	627,50
British East Indies	***	•••	9,593	9,744	•••	***	117,465	160,94
Australasia	***		275,454	249,644	***	***	1,924,591	1,896,05
Other Countries	***	- •••	38,837	41,655	- ***	***	479,443	557,59
Total	***		408,115	412,061	***	***	3,633,804	3,395,66
laberdashry & Millinry, inc. Embroidry and Needlework—To Germany 1	***		2,724	1.620			31,102	23,19
France	***	***	2,309	3,221	***	- ***	24,418	44,68
United States			37,759	15,036	***		434,558	273,22
U. S. of Colombia	***	***	843	498	- ***	***	12,380	12,69
Channel Islands	***	***	3,032	291	***	***	53,027	47,95
British North America	***	***	73,369	71,261	***	***	918,494	695,50
British W. India Islands and Guiana	***	***	11,165	8,303	***	***	260,391	220,26
British Possessions in S. Africa	***	***	12,204	15,632	***	***	251,701	192,06
British East Indies Australasia	***	***	12,586 88,598	10,343 73,515	***	***	260,114	163,75
Other Countries	***	***	37,516	35,809	. ***	***	948,042 685,541	566,34
	***	***			***	***	-	
Total	***	***	282,105	235,529		***	3,879,768	2,852,62
ats of all descriptionsdozens	101,798	97,760	104,261	106,609	1,057,826	1,057,151	2,137,085	1,149,16
eather, Boots& Shoes-To Brazildoz.pr	3,813	3,117	14,493	10,846	46,152	39,993	174,392	148,08
British W. I. Islands and Guiana	2,170	2,261	6,127	6,410	39,092	44,997	106,391	113,09
British Possessions in S. Africa	7,113	7,266	22,351	23,148	100,141	101,560	311,520	317,330
British East Indies Australasia	1,377 19,137	1,852 24,693	5,140 57,026	6,107	30,053 $219,454$	26,464	101,965 642,418	89,55 713,34
Other Countries	7,728	5,713	17,264	72,553 13,302	79,242	247,351 69,169	205,386	196,013
Total	41,318		122,401				1,542,072	1,577,429
-		44,902		132,366	513,134	529,840		
ther Articles£	***	***	105,525	97,123	***	***	1,137,030	1,269,913
otal Apparel & Articles of Personal Use £ .— CHEMICALS, AND CHEMICAL AND	***	***	1,022,407	983,688	***	***	11,329,729	10,784,80
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.	29.00							
lkali—To Russiacwts	6,837	4,499	2,129	1,310	500,100	485,025	174,462	175,869
Germany	14,945	21,936	3,558	4,682	721,900	564,571	191,067	158,12
HollandBelgium	16,135 10,882	26,985 13,560	3,021 3,348	4,318	316,900	285,496	60,176	56,97 35,13
France	8,931	10,831	4,349	3,118 5,130	154,700 153,100	111,317 113,547	43,986 69,458	55,20
Spain and Canaries	17,644	21,414	6,096	8,846	242,300	287,699	98,475	122,69
Italy	20,791	29,279	6,028	7,377	228,400	271,251	69,548	88,60
United States	305,629	312,787	103,360	95,885	3,441,400	3,123,163	1,073,904	1.013,09
Other Countries	75,428	87,365	21,316	23,008	1,188,200	1,325,257	343,886	384,88
Total	477,222	528,656	153,005	153,674	6,947,000	6,567,326	2,124,962	2,090,57
leaching, Materials or Preparatis.cwts	120,334	114,963	50,128	41,438	1,600,600	1,611,698	480,278	661,79
anure (Chemical)—To Germany£ France		***	80,742	53,346	•••	•••	602,906	628,95
British W. I. Islands and Guiana	***	***	49,980	27,189	***	***	381,321	394,13
Other Countries	***	***	16,497 65,873	8,140 63,759	***	***	295,929 881,872	195,18 883,63
Total	***	***	213,092	152,434			2,162,028	2,101,91
edicines, comprising Drugs and Medicinal Preparations£		•••	76,000	69,334	***	***	922,649	892,04
Total Value of Chemicals & Chemical	***		160,313	148,093		***	2,100,253	2,093,18
F.—ALL OTHER ARTICLES	***	•••	652,538	564,973	***		7,790,170	7,839,51
Stores Fire Arms (small)	00 = 4 =	12.00-				THE TAILS OF		on Markin
Stores—Fire Arms (small)No	22,545	15,635	31,570	19,679	263,731	304,612	361,353	390,60
Gunpowderlbs	1,232,200	1,413,800	28,673	32,663	15,832,400	15,983,500	384,639	387,29
All other kinds£	***	***	68,301	74,932		****	829,626	945,37
ags and Sacks, empty, for packing Merchandise—To Russiadozens	2,856	32,938	707	E 000	941.000	F00 100		
Germany	58,293	73,301	13,273	5,228 14,962	341,890 1,090,179	590,160 879,241	85,793 265,014	126,42
United States								

EXPORTS.	QUANT	TIES.	VALU	E.	QUANTI	TIES.	VALU	E.
Principal and other Articles.	Mo	onth ended	January 31.	side and and	with the Y	ear ended D	ecember 31.	e lendonio
Frincipal and Other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
IV.—F. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.—(Con.) Bags & Sacks (Con.)—Australasiadozs Other Countries	9,121 166,600	9,257 141,423	£ 2,382 47,864	£ 2,078 36,466	141,913 2,180,925	189,779 2,178,779	* £ 38,894 640,557	£ 38,323 602,639
Total	276,150	263,210	70,420	60,542	4,408,287	4,124,739	-	1,005,702
Books, Printedcwts Candles of all descriptionslbs Caoutchouc, Manufactures of£	9,043 635,100	8,802 710,300	85,435 17,945 71,297	87,659 19,640 81,877	123,025 5,285,600	124,335 7,702,900	1,174,929 147,961	1,171,294 213,652
Carriages—Railway Carriages for Passengers, and parts thereof Railway Trucks, Waggons, &c., and		000	38,886	38,36			1,070,365	1,006,006 504,315
parts thereof			80,174	94,716		***	667,959	780,904
Cement — To Holland	14,900 85,600 46,500 14,800 55,800	9,900 45,100 57,300 20,600 60,400	1,655 8,876 5,663 1,782 6,356	1,17: 4,70: 6,17: 2,25: 6,49:	380,500 1,497,500 1,477,600 397,700 590,500	335,900 1,209,000 881,330 235,300 814,400	45,529 155,620 185,699 44,898 66,007	3º,671 122,865 108,651 25,965 90,647
Australasia Other Countries	185,000 156,200	137,800 171,100	22,381 17,745	16,109 19,564	1,147,000 2,524,000	1,549,100 2,716,300	138,684 289,037	182,188 300,931
Total	558,800	502,200	64,458	56,471	8,015,200	7,742,300	925,474	870,918
Cordage, Cables, Rope and Twine of Hemp, or like Material	14,810	15,299	34,992	34,806	170,667	182,984	435,594	416,163
Earthenware, China Ware, Parian and Porcelain—To Germany£			1,937 6,705	1,94)		102,004	32,925	34,252
France United States			42,659	35,19	***	***	98,774 931,821	72,126 679,882
British North America	***	***	8,447 2,002	5,02	***	***	94,494	82,410 97,415
British East Indies		***	10,482	11,81:	***	***	165,114	130,915
Australasia			20,905 32,734	22,47- 29,318	***	***	205,327 453,850	298,208 440,728
Total			125,921	115,71	***		2,198,417	1,835,92
Red Pottery and Brown Stoneware 1	*** .		6,470	6,83:	•••	***	134,750	118,998
Glass—Plate, Rough or Silvered, in- cluding Looking Glassessq. ft Flint, of all kinds, & Manufacscwts	295,937 10,875	368,312 9,093	21,552 21,999	23,383 21,370	3,677,314 150,900	3,750,458 128,315	261,360 339,046	274,231 299,360
Bottles and Manufactures of Green or Common Glass	60,394 11,449	52,330 8,152	24,886 9,773	25,17: 7,18.	769,137 144,818	764,980 141,074	356,496 127,532	352,923 124,315
Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed: Unwrought (ex Boots & Shoes) cwts	14,185	14,749	130,557 36,627	136,812 27,598	175,328	177,252	1,637,257 422,212	1,674,71: 341,42
Wrought	20,600	24,500	1,813	2,07	743 700	829,800	67,297	72,98
Germany	536,600 130,200	354,500 92,000	46,427 12,436	29,51 8,43t	8,086,600 2,471,000	5,612,600 1,233,200	707,531 237,797	470,67 116,60
Belgium	58,100	36,800	5,560	3,25	1,206,200	458,600	108,184	41,33
France	132,900 27,000	55,900 17,300	12,908 2,320	5,46- 1,48;	911,800 334,100	662,300 238,500	83,916 29,189	67,44 20,51
Spain and Canaries	106,200	137,000	10,114	12,86	843,300	1,321,100	78,447	125,36
Austrian Territoriesgalls	316,100	116,300	30,441	11,54:	1,042,300 373,400	1,110,900 409,200	101,411 34,094	108,96
EgyptBrazil	53,200 26,400	59,300 35,800	4,895 2,301	5,410 3,190	389,500	283,900	38,291	26,10
British North America	23,700	3,100	1,895	281	913,000	647,600	81,830	54,60
AustralasiaOther Countries	114,000 208,100	97,000 111,400	11,542 20,351	10,004	859,200 1,980,600	1,036,200 2,206,300	94,440 201,093	108,18
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1,753,100	1,140,900	163,003	105,088	20,154,700	16,050,200	1,863,520	1,465,93
Painters' Colours & Materials, unenf			100,295	91,291			1,277,913	1,293,57
Paper: Writing or Printing, and Envelopes—To Franceewt	2,797	4,940	6,453 3,986	10,583 1,086		44,418 7,168	90,603 39,501	101,83 32,17
United States	797 6,556	263 6,417	16,173	14,976	79,333	81,249	177,321	179,80
Australasia	19,198 7,695	23,726 9,079	40,178 21,897	43,271 25,856	235,078 84,296	280,572 92,210	491,850 227,198	546,81 247,53
Other Countries		44,425	83,687	95,772		505,617	1,026,473	1,108,16
Total	37,043 5,491 13,443	6,171 14,983	14,777 20,519	16,321 22,226	57,313	58,309 165,524	159,859 258,389	157,49 266,65
Total of Papercwts	55,977	65,579	123,983	134,319	655,236	729,450	1,444,721	1,532,31
Rags (except Woollen) and other Materials for making Paper tons	3,645	5,815	34,284 35,268	51,724 27,257		60,937	502,851 429,393	561,87 389,44
Saddlery and Harness Skins and Furs of all sorts Soap	45,965	31,999	69,214 51,465	66,144 37,304	391,788	476,721	1,457,691 449,804 882,793	1,293,83 547,85 847,44
Stationery other than Paper£		•••	66,730	59,518		***************************************	9,186,222	9,062,27
Unenumerated	***	***	672,582	617,037	880	Allah su	30,533,457	29,699,68
tured£		***	2,286,760	2,155,112		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 00,000,101	
Total Decared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported	GI CONT		19,352,541	18.109.525	288,30T, 288,30T,	***	237,799,473	232,927,

THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

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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 1883.

THE DAY AND	QUAN	CTITIES.	VAL	ur.	QUAN	TITIES.	VA	LUE.
EXPORTS.	Lie tel	Month ended	January 31	770.0	101,2	Year ended l	December 31.	
Principal Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Bacon	3,641 4,965 6,969 3,580	51,111 10,768 6,891 10,966 4,282 1,092 789 359,541 35,376 508 47,619 6,966	£ 106,054 22,030 25,896 87,377 12,158 22,285 1,034 4,411 11,716 186,104 50,233 21,414 6,072	£ 120,995 55,549 37,599 117,607 13,363 22,£5 1,043 5,571 11,516 107,104 27,190 17,572 4,110	202,975 69,371 52,669 102,270 47,654 19,211 13,420 8,180,829 974,010 11,203 596,116 135,854	169,158 102,853 71,621 109,856 50,110 15,764 11,262 7,963,202 961,816 10,742 1,79,952 122,935	£ 464,975 555,678 268,918 1,463,331 150,736 309,829 20,870 83,103 275,101 3,403,450 761,587 279,196 122,686	£ 374,108 679,336 355,115 1,555,489 159,104 226,483 16,400 64,166 264,505 3,225,557 648,692 476,305 80,546
Cotton, Raw—Russia, North. Ports Germany Holland Belgium France Other Countries	29,099 21,781 45,466 7,790 17,388	9,317 33,505 9,668 25,910 1,918 19,239	62,958 48,290 118,793 16,225 57,835	22,343 75,310 20,315 67,217 3,875 51,407	350,867 685,804 394,847 411,229 125,374 235,279	361,677 692,654 367,027 427,757 79,586 317,884	950,362 1,442,091 847,258 1,050,787 218,222 945,183	959,506 1,465,181 794,038 1,077,003 182,643 901,172
Total Cotton Manufactures	121,524 22,451 715 19,212 148,917 13,454 2,322 5,709 2,831 239 17,813 24,623 6,377 1,191 8,725 3,893 319 87,428 385 81,908 10,610 650,037 4,112 1,358 7,725 128 24,860 1,837 2,250 83,554 328,622 12,085 251,629 6,787 16,376 11,515 17,510 107 156 86,500 1,192,436 7,158 97,409 11,944 35,321 10,575 98,289 5,619 8,104 1,742,259 22,568 411,790 87,101 35,571 40,290 233	99,557 12,807 881 14,066 112,410 10,311 31,241 5,192 1,423 45,425 39,056 5,301 822 5,344 3,837 342 99,849 255 165,830 5,974 683,901 3,213 1,082 7,718 124 54,549 1,615 1,720 61,867 189,297 9,930 216,669 1,303 5,585 8,237 34,826 329 4,364 89,353 1,164,445 6,519 118,223 3,275 15,752 1,972,589 10,824 582,967 71,745 31,630 35,883 117	304,101 39,051 27,268 20,055 43,105 42,010 13,200 19,734 18,910 12,750 1,618 27,671 99,122 15,174 5,743 268,036 35,999 3,331 53,031 22,635 63,503 27,461 57,132 17,314 4,155 13,169 6,345 47,417 3,238 22,828 20,293 128,301 6,433 34,703 26,989 11,968 899 166 16,189 6,096 14,154 4,277 33,945 4,157 15,779 1,299 4,031 13,665 72,854 3,126 12,638 101,516 97,843 11,725 15,861 12,638 101,516 97,843 11,725 15,861 13,599 20,920 52	240,467 62,376 13,972 20,041 27,890 38,046 11,584 3,510 4,527 18,081 11,522 73,672 141,379 13,583 3,228 114,713 35,029 3,983 54,498 14,814 100,270 14,326 58,042 11,901 4,213 12,268 6,727 85,229 2,559 2,884 2,830 15,504 13,308 10,032 1,091 11,715 17,097 24,531 3,738 2,678 54,862 15,993 18,116 3,528 4,268 18,171 4,895 2,684 22,639 8,128 1,711 4,895 2,684 22,659 8,128 1,711 4,895 2,684	2,203,400 131,783 11,385 226,285 607,178 164,090 14,965 53,411 72,336 9,862 229,494 411,177 142,208 14,024 67,830 67,451 1,214,645 6,266 1,777,688 62,681 13,350,941 42,686 51,911 184,492 4,495 356,538 17,187 32,337 771,337 3,674,789 81,565 3,788,108 33,027 49,311 157,031 524,182 5,233 5,596 1,608,046 19,667,206 162,199 1,463,872 163,487 656,748 145,796 704,437 29,754 163,487 657,7566 281,326 8,910,322 1,180,087 587,728 727,749 15,375	2,246,585 173,944 10,972 219,403 568,535 143,922 9,326 39,236 62,526 7,687 272,666 408,928 73,026 9,343 70,768 62,733 3,795 959,516 5,545 1,662,881 31,112 12,201,250 39,889 37,012 168,530 2,203 361,027 18,822 32,837 786,545 3,936,881 106,879 3,427,900 29,801 53,942 100,618 377,249 6,539 50,562 1,645,369 21,365,429 129,092 1,598,456 277,542 565,788 223,755 482,959 67,776 44,611,486 294,395 7,071,652 1,329,033 57,462 640,962 14,388	5,253,903 430,050 162,535 319,424 511,737 237,961 164,523 161,703 127,618 301,782 84,019 360,484 1,506,873 343,948 197,596 1,677,134 623,689 47,122 834,520 335,285 1,143,655 167,297 1,006,806 171,557 149,027 321,521 201,356 618,771 29,669 46,851 38,923 272,030 133,921 1,818,825 33,714 106,250 386,163 412,090 47,542 4,434 161,950 19,431 159,278 78,978 7	5,379,543 394,461 196,132 295,420 451,414 197,428 136,630 86,250 128,263 238,239 55,693 419,980 1,561,771 182,138 43,833 1,708,080 578,316 41,128 680,398 307,640 1,137,553 72,019 1,010,658 162,776 107,494 274,767 106,869 616,956 29,832 48,893 35,276 285,995 155,767 1,675,223 28,297 113,314 232,961 264,602 69,756 34,511 311,021 129,258 191,733 71,734 642,172 75,555 274,070 38,951 69,853 233,827 357,112 27,321
Wood and Timber, Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressedloads Wool,Sheep & Lambs'—To Germany lbs Holland Belgium France United States	4,291 2,209,053 249,383 1,706,983 1,159,700 2,609,078	2,255 2,765,448 251,040 2,719,300 2,586,590 2,977,952	11,813 118,262 14,476 92,342 61,007 94,292	8,766 141,740 11,178 142,421 155,276	31,606 68,297,161 5,517,543 49,905,628 115,655,381 134,858,783	27,137 59,923,852 30,632,843 53,473,750 100,242,302 26,607,561	125,739 3,935,000 350,699 3,013,822 7,000,032 1,423,337	89,479 3,528,925 1,675,396 2,937,524 5,844,754 1,189,798

Feb. 14, 7	THEFT	ECONOMICE	MANDETT T	MDADE	SUPPLEMENT
1885.	LELE	ECONOMISI	MUNITHIA	TRADE	SHPPLEMENT

EXPORTS.	QUAN	TITIES.	VALU	E.	QUAN	VIIIIES.	VA	LUE.
Principal and other Articles.	Month ended January 31.			Year ended December 31.				
I fincipal and other Articles.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Wool, Sheep, &c. (Con).— To Other Countries	78,756	194,145	£ 5,637	£ 6,844	2,944,841	2,812,873	£ 175,403	£ 158,180
Total WoollenManufacs. of Wool, other than Goats', or Wool mxd. — Cloths yds Stuffs£		11,494,475 102,346 754,118	386,016 9,861 31,634 9,208	564,736 17,758 39,653 15,773	277,181,337 1,322,801 4,520,480	276,893,141 898,103 7,660,346	15,898,293 122,593 233,783 121,503	15,334,577 122,593 233,783 121,503
Total value£	***	***	3,510,071	3,776,002			65,637,597	62,443,715

25

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

	IMPOR			PRTS.	IMPOR		Expo	RTS.
Countries.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1883.	-Year ended 1884.	December 31. 1883.	1884.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
weden		***	146,000		7,215	11,176	40,000	171,000
ermany	1,105	4,200	8	675	157,496	71,519	189,018	288,29
Iolland	1,393	2,720	340		1,126,686	261,568	834,542	1,390,040
Selgium	13,129	73,669	80,000	12	452,957	861,119	5,842	82,65
rance	91,897	69,440	51,407	750	1,272,397	1,946,145	101,234	263,33
ortugal, Azores, & Madeira	11,533	3,000	200 500	***	80,513	58,404	950,640	800,000
pain and Canaries	23,304	48,388	399,500	***	455,028	330,172	501,850	765,300
ibraltar	1,660	101	***	***	22,532 9,638	21,675	15.040	7,70
falta			96,200	170,000	68,496	3,910 61,488	15,040 899,900	20,00
Vest Coast of Africa	7,929	6,137	3,368	235	95,092	116,926	37,932	1,637,19
British Possess. in S. Africa	5,054	5,005			438,517	170,858	01,002	100,00
British East Indies	312	32,926	55,305	8	191,747	16,163	935,079	1,392,83
China (including Hong Kong)	10,440	82,424		***	193,552	68,521	***	1,002,00
apan	***	***	***		5,591	375	***	***
Australasia	195,230	30,984	400,000	***	2,256,128	709,388	390	920,00
British North America	***	***	***	***	1,522	2,550	500	267,000
Mexico, South America (ex-	F0.071	101 770	000 000	07.101				AL SPANISH
cept Brazil), & West Indies	70,271	121,552	236,979	87,120	685,461	731,390	1,226,560	1,052,70
Brazil	1,520	18,009	158,600	63,300	131,541	142,217	245,718	435,06
United States	959	739	737	24,260	9,777	5,072,094	937,515	2,183,80
Other Countries	3,773	22,706	2,000	41,930	71,693	62,700	139,605	201,67
Total of Gold	439,839	522,601	1,630,446	390,290	7,733,309	10,720,358	7,091,365	12.012.83
			(1	LVER.	O.F.	0.48	220	11157-3
Sweden	20.250	90 400		***	65	847	220	10
Germany	30,350 192	38,400 581	26 140	6,300	289,663 19,395	362,764 7,987	283,800 106,921	14,52 36,89
Holland	24,855	240		520	27,244	61,926	402	
Belgium	109,621	172,324	64,989	42,760	2,069,628	1,695,708	188,915	5,17 633,14
France	733	580	1,733	176	1,708	8,824	18,975	18,57
Spain and Canaries	10,615	4,537	71,000	262,500	37,985	68,986	1,186,815	448,31
Gibraltar	385	1,778	12,000		21,628	18,021	285	30
Malta	100	-,,,,	***		2,108	4,670	1,830	
Egypt	1,870	615	***	225	26,860	82,120	7,680	7,36
West Coast of Africa	3,000	2,235	4,806	2,385	65,680	69,532	49,166	99,04
British Possess. in S. Africa		27		***	1,013	26,335	11,300	***
British East Indies	***	8,200	772,917	367,700	79,911	38,690	6,107,422	7,577,11
China (including Hong Kong)	***	***	24,800	22,400	57,179	***	917,552	761,13
Japan	***	***	***	9,000	1,994	00.050	5,000	***
Australasia	750	856	•••	10,000	33,135	23,079	87,800	44,44
British North America	- ***	***	***	***	3,974	2,942	63,106	6,72
Mexico, South America (ex-	901 101	940 147	29,309	6,152	3,787,881	4,397,298	226,427	169,77
cept Brazil), & West Indies	361,424	348,147		1	42,653	10,300	877	2,32
Brazil	949 750	2,360	7,802	***	2,803,543	2,629,316	48,650	8,33
United States Other Countries	242,759 9,190	269,912 400	1,002	470	95,257	92,150	9,603	153,08
-			-			9,601,495	9,322,468	9,986,38
Total of Silver	795,844	851,288 TOTAL	977,522 OF GO	730,588 L D A N D	9,468,002 SILVE		0,022,400	0,330,38
Sweden		LUIAL	146,000		7,28C	12,023		171,10
Germany	31,445	42,600	34	675	447,159	434,283	472,818	302,82
Holland	1,585	3,301	480	6,300	1,146,081	269,555	941,463	1,426,93
Belgium	37,984	73,909	80,000	532	480,201	923,045	6,244	87,83
France	201,518	241,764	116,396	43,510	3,342,025	3,641,853 67,228	290,149 969,615	896,48 818,57
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	12,266	3,580	1,733	176	82,221 493,013	399,158	1,688,665	1,213,61
Spain and Canaries	33,919	52,961	470,500	262,500	44,160	39,696	285	8,00
Gibraltar	2,045	2,388	***	*** 50/	11,476	8,580	16,870	20.00
Malta	430	101	96,200	170,225	95,356	143,608	907,580	1,644,55
Egypt	1,870	615	8,174	2,620	160,772	186,458	87,098	133,28
West Coast of Africa	10,929	8,372 5,032	1		439,530	197,193	11,300	100,00
British Possess. in S. Africa	5,054 312	41,126	828,222	367,708	271,658	54,853	7,042,501	8,969,95
British East Indies China (including Hong Kong)	10,440	82,424	24,800	22,400	250,731	68,521	917,452	761,13
Japan	10,410			9,000	7,585	375	5,000	001.44
Australasia	195,980	31,840	400,000	10,000	2,289,263	732,467	88,190	964,44
British North America	100,000				4,994	5,492	63,606	273,72
Mexico, South America (ex-					4 400 040	# 100 coc	1 459 007	1,222,47
cept Brazil), & West Indies	431,695	469,699	266,288	93,272	4,473,342	5,128,688	1,453,087 276,595	437,38
Brazil	1,520	20,369	158,600	65,300	174,194	152,517 7,701,410	986,165	2,192,13
United States	243,718	270,642	8,541	24,260	2,813,320 166,950	154,850	149,208	354,76
Other Countries	12,963	23,106	2,000	42,400	100,950	102,000	110,200	
		1,373,929	2,607,968	1,120,878	17,201,311	20,321,853	16,414,211	21,199,22

CIRCULATION OF BANKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the LONDON GAZETTE.)

ENGLISH PRIVATE BANKS.

The state of the s	Autho-	A	TERAGE C		V.04.
BANK.	rised Issue.			Ending	
		Nov. 1.	Nov. 29.	Dec. 27.	Jan. 31.
	£	£	£	£	£
1 Ashford Bank		8,500 14,815	8,824 14,261	8,015 13,727	7,211
2 Aylesbury Old Pank	87,228	12,815	11,786	10,580	10,755
d Barnstaple Bank	17,182	2,650 24,154	2,145 21,782	2,155 22,36 9	1,930 22,751
5 Bcdford Bank	27,090	11,233	11,297	10,670	11,255
7 Boston Bank	75,069	84,256	33,973 8,435	82,328 8,451	32,175 8,719
8 Broseley and Bridgnorth Bank 9 Buckingham Bank	29,657	12,602	12,803	12,600	12,532
10 Bury and Suffolk Bank	82,362 48,457	25,000 12 111	24,625 13,192	24,435 13,660	24,630 12,862
11 Panbury Bank	55,153	11,819	12,351	12,319	12,412
13 Bedfordshire Leighton Buzzard Bank	36,829	21 207	19,134	18,913	19,191
14 Brecon Old Bank	68,271	12,95	13,355	12,951 13,957	9,651
15 Brighton Union Bank	33,794 25,744	14,410	2,686	13,537	12,038
17 Cambridge and Cambridgeshire		59,278	33,534	31,772	10,975
Pank 18 Canterbury Pank	49,916 33,671	15,040	13,509	12,772	12,813
19 Colchester Bank	25,082 48,704	10,150 21,045	9,375	9,472	10,055 20,627
20 Colchester and Essex Bank	21,527	- 8,337	7,010	7,265	7,286
22 Craven Bank, Settle	41,301	13.787	10,935	10,530	6,200
23 Derby Bank (Samuel Smith & Co.) 24 Darlington Bank	€€.218	55,400	55,038	51,591	51,213
25 Devonport Bank	10,664	1,706 27,017	1,736 25,692	1,608 24,276	1,222 24,+88
26 Dorchester Old Bank	112,280	41,055	89,735	37,558	34,457
28 East Riding Bank, Beverley 39 Essex and Bishop's Stortford Bank	53,392 69,637	48,955	25,135	39,892	44,953 27,143
30 Exeter Bank	37,894	1 ,997	11,333	13,073	12,242
81 Farnham Bank	14,202 6,681	4,402 3,591	3,894	3,638	1,120 3,812
33 Godalming Bank	6,322	5,650	5,345	5,168	5,729 11,532
54 Grantham Bank	30,372	13,055	10,556	10,134	12,895
56 Huntingdon Town and County			14,931	13,279	13,840
Bank	5,778	16,272 3,143	3,175	3,059	3,10
38 Hertfordshire, Hitchin Bank	38,744	22,091	2,658	21,992 12,529	22,348 12,577
39 Ipswich Bank	21,901 80,699	12,554 33,885	33,206	33,821	35,(31
41 Kentish Bank	19,895	15,087	16,077	14,803	13,3:6
42 Kington and Radnorshire Bank 43 Kendal Bank	26,050 44,663	17,230 38,449	38,460	32,427	31,243
44 Lecds Bank,	130,757	66,390	67,825 33,815	67,437 35,155	65,694 34,842
45 Leeds Union Bank 46 Leicester Bank	37,459 32,322	34,909 14,049	12,866	13,490	11,982
47 Lewes Old Bank	44,836	11,641	11,743 73,132	10,402 69,110	11,363
48 Lincoln Bank 49 Llandovery and Llandilo Bank	100,342 32,945	77,904 17,675	21,767	15,294	10,036
50 Lymington Bank	5,038	1,530 22,558	20.226	1,192 18,490	1,488 20,827
51 Lynn Regis and Lincolnshire Bank 52 Lynn Regis and Norfolk Bank	13,917	9,060	7,530	7,447	7,451
53 Macclesfield Bank	15,760 18,688	5,768	5,585	9,929	6,138 9,024
55 Monmouth Old Bank	16,355	1,254	1,348	1,293	1,255
66 Newark Bank	28,788 51,615	10,771 22,788	10,305 21,769	8,819 19,145	8,965 19,680
58 Newbury Bank	36,787	7,921	7,065	6,315	7,633
59 Newmarket Bank	28,093 105,519	10,386 63,196	9,636 57,762	9,850 57,247	10,851 \$5,260
61 Naval Bank, Plymouth	27,321	9,613	8,604	9,031	9,822
62 New Sarum Bank	15,659 31,047	2,705	2,411 22,991	2,551	23,105
64 Oswestry Bank	18,471	4,713	5,524	4,853	4,416
65 Oxford Öld Bank	34,391 13,183	22,896	10,306	11,178	11,070
67 Oxfordshire Witney Bank	11,852	2,889 42,591	2,615 49,232	2,270 42,034	2,447 43,233
60 Penzance Bank	11 405	4,140	3,859	4,190	3,922
70 Reading Bank (Simonds and Co.) 71 Reading Bank (Stephens, Blandy,	37,519	15,215	14,160	14,117	15,350
and Co.)	43,271	15,609	14,320	15,817	15,647
72 Richmond Bank	6,889	4,847 5,341	5,186	5,099 4,955	5,071 4,885
74 Rye Bank	29,864	4,291	4,511	4,643	5,089
75 Saffron Walden & North Essex Bank	47,646	14,268	13,651	13,381	18,838
76 Salon Bank	22,338	2,430	2,242	2,273	2,273
77 Scarborough Old Bank	24,813 43,191	15,580 13,877	17,523 13,558	14,973 13,385	15,655 14,820
79 Sittingbourne and Milton Bank	4,789	1,361	1,260	1,046	1,056
80 Southampton Town & County Bank 81 Stamford and Rutland Bank	25,359 31,858	4,927	4,661 7,872	4,984 8,591	4,627 8,017
82 Tavistock Bank	13,421	6,568	5,637	4,945	4,446
83 Thornbury Bank 84 Thrapston and Kettering Bank	10,026 11,559	4,075 6,7-6	4,432 5,955	3,867 5,213	8,643 6,001
85 Tring and Chesham Bank	13,531	10,288 3,321	9,500	9,487 3,132	9,667
87 Uxbridge Old Fank	10,801 25,136	3,856	3,540	4,353	4,072
89 Waswick and Warwickshire Bank	17,064 30,504	2,027 14,238	2,000 13,762	1,588	2,158 14,930
60 Wellington Somerset Bank	6,528	4,651	- 8,989	3,248	3,553
91 West Riding Bank 92 Whithy Old Bank	46,158 14,258	81, 01 1,729	31,422 5,915	80,€40 5,245	32,442
98 Winchester, Alresford, and Alton	Chamber of		3.3	ALL COM	A.D.
94 Weymouth Old Bank	26,892	5,040 8,524	-4,844 8,307	F,060 8,348	4,820 7,955
95 Wisbech and Lincolnshire Bank	69,713	23,289	20,817	19,321	18,448
97 Worcester Old Bank	7,602 87,448	1,308 25,410	1,350	1,427 22,844	1,263 23,762
98Yarmouth and Suffolk Bank	57,448 58,060	29,394	26,803	30,703	
99 Yarmouth, Norfolk, and Suffolk Bank		7,595	6,705	9,725	8,117
Total			1,517,800		
****** ***** *************************	Lula 36 30C	-land of sec	I-bear lead	1-1-00/034	1-1-01

ENGLISH JOINT STOCK BANKS.

	Autho	A	TERAGE (CIRCULATI	ON.
BANK OR BANKING COMPANY.	Autho- rised		Weeks	Ending	
	Issue.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 29.	Dec. 27.	Jan. 31
	£	£	£	E	£
1 Bank of Westmoreland	12,225	11,913	11,613	10,883	9,94
2 Barnsley, Limited	9,563	35,158	4,665		4,10
3 Bradford, Limited		36,099			34,92
4 Bank of Whitehaven, Limited		25,087	24,984		24,95
5 Bradford Commercial, Limited 6 Burton, Uttoxeter, and Ashbourn		14,862	14,971		16,29
Union, Limited		28,259	27,820		25,04
7 Cumberland Union, Limited	35,395	34,786			34,14
8 Coventry Union	28,734	9,574	9,270		10,64
9 County of Gloucester, Limited	144,352	53,885		51,812	52,87
10 Carlisle and Cumberland, Limited		24,620 19,645	22,372	23,877	24,05
11 Carlisle City and District, Limited 12 Derby and Derbyshire, Limited		10,281			18,33
13 Gloucestershire, Limited	20,093 155,920	106,710	9,954		10,56
14 Halifax Joint Stock, Limited	18,534	17,9:9	16,501		97,53
15 Huddersfield, Limited	37,354	29,781	29,664		16,73
16 Hull, Limited	29,333	30,283	31,192		28,92
7 Halifax Commercial, Limited	13,733	11,722	1:,062		10,95
18 Halifax and Huddersfield Union, L.	44,137	18,456	15,931	15,073	16,3
19 Knaresborough and Claro, Limited	28.059	17,320	19,007		18,10
O Lancaster	64,311	61,544	59,168		81,54
1 Leicestershire, Limited	-86,060	44,986	42,732		42.2
22 Lincoln and Lindsey, Limited	51,620	49,744	47,959		43,2
23 Leamington Priors & Wrwkshire., L.	13,875	6,503	6,802	6,503	6,15
24 Ludlow and Tenbury	10,215	***	.,,		-1
25 Moore& Robinson's Nottinghmsh.L.	35,813	24,632	24,334	25,600	24,83
6 Nottingham & Nottinghamshire, L.	29,477	24,562	25,388	23,475	22,66
7 Northamptonshire Union, Limited	84,356	40,909	\$9,102		57,64
28 Northamptonshire, Limited	26,401	12,518	13,230		12,94
29 North and South Wales, Limited	63,951	56,224	53,944	48,176	40,01
30 Pares' Leicestershire, Limited	59,300	38,643	37,954	41,536	38,80
31 Sheffield, Limited	35,843	27,903	25,435		24,55
2 Stamford, Spalding, and Boston, L.	55,721	47,064	44,329		39,39
3 Stuckey's Bristol and Somersetshire		223,288	210,375		203,18
4 Sheffield and Hallamshire	23,524	15,490	12,996	13,640	13,85
Stock, Limited	52,496	29,023	26,757	27,603	26,74
6 Swaledale and Wensleydale, Lim.	64,372	44,005	49,730	42,379	37,71
7 Wolverhampton and Staffordshire.	35,378	9,310	8,375	8,257	8,80
8 Wakefield and Barnsley Union, L	14,604	13,523	12,901	13,505	12,78
9 Whitehaven Joint Stock	31,916	21,789	10,248	20,150	20,16
0 Wilts and Dorset, Limited	76,162	69,987	65,334	64,868	65,78
West Riding Union, Limited	34,029	29,206	27,768	26,265	26,8
2 Worcester City & County, Limited	6,848	2,361	1,736	1,595	1,31
3 York Union, Limited	71,240	71,779	72,587	63,989	65,87
4 York City and County, Limited	94,695	91,335	101,904	79,480	90,82
5 Yorkshire, Limited	122,532	113,986	121,933	104,864	105,77
Total	2,365,004	1,675,504	1,646,237	1,528,304	1,545,02

The subjoined return shows the average note circulation of the Scotch banks of issue during the four weeks ended Dec. 13, 1884:—

SCOTCH BANKS.

EANK.	Authorisd Issue.	Average Circula- tion.	Average Amount of Coin Held
	£	£	£
1 Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh	343,418	931,627	754,783
2 Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh	216,451	858,102	767,152
3 British Linen Company, Edinburgh	438,024	728,713	390,937
4 Commercial Bank of Scotland, Lim., Edinb'gh.	874,880	859,359	₹31,058
5 National Bank of Scotland, Lim., Edinburgh.	297,024	705,109	516,926
6 Union Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh	454,346	874,256	185,758
7 Aberdeen Twn. & Cnty. Bnkg. Co., L., Aberdeen	70,133	246,498	203,598
8 North of Scotland Banking Co., Lim., Aberdeen		461,101	343,130
O Clydesdale Banking Company, Lim., Glasgow	274,321	620,380	424,700
10 Caledonian Banking Company, Lim., Inverness	53,434	119,165	73,547
Total	2,676,350	6,399,310	4,691,589

The subjoined return shows the average note circulation of the Irish banks of issue during the four weeks ended Dec. 13, 1884:—

IRISH BANKS.

BANK.	Authorisd Issue.	Average Circula- tion.	Average Amount cf Coin Hld.
1 Bank of Ireland 2 Provincial Bank of Ireland 3 Belfast Banking Company 4 Northern Banking Company 5 Ulster Banking Company 6 National Bank	243,440	£ 2,827,675 819,835 \$33,585 40-,3.9 728,761 1,429,812	£ £65,£00 354,407 356,973 276,849 536,160 902,447
Total	6,354,494	6,748,027	2,991,845

(0	ontinu	ed from page	9.)
II.—MATERIALS	FOR	TEXTILE	MANUFACTURE.

1 10 11	Cer	PON.	We	100	SILR.	FLAX.	HEMP.	JUTE.
Date.	Raw— Middlg. Upland.	Yarn— 40 Mule Twist.	South Down Hogs.	Sydney Un- washed.	Cossim- buzar.	Peters- burg 12-head.	Manila.	Good Marks.
1882. Jan. 7 July 1 1883.	per lb. d 6 % 6 %	per lb. d 102 103	per lb. s d 1 1½ 1 0	per lb. d 101	per lb. s d 15 9 15 9	per ton. £ 8 30 0 28 0	per ton. £ 8 47 5 45 16	per ton. £ 8 18 16 0
Jan. 7	5 th	94	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 11 0 11 1 0 1 0	11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 9	15 0 14 0 15 6 15 0 14 9 14 9 12 6 13 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 13 6	27 10 27 10 27 10 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 0 29 10 27 10 27 10 27 0	49 0 49 15 50 0 48 15 47 0 45 15 45 15 44 15 43 5 43 15 44 0 42 18	14 10 14 10 15 0 14 10 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 10 17 0 13 10 17 10
Jan. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 5	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	95 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94	1 01 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1	9 8 8 8 9 9 9	13 6 13 6 13 6 13 6 13 6 13 6 13 0 12 0 12 0 10 9 10 3	27 0 26 10 26 10 26 10 27 0 27 0 26 10 27 0 27 0 27 0 27 0 28 10 29 0	42 0 40 5 80 0 87 10 85 10 85 10 87 5 42 10 41 0 40 5 40 0	17 5 18 0 18 0 16 10 16 10 13 10 14 10 14 10 14 0 14 5 18 0
Jan. 1 Feb. 7		95	0 111	9	10 3	30 0 31 0	33 0 38 0	13 0 13 0

III.-FOOD PRODUCTS.

		VHU			GAI	ent Ent	Ti gli	s A	Gr	RA BÎI	GES		F	,rot	R.		Bı	IRP.		Mu	IT'N	Por	TAT	08	R	ICE.
Date.		Red Winter		M	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Town Made 2nds.		Infe- rior.		Prime Small.				Good English.			Ran- goon.				
	p	er										qr.	2	30 1	ba.		lbs.		bs.		bs.	per	to			
1882.	8			£	8	d			d		8		£		d	8	d	8	d	8	d	£	8	d		d
Jan. 7	2		6	2	4	9		11	10		0		2	0	6	3	4	4	9	4	8	4	5	0		11
July 1 1883.	2	12	•	2	6	11	1	5	10		3	11		18	0		4	5	4	5	10	n	ew		7	8
Jan. 7		6		2	0	11	1	12		1	0	5		13	6	3	6	5	4	6	8	6	0	0		10
	2	7		2	0		1	12	9		0	10		13	6	3	4	5	2	6	4	6	0	0		- 8
	2			2	1			13	5		1			13	6	4	2	5	6	6	4	6	0	0		7
	2	6		2	2		1	13		1	1			14	0	3	3	5	0	5		6	5	0		1
May 5	2	6	0		2	10		12		1	3		1	14	0	3	6	5	0	5	9	7	0	0		
June 9		6		2	3		1	9		1	2		1	14	0	3	4	4	11	5	10	7	5	0		
July 6	2	6		2	2		1	9		1	3			13	6	3	7	5	2	6		8	0	0		
Aug. 8	2	6		2	3		1	10		1	3	10			0	3	9	5	9	6		1 .	ew		8	
Sept. 1	2	5		2	3		1	10		1	2		1	13	0	3	4	5	3	6		4	5	C	8	
	13			3	0		1	14		θ	19			12	0	3	10	5	5	5		3		0		
Nov. 8				2	0		1	14		0	19		1	12	0		7	5	2	5			10	0	8	
Dec. 7 1884.				2	0		-	12		0	19		1		6	3	*	5	2	5		4	5	C	1	
Jan. 4	2			1	19		1			0				11	6	3	6	5	2	5		4	0	0		
	2			1	17		1	12		0			1		0	3	3	5	0	5		4	0	0		
	2			1	17		1			0				11	0	3	4	1 5	10	5			15	0		
	1			1	17		1	11		0				10	0	3	3	1 4	11	5		3	10	-		
	1			1	17		1	10		1	0		l		0		4	1 2	10	5			0	0		
	1		-	1	17		1	7	.1		1		1	10	0			5	0	5			15	0	1 "	
	1			1	17		1	7	11		3		1	9	0		4	1 3	9	5			lew		8	
	1			1	17		1	8		1	3		1	8	0			5	8	5			10	0		
	1			1	14		1	12			19		1	7	0		0	5	6	6			15	0		
	1			1	12		1	11	9	1-	19		1	6	6			5	0	5			10	0		
	1			1	12		1	11	10				i	5	6		0	5	8	6			10	-	1 .	
Dec, (1	12	0	1	10	10	1	11		0			1					0	0	0	0	3	10	6	0	-
Jan.	1	12	- 4	1	11		1				19		1	5	6			5	0	4	. 8	8		0	6	8
Feb.	7 1	14	€	1.1	13	- 9	X1	12	5	1	0	11	ш	7	0	3	0	1 4	6	1 4	- 4	1 4	0	0	7	- 0

١					WIND TO SERVE	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the Concession, Name of Street, or other pa	THE RESIDENCE OF STREET
١	IV.—FOR	DRINKING,	LIGHT	ING.	AND	OTHER.	PURPOSES

	1	72	Suc	BAR.	BE	TEA		Cor	FRE.	0	ILA.	TA	LLO	W.
Date.		Manila, Low		We Inc		Cong	ou.		lon,	Petro-	Olive:	4	DWI	
		Brou	wn.	Refir	ing.	Common.	Good.	low	mid.	loum.	Levant			Q.
1882.		per c	wt.	per	d d	per lb.	per lb.		cwt.	per gal.	per tun	. pe	r ev	rt.
Jan. 7.		13	9	m	0	d	s d	2	a d	d	£ s d	£		d
July 1. 1883.		13	9	20	6	5	1 3		0 0	61	39 0 37 15	0 2	3	0
Jan. 7.	Л	12	0	18	3	41	1 0	2	4 0	100		1		
Feb. 3.		12	0	18	3	4	1 0		1 0	7		0 3	3	Ь
Mar. 8.		12	6	18	3	43	1 0		4 0	6		0 2		P
April 7.		13	6	19	3	al al	1 0		1 6	21				ŀ
May 5.		13	6	19	9	41	1 0		0 0	-		0 2	- 2	
June 2.		13	3	20	0	41	1 0		4 0	6		0 2	-	1
July 6.		13	3.	19	9	21	0 11		4 0	6		0 2	2	E
lug. 3.		13	3	19	0	5	*1 5	3 1		6	36 5	0 2	0	
Sept. 1.		13	5	19	6		11 2	3 1			36 5	0 2	2	4
Oct. 6.		13	2	19		*61	1 2	8 1		6	36 B	0 3	3	4
Nov. 3.		13	4	19	2		1 2	81		al.		0 1	19	Š
Dec. 7. 1884.		12	9	18	4	6	1 2	8 1		- 01	38 0	0 2	1	
Jan. 4.		12	6	17	9	71	1 2	31	2 0	71	39 0	0 -		
Feb. 2.		12	0	17	0	1 01	11 2	3		7	40 15	0 2		
Mar. 1.		11	6	16	- 6	6	11.2	1 2	5 0		41 15	0 2	0	
April 5.		10	6	15	0	6	1 2	191		6	10 10	0 2	0	b
May 3.		10	6	14	- 6	7	li i		8 6		39 15	0 1	18	
		10	6	14	3	54	0 10		7 0	68	38 10	0 1	18	
July 4		9	4	12		*8	*1 8	2 1		6	38 10	0 1		
Aug. 8		9	3	19	0	7	1 2	9 1		63	38 10	0 1		
Sept. 5	***	- 8		12		71	1 3	2 1		61		0 1		
Oot. 3		7		10	6	7	1 2	2 1			38 0 39 0	0 1	15	
Nov. 8		8		11	9	64	li i	21		64	39 0	oi		
Dec. 4 1885.		8	6	11		61	1 1 New	2 1	9 0		40 5		15	
	***	8		10	9	61	1 0	2 1		71	40 15	0 1	15	
Feb. 7		8	9	11		64	1 0			7	30 0		15	

COTTON STATISTICS ACT, 1868.

Return of the number of bales of cotton imported, exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports during the month ended 31st January, 1885. compared with the corresponding period of the years 1884 and 1883:—

MONTH ended 31st January.

		-Imports-]	Exports-	-	
Description	1885.	1864.	1988.	1885.		1884.	Ħ	1888
of Cotton.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.		bales.	7,8	bales
American	437,665	294,387	503,951	9,277	909	11,440	***	15,694
Brazilian	39,948	29,868	20,276		***	130	-00	2,052
East Indian	23,353	57,006	29,146	. 14,753	***	20,772		25,451
Egyptian	66,481	41,680	51,293	. 450		1,255		615
Miscellaneous	4,616	3,938	4,194	. 768		655	181	500
Total	872,063	526,874	602,860	25,248	***	34,252		44,522
		parded from				arded fo		
		arded from Inland Town				arded fo		
Description	Posts to 1	Inland Town	ns.	Inlan		owns to		rts
Description of Cotton.								
	Posts to 1	Inland Town	1883, bales.	Injan 1885, bales,		1884. bales.	Po	1883- bales
of Cotton.	Posts to 1 1885. bales.	1884. bales. 263,254	1883, bales. 813,316	Injan 1885. bales.	d T	1884. bales.	Po	1883- bales
of Cotton. American	1555. bales. 232,626	1884. bales. 269,254 82,435	1883, bales, 813,316 17,540	Injan 1885. bales. . 435	d T	1884. bales. 496	Po	1883- bales 510
of Cotton. American Brazilian	1885. bales. 232,626 19,537	1884. bales. 269,254 32,435 29,840	1883, bales. 813,316 17,540 30,136	Injan 1885. bales. 435	d T	1884. balen. 496	Po	1883- bales 510
of Cotton. American Brazilian Bast Indian	Posts to 1 1885. bales. 232,026 19,537 22,514	1884. bales. 269,254 32,435 29,840	1883, bales. 813,316 17,540 30,136 27,011	Injan 1885. bales. 435	d T	1884. bales. 496	Po	1883- bales 510

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No.	Description of Boiler.	Length Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Material. Pressure.	No. of Boiler.	Ft. In.		Material. Pr	
1	Galloway	30 0	7 6	Steel 100lb.	2 Galloway	24 0	7 0	Steel 8	80lb.
1	99	30 0	7 0	, 801b.	1			,, {	901b.
1	99 *****	30 0	. 7 0	Iron 75lb.	2 ,,	22 0	6 6		80lb.
2		28 0	7 0	Steel 80lb.	1 Two-Flued	30 0	7 6	Iron	65lb.
3		28 0		Iron 75lb.	1	22 0	6 0		70lb.
3	29	24 0	7 0	, 75lb.	3 "	20 0	6 0	Steel	801b.

Total, 21 Boilers completely finished, besides many others in progress of construction.

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