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The Economist

MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR FEBRUARY.

EVEN allowing for the extra day's work included in last month's Trade and Navigation Returns, when compared with February, 1883, they present us, as a whole, with some fairly satisfactory figures. January, it will be remembered, was very distinctly adverse upon a comparison with last year; and February has now gone a good way towards righting the heavy decrease in the exports then observable. The prices of commodities are lower than they were a year ago; yet in February the total value of the exports of home manufactures has increased 3½ per cent., while those of colonial and foreign produce finding an international market here have increased as much as 18½ per cent. Taken jointly, therefore, the entire exports for the month are larger by 1,330,000l, or 6¼ per cent. On the other hand, the imports are actually below the value placed upon them in February, 1883, and that, too, in spite of the extra day; and thus, over this period the balance of trade has been distinctly more in our favour. On the two months, however, there is some depression exhibited on both sides of the account; and it never does to build too extensively upon one month's figures. But, at any rate, the following comparison does not disclose any marked retrogression thus far in 1884:—

	TOTAL IMPORTS.		Two Months.	
	February.		£	
	£		£	
1884	36,601,001	.....	72,246,222	
1883	36,890,096	.....	72,626,942	
Decrease ... {	289,095	.....	380,720	
	= 0·8 %	.....	= 0·5 %	

	TOTAL EXPORTS.			
	February.		Two Months.	
	Home Pro- ductions only.	Reship- ments.	Home Pro- ductions only.	Reship- ments.
	£	£	£	£
1884.....	18,908,377	4,527,346	38,260,918	8,037,417
1883.....	18,280,810	3,824,000	38,889,469	7,715,000
	+ { 627,567	+ { 703,346	- { 628,551	+ { 322,417
	= 3·5%	= 18·4%	= 1·7%	= 4·2%
1884	22,808,156	.....	46,926,886	
1883	21,477,243	.....	47,233,020	
Increase ... {	1,330,913	.....	306,134	
	= 6·2 %	.....	= 0·7 %	

In subdividing the various categories of imports, it will be better in future to depart somewhat from the form hitherto given in the ECONOMIST. The official returns of imports are now classified under nine leading heads, and the statement of raw materials imported for manufacture which has heretofore been given in these columns has embraced items

under four of those heads. In Tables I. and II. below, we have confined our statement to classes 3, 6, and 7 of the official returns, as containing almost entirely raw materials, although we should certainly have preferred that class 7—"Raw Materials for Sundry Industries and Manufactures"—should have embraced oil-seeds; as it is, they are entered as "Miscellaneous Articles." It will be seen that under all three heads the figures, both on the month and on the two months, exhibit expansion, even in the case of metals, where the fall in market prices has been exceptionally heavy. It is striking that, under such circumstances, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, and zinc should all have reached us in much larger quantities, while even in iron ore the quantity is maintained, although the value is smaller. As regards cotton, there is nothing very striking about the imports, except the increase from India, while in flax the great expansion is from Russia, and in hemp from Russia and Italy. The effect of the short Bengal jute crop is again very marked, and both in Chinese and Japanese silk the increased import is important.

I.—ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR MANUFACTURE IN FEBRUARY.

	Quantities, Feb., 1884.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Feb., 1883.	Values, Feb., 1884.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Feb., 1883.
METALS.				
Copper.....tons	...	...	£ 466,300	— 4·5
Iron ore	366,900	+ 3·1	248,000	— 7·9
Lead	10,200	+ 50·7	121,500	+ 35·5
Pyrites....."	64,800	+ 24·8	149,800	+ 26·5
Tin	40,900	+ 18·1	169,400	+ 4·7
Zinc	2,700	+ 42·6	41,900	+ 75·8
Total* .....	...	...	1,462,400	+ 7·1
FOR TEXTILE TRADES.				
Cotton.....cwt	2,113,300	+ 9·5	6,073,100	+ 5·4
Flax	83,100	+ 5·0	199,300	+ 0·1
Hemp	96,100	+ 16·9	147,300	+ 0·6
Jute	650,500	+ 39·4	505,700	— 23·4
Silk	1,083,000	+ 112·1	849,900	+ 91·9
Wool	76,424,800	— 3·6	4,022,200	— 3·7
Total* .....	...	...	12,139,800	+ 4·7
FOR SUNDRY TRADES.				
Caoutchouc	24,900	+ 18·6	365,000	— 2·7
Hides	88,800	— 3·4	265,100	— 3·9
Esparto, &c.....	27,200	+ 51·1	165,000	+ 29·6
Tallow	54,800	— 1·5	168,100	— 7·1
Wood, hewn and sawn ..loads	122,000	+ 25·0	366,400	+ 26·9
Total* .....	...	...	2,809,800	+ 9·3
Together .....	...	...	16,412,000	+ 5·7

II.—ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR MANUFACTURE.—TWO MONTHS.

	Quantities, Two Months, 1884.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1883.	Values, Two Months, 1884.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1883.
METALS.				
Copper.....tons	...	...	£ 815,900	— 0·6
Iron ore	562,500	— 3·9	462,900	— 13·7
Lead	18,900	+ 18·1	226,900	+ 5·0
Pyrites....."	112,700	+ 5·1	253,500	+ 5·6
Tin	100,800	+ 44·4	414,800	+ 18·2
Zinc	5,700	+ 15·7	88,400	+ 34·5
Total* .....	...	...	2,800,900	+ 3·0
FOR TEXTILE TRADES.				
Cotton.....cwt	4,151,100	— 3·0	11,900,400	— 7·3
Flax	203,700	+ 53·6	438,100	+ 22·8
Hemp	211,600	+ 85·6	328,100	+ 69·6
Jute	861,400	+ 53·4	1,426,100	+ 15·0
Silk	1,766,400	+ 77·2	1,384,700	+ 61·8
Wool	136,734,300	+ 27·0	7,069,600	+ 25·6
Total* .....	...	...	22,406,300	+ 4·7
FOR SUNDRY TRADES.				
Caoutchouc	39,700	— 3·9	612,600	— 14·2
Hides	198,100	+ 6·8	588,500	+ 10·6
Esparto, &c.....	47,200	+ 23·2	295,200	+ 14·1
Tallow	189,500	+ 32·0	376,100	+ 24·3
Wood, hewn and sawn ..loads	259,900	+ 17·7	680,500	+ 13·2
Total* .....	...	...	5,567,200	+ 10·3
Together .....	...	...	30,774,400	+ 6·6

* Includes minor articles.

VII.—QUANTITIES and VALUES of HOME MANUFACTURES, &c., EXPORTED in 1884, compared with 1883.

	Quantities, Two Months, 1884.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1883.	Values, Two Months, 1884.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1883.
TEXTILES.				
Cotton yarn	43,675,500	+ 9.3	2,266,800	+ 9.1
— piece goods	689,923,300	— 8.0	8,386,800	— 11.6
— thread	2,332,000	+ 9.7	393,500	+ 15.3
— lace and net .....	...	...	562,800	— 7.1
Jute manufactures	38,155,300	+ 13.5	415,300	+ 11.5
Linen yarn	2,962,300	+ 6.1	183,100	+ 14.2
— piece goods	31,589,600	— 7.3	899,500	— 8.1
Silk manufactures .....	...	...	385,600	— 19.2
Woolen & worsted yarns.....	5,178,700	+ 16.0	501,800	+ 12.3
Woolen fabrics	17,029,800	+ 6.0	1,958,900	+ 6.1
Worsted fabrics	34,816,700	+ 24.2	1,300,700	+ 29.9
Carpets	1,902,200	— 5.0	204,500	— 9.4
Flannels and blankets.....	...	...	206,600	+ 2.1
Total textiles* .....	...	...	18,814,800	— 2.7
METALS.				
Copper	195,200	+ 16.9	637,400	+ 8.7
Hardware and cutlery .....	...	...	514,500	— 19.2
Iron and steel	484,800	— 11.2	3,333,400	— 14.2
Telegraphic wire, &c. ....	...	...	332,000	+ 4.1
Machinery and engines .....	...	...	2,134,800	+ 12.6
Total metals* .....	...	...	7,954,600	— 5.1
OTHER MERCHANDISE.				
Beer and ale	87,100	+ 2.9	307,100	— 9.5
Pickles, vinegar, &c. ....	...	...	194,800	+ 2.5
Sugar, refined	221,300	+ 28.1	212,100	+ 12.1
Coal	3,228,100	+ 7.1	1,571,300	+ 9.5
Wool, English	2,307,900	+ 12.3	130,550	+ 10.9
Apparel .....	...	...	734,200	+ 16.3
Haberdashery, &c. ....	...	...	543,900	— 23.2
Hats .....	...	...	202,600	— 8.1
Boots and shoes.....doz. pairs	80,500	— 8.2	243,100	— 10.7
Alkali	918,800	— 8.7	300,200	+ 1.5
Chemical manure .....	...	...	487,900	+ 23.4
Bags and sacks.....dozens	637,500	— 5.0	147,800	— 10.2
Books .....	...	...	167,200	+ 3.9
Earthenware, China.....	...	...	267,300	— 22.1
Oil (seed)	3,375,000	+ 11.2	317,000	+ 10.7
Painters' colours .....	...	...	2,210	+ 7.5
Paper	115,100	+ 6.4	255,200	+ 9.5
Total, two months* .....	...	...	38,260,900	— 1.6

* Including all minor items.

The movements of the precious metals have been as under:—

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Feb.	Two Months.	Feb.	Two Months.
Imports	£ 348,261	£ 788,100	£ 673,739	£ 1,469,583
Exports	897,319	2,527,765	533,035	1,510,557
Balance retained .....	...	...	140,704	...
Balance exported	549,058	1,739,665	...	40,974

The gold exports in February were mainly to Australia, Brazil, and India; but the balance is likely to turn very much in our favour during March.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE JUTE TRADE.

A DECIDED and very marked reaction has taken place in the jute trade during the last few months, and is making its influence severely felt in the town of Dundee and neighbourhood, which is the chief seat of this industry. The jute crop of 1882 throughout Bengal was exceptionally abundant, and the price of the raw material fell considerably, while the demand for manufactured goods continued satisfactory, and fair prices were realised. As the trade for several years previous had been greatly depressed, the change was a welcome one, and during the closing months of 1882, and the greater portion of last year, the trade of Dundee prospered beyond the expectation even of the most sanguine. The Indian crop of 1883, however, proved very deficient, falling short of the average almost as much as the crop of 1882 exceeded it. The price of jute consequently advanced rapidly, and as no corresponding addition could be obtained in the price of finished goods, spinners and manufacturers who had failed to lay in a heavy stock of the raw material were very soon placed in an awkward position. The demand for jute manufactures for some months has been dull and inanimate, and the spinners and manufacturers of Dundee have been constrained to make an effort to remedy this state of affairs, by proposing a reduction of wages. A fortnight ago notices were posted in the majority of factories in Dundee, that a reduction of 5 per cent. would

be made in the current rates of wages paid, and for a time so little was said about the proposal, that it was assumed that the workpeople had come to the conclusion that it was inevitable, and that there was nothing for it but to accept it. On Monday (this week), however, the operatives in several of the largest factories in Dundee struck against the reduction, and left their work. There is, however, every reason to believe that the strike will be both partial and short-lived, for the state of trade throughout the textile manufacturing districts of Scotland and the North of England generally is such as to induce the belief that the workpeople may be well satisfied if no worse proposal than a 5 per cent. reduction is made to them. Every intelligent operative in Dundee must be well aware of the present unsatisfactory condition of the staple industry of the place, and they must also be conscious, from past experience, that their employers are not unwilling to advance wages when they can afford to do so. The following statement of the fluctuations in the rate of wages paid to the mill-workers in the jute trade in Dundee since the year 1869 illustrates what we have said upon this point. The alterations since that date have been as under:—

	Rise.	Reduction.
	%	%
February, 1871	5	...
September, 1871	5	...
January, 1872	5	...
March, 1872	5	...
July, 1873	5	...
May, 1875 .....	...	10
November, 1878 .....	...	5
February, 1879 .....	...	5
December, 1879	5	...
January, 1883	5	...
August, 1883	5	...
	40	20

The proposed reduction of five per cent. would therefore be simply placing the rate of wages in Dundee on the scale which existed six months ago, when the jute trade was certainly in a very much more prosperous and promising condition than it is now. It would also, even if accepted by the workpeople, leave them in a better position by 15 per cent. than they were in the year 1869, before the great advance in prices and wages took place. The staple trade of Dundee, it should also be borne in mind, is exposed to keen foreign competition, and when we come to consider the low rate of wages paid in this trade by the manufacturing companies established in Bengal, the marvel is that the British manufacturer can afford to make a living. The following comparative statement of the wages paid for the same class of work in jute factories in Calcutta and Dundee has been supplied to us by a responsible firm, and it can hardly fail to excite some astonishment:—

RATES OF WAGES PAID WEEKLY in Calcutta and Dundee Jute Mills respectively for same class of work.

	Calcutta.		Dundee.	
	52 Hours per Week.		56 Hours per Week.	
	s	d	s	d
Batching and preparing	2	10½	10	6
Spinning	5	0	11	0
Warp-winding	2	7½	6	9
Weft-winding (piecwork)	6	6	14	0
Beaming	5	0	15	0
Weaving (piecwork)	9	0	12	0
Calender House	5	0	14	0
Coolies, as labourers	4	0	20	0

The jute manufacturing firms in Calcutta possess a further important advantage in being able to run their machinery in relays, thus increasing their production, and reducing the charges for interest on capital, &c. It is quite obvious that unless the efficiency of labour in Scotland was very much superior to that which manufacturers can obtain in India, it would be quite impossible for the manufacturers of Dundee to resist a competition which is sustained by such low wages, and many of them, indeed, find this to be the case in respect to the coarser and commoner class of goods. No doubt the rates of wages in India are advancing, but so also is the efficiency of the labourer. From another source we have been supplied with a statement of the wages paid in a Calcutta jute factory in the year 1878, and it is interesting to compare them, so far as the figures will stand comparison, with those we have just quoted as the wages current in Calcutta last year.

WAGES PAID WEEKLY in JUTE FACTORIES in CALCUTTA in the Year 1878.

	s	d	s	d	
Batchers and preparers (women).....	1	9	to	2	0
Rovers (lads).....	4	0		0	0
Spinners (lads).....	3	9		4	0
Weavers.....	7	0		8	0
Little mule spinning frame shifters....	1	0		1	3
Overlooker of do.....	8	0		0	0

Contrasted with these, the figures for last year show a great advance, but at the highest point they indicate that the jute spinner in Calcutta possesses a great advantage over his competitor in Dundee in the cost of his labour, and it is an advantage which will tell enormously in his favour in a neutral market such as Australia, which he possibly may be able to reach even more conveniently than the manufacturer in this country.

It is no doubt owing to the increasing keenness of the competition from the jute manufactories of India that we owe the change which is year by year becoming more and more perceptible in the jute trade of Dundee. The manufacturers are turning their attention to the production of a variety of fancy goods, such as rugs and carpets, and some of their work in this way is really very creditable, considering the low prices for which the goods can be sold. Hitherto, the chief difficulty has been to obtain fast colours in jute yarn or cloth, but this, under the combined influence of science and perseverance, is being gradually overcome. When success is fairly achieved, a great impetus no doubt will be given to the jute trade of Dundee, as carpets and rugs will then be brought within the reach of millions of people who have hitherto looked upon them as inaccessible luxuries.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE IN 1883.

FRENCH trade was scarcely as satisfactory in 1883 as in the previous year. The imports continued to increase as they did in 1882, gaining over 170 millions of francs, but the exports marked a diminution of 50 millions, nearly the whole of which was in the manufactures, while the imports of the same increased 16 millions. Like England, France suffered in her exports from the progress made by other continental nations, which are producing more and more articles they formerly had to procure from abroad. The value of the special trade, that is, of imports taken for consumption, to the exclusion of those in transit or which remained in bond, and exports of French productions, were as follows:—

	1883.		1882.
	Francs.		Francs.
Imports	4,994,256,000	...	4,821,825,000
Exports	3,524,894,000	...	3,574,356,000
Total	8,519,150,000	...	8,396,181,000

The imports thus increased 3·57 per cent., while the exports decreased 1·38 per cent. The difference is not due to an increase or decrease in the value of the articles, as the prices were calculated provisionally in 1883 on the official values for 1882, and the difference in the money value of both imports and exports represents the difference in quantity. The exports of specie at the same time exceeded the imports by 87 millions of francs, while in 1882 there was a balance of 62 millions in the imports. The year had, however, commenced well in the export trade, the first quarter showing an increase of 24 millions in merchandise compared with 1882; but every month in the second and third quarters left a deficit. There was a recovery in the fourth quarter, and the year ended with an increase of 37 millions in the month of December. In the following tables of the values of the principal articles, it may be remarked that the figures for the year 1882 differ from those for the same year given in the review of the French trade in the ECONOMIST of February 10th, 1883 (Trade Supplement). This is explained by the fact that the calculations were then based provisionally on the prices for 1881. Those returns have since been rectified according to a new set of values for 1882, and the imports in 1882, which amounted to 4,972,070,000f on 1881 prices, are now seen to have amounted to only 4,821,825,000f on 1882 prices, the quantities being the same. Prices in 1882, therefore, fell to the amount of 150 millions compared with 1881. The revised value of the exports also led to a reduction from

3,596,164,000f to 3,574,356,000f. Here the difference is only 22 millions, consequently the prices of French commodities have remained more steady than those of the foreign merchandise imported. As already stated, no account need be taken of variations of prices in the subjoined tables as the initial values were the same, and it is only at the end of the present year, when the Permanent Commission of Values at the Ministry of Commerce has performed its work of revision, that we shall see what was the course of prices in 1883.

IMPORTS.

FOOD.—The total imports under this head were 1,631,247,000f, against 1,614,794,000f in 1882. The principal were:—

	1883.		1882.
	Francs.		Francs.
Corn and flour	421,340,000	...	502,383,000
Rice	45,014,000	...	33,387,000
Table fruits	72,207,000	...	68,208,000
Wines.....	372,684,000	...	314,884,000
Sugar.....	115,286,000	...	138,110,000
Brandy and alcohol....	19,488,000	...	28,254,000
Coffee.....	91,463,000	...	85,444,000
Cattle.....	186,515,000	...	178,437,000
Fresh and salted meats ...	31,553,000	...	34,851,000
Tallow.....	52,795,000	...	36,835,000
Cheese and butter	44,512,000	...	44,826,000
Fish	51,795,000	...	43,723,000

In the imports of wheat America still occupied the first place, but with a considerable diminution, those from Atlantic ports of the United States having fallen from 341,809 tons to 317,278 tons, and from the Pacific States from 197,838 tons to 43,772 tons. Russia came next, with 220,029 tons, after 287,068 tons in 1882. The imports from British India rose from 158,015 tons to 169,462 tons; but those from Australia were only 9,905 tons, after 71,281 tons in 1882. The total imports of wheat were 1,008,145 tons in 1883, and 1,294,698 tons in 1882. The imports of rice from British India show an extraordinary development, they having increased from 8,185 tons in 1881, and 49,405 tons in 1882, to 82,721 tons in 1883, besides 11,495 tons of paddy. The imports of some other articles from British India also increased in a large proportion—linseed, from 56,520 tons to 71,413 tons; Sesame oilseed, from 68,198 tons to 111,728 tons; and mustard seed, from 31,703 tons to 48,899 tons. Colonial cane sugar fell from 92,106 tons to 74,868 tons; and foreign, from 64,875 tons to 31,264 tons, the Dutch-Indies alone losing 26,000 tons; but European cane sugar rose from 75,189 tons to 88,263 tons. The imports from Germany increased from 32,134 tons to 46,969 tons, and those from Austria from 6,271 tons to 14,945 tons; but those from Belgium fell from 36,154 tons to 25,540 tons. The increase in wines was wholly from Italy, which country supplied 1,904,739 hectolitres of 22 gallons, as compared with 789,725 hectolitres in 1882. The largest imports were, however, still from Spain, these being 6,189,241 hectolitres, an increase of 60,000 hectolitres. The principal supplies of horned cattle were from Italy, which country sent 100,000 oxen, cows and calves. The total imports of fresh meat were only 6,224 tons, of which more than half was from Germany. The irritation of the Government of Washington at the virtual prohibition of American salted meats in France may be understood, when it is seen that the imports from the United States, which were over 34,000 tons in 1880, fell to 52 tons only in 1883.

RAW MATERIALS.—These amounted to 2,381,311,000f in 1883, and 2,265,811,000f in 1882. The leading articles were:—

	1883.		1882.
	Francs.		Francs.
Peltries	180,489,000	...	171,015,000
Wool	346,622,000	...	311,176,000
Silk.....	340,425,000	...	318,239,000
Cotton	215,313,000	...	211,867,000
Oilseeds	115,772,000	...	99,368,000
Timber	147,917,000	...	166,358,000
Coal	212,620,000	...	189,056,000
Ore	43,365,000	...	40,503,000
Pig iron.....	16,908,000	...	15,619,000
Wrought iron	12,507,000	...	18,292,000
Steel.....	8,321,000	...	8,781,000
Copper	51,087,000	...	43,138,000
Lead.....	22,440,000	...	21,239,000
Zinc.....	15,362,000	...	13,214,000
Indigo.....	24,183,000	...	6,537,000

The imports of wool from England remained at 51,561 tons, but were exceeded by those from La Plata, which country sent 54,097 tons, after 43,642 tons in 1882. As the total imports were 156,000 tons, each of those countries supplied about one-third, Belgium coming next with 22,240 tons. Raw silk was brought principally from China, but there is a growing trade in that article from British India, the imports having risen from 69,274 kilos in 1882 to 132,019 kilos in 1883. Of the imports of raw cotton, 95 million kilogrammes were from the United States, and 25 millions from British India. The former country lost five millions of kilogrammes in the year; the latter gained ten. Hides from England increased from 876 tons in 1882 to 2,475 tons in 1883. Belgium occupied the first place in coal, with 4,217,033 tons, England coming next, with 3,848,203 tons, each country gaining nearly 200,000 tons in the year. Pig iron was principally imported from England, which country supplied 143,000 of the 241,000 tons; Belgium entered for 49,000 tons in the total. The imports of copper from Chili increased from 9,606 tons to 13,402 tons, which was half the total received. British India sent 160,000 kilos and England 37,000 kilos less indigo than in 1882.

MANUFACTURES.—These imports amounted to 663,202,000f in 1883, against 647,237,000f in 1882. The principal were—

	1883. Francs.	1882. Francs.
Nitrates	42,540,000	25,221,000
Chemicals	33,474,000	31,205,000
Linen yarn	11,981,000	12,026,000
Cotton yarn	43,400,000	37,311,000
Woollen yarn	18,806,000	15,476,000
Tissues of linen	7,385,000	8,643,000
Tissues of silk	43,485,000	40,506,000
Tissues of wools	93,541,000	84,261,000
Tissues of cotton	76,943,000	72,961,000
Dressed skins	40,774,000	37,209,000
Machinery	92,782,000	87,588,000
Ships	23,334,000	42,170,000
Tools	7,540,000	7,342,000
Hardware	24,557,000	27,744,000

There was an increase of nearly two millions of kilos in the imports of extracts from coal tar. Belgium occupies by far the first place for the imports of single unbleached cotton yarn, with five millions of kilos, against two millions each from England and Switzerland, and a million and a-half from Germany; but nearly all the unbleached twist was from England. With regard to woollens, a comparison between the two years is difficult as the imports are entered in 1882 by their value, and in 1883 by weight. It may, however, be seen that nearly the whole of the trade in carpets and cloths is with England. The same difficulty exists with regard to cotton manufactures. The imports of iron ships from England fell from 108,024 tons to 58,072 tons, and there was a large falling off in iron and steel rails.

EXPORTS.

Food.—These exports amounted to 844,710,000f in 1883 and 857,856,000f in 1882. The principal were:—

	1883. Francs.	1882. Francs.
Corn and flour	62,931,000	56,848,000
Table fruits	34,762,000	43,615,000
Wines	240,854,000	246,672,000
Brandy and liqueurs	72,633,000	68,264,000
Native sugar	30,035,000	25,435,000
Refined sugar	86,840,000	83,420,000
Fish	37,215,000	28,587,000
Eggs	30,940,000	28,536,000
Butter	100,551,000	113,160,000

The value of the exports of wine remained nearly stationary, the decrease in wines in the wood being made up by the increase of wines in bottles. The exports of brandies to England increased, and amounted to nearly half the total. England was also the best customer for refined sugar, taking about 44,000 tons, the same quantity as in the two preceding years. England took 1,556,944 kilos of poultry, 20,180,905 kilos of eggs, an increase of over a million kilos; 25,433,115 kilos of salt butter, and probably also a great part of the 7,220,000 kilos of margarine, the manufacture of which is increasing, as only 2,791,667 kilos were exported in the previous year.

RAW MATERIALS.—These amounted to 675,553,000f in 1883, and 681,648,000f in 1882. The chief exports were:—

	1883. Francs.	1882. Francs.
Building materials	18,814,000	18,053,000
Oils	21,070,000	20,460,000
Rags	22,696,000	22,771,000
Peltries	74,663,000	79,020,000
Hair	13,700,000	14,359,000
Wool	100,987,000	95,360,000
Feathers	34,751,000	29,123,000
Silk	165,342,000	205,250,000
Flax	10,369,000	9,526,000
Cotton	42,961,000	44,405,000

There has been, it may be remarked a transformation in the silk trade with Switzerland. A large portion of the exports to that country formerly consisted of thrown silk ready for weaving. Of this class of silk however, the export fell from 289,223 kilos in 1882 to 377 kilos only in 1883; but, on the other hand, the exports of raw silk rose from 489,544 kilos to 899,388 kilos.

MANUFACTURES.—These exports were valued at 1,810,275f in 1883, and 1,853,530f in 1882. The principal were:—

	1883. Francs.	1882. Francs.
Silk tissues	286,233,000	289,667,000
Woollens	370,035,000	401,982,000
Cotton goods	94,499,000	97,817,000
Woollen yarn	36,770,000	39,856,000
Dressed skins	104,214,000	103,539,000
Leather goods	142,596,000	156,586,000
Jewellery	81,317,000	66,302,000
Clocks	17,864,000	22,777,000
Machinery	28,752,000	28,017,000
Tools	86,170,000	66,651,000
Toys and turnery	100,740,000	101,906,000
Millinery	36,209,000	38,547,000
Furniture	25,312,000	25,443,000
Glass and porcelain	23,528,000	20,158,000
Ready-made clothing	64,679,000	73,869,000

The exports of silkstuffs to England, Germany, and the United States diminished, but a new trade appears to have sprung up in tulle sent to Belgium, which country took 206,977 kilos, against 19,412 kilos only in 1882. The increase of nine millions of francs in that special article restored the balance in the total exports of silk tissues. There was a falling-off in the exports of woollens to England. More than three-fourths of the merinos, which exceed four millions of kilos in weight, were consigned to England. England and the United States were the chief markets for upholstery, Spain for cloths, and Algeria for blankets. Algeria took the greater part of the cotton goods exported. In leathern goods gloves amounted to 41 millions of francs, and shoes to 77 millions. The latter show a decrease of 10 millions in 1883. The value of the clocks sent to England decreased two millions, or nearly one-half. The millinery exported to Germany decreased from over nine millions of francs in 1882 to less than four millions in 1883. The determination of German ladies to discard Paris fashions for Berlin wares may account for this diminution. Paris articles, however, found more favour in England, which country took millinery to the amount of six millions of francs, and feathers for 11½ millions, making together an increase of 2½ millions over 1882.

The shipping trade showed a steady progress, the French entries of ships laden having increased from 4,023,017 tons in 1882 to 4,461,886 tons in 1883, and the foreign from 8,420,214 tons to 8,776,217 tons. The clearings also rose from 3,585,153 tons to 4,088,615 tons French, and from 4,301,455 tons to 4,705,111 tons foreign.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1883.

RETURNS prepared by the British Iron Trade Association show that last year there was a slight falling off in our production of pig iron. The decline is trifling, amounting to only 3,063 tons, but seeing that in 1880 we increased our production by 28·4 per cent., in 1881 by 8·4 per cent., and in 1882 by 1·3 per cent., the decrease now shown is significant. It shows that for the time being progress has been checked,

THE DIMINISHED EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.

Now that we are importing gold from New York instead of sufficient grain and cotton, the question naturally arises—“Why is it that the United States are thus sitting upon produce?” It is true that they had not such abundant crops in 1883 as they had in 1882, but this was in no slight degree counterbalanced by the much larger areas put under those crops; and we have but to turn to the records of “visible supply” to show that their unsold stocks are as large as, or larger than, they were twelve months ago.

VISIBLE SUPPLIES.		
	March, 1884.	March, 1883.
Wheat.....bushels	31,100,000	23,300,000
Indian corn.....	15,400,000	13,600,000
Cotton at ports.....bales	901,000	906,000

Thus, it will be seen that American stocks are abundant; yet, taking the shipments last week, we find that they contrasted as follows with those of the corresponding week in 1883:—

SHIPMENTS.		
	Last Week.	Corresponding Week.
Wheat.....bushels	310,000	670,000
Indian corn.....	520,000	2,010,000
Cotton, Great Britain.....bales	57,000	70,000
Do Continent.....	49,000	59,000

Even the very low grain freights now ruling in New York do not tempt shippers, and on Tuesday last wheat could have been sent to Liverpool from that port at the starvation freight of a penny a bushel.

Upon this peculiar state of affairs some light is thrown when we come to consider more closely the condition of the United States in 1883, it is found that the collapse in business and in prices was mainly confined to the manufacturing centres. It was not the cotton and tobacco-growing South, nor the wheat and corn-growing West, where the depression was felt. The South and West have been doing remarkably well of late years, and those United States localities and industries which suffered most last year were hardly exporting localities and industries. Hence it is that we find the great staple productions usually shipped so abundantly from September to March held firmly in America, and that in spite of their recent losses. The following is a record of the New York prices of some leading exports during the past eighteen months:—

NEW YORK PRICES.				
	March, 1884.	Sept., 1883.	March, 1883.	Sept., 1882.
Cotton.....lbs	10 ³ / ₄ c	10 ³ / ₄ c	10 ¹ / ₁₆ c	11 ¹ / ₁₆ c
Do Futures (3 to 4 mos.)lbs	11 ³ / ₁₆ c	10 ³ / ₄ c	10 ³ / ₄ c	11 ¹ / ₁₆ c
Wheat—red winter...bush	\$1-08	\$1-12	\$1-21	\$1-07
Do Futures (2 mos.)...bush	\$1-11 ³ / ₄	\$1-13	\$1-22	\$1-07
Flour—extrashipping...bbl	\$3-65	\$4-0	\$4-20	\$4-60
Indian corn.....bush	61 ¹ / ₄ c	61 ¹ / ₄ c	67c	69c
Petroleum—crude.....gal	7 ³ / ₄ c	7 ¹ / ₄ c	7 ¹ / ₄ c	6 ⁷ / ₈ c
Do standard white gal	8 ³ / ₄ c	8 ¹ / ₄ c	8 ¹ / ₄ c	7 ³ / ₄ c
Tallow, prime.....lb	7 ³ / ₄ c	7 ³ / ₄ c	8 ³ / ₄ c	8 ¹ / ₄ c
Lard, Wilcox.....lb	9 ³ / ₄ c	8 ³ / ₄ c	11 ³ / ₄ c	13c

When we come to contrast March, 1883, with 1884, we find that cotton has risen $\frac{1}{16}$ cents per lb in New York, while here the advance upon the same quality is $\frac{1}{16}$ d, or say $\frac{2}{16}$ cents less than in New York. We can, at the same time, bring Indian cotton at an $\frac{1}{8}$ d to $\frac{1}{4}$ d advance; and Egyptian and Brazilian actually cheaper than twelve months ago. In wheat, there is a drop of 13c per bushel in America, or, say, roughly, 1s per cwt; while here, the same quality is down 1s 5d per cwt. Another point is, that America still strongly bids for a rise in both wheat and cotton. “Futures” are in both cases much above “spot” prices, and in wheat the difference upon purchases two months ahead is as much as 3³/₄ cents per bushel. This is enough to stop our buying in that way. Petroleum has distinctly risen on the twelve months, and that, too, in spite of the large stocks here. The fact remains that, apart perhaps from Indian corn, American export prices have not been brought down to the level with European markets, and their trade has suffered in consequence.

Our own Board of Trade Returns do not enable us effectually to measure the decreased imports from America

thus far in 1884; but the following is a comparison of the principal recorded items during the past two months:—

LEADING IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES—First Two Months.			
	1884.	1883.	Difference.
DECREASES.			
Wheat.....	1,954,700	2,912,500	- 957,800
Flour.....	1,209,400	1,903,300	- 693,900
Indian corn.....	1,283,600	1,476,500	- 192,900
Bacon.....	1,181,000	1,591,800	- 410,800
Preserved meat.....	136,600	156,100	- 19,500
Pork.....	98,400	154,800	- 56,400
Butter.....	47,200	102,800	- 55,600
Fish.....	129,100	261,000	- 131,900
Lard.....	293,100	489,800	- 196,700
Petroleum.....	264,500	290,400	- 25,900
Cotton.....	8,923,700	9,887,200	- 963,500
	15,521,300	19,226,200	- 3,704,900
INCREASES.			
Oxen.....	565,000	247,100	+ 317,900
Beef.....	462,800	453,900	+ 8,900
Hams.....	381,400	377,500	+ 3,900
Cheese.....	281,800	263,400	+ 18,400
Tallow.....	152,800	85,400	+ 67,400
Timber.....	51,300	24,400	+ 26,900
Leather.....	248,500	210,600	+ 37,900
	2,143,600	1,664,300	+ 479,300
	17,664,900	20,890,500	- 3,225,600

THE CONGO TREATY.

It is easy to understand, and impossible not to some extent to sympathise with, the opposition which the Manchester and other Chambers of Commerce are offering to the ratification of the Congo Treaty. By this instrument it is proposed to recognise the sovereignty of Portugal over that part of the West Coast of Africa which stretches downward from 5° 12' to 8° of south latitude, and embraces the mouth of the Congo. To the possession of this district Portugal has long put forward pretensions, but hitherto these have been steadily resisted by our Government. So strongly have they been opposed, that over and over again it has been intimated that any attempt on the part of Portugal to assert them would be resisted by our cruisers, and for our reluctance to see the Portuguese claims established we have had good reasons. The ultra-protectionist policy which Portugal has always pursued, the arbitrary restrictions she has sought to put upon trade, and the cruelties she has practised upon the native populations over whom she has gained dominion are notorious. Both from the commercial and the humanitarian point of view, therefore, any extension of her power must be regarded with distrust, and on the face of it, an agreement to extend her control over a wide stretch of territory, and to give her the command of the outlet of what must ultimately come to be one of the main arteries of African trade requires justification. And the one justification of which it is capable is, that our Government, having before them only a choice of evils, have accepted this treaty as the least of them. One danger to be guarded against was, that if the sovereignty over the Lower Congo district were left undetermined, some Power distinctly hostile to British commerce might plant itself there. We had to recognise, moreover, that at present the absence of some recognised authority over the territory in question leads to difficulties, such, for instance, as the present marauding outbreak of the natives at Nokki, which might very readily develop into serious complications, and in these circumstances it may well be that an agreement with Portugal, in which due guarantees for the protection of the native races and resident populations and for the freedom of trade are exacted is the best solution of a ticklish question. All depends upon the extent to which the present treaty fulfils those necessary conditions. For reasons which we gave last week, we are inclined to look upon the treaty as a fairly reasonable settlement. But as it is essential that an agreement of this kind should be very carefully scrutinised before it is finally accepted, it may be expedient to lay before our readers the essential portion of the treaty, so that its provisions may be fully and fairly considered. It is as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—Subject to the conditions of the present treaty, Her Britannic Majesty agrees to recognise the sovereignty of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves over that part of the West Coast of Africa situated between 8° and 5° 12' of

south latitude; and inland as far as follows:—On the River Congo the limit shall be Nokki. On the coast situated between 8° and 5° 12' of south latitude the inland eastern frontier shall coincide with the boundaries of the present possessions of the coast and riparian tribes. This frontier shall be defined, and the definition shall be communicated with the least possible delay by His Most Faithful Majesty to Her Britannic Majesty. The definition, when approved by the high contracting parties, shall be recorded in a protocol to be annexed to the present treaty.

ARTICLE II.—The territory specified in Article I. shall be open to all nations, and foreigners of all nationalities whatever, conforming themselves to the laws of the country, shall enjoy within the said territory the same benefits, advantages, and treatment, in every respect as the subjects of Portugal. They shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside with their families in any part of the said territory. They shall be permitted to establish factories or trading stations; to possess, purchase, rent, or lease land, houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises, and all other kinds of property. They shall be allowed to carry on their commerce by wholesale or retail, either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ, and in accordance with the existing local usages and customs of trade.

ARTICLE III.—The high contracting parties recognise the entire freedom in respect to commerce and navigation of the rivers Congo and Zambesi and their affluents for the subjects and flags of all nations. The claims of Portugal on the Shire shall not extend beyond the confluence of the river Ruo with that river.

ARTICLE IV.—The trade and navigation of all rivers and waterways within the territory specified in Article I. and along the sea-coast thereof, shall be open to the flags of all nations, and shall not be subject to any monopoly, exclusive concession, or other impediment, nor to any Customs duties, tolls, charges, fees, fines, or other imposts whatever not expressly provided for in the present treaty, or hereafter agreed upon by the high contracting parties. A mixed commission, composed of delegates of Great Britain and Portugal, shall be appointed to draw up regulations for the navigation, police, and supervision of the Congo and other waterways within the territory specified in Article I., and to watch over their execution. The regulations may impose such tolls as may be sufficient to defray the cost of works necessary to facilitate trade and navigation, and the expenses of the commission. The commission shall come to an arrangement with the Portuguese authorities for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses, beacons, and marks to denote channels.

ARTICLE V.—No transit or other duties, direct or indirect, of whatever denomination, shall be levied on goods in transit by water through the territory specified in Article I. This freedom from duties shall apply to goods transhipped in course of transit, or landed in bond for further conveyance by water. The transhipment or landing in bond of such goods will be effected under the supervision of the Portuguese authorities, in order to prevent any fraud, and the expenses of such supervision will be chargeable to the traders or their agents. The scale of such charges will be fixed by the mixed commission. No such duties shall be levied on goods in transit by land through that territory, which shall have been legally imported, and which shall have paid the duties imposed by the tariff approved by the present treaty.

ARTICLE VI.—All roads in the territory specified in Article I. now open, or which may hereafter be opened, shall be kept free and open to all travellers and caravans, and for the passage of goods.

ARTICLE VII.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or other ministers of religion of any Christian denomination, of whatever nation or country, in the exercise of their vocation, within the territory specified in Article I. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any natives who may embrace any form of Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. It is further agreed that the local authorities shall set apart a piece of land within a convenient distance of each of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for persons of whatever religious denomination. All forms of religious worship and religious ordinances shall be tolerated, and no hindrance whatever shall be offered thereto by the Portuguese authorities. Missionaries of religion, whether natives or foreigners, and religious bodies, shall have a perfect right to erect churches, chapels, schools, and other buildings, which shall be protected by the Portuguese authorities. All religious establishments, of whatever denomination, shall be on a footing of perfect equality as regards taxation and local charges.

ARTICLE VIII.—Her Britannic Majesty engages to communicate to His Most Faithful Majesty immediately after the ratification of the present treaty all treaties or engagements subsisting between Great Britain and native chiefs in the territory specified in Article I. His Most Faithful Majesty engages to communicate to Her Britannic Majesty all treaties or engagements subsisting between Portugal and native chiefs in the said territory. His Most Faithful Majesty engages to respect and confirm all the rights of the native chiefs, and of the inhabitants of the said territory under any of the treaties and engagements above mentioned, so far as is compatible with the sovereignty of Portugal; and undertakes to protect and maintain the said chiefs and inhabitants in the free possession and enjoyment of the lands and other property now held by them, and not to allow them to suffer on account of anything which has happened in the past.

ARTICLE IX.—The Customs tariff in the territory specified in Article I. shall not, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, exceed that which was adopted in the province of Mozambique in the year 1877. At the end of that term the tariff may be revised, with the consent of the two high contracting parties; but no alteration shall be made

therein pending such revision. Provided always that, in the territory specified in Article I. of the present treaty, British ships shall not at any time hereafter be liable to the payment of any higher or other duties and charges, or be subject to any other restrictions, than are there payable or imposed on Portuguese ships; and goods, whether the property of British subjects, or imported in British vessels, or of British origin or manufacture, shall not at any time hereafter be subject to any differential treatment whatsoever, but shall be on the same footing in every respect as goods the property of Portuguese subjects, or imported in Portuguese vessels, or the produce or manufacture of Portugal. Such equality of treatment shall apply to British vessels and goods, from whatever port or place arriving, and whatever may be their place of destination. In all the African possessions of Portugal the present Customs tariff shall not be raised for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. No bill of health or other quarantine formality shall be required in any Portuguese port from British ships bound direct for British ports.

ARTICLE X.—His Most Faithful Majesty guarantees to British subjects and their commerce in all the African possessions of Portugal, in addition to any rights which they may already possess in the Portuguese colonies, the treatment of the most favoured third nation:—1. As regards residence, whether temporary or permanent; the exercise of any calling or profession; the payment of taxes or other imposts; and the enjoyment of all legal rights and privileges, including the acquiring, holding, and power of disposing of property. 2. As regards commerce; in respect of import and export duties and all other charges on or in respect of goods of whatever description, and whatever may be their place of origin or manufacture, and whether intended for consumption, warehousing, or re-exportation. Also with respect to the transit of goods, prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit; samples, Customs formalities, and all other matters connected with commerce and trade. 3. As regards navigation, in respect of vessels, whether steam or sailing, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes. Also, in respect of all charges or dues on or in respect of the said vessels and cargoes, and all formalities and regulations relative to them. 4. Any favour, privilege, or immunity in regard to subjects, commerce, or navigation, as well as any reduction of Customs duties or other charges on or in respect of goods or vessels which may hereafter be conceded by Portugal to any third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to Great Britain. 5. British consular officers, as regards appointment, residence, functions, and privileges, shall be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XI.—Every assistance shall be given by the local authorities in all the African possessions of Portugal to vessels wrecked on the coasts or in the rivers, or forced into the ports or the entrance of rivers by stress of weather. Such vessels and their cargoes shall be exempt from all Customs duties, charges, fees, fines, and other imposts whatever, except as regards any goods landed therefrom for purposes of sale or barter. Information of such wrecks shall be given, without delay, to the nearest British consular officer, who shall be authorised to interpose for the protection of the ship, its merchandise, and effects.

ARTICLE XII.—The Portuguese legislation for the complete extinction of slavery and the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade shall, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, be effectively applied to the territory specified in Article I. The high contracting parties bind themselves to use all possible means for the purpose of finally extinguishing slavery and the slave trade on the eastern and western coasts of Africa. His Most Faithful Majesty agrees to grant, from the date of the ratification of the present treaty, permission to Her Britannic Majesty's ships employed in suppressing the slave trade to enter the bays, ports, creeks, rivers, and other places in the eastern African colonies or possessions of Portugal where no Portuguese authorities shall be established, and to prevent the slave trade from being carried on in such places. British vessels employed in this service shall exercise all the powers conferred on Her Majesty's vessels by the Slave Trade Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal of the 3rd July, 1842. Similar powers shall be given, if required, for similar purposes to Portuguese vessels in Her Britannic Majesty's South African dominions. Whenever the commander of a cruiser of one of the high contracting parties shall have occasion to act under the provisions of this article in the territorial waters of the other high contracting party, such commander shall, whenever practicable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, invite a naval or other officer of the other high contracting party to accompany the expedition, in order to represent the national flag in such territorial waters. The provisions of this article shall come into force immediately on the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, except as regards any provision which may be found to require legislative sanction in either country, and as regards such provision, it shall come into force from the date when such legislative sanction shall have been obtained and duly notified by the high contracting party requiring the same to the other high contracting party.

ARTICLE XIII.—The provisions of the present treaty, affecting the territory specified in Article I., shall be fully applied to all territories adjoining the same in Africa that may hereafter be brought under the sovereignty of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

ARTICLE XIV.—His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves engages for himself, his heirs and successors, that if at any time it shall be the intention of Portugal to withdraw from the fort of St John the Baptist of Ajudá, on the coast of Mina, due notification of such intention shall be given to Great Britain, to whom the cession of the fort, and of all rights appertaining to its possession, shall be offered; and no arrangement shall be made for the cession of the fort to any other Power without the previous consent

of Great Britain. This engagement shall apply in all its terms to the abandonment or cession by Portugal of any rights which may be claimed by her between 5° east and 5° west longitude on the same coast.

The following is the Mozambique tariff to which reference is made:—

IMPORT DUTIES in the CUSTOM-HOUSES in the PROVINCE of MOZAMBIQUE.

Nos. of Articles.	Name of Merchandise.	Unit.	Duty.	
			Reis.	Sterling.
1	Sugar, in any condition	Kilog.	30	0 1'60
2	Olive oil	Litre.	20	0 1'96
3	Distilled beverages, whether sweetened or not, in any condition, of any kind, and in any kind of vessels	"	90	0 4'30
4	Fermented beverages of any kind (wine excepted), in any condition, and in any kind of vessels	"	20	0 1'06
5	Wine, in casks, bottles, or demijohns	"	40	0 2'13
6	Tea	Kilog.	150	0 8
7	Beads of any kind, glass trinkets ("missangas"), beads made of glass or of any other materials, glass wares ("avellorio"), false coral, &c.	"	50	0 2'66
8	Ships— Either new or seaworthy, transferred to the national flag	<i>Ad val.</i>	5 per cent	
9	Condemned as unseaworthy, for breaking up, sold entire, or in separate lots, excepting provisions and surplus stores	"	4	
10	Condemned as unseaworthy, and for breaking up, that may be rebuilt and transferred to the national flag, irrespective of the costs of rebuilding or repairing the same	"	3	
11	Hoes, not for agricultural used, called Kaffir hoes ("Cafreães, landimas, ou de beja")	Each	60	0 3'20
12	Guns, gun-barrels, and revolvers	"	1,500	6 8
13	Butter from Europe or India	Kilog.	80	0 4'26
14	Molasses	Litre.	90	0 4'80
15	Metals— Raw, excepting iron Wrought, including small shot, and any tubes not made of iron, and excepting the articles of merchandise mentioned in the 11th, 12th, and 16th articles	Kilog.	5	0 0'26
16	Pistols and barrels of pistols	<i>Ad val.</i>	6 per cent.	
17	Gunpowder	Each	500	2 2'66
18	Tobacco— Non-manipulated	Kilog.	100	0 5'33
19	Manipulated into cigars	"	200	0 10'66
20	Manipulated in any other form	"	600	2 8
21	Cotton textures— Woven, plain, serged or twilled, including ticking; and articles of the same tissues, grey, bleached, including handkerchiefs	"	90	0 4'80
22	Woven, plain, serged or twilled, including ticking; and articles of the same tissues, printed, dyed in the piece or in the thread	"	160	0 8'53
23	Open or transparent, such as muslin, lace, tulle, and net; thick ("de pello"), such as flannels and blankets, cotton velvets, plushes, quiltings; any others not specified in the preceding articles, and articles of the same tissues	<i>Ad val.</i>	10 per cent.	
24	Woolen, linen, silk, or any other tissues, or mixed with cotton, whatever may be the predominant material; and other articles of the same tissues	"	10 per cent.	
25	All merchandise not mentioned in this schedule	"	Free of duty.	

EXPORT DUTIES.

Name of Merchandise.	Unit.	Duty per Cent.
Earth-nuts, "amendoim," sesamum, "gergelim," and other oily seeds	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	1 per cent.
Orchilla weed, "urzella"	"	1
Gum	"	2
Hides and skins	"	2
Gutta-percha, caoutchouc, or india-rubber	"	4
Wax	"	4
Cowry, "cauril"	"	4
Ivory, "marfim"	"	6
All other kinds of merchandise not mentioned in this schedule		Free of duty.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

The following is the text of the Bill for the reduction of the United States Tariff, which has been agreed to by the Ways and Means Committee. The Bill was carried in the Committee by a party vote of seven to five.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, in lieu of the duties and rates of duty imposed by law on the importation of the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in the several schedules of 'An Act to reduce internal-revenue taxation, and for other purposes,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and hereinafter enumerated, there shall be levied, collected, and paid eighty per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally, that is to say: On all the articles mentioned in Schedule I, cotton and cotton goods; Schedule J, hemp, jute, and flax goods, other than jute butts; Schedule K, wool and woollens; Schedule C, metals, other than ores; Schedule M, books, paper, and so forth; Schedule E, sugar; Schedule F, tobacco; Schedule D, wood

and woodenware, except as hereinafter provided. On all articles subject to *ad valorem* duty in Schedule B, earthenware and glassware; Schedule G, provisions, except as hereinafter provided; Schedule N, sundries, other than precious stones, salt, coal, bristles, and lime; Schedule A, chemical products, except as hereinafter provided. And no duty or rate of duty shall after said first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be levied, collected, or paid in excess of forty per centum *ad valorem*, or its equivalent, on cotton and cotton goods; fifty per centum *ad valorem*, or its equivalent, on metals; and sixty per centum *ad valorem* on wool and woollen goods: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall operate to reduce the duty above imposed on any article below the rate at which said articles were severally dutiable under 'An Act to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorise a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, commonly called the 'Morrill Tariff.'

"On all unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass; on cast, polished plate-glass, unsilvered, exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square; on salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, or in bulk, 80 per cent. of the duties now levied.

"SECTION 2. That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:

"Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore; the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore; copper imported in the form of ores; lead ore and lead dross; nickel in ore, matte; chromate of iron, or chromic ore; coal, slack or culm; coal, bituminous or shale; timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act; hay; chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared; acorns and dandelion roots, raw or prepared, and all other articles used, or intended to be used, as coffee or as substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act; jute butts; bristles; bees-wax; lime; glycerine, crude; fish-glue or isinglass; sponges; dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum; extract of hemlock and other bark, used for tanning, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this Act; indigo, extracts of, and earmined; tartars, partly refined, including lees crystals; cement, Roman, Portland, and all others; whiting and Paris white, dry; nitrate of potash or saltpetre; wood tar; coal tar, crude; coal tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine, benzole, dead oil, and pitch; all preparations of coal tar, not colours or dye, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act; logwood and other dye woods, extracts and decoctions of; ochre and ochrey earths, umber and umber earths, and sienna and sienna earths; all earths or clays, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act; all barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots and excrescences, such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing of which are not edible, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act."

TRADE NOTES.

INDIAN V. AMERICAN WHEAT.—Mr Matteson, the United States Consul-General at Calcutta, has forwarded to his Government a report upon the prospects of competition between Indian and American wheat. As to the extent of India's wheat production, and the conditions under which it is carried on, Mr Matteson says little that has not already been made known here. But as coming from an American source, the following paragraph, in which he summarises the result of his investigation, will be read with interest. It will be noted that he expects that the contest between India and the United States in the matter of wheat supply will be very much keener in the future

than it has been hitherto. "When all the facts are summarised," writes Mr Mattson, "it will be found that India can produce an average quality of wheat at as low cost to the producer as the most favoured locality in the United States; that she can now supply the European market with about 40,000,000 bushels annually, and possesses facilities for increasing the supply to an almost unlimited extent, owing to the great elasticity of the home consumption, and to the vast amount of land awaiting cultivation. That in quality, cheapness of transportation, facilities for handling, safety against damage during transit, and stability of money exchange, the American wheat, especially that from the new North-West, has such advantages, that there need be no serious apprehension on account of Indian competition at legitimate prices, but that in order to maintain this advantage, it is absolutely necessary that America should keep pace with India in the efforts to reduce and maintain freights at the lowest possible minimum. On the other hand, it is an indisputable fact that Indian wheat has already become, and will continue to be, a very important factor in the grain markets of Europe, and a check against high prices brought about either by speculation or any other unnecessary or artificial means. And finally, that upon this basis of a fair average crop throughout the world, the American farmer will have to prepare himself to reduce the cost of production to the lowest minimum, and to be content with small profits, or else wheat-growing in India will be stimulated to such an extent, that subsequent competition may become extremely formidable."

THE COTTON TRADE.—In their monthly report Messrs Ellison and Co. state that the prevailing tone of the cotton market during the past month has been one of quietness, with occasional days of temporary activity. The American crop has been brought to market with such rapidity, and Liverpool has received so much more than the usual proportion, that the stock there has run up to the neighbourhood of a million bales much earlier than usual. It is certain that supplies will soon diminish, and as regards the prospects of the market in view of this impending diminution, Messrs Ellison write:—"Nothing new has transpired since the opening of the year in respect of the probable out-turn of the American crop, the current opinion being now, as then, that the yield will come out somewhere between 5½ and 6 millions of bales. But estimates of the probable supplies from India have been further reduced, and it is now expected that the receipts from that quarter will fall at least 250,000 bales behind those of last season. With an American crop of six million bales, the import into Europe might (as shown in our annual report) reach four millions, and as 2,471,000 bales have already been received, there would remain 1,529,000 bales to arrive in the last seven months, against 1,954,000 bales last season, and 1,656,000 bales the season before. A reduction of 250,000 bales in the imports from India would give a total of 1,388,000 bales, against 1,638,000 bales last season; and as 476,000 bales were received in the first five months, there would remain 912,000 bales for the last seven months, against 1,196,000 bales last season, and 1,323,000 bales the season before. From sundry sources we may get 400,000 bales in the seven months, against 353,000 bales last year, and 439,000 bales the year before. The entire figures for the three seasons compare as follow, in 1,000's of bales:—

	IMPORT INTO EUROPE.					
	Five Months Ended February 29.			Seven Months Ended September 30.		
	1884.	1883.	1882.	1884.*	1883.	1882.
American.....	2,471	2,695	1,878	1,529	1,954	1,656
East Indian.....	476	442	384	912	1,196	1,323
Sundries.....	517	425	512	400	353	439
Total.....	3,464	3,562	2,774	2,841	3,503	3,418
Stocks in the ports, February 29.....				1,473	1,333	1,061
Stock at the mills, February 29.....				599	568	409
Total supply for seven months.....				4,913	5,394	4,888
Quotations of middling Upland, February 29.....				5½d	5¼d	6½d
" " September 30.....				5¾d	5½d	6½d

* Estimated.

Of course, if, as is currently believed, the American crop should not exceed 5,900,000 bales, Europe would receive

100,000 bales less than the above calculation. But, although the prospective supplies for the remainder of the season do not promise materially to exceed the quantity handled two years ago, the fact that there are at the outset stocks much larger even than those of last year will, in all probability, prevent any immediate improvement of moment in prices. There might, indeed, be a decline, owing to the difficulty which is being, and will for awhile continue to be, experienced in financing the present exceptional accumulation here and due. After this, everything will depend on the condition of business in Manchester, and upon the outlook for the new crop; but that some rise is expected is evident from the circumstance that distant deliveries are selling at ¼d to ⅝d above the rates current for spots."

JAPANESE SILK.—A report upon the silk trade of Japan published by the *Japan Weekly Mail* gives the following statistics:—

	EXPORTS IN HALF-YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31st.				
	RAW SILK.				
	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
To France and Italy	14,462	9,472	4,171	4,910	5,330
United States	6,856	5,896	2,674	3,460	3,148
England.....	2,386	2,927	1,953	2,497	4,831
Total.....	23,704	18,295	8,798	10,867	13,309
	WASTE SILK.				
	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Waste silk.....	14,756	11,876	8,687	9,569	10,833
Pierced cocoons.....	1,933	3,065	2,560	713	3,858
Total.....	16,489	14,941	11,547	10,282	14,691

Upon these figures the report comments as follows:—Raw Silk.—The tables show a total of 23,704 bales for the half-year, or an excess over last season of no less than 5,409 bales. The increase is greatest in the export to continental Europe (4,990 bales); next comes the United States, with an increase of 960 bales; while to England there is a decrease of 541 bales. In this connection we would notice the rapid growth of the trade in America; seven years ago the export was but 62 bales for the six months, now it is 6,856—an increase of more than a hundredfold. It is curious to note that the excess of export to New York over last year is entirely made up of increased shipments on native account, and is more than counterbalanced by the shrinkage in the out-turn of the North China crop. It will be seen also that fully three-fifths of the silk exported (or, say, 14,462 bales) has found its way to Southern Europe. Fashion would seem to have run upon goods requiring fine silks. The trade to Great Britain, once so important, appears to be slowly, but surely on the wane, and it would seem—however well English manufacturers may be able to hold their own in some branches of the trade—that the industries of silk-throwing and weaving are certainly passing into other hands. The shipments to London (which seven years ago were equal to one-half the total export) have now declined to the insignificant figure of 2,386 bales; or, say one-tenth part of the whole (23,704)—one-third of that to the United States (6,856)—and less than one-sixth of the export to France (14,462). With increased financial and banking facilities, shipments can now be made direct to the markets of consumption; the business of London as an *entrepôt* has in consequence much diminished, and the quantity of silk actually used in Great Britain is only sufficient to support a feeble trade in the raw material. Waste Silk.—The trade in this important article shows a steady growth during the last few years. The recent advance in the art of silk-spinning has combined with the requirements of fashion to cause a good demand for waste silk generally, and notably for the high-class Kibiso and Noshi-ito of Japan. The manufacturers of the North of England claim that in "spinning" they can hold their own against all competitors; and certain it is that a fair proportion of the fibre exported hence finds its way to Great Britain. Large quantities have also been shipped to Marseilles *en route* for Switzerland and other manufacturing centres; but shipments to the United States have been small, and it would seem that the trade there is yet in its infancy. Out of a total export for the six months of 16,689 piculs, about 16,000 piculs have gone to Europe, and not more than 700 piculs to America.

FRENCH SHIPPING BOUNTIES.—A statement prepared by the Minister of Marine shows that up to the 1st of January last the French Government had paid in bounties to ship-owners under the Act of 1881 the sum of 667,843*l*. Of this, iron steam vessels received 463,240*l*; iron sailing vessels, 52,441*l*, and wooden sailing vessels, 152,162*l*. The total number of steam vessels in iron which received bounties was 141, of which 49 were built in France and 92 in foreign countries. Iron sailing vessels to the number of 59 received the bounties, of which 27 were of French and 32 of foreign build. Sailing vessels constructed of wood which received bounties numbered 563, of which 453 were French built and 110 foreign. The total of these figures gives us 763 ships, of which 529 were of French and 234 of foreign build. The tonnage of the 763 vessels amounted to 453,038 tons, of which 253,814 tons belong to the 529 French-built vessels, and 199,224 tons to the 234 foreign-built vessels. Of the 234 ships which were purchased abroad 160 came from England, 27 from Italy, 22 from Canada, 12 from Germany, 3 from Austria, 3 from Spain, 3 from Sweden, 2 from United States of America, 1 from Russia, and 1 from Norway. The number of miles run by these vessels (on which, it will be remembered, the amount of subsidy is calculated) was as follows:—

	Miles.
Iron steamers.....	6,648,960
Iron sailing vessels	2,233,083
Wood sailing vessels.....	15,002,568
Total	23,884,611

THE PETROLEUM TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—A recent number of *Bradstreets' Journal* contains an interesting review of the growth and present position of the American petroleum trade. The records of the industry date from 1859, in which year the production amounted to 82,000 barrels. In 1860, the output was 500,000 barrels, in 1870 it had increased to 5,371,000 barrels, and in 1882, which was the year of largest production, it amounted to 30,460,000 barrels. Up till 1882, the production increased more rapidly than the consumption. In 1883, however, as will be seen from the following statement, there was a change, for while in that year the consumption continued to grow, there was a great falling off in the yield of the wells:—

Calendar Years.	Annual Production.	Exports.	Accumulated Stocks.	Added to Stocks	Stocks Out of Regions and Home Consumption.
1883	24,000,000	15,628,000	35,715,000	1,380,000	7,291,000
1882	30,460,000	14,574,000	34,335,000	9,002,000	6,884,000
1881	29,638,000	14,804,000	25,333,000	8,727,000	6,107,000
1880	26,048,000	9,961,000	16,606,000	8,512,000	7,575,000
1879	19,827,000	9,944,000	8,094,000	3,787,000	6,096,000
1878	15,367,000	7,914,000	4,307,000	1,450,000	6,003,000
1877	13,043,000	8,315,000	2,857,000	931,000	3,797,000
1876	9,015,000	6,080,000	1,926,000	*825,900	3,760,000
1875	8,801,000	5,533,000	2,751,000	*954,000	4,222,000
1874	10,883,000	5,492,000	3,755,000	2,080,900	3,311,000
1873	9,932,000	5,800,000	1,625,000	585,000	3,547,000
1872	6,357,000	3,722,000	1,040,000	472,000	2,163,000
1871	5,531,000	3,800,000	568,000	31,000	1,700,000
1870	5,371,000	3,316,000	537,000	197,000	1,828,000
1869	4,351,000	2,446,000	340,000	75,000	1,830,000
1868	3,716,000	2,313,000	265,000	*269,000	1,672,000
1867	3,583,000	1,596,000	534,000	534,000	1,453,000

* Withdrawn from stocks in tanks in region.

On these figures *Bradstreets'* comments as follows:—"The review of production and consumption (domestic and foreign) points unmistakably to a notably declining supply, with a prospect for higher prices in the future. The former brooks no question at the present time, and its continuance must force an advance in prices, as consumption is to-day nearly, if not quite, equal to production. The only alternative is that which has taken place at like junctures in former years, and which, to the minds of many, appears quite as likely to happen again—the discovery of new petroleum deposits from which to increase the supply. Such a find might, of course, put off again indefinitely the day when demand should practically equal the supply. At present over 36,000,000 barrels of oil in stock in the tanks of the pipe-line companies exert a depressing influence on

prices. But this could hardly last long were it once clearly apparent that we were steadily drawing on those stocks to meet the wants of consumers at home and abroad."

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE TRADE OF JAPAN.—It is perhaps worthy of notice, that the report of our Secretary of Legation upon the trade of Japan in 1882, which is dated the 15th of July, 1883, which, having been published in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 28th July, we were able to reproduce in our Supplement for October last, has only been published by the Foreign Office within the past week or two. Surely delay of this kind is preventible, and ought to be prevented.

BRITISH TRADE WITH BRAZIL.—In a report upon the trade of Rio de Janeiro, Consul Ricketts gives the following statement of the total foreign trade of Brazil:—

	TOTAL TRADE.	
	1877-8 to 1881-2.	1872-3 to 1876-7.
Average imports	15,748,935	14,692,727
Do exports	19,321,700	18,242,619
Total	35,070,635	32,935,346

Thus in the five years ended 1881-2, the total trade increased, on an average, by 2,135,289*l*. In the trade with Great Britain, however, there was not only no increase, but a decline, the figures being:—

	TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.	
	1877-8 to 1881-2.	1872-3 to 1876-7.
Average imports	6,976,672	7,621,430
Do exports	5,952,364	7,098,990
Total	12,929,036	14,660,420

In the five years ended 1877, British trade comprised about 44 per cent. of Brazil's foreign commerce, while in the following five years, the proportion fell to 36 per cent. Latterly, however, we have been regaining some of the lost ground, as will be seen from the following comparison which Consul Ricketts draws between the trade of 1878 and that of 1882:—

"The total value exported from Brazil to Great Britain during the year 1882 is computed at 6,945,713*l* sterling, a figure considerably in excess of that of the year 1878, and above the average, which during the same period was 5,952,364*l* sterling. This augmentation in value is the result of an increase in the supplies of india-rubber, cotton, and sugar. The value of the india-rubber exported increased from 879,409*l* sterling in 1878 to 1,460,219*l* sterling in 1882; that of cotton advanced from 568,178*l* sterling in 1878 to 1,510,432*l* sterling in 1882; and that of the sugar from 1,567,604*l* sterling to 2,166,393*l* sterling during same period. On the other hand, the value of the coffee forwarded appears to have diminished. With the exception of a decrease in the quantity of india-rubber exported, the quantities of all these other productions show considerable improvement, the export of sugar alone being calculated at 2,217,567 cwts; the total of that production exported in 1878 was but 1,619,318 cwts. Turning to the imports to Brazil from Great Britain, we observe also a considerable improvement in the year 1882 over 1878, the total value having been for last year 7,465,449*l* sterling, whereas in the year 1878 it was but 6,320,784*l* sterling. This progress is remarkable, more especially in the supply of cotton goods furnished to Brazil, the total value of which amounted to 3,099,707*l* sterling, and in haberdashery, arms, ammunition, hardware, cutlery, leather, machinery, and metals. Linens and woollens show a slight falling off, and coal has remained with little or no variation, the value of this latter article having been 209,187*l* sterling in 1878, and 209,695*l* sterling in 1882."

HINDRANCES TO BRITISH TRADE WITH GREECE.—Writing upon the trade of Santa Maura, Vice-Consul Onofrio thus speaks of British trade with the island:—"As the

want of articles of foreign production grows up as the spending power gains in strength, the effect of the favourable change in the economical condition of the island must naturally tend to improve the import trade. The pre-eminence for quality and durability of English manufactures, generally being fully acknowledged by local consumers, an advance in the importation from England might surely be looked forward to if any of the British steamers that call regularly at Corfu and Patras touched at this port also at least once a month. Importers should see that it would be as easy for them to draw English goods direct from England, as it is the case with Corfu and Patras merchants. As it is, English articles have to be drawn from the latter places; but the additional charges and counter-charges they have to bear make them too costly to withstand a successful competition with Austrian and German manufactures imported direct from Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's steamers. The absence of direct communication with the United Kingdom is much felt, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of all concerned, that this great boon will be conferred on this island at no distant day."

THE CAUCASUS ROUTE AND PERSIAN TRADE.—Writing in September last, Mr W. J. Dickson, our Secretary of Legation at Teheran, reports that up till then the prohibition by the Russian Government of the transit of foreign goods through the Caucasus had not seriously interfered with our Manchester goods, which form the largest portion of the import trade of Persia, although there are certain articles of minor importance, such as broadcloth, glass and hardware, tea, candles, &c., which are now principally brought from Russia. If British trade here has not of late years been so flourishing as might be desired, the cause, he thinks, may be attributed not so much to foreign competition as to the impoverishment of the country since the terrible famine of 1871-2, to the failure for many consecutive years of the silk produce, to the unsatisfactory state of the Persian currency, and partly also to the want of energy generally displayed by provincial authorities in protecting foreign merchants against fraudulent debtors. "But," adds Mr Dickson, "if Persian routes continue to remain in their present condition, with the sole exception of the one which will be available only for the commerce of Russia, it is not unreasonable to expect that she will in time monopolise the foreign trade in Northern Persia. With regard to the South of Persia, the necessity of having better means of communication appears to be now generally admitted. The point to be determined, however, is which would be the best line to adopt between Teheran and the Persian Gulf, and how the expense of construction would have to be met. The opinion of those who are seriously studying the question is, that it would be wiser to commence with a serviceable cart-road, or even a good mule-track available for litters, and that when the amount of traffic could be ascertained, it would then be time to consider whether a railway along the same line could not be advantageously substituted. Economy points obviously to the direction where water-carriage may be made most available. It would, therefore, be a great boon to commerce if the Karoon were opened to navigation; but, unfortunately, the Shah has not yet been able to convince himself that the interests of his country would, in every respect, be benefited by such a concession."

PERSIAN CARPETS.—Another item of information given by Mr Dickson is, that the Persian Government has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of aniline dyes, which have been found to exercise an injurious effect upon the textile industries of the country. If this prohibition is strictly enforced, there is reason, he believes, to expect that Persian carpets will regain their former reputation for durability of colour, and the demand for them in Europe be thus improved.

THE PORTUGUESE TARIFF.—Some remarks upon the operation of the Portuguese Customs tariff made by Mr Walter Baring, the Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, will be read with special interest just now in connection with the proposed

Congo Treaty. "It was not to be expected," he writes, "that so complicated a tariff as the Portuguese should work without giving rise to many questions respecting the interpretation of different clauses and the valuation of merchandise, but of late the complaints, especially, I believe, against the Oporto Custom-house officials, have become louder than usual. Accusations of very arbitrary classification are brought against these officers. It is said that they often classify as satins, which pay 6 milreis the kilog, stuffs which, from their texture, should pay at most 2 dol 500 reis; that they mix up woollens and merinos in an arbitrary way, to the great disadvantage of the importer, &c. The question of tare is another fruitful source of trouble. On some articles, such as trimmings, silk ribbons, perfumery, pins and clasps, toys and games, buttons, &c., the duty is levied on the gross weight, but it is alleged that the Oporto Custom-house officials, in direct contradiction with the terms of the French Treaty, levy duty on the gross weight of many articles entitled to an allowance for tare." Having experience of this kind, it is not to be wondered at that our manufacturers and traders are very loth to see any control over the trade with Africa placed in the hands of Portuguese officials.

CHINESE OPINION OF BRITISH COTTON GOODS.—Dealing with the trade of Chin Kiang in 1882, Consul E. L. Oxenham says:—"The present stagnant condition of foreign trade in China, where the import of foreign goods from Great Britain was in 1875 valued at 21,132,000 taels, and in 1882 is only 18,755,000 taels, requires consideration. The experience gained at an inland port like Chin Kiang may be of value. The import of cotton goods has here for some years seldom exceeded 2,000,000 taels, nor in China generally 26,000,000 taels. The chief reason for this stagnant state of things is, I understand, that the great body of the people, the poorer and agricultural classes, do not buy our manufactures, the purchase of them being mainly confined to the richer, middle, and trading classes. The poor complain that our cotton goods won't stand (Chinese) washing; that they wear out too quickly (in two years); that the thread of which they are composed is weak, and will not endure frequent patching; that they are hard, brittle, and stiff, and cannot when worn to rags be sold to make up the thick soles of Chinese shoes. The native cloth is cheaper, stouter, and stronger; can be patched and repaired over and over again, does not tear so easily, and is, when reduced to rags, in great request for the soles of Chinese shoes."

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

AGAIN the tendency of prices has been downward, and in all metals, as well as in colonial wool, Manila hemp, petroleum, tallow, and most descriptions of meat and vegetable foods, the further drop is distinct.

I.—MINERALS.

Date.	IRON.			COALS.	COPPER.	TIN.	LEAD.	SALT-PETRE.
	Scotch Pig.	Cleveland Bars.	Steel Rails.	Best Wallsend London.	Chili Bars.	Straits.	English Pig.	Engl'sh Refined.
	per ton	per ton	per ton	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per cwt
1881.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Jan. 1	20 9 15	15 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	61 15 0	91 5 0	15 5 0	1 8 3
July 2	20 0 10	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	58 10 0	89 5 0	15 5 0	1 5 6
1882.								
Jan. 7	21 2 4	16 10 0	16 10 0	16 6 0	70 10 0	109 0 0	15 10 0	1 9 3
July 1	20 9 2	16 10 0	16 10 0	15 6 0	67 5 0	98 5 0	14 12 0	1 6 3
1883.								
Jan. 7	20 9 5	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	66 10 0	101 0 0	14 10 0	1 6 9
Feb. 3	20 7 9	15 17 0	15 6 0	17 0 0	64 17 0	92 5 0	13 15 0	1 4 9
Mar. 3	20 7 5	15 16 0	15 5 0	17 6 0	65 2 0	93 5 0	13 12 0	1 4 0
April 7	20 7 0	15 18 0	15 2 0	20 0 0	64 5 0	95 10 0	13 7 0	1 4 0
May 5	20 7 4	15 18 0	15 2 0	17 6 0	62 0 0	95 10 0	13 7 0	1 4 6
June 2	20 6 10	15 17 0	15 2 0	17 0 0	64 0 0	95 10 0	13 0 0	1 4 6
July 6	20 7 6	15 17 0	15 0 0	17 0 0	63 10 0	93 15 0	13 2 0	1 4 6
Aug. 3	20 7 8	15 18 0	15 0 0	19 0 0	63 15 0	94 10 0	12 15 0	1 4 6
Sept. 1	20 7 0	15 17 0	14 18 0	19 0 0	64 0 0	93 15 0	12 12 0	1 4 4
Oct. 6	20 6 9	15 17 0	14 16 0	19 6 0	62 10 0	94 10 0	12 9 0	1 4 4
Nov. 3	20 4 10	15 13 0	14 14 0	17 6 0	61 10 0	92 10 0	12 4 0	1 4 3
Dec. 7	20 4 7	15 11 0	14 12 0	18 6 0	59 0 0	85 5 0	12 12 0	1 4 3
1884.								
Jan. 4	20 2 11	15 9 0	14 7 0	17 0 0	57 5 0	83 0 0	12 6 0	1 4 3
Feb. 2	20 3 6	15 5 0	14 5 0	16 0 0	56 5 0	83 10 0	12 4 0	1 4 0
Mar. 1	20 2 8	15 2 0	14 7 0	16 3 0	55 0 0	82 10 0	11 12 0	1 3 9

II.—MATERIALS FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.

Date.	COTTON.		WOOL.		SILK.	FLAX.	HEMP.	JUTE.
	Raw— Midg.— Upland.	Yarn— 40 Mule Twist.	South Down Hogs.	Sydney Un- washed.	Cos- sim- buzar.	Peters- burg 12-head.	Manila.	Good Marks.
1881.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.
Jan. 1.....	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 3/4	11	15 0	29 0	33 10	18 0
July 2.....	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 0	10 1/2	15 6	30 0	45 10	17 0
1882.								
Jan. 7.....	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 1 1/2	10 1/2	15 9	30 0	47 5	18
July 1.....	6 1/2	10 1/2	1 0	11	25 9	28 0	45 15	16 0
1883.								
Jan. 7.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	11	15 0	27 10	49 0	14 10
Feb. 3.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	11	14 0	27 10	49 15	14 10
Mar. 3.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	10 1/2	15 6	27 10	50 0	15 0
Apr. 7.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 1	10 1/2	15 0	29 0	48 15	14 10
May 5.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0 1/2	10 1/2	14 9	29 0	47 0	15 0
June 2.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	0 11 1/2	10	14 9	29 0	45 15	15 0
July 6.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	0 11 1/2	10	12 6	29 0	45 15	15 0
Aug. 3.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	0 11 1/2	10	13 0	29 0	44 15	14 10
Sept. 1.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	9 1/2	14 0	28 10	43 5	15 10
Oct. 6.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	9 1/2	14 0	27 10	43 15	17 0
Nov. 3.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 1	9 1/2	14 0	27 10	44 0	18 10
Dec. 7.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0 1/2	9 1/2	13 6	27 0	42 15	17 10
1884.								
Jan. 4.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	9 1/2	13 6	27 0	42 0	17 5
Feb. 2.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	9 1/2	13 6	26 10	40 5	18 0
Mar. 1.....	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 0	8 1/2	13 6	26 10	39 0	18 0

III.—FOOD PRODUCTS.

Date.	AMERICAN WHEAT			GAZETTE AVERAGES. (English Grain.)			FLOUR. Town Made 2nds.	BEEF.		MUTTON. Prime.	POTATOS. Good English.	RICE. Ran- goon.
	Red Winter.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Infer- rior.	Prime Small.						
1881.	per qr.	per qr.	per qr.	per qr.	280 lbs.	8 lbs.	8 lbs.	8 lbs.	per ton.	p.cwt.		
Jan. 12 10	0 2	5 4	1 1	5 1	0 16	0 3	4 4	5 8	4 10	8 10	8 5	
July 2 10	0 2	5 4	1 1	5 1	0 15	0 3	4 4	5 9	4 10	8 10	8 5	
1882.												
Jan. 7 2 15	0 2	5 4	1 1	5 1	0 16	0 3	4 4	5 9	4 10	8 10	8 5	
July 12 12	0 2	6 11	1 1	5 10	1 18	0 3	4 4	5 10	4 5	7 11	7 8	
1883.												
Jan. 7 2 6	0 2	6 11	1 12	8 1	0 13	6 3	6 5	6 8	6 0	6 10 1/2		
Feb. 3 2 7	0 2	6 11	1 9	10 10	1 13	6 3	4 5	6 4	6 0	7 3		
Mar. 3 2 7	0 2	6 11	1 9	11 5	1 13	6 4	2 5	6 4	6 0	7 7		
Apr. 7 2 6	0 2	6 11	1 13	2 1	1 14	0 3	3 5	5 10	6 5	8 1		
May 5 2 6	0 2	6 11	1 12	4 1	2 14	0 3	6 5	5 9	7 0	9 1		
June 2 2 6	0 2	6 11	1 9	3 1	2 5	1 14	0 3	4 11	5 10	8 6		
July 6 2 6	0 2	6 11	1 9	8 1	3 13	0 3	7 5	6 3	8 0	7 3		
Aug. 3 2 6	0 2	6 11	1 10	0 1	3 10	0 3	9 5	6 2	new	8 1		
Sept. 1 2 5	0 2	6 11	1 10	5 1	2 13	0 3	4 5	6 2	4 5	8 1		
Oct. 6 2 2	0 2	6 11	1 14	0 19	1 12	0 3	10 5	5 10	3 10	8 10		
Nov. 3 2 2	0 2	6 11	1 7	0 19	1 12	0 3	7 5	5 11	3 10	8 9		
Dec. 7 2 2	0 2	6 11	1 12	3 0	19 7	1 11	6 3	4 5	2 9	8 10		
1884.												
Jan. 4 2 2	0 1	19 0	1 12	0 0	19 3	1 11	6 3	5 2	5 10	4 0	8 6	
Feb. 2 2 1	0 1	17 9	1 11	0 19	11 0	3 3	5 2	5 9	4 0	8 0		
Mar. 1 2 1	0 1	17 3	1 11	7 0	19 10	1 11	0 3	4 4	3 15	0 7 6		

IV.—FOR DRINKING, LIGHTING, AND OTHER PURPOSES

Date.	SUGAR.		TEA.		COFFEE.	OILS.		TALLOW.
	Manila, Low Brown.	West India Refining.	Congou. Common.	Ceylon, Plantain low mid.	Petro- leum.	Olive: Levant.	Town.	
1881.	per cwt.	per cwt.	per lb.	per lb.	per cwt.	per gal.	per tun.	per cwt.
Jan. 1.....	15 6	20 6	7 1/2	1 4	3 12 0	9 1/2	40 10 6	1 16 0
July 2.....	16 6	22 3	6 1/2	1 3	3 13 0	7	36 5 0	1 18 3
1882.								
Jan. 7.....	13 9	21 0	6	1 3	3 9 0	5 1/2	39 0 0	2 3 6
July 1.....	13 9	20 6	5	*1 6	3 0 0	5 1/2	37 15 0	2 2 0
1883.								
Jan. 7.....	12 0	18 3	4 1/2	1 0	3 4 0	7	35 15 0	2 3 6
Feb. 3.....	12 0	18 3	4 1/2	1 0	3 1 0	6 1/2	35 0 0	2 5 9
Mar. 3.....	12 6	18 3	4 1/2	1 0	3 14 0	6 1/2	36 10 0	2 5 0
Apr. 7.....	13 6	19 3	4 1/2	1 0	4 1 0	6 1/2	36 0 0	2 5 9
May 5.....	13 6	19 9	4 1/2	1 0	4 0 0	6 1/2	36 10 0	2 6 6
June 2.....	13 3	20 0	4 1/2	1 0	3 14 0	6 1/2	36 0 0	2 2 9
July 6.....	13 3	19 9	4 1/2	0 11	3 14 0	6 1/2	36 5 0	2 2 9
Aug. 3.....	13 6	19 0	5	*1 5	3 12 6	6	36 5 0	2 0 6
Sept. 1.....	13 5	19 6	*6 1/2	*1 2	3 13 0	6 1/2	36 5 0	2 2 0
Oct. 6.....	13 2	19 0	7	1 2	3 10 0	6 1/2	36 5 0	2 3 6
Nov. 3.....	13 4	19 3	6 1/2	1 2	3 10 0	6 1/2	36 5 0	1 19 0
Dec. 7.....	12 9	18 4	6 1/2	1 2	3 12 6	6 1/2	38 0 0	2 1 3
1884.								
Jan. 4.....	12 6	17 9	7 1/2	1 2	3 12 0	7 1/2	39 0 0	2 2 9
Feb. 2.....	12 0	17 0	6 1/2	1 2	3 10 0	7	40 15 0	2 2 0
Mar. 1.....	11 6	16 6	6 1/2	1 2	3 5 0	6	41 15 0	2 0 6

* New Crop.

STOCKS OF RAW MATERIALS AND OTHER COMMODITIES.

Stocks of commodities are, for the most part, substantial, and during the month those of pig iron, cotton, silk, and sugar have increased.

SPIRITOUS LIQUORS &c.

Date.	Wines in Bond.			Foreign Spirits in Bond.		Petroleum. Stock in London.
	Spanish.	Portu- guese.	French.	Brandy.	Rum.	
June 30, '80	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Barrels.
Dec. 31, "	5,520,532	3,564,108	965,907	10,775,199	10,664,194	99,500
June 30, '81	5,211,795	3,486,124	902,694	9,296,770	7,946,287	...
Dec. 31, "	4,671,737	3,118,926	798,226	8,435,453	6,581,581	171,900
June 30, '82	4,719,060	3,259,607	825,834	8,080,718	8,399,034	250,900
Dec. 31, "	4,575,921	3,075,265	767,762	7,357,231	7,773,976	219,900
Jan. 31, '83	4,520,878	2,944,345	749,934	7,382,177	7,864,476	203,900
Feb. 23, "	4,502,169	2,888,395	753,211	7,365,041	7,865,882	209,600
Mar. 31, "	4,563,764	3,053,227	776,861	7,289,991	7,450,911	203,100
April 30, "	4,463,298	3,047,037	784,809	7,228,633	7,784,669	242,400
May 31, "	4,328,020	3,041,917	806,297	6,624,239	7,377,894	292,000
June 30, "	4,360,074	3,066,969	743,634	6,556,240	7,696,972	365,200
July 31, "	4,333,244	3,044,737	748,466	6,199,978	7,886,311	411,600
Aug. 31, "	4,250,236	2,979,734	777,906	6,045,859	8,001,727	422,200
Sept. 30, "	4,252,655	2,922,114	737,761	5,919,878	8,043,245	419,900
Oct. 31, "	4,121,690	2,989,822	769,597	5,770,618	7,614,715	393,300
Nov. 30, "	4,132,521	2,994,382	764,034	5,739,370	7,453,398	375,000
Dec. 31, "	4,172,756	3,014,894	795,071	5,480,296	6,942,538	363,000
Jan. 31, '84	4,159,955	2,951,572	788,501	5,428,509	7,191,427	...
Feb. 29, "	4,186,722	2,880,371	788,812	5,407,696	7,145,900	...

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

Date.	Pig Iron.		Raw Cotton.	Raw Silk.	Tobacco. Unmanu- factured. (In bond.)	Copp'r Visibl. Supply.
	Scotland.	Cleveland.				
Dec. 31, '80	Tons.	Tons.	Eales.	Eales.	lbs.	Tons.
June 30, '81	739,000 T 495,850 W	331,124	510,840	12,631	116,672,945	60,610
June 30, '81	569,286 W	431,326	768,430	8,783	101,799,621	59,936
Dec. 31, "	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	9,940	84,932,116	47,063
Jan. 31, '83	600,716 W	293,002	850,980	13,076	81,611,925	47,421
Feb. 28, "	591,428 W	307,745	965,210	15,631	79,026,557	46,942
Mar. 31, "	584,700 W	307,241	932,680	12,654	77,480,796	48,835
April 30, "	581,093 W	290,946	977,950	12,654	75,606,303	49,971
May 31, "	578,000 W	287,807	977,550	12,947	73,730,094	47,729
June 30, "	584,627 W	275,094	991,480	9,314	72,026,602	49,758
July 31, "	584,763 W	270,241	926,860	8,728	73,614,270	49,322
Aug. 31, "	585,345 W	275,198	866,810	9,567	83,133,254	48,739
Sept. 30, "	588,903 W	261,900	616,270	9,023	88,074,964	49,695
Oct. 31, "	589,098 W	242,086	433,140	8,814	88,492,683	46,833
Nov. 30, "	583,458 W	220,288	499,920	9,914	86,041,029	47,842
Dec. 31, "	835,000 T 584,138 W	253,105	680,310	10,230		

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 Two Months ended February 29, 1884, compared with the corresponding periods of 1883; also for the Month ended February 29, 1884, compared with the same period of 1883.

IMPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Two Months ended February 29.				Month ended February 29.			
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
I.—ANIMALS, LIVING (For Food).			£	£			£	£
Oxen and Bulls—From Denmark	11,676	11,109	233,703	222,470	6,492	6,490	129,940	130,050
Germany .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	4,270	2,981	80,992	55,804	1,749	1,753	33,356	33,500
Canada	114	243	2,280	4,860	49	...	980	...
United States	10,662	24,286	247,115	565,016	6,004	11,564	141,397	278,822
Other Countries	9,095	6,351	195,893	132,155	4,156	2,837	90,100	58,600
Total	35,817	44,970	759,983	980,305	18,450	22,644	395,773	500,972
Cows	8,023	11,047	159,574	221,622	4,067	5,924	80,977	119,256
Calves	3,650	5,525	17,277	27,607	2,102	2,861	9,937	14,050
Sheep and Lambs—From Denmark...	2,588	2,321	5,861	5,784	1,194	975	2,729	2,414
Germany	74,540	71,628	148,713	144,307	43,487	45,014	86,734	90,642
Holland	31,876	20,886	74,594	55,867	14,181	7,017	32,005	16,412
Canada	108	422	108	1,055	108	...	108	...
United States	20,897	17,103	47,316	39,599	5,434	5,923	12,057	13,649
Other Countries	17,332	9,942	35,237	20,360	9,670	5,473	19,643	11,154
Total	147,341	122,302	311,829	266,972	74,074	64,402	153,276	134,271
Swine	553	2,838	1,963	9,365	144	1,647	431	5,468
Total of Animals Living .....	...	...	1,250,626	1,505,871	...	...	640,394	774,017
II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD & DRINK.								
A.—DUTY FREE.								
Corn: Wheat—From Russia	608,836	670,280	302,886	294,656	203,542	215,042	109,420	94,011
Germany	671,160	136,340	338,463	65,781	353,831	66,936	179,376	32,512
France .....	...	20	...	6	...	20	...	6
Turkey	179,373	153,935	82,088	59,515	149,043	84,121	68,970	31,840
Roumania	114,315	...	50,303	...	7,217	...	3,450	...
Egypt	119,666	224,06	55,585	85,066	119,655	103,373	55,579	38,243
United States—On the Atlantic ...	2,731,689	2,148,665	1,403,162	1,037,377	1,378,322	1,110,530	709,302	528,001
On the Pacific	2,824,810	1,928,508	1,509,384	917,375	1,800,441	1,102,299	975,402	525,224
Chili	158,018	21,429	78,590	8,982	110,358	18,405	55,910	7,771
British East Indies	976,295	1,540,177	471,693	669,747	308,078	477,782	150,540	202,655
Australasia	31,808	133,195	16,539	60,184	28,123	67,980	14,717	30,718
British North America	20,590	1,000	10,340	500	14,200	1,000	7,150	500
Other Countries	213,152	221,975	92,467	88,156	43,371	115,734	19,985	47,626
Total	8,649,712	7,179,591	4,411,500	3,287,345	4,516,181	3,363,222	2,349,801	1,539,112
Wheat Meal & Flour—Fin. Germany	290,204	305,670	218,933	217,770	150,261	180,950	113,267	127,453
France	26,071	27,298	21,584	20,600	15,268	8,117	12,462	6,680
Austrian Territories	321,325	316,305	323,503	275,734	143,994	150,867	144,687	126,852
United States	2,503,778	1,777,380	1,903,336	1,209,412	1,475,082	786,697	1,126,468	540,831
British North America	4,440	3,138	3,160	2,060	1,090	...	860	...
Other Countries	124,409	105,518	99,696	71,095	59,415	55,377	47,899	37,200
Total	3,270,427	2,535,309	2,570,212	1,796,671	1,845,110	1,182,008	1,445,643	839,016
Barley	2,538,293	1,823,705	941,736	637,074	959,452	966,123	383,880	340,431
Oats	2,040,425	1,568,365	667,664	486,766	929,705	818,917	296,649	254,408
Peas	390,601	339,145	159,050	120,997	157,206	137,578	64,612	48,520
Beans	599,341	328,297	240,866	112,482	282,814	108,790	112,893	38,376
Indian Corn or Maize	3,981,693	4,251,606	1,476,513	1,283,642	2,064,420	1,906,918	765,221	570,337
Indian Corn Meal	4,812	4,179	5,107	3,830	2,899	2,464	3,293	2,054
Total of Corn, &c. ....	...	...	10,472,648	7,728,807	...	...	5,421,992	3,632,254
Bacon—From United States	609,761	517,894	1,591,732	1,181,048	267,486	224,341	684,540	509,754
Other Countries	37,119	91,211	116,552	263,619	19,910	53,770	59,566	154,995
Total	646,880	609,105	1,708,284	1,444,667	287,396	278,111	744,106	664,749
Beef: Salted—From United States ...	48,248	38,718	111,188	77,902	23,167	22,364	53,619	43,375
Other Countries	380	950	984	1,568	358	335	924	630
Total	48,628	39,668	112,172	79,470	23,525	22,699	54,543	44,005

	QUANTITIES OF CORN AND WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED in the Six Months from					
	Sept. 1, 1881, to Feb. 28, 1882.		Sept. 1, 1882, to Feb. 28, 1883.		Sept. 1, 1883, to Feb. 29, 1884.	
Wheat	30,433,762	7,023,176	32,170,683	7,424,003	27,663,952	6,383,989
Wheat Flour	4,994,185	1,426,910	8,555,635	2,444,467	7,636,673	2,181,907
Barley	7,569,043	2,119,332	10,082,466	2,823,091	10,254,067	2,871,139
Oats	4,689,254	1,705,183	7,308,271	2,657,553	6,285,153	2,285,510
Peas	878,434	195,207	1,150,381	255,640	915,353	203,412
Beans	835,728	195,003	1,238,154	288,902	1,239,676	289,258
Indian Corn	10,627,281	2,479,699	7,699,317	1,796,507	13,458,799	3,140,387

IMPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Two Months ended February 29.				Month ended February 29.			
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD & DRINK.	(Con.)		£	£			£	£
Beef: Fresh—United States—cwts	118,105	139,441	342,710	384,964	60,981	64,758	177,473	181,186
Other Countries	8,095	9,930	24,244	23,748	4,302	6,252	12,740	14,956
Total	126,200	149,371	366,954	408,712	65,283	71,010	190,213	196,142
Hams—From United States	129,874	135,788	377,518	381,405	60,610	63,972	177,670	185,154
Other Countries	646	2,067	2,500	6,248	461	606	1,765	1,824
Total	130,520	137,855	380,018	387,653	61,071	64,578	179,435	186,978
Meat, unenumerated: Salted or Fresh								
—From United States	350	1,135	832	2,527	...	1,088	...	2,381
Other Countries	2,326	2,874	7,374	8,543	1,550	1,819	4,981	5,326
Total	2,676	4,009	8,206	11,070	1,550	2,907	4,981	7,707
Preserved, otherwise than by Salting								
—From Australasia	33,819	24,901	80,034	60,642	24,108	12,447	57,060	28,933
United States	59,571	48,835	156,148	136,613	26,905	24,913	70,654	70,324
Other Countries	10,216	4,836	57,137	44,429	4,645	2,039	25,179	23,216
Total	103,606	78,572	293,319	241,684	55,658	39,399	152,893	122,473
Mutton: Fresh—From Holland	21,855	25,459	69,316	81,662	9,126	11,838	29,176	38,592
Australasia	11,867	44,566	33,306	121,395	11,860	29,094	33,286	78,107
Other Countries	8,808	17,904	25,858	44,967	4,668	6,013	13,595	16,904
Total	42,570	87,929	128,480	248,024	25,654	46,945	76,057	133,603
Pork (Salted not Hams)—From								
United States	71,044	56,811	154,806	98,400	27,849	24,738	61,646	44,293
Other Countries	5,953	13,536	14,621	27,415	3,309	8,309	7,467	17,025
Total	76,997	70,347	169,427	125,815	31,158	33,047	69,113	61,318
Fresh—From United States	2	60	5	120	...	60	...	120
Other Countries	10,815	15,051	27,372	38,112	5,498	7,465	14,133	18,950
Total	10,817	15,111	27,377	38,232	5,498	7,525	14,133	19,070
Total of Dead Meat ... £	...	...	3,194,237	2,985,327	...	...	1,485,474	1,436,135
Butter and Butterine.....cwts	377,086	389,634	1,899,859	1,964,837	183,098	199,139	916,402	1,012,438
Cheese.....cwts	142,147	156,497	400,533	437,807	57,094	70,089	158,538	193,976
Eggs.....grt. hun	944,401	1,130,693	366,170	420,430	542,551	682,952	205,454	248,051
Fish—Cured or Salted.....cwts	200,889	163,821	467,214	287,304	127,237	78,810	292,032	118,927
Fruit—Oranges and Lemons... bushels	1,484,248	1,464,723	543,307	462,072	709,278	547,720	252,918	170,072
Fruit, Raw, Unenumerated	16,503	15,450	15,023	14,898	7,379	5,926	6,905	5,694
Hops.....cwts	10,276	54,618	169,288	371,598	4,893	32,629	77,366	231,354
Lard.....cwts	182,072	129,004	494,871	301,332	101,320	56,850	275,332	136,820
Onions.....bushels	368,945	285,660	44,650	55,101	178,515	172,113	21,345	35,211
Potatoes.....cwts	726,569	211,554	173,411	41,553	314,288	97,062	77,940	19,861
Poultry and Game—Alive or Dead... £	...	...	117,806	137,179	...	...	50,851	60,602
Rice—From British East Indies ...cwts	664,233	908,308	251,116	378,742	301,133	361,083	119,467	147,687
Other Countries	84,071	53,355	52,699	42,433	42,149	35,924	26,287	27,571
Total	748,304	963,663	303,815	421,175	343,282	397,007	145,754	175,258
Spices—Cinnamon.....lbs	223,412	353,714	10,754	15,729	102,376	162,472	5,143	7,671
Ginger.....cwts	537	3,938	1,150	9,303	437	3,091	951	7,334
Pepper.....lbs	4,879,600	5,133,333	126,222	152,879	2,399,134	3,122,357	62,129	94,310
Total	...	...	138,126	177,911	...	...	68,223	109,315
Sugar, Refined & Candy—Germany ...cwts	122,225	92,692	166,296	110,438	43,949	48,552	59,277	55,630
Holland	124,890	185,932	173,129	231,556	58,449	86,831	80,054	103,241
Belgium	29,110	20,368	41,916	25,264	16,055	9,781	22,807	12,019
France	284,901	263,453	397,361	326,759	132,445	117,149	181,888	140,322
Other Countries	8,304	9,476	11,701	12,589	1,916	6,686	2,842	8,888
Total	569,430	571,921	790,403	706,606	252,814	268,999	346,868	320,100
Sugar—Unrefined—Germany.....cwts	1,427,177	1,277,865	1,426,827	1,190,733	590,203	620,049	578,886	567,843
Holland	28,496	32,685	29,735	32,215	13,674	16,170	14,610	16,115
Belgium	81,256	198,201	74,670	186,680	54,275	71,513	46,965	66,218
France	30,957	23,593	38,090	25,240	876	7,693	1,172	6,943
British W. Indies and Guiana	264,348	362,899	322,282	441,054	115,411	169,292	141,652	198,752
British East Indies	97,456	235,242	70,728	158,332	35,715	82,742	24,654	60,046
China and Hong Kong	16,490	23,492	10,509	20,376	1,233	23,492	592	20,376
Mauritius	49,071	22,350	57,952	18,979	30,266	9,160	33,517	9,949
Spanish West India Islands	...	385	...	375	...	85	...	83
Brazil	252,426	384,994	218,043	344,679	113,386	243,110	96,732	206,667
Java	456,096	723,239	542,578	771,406	175,640	283,162	209,179	292,891
Philippine Islands	109,215	207,689	75,998	152,836	66,815	89,427	45,668	61,532
Peru	97,863	83,672	106,318	77,395	49,485	53,957	53,250	50,662
Other Countries	102,467	124,638	110,094	116,145	50,418	26,914	54,021	29,865
Total	3,013,318	3,700,944	3,083,824	3,536,445	1,297,397	1,698,766	1,300,898	1,587,942
Molasses.....cwts	13,477	39,121	5,741	18,836	4,700	9,532	1,646	4,180
Total of Sugar and Molasses £	...	...	3,879,968	4,261,887	...	...	1,649,412	1,912,222
Vegetables, Raw, unenumerated.....£	...	...	60,019	64,909	...	...	34,265	39,801
Yeast, Dried.....cwts	36,802	42,951	99,101	118,442	17,638	21,325	47,116	59,045

IMPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Two Months ended February 29.				Month ended February 29.			
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD & DRINK.—	(Con.)		£	£			£	£
Total of Principal Articles	...	...	22,842,046	20,252,549	...	...	11,187,319	9,597,036
Total of Other Articles	...	...	857,496	941,503	...	...	417,190	469,481
Total Articles of Food and Drink	...	...	23,699,542	21,194,052	...	...	11,604,509	10,066,517
B.—DUTIABLE.								
Chicory—Imports	25,947	22,200	19,594	12,419	9,195	11,438	6,815	6,557
Home Consumption	18,490	19,050			8,746	9,234		
Cocoa—Imports	4,762,052	4,436,757	146,690	148,452	2,814,432	2,640,749	86,643	87,414
Home Consumption	2,408,075	2,955,978			1,314,281	1,538,901		
Coffee—From Ceylon	33,248	67,464	142,972	297,651	26,407	38,276	115,782	170,546
Other British Possessions	14,555	21,134	45,416	85,894	6,672	15,873	24,987	67,488
Brazil	17,717	61,939	202,822	156,780	35,758	34,085	96,520	86,187
Central America	4,713	12,359	18,859	49,428	4,624	9,954	18,501	39,812
Other Countries	48,419	45,026	142,891	128,818	24,819	13,882	74,775	40,570
Total Imports	178,652	207,922	552,960	718,571	98,280	112,070	330,565	404,603
Home Consumption	56,906	53,166			26,739	23,393		
Currants—Imports	63,018	51,494	89,688	71,796	43,753	8,626	63,175	11,349
Home Consumption	84,741	67,511			39,617	36,444		
Raisins—Imports	36,738	27,910	59,172	46,559	12,673	5,690	19,573	9,433
Home Consumption	18,828	24,364			8,978	11,623		
Tea—From British East Indies	13,501,748	13,488,468	815,539	841,566	5,934,341	5,462,887	357,483	339,377
China (inc. Hong Kong and Macao)	19,371,908	16,301,495	903,069	797,709	6,008,365	6,580,770	281,384	325,538
Other Countries	469,207	1,022,616	24,480	52,971	192,276	649,907	10,076	33,460
Total Imports	33,342,863	30,812,579	1,743,028	1,692,246	12,134,982	12,693,564	648,943	698,375
Home Consumption	29,205,312	29,092,016			13,309,698	13,437,825		
Spirits, not sweetened or mixed—								
Brandy—Imports	489,067	422,281	211,049	178,894	199,808	224,069	84,035	93,035
Home Consumption	442,525	440,413			199,909	209,025		
Rum—Imports	1,039,532	1,153,566	94,232	103,318	492,061	427,523	45,862	39,487
Home Consumption	741,828	658,395			335,036	311,283		
Other Sorts—Imports	267,516	259,564	31,601	29,625	112,915	135,842	11,617	14,608
Home Consumption	167,034	196,580			77,755	94,666		
Total Imports	1,796,115	1,835,411	336,882	311,837	804,784	787,434	141,514	147,130
Home Consumption	1,351,387	1,295,388			612,691	614,974		
Wine Imports:—From British Possessions	1,118	10,426	561	3,829	835	4,049	428	1,947
Other British Possessions	10,684	7,634	3,247	2,111	5,576	4,256	1,507	1,146
Germany	82,196	66,355	12,924	8,241	43,855	39,149	6,652	4,763
Holland	50,823	51,127	30,600	28,779	30,869	30,338	18,164	16,685
France (Red)	560,503	609,463	145,233	162,043	284,815	385,834	74,532	98,513
(White)	253,252	242,670	219,024	229,177	130,622	127,659	108,723	119,441
Portugal	341,057	401,826	104,899	125,751	192,432	176,327	60,934	54,916
Madeira	13,256	18,980	5,884	7,216	12,852	12,940	5,636	4,755
Spain (Red)	281,923	191,408	36,076	25,240	131,660	108,074	17,047	13,612
(White)	553,512	652,891	167,977	196,816	273,030	330,302	83,640	95,952
Italy	71,013	108,986	14,478	21,476	27,250	5,375	5,414	1,281
Other Countries	19,444	26,895	8,524	12,163	11,605	16,451	5,347	7,912
Total Of Wine	2,238,781	2,388,661	749,427	822,842	1,145,401	1,240,754	388,024	420,923
Total Red	1,253,868	1,268,377	302,003	329,784	646,113	710,075	161,021	178,151
White	984,913	1,120,284	447,424	493,058	499,288	530,679	227,003	242,772
Wine entered for Home Consump.—								
From France (Red)	561,261	596,128	...	...	277,133	373,850	...	...
(White)	227,827	231,449	...	...	113,578	119,864	...	...
Portugal	478,058	475,311	...	...	226,453	219,768	...	...
Spain (Red)	213,237	201,324	...	...	101,959	89,176	...	...
(White)	588,944	550,115	...	...	262,064	270,470	...	...
Other Countries	247,450	230,486	...	...	117,073	117,334	...	...
Total Of Wine	2,316,777	2,284,813	...	...	1,098,220	1,190,462	...	...
Total Red	1,317,793	1,332,714	...	...	641,630	712,851	...	...
White	998,984	952,099	...	...	456,590	477,611	...	...
Total of Principal Articles	...	...	3,697,441	3,824,722	...	...	1,685,252	1,785,784
Total of Other Articles	...	...	62,944	67,167	...	...	25,819	32,503
Total Articles of Food and Drink	...	...	3,760,385	3,891,889	...	...	1,711,071	1,818,287
Tobacco—Imports	3,791,748	3,899,849	117,088	154,834	1,970,314	2,365,426	60,599	102,663
Unmanufactured	8,315,894	8,603,532			3,847,058	4,019,521		
Manufac. & Snuff	543,024	488,265	164,193	142,601	278,417	238,066	115,960	46,481
Home Consumption	257,532	252,408			119,542	115,396		
Total Imports	4,334,772	4,388,114	281,281	297,435	2,248,731	2,603,492	176,559	149,147
Home Consumption	8,573,426	8,855,940			3,966,600	4,134,917		
III.—METALS.								
Copper—Ore—From Italy	693	1,427	5,890	5,918	618	1,317	4,690	5,263
Venezuela	4,907	2,190	36,158	17,350	320	800	2,080	9,600
Bolivia	375	...	5,810	...	375	...	5,810	...
Chili	753	4	9,419	80	636	4	7,779	80
Cape of Good Hope	4,299	4,032	81,950	63,133	4,299	3,053	81,950	47,793
British North America	...	20	...	140	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	3,357	9,638	39,558	106,375	1,817	5,926	24,400	52,827
Total	14,384	17,311	178,785	192,996	8,065	11,100	126,709	115,568

NOTE.—The quantities of Goods entered for Home Consumption include the deliveries from the Excise Warehouses under Act 44 V.c. c. 12.

IMPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUR.	
	Two Months ended February 29.				Month ended February 29.			
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
III.—METALS—(Con.)								
Copper (Con.)—Regulus & Precipitate—			£	£			£	£
Portugal	1,335	817	45,770	27,830	305	666	9,330	23,300
Spain	4,214	4,230	142,685	149,526	1,782	2,473	53,340	85,731
Chili	1,800	1,827	49,660	47,444	1,800	906	49,660	22,989
Other Countries	2,202	1,026	48,302	30,770	1,026	700	25,321	22,445
Total.....	9,551	7,900	286,417	255,570	4,913	4,745	137,651	154,465
Unwrought, and Part Wrought—								
From Chili	3,578	2,560	240,415	148,355	1,779	1,581	118,190	90,323
Australasia	1,451	2,044	100,571	130,141	1,420	1,248	98,540	78,916
Other Countries	217	1,470	13,765	87,911	114	445	7,464	27,058
Total.....	5,246	6,074	354,751	366,407	3,313	3,274	224,194	196,297
Iron and Steel—Iron, Ore..... tons	585,525	562,521	535,776	462,905	297,263	306,873	269,219	247,989
Bar, Angle, Bolt and Rod.....	11,561	9,473	108,163	87,389	5,057	5,091	48,734	47,304
Steel, Unwrought	1,054	733	12,035	9,050	549	152	6,415	1,920
Lead, Pig and Sheet	16,070	18,886	214,783	225,794	6,791	10,188	89,707	121,511
Pyrites of Iron or Copper or Sulphur.....	118,802	112,677	268,550	253,524	51,900	64,790	118,463	149,829
Quicksilver..... lbs	272,385	730,720	20,331	53,177	245,235	384,450	18,140	25,875
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs—								
From Straits Settlements..... cwt	31,460	57,621	147,384	241,589	21,049	23,786	97,860	98,146
Australasia	42,883	40,492	201,354	161,684	13,337	14,705	62,647	60,791
Other Countries	492	2,707	2,270	11,502	288	2,458	1,340	10,458
Total.....	74,835	100,820	351,008	414,775	34,674	40,949	161,847	169,395
Zinc Crude, in Cakes..... tons	4,765	5,685	65,734	88,417	1,874	2,671	23,474	41,859
Total of Principal Articles ..... £	...	...	2,396,333	2,410,004	...	...	1,224,553	1,272,012
Total of Other Articles..... £	...	...	303,157	390,889	...	...	140,834	190,398
Total of Metals ..... £	...	...	2,699,490	2,800,893	...	...	1,365,387	1,462,410
IV.—CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, AND TANNING SUBSTANCES.								
Alkali	5,063	7,344	7,298	8,130	1,920	5,169	3,221	6,254
Bark, for Tanners' or Dyers' use.....	19,882	62,846	7,354	36,155	8,163	50,577	3,394	30,428
Brimstone	140,338	125,019	38,975	33,276	105,492	67,486	29,501	17,112
Chemical Manfs & Products—Unenu. £	...	...	283,834	236,149	...	...	142,021	116,735
Cochineal..... cwt	4,468	2,899	32,159	15,395	2,477	1,499	18,286	8,250
Cutch and Gambier	3,673	6,262	90,022	182,157	1,443	3,406	31,678	99,901
Dyes (Coal Tar)—Aniline .....	...	...	33,003	...	...	...	...	19,064
Alizarine .....	...	...	42,794	38,681	...	...	18,628	27,338
Other Coal-Tar Dyes.....	...	...	4,062	...	...	...	...	3,932
Indigo	46,987	53,194	1,204,611	1,374,559	22,135	29,818	576,389	771,411
Madder, Root, Garancine, & Munjeet.....	5,826	3,317	7,301	4,459	3,517	2,321	4,654	3,002
Nitre, Cubic (Nitrate of Soda).....	331,708	236,796	206,269	120,015	154,406	124,142	96,726	62,730
Saltpetre	74,769	55,933	68,330	54,564	18,375	28,603	19,529	28,144
Valonia..... tons	6,078	7,531	97,022	115,159	4,445	5,427	71,341	84,249
Total of Principal Articles..... £	...	...	2,085,967	2,255,764	...	...	1,015,368	1,278,550
Total of Other Articles..... £	...	...	316,843	281,058	...	...	170,942	126,514
Total of Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, and Tanning Substances... £	...	...	2,402,810	2,536,822	...	...	1,186,310	1,405,064
V.—OILS.								
Cocoa-nut	18,235	37,910	29,700	64,260	15,038	19,411	24,578	22,738
Olive	5,494	3,534	210,520	146,546	2,950	1,501	113,234	64,608
Palm	111,849	106,685	181,893	201,347	53,337	54,585	87,388	102,239
Petroleum..... gals	9,372,219	7,475,928	290,405	264,501	4,177,007	2,781,483	126,686	100,309
Seed, of all Kinds	1,805	1,291	63,066	43,605	862	558	29,424	19,110
Train, Blubber and Sperm	1,362	1,357	54,228	42,325	500	657	21,069	18,967
Turpentine	39,320	79,216	73,526	106,156	20,058	21,711	38,149	27,942
Total of Principal Articles ..... £	...	...	903,338	869,040	...	...	440,528	365,913
Total of Other Articles..... £	...	...	119,885	151,079	...	...	56,282	64,835
Total of Oils..... £	...	...	1,023,223	1,020,119	...	...	496,810	430,748
VI.—RAW MATERIALS FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.								
Cotton, Raw—Fn. United States..... cwt	3,414,270	3,155,381	9,887,236	8,923,698	1,487,309	1,597,736	4,294,122	4,526,849
Brazil	76,615	102,634	231,264	299,385	43,016	60,022	130,237	171,429
Egypt	544,664	439,412	2,139,362	1,707,365	259,294	208,460	1,010,048	808,064
British East Indies	220,557	434,391	494,048	904,257	124,944	235,607	274,621	530,255
Other Countries	23,832	19,312	80,984	65,701	15,597	11,511	52,370	36,503
Total.....	4,279,938	4,151,130	12,832,894	11,900,406	1,930,160	2,113,336	5,761,398	6,073,100
Flax, Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—From Russia.....	23,275	104,374	37,595	157,842	18,623	30,175	29,430	45,194
Germany	13,637	8,019	19,645	13,697	11,025	2,063	14,774	3,879
Holland	20,835	16,644	62,103	51,294	12,771	11,463	38,242	35,410
Belgium	62,591	68,233	211,309	200,926	30,831	36,015	101,917	105,276
Other Countries	12,280	6,387	26,138	14,361	5,890	3,384	14,555	9,266
Total.....	132,618	203,657	356,780	438,120	79,140	83,100	198,918	199,025
Hemp, Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—From Russia.....	5,616	23,327	7,055	31,893	3,725	10,276	4,568	14,113
Germany	17,647	22,232	20,506	29,593	10,780	8,733	12,550	11,034
Italy	29,346	59,902	51,176	96,396	17,122	29,076	30,438	46,518
Philippine Islands	16,400	48,401	38,300	94,013	16,400	25,281	38,300	48,635
Other Countries	45,030	57,763	76,404	76,161	34,409	22,988	60,584	27,043
Total.....	114,039	211,625	193,441	328,056	82,436	96,354	146,440	147,343

IMPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Two Months ended February 29.		Two Months ended February 29.		Month ended February 29.		Month ended February 29.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
VI.—RAW MATERIALS, &c. (Con.)			£	£			£	£
Jute.....cwt	1,847,905	861,393	1,128,320	659,943	1,072,705	650,503	660,559	505,738
Total of Flax, Hemp, and Jute...£	...	...	1,678,541	1,426,119	...	...	1,002,917	852,106
Silk, Raw—From China.....lbs	820,435	1,447,071	692,049	1,121,578	412,991	831,949	348,879	644,781
British East Indies.....	10,706	14,350	8,174	10,000	7,346	13,610	5,654	9,500
Japan.....	100,288	233,945	83,886	188,950	75,018	199,544	62,476	161,237
Other Countries.....	66,457	71,033	71,809	64,220	15,261	37,872	25,780	34,410
Total.....	997,886	1,766,399	855,918	1,384,748	510,616	1,082,975	442,789	849,928
Knubs or Husks of Silk & Waste.cwt	8,395	14,927	123,486	197,234	3,934	10,011	67,242	131,030
Thrown, Dyed or Undyed.....lbs	37,184	49,015	39,892	52,139	18,042	27,267	19,353	28,808
Wool, Sheep and Lambs—From Countries in Europe.....	3,880,307	3,881,134	177,643	174,164	1,945,793	1,450,663	95,267	71,824
British Possessions in South Africa.....	8,338,229	11,627,057	493,298	649,855	3,331,992	4,720,139	198,077	264,842
British East Indies.....	3,909,485	4,767,000	145,734	177,248	1,882,181	2,352,138	71,049	87,450
Australasia.....	89,434,048	112,764,066	4,729,032	5,904,623	71,122,556	66,354,046	3,775,092	3,535,304
Other Countries.....	2,054,701	3,695,032	77,946	163,661	999,024	1,547,769	39,127	62,815
Total.....	107,616,770	136,734,289	5,623,653	7,069,551	79,281,547	76,424,755	4,178,612	4,022,235
Alpaca, Vicuna, Llama.....	208,498	1,658,774	11,877	108,243	137,336	642,895	7,295	44,199
Goats' Wool or Hair.....	1,138,617	1,415,494	90,418	89,893	464,795	602,056	38,451	38,959
Woollen Rags, torn up or not, to be used as Wool.....	13,592,320	12,656,000	123,455	122,444	6,845,440	6,955,200	81,493	68,180
Total of Principal Articles £	...	...	21,380,114	22,350,777	...	...	11,582,550	12,108,545
Total of Other Articles..... £	...	...	25,139	55,568	...	...	13,975	31,222
Total of Raw Materials for Textile Manufactures...£	...	...	21,405,253	22,406,345	...	...	11,596,525	12,139,767
VII.—RAW MATERIALS FOR SUNDRY INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.								
Bark—Peruvian.....cwt	19,636	10,314	239,653	119,202	8,779	3,403	101,658	37,965
Bristles.....lbs	261,099	335,806	41,356	52,994	125,703	124,497	22,188	17,494
Caoutchouc.....cwt	41,312	39,729	713,483	612,609	21,043	24,933	375,204	364,956
Gum—Arabic.....	15,801	15,898	35,790	50,396	7,464	8,864	16,355	31,128
Lac, Seed, Shell, Stick, and Dye.....	22,023	24,520	94,332	114,159	11,252	10,358	51,454	48,977
Gutta Percha.....	10,428	14,031	80,098	115,560	9,756	9,508	74,078	78,503
Hides, Raw, and Pieces thereof: Dry—From British East Indies.....	79,163	73,838	268,320	259,634	44,749	35,713	150,602	114,573
Other Countries.....	22,579	31,834	78,590	113,067	14,609	19,539	48,209	66,678
Total.....	101,742	105,672	346,910	372,701	59,358	55,252	198,811	181,251
Wet—From Belgium.....cwt	10,102	18,135	28,752	54,509	3,613	4,755	9,960	14,285
France.....	10,152	8,463	23,248	26,242	6,685	5,719	14,097	15,846
Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....	1,785	1,120	5,568	4,000	1,231	...	3,933	...
Brazil.....	4,960	766	13,960	1,943	240	193	504	465
Australasia.....	27,506	26,396	62,169	59,677	12,223	10,001	25,431	18,843
Other Countries.....	19,897	26,517	51,648	69,468	8,654	12,908	23,000	34,456
Total.....	74,402	82,397	185,345	215,839	32,646	33,576	76,925	83,895
Ivory, Teeth, Elephants', &c. ....cwt	2,101	2,036	94,478	91,807	584	872	29,751	39,127
Manures—Guano.....tons	5,244	12,856	59,759	130,489	4,245	4,817	50,783	55,708
Bones, whether burnt or not.....	13,012	15,218	90,289	100,241	6,787	8,199	47,388	53,403
Rags, and other Materials used for Making Paper—Linen and Cotton Rags.....	3,383	3,796	48,376	52,381	1,660	2,110	23,336	30,413
Esparto, and other Vegetable Fibres.....	36,826	47,159	258,656	295,173	18,056	27,209	127,324	165,037
Rosin.....cwt	217,610	311,219	62,018	81,971	112,283	106,631	32,828	26,423
Tallow and Stearine—From Russia.....	180	465	452	722	180	131	452	82
Argentine Republic.....	24,168	2,604	53,399	5,457	14,908	70	33,209	138
United States.....	39,962	75,852	85,425	152,826	24,083	35,040	51,881	70,473
Australasia.....	51,599	83,034	104,419	160,404	33,572	31,079	67,965	59,387
Other Countries.....	27,547	27,496	59,020	56,730	13,293	18,439	27,484	38,057
Total.....	143,456	189,451	302,715	376,139	86,036	84,759	180,991	168,137
Tar.....barrels	6,590	8,971	4,013	5,718	4,864	3,074	3,246	1,675
Wood and Timber: Hewn—From Russia.....loads	776	2,976	1,716	11,099	210	768	1,025	5,990
Sweden and Norway.....	29,604	37,352	45,522	56,932	13,732	18,418	20,466	27,201
Germany.....	4,753	7,959	17,280	22,935	1,535	2,501	3,971	8,472
United States.....	5,529	10,856	24,353	51,314	2,982	4,083	13,524	21,008
British East Indies.....	11,433	10,814	156,362	155,744	8,111	8,744	111,094	124,763
British North America.....	3,917	6,031	18,685	27,909	347	2,455	1,993	10,259
Other Countries.....	63,826	82,655	72,225	93,010	28,976	39,886	30,023	46,928
Total.....	119,833	158,643	336,143	418,933	55,893	76,855	182,096	244,621
Sawn or split, planed or dressed—From Russia.....	6,540	11,459	16,395	23,198	1,773	3,601	4,290	9,834
Sweden and Norway.....	42,449	44,973	107,634	102,562	18,408	17,907	47,001	40,557
British North America.....	38,062	12,544	88,892	29,312	11,004	3,915	25,627	9,509
Other Countries.....	13,724	32,318	51,831	106,483	8,235	19,718	29,758	61,926
Total.....	100,775	101,294	264,842	261,555	39,420	45,141	106,676	121,826

IMPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Two Months ended February 29.				Month ended February 29.			
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
VII.—RAW MATERIALS, &c. (Con). Wood, &c. (Con). — Staves of all dimensions .....loads	4,259	10,180	£ 28,951	£ 54,092	1,944	4,273	£ 13,075	£ 25,232
Mahogany.....tons	5,587	11,607	50,957	105,206	3,904	5,085	33,319	46,349
Total of Principal Articles £	...	...	3,338,164	3,627,165	...	...	1,747,486	1,822,120
Total of Other Articles .....£	...	...	1,683,972	1,940,011	...	...	822,087	987,714
Total of Raw Materials for Sundry Industries and Manufactures.....£	...	...	5,022,136	5,567,176	...	...	2,569,573	2,809,834
VIII. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES								
Clocks .....number	128,518	116,300	69,177	67,967	62,611	59,096	33,395	35,617
Cotton Manufactures, of all sorts.....£	...	...	463,257	447,996	...	...	212,770	227,262
Glass—Window &c. ....cwts	112,550	105,582	86,039	75,186	55,570	51,759	41,056	36,603
Plate, silvered or not.....	15,876	17,735	31,384	33,550	5,990	8,443	11,880	14,924
Manufactures, unenumerated.....	91,341	92,548	135,553	129,240	43,197	43,406	60,935	61,769
Hats or Bonnets of Straw .....lbs	115,266	64,375	19,973	10,396	15,954	35,096	2,747	5,604
Iron manufactures, unenumerated.....cwts	662,284	583,370	475,639	425,434	264,679	265,182	209,200	207,317
Leather*—From France.....lbs	1,083,284	865,722	149,850	121,491	520,380	403,505	74,406	60,254
British East Indies.....	4,905,123	4,476,076	353,735	304,400	2,528,683	1,964,509	172,174	135,005
Australasia.....	1,887,736	2,233,343	93,481	111,346	1,201,106	1,159,468	59,190	56,521
United States.....	4,025,447	4,744,368	210,617	248,497	1,698,385	2,474,660	88,997	129,864
Other Countries.....	654,146	769,733	121,008	119,848	340,748	377,985	63,018	65,347
Total.....	12,555,736	13,089,242	928,691	905,582	6,289,302	6,380,127	457,785	446,991
Boots and Shoes.....dozen pairs	14,329	15,442	55,132	46,961	7,712	8,183	28,464	25,294
Gloves.....	280,650	254,095	329,539	288,961	141,728	136,013	166,517	153,176
Paper.....cwts	27,250	38,928	48,437	60,409	10,621	18,075	19,334	28,532
Other kinds (except Hangings)—Silk Manufactures—Broadstuffs—	150,825	194,363	148,756	169,181	68,403	103,356	64,935	87,488
From Holland.....£	...	...	260,601	251,220	...	...	135,462	134,193
France.....	...	...	779,151	892,890	...	...	455,921	499,607
Other Countries.....	...	...	264	781	...	...	26	312
Total.....	...	...	1,040,016	1,144,891	...	...	591,409	634,112
Ribbons, Silk or Satin—Belgium	...	...	186,265	166,767	...	...	102,244	86,114
France.....	...	...	52,529	51,420	...	...	31,719	30,771
Other Countries.....	...	...	16,503	24,548	...	...	6,637	14,191
Total.....	...	...	255,297	242,735	...	...	140,620	131,076
Ribbons, of other kinds.....	...	...	3,110	27,012	...	...	1,067	9,414
Other Sorts of Silk Manufs. unenum.	...	...	445,445	431,192	...	...	225,219	259,400
Watches.....number	64,323	71,513	78,561	88,270	34,312	39,913	42,460	48,870
Woollen Manufactures—Of Goats' Wool or Hair, mixed or not.....£	...	...	14,148	10,513	...	...	7,270	6,264
Of Wool, other than Goats', or Wool mixed with Cotton—Cloths.....yds	189,815	146,717	29,389	23,820	78,567	64,422	11,939	10,765
Stuffs.....	6,302,109	7,301,839	615,628	694,606	3,414,460	3,750,152	332,883	353,019
Unenumerated.....£	...	...	387,550	373,392	...	...	215,134	211,978
Woollen Yarn for Weaving, mixed or not with Silk.....lbs	2,029,466	1,869,612	248,520	237,815	1,016,660	847,962	122,896	108,965
Zinc Manufactures, unenumerated cwts	53,212	56,921	56,781	55,983	23,155	34,511	24,742	33,746
Total of Principal Articles £	...	...	5,966,022	5,991,092	...	...	3,024,637	3,138,186
Total of Other Articles .....£	...	...	2,423,412	2,476,128	...	...	1,207,987	1,253,545
Total of Manufactured Articles £	...	...	8,389,434	8,467,220	...	...	4,232,644	4,391,731
IX.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.								
Animals, Horses .....number	689	1,532	25,350	36,380	406	687	13,236	15,630
Drugs, unenumerated.....£	...	...	159,916	138,133	...	...	81,585	71,453
Oil Seed Cakes.....tons	35,236	55,024	255,506	405,968	15,438	27,793	113,724	202,368
Seeds—Clover and Grass .....cwts	106,200	81,615	271,336	205,785	59,663	44,729	157,589	115,211
Cotton—From Egypt.....tons	72,351	60,441	520,256	448,807	41,948	25,873	301,793	197,982
Other Countries.....	1,549	3,590	10,769	20,192	1,107	2,050	7,600	10,840
Total.....	73,900	64,031	531,025	468,999	43,055	27,923	309,393	208,822
Flax and Linseed—From Russia....qrs	83,099	63,429	167,044	122,007	39,869	13,831	80,349	24,821
British East Indies.....	218,831	207,940	461,193	450,775	91,067	96,335	193,062	209,693
Other Countries.....	40,646	29,910	82,931	65,749	23,959	11,527	49,739	27,988
Total.....	342,576	301,279	711,168	638,531	154,895	121,693	321,150	262,502
Rape—From British East Indies....qrs	75,237	29,901	180,348	73,825	27,148	7,228	66,113	16,380
Other Countries.....	16,775	8,876	23,713	13,997	2,364	2,427	3,604	4,857
Total.....	92,012	38,777	204,061	87,822	29,512	9,655	69,717	21,237
Total of Principal Articles £	...	...	2,158,362	1,981,618	...	...	1,066,394	897,223
Total of Other Articles .....£	...	...	534,400	576,782	...	...	243,920	256,256
Total of Miscellaneous Articles £	...	...	2,692,762	2,558,400	...	...	1,310,314	1,153,479
Total Value of Imports .....£	...	...	72,626,942	72,246,222	...	...	36,890,096	36,601,001

Under the designation of "Leather" are comprised the following articles—Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or any way dressed; Goat skins dressed; Sheep skins, dressed.

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

An Account of the Exports of the Principal and other Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures from the United Kingdom in the Two Months ended February 29, 1884, compared with the corresponding Period of 1883; also for the Month ended February 29, 1884, compared with the same Period of 1883.

EXPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Two Months ended February 29.		Two Months ended February 29.		Month ended February 29.		Month ended February 29.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
I.—ANIMALS LIVING.			£	£			£	£
Horses	568	667	34,599	40,953	401	446	21,755	25,770
Other Animals .....	...	...	28,550	19,979	...	...	14,600	12,915
Total Value of Animals, Living ...	...	...	63,149	60,932	...	...	36,355	38,685
II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.								
Beer and Ale—To United States ...brls	5,619	6,866	27,596	33,401	2,633	3,160	12,558	16,091
British Possessions in S. Africa	8,691	4,384	33,069	17,430	3,382	2,192	13,675	8,099
British W. I. Islands and Guiana ...	4,535	5,610	21,189	22,180	2,086	2,299	9,637	9,619
British East Indies	20,947	26,012	58,112	60,696	9,220	15,230	27,498	33,861
Australasia	17,491	16,935	85,406	72,356	7,613	8,534	36,888	37,575
Other Countries	27,336	27,251	106,156	94,069	11,642	14,426	48,553	49,708
Total	84,619	87,058	331,538	300,132	36,576	45,841	148,809	154,953
Butter	5,292	5,088	36,470	35,215	1,698	2,088	11,310	14,315
Cheese	1,821	2,301	7,644	9,830	815	1,082	3,403	4,656
Fish, Herrings—Total	14,623	24,955	17,523	32,773	4,295	9,056	5,933	12,051
Other Descriptions .....	...	...	67,476	66,156	...	...	26,383	26,268
Hops	1,338	1,566	21,657	9,032	494	633	10,296	3,493
Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, Condiments, & Confectionery, unenumerated £	...	...	189,943	194,764	...	...	90,278	93,830
Provisions (including Meat).....	...	...	163,050	122,488	...	...	82,950	55,134
Salt, Rock and White	109,153	119,459	66,185	81,261	50,132	64,472	31,180	43,519
Spirits, British & Irish—To France gals	4,855	5,976	1,304	1,588	1,990	2,860	543	675
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	439	336	184	137	439	181	184	75
West Coast of Africa (Foreign)	24,423	51,034	3,788	6,818	18,480	37,783	2,751	5,195
United States	19,784	15,260	5,761	4,557	9,178	3,235	2,881	1,054
British North America	14,641	6,996	4,719	2,311	8,551	4,990	2,955	1,604
British East Indies	50,405	57,539	19,044	22,302	29,207	32,198	11,140	12,620
Australasia	160,165	193,501	48,085	58,853	106,910	126,872	30,477	38,628
Other Countries	53,077	65,176	16,578	20,993	24,117	33,078	8,168	10,967
Total	327,789	395,848	99,463	117,559	198,932	241,197	59,099	70,818
Sugar, Refined, & Candy—Denmark..cwts	30,281	35,236	36,517	32,401	17,059	20,886	20,551	18,330
Belgium	14,734	15,644	14,984	14,533	6,617	7,801	6,562	7,203
France	18,328	37,608	19,436	36,106	9,331	20,461	9,914	19,557
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	5,742	21,309	5,824	19,089	3,254	9,515	3,190	8,312
Italy	40,488	40,480	44,362	40,532	25,916	21,340	28,169	21,578
British North America	6,064	7,762	5,397	6,568	2,152	5,357	1,926	4,505
Other Countries	57,083	63,292	62,711	62,889	29,697	33,209	33,318	32,684
Total	172,720	221,331	189,231	212,118	94,026	118,369	103,630	112,169
Other Articles .....	...	...	277,000	262,068	...	...	136,000	140,091
Total Articles of Food and Drink...£	...	...	1,467,180	1,443,396	...	...	709,271	731,297
III.—RAW MATERIALS.								
Coal, Coke, Cinders, & Fuel—Russia...tons	49,289	51,117	21,899	22,600	24,545	25,931	11,309	10,673
Sweden and Norway	98,681	107,194	41,415	47,481	37,789	45,693	15,826	20,156
Denmark	105,315	104,129	41,168	43,414	43,198	38,882	16,127	15,706
Germany	149,226	179,391	62,099	70,795	70,520	87,460	28,391	33,397
Holland	39,797	42,061	18,423	18,473	16,978	21,197	7,611	9,269
France	769,199	801,640	331,337	345,997	340,775	356,780	144,489	156,582
Spain and Canaries	222,562	216,741	114,313	117,212	99,308	101,321	52,061	54,752
Italy	329,036	328,556	141,595	148,617	171,114	187,964	73,722	87,184
Turkey	30,680	38,005	15,561	19,987	12,413	28,062	5,865	14,805
Egypt	195,555	202,805	98,717	107,858	101,600	108,296	51,313	58,195
Brazil	60,238	93,494	34,293	54,953	33,436	45,466	18,098	26,670
Gibraltar	92,428	105,444	47,492	55,108	40,832	37,534	20,965	19,868
Malta	77,764	66,938	40,012	35,977	26,161	33,462	13,752	18,128
British East Indies	216,766	289,444	114,443	157,147	111,237	134,246	59,443	72,256
Other Countries	578,126	601,162	311,692	325,692	296,398	263,330	157,095	142,054
Total	3,014,662	3,228,121	1,434,459	1,571,311	1,426,304	1,515,624	676,427	739,695
Coals, &c., Shipped for use of Steamers engaged in Foreign Trade	962,637	999,276	...	...	470,237	486,061	...	...
Wool, Sheep & Lambs'—To Russia lbs	23,500	84,000	1,961	6,513	10,100	23,500	636	1,905
Germany	429,100	729,500	31,685	46,693	265,000	345,000	18,790	21,418
Holland	105,700	66,000	8,186	4,550	57,100	12,400	4,330	863
Belgium	314,200	337,200	20,695	20,977	202,700	173,100	13,134	10,543
France	50,700	77,100	4,395	3,815	22,800	45,000	1,814	2,034
United States	1,012,400	888,600	42,550	40,176	551,800	268,700	22,884	11,244
British North America	51,500	46,700	2,482	2,544	11,900	22,300	637	1,281
Other Countries	67,100	78,000	5,798	5,277	32,000	47,400	2,701	2,930
Total	2,054,200	2,307,900	117,752	130,545	1,153,400	937,400	64,926	52,218
Other Articles .....	...	...	318,100	277,040	...	...	158,300	144,543
Total Value of Raw Materials...£	...	...	1,870,311	1,978,896	...	...	899,653	936,456

EXPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Two Months ended February 29.				Month ended February 29.			
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
IV.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.			£	£			£	£
A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.								
Cotton, Yarn, & Twist—Russia.....lbs	219,500	165,000	15,851	15,782	68,160	60,400	5,346	5,882
Sweden and Norway.....	634,100	764,700	29,406	32,856	323,400	395,400	15,384	17,165
Denmark.....	771,600	501,700	31,910	19,872	323,200	237,900	13,410	9,772
Germany.....	5,390,100	7,324,300	318,336	392,908	2,943,700	3,499,200	171,041	198,958
Holland.....	5,663,100	7,570,700	296,327	386,555	2,910,300	4,007,700	152,591	206,841
Belgium.....	3,493,800	2,737,100	183,834	148,828	1,748,200	1,268,100	94,137	69,178
France.....	1,237,400	2,602,400	91,188	157,293	614,100	1,287,800	45,994	77,741
Italy.....	2,983,600	2,261,300	136,789	100,556	1,265,400	1,100,100	56,299	49,436
Austrian Territories.....	948,200	896,300	44,779	39,663	356,400	363,300	16,189	16,152
Roumania.....	1,531,200	811,400	61,524	31,137	1,513,200	811,400	60,799	31,137
Turkey.....	2,601,500	2,628,500	117,523	118,040	1,326,200	1,266,800	60,391	56,901
Egypt.....	532,300	607,500	24,619	25,344	187,400	242,700	8,687	9,861
China and Hong Kong.....	2,124,100	2,688,200	88,847	107,097	1,090,800	1,460,600	47,372	59,512
Japan.....	2,698,200	2,476,200	101,809	86,966	1,311,800	2,092,100	49,643	73,363
British East Indies—Bombay.....	2,478,400	2,434,500	137,174	141,749	1,163,600	1,164,500	62,014	70,292
Madras.....	1,859,800	1,685,900	100,413	104,066	801,400	972,200	42,717	61,353
Bengal.....	2,223,800	3,283,200	152,453	238,391	943,700	1,795,460	62,728	126,714
Straits Settlements.....	537,800	555,900	28,771	27,037	340,000	416,800	17,347	19,302
Ceylon.....	27,900	17,200	1,190	1,129	7,900	6,000	379	255
Other Countries.....	2,068,300	1,663,500	113,719	91,579	873,900	783,900	48,237	44,588
Total.....	40,024,700	43,675,500	2,076,462	2,266,848	20,112,700	23,232,300	1,030,730	1,195,403
Cotton Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Germany.....yards	8,449,200	11,386,700	147,213	177,909	4,486,700	6,036,700	78,702	94,950
Holland.....	6,975,400	9,946,800	120,163	155,533	2,718,300	5,212,000	48,429	79,203
Belgium.....	8,933,900	12,610,400	142,057	167,403	4,837,300	6,265,100	72,108	85,588
France.....	10,963,900	9,011,200	208,202	175,503	5,711,200	4,298,400	102,983	83,889
Portugal, Azores and Madeira.....	9,151,900	10,123,500	101,846	108,866	3,887,300	5,047,300	43,485	53,217
Italy.....	16,791,100	20,115,200	240,443	260,090	7,807,500	10,844,400	118,225	140,333
Austrian Territories.....	1,686,600	2,487,400	21,555	34,278	821,300	1,209,500	10,789	15,738
Greece.....	5,333,000	5,871,000	75,873	81,046	2,687,400	2,622,100	38,461	35,866
Turkey.....	51,046,600	40,360,600	674,142	519,911	25,994,400	19,014,900	340,639	239,575
Egypt.....	32,574,200	22,144,900	353,091	217,059	12,225,400	9,086,100	132,475	91,601
West Coast of Africa (Foreign).....	7,947,200	9,648,700	105,388	126,915	4,403,800	5,209,600	58,032	68,186
United States.....	13,954,500	13,387,100	352,112	329,971	6,404,400	5,718,200	157,968	144,519
Foreign West Indies.....	12,942,500	10,746,100	186,223	127,914	5,256,400	5,858,100	77,199	66,526
Mexico.....	6,267,700	3,130,200	82,516	38,887	2,923,200	1,163,200	37,299	14,514
Central America.....	3,713,500	7,439,200	42,298	79,981	1,198,500	3,343,600	13,579	36,349
U. S. of Colombia.....	6,975,000	5,735,200	87,850	65,146	3,465,400	3,551,700	43,510	40,670
Venezuela.....	5,445,300	6,592,300	62,741	73,302	2,553,200	3,363,700	28,775	37,211
Brazil.....	30,493,400	41,493,600	400,009	509,754	15,424,500	22,880,700	204,903	279,673
Uruguay.....	6,718,000	5,285,300	99,095	71,732	2,909,300	2,479,800	43,792	32,354
Argentine Republic.....	14,826,800	9,966,800	212,629	142,434	7,013,500	4,955,000	103,405	71,431
Chili.....	9,505,100	9,730,400	126,649	115,153	4,750,800	4,107,100	63,297	49,461
Peru.....	2,683,000	5,947,400	36,599	71,957	1,741,100	3,195,600	24,124	40,474
China and Hong Kong.....	66,514,500	63,539,600	765,975	705,089	30,367,200	33,615,300	349,196	363,404
Japan.....	6,105,600	6,629,200	73,047	75,941	3,477,800	4,141,900	39,421	46,711
Dutch Possessions in India.....	16,710,100	18,319,700	213,166	228,621	9,421,600	7,791,400	119,300	95,955
Philippine Islands.....	7,347,800	7,520,800	104,672	99,159	2,886,800	4,701,900	38,977	59,248
Gibraltar.....	1,709,100	3,039,000	23,491	36,472	796,400	1,641,000	11,506	17,566
Malta.....	3,635,200	2,342,200	44,218	25,768	1,283,000	1,025,200	16,023	11,385
West Coast of Africa (British).....	6,856,000	8,946,800	86,054	109,709	3,694,100	5,084,500	44,332	63,440
British North America.....	15,192,700	5,341,800	292,109	108,737	6,563,600	2,451,900	126,530	48,177
British West India Islands & Guiana.....	6,923,400	7,336,500	92,919	93,355	3,022,500	3,727,900	39,876	47,010
British Possessions in South Africa.....	2,947,400	2,979,900	52,112	49,895	1,524,900	1,792,300	27,106	30,000
British East Indies—Bombay.....	113,415,700	100,008,400	1,238,309	1,041,045	43,628,500	42,649,200	461,356	444,769
Madras.....	19,633,100	12,917,200	243,636	169,087	10,013,700	6,572,800	120,446	82,241
Bengal.....	146,605,700	120,152,000	1,546,424	1,224,636	62,248,200	66,543,700	623,045	659,813
Straits Settlements.....	19,030,500	21,871,000	202,289	223,914	8,846,300	14,820,200	92,301	148,148
Ceylon.....	3,365,600	3,402,700	40,301	43,467	1,635,000	1,692,500	20,081	21,120
Australasia..... yards	12,036,200	13,359,700	239,572	252,572	4,803,000	4,139,400	96,130	81,724
Other Countries.....	27,556,300	19,056,800	355,403	248,638	15,735,800	10,418,100	204,651	135,015
[Bleached								
Wholly of Cotton—Unbleached or	513,315,000	475,616,600	5,822,485	5,167,127	228,697,800	242,041,800	2,584,123	2,578,178
Printed, Dye'd or Coloured.....	231,442,800	214,276,600	3,545,742	3,218,941	107,997,100	106,220,700	1,629,115	1,585,613
Mixed Materials, Cotton predom...	5,204,900	30,100	124,063	781	2,474,400	9,500	58,530	253
Total.....	749,962,700	689,923,300	9,492,390	8,386,849	339,169,300	348,272,000	4,271,768	4,164,044
Lace and Patent Net.....£	...	...	606,977	562,779	...	...	321,158	279,793
Hosiery—Stockings & Socks....doz prs	300,459	317,584	101,046	106,629	133,397	134,403	46,297	44,749
Other kinds.....£	...	...	117,889	128,487	...	...	59,812	65,604
Thread for sewing or stitching.....lbs	2,127,600	2,332,000	341,049	393,545	1,005,100	1,208,000	160,717	201,468
Other Manufactures, unenumerated....£	...	...	201,423	212,447	...	...	103,775	107,333
Total Value of Cotton Manufacs....£	...	...	10,859,874	9,790,736	...	...	4,963,437	4,862,991
Jute Yarn—To Germany.....lbs	294,800	179,400	4,058	2,332	169,800	115,500	2,276	1,456
Holland.....	168,800	250,600	1,601	2,606	84,300	203,200	841	2,166
Spain and Canaries.....	1,284,100	1,872,900	17,927	25,950	750,600	847,200	10,721	10,957
United States.....	1,116,500	1,252,900	12,498	14,964	359,400	623,100	4,058	7,229
Other Countries.....	197,300	312,500	2,720	4,348	62,400	249,800	896	3,461
Total.....	3,061,500	3,868,300	38,804	50,200	1,426,500	2,038,800	18,792	25,279
Jute Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Germany.....yards	4,515,600	4,454,100	48,523	49,746	2,822,100	2,374,500	30,458	27,155
Holland.....	896,700	496,800	9,441	5,791	428,500	331,000	4,185	3,916
France.....	1,459,700	1,851,700	13,401	16,924	868,200	1,141,400	7,492	10,126
Italy.....	902,000	1,121,200	12,047	14,599	570,000	324,900	7,224	4,625
United States.....	16,611,400	16,911,200	169,122	168,091	7,329,300	8,496,200	75,277	84,951
Brazil.....	2,350,800	3,595,600	23,787	34,994	986,000	1,695,100	9,832	16,075

EXPORTS. Principal and other Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Two Months ended February 29.				Month ended February 29.			
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
IV.—A. YARNS & TEXTILES—(Con.)			£	£			£	£
Jute Manufs (Con.): Argentne Repub. yds	1,840,600	4,248,500	23,736	50,373	970,300	1,906,700	11,729	22,563
Other Countries	5,064,100	5,476,200	72,271	74,755	2,438,500	2,976,000	34,260	40,330
Total.....	33,640,900	38,155,300	372,328	415,273	16,412,900	19,255,800	180,457	209,741
Other Articles (except Bags) .....	...	...	2,941	1,550	...	...	2,016	762
Total Value of Jute Manufactures...£	...	...	375,269	416,823	...	...	182,473	210,503
Linen Yarn—To Germany	276,100	385,100	24,037	33,212	139,400	234,300	12,643	19,721
Holland	383,300	456,100	16,011	18,288	213,200	265,700	8,832	10,528
Belgium	324,000	407,800	25,538	34,108	158,100	179,800	13,041	15,764
France	281,500	298,800	31,000	32,210	125,500	137,600	13,705	15,388
Spain and Canaries	1,103,600	1,014,200	46,195	46,274	452,700	434,900	20,172	19,225
Italy	69,700	87,000	3,563	4,168	26,600	64,000	1,176	2,903
United States	214,100	141,200	5,987	5,560	147,100	70,400	4,155	2,367
Other Countries	139,000	172,100	7,849	9,305	48,200	78,100	3,223	4,549
Total.....	2,791,300	2,962,300	160,180	183,125	1,310,800	1,464,800	76,947	90,445
Linen Manufactures: Piece Goods of all kinds—To Russia	13,800	39,200	965	2,213	6,100	18,700	385	1,036
Germany	591,400	572,100	25,827	26,515	307,800	289,800	12,956	13,641
Holland	31,300	85,700	1,222	3,644	14,200	40,100	620	1,668
France	835,500	564,600	36,570	22,624	466,100	283,700	20,888	11,331
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	125,200	174,300	3,583	3,588	64,800	60,400	1,421	1,478
Spain and Canaries	421,300	490,400	17,269	20,342	210,100	215,300	8,963	9,174
Italy	332,700	257,600	14,978	10,745	160,800	154,700	6,962	6,614
United States	20,539,200	18,459,900	580,179	513,468	9,946,000	8,147,000	290,891	227,846
Foreign West Indies	2,785,600	2,267,500	65,039	49,301	1,193,800	1,130,200	29,159	25,608
Mexico	426,000	404,800	10,708	10,296	186,600	146,100	4,354	4,052
U.S. of Colombia.....	441,200	573,700	8,687	12,225	150,300	235,500	3,011	5,397
Brazil	408,300	589,800	13,855	21,366	235,500	297,000	6,965	10,940
Argentine Republic	275,800	288,500	10,224	11,988	144,200	146,100	5,435	6,669
Chili	106,400	176,700	4,018	4,798	56,800	70,900	1,973	2,285
Peru	17,100	27,100	357	1,173	7,600	23,000	139	1,013
Philippine Islands	276,500	242,300	5,600	5,192	91,700	77,600	1,784	1,508
British North America	1,494,100	1,566,300	44,715	41,901	636,900	611,600	20,149	16,855
British W.I. Islands and Guiana ...	485,700	386,800	10,505	8,183	244,000	128,900	5,130	2,820
British East Indies.....	596,700	491,100	18,923	14,344	244,200	213,700	7,367	5,958
Australasia	1,980,600	2,513,500	57,614	70,143	791,400	1,035,500	23,441	27,704
Other Countries	1,459,000	1,418,600	47,520	45,557	831,800	741,900	25,614	24,290
Total (Plain, Unbleached, or Bleached ...	32,125,000	29,883,100	916,714	836,179	15,281,100	13,344,400	448,722	378,218
Checked, Printed, or Dyed, and Damasks, or Diapers	1,073,600	963,900	38,748	27,795	542,300	384,300	19,846	12,675
Sailcloth and Sails	444,800	742,600	22,896	35,632	167,300	339,500	8,993	16,994
Total.....	33,643,400	31,589,600	978,358	899,606	15,990,700	14,068,200	477,561	407,887
Thread for Sewing.....lbs	400,100	459,500	53,375	52,739	175,200	260,400	22,535	28,378
Other Articles .....	...	...	56,896	91,022	...	...	26,717	45,127
Total Value Linen Manufactures...£	...	...	1,088,629	1,043,367	...	...	526,813	481,392
Silk: Thrown, Twist & Yarn—Germany £	...	...	20,059	32,791	...	...	7,136	15,355
Holland .....	...	...	1,290	3,577	...	...	284	1,746
Belgium .....	...	...	10,095	6,165	...	...	4,084	2,734
France .....	...	...	63,876	54,986	...	...	32,052	27,247
Other Countries .....	...	...	15,594	11,733	...	...	7,794	5,851
Total.....	...	...	110,914	109,252	...	...	51,350	52,663
Manufactures, wholly of Silk: Broad								
Stuffs of Silk or Satin—France yds	225,742	229,830	52,375	40,037	108,411	153,760	24,397	24,146
United States	72,838	29,670	13,086	6,152	38,197	19,370	7,073	3,349
British North America	114,396	37,130	27,277	7,948	44,068	3,840	10,514	709
British East Indies	39,020	28,020	4,837	3,549	7,130	6,350	1,123	1,043
Australasia	216,800	143,880	39,356	25,139	73,940	10,390	13,551	1,836
Other Countries	55,267	30,193	8,607	5,708	24,633	18,690	4,226	3,558
Total.....	724,063	498,723	145,520	88,533	296,379	212,400	60,884	34,641
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Shawls £	...	...	68,219	63,645	...	...	29,103	38,734
Ribbons of all kinds.....	...	...	37,679	34,537	...	...	15,563	4,857
Lace .....	...	...	38,578	30,255	...	...	21,182	12,882
Other Articles of Silk only—To								
Germany .....	...	...	1,736	973	...	...	960	549
Belgium .....	...	...	7,988	1,987	...	...	4,112	1,065
France .....	...	...	23,299	7,982	...	...	12,970	6,413
United States .....	...	...	2,818	6,076	...	...	1,979	2,752
Australasia .....	...	...	4,425	3,356	...	...	2,636	1,364
Other Countries .....	...	...	14,601	5,809	...	...	4,100	2,826
Total.....	...	...	54,867	26,183	...	...	26,757	14,969
Of Silk & other Materials—Germany	...	...	17,590	17,293	...	...	2,390	8,717
France .....	...	...	873	7,401	...	...	381	2,493
United States .....	...	...	27,664	44,830	...	...	15,331	26,605
British North America .....	...	...	53,253	29,860	...	...	24,445	7,398
Australasia .....	...	...	20,459	16,877	...	...	7,285	4,316
Other Countries .....	...	...	12,137	26,228	...	...	7,573	13,792
Total.....	...	...	131,976	142,489	...	...	57,405	63,321
Total Value of Silk Manufactures £	...	...	476,839	385,642	...	...	210,894	169,404

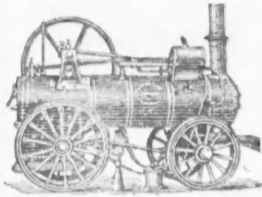
EXPORTS.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Two Months ended February 29.				Month ended February 29.			
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Principal and other Articles.								
IV.—A. YARNS & TEXTILES—(Con.)			£	£			£	£
Woolen & Worsted Yarn—Russia. lbs	53,100	69,400	6,445	7,377	22,800	29,300	2,759	4,135
Sweden and Norway.....	197,500	221,600	18,054	18,145	93,600	92,900	8,777	8,057
Denmark.....	70,900	75,100	7,320	7,398	41,100	39,800	4,394	3,783
Germany.....	2,186,100	2,592,400	218,331	243,091	1,102,800	1,231,400	106,897	116,367
Holland.....	1,149,200	1,155,100	109,413	117,178	556,800	569,700	51,172	58,412
Belgium.....	229,200	250,300	22,578	24,912	111,600	149,400	11,280	14,384
France.....	443,300	420,200	44,935	40,568	232,400	194,800	23,421	18,618
Other Countries.....	131,000	394,600	17,533	43,114	60,300	167,200	8,184	16,413
Total.....	4,460,300	5,178,700	444,609	501,783	2,221,400	2,484,500	216,920	240,169
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures:								
Woolen Fabrics, (inc. Coatings, Duffels, &c., all wool or of wool mixed and Woolen Stuffs)—To Sweden and Norway.....yards	130,900	82,000	13,113	8,751	100,400	54,200	9,522	6,156
Germany.....	694,200	716,900	155,089	158,262	319,300	367,600	77,612	88,423
Holland.....	408,500	560,500	61,934	77,178	197,500	289,900	33,823	38,030
Belgium.....	911,000	1,231,700	135,589	171,859	386,700	707,700	58,999	97,325
France.....	2,988,200	3,425,100	364,522	417,249	1,596,800	2,062,600	187,955	245,606
Italy.....	268,800	336,200	34,915	46,180	126,300	194,200	18,493	29,354
Turkey.....	152,900	135,500	15,593	14,550	41,400	88,400	5,728	10,027
United States.....	1,787,700	1,497,100	340,061	339,746	826,700	696,100	155,000	165,860
Brazil.....	462,400	543,100	32,891	38,139	277,300	284,500	19,647	19,630
Uruguay.....	418,300	188,400	32,381	20,619	156,100	65,300	11,417	7,046
Argentine Republic.....	634,000	584,400	59,314	63,354	232,400	187,500	23,700	19,612
Chili.....	220,400	362,300	21,439	27,733	109,200	112,000	10,173	10,922
Peru.....	75,300	206,800	10,641	19,537	20,100	77,100	2,511	7,675
China and Hong Kong.....	467,900	520,200	39,531	39,319	227,000	247,500	16,884	18,995
Japan.....	76,400	119,600	7,328	14,695	25,500	51,200	3,117	5,581
British North America.....	1,777,200	1,362,500	189,205	144,062	934,400	672,400	103,215	71,943
British Possessions in S. Africa.....	360,300	314,600	17,126	15,850	183,000	184,000	8,913	9,150
British East Indies.....	587,500	590,800	49,975	45,710	183,900	317,900	16,393	24,804
Australasia.....	2,671,500	3,171,000	174,170	206,111	890,500	941,700	64,757	67,982
Other Countries.....	972,300	1,081,100	89,819	87,956	481,800	555,800	52,342	52,741
Total.....	16,065,700	17,029,800	1,844,636	1,956,860	7,316,300	8,157,600	879,310	996,862
Worsted Fabrics, including Coatings, &c., and Worsted Stuffs—To Sweden and Norway.....yards	661,100	383,400	16,387	10,074	623,500	231,200	15,331	6,303
Germany.....	1,045,300	1,044,900	41,678	40,290	587,700	599,800	20,949	19,776
Holland.....	1,479,000	2,144,500	44,350	69,891	625,500	1,004,600	19,945	33,560
Belgium.....	2,257,500	2,542,900	82,431	91,267	882,600	1,176,300	33,735	44,469
France.....	5,096,800	6,023,500	151,567	242,465	2,415,500	3,245,600	70,270	135,813
Italy.....	2,329,500	3,364,800	64,603	86,440	1,011,500	2,081,500	30,703	53,459
Turkey.....	575,100	250,900	25,116	8,892	318,800	163,000	14,727	5,044
United States.....	6,626,200	8,815,900	282,269	390,676	3,378,300	4,320,000	144,350	196,428
Brazil.....	435,900	439,600	15,879	14,618	193,800	190,400	6,534	6,500
Uruguay.....	268,400	414,200	12,093	12,810	109,600	143,900	4,924	4,586
Argentine Republic.....	799,900	967,800	28,214	27,493	355,200	474,800	11,871	14,108
Chili.....	513,100	342,100	14,636	10,566	264,100	160,700	7,552	5,286
Peru.....	47,800	136,800	1,937	6,053	26,400	42,300	874	2,923
China and Hong Kong.....	1,767,400	2,523,000	83,949	105,761	833,000	1,357,700	39,039	57,988
Japan.....	334,000	464,900	15,144	18,052	281,400	175,600	12,915	6,180
British North America.....	1,868,100	2,384,800	81,966	125,683	800,700	1,113,300	37,301	58,407
British Possessions in S. Africa.....	99,500	67,300	3,976	2,520	49,000	42,800	1,993	1,531
British East Indies.....	288,200	221,200	9,841	8,767	150,900	115,300	4,498	4,531
Australasia.....	532,900	496,400	32,284	31,792	104,200	230,900	8,680	13,401
Other Countries.....	998,000	1,787,800	39,132	56,593	453,200	994,000	17,982	30,271
Total.....	27,098,500	33,994,300	937,114	1,185,337	12,943,100	17,345,900	445,018	605,904
Total.....	28,023,700	34,816,700	1,047,452	1,360,703	13,464,900	17,773,700	504,193	700,654
Flannels.....yards	1,547,300	2,020,300	69,627	89,100	657,300	787,600	29,769	34,480
Carpets, not being Rugs—Germany	15,900	40,900	2,662	4,160	7,100	26,900	1,181	2,191
Holland.....	174,800	185,100	22,134	20,447	104,500	138,900	12,034	15,188
France.....	117,500	240,100	14,603	26,826	76,700	143,100	9,151	15,862
Spain and Canaries.....	11,200	3,100	1,237	369	4,000	1,200	424	106
United States.....	252,500	189,700	35,216	23,613	124,600	112,900	17,363	13,588
Chili.....	56,300	84,800	5,154	9,074	38,600	38,300	3,616	3,755
British North America.....	460,500	367,400	47,931	35,827	268,500	229,900	28,103	23,017
Australasia.....	327,500	269,700	37,464	28,379	159,600	102,700	18,186	10,391
Other Countries.....	584,600	521,400	59,645	55,792	271,600	281,600	28,009	31,575
Total.....	2,000,800	1,902,200	228,046	204,487	1,055,200	1,075,500	118,067	115,673
Blankets.....pairs	289,840	281,453	132,725	117,499	150,240	124,182	65,889	51,398
Hosiery of Wool, or of Wool mixed	...	...	70,097	71,602	...	...	32,552	29,889
Small Wares and unenumerated	...	...	155,540	147,423	...	...	66,430	83,620
Manufactures of Wool or Worsted	...	...	3,548,123	3,947,674	...	...	1,696,210	2,012,576
Woolen & Worsted Manufac. £	...	...	151,603	119,309	...	...	75,392	52,865
Yarn, Alpaca, Mohair, and other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
description.....£	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Yarns & Textile Fabrics £	...	...	19,331,306	18,814,759	...	...	9,049,958	9,393,690

Table with columns: EXPORTS, Principal and other Articles, QUANTITIES (Two Months ended February 29, 1883, 1884), VALUE (£), QUANTITIES (Month ended February 29, 1883, 1884), VALUE (£). Rows include categories like IV.—B. METALS & ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREFROM (Copper, Iron & Steel, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod, Railroad of all sorts, Wire of Iron or Steel and Manufactures thereof), with various countries and regions listed.

EXPORT AND TRADE NOTICES

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS.
SAMUELSON & CO.,

BANBURY, England.
Manufacturers of
PRIZE TWINE SHEAF-BINDING HARVESTERS.
R.A.S. Silver Medal.
GRASS MOWERS, REAPING MACHINES, LAWN
MOWERS, &c.
Great Reduction in Prices of PATENT GRASS
MOWERS AND REAPING MACHINES.



**BARROWS
AND
STEWART,**
ENGINEERS,
BANBURY,
OXFORDSHIRE

Manufacturers of
Portable and other
Steam Engines &c.
PURCHASING AGENTS WANTED.
Barrows & Stewart, Banbury, England.

RICHMOND AND CHANDLER,
MANCHESTER.



Manufacturers of
Chaff Cutters,
Corn Crushers,
Horse Gears, &c., &c

BLISS, BEAUCHAMP, AND BLISS
(Late WILLIAM BLISS AND CO.),

13 and 15 Sun street, Finsbury, London, E.C.
Wholesale Saddlers, Saddlers' Ironmongers, Leather
Merchants, Horse Clothing Makers. Saddlery Goods
supplied for Home and all the Foreign Markets. The
largest Stock of these Goods in London. Estd. 1842.

BOUTCHER, MORTIMORE, & Co.,
No. 9 New Leather Market, Bermondsey,
London, S.E.

BOUTCHER, MORTIMORE, BACON, & Co.
No. 31 King street, Liverpool.
**LEATHER AND HIDE FACTORS & COMMISSION
AGENTS.**

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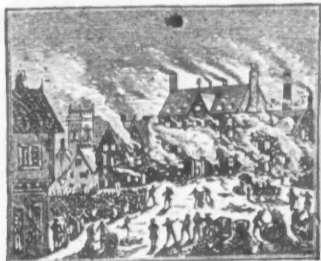
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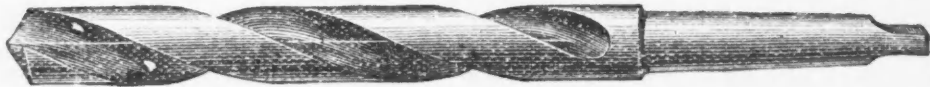
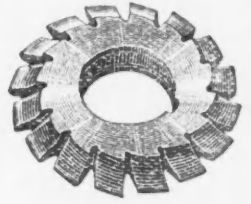
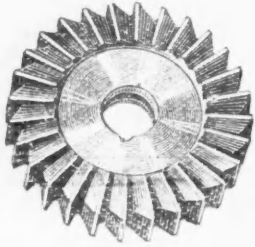
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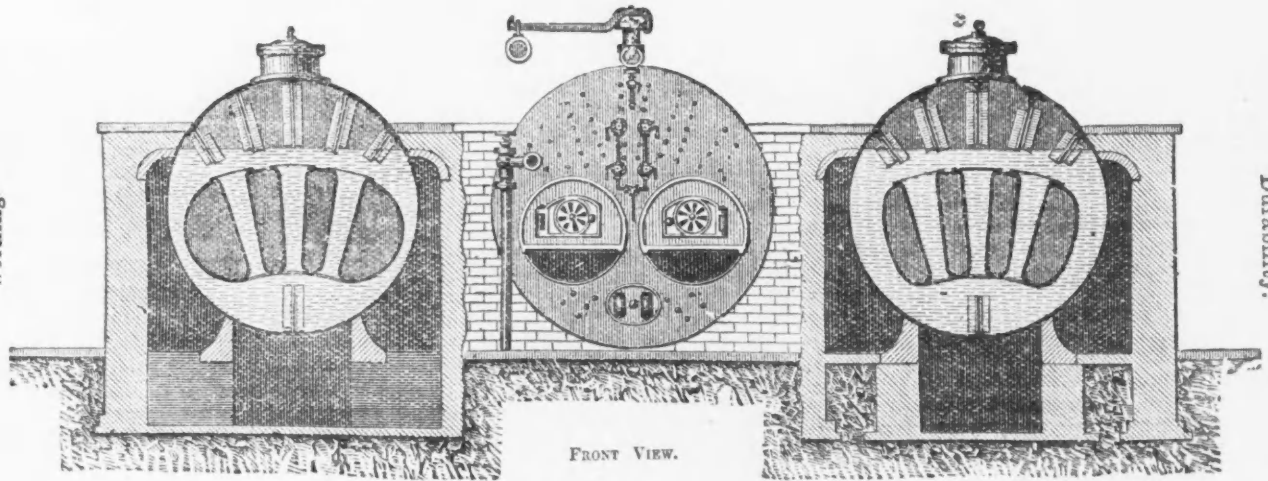
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