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STATISTICAL TABLES

SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF

BRITISH TRADE AND PRODUCTION

1854—90.

IN CONTINUATION OF

TABLES PRESENTED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRADE DEPRESSION.

[C.—4621 of Sess. 1886.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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[NOTE.—Where the source of the information is not specified in the heading of the table, it will be understood that the tables are compiled either from publications of the Board of Trade or from information in its possession. The tables relating to foreign countries are compiled from official publications or returns of the respective countries named.]

R. GIFFEN

Commercial Department,
Board of Trade,
Whitehall Gardens,
June 1891.

POPULATION AND EMIGRATION

1. STATEMENT showing the Population of each Division of the United Kingdom, estimated to the middle of each of the under-mentioned Years with the Mean of each Quinquennial Period—exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the British Seas, and of the portions of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service Abroad. [Compiled from the Returns of the Registrars-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.]

Years.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total for the United Kingdom.
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
1854	18·6	3·0	6·1	27·7
1855	18·8	3·0	6·0	27·8
1856	19·0	3·0	6·0	28·0
1857	19·3	3·0	5·9	28·2
1858	19·5	3·0	5·9	28·4
1859	19·7	3·0	5·9	28·6
Mean of 1855 to 1859	19·3	3·0	5·9	28·2
1860	19·9	3·1	5·8	28·8
1861	20·1	3·1	5·8	29·0
1862	20·3	3·1	5·8	29·2
1863	20·6	3·1	5·7	29·4
1864	20·9	3·2	5·6	29·7
Mean of 1860 to 1864	20·4	3·1	5·7	29·2
1865	21·1	3·2	5·6	29·9
1866	21·4	3·2	5·5	30·1
1867	21·7	3·2	5·5	30·4
1868	21·9	3·3	5·5	30·7
1869	22·2	3·3	5·4	30·9
Mean of 1865 to 1869	21·7	3·2	5·5	30·4
1870	22·5	3·3	5·4	31·2
1871	22·8	3·4	5·4	31·6
1872	23·1	3·4	5·4	31·9
1873	23·4	3·4	5·3	32·1
1874	23·7	3·5	5·3	32·5
Mean of 1870 to 1874	23·1	3·4	5·4	31·9
1875	24·0	3·5	5·3	32·8
1876	24·4	3·5	5·3	33·2
1877	24·7	3·6	5·3	33·6
1878	25·0	3·6	5·3	33·9
1879	25·4	3·7	5·2	34·3
Mean of 1875 to 1879	24·7	3·6	5·3	33·6
1880	25·7	3·7	5·2	34·6
1881	26·1	3·7	5·1	34·9
1882	26·4	3·8	5·1	35·3
1883	26·8	3·8	5·0	35·6
1884	27·1	3·8	5·0	36·0
Mean of 1880 to 1884	26·4	3·8	5·1	35·3
1885	27·5	3·9	4·9	36·3
1886	27·9	3·9	4·9	36·7
1887	28·2	4·0	4·8	37·0
1888	28·6	4·0	4·8	37·4
1889	29·0	4·1	4·7	37·8
Mean of 1885 to 1889	28·3	4·0	4·8	37·1
1890	29·4	4·1	4·7	38·2
1891	29·8	4·2	4·6	38·6

2.—STATEMENT showing the Emigration from the United Kingdom of Persons of British and Irish Origin only for each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Averages for each Quinquennial Period, also the Proportion of the Emigration to the Population.

Years.	Emigration of each Year, and Average Annual Emigration of each Quinquennial Period.	Proportion of Emigration to Population.
	Number.	Per Cent.
1854	267,047	0·97
1855	150,023	
1856	148,284	
1857	181,051	
1858	95,067	
1859	97,093	
Annual average, 1855–9	134,304	0·48
1860	95,989	
1861	66,197	
1862	97,763	
1863	192,864	
1864	187,081	
Annual average, 1860–4	127,779	0·44
1865	174,891	
1866	170,053	
1867	156,982	
1868	138,187	
1869	186,300	
Annual average, 1865–9	165,283	0·54
1870	202,511	
1871	192,751	
1872	210,494	
1873	228,345	
1874	197,272	
Annual average, 1870–4	206,275	0·65
1875	140,675	
1876	109,469	
1877	95,195	
1878	112,902	
1879	164,274	
Annual average, 1875–9	124,503	0·37
1880	237,542	
1881	243,002	
1882	279,366	
1883	320,118	
1884	242,179	
Annual average, 1880–4	262,441	0·74
1885	207,644	
1886	232,900	
1887	281,487	
1888	279,928	
1889	253,795	
Annual average, 1885–9	251,151	0·68
1890	218,116	

Note.—This table is subject to the observation that immigration is believed to have increased of late years as compared with the earlier years in the Table; but there is no record of immigration of persons of British origin before 1876. *See* Reports on Emigration since 1876. It should also be understood that the record of emigration, so called, is really a record of the number of persons proceeding from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe, and the immigration has always to be allowed for.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN TRADE.

3.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports and Exports (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Amounts per Head of the Population.

Years.	Imports.		Re-Exports.		Net Imports. (Imports less Re-Exports.)		Exports of British and Irish Produce.		Total Gross Imports and Exports.		Trans-shipment Trade.
	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.
	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.
1854	169	5 10 2	19	0 13 6	133	4 16 9	97	3 10 2	288	9 14 0	5·0
1855	148		21		128		96		260		3·6
1856	173		23		149		116		311		4·6
1857	188		24		164		123		334		4·5
1858	164		23		141		117		304		4·5
1859	179		25		154		130		334		6·6
Annual average, 1855-9	169	6 0 3	23	0 16 7	146	5 3 7	116	4 2 4	308	10 19 2	4·8
1860	210		29		181		136		375		5·1
1861	217		35		182		125		377		4·4
1862	220		43		184		134		392		4·7
1863	240		50		190		147		416		5·3
1864	276		52		223		160		437		6·0
Annual average, 1860-4	235	8 1 2	42	1 8 5	193	6 12 9	138	4 14 8	415	14 4 3	5·1
1865	271		53		218		168		490		6·5
1866	295		50		245		189		534		7·7
1867	275		45		230		181		501		6·7
1868	295		48		247		179		528		7·8
1869	295		47		248		190		532		8·1
Annual average, 1865-9	286	9 8 2	49	1 11 11	237	7 16 3	181	5 19 0	516	16 19 1	7·3
1870	303		44		259		200		547		10·9
1871	331		61		270		223		615		11·4
1872	355		58		297		256		660		13·9
1873	371		56		315		255		682		13·8
1874	370		53		312		240		668		11·4
Annual average, 1870-4	346	10 17 2	55	1 14 10	291	9 2 4	235	7 7 3	636	19 19 3	12·3
1875	374		58		316		225		655		12·1
1876	378		56		319		201		632		10·8
1877	394		54		340		199		647		12·2
1878	369		52		317		193		614		11·3
1879	363		57		306		192		612		11·0
Annual average, 1875-9	375	11 3 5	55	1 13 1	320	9 10 4	202	6 0 0	632	18 16 6	11·5
1880	411		63		348		223		697		13·5
1881	397		63		334		234		694		13·6
1882	413		65		348		242		720		13·0
1883	427		65		362		240		732		11·7
1884	390		63		327		235		696		11·9
Annual average, 1880-4	408	11 11 0	64	1 16 4	344	9 14 9	234	6 12 9	706	20 0 1	12·1
1885	371		58		313		218		642		11·0
1886	350		56		294		213		619		10·7
1887	362		59		303		222		643		10·9
1888	388		64		324		234		686		10·9
1889	427		67		360		249		743		10·2
Annual average, 1885-9	379	10 4 10	61	1 12 10	318	8 11 11	226	6 2 0	666	17 19 9	10·6
1890	421		63		356		263		749		9·8

4.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom, with Cargoes and in Ballast, in each of the undermentioned Years, distinguishing between British and Foreign Tonnage; showing also for each Quinquennial Period the Annual Average, the Proportion of British to Total, and the Number of Tons per Head of the Population of the United Kingdom.

Years	ENTERED.					CLEARANCES.				
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Proportion of British to Total.	Number of Tons per Head of Population.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Proportion of British to Total.	Number of Tons per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Per cent.		Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Per cent.	
1851	5	4	9	58·7	0·38	5	4	9	56·5	0·38
1855	5	4	9			6	4	10		
1856	6	4	10			7	4	11		
1857	7	4	11			7	5	12		
1858	6	5	11			6	5	11		
1859	6	5	11			7	5	12		
Annual average, 1855-9	6	4	10	59·3	0·38	7	4	11	58·3	0·39
1860	7	5	12			7	5	12		
1861	8	5	13			7	6	13		
1862	8	5	13			8	5	13		
1863	8	5	13			8	5	13		
1864	9	4	13			9	5	14		
Annual average, 1860-4	8	5	13	61·2	0·45	8	5	13	61·0	0·46
1865	9	5	14			10	5	15		
1866	11	5	16			11	5	16		
1867	11	5	16			11	5	16		
1868	11	5	16			11	6	17		
1869	12	5	17			12	6	18		
Annual average, 1865-9	11	5	16	68·0	0·53	11	5	16	67·5	0·54
1870	12	6	18			13	6	19		
1871	14	6	20			14	7	21		
1872	14	7	21			14	7	21		
1873	15	7	22			15	7	22		
1874	15	7	22			15	8	23		
Annual average, 1870-4	14	7	21	67·2	0·65	14	7	21	67·3	0·67
1875	15	8	23			16	8	24		
1876	16	9	25			17	9	26		
1877	17	8	25			18	8	26		
1878	17	8	25			18	8	26		
1879	18	8	26			19	8	27		
Annual average, 1875-9	17	8	25	68·0	0·75	18	8	26	67·9	0·77
1880	20	9	29			21	9	30		
1881	20	8	28			21	8	29		
1882	21	9	30			22	9	31		
1883	23	9	32			24	9	33		
1884	23	9	32			24	9	33		
Annual average, 1880-4	21	9	30	71·7	0·86	22	9	31	71·6	0·88
1885	23	9	32			23	9	32		
1886	23	8	31			23	9	32		
1887	24	8	32			24	9	33		
1888	25	9	34			25	9	34		
1889	26	10	36			26	10	36		
Annual average, 1885-9	24	9	33	73·1	0·89	25	9	34	73·2	0·91
1890	27	10	37			27	10	37		

5.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes only, in the Coasting Trade at Ports of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the number of Tons per Head of the Population.

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Number of Tons per Head of the Population.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Number of Tons per Head of the Population.
	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.		Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	
1854	15·32	0·05	15·37	0·56	15·73	0·04	15·77	0·57
1855	14·74	0·05	14·79		14·82	0·04	14·86	
1856	15·16	0·05	15·21		15·25	0·06	15·31	
1857	15·78	0·05	15·83		15·84	0·05	15·89	
1858	15·66	0·05	15·71		15·81	0·05	15·86	
1859	16·46	0·07	16·53		16·44	0·07	16·51	
Average for the 5 years	15·56	0·05	15·61	0·55	15·63	0·05	15·68	0·56
1860	16·90	0·10	17·00		16·91	0·10	17·01	
1861	17·26	0·09	17·35		17·32	0·07	17·39	
1862	17·40	0·07	17·47		17·37	0·06	17·43	
1863	17·47	0·08	17·55		17·46	0·07	17·53	
1864	17·35	0·07	17·42		17·54	0·05	17·59	
Average for the 5 years	17·28	0·08	17·36	0·59	17·32	0·07	17·39	0·59
1865	18·15	0·08	18·23		18·01	0·09	18·10	
1866	18·49	0·11	18·60		18·46	0·12	18·58	
1867	18·35	0·10	18·45		18·31	0·10	18·41	
1868	17·59	0·10	17·69		17·73	0·11	17·84	
1869	17·89	0·11	18·00		17·73	0·12	17·85	
Average for the 5 years	18·09	0·10	18·19	0·60	18·05	0·11	18·16	0·60
1870	18·21	0·09	18·30		18·16	0·09	18·25	
1871	18·28	0·09	18·37		18·32	0·07	18·39	
1872	17·98	0·12	18·10		17·80	0·12	17·92	
1873	*21·37	0·12	21·49		*19·01	0·13	19·14	
1874	21·58	0·10	21·68		19·32	0·10	19·42	
Average for the 5 years	19·49	0·10	19·59	0·61	18·52	0·10	18·62	0·58
1875	22·80	0·14	22·94		20·57	0·10	20·67	
1876	23·80	0·14	23·94		21·38	0·11	21·49	
1877	24·55	0·13	24·68		23·12	0·10	22·22	
1878	25·05	0·11	25·16		22·46	0·08	22·54	
1879	25·55	0·12	25·67		23·03	0·08	23·11	
Average for the 5 years	24·35	0·13	24·48	0·73	21·91	0·09	22·00	0·66
1880	25·92	0·10	26·02		23·66	0·07	23·73	
1881	25·72	0·12	25·84		23·30	0·07	23·37	
1882	26·03	0·11	26·14		23·50	0·08	23·58	
1883	26·62	0·13	26·75		24·02	0·08	24·10	
1884	26·59	0·12	26·71		24·08	0·09	24·17	
Average for the 5 years	26·17	0·12	26·29	0·75	23·71	0·08	23·79	0·67
1885	27·03	0·14	27·17		24·58	0·11	24·64	
1886	27·02	0·12	27·14		24·38	0·11	24·49	
1887	27·38	0·11	27·49		24·99	0·13	25·12	
1888	29·00	0·08	29·08		27·68	0·09	27·77	
1889	28·71	0·08	28·79		27·42	0·07	27·49	
Average for the 5 years	27·83	0·10	27·93	0·75	25·80	0·10	25·90	0·69
1890	28·50	0·10	28·60		27·29	0·10	27·39	

* Until the year 1873 vessels employed in the conveyance of certain articles exempted from coast regulations were omitted from the Coasting Trade Returns. The result of including them was apparently a larger increase in the entries than in the clearan-

6.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the under-mentioned Goods imported in 1854–89, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively; also the Average Price of the Articles computed from these Quantities and Values in each period.

RAW COTTON.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Cwt.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	7·92	—	—	20·18	—	—	2 10 11
1855–9	9·19	1·27	16·0	28·25	8·07	40·0	3 1 6
1860–4	8·45	(−)0·74	(−) 8·1	48·00	19·75	69·9	5 13 6
1865–9	11·01	2·56	30·3	61·51	13·51	28·2	5 11 9
1870–4	13·61	2·60	23·6	53·63	(−) 7·88	(−)12·8	3 18 10
1875–9	12·76	(−)0·85	(−) 6·2	38·31	(−)15·32	(−)28·6	3 0 1
1880–4	15·31	2·55	20·0	44·56	6·25	16·3	2 18 0
1885–9	15·36	0·05	0·3	40·08	(−) 4·48	(−)10·0	2 12 2
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 4·35 million cwts., or 39·5 per cent.			Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9:— Amount, 21·43 million pounds, or 34·8 per cent.			

RAW WOOL, SHEEP, AND LAMBS.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Lb.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	104·85	—	—	6·37	—	—	0 1 2·58
1855–9	118·66	13·81	13·2	8·43	2·06	32·3	0 1 5·04
1860–4	167·24	48·58	40·9	11·60	3·17	37·6	0 1 4·65
1865–9	236·29	69·05	41·3	15·29	3·69	31·8	0 1 3·53
1870–4	307·01	70·72	29·9	18·07	2·78	18·2	0 1 2·13
1875–9	392·42	85·41	27·8	23·28	5·21	28·8	0 1 2·24
1880–4	481·30	88·88	22·6	25·54	2·26	9·7	0 1 0·73
1885–9	599·56	118·26	24·6	24·36	(−) 1·18	(−) 4·6	0 0 9·75
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 363·27 million lbs., or 153·7 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 9·07 million pounds, or 59·3 per cent.			

CORN, WHEAT.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Cwt.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	14·87	—	—	11·69	—	—	0 15 8½
1855–9	15·96	1·09	7·3	9·94	(−)1·75	(−)15·0	0 12 5¼
1860–4	28·81	12·85	80·5	16·30	6·36	64·0	0 11 3¾
1865–9	29·82	1·01	3·5	17·87	1·57	9·6	0 11 11¾
1870–4	39·56	9·74	32·7	23·91	6·04	33·8	0 12 1
1875–9	52·02	12·46	31·5	28·70	4·79	20·0	0 11 0½
1880–4	57·62	5·60	10·8	29·55	0·85	3·0	0 10 3¼
1885–9	56·11	(−) 1·51	(−) 2·6	21·57	(−)7·98	(−)27·0	0 7 8¼
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 26·29 million cwts., or 88·2 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 3·70 million pounds, or 20·7 per cent.			

Note.—This table does not include any estimate of the equivalent in grain of the wheat flour imported. The imports of wheat flour have increased considerably in recent years.

6.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Goods imported in 1854–89, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively: also the Average Price of the Articles computed from these Quantities and Values in each period—*continued.*

CORN, MAIZE.

Average of—	Quantities Imported. Amount.	Quantities Imported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Imported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Imported. Amount.	Values Imported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Imported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Cwt.
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854 - - -	5·78	—	—	2·75	—	—	0 9 6
1855–9 - - -	6·18	0·40	6·9	2·41	(−)0·34	(−)12·4	0 7 9½
1860–4 - - -	10·38	4·20	68·0	3·58	1·17	48·5	0 6 10½
1865–9 - - -	11·82	1·44	13·9	4·27	0·69	19·3	0 7 2½
1870–4 - - -	18·93	7·11	60·2	7·02	2·75	64·4	0 7 5
1875–9 - - -	33·74	14·81	78·2	10·63	3·61	51·4	0 6 3½
1880–4 - - -	29·10	(−)4·64	(−)13·8	9·15	(−)1·48	(−)13·9	0 6 3½
1885–9 - - -	31·05	1·95	6·7	7·82	(−)1·33	(−)14·5	0 5 0½
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 19·23 million cwts., or 162·7 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 3·55 million pounds, or 83·1 per cent.			

SUGAR, UNREFINED.

Average of—	Quantities Imported. Amount.	Quantities Imported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Imported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Imported. Amount.	Values Imported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Imported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Cwt.
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854 - - -	9·21	—	—	9·62	—	—	1 1 1
1855–9 - - -	8·39	(−)0·79	(−)8·7	11·99	2·37	24·6	1 8 10
1860–4 - - -	10·12	1·80	21·6	12·17	0·18	1·5	1 4 1
1865–9 - - -	10·85	0·73	7·2	12·10	(−)0·07	(−)0·6	1 2 3
1870–4 - - -	13·41	2·56	23·6	16·12	4·02	33·2	1 4 0
1875–9 - - -	16·23	2·82	21·0	17·77	1·65	10·2	1 1 11
1880–4 - - -	19·10	2·87	17·7	19·07	1·30	7·3	1 0 0
1885–9 - - -	17·79	(−)1·31	(−)6·9	12·14	(−)6·93	(−)36·3	0 13 8
	Increase in 1885–8 over 1865–9:— Amount, 6·94 million cwts., or 64·0 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9: Amount, 0·04 million pounds, or 0·3 per cent.			

TEA.

Average of—	Quantities Imported. Amount.	Quantities Imported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Imported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Imported. Amount.	Values Imported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Imported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Lb.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854 - - -	85·79	—	—	5·54	—	—	0 1 3½
1855–9 - - -	76·89	(−)8·90	(−)10·4	5·23	(−)0·31	(−)5·6	0 1 4½
1860–4 - - -	112·30	35·42	46·1	8·61	3·38	64·6	0 1 6
1865–9 - - -	186·60	24·30	31·6	10·81	2·20	25·6	0 1 7
1870–4 - - -	164·48	27·88	20·4	11·51	0·70	6·5	0 1 4½
1875–9 - - -	191·90	27·42	16·7	12·65	1·14	9·9	0 1 3½
1880–4 - - -	212·72	20·82	10·8	11·18	(−)1·47	(−)11·6	0 1 0
1885–8 - - -	221·91	9·19	4·3	10·39	(−)0·79	(−)7·1	0 0 11½
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–8:— Amount 85·31 million pounds, or 62·5 per cent.			Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9:— Amount, 0·42 million pounds, or 3·9 per cent.			

6.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Goods imported in 1854–89, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively; also the Average Price of the Articles computed from these Quantities and Values in each period.

RAW COTTON.

Average of—	Quantities Imported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Imported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Cwt.
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	7·92	—	—	20·18	—	—	2 10 11
1855–9	9·19	1·27	16·0	28·25	8·07	40·0	3 1 6
1860–4	8·45	(−)0·74	(−) 8·1	43·00	19·75	69·9	5 13 6
1865–9	11·01	2·56	30·3	61·51	13·51	28·2	5 11 9
1870–4	13·61	2·60	23·6	53·63	(−) 7·88	(−)12·8	3 18 10
1875–9	12·76	(−)0·85	(−) 6·2	38·31	(−)15·32	(−)28·6	3 0 1
1880–4	15·31	2·55	20·0	44·56	6·25	16·3	3 18 0
1885–9	15·36	0·05	0·3	40·08	(−) 4·48	(−)10·0	2 12 2
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 4·85 million cwts., or 39·5 per cent.			Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9:— Amount, 21·43 million pounds, or 34·8 per cent.			

RAW WOOL, SHEEP, AND LAMBS.

Average of—	Quantities Imported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Imported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Lb.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	104·85	—	—	6·37	—	—	0 1 2·58
1855–9	118·66	13·81	13·2	8·43	2·06	32·3	0 1 5·04
1860–4	167·24	48·58	40·9	11·60	3·17	37·6	0 1 4·65
1865–9	236·29	69·05	41·3	15·29	3·69	31·8	0 1 3·53
1870–4	307·01	70·72	29·9	18·07	2·78	18·2	0 1 2·13
1875–9	392·42	85·41	27·8	23·28	5·21	28·8	0 1 2·24
1880–4	481·30	88·88	22·6	25·54	2·26	9·7	0 1 0·73
1885–9	599·56	118·26	24·6	24·36	(−) 1·18	(−) 4·6	0 0 9·75
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 363·27 million lbs., or 153·7 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 9·07 million pounds, or 59·3 per cent.			

CORN, WHEAT.

Average of—	Quantities Imported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Imported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Cwt.
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	14·87	—	—	11·69	—	—	0 15 8¾
1855–9	15·96	1·09	7·3	9·94	(−)1·75	(−)15·0	0 12 5½
1860–4	28·81	12·85	80·5	16·30	6·36	64·0	0 11 3½
1865–9	29·82	1·01	3·5	17·87	1·57	9·6	0 11 11¼
1870–4	39·56	9·74	32·7	23·91	6·04	33·8	0 12 1
1875–9	52·02	12·46	31·5	28·70	4·79	20·0	0 11 0½
1880–4	57·62	5·60	10·8	29·55	0·85	3·0	0 10 3¼
1885–9	56·11	(−) 1·51	(−) 2·6	21·57	(−)7·98	(−)27·0	0 7 8¼
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 26·29 million cwts., or 88·2 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 3·70 million pounds, or 20·7 per cent.			

Note.—This table does not include any estimate of the equivalent in grain of the wheat flour imported. The imports of wheat flour have increased considerably in recent years.

2.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Goods imported in 1854–89, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively: also the Average Price of the Articles computed from these Quantities and Values in each period—*continued.*

CORN, MAIZE.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Cwt.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	5·78	—	—	2·75	—	—	0 9 6
1855–9	6·18	0·40	6·9	2·41	(−)0·34	(−)12·4	0 7 9½
1860–4	10·58	4·20	68·0	3·58	1·17	48·5	0 6 10½
1865–9	11·82	1·44	13·9	4·27	0·69	19·3	0 7 2¾
1870–4	18·92	7·11	60·2	7·02	2·75	64·4	0 7 5
1875–9	33·74	14·81	78·2	10·63	3·61	51·4	0 6 3¾
1880–4	29·10	(−)4·64	(−)13·8	9·15	(−)1·48	(−)13·9	0 6 3½
1885–9	31·05	1·95	6·7	7·82	(−)1·33	(−)14·5	0 5 0½
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:—Amount, 19·23 million cwts., or 162·7 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:—Amount, 3·55 million pounds, or 83·1 per cent.			

SUGAR, UNREFINED.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Cwt.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	8·11	—	—	9·62	—	—	1 1 1
1855–9	8·32	(−)0·79	(−)8·7	11·99	2·37	24·6	1 5 10
1860–4	10·12	1·80	21·6	12·17	0·18	1·5	1 4 1
1865–9	10·85	0·73	7·2	12·10	(−)0·07	(−)0·6	1 2 3
1870–4	13·41	2·56	23·6	16·12	4·02	33·2	1 4 0
1875–9	16·23	2·82	21·0	17·77	1·65	10·2	1 1 11
1880–4	19·10	2·87	17·7	19·07	1·30	7·3	1 0 0
1885–9	17·79	(−)1·31	(−)6·9	12·14	(−)6·93	(−)36·3	0 13 8
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:—Amount, 6·94 million cwts., or 64·0 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:—Amount, 0·04 million pounds, or 0·3 per cent.			

TEA.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Lb.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	85·79	—	—	5·54	—	—	0 1 3¼
1855–9	76·88	(−)8·90	(−)10·4	5·23	(−)0·31	(−)5·6	0 1 4½
1860–4	112·80	35·92	46·1	8·61	3·38	64·6	0 1 5½
1865–9	136·60	24·30	21·6	10·81	2·20	25·6	0 1 7
1870–4	164·48	27·88	20·4	11·51	0·70	6·5	0 1 4½
1875–9	191·90	27·42	16·7	12·65	1·14	9·9	0 1 3¼
1880–4	212·72	20·82	10·8	11·18	(−)1·47	(−)11·6	0 1 0½
1885–9	221·91	9·19	4·3	10·39	(−)0·79	(−)7·1	0 0 11½
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:—Amount 85·31 million pounds, or 62·5 per cent.			Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9:—Amount, 0·42 million pounds, or 3·9 per cent.			

No. 4.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Goods Imported in 1854–89, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively; also the Average Price of the Articles computed from these Quantities and Values in each period—*continued.*

BACON.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Cwt.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	0·41	—	—	0·85	—	—	2 1 7
1855–9	0·24	(−)0·17	(−)41·5	0·65	(−)0·20	(−)23·5	2 14 1
1860–4	0·89	0·65	270·8	1·70	1·05	161·5	1 18 0
1865–9	0·60	(−)0·29	(−)32·6	1·76	0·06	3·5	2 18 11
1870–4	1·71	1·11	185·0	3·81	2·05	116·5	2 4 7
1875–9	3·03	1·32	77·2	6·64	2·83	74·3	2 3 11
1880–4	3·29	0·26	8·6	7·78	1·14	17·2	2 7 8
1885–9	3·16	(−)0·13	(−)4·0	6·53	(−)1·25	(−)16·1	2 1 3
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 2·56 million cwts., or 426·7 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 4·77 million pounds, or 271·0 per cent.			

WOOD, SAWN FIR.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Load.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Loads.	Million Loads.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855–9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1860–4	*1·76	—	—	*5·34	—	—	3 0 0
1865–9	2·23	0·47	26·7	6·21	0·87	16·3	2 15 8
1870–4	2·94	0·71	31·8	8·37	2·16	34·8	2 17 0
1875–9	3·43	0·49	16·7	9·36	0·99	11·8	2 14 6
1880–4	3·73	0·30	8·7	9·50	0·14	1·5	2 10 11
1885–9	4·04	0·31	8·3	9·24	(−)0·26	(−)2·7	2 5 9
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 1·81 million loads, or 81·2 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 3·03 million pounds, or 48·8 per cent.			

* Average for the four years, 1861–64.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS AND STUFFS.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Piece.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Pieces.	Million Pieces.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855–9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1860–4	*0·18	—	—	*0·67	—	—	3 13 3
1865–9	0·41	0·23	127·8	1·21	0·54	80·6	2 18 9
1870–4	0·48	0·07	17·1	1·69	0·48	39·7	3 9 10
1875–9	0·45	(−)0·03	(−) 6·3	1·93	0·24	14·2	4 5 1
	Million Yards.	Million Yards.					Average Price per Yard.
1880–4	‡38·95	†—	†—	3·81	1·88	97·4	‡0 1 11½
1885–9	64·76	25·81	66·3	5·94	2·13	55·9	0 1 10
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9 :— Cannot be given.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 4·73 million pounds, or 390·9 per cent.			

* Average for the four years, 1861–4.
† Cannot be given. Entered by Pieces in 1890–1 and by Yards in 1892 and subsequent years.
‡ Average for the three years, 1892–4.

7.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the under-mentioned Articles of British Produce Exported in 1854–89, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively: also the Average Price of Articles, computed from these Quantities and Values in each period.

COTTON YARN.

Average of—	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Lb.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.		Million £	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	147·18	—	—	6·69	—	—	0 0 10·92
1855–9	183·21	36·03	24·5	8·59	1·90	28·4	0 0 11·25
1860–4	123·70	(−)59·51	(−)32·5	8·50	(−)0·09	(−)1·0	0 1 4·50
1865–9	150·91	27·21	22·0	13·54	5·04	59·3	0 1 9·53
1870–4	205·51	54·60	36·2	15·37	1·83	13·5	0 1 5·95
1875–9	232·41	26·90	13·1	12·65	(−)2·72	(−)17·7	0 1 1·07
1880–4	248·88	16·47	7·1	13·05	0·40	3·2	0 1 0·59
1885–9	251·89	3·01	1·2	11·62	(−)1·43	(−)11·0	0 0 11·07
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 100·98 million pounds, or 66·9 per cent.			Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9:— Amount, 1·92 million pounds, or 14·2 per cent.			

COTTON PIECE GOODS, PLAIN.

Average of—	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard.
	Million Yards.	Million Yards.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855–9	*1,458	—	—	*18·17	—	—	0 0 2·99
1860–4	1,338	(−)120	(−)8·2	21·74	3·57	19·6	0 0 3·90
1865–9	1,769	431	32·2	31·46	9·72	44·7	0 0 4·27
1870–4	2,409	640	36·2	34·22	2·76	8·8	0 0 3·41
1875–9	2,621	212	8·8	30·99	(−)3·23	(−)9·4	0 0 2·84
1880–4	3,122	501	19·1	34·28	3·29	10·6	0 0 2·63
1885–9	3,439	317	10·2	32·43	(−)1·85	(−)5·4	0 0 2·26
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 1,670 million yards, or 94·4 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 0·97 million pounds, or 3·1 per cent.			

* Average for the three years, 1857–9.

COTTON PIECE GOODS, PRINTED.

Average of—	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard.
	Million Yards.	Million Yards.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855–9	*827	—	—	*14·34	—	—	0 0 4·16
1860–4	740	(−)87	(−)10·5	15·00	0·66	4·6	0 0 4·87
1865–9	874	134	18·1	19·57	4·57	29·1	0 0 5·38
1870–4	1,037	163	18·6	20·64	1·07	6·6	0 0 4·78
1875–9	1,048	11	1·1	18·89	(−)1·75	(−)8·5	0 0 4·32
1880–4	1,371	323	30·8	21·05	2·16	11·4	0 0 3·69
1885–9	1,895	24	1·8	18·39	(−)2·66	(−)12·6	0 0 3·17
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 521 million yards, or 59·6 per cent.			Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9:— Amount, 0·98 million pounds, or 5·1 per cent.			

* Average for the three years, 1857–9.

7.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Articles of British Produce Exported in 1854–89, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively; also the Average Price of the Articles, computed from these Quantities and Values in each period—*continued.*

IRON, PIG AND PUDDLED.

Average of	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Ton.
	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	293	—	—	1·24	—	—	4 4 10
1855–9	850	57	19·5	1·21	(−)0·03	(−)2·4	3 9 2
1860–4	422	72	20·6	1·18	(−)0·03	(−)2·5	2 16 2
1865–9	575	153	36·3	1·68	0·50	42·4	2 18 7
1870–4	1,012	437	76·0	4·59	2·91	173·2	4 10 9
1875–9	977	(−)35	(−)3·5	2·89	(−)1·70	(−)37·0	2 19 1
1880–4	1,541	564	57·7	4·26	1·37	47·4	2 15 4
1885–9	1,078	(−)463	(−)30·0	2·46	(−)1·80	(−)42·3	2 5 7
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 503 thousand tons, or 87·5 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 0·78 million pounds, or 46·4 per cent.			

IRON, RAILROAD, OF ALL SORTS.

Average of	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Ton.
	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855–9	*472	—	—	*3·95	—	—	8 7 2
1860–4	417	(−)55	(−)11·7	3·14	(−)0·81	(−)20·5	7 10 8
1865–9	597	180	43·2	4·90	1·76	56·1	8 4 2
1870–4	911	314	52·6	9·42	4·52	92·2	10 7 0
1875–9	472	(−)439	(−)48·2	3·84	(−)5·58	(−)59·2	8 2 6
1880–4	830	358	75·8	5·46	1·62	42·2	6 11 5
1885–9	915	85	10·2	4·44	(−)1·02	(−)18·7	4 17 1
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 318 thousand tons, or 53·3 per cent.			Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9:— Amount, 0·46 million pounds, or 9·4 per cent.			

* Average for the 4 years, 1856–9.

IRON, TINNED PLATES.

Average of	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Ton.
	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	1·04	—	—	—
1855–9	—	—	—	1·38	0·34	32·7	—
1860–4	*52	—	—	1·24	(−)0·14	(−)10·1	*24 5 3
1865–9	80	28	53·8	1·97	0·73	58·9	24 14 7
1870–4	116	36	45·0	3·35	1·38	70·1	28 16 1
1875–9	155	39	33·6	3·17	(−)0·18	(−)5·4	20 8 4
1880–4	257	102	65·8	4·54	1·37	43·2	17 13 9
1885–9	362	105	40·9	5·11	0·57	12·6	14 2 5
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 282 thousand tons, or 352·5 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 3·14 million pounds, or 159·4 per cent.			

* Average for the 3 years, 1862–4.

I.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Articles of British Produce Exported in 1854–59, in Quinquennial Periods and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively: also the Average Price of the Articles, computed from these Quantities and Values in each period—*continued.*

LINEN PIECE GOODS, PLAIN.

Average of	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard.
	Million Yards.	Million Yards.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	103·04	—	—	3·40	—	—	0 0 7·91
1855–9	122·06	19·02	18·5	3·73	0·33	9·7	0 0 7·33
1860–4	149·35	27·29	22·4	4·67	0·94	25·2	0 0 7·51
1865–9	210·88	61·53	41·2	6·81	2·14	45·8	0 0 7·75
1870–4	205·52	(−)5·36	(−)2·5	6·39	(−)0·42	(−)6·2	0 0 7·47
1875–9	157·97	(−)47·55	(−)23·1	4·74	(−)1·65	(−)25·8	0 0 7·20
1880–4	156·78	(−)1·24	(−)0·8	4·56	(−)0·18	(−)3·8	0 0 6·98
1885–9	153·83	(−)2·90	(−)1·9	3·77	(−)0·79	(−)17·3	0 0 5·89
	Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9: — Amount, 57·05 million yards, or 27·1 per cent.			Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9: — Amount, 3·04 million pounds, or 44·6 per cent.			

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED STUFFS.

Average of	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard.
	Million Yards.	Million Yards.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	105·99	—	—	4·44	—	—	0 0 10·06
1855–9	124·08	18·10	17·1	5·34	0·90	20·3	0 0 10·33
1860–4	146·63	22·54	18·2	7·63	2·29	42·9	0 1 0·49
1865–9	227·05	80·42	54·8	13·40	5·77	75·6	0 1 2·17
1870–4	286·48	59·38	26·2	15·76	2·36	17·6	0 1 1·21
1875–9	209·46	(−)76·97	(−)26·9	8·48	(−)7·28	(−)46·2	0 0 9·71
1880–4	193·44	(−)16·02	(−)7·7	7·64	(−)0·84	(−)9·9	0 0 9·48
1885–9	170·65	(−)2·79	(−)1·4	7·14	(−)0·50	(−)6·5	0 0 8·99
	Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9: — Amount, 56·40 million yards, or 16·0 per cent.*			Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9: — Amount, 6·26 million pounds, or 46·7 per cent.*			

* NOTE.—In consequence of a revision of the Official List by which goods are entered at the Custom Houses a large quantity of mixed stuffs that were, prior to 1684, entered under cotton manufactures, were in that year entered under woollen manufactures. Had this change not been made, the decrease for the period 1885–9 would have been larger than stated above.

COAL.

Average of	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Ton.
	Million Tons.	Million Tons.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	4·13	—	—	1·98	—	—	0 9 7
1855–9	5·99	1·87	45·4	2·78	0·80	40·4	0 9 3
1860–4	7·85	1·86	31·1	3·53	0·75	27·0	0 9 0
1865–9	9·97	2·12	27·7	4·83	1·30	36·8	0 9 10
1870–4	12·31	2·44	24·7	8·95	4·12	85·3	0 14 7
1875–9	15·06	2·75	22·3	7·78	(−)1·17	(−)13·1	0 10 4
1880–4	20·12	5·06	33·6	9·06	1·28	16·5	0 9 0
1885–9	24·24	4·12	20·5	10·64	1·58	17·4	0 8 9
	Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 14·27 million tons, or 145·6 per cent.			Increase in 1885–9 over 1865–9:— Amount, 5·81 million pounds, or 120·3 per cent.			

PRODUCTION.

8.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal and of Pig Iron produced in the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Quantity per Head of the Population. [Compiled, in part, from the Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom.]

Years.	Coal.		Pig Iron.*	
	Quantity produced.	Number of Tons per Head of Population.	Quantity produced.	Number of Tons per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1854	65	2·34	3·1	0·11
1855	61		3·2	
1856	67		3·6	
1857	65		3·7	
1858	65		3·5	
1859	72		3·7	
Annual average, 1855–9	66	2·34	3·5	0·13
1860	80		3·8	
1861	84		3·7	
1862	82		3·9	
1863	86		4·5	
1864	93		4·8	
Annual average, 1860–4	85	2·91	4·1	0·14
1865	98		4·8	
1866	102		4·5	
1867	105		4·8	
1868	108		5·0	
1869	107		5·4	
Annual average, 1865–9	103	3·39	4·9	0·16
1870	110		6·0	
1871	117		6·6	
1872	123		6·7	
1873	127		6·6	
1874	126		6·0	
Annual average, 1870–4	120	3·79	6·4	0·20
1875	132		6·4	
1876	133		6·6	
1877	135		6·6	
1878	133		6·4	
1879	134		6·0	
Annual average, 1875–9	133	3·97	6·4	0·19
1880	147		7·7	
1881	154		8·1	
1882	156		8·6	
1883	164		8·5	
1884	161		7·8	
Annual average, 1880–4	156	4·43	8·1	0·23
1885	159		7·4	
1886	158		7·0	
1887	162		7·6	
1888	170		8·0	
1889	177		8·3	
Annual average, 1885–9	165	4·45	7·7	0·21
1890	182		7·9	

* Including Pig Iron produced from Foreign Ores.

9.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of the under-mentioned Metals produced in the United Kingdom from British Ores in each Year since 1854 with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from the Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom.]

Years.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver—from Lead.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Ozs.
1854	19,899	64,005	5,974	Not stated	558,659
1855	21,294	65,529	6,000	Not stated.	561,906
1856	24,257	73,129	6,177		614,180
1857	17,375	67,393	6,582		532,866
1858	14,456	68,303	6,920	3,466	569,345
1859	15,770	63,233	7,100	3,697	578,277
Annual average, 1855–9	18,030	67,517	6,556	—	571,315
1860	15,968	63,317	6,695	4,357	688,740
1861	13,831	65,634	7,450	4,415	569,588
1862	14,848	69,031	8,476	2,151	686,123
1863	14,247	68,220	10,006	3,835	634,004
1864	13,302	67,081	10,108	4,040	641,088
Annual average, 1860–4	14,738	66,657	8,547	3,760	631,897
1865	11,888	67,181	10,039	4,460	724,856
1866	11,158	67,390	9,990	3,192	636,188
1867	10,233	68,440	8,700	3,750	805,894
1868	9,817	71,017	9,800	3,713	835,542
1869	8,291	73,259	9,760	4,500	831,891
Annual average, 1865–9	10,276	69,457	9,558	3,923	766,774
1870	7,175	73,420	10,200	3,936	784,562
1871	6,280	69,056	10,900	4,966	761,490
1872	5,708	60,420	9,560	5,191	628,920
1873	5,240	54,235	9,972	4,471	537,707
1874	4,927	58,777	9,942	4,470	509,277
Annual average, 1870–4	5,865	63,182	10,115	4,607	644,391
1875	4,598	57,435	9,614	6,713	487,858
1876	4,694	58,667	8,500	6,641	483,423
1877	4,486	61,403	9,500	6,281	497,375
1878	3,952	58,020	10,106	6,309	420,079
1879	3,468	51,635	9,532	5,554	338,674
Annual average, 1875–9	4,237	57,432	9,450	6,300	444,382
1880	3,662	56,949	8,918	7,162	295,518
1881	3,875	48,587	8,616	14,947	308,898
1882	3,464	50,328	9,158	16,130	372,544
1883	2,690	43,419	9,307	13,603	344,053
1884	3,850	40,075	9,574	9,919	325,718
Annual average, 1880–4	3,394	47,872	9,115	12,352	329,246
1885	2,778	37,687	9,331	9,778	320,520
1886	1,472	39,482	9,312	8,989	325,427
1887	889	37,890	9,282	9,760	320,345
1888	1,456	37,578	9,241	10,002	321,425
1889	905	35,604	8,912	9,392	306,149
Annual average, 1885–9	1,499	37,648	9,216	9,584	318,773
1890	986	33,590	9,602	8,582	291,724

10.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Raw Cotton Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the under mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period; also the estimated Annual Consumption for each Year and Quinquennial Period, and the estimated Average Annual Amount consumed per Head of Population in the United Kingdom in each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Raw Cotton.				
	Imports.	Re-Exports.	Net Imports. (Imports less Re-exports.)	Estimate of Total Consumption of the United Kingdom (from Messrs. Ellison & Co.'s Circulars).	Number of Lbs. consumed per Head of Population of the United Kingdom. Annual Average.
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.
1854	7·9	1·1	6·8	6·9	27·9
1855	8·0	1·1	6·9	7·5	
1856	9·1	1·3	7·8	8·0	
1857	8·7	1·2	7·5	7·4	
1858	9·2	1·3	7·9	8·1	
1859	10·9	1·6	9·3	8·7	
Annual average, 1855–9	9·2	1·3	7·9	7·9	31·5
1860	12·4	2·2	10·2	9·7	
1861	11·2	2·7	8·5	9·0	
1862	4·7	1·9	2·8	4·0	
1863	6·0	2·2	3·8	4·6	
1864	8·0	2·2	5·8	5·0	
Annual average, 1860–4	8·4	2·2	6·2	6·5	24·8
1865	8·7	2·7	6·0	6·4	
1866	12·3	3·5	8·8	8·0	
1867	11·3	3·1	8·2	8·5	
1868	11·9	2·9	9·0	8·9	
1869	10·9	2·4	8·5	8·4	
Annual average, 1865–9	11·0	2·9	8·1	8·0	29·6
1870	12·0	2·1	9·9	9·6	
1871	15·9	3·2	12·7	10·8	
1872	12·6	2·4	10·2	10·5	
1873	13·6	2·0	11·6	11·1	
1874	14·0	2·3	11·7	11·3	
Annual average, 1870–4	13·6	2·4	11·2	10·7	37·5
1875	13·3	2·3	11·0	11·0	
1876	13·3	1·8	11·5	11·4	
1877	12·1	1·5	10·6	11·0	
1878	12·0	1·3	10·7	10·5	
1879	13·1	1·7	11·4	10·5	
Annual average, 1875–9	12·7	1·7	11·0	10·9	36·3
1880	14·5	2·0	12·5	12·3	
1881	15·0	1·9	13·1	12·9	
1882	15·9	2·4	13·5	13·0	
1883	15·5	2·2	13·3	13·4	
1884	15·6	2·2	13·4	13·1	
Annual average, 1880–4	15·3	2·1	13·2	12·9	41·0
1885	12·7	1·8	10·9	11·9	
1886	15·3	1·8	13·5	13·1	
1887	16·0	2·6	13·4	13·3	
1888	15·5	2·5	13·0	13·6	
1889	17·3	2·5	14·8	13·7	
Annual average, 1885–9	15·4	2·2	13·1	13·1	39·6
1890	16·0	1·9	14·1	14·8	

II.—Tables given by Messrs. Ellison and Co. in their "Annual Review of the Cotton Trade for the Year 1890," to show the Consumption of Raw Cotton in Europe and America, with the Sources of Supply, in average Periods of Five Years.

I.—Consumption.

Years.	Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	United States.	Total.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.
1836–40	405·7	208·4	96·9	711·0
1841–5	521·3	267·2	152·5	941·0
1846–50	569·8	300·4	240·5	1110·7
1851–5	750·1	451·4	281·4	1482·9
1856–60	947·3	627·4	358·8	1933·5
1861–5	628·6	455·4	181·2	1265·2
1866–70	973·8	658·4	381·9	2009·1
1871–5	1228·6	856·6	524·7	2609·9
1876–80	1254·7	1026·7	685·8	2967·2
1881–5	1444·1	1314·9	856·7	3615·7
1886–90	1540·8	1566·0	1013·8	4120·6

II.—Sources of Supply.

Years.	American.	Brazil.	West India, &c.	East India, &c.	Egypt, Smyrna, &c.	Total.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.
1836–40	585·7	25·3	13·4	56·5	30·1	711·0
1841–5	816·3	18·9	9·4	72·6	23·8	941·0
1846–50	964·2	23·8	6·3	86·7	29·7	1110·7
1851–5	1254·7	27·1	6·3	134·8	60·0	1482·9
1856–60	1633·7	27·7	7·2	207·9	57·0	1933·5
1861–5	531·7	36·2	14·6	491·3	191·4	1265·2
1866–70	1108·6	99·9	33·2	576·5	190·9	2009·1
1871–5	1682·3	108·8	42·3	538·5	238·0	2609·9
1876–80	2231·5	43·7	15·9	407·4	268·7	2967·2
1881–5	2717·2	54·1	11·6	540·3	292·5	3615·7
1886–90	3170·0	52·2	13·6	583·1	301·7	4120·6

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12.—TABLES given by Messrs. Ellison & Co. in their "Annual Review of the Cotton Trade for the Year 1890," to show the Exports of Piece Goods and Yarn from the United Kingdom to the Principal Districts of the World at various Periods.

I.—EXPORTS OF PIECE GOODS.

Years.	Europe (except Turkey).		Turkey, Egypt, and Africa.		America (except U.S.)		United States.		British East Indies.		China, Java, &c.		Other Countries.		Total.
	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.
1820	127·7	50·9	9·6	3·8	56·0	22·3	23·8	9·5		14·2*	5·7†		19·7	7·8	250·9
1830	157·4	50·9	40·0	9·0	140·8	31·6	49·3	11·1		50·0*	12·8†		20·2	4·6	444·6
1840	200·4	25·4	74·6	9·4	278·6	35·2	32·1	4·1	145·1	18·3	29·9	3·8	29·9	3·8	790·6
1850	252·1	16·4	193·9	12·3	360·4	26·5	104·2	7·7	314·4	23·1	104·3	7·7	58·9	4·3	1358·2
1860	300·5	10·8	357·8	12·9	527·1	19·0	236·8	8·2	335·1	29·7	334·3	11·7	214·7	7·7	2776·3
1870	294·6	9·0	670·5	20·6	594·5	18·3	103·3	3·2	953·3	28·4	478·3	14·7	183·4	5·8	3253·8‡
1875	417·7	11·8	389·6	11·0	556·0	15·6	79·8	2·2	1231·4	34·6	525·6	14·8	353·3	10·0	3554·9‡
1878	375·0	10·4	485·2	13·4	563·9	15·6	48·3	1·3	1295·4	35·8	475·1	13·2	373·2	10·3	3618·1
1880	365·1	8·1	588·6	13·1	651·6	14·5	77·9	1·7	1813·4	40·3	632·0	14·1	367·7	8·2	4496·3
1881	416·7	8·7	590·2	12·4	763·0	16·0	68·1	1·4	1793·0	37·5	735·0	15·4	410·7	8·6	4776·7
1883	382·4	8·4	615·9	13·5	780·2	16·1	62·7	1·4	1799·7	39·7	596·8	13·1	353·6	7·8	4539·2
1884	440·2	10·0	562·8	12·7	717·3	16·2	53·5	1·2	1791·5	40·6	600·7	13·6	251·6	5·7	4417·6
1885	397·1	9·4	554·7	13·7	593·1	13·5	46·2	1·0	1796·2	41·1	729·1	16·7	258·0	5·9	4374·4
1886	394·3	8·1	526·5	10·9	776·8	16·0	45·3	0·9	2237·6	46·1	630·2	12·8	240·2	5·1	4850·0
1887	450·1	9·2	626·9	12·8	843·5	17·2	44·0	0·9	1973·4	40·2	763·0	15·6	203·1	4·1	4904·0
1888	363·8	7·2	585·2	11·6	778·0	15·4	40·3	0·8	2196·8	43·6	839·7	16·7	235·0	4·7	5038·3
1889	372·1	7·4	656·8	13·1	796·6	16·0	49·1	1·0	2138·7	42·8	759·2	15·2	236·3	4·5	5001·5
1890	347·4	6·8	692·9	13·5	783·9	15·4	58·8	1·2	2189·6	43·7	806·7	15·7	238·9	4·7	5124·2

* Quantity. † Per cent. ‡ These figures are rather lower than those for the same years in the Official Statistics.

II.—EXPORTS OF YARNS.

Years.	Europe (except Turkey).		Turkey.		British East Indies.		China, Java, &c.		Other Countries.		Total.
	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.
1820	23·0	95·6	0·5	2·2	No information.				0·5	2·2	23·0
1830	56·0	85·7	1·5	2·3	4·8*	7·6†			2·2	3·4	64·5
1840	91·9	77·5	3·3	2·8	15·1	12·6	1·8	1·5	5·4	4·6	118·5
1850	90·7	69·0	4·7	3·6	21·0	16·0	8·1	6·4	11·9	9·0	131·4
1860	116·0	58·8	19·6	9·9	30·7	15·6	8·8	4·5	22·2	11·2	197·3
1870	98·7	49·9	14·2	7·5	31·0	16·5	20·8	11·1	28·0	14·9	187·7‡
1875	108·7	50·4	15·8	7·4	33·7	15·7	29·5	13·6	29·0	13·5	215·8
1878	103·7	41·0	29·0	11·6	35·7	14·3	36·4	14·5	46·7	18·6	250·5
1880	95·1	44·1	12·4	5·8	47·1	21·8	46·4	21·5	14·7	6·8	215·7
1881	126·3	49·5	17·0	6·7	43·8	17·2	47·5	18·6	20·8	8·0	254·9
1883	141·8	53·5	23·0	8·6	45·2	17·1	33·5	12·7	21·2	8·1	264·8
1884	149·4	55·1	23·0	8·5	49·1	18·1	38·9	14·4	10·6	3·9	271·0
1885	135·1	55·0	23·7	9·7	44·5	18·1	33·0	13·4	9·4	3·8	245·7
1886	142·3	55·9	25·7	10·1	49·8	19·6	28·9	10·6	9·6	3·8	254·8
1887	129·8	51·7	24·6	9·7	51·5	20·5	35·3	14·1	10·0	4·0	251·0
1888	120·8	47·3	23·0	9·0	57·2	22·3	44·7	17·5	10·1	4·0	255·8
1889	131·0	51·9	25·8	10·3	48·6	19·3	35·7	14·1	11·1	4·4	252·3
1890	125·7	47·9	33·6	13·0	52·5	20·3	38·1	14·7	10·6	4·1	258·4

* Quantity. † Per cent. ‡ These figures are in excess of those for the same year in the Official Statistics.

13.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Raw Wool (Sheep and Lambs) Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period; also the Estimated Annual Consumption for each Year and Quinquennial Period since 1866, and the Estimated Average Annual Amount Consumed per Head of Population in the United Kingdom in each Quinquennial Period since 1866.

Years.	Raw Wool—Sheep and Lambs.						
	Imports.	Re-Exports.	Net Imports. (Imports less Re-exports.)	Exports of British Produce.	(From Messrs. Schwartze & Co.'s Circular.) Estimate of Domestic Clip.	(From Messrs. Schwartze & Co.'s Circular.) Estimate of Total Consumption of United Kingdom.	Number of Lbs. Consumed per Head of Population of the United Kingdom. Annual Average.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Lbs.
1864	104·9	24·5	80·4	12·9	—	—	—
1865	97·9	29·4	68·5	16·2	—	—	
1866	118·2	26·6	86·6	14·4	—	—	
1867	127·4	36·4	91·0	15·1	—	—	
1868	124·0	26·6	97·4	13·5	—	—	
1869	130·8	28·8	102·0	9·1	—	—	
Annual average, 1855–9	118·7	29·6	89·1	13·7	—	—	—
1860	145·5	30·7	114·8	11·3	—	—	
1861	144·1	54·3	89·8	15·7	—	—	
1862	168·6	48·1	120·7	10·2	—	—	
1863	174·0	63·9	110·1	8·2	—	—	
1864	203·8	55·9	147·9	7·3	—	—	
Annual average, 1860–4	167·2	50·6	116·6	10·5	—	—	—
1865	209·4	82·4	127.0	9·1	—	—	
1866	235·7	66·6	169·1	9·7	145	318	
1867	230·2	90·8	139·4	8·9	163	300	
1868	250·9	105·1	145·8	9·5	172	317	
1869	255·2	116·6	138·6	12·4	165	299	
Annual average, 1865–9	236·8	92·3	144·0	9·9	†161	†307	†10·1
1870	259·4	92·5	166·9	9·1	158	328	
1871	319·4	134·9	184·5	12·0	152	337	
1872	302·5	137·5	165·0	7·6	156	324	
1873	313·5	123·2	190·3	7·0	165	359	
1874	340·3	144·3	196·0	10·1	167	365	
Annual average, 1870–4	307·0	126·5	180·5	9·2	160	342	10·7
1875	360·9	172·1	188·8	10·5	162	351	
1876	386·6	172·9	213·7	9·8	156	369	
1877	406·4	187·4	219·0	9·5	152	378	
1878	395·5	199·3	196·2	6·6	152	352	
1879	419·8	243·3	169·5	15·7	153	321	
Annual average, 1875–9	392·4	195·0	197·4	10·4	155	353	10·5
1880	461·0	237·4	223·6	17·2	149	370	
1881	447·5	265·6	181·9	14·1	139	320	
1882	484·9	264·0	220·9	13·8	129	357	
1883	494·4	277·2	217·2	19·4	128	340	
1884	518·6	276·9	241·7	18·1	132	381	
Annual average, 1880–4	481·3	264·2	217·1	16·5	135	354	10·0
1885	501·1	267·4	233·7	23·5	136	365	
1886	592·5	311·9	280·6	22·2	136	418	
1887	573·2	319·1	254·1	19·6	134	392	
1888	634·9	338·9	296·0	23·6	134	433	
1889	696·0	363·4	332·6	21·8	133	470	
Annual average, 1885–9	599·5	320·1	279·4	22·1	135	416	11·2
1890	629·2	340·5	288·7	19·5	138	428	

* The figures in this column include the estimated consumption of alpaca and mohair, which ranged from about 1½ to 5 million lbs. per annum.

† Average of four years only.

II.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Built and First Registered in the United Kingdom in each Year from 1854 to 1870, and of Vessels Built, whether Registered or not, in each Year from 1871 to 1890, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period; also Tonnage of Vessels built for Foreigners in the same Years.

Years.	Built for British Owners.			Built for Foreigners. (For War and Mercantile Purposes.)		
	Sailing Vessels.	Steam Vessels.	Total.	Sailing Vessels.	Steam Vessels.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1854	132,687	64,255	196,942	No Information.		
1855	242,182	81,018	323,200	505	25,854	26,359
1856	187,905	57,573	214,578	1,085	32,976	34,061
1857	197,554	52,918	250,472	1,626	34,676	36,302
1858	154,930	53,150	208,080	1,518	26,956	28,474
1859	147,967	38,003	185,970	3,402	23,372	26,774
Average for the 5 years	185,928	56,532	242,460	1,627	28,767	30,394
1860	158,172	53,796	211,968	—	18,903	13,903
1861	129,970	70,869	200,839	232	7,255	7,487
1862	164,061	77,338	241,399	—	20,533	20,533
1863	258,086	102,951	360,987	1,084	16,236	17,320
1864	272,499	159,374	431,873	2,279	26,681	28,960
Average for the 5 years	195,547	93,866	289,413	719	16,922	17,641
1865	235,555	179,649	415,204	949	32,016	32,965
1866	207,678	133,511	341,189	3,641	34,709	38,350
1867	174,507	94,573	269,080	4,994	31,905	36,899
1868	237,687	78,510	316,197	8,671	37,460	46,131
1869	230,762	123,525	354,287	11,800	22,005	33,805
Average for the 5 years	217,238	121,954	339,192	6,011	31,619	37,630
1870	117,032	225,674	342,706	9,429	42,222	51,651
1871	56,545	297,810	354,355	3,715	32,988	36,703
1872	54,967	338,004	392,971	3,790	77,957	81,747
1873	88,532	282,134	370,666	1,094	81,788	82,877
1874	187,313	333,890	521,203	1,781	80,883	82,664
Average for the 5 years	100,878	295,502	396,380	3,962	63,167	67,129
1875	241,646	178,905	420,551	3,711	47,796	51,507
1876	236,890	123,475	360,365	4,198	13,457	17,655
1877	212,320	221,330	433,650	2,194	15,075	17,269
1878	141,165	287,080	428,245	7,108	35,366	42,474
1879	59,115	297,720	356,835	2,464	46,692	49,156
Average for the 5 years	178,227	221,702	399,929	3,935	31,677	35,612
1880	57,480	346,361	403,841	585	68,470	69,055
1881	92,420	408,764	501,184	1,348	106,346	107,694
1882	145,700	521,575	667,275	2,139	113,637	115,776
1883	146,818	621,758	768,576	1,272	122,368	123,640
1884	162,231	335,208	497,443	10,945	79,887	90,832
Average for the 5 years	120,930	446,733	567,663	3,258	98,142	101,400
1885	208,411	196,975	405,386	10,683	24,943	35,626
1886	138,362	154,638	293,000	6,887	31,641	38,528
1887	81,279	225,440	306,719	5,848	64,631	70,479
1888	75,696	407,445	483,141	20,697	70,109	90,806
1889	117,481	554,024	671,505	19,666	165,558	185,224
Average for the 5 years	124,246	307,704	431,950	12,756	70,976	83,732
1890	123,224	528,789	652,013	25,468	135,157	160,625

15.—STATEMENT showing the Gross Receipts from Passenger and Goods Traffic of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years with the Annual Averages for each Quinquennial Period; also the Proportion of Receipts per Head of the Population, and per Train Mile.

Years.	Passenger Traffic.		Goods Traffic.		Total from Traffic.		Receipts from total Traffic per Train Mile.
	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	
	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	d.
1854 - -	10·2	0 7 5	10·0	0 7 2	20·2	0 14 7	66·65
1855 - -	10·7		10·8		21·5		
1856 - -	11·4		11·8		23·2		
1857 - -	11·2		12·3		24·2		
1858 - -	11·7		12·3		24·0		
1859 - -	12·3		13·2		25·7		
Annual average, 1855–9	11·6	0 8 3	12·1	0 8 7	23·7	0 16 10	68·40
1860 - -	13·1		14·7		27·8		
1861 - -	13·3		15·2		28·5		
1862 - -	13·9		15·2		29·1		
1863 - -	14·5		16·6		31·1		
1864 - -	15·7		18·3		34·0		
Annual average, 1860–4	14·1	0 9 8	16·0	0 11 0	30·1	1 0 8	64·42
1865 - -	16·6		19·3		35·9		
1866 - -	17·4		20·8		38·2		
1867 - -	17·9		21·5		39·4		
1868 - -	Cannot be given for this year, several Companies having omitted to make Returns.						
1869 - -	18·8		22·3		41·1		
Annual average, 1865–9	*17·7	0 11 8	*21·0	0 13 10	*38·7	1 5 6	*63·06
1870 - -	19·8		24·1		43·4		
1871 - -	20·6		26·5		47·1		
1872 - -	22·3		29·0		51·3		
1873 - -	23·9		31·8		55·7		
1874 - -	24·9		32·0		56·9		
Annual average, 1870–4	22·2	0 13 11	28·7	0 18 0	50·9	1 11 11	65·18
1875 - -	25·7		33·3		59·0		
1876 - -	26·2		33·8		60·0		
1877 - -	26·5		34·1		60·6		
1878 - -	26·9		33·6		60·5		
1879 - -	25·9		33·5		59·4		
Annual average, 1875–9	26·2	0 15 8	33·7	1 0 1	59·9	1 15 9	65·76
1880 - -	27·2		35·8		63·0		
1881 - -	27·5		36·4		63·9		
1882 - -	28·8		37·7		66·5		
1883 - -	29·5		38·7		68·2		
1884 - -	30·0		37·7		67·7		
Annual average, 1880–4	28·6	0 16 3	37·3	1 1 1	65·9	1 17 4	61·36
1885 - -	29·8		36·8		66·6		
1886 - -	30·2		36·4		66·6		
1887 - -	30·8		37·3		67·9		
1888 - -	31·0		38·7		69·7		
1889 - -	32·6		41·1		73·7		
Annual average, 1885–9	30·8	0 16 8	38·1	1 0 6	68·9	1 17 2	57·87
1890 - -	Information not yet available.						

* Average for 4 years.

16.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders), and Weight of Minerals and General Merchandise, conveyed by the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in the under-mentioned Years, with the Averages for the same in each Quinquennial Period; also showing the Total Weight of Goods conveyed per Head of the Population.

Years.	Number of Passengers conveyed, exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Goods Traffic.			Total Tonnage conveyed per Head of the Population.
		Minerals.	General Merchandise.	Total.	
	Millions.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1854	111	*	*	*	—
1855	119	*	*	*	
1856	129	41	24	65	
1857	139	46	25	71	
1858	139	47	26	73	
1859	150	52	27	79	
Annual average, 1855–9	135	—	—	—	—
1860	163	60	29	89	
1861	174	63	31	94	
1862	180	63	30	93	
1863	205	68	33	101	
1864	229	75	35	110	
Annual average, 1860–4	190	66	31	97	3·34
1865	252	78	37	115	
1866	274	85	39	124	
1867	288	89	46	135	
1868	*	*	*	*	
1869	313	*	*	*	
Annual average, 1865–9	—	—	—	—	—
1870	337	*	*	*	
1871	375	169		169	
1872	428	123	56	179	
1873	455	130	61	191	
1874	478	128	60	188	
Annual average, 1870–4	414	—	—	—	—
1875	507	137	63	200	
1876	534	142	64	206	
1877	550	147	65	212	
1878	565	143	64	207	
1879	568	149	63	212	
Annual average, 1875–9	544	143	64	207	6·18
1880	604	166	69	235	
1881	628	176	71	247	
1882	655	181	75	256	
1883	684	189	77	266	
1884	695	183	76	259	
Annual average, 1880–4	652	179	74	253	7·16
1885	697	184	73	257	
1886	726	182	73	255	
1887	784	193	76	269	
1888	742	202	80	282	
1889	775	212	85	297	
Annual average, 1885–9	735	195	77	272	7·34
1890	Information not yet available.				

* Cannot be given.

17.—STATEMENT of the Amount of Capital paid up in respect of Tramways in the United Kingdom, with the Length of such Tramways open for Public Traffic, the Number of Passengers conveyed, and the Gross and Net Receipts, in each of the under-mentioned Years so far as the same can be given.

Years. (Ended 30th June.)	Total paid up Capital.	Length of Line open for Public Traffic.	Total Number of Passengers carried.	Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
	Thousand £.	Miles.	Thousands.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.
1876 - -	2,186	158	—	—	—
1877 - -	3,270	214	—	—	—
1878 - -	4,035	269	146,001	1,143	281
1879 - -	4,926	321	150,882	1,192	193
1880 - -	5,692	368	173,067	1,343	270
1881 - -	6,939	488	205,624	1,576	336
1882 - -	8,439	564	257,760	1,970	415
1883 - -	9,930	671	295,721	2,212	460
1884 - -	11,008	752	330,794	2,421	569
1885 - -	11,818	811	364,702	2,613	638
1886 - -	12,390	865	384,158	2,630	609
1887 - -	12,907	886	416,518	2,802	660
1888 - -	13,691	904	428,996	2,796	621
1889 - -	13,557	949	477,596	2,980	714
1890 - -	13,502	948	526,869	3,215	812

18.—STATEMENT showing the estimated numbers of Letters, Newspapers, Book-packets, and Post-cards delivered by the Post Office in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average of each Quinquennial Period; and Proportionate Number of Letters delivered per 100 of the Population; and number of Telegraph Messages forwarded from Telegraph Offices. [Compiled from Post Office Returns.]

Years.	Number of Letters delivered (stated in Millions).	Number of Letters delivered per 100 of the Population.	Number of Newspapers and Book-packets delivered (stated in Millions).	Number of Postcards delivered (stated in Millions).	Number of Telegraph Messages (stated in Millions).
	Millions.	Number.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
Years ended 31st December:					
1855	456	1,640	Cannot be given	—	—
1856	478	1,707	74	—	—
1857	504	1,788	77	—	—
1858	523	1,842	78	—	—
1859	546	1,906	81	—	—
Annual Average, 1855–9	501	1,777	—	—	—
1860	564	1,960	83	—	—
1861	598	2,047	85	—	—
1862	605	2,068	87	—	—
1863	642	2,178	89	—	—
1864	679	2,288	95	—	—
Annual average, 1860–4	617	2,109	88	—	—
1865	720	2,406	97	—	—
1866	750	2,488	99	—	—
1867	775	2,549	102	—	—
1868	808	2,633	106	—	—
1869	824	2,660	109	—	—
Annual average, 1865–9	775	2,548	103	—	—
1870	847	2,710	131	—	*10
1871	867	2,748	202	—	*12
1872	885	2,777	223	†76	*16
1873	907	2,819	254	72	*18
1874	962	2,960	258	79	*19
Annual average, 1870–4	894	2,804	214	—	15
1875	1,009	3,073	280	87	*21
1876	1,019	3,069	299	93	*22
Years ended 31st March:					
1878	1,058	3,142	318	102	22
1879	1,097	3,223	328	111	24
1880	1,128	3,281	345	115	27
Annual average	1,062	3,159	314	102	23
1881	1,165	3,357	374	123	30
1882	1,229	3,508	412	135	31
1883	1,281	3,621	429	144	32
1884	1,322	3,703	437	154	33
1885	1,360	3,772	464	160	33
Annual average, 1881–5	1,271	3,594	423	143	32
1886	1,403	3,852	490	172	‡39
1887	1,460	3,967	520	179	50
1888	1,512	4,068	542	189	53
1889	1,553	4,151	564	201	58
1890	1,650	4,351	598	217	62
Annual average, 1886–90	1,517	4,081	543	192	52

* Number of messages transmitted during twelve months ended 31st March of the year following that given in the first column.

† Halfpenny postage introduced October 1871.

‡ Minimum charge reduced to 6d. from 1st October 1885.

PROFITS AND CAPITAL.

19.—STATEMENT showing the Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax, under each Schedule in each of the under-mentioned Years ended 5th April, in Quinquennial Periods, with the Annual Average for each Period. [Compiled from Returns of Inland Revenue.]

Years ended 5th April.	A.†	B.*	C.	D.	E.	Total.
	Million £	Million £	Million £ Cannot be given.	Million £	Million £	Million £
1854 - - -						
1855 - - -	125	50	27	91	15	308
1856 - - -	126	50	26	88	17	307
1857 - - -	128	50	28	89	18	313
1858 - - -	137	52	29	91	18	327
1859 - - -	138	52	29	90	19	328
Annual average, 1855–9	131	51	28	90	17	317
1860 - - -	139	52	30	95	19	335
1861 - - -	142	52	27	95	20	336
1862 - - -	149	54	29	100	20	352
1863 - - -	150	54	31	103	21	359
1864 - - -	152	54	32	112	21	371
Annual average, 1860–4	147	53	30	101	20	351
1865 - - -	162	56	32	124	22	396
1866 - - -	166	56	33	134	24	413
1867 - - -	†187	56	34	†173	24	424
1868 - - -	143	58	38	172	24	430
1869 - - -	145	58	35	173	24	435
Annual average, 1865–9	151	57	33	155	24	420
1870 - - -	147	58	36	178	26	445
1871 - - -	158	59	38	189	27	466
1872 - - -	154	59	38	203	28	482
1873 - - -	156	59	40	229	30	514
1874 - - -	160	60	42	250	31	543
Annual average, 1870–4	154	59	39	210	28	490
1875 - - -	162	*67	42	267	33	571
1876 - - -	165	67	41	272	34	579
1877 - - -	174	69	40	257	30	570
1878 - - -	177	69	40	261	31	578
1879 - - -	180	69	40	257	32	578
Annual average, 1875–9	172	68	40	263	32	575
1880 - - -	185	69	40	250	33	577
1881 - - -	188	69	40	255	33	585
1882 - - -	190	69	40	267	35	601
1883 - - -	192	66	40	279	36	613
1884 - - -	193	66	41	291	38	629
Annual average, 1880–4	190	68	40	268	35	601
1885 - - -	194	65	41	293	38	631
1886 - - -	196	63	42	289	39	629
1887 - - -	196	63	44	286	40	629
1888 - - -	197	62	47	289	41	636
1889 - - -	196	59	45	302	43	645
Annual average, 1885–9	196	62	44	292	40	634
1890 - - -	Information not yet available.					

* In the years prior to 1874–5 *net* figures only were returned for Ireland under this Schedule.
† The assessments on quarries, mines, ironworks, fisheries, canals, railways, gasworks, &c., were transferred from Schedule A. to Schedule D. from the 5th April 1866.

20.—STATEMENT showing the Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax upon various Classes of Property under Schedules A. and D. in each of the under-mentioned Years ended 5th April (so far as the same can be given) with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Returns of Inland Revenue.]

Years ended 5th April.	Land.	Houses.	Mines.	Ironworks.	Gasworks.	Quarries.	Canals and "Other Profits."
	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
1854 - - -	Cannot be given.						
1855 - - -							
1856 - - -							
1857 - - -							
1858 - - -							
1859 - - -							
1860 - - -							
1861 - - -							
1862 - - -	60·3	61·9	4·4	1·1	1·3	0·4	3·4
1863 - - -	60·1	63·1	4·5	1·0	1·4	0·4	3·4
1864 - - -	60·1	64·3	4·6	1·1	1·4	0·5	3·5
Annual average - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865 - - -	62·1	68·8	4·8	1·8	1·8	0·6	3·9
1866 - - -	62·4	70·2	5·1	1·8	1·9	0·6	4·0
1867 - - -	62·7	72·2	5·6	2·4	2·1	0·6	3·9
1868 - - -	64·1	78·1	5·7	2·0	2·0	0·6	3·2
1869 - - -	64·2	79·9	5·5	1·9	2·0	0·6	3·4
Annual average, 1865–9	63·1	73·8	5·3	2·0	2·0	0·6	3·5
1870 - - -	64·1	81·5	5·5	2·0	2·2	0·7	3·5
1871 - - -	65·4	86·4	5·9	2·7	2·6	0·7	3·5
1872 - - -	65·4	87·7	6·3	3·1	2·7	0·8	3·6
1873 - - -	65·5	89·5	7·3	4·8	2·8	0·8	4·2
1874 - - -	66·6	93·0	10·5	7·2	2·7	0·8	4·1
Annual average, 1870–4	65·4	87·6	7·1	4·0	2·6	0·8	3·8
1875 - - -	66·9	94·6	14·1	7·3	2·6	0·9	4·8
1876 - - -	67·0	96·9	14·6	3·9	3·0	1·0	5·8
1877 - - -	69·4	103·8	14·1	2·8	3·4	1·1	7·0
1878 - - -	69·3	107·0	12·9	2·3	3·9	1·3	7·1
1879 - - -	69·8	110·0	10·1	1·9	4·0	1·4	7·4
Annual average, 1875–9	68·4	102·5	13·2	3·6	3·4	1·1	6·6
1880 - - -	69·5	115·0	7·5	1·7	4·2	1·1	7·7
1881 - - -	69·3	117·5	6·7	2·2	4·5	0·9	8·0
1882 - - -	68·8	120·9	6·7	2·9	4·6	0·9	8·3
1883 - - -	66·0	124·7	6·7	3·0	4·7	0·9	8·4
1884 - - -	65·4	127·1	7·1	3·0	4·9	0·9	8·5
Annual average, 1880–4	67·8	121·0	6·9	2·6	4·6	0·9	8·2
1885 - - -	65·0	128·5	7·6	2·3	5·0	0·9	8·9
1886 - - -	63·3	131·4	7·5	1·8	4·9	0·9	8·9
1887 - - -	62·4	133·3	7·5	1·5	4·7	0·8	9·0
1888 - - -	61·3	134·7	7·2	1·2	4·7	0·8	8·9
1889 - -	58·8	136·9	7·3	1·4	5·1	0·8	9·0
Annual average, 1885–9	62·2	133·0	7·4	1·6	4·9	0·8	8·9
1890 - - -	Information not yet available.						

I.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Net Receipts of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom, with the Proportion of the Net Receipts to the total paid up Capital of the Companies, in the under-mentioned Years; with the Averages for the same in each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Net Receipts.	Proportion to Total paid up Capital.
	£	Per Cent.
1854	Cannot be given.	
1855		
1856		
1857		
1858		
1859		
Annual average, 1855–9	—	—
1860	14,579,254	4·19
1861	14,722,018	4·06
1862	14,860,149	3·86
1863	16,129,168	3·99
1864	18,015,256	4·23
Annual average, 1860–4	15,661,168	4·07
1865	18,741,040	4·11
1866	19,352,691	4·02
1867	19,681,047	3·91
1868	*	—
1869	21,915,849	4·22
Annual average, 1865–9	†	†
1870	23,362,618	4·41
1871	25,739,920	4·66
1872	26,957,870	4·74
1873	26,989,152	4·59
1874	26,648,003	4·37
Annual average, 1870–4	25,938,513	4·55
1875	28,016,272	4·45
1876	28,680,266	4·36
1877	29,115,850	4·32
1878	29,673,306	4·25
1879	29,731,430	4·15
Annual average, 1875–9	29,043,325	4·31
1880	31,890,501	4·38
1881	31,954,836	4·29
1882	33,206,688	4·32
1883	33,693,708	4·29
1884	33,305,446	4·16
Annual average, 1880–4	32,810,234	4·29
1885	32,767,817	4·02
1886	33,073,706	3·99
1887	33,880,110	4·00
1888	35,182,558	4·06
1889	36,930,901	4·21
Annual average, 1885–9	34,357,018	4·06
1890	Information not yet available.	

* Cannot be given for this year, several Companies having omitted to make the necessary returns.
† The approximate averages for the period 1865–9 are 20,082,813*l.* and 4·06.

22.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Computed Capital of Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, and Number of Depositors in the Banks, at the end of each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Averages for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Returns of the Post Office and National Debt Office.]

	Total Computed Capital. (In Millions of Pounds sterling.)			Number of Depositors.		
	Post Office Savings Banks.	Trustee Savings Banks.	Total.	Post Office Savings Banks.	Trustee Savings Banks.	Total.
	Million £	Million £	Million £			
1854	—	33·7	33·7	—	1,277,873	1,277,873
1855	—	34·8	34·3	—	1,304,833	1,304,833
1856	—	34·9	34·9	—	1,341,672	1,341,672
1857	—	35·1	35·1	—	1,366,000	1,366,000
1858	—	36·2	36·2	—	1,408,712	1,408,712
1859	—	39·0	39·0	—	1,506,776	1,506,776
Average for the 5 years	—	35·9	35·9	—	1,385,599	1,385,599
1860	—	41·3	41·3	—	1,585,778	1,585,778
1861	—	41·5	41·5	—	1,609,852	1,609,852
1862	1·7	40·6	42·3	178,495	1,558,189	1,736,684
1863	3·4	40·9	44·3	319,669	1,556,842	1,876,511
1864	5·0	39·5	44·5	470,858	1,501,423	1,972,291
Average for the 5 years—	—	40·8	42·8	—	1,562,417	1,756,221
1865	6·5	38·8	45·3	611,384	1,468,490	2,079,874
1866	8·1	36·4	44·5	746,254	1,404,173	2,150,427
1867	9·8	36·5	46·3	854,988	1,385,782	2,240,765
1868	11·6	36·9	48·5	965,154	1,371,844	2,336,998
1869	13·5	37·6	51·1	1,085,785	1,377,892	2,463,677
Average for the 5 years	9·9	37·2	47·1	852,712	1,401,636	2,254,348
1870	15·1	38·0	53·1	1,183,153	1,384,756	2,567,909
1871	17·0	38·8	55·8	1,303,492	1,404,078	2,707,570
1872	19·3	39·7	59·0	1,442,448	1,425,147	2,867,595
1873	21·2	40·5	61·7	1,556,645	1,445,490	3,002,135
1874	23·2	41·5	64·7	1,668,733	1,464,306	3,133,039
Average for the 5 years	19·2	39·7	58·9	1,430,894	1,424,755	2,855,649
1875	25·2	42·4	67·6	1,777,103	1,479,192	3,256,295
1876	27·0	43·3	70·3	1,702,374	1,493,401	3,195,775
1877	28·8	44·2	73·0	1,791,240	1,509,847	3,301,087
1878	30·4	44·3	74·7	1,892,756	1,515,725	3,408,481
1879	32·0	43·8	75·8	1,988,477	1,506,714	3,495,191
Average for the 5 years	28·7	43·6	72·3	1,830,390	1,500,976	3,331,366
1880	†33·7	†44·0	77·7	2,184,972	1,519,805	3,704,777
1881	†36·2	†44·1	80·3	2,607,812	1,532,486	4,140,098
1882	†39·0	†44·6	83·6	2,858,976	1,552,983	4,411,959
1883	†41·8	†45·0	86·8	3,105,642	1,566,184	4,671,826
1884	†44·8	†45·8	90·6	3,383,675	1,582,474	4,916,149
Average for the 5 years	39·1	44·7	83·8	2,818,175	1,550,786	4,368,961
1885	†47·7	†46·4	94·1	3,535,650	1,592,997	5,128,647
1886	†50·9	†46·8	97·7	3,731,421	1,590,804	5,322,225
1887	†54·0	†47·3	101·3	3,951,761	1,604,610	5,556,371
1888	†58·6	†46·4	105·0	4,220,927	1,579,546	5,800,473
1889	†63·0	†45·1	108·1	4,507,809	1,551,594	6,059,403
Average for the 5 years	54·8	46·4	101·2	3,989,514	1,583,910	5,573,424
1890	*	48·7	‡	Information not yet available.		

* The Penny Stamp Savings Scheme came into operation in 1881.

† Exclusive of amounts of Government Stock purchased for depositors and standing to their credit at the end of each year. At the end of 1889 the total amount standing to the credit of depositors was 5,351,000*l.*

‡ Cannot be given.

23.—STATEMENT showing the Amounts cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing the Amounts cleared on Stock Exchange Settling Days, on Consols Settling Days, and on the 4th of each Month, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period.

Years ended 31st December.	Total Amount cleared.	Amount cleared on fortnightly Stock Exchange Settling Days.	Amount cleared on Consols Settling Days.	Amount cleared on 4th of each Month.
	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
1869	3,626	565	150	170
1870	3,914	635	163	176
1871	4,826	806	211	211
1872	5,916	1,016	247	257
1873	6,071	1,038	250	272
1874	5,987	1,010	260	265
Annual average, 1870–4	5,333	901	226	236
1875	5,686	1,043	252	246
1876	4,963	761	226	226
1877	5,042	744	228	233
1878	4,992	795	227	218
1879	4,886	843	225	213
Annual average, 1875–9	5,114	837	232	227
1880	5,794	1,152	255	237
1881	6,857	1,383	279	253
1882	6,921	1,229	278	238
1883	5,929	1,059	255	239
1884	5,799	961	268	243
Annual average, 1880–4	6,020	1,157	267	242
1885	5,511	935	249	222
1886	5,902	1,199	263	216
1887	6,077	1,146	297	256
1888	6,942	1,252	332	272
1889	7,619	1,339	352	290
Annual Average, 1885–9	6,410	1,174	299	251
1890	7,801	1,417	359	289

24.—STATEMENT showing the Monthly Average aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes payable to Bearer on Demand in Circulation in the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average of each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Returns of the Inland Revenue.]

Years.	Monthly Averages.				Means of previous Monthly Averages.
	March.	June.	September.	December.	
	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
1854	39·8	38·8	36·9	38·3	38·5
1855	37·2	37·9	37·8	37·9	
1856	36·5	38·0	38·0	38·2	
1857	37·0	37·8	37·0	37·6	
1858	35·9	37·6	36·7	38·2	
1859	38·2	39·9	39·1	40·4	
Annual average, 1855–9	37·0	38·2	37·6	38·5	37·8
1860	39·0	40·2	38·8	38·9	
1861	36·8	37·5	36·1	38·1	
1862	36·8	38·1	36·9	37·1	
1863	35·8	37·2	36·7	38·1	
1864	36·1	38·0	36·4	36·6	
Annual average, 1860–64	36·8	38·2	36·9	37·8	37·4
1865	35·9	38·1	38·0	38·7	
1866	37·0	40·6	38·8	39·9	
1867	38·5	39·3	38·7	41·1	
1868	39·2	40·9	39·6	41·4	
1869	39·7	39·5	39·4	41·5	
Annual average, 1865–9	38·1	39·7	38·9	40·5	39·8
1870	38·7	39·9	39·7	42·7	
1871	40·8	42·2	42·6	43·5	
1872	42·2	43·8	44·1	43·4	
1873	42·4	43·9	43·2	43·5	
1874	42·7	44·3	43·5	44·3	
Annual average, 1870–4	41·4	42·8	42·6	43·5	42·6
1875	42·8	45·5	45·6	46·6	
1876	44·3	46·9	46·2	46·9	
1877	45·0	47·1	45·7	45·3	
1878	43·7	45·8	43·9	43·0	
1879	44·6	45·5	42·5	43·2	
Annual average, 1875–9	44·1	46·2	44·8	46·0	45·3
1880	41·0	43·0	41·8	42·8	
1881	40·6	43·1	41·4	42·6	
1882	40·8	43·2	42·5	43·9	
1883	41·1	43·1	40·9	42·2	
1884	39·5	40·8	40·6	41·1	
Annual average, 1880–4	40·5	42·6	41·4	42·5	41·7
1885	38·0	39·6	38·9	40·2	
1886	37·6	39·2	38·7	40·1	
1887	37·3	39·0	38·1	39·0	
1888	36·7	38·6	38·6	39·8	
1889	37·2	39·6	39·3	40·7	
Annual average, 1885–9	37·4	39·2	38·7	40·0	38·8
1890	Information not yet available.				

25.—STATEMENT showing the Value of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie into and from the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Excess of Imports or Exports in each Year, and the Average for each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Gold.				Silver.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
1854 - -	*	16,553	—	—	*	6,034	—	—
1855 - -	*	11,847	—	—	*	6,981	—	—
1856 - -	*	12,038	—	—	*	12,813	—	—
1857 - -	*	15,062	—	—	*	13,505	—	—
1858 - -	22,793	12,567	10,226	—	6,700	7,062	—	362
1859 - -	23,298	19,081	4,217	—	14,772	17,608	—	2,836
Average, 1855–9	—	13,919	—	—	—	12,594	—	—
1860 - -	12,585	15,642	—	3,057	10,394	9,893	501	—
1861 - -	12,164	11,238	926	—	6,583	9,573	—	2,990
1862 - -	19,904	16,012	3,892	—	11,753	13,314	—	1,561
1863 - -	19,143	15,303	3,840	—	10,888	11,241	—	353
1864 - -	16,901	13,280	3,621	—	10,827	9,853	974	—
Average, 1860–4	16,139	14,295	—	—	10,089	10,775	—	—
1865 - -	14,486	8,493	5,993	—	6,977	6,599	378	—
1866 - -	23,510	12,742	10,768	—	10,777	8,897	1,880	—
1867 - -	15,800	7,889	7,911	—	8,021	6,435	1,586	—
1868 - -	17,136	12,708	4,428	—	7,716	7,512	204	—
1869 - -	18,771	8,474	5,297	—	6,730	7,904	—	1,174
Average, 1865–9	16,941	10,061	—	—	8,044	7,469	—	—
1870 - -	18,807	10,014	8,793	—	10,649	8,906	1,743	—
1871 - -	21,619	20,698	921	—	16,522	13,062	3,460	—
1872 - -	18,469	19,749	—	1,280	11,139	10,587	552	—
1873 - -	20,611	19,071	1,540	—	12,988	9,828	3,160	—
1874 - -	18,081	10,642	7,439	—	12,298	12,212	86	—
Average, 1870–4	19,517	16,035	—	—	12,719	10,919	—	—
1875 - -	23,141	18,648	4,493	—	10,124	8,980	1,144	—
1876 - -	23,476	16,516	6,960	—	13,578	12,948	630	—
1877 - -	15,442	20,374	—	4,932	21,711	19,437	2,274	—
1878 - -	20,871	14,969	5,902	—	11,552	11,718	—	166
1879 - -	13,362	17,579	—	4,210	10,787	11,006	—	219
Average, 1875–9	19,260	17,617	—	—	13,550	12,818	—	—
1880 - -	9,455	11,829	—	2,374	6,799	7,061	—	262
1881 - -	9,968	15,499	—	5,536	6,901	7,004	—	103
1882 - -	14,377	12,024	2,358	—	9,243	8,965	278	—
1883 - -	7,756	7,091	665	—	9,468	9,323	145	—
1884 - -	10,744	12,013	—	1,269	9,633	9,986	—	353
Average, 1880–4	10,459	11,691	—	—	8,409	8,468	—	—
1885 - -	12,577	11,931	646	—	9,434	9,852	—	418
1886 - -	12,951	13,784	—	833	7,472	7,224	248	—
1887 - -	9,955	9,324	631	—	7,819	7,807	12	—
1888 - -	13,788	14,944	844	—	6,214	7,615	—	1,401
1889 - -	17,914	14,455	3,459	—	9,185	10,666	—	1,481
Average, 1885–9	13,837	12,888	—	—	8,025	8,633	—	—
1890 - -	20,568	14,307	9,261	—	10,386	10,863	—	477

* Exempted from entry at Custom House in these years.

26.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Gold coined at the Royal Mint in each of the undermentioned Years, and of the Import and Export of British Gold Coin, with the Excess of Import or Export; showing also the amount coined increased by the Excess of Imports or diminished by the Excess of Exports in the same Years; with Averages for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Mint Returns and the Annual Statement of Trade.]

Years.	Amount of Gold coined.	Imports and Exports of British Gold Coin.				Amount coined *plus* or *minus* Excess of Imports or Exports.
		Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854	4,152,188	*—	1,417,792	—	—	—
1855	9,008,668	*—	988,005	—	—	—
1856	6,002,114	*—	873,049	—	—	—
1857	4,869,860	*	2,761,027	—	—	—
1858	1,281,028	1,274,389	1,524,515	—	250,126	980,897
1859	2,640,509	1,444,524	1,184,035	310,489	—	2,959,998
Average, 1855–9	4,750,234	—	1,445,126	—	—	—
1860	3,121,709	158,732	3,262,361	—	3,103,629	18,080
1861	8,190,170	689,660	8,778,834	—	8,089,174	100,996
1862	7,886,413	1,844,799	5,815,092	—	3,970,293	4,366,120
1863	6,607,456	1,506,330	6,256,957	—	4,750,627	1,856,829
1864	9,585,597	711,814	5,020,101	—	4,308,287	5,277,310
Average, 1860–4	7,058,269	982,267	5,726,669	—	—	2,313,867
1865	2,367,614	2,209,493	3,890,910	—	1,181,417	1,186,197
1866	5,076,676	4,053,723	4,007,089	46,634	—	5,123,310
1867	496,897	2,080,421	1,266,654	813,767	—	1,310,164
1868	1,853,884	1,379,893	3,680,968	—	2,301,075	*647,691*†
1869	7,372,204	2,564,032	2,867,054	—	303,022	7,069,182
Average, 1865–9	3,393,255	2,457,512	3,042,535	—	—	2,808,232
1870	2,813,384	3,193,429	4,189,655	—	996,226	1,317,158
1871	9,919,656	2,675,304	7,519,716	—	4,844,412	5,075,244
1872	15,261,442	577,700	8,391,292	—	7,813,592	7,447,850
1873	3,884,568	2,737,385	5,812,158	—	3,074,773	309,795
1874	1,461,565	2,349,946	4,147,436	—	1,797,490	*335,925*†
Average, 1870–4	6,468,123	2,306,753	6,012,051	—	—	2,762,824
1875	943,264	3,992,687	4,287,656	—	294,979	*81,715*†
1876	4,696,648	5,326,079	6,903,753	—	1,577,674	3,118,974
1877	981,468	5,523,057	4,155,551	1,367,506	—	2,348,974
1878	2,265,069	6,566,001	3,544,882	3,021,119	—	5,286,188
1879	35,050	3,323,277	6,020,728	—	2,697,451	*2,662,401*†
Average, 1875–9	1,644,300	4,946,220	4,982,516	—	—	1,608,004
1880	4,150,052	4,107,572	5,113,071	—	1,005,499	3,144,553
1881	—	4,927,407	4,999,958	—	72,551	*72,551*†
1882	—	4,407,383	3,406,878	1,000,505	—	1,000,505
1883	1,408,718	3,354,263	3,926,791	27,472	—	1,431,185
1884	2,324,015	2,172,409	5,643,496	—	3,471,087	*1,147,072*†
Average, 1880–4	1,575,556	3,793,807	4,498,039	—	—	871,324
1885	2,973,487	7,007,580	6,782,085	225,495	—	3,198,982
1886	—	5,860,515	6,754,374	—	893,859	*893,859*†
1887	1,908,686	4,430,706	2,374,528	2,056,178	—	3,964,864
1888	2,032,900	7,146,226	10,215,123	—	3,068,897	*1,035,997*†
1889	7,500,700	6,511,295	10,389,699	—	3,878,404	3,622,296
Average, 1885–9	2,883,155	6,191,264	7,303,162	—	—	1,771,257
1890	7,680,156	9,242,787	8,256,129	986,658	—	8,666,814

* Exempted from entry at the Custom House.
† The excess of exports in these years was larger than the amount coined at the Mint.

27.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Silver coined at the Royal Mint in each of the under-mentioned Years, and of the Import and Export of British Silver Coin, with the Excess of Import or Export; showing also the Amount coined increased by the Excess of Imports or diminished by the Excess of Exports in the same Years; with Averages for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Mint Returns and the Annual Statement of Trade.]

Years.	Amount of Silver coined.	Imports and Exports of British Silver Coin.				Amount coined *plus* or *minus* the Excess of Imports or Exports.
		Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854	140,480	*	16,720	—	—	—
1855	195,510	*	4,753	—	—	—
1856	462,628	*	39,091	—	—	—
1857	878,280	*	207,958	—	—	—
1858	445,896	40,223	286,412	—	246,189	199,707
1859	647,064	48,106	80,798	—	32,692	614,372
Average, 1855–9	424,846	—	123,802	—	—	—
1860	218,403	28,770	88,458	—	59,688	158,720
1861	209,484	39,354	158,378	—	114,024	95,460
1862	148,518	47,114	44,805	2,309	—	150,827
1863	161,172	133,591	80,400	53,191	—	214,363
1864	535,194	59,017	111,142	—	52,125	483,069
Average, 1860–4	254,554	61,569	95,636	—	—	220,488
1865	501,732	79,889	64,980	14,909	—	516,641
1866	493,416	90,556	125,847	—	35,297	458,119
1867	193,843	83,949	102,036	—	18,087	175,755
1868	301,356	83,780	142,817	—	59,037	242,319
1869	76,428	54,577	256,508	—	201,931	125,503†
Average, 1865–9	313,355	78,549	138,438	—	—	253,466
1870	336,798	38,155	244,701	—	206,546	130,252
1871	701,514	93,469	236,698	—	143,229	558,285
1872	1,243,836	79,718	305,077	—	225,359	1,018,477
1873	1,081,674	48,518	244,521	—	196,003	885,671
1874	890,604	119,445	286,987	—	167,542	723,062
Average, 1870–4	850,885	75,861	263,597	—	—	663,149
1875	594,000	104,951	122,965	—	18,014	575,986
1876	222,354	244,265	241,389	2,876	—	225,230
1877	420,948	57,157	211,922	—	154,765	266,183
1878	613,998	151,539	184,494	—	32,955	581,043
1879	549,054	215,088	568,979	—	353,891	195,163
Average, 1875–9	480,071	154,600	265,950	—	—	368,721
1880	761,508	134,088	543,890	—	409,802	351,706
1881	997,128	91,074	421,192	—	330,118	667,010
1882	209,860	100,125	622,990	—	522,865	312,985†
1883	1,274,828	119,392	417,784	—	298,392	975,936
1884	658,548	61,385	267,144	—	205,759	452,789
Average, 1880–4	780,278	101,213	454,600	—	—	426,891
1885	720,918	79,158	336,302	—	257,344	463,574
1886	417,884	116,565	166,276	—	49,711	367,673
1887	861,498	123,142	299,734	—	176,592	684,906
1888	756,578	106,568	378,288	—	271,720	484,858
1889	2,294,926	147,635	528,581	—	380,946	1,843,980
Average, 1885–9	996,261	114,613	341,876	—	—	768,998
1890	1,712,161	84,186	506,996	—	422,810	1,289,351

* Exempted from entry at Custom House in these years.
† The excess of exports in these years was larger than the amount coined at the Mint.

28.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Copper (Bronze) coined at the Royal Mint in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Mint Returns.]

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
	£		£		£
1854	61,688	1870	89,704	1885	57,568
1855	41,091	1871	7,616	1886	51,669
1856	11,418	1872	47,418	1887	45,178
1857	6,720	1873	46,218	1888	39,499
1858	13,440	1874	65,632	1889	67,573
1859	8,512	Average	39,917	Average	52,296
Average	16,236	1875	69,818	1890	89,450
1860	37,990	1876	61,450		
1861	273,578	1877	51,146		
1862	352,800	1878	17,024		
1863	151,648	1879	44,651		
1864	18,069	Average	48,817		
Average	166,817	1880	19,264		
1865	57,493	1881	39,349		
1866	50,624	1882	42,560		
1867	33,301	1883	38,450		
1868	16,828	1884	69,290		
1869	20,832	Average	40,783		
Average	35,716				

29. STATEMENT showing the Average Minimum Rate per Cent. of Discount charged by the Bank of England in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Highest and Lowest Monthly Averages in each Year. [Compiled from Bank of England Returns.]

Year.	Average Rate.	Lowest Monthly Average.		Highest Monthly Average.	
		Month.	Rate.	Month.	Rate.
1854	5	January to April and August to December.	5	June and July	5½
1855	4¾	July and August	3½	November and December	6
1856	5¾	July to September	4½	November	6½
1857	6¾	August and September	5½	November	9½
1858	3½	December	2½	January	5
1859	2½	January to April and August to December.	2½	May	4
Average of period	4 13/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2½	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	9¾
1860	4½	January	2¾	November and December	5
1861	5½	November and December	3	February and March	7½
1862	2½	August to October	2	June, November, and December	3
1863	4½	May	3½	December	7½
1864	7½	March	6	September and October	9
Average of period	4⅘	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	9
1865	4½	June and July	3½	October	7
1866	7	December	3¾	June and July	10
1867	2½	August to December	2	January	3½
1868	2½	January to October	2	December	3
1869	3½	September and October	2½	May	4½
Average of period	3 1/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	10
1870	3½	October to December	2½	August	5
1871	2½	August	2	November	4½
1872	4½	January to March	3	November	6½
1873	4½	August and September	3½	November	8½
1874	3½	June	2¾	December	6
Average of period	3 9/40	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	8½
1875	3½	September	2	January	4½
1876	2½	May to December	2	January	4⅝
1877	2½	January to April	2	November	4⅞
1878	3½	February	2	November	5⅛
1879	2⅝	May to October	2	January	4½
Average of period	2 39/40	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	5⅜
1880	2⅝	July to November	2½	January to May	3
1881	3½	May to July	2½	November and December	5
1882	4½	April to July	3	February	5 1/16
1883	3 9/16	March, April, and October to December.	3	January	4⅞
1884	2 13/16	July to September	2	December	5
Average of period	3 151/400	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	5 13/16
1885	3	June to October	2	January and February	5
1886	3	March and April	2	December	4½
1887	3½	May to July	2	January	5
1888	3½	April	2	October to December	5
1889	3⅝	May to July	2⅛	October to December	5
Average of period	3 31/150	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	5
1890	4½	May	3	November	5½

30.—STATEMENT showing the Minimum Rates of Discount charged by the Bank of England, with the date at which each Rate was fixed, in each of the under-mentioned Years. [Compiled from Returns made by the Bank of England.]

Years.	Dates when Rates were fixed.	Minimum Rates.
1856	May 22	6 per cent.
	„ 29	5 „
	June 26	4½ „
	Oct. 1	5 „
	„ 6	*6 and 7 „
	Nov. 13	7 „
	Dec. 4	6½ „
	„ 18	6 „
1857	April 2	6½ „
	June 18	6 „
	July 16	5½ „
	Oct. 8	6 „
	„ 12	7 „
	„ 19	8 „
	Nov. 5	9 „
	„ 9	10 „
	Dec. 24	8 „
1858	Jan. 7	6 „
	„ 14	5 „
	„ 28	4 „
	Feb. 4	3½ „
	„ 11	3 „
	Dec. 9	2½ „
1859	April 28	3½ „
	May 5	4½ „
	June 2	3½ „
	„ 9	3 „
	July 14	2½ „
1860	Jan. 19	3 „
	„ 31	4 „
	March 29	4½ „
	April 12	5 „
	May 10	4½ „
	„ 24	4 „
	Nov. 8	4½ „
	„ 13	5 „
	„ 15	6 „
	„ 28	5 „
	Dec. 31	6 „
1861	Jan. 7	7 „
	Feb. 14	8 „
	March 21	7 „
	April 4	6 „
	„ 11	5 „
	May 16	6 „
	Aug. 1	5 „
	„ 15	4½ „
	„ 29	4 „
	Sept. 19	3½ „
	Nov. 7	3 „
1862	Jan. 9	2½ „
	May 22	3 „
	July 10	2½ „
	„ 24	2 „
	Oct. 30	3 „
1863	Jan. 15	4 „
	„ 28	5 „
	Feb. 19	4 „
	April 23	3½ „
	„ 30	3 „
	May 16	3½ „
	„ 21	4 „
	Nov. 2	5 „
	„ 5	6 „
	Dec. 2	7 „
	„ 3	8 „
	„ 24	7 „
1864	Jan. 20	8 „
	Feb. 11	7 „
	„ 25	6 „
	April 16	7 „
	May 2	8 „
	May 5	9 „
	„ 19	8 „
	„ 26	7 „
	June 16	6 „
	July 25	7 „
	Aug. 4	8 „
	Sept. 8	9 „
	Nov. 10	8 „
	„ 24	7 „
	Dec. 15	6 „
1865	Jan. 12	5½ per cent.
	„ 26	5 „
	March 2	4½ „
	„ 30	4 „
	May 4	4½ „
	„ 25	4 „
	June 1	3½ „
	„ 15	3 „
	July 27	3½ „
	Aug. 3	4 „
	Sept. 28	4½ „
	Oct. 2	5½ „
	„ 5	6 „
	„ 7	7 „
	Nov. 23	6 „
	Dec. 28	7 „
1866	Jan. 4	8 „
	Feb. 22	7 „
	March 15	6 „
	May 3	7 „
	„ 8	8 „
	„ 11	9 „
	„ 12	10 „
	Aug. 16	8 „
	„ 23	7 „
	„ 30	6 „
	Sept. 6	5 „
	„ 27	4½ „
	Nov. 8	4 „
	Dec. 20	3½ „
1867	Feb. 7	3 „
	May 30	2½ „
	July 25	2 „
1868	Nov. 19	2½ „
	Dec. 3	3 „
1869	April 1	4 „
	May 6	4½ „
	June 10	4 „
	„ 24	3½ „
	July 15	3 „
	Aug. 19	2½ „
	Nov. 4	3 „
1870	July 21	3½ „
	„ 23	4 „
	„ 28	5 „
	Aug. 4	6 „
	„ 11	5½ „
	„ 18	4½ „
	„ 25	4 „
	Sept. 1	3½ „
	„ 15	3 „
	„ 29	2½ „
1871	Jan. 1	2½ „
	March 2	3 „
	April 13	2½ „
	June 15	2½ „
	July 13	2 „
	Sept. 21	3 „
	„ 27	4 „
	Oct. 7	5 „
	Nov. 16	4 „
	„ 30	3½ „
	Dec. 14	3 „
1872	April 4	3½ „
	„ 11	4 „
	May 9	5 „
	„ 30	4 „
	June 13	3½ „
	„ 20	3 „
	July 18	3½ „
	Sept. 18	4 „
	„ 26	4½ „
	Oct. 8	5 „
	„ 10	6 „
	Nov. 9	7 „
	„ 28	6 „
	Dec. 12	5 „

* Being 6 per cent. for Bills to run not more than 60 days and 7 per cent. above 60 and under 95 days.

Statement showing the Minimum Rates of Discount charged by the Bank of England, with the Date at which each Rate was fixed, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

Years	Dates when Rates were fixed.	Minimum Rates.
1873	Jan. 9	4½ per cent.
	„ 23	4 „
	„ 30	3½ „
	March 26	4 „
	May 7	4½ „
	„ 10	5 „
	„ 17	6 „
	June 4	7 „
	„ 12	6 „
	July 10	5 „
	„ 17	4½ „
	„ 24	4 „
	„ 31	3½ „
	Aug. 21	3 „
	Sept. 25	4 „
	„ 29	5 „
	Oct. 14	6 „
	„ 18	7 „
	Nov. 1	8 „
	„ 7	9 „
	„ 20	8 „
	„ 27	6 „
	Dec. 4	5 „
	„ 11	4½ „
1874	Jan. 8	4 „
	„ 15	3½ „
	April 30	4 „
	May 28	3½ „
	June 4	3 „
	„ 18	2½ „
	July 30	3 „
	Aug. 6	4 „
	„ 20	3½ „
	„ 27	3 „
	Oct. 15	4 „
	Nov. 16	5 „
	„ 30	6 „
1875	Jan. 7	5 „
	„ 14	4 „
	„ 28	3 „
	Feb. 18	3½ „
	July 8	3 „
	„ 29	2½ „
	Aug. 12	2 „
	Oct. 7	2½ „
	„ 14	3½ „
	„ 21	4 „
	Nov. 18	3 „
	Dec. 30	4 „
1876	Jan. 6	5 „
	„ 27	4 „
	March 23	3½ „
	April 6	3 „
	„ 20	2 „
1877	May 3	3 „
	July 5	2½ „
	„ 12	2 „
	Aug. 28	3 „
	Oct. 4	4 „
	„ 11	5 „
	Nov. 29	4 „
1878	Jan. 10	3 „
	„ 31	2 „
	March 28	3 „
	May 30	2½ „
	June 27	3 „
	July 4	3½ „
	Aug. 1	4 „
	„ 12	5 „
	Oct. 14	6 „
	Nov. 21	5 „
1879	Jan. 16	4 „
	„ 30	3 „
	March 18	2½ „
	April 10	2 „
	Nov. 6	3 „
1880	June 17	2½ „
	Dec. 2	3 „
1881	Jan. 13	3½ „
	Feb. 17	3 „
	April 28	2½ „
	Aug. 18	3 „
	„ 25	4 „
	Oct. 6	5 „

Years	Dates when Rates were fixed.	Minimum Rates.
1882	Jan. 30	6 per cent.
	Feb. 23	5 „
	March 9	4 „
	„ 23	3 „
	Aug. 17	4 „
	Sept. 14	5 „
1883	Jan. 25	4 „
	Feb. 15	3½ „
	March 1	3 „
	May 10	4 „
	Sept. 13	3½ „
	„ 27	3 „
1884	Feb. 7	3½ „
	March 13	3 „
	April 3	2½ „
	June 19	2 „
	Oct. 9	3 „
	„ 30	4 „
	Nov. 6	5 „
1885	Jan. 29	4 „
	March 19	3½ „
	May 7	3 „
	„ 14	2½ „
	„ 28	2 „
	Nov. 12	3 „
	Dec. 17	4 „
1886	Jan. 21	3 „
	Feb. 18	2 „
	May 6	3 „
	June 10	2½ „
	Aug. 26	3½ „
	Oct. 21	4 „
	Dec. 16	5 „
1887	Feb. 3	4 „
	March 10	3½ „
	„ 24	3 „
	April 14	2½ „
	„ 28	2 „
	Aug. 4	3 „
	Sept. 1	4 „
1888	Jan. 12	3½ „
	„ 19	3 „
	Feb. 16	2½ „
	March 15	2 „
	May 10	3 „
	June 7	2½ „
	Aug. 9	3 „
	Sept. 13	4 „
	Oct. 4	5 „
1889	Jan. 10	4 „
	„ 24	3½ „
	„ 31	3 „
	April 18	2½ „
	Aug. 8	3 „
	„ 29	4 „
	Sept. 26	5 „
	Dec. 30	6 „
1890	Feb. 20	5 „
	March 6	4½ „
	„ 13	4 „
	April 10	3½ „
	„ 17	3 „
	June 26	4 „
	July 31	5 „
	Aug. 21	4 „
	Sept. 25	5 „
	Nov. 7	6 „
	Dec. 4	5 „

31.—STATEMENT showing the Average Price per 100*l.* of the Three per Cent. Consolidated Stock of the Public Funds of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average of each Quinquennial Period, together with the Highest and Lowest Monthly Averages in each Year. [Compiled from Returns made by the Bank of England.]

Year.	Average Price.	Lowest Monthly Average.		Highest Monthly Average.	
		Month.	Average.	Month.	Average.
	£		£		£
1854	91⅞	April	87⅛	September	95¼
1855	90⅛	October	87⅝	March	93
1856	93⅛	January	88⅜	July	95⅝
1857	91½	October	89	June	93⅞
1858	96⅞	January	94⅜	October	98⅝
1859	95⅛	May	91½	December	97
Annual average, 1855–9	93½	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	87⅜	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	98⅜
1860	94	October	93	January and June	95
1861	91½	June	89⅝	November	93⅝
1862	93	„	91⅞	October and November	93⅜
1863	92⅝	December	91	May and September	93⅛
1864	90⅛	September	88	April	91½
Annual average, 1860–4	92¼	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	88	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	95
1865	89⅛	December	87½	April	91
1866	88	May and June	86¼	November	89⅜
1867	93	January and April	90⅛	September	94⅛
1868	93⅞	December	92⅜	June	94⅞
1869	92⅞	„	92⅝	November	93⅝
Annual average, 1865–9	91 9/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	86¼	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	94⅞
1870	92⅛	August	90¾	May	94⅛
1871	92⅜	February	91⅛	May and August	93⅞
1872	92⅜	December	91½	May	93⅞
1873	92⅛	„	92	„	93⅛
1874	92½	„	91⅛	„	93¼
Annual average, 1870–4	92 11/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	90¾	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	94⅛
1875	93¾	January	92⅝	August	94¾
1876	95	„	93⅝	„	96 7/16
1877	95⅜	May	94¼	November	96 1/16
1878	95 3/16	October	94½	May	96 7/16
1879	97⅛	January	95¾	„	98¼
Annual average, 1875–9	95 26/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	92⅜	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	98¾
1880	98⅜	August	97⅛	November	99 14/16
1881	100	January	98⅝	May	102 4/16
1882	100⅛	August	99¼	November	102 1/16
1883	101 1/16	July	99 12/16	April	102⅜
1884	101	December	99⅜	„	102⅛
Annual average, 1880–4	100 17/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	97 7/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	102¾
1885	99⅛	April	96¼	November	100½
1886	100½	January	99⅛	„	101⅛
1887	101⅛	January and February	100¼	„	103⅜
1888	101	December	99⅛	January	102⅛
1889	*98	September to November	*97	February and May	*99
Annual average, 1885–9	Averages not given on account of conversion of stock.				
1890	*96½	October and November	*94⅜	May	*98½

* Prices of New 2¾ per cent. Consolidated Stock.

32.—STATEMENT showing the Annual Average Price of Bar Silver per Ounce Standard in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Highest and Lowest of the Monthly Average Prices in each Year; also showing the Mean of the Average Prices, and the Highest and Lowest, for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from a Circular of Messrs. Pixley and Abell.]

Year.	Average Price per Ounce.	Lowest Monthly Average.		Highest Monthly Average.	
		Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
	d.		d.		d.
1833	59 3/16	February and March	58 3/4	November and December	59 7/8
1834	59 11/16	April to June and October and November.	59 3/4	September	60 1/8
1835	59 11/16	August	59 1/2	February and March	60
1836	60	April	59 5/16	August	60 1/16
1837	59 9/16	October	59 1/8	January	60 5/16
1838	59 1/2	May to August	59 3/8	December	60 1/16
1839	60 1/8	April	60 1/8	February	60 1/8
Average for the 5 years	59 33/40	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	59 1/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	60 1/8
1840	60 1/8	May and July	60 1/16	October	60 1/8
1841	60 1/16	December	59 3/4	January and February	60 3/8
1842	59 7/16	October and December	59 5/16	June	59 7/8
1843	59 7/16	March	59 1/16	January	59 3/4
1844	59 1/2	"	59 1/4	August and September	59 3/4
Average for the 5 years	59 57/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	59 1/16	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	60 3/8
1845	59 1/4	April	58 7/8	October	59 11/16
1846	59 5/16	April to June	59	November and December	60 1/8
1847	59 11/16	May	59 1/16	February and March	60 3/8
1848	59 1/2	April	59	September	59 7/8
1849	59 1/4	October	59 7/16	March	60 1/16
Average for the 5 years	59 1/2	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	58 7/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	60 3/8
1850	60 1/16	February and March	59 9/16	December	61 1/2
1851	61	October	60 5/16	January	61 5/8
1852	60 1/2	May	59 7/8	November	61 1/2
1853	61 1/8	June	60 3/8	"	62 1/8
1854	61 1/8	July to October	61 1/4	March	61 7/8
Average for the 5 years	60 73/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	59 9/16	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	62 1/8
1855	61 5/16	April	60 1/2	August	61 3/4
1856	61 1/16	March and April	60 3/4	November	62 1/4
1857	61 1/4	May	61 1/4	January	62 1/2
1858	61 5/16	September	60 3/4	May	61 11/16
1859	62 1/16	February	61 3/4	July	62 3/8
Average for the 5 years	61 11/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	60 1/2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	62 3/8

Statement of the Annual Average Price of Bar Silver per Ounce Standard, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Average Price per Ounce.	Lowest Monthly Average.		Highest Monthly Average.	
		Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
	d.		d.		d.
1860	61 1/16	December	61 1/16	January	62 3/16
1861	60 15/16	July	60 5/16	January and April	61 7/16
1862	61 7/16	"	61 1/16	November	62
1863	61 3/8	August	61 1/16	January and December	61 11/16
1864	61 5/8	October	60 15/16	January	62 7/16
Average for the 5 years	61 27/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	60 3/16	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	62 3/16
1865	61 1/16	April, June, and July	60 7/8	December	61 13/16
1866	61 1/8	August	60 1/2	June	61 11/16
1867	60 9/16	June, August, and October to December	60 7/16	April	61
1868	60 1/2	September	60 5/16	March and December	60 15/16
1869	60 7/16	June	60 1/8	February	60 7/8
Average for the 5 years	60 59/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	60 1/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	61 5/16
1870	60 9/16	September	60 5/16	July	61 1/4
1871	60 3/8	April and May	60 7/32	November	60 13/16
1872	60 5/16	November	59 3/4	February	60 1/8
1873	59 1/4	"	58	January and February	59 27/32
1874	58 15/16	December	57 1/2	March	58 1/16
Average for the 5 years	59 63/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	57 1/2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	61 1/4
1875	56 7/8	June	55 11/16	January	57 9/16
1876	52 3/4	July	49 1/8	December	56 7/8
1877	54 13/16	June	53 3/4	January	57 9/16
1878	52 9/16	December	50 31/32	February	54 9/16
1879	51 1/4	March	49 9/16	November	53 3/8
Average for the 5 years	53 13/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	49 1/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	57 9/16
1880	52 1/4	November	51 3/4	July and August	
1881	51 11/16	June	51 11/32	March	52 1/16
1882	51 3/8	December	50 7/16	May	52 5/16
1883	50 9/16	May	50 7/32	March	50 11/32
1884	50 3/8	December	49 11/16	February	51 5/16
Average for the 5 years	51 7/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	49 11/16	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	52 1/16
1885	48 3/8	December	47 7/16	January	49 11/16
1886	45 3/8	August	42 5/16	March	46 25/32
1887	44 3/8	May	43 13/32	January	46 1/16
1888	42 3/8	August	42 9/32	January	44 13/16
1889	42 11/16	June	42 3/32	December	44 1/16
Average for the 5 years	44 67/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	42 1/32	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	49 11/16
1890	47 11/16	March	44 1/16	August	52 1/2

PRICES.

33.—STATEMENT showing the Average Gazette Prices of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats per Imperial Quarter in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Mean of the Annual Averages for each Quinquennial Period.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1854	72 5	36 0	27 11
1855	74 8	34 9	27 5
1856	69 2	41 1	25 2
1857	56 4	42 1	25 0
1858	44 2	34 8	24 6
1859	42 9	33 6	23 2
Average of 1855–9	57 7	37 3	25 1
1860	58 3	36 7	24 5
1861	55 4	36 1	23 9
1862	55 5	35 1	23 7
1863	44 9	33 11	21 2
1864	40 2	29 11	20 1
Average of 1860–4	49 9	34 4	22 5
1865	41 10	29 9	21 10
1866	49 11	37 5	24 7
1867	64 5	40 0	26 0
1868	63 9	43 0	28 1
1869	48 2	39 5	26 0
Average of 1865–9	53 7	37 11	25 4
1870	46 11	34 7	22 10
1871	56 8	36 2	25 2
1872	57 0	37 4	23 2
1873	58 8	40 5	25 6
1874	55 9	44 11	28 10
Average of 1870–4	55 0	38 8	25 1
1875	45 1	38 5	28 8
1876	46 2	35 2	26 8
1877	56 9	39 8	25 11
1878	46 5	40 2	24 4
1879	43 10	34 0	21 9
Average of 1875–9	47 8	37 6	25 5
1880	44 4	33 1	23 1
1881	45 4	31 11	21 9
1882	45 1	31 2	21 10
1883	41 7	31 10	21 5
1884	35 8	30 2	20 3
Average of 1880–4	42 5	31 9	21 8
1885	32 10	30 1	20 7
1886	31 0	26 7	19 0
1887	32 6	25 4	16 8
1888	31 10	27 10	16 9
1889	29 9	25 10	17 9
Average of 1885–9	31 7	27 2	18 1
1890	31 11	28 8	18 7

14.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Butchers' Meat (per stone of 8 lbs. sinking the offal) at the Metropolitan Cattle Market in each of the under-mentioned Years, and in each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Market Returns.]

Year.	Beasts.				Sheep.				Lambs.	Calves.		Pigs.	
	Inferior.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Inferior.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.		Coarse.	Small Prime.	Large Hogs.	Small Neat Porkers.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1854	Cannot be given.												
1855	3 6½	4 0½	4 6	4 10½	3 7	4 1½	4 7½	5 0	5 8	4 4½	5 0½	3 8	4 6
1856	3 4½	3 10½	4 5½	4 10	3 6½	4 3½	4 9	5 2	5 9½	4 4½	5 3	3 10	4 10
1857	3 4½	3 11½	4 6½	4 10½	3 9	4 4½	4 11½	5 4	6 3	4 4½	5 4	4 0½	5 0
1858	3 3	3 8½	4 2½	4 6½	3 4½	3 11½	4 5½	4 11½	6 1	4 2½	4 10½	3 8½	4 4½
1859	3 4	3 10	4 4½	4 8½	3 8½	4 2½	4 9	5 2½	5 10½	4 2½	5 0½	3 7	4 6
Average, 1855–9	3 4½	3 10½	4 5	4 9¼	3 7¾	4 2¼	4 8½	5 1½	5 11	4 3½	5 1½	3 9¼	4 7¾
1860	3 8½	4 1½	4 7½	5 0½	3 10	4 5½	5 1	5 7	6 8½	4 3½	5 2½	4 0½	5 0
1861	3 8½	4 0	4 6	4 10½	3 6½	4 3½	5 0½	5 5½	6 5	4 3½	5 2½	4 1	4 11½
1862	3 1½	3 8½	4 3½	4 7½	3 8	4 3½	4 11	5 4½	6 8	4 2½	5 0	4 0	4 10
1863	3 7½	4 2	4 8	4 11½	4 0	4 7½	5 1	5 5½	6 7	4 0	4 9½	3 10	4 7½
1864	3 9	4 4½	4 9½	5 1	4 2½	4 9½	5 3	5 8	6 9	4 6	5 1½	3 11½	4 8
Average, 1860–4	3 5½	4 1	4 6¾	4 11½	3 10¼	4 5¾	5 0¾	5 6¼	6 7¼	4 3	5 0¾	3 11¾	4 9¾
1865	3 9½	4 4½	4 9½	5 2	4 8	5 4	5 10½	6 4½	7 2	4 8	5 2½	4 4	5 0
1866	3 9½	4 4½	4 10½	5 3½	4 11	4 10½	5 8½	6 2½	7 5½	5 0½	5 7½	4 2½	4 9½
1867	3 5	3 11	4 6½	5 0½	3 6½	4 2	4 9½	5 3½	6 7	4 7	5 3	3 5½	4 0½
1868	3 3½	3 8½	4 4½	5 0	3 5½	4 1½	4 7	5 0½	6 2½	4 2½	4 10½	3 6½	4 1
1869	3 6½	4 1½	4 11	5 5	3 8	4 7½	5 3½	5 9	6 0½	4 8	5 6½	4 3½	5 2½
Average, 1865–9	3 6½	4 1¼	4 8½	5 2	3 10¾	4 7½	5 3	5 8¾	6 8¼	4 7½	5 3¾	3 11½	4 7½
1870	3 7	4 1½	4 11½	5 4	3 6	4 2½	5 0½	5 7½	6 10	4 3½	5 5	4 10	5 8½
1871	3 11½	4 10½	5 4½	5 8½	4 1	4 10½	5 10½	6 5	7 5	4 9½	5 4½	5 10	4 8½
1872	3 7½	4 4½	5 3½	5 8	4 5½	5 4	6 2½	6 8	7 8½	4 11	5 9	4 0½	4 9½
1873	4 0	5 3½	5 10½	6 2	5 2½	5 11	6 6½	6 9½	8 0	4 11½	5 11½	4 1½	4 10½
1874	4 0	5 0½	5 8½	6 0	4 9½	5 2	5 7½	5 9½	7 0½	4 9½	5 8½	4 1½	4 10
Average, 1870–4	4 1	4 9½	5 5½	5 9½	4 4¾	5 1¼	5 10½	6 2	7 5¾	4 7	5 7¾	4 2¼	4 11¼
1875	4 1½	4 10	5 8½	6 0½	4 10½	5 6½	6 6½	6 9½	8 10½	4 11½	5 10½	4 7½	5 2½
1876	4 7	5 2½	5 9	5 11½	5 0½	5 9½	6 8½	6 10½	7 10½	5 5	6 0½	4 9	5 4
1877	4 8½	5 2½	5 8	5 10½	5 8	5 2½	6 8½	6 10½	7 10	5 5½	6 0½	4 11½	4 8½
1878	4 8½	5 2	5 7½	5 10½	5 6½	6 0½	6 6	6 8½	8 1½	5 8	6 2½	4 11½	4 7½
1879	4 3½	4 9	5 2	5 4½	4 10½	5 7	6 2½	6 5½	7 9½	5 5½	5 11½	3 11½	4 8½
Average, 1875–9	4 5¾	5 0¼	5 7	5 9¾	5 2½	5 10	6 6½	6 9	7 8½	5 4¼	6 0½	4 3¾	4 10¼
1880	4 5½	4 11½	5 7½	5 9½	5 0½	5 8½	6 6½	6 9½	8 1½	5 4½	5 11½	4 4	4 11½
1881	4 2½	4 8½	5 2½	5 4½	5 1½	5 7½	6 4	6 7	7 8½	5 5½	5 11½	4 8½	5 1½
1882	4 3½	4 9½	5 7½	5 10½	5 7	6 1½	6 9½	7 0½	7 10	5 6½	6 0½	4 6	4 10½
1883	4 6½	5 1	5 8½	5 11½	5 10	6 4½	6 10½	7 1½	8 1½	5 11½	6 5	4 3½	4 8
1884	4 8½	4 9½	5 4½	5 7½	5 8½	5 8½	6 0½	6 3½	7 4½	5 8	6 1½	3 10½	4 4½
Average, 1880–4	4 4½	4 10½	5 6	5 8¾	5 4½	5 10¾	6 6½	6 9½	7 10	5 7¼	6 1¼	4 4¼	4 9½

MEMO.—The figures in the above Table were taken from the "Miscellaneous Statistics" as regards the earlier years. For the later years they were compiled from the records of market prices given in the "Mark Lane Express" for each week.

The following figures for the years 1885–89 are taken, or computed, from the returns of prices at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, published in the "Agricultural Returns," but they are evidently not ascertained on precisely the same basis as those given in the above Table:

1885	3 11	4 9	5 3	4 6	5 3	5 8	6 9	4 8	5 4	5 6½	4 3
1886	3 3	4 3	4 10	4 2	5 5	6 0	6 8	3 11½	5 2	5 1½	4 6
1887	3 0	3 8	4 5	3 7	4 8	5 3	6 5½	3 9½	5 0	3 11½	4 4
1888	2 6	4 2	4 11	3 3	4 11	5 10	6 6	3 10½	5 2	3 11½	4 1
1889	2 4	4 5	4 10	3 6	5 7	6 4	7 4½	4 4½	5 9	3 2	4 5
Average, 1885–9	3 0	4 3	4 10	3 10	5 2	5 10	6 9	4 2	5 3	3 2	4 4
1890	Not yet available.										

The figures for 1884, for comparison with those above, are—

1884	4 1	5 4	5 9	5 6	5 11	6 5	7 4	5 8½	6 4	5 11	4 7

35.—STATEMENT showing the Average Price per Ton of Pig Iron and of Iron Bars in each of the under-mentioned Years, and the Average for each Quinquennial Period. [From the Circulars of Messrs. James Watson and Company, of Glasgow, and Messrs. W. Fallows and Company, of Liverpool.]

Years.	Pig Iron.	Iron Bars.
	s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	79 9	No information.
1855	70 9	No information.
1856	72 6	"
1857	69 2	"
1858	54 5	7 10 0
1859	51 11	7 7 6
Average for the 5 years	63 9	—
1860	53 8	7 7 6
1861	49 3	7 0 0
1862	53 0	6 12 6
1863	55 9	7 7 6
1864	57 4	8 12 6
Average for the 5 years	53 10	7 8 0
1865	54 9	7 15 0
1866	60 6	7 15 0
1867	53 6	7 0 0
1868	52 9	6 15 0
1869	53 3	7 0 0
Average for the 5 years	54 11	7 5 0
1870	54 4	7 10 0
1871	58 11	8 0 0
1872	101 10	12 5 0
1873	117 3	18 10 0
1874	87 6	10 15 0
Average for the 5 years	84 0	10 8 0
1875	65 9	8 15 0
1876	58 6	7 15 0
1877	54 4	7 0 0
1878	48 5	6 10 0
1879	47 0	6 0 0
Average for the 5 years	54 10	7 4 0
1880	54 6	7 5 0
1881	49 2	6 10 0
1882	49 4	6 10 0
1883	46 9	6 10 0
1884	42 1	6 0 0
Average for the 5 years	48 4	6 11 0
1885	41 10	5 2 6
1886	39 11	4 15 0
1887	42 3	5 0 0
1888	39 11	5 0 0
1889	47 2	7 0 0
Average for the 5 years	42 4	5 7 6
1890	49 6	7 0 0

36.—STATEMENT showing the Rates of Freights at the following Dates in the under-mentioned Trades, and for the Articles under-mentioned.

(Extracted principally from the Circular of Messrs. Galbraith, Pembroke, & Co.)

—	February 1891.	January 1890.	January 1889.	January 1888.	January 1887.	January 1886.	January 1885.	January 1884.	January 1883.	January 1882.	January '81.	January 1880.	29 July 1879.	January 1879.	January 1878.	January 1877.	January 1876.	January 1875.	January 1874.	January 1873.	January 1872.
AIN FREIGHTS:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
ew York to United Kingdom or Continent (steamer) per qr.	*	*	*	*	*	*	6 0	4 0	5 9	4 9 to 5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*	6 0	6 6	8 6	8 6	10 6	*	*
hiladelphia do.	*	*	*	*	*	*	4 9	4 0	5 9	4 9 to 5 0	6 0	*	6 0	*	6 0	6 6	8 6	8 6	10 6	7 0 to 7 6	*
an Francisco to United Kingdom or Havre (iron sailing ship), per ton. wheat	38 0	37 6 to 40 0	40 0	26 9 to 27 6	32 6 to 33 9	36 3	40 0	*	40 0	71 0	70 0	62 6 to 65 0	47 0†	35 0 to 37 6	35 0	*	*	*	67 6 to 70 0	70 0 to 75 0	*
an Francisco to Continent	*	40 0 to 42 6	45 0	26 9 to 27 6	38 0	36 3	40 0	*	*	71 0	70 0	*	52 6†	*	40 0	*	*	*	*	*	*
desa to United Kingdom or Continent (steamer).	13 6	18 0 to 20 0	18 9 to 22 6	17 0 to 18 6	15 0 to 16 3	11 6 to 12 6	15 0	16 0 to 18 0	22 6	25 0	20 0	20 0 to 22 6	22 6	18 0 to 20 0	37 6 to 40 0	40 0 (Azoff.)	33 6 to 35 0	25 0 to 27 6	40 0	35 0	45 0 to 47 6
ANO FREIGHTS:																					
hincha to United Kingdom	35 0 wood. 37 0 iron.	35 0 wood. 37 6 iron.	28 0 to 30 0‡	27 6	20 3‡	27 6	*	35 0 to 40 0	*	50 0 to 52 6	60 0	40 0 to 42 6	45 0	45 0	55 0	55 0	67 6	67 6	65 0	67 6	62 6
GE FREIGHTS:—																					
ice ports, Rangoon, &c. to United Kingdom (sailing ship).	32 6 to 35 0	35 0	67 6 small.	32 6 small. 27 6 to 30 0 large.	30 0 small.	*	40 0 small. 37 6 large.	45 0	*	*	50 0 to 52 6 small. 42 6 to 45 0 large.	50 0 to 52 6	40 0	50 0 to 52 6 small. 45 0 large.	52 6 small iron ship.	62 6	*	70 0 to 72 6	77 6	75 0	72 6
AL FREIGHTS (Outward Steamer):—																					
Wales to Aden per ton Weight	12 6	16 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	13 6	16 6	17 0	16 0	13 0	16 6	19 6	29 0 to 30 0	27 6	21 0	*	21 0	20 0	29 0 to 30 0	22 6	*
,, Bombay ,,	10 6	15 6	19 0	21 0	14 6	15 0	18 0	17 6	16 6	14 6	18 0	22 0	30 0	27 6	23 0	19 0 to 20 0	23 0	20 0	*	*	*
,, Lisbon ,,	*	*	*	*	6 0	6 0	6 3	7 6	8 3	*	*	*	8 6 to 9 0	8 9	*	8 0	*	*	*	*	*
,, Gibraltar ,,	7 0	6 9	8 3	8 6	7 6	7 0	6 9	8 0	9 0	10 6	9 6	9 6	9 3	9 6	9 0	8 6 to 9 0	10 6	10 0	11 6	10 0	10 0
,, Odessa ,,	*	*	10 6	*	9 6	9 0	10 6	9 3	11 0	13 6	15 0	15 0	11 6	13 6 to 14 0	*	14 6	14 6	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0
AL FREIGHTS (Sailing Vessel):—																					
Wales to Aden per ton Weight	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19 6	*	*	25 0	25 0	27 0	23 0 to 24 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	34 0	30 0	27 6
,, Bombay ,,	16 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	16 9	15 0	18 6	18 6	20 0	*	21 0	25 6	25 6	26 6 to 27 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	24 0
,, Lisbon ,,	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9 6	*	*	8 0	9 0	9 6	*	9 0 to 10 0	10 0
,, Madeira ,,	*	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	*	9 6	9 6	12 6	12 6	10 3	12 0	10 0	8 6 to 9 0	9 0	8 6	10 6 to 11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	11 0
,, Mauritius ,,	18 6 to 19 6	25 0	30 0	23 6	*	17 0	21 0	22 6	23 6	21 6	23 6	28 0	21 0	25 0	*	*	*	25 0 to 27 0	*	25 0 to 25 0	*
,, Demerara ,,	14 0	*	*	14 0	12 6	*	*	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	14 6	15 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	*	16 0	17 0 to 18 6	15 0	19 0
,, Barbadoes ,,			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14 6	*	13 6	13 0	*	*	8 6	*	*	*	15 0 to 16 0	13 0

* No quotations. † Equal to about 10s. per quarter. ‡ Nitrate ports to United Kingdom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

37.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Applications for Patents and the Number of Patents sealed thereon in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Averages for each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Number of Applicants for Patents.	Number of Patents sealed thereon.
1854	2,764	1,878
1855	2,958	2,046
1856	3,106	2,094
1857	3,200	2,028
1858	3,007	1,954
1859	3,000	1,977
Average for the 5 years	3,054	2,020
1860	3,196	2,063
1861	3,276	2,047
1862	3,490	2,191
1863	3,389	2,094
1864	3,260	2,024
Average for the 5 years	3,306	2,084
1865	3,386	2,186
1866	3,453	2,124
1867	3,723	2,284
1868	3,991	2,490
1869	3,786	2,407
Average for the 5 years	3,668	2,298
1870	3,405	2,180
1871	3,529	2,376
1872	3,970	2,771
1873	4,294	2,974
1874	4,492	3,162
Average for the 5 years	3,938	2,693
1875	4,561	3,112
1876	5,069	3,435
1877	4,949	3,317
1878	5,343	3,509
1879	5,338	3,524
Average for the 5 years	5,052	3,379
1880	5,517	3,741
1881	5,751	3,950
1882	6,241	4,387
1883	5,993	3,962
1884	*17,110	9,984
Average for the 5 years	8,122	5,195
1885	16,101	8,775
1886	17,176	9,105
1887	18,051	9,445
1888	19,103	9,842
1889	21,008	10,624
Average for the 5 years	18,288	9,558
1890	21,308	Cannot be given.

* The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act of 1883, which greatly facilitated the granting of patents, came into operation on 1st January 1884.

38.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Joint Stock Companies registered in the United Kingdom under the "Companies Act, 1862," during the Period from October 3rd to December 31st, 1862, and in each of the under-mentioned Years, and the Amount of Nominal Share Capital of the Companies, with the Annual Averages for each Quinquennial Period since 1865. [From Parliamentary Paper No. 97 of Sessions 1890, &c..]

Years.	Total Number of Companies.	Total Nominal Share Capital.
		Thousand £
1862*	165	57,007
1863	790	139,988
1864	997	237,237
1865	1,034	205,392
1866	762	76,825
1867	479	31,465
1868	461	36,528
1869	475	141,274†
Average	642	98,297
1870	595	38,252
1871	821	69,528
1872	1,116	133,041
1873	1,234	152,057
1874	1,241	110,540
Average	1,001	100,684
1875	1,172	82,447
1876	1,066	48,314
1877	990	66,800
1878	886	67,857
1879	1,034	75,568
Average	1,030	68,197
1880	1,302	168,466
1881	1,581	210,712
1882	1,632	254,744
1883	1,766	167,680
1884	1,541	188,491
Average	1,564	188,019
1885	1,482	119,223
1886	1,891	145,851
1887	2,050	170,178
1888	2,550	353,782
1889	2,788	236,521
Average	2,152	205,110
1890	2,789	234,568

* From October 3rd to December 31st, 1862.

† NOTE.—In this year (1869) a Company was registered with a *nominal* capital of 100,000,000*l.*, but its *paid up* capital appears never to have exceeded 200*l.*

Note.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Paid up Capital (including Amounts considered as paid on Vendors' Shares) of all Registered Companies having a Share Capital, and believed to be carrying on Business at the under-mentioned dates.

Date.	Total Number of Companies.	Total Paid up Capital.
		Thousand £
April 1884	8,692	475,551
April 1885	9,344	494,910
April 1886	9,471	529,638
April 1887	10,494	591,509
April 1888	11,001	611,480
April 1889	11,968	671,870
April 1890	13,323	775,140

30.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Bills for the Incorporation of Railway Companies deposited for each Session of Parliament from 1854 to 1890, with the Length of Railways proposed to be constructed and the Amount of Capital proposed to be raised; also the Averages for each Quinquennial Period.

	Number of Bills deposited.			Length of proposed Railways.			Total Capital proposed to be raised (in Millions).
	By new Companies.	By existing Companies.	Total.	By new Companies.	By existing Companies.	Total.	
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Million £.
1854	45	93	138	866	375	1,241	—
1855	34	70	104	409	297	706	—
1856	39	52	91	473	245	718	—
1857	46	84	130	896	614	1,510	—
1858	28	85	113	408	310	718	—
1859	70	102	172	768	456	1,224	—
Average for the 5 years	43	79	122	591	384	975	—
1860	90	112	202	1,048	464	1,512	—
1861	117	166	283	2,015	1,054	3,069	—
1862	84	145	229	1,208	681	1,889	—
1863	93	165	258	1,117	981	2,098	—
1864	138	192	344	2,264	901	3,165	—
Average for the 5 years	107	156	263	1,530	816	2,346	—
1865	191	218	409	2,678	1,668	4,346	108·6
1866	142	275	417	1,656	2,008	3,664	139·2
1867	16	138	154	107	308	415	19·4
1868	11	96	107	39	80	119	19·2
1869	27	59	86	175	105	280	16·5
Average for the 5 years	77	157	234	931	834	1,765	59·2
1870	18	75	93	145	95	240	9·8
1871	35	80	115	460	218	673	17·5
1872	78	93	171	1,174	960	2,134	66·4
1873	77	113	190	1,070	742	1,812	69·1
1874	58	107	165	565	499	1,064	51·8
Average for the 5 years	53	94	147	683	502	1,185	42·8
1875	40	72	112	460	198	658	31·0
1876	24	90	132	550	155	705	36·7
1877	25	91	116	258	221	479	25·3
1878	28	88	116	308	366	674	31·3
1879	34	74	98	206	248	454	19·4
Average for the 5 years	32	83	115	356	238	594	28·7
1880	41	59	100	455	181	636	20·1
1881	34	85	119	433	381	814	38·6
1882	60	104	164	789	591	1,380	82·7
1883	55	96	151	*1,187	623	1,810	88·4
1884	48	101	149	*658	409	1,067	61·0
Average for the 5 years	48	89	137	704	437	1,141	57·2
1885	85	97	132	*427	148	575	44·4
1886	21	70	91	246	120	366	18·2
1887	19	62	81	142	84	226	17·1
1888	20	82	102	226	220	446	24·7
1889	19	73	92	331	223	554	20·9
Average for the 5 years	23	77	100	274	159	433	25·1
1890	23	91	114	376	399	775	35·2

* Including the length of canals proposed by new companies, amounting, in 1883, to 23 miles; in 1884, to 22 miles; and in 1885, to 35 miles.

.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Bankruptcies, Assignments, and Compositions in England and Wales, in each Year since 1861, with the Aggregate Amount of Liabilities since 1869 and the Average of each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Bankruptcies.	Assignments or Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	Aggregate Liabilities.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Million £
Ending 11th October:					
1862	9,663	2,011	640	12,314	—
1863	8,470	2,327	689	11,486	—
1864	7,224	2,256	1,348	10,828	—
Average (for three years)	8,452	2,198	892	11,542	—
1865	8,305	2,860	2,344	13,509	—
1866	8,126	2,744	2,714	13,584	—
1867	8,994	2,941	3,971	15,906	—
1868	9,195	2,799	5,246	17,240	—
1869*	10,396	2,141	2,527	15,064	—
Average, 1865–9	9,003	2,697	3,360	15,061	—
Ending 31st December:—					
1870	1,351	2,085	1,616	5,002	17
1871	1,238	2,872	2,170	6,280	14
1872	933	3,694	2,208	6,835	14
1873	915	4,152	2,422	7,489	19
1874	930	4,440	2,549	7,919	20
Average, 1870–4	1,073	3,439	2,193	6,705	17
1875	965	4,288	2,691	7,889	26
1876	976	4,986	3,287	9,249	21
1877	967	5,289	3,327	9,583	19
1878	1,084	6,356	4,010	11,450	30
1879	1,156	7,167	4,809	13,132	30
Average, 1875–9	1,030	5,596	3,625	10,251	25
1880	995	5,546	3,757	10,298	16
1881	1,005	5,216	3,506	9,727	18
1882	995	4,679	3,367	9,041	19
1883	1,046	4,571	2,938	8,555	21
1884	2,998	485	687	†4,170	14
Average, 1880–4	1,408	4,099	2,851	8,358	18
1885	3,965	78	290	†4,333	9·1
1886	4,566	61	189	†4,816	8·0
1887	4,681	31	127	†4,839	9·0
1888	4,695	27	104	†4,826	7·1
1889	4,415	30	75	†4,520	6·4
Average, 1885–9	4,465	45	157	4,667	7·9
1890	3,924	27	60	†4,011	6·1

* The number of bankruptcies between October 11th and 31st December 1869 was 4,340.
† Excluding orders for the administration of deceased debtors' estates—22 in 1884, 21 in 1885, 41 in 1886, 27 in 1887, 33 in 1888, 22 in 1889, and 33 in 1890.

41.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Bankruptcies awarded in Scotland in each of the undermentioned Years, with the average for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from the Judicial Statistics of Scotland.]

Years.	Number of Bankruptcies awarded.	Years.	Number of Bankruptcies awarded.	Years.	Number of Bankruptcies awarded.	Years.	Number of Bankruptcies awarded.
1870	555	1875	441	1880	582	1885	862
1871	490	1876	482	1881	450	1886	450
1872	368	1877	543	1882	452	1887	444
1875	391	1878	717	1883	342	1888	442
1874	382	1879	1,077	1884	406	1889	388
Average for 1870–4	437	Average for 1875–9	652	Average for 1880–4	446	Average for 1885–9	417
						1890	Not available yet.

42.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in the several Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales in each of the under-mentioned Years; together with the Average Number in each Quinquennial Period, and Amount expended for Relief of the Poor, in similar form. [Compiled from Reports of the Local Government Board.]

Years ended 25th March.	Adult Able-bodied, exclusive of Vagrants.	All Other.	Total.	Per-centage Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of England and Wales.
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	135,191	729,426	864,617	4·6	5,292,553	6 2 2	0 5 8
1855	146,631	751,055	897,686		5,990,041		
1856	151,228	762,856	917,084		6,004,244		
1857	140,675	744,935	885,610		5,498,756		
1858	153,769	755,117	908,886		5,878,541		
1859	135,784	729,662	865,446		5,569,699		
Annual average, 1856–9	146,097	748,725	894,822	4·7	5,846,054	6 10 8	0 6 1
1860	182,190	712,513	944,633		5,451,964		
1861	145,776	738,145	883,921		5,778,948		
1862	155,809	761,810	917,119		6,077,525		
1863	221,749	857,633	1,079,382		6,527,036		
1864	188,422	826,556	1,014,978		6,423,381		
Annual average, 1860–4	168,674	779,337	948,011	4·7	6,052,370	6 7 8	0 5 11
1865	160,321	791,375	951,899		6,264,966		
1866	145,823	770,329	916,152		6,459,517		
1867	148,425	783,121	931,546		6,559,540		
1868	166,790	825,850	992,640		7,498,059		
1869	170,710	847,430	1,018,140		7,678,100		
Annual average, 1865–9	158,454	803,621	962,075	4·5	6,967,096	7 4 10	0 6 6
1870	174,800	858,000	1,032,800		7,644,307		
1871	173,460	864,900	1,037,360		7,886,724		
1872	150,938	826,270	977,200		8,007,403		
1873	134,925	758,763	893,688		7,692,169		
1874	111,985	715,461	827,446		7,664,957		
Annual average, 1870–4	147,020	804,679	951,699	4·2	7,779,112	8 3 6	0 6 9
1875	108,405	692,509	800,914		7,488,481		
1876	96,817	653,259	749,476		7,335,358		
1877	89,398	630,551	719,949		7,400,034		
1878	92,286	636,803	729,089		7,688,650		
1879	104,970	660,455	765,455		7,389,819		
Annual average, 1875–9	98,215	654,761	752,976	3·1	7,548,568	10 0 6	0 6 2
1880	115,785	692,245	808,030		8,015,010		
1881	105,000	685,937	790,937		8,102,136		
1882	102,208	686,081	788,289		8,232,472		
1883	99,150	683,272	782,422		8,353,392		
1884	94,277	671,537	765,814		8,403,550		
Annual average, 1880–4	103,304	683,814	787,118	3·0	8,221,092	10 8 11	0 6 4
1885	95,847	673,095	768,935		8,481,600		
1886	99,932	680,780	780,712		8,296,230		
1887	102,562	693,474	796,036		8,176,768		
1888	102,715	697,769	800,484		8,440,931		
1889	98,817	696,800	795,617		8,366,477		
Annual average, 1885–9	99,974	688,383	788,357	2·8	8,354,379	10 11 11	0 6 0
1890	92,118	683,099	775,217		Not stated.		

[a] 972.0.

43.—STATEMENT showing the estimated Average number of Paupers and their Dependents in Receipt of Relief in Scotland in each of the under-mentioned Years; together with the Average Number in each Quinquennial Period, and Amount expended for Relief of the Poor, in similar form. [Compiled from Reports of Board of Supervision, Scotland.]

Years ended 14th May.	Registered and Casual Poor.	Dependents.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of Scotland.
1854 - - -	No.	No. Cannot be given.	No.	Per cent.	£ 578,929	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 3 11
1855 - - -	88,903	36,568	120,471		611,785		
1856 - - -	83,846	37,021	120,867		629,349		
1857 - - -	87,792	37,421	125,213		636,372		
1858 - - -	83,191	41,036	124,227		640,701		
1859 - - -	81,854	40,159	122,013		657,366		
Annual average, 1855–9	84,117	38,441	122,558	4·2	635,115	5 3 8	0 4 2
1860 - - -	80,817	39,989	120,906		663,277		
1861 - - -	82,324	41,867	124,191		683,902		
1862 - - -	82,454	43,865	126,319		719,317		
1863 - - -	82,381	45,179	127,560		736,028		
1864 - - -	82,174	45,540	127,714		770,030		
Annual average, 1860–4	82,050	43,288	125,338	4·2	714,511	5 14 0	0 4 8
1865 - - -	81,429	46,914	128,343		778,274		
1866 - - -	79,471	46,571	126,042		783,127		
1867 - - -	80,313	48,048	128,361		807,631		
1868 - - -	83,624	52,612	136,286		863,202		
1869 - - -	84,024	52,041	136,065		931,275		
Annual average, 1865–9	81,772	49,237	131,009	4·3	832,702	6 7 1	0 5 3
1870 - - -	82,419	50,047	132,466		890,615		
1871 - - -	81,553	48,649	130,202		868,821		
1872 - - -	78,734	46,008	124,742		849,400		
1873 - - -	74,983	42,748	117,731		837,325		
1874 - - -	71,622	40,102	111,924		833,106		
Annual average, 1870–4	77,902	45,511	123,413	3·7	855,853	6 18 8	0 5 0
1875 - - -	69,341	38,704	107,945		833,926		
1876 - - -	66,751	37,483	104,234		834,817		
1877 - - -	65,119	36,446	101,565		842,101		
1878 - - -	64,375	35,984	100,359		904,217		
1879 - - -	64,825	36,952	101,777		909,146		
Annual average, 1875–9	66,062	37,114	103,176	2·9	864,841	8 7 8	0 4 10
1880 - - -	65,864	38,052	103,916		918,480		
1881 - - -	65,755	37,716	103,471		921,449		
1882 - - -	64,104	36,254	100,358		898,002		
1883 - - -	62,919	35,467	98,386		871,878		
1884 - - -	61,303	34,151	95,454		869,996		
Annual average, 1880–4	63,989	36,328	100,317	2·7	895,961	8 18 8	0 4 9
1885 - - -	61,054	34,419	95,473		871,511		
1886 - - -	61,971	35,620	97,591		894,077		
1887 - - -	62,054	35,588	97,642		899,135		
1888 - - -	61,911	35,157	97,068		887,867		
1889 - - -	61,187	34,455	95,642		882,886		
Annual average, 1885–9	61,635	35,048	96,683	2·4	887,085	9 3 6	0 4 6
1890 - - -	60,600	33,303	93,903		Not available		

44.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in Unions in Ireland in each of the under-mentioned Years; together with the Average Number in each Quinquennial Period, and Amount expended for Relief of the Poor, in similar form. [Compiled from Returns of Local Government Board, Ireland.]

Years ended 25th March.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Per-centage Ratio to Estimated Population.	Total expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of Ireland.
	No.	No.	No.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	Cannot be given.						
1855	87,807	2,512	89,519		849,951		
1856	72,586	939	73,525		783,212		
1857	55,984	926	56,910		612,514		
1858	48,038	1,110	49,148		570,372		
1859	43,050	1,250	44,300		524,754		
Annual average, 1855–9	61,393	1,307	62,700	1·0	659,561	10 10 5	0 2 3
1860	39,948	1,506	41,454		530,626		
1861	43,157	2,830	45,987		595,192		
1862	48,967	4,140	53,107		652,217		
1863	55,993	6,450	62,443		700,759		
1864	58,610	8,014	66,624		719,178		
Annual average, 1860–4	49,335	4,588	53,923	0·9	639,594	11 17 3	0 2 3
1865	56,124	8,877	65,001		719,803		
1866	52,199	10,096	62,295		712,628		
1867	50,821	12,570	63,391		759,957		
1868	53,870	15,176	69,046		820,269		
1869	54,052	16,914	70,966		817,692		
Annual average, 1865–9	53,413	12,727	66,140	1·1	766,069	11 11 8	0 2 8
1870	51,225	18,515	69,740		797,174		
1871	48,122	21,669	69,791		802,647		
1872	45,812	24,899	70,711		847,953		
1873	46,599	27,868	74,467		906,556		
1874	47,079	30,101	77,180		952,514		
Annual average, 1870–4	47,767	24,610	72,377	1·3	861,369	11 18 0	0 3 2
1875	47,584	30,359	77,943		952,441		
1876	45,097	30,320	75,417		913,862		
1877	43,759	31,717	75,476		915,348		
1878	45,638	33,911	79,749		965,305		
1879	48,925	36,767	85,692		1,010,461		
Annual average, 1875–9	46,240	32,615	78,855	1·5	951,483	12 1 4	0 3 7
1880	53,248	42,075	95,323		1,033,105		
1881	54,278	61,792	116,065		1,131,782		
1882	52,342	58,441	110,783		1,132,853		
1883	51,531	59,296	110,827		1,146,020		
1884	49,331	59,534	108,865		1,199,340		
Annual average, 1880–4	52,145	56,227	108,372	2·1	1,123,620	10 8 3	0 4 5
1885	47,857	57,745	105,602		1,099,882		
1886	46,939	59,781	106,720		1,045,874		
1887	46,452	76,848	123,300		1,069,845		
1888	46,575	65,335	111,910		1,031,617		
1889	45,811	63,374	108,685		1,022,753		
Annual average, 1885–9	46,627	64,616	111,243	2·3	1,053,994	9 9 6	0 4 4
1890	*44,300	*62,170	*106,470		1,029,707		

* Partly estimated.

FOREIGN TABLES.

FRANCE (COMMERCE SPÉCIAL).

46.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports and Exports (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) of France in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Value per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Imports (Special).		Exports (Special).	
		Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand £.	£ s. d.	Thousand £.	£ s. d.
1854	36,139 (Census of 1856)	51,664	1 8 7	56,548	1 11 4
1855	36,139 (Census of 1856)	63,764		62,316	
1856		79,591		75,719	
1857		74,914		74,636	
1858		62,511		75,491	
1859		65,627		90,657	
Average, 1855–9		69,281	1 18 4	75,764	2 1 11
1860	37,446 (Census of 1861)	75,892		91,084	
1861		97,692		77,052	
1862		87,944		89,708	
1863		97,055		105,702	
1864		101,128		116,968	
Average, 1860–4		91,942	2 9 1	96,103	2 11 4
1865	38,067 (Census of 1866)	105,672		123,536	
1866		111,740		127,224	
1867		121,060		113,036	
1868		132,148		111,596	
1869		126,124		122,996	
Average, 1865–9		119,349	3 2 8	119,678	3 2 11
1870	36,103 (Census of 1871)	114,696		112,084	
1871		142,670		114,900	
1872		142,812		150,464	
1873		142,192		151,492	
1874		140,808		148,044	
Average, 1870–4		136,536	3 15 8	135,397	3 15 0
1875	36,906 (Census of 1876)	141,468		154,904	
1876		159,536		143,024	
1877		146,792		137,452	
1878		167,048		127,188	
1879		183,808		129,252	
Average, 1875–9		159,730	4 6 7	138,364	3 14 11
1880	37,672 (Census of 1881)	201,328		138,716	
1881		194,536		142,460	
1882		192,872		142,976	
1883		192,172		138,076	
1884		173,740		129,300	
Average, 1880–4		190,930	5 1 4	138,305	3 13 5
1885	38,219 (Census of 1886)	163,536		123,524	
1886		168,324		129,052	
1887		161,040		129,860	
1888		164,280		129,868	
1889		172,668		148,160	
Average, 1885–9		165,970	4 6 10	132,273	3 9 3
1890		176,930		148,805	

FRANCE.

46.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of France, in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing National and Foreign Tonnage; showing also for each Quinquennial Period the Annual Average, the Proportion of French to Total, and the Number of Tons per Head of Population.

Years.	Population.	French Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage.	Total.	Proportion of French to Total.	Number of Tons* per Head of Population.
1854	Thousands. 36,139 (Census of 1856)	Thousand tons. 2,536	Thousand tons. 3,514	Thousand tons. 6,050	Per cent. 41·9	Tons. 0·17
1855	36,139 (Census of 1856)	2,698	4,393	7,091		
1856		3,108	5,427	8,535		
1857		3,492	5,200	8,692		
1858		3,380	4,791	8,171		
1859		3,518	5,176	8,694		
Average, 1855–9		3,239	4,998	8,237	39·3	0·23
1860	37,446 (Census of 1861)	3,503	4,954	8,457		
1861		3,691	6,493	10,184		
1862		3,956	5,633	9,589		
1863		4,049	6,615	9,664		
1864		4,090	5,723	9,813		
Average, 1860–4		3,857	5,684	9,541	40·4	0·26
1865	38,067 (Census of 1866)	4,178	6,332	10,510		
1866		4,294	7,241	11,535		
1867		4,773	8,428	13,201		
1868		4,788	8,866	13,654		
1869		4,761	8,956	13,717		
Average, 1865–9		4,559	7,964	12,523	36·4	0·33
1870	36,103 (Census of 1871)	4,289	9,318	13,607		
1871		4,308	9,338	13,545		
1872		5,000	9,598	14,598		
1873		5,161	10,580	15,741		
1874		5,891	10,852	16,243		
Average, 1870–4		4,810	9,937	14,747	32·6	0·41
1875	36,906 (Census of 1876)	5,456	11,261	16,717		
1876		5,734	12,328	18,062		
1877		5,998	12,288	18,281		
1878		6,290	14,620	20,910		
1879		6,400	16,486	22,886		
Average, 1875–9		5,975	13,396	19,371	30·8	0·52
1880	37,672 (Census of 1881)	7,522	17,510	25,032		
1881		8,128	16,708	24,836		
1882		8,528	17,666	26,194		
1883		9,470	18,315	27,785		
1884		8,920	17,032	25,952		
Average, 1880–4		8,514	17,446	25,960	32·8	0·69
1885	38,219 (Census of 1886)	9,217	16,803	26,020		
1886		9,599	17,151	26,750		
1887		10,052	17,712	27,764		
1888		10,037	18,455	28,492		
1889		9,886	17,491	27,377		
Average, 1885–9		9,758	17,522	27,280	35·8	0·71
1890	Information not yet available.					

* The entrances and clearances are here put together, which must be noted in comparing with English Tables.

FRANCE.

47.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal and of Pig Iron produced in France in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Quantity per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Coal.		Pig Iron.	
		Total Production.	Per Head of Population.	Total Production.	Per Head of Population.
1854 - - -	Thousands. 36,139 (Census of 1856)	Thousand tons. 6,827	Tons. 0·19	Thousand tons. 771	Tons. 0·02
1855 - - -	36,139 (Census of 1856)	7,453		849	
1856 - - -		7,926		923	
1857 - - -		7,902		998	
1858 - - -		7,358		872	
1859 - - -		7,681		864	
Average, 1855–9 -		7,663	0·21	900	0·02
1860 - - -	37,446 (Census of 1861)	8,310		898	
1861 - - -		9,895		967	
1862 - - -		10,317		1,091	
1863 - - -		10,708		1,157	
1864 - - -		11,201		1,219	
Average, 1860–4 -		9,986	0·27	1,065	0·03
1865 - - -	38,067 (Census of 1866)	11,653		1,204	
1866 - - -		12,234		1,260	
1867 - - -		12,533		1,229	
1868 - - -		13,331		1,235	
1869 - - -		13,510		1,381	
Average, 1865–9 -		12,652	0·33	1,262	0·03
1870 - - -	36,103 (Census of 1871)	13,180		1,178	
1871 - - -		13,240		860	
1872 - - -		16,101		1,218	
1873 - - -		17,479		1,367	
1874 - - -		16,908		1,399	
Average, 1870–4 -		15,382	0·43	1,204	0·03
1875 - - -	36,906 (Census of 1876)	16,957		1,417	
1876 - - -		17,101		1,453	
1877 - - -		16,805		1,507	
1878 - - -		16,961		1,521	
1879 - - -		17,111		1,400	
Average, 1875–9 -		16,987	0·46	1,460	0·04
1880 - - -	37,672 (Census of 1881)	19,362		1,725	
1881 - - -		19,766		1,886	
1882 - - -		20,604		2,039	
1883 - - -		21,334		2,069	
1884 - - -		20,024		1,871	
Average, 1880–4 -		20,218	0·54	1,918	0·05
1885 - - -	38,219 (Census of 1886)	19,511		1,681	
1886 - - -		19,910		1,517	
1887 - - -		21,288		1,568	
1888 - - -		22,603		1,683	
1889 - - -		*24,589		*1,722	
Average, 1885–9 -		21,580	0·56	1,624	0·04
1890 - - -	Information not yet available.				

* Provisional figures.

UNITED STATES.

45.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce into and from the United States (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Value per Head of the Population.

Years ended 30th June.	Population.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand £.	£ s. d.	Thousand £.	£ s. d.
1854	23,192 (Census of 1850)	57,491	2 9 7	44,824	1 18 8
1855		48,260		40,156	
1856		61,594		55,508	
1857	31,443 (Census of 1860)	60,431		58,106	
1858		50,557		53,364	
1859		65,005		57,999	
Average, 1855–9		59,179	1 17 8	52,827	1 13 7
1860		70,058		65,883	
1861		57,221		42,687	
1862	31,443 (Census of 1860)	37,152		37,426	
1863		46,853		38,751	
1864		62,731		29,896	
Average, 1860–4		54,803	1 14 10	42,928	1 7 3
1865		43,686		28,524	
1866		88,313		27,599	
1867	38,558 (Census of 1870)	79,384		57,842	
1868		71,852		56,123	
1869		84,699		57,326	
Average, 1865–9		73,569	1 18 2	45,483	1 3 7
1870		87,457		78,462	
1871		105,236		89,250	
1872	38,558 (Census of 1870)	127,272		89,268	
1873		130,143		105,215	
1874		114,699		118,632	
Average, 1870–4		112,971	2 18 7	96,165	2 9 11
1875		108,093		104,017	
1876	44,357 (Mean of Censuses of 1870 and 1880)	92,904		109,496	
1877		91,358		122,848	
1878		88,108		141,814	
1879		90,350		145,488	
Average, 1875–9		94,161	2 2 5	124,733	2 16 3
1880		136,721		171,655	
1881		130,044		184,151	
1882	50,156 (Census of 1880)	147,362		152,758	
1883		146,576		167,546	
1884		135,864		151,034	
Average, 1880–4		139,313	2 15 7	165,429	3 5 11
1885		117,087		151,392	
1886	56,389 (Mean of Censuses of 1880 and 1890	129,557		138,743	
1887		141,491		146,463	
1888		148,305		142,471	
1889		152,711		159,143	
Average, 1885–9		137,830	2 8 11	146,242	2 11 10
1890		161,898		176,102	

UNITED STATES.

49.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing National and Foreign Tonnage; showing also for each Quinquennial Period the Annual average, the Proportion of American (U.S.) to Total, and the Number of Tons per Head of Population.

Years ended 30th June.	Population.	American (U.S.) Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage.	Total.	Proportion of American to Total.	Number of Tons* per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.
1854	23,192 (Census of 1850)	7,664	4,240	11,904	64·4	0·51
1855	31,443 (Census of 1860)	7,930	4,194	12,124		
1856		8,924	4,949	13,873		
1857		9,302	4,955	14,257		
1858		8,886	4,522	13,408		
1859		10,568	5,159	15,722		
Average, 1855–9		9,121	4,756	13,877	65·7	0·44
1860	31,443 (Census of 1860)	12,087	4,978	17,065		
1861		9,918	4,480	14,393		
1862		10,080	4,622	14,702		
1863		9,062	5,704	14,766		
1864		6,157	7,212	13,369		
Average, 1860–4		9,460	5,399	14,859	63·7	0·47
1865	38,558 (Census of 1870)	5,969	6,812	12,781		
1866		6,755	8,849	15,604		
1867		6,875	8,784	15,659		
1868		7,269	9,026	16,295		
1869		6,784	10,720	17,504		
Average, 1865–9		6,730	8,838	15,568	43·2	0·40
1870	38,558 (Census of 1870)	6,993	11,332	18,325		
1871		7,490	12,418	19,908		
1872		7,394	14,146	21,540		
1873		7,369	16,148	23,517		
1874		7,876	18,402	26,278		
Average, 1870–4		7,425	14,489	21,914	33·9	0·57
1875	44,357 (Mean of censuses of 1870 and 1880).	7,310	16,275	23,589		
1876		7,344	17,822	25,166		
1877		7,428	19,469	26,897		
1878		7,514	21,757	29,271		
1879		6,880	25,389	32,269		
Average, 1875–9		7,295	20,143	27,438	26·6	0·62
1880	50,156 (Census of 1880)	6,825	29,249	36,074		
1881		6,629	30,160	36,789		
1882		6,659	28,699	35,358		
1883		6,563	26,360	32,923		
1884		6,439	23,833	30,272		
Average, 1880–4		6,623	27,660	34,283	19·3	0·68
1885	56,389 (Mean of Censuses of 1880 and 1890).	6,864	24,456	30,820		
1886		6,535	23,928	30,463		
1887		6,625	24,945	31,570		
1888		6,782	24,280	31,062		
1889		7,713	24,582	32,295		
Average, 1885–9		6,804	24,438	31,242	21·8	0·55
1890		8,150	28,106	36,256		

* The entrances and clearances are here put together, which must be noted in comparing with English Tables.

Note.—These figures include vessels engaged in the Lake Trade between the United States and Canada.

50.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal and of Pig Iron produced in the United States in each of the under-mentioned Calendar Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Quantity per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Coal.*		Pig Iron.	
		Total Production.	Per Head of Population.	Total Production.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand Tons. —	Tons. —	Thousand Tons. 657	Tons. —
1854				700	
1855				789	
1856				713	
1857	31,443 (Census of 1860)			630	
1858				751	
1859					
Average, 1855–9				717	0·02
1860				821	
1861				658	
1862	31,443 (Census of 1860)	No information.		703	
1863				846	
1864				1,014	
Average, 1860–4				807	0·03
1865				832	
1866				1,206	
1867	38,558 (Census of 1870)			1,305	
1868				1,431	
1869				1,711	
Average, 1865–9				1,297	0·03
1870		32,864		1,665	
1871		(No information)		1,706	
1872	38,558 (Census of 1870)	(,,)		2,548	
1873		46,722		2,561	
1874		46,292		2,401	
Average, 1870–4		41,959†	1·09†	2,176	0·06
1875		46,582		2,024	
1876		48,776		1,869	
1877	44,357 (Mean of Censuses of 1870 and 1880)	53,948		2,067	
1878		51,656		2,301	
1879		59,333		2,742	
Average, 1875–9		52,059	1·17	2,201	0·05
1880		71,403		3,835	
1881		76,592		4,144	
1882	50,156 (Census of 1880)	92,219		4,623	
1883		102,868		4,596	
1884		106,206		4,098	
Average, 1880–4		89,998	1·79	4,259	0·08
1885		99,070		4,045	
1886		100,664		5,688	
1887	56,389 (Mean of Censuses of 1880 and 1890).	116,050		6,417	
1888		132,732		6,490	
1889		No information.			
Average, 1885–8 (4 years)		112,129	1·99	5,659	0·10
1890	Information not yet available.				

* The figures for the years 1870 and 1880 are taken from the United States Census; the information for the other years is partly estimated.

† Average of three years.

GERMANY (COMMERCE SPÉCIAL).

51.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports and Exports (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) of Germany in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Value per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Imports (Special).		Exports (Special).	
		Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand £	£ s. d.	Thousand £.	£ s. d.
1872		163,100		116,031	
1873	41,059 (Census of 1871)	187,810		115,090	
1874		180,235		117,655	
Average, 1872–4		177,048*	4 6 3*	116,258*	2 16 7*
1875		176,560		124,750	
1876		190,105		127,885	
1877	42,727 (Census of 1875)	188,710		138,120	
1878		175,685		144,857	
1879		188,670		138,785	
Average, 1875–9		183,946	4 6 1	134,679	3 3 0
1880		141,035		144,770	
1881		148,150		148,850	
1882	45,234 (Census of 1880)	156,475		159,525	
1883		163,185		163,610	
1884		163,040		160,247	
Average, 1880–4		154,377	3 8 3	155,400	3 8 8
1885		147,220		143,015	
1886		144,415		149,280	
1887	46,856 (Census of 1885)	156,235		156,765	
1888		164,585		160,295	
1889		200,755		158,035	
Average, 1885–9		162,632	3 9 5	153,538	3 5 6
1890	Information not yet available.				

* Average of three years.

NOTE.—In 1879 great changes were made in the method of compiling the import and export statistics in Germany, which are explained in the accompanying memorandum. *See* next page.

Note on the Import and Export Statistics of Germany. Translated from the Year-book of the German Imperial Statistical Bureau.

(1.) In the following summary the Imports and Exports general and special of the German Customs Union, existing in both cases the "Verstheungsverkehr," are arranged according to the classification of 1880.

General trade comprises:—

In the imports—

(a.) Imports into the Union, either direct or with certificates of origin (Begleitpapieren).

(b.) Imports for warehouse and bond.

(c.) Direct transit.

In the exports—

(a.) Exports from the Union.

(b.) Exports from warehouses and bond (indirect transit).

(c.) Direct transit.

Special trade comprises:—

In the imports—

(a.) Imports into the Union, either direct or with certificates of origin (Begleitpapieren).

(b.) Goods removed from warehouse into the Union.

In the exports—

(a.) Exports from the Union, including goods exported under Customs and Excise drawbacks.

(2.) The weights given are in all cases "net" (tons of 1,000 Kg.). From 1872 to 1879 inclusive the net weights have been arrived at by deducting an average tare from the gross weights in which the goods were returned in those years. In the case of goods not returned by weight during that period, the quantities have been estimated and set down in net weights.

(3.) The values of the imports and exports have been calculated according to the method shown in the note below.

(4.) The utility of the figures given in the summary for purposes of comparison is somewhat impaired, owing to the revision of the trade statistics which took place in 1880, in accordance with the law of July 20th, 1879. In consequence of a clause in this law making the rendering of returns compulsory, the statistics of exports since 1880 have been much more complete than in previous years when no such powers for enforcing returns existed. The statistics of transit trade have also been rendered more trustworthy for the same reason. Previous to the year 1880, the statistics of transit trade could only be shown in the case of dutiable articles and the few duty-free articles which occasionally were packed with them; whilst the duty-free articles in transit, exclusive of the articles packed with the dutiable goods, in the absence of any control over these declarations, were entered as ordinary imports or exports. But this inaccuracy was to a great extent removed by the Customs Tariff Law of July 15th, 1879, since which date the number of duty-free articles has been considerably lessened, and consequently goods in transit have been less frequently entered as imports and exports. Moreover, by the provisions of the law of July 20th, 1879, duty-free goods in direct transit must be declared as such, and these goods have been since 1880 separately distinguished from the imports and exports.

The imposition, by virtue of the law of July 15th, 1879, of duty upon a number of articles which were formerly free, together with the enforcement of the clause making returns compulsory, have had this effect upon the statistics since 1880, that while the trade in duty-free articles and in articles which were free before the passing of the tariff law has been as flourishing as in previous years, the import and export statistics appear smaller, while the statistics of transit trade are proportionately higher. As regards the export statistics, however, this decrease is in a measure counterbalanced though to what extent cannot be determined by the more complete returns obtained. Further, the quantity of goods imperfectly described in the export and transit trades, which have been assigned to a special group (XVIII.), have considerably diminished since 1880. The cause of this diminution in the case of the export statistics may be traced to the law making the returns compulsory. As regards the statistics of transit trade, the cause of the diminution is partly on account of the new customs tariff and partly due to the "new organisation of the trade statistics," by means of which it is possible to work out the information required from incomplete returns (and in not a few cases to complete even the returns themselves).

These circumstances lead to the conclusion that, putting aside the trade in such articles as have always been liable to duty, it is only in the general import trade that a comparison can be made of the figures before and after January 1st, 1880.

As regards the years 1879 and 1880, it is to be remarked that the imports for these years must be regarded as exceptional, on account of the speculation which then existed in view of the alterations in the Customs laws. It is well known that large quantities of foreign goods, on which the duties were raised by the Customs Tariff of July 15th, 1879, were warehoused at the Custom Houses just before the new tariff came into operation. These goods, which belonged principally to Groups II., XI., XII., and XIII., were calculated to meet the demand for some considerable time, and consequently the imports of foreign produce were smaller in 1880, whilst in 1879 they were exceptionally large.

The preceding observations apply not only to the quantities, but also to the values. Moreover, it must be remembered that the valuation since 1880 is based on fuller information than was formerly the case. The reason, together with the more stringent enforcement of the rules respecting valuation laid down by the Statistical Office, could not fail to influence the results. In general the effect has been towards a reduction of the values.

Those figures, which will not bear comparison with the later years, are shown in small type.

In the case of the figures given in ordinary type for the years previous to 1880 (General Imports), a comparison can be made, always bearing in mind the revised valuations.

(5.) Any discrepancies in the quantities or values of imports or exports between the following statement and similar information given in the Trade Volume of the German Empire are owing to supplementary returns having been made. Further, regarding such discrepancies and those to be found in the first and second years of the Jahrbuch (pp. 82 and 74 and succeeding pages respectively), it is to be noted that certain goods were assigned in the new list of 1880 to other groups than those in which they had been previously classified. This discrepancy has been as far as possible rectified in the following summary; the quantities and values of such goods, from 1872 to 1879 inclusive, have been ascertained and assigned to the various groups according to the list introduced in 1880.

This is particularly the case with regard to the following articles:—empty hives and hives with living bees; fresh milk and whey; all living animals and animal products not included elsewhere in the list; all earths and minerals not particularly defined; rough stone and dressed stone for masonry; rough cork and cork soles and stoppers, cocoons, as well as undyed silk and floss silk.

Note referred to in paragraph (3).

The values of the imports and exports are arrived at by multiplying the quantities by average prices. These prices are fixed annually by a Valuation Commission. For this purpose information is obtained from the majority of the trade societies (Handelskorporationen) in the Customs Union with regard to the average prices of the principal articles in their particular districts during the year. In addition to this, information is supplied by Hamburg and Bremen respecting the average prices of articles imported and exported by sea, and the average prices taken by the Hamburg (Trade) Statistical Bureau from the *Exchange Official Prices* (Börsencurant) for the same articles are also consulted, and finally certain of the chambers of commerce supply monthly prices of a number of the principal articles, which are published in the "Monthly Statistics of the Empire."

* Goods imported under control in a raw or semi-manufactured condition, or [illegible] or exported or exported under control under the heading of "Veredlungsverkehr."

GERMANY.

52.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of Germany in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing National and Foreign Tonnage; showing also for each Quinquennial Period the Annual Average, the Proportion of German to Total, and the Number of Tons per Head of Population.

Years.	Population.	German Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage.	Total.	Proportion of German to Total.	Number of Tons* per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	per cent.	Tons.
1873	41,059 (Census of 1871)	4,886	6,050	10,386		
1874		4,405	6,762	11,167		
Average, 1873–4		†4,370	†6,406	†10,776	40·6	0·26
1875	42,727 (Census of 1875)	4,101	6,641	10,742		
1876		4,223	7,075	11,298		
1877		4,371	7,363	11,734		
1878		4,314	7,113	11,427		
1879		4,652	7,719	12,371		
Average, 1875–9		4,332	7,182	11,514	37·6	0·27
1880	45,234 (Census of 1880)	5,108	7,958	13,066		
1881		5,161	7,735	12,896		
1882		5,719	8,292	14,011		
1883		6,309	9,430	15,732		
1884		6,919	9,972	16,891		
Average, 1880–4		5,842	8,677	14,519	40·2	0·32
1885	46,856 (Census of 1885)	6,987	9,563	16,550		
1886		6,979	9,341	16,320		
1887		7,497	9,811	17,308		
1888		7,866	11,010	18,876		
1889		8,670	11,802	20,472		
Average, 1885–9		7,600	10,305	17,905	42·4	0·38
1890	Information not yet available.					

* The entrances and clearances are here put together, which must be noted in comparing with English Tables.
† Average of two years.

GERMANY.

53.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal and of Pig Iron produced in Germany in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Quantity per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Coal.		Pig Iron.	
		Total Production.	Per Head of Population.	Total Production.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand tons.	Tons.	Thousand tons.	Tons.
1860		12,348		529	
1861	35,872	14,138		592	
1862		15,576		696	
1863	(Census of 1861)	16,907		813	
1864		19,409		905	
Average, 1860–4		15,675	0·44	707	0·02
1865		21,795		988	
1866		21,630		1,047	
1867	35,872	23,808		1,114	
1868	(Census of 1861)	25,705		1,264	
1869		26,774		1,413	
Average, 1865–9		23,942	0·67	1,165	0·03
1870		26,898		1,391	
1871		29,378		1,564	
1872	41,059	33,306		1,988	
1873	(Census of 1871)	36,892		2,241	
1874		35,919		1,906	
Average, 1870–4		32,278	0·79	1,818	0·04
1875		37,436		2,029	
1876		38,454		1,846	
1877	42,727	37,530		1,933	
1878	(Census of 1875)	39,590		2,148	
1879		42,026		2,237	
Average, 1875–9		39,007	0·91	2,037	0·05
1880		46,974		2,729	
1881		48,668		2,914	
1882	45,234	52,119		3,281	
1883	(Census of 1880)	55,943		3,470	
1884		57,234		3,601	
Average, 1880–4		52,192	1·15	3,219	0·07
1885		58,820		3,678	
1886		55,057		3,529	
1887	46,856	60,334		4,024	
1888	(Census of 1885)	65,386		4,387	
1889		67,343		No information	
Average, 1885–9		61,888	1·32	*3,894	*0·08

* Average of four years.

II.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

1.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports of Merchandise into the United Kingdom, and the Amount Imported from Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period and Proportion Imported from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Year.	Total Value of Imports.	Value of Imports from Foreign Countries.		Value of Imports from British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £.	Million £.		Million £.	
1854	152	118	77·6	34	22·4
1855	143	110		33	
1856	172	129		43	
1857	188	142		46	
1858	164	126		38	
1859	179	140		39	
Annual average, 1855–9	169	129	76·5	40	23·5
1860	210	167		43	
1861	217	165		52	
1862	226	161		65	
1863	249	164		85	
1864	275	181		94	
Annual average, 1860–4	235	167	71·2	68	28·8
1865	271	198		73	
1866	295	223		72	
1867	275	214		61	
1868	295	228		67	
1869	295	225		70	
Annual average, 1865–9	286	218	76·0	68	24·0
1870	303	238		65	
1871	331	258		73	
1872	355	275		80	
1873	371	290		81	
1874	370	288		82	
Annual average, 1870–4	346	270	78·0	76	22·0
1875	374	290		84	
1876	375	291		84	
1877	394	305		89	
1878	369	291		78	
1879	363	284		79	
Annual average, 1875–9	375	292	77·9	83	22·1
1880	411	319		92	
1881	397	305		92	
1882	413	314		99	
1883	427	328		99	
1884	390	294		96	
Annual average, 1880–4	408	312	76·5	96	23·5
1885	371	287		84	
1886	350	268		82	
1887	362	278		84	
1888	388	301		87	
1889	427	330		97	
Annual average, 1885–9	380	293	77·1	87	22·9
1890	421	325		96	

GERMANY.

53.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal and of Pig Iron produced in Germany in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Quantity per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Coal.		Pig Iron.	
		Total Production.	Per Head of Population.	Total Production.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand tons.	Tons.	Thousand tons.	Tons.
1860		12,348		529	
1861		14,133		592	
1862	35,872	15,576		696	
1863		16,907		818	
1864	(Census of 1861)	19,409		905	
Average, 1860–4		15,675	0·44	707	0·02
1865		21,795		988	
1866		21,630		1,047	
1867	35,872	23,808		1,114	
1868		25,705		1,264	
1869	(Census of 1861)	26,774		1,413	
Average, 1865–9		23,942	0·67	1,165	0·03
1870		26,898		1,391	
1871		29,373		1,564	
1872	41,059	33,306		1,988	
1873		36,392		2,241	
1874	(Census of 1871)	35,919		1,906	
Average, 1870–4		32,278	0·79	1,818	0·04
1875		37,436		2,029	
1876		38,454		1,846	
1877	42,727	37,530		1,933	
1878		39,590		2,148	
1879	(Census of 1875)	42,026		2,227	
Average, 1875–9		39,007	0·91	2,037	0·05
1880		46,974		2,729	
1881		48,688		2,914	
1882	45,234	52,119		3,381	
1883		55,943		3,470	
1884	(Census of 1880)	57,234		3,601	
Average, 1880–4		52,192	1·15	3,219	0·07
1885		58,390		3,678	
1886		58,057		3,529	
1887	46,856	60,334		4,024	
1888		65,386		4,337	
1889	(Census of 1885)	67,342		No information	
Average, 1885–9		61,888	1·32	*3,894	*0·08

* Average of four years.

II.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

1.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports of Merchandise into the United Kingdom, and the Amount Imported from Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Proportion imported from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Year.	Total Value of Exports.	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.		Value of Exports in British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £.	Million £.		Million £.	
1854	152	118	77·6	34	22·4
1855	143	110		33	
1856	172	129		43	
1857	188	142		46	
1858	164	126		38	
1859	179	140		39	
Annual average, 1855–9	169	129	76·5	40	23·5
1860	210	167		43	
1861	217	165		52	
1862	226	161		65	
1863	249	164		85	
1864	275	181		94	
Annual average, 1860–4	235	167	71·2	68	28·8
1865	271	198		73	
1866	295	223		72	
1867	275	214		61	
1868	295	228		67	
1869	295	225		70	
Annual average, 1865–9	286	218	76·0	68	24·0
1870	303	238		65	
1871	331	258		73	
1872	355	275		80	
1873	371	290		81	
1874	370	288		82	
Annual average, 1870–4	346	270	78·0	76	22·0
1875	374	290		84	
1876	375	291		84	
1877	394	305		89	
1878	369	291		78	
1879	363	284		79	
Annual average, 1875–9	375	292	77·9	83	22·1
1880	411	319		92	
1881	397	305		92	
1882	413	314		99	
1883	427	328		99	
1884	390	294		96	
Annual average, 1880–4	408	312	76·5	96	23·5
1885	371	287		84	
1886	350	268		82	
1887	362	278		84	
1888	388	301		87	
1889	427	330		97	
Annual average, 1885–9	380	293	77·1	87	22·9
1890	421	325		96	

2.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Exports of British and Irish and Foreign and Colonial Produce from the United Kingdom, and the Amount exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Proportion Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Year.	Total Value of Imports.	Value of Imports from Foreign Countries.		Value of Imports from British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £.	Million £.		Million £.	
1854	116	79	68·1	37	31·9
1855	117	88		29	
1856	139	103		36	
1857	146	106		40	
1858	140	97		43	
1859	156	106		50	
Annual average, 1855–9	140	100	71·6	40	28·4
1860	165	118		47	
1861	160	115		45	
1862	166	121		45	
1863	197	142		55	
1864	213	157		56	
Annual average, 1860–4	180	131	72·5	49	27·5
1865	219	167		52	
1866	239	182		57	
1867	226	173		53	
1868	228	174		54	
1869	237	185		52	
Annual average, 1865–9	230	176	76·7	54	23·3
1870	244	189		55	
1871	284	228		56	
1872	315	249		66	
1873	311	240		71	
1874	298	220		78	
Annual average, 1870–4	290	225	77·5	65	22·5
1875	282	205		77	
1876	257	187		70	
1877	252	176		76	
1878	245	173		72	
1879	249	182		67	
Annual average, 1875–9	257	185	71·8	72	28·2
1880	286	205		81	
1881	297	210		87	
1882	306	214		92	
1883	305	215		90	
1884	296	208		88	
Annual average, 1880–4	298	210	70·6	88	29·4
1885	271	186		85	
1886	269	187		82	
1887	281	199		82	
1888	298	207		91	
1889	316	225		91	
Annual average, 1885–9	287	201	70·0	86	30·0
1890	328	234		94	

3.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Exports of British and Irish Produce from the United Kingdom, and the Amount Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each of the undermentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Proportion Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Year.	Total Value of Exports of British and Irish Produce.	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.		Value of Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £	Million £		Million £	
1854	97	63	64·9	34	35·1
1855	96	69		27	
1856	116	88		28	
1857	122	85		37	
1858	117	77		40	
1859	130	84		46	
Annual Average, 1855–59	116	80	68·5	36	31·5
1860	136	92		44	
1861	125	83		42	
1862	124	82		42	
1863	147	96		51	
1864	160	109		51	
Annual Average, 1860–64	138	92	66·8	46	33·2
1865	166	118		48	
1866	189	135		54	
1867	181	131		50	
1868	179	129		50	
1869	190	142		48	
Annual Average, 1865–69	181	131	72·4	50	27·6
1870	200	148		52	
1871	223	172		51	
1872	256	196		60	
1873	255	189		66	
1874	240	168		72	
Annual Average, 1870–74	235	175	74·4	60	25·6
1875	223	152		71	
1876	201	136		65	
1877	199	129		70	
1878	193	127		66	
1879	192	131		61	
Annual Average, 1875–79	202	135	67·0	67	33·0
1880	223	148		75	
1881	234	155		79	
1882	242	157		85	
1883	240	156		84	
1884	233	152		81	
Annual Average, 1880–84	234	153	65·5	81	34·5
1885	213	135		78	
1886	213	137		76	
1887	222	147		75	
1888	234	150		84	
1889	249	166		83	
Annual Average, 1885–89	226	147	65·0	79	35·0
1890	263	176		87	

2.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Exports of British and Irish and Foreign and Colonial Produce from the United Kingdom, and the Amount Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Proportion Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Year.	Total Value of Exports.	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.		Value of Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £.	Million £.		Million £.	
1854	116	79	68·1	37	31·9
1855	117	88		29	
1856	139	103		36	
1857	146	106		40	
1858	140	97		43	
1859	156	106		50	
Annual average, 1855–9	140	100	71·6	40	28·4
1860	165	118		47	
1861	160	115		45	
1862	166	121		45	
1863	197	142		55	
1864	213	157		56	
Annual average, 1860–4	180	131	72·5	49	27·5
1865	219	167		52	
1866	239	182		57	
1867	226	173		53	
1868	228	174		54	
1869	237	185		52	
Annual average, 1865–9	230	176	76·7	54	23·3
1870	244	189		55	
1871	284	228		56	
1872	315	249		66	
1873	311	240		71	
1874	298	220		78	
Annual average, 1870–4	290	225	77·5	65	22·5
1875	282	205		77	
1876	257	187		70	
1877	252	176		76	
1878	245	173		72	
1879	249	182		67	
Annual average, 1875–9	257	185	71·8	72	28·2
1880	286	205		81	
1881	297	210		87	
1882	306	214		92	
1883	305	215		90	
1884	296	208		88	
Annual average, 1880–4	298	210	70·6	88	29·4
1885	271	186		85	
1886	269	187		82	
1887	281	199		82	
1888	298	207		91	
1889	316	225		91	
Annual average, 1885–9	287	201	70·0	86	30·0
1890	328	234		94	

3.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Exports of British and Irish Produce from the United Kingdom, and the Amount Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Proportion Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Year.	Total Value of Exports of British and Irish Produce.	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.		Value of Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £	Million £		Million £	
1854	97	63	64·9	34	35·1
1855	96	69		27	
1856	116	83		33	
1857	122	85		37	
1858	117	77		40	
1859	130	84		46	
Annual Average, 1855–59	116	80	68·5	36	31·5
1860	136	92		44	
1861	125	83		43	
1862	124	82		42	
1863	147	96		51	
1864	160	109		51	
Annual Average, 1860–64	138	92	66·8	46	33·2
1865	166	118		48	
1866	189	135		54	
1867	181	131		50	
1868	179	129		50	
1869	190	142		48	
Annual Average, 1865–69	181	131	72·4	50	27·6
1870	200	148		52	
1871	223	172		51	
1872	256	195		60	
1873	255	189		66	
1874	240	168		72	
Annual Average, 1870–74	235	175	74·4	60	25·6
1875	223	152		71	
1876	201	136		65	
1877	199	129		70	
1878	193	127		66	
1879	192	131		61	
Annual Average, 1875–79	202	135	67·0	67	33·0
1880	223	148		75	
1881	234	155		79	
1882	242	157		85	
1883	240	156		84	
1884	233	152		81	
Annual Average, 1880–84	234	153	65·5	81	34·5
1885	213	135		78	
1886	213	137		76	
1887	222	147		75	
1888	234	150		84	
1889	249	166		83	
Annual Average, 1885–89	226	147	65·0	79	35·0
1890	263	176		87	

4.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Vessels that Entered at Ports in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Tonnage Entered from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Per-centage of the Total Tonnage that Entered from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions respectively.

Years.	Total Tonnage.	From Foreign Countries.		From British Possessions.	
		Tons.	Per-centage of Total.	Tons.	Per-centage of Total.
	Million tons.	Million tons.		Million tons.	
1854 - - - -	9·16	6·79	74·16	2·37	25·84
1855 - - - -	8·95	7·04		1·91	
1856 - - - -	10·55	8·26		2·29	
1857 - - - -	11·48	9·03		2·45	
1858 - - - -	10·96	8·74		2·22	
1859 - - - -	11·22	8·86		2·36	
Average for the 5 years -	10·63	8·39	78·88	2·24	21·12
1860 - - - -	12·17	9·77		2·40	
1861 - - - -	13·18	10·41		2·77	
1862 - - - -	13·09	10·50		2·59	
1863 - - - -	13·26	10·87		2·89	
1864 - - - -	13·52	10·63		2·89	
Average for the 5 years -	13·04	10·33	79·25	2·71	20·75
1865 - - - -	14·32	11·46		2·86	
1866 - - - -	15·61	12·68		2·93	
1867 - - - -	16·34	13·65		2·69	
1868 - - - -	16·62	13·84		2·78	
1869 - - - -	17·20	14·43		2·77	
Average for the 5 years -	16·92	13·21	82·48	2·81	17·52
1870 - - - -	18·11	15·26		2·85	
1871 - - - -	20·48	17·49		2·99	
1872 - - - -	21·02	17·84		3·18	
1873 - - - -	21·86	18·61		3·25	
1874 - - - -	22·37	18·98		3·39	
Average for the 5 years -	20·77	17·64	84·91	3·13	15·09
1875 - - - -	22·69	19·87		3·82	
1876 - - - -	25·07	21·29		3·78	
1877 - - - -	25·62	21·69		3·93	
1878 - - - -	25·29	21·97		3·32	
1879 - - - -	26·03	22·64		3·39	
Average for the 5 years -	24·94	21·39	85·76	3·55	14·24
1880 - - - -	29·07	25·07		4·00	
1881 - - - -	28·52	24·64		3·88	
1882 - - - -	30·32	26·30		4·03	
1883 - - - -	32·10	27·70		4·40	
1884 - - - -	31·69	27·65		4·04	
Average for the 5 years -	30·34	26·27	86·59	4·07	13·41
1885 - - - -	31·86	27·71		4·15	
1886 - - - -	31·04	26·99		4·05	
1887 - - - -	32·17	28·39		3·78	
1888 - - - -	33·95	30·01		3·94	
1889 - - - -	35·52	31·17		4·35	
Average for the 5 years -	32·91	28·85	87·68	4·06	12·32
1890 - - - -	36·83	32·58		4·30	

5.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Vessels that Cleared at Ports in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Tonnage cleared to Foreign Countries and to British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Per-centage of the Total Tonnage that cleared to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively.

Years.	Total Tonnage.	To Foreign Countries.		To British Possessions.	
		Tons.	Per-centage of Total.	Tons.	Per-centage of Total.
	Million tons.	Million tons.		Million tons.	
1854	9·51	7·26	76·34	2·25	23·66
1855	9·54	7·49		2·05	
1856	11·04	8·73		2·31	
1857	11·70	9·02		2·68	
1858	11·35	8·88		2·47	
1859	11·68	9·20		2·48	
Average for the 5 years	11·06	8·66	78·34	2·40	21·66
1860	12·52	9·88		2·64	
1861	13·42	10·39		3·03	
1862	13·44	10·63		2·81	
1863	13·48	10·31		3·17	
1864	13·69	10·75		2·94	
Average for the 5 years	13·31	10·39	78·08	2·92	21·92
1865	14·58	11·79		2·79	
1866	15·65	12·73		2·92	
1867	16·42	13·33		3·09	
1868	17·06	13·98		3·13	
1869	17·71	14·65		3·06	
Average for the 5 years	16·28	13·28	81·58	3·00	18·42
1870	18·53	15·33		3·20	
1871	21·07	17·52		3·55	
1872	21·49	17·74		3·75	
1873	22·58	18·60		3·98	
1874	23·06	18·62		4·44	
Average for the 5 years	21·34	17·56	82·29	3·78	17·71
1875	23·58	19·31		4·27	
1876	25·72	21·01		4·71	
1877	25·91	20·85		5·06	
1878	26·30	21·61		4·69	
1879	26·68	21·98		4·75	
Average for the 5 years	25·64	20·94	81·69	4·70	18·31
1880	29·66	24·23		5·43	
1881	29·43	23·84		5·59	
1882	31·17	25·44		5·73	
1883	32·86	26·69		6·17	
1884	32·58	26·81		5·77	
Average for the 5 years	31·14	25·40	81·57	5·74	18·43
1885	32·42	26·31		6·11	
1886	31·80	26·07		5·73	
1887	32·98	27·23		5·75	
1888	34·57	28·53		6·04	
1889	36·36	30·29		6·07	
Average for the 5 years	33·63	27·69	82·34	5·94	17·66
1890	37·45	31·29		6·16	

6.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Per-centage Proportion of Imports from each Country to the Total Imports.

Years.	Russia.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.		France.		Italy.		Turkey.*		Egypt.†	
	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £. 4	2·6	Million £. 16	10·5	Million £. 7	4·6	Million £. 4	2·6	Million £. 10	6·6	Million £. 2	1·3	Million £. 3	2·0	Million £. 5	3·0
1864																
1865	—		14		6		3		9		2		3		4	
1866	12		11		7		3		10		2		3		6	
1867	13		13		7		3		12		2		3		5	
1868	12		9		6		3		13		2		4		6	
1869	14		10		7		4		17		3		4		8	
Annual aver. age, 1865-9	10	6·0	12	7·0	7	3·9	3	1·9	12	7·2	2	1·3	3	1·9	7	3·9
1870	16		15		9		5		19		3		5		10	
1871	13		14		8		4		18		3		5		8	
1872	13		15		8		5		22		3		5		12	
1873	12		14		9		5		24		3		6		16	
1874	15		15		12		6		28		3		6		20	
Annual aver. age, 1870-4	14	6·0	15	6·2	9	5·8	5	2·0	22	9·2	3	1·3	5	2·3	13	5·6
1875	17		17		11		7		33		3		6		28	
1876	20		19		12		8		37		4		6		15	
1877	22		19		11		8		34		3		5		15	
1878	20		18		11		8		34		4		8		18	
1879	17		15		13		9		34		4		9		27	
Annual aver. age, 1875-9	19	6·7	18	6·4	12	4·1	8	2·8	34	11·9	4	1·2	7	2·4	17	6·1
1880	21		16		14		11		38		4		8		14	
1881	20		19		14		14		38		5		8		16	
1882	24		19		13		13		42		4		8		16	
1883	21		20		13		13		43		4		7		24	
1884	21		20		14		12		47		4		6		11	
Annual aver. age, 1880-4	22	6·4	19	5·4	14	3·9	13	3·8	40	11·6	4	1·2	7	2·0	14	4·1
1885	21		22		15		15		47		5		7		11	
1886	18		21		17		14		45		4		8		11	
1887	22		25		20		13		46		4		7		11	
1888	18		24		21		12		41		3		6		6	
1889	16		22		22		11		38		3		5		3	
Annual aver. age, 1885-9	19	5·0	23	6·1	19	5·1	13	3·5	43	11·6	4	1·0	7	1·8	10	2·5
1890	16		24		25		11		42		3		6		9	
1891	14		24		23		12		40		3		7		9	
1892	21		26		25		15		39		3		10		8	
1893	21		28		25		16		39		3		9		10	
1894	16		24		25		15		37		3		9		10	
Annual aver. age, 1890-4	18	4·3	25	6·2	25	6·1	14	3·4	39	9·7	3	0·7	8	2·0	9	2·2
1895	19		23		25		15		36		3		8		9	
1896	14		21		25		14		37		3		7		7	
1897	16		25		25		15		37		3		7		8	
1898	20		27		25		16		39		3		8		7	
1899	27		27		27		19		46		3		9		9	
Annual aver. age, 1895-9	20	5·3	25	6·5	26	6·8	16	4·1	39	10·2	3	0·8	8	2·0	8	2·1
1900	24		28		26		17		45		3		9		8	

NOTE.—The Returns have been made comparative as far as the records will permit.

* Including Asiatic Turkey. Also including Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia in the later years, in order to make the figures correspond throughout.

† Since the opening of the Suez Canal some articles formerly included in the imports from Egypt have been included in the imports from the countries from which they were exported.

6.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Per-centage Proportion of Imports from each Country to the Total Imports—*continued*.

Years.	United States.		Brazil.		Chili.		Peru.		China.*		Other Foreign Countries.		Total from Foreign Countries.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	30	19·7	2	1·3	1	0·7	3	2·0	9	5·9	24	15·8	118	77·0
1855	26		2		2		3		9		26		110	
1856	36		3		2		3		9		23		129	
1857	34		4		2		4		11		26		142	
1858	34		2		2		5		7		21		126	
1859	34		3		2		2		9		22		140	
Annual average, 1855–9	33	19·4	3	1·5	2	1·2	3	2·0	9	5·3	23	14·0	129	76·5
1860	25		2		3		3		9		26		167	
1861	49		3		2		3		9		26		165	
1862	28		4		3		2		12		27		161	
1863	20		4		3		4		13		32		164	
1864	18		7		3		3		13		31		181	
Annual average, 1860–4	32	13·6	4	1·7	3	1·1	3	1·3	11	4·8	29	12·3	167	71·2
1865	22		7		4		4		10		35		198	
1866	47		7		3		3		11		31		223	
1867	41		8		4		4		9		33		214	
1868	43		7		4		3		11		39		228	
1869	43		7		4		4		10		36		225	
Annual average, 1865–9	39	13·7	7	2·4	4	1·3	4	1·2	10	3·6	35	12·2	218	76·0
1870	50		6		4		5		9		39		238	
1871	61		7		4		4		12		40		258	
1872	55		9		6		4		13		51		275	
1873	71		7		6		5		12		55		290	
1874	74		7		5		5		11		48		288	
Annual average, 1870–4	62	18·0	7	2·1	5	1·4	5	1·3	11	3·3	47	13·5	270	78·0
1875	70		7		4		5		14		47		290	
1876	78		5		4		6		15		46		291	
1877	78		6		3		5		13		51		305	
1878	80		5		2		5		14		45		291	
1879	92		5		4		3		11		43		294	
Annual average, 1875–9	81	21·6	6	1·5	3	0·9	5	1·3	13	3·6	46	12·4	292	77·9
1880	107		5		3		3		12		53		319	
1881	103		6		3		2		11		48		305	
1882	88		6		3		3		10		57		314	
1883	90		6		3		2		10		57		328	
1884	80		5		3		2		10		48		294	
Annual average, 1880–4	97	23·7	6	1·4	3	0·7	2	0·6	11	2·6	52	12·9	312	76·5
1885	86		4		2		2		9		47		287	
1886	82		3		2		2		8		43		269	
1887	83		5		2		2		7		43		278	
1888	80		5		3		2		6		53		301	
1889	95		5		3		1		6		54		330	
Annual average, 1885–9	85	22·5	4	1·2	2	0·7	2	0·4	7	1·9	48	12·6	293	77·1
1890	97		4		3		1		5		57		325	

* Exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão since 1861.

6.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Per-centage Proportion of Imports from each Country to the Total Imports—*continued.*

Years.	British North America.		British West Indies and British Guiana.		Australia and New Zealand.		British India.		Cape of Good Hope and Natal.		Other British Possessions.		Total from British Possessions.		Total Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	
	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	7	4·6	6	4·0	6	3·8	11	7·2	1	0·7	5	3·3	34	22·4	153	100
1855	5		5		5		13		1		4		33		148	
1856	7		6		6		17		2		5		43		172	
1857	6		7		6		19		2		6		46		183	
1858	5		6		5		15		2		5		38		164	
1859	5		5		6		15		2		6		39		179	
Annual average, 1855-9	5	3·3	6	3·4	6	3·3	16	9·3	2	1·1	5	3·1	40	23·5	169	100
1860	7		6		6		15		2		7		43		210	
1861	9		8		7		22		1		7		52		217	
1862	8		6		7		34		2		8		65		226	
1863	8		8		7		48		2		13		85		249	
1864	7		9		10		52		2		14		94		275	
Annual average, 1860-4	8	3·3	7	3·0	7	3·1	34	14·5	2	0·8	10	4·1	68	28·8	235	100
1865	6		7		10		37		2		11		73		271	
1866	7		6		11		37		3		8		72		295	
1867	7		6		13		25		3		7		61		275	
1868	7		6		13		30		3		8		67		293	
1869	8		6		12		33		3		8		70		295	
Annual average, 1865-9	7	2·5	6	2·2	12	4·1	32	11·3	3	1·0	8	2·9	68	24·0	286	100
1870	9		6		14		25		3		8		65		303	
1871	9		7		15		31		3		8		73		331	
1872	9		6		16		34		4		11		80		355	
1873	12		6		17		30		4		12		81		371	
1874	13		6		19		31		4		10		82		370	
Annual average, 1870-4	10	3·0	6	1·8	16	4·7	30	8·7	4	1·0	10	2·8	76	22·0	346	100
1875	10		7		21		30		4		12		84		374	
1876	11		7		22		30		4		10		84		375	
1877	12		7		23		31		4		13		89		394	
1878	10		6		21		27		4		10		78		389	
1879	10		7		23		25		5		10		79		363	
Annual average, 1875-9	10	2·8	7	1·8	22	5·8	29	7·6	4	1·1	11	3·0	83	22·1	375	100
1880	13		6		26		30		5		11		92		411	
1881	11		6		27		33		5		10		92		397	
1882	10		7		25		40		6		11		99		413	
1883	13		6		26		39		6		11		99		427	
1884	11		6		28		34		6		12		96		390	
Annual average, 1880-4	11	2·8	6	1·4	27	6·5	35	8·7	6	1·4	11	2·7	96	23·5	408	100
1885	10		4		23		33		4		11		84		371	
1886	10		3		21		32		5		11		82		350	
1887	11		3		23		31		5		11		84		362	
1888	9		3		26		31		6		12		87		388	
1889	13		3		27		36		6		13		97		437	
Annual average, 1885-9	10	2·8	3	0·9	24	6·3	33	8·5	5	1·4	12	3·0	87	22·9	380	100
1890	12		3		29		33		6		13		96		421	

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Per-centage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports.

Years.	Russia.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £.		Million £.		Million £.		Million £.	
1854	—	—	9	9·3	5	5·2	1	1·0
1855	—		10		5		2	
1856	2		12		6		2	
1857	3		13		6		2	
1858	3		13		5		2	
1859	4		11		5		1	
Annual average, 1855–9	2	2·1	12	10·3	5	4·6	2	1·7
1860	3		13		6		2	
1861	3		13		6		3	
1862	2		13		6		2	
1863	3		13		6		2	
1864	3		15		7		2	
Annual average, 1860–4	3	2·2	13	9·4	6	4·3	2	1·5
1865	3		18		8		3	
1866	3		16		9		3	
1867	4		21		9		3	
1868	4		23		10		3	
1869	6		23		11		4	
Annual average, 1865–9	4	2·2	20	11·1	10	5·3	3	1·7
1870	7		20		11		4	
1871	7		27		14		6	
1872	7		32		16		6	
1873	9		27		17		7	
1874	9		25		14		6	
Annual average, 1870–4	8	3·4	26	11·1	14	6·0	6	2·5
1875	8		28		13		6	
1876	6		20		12		6	
1877	4		20		10		5	
1878	7		19		9		6	
1879	8		19		9		5	
Annual average, 1875–9	6	3·3	20	10·0	11	5·1	6	2·8
1880	8		17		9		6	
1881	6		17		9		7	
1882	6		19		9		8	
1883	5		19		10		8	
1884	5		19		10		9	
Annual average, 1880–4	6	2·5	18	7·7	9	4·0	8	3·2
1885	4		15		9		8	
1886	4		16		8		7	
1887	4		16		8		7	
1888	5		16		9		7	
1889	5		18		10		7	
Annual average, 1885–9	4	2·0	16	7·2	9	3·9	7	3·2
1890	6		19		10		8	

NOTE.—The Returns have been made comparative as far as the records will permit.

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Per-centage Proportion of Exports to each country to the Total Exports—*continued.*

Years.	France.		Italy.		Turkey.*		Egypt.†	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854 - - -	3	3·1	2	2·1	3	3·1	1	1·0
1855 - - -	6		3		7		1	
1856 - - -	6		3		5		2	
1857 - - -	6		4		4		2	
1858 - - -	5		4		5		2	
1859 - - -	5		4		4		2	
Annual average, 1855–9 -	6	4·8	3	3·1	5	4·3	2	1·5
1860 - - -	8		5		5		2	
1861 - - -	9		6		4		2	
1862 - - -	9		5		4		3	
1863 - - -	9		6		7		4	
1864 - - -	8		6		7		6	
Annual average, 1860–4 -	8	5·8	6	4·1	5	3·9	3	2·3
1865 - - -	9		5		7		6	
1866 - - -	12		6		8		8	
1867 - - -	12		5		7		8	
1868 - - -	11		5		8		6	
1869 - - -	11		6		8		8	
Annual average, 1865–9 -	11	6·1	5	3·0	8	4·2	7	4·0
1870 - - -	19		5		8		9	
1871 - - -	18		6		7		7	
1872 - - -	17		7		8		7	
1873 - - -	17		7		9		6	
1874 - - -	16		6		8		4	
Annual average, 1870–4 -	16	6·8	6	2·6	8	3·4	7	2·8
1875 - - -	15		7		7		3	
1876 - - -	16		7		6		3	
1877 - - -	14		6		6		2	
1878 - - -	15		5		8		2	
1879 - - -	15		5		8		2	
Annual average, 1875–9 -	15	7·5	6	3·0	7	3·5	2	1·2
1880 - - -	16		5		8		3	
1881 - - -	17		7		8		3	
1882 - - -	17		6		7		2	
1883 - - -	18		7		8		3	
1884 - - -	17		7		7		3	
Annual average, 1880–4 -	17	7·2	6	2·7	8	3·2	3	1·3
1885 - - -	15		7		7		3	
1886 - - -	14		6		7		3	
1887 - - -	14		8		7		3	
1888 - - -	15		6		6		3	
1889 - - -	15		7		7		3	
Annual average, 1885–9 -	15	6·3	7	3·0	7	3·0	3	1·4
1890 - - -	17		8		8		3	

* Including Asiatic Turkey. Also including Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia in the later years in order to make the figures correspond throughout.

† Since the opening of the Suez Canal some articles formerly included as exports to Egypt have been included as exports to the countries for which they were intended.

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the undermentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports—*continued.*

Years.	United States.		Brazil.		Chili.		Peru.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	21	21·6	3	3·1	1	1·0	1	1·0
1855	17		3		1		1	
1856	22		4		1		1	
1857	19		6		2		1	
1858	14		4		1		1	
1859	22		4		1		1	
Annual average, 1855–9	19	16·4	4	3·5	1	0·9	1	0·9
1860	22		4		2		1	
1861	9		5		1		1	
1862	14		4		1		1	
1863	15		4		1		1	
1864	17		6		2		1	
Annual average, 1860–4	15	10·9	5	3·6	1	0·7	1	0·7
1865	21		6		2		1	
1866	28		7		2		1	
1867	22		6		3		1	
1868	21		5		2		1	
1869	25		7		2		1	
Annual average, 1865–9	24	12·9	6	3·3	2	1·1	1	0·6
1870	28		5		3		2	
1871	34		6		2		2	
1872	41		8		3		3	
1873	34		8		3		3	
1874	28		8		3		2	
Annual average, 1870–4	33	14·1	7	3·0	3	1·2	2	1·0
1875	22		7		2		2	
1876	17		6		2		1	
1877	16		6		2		1	
1878	15		6		1		1	
1879	20		6		1		1	
Annual average, 1875–9	18	9·0	6	3·0	2	0·8	1	0·5
1880	31		7		2		—	
1881	30		7		3		1	
1882	31		7		3		1	
1883	27		7		2		1	
1884	24		6		2		1	
Annual average, 1880–4	28	12·2	7	3·0	2	1·0	1	0·4
1885	22		5		1		1	
1886	27		6		2		1	
1887	30		6		2		1	
1888	29		6		2		1	
1889	30		6		3		1	
Annual average, 1885–9	28	12·2	6	2·6	2	0·9	1	0·4
1890	32		7		3		1	

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the undermentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports—*continued.*

Years.	China.*		Japan.		Other Foreign Countries.		Total Foreign Countries.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	1	1·0	—	—	12	12·4	63	64·9
1855	1		—		12		69	
1856	1		—		16		88	
1857	2		—		15		85	
1858	2		—		16		77	
1859	3		—		17		84	
Annual average, 1855–9	2	1·7	—	—	15	12·7	79	68·5
1860	3		—		19		92	
1861	3		—		19		83	
1862	2		—		17		82	
1863	3		—		23		96	
1864	3		1		24		108	
Annual average, 1860–4	3	2·0	—	—	21	15·2	92	66·6
1865	4		2		25		118	
1866	6		1		26		135	
1867	5		2		25		131	
1868	6		1		23		129	
1869	7		1		21		142	
Annual average, 1865–9	5	3·0	1	0·8	24	13·1	131	72·4
1870	6		2		26		148	
1871	7		2		27		172	
1872	7		2		32		196	
1873	5		2		35		189	
1874	5		1		33		168	
Annual average, 1870–4	6	2·6	2	0·9	31	13·0	175	74·4
1875	5		2		30		152	
1876	5		2		27		136	
1877	4		2		31		129	
1878	4		3		26		127	
1879	5		3		24		131	
Annual average, 1875–9	5	2·3	2	1·2	28	13·7	135	66·9
1880	5		3		26		148	
1881	6		3		31		155	
1882	5		2		34		157	
1883	4		2		35		156	
1884	4		2		36		152	
Annual average, 1880–4	5	2·1	2	1·0	33	14·0	153	65·5
1885	5		2		30		135	
1886	5		2		29		137	
1887	6		4		31		147	
1888	6		4		35		150	
1889	8		4		45		166	
Annual average, 1885–9	5	2·5	3	1·4	34	15·0	147	65·0
1890	7		4		43		176	

* Exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão.

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Per-centage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports—*continued.*

Years.	British North America.		British West Indies and British Guiana.		Australia and New Zealand.		British India.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
1854	Million £ 6	6·2	Million £ 2	2·1	Million £ 12	12·4	Million £ 9	9·3
1855	8		2		16		10	
1856	4		2		10		11	
1857	4		2		12		12	
1858	8		2		10		17	
1859	4		2		11		20	
Annual average, 1855–9	4	3·1	2	1·7	10	8·4	14	12·1
1860	4		2		10		17	
1861	4		2		11		16	
1862	4		3		12		15	
1863	5		4		12		20	
1864	6		4		12		20	
Annual average, 1860–4	5	3·6	3	2·2	11	8·0	18	13·0
1865	5		3		13		18	
1866	7		3		14		20	
1867	6		2		10		22	
1868	5		2		12		21	
1869	5		2		13		18	
Annual average, 1865–9	6	3·1	2	1·2	12	6·9	20	10·9
1870	7		3		10		19	
1871	8		3		10		18	
1872	10		3		14		18	
1873	9		3		18		21	
1874	10		3		19		24	
Annual average, 1870–4	9	3·6	3	1·3	14	6·0	20	8·5
1875	9		3		20		24	
1876	7		3		18		23	
1877	8		3		19		25	
1878	6		3		20		23	
1879	5		3		16		22	
Annual average, 1875–9	7	3·5	3	1·5	19	9·1	23	11·3
1880	8		3		17		30	
1881	8		3		21		29	
1882	10		3		25		30	
1883	9		3		24		32	
1884	9		3		24		31	
Annual average, 1880–4	9	3·8	3	1·3	22	9·4	30	12·9
1885	7		2		25		29	
1886	8		2		22		31	
1887	8		3		20		31	
1888	8		3		25		33	
1889	8		3		23		31	
Annual average, 1885–9	8	3·4	3	1·2	23	10·2	31	13·7
1890	7		4		23		34	

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Per-centage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports—*continued.*

Years.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.		Other British Possessions.		Total British Possessions.		Total Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	1	3·0	4	4·1	34	35·1	97	100
1855	1		5		27		96	
1856	1		5		33		116	
1857	2		5		37		122	
1858	2		6		40		117	
1859	2		7		46		130	
Annual average, 1855–9	2	1·4	5	4·8	37	31·5	116	100
1860	2		9		44		136	
1861	2		7		42		125	
1862	2		6		42		124	
1863	3		8		51		147	
1864	3		8		52		160	
Annual average, 1860–4	2	1·5	7	5·1	46	33·4	138	100
1865	2		7		48		166	
1866	1		9		54		189	
1867	2		8		50		181	
1868	3		8		50		179	
1869	2		8		48		190	
Annual average, 1865–9	2	1·1	8	4·4	50	27·6	181	100
1870	3		11		52		220	
1871	3		10		51		223	
1872	4		11		60		256	
1873	4		11		66		255	
1874	4		12		72		240	
Annual average, 1870–4	3	1·4	11	4·8	60	25·6	235	100
1875	5		10		71		223	
1876	4		10		65		201	
1877	4		11		70		199	
1878	5		9		66		193	
1879	6		9		61		192	
Annual average, 1875–9	5	2·5	10	5·2	67	33·1	202	100
1880	7		10		75		223	
1881	7		11		79		234	
1882	7		11		85		242	
1883	5		11		84		240	
1884	4		10		81		233	
Annual average, 1880–4	6	2·6	11	4·5	81	34·5	234	100
1885	4		11		78		218	
1886	3		10		76		213	
1887	5		8		75		222	
1888	6		9		84		234	
1889	9		9		83		249	
Annual average, 1885–9	5	2·4	9	4·1	79	35·0	226	100
1890	9		10		87		263	

8.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Vessels that Entered at Ports in the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Per-centage that the Tonnage Entered from each Country is of the Total Tonnage Entered from all Countries.

Years.	Russia.		Sweden and Norway.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.		France.		Spain.		United States.	
	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.
1854	Thousands 195	2·1	Thousands. 578	6·3	Thousands. 1,142	12·5	Thousands. 621	6·8	Thousands. 236	2·6	Thousands. 1,013	11·1	Thousands. 125	1·4	Thousands. 1,228	14·1
1855	28		602		1,277		718		274		1,350		179		1,096	
1856	683		564		1,251		699		308		1,440		163		1,432	
1857	792		564		1,494		944		344		1,711		297		1,258	
1858	806		555		1,398		842		345		1,472		221		1,203	
1859	904		722		1,398		737		308		1,646		246		1,198	
Average for the 5 years	643	6·0	601	5·7	1,363	12·8	768	7·2	316	3·0	1,504	14·1	221	2·1	1,235	11·6
1860	952		751		1,565		815		387		1,612		217		1,739	
1861	797		735		1,493		789		434		1,966		252		1,983	
1862	877		834		1,643		850		405		1,960		264		1,539	
1863	804		940		1,596		789		463		1,840		339		1,906	
1864	984		1,079		1,532		843		461		2,013		394		998	
Average for the 5 years	883	6·8	868	6·7	1,566	12·0	817	6·3	424	3·2	1,878	14·4	293	2·2	1,504	11·5
1865	1,223		1,169		1,847		963		527		2,166		346		728	
1866	1,305		1,314		1,939		966		675		2,508		373		1,597	
1867	1,292		1,359		2,041		1,098		885		2,820		386		1,466	
1868	1,293		1,487		2,074		1,018		634		2,574		458		1,447	
1869	1,301		1,460		2,003		1,063		903		2,673		443		1,643	
Average for the 5 years	1,283	8·0	1,338	8·3	1,981	12·4	1,019	6·4	766	4·8	2,548	15·9	402	2·5	1,335	8·3
1870	1,517		1,734		1,675		1,226		947		2,866		537		1,827	
1871	1,640		1,763		2,474		1,507		1,324		3,365		657		2,557	
1872	1,648		1,917		3,557		1,471		1,125		2,769		849		2,451	
1873	1,801		2,021		2,330		1,503		1,284		2,832		943		3,020	
1874	1,771		2,002		2,331		1,507		1,287		2,976		764		3,509	
Average for the 5 years	1,635	7·9	1,909	9·2	2,273	10·9	1,444	7·0	1,193	5·7	2,862	13·8	750	3·6	2,679	12·9
1875	1,707		1,822		2,240		1,712		1,347		3,399		661		3,371	
1876	1,655		2,209		2,293		1,850		1,435		3,638		843		4,018	
1877	1,961		2,182		2,341		1,803		1,397		3,543		1,195		4,073	
1878	1,755		1,943		2,325		1,935		1,499		3,871		1,161		4,718	
1879	1,447		1,875		2,475		2,073		1,554		4,217		1,130		4,983	
Average for the 5 years	1,705	6·8	2,006	8·0	2,385	9·4	1,876	7·5	1,456	5·8	3,734	15·0	998	4·0	4,213	16·9
1880	1,659		2,251		2,556		2,068		1,630		4,562		1,956		5,269	
1881	1,409		2,140		2,642		2,979		1,573		4,476		1,879		5,034	
1882	2,017		2,383		2,735		2,472		1,534		4,628		2,425		4,297	
1883	2,030		2,454		3,068		2,460		1,970		4,843		2,274		4,549	
1884	1,800		2,354		3,140		2,797		2,056		5,135		2,109		4,301	
Average for the 5 years	1,783	5·9	2,316	7·6	2,828	9·3	2,415	8·0	1,813	6·0	4,729	15·6	2,129	7·0	4,750	15·6
1885	1,932		2,382		3,163		2,711		2,009		4,781		2,114		4,711	
1886	1,608		2,341		2,886		2,767		1,914		4,585		2,160		4,659	
1887	1,965		2,456		3,017		3,157		2,152		4,732		2,636		4,683	
1888	2,747		2,561		3,274		3,323		2,331		4,982		2,619		4,419	
1889	2,784		2,951		3,609		3,315		2,289		4,679		3,050		5,216	
Average for the 5 years	2,193	6·7	2,538	7·7	3,190	9·7	3,056	9·3	2,133	6·5	4,792	14·6	2,394	7·3	4,737	14·4
1890	2,354		2,889		3,583		3,486		2,572		5,046		2,921		5,030	

9.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Vessels that Cleared at Ports in the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Per-centage that the Tonnage Cleared to each Country is of the Total Tonnage Cleared to all Countries.

Years.	Russia.		Sweden and Norway.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.		France.		Spain.		United States.	
	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.
1854	Thousands. 47	0·5	Thousands. 547	5·8	Thousands. 1,007	11·2	Thousands. 441	4·6	Thousands. 170	1·8	Thousands. 969	10·4	Thousands. 260	2·7	Thousands. 1,457	15·6
1855	146		409		1,152		503		180		1,178		240		1,334	
1856	403		537		1,238		530		206		1,300		334		1,023	
1857	501		560		1,444		550		228		1,425		387		1,382	
1858	509		554		1,360		601		240		1,418		373		1,407	
1859	612		628		1,287		553		221		1,454		435		1,464	
Average for the 5 years	453	4·1	560	5·1	1,284	11·6	554	5·0	214	1·9	1,355	12·2	351	3·2	1,442	13·0
1860	590		705		1,333		572		221		1,407		414		1,804	
1861	654		721		1,470		577		229		1,670		512		1,726	
1862	560		709		1,485		593		227		1,719		536		1,462	
1863	589		867		1,463		564		250		1,583		575		1,277	
1864	690		967		1,316		628		295		1,730		529		1,121	
Average for the 5 years	600	4·5	792	6·0	1,418	10·7	585	4·4	244	1·8	1,622	12·2	520	3·9	1,482	11·1
1865	723		990		1,740		690		377		1,948		482		1,165	
1866	787		1,009		1,668		713		438		2,204		520		1,537	
1867	826		1,088		1,777		726		546		2,480		516		1,637	
1868	864		1,112		1,804		737		515		2,391		525		1,791	
1869	978		1,000		1,972		800		641		2,403		539		1,927	
Average for the 5 years	836	5·1	1,052	6·5	1,810	11·1	733	4·5	510	3·1	2,310	14·2	516	3·2	1,611	9·9
1870	1,156		1,365		1,831		948		659		2,454		584		1,931	
1871	1,143		1,870		2,564		1,031		769		2,634		589		2,710	
1872	976		1,421		2,543		1,139		814		2,617		677		2,603	
1873	1,140		1,665		2,220		1,159		979		2,831		676		3,035	
1874	1,291		1,745		2,337		1,072		925		2,728		586		2,806	
Average for the 5 years	1,141	5·3	1,513	7·1	2,307	10·8	1,080	5·1	829	3·9	2,657	12·4	622	2·9	2,627	12·3
1875	1,137		1,625		2,464		1,248		1,028		3,125		666		2,872	
1876	1,373		1,809		2,523		1,395		1,093		3,426		744		3,605	
1877	1,416		1,919		2,508		1,390		993		3,291		898		3,414	
1878	1,409		1,752		2,444		1,450		958		3,479		856		4,288	
1879	1,385		1,653		2,538		1,455		946		3,520		816		4,478	
Average for the 5 years	1,344	5·2	1,758	6·9	2,495	9·7	1,388	5·4	1,004	3·9	3,368	13·1	796	3·1	3,730	14·6
1880	1,551		1,923		2,756		1,482		1,082		3,858		1,148		4,815	
1881	1,368		1,786		2,640		1,496		1,074		3,978		1,213		4,517	
1882	1,676		2,086		2,839		1,605		1,159		4,207		1,476		3,821	
1883	1,633		2,150		3,025		1,611		1,274		4,536		1,251		3,925	
1884	1,606		2,150		3,136		1,631		1,295		4,371		1,296		3,720	
Average for the 5 years	1,587	5·1	2,019	6·5	2,879	9·2	1,575	5·1	1,177	3·8	4,207	13·5	1,277	4·1	4,119	13·2
1885	1,483		2,227		3,005		1,607		1,276		4,242		1,152		3,598	
1886	1,417		2,186		3,164		1,616		1,286		4,086		1,130		3,720	
1887	1,412		2,247		3,134		1,525		1,393		4,127		1,261		3,017	
1888	1,626		2,407		3,421		2,025		1,367		4,077		1,274		3,161	
1889	1,703		2,604		3,669		2,047		1,436		3,989		1,459		3,567	
Average for the 5 years	1,528	4·5	2,334	6·9	3,297	9·8	1,837	5·5	1,352	4·0	4,104	12·2	1,251	3·7	3,533	10·5
1890	1,593		2,733		3,637		1,982		1,670		4,477		1,595		3,780	

COMPARATIVE TRADE STATISTICS.

S 2209

STATISTICAL TABLES

SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF

BRITISH TRADE AND PRODUCTION, 1854—95.

IN CONTINUATION OF

(2)

TABLES PRESENTED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRADE DEPRESSION, 1886,

AND OF THOSE

CONTAINED IN PAPER No. C.—6394, OF SESSION 1891.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1896.

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Years.	Emigration of each Year, and Average Annual Emigration of each Quinquennial Period.	Proportion of Emigration to Population.
	Number.	Per Cent.
1854	267,047	0·97
1855	150,023	
1856	148,284	
1857	161,051	
1858	95,067	
1859	97,093	
Annual average, 1855–9	134,304	0·48
1860	95,989	
1861	65,197	
1862	97,763	
1863	192,864	
1864	187,081	
Annual average, 1860–4	127,779	0·44
1865	174,891	
1866	170,053	
1867	156,982	
1868	188,187	
1869	186,300	
Annual average, 1865–9	165,283	0·54
1870	202,511	
1871	192,751	
1872	210,494	
1873	228,345	
1874	197,272	
Annual average, 1870–4	206,275	0·65
1875	140,675	
1876	109,469	
1877	95,195	
1878	112,902	
1879	164,274	
Annual average, 1875–9	124,503	0·37
1880	227,542	
1881	243,002	
1882	279,366	
1883	320,118	
1884	242,179	
Annual average, 1880–4	262,441	0·75
1885	207,644	
1886	232,900	
1887	281,487	
1888	279,928	
1889	253,795	
Annual Average, 1885–9	251,151	0·69
1890	218,116	
1891	218,507	
1892	210,042	
1893	208,814	
1894	156,030	
Annual average, 1890–4	202,302	0·53
1895	185,181	

Note.—This table is subject to the observation that immigration is believed to have increased of late years as compared with the earlier years in the table; but there is no record of immigration of persons of British origin before 1876. *See* Reports on Emigration since 1876. It should also be understood that the record of emigration, so called, is really a record of the number of persons proceeding from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe, and the immigration has always to be allowed for.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN TRADE.

3.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports and Exports (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period and the Amounts per Head of the Population.

Years.	Imports.		Re-Exports.		Net Imports (Imports less Re-Exports).		Exports of British and Irish Produce.		Total Gross Imports and Exports.		Trans-shipment Trade.
	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.
	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £
1854 - -	152	5 10 2	19	0 13 6	133	4 16 9	97	3 10 2	268	9 14 0	5·0
1855 - -	148		21		122		96		260		3·6
1856 - -	172		23		149		116		311		4·6
1857 - -	188		24		164		122		334		4·5
1858 - -	164		23		141		117		304		4·5
1859 - -	179		25		154		130		334		6·6
Annual average, 1855–9 - -	169	6 0 3	23	0 16 7	146	5 3 7	116	4 2 4	308	10 19 2	4·8
1860 - -	210		29		181		136		375		5·1
1861 - -	217		35		182		125		377		4·4
1862 - -	226		42		184		124		392		4·7
1863 - -	249		50		199		147		446		5·3
1864 - -	275		52		223		160		487		6·0
Annual average, 1860–4 - -	235	8 1 2	42	1 8 5	193	6 12 9	138	4 14 8	415	14 4 3	5·1
1865 - -	271		53		218		166		490		6·5
1866 - -	295		50		245		189		534		7·7
1867 - -	275		45		230		181		501		6·7
1868 - -	295		48		247		179		522		7·3
1869 - -	295		47		248		190		538		8·1
Annual average, 1865–9 - -	286	9 8 2	49	1 11 11	237	7 16 3	181	5 19 0	516	16 19 1	7·3
1870 - -	303		44		259		200		547		10·9
1871 - -	331		61		270		223		615		11·4
1872 - -	355		58		297		256		669		13·9
1873 - -	371		56		315		255		682		13·8
1874 - -	370		58		312		240		668		11·4
Annual average, 1870–4 - -	346	10 17 2	55	1 14 10	291	9 2 4	235	7 7 3	636	19 19 3	12·3
1875 - -	374		58		316		223		655		13·1
1876 - -	375		56		319		201		632		10·8
1877 - -	394		54		340		199		647		12·2
1878 - -	369		52		317		193		614		11·2
1879 - -	363		57		306		192		612		11·0
Annual average, 1875–9 - -	375	11 3 5	55	1 13 1	320	9 10 4	202	6 0 0	632	18 16 6	11·5
1880 - -	411		63		348		223		697		12·5
1881 - -	397		63		334		234		694		12·6
1882 - -	413		65		348		242		720		12·0
1883 - -	427		65		362		240		732		11·7
1884 - -	390		63		327		233		686		11·9
Annual average, 1880–4 - -	408	11 11 8	64	1 16 5	344	9 15 4	234	6 13 2	706	20 1 3	12·1
1885 - -	371		58		313		213		642		11·0
1886 - -	350		56		294		213		619		10·7
1887 - -	362		59		303		223		648		10·0
1888 - -	388		64		324		234		686		10·9
1889 - -	427		67		360		249		743		10·2
Annual average, 1885–9 - -	379	10 7 6	61	1 13 4	318	8 14 2	226	6 3 8	666	18 4 5	10·6
1890 - -	421		65		356		263		749		9·8
1891 - -	435		62		373		247		744		9·9
1892 - -	424		64		360		227		715		10·6
1893 - -	405		59		346		218		682		11·5
1894 - -	408		58		350		216		682		9·6
Annual average, 1890–4 - -	419	10 19 7	62	1 12 4	357	9 7 3	234	6 2 11	715	18 14 10	10·3
1895 - -	417		60		357		226		703		11·1

4.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared in the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom, with Cargoes and in Ballast, in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing between British and Foreign Tonnage; showing also for each Quinquennial Period the Annual Average, the Proportion of British to Total, and the Number of Tons per Head of the Population of the United Kingdom.

Years.	Entries.					Clearances.				
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Proportion of British to Total.	Number of Tons per Head of Population.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Proportion of British to Total.	Number of Tons per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Per cent.		Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Per cent.	
1854	5	4	9	58·7	0·33	5	4	9	56·5	0·34
1855	5	4	9			6	4	10		
1856	6	4	10			7	4	11		
1857	7	4	11			7	5	12		
1858	6	5	11			6	5	11		
1859	6	5	11			7	5	12		
Annual average, 1855–9	6	4	10	59·3	0·38	7	4	11	58·3	0·39
1860	7	5	12			7	5	12		
1861	8	5	13			7	6	13		
1862	8	5	13			8	5	13		
1863	8	5	13			8	5	13		
1864	9	4	13			9	5	14		
Annual average, 1860–4	8	5	13	61·2	0·45	8	5	13	61·0	0·46
1865	9	5	14			10	5	15		
1866	11	5	16			11	5	16		
1867	11	5	16			11	5	16		
1868	11	5	16			11	6	17		
1869	12	5	17			12	6	18		
Annual average, 1865–9	11	5	16	68·0	0·53	11	5	16	67·5	0·54
1870	12	6	18			13	6	19		
1871	14	6	20			14	7	21		
1872	14	7	21			14	7	21		
1873	15	7	22			15	7	22		
1874	15	7	22			15	8	23		
Annual average, 1870–4	14	7	21	67·2	0·65	14	7	21	67·3	0·67
1875	15	8	23			16	8	24		
1876	16	9	25			17	9	26		
1877	17	8	25			18	8	26		
1878	17	8	25			18	8	26		
1879	18	8	26			19	8	27		
Annual average, 1875–9	17	8	25	68·0	0·75	18	8	26	67·9	0·77
1880	20	9	29			21	9	30		
1881	20	8	28			21	8	29		
1882	21	9	30			22	9	31		
1883	23	9	32			24	9	33		
1884	23	9	32			24	9	33		
Annual average, 1880–4	21	9	30	71·7	0·86	22	9	31	71·6	0·89
1885	23	9	32			23	9	33		
1886	23	8	31			23	9	32		
1887	24	8	32			24	9	33		
1888	25	9	34			25	9	34		
1889	26	10	36			26	10	36		
Annual average, 1885–9	24	9	33	73·1	0·90	25	9	34	73·2	0·92
1890	27	10	37			27	10	37		
1891	27	10	37			27	11	38		
1892	27	11	38			27	11	38		
1893	27	10	37			27	10	37		
1894	29	11	40			30	11	41		
Annual average, 1890–4	27	10	37	72·4	0·99	28	10	38	72·3	1·01
1895	29	11	40			30	11	41		

5.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes only, in the Coasting Trade at Ports of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the number of Tons per Head of the Population.

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Number of Tons per Head of the Population.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Number of Tons per Head of the Population.
	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.		Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	
1854	15·32	0·05	15·37	0·56	15·78	0·04	15·77	0·57
1855	14·74	0·05	14·79		14·82	0·04	14·86	
1856	15·16	0·05	15·21		15·25	0·06	15·31	
1857	15·78	0·05	15·83		15·84	0·05	15·89	
1858	15·66	0·05	15·71		15·81	0·05	15·86	
1859	16·46	0·07	16·53		16·44	0·07	16·51	
Average for the 5 years	15·56	0·05	15·61	0·55	15·63	0·05	15·68	0·56
1860	16·90	0·10	17·00		16·91	0·10	17·01	
1861	17·26	0·09	17·35		17·32	0·07	17·39	
1862	17·40	0·07	17·47		17·37	0·06	17·43	
1863	17·47	0·08	17·55		17·46	0·07	17·53	
1864	17·35	0·07	17·42		17·54	0·05	17·59	
Average for the 5 years	17·28	0·08	17·36	0·59	17·32	0·07	17·39	0·59
1865	18·15	0·08	18·23		18·01	0·09	18·10	
1866	18·49	0·11	18·60		18·46	0·12	18·58	
1867	18·35	0·10	18·45		18·31	0·10	18·41	
1868	17·59	0·10	17·69		17·73	0·11	17·84	
1869	17·89	0·11	18·00		17·73	0·12	17·85	
Average for the 5 years	18·09	0·10	18·19	0·60	18·05	0·11	18·16	0·60
1870	18·21	0·09	18·30		18·16	0·09	18·25	
1871	18·28	0·09	18·37		18·32	0·07	18·39	
1872	17·98	0·12	18·10		17·80	0·12	17·92	
1873	*21·37	0·12	21·49		*19·01	0·13	19·14	
1874	21·58	0·10	21·68		19·32	0·10	19·42	
Average for the 5 years	19·49	0·10	19·59	0·61	18·52	0·10	18·62	0·58
1875	22·80	0·14	22·94		20·57	0·10	20·67	
1876	23·80	0·14	23·94		21·38	0·11	21·49	
1877	24·55	0·13	24·68		22·12	0·10	22·22	
1878	25·05	0·11	25·16		22·46	0·08	22·54	
1879	25·55	0·12	25·67		23·03	0·08	23·11	
Average for the 5 years	24·35	0·13	24·48	0·73	21·91	0·09	22·00	0·66
1880	25·92	0·10	26·02		23·66	0·07	23·73	
1881	25·72	0·12	25·84		23·30	0·07	23·37	
1882	26·03	0·11	26·14		23·50	0·08	23·58	
1883	26·62	0·13	26·75		24·02	0·08	24·10	
1884	26·59	0·12	26·71		24·08	0·09	24·17	
Average for the 5 years	26·17	0·12	26·29	0·75	23·71	0·08	23·79	0·68
1885	27·03	0·14	27·17		24·53	0·11	24·64	
1886	27·02	0·12	27·14		24·38	0·11	24·49	
1887	27·38	0·11	27·49		24·99	0·13	25·12	
1888	29·00	0·08	29·08		27·68	0·09	27·77	
1889	28·71	0·08	28·79		27·42	0·07	27·49	
Average for the 5 years	27·83	0·10	27·93	0·76	25·80	0·10	25·90	0·71
1890	28·50	0·10	28·60		27·29	0·10	27·39	
1891	29·05	0·11	29·16		27·67	0·11	27·78	
1892	28·81	0·14	28·95		27·59	0·14	27·73	
1893	29·95	0·13	30·08		28·71	0·11	28·82	
1894	30·92	0·18	31·10		29·85	0·17	30·02	
Average for the 5 years	29·45	0·13	29·58	0·78	28·22	0·13	28·35	0·74
1895	31·04	0·13	31·17		29·76	0·11	29·87	

* Until the year 1873, vessels employed in the conveyance of certain articles exempted from coast regulations were omitted from the Coasting Trade Returns. The result of including them was apparently a larger increase in the entries than in the clearances.

6.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Goods imported in 1854–94, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively; also the Average Price of the Articles computed from these Quantities and Values in each period.

RAW COTTON.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Cwt.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase of previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	7·92	—	—	20·18	—	—	2 10 11
1855–9	9·19	1·27	16·0	28·25	8·07	40·0	3 1 6
1860–4	8·45	(−)0·74	(−)8·1	48·00	19·75	69·9	5 13 6
1865–9	11·01	2·56	30·3	61·51	13·51	28·2	5 11 9
1870–4	13·61	2·60	23·6	53·63	(−) 7·88	(−)12·8	3 18 10
1875–9	12·76	(−)0·85	(−) 6·2	38·31	(−)15·32	(−)28·6	3 0 1
1880–4	15·31	2·55	20·0	44·56	6·25	16·3	2 18 2
1885–9	15·36	0·05	0·3	40·08	(−) 4·48	(−)10·0	2 12 2
1890–4	15·66	0·30	2·0	38·07	(−) 2·01	(−) 5·0	2 8 8
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 4·65 million cwts., or 42·2 per cent.			Decrease in 1890–4 compared with 1865–9 :— Amount, 23·44 million pounds, or 38·1 per cent.			

RAW WOOL, SHEEP AND LAMBS'.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Lb.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	104·85	—	—	6·37	—	—	0 1 2·58
1855–9	118·66	13·81	13·2	8·43	2·06	32·3	0 1 5·04
1860–4	167·24	48·58	40·9	11·60	3·17	37·6	0 1 4·65
1865–9	236·29	69·05	41·3	15·29	3·69	31·8	0 1 3·53
1870–4	307·01	70·72	29·9	18·07	2·78	18·2	0 1 2·13
1875–9	392·42	85·41	27·8	23·28	5·21	28·8	0 1 2·24
1880–4	481·30	88·88	22·6	25·54	2·26	9·7	0 1 0·73
1885–9	599·56	118·26	24·6	24·36	(−)1·18	(−) 4·6	0 0 9·75
1890–4	691·25	91·69	15·3	26·17	1·81	7·4	0 0 9·09
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 454·96 million lbs., or 192·5 per cent.			Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 10·88 million pounds, or 71·2 per cent.			

CORN, WHEAT.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Cwt.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	14·87	—	—	11·69	—	—	0 15 8¾
1855–9	15·96	1·09	7·3	9·94	(−)1·75	(−)15·0	0 12 5½
1860–4	28·81	12·85	80·5	16·30	6·36	64·0	0 11 3½
1865–9	29·82	1·01	3·5	17·87	1·57	9·6	0 11 11¾
1870–4	39·56	9·74	32·7	23·91	6·04	33·8	0 12 1
1875–9	52·02	12·46	31·5	28·70	4·79	20·0	0 11 0½
1880–4	57·62	5·60	10·8	29·55	0·85	3·0	0 10 3¼
1885–9	56·11	(−)1·51	(−) 2·6	21·57	(−)7·98	(−)27·0	0 7 8¼
1890–4	65·46	9·35	16·7	23·54	1·97	9·1	0 7 2¼
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 35·64 million cwts., or 119·5 per cent.			Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 5·67 million pounds, or 31·7 per cent.			

Note.—This table does not include any estimate of the equivalent in grain of the wheat flour imported. The imports of wheat flour have increased considerably in recent years.

6.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Goods imported in 1854–94, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively; also the Average Price of the Articles computed from these Quantities and Values in each period—*continued.*

CORN, MAIZE.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Cwt.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	5·78	—	—	2·75	—	—	0 9 6
1855–9	6·18	0·40	6·9	2·41	(−)0·34	(−)12·4	0 7 9½
1860–4	10·38	4·20	68·0	3·58	1·17	48·5	0 6 10½
1865–9	11·82	1·44	13·9	4·27	0·69	19·3	0 7 2¼
1870–4	18·93	7·11	60·2	7·02	2·75	64·4	0 7 5
1875–9	33·74	14·81	78·2	10·63	3·61	51·4	0 6 3½
1880–4	29·10	(−)4·64	(−)13·8	9·15	(−)1·48	(−)13·9	0 6 3¼
1885–9	31·05	1·95	6·7	7·82	(−)1·33	(−)14·5	0 5 0¾
1890–4	34·78	3·73	12·0	8·71	0·89	11·4	0 5 0
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9:— Amount, 22·96 million cwts., or 194·2 per cent.			Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9:— Amount, 4·44 million pounds, or 104·0 per cent.			

SUGAR, UNREFINED.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Cwt.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	9·11	—	—	9·62	—	—	1 1 1
1855–9	8·32	(−)0·79	(−)8·7	11·99	2·37	24·6	1 8 10
1860–4	10·12	1·80	21·6	12·17	0·18	1·5	1 4 1
1865–9	10·85	0·73	7·2	12·10	(−)0·07	(−)0·6	1 2 3
1870–4	13·41	2·56	23·6	16·12	4·02	33·2	1 4 0
1875–9	16·23	2·82	21·0	17·77	1·65	10·2	1 1 11
1880–4	19·10	2·87	17·7	19·07	1·30	7·3	1 0 0
1885–9	17·79	(−)1·31	(−)6·9	12·14	(−)6·93	(−)36·3	0 13 8
1890–4	15·71	(−)2·08	(−)11·7	10·19	(−)1·95	(−)16·1	0 13 0
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9:— Amount, 4·86 million cwts., or 44·8 per cent.			Decrease in 1890–4 compared with 1865–9:— Amount, 1·91 million pounds, or 15·8 per cent.			

TEA.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Lb.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	85·79	—	—	5·54	—	—	0 1 3¼
1855–9	76·89	(−)8·90	(−)10·4	5·23	(−)0·31	(−)5·6	0 1 4½
1860–4	112·30	35·41	46·1	8·61	3·38	64·6	0 1 6¾
1865–9	136·60	24·30	21·6	10·81	2·20	25·6	0 1 7
1870–4	164·48	27·88	20·4	11·51	0·70	6·5	0 1 4¾
1875–9	191·90	27·42	16·7	12·65	1·14	9·9	0 1 3¾
1880–4	212·72	20·82	10·8	11·18	(−)1·47	(−)11·6	0 1 0¾
1885–9	221·91	9·19	4·3	10·39	(−)0·79	(−)7·1	0 0 11¼
1890–4	239·52	17·61	7·9	10·12	(−)0·27	(−)2·6	0 0 10¼
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9:— Amount, 102·92 million pounds, or 75·3 per cent.			Decrease in 1890–4 compared with 1865–9:— Amount, 0·69 million pounds, or 6·4 per cent.			

6.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Goods Imported in 1854–94, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively; also the Average Price of the Articles computed from these Quantities and Values in each period—*continued*.

BACON.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Cwt.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	0·41	—	—	0·85	—	—	2 1 7
1855–9	0·24	(−)0·17	(−)41·5	0·65	(−)0·20	(−)23·5	2 14 1
1860–4	0·89	0·65	270·8	1·70	1·05	161·5	1 16 0
1865–9	0·60	(−)0·29	(−)32·6	1·76	0·06	3·5	2 18 11
1870–4	1·71	1·11	185·0	3·81	2·05	116·5	2 4 7
1875–9	3·03	1·32	77·2	6·64	2·88	74·3	2 3 11
1880–4	3·29	0·26	8·6	7·78	1·14	17·2	2 7 3
1885–9	3·16	(−)0·13	(−)4·0	6·53	(−)1·25	(−)16·1	2 1 3
1890–4	3·61	0·45	14·2	7·62	1·09	16·7	2 2 2
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 3·01 million cwts., or 501·7 per cent.			Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 5·86 million pounds or 333·0 per cent.			

WOOD, SAWN FIR.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price per Load.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Loads.	Million Loads.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855–9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1860–4	*1·76	—	—	*5·34	—	—	3 0 9
1865–9	2·33	0·47	26·7	6·21	0·87	16·3	2 15 8
1870–4	2·94	0·71	31·8	8·37	2·16	34·8	2 17 0
1875–9	3·43	0·49	16·7	9·36	0·99	11·8	2 14 6
1880–4	3·78	0·30	8·7	9·50	0·14	1·5	2 10 11
1885–9	4·04	0·31	8·3	9·24	(−)0·26	(−)2·7	2 5 9
1890–4	4·72	0·68	16·8	10·36	1·12	12·1	2 3 11
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 2·49 million loads, or 111·7 per cent.			Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 4·15 million pounds, or 66·8 per cent.			

* Average for the four years, 1861–4.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS AND STUFFS.

Average of—	Quantities Imported.			Values Imported.			Average Price Per Piece.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Million Pieces.	Million Pieces.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855–9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1860–4	*0·18	—	—	*0·67	—	—	3 13 2
1865–9	0·41	0·23	127·8	1·21	0·54	80·6	2 18 9
1870–4	0·48	0·07	17·1	1·69	0·48	39·7	3 9 10
1875–9	0·45	(−)0·03	(−) 6·8	1·93	0·24	14·2	4 5 1
	Million Yards.	Million Yards.					Average Price per Yard.
1880–4	‡88·95	†—	†—	3·81	1·88	97·4	‡0 1 11½
1885–9	64·76	25·81	66·3	5·94	2·13	55·9	0 1 10
1890–4	75·59	10·83	16·7	6·46	0·52	8·8	0 1 8½
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Cannot be given.			Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 5·25 million pounds, or 433·9 per cent.			

* Average for the four years, 1861–4.
† Cannot be given. Entered by Pieces in 1880–1 and by Yards in 1882 and subsequent years.
‡ Average for the three years, 1882–4.

7.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Articles of British Produce Exported in 1854–94, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively; also the Average Price of Articles, computed from these Quantities and Values in each period.

COTTON YARN.

Average of—	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Lb.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.		Million £	Million £		£ s. d.
1854	147·13	—	—	6·69	—	—	0 0 10·92
1855–9	183·21	36·08	24·5	8·59	1·90	28·4	0 0 11·26
1860–4	123·70	(−)59·51	(−)32·5	8·50	(−)0·09	(−)1·0	0 1 4·50
1865–9	150·91	27·21	22·0	13·54	5·04	59·3	0 1 9·54
1870–4	205·51	54·60	36·2	15.37	1·83	13·5	0 1 5·95
1875–9	232·41	26·90	13·1	11·65	(−)2·72	(−)17·7	0 1 1·07
1880–4	248·88	16·47	7·1	13·05	0·40	3·2	0 1 0·59
1885–9	251·89	3·01	1·2	11·62	(−)1·43	(−)11·0	0 0 11·07
1890–4	235·89	(−)16·00	(−)6·4	10·31	(−)1·31	(−)11·3	0 0 10·49
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9:— Amount, 84·98 million pounds, or 56·3 per cent.			Decrease in 1890–4 compared with 1865–9: — Amount 3·23 million pounds, or 23·9 per cent.			

COTTON PIECE GOODS, PLAIN.

Average of—	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard.
	Million Yards.	Million Yards.		Million £	Million £		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855–9	*1,458	—	—	*18·17	—	—	0 0 2·99
1860–4	1,338	(−)120	(−)8·2	21·74	3·57	19·6	0 0 3·90
1865–9	1,769	431	32·2	31·46	9·72	44·7	0 0 4·27
1870–4	2,409	640	36·2	34·22	2·76	8·8	0 0 3·41
1875–9	2,621	212	8·8	30·99	(−)3·23	(−)9·4	0 0 2·84
1880–4	3,122	501	19·1	34·28	3·29	10·6	0 0 2·63
1885–9	2,439	317	10·2	32·43	(−)1·85	(−)5·4	0 0 2·26
1890–4	2,410	(−)29	(−)0·8	30·91	(−)1·52	(−)4·7	0 0 2·18
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9:— Amount, 1,641 million yards, or 92·8 per cent.			Decrease in 1890–4 compared with 1865–9: — Amount, 0·55 million pounds, or 1·7 per cent.			

* Average for the three years, 1857–9.

COTTON PIECE GOODS, PRINTED, DYED, &c.

Average of—	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard.
	Million Yards	Million Yards.		Million £	Million £		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855–9	*827	—	—	*14·34	—	—	0 0 4·16
1860–4	740	(−)87	(−)10·5	15·00	0·66	4·6	0 0 4·87
1865–9	874	134	18·1	19·37	4·37	29·1	0 0 5·32
1870–4	1,037	163	18·6	20·64	1·27	6·6	0 0 4·78
1875–9	1,048	11	1·1	18·89	(−)1·75	(−)8·5	0 0 4·32
1880–4	1,371	323	30·8	21·05	2·16	11·4	0 0 3·69
1885–9	1,395	24	1·8	18·39	(−)2·66	(−)12·6	0 0 3·17
1890–4	1,565	170	12·2	19·66	1·27	6·9	0 0 3·02
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9:— Amount, 691 million yards, or 79·1 per cent.			Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9:— Amount, 0·29 million pounds, or 1·5 per cent.			

* Average for the three years, 1857–9.

7.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Articles of British Produce Exported in 1854–94 in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively; also the Average Price of the Articles, computed from these Quantities and Values in each period—*continued.*

IRON, PIG AND PUDDLED.

Average of—	Quantities Exported.			Values Exported.			Average Price per Ton.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.		Million £	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	293	—	—	1·24	—	—	4 4 10
1855–9	350	57	19·5	1·21	(−)0·03	(−)2.4	3 9 2
1860–4	422	72	20·6	1·18	(−)0·03	(−)2.5	2 16 2
1865–9	575	153	36·3	1·68	0·50	42·4	2 18 7
1870–4	1,012	437	76·0	4·59	2·91	173·2	4 10 9
1875–9	977	(−)35	(−)3·5	2·89	(−)1·70	(−)37·0	2 19 1
1880–4	1,541	564	57·7	4·26	1·37	47·4	2 15 4
1885–9	1,078	(−)463	(−)30·0	2·46	(−)1·80	(−)42·3	2 5 7
1890–4	885	(−)193	(−)17·9	2·31	(−)0·15	(−)6·1	2 12 3
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 310 thousand tons, or 53·9 per cent.			Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 0·63 million pounds, or 37·5 per cent.			

IRON, RAILROAD, OF ALL SORTS.

Average of—	Quantities Exported.			Values Exported.			Average Price per Ton.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855–9	*472	—	—	*3·95	—	—	8 7 2
1860–4	417	(−)55	(−)11·7	3·14	(−)0·81	(−)20·5	7 10 8
1865–9	597	180	43·2	4·90	1·76	56·1	8 4 3
1870–4	911	314	52·6	9·42	4·52	92·2	10 7 0
1875–9	472	(−)439	(−)48·2	3·84	(−)5·58	(−)59·2	8 2 6
1880–4	830	358	75·8	5·46	1·62	42·2	6 11 5
1885–9	915	85	10·2	4·44	(−)1·02	(−)18·7	4 17 1
1890–4	637	(−)278	(−)30·4	3·30	(−)1·14	(−)25·7	5 3 4
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 40 thousand tons, or 6·7 per cent.			Decrease in 1890–4 compared with 1865–9 :—Amount, 1·60 million pounds, or 32·7 per cent.			

* Average for the four years, 1856–9.

IRON, TINNED PLATES.

Average of—	Quantities Exported.			Values Exported.			Average Price per Ton.
	Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		Amount.	Increase on previous Period.		
		Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	
	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.		Million £.	Million £.		£ s. d.
1854	—	—	—	1·04	—	—	—
1855–9	—	—	—	1·38	0·34	32·7	—
1860–4	*52	—	—	1·24	(−)0·14	(−)10·1	*24 5 3
1865–9	80	28	53·8	1·97	0·73	58·9	24 14 7
1870–4	116	36	45·0	3·35	1·38	70·1	28 16 1
1875–9	155	39	33·6	3·17	(−)0·18	(−)5·4	20 8 4
1880–4	257	102	65·8	4·54	1·37	43·2	17 13 9
1885–9	362	105	40·9	5·11	0·57	12·6	14 2 5
1890–4	400	38	10·5	5·64	0·53	10·4	14 2 1
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 320 thousand tons, or 400·0 per cent.			Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9 :— Amount, 3·67 million pounds, or 186·3 per cent.			

* Average for the three years, 1862–4.

7.—STATEMENT comparing the Average Annual Amounts (Quantities and Values) of the undermentioned Articles of British Produce Exported in 1854–94, in Quinquennial Periods, and the Increase or Decrease of the Quantities and Values respectively; also the Average Price of the Articles, computed from these Quantities and Values in each period—*continued.*

LINEN PIECE GOODS, PLAIN.

Average of—	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard.
	Million Yards.	Million Yards.		Million £	Million £		£ s. d.
1854	103·04	—	—	3·40	—	—	0 0 7·91
1855–9	122·06	19·02	18·5	3·73	0·33	9·7	0 0 7·33
1860–4	149·35	27·29	22·4	4·67	0·94	25·2	0 0 7·51
1865–9	210·88	61·53	41·2	6·81	2·14	45·8	0 0 7·75
1870–4	205·52	(−)5·36	(−)2·5	6·39	(−)0·42	(−)6·2	0 0 7·47
1875–9	157·97	(−)47·55	(−)23·1	4·74	(−)1·65	(−)25·8	0 0 7·20
1880–4	156·73	(−)1·24	(−)0·8	4·56	(−)0·18	(−)3·8	0 0 6·98
1885–9	153·83	(−)2·90	(−)1·9	3·77	(−)0·79	(−)17·3	0 0 5·89
1890–4	148·20	(−)5·63	(−)3·7	3·29	(−)0·48	(−)12·7	0 0 5·33
	Decrease in 1890–4 compared with 1865–9:—Amount, 62·68 million yards, or 29·7 per cent.			Decrease in 1890–4 compared with 1865–9:—Amount, 3·52 million pounds, or 51·7 per cent.			

* WOOLLEN AND WORSTED STUFFS.

Average of—	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Yard.
	Million Yards.	Million Yards.		Million £	Million £		£ s. d.
1854	105·99	—	—	4·44	—	—	0 0 10·06
1855–9	124·09	18·10	17·1	5·34	0·90	20·3	0 0 10·33
1860–4	146·68	22·54	18·2	7·63	2·29	42·9	0 1 0·49
1865–9	227·05	80·42	54·8	13·40	5·77	75·6	0 1 2·17
1870–4	286·43	59·38	26·2	15·76	2·36	17·6	0 1 1·21
1875–9	209·46	(−)76·97	(−)26·9	8·48	(−)7·28	(−)46·2	0 0 9·71
1880–4	193·44	(−)16·02	(−)7·7	7·64	(−)0·84	(−)9·9	0 0 9·48
1885–9	190·65	(−)2·79	(−)1·4	7·14	(−)0·50	(−)6·5	0 0 8·99
	Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9:—Amount, 36·40 million yards, or 16·0 per cent.†			Decrease in 1885–9 compared with 1865–9:—Amount, 6·26 million pounds, or 46·7 per cent.†			

* NOTE.—In consequence of extensive alterations having been made in 1890 in the official classification of woollen and worsted goods exported, it is impossible to continue this comparison beyond 1885–9. So far as can be judged, however, the exports of worsted stuffs considerably declined in the period mentioned.

† A large quantity of mixed stuffs that were, prior to 1864, entered under cotton manufactures, were in that and subsequent years entered under woollen manufactures. Had this change not been made, the decrease for the period 1885–9 would have been larger than stated above.

COAL.

Average of—	Quantities Exported. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Quantities Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Values Exported. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Amount.	Values Exported. Increase on previous Period. Per Cent.	Average Price per Ton.
	Million Tons.	Million Tons.		Million £	Million £		£ s. d.
1854	4·12	—	—	1·98	—	—	0 9 7
1855–9	5·99	1·87	45·4	2·78	0·80	40·4	0 9 3
1860–4	7·85	1·86	31·1	3·53	0·75	27·0	0 9 0
1865–9	9·87	2·02	25·7	4·83	1·30	36·8	0 9 10
1870–4	12·31	2·44	24·7	8·95	4·12	85·3	0 14 7
1875–9	15·06	2·75	22·3	7·78	(−)1·17	(−)13·1	0 10 4
1880–4	20·12	5·06	33·6	9·06	1·28	16·5	0 9 0
1885–9	24·24	4·12	20·5	10·64	1·58	17·4	0 8 9
1890–4	29·35	5·11	21·1	16·26	5·62	52·8	0 11 1
	Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9:—Amount, 19·48 million tons, or 197·4 per cent.			Increase in 1890–4 over 1865–9:—Amount, 11·43 million pounds, or 236·6 per cent.			

PRODUCTION.

8.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal and of Pig Iron produced in the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Quantity per Head of the Population. [Compiled, in part, from the Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom.]

Years.	Coal.		Pig Iron.*	
	Quantity produced.	Number of Tons per Head of Population.	Quantity produced.	Number of Tons per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1854	65	2·34	3·1	0·11
1855	61		3·2	
1856	67		3·6	
1857	65		3·7	
1858	65		3·5	
1859	72		3·7	
Annual average, 1855–9	66	2·34	3·5	0·13
1860	80		3·8	
1861	84		3·7	
1862	82		3·9	
1863	86		4·5	
1864	93		4·8	
Annual average, 1860–4	85	2·91	4·1	0·14
1865	98		4·8	
1866	102		4·5	
1867	105		4·8	
1868	103		5·0	
1869	107		5·4	
Annual average, 1865–9	103	3·39	4·9	0·16
1870	110		6·0	
1871	117		6·6	
1872	123		6·7	
1873	127		6·6	
1874	125		6·0	
Annual average, 1870–4	120	3·79	6·4	0·20
1875	132		6·4	
1876	138		6·6	
1877	135		6·6	
1878	133		6·4	
1879	134		6·0	
Annual average, 1875–9	133	3·97	6·4	0·19
1880	147		7·7	
1881	154		8·1	
1882	156		8·6	
1883	164		8·5	
1884	161		7·8	
Annual average, 1880–4	156	4·45	8·1	0·23
1885	159		7·4	
1886	158		7·0	
1887	162		7·6	
1888	170		8·0	
1889	177		8·3	
Annual average, 1885–9	165	4·51	7·7	0·21
1890	182		7·9	
1891	185		7·4	
1892	182		6·7	
1893	164		7·0	
1894	188		7·4	
Annual average, 1890–4	180	4·73	7·3	0·19
1895	190		†	

* Including Pig Iron produced from Foreign Ores. † Information not yet available.

9.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of the under-mentioned Metals produced in the United Kingdom from British Ores in each Year since 1854, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from the Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom.]

Years.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver—from Lead.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Ozs.
1854	19,899	64,005	5,974	Not stated.	558,659
1855	21,294	65,529	6,000	Not stated.	561,906
1856	24,257	73,129	6,177		614,180
1857	17,375	67,393	6,582		582,866
1858	14,456	68,303	6,920	3,466	569,345
1859	15,770	63,233	7,100	3,697	578,277
Annual average, 1855–9	18,630	67,517	6,556	—	571,315
1860	15,968	63,317	6,695	4,357	638,740
1861	15,331	65,634	7,450	4,415	569,538
1862	14,843	69,031	8,476	2,151	686,193
1863	14,247	68,220	10,006	3,835	634,004
1864	13,802	67,081	10,108	2,040	641,088
Annual average, 1860–4	14,738	66,657	8,547	3,760	631,897
1865	11,888	67,181	10,039	4,460	724,856
1866	11,153	67,390	9,990	3,192	636,188
1867	10,233	68,440	8,700	3,750	805,894
1868	9,817	71,017	9,300	3,713	835,542
1869	8,291	73,259	9,760	4,500	881,891
Annual average, 1865–9	10,276	69,457	9,558	3,923	766,774
1870	7,175	73,420	10,200	3,936	784,562
1871	6,280	69,056	10,900	4,966	761,490
1872	5,703	60,420	9,560	5,191	628,920
1873	5,240	54,235	9,972	4,471	537,707
1874	4,927	58,777	9,942	4,470	509,277
Annual average, 1870–4	5,865	63,182	10,115	4,607	644,391
1875	4,593	57,435	9,614	6,713	487,358
1876	4,694	58,667	8,500	6,641	483,422
1877	4,486	61,403	9,500	6,281	497,375
1878	3,952	58,020	10,106	6,309	420,079
1879	3,462	51,635	9,582	5,554	383,674
Annual average, 1875–9	4,237	57,432	9,450	6,300	444,382
1880	3,663	56,949	8,918	7,162	295,518
1881	3,875	48,587	8,616	14,947	308,398
1882	3,464	50,328	9,158	16,130	372,544
1883	2,620	43,419	9,307	13,603	344,058
1884	3,350	40,075	9,574	9,919	325,718
Annual average, 1880–4	3,394	47,872	9,115	12,352	329,246
1885	2,778	37,687	9,331	9,778	320,520
1886	1,472	39,482	9,312	8,989	325,427
1887	889	37,890	9,282	9,760	320,345
1888	1,456	37,578	9,241	10,002	321,495
1889	905	35,604	8,912	9,392	306,149
Annual average, 1885–9	1,499	37,648	9,216	9,584	318,773
1890	986	33,590	9,602	8,582	291,724
1891	720	32,205	9,353	8,891	279,792
1892	495	29,540	9,270	9,349	271,259
1893	425	29,698	8,837	9,284	274,100
1894	447	29,687	8,327	8,133	275,696
Annual average, 1890–4	605	30,944	9,078	8,848	278,514
1895	Information not yet available.				

10.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Raw Cotton Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period; also the estimated Annual Consumption for each Year and Quinquennial Period, and the estimated Average Annual Amount consumed per Head of Population in the United Kingdom in each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Raw Cotton.				
	Imports.	Re-Exports.	Net Imports. (Imports less Re-Exports.)	Estimate of Total Consumption of the United Kingdom (from Messrs. Ellison & Co.'s Circulars).	Number of Lbs. consumed per Head of Population of the United Kingdom. Annual Average.
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.
1854	7·9	1·1	6·8	6·9	27·9
1855	8·0	1·1	6·9	7·5	
1856	9·1	1·3	7·8	8·0	
1857	8·7	1·2	7·5	7·4	
1858	9·2	1·3	7·9	8·1	
1859	10·9	1·6	9·3	8·7	
Annual average, 1855–9	9·2	1·3	7·9	7·9	31·5
1860	12·4	2·2	10·2	9·7	
1861	11·2	2·7	8·5	9·0	
1862	4·7	1·9	2·8	4·0	
1863	6·0	2·2	3·8	4·6	
1864	8·0	2·2	5·8	5·0	
Annual average, 1860–4	8·4	2·2	6·2	6·5	24·8
1865	8·7	2·7	6·0	6·4	
1866	12·3	3·5	8·8	8·0	
1867	11·3	3·1	8·2	8·5	
1868	11·9	2·9	9·0	8·9	
1869	10·9	2·4	8·5	8·4	
Annual average, 1865–9	11·0	2·9	8·1	8·0	29·6
1870	12·0	2·1	9·9	9·6	
1871	15·9	3·2	12·7	10·8	
1872	12·6	2·4	10·2	10·5	
1873	13·6	2·0	11·6	11·1	
1874	14·0	2·3	11·7	11·3	
Annual average, 1870–4	13·6	2·4	11·2	10·7	37·5
1875	13·3	2·3	11·0	11·0	
1876	13·3	1·8	11·5	11·4	
1877	12·1	1·5	10·6	11·0	
1878	12·0	1·3	10·7	10·5	
1879	13·1	1·7	11·4	10·5	
Annual average, 1875–9	12·7	1·7	11·0	10·9	36·3
1880	14·5	2·0	12·5	12·8	
1881	15·0	1·9	13·1	12·9	
1882	15·9	2·4	13·5	13·0	
1883	15·5	2·2	13·3	13·4	
1884	15·6	2·2	13·4	13·1	
Annual average, 1880–4	15·3	2·1	13·2	12·9	41·0
1885	12·7	1·8	10·9	11·9	
1886	15·3	1·8	13·5	13·1	
1887	16·0	2·6	13·4	13·3	
1888	15·5	2·5	13·0	13·6	
1889	17·8	2·5	14·8	13·7	
Annual average, 1885–9	15·4	2·2	13·1	13·1	39·6
1890	16·0	1·9	14·1	14·8	
1891	17·8	1·6	16·2	14·9	
1892	15·9	2·1	13·8	13·6	
1893	12·6	2·0	10·6	13·2	
1894	16·0	2·1	13·9	14·4	
Annual average, 1890–4	15·6	1·9	13·7	14·2	41·7
1895	15·7	1·8	13·9	14·6	

II.—TABLES given by Messrs. Ellison and Co. in their "Annual Review of the Cotton Trade for the Year 1895," to show the Consumption of Raw Cotton in Europe and America, with the Sources of Supply, in average Periods of Five Years.

I.—CONSUMPTION.

Years.	Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	United States.	Total.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Millio Lbs.
1836–40	405·7	208·4	96·9	711·0
1841–5	521·3	267·2	152·5	941·0
1846–50	569·8	300·4	240·5	1110·7
1851–5	750·1	451·4	281·4	1482·9
1856–60	947·3	627·4	358·8	1933·5
1861–5	628·6	455·4	181·2	1265·2
1866–70	973·8	653·4	381·9	2009·1
1871–5	1228·6	856·6	524·7	2609·9
1876–80	1254·7	1026·7	685·8	2967·2
1881–5	1444·1	1314·9	856·7	3615·7
1886–90	1540·8	1566·0	1013·8	4120·6
1891–5	1579·4	1906·0	1261·4	4746·8

II.—SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Years.	American.	Brazil.	West India, &c.	East India, &c.	Egypt, Smyrna, &c.	Total.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.
1836–40	585·7	25·8	13·4	56·5	30·1	711·0
1841–5	816·3	18·9	9·4	72·6	23·8	941·0
1846–50	964·2	28·8	6·3	86·7	29·7	1110·7
1851–5	1254·7	27·1	6·3	184·8	60·0	1482·9
1856–60	1633·7	27·7	7·2	207·9	57·0	1933·5
1861–5	531·7	36·2	14·6	491·3	191·4	1265·2
1866–70	1108·6	99·9	33·2	576·5	190·9	2009·1
1871–5	1682·3	108·8	42·3	538·5	238·0	2609·9
1876–80	2231·5	43·7	15·9	407·4	268·7	2967·2
1881–5	2717·2	54·1	11·6	540·8	292·5	3615·7
1886–90	3170·0	52·2	13·6	583·1	301·7	4120·6
1891–5	3773·6	50·5	13·6	453·4	455·7	4746·8

12.—TABLES given by Messrs. Ellison & Co. in their "Annual Review of the Cotton Trade for the Year 1895," to show the Exports of Piece Goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to the Principal Districts of the World at various Periods.

I.—EXPORTS OF PIECE GOODS.

Years.	Europe (except Turkey).		Turkey, Egypt, and Africa.		America (except U.S.)		United States.		British East Indies.		China, Java, &c.		Other Countries.		Total.
	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.
1820	127·7	50·9	9·5	3·8	56·0	22·3	23·8	9·5		14·2*	5·7†		19·7	7·8	250·9
1830	137·1	30·9	40·0	9·0	140·8	31·6	40·3	11·1		56·9*	13·8†		20·2	4·6	444·6
1840	200·4	25·4	74·6	9·4	278·6	35·2	32·1	4·1	145·1	18·3	29·9	3·8	29·9	3·8	790·6
1850	222·1	16·4	193·9	14·3	360·4	26·5	104·2	7·7	314·4	23·1	104·3	7·7	58·9	4·3	1358·2
1860	300·5	10·8	337·8	12·9	527·1	19·0	226·8	8·2	825·1	29·7	325·2	11·7	214·7	7·7	2776·8
1870	294·6	9·0	670·5	20·6	594·5	18·3	103·3	3·2	923·3	28·4	478·2	14·7	188·4	5·8	3252·8‡
1875	417·7	11·8	389·6	11·0	550·0	15·6	70·8	2·2	1231·4	34·6	520·6	14·8	353·8	10·0	3554·9‡
1878	375·9	10·4	485·2	13·4	563·9	15·6	48·3	1·3	1205·4	33·8	478·1	13·2	372·2	10·3	3618·1
1880	365·1	8·1	588·6	13·1	651·6	14·5	77·9	1·7	1818·4	40·3	632·0	14·1	367·7	8·2	4496·3
1881	416·7	8·7	590·2	12·4	763·0	16·0	68·1	1·4	1793·0	37·5	735·0	15·4	410·7	8·6	4776·7
1883	382·4	8·4	613·9	13·5	730·2	16·1	62·7	1·4	1700·7	30·7	596·8	13·1	353·6	7·8	4539·2
1884	440·2	10·0	562·8	12·7	717·3	16·2	53·3	1·2	1791·5	40·6	600·7	13·6	251·6	5·7	4417·4
1885	397·1	9·1	554·7	12·7	593·1	13·5	46·2	1·0	1706·2	41·1	729·1	16·7	258·0	5·9	4374·4
1886	394·3	8·1	526·5	10·9	770·8	16·0	45·3	0·9	2237·6	46·1	620·3	12·8	249·2	5·2	4850·0
1887	450·1	9·2	620·9	12·8	843·5	17·2	44·0	0·9	1973·4	40·2	763·0	15·6	203·1	4·1	4901·0
1888	503·3	7·2	595·2	11·6	778·0	15·4	40·3	0·8	2190·8	43·6	889·7	16·7	235·0	4·7	5038·3
1889	372·8	7·4	656·8	13·1	708·6	16·0	40·1	1·0	2138·7	42·8	759·2	15·2	226·3	4·5	5001·5
1890	348·4	6·8	692·9	13·5	788·9	15·4	68·8	1·2	2180·6	42·7	806·7	15·7	238·9	4·7	5124·2
1891	348·7	7·1	715·6	14·5	750·9	14·9	54·7	1·1	1964·8	40·0	823·2	16·8	270·7	5·6	4912·6
1892	277·1	5·7	625·6	12·9	916·0	18·8	60·7	1·2	1974·6	40·5	770·6	16·0	230·7	4·9	4873·3
1893	302·8	6·5	630·4	13·5	800·6	17·2	64·4	1·4	1982·1	42·6	622·2	13·4	251·0	5·4	4653·6
1894	273·3	5·1	787·3	14·8	784·1	14·8	46·1	0·9	2418·9	45·5	600·9	13·1	306·1	5·8	5312·7
1895	274·8	5·5	732·0	14·5	650·5	18·9	65·3	1·3	1840·2	36·5	854·4	16·6	336·2	6·7	5053·4

* Quantity. † Per cent. ‡ These figures are rather lower than those for the same years in the Official Statistics.

II.—EXPORTS OF YARNS.

Years.	Europe (except Turkey).		Turkey.		British East Indies.		China, Java, &c.		Other Countries.		Total.
	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.
1820	22·0	95·6	0·5	2·2	No information.				0·5	2·2	23·0
1830	50·0	86·7	1·5	2·3		4·0*	7·6†		3·2	5·4	64·6
1840	91·0	77·5	3·3	2·8	18·1	15·6	1·8	1·5	5·6	4·6	118·5
1850	90·7	69·0	4·7	3·6	21·0	16·0	3·1	2·4	11·0	9·0	131·4
1860	110·0	58·8	19·0	9·9	30·7	15·6	8·8	4·5	22·2	11·2	197·3
1870	93·7	40·9	14·2	7·6	31·0	16·5	20·8	11·1	28·0	14·9	187·7‡
1875	108·7	50·4	15·9	7·4	32·5	15·1	29·4	13·6	29·0	13·5	215·5
1878	102·7	41·0	29·0	11·6	35·7	14·3	36·4	14·5	46·7	18·6	250·5
1880	95·1	44·1	12·4	5·8	47·1	21·8	40·4	21·5	14·7	6·8	215·7
1881	120·3	49·5	17·0	6·7	43·8	17·2	47·5	18·6	20·3	8·0	254·9
1883	141·8	53·5	23·0	8·6	43·3	17·1	33·5	12·7	21·2	8·1	264·8
1884	140·4	55·1	20·0	8·5	40·1	18·1	38·0	14·4	10·6	3·9	271·0
1885	135·1	55·0	23·7	9·7	44·5	18·1	33·0	13·4	9·4	3·8	245·7
1886	142·8	55·9	25·7	10·1	49·8	19·6	20·9	10·6	9·6	3·8	254·8
1887	129·8	51·7	21·4	9·7	51·5	20·5	35·3	14·1	10·0	4·0	251·0
1888	120·8	47·2	25·0	9·0	57·2	22·3	41·7	17·5	10·1	4·0	256·8
1889	131·0	51·9	25·9	10·3	48·6	19·3	35·7	14·1	11·1	4·4	252·3
1890	128·7	47·9	33·6	13·0	52·5	20·3	38·1	14·7	10·5	4·1	258·4
1891	118·2	48·2	34·5	14·0	53·2	21·7	28·0	11·4	11·6	4·7	245·5
1892	112·2	48·1	34·9	15·0	43·1	18·0	31·9	13·7	12·1	5·2	233·2
1893	102·4	40·6	26·1	12·6	39·9	19·3	27·7	13·4	10·6	5·1	206·6
1894	116·9	49·3	30·9	15·6	43·2	18·3	24·4	10·4	14·7	6·2	236·1
1895	127·4	50·5	31·3	12·4	44·4	17·6	32·5	12·9	16·6	6·6	252·1

* Quantity. † Per cent. ‡ These figures are in excess of those for the same year in the Official Statistics.

13.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Raw Wool (Sheep and Lambs') Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period; also the Estimated Annual Consumption for each Year and Quinquennial Period since 1866, and the estimated Average Annual Amount Consumed per Head of Population in the United Kingdom in each Quinquennial Period since 1866.

Years.	Raw Wool—Sheep and Lambs'.						
	Imports.	Re-Exports.	Net Imports. (Imports less Re-Exports.)	Exports of British Produce.	(From Messrs. Schwartze & Co.'s Circular. Estimate of Domestic Clip.	Estimate of Total Consumption* of United Kingdom.	Number of Lbs. Consumed per Head of Population of the United Kingdom. Annual Average.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Lbs.
1854	104·9	24·5	80·4	12·9	—	—	—
1855	97·9	29·4	68·5	16·2	—	—	
1856	113·2	26·6	86·6	14·4	—	—	
1857	127·4	36·4	91·0	15·1	—	—	
1858	124·0	26·6	97·4	13·5	—	—	
1859	130·8	28·8	102·0	9·1	—	—	
Annual average, 1855–9	118·7	29·6	89·1	13·7	—	—	—
1860	145·5	30·7	114·8	11·3	—	—	
1861	144·1	54·3	89·8	15·7	—	—	
1862	168·8	48·1	120·7	10·2	—	—	
1863	174·0	63·9	110·1	8·2	—	—	
1864	203·8	55·9	147·9	7·3	—	—	
Annual average, 1860–4	167·2	50·6	116·6	10·5	—	—	—
1865	209·4	82·4	127·0	9·1	—	—	
1866	235·7	66·6	169·1	9·7	145	313	
1867	230·2	90·8	139·4	8·9	163	300	
1868	250·9	105·1	145·8	9·5	152	317	
1869	255·2	116·6	138·6	12·4	165	299	
Annual average, 1865–9	236·3	92·3	144·0	9·9	†161	†307	†10·1
1870	259·4	92·5	166·9	9·1	158	323	
1871	319·4	134·9	184·5	12·0	152	337	
1872	302·5	137·5	165·0	7·6	156	324	
1873	313·5	123·2	190·3	7·0	165	359	
1874	340·3	144·3	196·0	10·1	167	365	
Annual average, 1870–4	307·0	126·5	180·5	9·2	160	342	10·7
1875	360·9	172·1	188·8	10·5	162	351	
1876	386·6	172·9	213·7	9·8	156	369	
1877	406·4	187·4	219·0	9·5	152	378	
1878	395·5	199·3	196·2	6·6	152	352	
1879	412·8	243·3	169·5	15·7	153	321	
Annual average, 1875–9	392·4	195·0	197·4	10·4	155	353	10·5
1880	461·0	237·4	223·6	17·2	149	370	
1881	447·5	265·6	181·9	14·1	139	320	
1882	484·9	264·0	220·9	13·8	129	357	
1883	494·4	277·2	217·2	19·4	128	340	
1884	518·6	276·9	241·7	18·1	132	381	
Annual average, 1880–4	481·3	264·2	217·1	16·5	135	354	10·0
1885	501·1	267·4	233·7	23·5	136	365	
1886	592·5	311·9	280·6	22·2	136	418	
1887	573·2	319·1	254·1	19·6	134	392	
1888	634·9	338·9	296·0	23·6	134	433	
1889	696·0	363·4	332·6	21·8	133	470	
Annual average, 1885–9	599·5	320·1	279·4	22·1	135	416	11·2
1890	629·2	340·5	288·7	19·5	138	428	
1891	715·5	384·1	331·4	16·7	148	487	
1892	738·3	430·1	308·2	17·9	153	467	
1893	672·8	345·8	327·0	16·0	151	485	
1894	700·5	344·9	355·6	13·0	142	507	
Annual average, 1890–4	691·3	369·1	322·2	16·6	146	475	12·5
1895	771·0	404·2	366·8	21·7	135	510.	

* The figures in this column include the estimated consumption of alpaca and mohair, which ranged from about 1½ to 5 million lbs. per annum.

† Average of four years only.

14.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Built and First Registered in the United Kingdom in each Year from 1854 to 1870, and of Vessels Built, whether Registered or not, in each Year from 1871 to 1895, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period; also Tonnage of Vessels built for Foreigners in the same Years.

Years.	Built for British Owners.			Built for Foreigners. (For War and Mercantile Purposes.)		
	Sailing Vessels.	Steam Vessels.	Total.	Sailing Vessels.	Steam Vessels.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1854	132,687	64,255	196,942		No Information.	
1855	242,182	81,018	323,200	505	25,854	26,359
1856	187,005	57,573	244,578	1,085	32,976	34,061
1857	197,554	52,918	250,472	1,626	34,676	36,302
1858	154,930	53,150	208,080	1,518	26,956	28,474
1859	147,967	38,003	185,970	3,402	23,372	26,774
Average for the 5 years	185,928	56,532	242,460	1,627	28,767	30,394
1860	158,173	53,796	211,968	—	13,903	13,903
1861	129,970	70,869	200,839	232	7,255	7,487
1862	164,061	77,338	241,399	—	20,533	20,533
1863	253,086	107,951	360,987	1,084	16,236	17,320
1864	272,499	159,374	431,873	2,279	26,681	28,960
Average for the 5 years	195,547	93,866	289,413	719	16,922	17,641
1865	235,555	179,649	415,204	949	32,016	32,965
1866	207,678	133,511	341,189	3,641	34,709	38,350
1867	174,507	94,573	269,080	4,994	31,905	36,899
1868	237,687	78,510	316,197	8,671	37,460	46,131
1869	230,762	123,525	354,287	11,800	22,005	33,805
Average for the 5 years	217,238	121,954	339,192	6,011	31,619	37,630
1870	117,032	225,674	342,706	9,429	42,222	51,651
1871	56,545	297,810	354,355	3,715	32,988	36,703
1872	54,967	338,004	392,971	3,790	77,957	81,747
1873	88,532	282,134	370,666	1,094	81,783	82,877
1874	187,813	333,890	521,203	1,781	80,883	82,664
Average for the 5 years	100,878	295,502	396,380	3,962	63,167	67,129
1875	241,646	178,905	420,551	3,711	47,796	51,507
1876	286,890	123,475	360,365	4,198	13,457	17,655
1877	212,320	221,330	433,650	2,194	15,075	17,269
1878	141,165	287,080	428,245	7,108	35,366	42,474
1879	59,115	297,720	356,835	2,464	46,692	49,156
Average for the 5 years	178,227	221,702	399,929	3,935	31,677	35,612
1880	57,480	346,361	403,841	585	68,470	69,055
1881	92,420	408,764	501,184	1,348	106,346	107,694
1882	145,700	521,575	667,275	2,139	113,637	115,776
1883	146,818	621,758	768,576	1,272	122,368	123,640
1884	162,234	335,208	497,442	10,945	79,887	90,832
Average for the 5 years	120,930	446,733	567,663	3,258	98,142	101,400
1885	208,411	196,975	405,386	10,683	24,943	35,626
1886	188,862	154,638	293,000	6,887	31,641	38,528
1887	81,279	225,440	306,719	5,848	64,631	70,479
1888	75,696	407,445	483,141	20,697	70,109	90,806
1889	117,481	554,024	671,505	19,666	163,558	183,224
Average for the 5 years	124,246	307,704	431,950	12,756	70,976	83,732
1890	123,924	528,789	652,013	25,468	135,157	160,625
1891	191,917	478,682	670,599	37,693	101,201	138,894
1892	258,700	434,091	692,791	28,372	80,385	108,757
1893	114,895	380,393	495,288	8,979	80,407	89,386
1894	89,156	485,460	574,616	10,472	84,404	94,876
Average for the 5 years	155,578	461,483	617,061	22,197	96,311	118,508
1895	54,155	465,467	519,622	10,562	117,450	128,012

15.—STATEMENT showing the Gross Receipts from Passenger and Goods Traffic of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Averages for each Quinquennial Period; also the Proportion of Receipts per Head of the Population, and per Train Mile.

Years.	Passenger Traffic.		Goods Traffic.		Total from Traffic.		Receipts from Total Traffic per Train Mile.
	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	
	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	d.
1854 - -	10·2	0 7 5	10·0	0 7 2	20·2	0 14 7	66·65
1855 - -	10·7		10·8		21·5		
1856 - -	11·4		11·8		23·2		
1857 - -	11·9		12·3		24·2		
1858 - -	11·7		12·3		24·0		
1859 - -	12·5		13·2		25·7		
Annual average, 1855–9 - -	11·6	0 8 3	12·1	0 8 7*	23·7	0 16 10	68·40
1860 - -	13·1		14·7		27·8		
1861 - -	13·3		15·2		28·5		
1862 - -	13·9		15·2		29·1		
1863 - -	14·5		16·6		31·1		
1864 - -	15·7		18·3		34·0		
Annual average, 1860–4 - -	14·1	0 9 8	16·0	0 11 0	30·1	1 0 8	64·42
1865 - -	16·6		19·3		35·9		
1866 - -	17·4		20·8		38·2		
1867 - -	17·9		21·5		39·4		
1868 - -	Cannot be given for this year, several Companies having omitted to make Returns.		22·3		41·1		
1869 - -	18·8						
Annual average, 1865–9 - -	*17·7	0 11 8	*21·0	0 13 10	*38·7	1 5 6	*63·06
1870 - -	19·3		24·1		43·4		
1871 - -	20·6		26·5		47·1		
1872 - -	22·3		29·0		51·3		
1873 - -	23·9		31·8		55·7		
1874 - -	24·9		32·0		56·9		
Annual average, 1870–4 - -	22·2	0 13 11	28·7	0 18 0	50·9	1 11 11	65·18
1875 - -	25·7		33·3		59·0		
1876 - -	26·2		33·8		60·0		
1877 - -	26·5		34·1		60·6		
1878 - -	26·9		33·6		60·5		
1879 - -	25·9		33·5		59·4		
Annual average, 1875–9 - -	26·2	0 15 8	33·7	1 0 1	59·9	1 15 9	65·76
1880 - -	27·2		35·8		63·0		
1881 - -	27·5		36·4		63·9		
1882 - -	28·8		37·7		66·5		
1883 - -	29·5		38·7		68·2		
1884 - -	30·0		37·7		67·7		
Annual average, 1880–4 - -	28·6	0 16 3	37·3	1 1 2	65·9	1 17 5	61·36
1885 - -	29·8		36·8		66·6		
1886 - -	30·2		36·4		66·6		
1887 - -	30·6		37·3		67·9		
1888 - -	31·0		38·7		69·7		
1889 - -	32·6		41·1		73·7		
Annual average, 1885–9 - -	30·8	0 16 10	38·1	1 0 10	68·9	1 17 8	57·87
1890 - -	34·8		42·2		76·5		
1891 - -	35·1		43·2		78·3		
1892 - -	35·7		42·9		78·6		
1893 - -	35·8		41·0		76·8		
1894 - -	36·5		43·4		79·9		
Annual average, 1890–4 - -	35·5	0 18 7	42·5	1 2 4	78·0	2 0 11	57·78
1895 - -	Information not yet available.						

* Average for four years.

16.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders), and Weight of Minerals and General Merchandise, conveyed by the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in the under-mentioned Years, with the Averages for the same in each Quinquennial Period; also showing the Total Weight of Goods conveyed per Head of the Population.

Years.	Number of Passengers conveyed, exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Goods Traffic.			Total Tonnage conveyed per Head of the Population.
		Minerals.	General Merchandise.	Total.	
	Millions.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1854	111	*	*	*	—
1855	119	*	*	*	
1856	129	41	24	65	
1857	139	46	25	71	
1858	139	47	26	73	
1859	150	52	27	79	
Annual average, 1855–9	135	—	—	—	—
1860	163	60	29	89	
1861	174	63	31	94	
1862	180	63	30	93	
1863	205	68	33	101	
1864	229	75	35	110	
Annual average, 1860–4	190	66	31	97	3·34
1865	252	78	37	115	
1866	274	85	39	124	
1867	288	89	46	135	
1868	*	*	*	*	
1869	313	*	*	*	
Annual average, 1865–9	—	—	—	—	—
1870	387	*	*	*	
1871	375	169		169	
1872	423	123	56	179	
1873	455	130	61	191	
1874	478	128	60	188	
Annual average, 1870–4	414	—	—	—	—
1875	507	137	63	200	
1876	534	142	64	206	
1877	550	147	65	212	
1878	565	143	64	207	
1879	563	149	63	212	
Annual average, 1875–9	544	143	64	207	6·18
1880	604	166	69	235	
1881	623	174	71	245	
1882	655	181	75	256	
1883	684	189	77	266	
1884	695	183	76	259	
Annual average, 1880–4	652	178	74	252	7·17
1885	697	184	73	257	
1886	726	182	73	255	
1887	734	193	76	269	
1888	742	202	80	282	
1889	775	212	85	297	
Annual average, 1885–9	735	195	77	272	7·43
1890	818	216	87	303	
1891	845	221	89	310	
1892	864	221	88	309	
1893	873	208	85	293	
1894	911	234	90	324	
Annual average, 1890–4	862	220	88	308	8·08
1895	Information not yet available.				

* Cannot be given.

17.—STATEMENT of the Amount of Capital paid up in respect of Tramways in the United Kingdom, with the Length of such Tramways open for Public Traffic, the Number of Passengers conveyed, and the Gross and Net Receipts, in each of the under-mentioned Years so far as the same can be given.

Years. (Ended 30th June.)	Total paid up Capital.	Length of Line open for Public Traffic.	Total Number of Passengers carried.	Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
	Thousand £.	Miles.	Thousands.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.
1876 - -	2,186	158	—	—	—
1877 - - -	3,270	214	—	—	—
1878 - -	4,035	269	146,001	1,145	231
1879 - - -	4,926	321	150,889	1,192	193
1880 - -	5,693	368	173,067	1,343	270
1881 - - -	6,939	488	205,624	1,576	336
1882 - -	8,429	564	257,760	1,970	415
1883 - - -	9,930	671	295,721	2,212	460
1884 - - -	11,008	752	330,794	2,421	569
1885 - - -	11,818	811	354,702	2,613	638
1886 - -	12,390	865	384,158	2,630	609
1887 - - -	12,907	886	416,518	2,802	660
1888 - -	13,691	904	428,996	2,796	621
1889 - - -	13,557	949	477,596	2,980	714
1890 - -	13,502	948	526,369	3,215	812
1891 - - -	13,596	963	565,621	3,430	799
1892 - -	13,571	946	581,679	3,531	678
1893 - - -	13,708	960	598,290	3,606	769
1894 - -	14,113	975	616,973	3,616	757
1895 - - -	14,113	982	661,760	3,734	855

18.—STATEMENT showing the estimated numbers of Letters, Newspapers, Book-packets, and Post-cards delivered by the Post Office in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average of each Quinquennial Period; and Proportionate Number of Letters delivered per 100 of the Population; and number of Telegraph Messages forwarded from Telegraph Offices [Compiled from Post Office Returns.]

Years.	Number of Letters delivered (stated in Millions).	Number of Letters delivered per 100 of the Population.	Number of Newspapers, Book-packets, &c., delivered (stated in Millions).	Number of Postcards delivered (stated in Millions).	Number of Telegraph Messages (stated in Millions).
	Millions.	Number.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
Years ended 31st December:					
1855	456	1,640	Cannot be given	—	—
1856	478	1,707	74	—	—
1857	504	1,788	77	—	—
1858	523	1,842	78	—	—
1859	545	1,906	81	—	—
Annual average, 1855–9	501	1,777	—	—	—
1860	564	1,960	83	—	—
1861	593	2,047	85	—	—
1862	605	2,068	87	—	—
1863	642	2,178	89	—	—
1864	679	2,288	95	—	—
Annual average, 1860–4	617	2,109	88	—	—
1865	720	2,406	97	—	—
1866	750	2,488	99	—	—
1867	775	2,549	102	—	—
1868	808	2,633	106	—	—
1869	824	2,660	109	—	—
Annual average, 1865–9	775	2,548	103	—	—
1870	847	2,710	131	—	*10
1871	867	2,748	202	—	*12
1872	885	2,777	228	†76	*16
1873	907	2,819	254	72	*18
1874	962	2,960	258	79	*19
Annual average, 1870–4	894	2,804	214	—	15
1875	1,009	3,073	280	87	*21
1876	1,019	3,069	299	93	*22
Years ended 31st March:					
1878	1,058	3,142	318	102	22
1879	1,097	3,223	328	111	24
1880	1,128	3,281	345	115	27
Annual average	1,062	3,159	314	102	23
1881	1,165	3,357	374	123	30
1882	1,229	3,511	412	135	31
1883	1,281	3,632	429	144	32
1884	1,322	3,722	437	154	33
1885	1,360	3,799	464	160	33
Annual average, 1881–5	1,271	3,605	423	143	32
1886	1,403	3,887	490	172	‡39
1887	1,460	4,013	520	179	50
1888	1,512	4,123	542	189	53
1889	1,558	4,216	564	201	58
1890	1,650	4,429	598	217	62
Annual average, 1886–90	1,517	4,137	543	192	52
1891	1,706	4,542	638	230	66
1892	1,768	4,668	658	242	70
1893	1,790	4,687	698	244	70
1894	1,812	4,703	739	249	71
1895	1,771	4,556	767	313	72
Annual average, 1891–5	1,769	4,630	700	256	70
1896	1,884	4,678	821	315	79

* Number of messages transmitted during twelve months ended 31st March of the year following that given in the first column.

† Halfpenny postage introduced October 1871.

‡ Minimum charge reduced to 6*d.* from 1st October 1885.

PROFITS AND CAPITAL.

19.—STATEMENT showing the Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax, under each Schedule in each of the under-mentioned Years ended 5th April, in Quinquennial Periods, with the Annual Average for each Period. [Compiled from Returns of Inland Revenue.]

Years ended 5th April.	A.†	B.*	C.	D.	E.	Total.
	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
1854	Cannot be given.					
1855	125	50	27	91	15	308
1856	126	50	26	88	17	307
1857	128	50	28	89	18	313
1858	137	52	29	91	18	327
1859	138	52	29	90	19	328
Annual average, 1855–9	131	51	28	90	17	317
1860	139	52	30	95	19	335
1861	142	52	27	95	20	336
1862	149	54	29	100	20	352
1863	150	54	31	103	21	359
1864	152	54	32	112	21	371
Annual average, 1860–4	147	53	30	101	20	351
1865	162	56	32	124	22	396
1866	166	56	33	134	24	413
1867	†137	56	34	†173	24	424
1868	143	58	33	172	24	430
1869	145	58	35	173	24	435
Annual average, 1865–9	151	57	33	155	24	420
1870	147	58	36	178	26	445
1871	158	59	38	189	27	466
1872	154	59	38	203	28	482
1873	156	59	40	229	30	514
1874	160	60	42	250	31	543
Annual average, 1870–4	154	59	39	210	28	490
1875	162	*67	42	267	33	571
1876	165	67	41	272	34	579
1877	174	69	40	257	30	570
1878	177	69	40	261	31	578
1879	180	69	40	257	32	578
Annual average, 1875–9	172	68	40	263	32	575
1880	185	69	40	250	33	577
1881	188	69	40	255	33	585
1882	190	69	40	267	35	601
1883	192	66	40	279	36	613
1884	193	66	41	291	38	629
Annual average, 1880–4	190	68	40	268	35	601
1885	194	65	41	293	38	631
1886	196	63	42	289	39	629
1887	196	63	44	286	40	629
1888	197	62	47	289	41	636
1889	196	59	45	302	43	645
Annual average, 1885–9	196	62	44	292	40	634
1890	198	58	43	325	45	669
1891	199	58	42	351	48	698
1892	201	58	40	362	49	710
1893	203	58	38	‡362	51	712
1894	207	56	‡39	‡352	52	706
Annual average, 1890–4	202	58	40	350	49	699
1895	Information not yet available.					

* In the years prior to 1874–5 *net* figures only were returned for Ireland under this Schedule.

† The assessments on quarries, mines, ironworks, fisheries, canals, railways, gasworks, &c., were transferred from Schedule A. to Schedule D. from the 5th April 1866.

‡ All assessments on interest of Municipal and Corporation Stocks are included under Schedule D. in 1892–3 and 1893–4, instead of partly under Schedule C. and partly under Schedule D., as in former years.

20.—STATEMENT showing the Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax upon various Classes of Property under Schedules A and D. in each of the under-mentioned Years ended 5th April (so far as the same can be given), with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Returns of Inland Revenue.]

Years ended 5th April.	Land.	Houses.	Mines.	Ironworks.	Gasworks.	Quarries.	Canals and "Other Profits."
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1854	Cannot be given.						
1855							
1856							
1857							
1858							
1859							
1860							
1861							
1862	60·8	61·9	4·4	1·1	1·8	0·4	3·4
1863	60·1	63·1	4·5	1·0	1·4	0·4	3·4
1864	60·1	64·3	4·6	1·1	1·4	0·5	3·5
Annual average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865	62·1	68·8	4·8	1·8	1·8	0·6	3·9
1866	62·4	70·2	5·1	1·8	1·9	0·6	4·0
1867	62·7	72·2	5·6	2·4	2·1	0·6	3·0
1868	64·1	78·1	5·7	2·0	2·0	0·6	3·2
1869	64·2	79·9	5·5	1·9	2·0	0·6	3·4
Annual average, 1865–9	63·1	73·8	5·3	2·0	2·0	0·6	3·5
1870	64·1	81·5	5·5	2·0	2·2	0·7	3·5
1871	65·4	86·4	5·9	2·7	2·6	0·7	3·5
1872	65·4	87·7	6·3	3·1	2·7	0·8	3·6
1873	65·5	89·5	7·3	4·8	2·8	0·8	4·2
1874	66·6	93·0	10·5	7·2	2·7	0·8	4·1
Annual average, 1870–4	65·4	87·6	7·1	4·0	2·6	0·8	3·8
1875	66·9	94·6	14·1	7·3	2·6	0·9	4·8
1876	67·0	96·9	14·6	3·9	3·0	1·0	6·8
1877	69·4	103·8	14·1	2·8	3·4	1·1	7·0
1878	69·3	107·0	12·9	2·3	3·9	1·3	7·1
1879	69·3	110·0	10·1	1·9	4·0	1·4	7·4
Annual average, 1875–9	68·4	102·5	13·2	3·6	3·4	1·1	6·6
1880	69·5	115·0	7·5	1·7	4·2	1·1	7·7
1881	69·3	117·5	6·7	2·2	4·5	0·9	8·0
1882	68·8	120·9	6·7	2·9	4·6	0·9	8·3
1883	66·0	124·7	6·7	3·0	4·7	0·9	8·4
1884	65·4	127·1	7·1	3·0	4·9	0·9	8·5
Annual average, 1880–4	67·8	121·0	6·9	2·6	4·6	0·9	8·2
1885	65·0	128·5	7·6	2·3	5·0	0·9	8·9
1886	63·3	131·4	7·5	1·8	4·9	0·9	8·9
1887	62·4	133·3	7·5	1·5	4·7	0·8	9·0
1888	61·3	134·7	7·2	1·2	4·7	0·8	8·9
1889	59·8	136·9	7·3	1·4	5·1	0·8	9·0
Annual average, 1885–9	62·2	133·0	7·4	1·6	4·9	0·8	8·9
1890	58·2	138·5	7·5	1·6	5·4	0·9	9·4
1891	57·7	140·6	8·8	3·1	5·1	0·9	9·8
1892	57·4	143·0	10·9	3·0	4·6	1·0	9·8
1893	57·0	144·9	12·0	2·1	4·5	1·0	9·9
1894	56·2	149·6	12·3	1·8	4·8	1·0	9·9
Annual average, 1890–4	57·3	143·3	10·3	2·3	4·9	1·0	9·8
1895	55·8	151·6	Information not yet available.				

21.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Net Receipts of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom, with the Proportion of the Net Receipts to the total paid-up Capital of the Companies, in the under-mentioned Years; with the Averages for the same in each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Net Receipts.	Proportion to Total paid-up Capital.
	£	Per Cent.
1854	Cannot be given.	
1855		
1856		
1857		
1858		
1859		
Annual average, 1855–9	—	—
1860	14,579,254	4·19
1861	14,722,018	4·06
1862	14,860,149	3·86
1863	16,129,163	3·99
1864	18,015,256	4·23
Annual average, 1860–4	15,661,168	4·07
1865	18,741,040	4·11
1866	19,353,681	4·02
1867	19,631,047	3·91
1868	*	—
1869	21,915,849	4·22
Annual average, 1865–9	†	†
1870	23,362,618	4·41
1871	25,739,920	4·66
1872	26,957,870	4·74
1873	26,989,152	4·59
1874	26,643,003	4·37
Annual average, 1870–4	25,938,513	4·55
1875	28,016,272	4·45
1876	28,680,266	4·36
1877	29,115,350	4·32
1878	29,673,306	4·25
1879	29,731,430	4·15
Annual average, 1875–9	29,043,325	4·31
1880	31,890,501	4·38
1881	31,954,826	4·29
1882	33,206,688	4·32
1883	33,693,708	4·29
1884	33,305,446	4·16
Annual average, 1880–4	32,810,234	4·29
1885	32,767,817	4·02
1886	33,073,706	3·99
1887	33,880,110	4·00
1888	35,132,558	4·06
1889	36,930,301	4·21
Annual average, 1885–9	34,357,018	4·06
1890	36,760,146	4·10
1891	36,731,624	4·00
1892	36,374,075	3·85
1893	34,936,778	3·60
1894	37,102,518	3·77
Annual average, 1890–4	36,381,027	3·86
1895	Information not yet available.	

* Cannot be given for this year, several Companies having omitted to make the necessary returns.
† The approximate averages for the period 1865–9 are 20,082,813*l.* and 4·06.

22.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Computed Capital of Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, and Number of Depositors in the Banks, at the end of each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Averages for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Returns of the Post Office and National Debt Office.]

Years.	Total Computed Capital. (In Millions of Pounds sterling).			Number of Depositors.		
	Post Office Savings Banks.	Trustee Savings Banks.	Total.	Post Office Savings Banks.	Trustee Savings Banks.	Total.
	Million £	Million £	Million £			
1854	—	33·7	33·7	—	1,277,873	1,277,873
1855	—	34·3	34·3	—	1,304,833	1,304,833
1856	—	34·9	34·9	—	1,341,672	1,341,672
1857	—	35·1	35·1	—	1,366,000	1,366,000
1858	—	36·2	36·2	—	1,408,712	1,408,712
1859	—	39·0	39·0	—	1,506,776	1,506,776
Average for the 5 years	—	35·9	35·9	—	1,385,599	1,385,599
1860	—	41·3	41·3	—	1,585,778	1,585,778
1861	—	41·5	41·5	—	1,609,852	1,609,852
1862	1·7	40·6	42·3	178,495	1,558,189	1,736,684
1863	3·4	40·9	44·3	319,669	1,556,842	1,876,511
1864	5·0	39·5	44·5	470,858	1,501,423	1,972,281
Average for the 5 years	—	40·8	42·8	—	1,562,417	1,756,221
1865	6·5	38·8	45·3	611,384	1,468,490	2,079,874
1866	8·1	36·4	44·5	746,254	1,404,173	2,150,427
1867	9·8	36·5	46·3	854,988	1,385,782	2,240,765
1868	11·6	36·9	48·5	965,154	1,371,844	2,336,998
1869	13·5	37·6	51·1	1,085,785	1,377,892	2,463,677
Average for the 5 years	9·9	37·2	47·1	852,712	1,401,636	2,254,348
1870	15·1	38·0	53·1	1,183,158	1,384,756	2,567,909
1871	17·0	38·8	55·8	1,303,492	1,404,078	2,707,570
1872	19·3	39·7	59·0	1,442,448	1,425,147	2,867,595
1873	21·2	40·5	61·7	1,556,645	1,445,490	3,002,135
1874	23·2	41·5	64·7	1,668,738	1,464,306	3,133,039
Average for the 5 years	19·2	39·7	58·9	1,430,894	1,424,755	2,855,649
1875	25·2	42·4	67·6	1,777,103	1,479,192	3,256,295
1876	27·0	43·3	70·3	1,702,374	1,493,401	3,195,775
1877	28·8	44·2	73·0	1,791,240	1,509,847	3,301,087
1878	30·4	44·3	74·7	1,892,756	1,515,725	3,408,481
1879	32·0	43·8	75·8	1,988,477	1,506,714	3,495,191
Average for the 5 years	28·7	43·6	72·3	1,830,390	1,500,976	3,331,366
1880	†33·7	†44·0	77·7	2,184,972	1,519,805	3,704,777
1881	†36·2	†44·1	80·3	*2,607,612	1,532,486	4,140,098
1882	†39·0	†44·6	83·6	2,858,976	1,552,983	4,411,959
1883	†41·8	†45·0	86·8	3,105,642	1,566,184	4,671,826
1884	†44·8	†45·8	90·6	3,333,675	1,582,474	4,916,149
Average for the 5 years	39·1	44·7	83·8	2,818,175	1,550,786	4,368,961
1885	†47·7	†46·4	94·1	3,535,650	1,592,997	5,128,647
1886	†50·9	†46·8	97·7	3,731,421	1,590,804	5,322,225
1887	†54·0	†47·8	101·3	3,951,761	1,604,610	5,556,371
1888	†58·6	†46·4	105·0	4,220,927	1,579,546	5,800,473
1889	†63·0	†45·1	108·1	4,507,809	1,551,594	6,059,403
Average for the 5 years	54·8	46·4	101·2	3,989,514	1,583,910	5,573,424
1890	†67·6	†43·7	111·3	4,827,814	1,535,782	6,363,096
1891	†71·6	†42·9	114·5	5,118,895	1,510,282	6,628,677
1892	†75·9	†42·4	118·3	5,452,316	1,501,920	6,954,236
1893	†80·6	†42·2	122·8	5,748,239	1,471,146	7,219,385
1894	†89·2	†43·5	132·7	6,108,763	1,470,946	7,579,709
Average for the 5 years	77·0	42·9	119·9	5,451,005	1,498,015	6,949,020
1895	†97·9	†45·3	†143·2	6,453,597	1,516,229	7,969,826

* The Penny Stamp Savings Scheme came into operation in 1881.
† Exclusive of amounts of Government Stock purchased for depositors and standing to their credit at the end of each year. At the end of 1895 the total amount standing to the credit of depositors was 8,216,138*l*.

23.—STATEMENT showing the Amounts cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing the Amounts cleared on Stock Exchange Settling Days, on Consols Settling Days, and on the 4th of each Month, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period.

Years ended 31st December.	Total Amount cleared.	Amount cleared on fortnightly Stock Exchange Settling Days.	Amount cleared on Consols Settling Days.	Amount cleared on 4th of each Month.
	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
1869	2,636	565	150	170
1870	3,914	635	168	176
1871	4,826	806	211	211
1872	5,916	1,016	247	257
1873	6,071	1,038	250	272
1874	5,987	1,010	260	265
Annual average, 1870–4	5,333	901	226	236
1875	5,686	1,043	252	246
1876	4,963	761	226	226
1877	5,042	744	228	233
1878	4,992	795	227	218
1879	4,886	843	225	213
Annual average, 1875–9.	5,114	837	232	227
1880	5,794	1,152	255	237
1881	6,857	1,383	279	253
1882	6,221	1,229	278	238
1883	5,929	1,059	255	239
1884	5,799	961	268	243
Annual average, 1880–4	6,020	1,157	267	242
1885	5,511	935	249	222
1886	5,902	1,199	263	216
1887	6,077	1,146	297	256
1888	6,942	1,252	332	272
1889	7,619	1,339	352	290
Annual average, 1885–9	6,410	1 174	299	251
1890	7,801	1,417	359	289
1891	6,848	1,067	315	265
1892	6,482	1,023	299	260
1893	6,478	1,003	300	268
1894	6,837	964	301	262
Annual average, 1890–4	6,789	1,095	315	269
1895	7,598	1,305	345	284

24.—STATEMENT showing the Monthly Average aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes payable to Bearer on Demand in Circulation in the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average of each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Returns of the Inland Revenue.]

Years.	Monthly Averages.				Means of previous Monthly Averages.
	March.	June.	September.	December.	
	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
1854	39·8	38·8	36·9	38·3	38·5
1855	37·2	37·9	37·3	37·9	
1856	36·5	38·0	38·0	38·2	
1857	37·0	37·8	37·0	37·6	
1858	35·9	37·6	36·7	38·2	
1859	38·2	39·9	39·1	40·4	
Annual average, 1855–9	37·0	38·2	37·6	38·5	37·8
1860	39·0	40·2	38·8	38·9	
1861	36·8	37·5	36·1	38·1	
1862	36·8	38·1	36·9	37·1	
1863	35·8	37·2	36·7	38·1	
1864	36·1	38·0	36·4	36·6	
Annual average, 1860–4	36·8	38·2	36·9	37·8	37·4
1865	35·9	38·1	38·0	38·7	
1866	37·0	40·6	38·8	39·9	
1867	38·5	39·3	38·7	41·1	
1868	39·2	40·9	39·6	41·4	
1869	39·7	39·5	39·4	41·5	
Annual average, 1865–9	38·1	39·7	38·9	40·5	39·3
1870	38·7	39·9	39·7	42·7	
1871	40·8	42·2	42·6	43·5	
1872	42·2	43·8	44·1	43·4	
1873	42·4	43·9	43·2	43·5	
1874	42·7	44·3	43·5	44·3	
Annual average, 1870–4	41·4	42·8	42·6	43·5	42·6
1875	42·8	45·5	45·6	46·6	
1876	44·3	46·9	46·2	46·9	
1877	45·0	47·1	45·7	45·3	
1878	43·7	45·8	43·9	43·0	
1879	44·6	45·5	42·5	43·2	
Annual average, 1875–9	44·1	46·2	44·8	46·0	45·3
1880	41·0	43·0	41·8	42·8	
1881	40·6	43·1	41·4	42·6	
1882	40·8	43·2	42·5	43·9	
1883	41·1	43·1	40·9	42·2	
1884	39·5	40·8	40·6	41·1	
Annual average, 1880–4	40·5	42·6	41·4	42·5	41·7
1885	38·0	39·6	38·9	40·2	
1886	37·6	39·2	38·7	40·1	
1887	37·8	39·0	38·1	39·0	
1888	36·7	38·6	38·6	39·8	
1889	37·2	39·6	39·3	40·7	
Annual average, 1885–9	37·4	39·2	38·7	40·0	38·8
1890	38·1	40·3	39·5	41·4	
1891	38·9	40·0	40·4	41·7	
1892	39·1	41·0	40·4	40·5	
1893	38·5	41·6	40·7	40·6	
1894	38·4	39·8	39·8	40·5	
Annual average, 1890–4	38·6	40·5	40·2	40·9	40·0
1895	39·2	41·2	41·0	41·4	

25.—STATEMENT showing the Value of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie into and from the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Excess of Imports or Exports in each Year, and the Average for each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Gold.				Silver.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
1854	*	16,553	—	—	*	6,034	—	—
1855	*	11,847	—	—	*	6,981	—	—
1856	*	12,038	—	—	*	12,813	—	—
1857	*	15,062	—	—	*	18,505	—	—
1858	22,798	12,567	10,226	—	6,700	7,062	—	362
1859	22,398	18,081	4,217	—	14,772	17,608	—	2,836
Average, 1855–9	—	13,919	—	—	—	12,594	—	—
1860	12,585	15,642	—	3,057	10,394	9,893	501	—
1861	12,164	11,238	926	—	6,582	9,573	—	2,990
1862	19,904	16,012	3,892	—	11,753	13,314	—	1,561
1863	19,143	15,303	3,840	—	10,888	11,241	—	353
1864	16,901	13,280	3,621	—	10,827	9,853	974	—
Average, 1860–4	16,139	14,295	—	—	10,089	10,775	—	—
1865	14,486	8,493	5,993	—	6,977	6,599	378	—
1866	23,510	12,742	10,768	—	10,777	8,897	1,880	—
1867	15,800	7,889	7,911	—	8,021	6,435	1,586	—
1868	17,136	12,708	4,428	—	7,716	7,512	204	—
1869	13,771	8,474	5,297	—	6,730	7,904	—	1,174
Average, 1865–9	16,941	10,061	—	—	8,044	7,469	—	—
1870	18,807	10,014	8,793	—	10,649	8,906	1,743	—
1871	21,619	20,698	921	—	16,522	13,062	3,460	—
1872	18,469	19,749	—	1,280	11,139	10,587	552	—
1873	20,611	19,071	1,540	—	12,988	9,828	3,160	—
1874	18,081	10,642	7,439	—	12,298	12,212	86	—
Average, 1870–4	19,517	16,035	—	—	12,719	10,919	—	—
1875	23,141	18,648	4,493	—	10,124	8,980	1,144	—
1876	23,476	16,516	6,960	—	13,578	12,948	630	—
1877	15,442	20,374	—	4,932	21,711	19,437	2,274	—
1878	20,871	14,969	5,902	—	11,552	11,718	—	166
1879	13,369	17,579	—	4,210	10,787	11,006	—	219
Average, 1875–9	19,260	17,617	—	—	13,550	12,818	—	—
1880	9,455	11,829	—	2,374	6,799	7,061	—	262
1881	9,963	15,499	—	5,536	6,901	7,004	—	103
1882	14,377	12,024	2,353	—	9,243	8,965	278	—
1883	7,756	7,091	665	—	9,468	9,323	145	—
1884	10,744	12,013	—	1,269	9,638	9,986	—	353
Average, 1880–4	10,459	11,691	—	—	8,409	8,468	—	—
1885	12,577	11,931	646	—	9,434	9,852	—	418
1886	12,951	13,784	—	833	7,472	7,224	248	—
1887	9,955	9,324	631	—	7,819	7,807	12	—
1888	15,788	14,944	844	—	6,214	7,615	—	1,401
1889	17,914	14,455	3,459	—	9,185	10,666	—	1,481
Average, 1885–9	13,837	12,888	—	—	8,025	8,633	—	—
1890	33,568	14,307	9,261	—	10,386	10,863	—	477
1891	30,276	24,168	6,108	—	9,316	13,061	—	3,745
1892	21,583	14,832	6,751	—	10,746	14,079	—	3,333
1893	24,835	19,502	5,333	—	11,913	13,590	—	1,677
1894	27,572	15,647	11,925	—	11,005	12,165	—	1,160
Average, 1890–4	25,567	17,691	—	—	10,673	12,751	—	—
1895	36,006	21,269	14,737	—	10,670	10,367	303	—

* Exempted from entry at Custom House in these years.

26.—STATEMENT showing the Value of Silver Ore, or Ore of which the greater part in value is Silver, Imported into the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
	£		£		£
1854	*321,390	1870	*299,726	1885	1,805,227
		1871	†953,956		
1855	*564,580	1872	2,188,010	1886	§1,030,488
1856	*354,970	1873	1,020,593		
1857	*299,511	1874	769,355	1887	§1,378,156
1858	*209,154				
1859	*342,637	Average	‡1,232,978	1888	§1,495,972
Average	*354,170			1889	§2,228,701
		1875	545,164	Average	§1,443,727
1860	*382,806	1876	499,775		
1861	*259,373	1877	562,537		
1862	*331,564	1878	529,785		
1863	*278,886	1879	724,515	1890	§2,637,232
1864	*251,368			1891	§3,766,339
		Average	572,355		
Average	*305,627			1892	§3,032,169
				1893	§3,069,131
1865	*382,391	1880	633,360		
1866	*275,599	1881	688,176	1894	§2,439,955
1867	*165,587	1882	750,079		
1868	*147,090	1883	1,030,452	Average	§2,988,965
1869	*178,998	1884	1,089,768		
				1895	§1,746,444
Average	*229,933	Average	838,367		

* These figures relate to the value of the imports of silver ore only.
† This is the first year for which the value of the imports of "Silver Ore, *or Ore, the greater part of which in value is Silver*," can be stated.
‡ Average for the four years 1871–4.
§ These figures include the value of the silver contained in argentiferous metals imported.

27.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Silver produced from Lead Ore raised in the United Kingdom in each Year since 1854, with Averages for each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ounces.	£		Ounces.	£
1854	558,659	140,664	1875	487,358	115,747
			1876	463,422	106,222
1855	561,906	140,476	1877	497,375	113,950
1856	614,180	153,470	1878	397,471	88,297
1857	532,866	133,216	1879	333,674	70,906
1858	569,345	156,569			
1859	578,277	158,407	Average, 1875–9	439,860	99,024
Average, 1855–9	571,315	148,428			
			1880	295,518	63,015
			1881	308,398	67,140
1860	628,740	172,903	1882	372,544	80,426
1861	569,530	144,161	1883	344,053	72,484
1862	686,123	189,041	1884	325,718	68,791
1863	634,004	174,351			
1864	641,088	176,299	Average, 1880–4	329,246	70,371
Average, 1860–4	631,897	171,351			
			1885	320,520	64,938
			1886	325,427	68,051
1865	724,856	199,335	1887	320,345	59,564
1866	636,188	174,951	1888	321,425	57,421
1867	805,894	215,400	1889	306,149	54,453
1868	835,542	229,773			
1869	831,891	207,972	Average, 1885–9	318,773	59,885
Average, 1865–9	766,774	205,486			
			1890	291,724	58,040
			1891	279,792	52,534
1870	784,562	196,140	1892	271,259	44,998
1871	761,490	190,372	1893	274,100	40,687
1872	628,920	157,320	1894	275,696	33,313
1873	537,707	131,077			
1874	509,277	127,319	Average, 1890–4	278,514	45,914
Average, 1870–4	644,391	160,446	1895	Information not yet available.	

28.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Gold Coined at the Royal Mint in each of the undermentioned Years, with the Value of the Imports and Exports of British Gold Coin, and of the Light Gold Coin withdrawn from Circulation; also the Apparent Amount of the addition to or deduction from Coinage in each of the same Years; with Averages for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from the Mint Returns, the Annual Statement of Trade, and from information furnished by the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint.]

Years.	Amount of Gold coined.	Imports and Exports of British Gold Coin.				Value of Light Gold Coin withdrawn from Circulation.	**Apparent Amount of Addition to or Deduction from Coinage.
		—Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854	4,152,183	*—	1,417,792	—	—	368,472†	—
1855	9,008,663	*—	933,005	—	—	266,335†	—
1856	6,002,115	*—	873,049	—	—	316,180†	—
1857	4,859,860	*—	2,761,027	—	—	434,193†	—
1858	1,231,023	1,274,389	1,524,515	—	250,126	401,687†	579,210‖
1859	2,649,510	1,444,524	1,134,035	310,489	—	371,168†	2,588,236‖
Average, 1855–9	4,750,234	—	1,445,126	—	—	357,912†	—
1860	3,121,709	158,732	3,262,361	—	3,103,629	509,386†	(—)491,306‖
1861	8,190,170	689,660	8,778,834	—	8,089,174	655,542†	(—)554,546‖
1862	7,836,414	1,344,799	5,315,092	—	3,470,293	797,234†	3,568,887‖
1863	6,607,436	1,506,330	6,256,957	—	4,750,627	675,240†	1,181,589‖
1864	9,535,598	711,814	5,020,101	—	4,308,287	594,483†	4,632,828‖
Average, 1860–4	7,058,269	982,267	5,726,669	—	—	646,377†	1,667,490
1865	2,367,614	2,209,493	3,390,910	—	1,181,417	762,864†	423,333‖
1866	5,076,677	4,053,723	4,007,089	46,634	—	1,049,311†	4,074,000‖
1867	496,398	2,080,421	1,266,654	813,767	—	1,020,917†	289,248‖
1868	1,653,384	1,379,893	3,680,968	—	2,301,075	915,414†	(—)1,563,105‖
1869	7,372,205	2,564,032	2,867,054	—	303,022	786,478†	6,282,705‖
Average, 1865–9	3,393,256	2,457,512	3,042,535	—	—	906,997†	1,901,236
1870	2,313,376	3,193,429	4,189,655	—	996,226	830,059†	487,091‖
1871	9,919,656	2,675,304	7,519,716	—	4,844,412	701,000‡	4,374,244
1872	15,261,442	577,700	8,391,292	—	7,813,592	779,000‡	6,669,850
1873	3,384,569	2,737,385	5,812,158	—	3,074,773	950,075‡	(—)640,279
1874	1,461,565	2,349,946	4,147,436	—	1,797,490	—	(—)335,925
Average, 1870–4	6,468,122	2,306,753	6,012,052	—	—	651,827	2,110,996
1875	243,264	3,992,687	4,287,666	—	294,979	2,129,881‡	(—)2,181,596
1876	4,696,649	5,326,079	6,903,753	—	1,577,674	638,575‡	2,480,400
1877	981,469	5,583,057	4,155,551	1,367,506	—	1,557,500‡	791,475
1878	2,265,069	6,566,001	3,544,882	3,021,119	—	—	5,286,188
1879	35,050	3,323,277	6,020,728	—	2,697,451	2,842,437‡	(—)5,504,538
Average, 1875–9	1,644,300	4,946,220	4,982,516	—	—	1,433,679	174,325
1880	4,150,053	4,107,572	5,118,071	—	1,005,499	889,375‡	2,755,179
1881	—	4,927,407	4,999,958	—	72,551	—	(—) 72,551
1882	—	4,407,383	3,406,878	1,000,505	—	—	1,000,505
1883	1,403,718	3,354,263	3,326,791	27,472	—	3,445,968‡	(—)2,014,782
1884	2,324,015	2,172,409	5,643,496	—	3,471,087	973,457‡	(—)2,120,509
Average, 1880–4	1,575,556	3,793,807	4,498,039	—	—	961,756	(—)90,432
1885	2,978,453	7,007,580	6,782,085	225,495	—	1,249,918‡	1,949,030
1886	—	5,860,515	6,754,374	—	893,859	—	(—) 893,859
1887	1,908,682	4,430,706	2,374,528	2,056,178	—	2,301,206‡	1,663,654
1888	2,032,955	7,146,226	10,215,123	—	3,068,897	1,668,472‡	(—)2,704,414
1889	7,500,779	6,511,295	10,389,699	—	3,878,404	603,531‡	3,018,844
Average, 1885–9	2,883,174	6,191,264	7,303,162	—	—	1,164,625	606,651
1890	7,680,262	9,242,787	8,256,129	986,658	—	3,248,437§	5,418,483
1891	6,723,496	15,348,919	11,674,454	3,674,465	—	434,508§	9,963,453
1892	13,907,023	8,128,368	6,467,076	1,661,292	—	17,868,125§	(—)1,799,510
1893	9,266,461	9,405,544	7,168,665	2,236,879	—	6,300,000¶	5,203,340
1894	5,678,374	8,259,775	2,715,468	5,544,307	—	8,600,000¶	7,622,681
Average, 1890–4	8,651,123	10,077,078	7,256,358	—	—	6,190,214	5,281,629
1895	8,811,205	8,933,061	12,778,259	—	3,845,198	2,400,000¶	(—)2,433,993

* Exempted from entry at the Custom House.

† The light gold coin received at the Mint during these years was not separately recorded. The figures here given are the amounts cut as light at the Bank of England.

‡ Bullion value. § Partly bullion value and partly nominal value. ¶ Nominal value only. ‖ *See* note † above.

** The word "apparent" is used here because after making all the corrections made in the table from visible sources of information there is no doubt that other corrections would have to be made in a complete statement, *e.g.*, for coin conveyed from or brought back to the country by individual travellers of which there is no record.

29.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Silver Coined at the Royal Mint in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Value of the Imports and Exports of British Silver Coin, and the Nominal Value of the Worn Silver Coin withdrawn from circulation; also the approximate net Amount of the Addition to or Deduction from Coinage in each of the same Years; with Averages for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from the Mint Returns, the Annual Statement of Trade, and from information furnished by the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint.]

Years.	Amount of Silver coined.	Imports and Exports of British Silver Coin.				Nominal Value of Worn Silver Coin withdrawn from Circulation.	Approximate net Amount of Addition to or Deduction from Coinage.
		Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854	140,480	*	16,720	—	—	16,000	—
1855	195,511	*	4,758	—	—	63,000	—
1856	462,528	*	39,091	—	—	74,000	—
1857	373,230	*	207,958	—	—	92,568	—
1858	445,896	40,223	286,412	—	246,189	67,500	132,207
1859	647,064	48,106	80,798	—	32,692	60,000	554,372
Average, 1855–9	424,846	—	123,802	—	—	71,414	—
1860	218,403	28,770	88,453	—	59,683	113,000	45,720
1861	209,484	39,354	153,378	—	114,024	97,600	(−)*2,140*
1862	148,519	47,114	44,805	2,309	—	135,000	15,827
1863	161,172	133,591	80,400	53,191	—	102,800	111,563
1864	535,194	59,017	111,142	—	52,125	123,500	359,569
Average, 1860–4	254,554	61,569	95,636	—	—	114,380	106,108
1865	501,732	79,889	64,980	14,909	—	93,000	423,641
1866	493,416	90,550	125,847	—	35,297	115,000	343,119
1867	193,842	83,949	102,036	—	18,087	120,000	55,755
1868	301,866	83,780	142,817	—	59,037	125,000	117,319
1869	76,428	54,577	256,508	—	201,931	105,000	(−)*230,503*
Average, 1865–9	313,355	78,549	138,438	—	—	111,600	141,866
1870	836,798	38,155	244,701	—	206,546	115,000	15,252
1871	701,514	93,469	236,698	—	143,229	105,000	453,285
1872	1,243,836	79,718	305,077	—	225,359	110,687	907,790
1873	1,081,674	48,518	244,521	—	196,003	188,263	697,408
1874	890,604	119,445	286,987	—	167,542	156,355	566,707
Average, 1870–4	850,885	75,861	263,597	—	—	135,061	528,088
1875	594,000	104,951	122,965	—	18,014	154,000	421,986
1876	222,354	244,265	241,389	2,876	—	276,000	(−)*50,770*
1877	420,948	57,157	211,922	—	154,765	207,280	58,903
1878	613,998	151,539	184,494	—	32,955	401,635	179,408
1879	549,054	215,088	568,979	—	353,891	495,055	(−)*299,892*
Average, 1875–9	480,071	154,600	265,950	—	—	306,794	61,927
1880	761,508	134,088	543,890	—	409,802	485,815	(−)*134,109*
1881	997,128	91,074	421,192	—	330,118	382,892	284,618
1882	209,880	100,125	622,990	—	522,865	91,926	(−)*404,911*
1883	1,274,328	119,392	417,784	—	298,392	883,415	592,521
1884	658,548	61,385	267,144	—	205,759	207,933	244,856
Average, 1880–4	780,278	101,213	454,600	—	—	310,296	116,595
1885	720,918	79,158	336,502	—	257,344	284,288	179,336
1886	417,884	116,565	166,276	—	49,711	185,116	182,557
1887	861,498	123,142	299,734	—	176,592	354,860	330,046
1888	756,578	106,568	378,288	—	271,720	235,712	249,146
1889	2,224,926	147,635	528,581	—	380,946	232,163	1,611,817
Average, 1885–9	996,261	114,613	341,876	—	—	258,418	510,580
1890	1,712,161	84,186	506,996	—	422,810	296,982	992,370
1891	1,036,528	100,888	369,408	—	268,520	208,578	584,435
1892	778,982	162,528	199,084	—	36,556	227,434	514,942
1893	1,088,406	173,916	354,889	—	180,973	294,323	613,110
1894	822,492	200,944	277,850	—	76,906	390,948	354,638
Average, 1890–4	1,091,704	144,492	341,645	—	—	282,652	611,899
1895	1,187,010	168,546	408,231	—	239,685	444,001	503,324

* Exempted from entry at Custom House in these years.

30.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Copper (Bronze) coined at the Royal Mint in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Mint Returns.]

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
	£		£		£
1854	60,866	1870	32,704	1885	57,568
		1871	7,616	1886	51,669
1855	41,091	1872	47,413	1887	45,173
1856	11,418	1873	46,219	1888	39,499
1857	6,720	1874	65,632	1889	67,573
1858	13,440				
1859	8,513	Average	39,917	Average	52,296
Average	16,236				
		1875	69,813	1890	89,451
		1876	61,451	1891	107,669
1860	37,990	1877	51,147	1892	49,803
1861	273,579	1878	17,024	1893	53,536
1862	352,800	1879	44,651	1894	22,475
1863	151,648				
1864	18,069	Average	48,817	Average	64,587
Average	166,817				
		1880	19,264	1895	81,783
		1881	39,349		
1865	57,493	1882	42,560		
1866	50,624	1883	33,451		
1867	33,301	1884	59,291		
1868	16,328				
1869	20,832	Average	40,783		
Average	35,716				

31.—STATEMENT showing the Average Minimum Rate per Cent. of Discount charged by the Bank of England in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Highest and Lowest Monthly Averages in each Year. [Compiled from Bank of England Returns.]

Year.	Average Rate.	Lowest Monthly Average.		Highest Monthly Average.	
		Month.	Rate.	Month.	Rate.
1854	5	January to April and August to December.	5	June and July	5½
1855	4¾	July and August	3½	November and December	6
1856	5¾	July to September	4½	November	6¾
1857	6¾	August and September	5½	November	9¾
1858	3¼	December	2½	January	5
1859	2¾	January to April and August to December.	2½	May	4
Average of period	4 18/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2½	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	9¾
1860	4¼	January	2¾	November and December	5
1861	5¼	November and December	3	February and March	7½
1862	2½	August to October	2	June, November, and December	3
1863	4½	May	3½	December	7½
1864	7½	March	6	September and October	9
Average of period	4⅘	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	9
1865	4¼	June and July	3¼	October	7
1866	7	December	3¾	June and July	10
1867	2½	August to December	2	January	3½
1868	2¼	January to October	2	December	3
1869	3¼	September and October	2½	May	4½
Average of period	3 19/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	10
1870	3⅛	October to December	2½	August	5
1871	2⅞	August	2	November	4½
1872	4⅛	January to March	3	November	6⅝
1873	4⅜	August and September	3¼	November	8⅛
1874	3¾	June	2¾	December	6
Average of period	3 20/40	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	8⅛

31.—STATEMENT showing the Average Minimum Rate per Cent. of Discount charged by the Bank of England in each of the under-mentioned Years, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Average Rate.	Lowest Monthly Average.		Highest Monthly Average.	
		Month.	Rate.	Month.	Rate.
1875	3¼	September	2	January	4½
1876	2⅝	May to December	2	January	4⅝
1877	2⅞	January to April	2	November	4⅞
1878	3¼	February	2	November	5⅛
1879	2⅝	May to October	2	January	4½
Average of period	2 39/40	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	5⅝
1880	2⅞	July to November	2½	January to May	3
1881	3⅛	May to July	2⅝	November and December	5
1882	4⅛	April to July	3	February	5 13/16
1883	3 9/16	March, April, and October to December.	3	January	4¾
1884	2 13/16	July to September	2	December	5
Average of period	3 151/400	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	5 13/16
1885	3	June to October	2	January and February	5
1886	3	March and April	2	December	4½
1887	3⅛	May to July	2	January	5
1888	3⅛	April	2	October to December	5
1889	3⅛	May to July	2½	October to December	5
Average of period	3 81/160	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	5
1890	4⅛	May	3	January	6
1891	3⅛	July and August	2½	May	4½
1892	2⅛	May to September	2	January	3⅛
1893	3 1/16	February, March, April, and July	2½	September	4¼
1894	2⅛	March to December	2	January	3
Average of period	3 89/900	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	6
1895	2	(Throughout the year)	2	(Throughout the year)	2

32.—STATEMENT showing the Minimum Rates of Discount charged by the Bank of England, with the Date at which each Rate was fixed, in each of the under-mentioned Years. [Copied from Returns made by the Bank of England.]

Years.	Dates when Rates were fixed.	Minimum Rates.
1856	May 22	6 per cent.
	„ 29	5 „
	June 26	4½ „
	Oct. 1	5 „
	„ 6	*6 and 7 „
	Nov. 13	7 „
	Dec. 4	6½ „
	„ 18	6 „
1857	April 2	6½ „
	June 18	6 „
	July 16	5½ „
	Oct. 8	6 „
	„ 12	7 „
	„ 19	8 „
	Nov. 5	9 „
	„ 9	10 „
	Dec. 24	8 „
1858	Jan. 7	6 „
	„ 14	5 „
	„ 28	4 „
	Feb. 4	3½ „
	„ 11	3 „
	Dec. 9	2½ „
1859	April 28	3½ „
	May 5	4½ „
	June 2	3½ „
	„ 9	3 „
	July 14	2½ „
1860	Jan. 19	3 „
	„ 31	4 „
	March 29	4½ „
	April 12	5 „
	May 10	4½ „
	„ 24	4 „
	Nov. 8	4½ „
	„ 13	5 „
	„ 15	6 „
	„ 28	5 „
	Dec. 31	6 „
1861	Jan. 7	7 „
	Feb. 14	8 „
	March 21	7 „
	April 4	6 „
	„ 11	5 „
	May 16	6 „
	Aug. 1	5 „
	„ 15	4½ „
	„ 29	4 „
	Sept. 19	3½ „
	Nov. 7	3 „
1862	Jan. 9	2½ „
	May 22	3 „
	July 10	2½ „
	„ 24	2 „
	Oct. 30	3 „
1863	Jan. 15	4 „
	„ 28	5 „
	Feb. 19	4 „
	April 23	3½ „
	„ 30	3 „
	May 16	3½ „
	„ 21	4 „
1863—*cont.*	Nov. 2	5 per cent.
	„ 5	6 „
	Dec. 2	7 „
	„ 3	8 „
	„ 24	7 „
1864	Jan. 20	8 „
	Feb. 11	7 „
	„ 25	6 „
	April 16	7 „
	May 2	8 „
	„ 5	9 „
	„ 19	8 „
	„ 26	7 „
	June 16	6 „
	July 25	7 „
	Aug. 4	8 „
	Sept. 8	9 „
	Nov. 10	8 „
	„ 24	7 „
	Dec. 15	6 „
1865	Jan. 12	5½ „
	„ 26	5 „
	March 2	4½ „
	„ 30	4 „
	May 4	4½ „
	„ 25	4 „
	June 1	3½ „
	„ 15	3 „
	July 27	3½ „
	Aug. 3	4 „
	Sept. 28	4½ „
	Oct. 2	5½ „
	„ 5	6 „
	„ 7	7 „
	Nov. 23	6 „
	Dec. 28	7 „
1866	Jan. 4	8 „
	Feb. 22	7 „
	March 15	6 „
	May 3	7 „
	„ 8	8 „
	„ 11	9 „
	„ 12	10 „
	Aug. 16	8 „
	„ 23	7 „
	„ 30	6 „
	Sept. 6	5 „
	„ 27	4½ „
	Nov. 8	4 „
	Dec. 20	3½ „
1867	Feb. 7	3 „
	May 30	2½ „
	July 25	2 „
1868	Nov. 19	2½ „
	Dec. 3	3 „
1869	April 1	4 „
	May 6	4½ „
	June 10	4 „
	„ 24	3½ „
	July 15	3 „
	Aug. 19	2½ „
	Nov. 4	3 „

* Being 6 per cent. for Bills to run not more than 60 days, and 7 per cent. above 60 and under 95 days.

32.—Statement showing the Minimum Rates of Discount charged by the Bank of England, with the Dates at which each Rate was fixed, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

Years.	Dates when Rates were fixed.	Minimum Rates.
1870	July 21	3½ per cent.
	„ 28	4 „
	„ 28	5 „
	Aug. 4	6 „
	„ 11	5½ „
	„ 18	4½ „
	„ 25	4 „
	Sept. 1	3½ „
	„ 15	3 „
	„ 29	2½ „
1871	Jan. 1	2½ „
	March 2	3 „
	April 13	2½ „
	June 15	2½ „
	July 13	2 „
	Sept. 21	3 „
	„ 27	4 „
	Oct. 7	5 „
	Nov. 16	4 „
	„ 30	3½ „
	Dec. 14	3 „
1872	April 4	3½ „
	„ 11	4 „
	May 9	5 „
	„ 30	4 „
	June 13	3½ „
	„ 20	3 „
	July 18	3½ „
	Sept. 18	4 „
	„ 25	4½ „
	Oct. 3	5 „
	„ 10	6 „
	Nov. 9	7 „
	„ 28	6 „
	Dec. 12	5 „
1873	Jan. 9	4½ „
	„ 23	4 „
	„ 30	3½ „
	March 26	4 „
	May 7	4½ „
	„ 10	5 „
	„ 17	6 „
	June 4	7 „
	„ 12	6 „
	July 10	5 „
	„ 17	4½ „
	„ 24	4 „
	„ 31	3½ „
	Aug. 21	3 „
	Sept. 25	4 „
	„ 29	5 „
	Oct. 14	6 „
	„ 18	7 „
	Nov. 1	8 „
	„ 7	9 „
	„ 20	8 „
	„ 27	6 „
	Dec. 4	5 „
	„ 11	4½ „
1874	Jan. 8	4 „
	„ 15	3½ „
	April 30	4 „
	May 28	3½ „
	June 4	3 „
	„ 18	2½ „
	July 30	3 „
	Aug. 6	4 „
	„ 20	3½ „
	„ 27	3 „
	Oct. 15	4 „
	Nov. 16	5 „
	„ 30	6 „
1875	Jan. 7	5 per cent.
	„ 14	4 „
	„ 28	3 „
	Feb. 18	3½ „
	July 8	3 „
	„ 29	2½ „
	Aug. 12	2 „
	Oct. 7	2½ „
	„ 14	3½ „
	„ 21	4 „
	Nov. 18	3 „
	Dec. 30	4 „
1876	Jan. 6	5 „
	„ 27	4 „
	March 23	3½ „
	April 6	3 „
	„ 20	2 „
1877	May 3	3 „
	July 5	2½ „
	„ 12	2 „
	Aug. 28	3 „
	Oct. 4	4 „
	„ 11	5 „
	Nov. 29	4 „
1878	Jan. 10	3 „
	„ 31	2 „
	March 28	3 „
	May 30	2½ „
	June 27	3 „
	July 4	3½ „
	Aug. 1	4 „
	„ 12	5 „
	Oct. 14	6 „
	Nov. 21	5 „
1879	Jan. 16	4 „
	„ 30	3 „
	March 13	2½ „
	April 10	2 „
	Nov. 6	3 „
1880	June 17	2½ „
	Dec. 9	3 „
1881	Jan. 13	3½ „
	Feb. 17	3 „
	April 28	2½ „
	Aug. 18	3 „
	„ 25	4 „
	Oct. 6	5 „
1882	Jan. 30	6 „
	Feb. 23	5 „
	March 9	4 „
	„ 23	3 „
	Aug. 17	4 „
	Sept. 14	5 „
1883	Jan. 25	4 „
	Feb. 15	3½ „
	March 1	3 „
	May 10	4 „
	Sept. 13	3½ „
	„ 27	3 „

32.—Statement showing the Minimum Rate of Discount charged by the Bank of England, with the Date at which each Rate was fixed, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

Years.	Dates when Rates were fixed.	Minimum Rates.
1884	Feb. 7	3½ per cent.
	March 13	3 „
	April 3	2½ „
	June 19	2 „
	Oct. 9	3 „
	„ 30	4 „
	Nov. 6	5 „
1885	Jan. 29	4 „
	March 19	3½ „
	May 7	3 „
	„ 14	2½ „
	„ 28	2 „
	Nov. 12	3 „
	Dec. 17	4 „
1886	Jan. 21	3 „
	Feb. 18	2 „
	May 6	3 „
	June 10	2½ „
	Aug. 26	3½ „
	Oct. 21	4 „
	Dec. 16	5 „
1887	Feb. 3	4 „
	March 10	3½ „
	„ 24	3 „
	April 14	2½ „
	„ 28	2 „
	Aug. 4	3 „
	Sept. 1	4 „
1888	Jan. 12	3½ „
	„ 19	3 „
	Feb. 16	2½ „
	March 15	2 „
	May 10	3 „
	June 7	2½ „
	Aug. 9	3 „
	Sept. 13	4 „
	Oct. 4	5 „
1889	Jan. 10	4 „
	„ 24	3½ „
	„ 31	3 „
	April 18	2½ „
	Aug. 8	3 „
	„ 29	4 „
	Sept. 26	5 „
	Dec. 30	6 „
1890	Feb. 20	5 „
	March 6	4½ „
	„ 13	4 „
	April 10	3½ „
	„ 17	3 „
	June 26	4 „
	July 31	5 „
	Aug. 21	4 „
	Sept. 25	5 „
	Nov. 7	6 „
	Dec. 4	5 „
1891	Jan. 8	4 „
	„ 22	3½ „
	„ 29	3 „
	April 16	3½ „
	May 7	4 „
	„ 14	5 „
	June 4	4 „
	„ 18	3 „
	July 2	2½ „
	Sept. 24	3 „
	Oct. 29	4 „
	Dec. 10	3½ „
1892	Jan. 21	3 per cent.
	April 7	2½ „
	„ 28	2 „
	Oct. 20	3 „
1893	Jan. 26	2½ „
	May 4	3 „
	„ 11	3½ „
	„ 18	4 „
	June 8	3 „
	„ 15	2½ „
	Aug. 3	3 „
	„ 10	4 „
	„ 24	5 „
	Sept. 14	4 „
	„ 21	3½ „
	Oct. 5	3 „
1894	Feb. 1	2½ „
	„ 22	2 „
1895	No alteration since 22 February 1894.	

33.—STATEMENT showing the Average Price per 100*l.* of the Three per Cent. Consolidated Stock of the Public Funds of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average of each Quinquennial Period, together with the Highest and Lowest Monthly Averages in each Year. [Compiled from Returns made by the Bank of England.]

Year.	Average Price.	Lowest Monthly Average.		Highest Monthly Average.	
		Month.	Average.	Month.	Average.
	£		£		£
1854	91 7/8	April	87 1/2	September	95 1/4
1855	90 1/8	October	87 5/8	March	93
1856	93 1/8	January	88 3/4	July	95 5/8
1857	91 7/8	October	89	June	93 7/8
1858	96 7/8	January	94 3/4	October	98 3/8
1859	95 1/8	May	91 1/2	December	97
Annual average, 1855–9	93 1/2	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	87 5/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	98 3/8
1860	94	October	93	January and June	95
1861	91 1/2	June	89 5/8	November	93 5/8
1862	93	„	91 7/8	October and November	93 3/4
1863	92 5/8	December	91	May and September	93 1/2
1864	90 1/2	September	88	April	91 1/2
Annual average, 1860–4	92 1/4	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	88	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	95
1865	89 1/2	December	87 1/2	April	91
1866	88	May and June	86 1/4	November	89 3/4
1867	93	January and April	90 3/4	September	94 5/8
1868	93 7/8	December	92 5/8	June	94 7/8
1869	92 7/8	„	92 1/8	November	93 5/8
Annual average, 1865–9	91 9/10	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	86 1/4	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	94 7/8
1870	92 1/8	August	90 3/4	May	94 1/8
1871	92 3/4	February	91 1/2	May and August	93 1/2
1872	92 1/8	December	91 5/8	May	93 1/8
1873	92 1/8	„	92	„	93 1/2
1874	92 1/8	„	91 5/8	„	93 1/4
Annual average, 1870–4	92 1/10	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	90 3/4	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	94 1/8

33.—STATEMENT showing the Average Price per 100*l.* of the Three per Cent. Consolidated Stock of the Public Funds of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Average Price.	Lowest Monthly Average.		Highest Monthly Average.	
		Month.	Average.	Month.	Average.
	£		£		£
1875	93⅜	January	92⅛	August	94¼
1876	95	„	93⅞	„	96 1/16
1877	95⅜	May	94½	November	96 1/16
1878	95 5/16	October	94¼	May	96 5/16
1879	97⅛	January	95¾	„	98¾
Annual average, 1875–9	95 29/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	92⅜	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	98¾
1880	98⅜	August	97½	November	99 1/16
1881	100	January	98⅛	May	102 1/16
1882	100½	August	99¾	November	102 1/16
1883	101 3/16	July	99 1/16	April	103⅛
1884	101	December	99½	„	103⅛
Annual average, 1880–4	100 17/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	97½	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	102⅜
1885	99⅛	April	96¼	November	100⅛
1886	100¾	January	99⅛	„	101⅛
1887	101¼	January and February	100¾	„	103⅛
1888	101	December	99⅛	January	102½
1889	*98	September to November	*97	February and May	*99
Annual average, 1885–9	Averages not given on account of conversion of stock.				
1890	*96⅛	October and November	*94⅜	May	*98½
1891	*95¾	October	*94⅞	March	*97 9/16
1892	*96 11/16	January to March	*95¾	May	*97⅛
1893	*98⅛	August	*98	April, June, and July	*99
1894	*101 1/16	January	*98 13/16	December	*103⅛
Annual average, 1890–4	*97 3/5	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	*94 9/16	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	*103⅛
1895	*106⅛	February	*104⅜	September	*107⅜

* Prices of New 2¾ per cent. Consolidated Stock.

34.—STATEMENT showing the Annual Average Price of Bar Silver per Ounce Standard in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Highest and Lowest of the Monthly Average Prices in each Year; also showing the Mean of the Average Prices, and the Highest and Lowest, for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from a Circular of Messrs. Pixley and Abell.]

Year.	Average Price per Ounce.	Lowest Monthly Average.		Highest Monthly Average.	
		Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
	d.		d.		d.
1833	59 9/16	February and March	58 3/4	November and December	59 7/8
1834	59 11/16	April to June and October and November.	59 3/4	September	60 1/8
1835	59 11/16	August	59 1/4	February and March	60
1836	60	April	59 9/16	August	60 5/16
1837	59 9/16	October	59 1/8	January	60 5/16
1838	59 1/4	May to August	59 3/8	December	60 1/16
1839	60 1/8	April	60 1/8	February	60 1/8
Average for the 5 years	59 33/40	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	59 1/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	60 1/8
1840	60 1/8	May and July	60 5/16	October	60 1/8
1841	60 1/16	December	59 3/4	January and February	60 1/8
1842	59 7/16	October and December	59 3/16	June	59 7/8
1843	59 7/16	March	59 1/16	January	59 3/8
1844	59 1/8	„	59 1/8	August and September	59 3/4
Average for the 5 years	59 57/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	59 1/16	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	60 1/8
1845	59 1/4	April	58 7/8	October	59 11/16
1846	59 5/16	April to June	59	November and December	60 1/8
1847	59 11/16	May	59 1/16	February and March	60 3/8
1848	59 1/8	April	59	September	59 7/8
1849	59 3/4	October	59 7/16	March	60 1/16
Average for the 5 years	59 1/2	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	58 7/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	60 3/8
1850	60 1/16	February and March	59 9/16	December	61 1/8
1851	61	October	60 5/16	January	61 5/8
1852	60 1/8	May	59 7/8	November	61 1/8
1853	61 1/4	June	60 7/8	„	62 1/8
1854	61 1/8	July to October	61 1/4	March	61 7/8
Average for the 5 years	60 73/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	59 9/16	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	62 1/8
1855	61 5/16	April	60 3/8	August	61 3/4
1856	61 5/16	March and April	60 3/4	November	62 1/8
1857	61 3/4	May	61 1/4	January	62 1/4
1858	61 5/16	September	60 3/4	May	61 11/16
1859	62 1/16	February	61 3/4	July	62 3/8
Average for the 5 years	61 11/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	60 5/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	62 3/8
1860	61 1/16	December	61 5/16	January	62 3/16
1861	60 13/16	July	60 3/16	January and April	61 5/16
1862	61 7/16	„	61 1/16	November	62
1863	61 3/8	August	61 1/16	January and December	61 11/16
1864	61 3/8	October	60 11/16	January	62 3/16
Average for the 5 years	61 37/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	60 3/16	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	62 3/16

34.—Statement of the Annual Average Price of Bar Silver per Ounce Standard, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Average Price per Ounce.	Lowest Monthly Average.		Highest Monthly Average.	
		Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
	d.		*d.*		*d.*
1865	61 1/16	April, June, and July	60 7/8	December	61 3/16
1866	61 1/8	August	60 1/2	June	61 1/16
1867	60 9/16	June, August, and October to December.	60 7/16	April	61
1868	60 1/2	September	60 5/16	March and December	60 11/16
1869	60 7/16	June	60 1/8	February	60 7/8
Average for the 5 years	60 59/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	60 1/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	61 15/16
1870	60 9/16	September	60 5/16	July	61 1/4
1871	60 1/2	April and May	60 7/32	November	60 11/16
1872	60 5/16	November	59 1/2	February	60 1/16
1873	59 1/4	„	58	January and February	59 27/32
1874	58 15/16	December	57 1/2	March	58 13/16
Average for the 5 years	59 63/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	57 1/2	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	61 1/4
1875	56 7/8	June	55 11/16	January	57 9/16
1876	52 3/4	July	49 1/8	December	56 7/8
1877	54 13/16	June	53 3/4	January	57 9/16
1878	52 9/16	December	50 3/32	February	54 13/32
1879	51 1/4	March	49 9/16	November	53 3/8
Average for the 5 years	53 13/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	49 1/8	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	57 9/16
1880	52 1/4	November	51 3/4	July and August	52 11/16
1881	51 11/16	June	51 13/32	March	52 7/16
1882	51 3/8	December	50 7/16	May	52 9/32
1883	50 9/16	May	50 7/32	March	50 31/32
1884	50 3/8	December	49 11/16	February	51 7/16
Average for the 5 years	51 7/20	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	49 11/16	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	52 11/16
1885	48 5/8	December	47 7/16	January	49 11/16
1886	45 3/8	August	42 5/16	March	46 29/32
1887	44 3/8	May	43 13/32	January	46 11/16
1888	42 7/8	August	42 1/32	January	44 13/16
1889	42 11/16	June	42 5/32	December	44 1/16
Average for the 5 years	44 67/80	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	42 1/32	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	49 11/16
1890	47 11/16	March	44 1/16	August	52 5/8
1891	45 1/16	November	43 29/32	January	47 13/16
1892	39 13/16	September	38 7/32	January	42 3/4
1893	35 5/8	December	32 1/32	February	38 3/8
1894	28 13/16	March	27 7/16	January	31 1/8
Average for the 5 years	39 17/40	Lowest monthly average in the 5 years	27 7/16	Highest monthly average in the 5 years	52 5/8
1895	29 3/8	January	27 5/16	October	31

PRICES.

35.—STATEMENT showing the Average Gazette Prices of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats per Imperial Quarter in each of the undermentioned Years, with the Mean of the Annual Averages for each Quinquennial Period.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1854	72 5	36 0	27 11
1855	74 8	34 9	27 5
1856	69 2	41 1	25 2
1857	56 4	42 1	25 0
1858	44 2	34 8	24 6
1859	43 9	33 6	23 2
Average of 1855–9	57 7	37 3	25 1
1860	53 8	36 7	24 5
1861	55 4	36 1	23 9
1862	55 5	35 1	22 7
1863	44 9	33 11	21 2
1864	40 2	29 11	20 1
Average of 1860–4	49 9	34 4	22 5
1865	41 10	29 9	21 10
1866	49 11	37 5	24 7
1867	64 5	40 0	26 0
1868	63 9	43 0	28 1
1869	48 2	39 5	26 0
Average of 1865–9	53 7	37 11	25 4
1870	46 11	34 7	22 10
1871	56 8	36 2	25 2
1872	57 0	37 4	23 2
1873	58 8	40 5	25 5
1874	55 9	44 11	28 10
Average of 1870–4	55 0	38 8	25 1
1875	45 1	38 5	23 8
1876	46 2	35 2	26 3
1877	56 9	39 8	25 11
1878	46 5	40 2	24 4
1879	43 10	34 0	21 9
Average of 1875–9	47 8	37 6	25 5
1880	44 4	33 1	23 1
1881	45 4	31 11	21 9
1882	45 1	31 2	21 10
1883	41 7	31 10	21 5
1884	35 8	30 8	20 8
Average of 1880–4	42 5	31 9	21 8
1885	32 10	30 1	20 7
1886	31 0	26 7	19 0
1887	32 6	25 4	16 8
1888	31 10	27 10	16 9
1889	29 9	25 10	17 9
Average of 1885–9	31 7	27 2	18 1
1890	31 11	28 8	18 7
1891	37 0	28 2	20 0
1892	30 8	26 2	19 10
1893	26 4	25 7	18 9
1894	23 10	24 6	17 1
Average of 1890–4	29 8	26 7	18 10
1895	23 1	21 11	14 6

36.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Butchers' Meat (per stone of 8 lbs. sinking the offal) at the Metropolitan Cattle Market in each of the under-mentioned Years, and in each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from Market Returns.]

Year.	Beasts.				Sheep.				Lambs.	Calves.		Pigs.	
	Inferior.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Inferior.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.		Coarse.	Small Prime.	Large Hogs.	Small Neat Porkers.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1854	Cannot be given.												
1855	3 6½	4 0½	4 6	4 10½	3 7	4 1½	4 7½	5 0	5 8	4 4½	5 0½	3 8	4 6
1856	3 4½	3 10½	4 5½	4 10	3 9½	4 3½	4 9	5 2	5 9½	4 4½	5 3	3 10	4 10
1857	3 4½	3 11½	4 5½	4 10½	3 9	4 4½	4 11½	5 4	6 3	4 4½	5 4	4 0½	5 0
1858	3 3	3 8½	4 2½	4 6½	3 4½	3 11½	4 5½	4 11½	6 1	4 2½	4 10½	3 8½	4 4½
1859	3 4	3 10	4 4½	4 8½	3 8½	4 2½	4 9	5 2½	5 10½	4 2½	5 0½	3 7	4 6
Average, 1855-9	3 4½	3 10½	4 5	4 9¼	3 7¾	4 2¼	4 8½	5 1½	5 11	4 3½	5 1½	3 9¼	4 7¾
1860	3 5½	4 1½	4 7½	5 0½	3 10	4 5½	5 1	5 7	6 6½	4 3½	5 2½	4 0½	5 0
1861	3 3½	4 0	4 6	4 10½	3 6½	4 3½	5 0½	5 5½	6 5	4 3½	5 2½	4 1	4 11½
1862	3 1½	3 8½	4 3½	4 7½	3 8	4 3½	4 11	5 4½	6 8	4 2½	5 0	4 0	4 10
1863	3 7½	4 2	4 8	4 11½	4 0	4 7½	5 1	5 5½	6 7	4 0	4 9½	3 10	4 7½
1864	3 9	4 4½	4 9½	5 1	4 3½	4 9½	5 3	5 8	6 9	4 6	5 1½	3 11½	4 8
Average, 1860-4	3 5½	4 1	4 6¾	4 11¼	3 10¼	4 5¾	5 0¾	5 6¼	6 7¼	4 3	5 0¾	3 11¾	4 9¾
1865	3 9½	4 4½	4 9½	5 2	4 8	5 4	5 10½	6 4½	7 2	4 8	5 2½	4 4	5 0
1866	3 9½	4 4½	4 10½	5 3½	4 1½	4 10½	5 8½	6 2½	7 5½	5 0½	5 7½	4 2½	4 9½
1867	3 5	3 11	4 6½	5 0½	3 6½	4 2	4 9½	5 3½	6 7	4 7	5 3	3 5½	4 0½
1868	3 3½	3 8½	4 4½	5 0	3 5½	4 1½	4 7	5 0½	6 2½	4 2½	4 10½	3 6½	4 1
1869	3 5½	4 1½	4 11	5 5	3 8	4 7½	5 3½	5 9	6 0½	4 8	5 6½	4 3½	5 2½
Average, 1865-9	3 6½	4 1¼	4 8½	5 2	3 10¾	4 7½	5 3	5 8¾	6 8¼	4 7½	5 3¾	3 11½	4 7½
1870	3 7	4 4½	4 11½	5 4	3 6	4 2½	5 0½	5 7½	6 10	4 2½	5 5	4 10	5 8½
1871	3 11½	4 10½	5 4½	5 8½	4 1	4 10½	5 10½	6 5	7 3	4 0½	5 4½	3 10	4 8½
1872	3 7½	4 4½	5 3½	5 8	4 5½	5 4	6 2½	6 8	8 2½	4 11	5 9	4 0½	4 9½
1873	4 9	5 3½	5 10½	6 2	5 2½	5 11	6 6½	6 9½	8 0	4 11½	5 11½	4 1½	4 10½
1874	4 6	5 0½	5 8½	6 0	4 9½	5 2	5 7½	5 9½	7 0½	4 9½	5 8½	4 1½	4 10
Average 1870-4	4 1	4 9¼	5 5¼	5 9¼	4 4¾	5 1¼	5 10¼	6 3	7 5¾	4 7	5 7¾	4 2¼	4 11¾
1875	4 1½	4 10	5 8½	6 0½	4 10½	5 6½	6 0½	6 9½	8 10½	4 11½	5 10½	4 7½	5 2½
1876	4 7	5 2½	5 9	5 11½	5 0½	5 9½	6 8½	6 10½	7 10½	5 3	6 0½	4 9	5 4
1877	4 8½	5 2½	5 8	5 10½	5 8	6 2½	6 8½	6 10½	7 10	5 5½	6 0½	4 1½	4 8½
1878	4 8½	5 2	5 7½	5 10½	5 6½	6 0½	6 6	6 8½	8 1½	5 8	6 2½	4 1½	4 7½
1879	4 3½	4 9	5 2	5 4½	4 10½	5 7	6 2½	6 5½	7 9½	5 5½	5 11½	3 11½	4 5½
Average, 1875-9	4 5¾	5 0¼	5 7	5 9¾	5 2½	5 10	6 6½	6 9	7 8½	5 4¼	6 0½	4 3¾	4 10¼
1880	4 5½	4 11½	5 7½	5 9½	5 0½	5 8½	6 6½	6 9½	8 1½	5 4½	5 11½	4 4	4 11½
1881	4 2½	4 8½	5 2½	5 4½	5 1½	5 7½	6 4	6 7	7 8½	5 5½	5 11½	4 8½	5 1½
1882	4 3½	4 9½	5 7½	5 10½	5 7	6 1½	6 9½	7 0½	7 10	5 6½	6 0½	4 6	4 10½
1883	4 6½	5 1	5 8½	5 11½	6 10	6 4½	6 10½	7 1½	8 1½	5 11½	6 5	4 3½	4 8
1884	4 3½	4 9½	5 4½	5 7½	5 3½	5 8½	6 0½	6 3½	7 4½	5 8	6 1½	3 10½	4 4½
Average 1880-4	4 4½	4 10½	5 6	5 8¾	5 4½	5 10¾	6 6½	6 9¼	7 10	5 7¼	6 1¼	4 4¼	4 9½

MEMO.—The figures in the above Table were taken from the "Miscellaneous Statistics" as regards the earlier years. For the later years they were compiled from the records of market prices given in the "Mark Lane Express" for each week.

36.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Butchers' Meat, &c.—*cont.*

The following figures for the years 1885–95 are taken, or computed, from the returns of prices at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, given in the "Agricultural Returns" and other publications of the Board of Agriculture, but they are evidently not ascertained on precisely the same basis as those given in the above Table:—

Year.	Beasts.				Sheep.				Lambs.	Calves.		Pigs.	
	Inferior.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Inferior.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.		Coarse.	Small Prime.	Large Hogs.	Small Neat Porkers.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1885	3 11	4 9		5 3	4 6	5 2		5 8	6 9	4 8	5 4	3 6½	4 3
1886	3 3	4 3		4 10	4 2	5 5		6 0	6 8	3 11½	5 2	3 1½	4 6
1887	3 0	3 8		4 5	3 7	4 8		5 3	6 5½	3 9½	5 0	2 11½	4 4
1888	2 4	4 2		4 11	3 3	4 11		5 10	6 6	3 10½	5 2	2 11½	4 1
1889	2 4	4 5		4 10	3 6	5 7		6 4	7 4½	4 4½	5 9	3 2	4 5
Average, 1885-9	3 0	4 3		4 10	3 10	5 2		5 10	6 9	4 2	5 3	3 2	4 4
1890	2 4	4 4		4 10	4 0	5 6		6 3	7 3½	4 2	5 10	3 0½	4 1
1891	2 9	4 4		4 11	3 9	5 3		5 10	6 10½	4 1½	5 7	2 11	3 9
1892	2 11	4 1		4 9	3 9	4 11		5 7	(1)	Cannot be given.			
1893	2 10	4 1		4 9	3 8	4 8		5 5	*5 3½	*4 3½		*4 0½	*4 8½
1894	2 5	3 11		4 6	3 7	5 2		5 10	*5 7½	*4 6		*3 7	*4 3
Average, 1890-4	2 8	4 2		4 9	3 10	5 1		5 9	—	—	—	—	—
1895	2 8	3 11		4 6	3 11	5 4		5 11	*5 11½	*4 4½		*3 11	*4 0

The figures for 1884, for comparison with those above, are—

1884	4 1	5 4	5 9	5 6	5 11	6 5	7 4	5 8½	6 4	3 11	4 7

* Average prices of dead meat (English) per stone of 8 lbs. at the London Central Meat Market.

37.—STATEMENT showing the Average Price per Ton of Pig Iron and of Iron Bars in each of the under-mentioned Years, and the Average for each Quinquennial Period. [From the Circulars of Messrs. James Watson and Company, of Glasgow, and Messrs. W. Fallows and Company, of Liverpool.]

Years.	Pig Iron.	Iron Bars (Scotch).
	s. d.	*£ s. d.*
1854	79 9	No information.
1855	70 9	No information.
1856	72 6	"
1857	69 2	"
1858	54 5	7 10 0
1859	51 11	7 7 6
Average for the 5 years	63 9	—
1860	53 8	7 7 6
1861	49 3	7 0 0
1862	53 0	6 12 6
1863	55 9	7 7 6
1864	57 4	8 12 6
Average for the 5 years	53 10	7 8 0
1865	54 9	7 15 0
1866	60 6	7 15 0
1867	53 6	7 0 0
1868	52 9	6 15 0
1869	53 3	7 0 0
Average for the 5 years	54 11	7 5 0
1870	54 4	7 10 0
1871	58 11	8 0 0
1872	101 10	12 5 0
1873	117 3	13 10 0
1874	87 6	10 15 0
Average for the 5 years	84 0	10 8 0
1875	65 9	8 15 0
1876	58 6	7 15 0
1877	54 4	7 0 0
1878	48 5	6 10 0
1879	47 0	6 0 0
Average for the 5 years	54 10	7 4 0
1880	54 6	7 5 0
1881	49 2	6 10 0
1882	49 4	6 10 0
1883	46 9	6 10 0
1884	42 1	5 10 0
Average for the 5 years	48 4	6 9 0
1885	41 10	5 2 6
1886	39 11	4 15 0
1887	42 3	5 0 0
1888	39 11	5 0 0
1889	47 9	7 0 0
Average for the 5 years	42 4	5 7 6
1890	49 6	7 0 0
1891	47 2	6 0 0
1892	41 10	5 17 6
1893	42 4	5 10 0
1894	42 8	5 0 0
Average for the 5 years	44 8	5 17 6
1895	44 5	Not stated.

Statement respecting Rates of Freights.

38.—STATEMENT showing the Rates of Freights at the following Dates

(Extracted principally from the Circular

——	Dec. 1895.§	Dec. 1894.	Dec. 1893.	Feb. 1893.	Jan. 1892.	Feb. 1891.	Jan. 1890.	Jan. 1889.	Jan. 1888.	Jan. 1887.	Jan. 1886.	Jan. 1885.	Jan. 1884.
GRAIN FREIGHTS:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
New York to United Kingdom or Continent (steamer) per qr.	3 0											5 0	4 0
Philadelphia do.	3 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4 9	4 0
San Francisco to United Kingdom or Havre (iron sailing ship), per ton, wheat.	27 6	28 9	25 0	21 3	22 6	38 0	37 6 to 40 0	40 0	26 9 to 27 6	32 6 to 33 9	36 3	40 0	*
San Francisco to Continent	*	33 9	30 0	26 3	*	*	40 0 to 42 6	45 0	26 9 to 27 6	38 0	36 3	40 0	*
Odessa to United Kingdom or Continent (steamer).	9 6 to 10 0	12 6	10 0 to 11 6	7 3 large	9 6	13 6	18 0 to 20 0	18 9 to 22 6	17 0 to 18 6	15 0 to 16 3	11 6 to 12 6	15 0	16 0 to 18 0
GUANO FREIGHTS:													
Chinchas to United Kingdom	21 3‡	21 3‡	25 0‡ to 26 3	22 6‡	30 0‡	35 0 wood. 37 0 iron.	35 0 wood. 37 6 iron.	28 9 to 30 0‡	27 6	26 3‡	27 6	*	35 0 to 40 0
RICE FREIGHTS:													
Rice ports, Rangoon, &c., to United Kingdom (sailing ship).	22 6	20 3	*	20 0	30 0	32 6 to 35 0	35 0	37 6 small.	32 6 small. 27 6 to 30 0 large.	30 0 small.	*	40 0 small. 37 6 large.	45 0
COAL FREIGHTS (Outward Steamer).													
Wales to Aden per ton weight	10 6	8 3	9 3	11 6	9 0	12 6	16 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	13 6	16 6	17 0
„ Bombay „	10 9	8 6	10 0	9 6	9 0	10 6	15 6	19 0	21 0	14 6	15 0	18 0	17 6
„ Lisbon „	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6 0	6 0	6 3	7 6
„ Gibraltar „	5 3	5 0	6 0	6 6	6 6	7 0	6 9	8 3	8 6	7 6	7 0	6 9	8 0
„ Odessa „	6 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	10 6	*	9 6	9 0	10 6	9 3
COAL FREIGHTS (Sailing Vessel):													
Wales to Aden per ton weight	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
„ Bombay „	*	*	10 6	11 0	10 6	16 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	16 9	16 0	18 6	18 6
„ Lisbon „	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
„ Madeira „	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	*	9 0	9 6
„ Mauritius „	11 0	11 3	13 6	13 3	13 6	18 6 to 19 6	25 0	30 0	23 6	*	17 0	21 0	23 6
„ Demerara „	*	*	*	11 0	*	14 0	*	*	14 0	12 6	*	*	15 0
„ Barbadoes „	8 6	*	*	*	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* No quotations.

† Equal to about 10*s.* per quarter.

§ The particulars for December 1895 are taken

in the under-mentioned Trades, and for the Articles under-mentioned.

of Messrs. Galbraith, Pembroke, & Co.)

Jan. 1883.	Jan. 1882.	Jan. 1881.	Jan. 1880.	29 July 1879.	Jan. 1879.	Jan. 1878.	Jan. 1877.	Jan. 1876.	Jan. 1875.	Jan. 1874.	Jan. 1873.	Jan. 1872.	——
s. d. 5 9	s. d. 4 9 to 5 6	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 6	s. d. 8 6	s. d. 8 6	s. d. 10 6	s. d.	s. d.	GRAIN FREIGHTS: New York to United Kingdom or Continent (steamer) per qr.
5 9	4 9 to 5 6	6 0	"	6 0	"	5 0	6 6	8 6	8 6	10 6	7 0 to 7 6	"	Philadelphia do.
40 0	71 0	70 0	62 6 to 65 0	47 6†	35 0 to 37 6	35 0	"	"	"	67 6 to 70 0	70 0 to 75 0	"	San Francisco to United Kingdom or Havre (iron sailing ship), per ton, wheat.
"	71 0	70 0	"	52 6†	"	40 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	San Francisco to Continent.
22 6	25 0	20 0	20 0 to 22 6	22 6	18 0 to 20 0	37 6 to 40 0	40 0 (Asoff.)	33 6 to 35 0	25 0 to 27 6	40 0	35 0	45 0 to 47 6	Odessa to United Kingdom or Continent (steamer).
"	50 0 to 52 6	60 0	40 0 to 42 6	45 0	45 0	55 0	65 0	67 6	67 6	65 0	67 6	62 6	GUANO FREIGHTS: Chinchas to United Kingdom.
"	"	50 0 to 52 6 small. 42 6 to 45 0 large.	50 0 to 52 6	40 0	50 0 to 52 6 small. 45 0 large.	52 6 small. iron ship.	62 6	"	70 0 to 72 6	77 6	75 0	72 6	RICE FREIGHTS: Rice ports, Rangoon, &c., to United Kingdom (sailing ship).
16 0	13 6	16 6	19 6	29 0 to 30 0	27 6	21 0	"	21 0	20 0	29 0 to 30 0	22 6	"	COAL FREIGHTS (Outward Steamer). Wales to Aden per ton weight.
16 6	14 6	15 0	22 0	30 0	27 6	23 0	19 0 to 20 0	23 0	20 0	"	"	"	" Bombay "
8 3	"	"	"	8 6 to 9 0	8 9	"	8 0	"	"	"	"	"	" Lisbon "
9 0	10 6	9 6	9 6	9 3	9 6	9 0	8 6 to 9 0	10 6	10 0	11 6	10 0	10 0	" Gibraltar "
11 0	13 6	15 0	15 0	11 0	13 6 to 14 0	"	14 6	14 6	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	" Odessa "
19 6	"	"	25 0	25 0	27 0	23 0 to 24 0	21 0	24 0	28 0	34 0	30 0	27 6	COAL FREIGHTS (Sailing Vessel): Wales to Aden per ton weight.
20 0	"	21 0	25 6	25 6	26 6 to 27 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	" Bombay "
"	"	"	"	9 6	"	"	8 0	9 0	9 6	"	9 6 to 10 0	10 0	" Lisbon "
12 6	13 6	10 3	12 0	10 0	8 6 to 9 0	9 0	8 6	10 6 to 11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	" Madeira "
22 6	21 6	23 6	28 0	21 0	25 0	"	"	"	25 0 to 27 0	"	25 0 to 26 0	"	" Mauritius "
16 0	16 0	"	14 6	15 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	"	16 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0	" Demerara "
"	14 6	"	13 6	12 0	"	"	8 6	"	"	"	15 0 to 16 0	12 0	" Barbadoes "

‡ Nitrate ports to United Kingdom.

from the "Shipping Gazette and Lloyd's List."

MISCELLANEOUS.

39.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Applications for Patents and the Number of Patents sealed thereon in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Averages for each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Number of Applications for Patents.	Number of Patents sealed thereon.
1854	2,764	1,878
1855	2,958	2,046
1856	3,106	2,094
1857	3,200	2,028
1858	3,007	1,954
1859	3,000	1,977
Average for the 5 years	3,054	2,020
1860	3,196	2,063
1861	3,276	2,047
1862	3,490	2,191
1863	3,309	2,094
1864	3,260	2,024
Average for the 5 years	3,306	2,084
1865	3,386	2,186
1866	3,453	2,124
1867	3,723	2,284
1868	3,991	2,490
1869	3,786	2,407
Average for the 5 years	3,668	2,298
1870	3,405	2,180
1871	3,529	2,376
1872	3,970	2,771
1873	4,294	2,974
1874	4,492	3,162
Average for the 5 years	3,938	2,693
1875	4,561	3,113
1876	5,069	3,435
1877	4,949	3,317
1878	5,343	3,509
1879	5,338	3,524
Average for the 5 years	5,052	3,379
1880	5,517	3,741
1881	5,751	3,950
1882	6,241	4,337
1883	5,993	3,962
1884	*17,110	†2,345
Average for the 5 years	8,122	Not stated. *See* note † below.
1885	16,101	†9,808
1886	17,176	†8,923
1887	18,051	†9,226
1888	19,103	†9,309
1889	21,008	†10,081
Average for the 5 years	18,288	9,369
1890	21,307	†10,646
1891	22,888	†10,643
1892	24,169	†11,164
1893	25,123	†11,530
1894	25,386	†11,699
Average for the 5 years	23,775	11,136
1895	25,053	12,191

* The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act of 1883, which greatly facilitated the granting of patents, came into operation on 1st January 1884.

† For 1884 and subsequent years the number of patents actually sealed in each year is stated without regard to the year in which the applications were made. This accounts for the small number stated for 1884, the majority of the patents sealed in respect of the applications of that year having been sealed in 1885.

40.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Joint Stock Companies registered in the United Kingdom under the "Companies Act, 1862," during the Period from October 3rd to December 31st, 1862, and in each of the under-mentioned Years, and the Amount of Nominal Share Capital of the Companies, with the Annual Averages for each Quinquennial Period since 1865. [From Parliamentary Paper No. 183 of Session 1895, &c.]

Years.	Total Number of Companies.	Total Nominal Share Capital.
		Thousand £
1862*	165	57,007
1863	790	139,988
1864	997	237,237
1865	1,034	205,392
1866	762	76,825
1867	479	31,465
1868	461	36,528
1869	475	141,274†
Average	642	98,297
1870	595	38,252
1871	821	69,528
1872	1,116	133,041
1873	1,234	152,057
1874	1,241	110,540
Average	1,001	100,684
1875	1,172	82,447
1876	1,066	48,314
1877	990	66,800
1878	886	67,857
1879	1,034	75,568
Average	1,030	68,197
1880	1,302	168,466
1881	1,581	210,712
1882	1,632	254,744
1883	1,766	167,680
1884	1,541	138,491
Average	1,564	188,019
1885	1,482	119,223
1886	1,891	145,851
1887	2,050	170,173
1888	2,550	353,782
1889	2,788	241,277
Average	2,152	206,061
1890	2,789	238,759
1891	2,686	134,262
1892	2,607	103,403
1893	2,617	96,654
1894	2,970	118,432
Average	2,734	138,302
1895	3,892	222,202

* From October 3rd to December 31st, 1862.

† NOTE.—In this year, 1869, a company was registered with a *nominal* capital of 100,000,000*l.*, but its *paid up* capital appears never to have exceeded 200*l.*

Note.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Paid up Capital (including Amounts considered as paid on Vendors' Shares) of all Registered Companies having a Share Capital, and believed to be carrying on Business at the under-mentioned dates.

Date.	Total Number of Companies.	Total Paid up Capital.
		Thousand £
April 1884	8,692	475,551
April 1885	9,344	494,910
April 1886	9,471	529,688
April 1887	10,494	591,509
April 1888	11,001	611,480
April 1889	11,968	671,870
April 1890	13,323	775,140
April 1891	14,873	891,504
April 1892	16,173	989,284
April 1893	17,555	1,013,119
April 1894	18,361	1,035,030
April 1895	19,430	1,062,734

41.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Bills for the Incorporation of Railway Companies deposited for each Session of Parliament from 1854 to 1896, with the Length of Railways proposed to be constructed and the Amount of Capital proposed to be raised; also the Averages for each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Number of Bills deposited.			Length of proposed Railways.			Total Capital proposed to be raised (in Millions).
	By new Companies.	By existing Companies.	Total.	By new Companies.	By existing Companies.	Total.	
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Million £.
1854	45	93	138	866	875	1,241	—
1855	34	70	104	409	297	706	—
1856	39	52	91	473	245	718	—
1857	46	84	130	896	614	1,510	—
1858	28	85	113	408	310	718	—
1859	70	102	172	768	456	1,224	—
Average for the 5 years	43	79	122	591	384	975	—
1860	90	112	202	1,048	464	1,512	—
1861	117	166	283	2,015	1,054	3,069	—
1862	84	145	229	1,208	681	1,889	—
1863	93	165	258	1,117	981	2,098	—
1864	152	192	344	2,264	901	3,165	—
Average for the 5 years	107	156	263	1,530	816	2,346	—
1865	191	218	409	2,678	1,668	4,346	108·6
1866	142	275	417	1,656	2,008	3,664	139·2
1867	16	138	154	107	308	415	19·4
1868	11	96	107	39	80	119	12·2
1869	27	59	86	175	105	280	16·5
Average for the 5 years	77	157	234	931	834	1,765	59·2
1870	18	75	93	145	95	240	9·8
1871	35	80	115	460	213	673	17·5
1872	78	93	171	1,174	960	2,134	66·4
1873	77	113	190	1,070	742	1,812	69·1
1874	58	107	165	565	499	1,064	51·8
Average for the 5 years	53	94	147	683	502	1,185	42·8
1875	40	72	112	460	198	658	31·0
1876	24	90	132	550	155	705	36·7
1877	25	91	116	258	221	479	25·3
1878	28	88	116	308	366	674	31·3
1879	24	74	98	206	248	454	19·4
Average for the 5 years	32	83*	115	356	238	594	28·7
1880	41	59	100	455	181	636	20·1
1881	84	85	119	433	381	814	33·6
1882	60	104	164	789	591	1,380	82·7
1883	55	96	151	*1,187	623	1,810	88·4
1884	48	101	149	*658	409	1,067	61·0
Average for the 5 years	48	89	137	704	437	1,141	57·2
1885	35	97	132	*427	148	575	44·4
1886	21	70	91	246	120	366	18·2
1887	19	62	81	142	84	226	17·1
1888	20	82	102	226	220	446	24·7
1889	19	73	92	331	223	554	20·9
Average for the 5 years	23	77	100	274	159	433	25·1
1890	23	94	117	376	399	775	35·2
1891	12	85	97	296	308	604	55·2
1892	20	86	106	146	304	450	46·1
1893	18	67	80	114	144	258	24·9
1894	12	70	82	142	265	407	16·8
Average for the 5 years	16	80	96	215	284	499	35·6
1895	18	65	83	334	437	771	19·5
1896	19	70	89	413	397	810	80·1

* Including the length of canals proposed by new companies, amounting, in 1883, to 23 miles; in 1884, to 22 miles; and in 1885, to 35 miles.

42.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Bankruptcies, Assignments, and Compositions in England and Wales in each Year since 1861, with the Aggregate Amount of Liabilities since 1869, and the Average of each Quinquennial Period.

Years.	Bankruptcies.	Assignments or Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	Aggregate Liabilities.
Ending 11th October:	No.	No.	No.	No.	Million £
1862	9,663	2,011	640	12,314	—
1863	8,470	2,327	689	11,486	—
1864	7 224	2,256	1,348	10,828	—
Average (for three years)	8,452	2,198	892	11,542	—
1865	8,305	2,860	2,344	13,509	—
1866	8,126	2,744	2,714	13,584	—
1867	8,994	2,941	3,971	15,906	—
1868	9,195	2,799	5,246	17,240	—
1869*	10,396	2,141	2,527	15,064	—
Average, 1865–9	9,003	2,697	3,360	15,061	—
Ending 31st December:					
1870	1,351	2,035	1,616	5,002	17
1871	1,238	2,872	2,170	6,280	14
1872	933	3,694	2,208	6,835	14
1873	915	4,152	2,422	7,489	19
1874	930	4,440	2,549	7,919	20
Average, 1870–4	1,073	3,439	2,193	6,705	17
1875	965	4,238	2,691	7,889	26
1876	976	4,986	3,287	9,249	21
1877	967	5,239	3,327	9,533	19
1878	1,084	6,356	4,010	11,450	30
1879	1,156	7,167	4,809	13,132	30
Average, 1875–9	1,030	5,596	3,625	10,251	25
1880	995	5,546	3,757	†10,298	16
1881	1,005	5,316	3,506	9,727	18
1882	995	4,679	3,367	9,041	19
1883	1,046	4,571	2,938	8,555	21
1884	2,998	485	687	†4,170	14
Average, 1880–4	1,408	4,099	2,851	8,358	18
1885	3,965	78	290	†4,333	9·1
1886	4,566	61	189	†4,816	8·0
1887	4,681	31	127	†4,839	9·0
1888	4,695	27	104	†4,826	7·1
1889	4,415	30	75	†4,520	6·4
Average, 1885–9	4,465	45	157	4,667	7·9
1890	3,924	27	60	†4,011	6·1
1891	4,150	22	44	†4,216	8·6
1892	4,575	13	47	†4,635	8·8
1893	4,805	10	59	†4,874	7·5
1894	4,702	11	49	†4,762	7·0
Average, 1890–4	4,431	17	52	4,500	7·6
1895	4,349	7	40	†4,396	6·5

* The number of bankruptcies between October 11th and 31st December 1869 was 4,340.
† Excluding orders for the administration of deceased debtors' estates—22 in 1884, 21 in 1885, 41 in 1886, 27 in 1887, 33 in 1888, 22 in 1889, 33 in 1890, 26 in 1891, 23 in 1892, 27 in 1893, 32 in 1894, and 19 in 1895.

43.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Bankruptcies awarded in Scotland in each of the undermentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period. [Compiled from the Judicial Statistics of Scotland.]

Years.	Number of Bankruptcies Awarded.	Years.	Number of Bankruptcies Awarded.	Years.	Number of Bankruptcies Awarded.	Years.	Number of Bankruptcies Awarded.	Years.	Number of Bankruptcies Awarded.
1870	555	1875	441	1880	582	1885	362	1890	339
1871	490	1876	482	1881	450	1886	450	1891	348
1872	368	1877	543	1882	452	1887	444	1892	346
1873	391	1878	717	1883	342	1888	442	1893	356
1874	382	1879	1,077	1884	406	1889	388	1894	341
Average, 1870–4	437	Average, 1875–9	652	Average, 1880–4	446	Average, 1885–9	417	Average, 1890–4	346
								1895	853

44.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in the several Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales in each of the under-mentioned Years; together with the Average Number in each Quinquennial Period, and Amount expended for Relief of the Poor, in similar form. [Compiled from Reports of the Local Government Board.]

Years ended 25th March.	Adult, Able-bodied, exclusive of Vagrants.	All Other.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of England and Wales.
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	135,191	729,426	864,617	4·6	5,282,853	6 2 2	0 5 8
1855	146,631	751,055	897,686		5,899,041		
1856	154,228	762,856	917,084		6,004,244		
1857	140,075	744,935	885,010		5,898,756		
1858	158,769	755,117	908,886		5,878,541		
1859	135,784	729,662	865,446		5,558,689		
Annual average, 1855–9	146,097	748,725	894,822	4·7	5,846,054	6 10 8	0 6 1
1860	132,120	712,513	844,633		5,454,964		
1861	145,776	738,145	883,921		5,778,943		
1862	155,302	761,840	917,142		6,077,525		
1863	221,749	857,633	1,079,382		6,527,036		
1864	188,422	826,556	1,014,978		6,423,381		
Annual average, 1860–4	168,674	779,337	948,011	4·7	6,052,370	6 7 8	0 5 11
1865	160,524	791,375	951,899		6,264,966		
1866	145,828	770,329	916,152		6,439,517		
1867	148,425	783,121	931,546		6,959,840		
1868	166,790	825,850	992,640		7,498,059		
1869	170,710	847,430	1,018,140		7,673,100		
Annual average, 1865–9	158,454	803,621	962,075	4·5	6,967,096	7 4 10	0 6 6
1870	174,800	858,000	1,032,800		7,644,307		
1871	172,460	864,900	1,037,360		7,886,724		
1872	150,930	826,270	977,200		8,007,403		
1873	124,925	758,763	883,688		7,692,169		
1874	111,985	715,461	827,446		7,664,957		
Annual average, 1870–4	147,020	804,679	951,699	4·2	7,779,112	8 3 6	0 6 9
1875	108,405	692,509	800,914		7,488,481		
1876	96,017	653,459	749,476		7,335,858		
1877	89,398	630,551	719,949		7,400,034		
1878	92,286	636,803	729,089		7,688,650		
1879	104,970	660,485	765,455		7,829,819		
Annual average, 1875–9	98,215	654,761	752,976	3·1	7,548,568	10 0 6	0 6 2
1880	115,785	692,245	808,030		8,015,010		
1881	105,000	685,937	790,937		8,102,136		
1882	102,208	686,081	788,289		8,232,472		
1883	99,150	683,272	782,422		8,353,292		
1884	94,377	671,537	765,914		8,409,550		
Annual average, 1880–4	103,304	683,814	787,118	3·0	8,221,092	10 8 11	0 6 4
1885	95,843	673,095	768,938		8,491,600		
1886	99,932	680,780	780,712		8,296,230		
1887	102,562	693,474	796,036		8,176,768		
1888	102,715	697,769	800,484		8,449,821		
1889	98,817	696,800	795,617		8,366,477		
Annual average, 1885–9	99,974	688,383	788,357	2·9	8,354,379	10 11 11	0 6 1
1890	92,118	683,099	775,217		8,434,345		
1891	90,568	669,162	759,730		8,643,318		
1892	92,465	652,292	744,757		8,847,678		
1893	100,018	658,758	758,776		9,217,514		
1894	105,218	682,720	787,933		9,673,505		
Annual average, 1890–4	96,076	669,206	765,282	2·6	8,963,272	11 14 3	0 6 2
1895	104,789	692,124	796,913		} Not stated.		
1896	105,270	710,750	816,020				

45.—STATEMENT showing the estimated Average number of Paupers and their Dependents in Receipt of relief in Scotland in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average Number in each Quinquennial Period, and Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor, in similar form. [Compiled from Reports of Board of Supervision, Scotland.]

Years ended 14th May.	Registered and Casual Poor.	Dependents.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of Scotland.
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854		Cannot be given.			578,929	—	0 3 11
1855	83,903	36,568	120,471		611,785		
1856	83,846	37,021	120,867		629,349		
1857	87,793	37,421	125,213		636,372		
1858	88,191	41,036	124,227		640,701		
1859	81,854	40,159	122,013		657,366		
Annual average, 1855–9	84,117	38,441	122,558	4·2	635,115	5 3 8	0 4 2
1860	80,917	39,989	120,906		663,277		
1861	82,324	41,867	124,191		683,902		
1862	82,454	43,865	126,319		719,317		
1863	82,381	45,179	127,560		736,028		
1864	82,174	45,540	127,714		770,030		
Annual average, 1860–4	82,050	43,288	125,338	4·2	714,511	5 14 0	0 4 8
1865	81,429	46,914	128,343		778,274		
1866	79,471	46,571	126,042		783,127		
1867	80,313	48,048	128,361		807,631		
1868	83,624	52,612	136,236		863,202		
1869	84,024	52,041	136,065		931,275		
Annual average, 1865–9	81,772	49,237	131,009	4·3	832,702	6 7 1	0 5 3
1870	82,419	50,047	132,466		890,315		
1871	81,553	48,649	130,202		868,821		
1872	78,734	46,008	124,742		849,400		
1873	74,983	42,748	117,731		837,325		
1874	71,822	40,102	111,924		833,106		
Annual average, 1870–4	77,902	45,511	123,413	3·7	855,853	6 18 8	0 5 0
1875	69,241	38,704	107,945		833,926		
1876	66,751	37,483	104,234		834,817		
1877	65,119	36,446	101,565		842,101		
1878	64,375	35,984	100,359		904,217		
1879	64,825	36,952	101,777		909,146		
Annual average, 1875–9	66,062	37,114	103,176	2·9	864,841	8 7 8	0 4 10
1880	65,864	38,052	103,916		918,480		
1881	65,755	37,716	103,471		921,449		
1882	64,104	36,254	100,358		898,002		
1883	62,919	35,467	98,386		871,878		
1884	61,303	34,151	95,454		869,996		
Annual average, 1880–4	63,989	36,328	100,317	2·7	895,961	8 18 8	0 4 9
1885	61,054	34,419	95,473		871,511		
1886	61,971	35,620	97,591		894,077		
1887	62,054	35,588	97,642		899,135		
1888	61,911	35,157	97,068		887,867		
1889	61,188	34,455	95,643		882,836		
Annual average, 1885–9	61,635	35,048	96,683	2·5	887,085	9 3 6	0 4 6
1890	60,600	33,302	93,902		874,389		
1891	59,759	32,192	91,951		880,458		
1892	59,454	32,120	91,574		912,838		
1893	59,732	32,081	91,813		926,544		
1894	60,960	32,533	93,493		939,003		
Annual average, 1890–5	60,101	32,446	92,547	2·3	906,646	9 15 11	0 4 6
1895	Cannot be given.						

46.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in Unions in Ireland in each of the under-mentioned Years; together with the Average Number in each Quinquennial Period, and Amount expended for Relief of the Poor, in similar form. [Compiled from Returns of Local Government Board, Ireland.]

Years ended 25th March.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Total expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of Ireland.
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	Cannot be given.						
1855	87,307	2,312	89,619		849,951		
1856	72,586	939	73,525		733,212		
1857	55,984	926	56,910		619,514		
1858	48,038	1,110	49,148		570,372		
1859	43,050	1,250	44,300		524,754		
Annual average, 1855–9	61,393	1,307	62,700	1·0	659,561	10 10 5	0 2 3
1860	39,948	1,506	41,454		530,626		
1861	43,157	2,830	45,987		595,122		
1862	48,967	4,140	53,107		652,217		
1863	55,998	6,450	62,443		700,759		
1864	58,610	8,014	66,624		719,178		
Annual average, 1860–4	49,335	4,588	53,923	0·9	639,594	11 17 3	0 2 3
1865	56,124	8,877	65,001		719,803		
1866	52,199	10,096	62,295		712,633		
1867	50,821	12,570	63,391		759,957		
1868	53,870	15,176	69,046		820,269		
1869	54,052	16,914	70,966		817,692		
Annual average, 1865–9	53,413	12,727	66,140	1·1	766,069	11 11 8	0 2 8
1870	51,225	18,515	69,740		797,174		
1871	48,132	21,669	69,791		802,647		
1872	45,812	24,899	70,711		847,953		
1873	46,599	27,868	74,467		906,556		
1874	47,079	30,101	77,180		952,514		
Annual average, 1870–4	47,767	24,610	72,377	1·3	861,369	11 18 0	0 3 2
1875	47,584	30,359	77,948		952,441		
1876	45,097	30,320	75,417		913,862		
1877	43,759	31,717	75,476		915,348		
1878	45,838	33,911	79,749		965,305		
1879	48,925	36,767	85,692		1,010,461		
Annual average, 1875–9	46,240	32,615	78,855	1·5	951,483	12 1 4	0 3 7
1880	53,248	42,075	95,323		1,033,105		
1881	54,273	61,792	116,065		1,131,782		
1882	52,342	58,441	110,783		1,132,853		
1883	51,531	59,296	110,827		1,146,020		
1884	49,331	59,534	108,865		1,199,340		
Annual average, 1880–4	52,145	56,722	108,372	2·1	1,128,620	10 8 3	0 4 5
1885	47,857	57,745	105,602		1,099,882		
1886	46,939	59,781	106,720		1,045,874		
1887	46,452	76,848	123,300		1,069,845		
1888	46,575	65,335	111,910		1,081,617		
1889	45,311	63,374	108,685		1,029,753		
Annual average, 1885–9	46,627	64,616	111,243	2·3	1,053,994	9 9 6	0 4 4
1890	44,268	62,286	106,554		1,029,708		
1891	42,282	62,121	104,403		1,041,980		
1892	41,629	61,975	103,604		1,054,400		
1893	41,353	58,820	100,173		1,037,093		
1894	41,994	57,869	99,863		1,044,927		
Annual average, 1890–4	42,305	60,614	102,919	2·2	1,041,802	10 2 5	0 4 5
1895	41,903	57,383	99,286		1,049,705		

FOREIGN TABLES.

FRANCE (Commerce Spécial).

47.—Statement showing the Total Value of the Imports and Exports (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) of France in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Value per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Imports (Special).		Exports (Special).	
		Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand £	£ s. d.	Thousand £	£ s. d.
1854	36,139 (Census of 1856)	51,664	1 8 7	56,548	1 11 4
1855	36,139 (Census of 1856)	63,764		62,316	
1856		79,591		75,719	
1857		74,914		74,636	
1858		62,511		75,491	
1859		65,627		90,657	
Average, 1855–9		69,281	1 18 4	75,764	2 1 11
1860	37,446 (Census of 1861)	75,892		91,084	
1861		97,692		77,052	
1862		87,944		89,708	
1863		97,055		105,702	
1864		101,128		116,968	
Average, 1860–4		91,942	2 9 1	96,103	2 11 4
1865	38,067 (Census of 1866)	105,672		123,536	
1866		111,740		127,224	
1867		121,060		113,036	
1868		132,148		111,596	
1869		126,124		122,996	
Average, 1865–9		119,349	3 2 8	119,678	3 2 11
1870	36,103 (Census of 1871)	114,696		112,084	
1871		142,670		114,900	
1872		142,812		150,464	
1873		142,192		151,492	
1874		140,308		148,044	
Average, 1870–4		136,536	3 15 8	135,397	3 15 0
1875	36,906 (Census of 1876)	141,468		154,904	
1876		159,536		143,034	
1877		146,792		137,452	
1878		167,048		127,188	
1879		183,808		129,252	
Average, 1875–9		159,730	4 6 7	138,364	3 14 11
1880	37,672 (Census of 1881)	201,328		138,716	
1881		194,536		142,460	
1882		192,872		142,976	
1883		192,172		138,075	
1884		173,740		129,300	
Average, 1880–4		190,930	5 1 4	138,305	3 13 5
1885	38,219 (Census of 1886)	168,536		123,524	
1886		168,324		129,952	
1887		161,040		129,860	
1888		164,280		129,868	
1889		172,668		148,160	
Average, 1885–9		165,970	4 6 10	132,273	3 9 3
1890	38,343 (Census of 1891)	177,476		150,136	
1891		190,712		142,788	
1892		167,520		138,428	
1893		154,148		129,456	
1894		154,016		123,124	
Average, 1890–4		168,774	4 8 0	136,786	3 11 4

FRANCE.

48.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of France, in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing National and Foreign Tonnage; showing also for each Quinquennial Period the Annual Average, the Proportion of French to Total, and the Number of Tons per Head of Population.

Years.	Population.	French Tonnage.*	Foreign Tonnage.*	Total.*	Proportion of French to Total.*	Number of Tons* per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Per cent.	Tons.
1854	36,139 (Census of 1856)	2,536	3,514	6,050	41·9	0·17
1855		2,698	4,393	7,091		
1856	36,139	3,108	5,427	8,535		
1857	(Census of 1856)	3,492	5,200	8,692		
1858		3,380	4,791	8,171		
1859		3,518	5,176	8,694		
Average, 1855–9		3,239	4,998	8,237	39·3	0·23
1860		3,503	4,954	8,457		
1861		3,691	6,493	10,184		
1862	37,446	3,956	5,633	9,589		
1863	(Census of 1861)	4,049	6,615	9,664		
1864		4,090	5,723	9,813		
Average, 1860–4		3,857	5,684	9,541	40·4	0·26
1865		4,178	6,332	10,510		
1866		4,294	7,241	11,535		
1867	38,067	4,773	8,428	13,201		
1868	(Census of 1866)	4,788	8,866	13,654		
1869		4,761	8,956	13,717		
Average, 1865–9		4,559	7,964	12,523	36·4	0·33
1870		4,289	9,318	13,607		
1871		4,208	9,338	13,546		
1872	36,103	5,000	9,598	14,598		
1873	(Census of 1871)	5,161	10,580	15,741		
1874		5,391	10,852	16,243		
Average, 1870–4		4,810	9,937	14,747	32·6	0·41
1875		5,456	11,261	16,717		
1876		5,734	12,328	18,062		
1877	36,906	5,993	12,288	18,281		
1878	(Census of 1876)	6,290	14,620	20,910		
1879		6,400	16,486	22,886		
Average, 1875–9		5,975	13,396	19,371	30·8	0·52
1880		7,522	17,510	25,032		
1881		8,128	16,708	24,836		
1882	37,672	8,528	17,666	26,194		
1883	(Census of 1881)	9,470	18,315	27,785		
1884		8,920	17,032	25,952		
Average, 1880–4		8,514	17,446	25,960	32·8	0·69
1885		9,217	16,803	26,020		
1886		9,599	17,151	26,750		
1887	38,219	10,052	17,712	27,764		
1888	(Census of 1886)	10,037	18,455	28,492		
1889		9,886	17,491	27,377		
Average, 1885–9		9,758	17,522	27,280	35·8	0·71
1890		9,255	19,713	28,968		
1891		9,704	21,899	31,603		
1892	38,343	9,122	18,999	28,121		
1893	(Census of 1891)	8,382	19,640	28,022		
1894		8,260	20,279	28,539		
Average, 1890–4		8,945	20,106	29,051	30·8	0·76

* The entrances and clearances are here put together, which must be noted in comparing with English tables.

FRANCE.

49.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal and of Pig Iron produced in France in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Quantity per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Coal (including Lignite).		Pig Iron.	
		Total Production.	Per Head of Population.	Total Production.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand Tons.	Tons.	Thousand Tons.	Tons.
1854	36,139 (Census of 1856).	6,827	0·19	771	0·02
1855	36,139 (Census of 1856)	7,458		849	
1856		7,926		923	
1857		7,902		992	
1858		7,353		872	
1859		7,681		864	
Average, 1855–9		7,663	0·21	900	0·02
1860	37,446 (Census of 1861).	8,310		898	
1861		9,395		967	
1862		10,317		1,091	
1863		10,708		1,157	
1864		11,201		1,213	
Average, 1860–4		9,986	0·27	1,065	0·03
1865	38,067 (Census of 1866).	11,653		1,204	
1866		12,234		1,260	
1867		12,533		1,229	
1868		13,331		1,235	
1869		13,510		1,381	
Average, 1865–9		12,652	0·33	1,262	0·03
1870	36,103 (Census of 1871).	13,180		1,173	
1871		13,240		860	
1872		16,101		1,218	
1873		17,479		1,367	
1874		16,908		1,399	
Average, 1870–4		15,382	0·43	1,204	0·03
1875	36,906 (Census of 1876).	16,957		1,417	
1876		17,101		1,453	
1877		16,805		1,507	
1878		16,961		1,521	
1879		17,111		1,400	
Average, 1875–9		16,987	0·46	1,460	0·04
1880	37,672 (Census of 1881).	19,362		1,725	
1881		19,766		1,886	
1882		20,604		2,039	
1883		21,334		2,069	
1884		20,024		1,871	
Average, 1880–4		20,218	0·54	1,918	0·05
1885	38,219 (Census of 1886).	19,511		1,631	
1886		19,910		1,517	
1887		21,288		1,568	
1888		22,603		1,683	
1889		24,303		1,734	
Average, 1885–9		21,523	0·56	1,627	0·04
1890	38,343 (Census of 1891).	26,083		1,962	
1891		26,025		1,897	
1892		26,179		2,057	
1893		25,651		2,003	
1894		27,417		2,070	
Average, 1890–4		26,271	0·69	1,998	0·05

UNITED STATES.

50.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce into and from the United States (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Value per Head of the Population.

Years ended 30th June.	Population.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand £.	£ s. d.	Thousand £.	£ s. d.
1854	23,192 (Census of 1850).	57,491	2 9 7	44,824	1 18 8
1855		48,260		40,156	
1856		61,594		55,508	
1857	31,443 (Census of 1860).	69,481		58,106	
1858		50,557		52,364	
1859		66,005		57,999	
Average, 1855–9		59,179	1 17 8	52,827	1 13 7
1860		70,058		65,883	
1861		57,221		42,687	
1862	31,443 (Census of 1860).	37,152		37,426	
1863		46,853		38,751	
1864		62,731		29,896	
Average, 1860–4		54,803	1 14 10	42,928	1 7 3
1865		43,686		28,524	
1866		88,223		27,599	
1867	38,558 (Census of 1870).	79,384		57,842	
1868		71,852		56,123	
1869		84,699		57,326	
Average, 1865–9		73,569	1 18 2	45,483	1 3 7
1870		87,457		78,462	
1871		105,286		89,250	
1872	38,558 (Census of 1870).	127,272		89,268	
1873		130,143		105,215	
1874		114,699		118,632	
Average, 1870–4		112,971	2 18 7	96,165	2 9 11
1875		108,093		104,017	
1876	44,357 (Mean of Censuses of 1870 and 1880).	92,904		109,496	
1877		91,358		122,848	
1878		88,103		141,814	
1879		90,350		145,488	
Average, 1875–9		94,161	2 2 5	124,733	2 16 3
1880		136,721		171,655	
1881		130,044		184,151	
1882	50,156 (Census of 1880).	147,362		152,758	
1883		146,576		167,546	
1884		135,864		151,034	
Average, 1880–4		139,313	2 15 7	165,429	3 5 11
1885		117,087		151,392	
1886	56,389 (Mean of Censuses of 1880 and 1890).	129,557		138,743	
1887		141,491		146,463	
1888		148,305		142,471	
1889		152,711		152,142	
Average, 1885–9		137,830	2 8 11	146,242	2 11 10
1890		161,828		176,103	
1891		173,480		181,723	
1892	62,622 (Census of 1890).	169,345		211,611	
1893		177,035		173,131	
1894		131,679		181,084	
Average, 1890–4		162,673	2 11 11	184,730	2 19 0

UNITED STATES.

51.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing National and Foreign Tonnage; showing also for each Quinquennial Period the Annual Average, the Proportion of American (U.S.) to Total, and the Number of Tons per Head of Population.

Years ended 30th June.	Population.	American (U.S.) Tonnage.*	Foreign Tonnage.*	Total.*	Proportion of American to Total.*	Number of Tons* per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.
1854	23,192 (Census of 1850).	7,664	4,240	11,904	64·4	0·51
1855	31,443 (Census of 1860).	7,930	4,194	12,124		
1856		8,924	4,949	13,873		
1857		9,302	4,955	14,257		
1858		8,886	4,522	13,408		
1859		10,563	5,159	15,722		
Average, 1855–9		9,121	4,756	13,877	65·7	0·44
1860	31,443 (Census of 1860).	12,087	4,978	17,065		
1861		9,913	4,480	14,393		
1862		10,080	4,622	14,702		
1863		9,062	5,704	14,766		
1864		6,157	7,212	13,369		
Average, 1860–4		9,460	5,399	14,859	63·7	0·47
1865	38,558 (Census of 1870).	5,969	6,812	12,781		
1866		6,755	8,849	15,604		
1867		6,875	8,784	15,659		
1868		7,269	9,026	16,295		
1869		6,784	10,720	17,504		
Average, 1865–9		6,730	8,838	15,568	43·2	0·40
1870	38,558 (Census of 1870).	6,993	11,332	18,325		
1871		7,490	12,418	19,908		
1872		7,394	14,146	21,540		
1873		7,369	16,148	23,517		
1874		7,876	18,402	26,278		
Average, 1870–4		7,425	14,489	21,914	33·9	0·57
1875	44,357 (Mean of Censuses of 1870 and 1880).	7,310	16,279	23,589		
1876		7,344	17,822	25,166		
1877		7,428	19,469	26,897		
1878		7,514	21,757	29,271		
1879		6,880	25,389	32,269		
Average, 1875–9		7,295	20,143	27,438	26·6	0·62
1880	50,156 (Census of 1880).	6,825	29,249	36,074		
1881		6,629	30,160	36,789		
1882		6,659	28,699	35,358		
1883		6,562	26,360	32,923		
1884		6,439	23,833	30,272		
Average, 1880–4		6,623	27,660	34,283	19·3	0·68
1885	56,389 (Mean of Censuses of 1880 and 1890).	6,364	24,456	30,820		
1886		6,535	23,928	30,463		
1887		6,625	24,945	31,570		
1888		6,782	24,280	31,062		
1889		7,718	24,582	32,295		
Average, 1885–9		6,804	24,438	31,242	21·8	0·55
1890	62,622 (Census of 1890).	8,150	28,106	36,256		
1891		8,836	27,629	36,465		
1892		9,006	33,168	42,174		
1893		8,762	30,581	39,343		
1894		9,395	30,867	40,261		
Average, 1890–4		8,830	30,070	38,900	22·7	0·62

Note.—These figures include vessels engaged in the Lake Trade between the United States and Canada.
* The entrances and clearances are here put together, which must be noted in comparing with English Tables.

UNITED STATES.

2.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal and of Pig Iron produced in the United States in each of the under-mentioned Calendar Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Quantity per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Coal (including Lignite).*		Pig Iron.	
		Total Production.	Per Head of Population.	Total Production.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand Tons.	Tons.	Thousand Tons.	Tons.
1854	—	—	—	657	—
1855				700	
1856				789	
1857	31,443			713	
1858	(Census of 1860).			630	
1859				751	
Average, 1855–9				717	0·02
1860				821	
1861				653	
1862	31,443			703	
1863	(Census of 1860).	No information.		846	
1864				1,014	
Average, 1860–4				807	0·03
1865				832	
1866				1,206	
1867	38,558			1,305	
1868	(Census of 1870).			1,431	
1869				1,711	
Average, 1865–9				1,297	0·03
1870		32,864		1,665	
1871		(No information)		1,706	
1872	38,558	(„)		2,548	
1873	(Census of 1870).	46,722		2,561	
1874		46,292		2,401	
Average, 1870–4		41,959†	1·09†	2,176	0·06
1875		46,582		2,024	
1876		48,776		1,869	
1877	44,357	53,948		2,067	
1878	(Mean of Censuses	51,656		2,301	
1879	of 1870 and 1880).	59,333		2,742	
Average, 1875–9		52,059	1·17	2,201	0·05
1880		71,403		3,835	
1881		76,592		4,144	
1882	50,156	92,219		4,623	
1883	(Census of 1880).	102,868		4,596	
1884		106,906		4,098	
Average, 1880–4		89,998	1·79	4,259	0·08
1885		99,070		4,045	
1886		100,664		5,683	
1887	56,389	116,050		6,417	
1888	(Mean of Censuses	132,732		6,490	
1889	of 1880 and 1890).	126,098		7,604	
Average, 1885–9		114,923	2·04	6,048	0·11
1890		140,883		9,203	
1891		150,506		8,280	
1892	62,622	160,115		9,157	
1893	(Census of 1890).	162,815		7,125	
1894		152,448		6,657	
Average, 1890–4		153,353	2·45	8,084	0·13

* The figures for the years 1870, 1880, and 1889 are taken from the United States Census; the information for the other years is partly estimated.

† Average of three years.

GERMANY (Commerce Special).

53.—Statement showing the Total Value of the Imports and Exports (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) of Germany in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Value per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Imports (Special).		Exports (Special).	
		Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand £.	£ s. d.	Thousand £.	£ s. d.
1872	41,059 (Census of 1871).	163,100		116,031	
1873		187,810		115,090	
1874		180,235		117,655	
Average, 1872–4		177,048*	4 6 3*	116,258*	2 16 7*
1875	42,727 (Census of 1875).	176,560		124,750	
1876		190,105		127,385	
1877		188,710		138,120	
1878		175,685		144,357	
1879		188,670		138,785	
Average, 1875–9		183,946	4 6 1	134,679	3 3 0
1880	45,234 (Census of 1880).	141,035		144,770	
1881		148,150		148,850	
1882		156,475		159,525	
1883		163,185		163,610	
1884		163,040		160,247	
Average, 1880–4		154,377	3 8 3	155,400	3 8 8
1885	46,856 (Census of 1885).	147,220		143,015	
1886		144,415		149,280	
1887		156,285		156,765	
1888		164,535		160,295	
1889		200,755		158,335	
Average, 1885–9		162,632	3 9 5	153,538	3 5 6
1890	49,428 (Census of 1890).	208,105		166,405	
1891		208,495		158,805	
1892		201,895		147,745	
1893		199,185		154,650	
1894		198,165		148,180	
Average, 1890–4		203,169	4 2 2	155,147	3 2 9

Note.—In 1879 great changes were made in the method of compiling the import and export statistics in Germany, which are explained in the accompanying memorandum. *See* next page.

* Average of three years.

Note on the Import and Export Statistics of Germany. Translated from the Year-book of the German Imperial Statistical Bureau.

(1.) In the following summary the Imports and Exports (general and special) of the German Customs Union, excluding in both cases the "Veredlungsverkehr,"* are arranged according to the classification of 1880.

General trade comprises:—

In the imports—

(*a.*) Imports into the Union, either direct or with certificates of origin (Begleitpapieren).

(*b.*) Imports for warehouse and bond.

(*c.*) Direct transit.

In the exports—

(*a.*) Exports from the Union.

(*b.*) Exports from warehouses and bond (indirect transit).

(*c.*) Direct transit.

Special trade comprises:—

In the imports—

(*a.*) Imports into the Union, either direct or with certificates of origin (Begleitpapieren).

(*b.*) Goods removed from warehouse into the Union.

In the exports—

(*a.*) Exports from the Union, including goods exported under Customs and Excise drawbacks.

(2.) The weights given are in all cases "net" (tons of 1,000 kg.). From 1872 to 1879 inclusive the net weights have been arrived at by deducting an average tare from the gross weights in which the goods were returned in those years. In the case of goods not returned by weight during that period, the quantities have been estimated and set down in net weights.

(3.) The values of the imports and exports have been calculated according to the method shown in the note below.

(4.) The utility of the figures given in the summary for purposes of comparison is somewhat impaired, owing to the revision of the trade statistics which took place in 1880, in accordance with the law of July 20th, 1879. In consequence of a clause in this law making the rendering of returns compulsory, the statistics of exports since 1880 have been much more complete than in previous years when no such powers for enforcing returns existed. The statistics of transit trade have also been rendered more trustworthy for the same reason. Previous to the year 1880, the statistics of transit trade could only be shown in the case of dutiable articles and the few duty-free articles which occasionally were packed with them; whilst the duty-free articles in transit, exclusive of the articles packed with the dutiable goods, in the absence of any control over these declarations, were entered as ordinary imports or exports. But this inaccuracy was to a great extent removed by the Customs Tariff Law of July 15th, 1879, since which date the number of duty-free articles has been considerably lessened, and consequently goods in transit have been less frequently entered as imports and exports. Moreover, by the provisions of the law of July 20th, 1879, duty-free goods in direct transit must be declared as such, and these goods have been since 1880 separately distinguished from the imports and exports.

The imposition, by virtue of the law of July 15th, 1879, of duty upon a number of articles which were formerly free, together with the enforcement of the clause making returns compulsory, have had this effect upon the statistics since 1880, that, while the trade in duty-free articles and in articles which were free before the passing of the tariff law has been as flourishing as in previous years, the import and export statistics appear smaller, whilst the statistics of transit trade are proportionately higher. As regards the export statistics, however, this deficit is in a measure counterbalanced (though to what extent cannot be determined) by the more complete returns obtained. Further, the quantity of goods imperfectly described in the export and transit trades, which have been assigned to a special group (XVIII.), have considerably diminished since 1880. The cause of this diminution in the case of the export statistics may be traced to the law making the returns compulsory. As regards the statistics of transit trade, the cause of the diminution is partly on account of the new customs tariff and partly due to the "new organisation of the trade statistics," by means of which it is possible to work out the information required from incomplete returns (and in not a few cases to complete even the returns themselves).

These circumstances lead to the conclusion that, putting aside the trade in such articles as have always been liable to duty, it is only in the general import trade that a comparison can be made of the figures before and after January 1st, 1880.

As regards the years 1879 and 1880, it is to be remarked that the imports for these years must be regarded as exceptional, on account of the speculation which then existed in view of the alterations in the Customs laws. It is well known that large quantities of foreign goods, on which the duties were raised by the Customs Tariff of July 15th, 1879, were warehoused at the Custom Houses just before the new tariff came into operation. These goods, which belonged principally to Groups II., XI., XII., and XIII., were calculated to meet the demand for some considerable time, and consequently the imports of foreign produce were smaller in 1880, whilst in 1879 they were exceptionally large.

The preceding observations apply not only to the quantities, but also to the values. Moreover, it must be remembered that the valuation since 1880 is based on fuller information than was formerly the case. This reason, together with the more stringent enforcement of the rules respecting valuation laid down by the Statistical Office, could not fail to influence the results. In general the effect has been towards a reduction of the values.

Those figures, which will not bear comparison with the later years, are shown in small type.

In the case of the figures given in ordinary type for the years previous to 1880 (General Imports) a comparison can be made, always bearing in mind the revised valuations.

(5.) Any discrepancies in the quantities or values of imports or exports between the following statement and similar information given in the Trade Volume of the German Empire are owing to supplementary returns having been made. Further, regarding such discrepancies and those to be found in the first and second years of the Jahrbuch (pp. 82 and 74 and succeeding pages respectively), it is to be noted that certain goods were assigned in the new list of 1880 to other groups than those in which they had been previously classified. This discrepancy has been as far as possible rectified in the following summary; the quantities and values of such goods, from 1872 to 1879 inclusive, have been ascertained and assigned to the various groups according to the list introduced in 1880.

This is particularly the case with regard to the following articles:—empty hives and hives with living bees; fresh milk and whey; all living animals and animal products not included elsewhere in the list; all earths and minerals not particularly defined; rough stone and dressed stone for masonry; rough cork and cork soles and stoppers; cocoons, as well as undyed silk and floss silk.

Note referred to in paragraph (3).

The values of the imports and exports are arrived at by multiplying the quantities by average prices. These prices are fixed annually by a Valuation Commission. For this purpose information is obtained from the majority of the trade societies (Handelskorporationen) in the Customs-Union with regard to the average prices of the principal articles in their particular districts during the year. In addition to this, information is supplied by Hamburg and Bremen respecting the average prices of articles imported and exported by sea, and the average prices taken by the Hamburg (Trade) Statistical Bureau from the *Exchange Official Prices* (Börsenkurant) for the same articles are also consulted; and finally certain of the chambers of commerce supply monthly prices of a number of the principal articles, which are published in the "Monthly Statistics of the Empire."

* Goods imported under control in a raw or semi-manufactured condition to be worked up and afterwards re-exported, and exported under control to be worked up and then re-imported are classed under the heading of "Veredlungsverkehr."

GERMANY.

54.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, in the Foreign Trade of Germany in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing National and Foreign Tonnage; showing also for each Quinquennial Period the Annual Average, the Proportion of German to Total, and the Number of Tons per Head of Population.

Years.	Population.	German Tonnage.*	Foreign Tonnage.*	Total.*	Proportion of German to Total.*	Number of Tons* per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.
1873	41,059 (Census of 1871).	4,886	6,050	10,886		
1874		4,405	6,762	11,167		
Average, 1873–4		4,370†	6,406†	10,776†	40·6	0·26
1875		4,101	6,641	10,742		
1876		4,223	7,075	11,298		
1877	42,727 (Census of 1875).	4,371	7,363	11,734		
1878		4,314	7,113	11,427		
1879		4,652	7,719	12,371		
Average, 1875–9		4,332	7,182	11,514	37·6	0·27
1880		5,108	7,958	13,066		
1881		5,161	7,735	12,896		
1882	45,234 (Census of 1880).	5,719	8,292	14,011		
1883		6,302	9,430	15,732		
1884		6,919	9,972	16,891		
Average, 1880–4		5,842	8,677	14,519	40·2	0·32
1885		6,987	9,563	16,550		
1886		6,979	9,341	16,320		
1887	46,856 (Census of 1885).	7,497	9,811	17,308		
1888		7,866	11,010	18,876		
1889		8,670	11,802	20,472		
Average, 1885–9		7,600	10,305	17,905	42·4	0·38
1890		9,276	11,831	21,107		
1891		10,018	13,132	23,150		
1892	49,428 (Census of 1890).	9,687	12,719	22,406		
1893		9,684	13,316	23,000		
1894		10,167	14,332	24,499		
Average, 1890–4		9,766	13,066	22,832	42·8	0·46

* The entrances and clearances are here put together, which must be noted in comparing with English Tables.

† Average of two years.

GERMANY.

55.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal and of Pig Iron produced in Germany in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Quantity per Head of the Population.

Years.	Population.	Coal (exclusive of Lignite).		Pig Iron.	
		Total Production.	Per Head of Population.	Total Production.	Per Head of Population.
	Thousands.	Thousand Tons.	Tons.	Thousand Tons.	Tons.
1860		12,348		529	
1861	35,872	14,133		592	
1862		15,576		696	
1863	(Census of 1861).	16,907		813	
1864		19,409		905	
Average, 1860–4		15,675	0·44	707	0·02
1865		21,795		988	
1866	35,872	21,630		1,047	
1867		23,808		1,114	
1868	(Census of 1861).	25,705		1,264	
1869		26,774		1,413	
Average, 1865–9		23,942	0·67	1,165	0·03
1870		26,398		1,391	
1871	41,059	29,378		1,564	
1872		33,366		1,988	
1873	(Census of 1871).	36,392		2,241	
1874		35,919		1,906	
Average, 1870–4		32,278	0·79	1,818	0·04
1875		37,436		2,029	
1876	42,727	38,454		1,846	
1877		37,530		1,933	
1878	(Census of 1875).	39,590		2,148	
1879		42,026		2,227	
Average, 1875–9		39,007	0·91	2,037	0·05
1880		46,974		2,729	
1881	45,234	48,688		2,914	
1882		52,119		3,381	
1883	(Census of 1880).	55,943		3,470	
1884		57,234		3,601	
Average, 1880–4		52,192	1·15	3,219	0·07
1885		58,320		3,678	
1886	46,856	58,057		3,529	
1887		60,334		4,024	
1888	(Census of 1885).	65,386		4,337	
1889		67,342		4,524	
Average, 1885–9		61,888	1·32	4,018	0·08
1890		70,238		4,658	
1891	49,428	73,716		4,641	
1892		71,872		4,937	
1893	(Census of 1890).	73,852		4,986	
1894		76,741		5,380	
Average, 1890–4		73,184	1·48	4,920	0·10

II.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

1.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports of Merchandise into the United Kingdom, and the Amount Imported from Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Proportion Imported from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Years.	Total Value of Imports.	Value of Imports from Foreign Countries.		Value of Imports from British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £.	Million £.		Million £.	
1854	152	118	77·6	34	22·4
1855	143	110		33	
1856	172	129		43	
1857	188	142		46	
1858	164	126		38	
1859	179	140		39	
Annual average, 1855–9	169	129	76·5	40	23·5
1860	210	167		43	
1861	217	165		52	
1862	226	161		65	
1863	249	164		85	
1864	275	181		94	
Annual average, 1860–4	235	167	71·2	68	28·8
1865	271	198		73	
1866	295	223		72	
1867	275	214		61	
1868	295	228		67	
1869	295	225		70	
Annual average, 1865–9	286	218	76·0	68	24·0
1870	303	238		65	
1871	331	258		73	
1872	355	275		80	
1873	371	290		81	
1874	370	288		82	
Annual average, 1870–4	346	270	78·0	76	22·0
1875	374	290		84	
1876	375	291		84	
1877	394	305		89	
1878	369	291		78	
1879	363	284		79	
Annual average, 1875–9	375	292	77·9	83	22·1
1880	411	319		92	
1881	397	305		92	
1882	413	314		99	
1883	427	328		99	
1884	390	294		96	
Annual average, 1880–4	408	312	76·5	96	23·5
1885	371	287		84	
1886	350	268		82	
1887	362	278		84	
1888	388	301		87	
1889	427	330		97	
Annual average, 1885–9	380	293	77·1	87	22·9
1890	421	325		96	
1891	435	336		99	
1892	424	326		98	
1893	405	313		92	
1894	408	314		94	
Annual average, 1890–4	419	323	77·1	96	22·9
1895	417	321		96	

2.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Exports of British and Irish and Foreign and Colonial Produce from the United Kingdom, and the Amount exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Proportion Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Year.	Total Value of Exports.	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.		Value of Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £.	Million £.		Million £.	
1854	116	79	68·1	37	31·9
1855	117	88		29	
1856	139	103		36	
1857	146	106		40	
1858	140	97		43	
1859	156	106		50	
Annual average, 1855–9	140	100	71·6	40	28·4
1860	165	118		47	
1861	160	115		45	
1862	166	121		45	
1863	197	142		55	
1864	213	157		56	
Annual average, 1860–4	180	131	72·5	49	27·5
1865	219	167		52	
1866	239	182		57	
1867	226	173		53	
1868	228	174		54	
1869	237	185		52	
Annual average, 1865–9	230	176	76·7	54	23·3
1870	244	189		55	
1871	284	228		56	
1872	315	249		66	
1873	311	240		71	
1874	298	220		78	
Annual average, 1870–4	290	225	77·5	65	22·5
1875	282	205		77	
1876	257	187		70	
1877	252	176		76	
1878	245	173		72	
1879	249	182		67	
Annual average, 1875–9	257	185	71·8	72	28·2
1880	286	205		81	
1881	297	210		87	
1882	306	214		92	
1883	305	215		90	
1884	296	208		88	
Annual average, 1880–4	298	210	70·6	88	29·4
1885	271	186		85	
1886	269	187		82	
1887	281	199		82	
1888	298	207		91	
1889	316	225		91	
Annual average, 1885–9	287	201	70·0	86	30·0
1890	328	234		94	
1891	309	216		93	
1892	291	210		81	
1893	277	198		79	
1894	274	195		79	
Annual average, 1890–4	296	211	71·2	85	28·8
1895	286	210		76	

3.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Exports of British and Irish Produce from the United Kingdom, and the Amount Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Proportion Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Year.	Total Value of Exports of British and Irish Produce.	Value of Exports to Foreign Countries.		Value of Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Millions £	Millions £		Millions £	
1854	97	63	64·9	34	35·1
1855	96	69		27	
1856	116	93		23	
1857	122	95		27	
1858	117	77		40	
1859	130	84		46	
Annual average, 1855–9	116	80	68·5	36	31·5
1860	136	95		41	
1861	125	83		42	
1862	124	82		42	
1863	147	96		51	
1864	160	109		51	
Annual average, 1860–4	138	92	66·8	46	33·2
1865	166	118		48	
1866	189	135		54	
1867	181	131		50	
1868	179	129		50	
1869	190	142		48	
Annual average, 1865–9	181	131	72·4	50	27·6
1870	200	148		52	
1871	223	172		51	
1872	256	156		69	
1873	255	189		66	
1874	240	168		72	
Annual average, 1870–4	235	175	74·4	60	25·6
1875	223	152		71	
1876	201	136		65	
1877	199	129		70	
1878	193	127		66	
1879	192	131		61	
Annual average, 1875–9	202	135	67·0	67	33·0
1880	223	148		75	
1881	234	155		79	
1882	242	157		85	
1883	240	156		84	
1884	233	152		81	
Annual average, 1880–4	234	153	65·5	81	34·5
1885	213	135		78	
1886	213	137		76	
1887	222	147		75	
1888	234	150		84	
1889	249	166		83	
Annual average, 1885–9	226	147	65·0	79	35·0
1890	263	176		87	
1891	247	161		86	
1892	227	152		75	
1893	218	146		72	
1894	216	143		73	
Annual average, 1890–4	234	156	66·5	78	33·5
1895	226	156		70	

4.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Vessels that Entered at Ports in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Tonnage Entered from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Percentage of the Total Tonnage that Entered from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions respectively.

Years.	Total Tonnage.	From Foreign Countries.		From British Possessions.	
		Tons.	Per-centage of Total.	Tons.	Per-centage of Total.
1854	Million Tons. 9·16	Million Tons. 6·79	74·2	Million Tons. 2·37	25·8
1855	8·95	7·04		1·91	
1856	10·55	8·26		2·29	
1857	11·48	9·03		2·45	
1858	10·96	8·74		2·22	
1859	11·22	8·86		2·36	
Average for the 5 years	10·63	8·39	78·9	2·24	21·1
1860	12·17	9·77		2·40	
1861	13·18	10·41		2·77	
1862	13·09	10·50		2·59	
1863	13·26	10·37		2·89	
1864	13·52	10·63		2·89	
Average for the 5 years	13·04	10·33	79·2	2·71	20·8
1865	14·32	11·46		2·86	
1866	15·61	12·68		2·93	
1867	16·34	13·65		2·69	
1868	16·62	13·84		2·78	
1869	17·20	14·43		2·77	
Average for the 5 years	16·02	13·21	82·5	2·81	17·5
1870	18·11	15·26		2·85	
1871	20·48	17·49		2·99	
1872	21·02	17·84		3·18	
1873	21·86	18·61		3·25	
1874	22·37	18·98		3·39	
Average for the 5 years	20·77	17·64	84·9	3·13	15·1
1875	22·69	19·37		3·32	
1876	25·07	21·29		3·78	
1877	25·62	21·69		3·93	
1878	25·29	21·97		3·32	
1879	26·03	22·64		3·39	
Average for the 5 years	24·94	21·39	85·8	3·55	14·2
1880	29·07	25·07		4·00	
1881	28·52	24·64		3·88	
1882	30·32	26·30		4·02	
1883	32·10	27·70		4·40	
1884	31·69	27·65		4·04	
Average for the 5 years	30·34	26·27	86·6	4·07	13·4
1885	31·86	27·71		4·15	
1886	31·04	26·99		4·05	
1887	32·17	28·39		3·78	
1888	33·95	30·01		3·94	
1889	35·52	31·17		4·35	
Average for the 5 years	32·91	28·85	87·7	4·06	12·3
1890	36·83	32·58		4·30	
1891	36·86	32·40		4·46	
1892	37·67	32·97		4·70	
1893	37·14	32·76		4·38	
1894	39·82	35·11		4·71	
Average for the 5 years	37·66	33·15	88·0	4·51	12·0
1895	40·00	35·16		4·84	

5.—STATEMENT showing the Total Tonnage of Vessels that Cleared at Ports in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Tonnage cleared to Foreign Countries and to British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Percentage of the Total Tonnage that Cleared to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively.

Years.	Total Tonnage.	To Foreign Countries.		To British Possessions.	
		Tons.	Percentage of Total.	Tons.	Percentage of Total.
	Million Tons.	Million Tons.		Million Tons.	
1854	9·51	7·26	76·3	2·25	23·7
1855	9·54	7·49		2·05	
1856	11·04	8·73		2·31	
1857	11·70	9·02		2·68	
1858	11·35	8·88		2·47	
1859	11·68	9·20		2·48	
Average for the 5 years	11·06	8·66	78·3	2·40	21·7
1860	12·52	9·88		2·64	
1861	13·42	10·39		3·03	
1862	13·44	10·63		2·81	
1863	13·48	10·31		3·17	
1864	13·69	10·75		2·94	
Average for the 5 years	13·31	10·39	78·1	2·92	21·9
1865	14·58	11·79		2·79	
1866	15·65	12·73		2·92	
1867	16·42	13·33		3·09	
1868	17·06	13·93		3·13	
1869	17·71	14·65		3·06	
Average for the 5 years	16·28	13·28	81·6	3·00	18·4
1870	18·53	15·33		3·20	
1871	21·07	17·52		3·55	
1872	21·49	17·74		3·75	
1873	22·58	18·60		3·98	
1874	23·06	18·62		4·44	
Average for the 5 years	21·34	17·56	82·3	3·78	17·7
1875	23·58	19·31		4·27	
1876	25·72	21·01		4·71	
1877	25·91	20·85		5·06	
1878	26·30	21·61		4·69	
1879	26·68	21·93		4·75	
Average for the 5 years	25·64	20·94	81·7	4·70	18·3
1880	29·66	24·23		5·43	
1881	29·43	23·84		5·59	
1882	31·17	25·44		5·73	
1883	32·86	26·69		6·17	
1884	32·58	26·81		5·77	
Average for the 5 years	31·14	25·40	81·6	5·74	18·4
1885	32·42	26·31		6·11	
1886	31·80	26·07		5·73	
1887	32·98	27·23		5·75	
1888	34·57	28·53		6·04	
1889	36·36	30·29		6·07	
Average for the 5 years	33·63	27·69	82·3	5·94	17·7
1890	37·45	31·39		6·16	
1891	37·95	31·90		6·05	
1892	38·19	32·23		5·97	
1893	37·49	31·82		5·67	
1894	40·72	34·51		6·21	
Average for the 5 years	38·36	32·35	84·3	6·01	15·7
1895	40·54	34·35		6·19	

6.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Imports from each Country to the Total Imports

Years.	Russia.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.		France.		Italy.		Turkey.*		Egypt.†	
	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £.		Million £.		Million £.		Million £.		Million £.		Million £.		Million £.		Million £.	
1854	4	2·6	16	10·5	7	4·6	4	2·6	10	6·6	2	1·3	3	2·0	5	3·0
1855	—		16		6		3		9		2		2		4	
1856	12		11		7		3		10		2		3		6	
1857	13		13		7		3		12		2		3		8	
1858	12		9		6		3		13		2		4		6	
1859	14		10		7		4		17		3		4		9	
Annual average, 1855–9	10	6·0	12	7·0	7	3·9	3	1·9	12	7·2	2	1·3	3	1·9	7	3·9
1860	16		15		8		4		18		3		5		10	
1861	13		14		8		4		18		3		5		8	
1862	15		15		8		5		22		3		5		12	
1863	12		14		9		5		24		3		6		16	
1864	15		15		12		6		20		3		6		20	
Annual average, 1860–4	14	6·0	15	6·2	9	3·8	5	2·0	22	9·2	3	1·3	5	2·3	13	5·6
1865	17		17		12		7		33		3		6		23	
1866	20		19		12		8		37		4		6		15	
1867	22		19		11		8		34		3		5		15	
1868	20		18		11		8		34		4		8		18	
1869	17		18		13		9		34		4		9		17	
Annual average, 1865–9	19	6·7	18	6·4	12	4·1	8	2·8	34	11·9	4	1·2	7	2·4	17	6·1
1870	21		15		14		11		38		4		8		14	
1871	24		19		14		14		30		5		8		16	
1872	24		19		13		13		42		4		6		16	
1873	21		20		13		13		43		4		7		14	
1874	21		20		14		15		47		4		6		11	
Annual average, 1870–4	22	6·4	19	5·4	14	3·9	13	3·8	40	11·6	4	1·2	7	2·0	14	4·1
1875	21		22		15		15		47		5		7		11	
1876	18		21		17		14		45		4		9		11	
1877	22		26		20		13		46		4		7		11	
1878	18		24		21		12		41		3		6		6	
1879	16		22		22		11		38		3		5		9	
Annual average, 1875–9	19	5·0	23	6·1	19	5·1	13	3·5	43	11·6	4	1·0	7	1·8	10	2·5
1880	16		24		26		11		42		3		5		9	
1881	14		24		23		12		40		3		7		9	
1882	21		26		25		15		39		3		10		8	
1883	21		23		25		16		39		3		9		10	
1884	18		24		26		15		37		3		9		10	
Annual average, 1880–4	18	4·3	25	6·2	25	6·1	14	3·4	39	9·7	3	0·7	8	2·0	9	2·2
1885	18		23		25		15		36		3		8		9	
1886	14		21		25		14		37		3		7		7	
1887	16		25		23		15		37		3		7		8	
1888	26		27		26		16		39		3		8		7	
1889	27		27		27		16		46		3		9		9	
Annual average, 1885–9	20	5·3	25	6·5	26	6·8	16	4·1	39	10·2	3	0·8	8	2·0	8	2·1
1890	24		26		26		17		43		3		9		8	
1891	24		27		27		17		45		3		11		11	
1892	15		26		29		17		43		3		9		11	
1893	18		26		29		17		44		3		9		9	
1894	24		27		28		17		43		3		9		9	
Annual average, 1890–4	21	5·0	26	6·3	28	6·6	17	4·1	44	10·5	3	0·8	9	2·2	10	2·3
1895	25		27		28		18		47		3		8		10	

NOTE.—The Returns have been made comparative as far as the records will permit.

* Including Asiatic Turkey. Also including Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia in the later years, in order to make the figures correspond throughout.

† Since the opening of the Suez Canal some articles formerly included in the imports from Egypt have been included in the imports from the countries from which they were exported.

6.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Imports from each Country to the Total Imports—*continued.*

Years.	United States.		Brazil.		Chile.		Peru.		China.*		Other Foreign Countries.		Total from Foreign Countries.	
	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	30	19·7	2	1·3	1	0·7	3	2·0	9	5·9	24	15·8	118	77·6
1855	26		2		2		3		9		28		110	
1856	28		2		2		3		9		25		129	
1857	34		4		3		4		11		26		142	
1858	34		2		2		5		7		21		126	
1859	34		3		2		2		9		22		140	
Annual average, 1855-9	33	19·4	3	1·5	2	1·2	3	2·0	9	5·3	23	14·0	129	76·5
1860	45		2		3		3		9		26		167	
1861	40		3		2		3		9		26		165	
1862	28		4		3		2		12		27		161	
1863	20		4		2		4		13		32		164	
1864	18		7		3		3		13		34		161	
Annual average, 1860-4	32	13·6	4	1·7	3	1·1	3	1·3	11	4·8	29	12·3	167	71·2
1865	22		7		4		4		10		35		196	
1866	47		7		3		3		11		31		223	
1867	41		6		4		4		9		33		214	
1868	43		7		4		3		11		30		228	
1869	43		7		4		4		10		26		235	
Annual average, 1865-9	39	13·7	7	2·4	4	1·3	4	1·2	10	3·6	35	12·2	218	76·0
1870	50		6		4		5		9		30		238	
1871	61		7		4		4		12		40		258	
1872	65		9		6		4		13		51		275	
1873	71		7		5		5		13		55		290	
1874	74		7		5		5		11		48		288	
Annual average, 1870-4	62	18·0	7	2·1	5	1·4	5	1·3	11	3·3	47	13·5	270	78·0
1875	70		7		4		5		14		47		290	
1876	76		8		4		6		13		46		291	
1877	78		6		3		5		13		51		305	
1878	89		5		2		5		14		45		291	
1879	92		5		4		3		11		43		284	
Annual average, 1875-9	81	21·6	6	1·5	3	0·9	5	1·3	13	3·6	46	12·4	292	77·9
1880	107		5		3		3		12		53		319	
1881	103		6		3		2		11		48		305	
1882	88		6		3		3		10		57		314	
1883	99		6		3		2		10		57		328	
1884	86		5		3		2		10		48		294	
Annual average, 1880-4	97	23·7	6	1·4	3	0·7	2	0·6	11	2·6	52	12·9	312	76·5
1885	86		4		2		2		9		47		287	
1886	82		3		2		2		8		43		268	
1887	83		5		3		2		7		43		278	
1888	90		5		3		2		6		53		301	
1889	95		5		3		1		6		54		330	
Annual average, 1885-9	85	22·5	4	1·2	2	0·7	2	0·4	7	1·9	48	12·6	293	77·1
1890	97		6		4		1		5		55		324	
1891	104		4		4		1		5		53		326	
1892	108		4		4		1		3		53		326	
1893	98		5		4		1		4		52		313	
1894	99		4		4		1		3		53		314	
Annual average, 1890-4	98	23·5	4	1·0	4	0·9	1	0·3	4	1·0	53	12·6	322	77·1
1895	87		4		3		1		3		57		331	

* Exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão since 1861.

6.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Per-centage Proportion of Imports from each Country to the Total Imports—*continued.*

Years.	British North America.		British West Indies and British Guiana.		Australia and New Zealand.		British India.		Cape of Good Hope and Natal.		Other British Possessions.		Total from British Possessions.		Total Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	
	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount	Per Cent. of Total	Amount	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	7	4·6	6	4·0	4	2·6	11	7·2	1	0·7	5	3·3	34	22·4	152	100
1855	5		5		5		13		1		4		33		143	
1856	7		6		6		17		2		5		43		172	
1857	6		7		6		19		2		6		46		188	
1858	5		6		5		15		2		5		38		164	
1859	5		5		6		15		2		6		39		170	
Annual average, 1855–9	5	3·3	6	3·4	6	3·3	16	9·3	2	1·1	5	3·1	40	23·5	169	100
1860	7		6		6		15		2		7		43		210	
1861	9		6		7		22		1		7		52		217	
1862	8		6		7		34		2		8		65		226	
1863	8		8		7		46		2		12		85		240	
1864	7		9		10		52		2		14		94		275	
Annual average, 1860–4	8	3·3	7	3·0	7	3·1	34	14·5	2	0·8	10	4·1	68	28·8	235	100
1865	6		7		10		37		3		11		73		271	
1866	7		6		11		37		3		8		72		295	
1867	7		6		13		25		3		7		61		275	
1868	7		6		13		30		3		8		67		295	
1869	8		6		12		33		3		8		70		295	
Annual average, 1865–9	7	2·5	6	2·2	12	4·1	32	11·3	3	1·0	8	2·9	68	24·0	286	100
1870	9		6		14		25		3		8		65		303	
1871	9		7		15		31		3		8		73		331	
1872	9		6		16		34		4		11		80		355	
1873	12		6		17		30		4		12		81		371	
1874	12		6		19		31		4		10		82		370	
Annual average, 1870–4	10	3·0	6	1·8	16	4·7	30	8·7	4	1·0	10	2·8	76	22·0	346	100
1875	10		7		21		30		4		12		84		374	
1876	11		7		22		30		4		10		84		375	
1877	13		7		22		31		4		13		89		394	
1878	10		6		21		27		4		10		78		360	
1879	10		7		22		25		5		10		79		363	
Annual average, 1875–9	10	2·8	7	1·8	22	5·8	29	7·6	4	1·1	11	3·0	83	22·1	375	100
1880	13		6		26		30		6		11		92		411	
1881	11		6		27		33		5		10		92		397	
1882	10		7		25		40		6		11		99		418	
1883	12		5		26		39		6		11		99		427	
1884	11		5		28		34		6		12		96		399	
Annual average, 1880–4	11	2·8	6	1·4	27	6·5	35	8·7	6	1·4	11	2·7	96	23·5	408	100
1885	10		4		23		33		4		11		84		371	
1886	10		3		21		32		5		11		82		350	
1887	11		3		23		31		5		11		84		362	
1888	9		3		26		31		6		12		87		388	
1889	12		3		27		30		6		13		97		427	
Annual average, 1885–9	10	2·8	3	0·9	24	6·3	38	8·5	5	1·4	12	3·0	87	22·9	380	100
1890	12		3		29		33		6		13		96		420	
1891	13		3		31		32		6		15		99		433	
1892	14		3		31		31		5		14		98		424	
1893	13		3		30		26		6		14		92		405	
1894	13		3		32		27		5		14		94		408	
Annual average, 1890–4	13	3·2	3	0·6	30	7·3	30	7·1	6	1·4	14	3·3	96	22·9	418	100
1895	13		3		33		27		5		14		95		416	

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports.

Years.	Russia.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854 - - -	—	—	9	9·3	5	5·2	1	1·0
1855 - - -	—		10		5		2	
1856 - - -	2		12		6		2	
1857 - - -	3		13		6		2	
1858 - - -	3		13		5		2	
1859 - - -	4		11		5		1	
Annual average, 1855–9 - -	2	2·1	12	10·3	5	4·6	2	1·7
1860 - - -	3		13		6		2	
1861 - - -	3		13		6		2	
1862 - - -	2		13		6		2	
1863 - - -	3		13		6		2	
1864 - - -	3		15		7		2	
Annual average, 1860–4 - -	3	2·2	13	9·4	6	4·3	2	1·5
1865 - - -	3		18		8		3	
1866 - - -	3		16		9		3	
1867 - - -	4		21		9		3	
1868 - - -	4		23		10		3	
1869 - - -	6		28		11		4	
Annual average, 1865–9 - -	4	2·2	20	11·1	10	5·3	3	1·7
1870 - - -	7		20		11		4	
1871 - - -	7		27		14		6	
1872 - - -	7		32		16		6	
1873 - - -	9		27		17		7	
1874 - - -	9		25		14		6	
Annual average, 1870–4 - -	8	3·4	26	11·1	14	6·0	6	2·5
1875 - - -	8		23		13		6	
1876 - - -	6		20		12		6	
1877 - - -	4		20		10		5	
1878 - - -	7		19		9		6	
1879 - - -	8		19		9		5	
Annual average, 1875–9 - -	6	3·3	20	10·0	11	5·1	6	2·8
1880 - - -	8		17		9		6	
1881 - - -	6		17		9		7	
1882 - - -	6		19		9		8	
1883 - - -	5		19		10		8	
1884 - - -	5		19		10		9	
Annual average, 1880–4 - -	6	2·5	18	7·7	9	4·0	8	3·2
1885 - - -	4		16		9		8	
1886 - - -	4		16		8		7	
1887 - - -	4		16		8		7	
1888 - - -	5		16		9		7	
1889 - - -	5		18		10		7	
Annual average, 1885–9 - -	4	2·0	16	7·2	9	3·9	7	3·2
1890 - - -	6		19		10		8	
1891 - - -	5		19		10		7	
1892 - - -	5		17		9		7	
1893 - - -	6		18		9		7	
1894 - - -	7		18		9		8	
Annual average, 1890–4 - -	6	2·5	18	7·8	9	4·0	7	3·1
1895 - - -	7		21		7		7	

NOTE.—The Returns have been made comparative as far as the records will permit.

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports—*continued.*

Years.	France.		Italy.		Turkey.*		Egypt.†	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	8	3·1	2	2·1	3	3·1	1	1·0
1855	6		3		7		1	
1856	6		3		5		1	
1857	6		4		4		2	
1858	5		4		5		2	
1859	5		4		4		2	
Annual average, 1855–9.	6	4·8	3	3·1	5	4·3	2	1·5
1860	5		5		5		2	
1861	9		6		4		2	
1862	9		5		4		2	
1863	9		6		7		4	
1864	8		6		7		6	
Annual average, 1860–4	8	5·8	6	4·1	5	3·9	3	2·3
1865	9		5		7		6	
1866	12		6		8		8	
1867	12		5		7		8	
1868	11		5		8		6	
1869	11		6		8		8	
Annual average, 1865–9	11	6·1	5	3·0	8	4·2	7	4·0
1870	12		5		8		9	
1871	18		6		7		7	
1872	17		7		8		7	
1873	17		7		9		6	
1874	16		6		8		4	
Annual average, 1870–4	16	6·8	6	2·6	8	3·4	7	2·8
1875	15		7		7		3	
1876	16		7		6		3	
1877	14		6		6		2	
1878	15		5		8		2	
1879	15		5		8		2	
Annual average, 1875–9	15	7·5	6	3·0	7	3·5	2	1·2
1880	16		5		8		3	
1881	17		7		8		3	
1882	17		6		7		2	
1883	18		7		8		3	
1884	17		7		7		3	
Annual average, 1880–4	17	7·2	6	2·7	8	3·2	3	1·3
1885	15		7		7		3	
1886	14		6		7		3	
1887	14		8		7		3	
1888	15		6		6		3	
1889	15		7		7		3	
Annual average, 1885–9	15	6·3	7	3·0	7	3·0	3	1·4
1890	17		8		8		3	
1891	16		6		8		4	
1892	15		5		8		3	
1893	15		5		7		3	
1894	13		5		8		4	
Annual average, 1890–4	15	6·4	6	2·6	8	3·4	3	1·5
1895	14		6		7		3	

* Including Asiatic Turkey. Also including Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia in the later years in order to make the figures correspond throughout.

† Since the opening of the Suez Canal some articles formerly included as exports to Egypt have been included as exports to the countries for which they were intended.

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports—*continued.*

Years.	United States.		Brazil.		Chile.		Peru.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	21	21·6	3	3·1	1	1·0	1	1·0
1855	17		3		1		1	
1856	22		4		1		1	
1857	19		6		2		1	
1858	14		4		1		1	
1859	22		4		1		1	
Annual average, 1855–9	19	16·4	4	3·5	1	0·9	1	0·9
1860	22		4		2		1	
1861	9		5		1		1	
1862	14		4		1		1	
1863	15		4		1		1	
1864	17		6		2		1	
Annual average, 1860–4	15	10·9	5	3·6	1	0·7	1	0·7
1865	21		6		2		1	
1866	28		7		2		1	
1867	22		6		3		1	
1868	21		5		2		1	
1869	25		7		2		1	
Annual average, 1865–9	24	12·9	6	3·3	2	1·1	1	0·6
1870	28		5		3		2	
1871	34		6		3		2	
1872	41		8		3		3	
1873	34		8		3		3	
1874	28		8		3		2	
Annual average, 1870–4	33	14·1	7	3·0	3	1·2	2	1·0
1875	22		7		2		2	
1876	17		6		2		1	
1877	16		6		2		1	
1878	15		6		1		1	
1879	20		6		1		1	
Annual average, 1875–9	18	9·0	6	3·0	2	0·8	1	0·5
1880	31		7		3		—	
1881	30		7		3		1	
1882	31		7		3		1	
1883	27		7		2		1	
1884	24		6		2		1	
Annual average, 1880–4	28	12·2	7	3·0	2	1·0	1	0·4
1885	32		5		1		1	
1886	27		6		2		1	
1887	30		6		2		1	
1888	29		6		2		1	
1889	30		6		3		1	
Annual average, 1885–9	28	12·2	6	2·6	2	0·9	1	0·4
1890	32		7		3		1	
1891	28		8		2		1	
1892	26		8		4		1	
1893	24		8		2		1	
1894	19		8		2		—	
Annual average, 1890–4	26	11·0	8	3·3	3	1·1	1	0·4
1895	28		7		3		1	

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the undermentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports—*continued.*

Years.	China.*		Japan.		Other Foreign Countries.		Total Foriegn Countries.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £.		Million £.		Million £.		Million £.	
1854	1	1·0	—	—	12	12·4	63	64·9
1855	1		—		12		69	
1856	1		—		16		83	
1857	2		—		15		85	
1858	2		—		16		77	
1859	3		—		17		84	
Annual average, 1855–9	2	1·7	—	—	15	12·7	79	68·5
1860	3		—		19		92	
1861	3		—		19		83	
1862	2		—		17		82	
1863	2		—		23		96	
1864	3		1		24		108	
Annual average, 1860–4	3	2·0	—	—	21	15·2	92	66·6
1865	4		2		25		118	
1866	5		1		26		135	
1867	5		2		25		131	
1868	6		1		23		129	
1869	7		1		21		142	
Annual average, 1865–9	5	3·0	1	0·8	24	13·1	131	72·4
1870	6		2		26		148	
1871	7		2		27		172	
1872	7		2		32		196	
1873	5		2		35		189	
1874	5		1		33		168	
Annual average, 1870–4	6	2·6	2	0·9	31	13·0	175	74·4
1875	5		2		30		152	
1876	5		2		27		136	
1877	4		2		31		129	
1878	4		3		26		127	
1879	5		3		24		131	
Annual average, 1875–9	5	2·3	2	1·2	28	13·7	135	66·9
1880	5		3		28		148	
1881	6		3		31		155	
1882	5		2		34		157	
1883	4		2		35		156	
1884	4		2		36		152	
Annual average, 1880–4	5	2·1	2	1·0	33	14·0	153	65·5
1885	5		2		30		135	
1886	5		2		29		137	
1887	6		4		31		147	
1888	6		4		35		150	
1889	5		4		45		166	
Annual average, 1885–9	5	2·5	3	1·4	34	15·0	147	65.0
1890	7		4		43		176	
1891	7		3		37		161	
1892	6		3		35		153	
1893	5		4		34		146	
1894	4		4		34		148	
Annual average, 1890–4	6	2·4	4	1·5	36	15·5	156	66.5
1895	5		5		35		156	

* Exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão.

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports—*continued.*

Years.	British North America.		British West Indies and British Guiana.		Australia and New Zealand.		British India.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	6	6·2	2	2·1	12	12·4	9	9·3
1855	3		2		6		10	
1856	4		2		10		11	
1857	4		2		12		12	
1858	3		2		10		17	
1859	4		2		11		20	
Annual average, 1855–9	4	3·1	2	1·7	10	8·4	14	12·1
1860	4		2		10		17	
1861	4		2		11		16	
1862	4		3		12		15	
1863	5		4		12		20	
1864	6		4		12		20	
Annual average, 1860–4	5	3·6	3	2·2	11	8·0	18	13·0
1865	5		3		13		18	
1866	7		3		14		20	
1867	6		2		10		22	
1868	5		2		12		21	
1869	5		2		13		18	
Annual average, 1865–9	6	3·1	2	1·2	12	6·9	20	10·9
1870	7		3		10		19	
1871	8		3		10		18	
1872	10		3		14		18	
1873	9		3		18		21	
1874	10		3		19		24	
Annual average, 1870–4	9	3·6	3	1·3	14	6·0	20	8·5
1875	9		3		20		24	
1876	7		3		18		23	
1877	8		3		19		25	
1878	6		3		20		23	
1879	5		3		16		22	
Annual average, 1875–9	7	3·5	3	1·5	19	9·1	23	11·3
1880	8		3		17		30	
1881	8		3		21		29	
1882	10		3		25		29	
1883	9		3		24		32	
1884	9		3		24		31	
Annual average 1880–4	9	3·8	3	1·3	22	9·4	30	12·9
1885	7		2		25		29	
1886	8		2		22		31	
1887	8		3		20		31	
1888	8		3		25		33	
1889	8		3		23		31	
Annual average, 1885–9	8	3·4	3	1·2	23	10·2	31	13·7
1890	7		3		23		34	
1891	7		3		26		31	
1892	8		3		19		28	
1893	7		3		15		29	
1894	6		3		16		29	
Annual average, 1890–4	7	3·0	3	1·3	20	8·4	30	12·9
1895	5		3		17		25	

7.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports of British Produce from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, together with the Percentage Proportion of Exports to each Country to the Total Exports—*continued.*

Years.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.		Other British Possessions.		Total British Possessions.		Total Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	
	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Million £		Million £		Million £		Million £	
1854	1	1·0	4	4·1	34	35·1	97	100
1855	1		5		27		96	
1856	1		5		33		116	
1857	2		5		37		122	
1858	2		6		40		117	
1859	2		7		46		130	
Annual average, 1855–9	2	1·4	5	4·8	37	31·5	116	100
1860	2		9		44		136	
1861	2		7		43		125	
1862	2		6		43		124	
1863	2		8		51		147	
1864	2		8		52		160	
Annual average, 1860–4	2	1·5	7	5·1	46	33·4	138	100
1865	2		7		48		166	
1866	1		9		54		189	
1867	2		8		50		181	
1868	2		8		50		179	
1869	2		8		48		190	
Annual average, 1865–9	2	1·1	8	4·4	50	27·6	181	100
1870	2		11		52		200	
1871	3		10		51		223	
1872	4		11		60		256	
1873	4		11		66		255	
1874	4		12		72		240	
Annual average, 1870–4	3	1·4	11	4·8	60	25·6	235	100
1875	5		10		71		223	
1876	4		10		65		201	
1877	4		11		70		199	
1878	5		9		66		193	
1879	6		9		61		192	
Annual average, 1875–9	5	2·5	10	5·2	67	33·1	202	100
1880	7		10		75		223	
1881	7		11		79		234	
1882	7		11		85		242	
1883	5		11		84		240	
1884	4		10		81		233	
Annual average, 1880–4	6	2·6	11	4·5	81	34·5	234	100
1885	4		11		78		218	
1886	3		10		76		213	
1887	5		8		75		222	
1888	6		9		84		234	
1889	9		9		88		249	
Annual average, 1885–9	5	2·4	9	4·1	79	35·0	226	100
1890	9		11		87		263	
1891	8		11		86		247	
1892	8		9		75		227	
1893	9		9		72		218	
1894	8		10		72		215	
Annual average, 1890–4	8	3·6	10	4·3	78	33·5	234	100
1895	11		9		70		226	

8.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Vessels that Entered at Ports in the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Percentage that the Tonnage Entered from each Country is of the Total Tonnage Entered from all Countries.

Years.	Russia.		Sweden and Norway.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.		France.		Spain.		United States.	
	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.
	Thousands.		Thousands.		Thousands.		Thousands.		Thousands.		Thousands.		Thousands.		Thousands.	
1854	195	2·1	578	6·3	1,142	12·5	631	6·8	236	2·6	1,018	11·1	125	1·4	1,292	14·1
1855	28		602		1,277		718		274		1,250		179		1,096	
1856	663		564		1,251		699		308		1,440		163		1,432	
1857	792		564		1,494		844		344		1,711		227		1,250	
1858	806		555		1,293		842		345		1,472		221		1,208	
1859	904		722		1,308		737		308		1,646		246		1,188	
Average for the 5 years	643	6·0	601	5·7	1,363	12·8	768	7·2	316	3·0	1,504	14·1	221	2·1	1,235	11·6
1860	959		751		1,585		815		337		1,612		217		1,739	
1861	797		735		1,493		789		454		1,906		252		1,988	
1862	877		834		1,643		850		406		1,960		264		1,589	
1863	804		940		1,596		789		433		1,840		339		1,206	
1864	964		1,079		1,532		843		461		2,013		304		998	
Average for the 5 years	883	6·8	868	6·7	1,566	12·0	817	6·3	424	3·2	1,878	14·4	293	2·2	1,504	11,5
1865	1,223		1,160		1,847		963		527		2,166		346		728	
1866	1,306		1,214		1,938		966		675		2,506		373		1,397	
1867	1,392		1,359		2,041		1,096		885		2,830		396		1,460	
1868	1,293		1,487		2,074		1,018		834		2,574		453		1,447	
1869	1,301		1,460		2,003		1,053		908		2,673		448		1,542	
Average for the 5 years	1,283	8·0	1,338	8·3	1,981	12·4	1,019	6·4	766	4·8	2,548	15·9	402	2·5	1,335	8·3
1870	1,517		1,784		1,875		1,226		947		2,866		537		1,837	
1871	1,640		1,763		2,474		1,507		1,224		2,565		657		2,557	
1872	1,648		1,917		2,557		1,471		1,125		2,760		849		2,481	
1873	1,601		2,021		2,330		1,506		1,234		2,832		943		3,020	
1874	1,771		2,062		2,331		1,507		1,237		2,976		764		3,509	
Average for the 5 years	1,635	7·9	1,909	9·2	2,273	10·9	1,444	7·0	1,193	5·7	2,862	13·8	750	3·6	2,679	12·9
1875	1,707		1,822		2,340		1,712		1,347		3,399		661		3,271	
1876	1,655		2,209		2,293		1,850		1,485		3,638		843		4,018	
1877	1,961		2,182		2,341		1,808		1,397		3,543		1,196		4,073	
1878	1,755		1,943		2,325		1,935		1,499		3,871		1,161		4,718	
1879	1,447		1,875		2,475		2,073		1,554		4,217		1,130		4,983	
Average for the 5 years	1,705	6·8	2,006	8·0	2,335	9·4	1,876	7·5	1,456	5·8	3,734	15·0	998	4·0	4,213	16·9
1880	1,659		2,251		2,556		2,068		1,630		4,562		1,956		5,269	
1881	1,400		2,140		2,642		2279		1,573		4,476		1,879		5,034	
1882	2,017		2,383		2,735		2,472		1,834		4,628		2,425		4,297	
1883	2,030		2,464		3,068		2,460		1,970		4,843		2,274		4,849	
1884	1,800		2,354		3,140		2,797		2,058		5,135		2,109		4,301	
Average for the 5 years	1,783	5·9	2,316	7·6	2,828	9·3	2,415	8·0	1,813	6·0	4,729	15·6	2,129	7·0	4,750	15·6
1885	1,933		2,332		3,163		2,711		2,009		4,781		2,114		4,711	
1886	1,608		2,341		2,886		2,767		1,914		4,885		2,160		4,668	
1887	1,955		2,456		3,017		3,157		2,183		4,732		2,626		4,682	
1888	2,747		2,561		3,274		3,328		2,331		4,982		2,419		4,419	
1889	2,734		2,951		3,809		3,315		2,239		4,579		2,650		5,216	
Average for the 5 years	2,193	6·7	2,538	7·7	3,190	9·7	3,056	9·3	2,133	6·5	4,792	14·6	2,394	7·3	4,737	14·4
1890	2,354		2,539		3,588		3,486		2,572		5,046		2,921		5,550	
1891	2,278		2,934		3,819		3,569		2,616		5,690		3,253		5,256	
1892	1,915		3,144		3,859		3,599		2,371		5,206		2,554		6,158	
1893	2,325		3,065		3,836		3,695		2,492		5,193		2,624		5,306	
1894	3,072		3,190		3,912		4,226		2,506		5,232		2,791		5,527	
Average for the 5 years	2,389	6·3	3,042	8·1	3,803	10·1	3,715	9·9	2,571	6·8	5,273	14·0	2,629	7·0	5,555	14·7
1895	2,952		3,088		4,206		4,323		2,365		4,845		2,753		5,444	

9.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Vessels that Cleared at Ports in the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average for each Quinquennial Period, and the Percentage that the Tonnage Cleared to each Country is of the Total Tonnage Cleared to all Countries.

Years.	Russia.		Sweden and Norway.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.		France.		Spain.		United States.	
	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.
1854 - -	Thousands. 47	0·5	Thousands. 547	5·8	Thousands. 1,067	11·2	Thousands. 441	4·6	Thousands. 170	1·8	Thousands. 980	10·4	Thousands. 200	2·7	Thousands. 1,487	15·6
1855 - -	146		400		1,122		503		180		1,172		240		1,334	
1856 - -	498		557		1,238		530		206		1,306		334		1,623	
1857 - -	501		560		1,444		580		223		1,425		387		1,382	
1858 - -	509		584		1,360		601		240		1,418		373		1,407	
1859 - -	612		628		1,257		559		221		1,454		435		1,464	
Average for the 5 years	453	4·1	560	5·1	1,284	11·6	554	5·0	214	1·9	1,355	12·2	354	3·2	1,442	13·0
1860 - -	590		705		1,335		572		221		1,407		444		1,804	
1861 - -	584		724		1,470		577		229		1,670		518		1,726	
1862 - -	556		769		1,485		593		227		1,719		536		1,462	
1863 - -	589		807		1,483		554		250		1,583		575		1,277	
1864 - -	630		957		1,516		622		293		1,730		529		1,141	
Average for the 5 years	600	4·5	792	6·0	1,418	10·7	585	4·4	244	1·8	1,622	12·2	520	3·9	1,482	11·1
1865 - -	733		990		1,740		690		377		1,948		482		1,165	
1866 - -	787		1,009		1,668		713		438		2,264		520		1,537	
1867 - -	826		1,058		1,777		726		546		2,480		516		1,637	
1868 - -	864		1,112		1,894		737		545		2,391		525		1,701	
1869 - -	978		1,090		1,973		800		641		2,468		539		1,927	
Average for the 5 years	836	5·1	1,052	6·5	1,810	11·1	733	4·5	510	3·1	2,310	14·2	516	3·2	1,611	9·9
1870 - -	1,156		1,365		1,821		946		659		2,454		584		1,981	
1871 - -	1,143		1,370		2,564		1,081		769		2,654		580		2,710	
1872 - -	976		1,421		2,533		1,139		814		2,617		677		2,903	
1873 - -	1,140		1,665		2,220		1,159		979		2,831		676		3,035	
1874 - -	1,201		1,745		2,387		1,072		925		2,723		586		2,806	
Average for the 5 years	1,141	5·3	1,513	7·1	2,307	10·8	1,080	5·1	829	3·9	2,657	12·4	622	2·9	2,627	12·3
1875 - -	1,157		1,625		2,464		1,248		1,028		3,125		666		2,872	
1876 - -	1,373		1,800		2,523		1,395		1,003		3,426		744		3,005	
1877 - -	1,416		1,919		2,508		1,390		993		3,291		808		3,414	
1878 - -	1,400		1,752		2,444		1,450		958		3,479		850		4,288	
1879 - -	1,385		1,683		2,538		1,455		946		3,520		816		4,473	
Average for the 5 years	1,344	5·2	1,758	6·9	2,495	9·7	1,388	5·4	1,004	3·9	3,368	13·1	796	3·1	3,730	14·6
1880 - -	1,654		1,922		2,750		1,382		1,062		3,853		1,148		4,815	
1881 - -	1,368		1,780		2,640		1,496		1,074		3,972		1,213		4,317	
1882 - -	1,676		2,086		2,839		1,605		1,159		4,297		1,476		3,821	
1883 - -	1,632		2,150		3,025		1,611		1,274		4,536		1,251		3,925	
1884 - -	1,605		2,150		3,130		1,681		1,295		4,371		1,290		3,720	
Average for the 5 years	1,587	5·1	2,019	6·5	2,879	9·2	1,575	5·1	1,177	3·8	4,207	13·5	1,277	4·1	4,119	13·2
1885 - -	1,483		2,227		3,005		1,667		1,270		4,243		1,162		3,598	
1886 - -	1,417		2,186		3,164		1,616		1,286		4,086		1,130		3,720	
1887 - -	1,412		2,247		3,134		1,825		1,303		4,127		1,261		3,611	
1888 - -	1,620		2,407		3,421		2,028		1,367		4,077		1,274		3,161	
1889 - -	1,703		2,604		3,069		2,047		1,436		3,989		1,430		3,567	
Average for the 5 years	1,528	4·5	2,334	6·9	3,297	9·8	1,837	5·5	1,352	4·0	4,104	12·2	1,251	3·7	3,533	10·5
1890 - -	1,593		2,738		3,037		1,982		1,670		4,477		1,595		3,780	
1891 - -	1,615		2,854		3,030		2,040		1,624		4,531		1,452		4,653	
1892 - -	1,516		2,951		3,030		2,129		1,624		4,527		1,504		5,048	
1893 - -	1,800		3,255		3,032		2,009		1,598		4,298		1,698		4,581	
1894 - -	1,914		3,101		3,750		2,173		1,716		4,453		1,805		5,016	
Average for the 5 years	1,688	4·4	2,900	7·6	3,719	9·7	2,079	5·4	1,646	4·3	4,453	11·6	1,619	4·2	4,616	12·0
1895 - -	1,798		3,011		3,939		2,156		1,873		4,544		1,832		4,636	

British and Foreign Trade and Industry. Statistical Tables and Charts relating thereto, 1854–1908. [Cd. 4954.]

CORRIGENDA.

Page 5.

EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO ALL DESTINATIONS:
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof (in million £'s).
For the figures given substitute the following :—

Annual Average, 1895–9.				Annual Average, 1900–4.				Annual Average, 1905–8.			
United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
23·5	2·6	15·3	5·5	28·9	3·8	23·6	10·7	39·7	5·3	28·6	15·6

Page 5.

RAILWAYS: Gross Receipts.
France, Annual Average for 1905–8; for 35·7 read 65·7.

Page 9.

EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO ALL DESTINATIONS:
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof.
For the figures given substitute the following :—

1895–9.				1900–4.				1905–8.			
United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
100	11	65	23	100	13	82	37	100	13	72	39

Page 9.

RAILWAYS: Gross Receipts.
France, Annual Average for 1905–8; for 30 read 56.

Page 79.

For the figures given in the Table for the years 1895–1908 substitute the following :—

Years.	From United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From United States. †
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1895	19·4	1·9	12·9	2·5
1896	23·5	2·5	14·6	3·4
1897	24·4	2·5	14·6	5·2
1898	22·4	2·7	16·1	6·9
1899	27·7	3·4	18·5	9·5
Annual Average, 1895–9	23·5	2·6	15·3	5·5
1900	31·6	3·1	19·9	12·7
1901	25·0	3·2	21·8	13·1
1902	28·9	4·3	25·7	9·6
1903	30·4	4·2	26·9	8·3
1904	28·6	4·2	23·7	10·0
Annual Average, 1900–4	28·9	3·8	23·6	10·7
1905	32·5	5·1	25·5	13·3
1906	40·7	4·8	28·5	15·5
1907	47·4	5·8	31·6	16·6
1908	38·2	5·5	28·7	17·1
Annual Average, 1905–8	39·7	5·3	28·6	15·6

NOTE.—The articles comprised in this Table are the same as those included in Group III (A) of the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, with the

† For years ended 30th June.

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addition, in the years 1904–1908, of hollow-ware, previously included though not separately distinguished, in the case of the United Kingdom.

Page 85.

For the particulars given relating to the United Kingdom and Germany, substitute the following :—

Years	United Kingdom.			Germany.				
	Exports of Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof (Domestic Produce) from the United Kingdom.			Exports of Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof (Domestic Produce) from Germany.				
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Countries.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations.			To all Destinations.
					To United Kingdom.	To all other Destinations.	Total.	
	1,000 £'s	1,000 £'s	1,000 £'s	1,000 £'s	1,000 £'s	1,000 £'s	1,000 £'s	1,000 £'s
1898	7,663	14,729	22,392	9,189	1,418	5,467	6,885	16,074
1899	10,755	16,958	27,713	10,545	1,555	6,419	7,974	18,519
1900	12,019	19,604	31,623	10,616	2,087	7,210	9,297	19,913
1901	7,707	17,302	25,009	10,352	3,217	8,193	11,410	21,762
1902	8,839	20,038	28,877	12,333	4,641	8,756	13,397	25,730
1903	8,113	22,286	30,399	12,555	4,748	9,625	14,373	26,928
1904	6,940	21,691	28,631	10,655	3,455	9,541	12,996	23,651
1905	7,915	24,611	32,526	11,299	4,052	10,195	14,247	25,546
1906	11,229	29,435	40,664	12,882	4,246	11,401	15,647	28,529
1907	13,513	33,876	47,389	14,421	3,797	13,392	17,189	31,610
1908	9,553	28,601	38,154	12,637	3,600	12,455	16,055	28,692

NOTE.—The corresponding figures relating to France and the United States remain unchanged.

Page 130.

RAILWAYS : Gross Receipts.

France, Annual Average for 1905–8 ; for 35·7 read 65·7 million £.

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Average Price of Bar Silver in London.—In 1903, for 34$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* read 24$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* ; Annual Average 1900–4, for 28$\frac{1}{8}$ read 26$\frac{1}{8}$; Computed Value of the World's Silver Production, in 1903 for £26,249,000 read £18,695,000 ; Annual Average 1900–4, for £21,335,000 read £19,824,000.

STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS

RELATING TO

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE AND INDUSTRY (1854-1908).

(In continuation of certain Tables and Charts contained in the Returns Cd. 1761. of 1903 and Cd. 2337. of 1904; with Additions.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE main object of the present return is to continue and bring up to date a number of statistical tables and charts relating to British and Foreign trade and industrial conditions, which were included in two volumes prepared by the Board of Trade, and presented to Parliament in 1903 and 1904 (Cd. 1761 and Cd. 2337).

The opportunity has also been taken to add some further tables derived from various sources and bearing on the same group of subjects. In all cases the sources are stated on the tables.

In selecting the tables for inclusion in the present volume, preference has, generally speaking, been given to those which give figures for a series of years in a form admitting of periodical continuation, as compared with tables embodying the results of special inquiries which cannot be readily repeated. In this respect the present volume may be regarded as continuing, in an amended and amplified form, the series of returns of comparative trade statistics which were first issued in 1886 in connection with the report of the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, continued as separate returns in 1891 and 1896 and ultimately incorporated in Cd. 1761. as "Miscellaneous Tables respecting British Trade and Production." (No. XXXI.)

It is hoped that these returns may in future be issued at periodical intervals with such additions and amendments as circumstances may require.

BOARD OF TRADE,
November, 1909.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS

RELATING TO

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

(1854—1908.)

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SUMMARY TABLES.

Summary Table giving certain data bearing on the Progress of the Foreign Trade during the past

(A) Actual Figures.

	Annual Average, 1855–2.				Annual Average, 1860–4.				Annual Average.	
	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United states.	United Kingdom.	France.
POPULATION - - *Thousands*	28,700	36,282	33,184	28,922	29,320	37,398	‡‡	32,734	30,430	38,310
BIRTH RATE - - *Per 1,000 of the Population.*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DEATH RATE - - "	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FOREIGN TRADE—AGGREGATE:										
Imports (Net):										
All Articles - - *Million £'s*	146·1	69·3	*	59·2	193·8	91·9	*	84·8	227·7	119·3
Manufactures only - "	17·6	*	*	*	26·4	*	*	*	37·6	*
Exports (Domestic):										
All Articles - - *Million £'s*	116·1	75·8	*	52·8	138·4	96·1	*	42·9	161·1	119·7
Manufactures only - "	103·9	*	*	7·9	125·0	*	*	9·1	165·2	*
FOREIGN TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION:										
Imports (Net):	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
All Articles - - - -	5 8 8	1 18 2	*	2 0 10	6 12 9	2 9 2	*	1 13 4	7 16 3	3 2 5
Manufactures only - - -	0 12 6	*	*	*	0 18 0	*	*	*	1 4 9	*
Exports (Domestic):										
All Articles - - - -	4 2 4	2 1 9	*	1 16 5	4 14 8	2 11 5	*	1 6 1	5 19 0	3 2 8
Manufactures only - - -	3 12 8	*	*	0 5 5	4 5 7	*	*	0 5 6	5 8 8	*
SHIPPING:										
Tonnage entered and cleared at Seaports - 1,000 *Tons*	21,694	8,237	*	9,451	26,383	9,540	*	9,090	32,301	13,524
Tonnage on Register - "	4,519	1,000	*	‡‡(a)2,500 ‡‡(b)4,996	5,071	989	*	‡‡(a)2,218 ‡‡(b)5,176	5,758	1,047
Tonnage built and added to Register - - "	242	*	*	*	290	*	*	*	335	*
Tonnage sold to Foreigners "	33†	6	*	‡‡44	46	10	*	‡‡137	96	4
Tonnage bought abroad - "	23	*	*	*	105	*	*	*	23	*
OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES:										
Cotton consumed:										
Total - - - *Million Cwts.*	7·9	1·6	*	3·6	6·5	1·4	1·9	1·8	8·6	1·7
Per head - - - *Lbs.*	31·5	4·8	*	12·9	24·8	4·2	3·2	6·3	29·6	4·9
Spindles employed - *Thousands*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wool consumed:										
Total - - *Million Lbs.*	215·0	*	*	74·6	251·0	‡239·0	*	135·8	292·5	219·1
Per head - - - *Lbs.*	7·6	*	*	2·6	8·6	‡6·4	*	4·1	9·7	8·4
Coal Output:										
Total - - - *Million Tons*	66·1	7·5	*	12·4	84·9	9·8	¶ 15·4	16·7	103·0	12·4
Per head - - - *Tons*	2·34	0·21	*	0·43	2·91	0·26	0·44	0·51	3·41	0·32
Pig Iron Output:										
Total - - - *Million Tons*	3·5	0·9	*	0·7	4·1	1·1	0·7	0·8	4·9	1·2
Per head - - - *Tons*	0·12	0·02	*	0·02	0·14	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·16	0·03
Steel Output:										
Total - - - *Million Tons*	*	0·02	*	*	*	0·04	*	*	0·2	0·06
Per head - - - *Tons*	*	††	*	*	*	††	*	*	0·01	††

* Cannot be given.
‡ Average for two years only.
† Average for four years only.
¶ In 1874.
†† Insignificant.
‡ Average for three years only.
‡‡ Gross tonnage for the United States.

SUMMARY TABLES.

ınd Industry of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States ıalf century.

(A) Actual Figures.

1868–8.		Annual Average, 1870–4.				Annual Average, 1875–8.				
Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	
37,181	38,221	31,573	36,720	40,400	40,636	32,572	36,906	42,111	46,251	*Thousands* - POPULATION.
•	•	•	•	•	•	34·1	25·6	40·2	•	*Per 1,000 of the Population.* - BIRTH RATE.
•	•	•	•	•	•	20·8	22·5	26·7	•	„ - DEATH RATE.
										FOREIGN TRADE—AGGREGATE:
										Imports (Net):
•	72·9	220·6	136·5	•	113·2	319·5	159·7	•	96·2	*Million £'s* - All Articles.
•	•	47·6	•	•	50·2	59·3	†22·5	•	40·2	„ - Manufactures only.
										Exports (Domestic):
•	45·4	234·8	133·4	‡113·7	96·2	201·5	133·4	132·3	124·7	*Million £'s* - All Articles.
•	13·9	210·2	•	•	15·9	178·1	†69·2	•	26·0	„ - Manufactures only.
										FOREIGN TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION:
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
•	2 0 0	3 2 4	3 14 4	•	2 15 9	3 10 4	4 6 4	•	2 1 6	Imports (Net): - - - All Articles.
•	•	1 9 10	•	•	1 3 2	1 15 4	†0 12 2	•	0 17 4	- - - Manufactures only.
										Exports (Domestic):
•	1 5 0	7 7 4	3 13 2	‡2 15 0	2 7 4	6 0 0	3 14 10	3 1 5	2 13 9	- - - All Articles.
•	0 7 2	5 11 2	•	•	0 2 4	5 6 0	†1 17 5	•	0 11 3	- - - Manufactures only.
										SHIPPING:
•	10,491	43,112	15,147	‖10,776	15,806	50,581	19,371	11,514	21,916	1,000 *Tons* Tonnage entered and cleared at Seaports.
•	‡‡(a)1,559 ‡‡(b)4,237	5,729	1,089	1,014	‡‡(a)1,441 ‡‡(b)4,4 7	6,340	987	1,121	‡‡(a)1,578 ‡‡(b)4,352	„ Tonnage on Register.
•	•	859	‡47	139	‡‡218	236	29	35	‡‡190	„ Tonnage built and added to Register.
•	‡‡40	87	18	‖34	‡‡31	68	13	16	‡‡34	„ Tonnage sold to Foreigners.
•	•	33	‡23	‖53	•	17	17	40	•	„ Tonnage bought abroad.
										OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES:
										Cotton consumed:
1·2	3·4	10·7	1·5	2·1	5·0	10·9	1·8	2·4	6·2	*Million Cwts.* - Total.
3·6	10·5	37·5	4·7	5·3	13·8	33·3	5·5	6·1	15·1	*Lbs.* - - Per head.
•	•	35,903	†3,967	†4,262	8,317	39,004	3,776	4,770	10,381	*Thousands* - Spindles employed.
										Wool consumed:
•	208·1	330·8	830·0	¶144·3	220·5	342·2	379·2	174·5	340·5	*Million Lbs.* - Total.
•	5·6	10·4	9·0	¶3·5	5·7	10·2	10·3	4·0	5·2	*Lbs.* - - Per head.
										Coal Output:
22·5	26·7	120·7	15·1	31·8	43·1	133·2	16·3	38·4	52·2	*Million Tons* - Total.
0·63	0·72	3·79	0·41	0·79	1·06	3·99	0·44	0·89	1·13	*Tons* - - Per head.
										Pig Iron Output:
1·1	1·3	6·4	1·2	1·5	2·2	6·4	1·4	2·0	2·2	*Million Tons* - Total.
0·03	0·04	0·20	0·03	0·04	0·05	0·19	0·04	0·05	0·05	*Tons* - - Per head.
										Steel Output:
0·2	0·03	0·5	0·13	0·3	0·14	0·9	0·3	0·4	0·6	*Million Tons* - Total.
††	††	0·02	††	0·01	††	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·01	*Tons* - - Per head.

(a) Tonnage "Registered" for Over-Sea Trade only.
(b) Total tonnage belonging to the United States, including vessels "Enrolled" for the Coasting, River and Lake Trades.

SUMMARY TABLES.

SUMMARY TABLE giving certain data bearing on the Progress of the Foreign Trade and Industry of the

(A) ACTUAL FIGURES.

	Annual Average, 1880–4.				Annual Average, 1885–9.				Annual Average, 1890–4.			
	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
POPULATION - - - - *Thousands*	35,188	37,728	45,185	52,514	36,598	38,252	47,286	58,699	38,154	38,375	50,475	65,107
BIRTH RATE - - - - *Per 1,000 of the Population.*	32·4	24·7	37·6	*	30·8	22·5	37·1	*	29·6	22·4	36·1	*
DEATH RATE - - - - "	19·5	22·4	26·1	*	18·7	21·8	24·9	*	18·8	22·5	23·6	*
FOREIGN TRADE—AGGREGATE:												
Imports (Net): All Articles - - - *Million £'s.*	343·6	190·9	151·8	140·1	318·8	166·0	159·9	139·3	357·1	163·8	198·9	162·7
Manufactures only - "	64·7	28·2	42·8	65·8	68·8	23·8	43·2	63·8	75·7	24·6	44·0	66·4
Exports (Domestic): All Articles - - - "	234·3	138·3	152·8	165·4	226·2	132·3	151·0	146·2	234·4	136·8	152·5	184·7
Manufactures only - "	206·4	73·1	91·2	30·6	196·9	70·0	98·0	31·9	199·1	73·6	98·6	38·8
FOREIGN TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION:												
Imports (Net): All Articles - - - - -	£ s. d. 9 15 3	£ s. d. 5 1 2	£ s. d. 3 7 2	£ s. d. 2 13 4	£ s. d. 8 14 2	£ s. d. 4 6 10	£ s. d. 3 7 7	£ s. d. 2 7 6	£ s. d. 9 7 1	£ s. d. 4 8 0	£ s. d. 3 18 10	£ s. d. 2 10 0
Manufactures only - - - -	1 16 9	0 14 11	0 18 11	1 5 1	1 16 6	0 12 5	0 18 3	1 1 9	1 19 8	0 12 10	0 17 5	1 0 6
Exports (Domestic): All Articles - - - - -	6 13 2	3 13 4	3 7 8	3 3 0	6 3 8	3 9 2	3 3 10	2 9 10	6 2 10	3 11 4	3 0 5	2 16 9
Manufactures only - - - -	5 17 3	1 18 9	2 0 4	0 11 8	5 7 7	1 16 7	2 1 5	0 10 10	5 4 5	1 18 4	1 19 1	0 11 11
EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO ALL DESTINATIONS:												
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof. - *Million £'s*	27·6	0·9	11·5	1·5	24·3	1·6	10·2	1·3	23·6	2·0	11·2	2·1
Machinery - - - "	11·5	1·1	2·7	2·6	13·1	1·3	2·7	2·4	14·8	1·5	3·3	4·1
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures. "	75·9	3·7	5·0	2·6	69·9	4·5	7·2	3·6	68·4	4·3	5·5	2·6
Woollen Manufactures "	13·5	14·7	11·3	0·07	20·1	13·9	11·7	0·03	17·4	13·3	10·9	0·04
EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) TO PRINCIPAL PROTECTED FOREIGN COUNTRIES:												
All Articles - - - *Million £'s*	99·6	73·3	93·8	45·7	92·0	67·9	88·0	38·6	95·0	66·3	86·8	53·4
SHIPPING:												
Tonnage entered and cleared at Seaports. *Thousand Tons.*	61,482	25,960	14,519	28,538	66,539	27,280	17,905	25,982	76,027	29,050	22,832	33,175
Tonnage on Register - "	6,937	971	1,233	‡(a)1,317 ‡(b)4,160	7,470	972	1,272	‡(a)1,076 ‡(b)4,200	8,527	917	1,498	‡(a) 953 ‡(b)4,677
Tonnage built and added to Register. "	851	36	50	‡207	415	25	39	‡154	599	22	62	‡214
Tonnage sold to Foreigners "	103	14	22	‡28	108	19	37	‡20	141	9	42	‡15
Tonnage bought Abroad - "	18	44	50	—	23	18	55	—	17	28	69	—
RAILWAYS:												
Mileage in operation - - *Miles*	18,422	15,938	21,719	111,564	19,567	19,502	24,239	146,252	20,420	21,531	26,654	175,497
Passengers carried - - - *Millions*	652	192	243	*	735	224	321	417	862	288	488	544
Goods conveyed - - *Million Tons*	258	84	187	*	272	78	180	465	308	95	232	595
Gross Receipts - - *Million £'s.*	68·6	44·1	47·9	*	72·0	43·1	55·5	183·1	81·8	47·7	68·1	233·9
OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES:												
Cotton consumed: Total - - - - *Million Cwts.*	12·9	2·0	2·9	8·3	18·1	2·3	3·7	10·0	14·2	3·0	4·8	11·7
Per head - - - - - *Lbs.*	41·9	6·1	7·2	17·6	39·6	6·4	8·7	19·0	41·7	8·7	10·6	20·2
Spindles employed - *Thousands*	41,170	3,887	4,900	12,087	42,936	4,240	5,081	13,560	44,878	4,430	5,950	15,218
Wool, Sheep and Lambs', consumed:												
Total - - - - *Million Lbs.*	336·0	409·5	219·8	343·1	392·0	467·5	234·0	391·6	452·0	504·7	348·1	409·4
Per head - - - - *Lbs.*	9·5	10·9	4·9	6·5	10·7	12·2	6·0	6·7	11·8	13·2	6·9	6·3
Coal Output: Total - - - - *Million Tons*	156·4	19·3	51·3	68·7	165·2	20·7	60·9	115·3	180·3	25·4	72·0	153·3
Per head - - - - *Tons*	4·44	0·51	1·14	1·69	4·52	0·54	1·29	1·96	4·72	0·66	1·43	2·35
Pig Iron Output: Total - - - *Million Tons*	8·1	1·9	3·2	4·2	7·7	1·6	4·0	6·0	7·3	2·0	4·8	8·1
Per head - - - - *Tons*	0·23	0·05	0·07	0·08	0·21	0·04	0·08	0·10	0·19	0·05	0·10	0·12
Steel Output: Total - - - *Million Tons*	1·8	0·4	0·8	1·6	3·0	0·6	1·1	2·8	3·2	0·8	2·8	4·2
Per head - - - - *Tons*	0·05	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·08	0·01	0·02	0·05	0·08	0·02	0·06	0·07
Coal Consumption: Total - - - *Million Tons*	129·3	29·4	46·1	89·5	132·3	30·1	54·3	114·7	140·7	35·6	65·2	151·9
Per head - - - - *Tons*	3·67	0·78	1·00	1·69	3·61	0·79	1·15	1·95	3·69	0·93	1·29	2·33
Pig Iron Consumption: Total - - - *Million Tons*	6·7	2·1	3·2	4·6	6·6	1·7	4·0	6·3	6·5	2·0	5·0	8·1
Per head - - - - *Tons*	0·19	0·06	0·07	0·09	0·18	0·04	0·08	0·11	0·17	0·05	0·10	0·12
Wheat Consumed: Per head - - - - *Lbs.*	364	548	¶134	382	356	516	¶134	340	367	534	¶159	295

* Cannot be given. ‡ "Gross Tonnage" for the United States. (a) Tonnage "Registered" for Over-sea Trade only.
¶ In addition large quantities of Rye are consumed in Germany. *See* Table 84, page 180.

SUMMARY TABLES.

United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, during the past half Century—*continued.*

(A) ACTUAL FIGURES.

Annual Average, 1896–8.				Annual Average, 1900–4.				Annual Average, 1905–8.				
United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	
39,963	38,625	53,808	71,600	41,986	39,052	57,264	79,015	43,833	39,243	61,873	85,082	*Thousands* – POPULATION.
28·9	22·0	35·9	*	27·9	21·4	34·7	*	26·5	20·2	32·4	*	*Per 1,000 of the Population.* – BIRTH RATE.
17·8	20·7	21·2	*	16·8	20·0	20·2	*	15·4	19·7	18·4	*	" – DEATH RATE.
												FOREIGN TRADE—AGGREGATE:
												Imports (Net):
292·7	163·7	222·8	145·5	466·1	182·1	287·0	186·0	519·3	222·7	337·9	253·5	*Million £'s.* – All Articles.
94·3	28·2	49·1	58·3	113·4	32·4	67·0	78·6	124·8	41·6	77·8	109·0	" – Manufactures only.
												Exports (Domestic):
237·8	144·3	181·3	212·6	282·7	168·6	235·6	292·3	368·5	207·3	311·5	339·3	" – All Articles.
199·6	79·5	116·9	61·6	234·7	94·6	154·2	99·8	294·7	121·1	213·5	145·2	" – Manufactures only.
												FOREIGN TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION:
												Imports (Net):
£ s. d. 9 16 5	£ s. d. 4 4 8	£ s. d. 4 6 6	£ s. d. 2 0 8	£ s. d. 11 2 2	£ s. d. 4 15 3	£ s. d. 4 19 0	£ s. d. 2 7 1	£ s. d. 11 16 8	£ s. d. 5 13 6	£ s. d. 5 5 5	£ s. d. 2 19 7	– – – All Articles.
7 7 2	0 13 0	0 16 3	0 16 3	2 14 1	0 16 7	0 19 8	0 19 11	2 16 11	1 1 2	1 5 2	1 8 8	– – – Manufactures only.
												Exports (Domestic):
5 13 11	3 14 8	3 7 5	2 19 5	6 14 9	4 6 4	4 1 2	3 14 0	8 7 11	5 5 11	5 0 8	4 4 5	– – – All Articles.
4 19 10	2 1 2	2 3 5	0 17 2	5 7 1	2 8 5	2 13 2	1 5 3	6 14 4	3 1 10	3 9 0	1 14 2	– – – Manufactures only.
												EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO ALL DESTINATIONS:
26·2	2·6	15·3	5·5	33·3	3·8	22·8	10·7	45·1	5·3	27·3	15·6	*Million £'s* – Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof.
17·3	2·0	6·2	7·6	19·5	3·3	10·1	14·7	28·2	3·4	18·7	21·7	" – Machinery.
65·9	5·5	10·0	3·7	74·7	7·5	14·9	5·0	99·2	12·6	20·8	7·5	" – Cotton Yarns and Manufactures.
18·5	11·0	10·5	0·11	15·8	8·7	11·5	0·13	20·4	8·6	13·5	0·10	" – Woollen Manufactures.
												EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) TO PRINCIPAL PROTECTED FOREIGN COUNTRIES:
94·7	68·4	102·1	66·1	103·4	81·6	129·7	96·9	133·6	105·8	175·4	121·7	*Million £'s* – All Articles.
												SHIPPING:
88,989	31,726	25,904	39,337	101,334	29,087	31,423	48,652	124,237	48,915†	41,209†	55,643	*Thousand Tons.* – Tonnage entered and cleared at Seaports.
8,026	913	1,584	‡(a) 815 ‡(b) 4,745	8,868	1,190	2,183	‡(a) 877 ‡(b) 5,773	11,233	1,397†	2,67	‡(a) 926 ‡(b) 6,859	" – Tonnage on Register.
962	45	78	‡174	678	96	113	‡241	679	88†	139	‡283	" – Tonnage built and added to Register.
318	11	47	230	249	23	47	‡19	284	26†	73	†216	" – Tonnage sold to Foreigners.
27	30	78	—	32	29	97	—	26	28†	98	—	" – Tonnage bought Abroad.
												RAILWAYS:
21,449	22,936	22,361	189,073	22,221	24,027	32,232	208,408	23,056	24,704†	34,443†	230,969†	*Miles* – Mileage in operation.
1,022	375	688	506	1,179	431	922	649	1,244	459†	1,307†	804†	*Millions* – Passengers carried.
271	103	297	710	434	134	370	1,069	489	144†	472†	1,445†	*Million Tons* – Goods conveyed.
93·5	53·6	85·5	246·2	108·7	59·7	103·4	361·6	118·0	35·7†	128·2†	485·9†	*Million £'s.* – Gross Receipts.
												OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES:
15·0	3·2	5·9	14·5	14·2	3·6	6·8	18·2	16·7	4·3	8·2	20·4	*Million Cwts.* – Cotton Consumed: Total.
42·0	9·3	12·2	22·6	28·2	10·5	13·1	25·8	42·6	12·2	14·8	26·8	*Lbs.* – – Per head.
45,060	5,100	7,358	17,230	46,640	5,940	8,450	21,403	52,140	6,590	9,599	25,862	*Thousands* – Spindles employed.
493·8	558·2	294·7	466·5	450·8	517·2	245·3	448·4	485·0	537·3	283·4	491·8	*Million Lbs.* – Wool, Sheep and Lambs', consumed: Total.
12·4	14·4	7·3	6·5	10·7	13·2	6·0	5·7	11·1	13·7	6·2	5·3	*Lbs.* – – Per head.
201·9	29·6	89·3	169·1	226·8	31·8	110·7	261·0	254·1	34·8	135·3	380·2	*Million Tons* – Coal Output: Total.
5·06	0·77	1·66	2·64	5·60	0·81	1·91	3·56	5·79	0·89	2·19	4·47	*Tons* – – Per head.
8·6	2·3	6·7	10·6	8·6	2·6	8·9	16·4	9·8	3·2	11·8	22·5	*Million Tons* – Pig Iron Output: Total.
0·22	0·06	0·12	0·16	0·20	0·07	0·15	0·21	0·22	0·08	0·19	0·26	*Tons* – – Per head.
4·2	1·3	5·1	7·6	4·9	1·7	7·2	13·4	6·0	2·5	10·9	20·2	*Million Tons* – Steel Output: Total.
0·11	0·03	0·09	0·11	0·12	0·04	0·13	0·17	0·14	0·06	0·18	0·24	*Tons* – – Per head.
183·9	39·8	79·6	188·1	163·6	45·1	97·7	275·7	175·6	50·2	121·3	370·7	*Million Tons* – Coal Consumption: Total.
3·85	1·03	1·45	2·60	3·95	1·15	1·69	3·49	4·00	1·28	1·96	4·36	*Tons* – – Per head.
7·7	2·3	7·0	10·5	7·9	2·6	8·9	16·6	8·4	3·2	11·7	22·7	*Million Tons* – Pig Iron Consumption: Total.
0·19	0·06	0·12	0·15	0·19	0·07	0·15	0·21	0·19	0·06	0·19	0·27	*Tons* – – Per head.
338	525	¶179	302	358	499	¶199	343	361	511	¶201	401	*Lbs.* – – Wheat Consumed: Per head.

* Cannot be given.
† Average for three years only.
(b) Total Tonnage belonging to the United States, including vessels "Enrolled" for the Coasting, River and Lake Trades.
¶ In addition large quantities of Rye are consumed in Germany. *See* Table 84, page 180.

SUMMARY TABLES.

SUMMARY TABLE giving certain data bearing on the Relative Progress of the Foreign Trade past half

(B) COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES (UNITED KINGDOM = 100).

	1855-9.				1860-4.				1865-9.	
	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.
POPULATION	100	129	118	103	100	128	119	112	100	126
BIRTH RATE	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DEATH RATE	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
FOREIGN TRADE — AGGREGATE:—										
Imports (Net):										
All Articles	100	47	*	41	100	47	*	28	100	50
Manufactures only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Exports (Domestic):										
All Articles	100	65	*	45	100	69	*	31	100	66
Manufactures only	100	*	*	8	100	*	*	7	100	*
FOREIGN TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION:—										
Imports (Net):										
All Articles	100	37	*	39	100	37	*	25	100	40
Manufactures only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Exports (Domestic):										
All Articles	100	51	*	44	100	54	*	28	100	53
Manufactures only	100	*	*	7	100	*	*	6	100	*
SHIPPING:										
Tonnage Entered and Cleared at Seaports.	100	38	*	44	100	36	*	34	100	89
Tonnage on Register	100	22	*	(a) 55‡ / (b) 111‡	100	20	*	(a) 44‡ / (b) 102‡	100	18
Tonnage built and added to Register.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tonnage sold to Foreigners	100†	18	*	133‡	100	22	*	298‡	100	4
Tonnage bought Abroad	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES:—										
Cotton consumed:										
Total	100	20	*	46	100	22	15	28	100	21
Per head	100	15	*	44	100	17	13	25	100	17
Spindles employed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wool consumed:										
Total	100	*	*	34·7	100	95·2§	*	54·1	100	109
Per head	100	*	*	34·2	100	74·4§	*	47·7	100	87
Coal Output:										
Total	100	11	*	19	100	12	18	20	100	12
Per head	100	9	*	18	100	9	15	17	100	9
Pig Iron Output:										
Total	100	26	*	20	100	27	17	20	100	24
Per head	100	17	*	17	100	21	14	14	100	19
Steel Output:										
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100	30
Per head	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Cannot be given. † Based on the average for four years only. ‡ Based on the gross tonnage.
(a) *See* note (a) on page 3.

SUMMARY TABLES.

and Industry of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, during the Century—*continued.*

(B) COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES (UNITED KINGDOM = 100).

1865–9.		1870–4.				1875–9.				
Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	
122	119	100	115	127	127	100	110	128	138	POPULATION.
*	*	*	*	*	*	100	75	118	*	BIRTH RATE.
*	*	*	*	*	*	100	108	128	*	DEATH RATE.
										FOREIGN TRADE—AGGREGATE:—
										Imports (Net):
*	31	100	47	*	39	100	50	*	30	All Articles.
*	*	100	*	*	124	100	38†	*	68	Manufactures only.
										Exports (Domestic):
*	25	100	58	48§	41	100	69	66	62	All Articles.
*	8	100	*	*	9	100	39†	*	15	Manufactures only.
										FOREIGN TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION:—
										Imports (Net):
*	26	100	41	*	31	100	45	*	22	All Articles.
*	*	100	*	*	98	100	34†	*	49	Manufactures only.
										Exports (Domestic):
*	21	100	50	37§	32	100	62	51	45	All Articles.
*	7	100	*	*	7	100	35†	*	11	Manufactures only.
										SHIPPING:—
*	32	100	36	26‖	38	100	38	23	43	Tonnage Entered and Cleared at Seaports.
*	(a) 27‡ (b) 76‡	100	19	18	(a) 25‡ (b) 77‡	100	16	18	(a) 25‡ (b) 68‡	Tonnage on Register.
*	*	100	12§	11‖	61‡	100	8	9	49‡	Tonnage built and added to Register.
*	42‡	100	21	28‖	36‡	100	19	24	50‡	Tonnage sold to Foreigners.
*	*	100	70§	161‖	*	100	100	235	*	Tonnage bought Abroad.
										OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES:—
										Cotton consumed:
15	42	100	14	20	47	100	17	22	57	Total.
12	35	100	13	15	37	100	15	17	42	Per head.
*	*	100	11†	12†	23	100	10	12	27	Spindles employed.
										Wool consumed:
*	69	100	100	44¶	70	100	111	51	70	Total.
*	58	100	87	34¶	55	100	101	39	51	Per head.
										Coal Output:
23	26	100	13	26	36	100	12	29	39	Total.
18	21	100	11	21	28	100	11	22	28	Per head.
										Pig Iron Output:
22	27	100	19	28	34	100	22	31	34	Total.
19	25	100	15	20	25	100	21	26	26	Per head.
										Steel Output:
100	15	100	26	60	28	100	33	44	67	Total.
*	*	100	*	50	*	100	33	33	33	Per head.

§ Based on the average for three years only.

‖ Based on the average for two years only. (b) *See* note (b) on page 3.

¶ Based on the figure for 1874.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

POPULATION (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

1.—Statement showing the Estimated Population of the United Kingdom, France, the German Empire, the German Customs Union (Zollgebiet), and the United States, in each year from 1854 to 1908, inclusive, together with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective countries.)

Years.	United Kingdom (at the middle of each year). †	France (at the middle of each year).	Germany (at the middle of each year).		United States (as at June 1st).
			The Empire.	Customs Union.	
1854	27,658,704	36,230,000		32,645,000	26,433,000
1855	27,821,730	36,080,000		32,699,000	27,256,000
1856	28,011,034	36,190,000		32,880,000	28,083,000
1857	28,188,280	36,300,000		33,154,000	28,916,000
1858	28,389,770	36,340,000		33,428,000	29,758,000
1859	28,590,224	36,500,000		33,760,000	30,596,000
Annual average, 1855–9	28,200,208	36,282,000		33,184,000	28,922,000
1860	28,778,411	36,510,000		34,136,000	31,443,000
1861	28,977,133	37,390,000		34,512,000	32,064,000
1862	29,243,610	37,520,000		34,905,000	32,704,000
1863	29,470,969	37,710,000		35,311,000	33,365,000
1864	29,680,437	37,860,000		35,716,000	34,046,000
Annual average, 1860–4	29,230,112	37,398,000		34,916,000	32,724,000
1865	29,925,177	38,020,000		36,020,000	34,748,000
1866	30,147,755	38,080,000		36,251,000	35,469,000
1867	30,409,132	38,230,000		36,592,000	36,211,000
1868	30,689,977	38,330,000		37,979,000	36,973,000
1869	30,978,278	38,390,000		38,663,000	37,756,000
Annual average, 1865–9	30,430,064	38,210,000		37,101,000	36,231,000
1870	31,256,535	38,440,000		38,891,000	38,558,000
1871	31,555,694	§36,190,000		39,119,000	39,555,000
1872	31,874,183	36,140,000	41,230,000	40,918,000	40,596,000
1873	32,177,550	36,340,000	41,564,000	41,330,000	41,677,000
1874	32,501,517	36,490,000	42,004,000	41,742,000	42,796,000
Annual average, 1870–4	31,873,096	36,720,000	41,320,000	40,400,000	40,636,000
1875	32,838,758	36,660,000	42,518,000	42,156,000	43,951,000
1876	33,199,994	36,830,000	43,059,000	42,621,000	45,137,000
1877	33,575,941	37,000,000	43,610,000	43,107,000	46,353,000
1878	33,943,773	37,180,000	44,129,000	43,592,000	47,598,000
1879	34,302,557	37,320,000	44,641,000	44,078,000	48,866,000
Annual average, 1875–9	33,572,205	36,998,000	43,591,000	43,111,000	46,381,000

† The above particulars are exclusive of the population in the Islands in the British Seas, and of the members of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad.

§ Alsace-Lorraine transferred to Germany in 1871.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

POPULATION (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

1.—STATEMENT showing the Estimated Population of the United Kingdom, France, the German Empire, the German Customs Union (Zollgebiet), and the United States, in each year from 1854 to 1908, inclusive, together with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective countries.)

Years.	United Kingdom (at the middle of each year). †	France (at the middle of each year).	Germany (at the middle of each year).		United States (as at June 1st).
			The Empire.	Customs Union.	
1880	34,622,930	37,450,000	45,095,000	44,564,000	50,156,000
1881	34,934,476	37,590,000	45,428,000	44,894,000	51,316,000
1882	35,206,617	37,730,000	45,719,000	45,187,000	52,495,000
1883	35,449,721	37,860,000	46,016,000	45,480,000	53,693,000
1884	35,724,231	38,010,000	46,336,000	45,799,000	54,911,000
Annual average, 1880–4	35,187,595	37,728,000	45,719,000	45,185,000	52,514,000
1885	36,015,601	38,110,000	46,707,000	46,165,000	56,148,000
1886	36,313,582	38,230,000	47,134,000	46,576,000	57,404,000
1887	36,599,143	38,260,000	47,630,000	47,046,000	58,680,000
1888	36,881,271	38,290,000	48,168,000	47,727,000	59,974,000
1889	37,178,929	38,370,000	48,717,000	48,917,000	61,289,000
Annual average, 1885–9	36,597,705	38,252,000	47,671,000	47,286,000	58,699,000
1890	37,484,764	38,380,000	49,241,000	49,441,000	62,622,000
1891	37,802,440	38,350,000	49,762,000	49,963,000	63,844,000
1892	38,134,110	38,348,000	50,266,000	50,469,000	65,086,000
1893	38,490,333	38,380,000	50,757,000	50,960,000	66,349,000
1894	38,859,067	38,418,000	51,339,000	51,544,000	67,632,000
Annual average, 1890–4	38,154,143	38,375,000	50,273,000	50,475,000	65,107,000
1895	39,221,109	38,459,000	52,001,000	52,207,000	68,934,000
1896	39,599,072	38,518,000	52,753,000	52,962,000	70,254,000
1897	39,987,294	38,659,000	53,569,000	53,781,000	71,592,000
1898	40,380,792	38,745,000	54,406,000	54,622,000	72,947,000
1899	40,774,296	38,745,000	55,248,000	55,468,000	74,318,000
Annual average, 1895–9	39,992,513	38,625,000	53,595,000	53,808,000	71,609,000
1900	41,154,646	38,900,000	56,046,000	56,269,000	76,303,000
1901	41,550,773	38,962,000	56,874,000	57,098,000	77,647,000
1902	41,961,199	39,060,000	57,767,000	57,993,000	79,003,000
1903	42,371,219	39,140,000	58,629,000	58,857,000	80,372,000
1904	42,793,272	39,200,000	59,475,000	59,704,000	81,752,000
Annual average, 1900–4	41,966,222	39,052,000	57,758,000	57,984,000	79,015,000
1905	43,221,145	39,230,000	60,314,000	60,546,000	83,143,000
1906	43,661,092	39,252,000	61,177,000	61,409,000	84,216,433
1907	44,098,727	39,222,000	62,083,000	62,318,000	85,817,239
1908	44,546,803	39,267,000	62,982,000	63,219,000	87,189,392
Annual average, 1905–8	43,881,942	39,243,000	61,639,000	61,873,000	85,091,516

† *See* note (†) on opposite page.

SUMMARY TABLES.

SUMMARY TABLE giving certain Data bearing on the Relative Progress of the Foreign during the past half

(B) COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES (UNITED KINGDOM = 100).

	1880-4.				1885-9.				1890-4.			
	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
POPULATION	100	107	128	149	100	105	129	160	100	101	132	171
BIRTH RATE	100	76	116	*	100	76	120	*	100	76	122	*
DEATH RATE	100	115	134	*	100	117	133	*	100	120	126	*
FOREIGN TRADE—AGGREGATE:												
Imports (Net):												
All Articles	100	56	44	41	100	52	50	44	100	47	56	46
Manufactures only	100	44	66	102	100	36	65	96	100	32	58	88
Exports (Domestic):												
All Articles	100	59	65	71	100	58	67	65	100	58	65	79
Manufactures only	100	35	44	15	100	36	50	16	100	37	50	19
FOREIGN TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION:												
Imports (Net):												
All Articles	100	52	34	27	100	50	39	27	100	47	42	27
Manufactures only	100	41	51	68	100	34	50	60	100	32	44	51
Exports (Domestic):												
All Articles	100	55	51	47	100	56	52	40	100	58	49	46
Manufactures only	100	33	34	10	100	34	38	10	100	37	37	11
EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO ALL DESTINATIONS:												
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof.	100	8	42	5	100	7	42	5	100	8	47	9
Machinery	100	10	23	23	100	11	22	20	100	10	22	28
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures.	100	5	7	3	100	6	10	4	100	6	12	4
Woollen Manufactures	100	79	61	—	100	69	58	—	100	71	63	—
EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) TO PRINCIPAL PROTECTED FOREIGN COUNTRIES:												
All Articles	100	74	94	46	100	74	96	42	100	70	91	56
SHIPPING:												
Tonnage entered and cleared at Seaports.	100	42	24	46	100	41	27	39	100	38	30	44
Tonnage on Register	100	14	18	(a)19‡ (b)60‡	100	13	17	(a)14‡ (b)56‡	100	11	18	(a)11‡ (b)55‡
Tonnage built and added to Register.	100	7	9	38‡	100	6	9	37‡	100	4	10	36‡
Tonnage sold to Foreigners	100	14	21	27‡	100	18	34	19‡	100	6	30	11‡
Tonnage bought Abroad	100	293	333	—	100	78	239	—	100	165	406	—
RAILWAYS:												
Mileage in operation	100	87	118	606	100	100	124	747	100	105	130	859
Passengers carried	100	29	37	*	100	30	44	57	100	33	57	63
Goods conveyed	100	33	74	*	100	29	66	171	100	31	75	193
Gross Receipts	100	64	70	*	100	60	77	254	100	58	83	286
OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES:												
Cotton Consumed:												
Total	100	16	22	64	100	17	28	77	100	21	34	82
Per head	100	15	17	42	100	16	22	48	100	21	25	48
Spindles employed	100	9	12	29	100	10	12	32	100	10	13	34
Wool (Sheep and Lambs') Consumed:												
Total	100	122	65	102	100	119	72	100	100	112	77	91
Per head	100	115	52	68	100	114	56	63	100	112	58	53
Coal Output:												
Total	100	12	33	57	100	13	37	70	100	14	40	85
Per head	100	11	26	38	100	12	29	43	100	14	30	50
Pig Iron Output:												
Total	100	23	40	52	100	21	52	78	100	27	66	111
Per head	100	22	30	35	100	19	38	48	100	26	53	63
Steel Output:												
Total	100	22	44	89	100	17	37	93	100	25	88	134
Per head	100	20	40	60	100	13	25	63	100	25	75	88
Coal Consumption:												
Total	100	23	35	68	100	23	41	87	100	25	46	108
Per head	100	21	27	46	100	22	32	54	100	25	35	63
Pig Iron Consumption:												
Total	100	31	48	69	100	26	61	95	100	31	77	125
Per head	100	32	37	47	100	22	44	61	100	29	59	71
Wheat Consumed:												
Per head	100	151	87¶	105	100	145	88¶	96	100	146	43¶	80

* Cannot be given. ‡ Based on the gross tonnage. ¶ *See* note ¶ on page 4.

(a) Based on the tonnage "Registered" for Over-Sea Trade.

SUMMARY TABLES.

Trade and Industry of the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the United States, Century—*continued.*

(B) COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES (UNITED KINGDOM = 100).

1895–9.				1900–4.				1905–8.				
United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.	
100	97	135	179	100	93	138	188	100	89	141	194	POPULATION.
100	76	124	*	100	77	124	*	100	76	122	*	BIRTH RATE.
100	116	119	*	100	119	120	*	100	128	119	*	DEATH RATE.
												FOREIGN TRADE—AGGREGATE:
100	42	59	37	100	39	62	40	100	43	75	49	Imports (Net): All Articles.
100	27	52	62	100	29	50	69	100	33	62	87	Manufactures only.
												Exports (Domestic):
100	61	76	89	100	60	83	103	100	56	85	98	All Articles.
100	40	59	31	100	42	69	44	100	41	72	49	Manufactures only.
												FOREIGN TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION:
100	43	44	21	100	42	45	21	100	48	53	25	Imports (Net): All Articles.
100	28	39	34	100	31	36	37	100	37	44	45	Manufactures only.
												Exports (Domestic):
100	63	57	50	100	64	60	55	100	63	60	50	All Articles.
100	41	43	17	100	45	50	24	100	46	51	25	Manufactures only.
												EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO ALL DESTINATIONS:
100	10	61	22	100	11	68	32	100	12	61	35	Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof.
100	12	36	44	100	12	52	75	100	12	66	77	Machinery.
100	8	15	6	100	10	20	7	100	13	21	8	Cotton Yarns and Manufactures.
100	67	64	1	100	55	73	1	100	42	66	—	Woollen Manufactures.
												EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) TO PRINCIPAL PROTECTED FOREIGN COUNTRIES:
100	72	108	70	100	79	125	94	100	79	131	91	All Articles.
												SHIPPING:
100	36	29	44	100	39	31	48	100	39†	33†	45	Tonnage entered and cleared at Seaports.
100	10	29	(a) 9‡ (b)53‡	100	12	22	(a) 9‡ (b)58‡	100	12†	24	(a) 8‡ (b)61‡	Tonnage on Register.
100	8	14	31‡	100	14	17	53‡	100	6†	20	56‡	Tonnage built and added to Register.
100	3	15	6‡	100	9	19	5‡	100	10	29	6‡	Tonnage sold to Foreigners.
100	111	289	—	100	91	303	—	100	108	377	—	Tonnage bought Abroad.
												RAILWAYS:
100	107	136	881	100	108	145	937	100	107†	149†	1,002†	Mileage in operation.
100	37	68	50	100	37	78	55	100	37†	97†	65†	Passengers carried.
100	29	80	191	100	29	85	246	100	29†	97†	296†	Goods conveyed.
100	57	91	263	100	55	95	333	100	30†	109†	412†	Gross Receipts.
												OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES:
100	21	39	97	100	25	48	127	100	26	49	122	Cotton consumed: Total.
100	22	29	54	100	27	34	68	100	29	35	63	Per head.
100	11	16	38	100	13	18	46	100	13	18	50	Spindles employed.
												Wool (Sheep and Lambs') consumed:
100	113	80	94	100	115	77	99	100	111	79	101	Total.
100	116	59	52	100	123	56	53	100	123	56	52	Per head.
100	15	44	94	100	14	49	124	100	14	53	150	Coal Output: Total.
100	15	33	52	100	15	35	66	100	15	38	77	Per head.
100	27	78	123	100	30	103	191	100	34	120	230	Pig Iron Output: Total.
100	27	55	68	100	35	75	105	100	36	86	118	Per head.
100	31	121	181	100	35	149	273	100	42	182	337	Steel Output: Total.
100	27	82	100	100	33	108	142	100	43	129	171	Per head.
100	26	52	121	100	27	59	166	100	29	69	211	Coal Consumption: Total.
100	27	38	68	100	29	43	88	100	32	49	109	Per head.
100	30	91	136	100	33	113	210	100	38	139	270	Pig Iron Consumption: Total.
100	32	68	79	100	37	79	111	100	42	100	142	Per head.
100	149	50¶	84	100	139	56¶	101	100	142	56¶	112	Wheat Consumed: Per head.

† *See* note (†) on page 6. ‡ Based on the gross tonnage. ¶ *See* note (¶) on page 4.

(*b*) Based on the total tonnage belonging to the United States, including vessels "enrolled" for the Coasting, River, and Lake Trades.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

POPULATION (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

1.—Statement showing the Estimated Population of the United Kingdom, France, the German Empire, the German Customs Union (Zollgebiet), and the United States, in each year from 1854 to 1908, inclusive, together with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective countries.)

Years.	United Kingdom (at the middle of each year). †	France (at the middle of each year).	Germany (at the middle of each year).		United States (as at June 1st).
			The Empire.	Customs Union.	
1854	27,658,704	36,230,000		32,645,000	26,433,000
1855	27,821,730	36,080,000		32,699,000	27,256,000
1856	28,011,034	36,190,000		32,880,000	28,083,000
1857	28,188,280	36,300,000		33,154,000	28,916,000
1858	28,389,770	36,340,000		33,428,000	29,758,000
1859	28,590,224	36,500,000		33,760,000	30,596,000
Annual average, 1855–9	28,200,208	36,282,000		33,184,000	28,922,000
1860	28,778,411	36,510,000		34,136,000	31,443,000
1861	28,977,133	37,390,000		34,512,000	32,064,000
1862	29,243,610	37,520,000		34,905,000	32,704,000
1863	29,470,969	37,710,000		35,311,000	33,365,000
1864	29,680,437	37,860,000		35,716,000	34,046,000
Annual average, 1860–4	29,230,112	37,398,000		34,916,000	32,724,000
1865	29,925,177	38,020,000		36,020,000	34,748,000
1866	30,147,755	38,080,000		36,251,000	35,469,000
1867	30,409,132	38,230,000		36,592,000	36,211,000
1868	30,689,977	38,330,000		37,979,000	36,973,000
1869	30,978,278	38,390,000		38,663,000	37,756,000
Annual average, 1865–9	30,430,064	38,210,000		37,101,000	36,231,000
1870	31,256,535	38,440,000		38,891,000	38,558,000
1871	31,555,694	§36,190,000		39,119,000	39,555,000
1872	31,874,183	36,140,000	41,230,000	40,918,000	40,596,000
1873	32,177,550	36,340,000	41,564,000	41,330,000	41,677,000
1874	32,501,517	36,490,000	42,004,000	41,742,000	42,796,000
Annual average, 1870–4	31,873,096	36,720,000	41,320,000	40,400,000	40,636,000
1875	32,838,758	36,660,000	42,518,000	42,156,000	43,951,000
1876	33,199,994	36,930,000	43,059,000	42,621,000	45,137,000
1877	33,575,941	37,000,000	43,610,000	43,107,000	46,353,000
1878	33,943,773	37,180,000	44,129,000	43,592,000	47,598,000
1879	34,302,557	37,320,000	44,641,000	44,078,000	48,866,000
Annual average, 1875–9	33,572,205	36,998,000	43,591,000	43,111,000	46,381,000

† The above particulars are exclusive of the population in the Islands in the British Seas, and of the members of be Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad.

§ Alsace-Lorraine transferred to Germany in 1871.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

POPULATION (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

1.—STATEMENT showing the Estimated Population of the United Kingdom, France, the German Empire, the German Customs Union (Zollgebiet), and the United States, in each year from 1854 to 1908, inclusive, together with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective countries.)

Years.	United Kingdom (at the middle of each year). †	France (at the middle of each year).	Germany (at the middle of each year).		United States (as at June 1st).
			The Empire.	Customs Union.	
1880	34,622,930	37,450,000	45,095,000	44,564,000	50,156,000
1881	34,934,476	37,590,000	45,428,000	44,894,000	51,316,000
1882	35,206,617	37,730,000	45,719,000	45,187,000	52,495,000
1883	35,449,721	37,860,000	46,016,000	45,480,000	53,693,000
1884	35,724,231	38,010,000	46,336,000	45,799,000	54,911,000
Annual average, 1880–4	35,187,595	37,728,000	45,719,000	45,185,000	52,514,000
1885	36,015,601	38,110,000	46,707,000	46,165,000	56,148,000
1886	36,313,582	38,230,000	47,134,000	46,576,000	57,404,000
1887	36,599,143	38,260,000	47,630,000	47,046,000	58,680,000
1888	36,881,271	38,290,000	48,168,000	47,727,000	59,974,000
1889	37,178,929	38,370,000	48,717,000	48,917,000	61,289,000
Annual average, 1885–9	36,597,705	38,252,000	47,671,000	47,286,000	58,699,000
1890	37,484,764	38,380,000	49,241,000	49,441,000	62,622,000
1891	37,802,440	38,350,000	49,762,000	49,963,000	63,844,000
1892	38,134,110	38,348,000	50,266,000	50,469,000	65,086,000
1893	38,490,333	38,380,000	50,757,000	50,960,000	66,349,000
1894	38,859,067	38,418,000	51,339,000	51,544,000	67,632,000
Annual average, 1890–4	38,154,143	38,375,000	50,273,000	50,475,000	65,107,000
1895	39,221,109	38,459,000	52,001,000	52,207,000	68,934,000
1896	39,599,072	38,518,000	52,753,000	52,962,000	70,254,000
1897	39,987,294	38,659,000	53,569,000	53,781,000	71,592,000
1898	40,380,792	38,745,000	54,406,000	54,622,000	72,947,000
1899	40,774,296	38,745,000	55,248,000	55,468,000	74,318,000
Annual average, 1895–9	39,992,513	38,625,000	53,595,000	53,808,000	71,609,000
1900	41,154,646	38,900,000	56,046,000	56,269,000	76,303,000
1901	41,550,773	38,962,000	56,874,000	57,098,000	77,647,000
1902	41,961,199	39,060,000	57,767,000	57,993,000	79,003,000
1903	42,371,219	39,140,000	58,629,000	58,857,000	80,372,000
1904	42,793,272	39,200,000	59,475,000	59,704,000	81,752,000
Annual average, 1900–4	41,966,222	39,052,000	57,758,000	57,984,000	79,015,000
1905	43,221,145	39,230,000	60,314,000	60,546,000	83,143,000
1906	43,661,092	39,252,000	61,177,000	61,409,000	84,216,433
1907	44,096,727	39,222,000	62,083,000	62,318,000	85,817,239
1908	44,546,803	39,267,000	62,982,000	63,219,000	87,189,392
Annual average, 1905–8	43,881,942	39,243,000	61,639,000	61,873,000	85,091,516

† *See* note (†) on opposite page.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

POPULATION (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

2.—Statement showing the Number of Births, of Deaths, and the excess of Births over Deaths in the United Kingdom, France, and the German Empire, in each of the years from 1870 to 1908, inclusive, together with the Annual Average of Births, Deaths, &c., and the rates per head of the Population of the respective Countries in each Quinquennial Period.

(*a*) BIRTHS.

(*Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective Countries.*)

Years.	United Kingdom.		France.†		Germany.‡	
	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1870	1,058,361		*		*	
1871	1,065,220		*		*	
1872	1,094,072		*		*	
1873	1,093,893		946,364		1,648,117	
1874	1,120,039		954,652		1,683,440	
Annual average, 1870–4	1,086,317	34·1	—	—	—	—
1875	1,112,620		950,975		1,724,412	
1876	1,155,186		966,682		1,761,046	
1877	1,154,683		944,576		1,744,659	
1878	1,152,730		937,317		1,714,433	
1879	1,141,453		936,529		1,735,871	
Annual average, 1875–9	1,143,334	34·1	947,216	25·6	1,736,084	40·3
1880	1,134,381		920,177		1,696,175	
1881	1,135,703		937,057		1,682,149	
1882	1,137,848		935,566		1,702,348	
1883	1,133,347		937,944		1,683,699	
1884	1,154,782		937,758		1,725,583	
Annual average, 1880–4	1,139,212	32·4	933,700	24·7	1,697,991	37·6
1885	1,136,321		924,558		1,729,927	
1886	1,145,577		912,838		1,746,133	
1887	1,123,106		899,333		1,757,079	
1888	1,112,694		882,639		1,761,407	
1889	1,116,568		880,579		1,772,570	
Annual average, 1885–9	1,126,853	30·8	899,989	23·5	1,753,423	37·1
1890	1,096,717		838,059		1,759,253	
1891	1,148,259		866,377		1,840,172	
1892	1,127,234		855,847		1,795,971	
1893	1,147,764		874,672		1,865,715	
1894	1,120,010		855,388		1,841,205	
Annual average, 1890–4	1,127,997	29·6	858,069	22·4	1,820,463	36·1
1895	1,154,898		834,173		1,877,278	
1896	1,152,144		865,586		1,914,749	
1897	1,157,224		859,107		1,926,690	
1898	1,159,483		843,933		1,964,731	
1899	1,163,279		847,627		1,980,304	
Annual average, 1895–9	1,157,406	28·9	850,085	22·0	1,932,750	35·9
1900	1,159,922		827,297		1,996,139	
1901	1,162,975		857,274		2,032,313	
1902	1,174,639		845,378		2,024,735	
1903	1,183,627		826,712		1,983,078	
1904	1,181,803		818,229		2,025,847	
Annual average, 1900–4	1,172,593	27·9	834,978	21·4	2,012,422	34·7
1905	1,163,535		807,291		1,987,153	
1906	1,170,622		806,847		2,022,477	
1907	1,148,573		773,645		1,999,933	
1908	1,176,374		791,712		2,015,052	
Annual average, 1905–8	1,164,776	26·5	794,874	20·3	2,006,154	32·4

* Records incomplete in these years. † Exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine. ‡ Inclusive of Alsace-Lorraine.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

POPULATION (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

2.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Births, of Deaths, and the Excess of Births over Deaths, in the United Kingdom, France, and the German Empire, in each of the years from 1870 to 1908, inclusive, together with the Annual Average of Births, Deaths, &c., and the Rates per Thousand of the Population of the respective Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*b*) DEATHS.

(Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	United Kingdom.		France.†		Germany.‡	
	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1870	680,091		*		*	
1871	678,243		*		*	
1872	665,583		*		*	
1873	666,914		844,588		1,174,293	
1874	699,269		781,709		1,122,396	
Annual average, 1870–4	678,020	21·3	—	—	—	—
1875	726,352		845,062		1,172,393	
1876	676,761		834,074		1,134,452	
1877	667,985		801,956		1,152,023	
1878	716,276		839,125		1,157,960	
1879	704,673		839,882		1,143,773	
Annual average, 1875–9	698,409	20·8	832,020	22.5	1,152,120	26·7
1880	707,325		858,237		1,173,205	
1881	654,271		828,828		1,156,391	
1882	678,120		838,539		1,176,853	
1883	696,092		841,101		1,190,002	
1884	693,150		858,784		1,203,500	
Annual average, 1880–4	685,792	19·5	845,098	22·4	1,179,990	26·1
1885	688,069		836,897		1,199,742	
1886	698,208		860,222		1,233,737	
1887	693,889		842,797		1,151,924	
1888	668,037		837,867		1,142,826	
1889	674,499		794,933		1,153,087	
Annual average, 1885–9	684,540	18·7	834,543	21·8	1,176,263	24·9
1890	727,102		876,505		1,199,006	
1891	757,497		876,882		1,164,421	
1892	725,273		875,888		1,211,402	
1893	732,449		867,526		1,248,201	
1894	653,468		815,620		1,144,331	
Annual average, 1890–4	719,158	18·8	862,484	22·5	1,193,472	23·6
1895	735,244		851,986		1,151,488	
1896	673,104		771,886		1,098,966	
1897	704,470		751,019		1,142,056	
1898	712,942		810,073		1,117,860	
1899	741,091		816,233		1,185,197	
Annual average, 1895–9	713,370	17·8	800,239	20·7	1,139,113	21·2
1900	757,732		853,285		1,236,382	
1901	710,811		784,876		1,174,489	
1902	691,155		761,434		1,122,492	
1903	667,988		753,606		1,170,905	
1904	707,278		761,203		1,163,183	
Annual average, 1900–4	706,993	16·8	782,881	20·0	1,173,490	20·2
1905	669,638		770,171		1,194,314	
1906	681,343		780,196		1,112,202	
1907	678,822		793,537		1,117,309	
1908	676,634		745,271		1,135,490	
Annual average, 1905–8	676,609	15·4	772,294	19·7	1,139,829	18·4

* Records incomplete in these years. † Exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine. ‡ Inclusive of Alsace-Lorraine.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

POPULATION (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

2.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Births, of Deaths, and the Excess of Births over Deaths, in the United Kingdom, France, and the German Empire, in each of the years from 1870 to 1908, inclusive, together with the Annual Average of Births, Deaths, &c., and the Rates per Thousand of the Populations of the respective Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(c) EXCESS OF BIRTHS (+) OR DEATHS (−).

(Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	United Kingdom.		France.†		Germany.‡	
	Excess of Births (+) or Deaths (−).	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Excess of Births (+) or Deaths (−).	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Excess of Births (+) or Deaths (−).	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1870	(+) 378,270		*		*	
1871	(+) 386,977		*		*	
1872	(+) 428,489		*		*	
1873	(+) 426,979		(+) 101,776		(+) 473,824	
1874	(+) 420,770		(+) 172,943		(+) 561,044	
Annual average, 1870–4	(+) 408,297	(+) 12·8	—	—	—	—
1875	(+) 386,268		(+) 105,913		(+) 552,019	
1876	(+) 478,425		(+) 132,608		(+) 626,594	
1877	(+) 486,698		(+) 142,620		(+) 592,636	
1878	(+) 436,454		(+) 98,189		(+) 556,473	
1879	(+) 436,780		(+) 96,647		(+) 592,098	
Annual average, 1875–9	(+) 444,925	(+) 13·3	(+) 115,195	(+) 3·1	(+) 583,964	(+) 13·5
1880	(+) 427,056		(+) 61,940		(+) 522,970	
1881	(+) 481,432		(+) 108,229		(+) 525,758	
1882	(+) 459,728		(+) 97,027		(+) 525,495	
1883	(+) 437,255		(+) 96,843		(+) 493,697	
1884	(+) 461,632		(+) 78,974		(+) 522,083	
Annual average, 1880–4	(+) 453,421	(+) 12·9	(+) 88,603	(+) 2·3	(+) 518,001	(+) 11·5
1885	(+) 448,252		(+) 87,661		(+) 530,185	
1886	(+) 447,369		(+) 52,616		(+) 512,396	
1887	(+) 429,217		(+) 56,536		(+) 605,155	
1888	(+) 444,657		(+) 44,772		(+) 618,581	
1889	(+) 442,069		(+) 85,646		(+) 619,483	
Annual average, 1885–9	(+) 442,313	(+) 12·1	(+) 65,446	(+) 1·7	(+) 577,160	(+) 12·2
1890	(+) 369,615		(−) 38,446		(+) 560,247	
1891	(+) 390,762		(−) 10,505		(+) 675,751	
1892	(+) 401,961		(−) 20,041		(+) 584,569	
1893	(+) 415,315		(+) 7,146		(+) 617,514	
1894	(+) 466,542		(+) 39,768		(+) 696,874	
Annual average, 1890–4	(+) 408,839	(+) 10·7	(−) 4,416	(−) 0·1	(+) 626,991	(+) 12·4
1895	(+) 419,654		(−) 17,813		(+) 725,790	
1896	(+) 479,040		(+) 93,700		(+) 815,783	
1897	(+) 452,754		(+) 108,088		(+) 784,634	
1898	(+) 446,541		(+) 33,860		(+) 846,871	
1899	(+) 422,188		(+) 31,394		(+) 795,107	
Annual average, 1895–9	(+) 444,035	(+) 11·1	(+) 49,846	(+) 1·3	(+) 793,637	(+) 14·7
1900	(+) 402,190		(−) 25,988		(+) 759,757	
1901	(+) 452,164		(+) 72,398		(+) 857,824	
1902	(+) 483,484		(+) 83,944		(+) 902,243	
1903	(+) 515,639		(+) 73,106		(+) 812,173	
1904	(+) 474,525		(+) 57,026		(+) 862,664	
Annual average, 1900–4	(+) 465,600	(+) 11·1	(+) 52,097	(+) 1·3	(+) 838,932	(+) 14·5
1905	(+) 493,897		(+) 37,120		(+) 792,839	
1906	(+) 489,279		(+) 26,651		(+) 910,275	
1907	(+) 469,751		(−) 19,892		(+) 882,624	
1908	(+) 499,740		(+) 46,441		(+) 879,562	
Annual average, 1905–8	(+) 488,167	(+) 11·1	(+) 22,580	(+) 0·5	(+) 866,325	(+) 14·0

* Records incomplete for these years. † Exclusive of Alsace-Lorrraine. ‡ Inclusive of Alsace-Lorraine.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

LOSS OR GAIN BY MIGRATION.

3.—Statement showing the Total Population in Census Years from 1861 to 1906, the Natural Increase in each Intercensal Period, and the Net Loss or Gain by Migration in each Period deduced therefrom, for the United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

(Compiled from the Census Reports of the respective Countries.)*

Country.	Date of Census.	Recorded Population in Census Years.	Movement in Intercensal Periods.			Periods of Years.
			Actual Increase.	Excess of Births over Deaths.†	Nett Loss (—) or Gain (+) by Migration in each Decennium.	
England and Wales	April 8, 1861	20,066,000				
	„ 3, 1871	22,712,000	2,646,000	2,725,000	(—) 79,000	1861–1871
	„ 4, 1881	25,974,000	3,262,000	3,426,000	(—) 164,000	1871–1881
	„ 6, 1891	29,002,000	3,028,000	3,629,000	(—) 601,000	1881–1891
	„ 1, 1901	32,528,000	3,526,000	3,594,000	(—) 68,000	1891–1901
Scotland	April 8, 1861	3,062,000				
	„ 3, 1871	3,360,000	298,000	415,000	(—) 117,000	1861–1871
	„ 4, 1881	3,736,000	376,000	469,000	(—) 93,000	1871–1881
	„ 5, 1891	4,026,000	290,000	507,000	(—) 217,000	1881–1891
	Mar. 31, 1901	4,472,000	446,000	490,000	(—) 44,000	1891–1901
Ireland	April 7, 1861	5,799,000				
	„ 2, 1871	5,413,000	(—) 386,000	556,000‡	(—) 942,000	1861–1871
	„ 3, 1881	5,175,000	(—) 238,000	423,000	(—) 661,000	1871–1881
	„ 5, 1891	4,705,000	(—) 470,000	268,000	(—) 738,000	1881–1891
	Mar. 31, 1901	4,459,000	(—) 246,000	218,000	(—) 464,000	1891–1901
United Kingdom	1861	28,927,000				
	1871	31,485,000	2,558,000	3,696,000	(—)1,138,000	1861–1871
	1881	34,885,000	3,400,000	4,318,000	(—) 918,000	1871–1881
	1891	37,733,000	2,848,000	4,404,000	(—)1,556,000	1881–1891
	1901	41,459,000	3,726,000	4,302,000	(—) 576,000	1891–1901
Germany	Dec. 1, 1871	41,059,000				
	„ 1, 1875	42,727,000	1,668,000	1,988,000		
	„ 1, 1880	45,234,000	2,507,000	2,888,000	(—) 701,000	1871–1880
	„ 1, 1885	46,856,000	1,622,000	2,602,000		
	„ 1, 1890	49,428,000	2,572,000	2,902,000	(—)1,310,000	1880–1890
	„ 2, 1895	52,280,000	2,852,000	3,300,000		
	„ 1, 1900	56,367,000	4,087,000	3,993,000	(—) 354,000	1890–1900
	„ 1, 1905	60,641,000	4,274,000	4,222,000	(+) 52,000§	1900–1905
France	May 1872	36,103,000				
	Dec. 1876	36,906,000	803,000	‖600,000		
	„ 18, 1881	37,672,000	766,000	¶508,000	(+) 461,000	1872–1881
	April 7, 1886	38,219,000	547,000	376,000		
	„ 12, 1891	38,343,000	124,000	162,000	(+) 133,000	1881–1891
	Mar. 29, 1896	38,517,000	174,000	42,000		
	„ 24, 1901	38,962,000	445,000	220,000	(+) 357,000	1891–1901
	„ 4, 1906	39,252,000	290,000	325,000	(—) 35,000§	1901–1906

* Compiled from the "Census Reports for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland" respectively; the "Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Part I., 1902," "Statistik des Deutschen Reichs" Vol. 150, of 1903, and "Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reichs" for 1907; the "Résultats Statistiques du Recensement Général de la Population de la France," Vol. 1, of 1908, and "Statistique Internationale du Mouvement de la Population, 1907."

† The figures for France relate to Births and Deaths to the end of the months nearest the dates of the several censuses. For the United Kingdom and Germany they relate to the actual intervals between the censuses.

‡ Estimate based on the known figures for the years 1866–1870. Irish Registration Statistics for this period are defective.

§ For a period of five years only.

‖ Excess of Births over Deaths in the calendar years 1873–1876 and (partly estimated) for May–December 1872.

¶ Excess of Births over Deaths in the calendar years 1877–1881.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

URBAN POPULATION.

4.—Statement showing the Total Population of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in the under-mentioned Census Years, together with the Urban Population and the Percentage Proportion of Urban to Total Population in each case.

[NOTE.—The definition of what constitutes Urban Population differs in the different Countries as indicated in the headings of the separate Tables.]

(Compiled from the Census Reports of the respective Countries.)

(a) UNITED KINGDOM.

Census Years.	Total Population.	Urban Population.	Proportion of Urban to Total Population.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
		Urban Districts.*	Per cent.
1861	20,066,224	10,960,998	54·6
1871	22,712,266	14,041,404	61·8
1881	25,974,439	17,636,646	67·9
1891	29,002,525	20,895,504	72·0
1901	32,527,843	25,058,355	77·0
SCOTLAND.			
		"Towns" with over 2,000 Inhabitants.	
1861	3,062,294	1,567,628	51·2
1871	3,360,018	1,918,670	57·1
1881	3,735,573	2,306,852	61·8
1891	4,025,647	2,631,298	65·4
1901	4,472,103	3,120,241	69·8
IRELAND.			
		"Towns" with over 2,000 Inhabitants.	
1861	5,798,967	1,140,368	19·7
1871	5,412,377	1,201,344	22·2
1881	5,174,836	1,245,503	24·1
1891	4,704,750	1,244,113	26·4
1901	4,458,775	1,384,929	31·1
UNITED KINGDOM.			
1861	28.927,485	13,668,994	47·3
1871	31,484,661	17,161,418	54·5
1881	34,884,848	21,189,001	60·7
1891	37,732,922	24,770,915	65·6
1901	41,458,721	29,563,525	71·3

* The population of the "Urban Districts" has been given for 1901, and that of the "Urban Sanitary Districts" for 1881 and 1891. For earlier years, the "town" population, as stated in the Census Reports, is given.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

URBAN POPULATION.

4.—STATEMENT showing the Total Population of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in the under-mentioned Census Years, together with the Urban Population and the Percentage Proportion of Urban to Total Population in each case—*continued.*

[NOTE.—The definition of what constitutes Urban Population differs in the different Countries as indicated in the headings of the separate Tables.]

(Compiled from the Census Reports of the respective countries.)

(*b*) FRANCE.

Census Years.	Total Population.	Urban Population (*Communes* with over 2,000 Inhabitants).	Proportion of Urban to Total Population.
			Per cent.
1861*	37,386,000	10,789,766	28·9
1866*	38,067,000	11,595,348	30·5
1872	36,102,921	11,234,899	31·1
1876	36,905,788	11,977,396	32·4
1881	37,672,048	13,096,542	34·8
1886	38,218,903	13,766,508	36·0
1891	38,342,948	14,311,048	37·3
1896	38,517,332	15,025,812	39·0
1901	38,961,945	15,957,190	40·9
1906	39,252,245	16,537,234	42·1

* Inclusive of the population of Alsace-Lorraine.

(*c*) GERMANY.

Census Years.	Total Population.	Urban Population (*Gemeinden* with over 2,000 Inhabitants).	Proportion of Urban to Total Population.
			Per cent.
1871	41,010,150†	14,790,798	36·1
1875	42,727,360	16,657,172	39·0
1880	45,234,061	18,720,530	41·4
1885	46,855,704	20,478,777	43·7
1890	49,428,470	23,243,229	47·0
1895	52,279,901	26,257,382	50·2
1900	56,367,178	30,633,075	54·3
1905	60,641,278	34,818,797	57·4

† Excluding German soldiers in France in 1871.

(*d*) UNITED STATES.

Census Years.	Total Population.‡	Urban Population (Cities with 8,000 Inhabitants and over).	Proportion of Urban to Total Population.
			Per cent.
1860	31,443,321	5,072,256	16·1
1870	38,558,371	8,071,875	20·9
1880	50,155,783	11,318,547	22·6
1890	62,622,250	18,272,503	29·2
1900	75,477,467	24,992,199	33·1

‡ Exclusive of the population of Alaska, the Indian Territory and Indian Reservations. No enumeration was made, as part of the United States census, of persons living in the Indian Territory and on the Indian Reservations prior to 1890, or of the population of Alaska prior to 1880. The total population of the United States in 1900, including the Indian Territory and Reservations and Alaska, was 76,149,386.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

5.—Statement showing the Total Value of the Imports and Exports (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Amounts per Head of the Population for each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Imports.		Re-Exports.		Net Imports (Imports less Re-Exports).		Exports of United Kingdom Produce.		Transhipments under Bond.*
	Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	Amount.
1854	Million £ 152	£ s. d. 5 10 2	Million £ 19	£ s. d. 0 13 6	Million £ 133	£ s. d. 4 16 8	Million £ 97	£ s. d. 3 10 8	Million £ 5·0
1855	143		21		122		96		3·6
1856	172		23		149		116		4·6
1857	188		24		164		122		4·5
1858	164		23		141		117		4·5
1859	179		25		154		130		6·6
Annual average, 1855-9	169	6 0 3	23	0 16 7	146	5 3 8	116	4 2 4	4·8
1860	210		29		181		136		5·1
1861	217		35		182		125		4·4
1862	226		42		184		124		4·7
1863	249		50		199		147		5·3
1864	275		52		223		160		6·0
Annual average, 1860-4	235	8 1 2	42	1 8 5	193	6 12 9	138	4 14 8	5·1
1865	271		53		218		166		6·5
1866	295		50		245		189		7·7
1867	275		45		230		181		6·7
1868	295		48		247		179		7·3
1869	295		47		248		190		8·1
Annual average, 1865-9	286	9 8 2	49	1 11 11	237	7 16 3	181	5 19 0	7·3
1870	303		44		259		200		10·9
1871	331		61		270		223		11·4
1872	355		58		297		256		13·9
1873	371		56		315		255		13·8
1874	370		58		312		240		11·4
Annual average, 1870-4	346	10 17 2	55	1 14 10	291	9 2 4	235	7 7 4	12·3
1875	374		58		316		223		12·1
1876	375		56		319		201		10·8
1877	394		53		341		190		12·2
1878	369		53		316		193		11·2
1879	363		57		306		192		11·0
Annual average, 1875-9	375	11 3 5	55	1 13 1	320	9 10 4	202	6 0 0	11·5

* Excluded from the figures in the preceding columns.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

5.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports and Exports (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Amounts per Head of the Population for each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Imports.		Re-Exports.		Net Imports (Imports less Re-Exports).		Exports of United Kingdom Produce.		Transhipments under Bond.*
	Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	Amount.
	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £
1880	411		63		348		223		12·5
1881	397		63		334		234		12·6
1882	413		65		348		242		12·0
1883	427		65		362		240		11·7
1884	390		63		327		233		11·9
Annual average, 1880–4	408	11 11 8	64	1 16 5	344	9 15 3	234	6 13 2	12·1
1885	371		58		313		213		11·0
1886	350		56		294		213		10·7
1887	362		59		303		222		10·0
1888	388		64		324		234		10·9
1889	427		67		360		249		10·2
Annual average, 1885–9	380	10 7 6	61	1 13 4	319	8 14 2	226	6 3 8	10·6
1890	421		65		356		263		9·8
1891	435		62		373		247		9·9
1892	424		64		360		227		10·6
1893	405		59		346		218		11·5
1894	408		58		350		216		9·6
Annual average, 1890–4	419	10 19 4	62	1 12 3	357	9 7 1	234	6 2 10	10·3
1895	417		60		357		226		11·1
1896	442		56		386		240		10·3
1897	451		60		391		234		10·8
1898	471		61		410		233		9·8
1899	485		65		420		255†		10·8
Annual average, 1895–9	453	11 6 7	60	1 10 2	393	9 16 5	238	5 18 11	10·6
1900	523		63		460		282†		11·0
1901	522		68		454		271†		12·8
1902	528		66		462		277†		13·7
1903	513		69		474		287†		14·1
1904	551		70		481		297†		13·7
Annual average, 1900–4	533	12 14 3	67	1 12 1	466	11 2 2	283†	6 14 9	13·1
1905	665		78		487		325†		14·3
1906	608		85		523		367†		16·3
1907	646		92		554		416†		18·8
1908	593		80		513		366†		16·0
Annual average, 1905–8	603	13 14 9	84	1 18 1	519	11 16 8	368†	8 7 11†	16·3

* Excluded from the figures in the preceding columns.

† Excluding the value of the exports of ships and boats (new) with their machinery. The value of these exports was not recorded in the years prior to 1899. For the value of the exports of Ships, &c., see note to Table No. 9, p. 27.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (PRECIOUS METALS).

6.—Statement showing the Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie into and from the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Excess of Imports or Exports in each year, and the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Gold.				Silver.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
1854	*	16,553	—	—	*	6,034	—	—
1855	*	11,847	—	—	*	6,981	—	—
1856	*	12,038	—	—	*	12,813	—	—
1857	*	15,062	—	—	*	18,505	—	—
1858	22,793	12,567	10,226	—	6,700	7,062	—	362
1859	22,298	18,081	4,217	—	14,772	17,608	—	2,836
Annual average, 1855-9	—	13,919	—	—	—	12,594	—	—
1860	12,585	15,642	—	3,057	10,394	9,893	501	—
1861	12,164	11,238	926	—	6,583	9,573	—	2,990
1862	19,904	16,012	3,892	—	11,753	13,314	—	1,561
1863	19,143	15,303	3,840	—	10,888	11,241	—	353
1864	16,931	13,280	3,621	—	10,827	9,853	974	—
Annual average, 1860-4	16,139	14,295	1,844	—	10,089	10,775	—	686
1865	14,486	8,493	5,993	—	6,977	6,599	378	—
1866	23,510	12,742	10,768	—	10,777	8,897	1,880	—
1867	15,800	7,889	7,911	—	8,021	6,435	1,586	—
1868	17,136	12,708	4,428	—	7,716	7,512	204	—
1869	13,771	8,474	5,297	—	6,730	7,904	—	1,174
Annual average, 1865-9	16,941	10,061	6,880	—	8,044	7,469	575	—
1870	18,807	10,014	8,793	—	10,649	8,906	1,743	—
1871	21,619	20,698	921	—	16,522	13,062	3,460	—
1872	18,469	19,749	—	1,280	11,139	10,587	552	—
1873	20,611	19,071	1,540	—	12,988	9,828	3,160	—
1874	18,081	10,642	7,439	—	12,298	12,212	86	—
Annual average, 1870-4	19,517	16,035	3,482	—	12,719	10,919	1,800	—
1875	23,141	18,648	4,493	—	10,124	8,980	1,144	—
1876	23,476	16,516	6,960	—	13,578	12,948	630	—
1877	15,442	20,374	—	4,932	21,711	19,437	2,274	—
1878	20,871	14,969	5,902	—	11,552	11,718	—	166
1879	13,369	17,579	—	4,210	10,787	11,006	—	219
Annual average, 1875-9	19,260	17,617	1,643	—	13,550	12,818	732	—

* Not recorded in these years.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (PRECIOUS METALS).

6.—STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie into and from the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Excess of Imports or Exports in each Year, and the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Gold.				Silver.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
1880	9,455	11,829	—	2,374	6,799	7,061	—	262
1881	9,963	15,499	—	5,536	6,901	7,004	—	103
1882	14,377	12,024	2,353	—	9,243	8,965	278	—
1883	7,756	7,091	665	—	9,468	9,323	145	—
1884	10,744	12,013	—	1,269	9,633	9,986	—	353
Annual average, 1880-4	10,459	11,691	—	1,232	8,409	8,468	—	59
1885	12,577	11,931	646	—	9,434	9,852	—	418
1886	12,951	13,784	—	833	7,472	7,224	248	—
1887	9,955	9,324	631	—	7,819	7,807	12	—
1888	15,788	14,944	844	—	6,214	7,615	—	1,401
1889	17,914	14,455	3,459	—	9,185	10,666	—	1,481
Annual average, 1885-9	13,837	12,888	949	—	8,025	8,633	—	608
1890	23,568	14,307	9,261	—	10,386	10,863	—	477
1891	30,276	24,168	6,108	—	9,316	13,061	—	3,745
1892	21,583	14,832	6,751	—	10,746	14,079	—	3,333
1893	24,835	19,502	5,333	—	11,913	13,590	—	1,677
1894	27,572	15,647	11,925	—	11,005	12,165	—	1,160
Annual average, 1890-4	25,567	17,691	7,876	—	10,673	12,751	—	2,078
1895	36,009	21,369	14,640	—	10,666	10,357	309	—
1896	24,469	30,124	—	5,655	14,329	15,048	—	719
1897	30,809	30,809	—	—	18,032	18,781	—	749
1898	43,723	36,590	7,133	—	14,678	15,624	—	946
1899	32,533	21,536	10,997	—	12,728	13,955	—	1,227
Annual average, 1895-9	33,509	28,086	5,423	—	14,087	14,753	—	666
1900	26,191	18,397	7,794	—	13,322	13,575	—	253
1901	20,716	13,965	6,751	—	11,502	12,050	—	548
1902	21,629	15,409	6,220	—	9,764	10,716	—	952
1903	28,657	27,767	890	—	10,310	11,467	—	1,157
1904	33,877	33,039	838	—	11,687	13,264	—	1,577
Annual average 1900-4	26,211	21,715	4,499	—	11,317	12,214	—	897
1905	38,568	30,830	7,738	—	12,992	14,562	—	1,570
1906	46,043	42,617	3,426	—	17,288	18,865	—	1,577
1907	57,089	50,866	6,223	—	15,984	16,921	—	937
1908	46,145	49,969	—	3,824	10,327	13,284	—	2,957
Annual average, 1905-8	46,961	43,570	3,391	—	14,148	15,908	—	1,760

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TOTAL IMPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

7.—Statement showing the Total Value of the Imports of Merchandise into the United Kingdom, and the Amount Imported from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions respectively in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Proportions Imported from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Total Value of Imports (Merchandise only).	Imports from Foreign Countries.		Imports from British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.
	Million £.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1854	152	118	77·6	34	22·4
1855	143	110		33	
1856	172	129		43	
1857	188	142		46	
1858	164	126		38	
1859	179	140		39	
Annual average, 1855–9	169	129	76·5	40	23·5
1860	210	167		43	
1861	217	165		52	
1862	226	161		65	
1863	249	164		85	
1864	275	181		94	
Annual average, 1860–4	235	167	71·2	68	28·8
1865	271	198		73	
1866	295	223		72	
1867	275	214		61	
1868	295	228		67	
1869	295	225		70	
Annual average, 1865–9	286	218	76·0	68	24·0
1870	303	238		65	
1871	331	258		73	
1872	355	275		80	
1873	371	290		81	
1874	370	288		82	
Annual average, 1870–4	346	270	78·0	76	22·0
1875	374	290		84	
1876	375	291		84	
1877	394	305		89	
1878	369	291		78	
1879	363	284		79	
Annual average, 1875–9	375	292	77·9	83	22·1

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TOTAL IMPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

7.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports of Merchandise into the United Kingdom, and the Amount Imported from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Proportions Imported from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	Total Value of Imports (Merchandise only).	Imports from Foreign Countries.		Imports from British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.
	Million £.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1880	411	319		92	
1881	397	305		92	
1882	413	314		99	
1883	427	328		99	
1884	390	294		96	
Annual average, 1880–4	408	312	76·5	96	23·5
1885	371	287		84	
1886	350	268		82	
1887	362	278		84	
1888	388	301		87	
1889	427	330		97	
Annual average, 1885–9	380	293	77·1	87	22·9
1890	421	325		96	
1891	435	336		99	
1892	424	326		98	
1893	405	313		92	
1894	408	314		94	
Annual average, 1890–4	419	323	77·1	96	22·9
1895	417	321		96	
1896	442	349		93	
1897	451	357		94	
1898	471	371		100	
1899	485	378		107	
Annual average, 1895–9	453	355	78·4	98	21·6
1900	523	414		109	
1901	522	416		106	
1902	528	421		107	
1903	543	429		114	
1904	551	431		120	
Annual average, 1900–4	533	422	79·2	111	20·8
1905	565	437		128	
1906	608	466		142	
1907	646	489		157	
1908	593	463		130	
Annual average, 1905–8	603	464	76·9	139	23·1

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TOTAL EXPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

8.—Statement showing the Total Value of the Exports (excluding Ships) from the United Kingdom (including Foreign and Colonial Produce re-exported), and the Amount Exported to Foreign Countries and to British Possessions respectively in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Proportions Exported to Foreign Countries and to British Possessions in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Total Value of Exports (Merchandise only, excluding Ships).	Exports to Foreign Countries.		Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1854	116	79	68·1	37	31·9
1855	117	88		29	
1856	139	103		36	
1857	146	106		40	
1858	140	97		43	
1859	156	106		50	
Annual average, 1855–9	140	100	71·6	40	28·4
1860	165	118		47	
1861	160	115		45	
1862	166	121		45	
1863	197	142		55	
1864	213	157		56	
Annual average, 1860–4	180	131	72·5	49	27·5
1865	219	167		52	
1866	239	182		57	
1867	226	173		53	
1868	228	174		54	
1869	237	185		52	
Annual average, 1865–9	230	176	76·7	54	23·3
1870	244	189		55	
1871	284	228		56	
1872	315	249		66	
1873	311	240		71	
1874	298	220		78	
Annual average, 1870–4	290	225	77·5	65	22·5
1875	282	205		77	
1876	257	187		70	
1877	252	176		76	
1878	245	173		72	
1879	249	182		67	
Annual average, 1875–9	257	185	71·8	72	28·2

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TOTAL EXPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

8.– STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Exports (excluding Ships) from the United Kingdom (including Foreign and Colonial Produce re-exported), and the Amount Exported to Foreign Countries and to British Possessions respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Proportions Exported to Foreign Countries and to British Possessions in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Total Value of Exports (Merchandise only, excluding Ships.)	Exports to Foreign Countries.		Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.
	Million £.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1880	286	205		81	
1881	297	210		87	
1882	306	214		92	
1883	305	215		90	
1884	296	208		88	
Annual average, 1880–4	298	210	70·6	88	29·4
1885	271	186		85	
1886	269	187		82	
1887	281	199		82	
1888	298	207		91	
1889	316	225		91	
Annual average, 1885–9	287	201	70·0	86	30·0
1890	328	234		94	
1891	309	216		93	
1892	291	210		81	
1893	277	198		79	
1894	274	195		79	
Annual average, 1890–4	296	211	71·2	85	28·8
1895	286	210		76	
1896	296	206		90	
1897	294	207		87	
1898	294	204		90	
1899	320	226		94	
Annual average, 1895–9	298	211	70·6	87	29·4
1900	345	244		101	
1901	339	226		113	
1902	343	227		116	
1903	356	238		118	
1904	367	247		120	
Annual average, 1900–4	350	236	67·5	114	32·5
1905	403	281		122	
1906	452	322		130	
1907	508	363		145	
1908	446	312		134	
Annual average, 1905–8	452	319	70·6	133	29·4

NOTE.—In order to preserve comparisons the figures in this table are exclusive throughout of the value of the exports of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery, which have only been recorded from 1899. The annual average value of such exports has been as follows:—In 1900–4, 6 million £s.; and in 1905–8, 9 million £s.; thus making the Total Value of all Exports 356 million £s. and 461 million £s. in these periods. (*See also* Note (*) on page 51.)

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS (UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCE).

9.—Statement showing the Total Value of the Exports (excluding Ships) of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and the Amount Exported to Foreign Countries and to British Possessions respectively in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Proportions Exported to Foreign Countries and to British Possessions in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Total Value of Exports of United Kingdom Produce (Merchandise only, excluding Ships).	Exports to Foreign Countries.		Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1854	97	63	64·9	34	35·1
1855	96	69		27	
1856	116	83		33	
1857	122	85		37	
1858	117	77		40	
1859	130	84		46	
Annual average, 1855–9	116	79	68·5	37	31·5
1860	136	92		44	
1861	125	83		42	
1862	124	82		42	
1863	147	96		51	
1864	160	109		51	
Annual average, 1860–4	138	92	66·6	46	33·4
1865	166	118		48	
1866	189	135		54	
1867	181	131		50	
1868	179	129		50	
1869	190	142		48	
Annual average, 1865–9	181	131	72·4	50	27·6
1870	200	148		52	
1871	223	172		51	
1872	256	196		60	
1873	255	189		66	
1874	240	168		72	
Annual average, 1870–4	235	175	74·4	60	25·6
1875	223	152		71	
1876	201	136		65	
1877	199	129		70	
1878	193	127		66	
1879	192	131		61	
Annual average, 1875–9	202	135	66·9	67	33·1

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS (UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCE).

9.—STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Exports (excluding Ships) of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and the Amount Exported to Foreign Countries and to British Possessions respectively in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Proportions Exported to Foreign Countries and to British Possessions in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	Total Value of Exports of United Kingdom Produce (Merchandise only, excluding Ships).	Exports to Foreign Countries.		Exports to British Possessions.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1880	223	148		75	
1881	234	155		79	
1882	242	157		85	
1883	240	156		84	
1884	233	152		81	
Annual average, 1880–4	234	153	65·5	81	34·5
1885	213	135		78	
1886	213	137		76	
1887	222	147		75	
1888	234	150		84	
1889	249	166		83	
Annual average, 1885–9	226	147	65·0	79	35·0
1890	263	176		87	
1891	247	161		86	
1892	227	152		75	
1893	218	146		72	
1894	216	143		73	
Annual average, 1890–4	234	156	66·5	78	33·5
1895	226	156		70	
1896	240	156		84	
1897	234	153		81	
1898	233	150		83	
1899	255	168		87	
Annual average, 1895–9	238	157	65·9	81	34·1
1900	282	189		93	
1901	271	166		105	
1902	277	169		108	
1903	287	177		110	
1904	297	186		111	
Annual average, 1900–4	283	177	62·7	106	37·3
1905	325	212		113	
1906	367	246		121	
1907	416	281		135	
1908	366	242		124	
Annual average, 1905–8	368	245	66·6	123	33·4

NOTE.—In order to preserve comparisons, the figures in this table are exclusive throughout of the exports of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery, which have only been recorded from 1899. The annual average value of such exports has been as follows:—In 1900–4, 6 million £s. and in 1905–8, 9 million £s., thus making the Total Value of British Exports 289 million £s. and 377 million £s. in these periods. (*See also* Note (*) on page 51.)

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

10.—Statement showing the Amount of the Imports* into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Imports from each Country to the Total Imports in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Russia.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.		France.		Italy.		Turkey,† Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia.		Egypt.‡	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.
	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.
1854	4	2·6	16	10·5	7	4·6	4	2·6	10	6·6	2	1·3	3	2·0	3	2·0
1855	—		16		6		3		9		2		2		4	
1856	12		11		7		3		10		2		3		6	
1857	13		13		7		3		12		2		3		8	
1858	12		9		6		3		13		2		4		6	
1859	14		10		7		4		17		3		4		9	
Annual average, 1855–9	10	6·0	12	7·0	7	3·9	3	1·9	12	7·2	2	1·3	3	1·9	7	3·9
1860	16		15		8		4		18		3		5		10	
1861	13		14		8		4		18		3		5		8	
1862	15		15		8		5		22		3		5		12	
1863	12		14		9		5		24		3		6		16	
1864	15		15		12		6		26		3		6		20	
Annual average, 1860–4	14	6·0	15	6·2	9	3·8	5	2·0	21	9·2	3	1·3	5	2·3	13	5·6
1865	17		17		12		7		32		3		6		22	
1866	20		19		12		8		37		4		6		18	
1867	22		19		11		8		34		3		5		15	
1868	20		18		11		8		34		4		8		18	
1869	17		18		13		9		34		4		9		17	
Annual average, 1865–9	19	6·7	18	6·4	12	4·1	8	2·8	34	11·9	4	1·2	7	2·4	17	6·1
1870	21		15		14		11		38		4		8		14	
1871	24		19		14		14		30		5		8		16	
1872	24		19		13		13		12		4		6		16	
1873	21		20		13		13		43		4		7		14	
1874	21		20		14		15		47		4		6		11	
Annual average, 1870–4	22	6·4	19	5·4	14	3·9	13	3·8	40	11·6	4	1·2	7	2·0	14	4·1
1875	21		22		15		15		47		5		7		11	
1876	18		21		17		14		45		4		9		11	
1877	22		26		20		13		46		4		7		11	
1878	18		24		21		12		41		3		6		6	
1879	16		22		22		11		38		3		5		9	
Annual average, 1875–9	19	5·0	23	6·1	19	5·1	13	3·5	43	11·6	4	1·0	7	1·8	10	2·5

* The figures in this table relate to the shipments from the respective countries to the United Kingdom. For the consignments from these countries in the years 1904–8, *see* Table 15, pages 54–5.

† Including Asiatic Turkey.

‡ Since the opening of the Suez Canal (1869) some articles formerly recorded as imports from Egypt have been assigned to the countries from which they were shipped to the United Kingdom.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

10.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports* into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Imports from each Country to the Total Imports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	Russia.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.		France.		Italy.		Turkey,† Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia.		Egypt.‡	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.
	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.
1880	16		24		26		11		42		3		5		9	
1881	14		24		23		12		40		3		7		9	
1882	21		26		25		15		39		3		10		8	
1883	21		28		25		16		39		3		9		10	
1884	16		24		26		15		37		3		9		10	
Annual average, 1880–4	17	4·3	25	6·2	25	6·1	14	3·4	39	9·7	3	0·7	8	2·0	9	2·2
1885	18		23		25		15		36		3		8		9	
1886	14		21		25		14		37		3		7		7	
1887	16		25		25		15		37		3		7		8	
1888	26		27		26		16		39		3		8		7	
1889	27		27		27		18		46		3		9		9	
Annual average, 1885–9	20	5·3	25	6·5	26	6·8	16	4·1	39	10·2	3	0·8	8	2·0	8	2·1
1890	24		26		26		17		45		3		9		8	
1891	24		27		27		17		45		3		11		11	
1892	15		26		29		17		43		3		9		11	
1893	18		26		29		17		44		3		9		9	
1894	24		27		28		17		43		3		9		9	
Annual average, 1890–4	21	5·0	26	6·2	28	6·7	17	4·0	44	10·5	3	0·7	9	2·2	10	2·3
1895	25		27		28		18		47		3		8		10	
1896	23		28		29		19		50		3		9		10	
1897	22		26		29		21		53		3		9		9	
1898	19		29		29		22		51		3		8		9	
1899	19		30		30		23		53		4		7		11	
Annual average, 1895–9	22	4·8	28	6·2	29	6·4	20	4·5	51	11·3	3	0·7	8	1·8	10	2·1
1900	22		31		31		24		54		3		7		13	
1901	22		32		33		25		51		3		10		12	
1902	26		34		35		27		51		4		14		14	
1903	31		35		35		28		49		3		10		13	
1904	31		34		35		28		51		3		9		14	
Annual average, 1900–4	26	4·9	33	6·2	34	6·4	26	4·9	51	9·6	3	0·6	10	1·9	13	2·5
1905	33		36		35		28		53		3		7		15	
1906	30		38		37		29		54		4		10		17	
1907	31		39		37		28		53		4		11		22	
1908	28		38		36		27		48		3		9		18	
Annual average, 1905–8	30	5·1	38	6·2	36	6·0	28	4·7	52	8·6	4	0·6	9	1·5	18	3·0

* The figures in this table relate to the shipments from the respective countries to the United Kingdom. For the consignments from these countries in the years 1904–8, *see* Table 15, pages 54–5.

† Including Asiatic Turkey.

‡ Since the opening of the Suez Canal (1869) some articles formerly recorded as imports from Egypt have been assigned to the countries from which they were shipped to the United Kingdom.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

10.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports* into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Imports from each Country to the Total Imports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	United States.		Brazil.		Chile.		Argentine Republic.		China.†		Other Foreign Countries.		Total from Foreign Countries.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.
	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.
1854	30	19·7	2	1·3	1	0·7	1	0·7	9	5·9	26	17·1	118	77·6
1855	26		2		2		1		9		28		110	
1856	36		2		2		1		9		25		129	
1857	34		4		2		2		11		28		142	
1858	34		2		2		1		7		25		126	
1859	34		3		2		2		9		22		140	
Annual average, 1855–9	33	19·4	3	1·5	2	1·2	1	0·9	9	5·3	25	15·1	129	76·5
1860	45		2		3		1		9		28		167	
1861	49		3		2		1		9		28		165	
1862	28		4		3		1		12		28		161	
1863	20		4		2		1		13		35		164	
1864	18		7		3		1		13		36		181	
Annual average, 1860–4	32	13·6	4	1·7	3	1·1	1	0·4	11	4·8	31	13·2	167	71·2
1865	22		7		4		1		10		33		198	
1866	47		7		3		1		11		33		223	
1867	41		6		4		1		9		36		214	
1868	43		7		4		1		11		41		228	
1869	43		7		4		1		10		39		225	
Annual average, 1865–9	39	13·7	7	2·4	4	1·3	1	0·3	10	3·6	38	13·1	218	76·0
1870	50		6		4		1		9		43		238	
1871	61		7		4		2		12		42		258	
1872	55		9		6		2		13		53		275	
1873	71		7		5		3		12		57		290	
1874	74		7		5		1		11		52		288	
Annual average, 1870–4	62	18·0	7	2·1	5	1·4	2	0·5	11	3·3	50	14·3	270	78·0
1875	70		7		4		1		14		51		290	
1876	76		5		4		2		15		50		291	
1877	78		6		3		2		13		54		305	
1878	89		5		2		1		14		49		291	
1879	92		5		4		1		11		45		284	
Annual average, 1875–9	81	21·6	6	1·5	3	0·9	1	0·4	13	3·6	50	13·3	292	77·9

* The figures in this table relate to the shipments from the respective countries to the United Kingdom. For the consignments from these countries in the years 1904–8, *see* Table 15, pages 54–5.

† Exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão since 1861, Korea since 1897, and Wei-hai-wei since 1904.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

10.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports* into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Imports from each Country to the Total Imports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	United States.		Brazil.		Chile.		Argentine Republic.		China.†		Other Foreign Countries.		Total from Foreign Countries.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.
	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.
1880	107		5		3		1		12		55		319	
1881	103		6		3		1		11		49		305	
1882	88		6		3		1		10		59		314	
1883	99		6		3		1		10		58		328	
1884	86		5		3		1		10		49		294	
Annual average, 1880-4	97	23·7	6	1·4	3	0·7	1	0·3	11	2·6	54	13·2	312	76·5
1885	86		4		2		2		9		47		287	
1886	82		3		2		2		8		43		268	
1887	88		5		2		2		7		43		278	
1888	80		5		3		3		6		52		301	
1889	95		5		3		2		6		53		330	
Annual average, 1885-9	85	22·5	4	1·2	2	0·7	2	0·5	7	1·9	48	12·5	293	77·1
1890	97		4		4		4		5		53		325	
1891	104		4		4		3		5		51		336	
1892	108		4		4		5		3		49		326	
1893	92		5		4		5		4		48		313	
1894	90		4		4		6		3		47		314	
Annual average, 1890-4	98	23·4	4	1·0	4	1·0	5	1·2	4	1·0	50	11·9	323	77·1
1895	87		4		3		9		3		49		321	
1896	106		4		4		9		3		52		349	
1897	113		4		3		6		3		56		357	
1898	126		5		4		8		3		55		371	
1899	120		4		4		11		3		59		378	
Annual average, 1895-9	110	24·4	4	0·9	4	0·8	9	1·9	3	0·6	54	12·0	355	78·4
1900	139		6		5		13		2		64		414	
1901	141		5		4		12		2		64		416	
1902	127		6		5		14		2		62		421	
1903	122		7		5		19		3		69		429	
1904	119		6		5		23		3		70		431	
Annual average, 1900-4	130	24·3	6	1·1	5	0·9	16	3·0	3	0·5	66	12·4	422	79·2
1905	116		8		6		25		2		70		437	
1906	131		9		6		24		3		74		466	
1907	134		10		6		26		3		85		489	
1908	124		7		7		36		3		79		463	
Annual average, 1905-8	126	20·9	9	1·4	6	1·1	28	4·6	3	0·5	77	12·7	464	76·9

* The figures in this Table relate to the shipments from the respective countries to the United Kingdom. For the consignments from these countries in the years 1904-8, *see* Table 15, pages 54-5.

† Exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao since 1861, Korea since 1897, and Wei-hai-wei since 1904.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

10.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports* into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Imports from each Country to the Total Imports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom*)

Years.	British North America.		British West Indies and British Guiana.		Australia and New Zealand.		British India.		Cape of Good Hope and Natal.		Other British Possessions.		Total from British Possessions.		Total Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.
	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.
1854 - -	7	4·6	6	4·0	4	2·6	11	7·2	1	0·7	5	3·3	34	22·4	152	100
1855 - -	5		5		5		13		1		4		33		143	
1856 - -	7		6		6		17		2		5		43		172	
1857 - -	6		7		6		19		2		6		46		188	
1858 - -	5		6		5		15		2		5		38		164	
1859 - -	5		5		6		15		2		6		39		179	
Annual average, 1855–9	5	3·3	6	3·4	6	3·3	16	9·3	2	1·1	5	3·1	40	23·5	169	100
1860 - -	7		6		6		15		2		7		43		210	
1861 - -	9		6		7		22		1		7		52		217	
1862 - -	8		6		7		34		2		8		65		226	
1863 - -	8		8		7		48		2		12		85		240	
1864 - -	7		9		10		52		2		14		94		275	
Annual average, 1860–4	8	3·3	7	3·0	7	3·1	34	14·5	2	0·8	10	4·1	68	28·8	235	100
1865 - -	6		7		10		37		2		11		73		271	
1866 - -	7		6		11		37		3		8		72		295	
1867 - -	7		6		13		25		3		7		61		275	
1868 - -	7		6		13		30		3		8		67		295	
1869 - -	8		6		12		33		3		8		70		295	
Annual average, 1865–9	7	2·5	6	2·2	12	4·1	32	11·3	3	1·0	8	2·9	68	24·0	286	100
1870 - -	9		6		14		25		3		8		65		308	
1871 - -	9		7		15		31		3		8		73		331	
1872 - -	9		6		16		34		4		11		80		355	
1873 - -	12		6		17		30		4		12		81		371	
1874 - -	12		6		19		31		4		10		82		370	
Annual average, 1870–4	10	3·0	6	1·8	16	4·7	30	8·7	4	1·0	10	2·8	76	22·0	346	100
1875 - -	10		7		21		30		4		12		84		374	
1876 - -	11		7		22		30		4		10		84		375	
1877 - -	12		7		22		31		4		13		89		394	
1878 - -	10		6		21		27		4		10		78		369	
1879 - -	10		7		22		25		5		10		79		363	
Annual average, 1875–9	10	2·8	7	1·8	22	5·8	29	7·6	4	1·1	11	3·0	83	22·1	375	100

* The figures in this table relate to the shipments from the respective countries to the United Kingdom. For the consignments from these countries in the years 1904–8, *see* Table 15, pages 54–5.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

10.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Imports* into the United Kingdom from various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Imports from each Country to the Total Imports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Year.	British North America.		British West Indies and British Guiana.		Australia and New Zealand.		British India.		Cape of Good Hope and Natal.		Other British Possessions.		Total from British Possessions.		Total Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Imports.
	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.	Million £	Per Cent.
1880	13		6		26		30		6		11		92		411	
1881	11		6		27		33		5		10		92		397	
1882	10		7		25		40		6		11		99		413	
1883	12		5		26		39		6		11		99		427	
1884	11		5		28		34		6		12		96		390	
Annual average, 1880–4	11	2·8	6	1·4	27	6·5	35	8·7	6	1·4	11	2·7	96	23·5	408	100
1885	10		4		23		32		4		11		84		371	
1886	10		3		21		32		5		11		82		350	
1887	11		3		23		31		5		11		84		362	
1888	9		3		26		31		6		12		87		388	
1889	12		3		27		36		6		13		97		427	
Annual average, 1885–9	10	2·8	3	0·9	24	6·3	33	8·5	5	1·4	12	3·0	87	22·9	380	100
1890	12		3		29		33		6		13		96		421	
1891	13		2		31		32		6		15		99		435	
1892	14		3		31		31		5		14		98		424	
1893	13		3		30		26		6		14		92		405	
1894	13		3		32		27		5		14		94		408	
Annual average, 1890–4	13	3·2	3	0·6	30	7·3	30	7·1	6	1·4	14	3·3	96	22·9	419	100
1895	13		3		33		26		5		16		96		417	
1896	16		2		29		25		5		16		93		442	
1897	20		2		29		25		5		13		94		451	
1898	21		2		29		27		6		15		100		471	
1899	21		2		33		28		6		17		107		485	
Annual average, 1895–9	18	4·0	2	0·5	31	6·8	26	5·8	5	1·2	16	3·3	98	21·6	453	100
1900	22		2		35		27		4		19		109		523	
1901	20		2		35		27		5		17		106		522	
1902	24		3		31		29		6		14		107		528	
1903	27		2		31		32		6		16		114		543	
1904	23		2		36		36		5		18		120		551	
Annual average, 1900–4	23	4·4	2	0·4	34	6·3	30	5·7	5	1·0	17	3·0	111	20·8	533	100
1905	26		3		40		36		6		17		128		565	
1906	31		3		45		38		6		19		142		608	
1907	28		3		52		44		9		21		157		646	
1908	27		3		44		30		7		19		130		593	
Annual average, 1905–8	28	4·6	3	0·4	45	7·5	37	6·1	7	1·2	19	3·3	139	23·1	603	100

* The figures in this table relate to the shipments from the respective countries to the United Kingdom. For the consignments from these countries in the years 1904–8, *see* Table 13, pages 54–5.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—Statement showing the Amount of the Exports* (excluding Ships) of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Russia.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1854	—	—	9	9·3	5	5·2	1	1·0
1855	—		10		5		2	
1856	2		12		6		2	
1857	3		13		6		2	
1858	3		13		5		2	
1859	4		11		5		1	
Annual average, 1855–9	2	2·0	12	10·2	5	4·7	2	1·5
1860	3		13		6		2	
1861	3		13		6		2	
1862	2		13		6		2	
1863	3		13		6		2	
1864	3		15		7		2	
Annual average, 1860–4	3	2·2	13	9·4	6	4·3	2	1·5
1865	3		18		8		3	
1866	3		16		9		3	
1867	4		20		9		3	
1868	4		23		10		3	
1869	6		23		11		4	
Annual average, 1865–9	4	2·2	20	11·1	10	5·3	3	1·7
1870	7		20		11		4	
1871	7		27		14		6	
1872	7		32		16		6	
1873	9		27		17		7	
1874	9		25		14		6	
Annual average, 1870–4	8	3·4	26	11·1	14	6·0	6	2·5
1875	8		23		13		6	
1876	6		20		12		6	
1877	4		20		10		5	
1878	7		19		9		6	
1879	8		19		9		5	
Annual average, 1875–9	6	3·3	20	10·0	11	5·1	6	2·8

* The figures in this table relate to the shipments from the United Kingdom to the respective countries. For the consignments to these countries in the years 1904–8, *see* Table 16, pages 56–7.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports* of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Russia.		Germany.		Holland.		Belgium.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1880	8		17		9		6	
1881	6		17		9		7	
1882	6		19		9		8	
1883	5		19		10		8	
1884	5		19		10		9	
Annual average, 1880–4	6	2·5	18	7·7	9	4·0	8	3·2
1885	4		16		9		8	
1886	4		16		8		7	
1887	4		16		8		7	
1888	5		16		9		7	
1889	5		18		10		7	
Annual average, 1885–9	4	2·0	16	7·2	9	3·9	7	3·2
1890	6		19		10		8	
1891	5		19		10		7	
1892	5		17		9		7	
1893	6		18		9		7	
1894	7		18		9		8	
Annual average, 1890–4	6	2·5	18	7·8	9	4·0	7	3·1
1895	7		21		7		7	
1896	7		22		8		8	
1897	7		22		9		8	
1898	9		23		9		9	
1899	11		25		9		10	
Annual average, 1895–9	8	3·5	23	9·4	9	3·6	8	3·5
1900	11		26		10		11	
1901	8		22		8		8	
1902	8		22		8		8	
1903	9		24		9		9	
1904	8		25		8		9	
Annual average, 1900–4	9	3·1	24	8·4	9	3·1	9	3·2
1905	8		29		10		10	
1906	9		33		11		12	
1907	11		40		14		13	
1908	11		32		11		12	
Annual average, 1905–8	10	2·6	33	9·1	11	3·1	11	3·1

NOTE.—In order to preserve comparisons, the figures in this table are exclusive throughout of the exports of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. (*See also* notes on pp. 27 and 51.)

* *See* note (*) on page 34.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports‡ of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	France.		Italy.		Turkey,* Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia.		Egypt.†	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1854	3	3·1	2	2·1	3	3·1	1	1·0
1855	6		3		7		1	
1856	6		3		5		2	
1857	6		4		4		2	
1858	5		4		5		2	
1859	5		4		4		2	
Annual average, 1855–9	6	4·8	3	3·1	5	4·3	2	1·5
1860	5		5		5		2	
1861	9		6		4		2	
1862	9		5		4		2	
1863	9		6		7		4	
1864	8		6		7		6	
Annual average, 1860–4	8	5·8	6	4·1	5	3·9	3	2·3
1865	9		5		7		6	
1866	12		6		8		8	
1867	12		5		7		8	
1868	11		5		8		6	
1869	11		6		8		8	
Annual average, 1865–9	11	6·1	5	3·0	8	4·2	7	4·0
1870	12		5		8		9	
1871	18		6		7		7	
1872	17		7		8		7	
1873	17		7		9		6	
1874	16		6		8		4	
Annual average, 1870–4	16	6·8	6	2·6	8	3·4	7	2·8
1875	15		7		7		3	
1876	16		7		6		3	
1877	14		6		6		2	
1878	15		5		8		2	
1879	15		5		8		2	
Annual average, 1875–9	15	7·5	6	3·0	7	3·5	2	1·2

* Including Asiatic Turkey.

† Since the opening of the Suez Canal (1869) some articles formerly recorded as exports to Egypt have been assigned to the countries to which they were exported.

‡ *See* note (*) on page 34.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports‡ of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	France.		Italy.		Turkey,* Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia.		Egypt.†	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1880	16		5		8		3	
1881	17		7		8		3	
1882	17		6		7		2	
1883	18		7		8		3	
1884	17		7		7		3	
Annual average, 1880–4	17	7·2	6	2·7	8	3·2	3	1·3
1885	15		7		7		3	
1886	14		6		7		3	
1887	14		8		7		3	
1888	15		6		6		3	
1889	15		7		7		3	
Annual average, 1885–9	15	6·3	7	3·0	7	3·0	3	1·4
1890	17		8		8		3	
1891	16		6		8		4	
1892	15		5		8		3	
1893	13		5		7		3	
1894	13		5		8		4	
Annual average, 1890–4	15	6·4	6	2·6	8	3·4	3	1·5
1895	14		6		6		3	
1896	14		5		7		4	
1897	14		6		8		4	
1898	14		6		8		4	
1899	15		7		7		5	
Annual average, 1895–9	14	5·9	6	2·4	7	3·0	4	1·8
1900	20		9		6		6	
1901	16		8		8		6	
1902	15		7		8		6	
1903	16		8		7		6	
1904	15		8		8		8	
Annual average, 1900–4	16	5·8	8	2·8	7	2·5	7	2·3
1905	16		9		8		8	
1906	20		11		10		9	
1907	22		13		10		10	
1908	22		14		10		10	
Annual average, 1905–8	20	5·5	11	3·2	10	2·6	9	2·4

NOTE.—In order to preserve comparisons, the figures in this table are exclusive throughout of the exports of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. (*See also* notes on pp. 27 and 51.)

* Including Asiatic Turkey.

† Since the opening of the Suez Canal (1869) some articles formerly included as exports to Egypt have been assigned to the countries to which they were exported.

‡ *See* note (*) on page 31.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports* of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	United States.		Brazil.		Chile.		Argentine Republic.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1854	21	21·6	3	3·1	1	1·0	1	1·0
1855	17		3		1		1	
1856	22		4		1		1	
1857	19		6		2		1	
1858	14		4		1		1	
1859	22		4		1		1	
Annual average, 1855-9	19	16·4	4	3·5	1	1·2	1	0·9
1860	22		4		2		2	
1861	9		5		1		1	
1862	14		4		1		1	
1863	15		4		1		1	
1864	17		6		2		2	
Annual average, 1860–4	15	10·9	5	3·6	1	0·7	1	1·0
1865	21		6		2		2	
1866	28		7		2		3	
1867	22		6		2		3	
1868	21		5		2		2	
1869	25		7		2		2	
Annual average, 1865-9	24	12·9	6	3·3	2	1·1	2	1·3
1870	28		5		3		2	
1871	34		6		2		2	
1872	41		8		3		4	
1873	34		8		3		4	
1874	28		8		3		3	
Annual average, 1870–4	33	14·1	7	3·0	3	1·2	3	1·3
1875	22		7		2		2	
1876	17		6		2		2	
1877	16		6		2		2	
1878	15		6		1		2	
1879	20		6		1		2	
Annual average, 1875-9	18	9·0	6	3·0	2	0·8	2	1·0

* *See* note (*) on page 31.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports* of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	United States.		Brazil.		Chile.		Argentine Republic.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1880	31		7		2		2	
1881	30		7		3		3	
1882	31		7		3		4	
1883	27		7		2		5	
1884	24		6		2		6	
Annual average, 1880–4	28	12·2	7	3·0	2	1·0	4	1·7
1885	22		5		1		5	
1886	27		6		2		5	
1887	30		6		2		6	
1888	29		6		2		8	
1889	30		6		3		11	
Annual average, 1885–9	28	12·2	6	2·6	2	0·9	7	3·1
1890	32		7		3		8	
1891	28		8		2		4	
1892	26		8		4		6	
1893	24		8		2		6	
1894	19		8		2		5	
Annual average, 1890–4	26	11·0	8	3·3	3	1·1	6	2·4
1895	28		7		3		5	
1896	20		7		3		7	
1897	21		5		2		5	
1898	15		6		2		6	
1899	18		5		2		6	
Annual average, 1895–9	21	8·6	6	2·6	2	1·0	6	2·4
1900	20		6		3		7	
1901	18		4		2		7	
1902	24		5		3		6	
1903	23		6		3		8	
1904	20		6		3		11	
Annual average, 1900–4	21	7·4	5	1·9	3	1·1	8	2·8
1905	24		7		4		13	
1906	28		8		6		19	
1907	31		9		7		18	
1908	20		7		4		16	
Annual average, 1905–8	26	7·0	8	2·1	5	1·4	17	4·6

NOTE.—In order to preserve comparisons, the figures in this table are exclusive throughout of the exports of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. (*See also* notes on pp. 27 and 51.)

* See note (*) on page 34.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports† of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	China.*		Japan.		Other Foreign Countries.		Total Foreign Countries.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1854	1	1·0	—	—	12	12·4	63	64·9
1855	1		—		12		69	
1856	1		—		16		83	
1857	2		—		15		85	
1858	2		—		16		77	
1859	3		—		17		84	
Annual average 1855–9	2	1·7	—	—	15	12·7	79	68·5
1860	3		—		18		92	
1861	3		—		19		83	
1862	2		—		17		82	
1863	2		—		23		96	
1864	3		1		24		109	
Annual average, 1860–4	3	2·0	—	—	21	14·9	92	66·6
1865	4		1		23		118	
1866	5		1		24		135	
1867	5		2		23		131	
1868	6		1		22		129	
1869	7		1		21		142	
Annual average, 1865–9	5	3·0	1	0·8	23	12·4	131	72·4
1870	6		2		26		148	
1871	7		2		27		172	
1872	7		2		31		196	
1873	5		2		34		189	
1874	5		1		32		168	
Annual average, 1870–4	6	2·6	2	0·9	30	12·7	175	74·4
1875	5		2		30		152	
1876	5		2		26		136	
1877	4		2		30		129	
1878	4		3		25		127	
1879	5		3		23		131	
Annual average, 1875–9	5	2·3	2	1·2	27	13·2	135	66·9

* Exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão since 1861, Korea since 1897, and Wei-hai-Wei since 1904.

† *See* note (*) on page 34.

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11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports† of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the undermentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	China.*		Japan.		Other Foreign Countries.		Total Foreign Countries.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1880	5		3		26		148	
1881	6		3		29		155	
1882	5		2		31		157	
1883	4		2		31		156	
1884	4		2		31		152	
Annual average, 1880–4	5	2·1	2	1·0	30	12·7	153	65·5
1885	5		2		26		135	
1886	5		2		25		137	
1887	6		4		26		147	
1888	6		4		28		150	
1889	5		4		35		166	
Annual average, 1885–9	5	2·5	3	1·4	28	12·3	147	65·0
1890	7		4		36		176	
1891	7		3		34		161	
1892	6		3		30		152	
1893	5		4		29		146	
1894	4		4		29		143	
Annual average, 1890–4	6	2·4	4	1·5	31	13·5	156	66·5
1895	5		5		32		156	
1896	7		6		31		156	
1897	5		6		31		153	
1898	5		5		29		150	
1899	6		5		37		168	
Annual average, 1895–9	6	2·4	5	2·2	32	13·6	157	65·9
1900	6		7		41		189	
1901	7		5		39		166	
1902	7		5		38		169	
1903	7		5		37		177	
1904	9		5		43		186	
Annual average, 1900–4	7	2·5	5	1·8	39	14·0	177	62·7
1905	13		10		43		212	
1906	12		10		48		246	
1907	12		12		59		281	
1908	9		10		54		242	
Annual average, 1905–8	12	3·2	11	2·8	51	13·9	245	66·6

NOTE.—In order to preserve comparisons, the figures in this table are exclusive throughout of the exports of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. (*See also* notes on pp. 27 and 51.)

* Exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão since 1861, Korea since 1897, and Wei-hai-Wei since 1904.

† *See* note (*) on page 34.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports* of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	British North America.		British West Indies and British Guiana.		Australia and New Zealand.		British India.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1854	6	6·2	2	2·1	12	12·4	9	9·3
1855	3		2		6		10	
1856	4		2		10		11	
1857	4		2		12		12	
1858	3		2		10		17	
1859	4		2		11		20	
Annual average, 1855–9	4	3·1	2	1·7	10	8·4	14	12·1
1860	4		2		10		17	
1861	4		2		11		16	
1862	4		3		12		15	
1863	5		4		12		20	
1864	6		4		12		20	
Annual average, 1860–4	5	3·6	3	2·2	11	8·0	18	13·0
1865	5		3		13		18	
1866	7		3		14		20	
1867	6		2		10		22	
1868	5		2		12		21	
1869	5		2		13		18	
Annual average, 1865–9	6	3·1	2	1·2	12	6·9	20	10·9
1870	7		3		10		19	
1871	8		3		10		18	
1872	10		3		14		18	
1873	9		3		18		21	
1874	10		3		19		24	
Annual average, 1870–4	9	3·6	3	1·3	14	6·0	20	8·5
1875	9		3		20		24	
1876	7		3		18		23	
1877	8		3		19		25	
1878	6		3		20		23	
1879	5		3		16		22	
Annual average, 1875–9	7	3·5	3	1·5	19	9·1	23	11·3

* *See* note (*) on page 34.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports* of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	British North America.		British West Indies and British Guiana.		Australia and New Zealand.		British India.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1880	8		3		17		30	
1881	8		3		21		29	
1882	10		3		25		29	
1883	9		3		24		32	
1884	9		3		24		31	
Annual average, 1880–4	9	3·8	3	1·3	22	9·4	30	12·9
1885	7		2		25		29	
1886	8		2		22		31	
1887	8		3		20		31	
1888	8		3		25		33	
1889	8		3		23		31	
Annual average, 1885–9	8	3·4	3	1·2	23	10·2	31	13·7
1890	7		3		23		34	
1891	7		3		26		31	
1892	8		3		19		28	
1893	7		3		15		29	
1894	6		3		16		29	
Annual average, 1890–4	7	3·0	3	1·3	20	8·4	30	12·9
1895	6		3		17		25	
1896	6		3		22		30	
1897	6		2		21		27	
1898	6		2		21		30	
1899	7		2		22		31	
Annual average, 1895–9	6	2·6	2	1·1	21	8·7	29	12·0
1900	8		2		26		30	
1901	8		2		27		35	
1902	11		3		24		33	
1903	12		3		22		34	
1904	11		3		23		41	
Annual average, 1900–4	10	3·5	3	0·9	25	8·7	35	12·2
1905	12		3		22		43	
1906	14		3		27		45	
1907	18		3		32		51	
1908	13		3		31		48	
Annual average, 1905–8	14	3·8	3	0·8	28	7·6	47	12·8

NOTE.—In order to preserve comparisons, the figures in this table are exclusive throughout of the exports of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. (*See also* notes on pp. 27 and 51.)

* *See* note (*) on page 34.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports* of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.		Other British Possessions.		Total British Possessions.		Total Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1854	1	1·0	4	4·1	34	35·1	97	100
1855	1		5		27		96	
1856	1		5		33		116	
1857	2		5		37		122	
1858	2		6		40		117	
1859	2		7		46		130	
Annual average, 1855–9	2	1·4	5	4·8	37	31·5	116	100
1860	2		9		44		136	
1861	2		7		42		125	
1862	2		6		42		124	
1863	2		8		51		147	
1864	2		7		51		160	
Annual average, 1860–4	2	1·5	7	5·1	46	33·4	138	100
1865	2		7		48		166	
1866	1		9		54		189	
1867	2		8		50		181	
1868	2		8		50		179	
1869	2		8		48		190	
Annual average, 1865–9	2	1·1	8	4·4	50	27·6	181	100
1870	2		11		52		200	
1871	2		10		51		223	
1872	4		11		60		256	
1873	4		11		66		255	
1874	4		12		72		240	
Annual average, 1870–4	3	1·4	11	4·8	60	25·6	235	100
1875	5		10		71		223	
1876	4		10		65		201	
1877	4		11		70		199	
1878	5		9		66		193	
1879	6		9		61		192	
Annual average, 1875–9	5	2·5	10	5·2	67	33·1	202	100

* *See* note (*) on page 34.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

11.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Exports* of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Proportion of the Exports to each Country to the Total Exports in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.		Other British Possessions.		Total British Possessions.		Total Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Per Cent.
1880	7		10		75		223	
1881	7		11		79		234	
1882	7		11		85		242	
1883	5		11		84		240	
1884	4		10		81		233	
Annual average, 1880–4	6	2·6	11	4·5	81	34·5	234	100
1885	4		11		78		213	
1886	3		10		76		213	
1887	5		8		75		222	
1888	6		9		84		234	
1889	9		9		83		249	
Annual average, 1885–9	5	2·4	9	4·1	79	35·0	226	100
1890	9		11		87		263	
1891	8		11		86		247	
1892	8		9		75		227	
1893	9		9		72		218	
1894	8		11		73		216	
Annual average, 1890–4	8	3·6	10	4·3	78	33·5	234	100
1895	11		8		70		226	
1896	14		9		84		240	
1897	13		12		81		234	
1898	12		12		83		233	
1899	11		14		87		255	
Annual average, 1895–9	12	5·2	11	4·5	81	34·1	238	100
1900	13		14		93		282	
1901	17		16		105		271	
1902	24		13		108		277	
1903	25		14		110		287	
1904	18		15		111		297	
Annual average, 1900–4	19	6·8	14	5·2	106	37·3	283	100
1905	16		17		113		325	
1906	15		17		121		367	
1907	14		17		135		416	
1908	12		17		124		366	
Annual average, 1905–8	14	3·9	17	4·5	123	33·4	368	100

NOTE.—In order to preserve comparisons, the figures in this table are exclusive throughout of the exports of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. (*See also* notes on pp. 27 and 51.)

* *See* note (*) on page 34.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CLASSIFIED.

12.—Statement showing for the United Kingdom, in each of the Years 1899 to 1908, Merchandise, classified as Food, Drink and Tobacco, Raw Materials,

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of

Years.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco.			Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.			Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.	
	Foreign Countries.	British Possessions and Protectorates.	Total.	Foreign Countries.	British Possessions and Protectorates.	Total.	Foreign Countries.	British Possessions and Protectorates.
	Total Imports (Shipments).							
	£	£	£	£	£†	£†	£	£
1899	166,964,562	43,376,806	210,341,368	100,909,124	49,615,300	150,524,424	108,302,253	13,383,636
1900	177,591,717	42,378,137	219,969,854	120,910,300	51,120,055	172,030,355	112,773,400	15,636,206
1901	182,495,644	41,479,536	223,975,180	118,403,030	48,705,611	167,108,641	113,300,980	15,013,661
1902	180,286,285	43,349,852	223,636,137	119,545,179	49,381,484	168,926,663	119,710,364	13,679,738
1903	180,856,914	50,618,218	231,475,132	124,836,629	48,482,946	173,319,575	121,472,412	14,150,145
1904	174,199,442	56,445,543	230,644,985	133,489,083	48,396,693	181,885,776	121,655,200	14,643,097
1905	172,094,802	59,204,773	231,299,575	135,837,334	52,081,003	187,918,337	127,542,814	16,042,315
1906	179,650,109	58,508,047	238,158,156	147,596,625	63,506,089	211,102,714	136,618,257	19,571,747
1907	183,451,397	63,839,199	247,290,596	169,423,844	71,825,027	241,248,871	134,027,962	20,876,330
1908	190,797,218	53,336,871	244,134,089	145,548,339	57,906,678	203,455,017	125,066,125	18,019,472
	Exports* of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1899	6,420,039	6,452,542	12,872,581	27,037,340	2,492,397	29,529,737	141,304,009	77,517,739
1900	6,832,935	7,390,857	14,223,792	41,333,527	3,613,653	44,947,180	146,398,548	81,943,508
1901	6,828,873	8,777,359	15,606,232	33,500,562	3,337,636	36,838,198	132,425,815	90,858,587
1902	8,012,984	9,105,453	17,118,437	32,063,964	3,183,467	35,247,431	131,849,770	95,037,498
1903	7,850,596	8,462,919	16,313,515	33,142,221	2,995,210	36,137,431	136,239,532	97,853,414
1904	8,759,568	8,104,882	16,864,450	32,787,153	3,443,559	36,230,712	144,920,900	98,416,043
1905	11,063,512	8,336,121	19,399,633	33,551,497	2,760,464	36,311,961	168,868,335	100,204,879
1906	12,404,408	8,711,162	21,115,570	40,383,670	2,883,710	43,267,380	198,031,576	107,496,620
1907	13,701,863	9,027,785	22,729,648	51,874,037	3,129,044	55,003,081	219,395,876	122,629,397
1908	13,148,296	8,789,355	21,937,651	49,510,128	2,872,371	52,382,499	185,202,303	111,753,113
	Exports* of Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1899	10,150,541	2,545,619	12,696,160	33,863,132	774,817	34,637,949	14,309,141	3,305,909
1900	8,989,012	3,022,987	11,961,999	31,836,346	977,617	32,813,963	14,672,411	3,618,373
1901	8,823,185	3,331,880	12,155,065	35,685,324	988,190	36,673,514	14,879,859	3,980,112
1902	6,792,042	3,204,812	9,996,854	36,648,324	1,089,720	37,738,044	13,676,898	4,156,580
1903	7,485,738	2,743,053	10,228,791	38,818,768	1,100,802	39,919,570	14,835,296	4,459,274
1904	8,255,839	2,625,281	10,881,120	37,586,193	1,181,392	38,767,585	15,526,634	5,010,680
1905	9,488,094	2,539,368	12,027,462	41,746,806	1,663,978	43,410,784	17,151,411	5,056,899
1906	9,488,693	2,560,017	12,048,710	45,595,339	1,325,773	46,921,112	20,531,494	5,410,497
1907	9,562,900	2,606,505	12,169,405	51,279,809	1,298,540	52,578,349	20,802,402	6,204,763
1908	8,212,760	2,666,596	10,879,356	43,990,518	1,319,570	45,310,088	17,334,507	5,920,456

* Merchandise exported is allocated to the Countries to which it was consigned, except in the case of Merchandise consigned to those Foreign Countries or British Possessions which have no sea-board, in these latter cases the merchandise is allocated to the country in which the port of discharge is situated.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CLASSIFIED.

the Total Imports, Domestic Exports, and Re-exports of Foreign and Colonial Manufactured Products, and Miscellaneous.

the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.	Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post).			Total.			Years.
Total.	Foreign Countries.	British Possessions and Protectorates.	Total.	Foreign Countries.	British Possessions and Protectorates.	Total.	
Total Imports (Shipments).							
£	£	£	£	£	£†	£†	
121,685,889	1,967,908	525,999	2,493,902	378,133,842	106,901,741	485,035,583	1899
128,409,606	2,158,825	506,523	2,665,348	413,434,242	109,640,921	523,075,163	1900
128,314,641	2,105,664	486,072	2,591,736	416,305,318	105,684,880	521,990,198	1901
133,390,097	1,932,989	505,388	2,438,377	421,474,817	106,916,457	528,391,274	1902
135,622,547	1,763,542	419,483	2,183,026	428,929,497	113,670,792	542,600,289	1903
136,296,297	1,676,497	533,073	2,209,570	431,020,222	120,018,406	551,038,628	1904
143,585,129	1,676,241	540,635	2,216,876	437,151,191	127,868,726	565,019,917	1905
156,185,004	1,863,260	579,357	2,442,626	465,723,260	142,165,240	607,888,500	1906
154,904,292	1,767,685	596,498	2,364,183	488,670,888	157,197,054	645,807,942	1907
143,085,597	1,713,747	565,037	2,278,784	463,125,429	129,828,058	592,963,487	1908
Exports* of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.							
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
218,931,748	2,065,394	1,202,751	3,268,145	176,826,782	87,665,429	264,492,211	1899
228,342,056	2,192,111	1,486,857	3,678,968	196,737,121	94,434,875	291,191,996	1900
223,284,402	2,393,306	1,900,239	4,293,544	175,148,535	104,873,821	280,022,376	1901
226,887,268	2,405,392	1,765,438	4,170,830	174,332,110	109,091,856	283,423,966	1902
234,092,946	2,420,895	1,835,321	4,256,216	179,653,344	111,146,864	290,800,108	1903
243,336,943	2,306,549	1,973,386	4,278,935	188,773,170	111,937,870	300,711,040	1904
269,073,214	2,895,459	2,136,347	5,031,806	216,378,803	113,437,811	329,816,614	1905
306,525,196	3,414,406	2,249,786	5,664,192	254,234,060	121,341,278	375,575,338	1906
342,035,273	3,726,551	2,550,530	6,277,081	288,698,327	137,336,756	426,035,083	1907
296,955,416	3,488,963	2,339,306	5,828,258	251,349,679	125,754,145	377,103,824	1908
Exports* of Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.							
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
17,615,050	63,845	29,443	93,288	58,386,659	6,655,788	65,042,447	1899
18,290,784	85,755	29,257	115,012	55,533,524	7,648,234	63,181,758	1900
18,859,971	119,158	34,184	153,342	59,507,526	8,334,366	67,841,892	1901
17,833,478	210,543	35,894	246,437	57,327,807	8,487,006	65,814,813	1902
19,294,570	96,437	34,196	130,633	61,236,239	8,337,325	69,573,564	1903
20,337,314	89,989	28,273	118,262	61,458,655	8,845,626	70,304,281	1904
22,208,310	118,493	14,864	133,357	68,504,804	9,275,109	77,779,913	1905
25,941,991	181,181	9,486	190,667	75,796,707	9,305,773	85,102,480	1906
27,007,165	179,648	7,517	187,165	81,824,759	10,117,325	91,942,084	1907
23,254,963	173,390	5,900	179,290	69,711,175	9,912,522	79,623,697	1908

† Such Diamonds and other precious stones as are declared to the Customs on importation have been included in the Statistics, but Diamonds only from March 1901. The great bulk of Diamonds and other precious stones imported is, however, not so declared, and the quantity included above represents, therefore, only a small fraction of the actual imports. Practically the whole of the Diamonds reaching this country from South Africa are therefore excluded from the Statistics.

The value of Diamonds exported from the Cape of Good Hope to the United Kingdom in each of the years 1899 to 1908 was as follows:—

	£		£
1899	4,115,582	1904	5,361,797
1900	3,433,636	1905	6,661,957
1901	4,877,042	1906	9,179,333
1902	5,380,390	1907	8,838,805
1903	5,382,517	1908	4,607,427

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES CLASSIFIED.

13.—Statement showing for the United Kingdom, in certain years from 1860 to 1908, the Value of the Total Imports, Re-exports of Imported Produce, and Domestic Exports of Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, distinguishing, so far as possible (a) Articles completely manufactured and ready for consumption; (b) Articles manufactured, but requiring to pass through some process of adaptation or combination before entering into consumption; (c) Articles partly manufactured (*in continuation of the information given in P.P. No.* 190 *of* 1907).

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of ARTICLES wholly or mainly manufactured.

YEARS.	CLASS A. (Articles completely manufactured and ready for consumption.)	CLASS B. (Articles manufactured, but requiring to pass through some process of adaptation or combination before entering into consumption.)	CLASS C. (Articles partly manufactured.)	Total.
	I.—TOTAL IMPORTS.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	8·4	10·0	7·9	26·3
1870	17·0	23·8	11·7	52·5
1880	30·0	30·7	15·7	76·4
1890	35·1	34·9	19·5	89·5
1900	54·1	47·1	27·2	128·4
1901	58·1	44·7	25·5	128·3
1902	60·5	47·8	25·1	133·4
1903	61·7	48·7	25·2	135·6
1904	59·3	48·5	28·5	136·3
1905	61·0	52·5	30·1	143·6
1906	62·6	57·4	36·2	156·2
1907	61·7	56·4	36·8	154·9
1908	54·8	55·8	32·5	143·1
	II.—RE-EXPORTS.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	0·7	3·2	2·0	5·9
1870	1·5	3·4	2·2	7·1
1880	3·9	6·0	3·7	13·6
1890	4·5	7·1	4·4	16·0
1900	7·1	5·2	6·0	18·3
1901	7·6	5·6	5·7	18·9
1902	7·7	4·6	5·5	17·8
1903	8·8	4·6	5·9	19·3
1904	9·4	4·8	6·3	20·5
1905	10·1	4·7	7·4	22·2
1906	11·1	5·1	9·7	25·9
1907	12·0	5·8	9·2	27·0
1908	10·0	5·9	7·4	23·3

NOTE.—The figures given in the P.P. No. 190 of 1907 (and in the Tables of Memorandum XII. of Cd. 2337 of 1904) have, in some instances, undergone slight revision in the above Tables.

As the result of changes which have been made in the classification of the Returns of Imports and Exports, the list of articles included in the various classes is not identical throughout the period covered by the Table. Advantage has been taken of the more detailed specification of the articles now required in these Returns to assign the component parts of groups, formerly stated as one total, to different classes in some cases. The principal changes made have involved the inclusion in Class B or Class C, in the later years, of items previously included in Class A.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES CLASSIFIED.

13.—STATEMENT showing for the United Kingdom in certain years, from 1860 to 1908, the Value of the Total Imports, Re-Exports of Imported Produce, and Domestic Exports of Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, distinguishing, so far as possible (*a*) Articles completely manufactured and ready for consumption; (*b*) Articles manufactured but requiring to pass through some process of adaptation or combination before entering into consumption; (*c*) Articles partly manufactured (*in continuation of the information given in P.P. No. 190 of 1907*)—*continued.*

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of ARTICLES wholly or mainly manufactured—*continued.*

YEARS.	CLASS A. (Articles completely manufactured and ready for consumption.)	CLASS B. (Articles manufactured, but requiring to pass through some process of adaptation or combination before entering into consumption.)	CLASS C. (Articles partly manufactured.)	Total.
	III.—NET IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	7·7	6·8	5·9	20·4
1870	15·5	20·4	9·5	45·4
1880	26·1	24·7	12·0	62·8
1890	30·6	27·8	15·1	73·5
1900	47·0	41·9	21·2	110·1
1901	50·5	39·1	19·8	109·4
1902	52·8	43·2	19·6	115·6
1903	52·9	44·1	19·3	116·3
1904	49·9	43·7	22·2	115·8
1905	50·9	47·8	22·7	121·4
1906	51·5	52·3	26·5	130·3
1907	49·7	50·6	27·6	127·9
1908	44·8	49·9	25·1	119·8
	IV.—DOMESTIC EXPORTS (EXCLUDING SHIPS*).			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	32·4	71·9	19·4	123·7
1870	45·1	107·7	28·3	181·1
1880	57·4	112·9	26·6	196·9
1890	76·2	120·5	28·7	225·4
1900	79·6	112·4	27·7	219·7
1901	79·0	111·5	23·6	214·1
1902	82·9	114·3	23·8	221·0
1903	87·6	117·9	24·3	229·8
1904	85·0	129·7	24·2	238·9
1905	92·2	143·0	28·4	263·6
1906	103·8	157·2	35·9	296·9
1907	116·2	172·5	43·3	332·0
1908	103·1	150·7	32·6	286·4

NOTE.—The figures given in the P.P. No. 190 of 1907 (and in the Tables of Memorandum XII. of Cd. 2337 of 1904) have, in some instances, undergone slight revision in the above Tables.

As the result of changes which have been made in the classification of the Returns of Imports and Exports, the list of articles included in the various classes is not identical throughout the period covered by the Table. Advantage has been taken of the more detailed specification of the articles now required in these Returns to assign the component parts of groups, formerly stated as one total, to different classes in some cases. The principal changes made have involved the inclusion in Class B or Class C, in the later years, of items previously included in Class A.

* For values of the exports of Ships, &c., *see* note (*) on page 51.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES CLASSIFIED.

13.—STATEMENT showing for the United Kingdom in certain years, from 1860 to 1908, the Value of the Total Imports, Re-Exports of Imported Produce, and Domestic Exports of Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, distinguishing, so far as possible, (*a*) Articles completely manufactured and ready for consumption; (*b*) Articles manufactured but requiring to pass through some process of adaptation or combination before entering into consumption; (*c*) Articles partly manufactured (*in continuation of the information given in P.P. No.* 190 *of* 1907)—*continued.*

II.—IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

YEARS.	CLASS A. (Articles completely manufactured and ready for consumption.)	CLASS B. (Articles manufactured, but requiring to pass through some process of adaptation or combination before entering into consumption.)	CLASS C. (Articles partly manufactured.)	Total Imports of Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.
	I.—FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	8·0	6·7	6·9	21·6
1870	16·8	20·7	10·1	47·6
1880	29·4	26·7	12·1	68·2
1890	34·1	30·2	14·4	78·7
1900	51·2	41·6	20·0	112·8
1901	55·3	39·7	18·3	113·3
1902	57·8	43·5	18·4	119·7
1903	58·5	44·6	18·4	121·5
1904	56·4	44·3	21·0	121·7
1905	58·1	48·1	21·4	127·6
1906	59·4	52·4	24·8	136·6
1907	58·4	51·3	24·3	134·0
1908	51·8	51·0	22·3	125·1
	II.—FROM BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	0·4	3·3	1·0	4·7
1870	0·2	3·1	1·6	4·9
1880	0·6	4·0	3·6	8·2
1890	1·0	4·7	5·1	10·8
1900	2·9	5·5	7·2	15·6
1901	2·8	5·0	7·2	15·0
1902	2·7	4·3	6·7	13·7
1903	3·2	4·1	6·8	14·1
1904	2·9	4·2	7·5	14·6
1905	2·9	4·4	8·7	16·0
1906	3·2	5·0	11·4	19·6
1907	3·3	5·1	12·5	20·9
1908	3·0	4·8	10·2	18·0
	III.—FROM ALL SOURCES.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	8·4	10·0	7·9	26·3
1870	17·0	23·8	11·7	52·5
1880	30·0	30·7	15·7	76·4
1890	35·1	34·9	19·5	89·5
1900	54·1	47·1	27·2	128·4
1901	58·1	44·7	25·5	128·3
1902	60·5	47·8	25·1	133·4
1903	61·7	48·7	25·2	135·6
1904	59·8	48·5	28·5	136·3
1905	61·0	52·5	30·1	143·6
1906	62·6	57·4	36·2	156·2
1907	61·7	56·4	36·8	154·9
1908	54·8	55·8	32·5	143·1

NOTE.—*See* NOTE on preceding page with reference to the basis of classification.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES CLASSIFIED.

13.—STATEMENT showing for the United Kingdom in certain years, from 1860 to 1908, the Value of the Total Imports, Re-Exports of Imported Produce, and Domestic Exports of Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, distinguishing, so far as possible (*a*) Articles completely manufactured and ready for consumption; (*b*) Articles manufactured, but requiring to pass through some process of adaptation or combination before entering into consumption; (*c*) Articles partly manufactured (*in continuation of the information given in P.P. No.* 190 *of* 1907)—*continued.*

III.—DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

YEARS.	CLASS A. (Articles completely manufactured and ready for consumption.)	CLASS B. (Articles manufactured, but requiring to pass through some process of adaptation or combination before entering into consumption.)	CLASS C. (Articles partly manufactured.)	Total Exports of Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (United Kingdom Produce.)*
	I.—TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	18·5	50·1	16·6	85·2
1870	30·3	81·0	24·9	136·2
1880	33·5	73·5	22·3	129·3
1890	43·7	78·4	25·0	147·1
1900	43·8	69·5	25·3	138·6
1901	38·3	64·5	20·9	123·7
1902	37·6	68·4	21·3	127·3
1903	41·1	70·1	21·8	133·0
1904	43·8	76·3	21·6	141·7
1905	51·5	87·9	25·0	164·4
1906	60·1	97·9	32·1	190·1
1907	66·7	105·4	39·1	211·2
1908	56·9	91·4	28·4	176·7
	II.—TO BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	13·9	21·8	2·8	38·5
1870	14·8	26·7	3·4	44·9
1880	23·9	39·4	4·3	67·6
1890	32·5	42·1	3·7	78·3
1900	35·8	42·9	2·4	81·1
1901	40·7	47·0	2·7	90·4
1902	45·3	45·9	2·5	93·7
1903	46·5	47·8	2·5	96·8
1904	41·2	53·4	2·6	97·2
1905	40·7	55·1	3·4	99·2
1906	43·7	59·3	3·8	106·8
1907	49·5	67·1	4·2	120·8
1908	46·2	59·3	4·2	109·7
	III.—TO ALL DESTINATIONS.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	82·4	71·9	19·4	123·7
1870	45·1	107·7	28·3	181·1
1880	57·4	112·9	26·6	196·9
1890	76·2	120·5	28·7	225·4
1900	79·6	112·4	27·7	219·7
1901	79·0	111·5	23·6	214·1
1902	82·9	114·3	23·8	221·0
1903	87·6	117·9	24·3	229·8
1904	85·0	129·7	24·2	238·9
1905	92·2	143·0	28·4	263·6
1906	103·8	157·2	35·9	296·9
1907	116·2	172·5	43·3	332·0
1908	103·1	150·7	32·6	286·4

* In order to preserve comparisons, the figures in this table are exclusive throughout of the value of the Exports of Ships and Boats (new) and their Machinery, which have only been recorded from 1899. The values of the Exports of such Ships, &c., since they have been recorded have been as follows:—

Years.	Exports of Ships and Boats (new), &c., To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	To All Destinations.	Years.	Exports of Ships and Boats (new), &c., To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	To All Destinations.
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.		Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1899	8·8	0·4	9·2	1904	3·2	1·2	4·4
1900	7·8	0·8	8·6	1905	4·4	1·0	5·4
1901	8·7	0·5	9·2	1906	7·9	0·7	8·6
1902	4·6	1·3	5·9	1907	8·2	1·8	10·0
1903	3·3	1·0	4·3	1908	8·5	2·1	10·6

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

13.—Statement showing for the United Kingdom in certain years, from 1860 to 1908, the Value of the Total Imports, Re-Exports of Imported Produce, and Domestic Exports of Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, distinguishing, so far as possible (*a*) Articles completely manufactured and ready for consumption; (*b*) Articles manufactured, but requiring to pass through some process of adaptation or combination before entering into consumption; (*c*) Articles partly manufactured (*in continuation of the information given in P.P. No. 190 of 1907*)—*continued.*

IV.—RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Years.	Class A. (Articles completely manufactured and ready for consumption.)	Class B. (Articles manufactured, but requiring to pass through some process of adaptation or combination before entering into consumption.)	Class C. (Articles partly manufactured.)	Total Re-Exports of Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.
	I.—To Foreign Countries.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	0·3*	3·0*	1·6*	4·9*
1870	0·8*	3·0*	2·0*	5·8*
1880	2·5*	5·0*	3·4*	10·9*
1890	2·7	5·8	4·0	12·5
1900	5·1	3·7	5·9	14·7
1901	5·3	4·0	5·6	14·9
1902	5·3	3·0	5·4	13·7
1903	6·1	2·9	5·8	14·8
1904	6·3	3·0	6·2	15·5
1905	6·9	2·9	7·3	17·1
1906	7·8	3·3	9·4	20·5
1907	8·0	3·8	9·0	20·8
1908	6·4	3·8	7·2	17·4
	II.—To British Colonies and Possessions.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	0·4*	0·2*	0·4*	1·0*
1870	0·7*	0·4*	0·2*	1·3*
1880	1·4*	1·0*	0·3*	2·7*
1890	1·8	1·3	0·4	3·5
1900	2·0	1·5	0·1	3·6
1901	2·3	1·6	0·1	4·0
1902	2·4	1·6	0·1	4·1
1903	2·7	1·7	0·1	4·5
1904	3·1	1·8	0·1	5·0
1905	3·2	1·8	0·1	5·1
1906	3·3	1·8	0·3	5·4
1907	4·0	2·0	0·2	6·2
1908	3·6	2·1	0·2	5·9
	III.—To all Destinations.			
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1860	0·7	3·2	2·0	5·9
1870	1·5	3·4	2·2	7·1
1880	3·9	6·0	3·7	13·6
1890	4·5	7·1	4·4	16·0
1900	7·1	5·2	6·0	18·3
1901	7·6	5·6	5·7	18·9
1902	7·7	4·6	5·5	17·8
1903	8·8	4·6	5·9	19·3
1904	9·4	4·8	6·3	20·5
1905	10·1	4·7	7·4	22·2
1906	11·1	5·1	9·7	25·9
1907	12·0	5·8	9·2	27·0
1908	10·0	5·9	7·4	23·3

NOTE.—*See* NOTE on page 48 with reference to the basis of classification.

* The figures given for these years are approximate only, the "countries of destination" of a small part of the Re-Exports not being stated in the original returns.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

VOLUME OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

14.—Statement showing the Value of the Total Imports into the United Kingdom and of the Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom therefrom, in each of the Years from 1880 to 1908, with their estimated values at the prices prevailing in 1900 and the percentage proportion of these values for each year to the declared values for the year 1900 (Index Number of Volume).

(Compiled from P.P. Cd. 4687 of 1909, and from data published annually by the "Economist.")

Years.	Total Imports.					Exports (Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom).				
	Declared Value.	Value computed at the Prices of 1900.				Declared Value.	Value computed at the Prices of 1900.			
		From Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 4867 of 1909.		Computed from data published annually in the "Economist."			From Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 4867 of 1909.		Computed from data published annually in the "Economist."	
		Value.	Index Number of Volume of Imports.	Value.	Index Number of Volume of Imports.		Value.	Index Number of Volume of Exports.	Value.	Index Number of Volume of Exports.
	Million £'s (000,000 omitted).									
1880	411	—	—	305	58	223	—	—	204	†72
1881	397	—	—	297	57	234	—	—	225	†80
1882	413	—	—	314	60	242	—	—	233	†82
1883	427	—	—	335	64	240	—	—	239	†84
1884	390	—	—	326	62	233	—	—	242	†85
1885	371	—	—	328	63	213	—	—	232	†82
1886	350	—	—	330	63	213	—	—	245	†87
1887	362	—	—	346	66	222	—	—	257	†91
1888	388	—	—	362	69	234	—	—	269	†95
1889	427	—	—	394	75	249	—	—	279	†99
1890	421	—	—	392	75	263	—	—	278	†98
1891	435	—	—	405	77	247	—	—	263	†93
1892	424	—	—	411	79	227	—	—	254	†90
1893	405	—	—	401	77	218	—	—	248	†88
1894	408	—	—	436	83	216	—	—	257	†91
1895	417	—	—	462	88	226	—	—	278	†99
1896	442	—	—	482	92	240	—	—	292	†103
1897	451	—	—	493	94	234	—	—	288	†102
1898	471	—	—	513	98	233	—	—	288	†102
1899	485	—	—	524	100	*264	—	—	*302	104
1900	523	523	100	523	100	291	291	100	*291	100
1901	522	539	103	541	103	280	294	101	*295	101
1902	528	552	105	552	105	283	312	107	*315	108
1903	543	559	107	562	108	291	321	110	*320	110
1904	551	564	108	568	109	301	327	112	*328	113
1905	565	574	110	577	110	330	360	124	*360	124
1906	608	589	112	594	114	376	387	133	*391	135
1907	646	599	115	608	116	426	418	144	*418	144
1908	593	574	110	584	112	377	385	132	*382	132

* The value of the exports of ships and boats (new) with their machinery is included in 1899 and subsequent years. The value of such exports was not recorded prior to 1899.

† For the years 1880 to 1898 the index numbers are computed with reference to the Exports of 1900, excluding ships, &c. (see previous note).

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS.—CONSIGNMENTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

15.—Statement showing the Value of Merchandise consigned from various Foreign Merchandise Re-exported and the Net Value of the Consignments from each

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of

Countries whence Consigned.	1904.			1905.			1906.	
	Total Value Imported.	Value Re-exported.	Net Value retained in United Kingdom.	Total Value Imported.	Value Re-exported.	Net Value retained in United Kingdom.	Total Value Imported.	Value Re-exported.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
Foreign Countries :—								
Russia	32,981	1,139	31,842	34,520	1,434	33,086	31,497	2,047
Germany	49,512	2,667	46,845	53,839	2,892	50,947	55,908	2,843
Holland	16,365	1,410	14,955	15,176	1,868	13,308	16,218	1,101
Belgium	16,740	864	15,876	16,669	765	15,904	17,991	831
France	44,798	4,729	40,069	46,458	4,977	41,481	47,099	5,778
Switzerland	7,454	706	6,748	7,659	817	6,842	7,913	885
Austria-Hungary	6,741	298	6,443	6,524	288	6,236	7,008	354
Italy	5,936	534	5,402	6,342	579	5,763	6,569	742
Spain	13,920	1,080	12,840	14,133	954	13,179	16,050	1,071
Portugal	2,621	378	2,243	2,674	358	2,316	3,100	496
Turkey†, Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria	8,550	815	7,735	6,678	722	5,956	8,971	830
Egypt	14,291	2,215	12,076	14,981	2,492	12,489	16,873	2,490
United States	116,376	8,322	108,054	114,670	9,237	105,433	131,054	10,029
Brazil	6,434	4,276	2,158	8,247	5,266	2,981	9,188	5,616
Argentine Republic	23,407	741	22,666	25,430	1,021	24,409	23,922	820
Chile	5,127	335	4,792	5,371	765	4,606	5,061	687
Peru	2,513	315	2,198	2,738	451	2,287	2,173	334
China	2,971	1,566	1,405	2,450	1,489	961	3,466	1,880
Other Foreign Countries	53,516	5,912	47,604	53,809	6,316	47,493	57,913	6,179
Total Foreign Countries	430,253	38,302	391,951	438,868	42,691	395,677	467,974	45,013
Percentage from Foreign Countries	78·1	54·5	81·5	77·6	54·9	81·2	77·0	52·9
British Possessions :—								
British North America	23,821	1,115	22,706	24,998	1,326	23,672	28,667	1,639
British West Indies and British Guiana	2,430	478	1,952	2,547	468	2,079	2,673	485
Australia and New Zealand	36,427	10,369	26,058	40,389	11,966	28,423	44,904	12,820
British India	*42,704	*14,002	*28,702	36,040	10,541	25,499	37,722	12,373
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	5,437	2,832	2,605	5,516	2,857	2,659	6,304	2,988
Other British Possessions	9,967	3,148	6,819	17,162	7,878	9,284	19,645	9,728
Total British Possessions	120,786	31,944	88,842	126,652	35,036	91,616	139,915	40,033
Percentage from British Possessions	21·9	45·4	18·5	22·4	45·0	18·8	23·0	47·0
Total from Foreign Countries and British Possessions	551,039	70,305	480,734	565,020	77,780	487,240	607,889	85,103

NOTE.—Similar information regarding consignments for years prior to 1904 is not available. The totals include the following amounts of re-exported merchandise, in respect of which the country from which it was consigned to the United Kingdom cannot be specified :—In 1904, 59,000*l.*; in 1905, 53,000*l.*; in 1906, 57,000*l.*; in 1907, 77,000*l.*; and in 1908, 82,000*l.*

* Including Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, not separately enumerated in the original returns.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTS—CONSIGNMENTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries and British Possessions to the United Kingdom, the Value of such Country retained in the United Kingdom in each of the Years 1904 to 1908.

the United Kingdom (Supplement to Vols. I. and II.).)

1906.	1907.			1908.			Countries whence consigned.
Net Value retained in United Kingdom.	Total Value Imported.	Value Re-exported.	Net Value retained in United Kingdom.	Total Value Imported.	Value Re-exported.	Net Value retained in United Kingdom.	
Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Foreign Countries :—
29,450	32,870	2,245	30,625	29,719	1,554	28,165	Russia.
53,065	57,158	3,004	54,154	54,960	2,827	52,133	Germany.
15,117	16,073	694	15,379	16,613	526	16,087	Holland.
17,160	17,499	716	16,783	16,242	500	15,742	Belgium.
41,321	46,334	6,503	39,831	41,893	5,125	36,768	France.
7,028	8,401	1,171	7,230	7,914	1,265	6,649	Switzerland.
6,654	6,796	349	6,447	7,758	328	7,430	Austria-Hungary.
5,827	6,618	765	5,853	6,241	589	5,652	Italy.
14,979	17,070	1,185	15,885	13,424	826	12,598	Spain.
2,604	3,172	591	2,581	2,771	415	2,356	Portugal.
8,141	10,554	779	9,775	8,130	573	7,557	Turkey,† Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria.
14,383	22,221	4,015	18,206	17,580	3,248	14,335	Egypt.
121,025	134,347	10,708	123,639	123,901	9,319	114,582	United States.
3,572	9,756	5,205	4,551	6,985	4,766	2,219	Brazil.
23,102	26,655	1,094	25,561	35,986	1,160	34,826	Argentine Republic.
4,374	5,169	805	4,364	6,663	563	6,100	Chile.
1,839	2,788	396	2,392	2,930	442	2,488	Peru.
1,586	3,527	1,775	1,752	3,135	1,407	1,728	China.
51,734	64,094	6,255	57,839	61,969	5,513	56,456	Other Foreign Countries.
422,961	491,102	48,255	442,847	464,817	40,946	423,871	Total Foreign Countries.
80·9	76·0	52·5	79·9	78·4	51·4	82·6	Percentage from Foreign Countries.
							British Possessions :—
27,028	25,797	1,266	24,531	24,794	1,119	23,675	British North America.
2,188	2,663	637	2,026	2,840	577	2,263	British West Indies and British Guiana.
32,084	51,620	15,709	35,911	43,733	15,161	28,572	Australia and New Zealand.
25,349	43,913	12,963	30,950	29,588	9,373	20,215	British India.
3,316	8,583	3,969	4,614	7,366	3,896	3,470	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
9,917	22,130	9,066	13,064	19,815	8,470	11,345	Other British Possessions.
99,882	154,706	43,610	111,096	128,136	38,596	89,540	Total British Possessions.
19·1	24·0	47·4	20·1	21·6	48·5	17·4	Percentage from British Possessions.
522,786	645,808	91,942	553,866	592,953	79,624	513,329	Total from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

† Including Asiatic Turkey.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS.—CONSIGNMENTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

16.—Statement showing the Value of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise and of the British Possessions in each of

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of

Countries whither consigned.	1904.			1905.			1906.	
	Value of Domestic Exports.	Value of Re-Exports.	Value of Total Exports.	Value of Domestic Exports.	Value of Re-Exports.	Value of Total Exports.	Value of Domestic Exports.	Value of Re-Exports.
	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.
Foreign Countries:								
Russia	8,229	7,056	15,285	8,169	6,715	14,884	8,858	7,084
Germany	25,101	11,325	36,426	29,702	13,036	42,738	33,557	14,753
Holland	8,179	4,628	12,807	9,671	4,707	14,378	11,587	5,161
Belgium	7,859	4,372	12,231	8,595	4,709	13,304	10,035	5,076
France	15,194	6,384	21,578	16,046	7,003	23,049	20,308	8,219
Switzerland	1,276	197	1,473	1,572	271	1,843	1,718	272
Austria-Hungary	1,894	673	2,567	1,857	746	2,603	2,433	815
Italy	8,371	851	9,222	8,892	893	9,785	11,165	1,317
Spain	4,338	573	4,911	4,246	596	4,842	4,606	714
Portugal	2,068	607	2,675	2,248	578	2,826	2,604	654
Turkey,* Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria	8,966	416	9,382	8,550	438	8,988	10,319	489
Egypt	8,274	158	8,432	7,849	221	8,070	8,936	217
United States	20,197	19,075	39,272	23,916	23,366	47,282	27,765	25,475
Brazil	5,975	244	6,219	6,613	297	6,910	7,627	302
Argentine Republic	10,845	727	11,572	12,997	381	13,378	19,426	485
Chile	3,224	271	3,495	4,395	317	4,712	5,962	313
Peru	1,125	141	1,266	1,175	110	1,285	1,321	108
China	8,809	81	8,890	13,137	162	13,299	12,200	106
Japan	4,889	155	5,044	9,662	135	9,797	12,908	207
Other Foreign Countries	33,474	3,492	36,966	36,307	3,770	40,077	40,231	3,957
Total Foreign Countries	188,287	61,426	249,713	215,599	68,451	284,050	253,566	75,724
Percentage to Foreign Countries	62·6	87·4	67·3	65·4	88·0	69·7	67·5	89·0
British Possessions :—								
British North America	11,113	1,693	12,806	12,341	1,927	14,268	14,206	1,858
British West Indies and British Guiana	2,558	415	2,973	2,639	400	3,039	2,809	431
Australia and New Zealand	23,652	3,087	26,739	23,417	3,054	26,471	27,629	3,205
British India	40,641	903	41,544	42,996	1,365	44,361	45,181	1,229
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	15,064	1,335	16,399	13,303	1,247	14,550	12,370	1,190
Other British Possessions	19,396	1,445	20,841	19,522	1,336	20,858	19,814	1,466
Total British Possessions	112,424	8,878	121,302	114,218	9,329	123,547	122,009	9,379
Percentage to British Possessions	37·4	12·6	32·7	34·6	12·0	30·3	32·5	11·0
Total to Foreign Countries and British Possessions	300,711	70,304	371,015	329,817	77,780	407,597	375,575	85,103

NOTE.—Similar information regarding consignments for years prior to 1904 is not available.

* Including Asiatic Turkey.

SECTION II. (A.)—FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS.—CONSIGNMENTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Total Exports consigned from the United Kingdom to various Foreign Countries and the Years 1904 to 1908.

the United Kingdom (Supplement to Vols. I. and II.).)

1906.	1907.			1908.			Countries whither consigned.
Value of Total Exports.	Value of Domestic Exports.	Value of Re-Exports.	Value of Total Exports.	Value of Domestic Exports.	Value of Re-Exports.	Value of Total Exports.	
Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	
							Foreign Countries:
15,942	11,144	7,919	19,063	12,648	7,857	20,505	Russia.
48,310	41,358	15,370	56,728	33,398	12,981	46,379	Germany.
16,748	13,943	5,004	18,947	11,468	4,217	15,685	Holland.
15,111	10,459	6,417	16,876	9,571	5,225	14,796	Belgium.
28,527	23,308	9,861	33,169	22,166	9,219	31,385	France.
1,990	2,616	261	2,877	2,314	507	2,821	Switzerland.
3,248	4,620	787	5,407	4,315	760	5,075	Austria-Hungary.
12,482	14,134	1,117	15,251	15,028	1,039	16,067	Italy.
5,320	5,100	792	5,892	5,290	502	5,792	Spain.
3,258	2,697	613	3,310	2,435	539	2,974	Portugal.
10,808	10,371	368	10,739	9,896	299	10,195	Turkey,* Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria.
9,153	10,022	209	10,231	9,577	245	9,822	Egypt.
53,240	30,919	27,134	58,053	21,304	21,203	42,507	United States.
7,929	10,223	302	10,525	8,115	276	8,391	Brazil.
19,911	17,795	476	18,271	16,404	535	16,939	Argentine Republic.
6,275	7,223	403	7,626	3,867	222	4,089	Chile.
1,429	1,929	186	2,115	1,338	141	1,479	Peru.
12,306	12,034	104	12,138	9,216	76	9,292	China.
13,115	12,062	217	12,279	9,904	224	10,128	Japan.
44,188	45,934	4,219	50,153	42,085	3,573	45,658	Other Foreign Countries.
329,290	287,891	81,759	369,650	250,339	69,640	319,979	Total Foreign Countries.
71·5	67·6	88·9	71·4	66·4	87·5	70·1	Percentage to Foreign Countries.
							British Possessions:
16,064	17,547	2,198	19,745	12,681	2,042	14,723	British North America.
3,240	3,232	499	3,731	2,955	482	3,437	British West Indies and British Guiana.
30,834	32,798	3,791	36,589	31,709	3,465	35,174	Australia and New Zealand.
46,410	52,027	1,208	53,235	49,419	1,414	50,833	British India.
13,560	10,907	997	11,904	8,998	965	9,963	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.
21,280	21,633	1,490	23,123	21,003	1,616	22,619	Other British Possessions.
131,388	138,144	10,183	148,327	126,765	9,984	136,749	Total British Possessions.
28·5	32·4	11·1	28·6	33·6	12·5	29·9	Percentage to British Possessions.
460,678	426,035	91,942	517,977	377,104	79,624	456,728	Total to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED AND OTHER GOODS.

17.—Statement showing the Value (1) of the Imports for Home Consumption of all Articles and of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles, and (2) of the Total Exports of Domestic Produce and the Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles of Domestic Production, of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, so far as the particulars can be given; showing also the Amount of such Imports and Exports per Head of the Population of the respective Countries in each Quinquennial Period.

I.—UNITED KINGDOM.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade.)

Years.	Value of							
	Net Imports* of All Articles.		Net Imports* of Manufactured and partly Manufactured Articles. †		Exports of All Articles (United Kingdom Produce).		Exports of Manufactured and partly Manufactured Articles (United Kingdom Produce).	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.
1854	133·7	4 16 8	18·2	0 13 2	97·2	3 10 3	87·9	3 3 6
1855	122·5		15·8		95·7		84·1	
1856	149·1		19·1		115·8		102·5	
1857	163·7		19·5		122·1		109·6	
1858	141·4		14·7		116·6		105·3	
1859	153·9		18·8		130·4		118·0	
Annual average, 1855–9	146·1	5 3 8	17·6	0 12 6	116·1	4 2 4	103·9	3 13 8
1860	181·9		22·2		135·9		123·7	
1861	182·0		24·0		125·1		111·5	
1862	183·5		26·7		124·0		110·8	
1863	199·6		27·7		146·6		132·7	
1864	222·8		31·2		160·4		146·4	
Annual average, 1860–4	193·8	6 12 9	26·4	0 18 0	138·4	4 14 8	125·0	4 5 7
1865	218·1		32·2		165·8		151·2	
1866	245·3		36·6		188·9		172·6	
1867	230·3		36·9		181·0		165·3	
1868	246·6		40·9		179·7		163·5	
1869	248·4		41·5		190·0		173·5	
Annual average, 1865–9	237·7	7 16 3	37·6	1 4 9	181·1	5 19 0	165·2	5 8 8
1870	258·8		47·2		199·6		181·1	
1871	270·5		41·3		223·1		199·1	
1872	296·4		47·3		256·3		231·3	
1873	315·4		48·7		255·2		226·9	
1874	312·0		53·3		239·6		212·4	
Annual average, 1870–4	290·6	9 2 4	47·6	1 9 10	234·8	7 7 4	210·2	6 11 9
1875	315·8		57·9		223·5		199·0	
1876	319·0		58·4		200·6		177·1	
1877	341·0		61·8		198·9		175·7	
1878	316·1		61·3		192·8		170·4	
1879	305·7		57·2		191·5		168·4	
Annual average, 1875–9	319·5	9 10 4	59·3	1 15 4	201·5	6 0 0	178·1	5 6 0

* Net Imports, *i.e.*, total imports less re-exports.

† In compiling the figures of Net Imports of manufactured and partly manufactured articles for years prior to 1884, the data for re-exports have been derived from P.P. 162 of 1882 and 102 of 1885, in which the basis of classification differed somewhat from that which has been employed for more recent years. As a result, the values of the Net Imports of manufactured and partly manufactured articles in the earlier years shown in the table probably exceed by about 2,000,000*l* per annum the amounts which would have been shown had the figures been compiled on the same basis throughout.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED AND OTHER GOODS.

17.—STATEMENT showing the Value (1) of the Imports for Home Consumption of all Articles and of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles, and (2) of the Total Exports of Domestic Produce and the Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles of Domestic Production, of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years so far as the particulars can be given; showing also the Amount of such Imports and Exports per Head of the Population of the respective Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

I.—UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade.)

Years.	Value of							
	Net Imports* of All Articles.		Net Imports* of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles.		Exports of All Articles (United Kingdom Produce).		Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles (United Kingdom Produce).	
	Total.	Per head of Population.	Total.	Per head of Population.	Total.	Per head of Population.	Total.	Per head of Population.
	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.
1880	347·9		†65·0		223·0		196·9	
1881	334·0		†62·7		234·0		207·0	
1882	347·8		†65·4		241·5		212·8	
1883	361·3		†67·4		239·8		210·8	
1884	327·1		63·1		233·0		204·4	
Annual average, 1880–4	343·6	9 15 3	64·7	1 16 9	234·3	6 13 2	206·4	5 17 3
1885	312·6		63·8		213·1		186·1	
1886	293·6		63·3		212·7		186·0	
1887	302·9		63·0		221·9		193·7	
1888	323·6		69·6		234·5		203·3	
1889	361·0		74·4		248·9		215·4	
Annual average, 1885–9	318·8	8 14 2	66·8	1 16 6	226·2	6 3 8	196·9	5 7 7
1890	356·0		73·5		263·5		225·4	
1891	373·6		76·0		247·2		210·4	
1892	359·4		75·6		227·2		192·8	
1893	345·8		75·4		218·3		185·9	
1894	350·5		77·8		216·0		181·2	
Annual average, 1890–4	357·1	9 7 1	75·7	1 19 8	234·4	6 2 10	199·1	5 4 5
1895	357·0		84·7		226·1		192·1	
1896	385·6		92·1		240·1		205·8	
1897	391·1		94·7		234·2		196·5	
1898	409·9		96·1		233·4		194·2	
1899	420·0		104·1		255·3		209·6	
Annual average, 1895–9	392·7	9 16 5	94·3	2 7 2	237·8	5 18 11	199·6	4 19 10
1900	459·9		110·1		282·6		219·7	
1901	454·2		109·4		270·9		214·1	
1902	462·6		115·6		277·5		221·0	
1903	473·0		116·3		286·5		229·8	
1904	480·7		115·8		296·2		238·9	
Annual average, 1900–4	466·1	11 2 2	113·4	2 14 1	282·7	6 14 9	224·7	5 7 1
1905	487·2		121·4		324·4		263·6	
1906	522·8		130·2		366·9		296·9	
1907	553·9		127·9		416·0		332·0	
1908	513·3		119·8		366·5		286·4	
Annual average, 1905–8	519·3	11 16 8	124·8	2 16 11	368·5	8 7 11	294·7	6 14 4

NOTE.—In order to preserve comparisons the particulars of Exports in this table are exclusive throughout of the exports of ships and boats (new) with their machinery, which have only been recorded from 1899. *See also* note, p. 51.

* Net Imports, *i.e.*, total imports less re-exports.

† *See* note (†) on previous page.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED AND OTHER GOODS.

17.—STATEMENT showing the Value (1) of the Imports for Home Consumption of all Articles and of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles, and (2) of the Total Exports of Domestic Produce, and the Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles of Domestic Production, of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, so far as the particulars can be given; showing also the Amount of such Imports and Exports per Head of the Population of the respective Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

II.—FRANCE.

(*Compiled from the "Tableau Général du Commerce de la France"* (1er *Volume*).)

Years.	Value of							
	Total Imports for Home Consumption.		Imports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured‡ Goods for Home Consumption.		Total Exports of French Produce.		Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured‡ Goods of French Production.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.
1854	51·7	1 8 6	*	*	56·5	1 11 2	*	*
1855	63·8		*		62·3		*	
1856	79·6		*		75·7		*	
1857	74·9		*		74·6		*	
1858	62·5		*		75·5		*	
1859	65·6		*		90·7		*	
Annual average, 1855–9	69·3	1 18 2	*	*	75·8	2 1 9	*	*
1860	75·9		*		91·1		*	
1861	97·7		*		77·1		*	
1862	87·9		*		89·7		*	
1863	97·1		*		105·7		*	
1864	101·1		*		117·0		*	
Annual average, 1860–4	91·9	2 9 2	*	*	96·1	2 11 5	*	*
1865	105·7		*		123·5		*	
1866	111·7		*		127·2		*	
1867	121·1		*		113·0		*	
1868	132·1		*		111·6		*	
1869	126·1		*		123·0		*	
Annual average, 1865–9	119·3	3 2 5	*	*	119·7	3 2 8	*	*
1870	114·7		*		112·1		*	
1871	142·7		*		114·9		*	
1872	142·8		*		150·5		*	
1873	142·2		*		151·5		*	
1874	140·3		*		148·0		*	
Annual average, 1870–4	136·5	3 14 4	*	*	135·4	3 13 9	*	*
1875	141·5		*		154·9		*	
1876	159·5		23·4		143·0		72·2	
1877	146·8		21·7		137·5		69·5	
1878	167·0		22·6		127·2		68·1	
1879	183·8		22·3		129·3		67·0	
Annual average, 1875–9	159·7	4 6 4	†22·5	†0 12 2	138·4	3 14 10	†69·2	†1 17 5

* Information not available.

† Average of the four years 1876–9.

‡ Described as "*Objets fabriqués*" in the French Official Trade Returns

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED AND OTHER GOODS.

17.—STATEMENT showing the Value (1) of the Imports for Home Consumption of all Articles and of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles and (2) of the Total Exports of Domestic Produce, and the Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles of Domestic Production, of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years so far as the particulars can be given; showing also the Amount of such Imports and Exports per Head of the Population of the respective Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

II.—FRANCE—*continued.*

(Compiled from the "Tableau Général du Commerce de la France (1e Volume).)

Years.	Value of											
	Total Imports for Home Consumption.				Imports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured‡ Goods for Home Consumption.				Total Exports of French Produce.				Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured‡ Goods of French Production.			
	Total.	Per Head of Population.			Total.	Per Head of Population.			Total.	Per Head of Population.			Total.	Per Head of Population.		
	Million £.	£	s.	d.	Million £.	£	s.	d.	Million £.	£	s.	d.	Million £.	£	s.	d.
1880	201·3				24·0				138·7				73·6			
1881	194·5				27·3				142·5				75·0			
1882	192·9				31·0				143·0				75·5			
1883	192·2				30·7				138·1				74·0			
1884	173·7				27·9				129·3				67·6			
Annual average, 1880–4	190·9	5	1	2	28·2	0	14	11	138·3	3	13	4	73·1	1	18	9
1885	163·5				24·4				123·5				65·2			
1886	168·3				23·4				130·0				69·8			
1887	161·0				23·5				129·9				69·5			
1888	164·3				23·2				129·9				68·3			
1889	172·7				24·5				148·2				77·0			
Annual average, 1885–9	166·0	4	6	10	23·8	0	12	5	132·3	3	9	2	70·0	1	16	7
1890	177·5				26·0				150·1				80·0			
1891	190·7				27·8				142·8				77·0			
1892	167·5				24·6				138·4				75·2			
1893	154·1				22·6				129·5				69·7			
1894	154·0				21·9				123·1				66·3			
Annual average, 1890–4	168·8	4	8	0	24·6	0	12	10	136·8	3	11	4	73·6	1	18	4
1895	148·8				23·3				135·0				76·4			
1896	151·9				24·7				136·0				76·5			
1897	158·2				24·3				143·9				77·3			
1898	178·9				24·7				140·4				76·6			
1899	180·7				29·1				166·1				90·7			
Annual average, 1895–9	163·7	4	4	8	25·2	0	13	0	144·3	3	14	8	79·5	2	1	2
1900	187·9				33·7				164·3				90·2			
1901	174·8				30·9				160·5				90·0			
1902	175·8				31·1				170·1				95·0			
1903	192·0				32·8				170·1				96·5			
1904	180·1				33·3				178·0				101·5			
Annual average, 1900–4	182·1	4	13	3	32·4	0	16	7	168·6	4	6	4	94·6	2	8	5
1905	191·2				34·8				194·7				109·9			
1906	225·1				40·0				210·6				123·2			
1907	248·9				46·9				223·8				133·7			
1908	225·6				44·6				202·0				118·5			
Annual average, 1905–8	222·7	5	13	6	41·6	1	1	2	207·8	5	5	11	121·3	3	1	10

‡ Described as "*Objets fabriqués*" in the French Official Trade Returns.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED AND OTHER GOODS.

17.—STATEMENT showing the Value (1) of the Imports for Home Consumption of all Articles and of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles, and (2) of the Total Exports of Domestic Produce and the Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles of Domestic Production, of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years so far as the particulars can be given; showing also the Amount of such Imports and Exports per Head of the Population of the respective Countries, in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

III.—GERMANY.

(*Compiled from "Auswärtiger Handel des deutschen Zollgebiets."*)

Years.	Value of							
	Total Imports for Home Consumption.		Imports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured‡ Goods for Home Consumption.		Total Exports of German Produce.		Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured‡ Goods of German Production.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.
1870	*		*		*		*	
1871	*		*		*		*	
1872	*		*		†114·0		*	
1873	*		*		†112·0		*	
1874	*		*		†115·2		*	
Annual average, 1872–4	*	*	*	*	†113·7	†2 15 0	*	*
1875	*		*		†122·5		*	
1876	*		*		†125·2		*	
1877	*		*		†135·7		*	
1878	*		*		†141·9		*	
1879	*		*		†136·4		*	
Annual average, 1875–9	*	*	*	*	†132·3	†3 1 5	*	*
1880	138·6		38·4		142·4		82·1	
1881	145·7		40·6		146·4		86·1	
1882	153·9		42·7		156·8		92·5	
1883	160·5		47·3		160·9		96·5	
1884	160·3		45·0		157·5		98·9	
Annual average, 1880–4	151·8	3 7 2	42·8	0 18 11	152·8	3 7 8	91·2	2 0 4
1885	144·7		41·3		140·6		88·5	
1886	142·0		41·7		146·8		95·6	
1887	153·6		40·9		154·2		100·7	
1888	161·8		43·1		157·6		102·0	
1889	197·5		48·8		155·7		103·2	
Annual average, 1885–9	159·9	3 7 7	43·2	0 18 3	151·0	3 3 10	98·0	2 1 5

* Cannot be given.

NOTES (1).—The above statement has been compiled from the German official trade statistics. The area covered by the statistics has varied during the period. Bremen and the greater part of the town of Hamburg were not included in the Customs Union until 1889. From the 1st March 1906 the statistics refer to the German Wirtschaftsgebiet or Economic Union, which includes the free ports of Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven, and Geestemünde.

(2) In converting the German currency to £s sterling the mark has been taken as equivalent to 11·8 pence.

† These particulars are not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years. The difference in basis is believed to be small.

‡ Described as "*Fabrikate*" in the German Official Trade Returns.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED AND OTHER GOODS.

17.—STATEMENT showing the Value (1) of the Imports for Home Consumption of all Articles, and of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles, and (2) of the Total Exports of Domestic Produce and the Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles of Domestic Production, of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years so far as the particulars can be given; showing also the Amount of such Imports and Exports per Head of the Population of the respective Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

III.—GERMANY—*continued.*

(Compiled from "Auswärtiger, Handel des deutschen Zollgebiets.)

Years.	Value of							
	Total Imports for Home Consumption.		Imports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured‡ Goods for Home Consumption.		Total Exports of German Produce.		Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured‡ Goods of German Production.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.
1890	204·6		48·2		163·6		105·6	
1891	204·0		44·5		156·1		100·7	
1892	197·6		42·1		145·2		95·9	
1893	194·8		44·3		152·0		98·2	
1894	193·6		41·1		145·6		92·4	
Annual average, 1890–4	198·9	3 18 10	44·0	0 17 5	152·5	3 0 5	98·6	1 19 1
1895	202·6		45·5		163·1		107·2	
1896	211·8		46·2		173·2		113·1	
1897	§230·1		§47·4		§178·7		§113·3	
1898	249·8		49·9		184·7		117·8	
1899	269·6		56·4		206·8		133·3	
Annual average, 1895–9	232·8	4 6 6	49·1	0 18 3	181·3	3 7 5	116·9	2 3 5
1900	283·5		59·0		226·7		146·6	
1901	266·5		52·3		217·9		142·2	
1902	276·9		54·2		230·0		151·9	
1903	295·1		59·4		246·6		161·3	
1904	312·9		60·0		256·8		169·2	
Annual average, 1900–4	287·0	4 19 0	57·0	0 19 8	235·6	4 1 3	154·2	2 13 2
1905	350·5		65·3		281·8		188·0	
1906	394·4		82·3		312·7		216·4	
1907	430·0		88·2		336·8		236·4	
1908	376·8		75·6		314·6		213·1	
Annual average, 1905–8	387·9	6 5 5	77·8	1 5 2	311·5	5 0 8	213·5	3 9 0

NOTE.—In the summary statement for the latest years given in the "Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich" for 1909, the classification differs substantially from that adopted in earlier official publications. For the sake of uniformity, the figures for 1907 and 1908 in the above table have been stated in accordance with the classification followed down to 1906. The change of classification appears to affect imports to a greater extent than exports.

‡ Described as "*Fabrikate*" in the German Official Trade Returns.

§ In 1897 and subsequent years the value of ships imported or exported, as the case may be, and also the "*Veredelungsverkehr*" (Improvement Trade) for Home Account has been included in the statistical

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED AND OTHER GOODS.

17.—STATEMENT showing the Value (1) of the Imports for Home Consumption of all Articles and of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles, and (2) of the Total Exports of Domestic Produce and the Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles of Domestic Production, of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, so far as the particulars can be given; showing also the Amount of such Imports and Exports per Head of the Population of the respective Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

IV.—UNITED STATES.

(*Compiled from "Commerce and Navigation of the United States."*)

Years ended 30th June.	Value of							
	Total Imports for Home Consumption.†		Imports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Goods for Home Consumption.‡§		Total Exports of United States Produce.		Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Goods of United States Production.§	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million £.	£. s. d.	Million £.	£. s. d.	Million £.	£. s. d.	Million £.	£. s. d.
1854	57·5	2 3 5	*	*	44·8	1 13 10	7·0	0 5 3
1855	48·3		*		40·2		7·4	
1856	61·6		*		55·5		7·9	
1857	69·5		*		58·1		7·9	
1858	50·6		*		52·4		7·6	
1859	66·0		*		58·0		8·5	
Annual average, 1855–9	59·2	2 0 10	*	*	52·8	1 16 5	7·9	0 5 5
1860	70·1		46·6		65·9		10·1	
1861	57·2		*		42·7		9·1	
1862	37·2		*		37·4		6·8	
1863	47·0		*		38·8		9·9	
1864	62·7		*		29·9		9·6	
Annual average, 1860–4	54·8	1 13 4	*	*	42·9	1 6 1	9·1	0 5 6
1865	43·7		*		28·5		13·3	
1866	88·2		*		27·6		11·1	
1867	78·8		*		57·8		13·4	
1868	71·8		*		56·1		12·9	
1869	82·2		*		57·3		14·2	
Annual average, 1865–9	72·9	2 0 0	*	*	45·5	1 5 0	13·0	0 7 2
1870	88·8		47·4		78·5		14·6	
1871	104·2		57·4		89·3		18·6	
1872	116·8		67·8		89·3		18·0	
1873	138·2		68·5		105·2		21·0	
1874	118·2		55·1		118·6		22·3	
Annual average, 1870–4	113·2	2 15 9	59·2	1 9 2	96·2	2 7 4	18·9	0 9 4
1875	109·6		50·3		104·0		21·2	
1876	96·8		41·0		109·5		22·1	
1877	91·6		36·3		122·8		30·0	
1878	91·3		35·7		141·8		29·0	
1879	91·5		37·5		145·5		27·8	
Annual average, 1875–9	96·2	2 1 6	40·2	0 17 4	124·7	2 13 9	26·0	0 11 3

* Cannot be given. † Imports for Home Consumption prior to 1890.

‡ Total Imports of Manufactured Goods prior to 1890.

§ Described as "Manufactures for further use in manufacturing, and manufactures ready for consumption," in the United States Official Trade Returns.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED AND OTHER GOODS.

17.—STATEMENT showing the Value (1) of the Imports for Home Consumption of all Articles and of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles, and (2) of the Total Exports of Domestic Produce and the Exports of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles of Domestic Production, of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, so far as the particulars can be given; showing also the amount of such Imports and Exports per Head of the Population of the respective Countries in each Quinquennial Period.—*continued.*

IV.—UNITED STATES—*continued.*

(Compiled from "Commerce and Navigation of the United States.")

Years ended 30th June.	Value of														
	Total Imports for Home Consumption.†				Imports of Manufactured, and partly Manufactured, Goods for Home Consumption.‡§				Total Exports of United States Produce.				Exports of Manufactured, and partly Manufactured, Goods of United States Production.§			
	Total.	Per Head of Population.			Total.	Per Head of Population.			Total.	Per Head of Population.			Total.	Per Head of Population.		
	Million £.	£	s.	d.	Million £.	£	s.	d.	Million £.	£	s.	d.	Million £.	£	s.	d.
1880	130·7				64·0				171·7				25·4			
1881	135·5				60·7				184·2				28·2			
1882	149·2				70·3				152·8				33·7			
1883	146·0				71·2				167·5				33·4			
1884	139·1				63·0				151·0				32·5			
Annual average, 1880–4	140·1	2	13	4	65·8	1	5	1	165·4	3	3	0	30·6	0	11	8
1885	120·7				54·3				151·4				31·3			
1886	130·3				59·7				138·7				30·3			
1887	142·4				67·3				146·5				31·1			
1888	148·4				69·3				142·5				32·1			
1889	154·5				68·2				152·1				34·6			
Annual average, 1885–9	139·3	2	7	6	63·8	1	1	9	146·2	2	9	10	31·9	0	10	10
1890	161·8				71·6				176·1				37·3			
1891	173·5				73·0				181·7				39·2			
1892	169·3				65·0				211·6				38·1			
1893	177·0				75·2				173·1				37·3			
1894	131·7				47·2				181·1				42·3			
Annual average, 1890–4	162·7	2	10	0	66·4	1	0	5	184·7	2	16	9	38·8	0	11	11
1895	149·5				60·9				165·3				42·7			
1896	158·4				67·2				179·8				53·8			
1897	155·4				62·9				215·0				64·8			
1898	123·9				47·2				252·1				67·6			
1899	140·4				53·5				250·8				79·3			
Annual average, 1895–9	145·5	2	0	8	58·3	0	16	3	212·6	2	19	5	61·6	0	17	2
1900	172·1				69·2				285·6				101·0			
1901	165·8				68·0				304·3				97·6			
1902	182·8				77·7				282·4				94·6			
1903	207·9				93·2				290·0				97·5			
1904	201·2				85·0				299·0				109·0			
Annual average, 1900–4	186·0	2	7	1	78·6	0	19	11	292·3	3	14	0	99·8	1	5	3
1905	227·2				88·0				310·8				127·4			
1906	250·1				108·4				357·9				142·9			
1907	293·2				131·4				386·2				154·2			
1908	243·4				108·0				382·2				156·4			
Annual average, 1905–8	253·5	2	19	7	109·0	1	5	8	359·3	4	4	5	145·2	1	14	2

† Imports for Home Consumption prior to 1890; Net Imports in 1890 and subsequent years.

‡ Total Imports of Manufactured Goods prior to 1890; Net Imports of Manufactured Goods in 1890 and subsequent years. The difference between the Total Imports and the Net Imports of "Manufactured" Goods in the year 1890 amounted to approximately 0·7 million £.

§ *See* note (§) on previous page.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CLASSIFIED.

18.—Statement showing the Net Imports and Domestic Exports of the United the Total Imports and Domestic Exports of the United States for each and "Manufactured Products"

(Compiled from the Official Publications

(*a*) IMPORTS (FOR HOME CONSUMPTION).

[NOTE.—Owing to differences in the methods adopted by the several countries for the classification of imports and exports, the results for particular groups are not strictly comparable. The British figures represent the "declared" values of the articles imported; the German and French figures are "official" values fixed by a Commission of Experts after consultation with Chambers of Commerce, and similar bodies. The United States figures are "declared" values at the port of shipment, and do not include the cost of ocean transport, &c., from the port of shipment to the United States.]

Years.	Into the United Kingdom. ¶¶	Into Germany. †¶	Into France. †	Into the United States. ‡	Into the United Kingdom. *	Into Germany. †	Into France. †**	Into the United States. ‡**	
	(*a*) FOOD AND DRINK.				(*b*) RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.				
	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	
1890	163·5	68·7	57·8	54·5	118·2	87·7	93·7	35·5	1
1891	175·8	74·3	66·1	62·2	120·8	85·2	96·8	38·4	2
1892	176·1	73·9	56·0	65·7	106·7	81·6	86·9	39·2	3
1893	168·4	64·8	42·4	59·5	101·0	85·7	89·1	43·6	4
1894	166·1	70·6	47·9	60·1	105·2	81·9	84·2	27·1	5
Annual average, 1890–4	170·0	70·5	54·0	60·4	110·4	84·4	90·1	36·8	6
1895	167·7	68·3	41·4	51·8	102·7	88·8	84·1	37·7	7
1896	176·1	72·9	40·3	51·8	115·3	92·7	86·9	41·2	8
1897	182·4	§79·4	41·1	53·7	111·7	§103·3	92·8	40·9	9
1898	195·6	§89·4	60·2	39·6	115·7	§110·5	93·9	39·4	10
1899	197·6	§85·0	38·0	46·3	115·9	§128·2	113·6	43·5	11
Annual average, 1895–9	183·9	§79·0	44·2	48·6	112·3	§104·7	94·3	40·5	12
1900	208·0	§86·7	32·8	48·1	139·2	§137·8	121·4	57·6	13
1901	211·8	§93·3	31·4	49·2	130·4	§120·9	112·5	51·7	14
1902	213·6	§96·8	32·8	44·9	131·2	§125·9	111·9	63·1	15
1903	221·2	§96·0	38·5	49·1	133·4	§139·8	120·8	68·9	16
1904	219·8	§96·2	32·7	52·2	143·1	§156·7	114·1	66·8	17
Annual average, 1900–4	214·9	§93·8	33·6	48·7	135·5	§136·2	116·1	61·6	18
1905	219·3	§115·2	32·9	60·7	144·5	§170·0	123·5	81·1	19
1906	226·1	§113·8	37·6	57·2	164·2	§198·3	147·5	86·4	20
1907	235·1	§127·2	41·5	64·3	188·7	§214·7	160·5	99·4	21
1908	233·3	§118·2	37·4	61·0	158·1	§183·0	143·6	75·7	22
Annual average, 1905–8	228·4	§118·6	37·3	60·8	163·9	§191·5	143·8	85·6	23

* Net imports, *i.e.*, total imports less re-exports. † Special imports, *i.e.*, imports for home consumption.

‡ Total imports; the value of imported merchandise subsequently re-exported is not large. The figures relate to years ended 30th June.

§ The "*Veredelungsverkehr*" (Improvement Trade) for Home Account, as also the value of new ships imported, is included in the German figures for 1897 and subsequent years.

¶ Includes manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco.

** Includes unmanufactured tobacco.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CLASSIFIED.

Kingdom, the Special Imports and Special Exports of France and Germany, and of the under-mentioned Years, classified as "Food and Drink," "Raw Materials," in each case.

of the respective Countries.)

(*a*) IMPORTS (FOR HOME CONSUMPTION)—*continued.*

[NOTE.—Owing to differences in the methods adopted by the several countries for the classification of imports and exports, the results for particular groups are not strictly comparable. The British figures represent the "declared" values of the articles imported; the German and French figures are "official" values fixed by a Commission of Experts after consultation with Chambers of Commerce, and similar bodies. The United States figures are "declared" values at the port of shipment, and do not include the cost of ocean transport, &c., from the port of shipment to the United States.]

	Into the United Kingdom. *	Into Germany. †	Into France. †‖	Into the United States. ‡‖	Into the United Kingdom. *	Into Germany. †	Into France. †	Into the United States. ‡	Years.
	(*c*) ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				(*d*) TOTAL IMPORTS (including Miscellaneous and Unclassified Articles).				
	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	
1	73·5	48·2	26·0	72·4	356·0	204·6	177·5	164·4	1890.
2	76·0	44·5	27·8	73·8	373·6	204·0	190·7	176·0	1891.
3	75·6	42·1	24·6	66·1	359·4	197·6	167·5	172·4	1892.
4	75·4	44·3	22·6	75·9	345·8	194·8	154·1	180·5	1893.
5	77·8	41·1	21·9	48·3	350·5	193·6	154·0	136·5	1894.
6	75·7	44·0	24·6	67·3	357·1	198·9	168·8	166·0	Annual average, 1890–4.
7	84·7	45·5	23·3	61·7	357·0	202·6	148·8	152·5	1895.
8	92·1	46·2	24·7	68·3	385·6	211·8	151·9	162·4	1896.
9	94·7	§47·4	24·3	63·8	391·1	§230·1	158·2	159·3	1897.
10	96·1	§49·9	24·7	48·4	409·9	§249·8	178·9	128·3	1898.
11	104·1	§56·4	29·1	54·5	420·0	§269·6	180·7	145·2	1899.
12	94·3	§49·1	25·2	59·3	392·7	§232·8	163·7	149·5	Annual average, 1895–9.
13	110·1	§59·0	33·7	70·3	459·9	§283·5	187·9	177·1	1900
14	109·4	§52·3	30·9	69·4	454·2	§266.5	174·8	171·5	1901
15	115·6	§54·2	31·1	79·0	462·6	§276·9	175·8	188·2	1902
16	116·3	§59·4	32·8	94·5	473·0	§295·1	192·0	213·7	1903
17	115·8	§60·0	33·3	86·1	480·7	§312·9	180·1	206·5	1904
18	113·4	§57·0	32·4	79·9	466·1	§287·0	182·1	191·4	Annual average, 1900–4.
19	121·4	§65·3	34·8	89·6	487·2	§350·5	191·2	232·8	1905
20	130·2	§82·3	40·0	110·0	522·8	§394·4	225·1	255·5	1906
21	127·9	§88·1	46·9	133·0	553·9	§430·0	248·9	298·8	1907
22	119·8	§75·6	44·6	110·0	513·3	§376·8	225·6	248·8	1908
23	124·8	§77·8	41·6	110·6	519·3	§387 9	222·7	259·0	Annual average, 1905–8.

* Net imports, *i.e.*, total imports less re-exports.

† Special imports, *i.e.*, imports for home consumption.

‡ Total imports; the value of imported merchandise subsequently re-exported is not large. The figures relate to years ended 30th June.

§ The "*Veredelungsverkehr*" (Improvement Trade) for Home Account, as also the value of new ships imported, is included in the German figures for 1897 and subsequent years.

‖ Includes manufactured tobacco.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CLASSIFIED.

18.—Statement showing the Net Imports and Domestic Exports of the United the Total Imports and Domestic Exports of the United States for each and "Manufactured Articles"

(Compiled from the Official Returns

(*b*) Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufacture.

[Note.—Owing to differences in the methods adopted by the several countries for the classification of imports and exports, the results for particular groups are not strictly comparable. The British and United States figures represent the "declared" values of the merchandise exported. The German and French figures are mainly "official" values fixed by a Commission of Experts after consultation with Chambers of Commerce and similar bodies.]

Years.	From the United Kingdom. ‡	From Germany. ‡	From France.	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From Germany.	From France. §	From the United States. §	
	(*a*) Food and Drink.				(*b*) Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.				
	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	
1890	10·5	23·1	34·1	74·3	25·9	31·9	36·0	63·5	1
1891	10·0	21·6	32·4	69·3	25·2	33·8	33·4	72·3	2
1892	10·0	18·2	30·4	106·9	22·7	31·1	32·8	65·6	3
1893	10·1	20·9	28·4	83·4	20·7	32·9	31·4	51·5	4
1894	10·5	20·4	26·6	79·8	22·8	32·8	30·2	57·5	5
Annual average, 1890–4	10·2	20·8	30·4	82·7	23·5	33·1	32·8	62·1	6
1895	10·8	20·4	23·6	66·3	21·3	35·5	35·0	55·0	7
1896	11·2	22·1	26·1	72·5	20·8	38·0	33·4	52·5	8
1897	11·6	†25·4	28·8	86·8	23·1	†40·0	37·8	61·8	9
1898	12·4	†24·8	26·5	122·9	23·7	†42·1	37·3	59·6	10
1899	12·9	†23·5	27·0	112·0	29·5	†50·0	48·4	57·9	11
Annual average, 1895–9	11·8	†23·3	26·4	92·1	23·7	†41·1	38·4	57·4	12
1900	14·2	†25·5	30·8	113·6	44·9	†54·6	43·3	67·8	13
1901	15·6	†22·3	29·8	121·5	36·8	†53·4	40·7	82·9	14
1902	17·1	†21·0	28·3	107·0	35·2	†57·1	46·8	77·8	15
1903	16·3	†25·1	26·5	105·9	36·1	†60·2	47·1	85·1	16
1904	16·9	†25·8	27·7	92·6	36·2	†61·8	48·8	96·2	17
Annual average, 1900–4	16·0	†23·9	28·6	108·1	37·8	†57·4	45·3	82·0	18
1905	19·4	†24·9	31·2	83·6	36·3	†68·9	53·6	98·5	19
1906	21·1	†28·0	28·4	109·3	43·3	†68·3	59·0	104·3	20
1907	22·7	†26·6	29·9	106·9	55·0	†73·8	60·2	123·6	21
1908	21·9	†31·0	29·9	108·5	52·4	†70·5	53·6	116·0	22
Annual average, 1905–8	21·3	†27·6	29·9	102·1	46·7	†70·4	56·6	110·6	23

† The "*Veredelungsverkehr*" (Improvement Trade) for Home Account, as also the value of new ships exported, is included in the German figures for 1897 and subsequent years.

‡ Includes manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco.

§ Includes unmanufactured tobacco.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CLASSIFIED.

Kingdom, the Special Imports and Special Exports of France and Germany, and of the under-mentioned years, classified as "Food and Drink," "Raw Materials," in each case—*continued.*

of the respective Countries.)

(*b*) EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE—*continued.*

[NOTE.—Owing to differences in the methods adopted by the several countries for the classification of imports and exports, the results for particular groups are not strictly comparable. The British and United States figures represent the "declared" values of the merchandise exported. The German and French figures are mainly "official" values fixed by a Commission of Experts after consultation with Chambers of Commerce and similar bodies.]

	From the United Kingdom.	From Germany.	From France. ¶	From the United States. ¶	From the United Kingdom.	From Germany.	From France.	From the United States.	Years.
	(*c*) ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				(*d*) TOTAL EXPORTS (including Miscellaneous and Unclassified Articles).				
	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	Million £s.	
1	225·4	105·6	80·0	37·3	263·5	163·6	150·1	176·1	1890
2	210·4	100·7	77·0	39·2	247·2	156·1	142·8	181·7	1891
3	192·8	95·9	75·2	38·1	227·2	145·2	138·4	211·6	1892
4	185·9	98·2	69·7	37·3	218·3	152·0	129·5	173·1	1893
5	181·2	92·4	66·3	42·3	216·0	145·6	123·1	181·1	1894
6	199·1	98·6	73·6	38·8	234·4	152·5	136·8	184·7	Annual average, 1890–4.
7	192·1	107·2	76·4	42·7	226·1	163·1	135·0	165·3	1895
8	205·8	113·1	76·5	53·8	240·1	173·2	136·0	179·8	1896
9	196·5	†113·3	77·3	64·8	234·2	†178·7	143·9	215·0	1897
10	194·2	†117·8	76·6	67·6	233·4	†184·7	140·4	252·1	1898
11	*218·8	†133·3	90·7	79·3	*264·5	†206·8	166·1	250·8	1899
12	201·5	†116·9	79·5	61·6	239·7	†181·3	144·3	212·6	Annual average, 1895–9.
13	*228·3	†146·6	90·2	101·0	*291·2	†226·7	164·3	285·6	1900
14	*223·3	†142·2	90·0	97·0	*280·0	†217·9	160·5	304·3	1901
15	*226·9	†151·9	95·0	94·6	*283·4	†230·0	170·1	282·4	1902
16	*234·1	†161·3	96·5	97·5	*290·8	†246·6	170·1	290·0	1903
17	*243·3	†169·2	101·5	109·0	*300·7	†256·8	178·0	299·0	1904
18	*231·2	†154·2	94·6	99·8	*289·2	235·6	168·6	292·3	Annual average, 1900–4.
19	*269·1	†188·0	109·9	127·4	*329·8	†281·8	194·7	310·8	1905
20	*305·5	†216·4	123·2	142·9	*375·6	†312·7	210·6	357·9	1906
21	*342·0	†236·4	133·7	154·2	*426·0	†336·8	223·8	386·2	1907
22	*297·0	†213·1	118·5	156·4	*377·1	†314·6	202·0	382·2	1908
23	*303·4	†213·5	121·3	145·2	*377·1	†311·5	207·8	359·3	Annual average, 1905–8.

* Includes the value of new ships and boats (with their machinery) exported in 1899 and subsequent years.

† The "*Veredelungsverkehr*" (Improvement Trade) for Home Account, as also the value of new ships exported, is included in the German figures for 1897 and subsequent years.

¶ Includes manufactured tobacco.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

19.—Statement showing the Value of the Exports (Domestic Produce and Manufacture) from the United Kingdom to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries and to All Other Countries, and of France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries, to the United Kingdom, and to All Other Destinations, in each of the under-mentioned years.

I.—UNITED KINGDOM.

(Compiled from the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

Years.	Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported to				
	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.*		All other Countries.		All Destinations.
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	
	Thousand £'s.	Per Cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per Cent.	Thousand £'s.
1880	97,743		125,317		223,060
1881	99,410		134,613		234,023
1882	102,952		138,515		241,467
1883	100,436		139,364		239,800
1884	97,409		135,616		233,025
Annual average, 1880–4	99,590	42·5	134,685	57·5	234,275
1885	86,592		126,523		213,115
1886	87,917		124,808		212,725
1887	92,396		129,519		221,914
1888	92,335		142,200		234,535
1889	100,686		148,249		248,935
Annual average, 1885–9	91,985	40·7	134,260	59·3	226,245
1890	107,640		155,891		263,531
1891	99,544		147,691		247,235
1892	92,736		134,480		227,216
1893	89,436		128,824		218,260
1894	85,807		130,199		216,006
Annual average, 1890–4	95,033	40·5	139,417	59·5	234,450
1895	96,474		129,654		226,128
1896	92,013		148,133		240,146
1897	92,914		141,306		234,220
1898	89,294		144,065		233,359
1899	102,772		152,523		255,295
Annual average, 1895–9	94,693	39·8	143,136	60·2	237,829
1900	115,147		167,457		282,604
1901	96,951		173,922		270,873
1902	100,753		176,799		277,552
1903	102,923		183,593		286,516
1904	101,252		195,004		296,256
Annual average, 1900–4	103,405	36·6	179,355	63·4	282,760
1905	112,429		211,956		324,385
1906	131,906		235,025		366,931
1907	155,881		260,136		416,017
1908	134,003		232,533		366,536
Annual average, 1905–8	133,555	36·2	234,912	63·8	368,467

NOTE.—The value of ships and boats exported, which was not included in the British Trade Accounts prior to 1899, is excluded from the above figures. For particulars of the value of such ships exported during the years 1899 to 1908, *see* page 51.

* For the purposes of this table the following countries have been regarded as "Principal Protected Foreign Countries," viz.:—Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and the United States. *See also* Memorandum XIV. in Cd. 2337 of 1904. As was explained in that Memorandum, Holland and Belgium are included unavoidably because of the Transit Trade with Germany, Switzerland, &c.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

19.—STATEMENT showing the Value of the Exports (Domestic Produce and Manufacture) from the United Kingdom, to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries and to All Other Countries and of France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries, to the United Kingdom, and to All Other Destinations in each of the under-mentioned years—*continued.*

II.—FRANCE.

(Compiled from the "Tableau Général du Commerce de la France" (1e Volume).)

Years.	Value of Articles of French Produce and Manufacture Exported to								
	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.*		All other Countries.						All Destinations.
			United Kingdom.		Other Destinations.		Total.		
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	
	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.
1880	73,608		36,424		28,684		65,108		138,716
1881	76,104		35,912		30,444		66,356		142,460
1882	75,720		38,464		28,792		67,256		142,976
1883	73,244		36,144		28,688		64,832		138,076
1884	67,632		33,680		27,988		61,668		129,300
Annual average, 1880–4	73,261	53·0	36,125	26·1	28,919	20·9	65,044	47·0	138,306
1885	64,236		33,184		26,104		59,288		123,524
1886	67,360		34,200		28,392		62,592		129,952
1887	68,520		32,784		28,556		61,340		129,860
1888	64,818		34,545		30,505		65,050		129,868
1889	74,399		39,849		33,912		73,761		148,160
Annual average, 1885–9	67,867	51·3	34,912	26·4	29,494	22·3	64,406	48·7	132,273
1890	74,568		41,050		34,518		75,568		150,136
1891	70,010		40,509		32,269		72,778		142,788
1892	67,393		41,090		29,945		71,035		138,428
1893	62,632		38,452		28,372		66,824		129,456
1894	56,917		36,515		29,692		66,207		123,124
Annual average, 1890–4	66,304	48·5	39,523	28·9	30,959	22·6	70,482	51·5	136,786
1895	64,990		39,982		29,980		69,962		134,952
1896	62,481		41,226		32,329		73,555		136,036
1897	66,897		45,292		31,731		77,023		143,920
1898	67,562		40,863		32,011		72,874		140,436
1899	80,094		49,530		36,480		86,010		166,104
Annual average, 1895–9	68,405	47·4	43,379	30·1	32,506	22·5	75,885	52·6	144,290
1900	78,320		49,104		36,924		86,028		164,348
1901	75,606		47,929		36,981		84,910		160,516
1902	81,944		51,202		36,942		88,144		170,088
1903	84,611		47,682		37,799		85,481		170,092
1904	87,479		48,556		42,005		90,561		178,040
Annual average, 1900–4	81,592	48·4	48,895	29·0	38,130	22·6	87,025	51·6	168,617
1905	99,187		50,410		45,079		95,489		194,676
1906	108,638		51,769		50,213		101,982		210,620
1907	113,475		54,751		55,618		110,369		223,844
1908	102,032		47,193		52,804		99,997		202,029
Annual average, 1905–8	105,833	50·9	51,031	24·6	50,928	24·5	101,959	49·1	207,792

* See note (*) on page 70.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

19.—STATEMENT showing the Value of the Exports (Domestic Produce and Manufacture) from the United Kingdom, to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries and to All Other Countries, and of France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries, to the United Kingdom, and to All Other Destinations in each of the under-mentioned years—*continued.*

III.—GERMANY. (*See note below.*)

Years.	Value of Articles of German Produce and Manufacture Exported to								
	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.*		All other Countries.						All Destinations.
			United Kingdom.		Other Destinations.		Total.		
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	
	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.
1880	89,002		28,935		24,420		53,355		142,357
1881	92,856		29,218		24,295		53,513		146,369
1882	97,522		32,964		26,380		59,344		156,866
1883	96,689		35,358		28,836		64,194		160,883
1884	92,836		33,984		30,754		64,738		157,574
Annual average, 1880–4	93,781	61·4	32,092	21·0	26,937	17·6	59,029	38·6	152,810
1885	83,070		30,100		27,462		57,562		140,632
1886	87,591		30,322		28,879		59,201		146,792
1887	88,703		33,475		31,975		65,450		154,153
1888	91,318		32,537		33,769		66,306		157,624
1889	89,449		31,798		34,449		66,247		155,696
Annual average 1885–9	88,026	58·3	31,646	21·0	31,307	20·7	62,953	41·7	150,979
1890	94,136		33,901		35,595		69,496		163,632
1891	89,762		33,398		32,969		66,367		156,129
1892	82,494		30,923		31,827		62,750		145,244
1893	85,046		32,900		34,078		66,978		152,024
1894	82,669		31,058		31,880		62,938		145,607
Annual average, 1890–4	86,821	56·9	32,436	21·3	33,270	21·8	65,706	43·1	152,527
1895	93,344		33,213		36,573		69,786		163,130
1896	99,335		35,046		38,936		73,982		173,317
1897	101,197		33,558		37,331		70,889		172,086
1898	101,708		35,625		40,568		76,193		177,901
1899	114,675		38,406		46,983		85,389		200,064
Annual average, 1895–9	102,052	57·6	35,170	19·8	40,078	22·6	75,248	42·4	177,300
1900	127,064		41,056		50,607		91,663		218,727
1901	119,543		43,671		48,649		92,320		211,863
1902	127,002		46,301		50,847		97,148		224,150
1903	134,728		47,183		58,672		105,855		240,583
1904	140,194		47,609		63,545		111,154		251,348
Annual average, 1900–4	129,706	56·6	45,164	19·7	54,464	23·7	99,628	43·4	229,334
1905	153,623		50,402		71,843		122,245		275,868
1906	174,244		51,444		79,050		130,494		304,738
1907	191,073		51,071		85,249		136,320		327,393
1908	182,682		47,979		75,658		123,637		306,319
Annual average, 1905–8	175,405	57·8	50,224	16·5	77,950	25·7	128,174	42·2	303,579

NOTE.—The above statement has been compiled from the German official trade statistics. Owing to the fact that it was not till 1889 that Bremen and the greater part of Hamburg came within the scope of the German Customs Union, it has been necessary to estimate a part of the details for the years 1880–1888. The effect of this change in the area comprised within the Customs Union appears to be that the bulk of the articles formerly recorded as Exports to the Hanse Towns appears subsequently as Exports to oversea countries. In the above table the value of the articles exported to the Hanse Towns in the years 1880–1888 has been apportioned as follows:—Principal Protected Foreign Countries, 31 per cent.; United Kingdom, 23 per cent.; all other Destinations, 46 per cent. (For details of the calculation, *see* page 380 of Cd. 2337 of 1904.)

Prior to 1st March 1906 the statistics in question related to the "*Zollgebiet*" or Customs Union, but now cover the trade of an enlarged area known as the "*Wirtschaftsgebiet*," or Economic Union, in which the free ports of Hamburg, Cuxhaven Bremerhaven, and Geestemünde are included.

The value of ships exported and also the "*Veredelungsverkehr*" (Improvement Trade) for home account, which were not included in the German Trade Accounts prior to 1897, have been excluded from the above statistics.

* *See* note (*) on page 70.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

19.—STATEMENT showing the Value of the Exports (Domestic Produce and Manufacture) from the United Kingdom to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries and to All Other Countries, and of France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries, to the United Kingdom, and to All Other Destinations in each of the under-mentioned years—*continued*.

IV.—UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from the "Commerce and Navigation of the United States.")

Years ended 30th June.	Value of Articles of United States Produce and Manufacture Exported to								
	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.†		All other Countries.						All Destinations.
			United Kingdom.		Other Destinations.		Total.		
	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Exports.	
	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per cent.	Thousand £'s.
1880	52,686		93,957		25,012		118,969		171,655
1881	55,054		99,469		29,628		129,097		184,151
1882	36,833		84,218		31,707		115,925		152,758
1883	45,563		87,590		34,393		121,983		167,546
1884	38,459		79,733		32,842		112,575		151,034
Annual average, 1880–4	45,719	27·6	88,994	53·8	30,716	18·6	119,710	72·4	165,429
1885	38,753		82,276		30,363		112,639		151,392
1886	37,567		71,860		29,316		101,176		138,743
1887	40,930		75,646		29,887		105,533		146,463
1888	37,017		74,633		30,821		105,454		142,471
1889	38,654		79,164		34,324		113,488		152,142
Annual average, 1885–9	38,584	26·4	76,716	52·4	30,942	21·2	107,658	73·6	146,242
1890	46,497		92,596		37,010		129,606		176,103
1891	51,403		92,000		38,320		130,320		181,723
1892	69,059		102,908		39,644		142,552		211,611
1893	47,265		86,451		39,415		125,866		173,131
1894	52,629		88,327		40,128		128,455		181,084
Annual average, 1890–4	53,370	28·9	92,457	50·0	38,903	21·1	131,360	71·1	184,730
1895	47,523		80,028		37,739		117,767		165,290
1896	52,125		83,572		44,136		127,708		179,833
1897	64,512		99,677		50,813		150,490		215,002
1898	85,067		111,333		55,744		167,077		252,144
1899	81,345		105,348		64,126		169,474		250,819
Annual average, 1895–9	66,114	31·1	95,992	45·1	50,512	23·8	146,504	68·9	212,618
1900	98,624		109,955		76,997		186,952		285,576
1901*	97,699		130,045		76,519		206,564		304,263
1902*	88,664		112,917		80,811		193,728		282,392
1903*	97,957		107,705		84,386		192,091		290,048
1904*	101,707		110,594		86,695		197,289		298,996
Annual average, 1900–4	96,930	33·2	114,243	39·1	81,082	27·7	195,325	66·8	292,255
1905*	96,233		107,939		106,608		214,547		310,780
1906*	119,811		120,422		117,674		238,096		357,907
1907*	134,066		125,444		126,681		252,125		386,191
1908*	136,548		119,675		126,024		245,699		382,247
Annual average, 1905–8	121,664	33·9	118,370	32·9	119,247	33·2	237,617	66·1	359,281

* Since 30th June 1900, the exports of Hawaii, and since 30th June 1901 those of Porto Rico, are included with the foreign trade of the United States. On the other hand, up to June 1900, the value of the exports from the United States to Hawaii and Porto Rico is included in the above figures.

† *See* note (*) on page 70.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORT TRADE OF EACH OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES TO THE OTHER THREE AND TO ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

20.—Statement showing the Value of the Articles of Domestic Produce and Manufacture Exported from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States, respectively, to the other three Countries mentioned, and to all Countries other than these, in each of the under-mentioned years.

(Compiled from the publications specified on pages 70–73.)

Years.	Total Value of Articles of Domestic Produce and Manufacture Exported to Countries within the Group.							
	From United Kingdom* to Germany, France, and United States.		From Germany† to United Kingdom, France, and United States.		From France to United Kingdom, Germany, and United States.		From United States‡ to United Kingdom, Germany, and France.	
	Amount.	Proportion of Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion of Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion of Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion of Total Exports.
	Thousand £'s.	Per Cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per Cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per Cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per Cent.
1880	63,394		57,488		64,228		126,286	
1881	64,198		59,618		63,996		132,532	
1882	66,909		64,934		66,616		105,092	
1883	63,728		65,547		63,188		112,653	
1884	59,902		62,974		57,800		102,345	
Annual average, 1880–4	63,626	27·2	62,112	40·6	63,166	45·7	115,782	70·0
1885	53,389		55,738		55,368		104,230	
1886	56,184		59,299		57,392		92,887	
1887	58,980		62,510		56,284		99,187	
1888	59,657		61,544		57,100		94,092	
1889	63,455		61,513		64,463		102,431	
Annual average, 1885–9	58,333	25·8	60,121	39·8	58,121	43·9	98,565	67·4
1890	67,930		65,726		67,865		120,372	
1891	62,778		62,646		64,975		123,565	
1892	58,822		57,816		64,908		145,007	
1893	55,027		60,199		60,103		113,117	
1894	50,127		53,575		56,928		118,109	
Annual average, 1890–4	58,937	25·1	59,992	39·3	62,956	45·4	124,034	67·1
1895	62,406		61,273		64,883		108,075	
1896	56,820		63,788		63,802		113,096	
1897	56,416		62,665		70,181		137,192	
1898	50,949		61,346		64,994		162,783	
1899	58,439		67,058		78,031		149,584	
Annual average, 1895–9	57,006	24·0	63,226	35·7	68,378	47·4	134,146	63·1
1900	65,678		75,619		77,919		165,506	
1901	56,609		74,305		75,789		185,208	
1902	61,259		80,083		80,624		162,806	
1903	61,347		83,042		78,373		163,119	
1904	59,782		84,991		80,796		172,172	
Annual average, 1900–4	60,935	21·6	79,608	34·7	78,700	46·7	169,762	58·1
1905	68,258		91,029		87,355		163,290	
1906	80,104		101,048		93,462		188,935	
1907	93,652		104,475		96,439		201,625	
1908	75,619		93,822		84,436		200,505	
Annual average, 1905–8	79,408	21·6	97,593	32·1	90,423	43·5	188,589	52·5

* Exclusive of the value of ships which was not recorded in the British Trade Accounts prior to the year 1899.

† Some of the details for the years 1880–1888 have been estimated. (*See* note to Table 19 (III.) on page 72.) Since the year 1897 the value of ships exported and also the "*Veredelungsverkehr*" (Improvement Trade) for home account, which were not separately distinguished prior to that year, have been excluded from the above figures.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORT TRADE OF EACH OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES TO THE OTHER THREE AND TO ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

20.—STATEMENT showing the Value of the Articles of Domestic Produce and Manufacture Exported from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States, respectively, to the other three Countries mentioned, and to all Countries other than these, in each of the under-mentioned years—*continued.*

(Compiled from the publications specified on pages 70–73.)

Years.	Total Value of Articles of Domestic Produce and Manufacture Exported to Countries without the Group. (*Identical Markets.*)							
	From United Kingdom.*		From Germany.†		From France.		From United States.‡	
	Amount.	Proportion of Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion of Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion of Total Exports.	Amount.	Proportion of Total Exports.
	Thousand £'s.	Per Cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per Cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per Cent.	Thousand £'s.	Per Cent.
1880	159,666		84,869		74,488		45,369	
1881	169,825		86,751		78,464		51,619	
1882	174,558		91,932		76,360		47,666	
1883	176,071		95,336		74,888		54,893	
1884	173,123		94,600		71,500		48,689	
Annual average, 1880–4	170,649	72·8	90,698	59·4	75,140	54·3	49,647	30·0
1885	159,726		84,894		68,156		47,162	
1886	156,541		87,493		72,560		45,856	
1887	162,934		91,643		73,576		47,276	
1888	174,878		96,080		72,768		48,379	
1889	185,480		94,183		83,697		49,711	
Annual average, 1885-9	167,912	74·2	90,858	60·2	74,151	56·1	47,677	32·6
1890	195,601		97,906		82,271		55,731	
1891	184,457		93,483		77,813		58,158	
1892	168,394		87,428		73,520		66,604	
1893	163,233		91,825		69,353		60,014	
1894	165,879		92,032		66,196		62,975	
Annual average, 1890–4	175,513	74·9	92,535	60·7	73,830	54·6	60,696	32·9
1895	163,722		101,857		70,069		57,215	
1896	183,326		109,530		72,234		66,737	
1897	177,804		109,420		73,739		77,810	
1898	182,410		116,554		75,442		89,361	
1899	196,857		133,006		88,073		101,235	
Annual average, 1895-9	180,824	76·0	114,073	64·3	75,911	52·6	78,472	36·9
1900	216,926		143,108		86,429		120,070	
1901	214,264		137,558		84,727		119,055	
1902	216,293		144,067		89,464		119,586	
1903	225,169		157,541		91,719		126,929	
1904	236,474		166,357		97,244		126,824	
Annual average, 1900–4	221,825	78·4	149,726	65·3	89,917	53·3	122,493	41·9
1905	256,127		194,839		107,321		147,490	
1906	286,827		203,690		117,158		168,972	
1907	322,365		222,918		127,405		184,566	
1908	290,917		212,497		117,593		181,742	
Annual average, 1905–8	289,059	78·4	205,986	67·9	117,369	56·5	170,692	47·5

‡ The figures relate to the years ended 30th June. Since 30th June 1900 the Exports of Hawaii, and since 30th June 1901 those of Porto Rico, are included with the Foreign Trade of the United States. Up to June 1900 the value of the Exports from the United States to Hawaii and Porto Rico is included in the above figures.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

21.—Statement showing the Value of the Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries; to all other Destinations; and to All Destinations in the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70-73.)

I.—UNITED KINGDOM.

Years.	Value of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles† (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom to				
	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.*		All Other Destinations.		All Destinations.
	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	
	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.
1880	81,888	41·6	115,012	58·4	196,900
1885	71,196	38·3	114,904	61·7	186,100
1890	86,638	38·5	138,762	61·5	225,400
1895	74,735	38·9	117,315	61·1	192,050
1897	71,366	36·3	125,166	63·7	196,532
1900	79,855	36·3	139,899	63·7	219,754
1901	67,002	31·3	147,133	68·7	214,135
1902	70,944	32·1	150,071	67·9	221,015
1903	72,723	31·6	159,086	68·4	229,809
1904	71,808	30·1	167,074	69·9	238,882
1905	80,109	30·4	183,533	69·6	263,642
1906	93,497	31·5	203,387	68·5	296,884
1907	107,645	32·4	224,362	67·6	332,007
1908	89,608	31·3	196,780	68·7	286,388

NOTE.—The value of ships and boats (new) with their machinery exported, which was not included in the United Kingdom Trade Accounts prior to the year 1899, has been excluded from the above table.

* *See* note (*) on page 70.

† According to the classification adopted for the Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom.

II.—FRANCE.

Years.	Value of Manufactured and partly Manufactured‡ Articles (Domestic Produce) Exported from France to								
	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.*		All Other Destinations.						All Destinations.
			United Kingdom.		Other Countries.		Total to All Other Destinations.		
	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	
	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.
1880	36,125	51·4	16,015	22·8	18,158	25·8	34,173	48·6	70,298
1885	32,049	49·1	16,499	25·3	16,690	25·6	33,189	50·9	65,238
1890	36,371	45·5	21,024	26·3	22,567	28·2	43,591	54·5	79,962
1895	32,615	42·7	23,103	30·3	20,650	27·0	43,753	57·3	76,368
1897	32,187	41·6	23,374	30·2	21,776	28·2	45,150	58·4	77,337
1900	37,966	42·1	26,569	29·5	25,655	28·4	52,224	57·9	90,190
1901	36,446	40·5	27,684	30·8	25,845	28·7	53,529	59·5	89,975
1902	37,975	40·0	31,267	32·9	25,742	27·1	57,009	60·0	94,984
1903	40,814	42·3	29,388	30·4	26,343	27·3	55,726	57·7	96,540
1904	42,086	41·5	29,581	29·1	29,806	29·4	59,387	58·5	101,473
1905	47,197	42·9	30,455	27·7	32,282	29·4	62,737	57·1	109,934
1906	54,016	43·9	32,766	26·6	36,394	29·5	69,160	56·1	123,176
1907	56,551	42·3	35,942	26·9	41,170	30·8	77,112	57·7	133,663
1908	49,925	42·1	30,584	25·8	37,992	32·1	68,576	57·9	118,501

* *See* note (*) on page 70.

‡ Described as "*Objets fabriqués*" in the French Official Trade Returns.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

21.—STATEMENT showing the Value of the Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States to the principal Protected Foreign Countries; to all other Destinations; and to all Destinations in the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

III.—GERMANY.

Years.	Value of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles§ (Domestic Produce) Exported from Germany to—								
	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.*		All other Destinations.						All Destinations.
			United Kingdom.		Other Countries.		Total to all other Destinations.		
	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	
	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.
1880 1885 1890	Cannot be given owing to the method of recording the destinations of German Exports during this period. *See* Note to Table 19 (III.) on page 71.								
1895	57,728	53·9	20,765	19·4	28,666	26·7	49,431	46·1	107,159
1897	61,513	54·3	22,266	19·6	29,524	26·1	51,790	45·7	113,303
1900	77,270	52·7	29,140	19·9	40,224	27·4	69,364	47·3	146,634
1901	74,944	52·7	30,085	21·2	37,184	26·1	67,269	47·3	142,213
1902	80,210	52·8	32,188	21·2	39,477	26·0	71,665	47·2	151,875
1903	84,570	52·4	32,579	20·2	44,177	27·4	76,756	47·6	161,326
1904	86,629	51·2	32,470	19·2	50,133	29·6	82,603	48·8	169,232
1905	96,659	51·4	34,787	18·5	56,547	30·1	91,334	48·6	187,993
1906	108,019	49·9	35,255	16·3	73,004	33·8	108,259	50·1	216,278
1907	127,735	54·0	40,567	17·2	68,132	28·8	108,699	46·0	236,437
1908	118,804	55·7	32,731	15·4	61,577	28·9	94,308	44·3	213,112

NOTE.—The figures for 1895 *exclude*, while those for 1897 and subsequent years *include*, the "*Veredelungsverkehr*" (Improvement Trade) for Home Account, as also the value of ships, &c. exported.

* *See* note (*) on page 70.

§ Described as "*Fabrikate*" in the German Official Trade Returns. *See also* NOTE on page 63.

IV.—UNITED STATES.

Years.	Value of Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles¶ (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United States to								
	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.*		All other Destinations.						All Destinations.
			United Kingdom.		Other Countries.		Total to all other Destinations.		
	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	Amount.	Proportion to Total.	
	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.	Per Cent.	Thousand £.
1880 1885 1890	Information not available.								
1895	9,100	21·3	13,200	30·9	20,400	47·8	33,600	78·7	42,700
1897	17,400	26·9	18,900	29·1	28,500	44·0	47,400	73·1	64,800
1900	31,000	30·7	24,400	24·2	45,600	45·1	70,000	69·3	101,000
1901	26,200	27·0	25,600	26·4	45,200	46·6	70,800	73·0	97,000
1902	22,400	23·7	24,800	26·2	47,400	50·1	72,200	76·3	94,600
1903	24,200	24·8	23,900	24·6	49,300	50·6	73,200	75·2	97,400
1904	28,300	26·0	26,100	23·9	54,600	50·1	80,700	74·0	109,000
1905	31,000	24·4	26,100	20·5	70,200	55·1	96,300	75·6	127,300
1906	36,700	25·7	27,800	19·5	78,300	54·8	106,100	74·3	142,800
1907	42,900	27·8	28,800	18·7	82,400	53·5	111,200	72·2	154,100
1908	43,800	28·0	30,500	19·5	82,000	52·5	112,500	72·0	156,300

¶ The above figures have been compiled directly from the Official Trade Statistics of the United States. The articles included as "manufactured and partly manufactured" follow a classification adopted by the United States Department of Commerce and Labour in 1906.

* *See* note (*) on page 70.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

22.—Statement showing the Changes in the proportions of the Exports of (a) Manufactures, and (b) Other Articles Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries and to All Other Destinations.

[NOTE.—The figures given below represent the actual proportions deduced from the figures given in Tables 19 and 21: they are not what are known as Index Numbers.]

Years	Exports from United Kingdom. (Domestic Produce).				Exports from France (Domestic Produce).			
	(*a*) Manufactured, and partly Manufactured, Articles.		(*b*) Other Articles.		(*a*) Manufactured, and partly Manufactured, Articles. (*Objets fabriqués.*)		(*b*) Other Articles.	
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To all other Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To all other Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To all other Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To all other Destinations.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1880	42	58	61	39	51	49	55	45
1885	38	62	57	43	49	51	55	45
1890	39	61	54	46	45	55	54	46
1895	39	61	64	36	43	57	55	45
1897	36	64	57	43	42	58	52	48
1900	36	64	56	44	42	58	54	46
1901	31	69	53	47	41	59	56	44
1902	32	68	53	47	40	60	58	42
1903	32	68	53	47	42	58	60	40
1904	30	70	51	49	42	58	59	41
1905	30	70	53	47	43	57	61	39
1906	31	69	55	45	44	56	62	38
1907	32	68	57	43	42	58	63	37
1908	31	69	55	45	42	58	62	38

Years.	Exports from Germany (Domestic Produce).				Exports from United States (Domestic Produce).			
	(*a*) Manufactured, and partly Manufactured, Articles. (*Fabrikate.*)		(*b*) Other Articles.		(*a*) Manufactured, and partly Manufactured, Articles.		(*b*) Other Articles.	
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To all other Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To all other Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To all other Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To all other Destinations.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1880	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1885	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1890	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1895	54	46	64	36	21	79	31	69
1897	54	46	67	33	27	73	31	69
1900	53	47	69	31	31	69	37	63
1901	53	47	64	36	27	73	34	66
1902	53	47	65	35	24	76	35	65
1903	52	48	63	37	25	75	38	62
1904	51	49	65	35	26	74	39	61
1905	51	49	65	35	24	76	36	64
1906	50	50	75	25	26	74	39	61
1907	54	46	70	30	28	72	39	61
1908	56	44	69	31	28	72	41	59

* Cannot be given. *See* Notes to Tables 21 (III.) and 21 (IV.) on page 77.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

23.—Statement showing the Value of Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof* (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	From United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From United States. †
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1880	27·2	0·9	9·7	1·1
1881	27·1	0·9	10·9	1·4
1882	31·1	0·9	13·0	1·8
1883	28·3	0·9	12·4	1·7
1884	24·3	0·8	11·7	1·4
Annual average, 1880–4	27·6	0·9	11·5	1·5
1885	21·4	1·0	9·0	1·2
1886	21·4	1·2	9·2	1·1
1887	24·2	1·7	10·5	1·2
1888	26·0	1·5	10·9	1·4
1889	28·7	2·5	11·3	1·5
Annual average, 1885–9	24·3	1·6	10·2	1·3
1890	31·1	3·0	11·3	1·8
1891	26·5	2·1	12·2	2·0
1892	21·4	1·7	10·2	2·0
1893	20·3	1·4	10·8	2·4
1894	18·5	1·7	11·5	2·4
Annual average, 1890–4	23·6	2·0	11·2	2·1
1895	19·4	1·9	12·9	2·5
1896	23·5	2·5	14·6	3·4
1897	24·4	2·5	14·6	5·2
1898	26·6	2·7	16·1	6·9
1899	31·9	3·4	18·5	9·5
Annual average, 1895–9	25·2	2·6	15·3	5·5
1900	35·8	3·1	19·2	12·7
1901	29·2	3·2	21·1	13·1
1902	33·3	4·3	24·9	9·6
1903	35·2	4·2	26·1	8·3
1904	33·1	4·2	22·8	10·0
Annual average, 1900–4	33·3	3·8	22·8	10·7
1905	37·2	5·1	24·6	13·3
1906	46·2	4·8	27·2	15·5
1907	53 5	5·8	30·1	16·6
1908	43·7	5·5	27·5	17·1
Annual average, 1905–8	45·1	5·3	27·3	15·6

NOTE.—The articles comprised in this table are the same as those included in Group III. (A) of the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.

* Excluding Machinery, as to which see next page.

† For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS OF MACHINERY.

24.—Statement showing the Value of Machinery (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	From United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From United States. *
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1880	9·2	1·0	2·1	1·7
1881	10·0	1·0	2·2	2·0
1882	11·9	1·1	3·1	2·7
1883	13·4	1·1	3·2	3·4
1884	13·1	1·3	2·8	3·3
Annual average, 1880–4	11·5	1·1	2·7	2·6
1885	11·1	1·1	2·5	2·2
1886	10·1	1·1	2·4	2·0
1887	11·1	1·3	2·6	2·1
1888	12·9	1·4	2·8	2·4
1889	15·3	1·7	3·0	3·1
Annual average, 1885–9	12·1	1·3	2·7	2·4
1890	16·4	1·9	3·3	3·8
1891	15·8	1·8	3·3	4·1
1892	13·9	1·4	3·0	4·2
1893	13·9	1·2	3·1	4·3
1894	14·2	1·4	3·8	4·2
Annual average, 1890–4	14·8	1·5	3·3	4·1
1895	15·2	1·5	4·4	4·7
1896	17·0	1·8	5·3	5·6
1897	16·3	1·8	5·9	7·2
1898	18·4	2·2	6·7	8·7
1899	19·7	2·5	8·7	11·8
Annual average, 1895–9	17·3	2·0	6·2	7·6
1900	19·6	2·5	10·6	14·9
1901	17·8	2·2	9·1	13·8
1902	18·8	2·1	8·9	13·3
1903	20·1	2·3	10·4	15·0
1904	21·1	2·4	11·4	16·5
Annual average, 1900–4	19·5	2·3	10·1	14·7
1905	23·3	2·8	13·3	17·5
1906	26·8	3·3	17·0	21·1
1907	31·7	3·8	21·6	24·4
1908	31·0	3·7	22·9	23·7
Annual average, 1905–8	28·2	3·4	18·7	21·7

* For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS OF COTTON YARNS.

25.—Statement showing the Value of Cotton Yarns (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	From United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From United States.†
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1880	11·9	0·11	2·5	*
1881	13·2	0·10	1·6	*
1882	12·9	0 11	1·6	*
1883	13·5	0·15	1·3	*
1884	13·8	0·09	1·1	*
Annual average, 1880–4	13·1	0·11	1·6	*
1885	11·9	0·08	0·9	*
1886	11·5	0·08	0·9	*
1887	11·4	0·10	0·9	*
1888	11·7	0·11	0·8	*
1889	11·7	0·12	0·9	*
Annual average, 1885–9	11·6	0·10	0·9	*
1890	12·3	0·12	1·0	*
1891	11·2	0·11	1·1	*
1892	9·7	0·11	1·0	*
1893	9·1	0·12	0·9	*
1894	9·3	0·11	0·7	*
Annual average, 1890–4	10·3	0·11	0·9	*
1895	9·3	0·10	0·8	*
1896	10·0	0·13	0·8	*
1897	9·9	0·11	1·0	*
1898	8·9	0·11	1·0	*
1899	8·0	0·25	1·1	*
Annual average, 1895–9	9·2	0·14	0·9	*
1900	7·8	0·22	1·4	*
1901	8·0	0·16	1·4	*
1902	7·5	0·15	1·5	*
1903	7·4	0·18	1·6	*
1904	9·0	0·27	1·5	0·04
Annual average, 1900–4	7·9	0·20	1·5	—
1905	10·3	0·77	1·7	0·06
1906	11·8	0·75	1·6	0·08
1907	15·4	0·76	1·9	0·07
1908	12·9	0·39	1·8	0·08
Annual average, 1905–8	12·6	0·67	1·7	0·07

* Not separately distinguished in these years.

† For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES (OTHER THAN YARNS).

26.—Statement showing the Value of Cotton Manufactures (other than Yarns) (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	From United Kingdom.*	From France.	From Germany.	From United States.†
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1880	63·7	3·2	2·7	2·1
1881	65·9	3·5	2·9	2·8
1882	62·9	3·9	3·6	2·8
1883	62·9	3·6	3·6	2·7
1884	58·9	3·6	4·0	2·4
Annual average, 1880–4	62·9	3·6	3·4	2·6
1885	55·1	4·1	3·9	2·4
1886	57·4	4·3	4·9	2·8
1887	59·6	4·7	5·8	3·0
1888	60·3	4·2	9·2	2·6
1889	58·8	4·6	8·0	2·1
Annual average, 1885–9	58·2	4·4	6·4	2·6
1890	62·1	4·4	8·2	2·0
1891	60·2	4·1	7·2	2·8
1892	56·3	3·8	7·8	2·7
1893	54·7	4·0	7·6	2·4
1894	57·3	4·5	7·0	2·9
Annual average, 1890–4	58·1	4·2	7·6	2·6
1895	54·5	4·7	9·1	2·8
1896	59·3	5·3	8·2	3·4
1897	54·0	4·8	8·8	4·2
1898	56·0	5·1	8·9	3·4
1899	59·5	7·2	10·2	4·6
Annual average, 1895–9	56·7	5·4	9·0	3·7
1900	62·0	7·0	12·1	4·7
1901	65·7	7·1	10·8	3·9
1902	65·0	7·0	12·8	6·3
1903	66·2	7·2	14·9	6·2
1904	74·9	8·4	16·6	4·1
Annual average, 1900–4	66·8	7·3	13·4	5·0
1905	81·7	10·2	18·7	9·5
1906	87·7	12·2	19·3	10·1
1907	95·0	14·1	21·2	5·7
1908	82·2	11·3	17·2	4·2
Annual average, 1905–8	86·6	11·9	19·1	7·4

* Includes cotton thread for sewing.

† For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS OF COTTON YARNS AND MANUFACTURES.

27.—Statement showing the Value of Cotton Yarns and Manufactures (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	From United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From United States.*
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1880	75·6	3·3	5·2	2·1
1881	79·1	3·6	4·5	2·8
1882	75·8	4·0	5·2	2·8
1883	76·4	3·7	4·9	2·7
1884	72·7	3·7	5·1	2·4
Annual average, 1880–4	75·9	3·7	5·0	2·6
1885	67·0	4·2	4·8	2·4
1886	68·9	4·4	5·7	2·8
1887	71·0	4·8	6·7	3·0
1888	72·0	4·3	10·0	2·6
1889	70·5	4·7	8·9	2·1
Annual average, 1885–9	69·9	4·5	7·2	2·6
1890	74·4	4·5	9·2	2·0
1891	71·4	4·2	8·3	2·8
1892	66·0	3·9	8·8	2·7
1893	63·8	4·1	8·5	2·4
1894	66·6	4·6	7·7	2·9
Annual average, 1890–4	68·4	4·3	8·5	2·6
1895	63·7	4·8	9·9	2·8
1896	69·4	5·4	9·0	3·4
1897	64·0	4·9	9·8	4·2
1898	64·9	5·2	9·9	3·4
1899	67·5	7·4	11·3	4·6
Annual average, 1895–9	65·9	5·5	10·0	3·7
1900	69·8	7·2	13·5	4·7
1901	73·7	7·3	12·2	3·9
1902	72·5	7·1	14·3	6·3
1903	73·6	7·4	16·5	6·2
1904	83·9	8·7	18·1	4·1
Annual average, 1900–4	74·7	7·5	14·9	5·0
1905	92·0	11·0	20·4	9·6
1906	99·5	12·9	20·9	10·2
1907	110·4	14·9	23·1	5·8
1908	95·1	11·7	19·0	4·3
Annual average, 1905–8	99·2	12·6	20·8	7·5

* For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

28.—Statement showing the Value of Woollen Manufactures (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, respectively, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	From United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From United States.†
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1880	17·3	14·8	10·8	0·05*
1881	18·1	14·4	11·6	0·07*
1882	18·8	16·1	11·1	0·09*
1883	18·3	14·8	11·2	0·08*
1884	20·1	13·4	11·6	0·04
Annual average, 1880–4	18·5	14·7	11·3	0·07
1885	18·8	13·2	10·2	0·05
1886	19·7	15·0	11·6	0·04
1887	20·6	14·0	12·0	0·03
1888	20·0	12·9	12·7	0·02
1889	21·3	14·6	12·2	0·02
Annual average, 1885–9	20·1	13·9	11·7	0·03
1890	20·4	14·5	12·4	0·03
1891	18·4	13·1	11·2	0·02
1892	17·9	13·1	10·8	0·02
1893	16·4	11·2	10·7	0·02
1894	14·0	9·7	9·2	0·10
Annual average, 1890–4	17·4	12·3	10·9	0·04
1895	19·7	12·9	10·9	0·07
1896	18·3	11·8	10·6	0·11
1897	16·0	10·6	10·3	0·12
1898	13·7	8·9	9·9	0·14
1899	14·8	10·6	10·7	0·11
Annual average, 1895–9	16·5	11·0	10·5	0·11
1900	15·7	9·1	11·6	0·15
1901	14·2	8·5	10·5	0·15
1902	15·3	8·8	11·2	0·14
1903	15·9	8·7	12·0	0·09
1904	18·0	8·5	12·3	0·11
Annual average, 1900–4	15·8	8·7	11·5	0·13
1905	19·6	7·7	14·4	0·09
1906	20·6	9·0	13·1	0·10
1907	22·2	9·8	14·0	0·11
1908	19·2	7·8	12·7	0·10
Annual average, 1905–8	20·4	8·6	13·5	0·10

* Includes wearing apparel in these years.

† For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

29.—Statement showing the Value of Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States to the Principal Protected Foreign Countries, to the United Kingdom, and to All Other Countries in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	United Kingdom. Exports of Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof (Domestic Produce) from the United Kingdom			France. Exports of Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof (Domestic Produce) from France				
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Countries.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations. To United Kingdom.	To other Destinations. To all other Countries.	To other Destinations. Total.	To all Destinations.
	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.
1898	9,100	17,500	26,600	Details not available.				2,702
1899	12,100	19,800	31,900					3,438
1900	13,300	22,500	35,800					3,059
1901	8,800	20,400	29,200					3,168
1902	9,900	23,400	33,300					4,338
1903	9,200	26,000	35,200					4,195
1904	8,000	25,100	33,100					4,192
1905	9,100	28,100	37,200					5,112
1906	12,500	33,700	46,200					4,810
1907	15,000	38,500	53,500					5,829
1908	11,000	32,700	43,700					5,509

Years.	Germany. Exports of Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof (Domestic Produce) from Germany					United States.* Exports of Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof (Domestic Produce) from the United States				
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations. To United Kingdom.	To other Destinations. To all other Countries.	To other Destinations. Total.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations. To United Kingdom.	To other Destinations. To all other Countries.	To other Destinations. Total.	To all Destinations.
	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.
1898	9,189	1,418	5,467	6,885	16,074	949	951	4,994	5,945	6,894
1899	10,545	1,555	6,419	7,974	18,519	1,497	1,665	6,340	8,005	9,502
1900	10,368	1,953	6,903	8,856	19,224	1,495	1,839	9,373	11,212	12,707
1901	10,112	3,074	7,937	11,011	21,123	1,275	2,664	9,119	11,783	13,058
1902	11,974	4,460	8,471	12,931	24,905	846	1,152	7,556	8,708	9,554
1903	12,222	4,579	9,306	13,885	26,107	787	1,116	6,373	7,489	8,276
1904	10,318	3,299	9,196	12,495	22,813	769	1,702	7,567	9,269	10,038
1905	10,879	3,891	9,833	13,724	24,603	755	1,916	10,617	12,533	13,288
1906	12,321	4,000	10,831	14,831	27,152	867	2,073	12,521	14,594	15,461
1907	13,844	3,557	12,726	16,283	30,127	864	1,581	14,110	15,691	16,555
1908	12,124	3,376	12,026	15,402	27,526	968	1,504	14,593	16,097	17,065

* For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

30.—Statement showing the Value of Machinery (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States to the Principal Protected Countries to the United Kingdom, and to All Other Countries in each of the undermentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	United Kingdom. Exports of Machinery (*excluding* Ships' Machinery) (Domestic Produce) from the United Kingdom			United Kingdom. Exports of Machinery (*including* Ships' Machinery) (Domestic Produce) from the United Kingdom			France. Exports of Machinery (Domestic Produce) from France				
								To other Destinations.			
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Countries.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Countries.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To United Kingdom.	To all other Countries.	Total.	To all Destinations.
	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.
1898	9,300	9,100	18,400	*10,200	*10,200	*20,400	1,257	163	781	944	2,201
1899	10,600	9,100	19,700	11,600	10,500	22,100	1,516	164	781	945	2,461
1900	10,900	8,700	19,600	12,000	9,900	21,900	1,550	146	839	985	2,535
1901	8,300	9,500	17,800	9,200	10,500	19,700	1,335	126	777	903	2,238
1902	8,300	10,500	18,800	9,000	11,200	20,200	1,177	151	774	925	2,102
1903	8,400	11,700	20,100	8,800	12,500	21,300	1,225	191	860	1,051	2,276
1904	8,600	12,500	21,100	9,000	13,200	22,200	1,246	169	969	1,138	2,384
1905	9,200	14,100	23,300	9,900	14,900	24,800	1,543	160	1,147	1,307	2,850
1906	10,300	16,500	26,800	11,000	17,400	28,400	1,727	169	1,405	1,574	3,301
1907	12,000	19,700	31,700	13,200	21,100	34,300	1,905	249	1,605	1,854	3,759
1908	12,100	18,900	31,000	13,400	20,200	33,600	1,777	212	1,674	1,886	3,663

Years.	Germany. Exports of Machinery (Domestic Produce) from Germany					United States.† Exports of Machinery (Domestic Produce) from the United States				
		To other Destinations.					To other Destinations.			
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To United Kingdom.	To all other Countries.	Total.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To United Kingdom.	To all other Countries.	Total.	To all Destinations.
	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.
1898	4,895	318	1,475	1,793	6,688	2,686	1,842	4,153	5,995	8,681
1899	6,648	378	1,639	2,017	8,665	3,770	2,323	5,723	8,046	11,816
1900	7,966	566	2,083	2,649	10,615	4,816	2,771	7,326	10,097	14,913
1901	6,935	705	1,446	2,151	9,086	3,767	2,829	7,181	10,010	13,777
1902	6,378	1,054	1,456	2,510	8,888	2,996	2,754	7,558	10,312	13,308
1903	7,209	1,173	2,059	3,232	10,441	3,361	2,866	8,772	11,638	14,999
1904	7,991	1,175	2,203	3,378	11,369	3,875	2,685	9,894	12,579	16,454
1905	8,710	1,220	3,338	4,558	13,268	4,152	2,215	11,088	13,303	17,455
1906	11,239	1,080	4,691	5,771	17,010	5,334	2,441	13,360	15,801	21,135
1907	14,531	1,059	5,962	7,021	21,552	7,083	2,583	14,707	17,290	24,373
1908	16,428	1,186	5,331	6,517	22,945	6,342	2,469	14,903	17,372	23,714

* Including the Value (estimated) of "Ships' Machinery" exported within the year. The value of such Exports was not recorded prior to 1899. In that year the value of "Ships' Machinery" exported was as follows: to Principal Protected Foreign Countries, 1·0 Million £s; to All Other Destinations, 1·4 Million £s; and to All Destinations, 2·4 Million £s.

† For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

31.—Statement showing the Value of Cotton Yarns (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, to the Principal Protected Countries, to the United Kingdom, and to All Other Countries in each of the undermentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	United Kingdom. Exports of Cotton Yarns (Domestic Produce) from the United Kingdom			France. Exports of Cotton Yarns (Domestic Produce) from France				
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Countries.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations. To United Kingdom.	To other Destinations. To all other Countries.	To other Destinations. Total.	To all Destinations.
	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.
1898	3,900	5,000	8,900	Details cannot be given.				113
1899	3,700	4,300	8,000					252
1900	4,000	3,800	7,800					217
1901	3,700	4,300	8,000					158
1902	3,700	3,800	7,500					149
1903	4,200	3,200	7,400					183
1904	5,400	3,600	9,000					272
1905	5,600	4,700	10,300					772
1906	6,800	5,000	11,800					753
1907	10,600	4,800	15,400					755
1908	7,600	5,300	12,900					388

Years.	Germany. Exports of Cotton Yarns (Domestic Produce) from Germany					United States.† Exports of Cotton Yarns (Domestic Produce) from the United States				
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations. To United Kingdom.	To other Destinations. To all other Countries.	To other Destinations. Total.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations. To United Kingdom.	To other Destinations. To all other Countries.	To other Destinations. Total.	To all Destinations.
	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.
1898	515	139	313	452	967	Not distinguished prior to 1904.				
1899	648	138	340	478	1,126					
1900	900	148	384	532	1,432					
1901	894	114	395	509	1,403					
1902	951	134	474	608	1,559					
1903	990	126	482	608	1,598					
1904	873	122	472	594	1,467	1	*	35	35	36
1905	972	150	553	703	1,675	*	1	64	65	65
1906	961	168	448	616	1,577	*	*	76	76	76
1907	1,082	226	550	776	1,858	*	3	65	68	68
1908	1,059	192	544	736	1,795	1	5	77	82	83

* Less than 500*l*.

† For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

32.—Statement showing the Value of Cotton Manufactures (other than Yarns) (Domestic Produce) Exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States to the Principal Protected Countries, to the United Kingdom and to All Other Countries in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	United Kingdom. Exports of Cotton Manufactures (Domestic Produce) from the United Kingdom			France. Exports of Cotton Manufactures (Domestic Produce) from France				
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Countries.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations. To United Kingdom.	To other Destinations. To all other Countries.	To other Destinations. Total.	To all Destinations.
	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.
1898	8,200	47,800	56,000	1,801	519	2,829	3,348	5,149
1899	9,100	50,400	59,500	1,968	777	4,444	5,221	7,189
1900	9,900	52,100	62,000	2,416	740	3,844	4,584	7,000
1901	9,000	65,700	65,700	2,249	701	4,104	4,805	7,054
1902	10,000	55,000	65,000	2,369	807	3,837	4,644	7,013
1903	10,300	55,900	66,200	2,382	897	3,941	4,838	7,220
1904	9,500	65,400	74,900	3,070	1,011	4,301	5,312	8,382
1905	10,500	71,200	81,700	4,162	1,031	4,962	5,993	10,155
1906	12,200	75,500	87,700	5,529	1,564	5,146	6,710	12,239
1907	14,600	80,400	95,000	5,389	1,911	6,788	8,699	14,088
1908	12,000	70,200	82,200	3,860	1,309	6,097	7,406	11,266

Years.	Germany. Exports of Cotton Manufactures (Domestic Produce) from Germany.					United States * Exports of Cotton Manufactures (Domestic Produce) from the United States				
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations. To United Kingdom.	To other Destinations. To all other Countries.	To other Destinations. Total.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations. To United Kingdom.	To other Destinations. To all other Countries.	To other Destinations. Total.	To all Destinations.
	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000 £s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.	1,000£s.
1898	3,722	2,165	3,042	5,207	8,929	72	230	3,245	3,475	3,547
1899	4,072	2,467	3,629	6,096	10,168	75	221	4,614	4,835	4,910
1900	4,832	3,086	4,138	7,224	12,056	125	262	4,614	4,876	5,001
1901	4,249	2,762	3,821	6,583	10,832	183	363	3,677	4,040	4,223
1902	5,132	3,238	4,403	7,641	12,773	165	304	6,220	6,524	6,689
1903	5,728	3,864	5,272	9,136	14,864	272	264	6,176	6,440	6,712
1904	6,618	3,820	6,157	9,977	16,595	277	282	4,073	4,355	4,632
1905	7,131	4,765	6,836	11,601	18,732	182	301	9,799	10,100	10,282
1906	7,374	4,478	7,475	11,953	19,327	309	425	10,220	10,645	10,954
1907	8,400	4,835	8,007	12,842	21,242	381	471	5,810	6,281	6,662
1908	6,677	4,131	6,409	10,540	17,217	385	514	4,263	4,777	5,162

* For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

EXPORTS TO PROTECTED AND OTHER MARKETS.

33.—Statement showing the Value of Woollen Manufactures (other than Yarns) of Domestic Production exported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States to the Principal Protected Countries, to the United Kingdom, and to All Other Countries in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 70–73.)

Years.	United Kingdom. Exports of Woollen Manufactures (Domestic Produce) from the United Kingdom			France. Exports of Woollen Manufactures (Domestic Produce) from France				
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Countries.	To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations.			To All Destinations.
					To United Kingdom.	To all other Countries.	Total.	
	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.
1898	5,700	8,000	13,700	2,807	3,921	2,186	6,107	8,914
1899	6,100	8,700	14,800	3,381	5,210	1,969	7,179	10,560
1900	6,000	9,700	15,700	3,192	4,070	1,827	5,897	9,089
1901	5,300	8,900	14,200	2,848	4,173	1,523	5,696	8,544
1902	5,900	9,400	15,300	2,726	4,748	1,336	6,084	8,810
1903	5,900	10,000	15,900	2,945	4,312	1,477	5,789	8,734
1904	5,700	12,300	18,000	2,748	4,164	1,556	5,720	8,468
1905	6,500	13,100	19,600	2,368	3,818	1,551	5,369	7,737
1906	6,500	14,100	20,600	2,638	4,626	1,694	6,320	8,958
1907	7,000	15,200	22,200	2,748	5,107	1,965	7,072	9,820
1908	6,500	12,700	19,200	2,202	4,092	1,550	5,642	7,844

Years.	Germany. Exports of Woollen Manufactures (Domestic Produce) from Germany					United States.* Exports of Woollen Manufactures (Domestic Produce) from the United States				
	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations.			To all Destinations.	To Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To other Destinations.			To all Destinations.
		To United Kingdom.	To all other Countries.	Total.			To United Kingdom.	To all other Countries.	Total.	
	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.
1898	4,032	2,013	3,843	5,856	9,888	3	36	188	224	227
1899	4,234	2,144	4,300	6,444	10,678	2	18	198	216	218
1900	4,655	2,256	4,683	6,939	11,594	4	32	235	267	271
1901	3,998	2,309	4,144	6,453	10,451	5	23	293	316	321
1902	4,309	2,846	4,001	6,847	11,156	7	21	287	308	315
1903	4,466	3,084	4,456	7,540	12,006	7	24	328	352	359
1904	4,397	2,906	4,968	7,874	12,271	11	28	375	403	414
1905	5,538	3,326	5,575	8,901	14,439	9	26	389	415	424
1906	5,374	2,607	5,108	7,715	13,089	8	25	409	434	442
1907	5,841	2,574	5,621	8,195	14,036	10	28	428	456	466
1908	4,434	2,443	5,848	8,291	12,725	20	27	415	442	462

* For years ended 30th June.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND IMPORT DUTIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

34.—Statement showing the Total Value of All Articles and Articles of Food, Drink, and Tobacco Imported into the United Kingdom, the Total Value of such Goods subject to Duty on Importation, the Total Amount of Duty collected in respect thereof, the Proportion the Duty collected on Articles of Food, Drink, and Tobacco bears to the Total Receipts from Import Duties, in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Total Amount of Duty collected per Head of the Population of the United Kingdom in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade.)

Years.	Class I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco.				Total (All Classes.)			Gross Duty Collected per Head of Population.
	Total Imports.	Total Dutiable Imports.	Duty Collected.*	Percentage of Total Customs Duty Collected.	Total Imports.	Total Dutiable Imports.	Duty Collected.	
	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.		1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	1,000 £s.	s. d.
1890	177,563	29,536	20,122		420,692	29,672	20,154	
1891	188,309	30,316	20,051		435,441	30,431	20,081	
1892	188,853	29,784	20,221		423,794	29,898	20,253	
1893	179,685	28,295	20,002		404,688	28,409	20,036	
1894	176,950	27,758	20,458		408,345	27,883	20,492	
Annual average, 1890–4	182,272	29,138	20,171	99·84	418,592	29,259	20,203	10 7
1895	178,338	28,413	21,043		416,690	28,546	21,080	
1896	187,502	29,920	21,649		441,809	30,065	21,688	
1897	193,858	30,764	22,139		451,029	30,913	22,178	
1898	208,187	30,704	21,441		470,545	30,856	21,485	
1899	210,341	31,501	22,111		485,036	31,654	22,157	
Annual average, 1895–9	195,645	30,260	21,677	99·81	453,022	30,407	21,718	10 10
1900	219,970	31,619	25,315		523,075	31,772	25,363	
1901	223,975	42,492	30,177		521,990	42,669	30,227	
1902	223,636	96,383	34,916		528,391	97,153	34,984	
1903	231,475	76,427	33,183		542,600	77,052	33,247	
1904	230,645	49,798	34,247		551,039	50,045	34,296	
Annual average, 1900–4	225,940	59,344	31,568	99·83	533,419	59,738	31,623	15 1
1905	231,300	49,649	33,298		565,020	49,879	33,345	
1906	238,158	49,435	33,304		607,888	49,650	33,353	
1907	247,291	52,543	34,018		645,808	52,758	34,065	
1908	244,134	53,384	31,135		592,953	53,599	31,181	
Annual average, 1905–8	240,221	51,253	32,939	99·86	602,917	51,471	32,986	15 0

* Includes the following amounts of duty collected on the under-mentioned articles :—

Average of Years.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Sugar and Sugared Goods.	Wines and Spirits.	Other Articles.
	Thousand £s.	Thousand £s.	Thousand £s.	Thousand £s.	Thousand £s.
1890–4	10,144	3,495	Free of Duty.	5,745	787
1895–9	11,038	3,863		5,895	881
1900–4	12,729	6,518	5,507	6,237	477
1905–8	14,712	6,165	5,838	5,187	1,037

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IMPORTS AND IMPORT DUTIES IN FRANCE.

35.—**Statement showing the Value of Merchandise Imported into France, classified as "Food and Drink," "Raw Materials," and "Manufactured Articles," the Total Amount of Duty collected in respect of each Group in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the percentage proportion of the Total Yield of Import Duties obtained from each Group and the Total Amount of Duty collected per Head of the Population of France in each Quinquennial Period.**

(Compiled from the "Tableau Général du Commerce de la France (1e Volume).")

Years.	Class I. Food and Drink.			Class II. Raw Materials (and leaf Tobacco).†			Class III. Manufactured Articles (including Manufactured Tobacco).			Total. (All Classes.)		Duty Collected per Head of Population.
	Total Imports.	Duty Collected.	Percentage of Total Duty Collected.	Total Imports.	Duty Collected.	Percentage of Total Duty Collected.	Total Imports.	Duty Collected.	Percentage of Total Duty Collected.	Total Imports.	Duty Collected.	
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.		Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.		Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.		Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	s. d.
1890	57,802	10,448		93,670	2,506		26,004	1,604		177,476	14,458	
1891	56,100	11,402		96,777	2,424		27,837	1,718		190,714	15,744	
1892	56,017	12,178		86,908	3,079		24,597	1,978		167,522	17,230	
1893	42,427	12,841		89,155	3,165		22,566	2,093		154,148	18,099	
1894	47,907	13,462		84,180	3,055		21,931	2,135		154,018	18,652	
Annual average, 1890–4	54,051	12,086	71·78	90,138	2,846	16·90	24,587	1,905	11·32	168,776	16,837	8 9
1895	41,420	10,798		84,037	3,051		23,339	2,145		148,796	15,994	
1896	40,265	11,304		86,943	3,418		24,735	2,233		151,943	16,955	
1897	41,145	11,646		92,757	3,476		24,339	2,188		158,241	17,310	
1898	60,224	13,332		93,941	3,544		24,737	2,179		178,902	19,055	
1899	38,039	11,503		113,584	3,731		29,109	2,419		180,732	17,653	
Annual average, 1895–9	44,219	11,717	67·36	94,252	3,444	19·80	25,252	2,233	12·84	163,723	17,394	9 0
1900	32,770	10,202		121,410	3,994		33,732	2,913		187,912	17,109	
1901	31,357	8,840		112,516	3,890		30,895	2,602		174,768	15,332	
1902	32,732	8,812		111,945	3,784		31,084	2,648		175,761	15,244	
1903	38,463	11,697		120,828	3,917		32,757	2,741		192,048	19,355	
1904	32,689	8,643		114,121	3,821		33,282	2,686		180,092	15,150	
Annual average, 1900–4	33,602	9,639	59·36	116,164	3,881	23·90	32,350	2,718	16·74	182,116	16,238	8 4
1905	32,916	9,257		123,493	4,358		34,747	2,872		191,156	16,487	
1906	37,618	10,509		147,485	4,225		39,987	3,218		225,090	17,952	
1907	41,525	10,469		160,532	4,735		46,861	3,872		248,918	19,070	
1908	37,389	9,751		143,597	5,151		44,635	3,752		225,621	18,654	
Annual average, 1905–8	37,362	9,995	55·40	143,777	4,617	25·59	41,557	3,429	19·01	222,696	18,041	9 2

* Includes the following amounts of duty collected on Coffee and on Other Articles:—

Average of Years.	Coffee.	Other Articles.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
1890–4	4,332	7,754
1895–9	4,788	6,929
1900–4	4,816	4,823
1905–8	5,292	4,703

† Leaf tobacco, when imported for the Tobacco Monopoly, is admitted free of duty. The quantity imported by private individuals is quite insignificant.

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS AND IMPORT

36.—Statement showing the Value of Merchandise Imported into Germany, classified Value of the Merchandise in each Group subjected to Import Duty, and the Total with the percentage proportion of the Total Yield of Import Duties obtained from Germany in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the "Auswärtiger Handel des deutschen Zollgebiets"

Years.	Class I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco.				Class II. Raw Materials.			
	Total Imports.	Total Dutiable Imports.	Duty Collected. *	Percentage of Total Duty Collected.	Total Imports.	Total Dutiable Imports.	Duty Collected.	Percentage of Total Duty Collected.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.		Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	
1890	68,689	68,449	14,487		87,711	8,970	892	
1891	74,394	73,899	14,592		85,232	7,862	751	
1892	73,947	72,873	14,472		81,539	8,305	736	
1893	64,737	65,313	12,495		85,749	8,355	729	
1894	70,663	70,325	14,229		81,906	7,091	641	
Annual average, 1890–4	70,486	70,172	14,055	74·09	84,427	8,116	750	3·96
1895	68,329	63,975	14,540		88,765	12,632	955	
1896	72,866	68,361	16,712		92,727	14,946	1,128	
1897	79,389	73,775	16,774		103,257	19,202	1,347	
1898	89,436	82,911	18,314		110,452	22,938	1,473	
1899	84,985	78,384	17,495		128,178	25,234	1,676	
Annual average, 1895–9	79,001	73,481	16,767	71·99	104,676	18,990	1,316	5·65
1900	86,674	78,996	17,934		137,819	22,203	1,786	
1901	93,330	85,470	19,267		120,889	16,756	1,402	
1902	96,790	87,735	19,473		125,849	17,665	1,365	
1903	95,986	87,199	19,943		139,755	18,867	1,505	
1904	96,191	88,011	19,517		156,253	20,170	1,576	
Annual average, 1900–4	93,794	85,482	19,227	72·34	136,113	19,132	1,527	5·74
1905	115,235	105,161	22,476		169,973	22,159	1,629	
1906	113,841	108,423	24,475		198,266	23,965	1,766	
1907	127,196	116,041	27,505		214,676	29,209	1,953	
1908	118,183	105,041	25,273		183,034	24,251	1,627	
Annual average, 1905–8	118,614	108,667	24,932	74·97	191,487	24,896	1,744	5·24

NOTE.—The figures for 1907 and 1908 are derived from the statement in the "Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich" for 1909, in which a new classification of articles is adopted.

For the purposes of comparison with earlier years, the value of yarns and of a number of items of small individual importance, formerly included in "Manufactures," are included in that group in the above figures for 1907 and 1908 instead of in "Raw Materials" as under the new German classification. Similarly, Leaf Tobacco and a number of other items are included in the first group above, instead of in "Raw Materials," to which they have been transferred in the revised German classification.

* Includes the following amounts of duty collected on the under-mentioned articles :—

Average of Years.	Cereals.	Coffee.	Wines.	Tobacco.	Other Articles.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
1890–4	5,075	2,403	853	2,186	3,538
1895–9	6,793	2,748	764	2,555	3,907
1900–4	7,724	3,413	817	2,785	4,488
1905–8	11,086	3,669	1,041	3,295	5,841

(INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

DUTIES IN GERMANY.

as "Food, Drink, and Tobacco," "Raw Materials," and "Manufactured Articles," the Amount of Duty collected thereon in each of the under-mentioned Years together each Group, and the Total Amount of Duty collected per Head of the Population of

and the "Statistisches Jahrbuch für das deutsche Reich.")

Class III. Manufactured Articles.†				Total.			Duty Collected per Head of Population.	Years.
Total Imports.	Total Dutiable Imports.	Duty Collected.	Percentage of Total Duty Collected.	Total Imports.	Total Dutiable Imports.	Duty Collected.		
Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.		Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	s. d.	
48,237	34,043	4,062		204,637	111,462	19,441		- - 1890
44,455	30,850	4,029		204,081	112,611	19,372		- - 1891
42,093	29,091	4,115		197,579	110,269	19,323		- - 1892
44,299	30,462	4,295		194,785	104,130	17,519		- - 1893
41,061	28,793	4,318		193,630	106,209	19,188		- - 1894
44,029	30,648	4,164	21·95	198,942	108,936	18,969	7 6	Annual average, 1890–4
45,505	30,453	4,621		202,599	107,060	20,116		- - 1895
46,176	31,564	4,922		211,769	114,871	22,762		- - 1896
47,488	32,571	5,228		230,134	125,548	23,349		- - 1897
49,910	34,472	5,550		249,798	140,321	25,337		- - 1898
56,423	38,852	5,714		269,586	142,470	24,885		- - 1899
49,100	33,583	5,207	22·36	232,777	126,054	23,290	8 8	Annual average, 1895–9
58,983	39,941	5,901		283,476	141,140	25,621		- - 1900
52,325	33,545	5,567		266,544	135,771	26,236		- - 1901
54,218	33,873	5,682		276,857	139,273	26,520		- - 1902
59,391	36,311	5,973		295,132	142,377	27,421		- - 1903
59,977	36,809	6,007		312,421	144,990	27,100		- - 1904
56,979	36,096	5,826	21·92	286,886	140,710	26,580	9 2	Annual average, 1900–4
65,293	38,301	6,026		350,501	165,621	30,131		- - 1905
82,303	52,246	6,591		394,410	184,634	32,832		- - 1906
88,173	56,777	6,970		430,045	202,027	36,428		- - 1907
75,597	47,117	6,739		376,814	176,409	33,639		- - 1908
77,841	48,610	6,581	19·79	387,942	182,173	33,257	10 9	Annual average, 1905–8

† Includes Petroleum. The value of the Imports of, and Duty collected on, Refined Mineral lighting and lubricating oils and Other Articles in Class III. were as follows :—

Average of Years.	Petroleum. (Refined mineral lighting and lubricating oils.)		Other Articles.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty Collected.	Value of Imports.	Duty Collected.
	Thousand £s.	Thousand £s.	Thousand £s.	Thousand £s.
1890–4 - - - - - -	3,540	2,471	27,108	1,693
1895–9 - - - - - -	3,848	3,082	29,735	2,125
1900–4 - - - - - -	4,896	3,591	31,200	2,235
1905–8 - - - - - -	5,164	3,739	43,446	2,842

SECTION II. (B.)—FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS AND IMPORT DUTIES

37.—Statement showing the Value of Merchandise Imported into the United States, the Merchandise in each Group subjected to Import Duty, and the Total Amount of centage proportion of the Total Yield of Import Duties obtained from each Group, Quinquennial

(Compiled from the "Commerce and Navigation of the United States.")

Years ended 30th June.	Class I. Food and Drink (Food Stuffs, Crude, or partly or wholly manufactured).*				Class II. Raw Materials (Crude Materials for use in manufacturing, including Tobacco Leaf).†			
	Total Imports.	Total Dutiable Imports.	Duty Collected.	Percentage of Total Duty collected.	Total Imports.	Total Dutiable Imports.	Duty Collected.	Percentage of Total Duty collected.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.		Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	
1890	54,544	28,232	15,386		35,549	12,603	4,210	
1891	62,159	20,286	11,403		38,370	11,085	4,733	
1892	65,699	9,308	3,954		39,233	8,372	3,766	
1893	59,459	11,348	4,576		43,599	8,821	4,790	
1894	60,137	8,708	3,525		27,101	5,220	3,273	
Annual average, 1890–4	60,400	15,576	7,769	19·81	36,770	9,220	4,154	10·59
1895	51,751	17,204	6,538		37,696	5,671	3,210	
1896	51,835	24,365	9,192		41,176	4,954	3,028	
1897	53,672	29,708	12,039		40,866	5,260	4,213	
1898	39,599	15,643	9,715		39,442	7,228	3,107	
1899	46,329	26,948	17,968		43,451	8,169	3,463	
Annual average, 1895–9	48,637	22,774	11,090	32·42	40,526	6,256	3,404	9·95
1900	48,113	28,668	18,125		57,550	12,069	5,238	
1901	49,151	30,262	19,334		51,668	12,451	5,815	
1902	44,923	26,545	18,061		63,125	14,002	6,917	
1903	49,130	26,727	19,295		68,852	14,993	7,743	
1904	52,176	29,297	18,014		66,832	13,194	7,039	
Annual average, 1900–4	48,699	28,300	18,566	35·68	61,605	13,342	6,550	12·59
1905	60,726	31,558	16,237		81,075	17,415	8,600	
1906	57,224	32,529	17,446		86,393	21,544	9,759	
1907	64,251	36,573	19,865		99,381	23,627	9,869	
1908	60,955	35,523	17,959		75,725	17,644	7,660	
Annual average, 1905–8	60,789	34,046	17,877	29·52	85,644	20,058	8,972	14·81

* Includes the following amounts of duty collected on the under-mentioned articles:—

Average of Years.	Sugar, Confectionery, and Molasses.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Other Articles.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
1890–4	3,696	1,809	2,264
1895–9	7,411	1,459	2,220
1900–4	12,311	2,111	4,144
1905–8	11,166	2,923	3,788

(INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

IN THE UNITED STATES.

classified as "Food and Drink," "Raw Materials," and "Manufactures," the Value of Duty collected thereon in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the per- and the Gross Yield per Head of the Population of the United States in each Period.

(Compiled from the "Commerce and Navigation of the United States.")

Class III. Manufactures (including those for further Use in Manufacturing).‡				Total (including Miscellaneous and Unclassified Articles).			Duty collected per Head of Population.	Years ended 30th June.
Total Imports.	Total Dutiable Imports.	Duty Collected.	Per-centage of Total Duty collected.	Total Imports.	Total Dutiable Imports.	Duty Collected.		
Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.		Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	s. d.	
72,419	64,386	27,237		164,440	105,744	46,941		- - 1890
73,755	65,364	28,708		176,024	97,178	44,956		- - 1891
66,098	56,020	28,233		172,375	74,068	36,062		- - 1892
75,911	62,815	31,842		180,500	83,392	41,328		- - 1893
48,269	39,556	19,999		136,457	53,676	26,850		- - 1894
67,290	57,628	27,204	69·35	165,959	82,812	39,227	12 1	Annual average, 1890–4.
61,673	50,621	21,010		152,494	73,807	30,813		- - 1895
68,273	51,833	20,261		162,443	81,416	32,522		- - 1896
63,820	49,677	19,504		159,319	84,864	35,787		- - 1897
48,399	38,455	17,159		128,344	61,587	30,054		- - 1898
54,473	44,959	20,338		145,239	80,369	41,848		- - 1899
59,328	47,109	19,654	57·46	149,568	76,409	34,205	9 7	Annual average, 1895–9.
70,281	55,494	24,111		177,071	96,616	47,576		- - 1900
69,392	54,433	23,192		171,494	97,640	48,467		- - 1901
78,974	63,788	27,088		188,192	104,844	52,198		- - 1902
94,481	76,585	31,093		213,691	118,889	58,287		- - 1903
86,061	66,794	28,394		206,476	109,934	53,623		- - 1904
79,838	63,419	26,776	51·46	191,385	105,585	52,030	13 2	Annual average, 1900–4.
89,625	69,146	28,720		232,815	118,759	53,729		- - 1905
110,021	83,742	33,779		255,534	138,484	61,158		- - 1906
132,977	100,218	38,655		298,838	161,135	68,567		- - 1907
109,972	83,031	32,994		248,821	136,962	58,807		- - 1908
110,649	84,034	33,537	55·37	259,002	138,835	60,565	14 3	Annual average, 1905–8.

† Includes the following amounts of duty collected on the under-mentioned articles :—

Average of Years.	Tobacco Leaf.	Other Articles.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
1890–4 - -	2,080	2,074
1895–9 - -	2,478	926
1900–4 - -	3,241	3,309
1905–8 - -	4,154	4,818

‡ Including manufactured tobacco which amounted to less than 1 per cent. of the Dutiable Imports in Class III., and the Duties on which varied from 1 to 2 per cent. of the total Duty collected on articles in Class III.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

38.—Statement showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels of British and of Foreign Kingdom in the Trade with Foreign Countries and with British

(Compiled from the Annual Statements of

Years.	Trade with Foreign Countries.					Trade with British Possessions.	
	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	British Vessels.	
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	*Net* Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	*Net* Tonnage.	*Net* Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.
		Per cent.		Per cent.			Per cent.
1854 - - -	6,674,632		7,355,658		14,030,290	4,070,217	
1855 - - -	7,515,170		7,004,576		14,519,746	3,404,562	
1856 - - -	8,955,610		8,006,289		16,961,899	3,990,161	
1857 - - -	9,402,999		8,625,917		18,028,916	4,291,108	
1858 - - -	8,873,955		8,720,204		17,594,159	4,017,450	
1859 - - -	9,234,936		8,797,561		18,032,497	4,076,907	
Annual average, 1855–9 - -	8,796,534	51·7	8,230,909	48·3	17,027,443	3,956,038	84·8
1860 - - -	9,579,061		10,040,971		19,620,032	4,335,862	
1861 - - -	10,602,321		10,141,627		20,743,948	4,818,211	
1862 - - -	11,072,478		10,001,611		21,074,089	4,874,382	
1863 - - -	11,588,827		9,036,686		20,625,513	5,130,565	
1864 - - -	12,923,184		8,451,154		21,374,338	5,278,491	
Annual average, 1860–4 - -	11,153,174	53·9	9,534,410	46·1	20,687,584	4,947,502	87·3
1865 - - -	14,139,005		9,103,219		23,242,224	5,219,950	
1866 - - -	15,885,034		9,521,634		25,406,668	5,370,692	
1867 - - -	17,094,601		9,883,122		26,977,723	5,275,469	
1868 - - -	17,324,713		10,447,670		27,772,383	5,335,711	
1869 - - -	18,528,616		10,550,333		29,078,949	5,260,551	
Annual average, 1865–9 - -	16,594,394	62·6	9,901,196	37·4	26,495,590	5,292,475	91·2
1870 - - -	19,577,130		11,019,024		30,596,154	5,495,050	
1871 - - -	22,095,371		12,915,253		35,010,624	5,939,377	
1872 - - -	22,588,960		12,987,823		35,576,783	6,130,130	
1873 - - -	23,360,283		13,849,224		37,209,507	6,287,061	
1874 - - -	23,343,001		14,256,398		37,599,399	6,746,682	
Annual average, 1870–4 - -	22,192,949	63·0	13,005,544	37·0	35,198,493	6,119,660	88·5
1875 - - -	21,370,288		14,312,162		38,682,450	6,574,456	
1876 - - -	26,163,568		16,132,765		42,296,333	7,278,411	
1877 - - -	26,908,909		15,629,698		42,538,607	7,856,998	
1878 - - -	28,195,871		15,389,828		43,585,699	7,095,612	
1879 - - -	30,148,328		14,425,569		44,573,897	7,285,663	
Annual average, 1875–9 - -	27,157,393	64·1	15,178,004	35·9	42,335,397	7,218,228	87·5

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Nationality Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast at Ports in the United Possessions respectively in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom.)

Trade with British Possessions.			Total.					Years.
Foreign Vessels.		Total.	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	*Net* Tonnage.	*Net* Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	*Net* Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	*Net* Tonnage.	
	Per cent.			Per cent.		Per cent.		
568,580		4,638,797	10,744,849		7,924,238		18,669,087	- - 1854
565,162		3,969,724	10,919,732		7,569,738		18,489,470	- - 1855
636,989		4,627,150	12,945,771		8,643,278		21,589,049	- - 1856
858,768		5,149,876	13,694,107		9,484,685		23,178,792	- - 1857
698,372		4,715,822	12,891,405		9,418,576		22,309,981	- - 1858
794,855		4,871,762	13,311,843		9,592,416		22,904,259	- - 1859
710,829	15·2	4,666,867	12,752,572	58·8	8,941,738	41·2	21,694,310	Annual average, 1855–9.
733,398		5,069,260	13,914,923		10,774,369		24,689,292	- - 1860
1,033,482		5,851,693	15,420,532		11,175,109		26,595,641	- - 1861
586,968		5,461,350	15,946,860		10,588,579		26,535,439	- - 1862
682,655		6,113,220	17,019,392		9,719,341		26,738,783	- - 1863
551,680		5,830,171	18,201,675		9,002,834		27,204,509	- - 1864
717,637	12·7	5,665,139	16,100,676	61·1	10,252,047	38·9	26,352,723	Annual average, 1860–4.
434,918		5,654,868	19,358,955		9,538,137		28,897,092	- - 1865
485,090		5,855,782	21,255,726		10,006,724		31,262,450	- - 1866
502,920		5,778,389	22,370,070		10,386,042		32,756,112	- - 1867
572,885		5,908,596	22,660,424		11,020,555		33,680,979	- - 1868
570,781		5,831,332	23,789,167		11,121,114		34,910,281	- - 1869
513,318	8·8	5,805,793	21,886,869	67·8	10,414,514	32·2	32,301,383	Annual average, 1865–9.
548,978		6,044,028	25,072,180		11,568,002		36,640,182	- - 1870
597,877		6,537,254	28,034,748		13,513,130		41,547,878	- - 1871
794,112		6,924,242	28,719,090		13,781,935		42,501,025	- - 1872
943,418		7,230,479	29,647,344		14,792,642		44,439,986	- - 1873
1,082,876		7,829,558	30,089,683		15,339,274		45,428,957	- - 1874
793,452	11·5	6,913,112	28,312,609	67·2	13,798,996	32·8	42,111,605	Annual average, 1870–4.
1,019,932		7,594,388	30,944,744		15,332,094		46,276,838	- - 1875
1,210,158		8,488,569	33,441,979		17,342,923		50,784,902	- - 1876
1,135,472		8,992,470	34,765,907		16,765,170		51,531,077	- - 1877
913,768		8,009,380	35,291,483		16,303,596		51,595,079	- - 1878
855,890		8,141,553	37,433,991		15,281,459		52,715,450	- - 1879
1,027,044	12·5	8,245,272	34,375,621	68·0	16,205,048	32·0	50,580,669	Annual average, 1875–9.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

38.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels of British and of Foreign in the Trade with Foreign Countries and with British

(Compiled from the Annual Statements of Navigation

Years.	Trade with Foreign Countries.					Trade with British Possessions.	
	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	British Vessels.	
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	*Net* Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	*Net* Tonnage.	*Net* Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.
		Per cent.		Per cent.			Per cent.
1880	33,084,389		16,219,537		49,303,926	8,264,595	
1881	33,239,085		15,243,250		48,482,335	8,304,174	
1882	35,187,543		16,555,431		51,742,974	8,482,818	
1883	37,906,948		16,479,237		54,386,185	9,132,131	
1884	38,139,839		16,320,500		54,460,339	8,531,862	
Annual average, 1880–4	35,511,561	68·7	16,163,591	31·3	51,675,152	8,543,116	87·1
1885	37,384,288		16,636,753		54,021,041	9,004,767	
1886	37,430,498		15,629,854		53,060,352	8,647,801	
1887	39,510,122		16,119,314		55,629,436	8,439,815	
1888	41,516,536		17,026,260		58,542,796	8,878,718	
1889	43,258,595		18,205,962		61,464,557	9,211,059	
Annual average, 1885–9	39,820,008	70·4	16,723,628	29·6	56,543,636	8,836,432	88·4
1890	44,835,272		18,981,034		63,816,306	9,137,840	
1891	44,569,821		19,727,657		64,297,478	9,387,614	
1892	44,972,147		20,213,414		65,185,561	9,400,583	
1893	45,163,230		19,416,531		64,579,761	8,985,434	
1894	48,936,271		20,678,712		69,614,983	9,745,376	
Annual average, 1890–4	45,695,348	69·8	19,803,470	30·2	65,498,818	9,331,369	88·6
1895	48,691,806		20,814,867		69,506,673	10,000,120	
1896	51,925,046		22,321,244		74,246,290	10,139,289	
1897	53,657,436		24,758,217		78,415,653	10,769,109	
1898	53,816,739		25,728,941		79,545,680	10,399,989	
1899	55,206,116		30,993,829		86,199,945	10,442,873	
Annual average, 1895–9	52,659,428	67·9	24,923,420	32·1	77,582,848	10,350,276	90·7
1900	52,475,297		34,586,047		87,061,344	10,235,539	
1901	51,493,047		33,187,640		84,680,687	10,776,974	
1902	52,634,739		33,470,658		86,105,397	11,798,344	
1903	55,388,228		34,996,019		90,384,247	13,194,365	
1904	54,910,257		37,231,417		92,141,674	14,240,364	
Annual average, 1900–4	53,380,314	60·6	34,694,356	39·4	88,074,670	12,049,117	90·5
1905	57,469,157		39,885,109		97,354,266	13,493,930	
1906	62,552,104		43,095,605		105,647,709	13,913,875	
1907*	66,874,607		50,823,837		117,698,444	14,433,835	
1908*	64,179,463		52,249,585		116,429,048	13,690,309	
Annual average, 1905–8	62,768,833	57·4	46,513,534	42·6	109,282,367	13,882,987	91·9

* The figures for 1907 and 1908 have been increased, as compared with previous years, by the inclusion of vessels calling off Southampton and Plymouth to land or embark passengers.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Nationality Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast at Ports in the United Kingdom Possessions respectively in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

and Shipping of the United Kingdom.)

Trade with British Possessions.			Total.					Years.
Foreign Vessels.		Total.	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	
	Per cent.			Per cent.		Per cent.		
1,167,542		9,432,137	41,348,984		17,387,079		58,736,063	- - 1880
1,163,036		9,467,210	41,543,259		16,406,286		57,949,545	- - 1881
1,265,463		9,748,281	43,670,361		17,820,894		61,491,255	- - 1882
1,443,437		10,575,568	47,039,079		17,922,674		64,961,753	- - 1883
1,280,321		9,812,183	46,671,701		17,600,821		64,272,522	- - 1884
1,263,960	12·9	9,807,076	44,054,677	71·7	17,427,551	28·3	61,482,228	Annual average, 1880–4.
1,255,834		10,260,601	46,389,055		17,892,587		64,281,642	- - 1885
1,132,924		9,780,725	46,078,299		16,762,778		62,841,077	- - 1886
1,092,523		9,532,338	47,949,937		17,211,837		65,161,774	- - 1887
1,097,631		9,976,349	50,395,254		18,123,891		68,519,145	- - 1888
1,214,279		10,425,338	52,469,654		19,420,241		71,889,895	- - 1889
1,158,638	11·6	9,995,070	48,656,440	73·1	17,882,266	26·9	66,538,706	Annual average, 1885–9.
1,329,723		10,467,563	53,973,112		20,310,757		74,283,869	- - 1890
1,127,528		10,515,142	53,957,435		20,855,185		74,812,620	- - 1891
1,281,011		10,681,594	54,372,730		21,494,425		75,867,155	- - 1892
1,067,652		10,053,086	54,148,664		20,484,183		74,632,847	- - 1893
1,176,000		10,921,376	58,681,647		21,854,712		80,536,359	- - 1894
1,196,383	11·4	10,527,752	55,026,717	72·4	20,999,853	27·6	76,026,570	Annual average, 1890–4.
1,032,381		11,032,501	58,691,926		21,847,248		80,539,174	- - 1895
1,076,843		11,216,132	62,064,335		23,398,087		85,462,422	- - 1896
1,014,101		11,783,210	64,426,545		25,772,318		90,198,863	- - 1897
1,018,297		11,418,286	64,216,728		26,747,238		90,963,966	- - 1898
1,140,069		11,582,942	65,648,989		32,133,898		97,782,887	- - 1899
1,056,338	9·3	11,406,614	63,009,704	70·8	25,979,758	29·2	88,989,462	Annual average, 1895–9.
1,226,810		11,462,349	62,710,836		35,812,857		98,523,693	- - 1900
1,222,233		11,999,207	62,270,021		34,409,873		96,679,894	- - 1901
1,387,644		13,185,988	64,433,083		34,858,302		99,291,385	- - 1902
1,194,546		14,388,911	68,582,593		36,190,565		104,773,158	- - 1903
1,269,415		15,509,779	69,150,621		38,500,832		107,651,453	- - 1904
1,260,130	9·5	13,309,247	65,429,431	64·5	35,954,486	35·5	101,383,917	Annual average, 1900–4.
1,192,538		14,686,468	70,963,087		41,077,647		112,040,734	- - 1905
1,228,726		15,142,601	76,465,979		44,324,331		120,790,310	- - 1906
1,139,441		15,573,276	81,308,442		51,963,278		133,271,720	- - 1907*
1,326,839		15,017,148	77,869,772		53,576,424		131,446,196	- - 1908*
1,221,886	8·1	15,104,873	76,651,820	61·6	47,735,420	38·4	124,387,240	Annual average, 1905–8.

* *See* note * on opposite page.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

COASTING TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

39.—Statement showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels of British and of Kingdom, in each of

(*a*) Entered and Cleared with Cargoes only.

(Compiled from the Annual Statements of Navigation

Years.	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.
		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1873	40,380,508		251,506		40,632,014
1874	40,905,637		201,807		41,107,444
1875	43,379,048		240,151		43,619,199
1876	45,177,233		253,291		45,430,524
1877	46,669,665		235,026		46,904,691
1878	47,502,961		195,942		47,698,903
1879	48,576,488		197,075		48,773,563
Annual average, 1875–9	46,261,079	99·52	224,297	0·48	46,485,376
1880	49,589,336		164,137		49,753,473
1881	49,015,637		196,119		49,211,756
1882	49,524,140		191,504		49,715,644
1883	50,642,960		209,603		50,852,563
1884	50,677,585		208,782		50,886,367
Annual average, 1880–4	49,889,932	99·61	194,029	0·39	50,083,961
1885	51,564,515		249,341		51,813,856
1886	51,401,775		229,833		51,631,608
1887	52,376,871		242,136		52,619,007
1888	56,680,528		174,875		56,855,403
1889	56,131,520		150,634		56,282,154
Annual average, 1885–9	53,631,042	99·61	209,364	0·39	53,840,406
1890	55,787,384		200,244		55,987,628
1891	56,719,512		215,790		56,935,302
1892	56,398,510		277,975		56,676,485
1893	58,665,269		238,370		58,903,639
1894	60,770,475		349,405		61,119,880
Annual average, 1890–4	57,668,230	99·56	256,357	0·44	57,924,587
1895	60,807,545		239,819		61,047,364
1896	62,381,894		233,567		62,615,461
1897	62,757,517		275,396		63,032,913
1898	61,141,744		276,621		61,418,365
1899	61,299,884		309,079		61,608,963
Annual average, 1895–9	61,677,717	99·57	266,896	0·43	61,944,613
1900	60,659,735		425,462		61,085,197
1901	60,357,467		371,397		60,728,864
1902	62,081,852		368,464		62,450,316
1903	61,945,612		480,184		62,425,796
1904	63,202,909		468,261		63,671,170
Annual average, 1900–4	61,649,515	99·32	422,754	0·68	62,072,269
1905	64,212,547		520,433		64,732,980
1905	64,532,170		552,162		65,084,332
1907†	61,051,396		688,029		61,739,425
1908†	60,662,639		440,050		61,102,689
Annual average, 1905–8	62,614,688	99·13	550,168	0·87	63,164,856

† Certain vessels which were formerly recorded as with cargo have been recorded as in ballast since 1st January 1907.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

COASTING TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Foreign Nationality Entered and Cleared in the Coasting Trade at Ports of the United the under-mentioned Years.

(*b*) ENTERED AND CLEARED WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST.

and Shipping of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.*
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.
		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1873	56,324,346		1,450,276		57,774,622
1874	57,083,537		1,482,284		58,565,821
1875	61,707,501		1,787,089		63,494,590
1876	64,573,588		1,899,477		66,473,065
1877	67,032,943		1,811,535		68,844,478
1878	69,020,171		1,692,449		70,712,620
1879	71,139,555		1,497,027		72,636,582
Annual average, 1875–9	66,694,752	97·46	1,737,515	2·54	68,432,267
1880	72,763,789		1,750,539		74,514,328
1881	73,391,106		1,628,521		75,019,627
1882	75,035,954		1,853,095		76,889,049
1883	77,916,654		1,915,050		79,831,704
1884	77,891,424		1,836,429		79,727,853
Annual average, 1880–4	75,399,785	97·67	1,796,727	2·33	77,196,512
1885	80,368,649		2,094,543		82,463,192
1886	79,612,995		1,813,042		81,426,037
1887	82,630,433		1,850,753		84,481,186
1888	87,804,664		1,712,710		89,517,374
1889	87,639,726		1,916,357		89,556,083
Annual average, 1885–9	83,611,293	97·80	1,877,481	2·20	85,488,774
1890	87,876,181		2,180,307		90,056,488
1891	89,806,974		2,215,148		92,022,122
1892	90,671,324		2,425,821		93,097,145
1893	94,964,097		2,583,915		97,548,012
1894	99,397,253		2,951,268		102,348,521
Annual average, 1890–4	92,543,166	97·40	2,471,292	2·60	95,014,458
1895	98,964,402		2,604,092		101,568,494
1896	101,363,777		2,862,310		104,226,087
1897	102,679,801		3,256,174		105,935,975
1898*	105,732,550		4,151,540		109,884,090
1899	106,986,405		4,578,789		111,565.194
Annual average, 1895–9	103,145,387	96·73	3,490,581	3·27	106,635,968
1900	104,401,716		5,852,519		110,254,235
1901	103,318,050		6,310,483		109,628,533
1902	108,448,779		6,603,897		115,052,676
1903	107,549,096		6,824,285		114,373,381
1904	111,124,672		6,757,470		117,882,142
Annual average, 1900–4	106,968,463	94·30	6,469,730	5·70	113,438,193
1905	112,231,975		6,505,915		118,737,890
1906	113,215,808		7,264,988		120,480,796
1907†	111,940,233		8,547,829		120,488,062
1908‡	108,965,440		7,910,856		116,876,296
Annual average, 1905–8	111,588,364	93·66	7,557,397	6·34	119,145,761

* The figures for years prior to 1898 do not include vessels which cleared coastwise *in ballast* from the Port of London. Such vessels have been included in the returns for 1898 and subsequent years.

† *See note* (†) on opposite page.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

40.—Statement showing the Number of Persons, distinguishing British and Foreign, employed in Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands, which were returned as employed in the Home (including Fishing) and Foreign Trades, and the proportion of Foreigners to British Subjects (exclusive of Lascars)* in each Year from 1858 to 1908 inclusive, together with the total number of Persons employed (including Lascars) from 1886 to 1908.

(Compiled from the Annual Statements of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom.)

YEARS.	Number of British Persons Employed (not including Lascars).	Number of Foreign Persons Employed.	Number of British and Foreign Persons Employed (not including Lascars).	Proportion of Foreigners to every 100 British Persons Employed (exclusive of Lascars).	Lascars.	TOTAL, inclusive of Lascars.
	Exclusive of Masters.					
1858	165,498	12,334	177,832	7·45		
1859	160,210	12,296	172,506	7·67		
1860	157,312	14,280	171,592	9·08		
1861	Not separated.		171,957	—		
1862	157,767	16,096	173,863	10·20		
1863	165,794	18,933	184,727	11·48		
1864	173,833	21,923	195,756	12·61		
Annual average, 1860–4	163,676†	17,808†	179,579	10·88†		
1865	177,363	20,280	197,643	11·43		
1866	Not separated.		196,371	—		
1867	174,523	21,817	196,340	12·50		
1868	177,239	20,263	197,502	11·43		
1869	175,332	20,158	195,490	11·49		
Annual average, 1865–9	176,114†	20,630†	196,069	11·71†	Cannot be stated.	
1870	177,951	18,011	195,962	10·12		
1871	181,973	17,765	199,738	9·76		
1872	183,129	20,591	203,720	11·24		
1873	182,399	19,840	202,239	10·87		
1874	182,687	20,919	203,606	11·45		
Annual average, 1870–4	181,628	19,425	201,053	10·69		
1875	178,994	20,673	199,667	11·55		
1876	177,727	20,911	198,638	11·76		
1877	173,926	22,636	196,562	13·01		
1878	172,242	23,343	195,585	13·55		
1879	169,145	24,403	193,548	14·43		
Annual average, 1875–9	174,407	22,393	196,800	12·84		

NOTE.—The particulars relate to vessels registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and previous Acts, and do not include vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation.

* Lascars were almost entirely excluded previous to 1886, their numbers having been only exceptionally recorded before that year.

† Average of four years.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

40.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons, distinguishing British and Foreign, employed in Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands, which were returned as employed in the Home (including Fishing) and Foreign Trades, and the proportion of Foreigners to British Subjects (exclusive of Lascars*) in each Year from 1858 to 1908 inclusive, together with the total number of Persons employed (including Lascars) from 1886 to 1908—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statements of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom.)

YEARS.	Number of British Persons Employed (not including Lascars).	Number of Foreign Persons Employed.	Number of British and Foreign Persons Employed (not including Lascars).	Proportion of Foreigners to every 100 British Persons Employed (exclusive of Lascars).	Lascars.	TOTAL, inclusive of Lascars.
	Exclusive of Masters.					
1880	169,692	23,280	192,972	13·72	Cannot be stated.	
1881	168,098	24,805	192,903	14·76		
1882	169,920	26,017	195,937	15·31		
1883	172,414	28,313	200,727	16·42		
1884	171,871	27,783	199,654	16·17		
Annual average, 1880–4	170,399	26,040	196,439	15·28		
1885	171,585	27,196	198,781	15·85		
*1886	162,614	25,183	187,797	15·49	16,673*	204,470
1887	160,942	24,046	184,958	14·94	17,585	202,543
	Inclusive of Masters.					
1888	179,969	25,277	205,246	14·05	18,427	223,673
1889	183,473	26,841	210,314	14·63	19,949	230,263
Annual average, 1885–9	171,710	25,709	197,419	14·97	18,159†	215,237†
1890	186,147	27,227	213,374	14·63	22,734	236,108
1891	186,176	30,267	216,443	16·26	24,037	240,480
1892	185,437	30,899	216,336	16·66	25,399	241,735
1893	186,628	29,549	216,177	15·83	24,797	240,974
1894	183,233	31,050	214,283	16·95	26,175	240,458
Annual average, 1890–4	185,524	29,799	215,323	16·06	24,628	239,951
1895	180,074	32,335	212,409	17·96	28,077	240,486
1896	178,994	33,046	212,040	18·46	29,999	242,039
1897	175,549	33,898	209,447	19·31	31,484	240,931
1898	174,980	35,308	210,288	20·18	32,265	242,553
1899	174,266	36,064	210,330	20·69	33,805	244,135
Annual average, 1895–9	176,773	34,130	210,903	19·31	31,126	242,029
1900	174,532	36,893	211,425	21·14	36,023	247,448
1901	172,912	37,630	210,542	21·76	37,431	247,973
1902	174,538	39,825	214,363	22·82	39,177	253,540
1903	176,520	40,396	216,916	22·88	41,021	257,937
1904	176,975	39,832	216,807	22·50	42,682	259,489
Annual average, 1900–4	175,095	38,915	214,010	22·22	39,267	253,277
1905	180,492	39,711	220,203	22·00	43,483	263,686
1906	188,340	38,084	226,424	20·22	44,867	270,791
1907	194,848	37,694	232,542	19·35	44,604	277,146
1908	196,834	34,735	231,569	17·65	44,152	275,721
Annual average, 1905–8	190,128	37,556	227,684	19·75	44,152	271,836

* Lascars were almost entirely excluded previous to 1886, their numbers having been only exceptionally recorded before that year.

† Average of four years.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

41.—Statement showing the Tonnage of Vessels (exclusive of War Vessels for the British Navy) built in the United Kingdom in each of the Years 1858 to 1908, distinguishing the Tonnage of Merchant Vessels built for Home and the Colonies, and for Foreigners, respectively.

(Compiled from the Annual Statements of Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	For Home and the Colonies.			For Foreigners.			Total.		
	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
1858 -	154,930	53,150	208,080	1,518	26,956	28,474	156,448	80,106	236,554
1859 -	147,967	38,003	185,970	3,402	23,372	26,774	151,369	61,375	212,744
Annual average, 1858–9	151,449	45,576	197,025	2,460	25,164	27,624	153,909	70,740	224,649
1860 -	158,172	53,796	211,968	—	13,903	13,903	158,172	67,699	225,871
1861 -	129,970	70,869	200,839	232	7,255	7,487	130,202	78,124	208,326
1862 -	164,061	77,338	241,399	—	20,533	20,533	164,061	97,871	261,932
1863 -	253,036	107,951	360,987	1,084	16,236	17,320	254,120	124,187	378,307
1864 -	272,499	159,374	431,873	2,279	26,681	28,960	274,778	186,055	460,833
Annual average, 1860–4	195,548	93,865	289,413	719	16,922	17,641	196,267	110,787	307,054
1865 -	235,555	179,649	415,204	949	32,016	32,965	236,504	211,665	448,169
1866 -	207,678	133,511	341,189	3,641	34,709	38,350	211,319	168,220	379,539
1867 -	174,507	94,573	269,080	4,994	31,905	36,899	179,501	126,478	305,979
1868 -	237,687	78,510	316,197	8,671	37,460	46,131	246,358	115,970	362,328
1869 -	230,762	123,525	354,287	11,800	22,005	33,805	242,562	145,530	388,092
Annual average, 1865–9	217,238	121,953	339,191	6,011	31,619	37,630	223,249	153,572	376,821
1870 -	117,032	225,674	342,706	9,429	42,222	51,651	126,461	267,896	394,357
1871 -	56,545	297,810	354,355	3,715	32,988	36,703	60,260	330,798	391,058
1872 -	54,967	338,004	392,971	3,790	77,957	81,747	58,757	415,961	474,718
1873 -	88,532	282,134	370,666	1,094	81,783	82,877	89,626	363,917	453,543
1874 -	187,318	333,890	521,203	1,781	80,883	82,664	189,094	414,773	603,867
Annual average, 1870–4	100,878	295,502	396,380	3,962	63,167	67,129	104,840	358,669	463,509
1875 -	241,646	178,905	420,551	3,711	47,796	51,507	245,357	226,701	472,058
1876 -	236,890	123,475	360,365	4,198	13,457	17,655	241,088	136,932	378,020
1877 -	212,320	221,330	433,650	2,194	15,075	17,269	214,514	236,405	450,919
1878 -	141,165	287,080	428,245	7,108	35,366	42,474	148,273	322,446	470,719
1879 -	59,115	297,720	356,835	2,464	46,692	49,156	61,579	344,412	405,991
Annual average, 1875–9	178,227	221,702	399,929	3,935	31,677	35,612	182,162	253,379	435,541

NOTE.—The Returns for the years prior to 1871 relate to the tonnage of the newly-built vessels which were *first registered* those years is given, whether

The above Statement includes the following Steam Vessels,

Years.	Steam Vessels.	Years.	Steam Vessels.	Years.	Steam Vessels.	Years.	Steam Vessels.	Years.	Steam Vessels.
	Net Tonnage.		Net Tonnage.		Net Tonnage.		Net Tonnage.		Net Tonnage.
1858	No information.	1864	6,497	1869	2,354	1874	12,877	1879	716
1859		1865	3,700	1870	970	1875	12,280	1880	385
1860		1866	10,301	1871	80	1876	14	1881	5,338
1861		1867	3,604	1872	40	1877	3,435	1882	447
1862		1868	9,137	1873	280	1878	2,482	1883	270
1863									

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

41.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Vessels (exclusive of War Vessels for the British Navy) built in the United Kingdom in each of the Years 1858 to 1908, distinguishing the Tonnage of Merchant Vessels built for Home and the Colonies, and for Foreigners, respectively—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statements of Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	For Home and the Colonies.			For Foreigners.			Total.		
	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
1880	57,480	346,361	403,841	585	68,470	69,055	58,065	414,831	472,896
1881	92,420	408,764	501,184	1,348	106,346	107,694	93,768	515,110	608,878
1882	145,700	521,575	667,275	2,139	113,637	115,776	147,839	635,212	783,051
1883	146,818	621,758	768,576	1,272	122,368	123,640	148,090	744,126	892,216
1884	162,234	335,208	497,442	10,945	79,887	90,832	173,179	415,095	588,274
Annual average, 1880-4	120,930	446,733	567,663	3,258	98,142	101,400	124,188	544,875	669,063
1885	208,411	196,975	405,386	10,683	24,943	35,626	219,094	221,918	441,012
1886	138,362	154,638	293,000	6,887	31,641	38,528	145,249	186,279	331,528
1887	81,279	225,440	306,719	5,848	64,631	70,479	87,127	290,071	377,198
1888	75,696	407,445	483,141	20,697	70,109	90,806	96,393	477,554	573,947
1889	117,481	554,024	671,505	19,666	163,558	183,224	137,147	717,582	854,729
Annual average, 1885-9	124,246	307,704	431,950	12,756	70,977	83,733	137,002	378,681	515,683
1890	123,224	528,789	652,013	25,468	135,157	160,625	148,692	663,946	812,638
1891	191,917	478,682	670,599	37,693	101,201	138,894	229,610	579,883	809,493
1892	258,700	434,091	692,791	28,372	80,385	108,757	287,072	514,476	801,548
1893	114,895	380,393	495,288	8,979	80,407	89,386	123,874	460,800	584,674
1894	89,156	485,460	574,616	10,472	84,404	94,876	99,628	569,864	669,492
Annual average, 1890-4	155,578	461,483	617,061	22,197	96,311	118,508	177,775	557,794	735,569
1895	54,155	465,467	519,622	10,562	117,450	128,012	64,717	582,917	647,634
1896	57,467	462,503	519,970	15,824	201,020	216,844	73,291	663,523	736,814
1897	66,729	415,538	482,267	22,971	139,459	162,430	89,700	554,997	644,697
1898	41,839	654,158	695,997	3,051	171,560	174,611	44,890	825,718	870,608
1899	45,510	703,904	749,414	4,973	194,623	199,596	50,483	898,527	949,010
Annual average, 1895-9	53,140	540,314	593,454	11,476	164,822	176,298	64,616	705,136	769,752
1900	38,576	698,330	736,906	7,546	199,815	207,361	46,122	898,145	944,267
1901	54,967	720,714	775,681	6,696	200,756	207,452	61,663	921,470	983,133
1902	64,811	735,563	800,374	16,253	133,798	150,051	81,064	869,361	950,425
1903	42,311	586,758	629,069	14,097	115,211	129,308	56,408	701,969	758,377
1904	33,749	701,635	735,384	17,979	130,896	148,875	51,728	832,531	884,259
Annual average, 1900-4	46,883	688,600	735,483	12,514	156,095	168,609	59,397	844,695	904,092
1905	30,374	821,059	851,433	7,716	189,299	197,015	38,090	1,010,358	1,048,448
1906	31,902	890,280	922,182	17,181	217,408	234,589	49,083	1,107,688	1,156,771
1907	24,274	716,538	740,812	15,516	281,051	296,567	39,790	997,589	1,037,379
1908	26,621	386,431	413,052	10,771	177,878	188,649	37,392	564,309	601,701
Annual average, 1905-8	28,293	703,577	731,870	12,796	216,409	229,205	41,089	919,986	961,075

in those years; in the Returns for 1871 and later years, the tonnage of vessels the building of which was completed in registered during the year or not.
which were built for War purposes for Foreigners:—

Years.	Steam Vessels.	Years.	Steam Vessels.	Years.	Steam Vessels.	Years.	Steam Vessels.	Years.	Steam Vessels.
	Net Tonnage.		Net Tonnage.		Net Tonnage.		Net Tonnage.		Net Tonnage.
1884	2,339	1889	726	1894	2,483	1899	18,460	1904	2,047
1885	5,462	1890	3,437	1895	4,152	1900	11,518	1905	10,580
1886	840	1891	300	1896	13,311	1901	11,000	1906	8,211
1887	3,966	1892	2,792	1897	9,432	1902	193	1907	412
1888	1,899	1893	2,471	1898	6,732	1903	69	1908	8,488

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

42.—Statement showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast, in the Foreign Trade of France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing National, British, and Other Ships.

(*a*) FRANCE.

(*Compiled from the "Tableau Général du Commerce de la France, 2e Volume (Navigation)."*)

Years.	French.		British.		Other Nationalities.		Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1854	2,535,683		1,485,884		2,028,029		6,049,596
1855	2,697,901		2,165,259		2,227,993		7,091,153
1856	3,107,539		2,521,786		2,905,190		8,534,515
1857	3,491,815		2,409,429		2,790,991		8,692,235
1858	3,379,737		2,318,087		2,473,441		8,171,265
1859	3,517,514		2,698,430		2,477,881		8,693,825
Annual average, 1855–9	3,238,901	39·3	2,422,598	29·4	2,575,099	31·3	8,236,598
1860	3,502,912		2,517,050		2,436,774		8,456,736
1861	3,690,753		2,998,473		3,484,704		10,173,930
1862	3,956,400		3,050,296		2,582,761		9,589,457
1863	4,049,388		3,115,915		2,499,221		9,664,524
1864	4,090,465		3,333,727		2,389,189		9,813,381
Annual average, 1860–4	3,857,984	40·4	3,003,092	31·5	2,678,530	28·1	9,539,606
1865	4,178,314		3,727,388		2,604,900		10,510,602
1866	4,293,732		4,338,400		2,902,803		11,534,935
1867	4,773,275		5,001,726		3,425,870		13,200,871
1868	4,788,304		4,591,250		4,274,721		13,654,275
1869	4,760,631		5,038,692		3,917,787		13,717,110
Annual average, 1865–9	4,558,851	36·4	4,539,491	36·2	3,425,216	27·4	12,523,558
1870	4,289,206		5,411,705		3,905,826		13,606,737
1871	4,207,951		5,632,967		5,705,192		15,546,110
1872	4,999,714		5,395,070		4,203,004		14,597,788
1873	5,161,226		5,772,900		4,807,163		15,741,289
1874	5,390,837		5,844,173		5,008,267		16,243,277
Annual average, 1870–4	4,809,787	31·8	5,611,363	37·0	4,725,890	31·2	15,147,040
1875	5,456,469		6,414,944		4,845,999		16,717,412
1876	5,734,396		7,293,185		5,034,599		18,062,180
1877	5,992,866		7,203,382		5,084,568		18,280,816
1878	6,290,056		8,688,737		5,931,564		20,910,357
1879	6,399,728		9,656,666		6,829,786		22,886,180
Annual average, 1875–9	5,974,703	30·9	7,851,383	40·5	5,545,303	28·6	19,371,389

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

42.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, in the Foreign Trade of France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing National, British, and Other Ships—*continued*.

(*a*) FRANCE—*continued*.

(*Compiled from the "Tableau Général du Commerce de la France, 2e Volume (Navigation)."*)

Years.	French.		British.		Other Nationalities.		Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1880	7,522,221		10,161,902		7,348,355		25,032,478
1881	8,127,799		9,903,316		6,804,424		24,835,539
1882	8,527,684		10,298,988		7,367,315		26,193,987
1883	9,469,733		11,174,956		7,140,427		27,785,116
1884	8,919,504		10,683,560		6,348,870		25,951,934
Annual average, 1880–4	8,513,388	32·8	10,444,545	40·2	7,001,878	27·0	25,959,811
1885	9,216,759		10,658,228		6,144,806		26,019,793
1886	9,598,633		11,153,048		5,997,727		26,749,408
1887	10,051,882		11,557,100		6,154,575		27,763,557
1888	10,036,660		11,835,865		6,619,140		28,491,665
1889	9,886,193		11,114,496		6,376,606		27,377,295
Annual average, 1885–9	9,758,025	35·8	11,263,748	41·3	6,258,571	22·9	27,280,344
1890	9,254,879		12,736,319		6,976,650		28,967,848
1891	9,704,191		14,052,460		7,846,225		31,602,876
1892	9,121,879		12,538,455		6,460,190		28,120,524
1893	8,382,311		13,074,455		6,565,560		28,022,326
1894	8,259,856		13,377,810		6,901,161		28,538,827
Annual average, 1890–4	8,944,623	30·8	13,155,900	45·3	6,949,957	23·9	29,050,480
1895	8,531,234		12,938,849		6,439,296		27,909,379
1896	9,133,960		13,683,742		7,209,230		30,026,932
1897	9,551,538		14,308,224		7,628,991		31,488,753
1898	9,536,826		15,647,037		8,379,989		33,563,852
1899	10,137,277		15,350,161		10,205,374		35,692,812
Annual average, 1895–9	9,378,167	29·6	14,385,603	45·3	7,972,576	25·1	31,736,346
1900	9,994,550		15,544,595		12,747,300		38,286,445
1901	10,362,008		15,036,742		12,772,656		38,171,406
1902	10,276,474		14,449,411		13,918,130		38,644,015
1903	10,221,028		14,614,496		15,154,592		39,990,116
1904	10,516,305		14,127,285		15,701,908		40,345,498
Annual average, 1900–4	10,274,073	26·3	14,754,506	37·7	14,058,917	36·0	39,087,496
1905	12,052,005		15,542,556		16,521,443		44,116,004
1906	12,161,795		17,837,999		19,074,674		49,074,468
1907	12,284,471		20,093,397		21,177,605		53,555,473
Annual average, 1905–7	12,166,090	24·9	17,824,651	36·4	18,924,574	38·7	48,915,315

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

42.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned years, distinguishing National, British, and Other Ships—*continued*.

(*b*) GERMANY.

(*Compiled from "Die Seeschiffahrt des Deutschen Reichs."*)

Years.	German.		British.		Other Nationalities.		Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1854							
1855							
1856							
1857							
1858							
1859							
1860							
1861							
1862							
1863			Cannot be given.				
1864							
1865							
1866							
1867							
1868							
1869							
1870							
1871							
1872							
1873	4,345,951		3,264,745		2,775,018		10,385,714
1874	4,405,300		3,945,340		2,816,472		11,167,112
Annual average, 1873–4	4,375,626	40·6	3,605,042	33·5	2,795,745	25·9	10,776,413
1875	4,101,451		3,928,927		2,711,605		10,741,983
1876	4,223,216		4,134,930		2,939,691		11,297,837
1877	4,371,401		4,474,194		2,888,244		11,733,839
1878	4,314,426		4,243,260		2,869,821		11,427,507
1879	4,652,321		4,729,049		2,989,615		12,370,985
Annual average, 1875–9	4,332,563	37·6	4,302,072	37·4	2,879,795	25·0	11,514,430

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

42.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the undermentioned years, distinguishing National, British, and Other Ships—*continued*.

(*b*) GERMANY—*continued*.

(*Compiled from "Die Seeschiffahrt des Deutschen Reichs."*)

Years.	German.		British.		Other Nationalities.		Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1880	5,108,571		4,984,473		2,973,368		13,066,412
1881	5,161,297		4,967,728		2,767,210		12,896,235
1882	5,718,750		5,004,182		3,287,821		14,010,753
1883	6,301,760		5,850,517		3,580,111		15,732,388
1884	6,918,931		6,065,225		3,907,158		16,891,314
Annual average, 1880–4	5,841,862	40·2	5,374,425	37·0	3,303,133	22·8	14,519,420
1885	6,986,942		5,663,927		3,899,065		16,549,934
1886	6,978,818		5,585,682		3,755,326		16,319,826
1887	7,497,318		5,893,130		3,917,634		17,308,082
1888	7,865,803		6,924,150		4,086,213		18,876,166
1889	8,670,159		7,485,655		4,316,602		20,472,416
Annual average, 1885–9	7,599,808	42·5	6,310,509	35·2	3,994,968	22·3	17,905,285
1890	9,275,710		7,466,231		4,365,039		21,106,980
1891	10,018,006		8,602,290		4,529,458		23,149,754
1892	9,686,693		8,150,820		4,568,359		22,405,872
1893	9,683,545		8,789,055		4,526,954		22,999,554
1894	10,167,417		9,349,727		4,981,956		24,499,100
Annual average, 1890–4	9,766,274	42·8	8,471,625	37·1	4,594,353	20·1	22,832,252
1895	10,145,057		9,260,204		4,548,203		23,953,464
1896	10,283,952		8,560,071		5,242,609		24,086,632
1897	10,918,269		9,190,526		5,653,716		25,762,511
1898	12,035,264		8,925,277		6,576,449		27,536,990
1899	13,383,514		8,424,687		6,371,625		28,179,826
Annual average, 1895–9	11,353,211	43·8	8,872,153	34·3	5,678,521	21·9	25,903,885
1900	14,300,977		7,854,999		7,051,881		29,207,857
1901	14,670,783		8,174,948		6,647,312		29,493,043
1902	15,417,213		8,727,811		6,737,507		30,882,531
1903	16,145,298		9,007,080		7,385,407		32,537,785
1904	17,436,584		9,368,075		8,236,141		35,040,800
Annual average, 1900–4	15,594,171	49·6	8,626,583	27·5	7,211,649	22·9	31,432,403
1905	18,646,727		10,404,666		9,273,867		38,325,260
1906	20,125,180		10,823,266		9,593,598		40,542,044
1907	21,317,252		11,995,078		11,447,910		44,760,240
Annual average, 1905–7	20,029,720	48·6	11,074,337	26·9	10,105,124	24·5	41,209,181

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

42.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned years, distinguishing National, British, and Other Ships—*continued.*

(c) UNITED STATES.—SEAPORTS ONLY.

(*Compiled from the "Commerce and Navigation of the United States."*)

Years ended 30th June.	United States.		British.		Other Nationalities.		Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1854 - -	6,049,733		2,158,884		773,597		8,982,214
1855 - -	6,409,340		1,767,965		699,396		8,876,701
1856 - -	6,908,950		1,870,460		669,656		9,449,066
1857 - -	7,242,464		1,951,969		816,074		10,010,507
1858 - -	6,347,304		1,838,832		765,944		8,952,080
1859 - -	6,760,959		2,246,918		956,670		9,964,547
Annual average, 1855–9 -	6,733,803	71·2	1,935,229	20·5	781,548	8·3	9,450,580
1860 - -	7,013,268		2,549,160		910,284		10,472,712
1861 - -	6,086,717		2,313,641		763,878		9,164,236
1862 - -	5,389,494		2,370,555		849,430		8,609,479
1863 - -	4,709,589		2,894,596		1,109,543		8,713,728
1864 - -	3,323,454		3,941,258		1,223,023		8,487,735
Annual average, 1860–4 -	5,304,504	58·4	2,813,842	30·9	971,232	10·7	9,089,578
1865 - -	3,325,647		3,739,583		922,228		7,987,458
1866 - -	3,921,208		4,888,357		1,359,754		10,169,319
1867 - -	4,415,787		4,894,386		1,456,706		10,766,879
1868 - -	5,090,726		4,721,166		1,570,860		11,382,752
1869 - -	4,961,536		5,312,660		1,872,122		12,146,318
Annual average, 1865–9 -	4,342,981	41·4	4,711,230	44·9	1,436,334	13·7	10,490,545
1870 - -	4,981,824		5,565,067		2,084,926		12,631,817
1871 - -	5,238,432		6,778,540		1,895,027		13,911,999
1872 - -	5,182,257		7,362,768		2,963,719		15,508,744
1873 - -	5,017,306		8,117,737		3,774,576		16,909,619
1874 - -	5,876,045		8,732,758		5,458,902		20,067,705
Annual average, 1870–4	5,259,173	33·3	7,311,374	46·2	3,235,430	20·5	15,805,977
1875 - -	5,946,393		7,978,182		4,547,474		18,472,049
1876 - -	5,965,142		8,455,757		5,134,463		19,555,362
1877 - -	6,000,949		8,959,637		5,834,496		20,795,082
1878 -	6,205,928		10,447,674		6,720,496		23,374,098
1879 - -	6,121,031		13,552,215		7,711,582		27,384,828
Annual average, 1875–9 -	6,047,889	27·6	9,878,693	45·1	5,989,702	27·3	21,916,284

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

42.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned years, distinguishing National, British, and Other Ships—*continued.*

(*c*) UNITED STATES.—SEAPORTS ONLY—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the "Commerce and Navigation of the United States."*)

Years ended 30th June.	United States.		British.		Other Nationalities.		Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1880	6,217,893		15,807,135		8,521,998		30,547,026
1881	5,958,693		16,957,396		8,508,449		31,424,538
1882	5,903,802		15,483,654		8,115,511		29,502,967
1883	5,729,758		13,664,161		7,531,960		26,925,879
1884	5,665,901		11,915,897		6,709,077		24,290,875
Annual average, 1880–4	5,895,209	20·7	14,765,649	51·7	7,877,399	27·6	28,538,257
1885	5,517,787		12,571,718		6,694,262		24,783,767
1886	5,568,054		12,504,832		6,570,148		24,643,034
1887	5,641,454		14,390,834		7,009,962		27,042,250
1888	5,858,211		13,502,206		6,847,939		26,208,356
1889	6,470,187		13,740,761		6,772,365		26,983,313
Annual average, 1885–9	5,811,139	22·4	13,342,070	51·5	6,778,935	26·1	25,932,144
1890	6,794,601		16,272,680		7,727,372		30,794,653
1891	7,386,455		15,212,975		8,205,491		30,804,921
1892	7,497,701		19,658,307		9,282,637		36,438,645
1893	7,030,373		17,300,256		9,173,642		33,504,271
1894	7,395,728		17,923,358		9,012,004		34,331,090
Annual average, 1890–4	7,220,972	21·8	17,273,515	52·1	8,680,229	26·1	33,174,716
1895	7,292,309		17,642,677		8,814,006		33,748,992
1896	7,414,556		18,478,904		9,378,298		35,271,758
1897	7,248,625		22,376,171		10,256,248		39,881,044
1898	6,593,489		25,436,432		11,562,128		43,592,049
1899	6,796,012		25,115,745		12,229,133		44,140,890
Annual average, 1895–9	7,068,998	17·9	21,809,986	55·5	10,447,963	26·6	39,326,947
1900	7,980,353		24,883,543		14,287,359		47,151,255
1901	7,999,333		27,038,295		14,642,690		49,680,318
1902	7,975,386		24,696,312		15,931,841		48,603,539
1903	7,811,974		25,046,873		16,662,009		49,520,856
1904	7,641,727		24,395,750		16,265,426		48,302,903
Annual average, 1900–4	7,881,755	16·2	25,212,154	51·8	15,557,865	32·0	48,651,774
1905	8,379,528		25,121,232		16,312,359		49,813,119
1906	7,945,727		28,211,629		18,213,964		54,371,320
1907	7,721,718		29,629,688		20,395,464		57,746,870
1908	8,601,899		31,140,437		20,899,686		60,642,022
Annual average, 1905–8	8,162,218	14·7	28,525,746	51·3	18,955,368	34·0	55,643,332

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

42.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing National, British, and Other Ships —*continued.*

(c) UNITED STATES.—ALL PORTS (INCLUDING LAKE PORTS).

(Compiled from the "Commerce and Navigation of the United States.")

Years ended 30th June.	United States.		British.		Other Nationalities.		Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1854 - -	7,663,507		3,466,429		773,597		11,903,533
1855 - -	7,930,370		3,494,874		699,396		12,124,640
1856 - -	8,923,848		4,279,222		669,656		13,872,726
1857 - -	9,302,021		4,139,042		816,074		14,257,137
1858 - -	8,885,670		3,756,223		765,944		13,407,837
1859 - -	10,563,015		4,202,105		956,670		15,721,790
Annual average, 1855–9 -	9,120,985	65·7	3,974,293	28·7	781,548	5·6	13,876,826
1860 - -	12,087,209		4,067,632		910,284		17,065,125
1861 - -	9,913,230		3,715,718		763,878		14,392,826
1862 - -	10,079,503		3,772,847		849,430		14,701,780
1863 - -	9,061,959		4,594,858		1,109,543		14,766,360
1864 - -	6,157,382		5,989,327		1,223,023		13,369,732
Annual average, 1860–4 -	9,459,857	63·7	4,428,076	29·8	971,232	6·5	14,859,165
1865 - -	5,968,795		5,889,862		922,228		12,780,885
1866 - -	6,755,236		7,489,054		1,359,754		15,604,044
1867 - -	6,874,554		7,327,457		1,456,706		15,658,717
1868 - -	7,268,506		7,485,665		1,570,860		16,325,031
1869 - -	6,784,031		8,848,142		1,872,122		17,504,295
Annual average, 1865–9 -	6,730,224	43·2	7,408,036	47·6	1,436,334	9·2	15,574,594
1870 - -	6,992,967		9,247,169		2,084,926		18,325,062
1871 - -	7,489,685		10,522,954		1,895,027		19,907,666
1872 - -	7,394,155		11,182,283		2,963,719		21,540,157
1873 - -	7,369,195		12,373,642		3,774,576		23,517,413
1874 - -	7,875,777		12,946,323		5,458,902		26,281,002
Annual average, 1870–4 -	7,424,356	33·9	11,254,474	51·3	3,235,430	14·8	21,914,260
1875 - -	7,310,589		11,731,254		4,547,474		23,589,317
1876 - -	7,343,851		12,687,548		5,134,463		25,165,862
1877 - -	7,428,574		13,634,108		5,834,496		26,897,178
1878 - -	7,514,620		15,036,219		6,720,496		29,271,335
1879 - -	6,879,771		17,677,075		7,711,582		32,268,428
Annual average, 1875–9 -	7,295,481	26·6	14,153,241	51·6	5,989,702	21·8	27,438,424

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

42.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Foreign Trade of France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing National, British, and Other Ships—*continued.*

(*c*) UNITED STATES.—ALL PORTS (INCLUDING LAKE PORTS)—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the "Commerce and Navigation of the United States."*)

Years ended 30th June.	United States.		British.		Other Nationalities.		Total.
	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.	Proportion to Total.	Net Tonnage.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1880	6,834,319		20,697,231		8,521,998		36,053,548
1881	6,629,119		21,651,563		8,508,449		36,789,131
1882	6,654,566		20,583,422		8,115,511		35,357,499
1883	6,562,766		18,827,897		7,531,960		32,922,623
1884	6,438,934		17,125,360		6,709,077		30,273,371
Annual average, 1880–4	6,624,741	19·3	19,777,094	57·7	7,877,399	23·0	34,279,234
1885	6,363,567		17,761,767		6,694,262		30,819,596
1886	6,534,946		17,358,194		6,570,148		30,463,288
1887	6,624,562		17,934,990		7,009,962		31,569,514
1888	6,781,771		17,432,297		6,847,939		31,062,007
1889	7,712,779		17,810,122		6,772,365		32,295,266
Annual average, 1885–9	6,803,525	21·8	17,659,474	56·5	6,778,935	21·7	31,241,934
1890	8,149,678		20,378,873		7,727,372		36,256,123
1891	8,836,206		19,423,430		8,205,491		36,465,127
1892	9,006,106		23,885,714		9,282,637		42,174,457
1893	8,762,048		21,406,872		9,173,642		39,342,562
1894	9,394,597		21,854,752		9,012,004		40,261,353
Annual average, 1890–4	8,829,767	22·7	21,389,928	55·0	8,630,229	22·3	38,899,924
1895	8,977,057		21,254,398		8,814,006		39,045,461
1896	10,525,919		22,499,552		9,378,298		42,403,769
1897	11,143,470		26,069,727		10,256,248		47,469,445
1898	10,351,493		29,414,010		11,562,128		51,327,631
1899	10,812,412		29,335,247		12,229,133		52,376,792
Annual average, 1895–9	10,362,070	22·3	25,714,587	55·3	10,447,963	22·4	46,524,620
1900	12,344,570		29,812,217		14,287,359		56,444,146
1901	12,798,652		32,146,572		14,642,690		59,587,914
1902	13,782,755		31,383,918		15,931,841		61,098,514
1903	13,881,809		31,866,013		16,662,009		62,409,831
1904	13,320,547		30,382,012		16,265,426		59,967,985
Annual average, 1900–4	13,225,667	22·1	31,118,146	51·9	15,557,865	26·0	59,901,678
1905	14,283,632		31,544,767		16,312,359		62,140,758
1906	15,193,223		34,532,712		18,213,964		67,939,899
1907	16,208,213		36,008,636		20,395,464		72,612,313
1908	16,908,434		39,012,771		20,899,686		76,820,891
Annual average, 1905–8	15,648,375	22·3	35,274,722	50·6	18,955,368	27·1	69,878,465

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE ON REGISTER.

43.—Statement showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels belonging to the Merchant

(Compiled from the Shipping

Years.	British Empire.*			German Empire.†
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Total.	
	Net Tons.	Net Tons.	Net Tons.	Net Tons.
1854	4,248,750	867,096	5,115,846	
1855	4,349,334	901,219	5,250,553	
1856	4,366,956	945,480	5,312,436	
1857	4,558,740	973,147	5,531,887	
1858	4,657,738	951,885	5,609,623	
1859	4,663,191	997,211	5,660,402	
Annual average, 1855-9	4,519,192	953,788	5,472,980	
1860	4,658,687	1,052,281	5,710,968	
1861	4,806,826	1,088,543	5,895,369	
1862	4,934,400	1,106,958	6,041,358	Particulars
1863	5,328,073	1,296,330	6,624,403	not
1864	5,627,500	1,475,761	7,103,261	available.
Annual average, 1860–4	5,071,097	1,203,975	6,275,072	
1865	5,760,309	1,562,295	7,322,604	
1866	5,779,337	1,518,647	7,297,984	
1867	5,753,973	1,478,698	7,232,671	
1868	5,780,530	1,456,386	7,236,916	
1869	5,713,671	1,471,759	7,185,430	
Annual average, 1865-9	5,757,564	1,497,557	7,255,121	
1870	5,690,789	1,458,345	7,149,134	982,355
1871	5,622,660	1,520,231	7,142,891	988,690
1872	5,681,963	1,531,866	7,213,829	999,158
1873	5,736,368	1,557,862	7,294,230	1,033,725
1874	5,912,314	1,621,178	7,533,492	1,068,383
Annual average, 1870–4	5,728,819	1,537,896	7,266,715	1,014,462
1875	6,152,467	1,591,770	7,744,237	1,084,882
1876	6,197,968	1,766,610	7,964,578	1,103,650
1877	6,336,360	1,797,477	8,133,837	1,117,935
1878	6,492,121	1,837,300	8,329,421	1,129,129
1879	6,521,289	1,941,075	8,462,364	1,171,286
Annual average, 1875-9	6,340,041	1,786,846	8,126,887	1,121,376

* Certain vessels under 30 tons burden are exempt from registration. For particulars *see* "Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom" for 1908 (page vii).

† The particulars relate to vessels of a capacity of 50 cubic metres (17·65 registered tons) *gross* and upwards.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE ON REGISTER.

Navies of the Countries specified below, at the end of each of the under-mentioned Years.

Returns of the respective Countries.)

France.‡	United States (years ended 30th June).§			Years.
	Registered for Foreign Trade.	Enrolled and Licensed for Lake, River, and Coasting Trade.	Total.	
Net Tons.	Gross Tons.	Gross Tons.	Gross Tons.	
819,762	2,333,819	2,411,135	4,744,954	- - 1854
872,156	2,535,136	2,615,731	5,150,867	- - 1855
998,996	2,491,403	2,337,886	4,829,289	- - 1856
1,052,535	2,463,968	2,438,370	4,902,338	- - 1857
1,049,844	2,499,742	2,502,086	5,001,828	- - 1858
1,025,942	2,507,402	2,586,967	5,094,369	- - 1859
999,895	2,499,530	2,496,208	4,995,738	Annual average, 1855–9.
996,124	2,546,237	2,752,938	5,299,175	- - 1860
983,996	2,642,628	2,839,399	5,482,027	- - 1861
982,571	2,291,251	2,772,005	5,063,256	- - 1862
985,235	2,026,114	3,076,193	5,102,307	- - 1863
998,519	1,581,894	3,352,471	4,934,365	- - 1864
989,289	2,217,625	2,958,601	5,176,226	Annual average, 1860–4.
1,008,084	1,602,583	3,454,093	5,056,676	- - 1865
1,042,811	1,492,926	2,778,537	4,271,463	- - 1866
1,048,679	1,568,032	2,695,368	4,263,400	- - 1867
1,058,548	1,565,732	2,733,167	4,298,899	- - 1868
1,074,656	1,566,422	2,526,093	4,092,515	- - 1869
1,046,556	1,559,139	2,837,451	4,396,590	Annual average, 1865–9.
1,072,048	1,516,800	2,677,940	4,194,740	- - 1870
1,077,611	1,425,142	2,805,274	4,230,416	- - 1871
1,089,075	1,410,648	2,971,309	4,381,957	- - 1872
1,068,031	1,423,288	3,215,915	4,639,203	- - 1873
1,037,272	1,428,923	3,312,146	4,741,069	- - 1874
1,068,807	1,440,960	2,996,517	4,437,477	Annual average, 1870–4.
1,028,228	1,553,827	3,299,905	4,853,732	- - 1875
1,011,285	1,592,821	2,686,637	4,279,458	- - 1876
989,128	1,611,193	2,631,407	4,242,600	- - 1877
975,883	1,629,047	2,583,718	4,212,765	- - 1878
932,853	1,491,533	2,678,068	4,169,601	- - 1879
987,475	1,575,684	2,775,947	4,351,631	Annual average, 1875–9.

‡ The particulars relate to vessels of 2 *net* tons and upwards.
§ The particulars relate to vessels of 5 *gross* tons and upwards.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE ON REGISTER.

43.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels belonging under-mentioned

(*Compiled from the Shipping*

Years.	British Empire.*			German Empire.†
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Total.	
	Net Tons.	Net Tons.	Net Tons.	Net Tons.
1880	6,574,513	1,872,658	8,447,171	1,181,525
1881	6,641,267	1,934,293	8,575,560	1,194,407
1882	6,908,650	1,887,867	8,796,517	1,226,650
1883	7,196,401	1,935,017	9,131,418	1,269,477
1884	7,363,707	1,950,789	9,314,496	1,294,288
Annual average, 1880–4	6,936,907	1,916,125	8,853,032	1,233,269
1885	7,430,045	1,893,570	9,323,615	1,282,449
1886	7,362,499	1,884,233	9,246,732	1,284,703
1887	7,335,182	1,800,330	9,135,512	1,240,182
1888	7,464,167	1,745,716	9,209,883	1,233,894
1889	7,759,008	1,713,052	9,472,060	1,320,721
Annual average, 1885–9	7,470,180	1,807,380	9,277,560	1,272,390
1890	7,978,538	1,709,550	9,688,088	1,433,413
1891	8,279,297	1,682,277	9,961,574	1,468,985
1892	8,644,754	1,641,444	10,286,198	1,511,579
1893	8,778,503	1,587,064	10,365,567	1,522,058
1894	8,956,181	1,556,091	10,512,272	1,553,902
Annual average, 1890–4	8,527,455	1,635,285	10,162,740	1,497,987
1895	8,988,450	1,516,212	10,504,662	1,502,044
1896	9,020,282	1,483,025	10,503,307	1,487,577
1897	8,953,171	1,463,271	10,416,442	1,555,371
1898	9,001,860	1,458,783	10,460,643	1,639,552
1899	9,164,342	1,437,857	10,602,199	1,737,798
Annual average, 1895–9	9,025,621	1,471,829	10,497,450	1,584,468
1900	9,304,108	1,447,284	10,751,392	1,941,645
1901	9,608,420	1,511,968	11,120,388	2,093,033
1902	10,054,770	1,511,975	11,566,745	2,203,804
1903	10,268,604	1,562,835	11,831,439	2,322,045
1904	10,554,520	1,601,581	12,156,101	2,352,575
Annual average, 1900–4	9,958,084	1,527,129	11,485,213	2,182,620
1905	10,735,582	1,596,822	12,332,404	2,469,292
1906	11,167,332	1,624,049	12,791,381	2,629,093
1907	11,485,099	1,698,256	13,183,355	2,790,435
1908	11,541,394	1,721,960	13,263,354	2,825,404
Annual average, 1905–8	11,232,352	1,660,272	12,892,624	2,678,556

* Certain vessels under 30 tons burden are exempt from registration. For particulars *see* "Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom" for 1908 (page vii.).

† The particulars relate to vessels of a capacity of 50 cubic metres (17·65 register tons) *gross* and upwards.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE ON REGISTER.

to the Merchant Navies of the Countries specified below, at the end of each of the Years—*continued.*

Returns of the respective Countries.)

France.‡	United States (years ended 30th June).§			Years.
	Registered for Foreign Trade.	Enrolled and Licensed for Lake, River, and Coasting Trade.	Total.	
Net Tons.	Gross Tons.	Gross Tons.	Gross Tons.	
919,298	1,352,810	2,715,224	4,068,034	- - 1880
914,373	1,335,586	2,722,148	4,057,734	- - 1881
983,017	1,292,294	2,873,639	4,165,933	- - 1882
1,003,679	1,302,095	2,933,392	4,235,487	- - 1883
1,033,829	1,304,221	2,967,008	4,271,229	- - 1884
970,839	1,317,401	2,842,282	4,159,683	Annual average, 1880–4.
1,000,215	1,287,999	2,977,935	4,265,934	- - 1885
993,291	1,111,179	3,019,956	4,131,135	- - 1886
972,525	1,015,563	3,090,282	4,105,845	- - 1887
961,073	943,784	3,248,132	4,191,916	- - 1888
932,735	1,021,595	3,285,880	4,307,475	- - 1889
971,968	1,076,024	3,124,437	4,200,461	Annual average, 1885–9.
944,013	946,695	3,477,802	4,424,497	- - 1890
948,079	1,005,950	3,678,809	4,684,759	- - 1891
905,606	994,675	3,770,246	4,764,921	- - 1892
895,423	899,803	3,925,268	4,825,071	- - 1893
890,539	916,180	3,767,849	4,684,029	- - 1894
916,732	952,660	3,723,995	4,676,655	Annual average, 1890–4.
887,078	838,187	3,797,773	4,635,960	- - 1895
894,071	844,954	3,858,926	4,703,880	- - 1896
920,871	805,584	3,963,436	4,769,020	- - 1897
900,288	737,709	4,012,029	4,749,738	- - 1898
957,756	848,246	4,015,992	4,864,238	- - 1899
912,013	814,936	3,929,631	4,744,567	Annual average, 1895–9.
1,037,726	826,694	4,338,145	5,164,839	- - 1900
1,110,988	889,129	4,635,089	5,524,218	- - 1901
1,217,614	882,555	4,915,347	5,797,902	- - 1902
1,235,341	888,776	5,198,569	6,087,345	- - 1903
1,349,327	898,768	5,392,767	6,291,535	- - 1904
1,190,199	877,184	4,895,983	5,773,167	Annual average, 1900–4.
1,387,220	954,513	5,502,030	6,456,543	- - 1905
1,400,542	939,486	5,735,483	6,674,969	- - 1906
1,402,647	871,146	6,067,648	6,938,794	- - 1907
Not available.	940,068	6,425,377	7,365,445	- - 1908
*1,396,803	926,303	5,932,635	6,858,938	Annual average, 1905–8.

* Average of three years. ‡ The particulars relate to vessels of 2 *net* tons and upwards.
§ The particulars relate to vessels of 5 *gross* tons and upwards.
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SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE BUILT, BOUGHT, AND SOLD.

44.—Statement showing the Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, together with the Tonnage of Vessels bought abroad, and the Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(*a*) UNITED KINGDOM AND (*b*) FRANCE.

(Compiled from the Navigation Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	(*a*) UNITED KINGDOM.*					(*b*) FRANCE.				
	Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register.			Tonnage of Vessels bought abroad.	Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners.	Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register.			Tonnage of Vessels bought abroad.	Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners.
	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.			Sailing.	Steam.	Total.		
	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
1854 -	132,687	64,255	196,942	97,641	Not available.			Not available		Not available.
1855 -	242,182	81,018	323,200	39,437	Not available.				103,488	1,919
1856 -	187,005	57,573	244,578	11,650	44,235				174,018	2,414
1857 -	197,554	52,918	250,472	26,432	28,436				116,910	4,318
1858 -	154,930	53,150	208,080	20,408	28,735				66,427	10,910
1859 -	147,967	38,003	185,970	15,840	30,201				37,216	9,404
Annual average, 1855–9	185,928	56,532	242,460	22,753	32,902†				99,612	5,793
1860 -	158,172	53,796	211,968	19,271	27,951				43,192	13,182
1861 -	132,106	68,733	200,839	80,678	25,182				45,100	10,354
1862 -	164,061	77,338	241,399	74,629	35,373				52,444	8,760
1863 -	255,175	109,549	364,724	223,223	64,798				59,467	9,625
1864 -	272,491	160,554	433,045	128,761	74,985				64,670	6,856
Annual average, 1860–4	196,401	93,994	290,395	105,312	45,658	These details are not given in the French Navigation Returns for years earlier than 1872.			52,975	9,755
1865 -	235,555	179,649	415,204	34,282	96,119				76,817	4,907
1866 -	204,232	131,032	335,264	20,937	82,596				75,990	3,982
1867 -	173,190	91,815	265,005	22,943	104,776				81,127	4,914
1868 -	236,591	77,601	314,192	30,014	96,867				68,983	5,298
1869 -	228,698	122,091	350,789	7,379	99,139				73,878	2,811
Annual average, 1865–9	215,653	120,438	336,091	23,111	95,899				75,359	4,382
1870 -	116,934	225,365	342,299	12,135	85,245				62,805	11,135
1871 -	59,340	269,062	328,402	40,599	87,220				58,541	16,341
1872 -	65,454	303,550	369,004	22,840	91,106	36,227	14,470	50,697	34,885	17,865
1873 -	74,354	277,621	351,975	47,540	91,137	29,324	10,106	39,430	17,646	19,848
1874 -	186,877	218,237	405,114	40,016	82,121	26,662	8,255	34,917	17,404	27,092
Annual average, 1870–4	100,592	258,767	359,359	32,626	87,366	30,738‡	10,944‡	41,681‡	23,312‡	18,456
1875 -	246,165	152,055	398,220	26,285	62,749	29,603	7,917	37,520	20,001	14,722
1876 -	229,083	121,903	350,986	24,392	49,683	26,635	6,072	32,707	15,581	16,148
1877 -	207,335	211,775	419,110	16,251	75,979	20,033	6,851	26,884	12,864	14,751
1878 -	145,098	269,416	414,514	8,649	67,136	15,707	5,660	21,367	19,677	12,851
1879 -	58,879	287,626	346,505	9,615	86,379	14,011	10,722	24,733	16,809	8,323
Annual average, 1875–9	177,312	208,555	385,867	17,038	68,385	21,198	7,444	28,642	16,986	13,359

* For the total tonnage built in the United Kingdom, *see* pages 98-99. The figures given above do not include vessels built in the Colonies and first registered in the United Kingdom, or vessels transferred from the registers of the Colonies to that of the United Kingdom, and vice versâ. The Isle of Man and Channel Islands were not included prior to 1873. In that year the figures were as follows :—Built and registered, 144 tons ; bought abroad, 204 tons ; sold to foreigners, 341 tons.

† Average of four years.

‡ Average of three years.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE BUILT, BOUGHT, AND SOLD.

44.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, together with the Tonnage of Vessels bought abroad, and the Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(*a*) UNITED KINGDOM AND (*b*) FRANCE—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Navigation Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	(*a*) UNITED KINGDOM.					(*b*) FRANCE.				
	Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register.			Tonnage of Vessels bought abroad.	Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners.	Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register.			Tonnage of Vessels bought abroad.	Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners.
	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.			Sailing.	Steam.	Total.		
	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
1880	59,106	317,604	376,710	11,128	111,935	9,101	3,528	12,629	34,201	12,939
1881	86,548	426,305	512,853	17,414	105,048	11,559	9,176	20,735	34,909	11,441
1882	142,940	500,136	643,076	17,091	111,112	12,962	43,632	56,594	78,612	17,407
1883	141,189	567,870	709,059	16,911	112,518	9,183	26,040	35,223	49,387	14,681
1884	154,821	356,290	511,111	12,983	74,003	16,507	40,655	57,162	20,472	11,814
Annual average, 1880–4	116,921	433,641	550,562	15,105	102,923	11,863	24,606	36,469	43,516	13,656
1885	202,362	183,114	385,476	16,844	76,184	10,591	5,339	15,930	9,681	20,852
1886	137,254	147,252	284,506	17,275	72,279	9,800	17,275	27,075	14,392	17,276
1887	78,257	225,929	304,186	23,044	112,931	7,293	7,954	15,247	14,822	14,390
1888	72,046	387,857	459,903	38,137	135,976	18,197	13,739	31,936	26,828	25,403
1889	109,719	532,973	642,692	17,691	142,915	10,230	22,272	32,502	24,676	18,828
Annual average, 1885–9	119,928	295,425	415,353	22,598	108,057	11,222	13,316	24,538	18,080	19,350
1890	100,861	512,792	613,653	11,081	146,297	10,391	13,627	24,018	50,516	12,459
1891	183,962	472,363	656,325	23,374	114,061	17,800	10,665	28,465	31,694	10,339
1892	258,002	418,558	676,560	15,426	99,725	11,026	7,578	18,604	14,384	12,311
1893	112,799	386,839	499,638	10,291	161,237	13,058	8,737	21,795	17,617	3,045
1894	80,928	466,826	547,754	23,535	183,774	14,218	4,022	18,240	26,865	8,086
Annual average, 1890–4	147,310	451,476	598,786	16,741	141,019	13,298	8,926	22,224	28,215	9,248
1895	45,384	464,547	509,931	13,041	245,197	16,940	6,005	22,945	28,415	8,336
1896	42,361	470,195	512,556	8,331	239,082	32,559	6,599	39,158	28,955	9,013
1897	33,836	399,129	432,965	33,025	279,386	48,966	6,814	55,780	26,684	7,695
1898	16,460	618,802	635,262	41,296	417,051	25,966	11,568	37,534	30,108	15,782
1899	16,541	702,933	719,474	40,265	410,402	53,312	14,964	68,276	37,887	13,135
Annual average, 1895–9	30,916	531,121	562,037	27,192	318,224	35,549	9,190	44,739	30,410	10,792
1900	15,566	695,307	710,873	35,196	406,062	78,903	10,396	89,299	43,137	17,540
1901	28,181	702,449	730,630	27,959	240,533	91,108	14,574	105,682	31,620	18,452
1902	33,591	691,001	724,592	35,472	183,131	132,787	26,745	159,532	22,744	29,916
1903	18,535	564,156	582,691	28,800	201,916	16,142	33,904	50,046	26,019	25,869
1904	22,041	620,989	643,030	31,049	213,637	13,882	60,126	74,008	22,945	16,135
Annual average, 1900–4	23,583	654,780	678,363	31,695	249,056	66,564	29,149	95,713	29,293	21,582
1905	13,966	737,117	751,083	11,224	350,368	16,199	33,660	49,859	14,829	26,034
1906	13,378	870,543	883,921	38,368	292,812	11,274	20,858	32,132	29,780	22,300
1907	14,095	699,832	713,927	22,170	230,012	10,921	20,048	30,969	39,269	28,945
1908	21,573	346,941	368,514	33,345	152,673	Not yet available.				
Annual average, 1905–8	15,753	663,608	679,361	26,277	256,466	12,798*	24,855*	37,653*	27,959*	25,760*

* Average of three years.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE BUILT, BOUGHT, AND SOLD.

44.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, together with the Tonnage of Vessels bought abroad, and the Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(*c*) GERMANY AND (*d*) THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from the Navigation Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	(*c*) GERMANY.					(*d*) UNITED STATES. (Years ended 30th June.)			
	Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register.			Tonnage of Vessels bought abroad.	Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners.	Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register.*			Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners.
	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.			Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	
	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.
1854 - -							88,830		60,033
1855 - -							72,760		65,887
1856 - -							65,239		42,618
1857 - -							74,459		52,649
1858 - -							65,374		26,305
1859 - -							35,305		30,850
Annual average, 1855–9							62,627		43,662
1860 - -							69,370		17,118
1861 - -							60,986		26,649
1862 - -							55,449		117,756
1863 - -							94,233		222,199
1864 - -	- - Cannot be given - - -						147,500		300,865
Annual average, 1860–4						Cannot be given.	85,508	Cannot be given.	136,977
1865 - -							145,696		133,832
1866 - -							125,183		22,117
1867 - -							72,010		9,088
1868 - -						142,742	63,940	206,682	13,757
1869 - -						149,029	65,066	214,095	19,063
Annual average, 1865–9						—	94,379	—	39,571
1870 - -						146,340	70,621	216,961	17,079
1871 - -						97,176	87,842	185,018	13,534
1872 - -						76,291	62,210	138,501	19,572
1873 - -	28,690	15,984	44,674	51,908	23,627	144,629	88,010	232,639	29,763
1874 - -	29,177	4,712	33,889	53,411	24,228	216,316	101,930	318,246	77,054
Annual average, 1870–4	28,933†	10,348†	39,281†	52,659†	23,927†	136,150	82,123	218,273	31,400
1875 - -	29,539	3,564	33,103	39,606	25,025	206,884	62,460	269,344	25,541
1876 - -	35,439	6,200	41,639	27,527	15,862	118,672	69,252	187,924	33,253
1877 - -	32,704	2,979	35,683	32,087	11,438	106,331	47,514	153,845	24,724
1878 - -	27,590	5,041	32,631	40,725	19,259	106,066	81,860	187,926	43,607
1879 - -	19,489	10,524	30,013	60,477	8,741	66,867	86,361	153,228	43,312
Annual average, 1875–9	28,952	5,662	34,614	40,084	16,065	120,964	69,489	190,453	34,087

* Includes vessels registered for oversea trade and also vessels enrolled and licensed for the coasting, &c., trade, but excludes canal boats and barges.

† Average of two years.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE BUILT, BOUGHT, AND SOLD.

44.—STATEMENT showing the Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, together with the Tonnage of Vessels bought abroad, and the Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(*c*) GERMANY AND (*d*) THE UNITED STATES—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Navigation Returns of the respective Countries.*)

Years.	(*c*) GERMANY.					(*d*) UNITED STATES. (Years ended 30th June.)			
	Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register.			Tonnage of Vessels bought abroad.	Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners.	Tonnage of Vessels built and added to the Register.*			Tonnage of Vessels (on the Register) sold to Foreigners.
	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.			Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	
	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.
1880	9,901	15,559	25,460	55,367	17,827	59,057	78,853	137,910	26,883
1881	10,453	24,203	34,656	53,881	25,037	81,209	118,070	199,279	28,671
1882	15,369	47,042	62,411	56,317	20,359	118,798	121,843	240,641	18,257
1883	14,893	59,576	74,469	53,676	24,824	137,046	107,229	244,275	37,385
1884	19,360	35,367	54,727	31,192	22,728	120,621	91,328	211,949	28,722
Annual average, 1880–4	13,995	36,350	50,345	50,087	22,155	103,346	103,465	206,811	27,984
1885	12,316	9,925	22,241	21,938	17,702	65,362	84,332	149,694	26,213
1886	18,579	19,162	37,741	35,410	21,700	41,237	44,467	85,704	33,063
1887	9,998	17,172	27,170	40,362	40,788	34,633	100,074	134,707	22,122
1888	7,872	20,409	28,281	60,880	44,150	48,590	142,006	190,596	11,116
1889	24,760	52,946	77,706	115,883	61,146	50,570	159,318	209,888	9,871
Annual average, 1885–9	14,705	23,923	38,628	54,895	37,097	48,078	106,040	154,118	20,477
1890	19,420	52,475	71,895	122,847	48,575	102,873	159,045	261,918	13,322
1891	32,249	38,298	70,547	60,015	50,815	144,290	185,037	329,327	9,410
1892	29,431	19,876	49,307	60,722	39,691	83,217	92,531	175,748	15,329
1893	11,794	35,891	47,685	43,180	28,336	49,348	134,308	183,656	15,395
1894	8,130	63,830	71,960	59,116	44,011	37,827	83,720	121,547	20,578
Annual average, 1890–4	20,205	42,074	62,279	69,176	42,286	83,511	130,928	214,439	14,807
1895	9,533	58,797	68,330	50,885	51,208	34,900	69,754	104,654	13,994
1896	7,972	34,207	42,179	97,585	42,608	65,236	138,028	203,264	21,797
1897	10,936	75,683	86,619	66,879	44,750	64,308	106,153	170,461	8,243
1898	9,876	78,732	88,608	92,735	52,529	34,416	105,838	140,254	35,411
1899	8,029	95,282	103,311	81,280	43,534	98,073	151,058	249,131	22,609
Annual average, 1895–9	9,269	68,540	77,809	77,873	46,926	59,387	114,166	173,553	20,411
1900	9,444	109,384	118,828	177,007	46,864	116,460	202,528	318,988	12,081
1901	9,229	92,657	101,886	139,038	40,975	126,165	273,591	399,756	14,567
1902	11,394	96,924	108,318	75,434	30,749	97,698	308,178	405,876	7,400
1903	12,183	120,690	132,873	44,386	29,185	89,979	271,781	361,760	17,086
1904	7,698	97,710	105,408	49,828	87,565	64,908	255,744	320,652	8,744
Annual average, 1900–4	9,990	103,473	113,463	97,139	47,068	99,042	262,364	361,406	11,976
1905	10,094	115,824	125,918	141,572	100,890	79,418	197,702	277,120	10,894
1906	13,806	174,421	188,227	93,065	87,932	35,209	315,707	350,916	21,734
1907	5,495	140,050	145,545	107,482	53,605	24,907	365,405	390,312	16,625
1908	7,281	87,062	94,343	51,248	49,790	31,981	481,624	513,605	not available
Annual average, 1905–8	9,169	129,339	138,508	98,342	73,054	42,879	340,109	382,988	16,418†

* Includes vessels registered for oversea trade, and also vessels enrolled and licensed for the coasting, &c., trade, but excludes canal boats and barges.

† Average of three years.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

TONNAGE LAUNCHED.

45.—Statement showing the Total Number and Gross Tonnage of New Vessels (exclusive of War Vessels) Launched in All Countries in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing the Tonnage Launched in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, respectively.

(*Compiled from Lloyd's Register Annual Summary of Shipbuilding at Home and Abroad*, 1908.)

Years.	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
1892	681	1,109,950	19	17,228	73	64,888
1893	536	836,383	22	20,337	65	60,167
1894	614	1,046,508	28	19,636	77	119,702
1895	579	950,967	27	28,851	75	87,786
1896	696	1,159,751	41	44,565	63	103,295
1897	591	952,486	39	49,341	84	139,728
1898	761	1,367,570	48	67,160	104	153,147
1899	726	1,416,791	51	89,794	93	211,684
1900	692	1,442,471	66	116,858	93	204,731
1901	639	1,524,739	92	177,543	101	217,593
1902	694	1,427,558	99	192,196	108	213,961
1903	697	1,190,618	75	92,768	120	184,494
1904	712	1,205,162	69	81,245	149	202,197
1905	795	1,623,168	43	73,124	148	255,423
1906	886	1,828,343	48	35,214	205	318,230
1907	841	1,607,890	50	61,635	188	275,003
1908	523	929,669	50	83,429	120	207,777

Years.	United States.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
1892	73	62,588	205	103,391	1,051	1,358,045
1893	36	27,174	187	82,680	846	1,026,741
1894	43	66,894	170	70,798	932	1,323,538
1895	61	84,877	138	65,679	880	1,218,160
1896	144	184,175	169	76,096	1,113	1,567,882
1897	84	86,838	192	103,531	990	1,331,924
1898	162	173,250	215	132,216	1,290	1,893,343
1899	148	224,278	251	179,191	1,269	2,121,738
1900	235	333,527	278	206,576	1,364	2,304,163
1901	286	433,235	420	264,429	1,538	2,617,539
1902	251	379,174	498	289,866	1,650	2,502,755
1903	246	381,820	512	295,931	1,650	2,145,631
1904	227	238,518	486	260,813	1,643	1,987,935
1905	200	302,827	390	260,380	1,576	2,514,922
1906	242	441,087	455	296,889	1,836	2,919,763
1907	255	474,675	454	358,885	1,788	2,778,088
1908	238	304,543	474	307,863	1,405	1,833,286

NOTE.—This summary includes particulars of vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards; and takes into account only vessels that were launched in each year, whether they were completed during that particular year or not.

SECTION III.—SHIPPING.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

46.—Statement showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels that passed through the Suez Canal in each of the Years 1870 to 1908 inclusive, distinguishing the Vessels under British, German, French, and "Other" Flags from 1880 onward.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Suez Canal Company, and the Reports of the British Directors of that Company.)

Years.	British.			German.			French.			Other.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Thousand Tons. (Gross.)	Proportion to Total Tonnage.	Vessels.	Thousand Tons. (Gross.)	Proportion to Total Tonnage.	Vessels.	Thousand Tons. (Gross.)	Proportion to Total Tonnage.	Vessels.	Thousand Tons. (Gross.)	Proportion to Total Tonnage.	Vessels.	Thousand Tons. (Gross.)	Thousand Tons (Net—Suez Canal Measurement.)
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			
1870	314	434								172	221		486	655	437
1871	502	820								263	322		765	1,142	761
1872	761	1,253								321	491		1,082	1,744	1,161
1873	813	1,500								360	585		1,173	2,085	1,368
1874	898	1,798								366	626		1,264	2,424	1,632
Annual average, 1870-4	658	1,161	72·11	Cannot be given. Included with "Other" in these years.						296	449	27·89	954	1,610	1,072
1875	1,061	2,182								433	759		1,494	2,941	2,010
1876	1,090	2,343								367	729		1,457	3,072	2,097
1877	1,303	2,699								360	720		1,663	3,419	2,355
1878	1,268	2,630								325	661		1,593	3,291	2,270
1879	1,144	2,509								333	728		1,477	3,237	2,263
Annual average, 1875-9	1,173	2,473	77·47							364	719	22·53	1,537	3,192	2,199
1880	1,592	3,446		38	53		102	272		294	574		2,026	4,345	3,057
1881	2,251	4,792		46	60		109	289		322	653		2,727	5,794	4,137
1882	2,565	5,796		109	177		165	406		359	743		3,198	7,122	5,075
1883	2,537	6,137		123	213		272	782		375	919		3,307	8,051	5,776
1884	2,474	6,313		130	238		300	829		380	940		3,284	8,320	5,872
Annual average, 1880-4	2,284	5,297	78·75	89	148	2·20	189	515	7·66	346	766	11·39	2,908	6,726	4,783
1885	2,734	6,855		155	284		294	850		*441†	996		3,624	8,985	6,336
1886	2,331	6,254		161	315		227	699		381	915		3,100	8,183	5,768
1887	2,330	6,373		159	364		185	567		463	1,126		3,137	8,430	5,903
1888	2,625	7,335		163	393		187	577		465	1,133		3,440	9,438	6,641
1889	2,611	7,478		194	463		168	548		452	1,117		3,425	9,606	6,783
Annual average, 1885-9	2,526	6,859	76·82	167	364	4·08	212	648	7·26	440	1,057	11·84	3,345	8,928	6,286
1890	2,522	7,439		275	732		169	556		*423	*1,022		3,389	9,749	6,890
1891	3,217	9,485		318	870		171	617		501	1,246		4,207	12,218	8,699
1892	2,581	8,102		292	809		174	635		512	1,320		3,559	10,866	7,712
1893	2,405	7,978		272	799		190	703		474	1,274		3,341	10,754	7,659
1894	2,386	8,327		296	887		185	711		485	1,359		3,352	11,284	8,039
Annual average, 1890-4	2,622	8,266	75·32	291	819	7·46	178	645	5·88	479	1,244	11·34	3,570	10,974	7,800
1895	2,318	8,382		314	977		278	1,005		524	1,470		3,434	11,834	8,448
1896	2,162	8,058		322	1,120		218	820		707	2,042		3,409	12,040	8,560
1897	1,905	7,389		325	1,194		202	808		554	1,732		2,986	11,123	7,899
1898	2,295	8,691		356	1,353		221	892		631	2,027		3,503	12,963	9,239
1899	2,310	9,046		387	1,493		226	940		684	2,337		3,607	13,816	9,896
Annual average, 1895-9	2,198	8,313	67·28	341	1,227	9·93	229	893	7·23	620	1,922	15·56	3,388	12,355	8,808
1900	1,935	7,771		462	2,047		285	1,168		759	2,713		3,441	13,699	9,738
1901	2,075	8,651		511	2,452		281	1,158		832	2,902		3,699	15,163	10,824
1902	2,165	9,334		480	2,371		274	1,174		789	2,815		3,708	15,694	11,248
1903	2,278	10,215		494	2,464		261	1,187		728	2,749		3,761	16,615	11,907
1904	2,679	12,165		542	2,736		262	1,167		754	2,593		4,237	18,661	13,402
Annual average, 1900-4	2,226	9,627	60·30	498	2,414	15·12	278	1,171	7·33	772	2,754	17·25	3,769	15,966	11,424
1905	2,484	11,508		600	2,948		272	1,272		760	2,583		4,116	18,311	13,134
1906	2,333	11,493		588	3,023		269	1,286		794	3,009		3,975	18,811	13,446
1907	2,651	13,108		580	3,192		239	1,210		797	3,042		4,267	20,552	14,728
1908	2,233	11,534		584	3,268		242	1,228		†736	†3,081		3,795	19,111	13,633
Annual average, 1905-8	2,425	11,911	62·04	588	3,108	16·19	253	1,249	6·51	772	2,929	15·26	4,038	19,197	13,735

* Including Dutch 144 vessels, 341,828 tons gross.
Austro-Hungarian 55 " 177,941 "
Russian 20 " 59,613 "
Japanese 4 " 6,301 "
Italian 87 " 217,480 "

† Including Dutch 246 vessels, 1,046,625 tons gross.
Austro-Hungarian 107 " 543,148 "
Russian 81 " 347,385 "
Japanese 69 " 394,984 "
Italian 83 " 273,122 "

SECTION IV.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

47.—Statement showing the Number of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders), and the Weight of Minerals and of General Merchandise conveyed by the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in the under-mentioned Years, with the Total Weight of Goods conveyed per Head of the Population, in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Returns of the Capital, &c., of the Railways of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Number of Passengers conveyed, exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Goods Traffic.			
		Minerals.	General Merchandise.	Total.	Total Tonnage conveyed per Head of the Population.
	Millions.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1854	111	*	*	*	—
1855	119	*	*	*	
1856	129	41	24	65	
1857	139	46	25	71	
1858	139	47	26	73	
1859	150	52	27	79	
Annual average, 1855–9	135	—	—	—	—
1860	163	60	29	89	
1861	174	63	31	94	
1862	180	63	30	93	
1863	205	68	33	101	
1864	229	75	35	110	
Annual average, 1860–4	190	66	31	97	3·34
1865	252	78	37	115	
1866	274	85	39	124	
1867	288	89	46	135	
1868	•	•	•	•	
1869	313	•	•	•	
Annual average, 1865–9	—	—	—	—	—
1870	337	*	*	*	
1871	375	169		169	
1872	423	123	56	179	
1873	455	130	61	191	
1874	478	128	60	188	
Annual average, 1870–4	414	—	—	—	—
1875	507	137	63	200	
1876	534	142	64	206	
1877	550	147	65	212	
1878	565	143	64	207	
1879	563	149	63	212	
Annual average, 1875–9	544	143	64	207	6·18

* Cannot be given.

SECTION IV.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

47.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders), and the Weight of Minerals and of General Merchandise conveyed by the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in the under-mentioned Years, with the Total Weight of Goods conveyed per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Annual Returns of the Capital, &c. of the Railways of the United Kingdom.*)

Years.	Number of Passengers conveyed, exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Goods Traffic.			Total Tonnage conveyed per Head of the Population.
		Minerals.	General Merchandise.	Total.	
	Millions.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1890	604	166	69	235	
1891	623	176	71	247	
1892	655	181	75	256	
1893	684	189	77	266	
1894	695	183	76	259	
Annual average, 1890–4	652	179	74	253	7·19
1895	697	184	73	257	
1896	726	182	73	255	
1897	734	193	76	269	
1898	742	202	80	282	
1899	775	212	86	298	
Annual average, 1895–9	735	195	77	272	7·43
1900	818	216	87	303	
1901	845	221	89	310	
1902	864	221	89	310	
1903	873	208	85	293	
1904	911	234	90	324	
Annual average, 1900–4	862	220	88	308	8·06
1905	930	240	94	334	
1906	980	254	102	356	
1907	1,030	267	107	374	
1908	1,063	268	111	379	
1909	1,107	297	117	414	
Annual average, 1905–9	1,022	265	106	371	9·28
1910	1,142	306	119	425	
1911	1,172	298	118	416	
1912	1,188	320	117	437	
1913	1,195	344	100	444	
1914	1,199	350	100	450	
Annual average, 1910–4	1,179	323	111	434	10·33
1915	1,199	358	103	461	
1916	1,240	383	106	489	
1917	1,259	408	108	516	
1918	1,278	388	103	491	
Annual average, 1915–8	1,244	384	105	489	11·14

SECTION IV.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

48.—Statement showing the Gross Receipts from Passenger and from Goods Traffic of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, and the Proportion of Receipts per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period; together with the Total Receipts from Traffic and their Amount per Head of the Population and per Train Mile in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Returns of the Capital, &c. of the Railways of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Passenger Traffic.		Goods Traffic.		Total from Traffic.		Receipts per Train Mile.
	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	
	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	d.
1854	10·2	0 7 5	10·0	0 7 2	20·2	0 14 7	66·65
1855	10·7		10·8		21·5		
1856	11·4		11·8		23·2		
1857	11·9		12·3		24·2		
1858	11·7		12·3		24·0		
1859	12·5		13·2		25·7		
Annual average, 1855–9	11·6	0 8 3	12·1	0 8 7	23·7	0 16 10	68·40
1860	13·1		14·7		27·8		
1861	13·3		15·2		28·5		
1862	13·9		15·2		29·1		
1863	14·5		16·6		31·1		
1864	15·7		18·3		34·0		
Annual average, 1860–4	14·1	0 9 8	16·0	0 11 0	30·1	1 0 8	64·42
1865	16·6		19·3		35·9		
1866	17·4		20·8		38·2		
1867	17·9		21·5		39·4		
1868	Cannot be given for this year, several Companies having omitted to make Returns.						
1869	18·8		22·3		41·1		
Annual average, 1865–9	*17·7	*0 11 8	*21·0	*0 13 10	*38·7	*1 5 6	*63·06
1870	19·3		24·1		43·4		
1871	20·6		26·5		47·1		
1872	22·3		29·0		51·3		
1873	23·9		31·8		55·7		
1874	24·9		32·0		56·9		
Annual average, 1870–4	22·2	0 13 11	28·7	0 18 0	50·9	1 11 11	65·18
1875	25·7		33·3		59·0		
1876	26·2		33·8		60·0		
1877	26·5		34·1		60·6		
1878	26·9		33·6		60·5		
1879	25·9		33·5		59·4		
Annual average, 1875–9	26·2	0 15 8	33·7	1 0 1	59·9	1 15 9	65·76

* Average of four years.

SECTION IV.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

48.—STATEMENT showing the Gross Receipts from Passenger and from Goods Traffic of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, and the Proportion of Receipts per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period; together with the Total Receipts from Traffic and their amount per Head of the Population and per Train Mile in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Returns of the Capital, &c. of the Railways of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Passenger Traffic.		Goods Traffic.		Total from Traffic.		Receipts per Train Mile.
	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	Gross Receipts.	Receipts per Head of Population.	
	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	Million £.	£ s. d.	d.
1880	27·2		35·8		63·0		
1881	27·5		36·4		63·9		
1882	28·8		37·7		66·5		
1883	29·5		38·7		68·2		
1884	30·0		37·7		67·7		
Annual average, 1880–4	28·6	0 16 3	37·3	1 1 2	65·9	1 17 5	61·36
1885	29·8		36·8		66·6		
1886	30·2		36·4		66·6		
1887	30·6		37·3		67·9		
1888	31·0		38·7		69·7		
1889	32·6		41·1		73·7		
Annual average, 1885–9	30·8	0 16 10	38·1	1 0 10	68·9	1 17 8	57·87
1890	34·3		42·2		76·5		
1891	35·1		43·2		78·3		
1892	35·7		42·9		78·6		
1893	35·8		41·0		76·8		
1894	36·5		43·4		79·9		
Annual average, 1890–4	35·5	0 18 7	42·5	1 2 4	78·0	2 0 11	57·78
1895	37·4		44·0		81·4		
1896	39·1		46·2		85·3		
1897	40·5		47·9		88·4		
1898	41·8		49·2		91·0		
1899	43·7		52·1		95·8		
Annual average, 1895–9	40·5	1 0 3	47·9	1 3 11	88·4	2 4 2	57·76
1900	45·4		53·5		98·9		
1901	46·6		53·0		99·6		
1902	47·4		54·7		102·1		
1903	48·0		55·1		103·1		
1904	48·4		55·4		103·8		
Annual average, 1900–4	47·2	1 2 6	54·3	1 5 10	101·5	2 8 4	61·15
1905	48·7		56·4		105·1		
1906	49·9		58·4		108·3		
1907	51·0		61·2		112·2		
1908	51·7		58·9		110·6		
Annual average, 1905–8	50·3	1 2 11	58·7	1 6 9	109·0	2 9 8	62·80

SECTION IV.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

49.—Statement showing the Number of Passengers and the Weight of Goods Conveyed on the Railways of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the published official returns of the respective countries.)

Years.	Number of Passengers Conveyed (*a*).				Weight of Goods Conveyed (in Million Tons of 2,240 lbs.).			
	United Kingdom. (*b*)	France. (*c*)	Germany. (*d*)	United States.(*e*)	United Kingdom. (*b*)	France.(*c*)	Germany. (*d*)	United States.(*e*)
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.
1880	604	165	215	(*f*)	235	79	162	(*f*)
1881	623	180	224	(*f*)	247	85	172	(*f*)
1882	655	195	242	*289*	256	87	189	*322*
1883	684	207	259	*318*	266	88	205	*358*
1884	695	212	273	*335*	259	79	207	*356*
Annual average, 1880–4	652	192	243	—	253	84	187	—
1885	697	214	275	*351*	257	74	155	*390*
1886	726	217	296	*382*	255	72	162	*431*
1887	734	218	316	*428*	269	77	176	*493*
1888	742	225	340	*451*	282	81	196	*528*
1889	775	244	377	*495* 472	298	86	210	*553* 482
Annual average, 1885–9	735	224	321	417	272	78	180	465
1890	818	241	426	492	303	91	214	564
1891	845	256	464	531	310	95	227	570
1892	864	288	488	561	310	94	229	626
1893	873	318	521	594	293	95	240	655
1894	911	337	543	541	324	98	248	561
Annual average, 1890–4	862	288	488	544	308	95	232	595
1895	930	349	592	507	334	99	256	613
1896	980	363	646	512	356	102	279	673
1897	1,030	375	692	489	374	107	296	651
1898	1,063	386	756	501	379	113	316	771
1899	1,107	402	805	523	414	118	336	843
Annual average, 1895–9	1,022	375	698	506	371	108	297	710
1900	1,142	453	856	577	425	125	354	966
1901	1,172	419	876	607	416	120	347	973
1902	1,188	423	891	650	437	120	360	1,072
1903	1,195	426	958	695	444	127	386	1,165
1904	1,199	434	1,030	715	450	128	402	1,170
Annual average, 1900–4	1,179	431	922	649	434	124	370	1,069
1905	1,199	443	1,116	739	461	137	437	1,275
1906	1,240	459	1,209	798	489	142	471	1,457
1907	1,259	474	1,295	874	516	154	507	1,601
1908	1,278	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	491	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)
Annual average, 1905–8	1,244	459(*h*)	1,207(*h*)	804(*h*)	489	144(*h*)	472(*h*)	1,445(*h*)

(*a*) The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of season-ticket holders; those for France, Germany, and the United States include season-ticket holders. In the German Railway Returns two journeys for each day of validity of a season-ticket are assumed. A similar mode of computation for the United Kingdom would add about 40 per cent. to the number of passengers stated for 1908.

(*b*) Compiled from the Annual Returns of the Capital, &c., of the Railways of the United Kingdom.

(*c*) Exclusive of local lines. The particulars have been compiled from "*Statistique des Chemins de Fer Français.*"

(*d*) Exclusive of narrow-gauge lines. Years commencing 1st April. The particulars have been compiled from "*Statistik der Eisenbahnen Deutschlands.*"

(*e*) The figures are exclusive of elevated railways. The particulars for the year 1889 and following years are compiled from the Reports of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and are for fiscal years ending 30th June. The figures in italics for the year 1889 and preceding years are compiled from "Poor's Manual of Railroads of the United States," and relate to calendar years. For the year 1889 both sources are cited for purposes of comparison.

(*f*) Comparable figures cannot be given. (*g*) Information not yet available. (*h*) Average of three years.

SECTION IV.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

50.—Statement showing the Total Receipts from Passenger Traffic and from Goods Traffic on the Railways of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the published official returns of the respective countries.)

Years.	Passenger Traffic Receipts. (*Millions of £.*)				Goods Traffic Receipts. (*Millions of £.*)			
	United Kingdom. (*a*)	France. (*b*)	Germany. (*c*)	United States.(*d*)	United Kingdom. (*a*)	France. (*b*).	Germany. (*c*)	United States.(*d*)
1880	27·2	14·8	11·6	(*e*)	35·8	25·7	29·1	(*e*)
1881	27·5	15·8	12·0	(*e*)	36·4	26·4	30·1	(*e*)
1882	28·8	16·3	12·5	*42·1*	37·7	26·7	32·1	*105·5*
1883	29·5	16·6	12·9	*44·9*	38·7	26·6	33·5	*114·5*
1884	30·0	16·2	13·3	*43·1*	37·7	25·9	33·7	*104·8*
Annual average, 1880–4	28·6	15·9	12·5	—	37·3	26·3	31·7	—
1885	29·8	16·3	13·5	*41·9*	36·8	24·3	32·9	*106·2*
1886	30·2	16·5	14·0	*44·2*	36·4	23·3	34·1	*114·7*
1887	30·6	16·6	14·4	*50·1*	37·3	24·2	36·9	*132·6*
1888	31·0	16·7	15·2	*52·4* / 57·0	38·7	24·8	39·9	*133·2* / 127·3
1889	32·6	18·9	16·4	61·6	41·1	25·8	42·9	133·8
Annual average, 1885–9	30·8	17·0	14·7	51·0	38·1	24·5	37·3	122·9
1890	34·3	17·6	17·6	63·4	42·2	26·9	43·4	148·8
1891	35·1	18·3	18·1	68·3	43·2	27·7	44·6	153·5
1892	35·7	18·7	18·0	70·0	42·9	27·3	44·9	166·5
1893	35·8	19·8	18·9	73·7	41·0	27·2	46·9	172·7
1894	36·5	20·6	19·3	70·5	43·4	27·4	47·4	145·7
Annual average, 1890–4	35·5	19·0	18·4	69·2	42·5	27·3	45·4	157·4
1895	37·4	21·2	20·7	64·1	44·0	28·0	49·7	152·1
1896	39·1	22·0	21·9	67·5	46·2	28·5	52·7	163·9
1897	40·5	22·8	23·2	64·5	47·9	29·3	55·3	161·0
1898	41·8	23·2	25·0	68·2	49·2	30·7	58·8	182·7
1899	43·7	24·2	26·2	73·7	52·1	31·6	61·9	190·4
Annual average, 1895–9	40·5	22·7	23·4	67·6	47·9	29·6	55·7	170·0
1900	45·4	27·0	28·2	81·2	53·5	32·7	64·4	218·6
1901	46·6	25·4	28·1	87 7	53·0	31·8	61·5	233·0
1902	47·4	25·9	28·4	97·3	54·7	32·1	63·8	251·5
1903	48·0	26·7	30·2	104·5	55·1	32·5	68·8	278·8
1904	48·4	27·4	31·6	110·6	55·4	32·2	72·2	287·3
Annual average, 1900–4	47·2	26·5	29·3	96·3	54·3	32·3	66·1	253·8
1905	48·7	28·2	33·8	117·3	56·4	33·7	77·8	302·2
1906	49·9	29·3	36·2	126·8	58·4	35·4	83·8	341·7
1907	51·0	30·1	36·8	140·1	61·2	36·6	88·2	379·9
1908	51·7	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	58·9	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)
Annual average, 1905–8	50·3	29·2(*h*)	35·6(*h*)	128·1(*h*)	58·7	35·2(*h*)	83·3(*h*)	341·3(*h*)

(*a*) Compiled from the Annual Returns of the Capital, &c. of the Railways of the United Kingdom.
(*b*) Exclusive of local lines. Compiled from the "*Statistique des Chemins de Fer Français.*"
(*c*) Exclusive of narrow-gauge lines. Years commencing 1st April. Compiled from "*Statistik der Eisenbahnen Deutschlands.*"
(*d*) The figures are exclusive of elevated railways. The particulars for the year 1888 and following years are compiled from the Reports of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and are for fiscal years ending June 30th. The figures in italics for the year 1888 and preceding years are compiled from "*Poor's Manual of Railroads*" of the United States, and relate to calendar years. For the year 1888 both sources are cited for purposes of comparison.
(*e*) Comparable figures cannot be given.
(*g*) Information not yet available.
(*h*) Average of three years

SECTION IV.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

FINANCIAL RESULTS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

51.—Statement showing the Length of Line, Gross Receipts (Traffic and Other), Working Germany, and the United States

(Compiled from the published Official

Years.	United Kingdom (*a*)				France (*b*)			
	Length of Line open for Traffic.	Gross Receipts (Traffic and Other).	Working Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Length of Line open for Traffic.	Gross Receipts (Traffic and Other).	Working Expenditure.	Net Receipts.
	Miles.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Miles.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1880	17,933	65·5	33·6	31·9	14,338	42·5	21·5	21·0
1881	18,175	66·6	34·6	32·0	15,059	44·4	22·4	22·0
1882	18,457	69·4	36·2	33·2	15,883	45·1	23·7	21·4
1883	18,681	71·1	37·4	33·7	16,576	45·0	24·6	20·4
1884	18,864	70·5	37·2	33·3	17,836	43·8	24·4	19·4
Annual average, 1880–4	18,422	68·6	35·8	32·8	15,938	44·1	23·3	20·8
1885	19,169	69·6	36·8	32·8	18,530	42·3	23·5	18·8
1886	19,332	69·6	36·5	33·1	19,062	41·4	22·5	18·9
1887	19,578	71·0	37·1	33·9	19,528	42·4	22·4	20·0
1888	19,812	72·9	37·8	35·1	19,951	43·2	22·7	20·5
1889	19,943	77·0	40·1	36·9	20,440	46·4	24·0	22·4
Annual average, 1885–9	19,567	72·0	37·7	34·3	19,502	43·1	23·0	20·1
1890	20,073	79·9	43·2	36·7	20,666	46·1	24·2	21·9
1891	20,191	81·9	45·1	36·8	21,038	47·4	25·6	21·8
1892	20,325	82·1	45·7	36·4	21,661	47·3	26·5	20·8
1893	20,646	80·6	45·7	34·9	21,952	48·2	27·5	20·7
1894	20,908	84·3	47·2	37·1	22,338	49·4	27·5	21·9
Annual average, 1890–4	20,429	81·8	45·4	36·4	21,531	47·7	26·3	21·4
1895	21,174	85·9	47·9	38·0	22,505	50·5	27·4	23·1
1896	21,277	90·1	50·2	39·9	22,649	51·9	27·5	24·4
1897	21,433	93·7	53·1	40·6	22,936	53·5	27·9	25·6
1898	21,659	96·3	56·0	40·3	23,135	55·1	28·3	26·8
1899	21,700	101·7	60·1	41·6	23,453	56·9	29·2	27·7
Annual average, 1895–9	21,449	93·5	53·4	40·1	22,936	53·6	28·1	25·5
1900	21,855	104·8	64·7	40·1	23,701	60·7	33·0	27·7
1901	22,078	106·6	67·5	39·1	23,768	58·3	32·8	25·5
1902	22,152	109·4	67·8	41·6	23,938	59·0	32·3	26·7
1903	22,435	110·9	68·6	42·3	24,284	60·2	32·0	28·2
1904	22,634	111·8	69·2	42·6	24,444	60·6	31·5	29·1
Annual average, 1900–4	22,231	108·7	67·6	41·1	24,027	59·7	32·3	27·4
1905	22,847	113·5	70·1	43·4	24,596	63·1	32·9	30·2
1906	23,063	117·2	72·8	44·4	24,700	65·9	34·9	31·0
1907	23,108	121·5	76·6	44·9	24,817	68·1	38·2	29·9
1908	23,205	119·9	76·4	43·5	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)
Annual average, 1905–8	23,056	118·0	74·0	44·0	24,704(*h*)	35·7(*h*)	35·3(*h*)	30·4(*h*)

(*a*) Compiled from the Annual Returns of the Capital, &c., of the Railways of the United Kingdom.
(*b*) Exclusive of local lines. The particulars have been compiled from "*Statistique des Chemins de Fer Français.*"
(*c*) Years commencing 1st April. Exclusive of narrow-gauge lines. The particulars have been compiled from "*Statistik der Eisenbahnen Deutschlands.*"
(*d*) The figures are exclusive of elevated railways. The particulars for the year 1888 and following years are compiled from the Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and are for fiscal years ending June 30th. The figures in italics for the year 1888 and preceding years are compiled from "*Poor's Manual of Railroads of the United States*" and relate to calendar years. For the year 1888 both sources are cited for purposes of comparison.

SECTION IV.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

FINANCIAL RESULTS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

Expenditure, and Net Receipts of the Railways of the United Kingdom, France, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Returns of the respective Countries.)

Germany. (c)				United States. (d)				Years.
Length of Line open for Traffic.	Gross Receipts. (Traffic and Other).	Working Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Length of Line open for Traffic.	Gross Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenditure. (e)	Net Receipts.	
Miles.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Miles.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	
20,893	44·3	24·7	19·6	93,267	(f)	(f)	(f)	- 1880
21,227	46·1	25·8	20·3	103,108	(f)	(f)	(f)	- 1881
21,639	48·4	26·7	21·7	114,677	*151·7*	*96·5*	*55·2*	- 1882
22,196	50·2	28·8	21·4	121,422	*168·1*	*107·4*	*60·7*	- 1883
22,640	50·7	29·1	21·6	125,345	*159·0*	*103·5*	*55·5*	- 1884
21,719	47·9	27·0	20·9	111,564	—	(g)	—	Annual average, 1880–4.
23,094	49·8	28·7	21·1	128,320	*159·4*	*103·9*	*55·5*	- 1885
23,577	51·2	28·7	22·5	136,338	*171·3*	*109·4*	*61·9*	- 1886
24,270	54·6	29·3	25·3	149,214	*194·0*	*125·0*	*69·0*	- 1887
24,845	58·4	31·7	26·7	156,114	*198·0* 189·7	*136·1* 129·3	*61·9* 60·4	- 1888
25,411	63·4	35·1	28·3	161,276	201·0	140·1	60·9	- 1889
24,239	55·5	30·7	24·8	146,252	183·1	121·5	61·6	Annual average, 1885–9.
25,969	65·1	40·1	25·0	167,191	219·1	151·6	67·5	- 1890
26,249	67·2	43·6	23·6	172,035	228·5	160·4	68·1	- 1891
26,646	67·4	42·9	24·5	175,691	244·0	170·7	73·3	- 1892
27,013	70·4	42·9	27·5	179,834	254·3	180·7	73·6	- 1893
27,392	70·5	43·0	27·5	182,733	223·6	161·2	62·4	- 1894
26,654	68·1	42·5	25·6	175,497	233·9	164·9	69·0	Annual average, 1890–4.
28,071	74·9	42·6	32·3	184,628	224·0	160·3	63·7	- 1895
28,637	79·4	44·2	35·2	186,681	239·6	170·4	69·2	- 1896
29,226	83·9	47·6	36·3	188,844	233·8	166·7	67·1	- 1897
29,950	92·1	56·0	36·1	190,870	259·9	181·0	78·9	- 1898
30,422	97·4	59·9	37·5	194,336	273·7	190·9	82·8	- 1899
29,261	85·5	50·0	35·5	189,072	246·2	173·9	72·3	Annual average, 1895–9.
30,974	101·7	64·7	37·0	198,964	309·8	215·7	94·1	- 1900
31,696	97·2	64·6	32·6	202,288	330·9	231·9	99·0	- 1901
32,270	99·7	64·6	35·1	207,253	359·7	251·1	108·6	- 1902
32,797	106·5	66·9	39·6	213,422	396·0	282·8	113·2	- 1903
33,423	111·7	70·6	41·1	220,112	411·5	299·8	111·7	- 1904
32,232	103·4	66·3	37·1	208,408	361·6	256·3	105·3	Annual average, 1900–4.
33,956	120·0	75·9	44·1	225,196	433·9	310·8	123·1	- 1905
34,477	129·5	83·6	45·9	230,761	484·5	346·0	138·5	- 1906
34,895	135·2	93·4	41·8	236,949	539·4	389·0	150·4	- 1907
(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	- 1908
34,443(h)	128·2(h)	84·3(h)	43·9(h)	230,969 (h)	485·9(h)	348·6(h)	137·3(h)	Annual average, 1905–8.

(e) To make the figures of working expenditure comparable with those of the Railways of the United Kingdom, taxes and permanent improvements charged to revenue account, so far as they are separately stated, have been added to the official figures of operating expenses. For years previous to 1888, in which the figures are taken from *Poor's Manual*, this addition cannot be made as the amounts are not separately stated.

(f) Comparable figures cannot be given.

(g) Information not yet available.

(h) Average of three years

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

52.—Statement showing the Number of Joint Stock Companies registered in the United Kingdom under the "Companies Acts" in each of the under-mentioned Years, and the Amount of the Nominal Share Capital of the Companies, with the Annual Averages for each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. 183 of Session 1895, and the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for 1908.)

Years.	Number of Companies Registered.	Total Nominal Share Capital.
		Thousand £
1862*	165	57,007
1863	790	139,988
1864	997	237,237
1865	1,034	205,392
1866	762	76,825
1867	479	31,465
1868	461	36,528
1869	475	141,274†
Annual average, 1865–9	642	98,297
1870	595	38,252
1871	821	69,528
1872	1,116	133,041
1873	1,234	152,057
1874	1,241	110,540
Annual average, 1870–4	1,001	100,684
1875	1,172	82,447
1876	1,066	48,314
1877	990	66,800
1878	886	67,857
1879	1,034	75,568
Annual average, 1875–9	1,030	68,197
1880	1,302	168,466
1881	1,581	210,712
1882	1,632	254,744
1883	1,766	167,680
1884	1,541	138,491
Annual average, 1880–4	1,564	188,019
1885	1,482	119,223
1886	1,891	145,851
1887	2,050	170,173
1888	2,550	353,782
1889	2,788	241,277
Annual average, 1885–9	2,152	206,061
1890	2,789	238,759
1891	2,686	134,262
1892	2,607	103,403
1893	2,617	96,654
1894	2,970	118,432
Annual average, 1890–4	2,734	138,302
1895	3,892	231,368
1896	4,735	309,532
1897	5,229	291,118
1898	5,182	272,288
1899	4,975	245,940
Annual average, 1895–9	4,803	270,049
1900	4,966	221,828
1901	3,433	144,760
1902	3,929	156,984
1903	4,075	126,606
1904	3,831	92,526
Annual average, 1900–4	4,047	148,541
1905	4,358	119,179
1906	4,840	136,739
1907	5,265	137,908
1908	5,024	104,441
Annual average, 1905–8	4,872	124,567

* From October 3rd to December 31st, 1862.

† In 1869 a company was registered with a *nominal* capital of 100,000,000*l.*, but its *paid-up* capital appears ever to have exceeded 200*l.*

53.—Statement showing the Total Number and Paid-up Capital (including Amounts considered as paid on Vendors' Shares) of all Registered Companies in the United Kingdom having a Share Capital and believed to be carrying on business in the month of April in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the same sources as Table No. 32.)

Years.	Total Number of Companies.	Total Paid-up Capital.
		Thousand £
1885	9,344	494,910
1886	9,471	529,638
1887	10,494	591,509
1888	11,001	611,480
1889	11,968	671,870
1890	13,323	775,140
1891	14,873	891,504
1892	16,173	989,284
1893	17,555	1,013,119
1894	18,361	1,035,030
1895	19,430	1,062,734
1896	21,223	1,145,403
1897	23,728	1,235,042
1898	25,267	1,383,593
1899	27,969	1,512,093
1900	29,730	1,622,641
1901	31,429	1,725,941
1902	33,259	1,805,141
1903	35,965	1,849,455
1904	37,287	1,899,649
1905	39,616	1,954,337
1906	40,995	2,003,392
1907	43,038	2,061,011
1908	45,304	2,123,493

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

54.—Statement showing the Total Amount of the Authorised, and of the Paid-up Capital* of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom at the end of each of the undermentioned Years.

(Compiled from the Annual Returns of the Capital, &c. of the Railways of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital.*	Years.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.*
	Thousand £.	Thousand £.		Thousand £.	Thousand £.
1854	368,384	†286,069	1881	831,127	745,528
1855	374,972	†297,585	1882	877,711	767,900
1856	377,768	†307,595	1883	904,951	781,921
1857	387,052	†315,157	1884	920,106	801,464
1858	392,683	†325,376	1885	927,744	815,858
1859	383,716	334,363	1886	941,766	828,344
1860	399,415	348,130	1887	951,638	845,972
1861	429,873	362,327	1888	970,564	864,696
1862	450,597	385,218	1889	982,167	876,595
1863	475,000	404,216	1890	1,004,529	897,472
1864	520,522	425,720	1891	1,036,512	919,425
1865	576,292	455,478	1892	1,052,607	944,357
1866	620,564	481,872	1893	1,090,899	971,323
1867	642,853	502,263	1894	1,099,014	985,387
1868	‡615,446	511,681	1895	1,114,687	1,001,110
1869	609,268	518,780	1896	1,127,605	1,029,475
1870	596,178	529,909	1897	1,190,015	1,089,765
1871	615,727	552,662	1898	1,242,839	1,134,468
1872	644,589	569,047	1899	1,275,377	1,152,318
1873	676,687	588,320	1900	1,302,674	1,176,002
1874	704,338	609,896	1901	1,322,489	1,195,564
1875	717,776	630,223	1902	1,340,059	1,216,861
1876	741,803	658,215	1903	1,358,927	1,235,529
1877	757,387	674,059	1904	1,374,035	1,258,295
1878	778,873	698,545	1905	1,382,972	1,272,601
1879	789,592	717,003	1906	1,384,996	1,286,883
1880	802,014	728,317	1907	1,394,207	1,294,066
			1908	1,398,101	1,310,533

* Including capital due to additions on the conversion, consolidation and division of Stocks.
† Exclusive of Debenture Stock. The amount of Debenture Stock at the end of 1859 was 5,620,000*l.* for the United Kingdom.
‡ The authorised capital of several companies, having merely a nominal existence, has been omitted in 1868 and subsequent years.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

LONDON BANKERS' CLEARINGS.

55A.—Statement showing the Amounts cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House in each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing the Amounts cleared on Stock Exchange Settling Days, on Consols Settling Days, and on the Fourths of the Month, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Bankers' Clearing House.)

Years ended 31st December.	Total Amount Cleared.	Amount cleared on Stock Exchange Settling Days.	Amount cleared on Consols Settling Days.	Amount cleared on Fourths of the Month.
	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
1869	3,626	565	150	170
1870	3,914	635	163	176
1871	4,826	806	211	211
1872	5,916	1,016	247	257
1873	6,071	1,038	250	272
1874	5,937	1,010	260	265
Annual average, 1870–4	5,333	901	226	236
1875	5,686	1,043	252	246
1876	4,963	761	226	226
1877	5,042	744	228	233
1878	4,992	795	227	218
1879	4,886	843	225	213
Annual average, 1875–9	5,114	837	232	227
1880	5,794	1,152	255	237
1881	6,357	1,383	279	253
1882	6,221	1,229	278	238
1883	5,929	1,059	255	239
1884	5,799	961	268	243
Annual average, 1880–4	6,020	1,157	267	242
1885	5,511	935	249	222
1886	5,902	1,199	263	216
1887	6,077	1,146	297	256
1888	6,942	1,252	332	272
1889	7,619	1,339	352	290
Annual average, 1885–9	6,410	1,174	299	251
1890	7,801	1,417	359	289
1891	6,848	1,067	315	265
1892	6,482	1,023	299	260
1893	6,478	1,003	300	268
1894	6,337	964	301	262
Annual average, 1890–4	6,789	1,095	315	269
1895	7,593	1,305	345	284
1896	7,575	1,163	380	291
1897	7,491	1,114	363	302
1898	8,097	1,232	403	331
1899	9,150	1,544	403	359
Annual average, 1895–9	7,981	1,272	379	313
1900	8,960	1,340	438	372
1901	9,561	1,583	484	392
1902	10,029	1,567	570	385
1903	10,120	1,457	594	382
1904	10,564	1,537	597	445
Annual average, 1900–4	9,847	1,497	537	395
1905	12,288	2,071	639	497
1906	12,711	2,032	645	525
1907	12,730	1,822	632	543
1908	12,120	1,672	645	457
Annual average, 1905–8	12,462	1,899	640	506

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

LONDON BANKERS' CLEARINGS.

55B.—Statement showing the Amounts of the Town and Country Clearings at the London Bankers' Clearing House in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Bankers' Clearing House.)

Years.	Totals for the Years.	Town Clearing.	Country Cheque Clearing.
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1902 - - - -	10,029	9,159	870
1903 - - - -	10,120	9,235	885
1904 - - - -	10,564	9,678	886
1905 - - - -	12,288	11,355	933
1906 - - - -	12,711	11,719	992
1907 - - - -	12,730	*11,657	1,073
1908 - - - -	12,120	*11,056	1,064

* Includes Metropolitan clearings, amounting to 482 million £'s in 1907 (from February 19th to December 31st), and 648 million £'s in 1908.

CLEARINGS AT PROVINCIAL CLEARING HOUSES.

56.—Statement showing the Amounts Cleared at the Provincial Clearing Houses specified in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the Banking Almanac and the Bankers' Magazine.)

Years.	Birmingham.	Bristol.	Leeds.	Leicester.	Liverpool.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Sheffield.	Total Provincial Clearing Houses.
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1894	42·1	—	10·0	9·1	101·2	160·2	28·2	—	350·8
1895	41·0	—	11·0	9·3	111·8	169·2	42·0	—	384·3
1896	49·6	—	12·4	9·7	121·1	191·8	54·6	—	439·2
1897	58·1	—	13·9	11·0	121·5	192·9	59·7	—	457·1
1898	54·5	26·5	15·5	11·9	129·0	204·0	66·2	—	507·6
1899	53·1	27·9	16·9	12·3	144·6	222·6	77·4	*16·7	571·6
1900	53·4	29·0	16·3	12·2	167·7	248·8	85·6	20·3	633·3
1901	52·8	29·4	16·1	10·7	158·9	236·2	82·2	18·9	605·2
1902	56·1	31·4	16·0	10·7	166·3	234·7	80·9	18·8	614·9
1903	55·1	31·6	17·1	10·7	174·8	238·5	77·7	19·3	624·8
1904	53·2	30·5	17·6	11·1	198·3	248·5	77·5	18·4	655·1
1905	55·6	31·2	18·4	11·1	203·6	263·6	63·5	18·3	665·3
1906	58·6	31·0	21·1	11·5	188·7	293·6	54·8	19·9	679·2
1907	61·5	31·3	21·4	12·2	196·3	320·3	58·4	21·9	723·3
1908	56·2	31·1	20·4	11·7	177·0	288·6	46·1	20·4	651·5

* From Feb. 10th to Dec. 31st.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

ASSESSMENTS TO INCOME TAX.

57.—Statement showing the Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax, under each Schedule in each of the undermentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.)

Years ended 5th April.	Schedule A.†	Schedule B.*	Schedule C.	Schedule D.	Schedule E.	Total, All Schedules.
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1854–55	125	50	27	91	15	308
1855–56	126	50	26	88	17	307
1856–57	128	50	28	89	18	313
1857–58	137	52	29	91	18	327
1858–59	138	52	29	90	19	328
1859–60	139	52	30	95	19	335
Annual average, 1856–60	134	51	28	91	18	322
1860–61	142	52	27	95	20	336
1861–62	149	54	29	100	20	352
1862–63	150	54	31	103	21	359
1863–64	152	54	32	112	21	371
1864–65	162	56	32	124	22	396
Annual average, 1861–5	151	54	30	107	21	363
1865–66	166	56	33	134	24	413
1866–67	†137	56	34	†173	24	424
1867–68	143	58	33	172	24	430
1868–69	145	58	35	173	24	435
1869–70	147	58	36	178	26	445
Annual average, 1866–70	148	57	34	166	24	429
1870–71	153	59	38	189	27	466
1871–72	154	59	38	203	28	482
1872–73	156	59	40	229	30	514
1873–74	160	60	42	250	31	543
1874–75	162	*67	42	267	33	571
Annual average, 1871–5	157	61	40	227	30	515
1875–76	165	67	41	272	34	579
1876–77	174	69	40	257	30	570
1877–78	177	69	40	261	31	578
1878–79	180	69	40	257	32	578
1879–80	185	69	40	250	33	577
Annual average, 1876–80	176	69	40	259	32	576

* In the years prior to 1874–5 *net* figures only were returned for Ireland under this Schedule.

† The assessments on quarries, mines, ironworks, fisheries, canals, railways, gasworks, &c., were transferred from Schedule A. to Schedule D. from the 5th April 1866.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

ASSESSMENTS TO INCOME TAX.

57.—STATEMENT showing the Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax, under each Schedule in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Annual Average for each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.)

Years ended 5th April.	Schedule A.†	Schedule B.*	Schedule C.	Schedule D.	Schedule E.	Total All Schedules.
	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
1880–1	188	69	40	255	33	585
1881–2	190	69	40	267	35	601
1882–3	192	66	40	279	36	613
1883–4	193	66	41	291	38	629
1884–5	194	65	41	293	38	631
Annual average, 1881–5	192	67	40	277	36	612
1885–6	196	63	42	289	39	629
1886–7	196	63	44	286	40	629
1887–8	197	62	47	289	41	636
1888–9	196	59	45	302	43	645
1889–90	198	58	43	325	45	669
Annual average, 1886–90	197	61	44	298	42	642
1890–1	199	58	42	351	48	698
1891–2	201	58	40	369	49	717
1892–3	203	58	‡38	‡367	52	718
1893–4	207	56	39	357	52	711
1894–5	208	56	38	341	51	694
Annual average, 1891–5	204	57	39	357	50	707
1895–6	211	55	38	357	53	714
1896–7	214	55*	39	377	57	742
1897–8	216	55	39	401	60	771
1898–9	224	53	39	417	65	798
1899–1900	229	53	39	436	70	827
Annual average, 1896–1900	219	54	39	397	61	770
1900–1	233	53	41	466	75	868
1901–2	238	53	44	488	79	902
1902–3	242	53	46	492	82	915
1903–4	252	53	45	502	86	938
1904–5	255	52	46	505	89	947
Annual average, 1901–5	244	53	44	491	82	914
1905–6	259	52	47	509	93	960
1906–7	264	52	47	519	97	979
1907–8	265	52	48	519	98	982
Annual average, 1906–8	263	52	47	516	96	974

* In the years prior to 1874–5 *net* figures only were returned for Ireland under this Schedule. Only one-third of the annual value of land is given from 1896-7 in the original Inland Revenue Returns in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 26 of 59 Vict. Cap. 28, but for purposes of comparison the *full* annual value of land assessed under Schedule B. is given for all the years included in the above table.

† The assessments on quarries, mines, ironworks, fisheries, canals, railways, gasworks, &c., were transferred from Schedule A. to Schedule D. from the 5th April 1866.

‡ All assessments on interest of Municipal and Corporation Stocks are included under Schedule D. in 1892–3 and subsequent years, instead of partly under Schedule C. and partly under Schedule D., as in former years.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

ASSESSMENTS TO INCOME TAX.

58.—Statement showing the Gross Amount of various Descriptions of Profits from Abroad, so far as they can be identified, assessed to the Income Tax, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(From the Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.)

Years ended 5th April	Indian Government Stocks, Loans, and Guaranteed Railways.	Colonial or Foreign Government Securities.	Colonial or Foreign Securities (other than Government) and Possessions.	Coupons.	Railways out of the United Kingdom.	Total Profits and Interest included in preceding Columns.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1882–83	7,188,117	12,683,322		12,018,984		31,890,423
1883–84	7,152,408	13,233,271		13,443,445		33,829,124
1884–85	7,225,387	13,870,952		13,667,203		34,763,542
Annual average, 1883–5	7,188,637	13,262,515		13,043,211		33,494,363
1885–86	7,385,194	14,990,105		16,649,374		39,024,673
1886–87	7,793,097	16,243,321		20,471,584		44,508,002
1887–88	7,972,606	16,757,736		22,248,029		46,978,371
1888–89	8,026,310	17,388,562		24,584,936		49,999,808
1889–90	7,811,310	17,528,582		26,970,320		52,310,212
Annual average, 1886–90	7,797,703	16,581,661		22,184,849		46,564,213
1890–91	8,028,524	16,608,700		30,851,608		55,488,832
1891–92	7,784,370	14,949,017	9,065,735	8,229,648	14,700,000	54,728,770
1892–93	7,790,642	15,333,817	8,945,491	8,382,809	14,717,743	55,170,502
1893–94	7,856,721	15,950,233	9,060,651	8,098,210	14,152,214	55,118,029
1894–95	8,021,797	15,927,769	8,921,123	7,649,487	12,986,082	53,506,258
Annual average, 1891–5	7,896,411	15,753,907	8,998,250†	8,090,038†	14,139,010†	54,802,478
1895–96	8,019,720	16,419,933	9,487,440	7,941,430	13,032,556	54,901,079
1896–97	8,065,866	16,790,472	9,351,688	9,277,808	12,833,133	56,318,967
1897–98	8,168,258	17,205,934	9,210,097	9,276,473	12,778,904	56,639,666
1898–99	8,258,820	18,233,429	10,007,943	9,324,917	13,884,794	59,709,903
1899–1900	8,281,704	18,394,390	9,789,435	9,758,250	14,043,107	60,266,886
Annual average, 1896–1900	8,158,873	17,408,831	9,569,321	9,115,776	13,314,499	57,567,300
1900–01	8,567,639	18,685,410	8,538,369	10,442,452	14,097,655	60,331,525
1901–02	8,880,908	19,245,888	9,367,766	10,454,343	14,610,574	62,559,479
1902–03	9,048,777	19,935,643	9,789,782	10,557,517	14,496,996	63,828,715
1903–04	8,695,929	20,263,072	10,691,411	10,765,314	15,449,580	65,865,306
1904–05	8,760,185	20,880,837	11,404,180	10,465,377	14,551,530	66,062,109
Annual average, 1901–5	8,790,687	19,802,170	9,958,302	10,537,001	14,641,267	63,729,427
1905–06	8,862,807	22,069,260	14,794,821	12,061,156	16,111,221	73,899,265
1906–07	8,768,237	22,270,846	16,017,528	13,767,315	18,736,190	79,560,116
1907–08	8,925,692	23,414,624	17,160,000‡	14,385,930	21,230,000‡	85,116,246
Annual average, 1906–8	8,852,245	22,584,910	15,990,783	13,404,800	18,692,471	79,525,209

* The figures in this column do not include a certain amount (about £7,000,000 in recent years) exempted from the tax, mainly on the ground that it belonged to foreigners and others resident abroad.

† Average for four years.

‡ Partly estimated.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

YIELD OF INCOME TAX.

59.—Statement showing the Rate of Income Tax levied, the Total Net Produce thereof, and the Net Amount produced for each Penny of Tax in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.)

Years ended 5th April.	Rate of Tax in the £.	Income Tax (Amounts levied).	
		Total Net Produce.	Produce for each Penny.
	s. d.	£	£
1871–2	0 6	9,925,664	1,654,277
1872–3	0 4	6,964,353	1,741,088
1873–4	0 3	5,563,934	1,854,644
1874–5	0 2	3,890,520	1,945,260
Annual average, 1872–5		6,586,118	1,798,817
1875–6	0 2	3,956,169	1,978,084
1876–7	0 3	5,714,309	1,904,770
1877–8	0 3	5,727,017	1,909,005
1878–9	0 5	9,395,365	1,879,073
1879–80	0 5	9,233,322	1,846,664
Annual average, 1876–80		6,805,236	1,903,519
1880–1	0 6	11,199,816	1,866,636
1881–2	0 5	9,578,414	1,915,683
1882–3	0 6½	12,758,661	1,962,871
1883–4	0 5	10,083,927	2,016,785
1884–5	0 6	12,013,332	2,002,222
Annual average, 1881–5		11,126,830	1,952,839
1885–6	0 8	15,843,065	1,980,395
1886–7	0 8	15,723,555	1,965,440
1887–8	0 7	13,948,844	1,992,690
1888–9	0 6	12,273,521	2,045,587
1889–90	0 6	12,849,349	2,141,558
Annual average, 1886–90		14,127,667	2,025,134
1890–1	0 6	13,295,136	2,215,856
1891–2	0 6	13,428,780	2,238,130
1892–3	0 6	13,439,135	2,239,856
1893–4	0 7	15,337,000	2,191,000
1894–5	0 8	15,856,000	1,982,000
Annual average, 1891–5		14,271,210	2,173,368
1895–6	0 8	16,265,296	2,033,162
1896–7	0 8	16,788,821	2,098,602
1897–8	0 8	17,507,040	2,188,380
1898–9	0 8	18,274,315	2,284,289
1899–1900	0 8¼	18,828,958	2,353,619
Annual average, 1896–1900		17,532,886	2,191,610
1900–1	1 0	29,705,312	2,475,442
1901–2	1 2	35,440,470	2,531,462
1902–3	1 3	38,037,931	2,535,862
1903–4	0 11	28,188,067	2,562,551
1904–5	1 0	30,966,404	2,580,533
Annual average, 1901–5		32,467,637	2,537,170
1905–6	1 0	31,601,237	2,633,436
1906–7	1 0	32,002,412	2,666,867
1907–8	1 0	32,380,000*	2,698,000*
1908–9	1 0	34,000,000*	2,833,000*
Annual average, 1906–9		32,495,912	2,707,826

NOTE.—For the years 1871–2 to 1875–6 the tax was levied on incomes of 100*l.* and upwards; for the years 1876–7 to 1893–4 it was levied on incomes of 150*l.* and upwards; and since the year 1894–5 it has been levied on incomes above 160*l.*

For particulars as to the abatements allowed on incomes exceeding the above limits reference should be made to the Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

* Estimates furnished by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

60.—Statement showing the Estimated World's Production of Gold and Silver in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years.	World's Production of Gold and Silver.				
	Gold.		Silver.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Average Price of Bar Silver in London.	Computed Value at Average Price stated.
	Fine Ozs.	£	Fine ozs.	Pence. Per Oz. Std.	£
1854	6,410,324	27,229,000	28,488,597	61½	7,892,000
1855	6,410,324	27,229,000	28,488,597	61 5/16	7,868,000
1856	6,486,262	27,552,000	29,095,428	61 5/16	8,036,000
1857	6,486,262	27,552,000	29,095,428	61¾	8,093,000
1858	6,486,262	27,552,000	29,095,428	61 5/16	8,036,000
1859	6,486,262	27,552,000	29,095,428	62 1/16	8,134,000
Annual average, 1855–9	6,471,074	27,487,000	28,974,062	61 9/16	8,033,000
1860	6,486,262	27,552,000	29,095,428	61 11/16	8,085,000
1861	5,949,582	25,272,000	35,401,972	60 13/16	9,698,000
1862	5,949,582	25,272,000	35,401,972	61 7/16	9,797,000
1863	5,949,582	25,272,000	35,401,972	61⅜	9,787,000
1864	5,949,582	25,272,000	35,401,972	61⅜	9,787,000
Annual average, 1860–4	6,056,918	25,728,000	34,140,663	61 5/16	9,431,000
1865	5,949,582	25,272,000	35,401,972	61 1/16	9,738,000
1866	6,270,086	26,634,000	43,051,583	61⅛	11,854,000
1867	6,270,086	26,634,000	43,051,583	60 9/16	11,745,000
1868	6,270,086	26,634,000	43,051,583	60½	11,733,000
1869	6,270,086	26,634,000	43,051,583	60 1/16	11,720,000
Annual average, 1865–9	6,205,985	26,362,000	41,521,661	60¾	11,358,000
1870	6,270,086	26,634,000	43,051,583	60 5/16	11,745,000
1871	5,591,014	23,749,000	63,317,014	60½	17,255,000
1872	5,591,014	23,749,000	63,317,014	60 5/16	17,202,000
1873	4,653,675	19,767,000	63,267,187	59¼	16,885,000
1874	4,390,031	18,648,000	55,300,781	58 9/16	14,526,000
Annual average, 1870–4	5,299,164	22,509,000	57,650,716	59¾	15,523,000
1875	4,716,563	20,034,000	62,261,719	56¾	15,951,000
1876	5,016,488	21,309,000	67,753,125	52¾	16,099,000
1877	5,512,196	23,415,000	62,679,916	54 3/16	15,476,000
1878	5,761,114	24,472,000	73,385,451	52 9/16	17,375,000
1879	5,262,174	22,352,000	74,383,495	51¼	17,172,000
Annual average, 1875–9	5,253,707	22,316,000	68,092,741	53½	16,415,000

NOTE.—For the years 1854 to 1885 inclusive, the figures as to the World's Production of Gold and Silver were compiled by Dr. Adolphi Soetbeer; the figures for years subsequent to 1885 have been extracted from the Annual Reports of the Director of the United States Mint.

The average yearly price of bar silver in London has been compiled from information published by Messrs. Pixley and Abell.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

60.—STATEMENT showing the Estimated World's Production of Gold and Silver in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

Years.	World's Production of Gold and Silver.				
	Gold.		Silver.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Average Price of Bar Silver in London.	Computed Value at Average Price stated.
	Fine Ozs.	£	Fine Ozs.	Pence. Per Oz. Std.	£
1880	5,148,880	21,872,000	74,795,273	52 1/4	17,604,000
1881	4,983,742	21,170,000	79,020,872	51 11/16	18,398,000
1882	4,934,086	20,959,000	86,472,091	51 5/8	20,109,000
1883	4,614,588	19,602,000	89,175,023	50 9/16	20,310,000
1884	4,921,169	20,904,000	81,567,801	50 5/8	18,601,000
Annual average, 1880–84	4,920,493	20,901,000	82,206,212	51 5/16	19,004,000
1885	5,245,572	22,282,000	91,609,959	48 5/8	20,065,000
1886	5,135,679	21,815,000	93,297,290	45 3/8	19,069,000
1887	5,116,861	21,735,000	96,123,586	44 1/8	19,322,000
1888	5,330,775	22,644,000	108,827,606	42 7/8	21,018,000
1889	5,973,790	25,375,000	120,213,611	42 11/16	23,115,000
Annual average, 1885–89	5,360,535	22,770,000	102,014,410	44 5/8	20,518,000
1890	5,749,306	24,422,000	126,095,062	47 11/16	27,086,000
1891	6,320,194	26,847,000	137,170,919	45 1/16	27,844,000
1892	7,094,266	30,135,000	153,151,762	39 13/16	27,466,000
1893	7,618,811	32,363,000	165,472,621	35 5/8	26,554,000
1894	8,764,362	37,229,000	164,610,394	28 15/16	21,457,000
Annual average, 1890–94	7,109,388	30,199,000	149,300,152	38 3/4	26,081,000
1895	9,615,190	40,843,000	167,800,960	29 1/2	22,581,000
1896	9,783,914	41,559,000	157,061,370	30 3/4	21,755,000
1897	11,420,068	48,509,000	160,421,082	27 9/16	19,917,000
1898	13,877,806	58,950,000	169,055,253	25 13/16	19,752,000
1899	14,837,775	63,027,000	168,337,453	27 7/16	20,805,000
Annual average, 1895–99	11,906,951	50,578,000	164,535,224	28 5/16	20,962,000
1900	12,315,135	52,311,000	173,591,364	28 1/4	22,090,000
1901	12,625,527	53,630,000	173,011,283	27 3/16	21,188,000
1902	14,354,680	60,974,000	162,763,483	24 1/16	17,642,000
1903	15,852,620	67,338,000	167,689,322	34 1/2	26,249,000
1904	16,804,372	71,381,000	164,195,266	26 3/8	19,507,000
Annual average, 1900–04	14,390,467	61,127,000	168,250,144	28 1/8	21,335,000
1905	18,396,451	78,143,000	172,317,688	27 13/16	21,588,000
1906	19,445,452	82,599,000	165,382,372	30 1/8	23,001,000
1907	19,860,620	84,362,000	185,014,623	30 3/16	25,158,000
1908	20,657,000*	87,745,000*	Not available.	24 3/8	Not available.
Annual average, 1905–08	19,589,881	83,212,000	—	28 5/16	—

* Preliminary estimates.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK RESERVES AND NOTE CIRCULATION.

61.—Statement showing for the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the Imperial Average Note Circulation in each year, together with the Amount of Gold held and National Bank Notes in the United States on 1st July, in each of the

Years.	Bank of England.		Bank of France.		
	Coin and Bullion held by the Bank at the end of December.	Average Note Circulation.	Coin and Bullion held by the Bank on 31st December.		Average Note Circulation.
			Gold.	Silver.	
	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.
1880 - - -	24,239	26,915	22,096	48,872	92,216
1881 - - -	20,317	26,321	25,832	46,236	103,056
1882 - - -	20,395	25,985	38,188	43,496	109,292
1883 - - -	21,566	25,568	38,052	39,900	117,044
1884 - - -	20,695	25,358	40,056	41,136	117,124
1885 - - -	20,115	24,667	46,208	43,344	113,840
1886 - - -	18,820	24,659	49,324	45,600	111,568
1887 - - -	19,919	24,350	44,224	47,600	108,772
1888 - - -	19,289	24,283	40,240	49,120	107,056
1889 - - -	17,805	24,389	50,468	49,688	115,044
1890 - - -	23,466	24,561	44,808	49,632	122,416
1891 - - -	22,295	25,145	53,472	50,108	123,384
1892 - - -	24,398	25,863	68,196	50,680	126,052
1893 - - -	24,489	25,858	68,100	50,452	137,820
1894 - - -	32,547	25,262	82,432	49,520	139,060
1895 - - -	43,632	25,815	78,012	49,384	141,068
1896 - - -	34,159	26,474	76,480	49,100	144,280
1897 - - -	30,453	27,198	77,820	48,208	147,480
1898 - - -	29,338	27,447	72,736	48,220	147,780
1899 - - -	29,342	27,878	74,656	46,064	152,809
1900 - - -	28,541	29,396	93,372	43,980	161,366
1901 - - -	32,065	29,559	97,960	43,872	164,633
1902 - - -	29,777	29,404	100,768	43,936	166,490
1903 - - -	28,912	28,909	94,296	44,000	172,416
1904 - - -	29,927	28,289	106,008	43,956	171,341
1905 - - -	28,530	28,813	114,572	42,848	176,327
1906 - - -	29,064	28,606	106,876	39,740	186,352
1907 - - -	30,746	28,935	107,044	36,704	192,017
1908 - - -	30,732	28,868	139,568	35,332	194,138

NOTE.—The above figures have been compiled from the Returns of the Bank of England and the Bank of France and the Banker's Magazine.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK RESERVES AND NOTE CIRCULATION.

Bank of Germany the amount of Coin and Bullion held at the end of each year and the by the United States Treasury, and the Circulation of Gold Certificates, Silver Certificates, under-mentioned Years.

Imperial Bank of Germany.				United States (on 1st July).				Years.
Coin and Bullion held by the Bank on 31st December.			Average Note Circulation.	Gold in Treasury.	Gold Certificates in Circulation.	Silver Certificates in Circulation.	National Bank Notes in Circulation.	
Gold.	Divisional Money.	Total.						
Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	
26,123		26,123	36,751	24,621	1,659	1,206	70,295	- - 1880
25,727		25,727	36,986	32,794	1,200	8,148	72,864	- - 1881
27,941		27,941	37,349	29,891	1,048	11,355	73,430	- - 1882
27,929		27,929	36,862	28,806	12,460	15,129	72,470	- - 1883
25,891		25,891	36,645	27,860	14,822	20,089	68,894	- - 1884
30,912		30,912	36,372	25,062	26,402	21,152	64,298	- - 1885
33,475		33,475	40,109	32,606	15,843	18,358	64,097	- - 1886
38,342		38,342	43,031	38,907	19,005	29,608	57,678	- - 1887
42,924		42,924	46,652	40,335	25,228	41,825	51,107	- - 1888
36,730		36,730	49,366	38,844	24,402	53,574	43,171	- - 1889
37,935		37,935	49,194	39,682	27,256	61,991	37,834	- - 1890
45,094		45,094	48,583	24,833	25,013	64,007	33,796	- - 1891
41,898		41,898	49,237	23,878	29,395	68,061	34,838	- - 1892
39,887		39,887	49,241	20,108	19,300	68,088	36,390	- - 1893
35,722	14,989	50,711	50,019	13,537	13,821	68,123	41,712	- - 1894
28,547	14,107	42,654	54,780	22,549	10,079	66,588	43,115	- - 1895
26,569	13,660	40,229	54,175	21,353	8,791	68,887	44,827	- - 1896
28,404	12,924	41,328	54,285	29,451	7,768	74,552	46,988	- - 1897
25,234	12,387	37,621	56,230	34,948	7,461	81,276	46,456	- - 1898
23,451	11,594	35,045	57,088	52,313	6,803	83,778	49,543	- - 1899
25,031	11,461	36,492	56,928	46,426	41,819	85,097	62,524	- - 1900
31,609	11,818	43,427	59,513	51,627	51,466	89,509	71,898	- - 1901
27,334	11,972	39,306	61,481	52,875	63,833	93,033	71,974	- - 1902
27,905	11,768	39,673	62,436	52,950	78,596	94,736	83,333	- - 1903
35,441	10,913	46,354	64,427	45,038	97,011	96,071	90,214	- - 1904
29,819	10,360	40,179	66,785	46,121	101,086	94,763	100,006	- - 1905
24,069	9,182	33,251	69,362	60,519	107,617	98,233	114,167	- - 1906
24,877	10,332	35,209	73,939	63,462	125,015	97,961	122,759	- - 1907
38,413	10,594	49,007	76,207	46,232	163,120	96,933	131,593	- - 1908

NOTE.—The above figures have been compiled from the Returns of the Imperial Bank of Germany, the "Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich," and the Statistical Abstract for the United States.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK RATES OF DISCOUNT.

62.—Statement showing the Highest, Lowest, and Average Minimum Rates of Discount charged by the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the Imperial Bank of Germany in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years.	London. (Bank of England.)			Paris. (Bank of France.)			Berlin. (Imperial Bank.)*		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
1854	5½	5	5·11	5	4	4·30	5	4	4·37
1855	7	3½	4·89	6	4	4·44	4½	4	4·07
1856	7	4½	6·06	6	5	5·51	6	4	4·94
1857	10	5½	6·66	10	5	6·15	7½	5	5·78
1858	8	2½	3·23	5	3	3·70	6½	4	4·13
1859	4½	2½	2·73	4	3	3·45	5	4	4·21
1860	6	2½	4·18	4½	3½	3·63	4	4	4·00
1861	8	3	5·27	7	5	5·52	4	4	4·00
1862	3	2	2·53	5	3½	3·77	4	4	4·00
1863	8	3	4·41	7	3½	4·64	4½	4	4·07
1864	9	6	7·40	8	4½	6·50	7	4½	5·32
1865	7	3	4·77	5	3	3·72	7	4	4·95
1866	10	3½	6·95	5	3	3·67	9	4	6·22
1867	3½	2	2·54	3	2½	2·71	4	4	4·00
1868	3	2	2·10	2½	2½	2·50	4	4	4·00
1869	4½	2½	3·21	2½	2½	2·50	5	4	4·25
1870	6	2½	3·10	6	2½	3·99	8	4	4·88
1871	5	2½	2·88	6	5	5·71	5	4	4·14
1872	7	3	4·10	6	5	5·15	5	4	4·28
1873	9	3	4·79	7	5	5·15	6	4	4·97
1874	6	2½	3·69	5	4	4·30	6	4	4·38
1875	6	2	3·23	4	4	4·00	6	4	4·68
1876	5	2	2·60	4	3	3·40	6	3½	4·16
1877	5	2	2·90	3	2	2·28	5½	4	4·43
1878	6	2	3·78	3	2	2·18	5	4	4·34
1879	5	2	2·52	3	2	2·58	4½	3	3·70

* Bank of Prussia prior to 1876.

NOTE.—The above table has been compiled from the following publications:—
(*a*) Bank of England.—The Banking Almanac, and the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.
(*b*) Bank of France,—The "Annuaire Statistique de la France."
(*c*) Imperial Bank of Germany.—The Banking Almanac and the "Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich."

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK RATES OF DISCOUNT.

62.—STATEMENT showing the Highest, Lowest, and Average Minimum Rates of Discount charged by the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the Imperial Bank of Germany in each of the under-mentioned years—*continued.*

Years.	London. (Bank of England.)			Paris. (Bank of France.)			Berlin. (Imperial Bank.)		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
1880	3·00	2·50	2·76	3·50	2·50	2·81	5½	4	4·24
1881	5·00	2·50	3·48	5·00	3·50	3·84	5½	4	4·42
1882	6·00	3·00	4·15	5·00	3·50	3·80	6	4	4·54
1883	5·00	3·00	3·57	3·50	3·00	3·08	5	4	4·05
1884	5·00	2·00	2·96	3·00	3·00	3·00	4	4	4·00
1885	5·00	2·00	2·93	3·00	3·00	3·00	5	4	4·12
1886	5·00	2·00	3·05	3·00	3·00	3·00	5	3	3·28
1887	5·00	2·00	3·38	3·00	3·00	3·00	5	3	3·41
1888	5·00	2·00	3·30	4·50	2·50	3·10	4½	3	3·32
1889	6·00	2·50	3·55	4·50	3·00	3·16	5	3	3·68
1890	6·00	3·00	4·54	3·00	3·00	3·00	5½	4	4·52
1891	5·00	2·50	3·32	3·00	3·00	3·00	5½	3	3·78
1892	3·50	2·00	2·52	3·00	2·50	2·70	4	3	3·20
1893	5·00	2·50	3·05	2·50	2·50	2·50	5	3	4·07
1894	3·00	2·00	2·11	2·50	2·50	2·50	5	3	3·12
1895	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·50	2·00	2·10	4	3	3·14
1896	4·00	2·00	2·48	2·00	2·00	2·00	5	3	3·66
1897	4·00	2·00	2·64	2·00	2·00	2·00	5	3	3·81
1898	4·00	2·50	3·25	3·00	2·00	2·20	6	3	4·27
1899	6·00	3·00	3·75	4·50	3·00	3·06	7	4	5·04
1900	6·00	3·00	3·96	4·50	3·00	3·25	7	5	5·33
1901	5·00	3·00	3·72	3·00	3·00	3·00	5	3½	4·10
1902	4·00	3·00	3·33	3·00	3·00	3·00	4	3	3·32
1903	4·00	3·00	3·75	3·00	3·00	3·00	4	3½	3·84
1904	4·00	3·00	3·30	3·00	3·00	3·00	5	4	4·22
1905	4·00	2·50	3·01	3·00	3·00	3·00	6	3	3·82
1906	6·00	3·50	4·28	3·00	3·00	3·00	7	4½	5·15
1907	7·00	4·00	4·93	4·00	3·00	3·45	7½	5½	6·03
1908	7·00	2·50	3·00	4·00	3·00	3·04	7½	4	4·76

NOTE.—As to authorities consulted in compiling the above table, *see* opposite page.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

MARKET RATE OF DISCOUNT.

63.—Statement showing the Highest, Lowest, and Average Market Rates of Discount

Years.	London.			Paris.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
1880	3·00	1·50	2·25	3·25	2·13	2·50
1881	4·75	1·50	2·87	5·00	3·13	3·75
1882	5·62	2·00	3·38	5·00	3·00	3·38
1883	3·75	2·12	3·00	3·63	2·13	2·56
1884	4·25	1·25	2·60	2·88	2·00	2·42
1885	4·12	0·75	2·04	2.88	2·00	2·46
1886	3·62	1·12	2·05	2·88	1·00	2·23
1887	3·88	1·00	2·58	3·00	2·13	2·53
1888	4·38	1·13	2·38	3·88	2·00	2·75
1889	4·25	1·50	3·25	4·25	2·00	2·60
1890	4·75	1·75	3·71	3·00	2·25	2·68
1891	3·50	0·75	1·50	2·88	2·13	2·63
1892	2·75	0·75	1·33	2·63	1·00	1·75
1893	3·75	1·00	1·67	2·50	1·88	2·25
1894	2·13	0·56	1·69	2·38	0·75	1·63
1895	1·50	0·56	0·81	3·00	0·88	1·63
1896	3·88	0·50	1·52	2·00	1·25	1·83
1897	3·13	0·88	1·87	2·13	1·75	1·96
1898	4·06	0·88	2·65	3·00	1·75	2·12
1899	7·00	1·88	3·29	4·50	2·75	2·96
1900	5·56	2·31	3·70	4·50	2·50	3·17
1901	4·50	3·13	3·20	3·00	1·50	2·48
1902	4·00	2·44	2·99	3·00	1·75	2·43
1903	4·25	2·19	3·40	3·00	2·16	2·78
1904	3·56	1·88	2·70	2·94	1·13	2·19
1905	4·13	1·75	2·66	3·00	1·13	2·10
1906	6·00	2·88	4·05	3·06	2·13	2·72
1907	7·00	3·00	4·53	4·00	2·88	3·40
1908	5·06	1·19	2·31	4·00	0·88	2·12

NOTE.—The particulars for London and Paris have been compiled from the *Economist* "Annual Commercial History and Review," &c.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

MARKET RATE OF DISCOUNT.

in London, Paris, Berlin and New York, in each of the under-mentioned years.

Berlin.			New York.			Years.
Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	
5	1 1/16	3·038	6 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	- - 1880
5 3/8	2 7/8	3·502	6 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/8	- - 1881
4 7/8	2 7/8	3·890	7 1/2	4 1/2	5 5/8	- - 1882
4 5/8	2 1/2	3·078	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	- - 1883
3 7/8	2 1/8	2·902	6	4 1/4	5 1/8	- - 1884
4 1/4	2 1/8	2·583	5	3	4 1/16	- - 1885
4 1/2	1 1/8	2·164	6 1/4	3 5/8	4 3/4	- - 1886
3 5/8	1 1/2	2·304	7 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/2	- - 1887
4	1 1/4	2·107	6	3 3/4	5	- - 1888
5	1 1/4	2·626	6 1/4	3 3/4	5	- - 1889
5 1/2	2 5/8	3·779	8	5 1/4	6	- - 1890
4 1/4	2 1/4	3·019	7	5 1/8	5 3/4	- - 1891
3 1/4	1 1/4	1·799	6 1/2	3 1/8	4 1/2	- - 1892
4 1/8	1 1/4	3·171	15	4	7 1/8	- - 1893
3 3/8	1 3/8	1·742	4	2 3/4	3 1/4	- - 1894
3 1/8	1 1/8	2·013	6	2 3/4	4	- - 1895
4 1/8	2	3·038	9	3 3/4	6	- - 1896
4 3/4	2 1/4	3·084	4 5/8	3 1/8	3 3/4	- - 1897
5 5/8	2 3/8	3·548	6 1/2	3 1/4	4	- - 1898
6 3/8	3 1/2	4·450	6 1/2	3	4 3/8	- - 1899
5 5/8	3 5/8	4·405	6	3 3/4	4 3/4	- - 1900
4 1/8	2 1/8	3·06	5 1/4	3 1/2	4 1/2	- - 1901
3 5/8	1 1/2	2·18	6	4 1/4	5 1/16	- - 1902
3 7/8	1 3/8	3·01	6 1/4	4 5/8	5 5/8	- - 1903
4 1/4	2 1/4	3·14	5 1/4	3 3/8	4 7/16	- - 1904
5 3/8	1 3/4	2·85	6	3 3/4	4 1/2	- - 1905
6	3 1/8	4·04	6 3/4	5	5 7/16	- - 1906
7 3/8	4	5·12	8	5 1/2	6 3/8	- - 1907
6	2 1/2	3·52	8	3 1/8	4 3/8	- - 1908

Note.—The particulars for Berlin have been compiled from the "Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich." The data for New York have been compiled from the rates of Discount on prime commercial Bills of 60 to 90 days' currency quoted weekly in the "Statist" newspaper.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

PRICES OF STATE FUNDS.

64.—Statement showing the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices of the of the under.

(Compiled from the "Stock Exchange Official Intelligence," the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, and the "Annuaire Statistique de la France.")

Years.	British Consols.†				French 3 per cent. Irredeemable Rentes.			
	Highest Price (including Dividend accrued).	Lowest Price (including Dividend accrued).	Average Price.		Highest Price (including Dividend accrued).	Lowest Price (including Dividend accrued).	Average Price.	
			(Including Dividend accrued).	(Excluding Dividend accrued).*			(Including Dividend accrued).	(Excluding Dividend accrued).*
1880 -	100¾	97⅞	98⅞	97⅝	87·30	81·10	83·54	83·16
1881 -	103	98¼	100	99¼	87·25	82·00	84·18	83·80
1882 -	102½	99	100½	99¾	84·75	78·65	81·62	81·24
1883 -	102¾	99⅜	101 5/16	100 7/16	82·65	74·15	78·40	78·02
1884 -	102¾	98⅞	101	100¼	79·50	75·10	77·19	76·81
1885 -	101½	94⅜	99⅓	98 7/16	82·40	76·20	79·57	79·19
1886 -	102⅜	99⅜	100⅝	100 1/16	83·90	80·10	81·61	81·23
1887 -	103¾	99⅞	101⅝	101 1/16	82·90	76·00	80·13	79·75
1888 -	103⅜	98⅛	101	100¼	84·60	80·90	81·64	81·26
1889 -	99¼	96½	98	97 3/32	88·40	82·50	84·94	84·56
1890 -	98¾	93⅜	96⅓	96	96·37	87·40	90·72	90·34
1891 -	97½	94⅜	95¾	95 1/32	96·70	92·20	94·28	93·90
1892 -	96⅞	93¼	96 11/16	96 11/32	100·70	95·00	97·39	97·01
1893 -	98¼	95⅞	98½	98 5/32	99·60	93·60	97·22	96·84
1894 -	102⅛	97⅛	101 1/16	100 3/32	104·50	96·80	100·05	99·67
1895 -	108⅛	103½	106⅛	105 1/16	103·75	99·60	102·03	101·65
1896 -	113⅞	105⅛	110¾	110 1/32	103·25	100·60	102·16	101·78
1897 -	113⅞	110⅝	112 3/32	112 1/16	105·25	101·60	103·33	102·95
1898 -	113⅜	106¾	110 1/16	110 1/32	104·30	101·35	102·85	102·47
1899 -	111½	97¾	106⅞	106 17/32	103·05	98·75	101·24	100·86
1900 -	103¼	96¾	99⅝	99 9/32	102·30	99·15	100·60	100·22
1901 -	97⅞	91	94¼	93 31/32	102·45	99·85	101·22	100·84
1902 -	97⅞	92⅛	94⅝	94 1/32	102·00	98·45	100·60	100·22
1903 -	93 1/16	86⅞	90¾	90 7/16	100·17	96·25	98·13	97·75
1904 -	91⅜	85	88¼	87 1/16	99·10	94·00	97·54	97·16
1905 -	91 1/16	87½	89 1/16	89½	100·50	97·70	99·21	98·83
1906 -	91¼	85 9/16	88 5/16	88	99·90	94·90	97·65	97·27
1907 -	87 9/16	80¾	84⅛	83 1/16	96·20	93·75	94·85	94·47
1908 -	88½	83 7/16	86 1/16	85⅝	97·65	94·15	96·22	95·84

* The figures showing the average price excluding dividend accrued have been obtained by deducting one-half the amount of the dividend accruing between two consecutive dates of payment of dividends. Dividends on British Consols have been paid quarterly since 1888. In 1888 and earlier years it was paid half-yearly.

† Consols were converted in 1888 from 3 per cent. to 2¾ per cent., and in 1903 the interest was reduced to 2½ per cent.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

PRICES OF STATE FUNDS.

under-mentioned British, French and German Government Securities in each mentioned years.

(Compiled from "Denkschriftenband zur Begründung des Entwurfs eines Gesetzes betreffend Änderungen im Finanzwesen" (Teil IV.), and the "Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich.")

German Imperial Loan Stocks.									Years.
4 Per Cent.‡			3½ Per Cent. (Irredeemable).			3 Per Cent.			
Highest Price (excluding Dividend accrued).	Lowest Price (excluding Dividend accrued).	Average Price (excluding Dividend accrued).	Highest Price (excluding Dividend accrued).	Lowest Price (excluding Dividend accrued).	Average Price (excluding Dividend accrued).	Highest Price (excluding Dividend accrued).	Lowest Price (excluding Dividend accrued).	Average Price (excluding Dividend accrued).	
100·90	99·40	99·89	—	—	—	—	—	—	1880
102·50	100·20	101·46	—	—	—	—	—	—	1881
102·25	100·60	101·53	—	—	—	—	—	—	1882
102·50	101·30	102·09	—	—	—	—	—	—	1883
103·80	101·90	103·13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1884
105·00	102·80	104·25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1885
107·10	104·40	105·99	103·90	101·70	102·88	—	—	—	1886
107·25	102·00	106·29	102·10	97·75	99·79	—	—	—	1887
108·75	107·00	107·93	104·30	100·20	102·45	—	—	—	1888
109·60	106·60	108·16	104·40	101·70	103·70	—	—	—	1889
107·90	104·80	106·75	103·40	97·00	100·45	—	—	—	1890
106·90	105·10	106·00	99·25	96·50	98·39	87·10	82·75	85·11	1891
107·30	105·90	106·90	101·00	98·60	99·97	88·00	84·00	86·27	1892
108·30	106·25	107·24	101·60	99·20	100·38	88·00	84·50	86·27	1893
108·40	104·80	106·59	104·60	100·30	102·39	95·75	85·25	90·72	1894
107·00	103·90	105·68	105·20	103·30	104·44	100·30	96·10	98·91	1895
106·90	103·50	105·48	105·70	103·00	104·58	99·90	97·60	99·22	1896
—	—	—	104·50	102·60	103·59	99·00	96·80	97·66	1897
—	—	—	104·00	100·80	102·65	97·70	92·50	95·52	1898
—	—	—	101·90	96·90	99·77	94·30	87·60	90·71	1899
—	—	—	99·10	92·75	95·80	89·00	84·90	86·74	1900
—	—	—	101·75	95·80	99·54	92·40	86·25	89·27	1901
—	—	—	103·30	101·20	102·06	93·50	90·30	92·18	1902
—	—	—	103·30	101·00	102·30	93·40	89·20	91·49	1903
—	—	—	103·00	101·30	101·94	92·20	89·00	90·02	1904
—	—	—	102·60	100·30	101·33	91·80	88·40	90·08	1905
—	—	—	101·50	97·70	99·54	89·60	85·90	87·73	1906
—	—	—	98·20	91·80	94·66	87·30	81·20	84·15	1907
—	—	—	95·00	90·90	92·58	85·75	81·25	83·24	1908

NOTE.—The quotations for the above-named German State Funds are given as exclusive of dividend accrued, i.e., they are comparable with the adjusted quotations for British Consols and French 3 per cent. Rentes given in cols. 4 and 8 on the opposite page.

‡ Reduced to 3½ per cent. from 1st October 1897.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

DISCOUNT RATES AND RETURNS FROM STATE FUNDS.

65.—Statement showing the Average Price of certain Government Securities, the Computed Return thereon, and the Average Market Rate of Discount in London, 1880 to 1908.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 144–9.)

Years.	London.				Paris.			
	Average Price of Consols* (excluding Dividend accrued).	Computed Return on Investment at Average Price stated in Previous Column.	Average Bank Rate of Discount (Bank of England).	Average Market Rate of Discount.	Average Price of 3 per cent. Irredeemable (excluding Dividend accrued).	Computed Return on Investment at Average Price stated in Previous Column.	Average Bank Rate of Discount (Bank of France).	Average Market Rate of Discount.
1880	97⅝	3·07	2·76	2·25	83·16	3·61	2·84	2·50
1881	99¼	3·02	3·48	2·875	83·80	3·58	3·87	3·75
1882	99⅝	3·01	4·15	3·375	81·24	3·69	3·77	3·38
1883	100 7/16	2·99	3·57	3·00	78·02	3·85	3·07	2·56
1884	100¼	2·99	2·96	2·60	76·81	3·91	3·00	2·42
1885	98 7/16	3·04	2·93	2·04	79·19	3·79	3·00	2·46
1886	100 1/16	3·00	3·05	2·05	81·23	3·69	3·00	2·23
1887	101 1/16	2·89	3·38	2·58	79·75	3·76	3·00	2·53
1888	100¼*	2·79	3·30	2·38	81·26	3·69	3·10	2·75
1889	97 11/32*	2·82	3·55	3·25	84·56	3·55	3·09	2·60
1890	96	2·86	4·54	3·71	90·34	3·32	3·00	2·68
1891	95 13/32	2·88	3·32	1·50	93·90	3·19	3·00	2·63
1892	96 13/32	2·85	2·52	1·33	97·01	3·09	2·69	1·75
1893	98 5/32	2·81	3·05	1·67	96·84	3·10	2·50	2·25
1894	100 13/32	2·73	2·11	1·69	99·67	3·01	2·50	1·63
1895	105 1/16	2·60	2·00	0·81	101·65	2·95	2·10	1·63
1896	110 13/32	2·49	2·48	1·52	101·78	2·95	2·00	1·83
1897	112 1/16	2·45	2·64	1·87	102·95	2·91	2·00	1·96
1898	110 19/32	2·49	3·25	2·65	102·47	2·93	2·20	2·12
1899	106 17/32	2·57	3·75	3·29	100·86	2·97	3·06	2·96
1900	99 9/32	2·77	3·96	3·70	100·22	2·99	3·25	3·17
1901	93 29/32	2·93	3·72	3·20	100·84	2·98	3·00	2·48
1902	94 1/32	2·92	3·33	2·99	100·22	2·99	3·00	2·43
1903	90 7/16*	2·76	3·75	3·40	97·75	3·07	3·00	2·78
1904	87 1/16	2·84	3·30	2·70	97·16	3·09	3·00	2·19
1905	89½	2·79	3·01	2·66	98·83	3·04	3·00	2·10
1906	88	2·84	4·27	4·05	97·27	3·08	3·00	2·72
1907	83 1/16	2·98	4·93	4·53	94·47	3·18	3·46	3·40
1908	85¾	2·91	3·00	2·31	95·84	3·13	3·04	2·12

* Consols were converted in 1888 from 3 per cent. to 2¾ per cent., and in 1903 the interest was reduced to 2½ per cent.

SECTION V.—FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET.

DISCOUNT RATES AND RETURNS FROM STATE FUNDS.

Return on Investment at that Average Price, the Average Bank Rate of Discount and Paris and Berlin in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the publications named on pages 144–9.)

BERLIN.								
Average Price of the under-mentioned Securities.			Computed Return on Investment at Average Prices stated in Preceding Columns.			Average Bank Rate of Discount (Imperial Bank of Germany).	Average Market Rate of Discount.	Years.
4 per cent.*	3½ per cent. Irredeemable.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.*	3½ per cent. Irredeemable.	3 per cent.			
99·89	—	—	4·00	—	—	4·24	3·038	1880
101·46	—	—	3·94	—	—	4·42	3·502	1881
101·53	—	—	3·94	—	—	4·54	3·890	1882
102·09	—	—	3·92	—	—	4·05	3·078	1883
103·13	—	—	3·88	—	—	4·00	2·902	1884
104·25	—	—	3·84	—	—	4·12	2·853	1885
105·99	102·88	—	3·77	3·40	—	3·28	2·164	1886
106·29	99·79	—	3·76	3·51	—	3·41	2·304	1887
107·93	102·45	—	3·71	3·42	—	3·32	2 107	1888
108·16	103·70	—	3·70	3·38	—	3·68	2·626	1889
106·75	100·45	—	3·75	3·48	—	4·52	3·779	1890
106·00	98·39	85·11	3·77	3·56	3·52	3·78	3·019	1891
106·90	99·97	86·27	3·74	3·50	3·48	3·20	1·799	1892
107·24	100·38	86·27	3·73	3·49	3·48	4·07	3·171	1893
106·59	102·39	90·72	3·75	3·42	3·31	3·12	1·742	1894
105·68	104·44	98·91	3·79	3·35	3·03	3·14	2·013	1895
105·48	104·58	99·22	3·79	3·35	3·02	3·66	3·038	1896
—	103·59	97·66	—	3·38	3·07	3·81	3·084	1897
—	102·65	95·52	—	3·41	3·14	4·27	3·548	1898
—	99·77	90·71	—	3·51	3·31	5·04	4·450	1899
—	95·80	86·74	—	3·65	3·46	5·33	4·405	1900
—	99·54	89·27	—	3·52	3·36	4·10	3·06	1901
—	102·06	92·18	—	3·43	3·25	3·32	2·19	1902
—	102·30	91·49	—	3·42	3·28	3·84	3·01	1903
—	101·94	90·02	—	3·43	3·33	4·22	3·14	1904
—	101·33	90·08	—	3·45	3·33	3·82	2·85	1905
—	99·54	87·73	—	3·52	3·42	5·15	4·04	1906
—	94·66	84·15	—	3·70	3·57	6·03	5·12	1907
—	92·58	83·24	—	3·78	3·60	4·76	3·52	1908

* Reduced to 3½ per cent. from October 1st, 1897.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

COTTON CONSUMED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

66.—Statement showing the Quantity of Raw Cotton Imported into, Exported from, and Retained in the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the estimated Total Consumption for each Year, and the estimated Average Annual Amount consumed per Head of the Population of the United Kingdom in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade

Years.	Raw Cotton.				
	Imports into the United Kingdom.	Re-Exports.	Imports Retained (Imports less Re-Exports.)	Estimate of Total Consumption of the United Kingdom (from Messrs. Ellison & Co.'s Circulars).	Estimated Consumption per Head of Population of the United Kingdom.
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.
1854	7·9	1·1	6·8	6·9	27·9
1855	8·0	1·1	6·9	7·5	
1856	9·1	1·3	7·8	8·0	
1857	8·7	1·2	7·5	7·4	
1858	9·2	1·3	7·9	8·1	
1859	10·9	1·6	9·3	8·7	
Annual average, 1855–9	9·2	1·3	7·9	7·9	31·5
1860	12·4	2·2	10·2	9·7	
1861	11·2	2·7	8·5	9·0	
1862	4·7	1·9	2·8	4·0	
1863	6·0	2·2	3·8	4·6	
1864	8·0	2·2	5·8	5·0	
Annual average, 1860–4	8·4	2·2	6·2	6·5	24·8
1865	8·7	2·7	6·0	6·4	
1866	12·3	3·5	8·8	8·0	
1867	11·3	3·1	8·2	8·5	
1868	11·9	2·9	9·0	8·9	
1869	10·9	2·4	8·5	8·4	
Annual average, 1865–9	11·0	2·9	8·1	8·0	29·6
1870	12·0	2·1	9·9	9·6	
1871	15·9	3·2	12·7	10·3	
1872	12·6	2·4	10·2	10·5	
1873	13·6	2·0	11·6	11·1	
1874	14·0	2·3	11·7	11·3	
Annual average, 1870–4	13·6	2·4	11·2	10·7	37·5
1875	13·3	2·3	11·0	11·0	
1876	13·3	1·8	11·5	11·4	
1877	12·1	1·5	10·6	11·0	
1878	12·0	1·3	10·7	10·5	
1879	13·1	1·7	11·4	10·5	
Annual average, 1875–9	12·7	1·7	11·0	10·9	36·3

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

COTTON CONSUMED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

66.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Raw Cotton Imported into, Exported from, and Retained in the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the estimated Total Consumption for each Year, and the estimated Average Annual Amount consumed per Head of the Population of the United Kingdom in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

and Messrs. Ellison & Co.'s Circulars.)

Years.	Raw Cotton.				
	Imports into the United Kingdom.	Re-Exports.	Imports Retained. (Imports less Re-Exports.)	Estimate of Total Consumption of the United Kingdom (from Messrs. Ellison & Co.'s Circulars).	Estimated Consumption per Head of Population of the United Kingdom.
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.
1880	14·5	2·0	12·5	12·3	
1881	15·0	1·9	13·1	12·9	
1882	15·9	2·4	13·5	13·0	
1883	15·5	2·2	13·3	13·4	
1884	15·6	2·2	13·4	13·1	
Annual average, 1880–4	15·3	2·1	13·2	12·9	41·9
1885	12·7	1·8	10·9	11·9	
1886	15·3	1·8	13·5	13·1	
1887	16·0	2·6	13·4	13·3	
1888	15·5	2·5	13·0	13·6	
1889	17·3	2·5	14·8	13·7	
Annual average, 1885–9	15·4	2·2	13·1	13·1	39·6
1890	16·0	1·9	14·1	14·8	
1891	17·8	1·6	16·2	14·9	
1892	15·9	2·1	13·8	13·6	
1893	12·6	2·0	10·6	13·2	
1894	16·0	2·1	13·9	14·4	
Annual average, 1890–4	15·6	1·9	13·7	14·2	41·7
1895	15·7	1·8	13·9	14·6	
1896	15·7	1·6	14·1	14·7	
1897	15·4	2·0	13·4	14·5	
1898	19·0	1·8	17·2	15·5	
1899	14·5	2·5	12·0	15·7	
Annual average, 1895–9	16·1	2·0	14·1	15·0	42·0
1900	15·7	1·9	13·8	14·5	
1901	16·3	1·8	14·5	14·7	
1902	16·2	2·5	13·7	14·6	
1903	16·0	2·7	13·3	13·9	
1904	17·5	2·3	15·2	14·0	
Annual average, 1900–4	16·3	2·2	14·1	14·3	38·2
1905	19·7	2·5	17·2	16·6	
1906	17·9	2·2	15·7	17·0	
1907	21·3	2·9	18·4	17·6	
1908	18·4	2·6	15·8	15·4	
Annual average, 1905–8	19·3	2·5	16·8	16·7	42·6

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

COTTON CONSUMPTION.—SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

67.—Statement showing the Consumption of Raw Cotton in Europe and the United States distinguishing the Sources of Supply, in average Periods of Five Years.

(Compiled from Tables given by Messrs. Ellison & Co. in their "Annual Review of the Cotton Trade.")

Periods.	American.	Brazil.	West India, &c.	East India, &c.	Egypt, Smyrna, &c.	Total.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.
1851–55	1254·7	27·1	6·3	134·8	60·0	1482·9
1856–60	1633·7	27·7	7·2	207·9	57·0	1933·5
1861–65	531·7	36·2	14·6	491·3	191·4	1265·2
1866–70	1108·6	99·9	33·2	576·5	190·9	2009·1
1871–75	1682·3	108·8	42·3	538·5	238·0	2609·9
1876–80	2231·5	43·7	15·9	407·4	268·7	2967·2
1881–85	2717·2	54·1	11·6	540·3	292·5	3615·7
1886–90	3170·0	52·2	13·6	583·1	301·7	4120·6
1891–95	3773·6	50·5	13·6	453·4	455·7	4746·8
1896–1900	4594·5	24·6	15·6	300·4	575·4	5510·5
1901–05	5115·6	42·9	22·4	409·8	596·5	6187·2
1906–08 (3 years)	5850·0	43·6	43·2	494·2	653·3	7084·3

68.—Statement showing the Consumption of Raw Cotton in Europe and the United States distinguishing the Quantities Consumed by Great Britain, the Continent of Europe and the United States respectively, in average Periods of Five Years.

(Compiled from Tables given by Messrs. Ellison & Co. in their "Annual Review of the Cotton Trade.")

Periods.	Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	United States.	Total.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.
1851–55	750·1	451·4	281·4	1482·9
1856–60	947·3	627·4	358·8	1933·5
1861–65	628·6	455·4	181·2	1265·2
1866–70	973·8	653·4	381·9	2009·1
1871–75	1228·6	856·6	524·7	2609·9
1876–80	1254·7	1026·7	685·8	2967·2
1881–85	1444·1	1314·9	856·7	3615·7
1886–90	1540·8	1566·0	1013·8	4120·6
1891–95	1579·4	1906·0	1261·4	4746·8
1896–1900	1686·5	2251·9	1572·1	5510·5
1901–05	1662·1	2535·2	1989·9	6187·2
1906–08 (3 years)	1887·1	2877·8	2319·4	7084·3

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

EXPORTS OF PIECE GOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

69.—Statement showing the Exports of Piece Goods from the United Kingdom to the Principal Regions of the World in each of the under-mentioned years.

(Compiled from Tables given by Messrs. Ellison & Co. in their "Annual Review of the Cotton Trade.")

Years.	Europe (except Turkey).		Turkey, Egypt, and Africa.		America (except U.S.).		United States.		British East Indies.		China, Java, &c.		Other Countries.		Total.
	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.	Per Cent.	Million Yds.
1880 -	365·1	8·1	588·6	13·1	651·6	14·5	77·9	1·7	1813·4	40·3	632·0	14·1	367·7	8·2	4496·3
1881 -	416·7	8·7	590·2	12·4	763·0	16·0	68·1	1·4	1793·0	37·5	735·0	15·4	410·7	8·6	4776·7
1882 -	348·7	8·0	540·2	12·4	783·9	18·0	74·0	1·7	1664·8	38·3	605·6	13·9	331·5	7·7	4348·7
1883 -	382·4	8·4	613·9	13·5	730·2	16·1	62·7	1·4	1799·7	39·7	596·8	13·1	353·6	7·8	4539·2
1884 -	440·2	10·0	562·8	12·7	717·3	16·2	53·3	1·2	1791·5	40·6	600·7	13·6	251·6	5·7	4417·4
1885 -	397·1	9·1	554·7	12·7	593·1	13·5	46·2	1·0	1796·2	41·1	729·1	16·7	258·0	5·9	4374·4
1886 -	394·3	8·1	526·5	10·9	776·8	16·0	45·3	0·9	2237·6	46·1	620·3	12·8	249·2	5·2	4850·0
1887 -	450·1	9·2	626·9	12·8	843·5	17·2	44·0	0·9	1973·4	40·2	763·0	15·6	203·1	4·1	4904·0
1888 -	363·3	7·2	585·2	11·6	778·0	15·4	40·3	0·8	2196·8	43·6	389·7	16·7	235·0	4·7	5038·3
1889 -	372·8	7·4	656·8	13·1	798·6	16·0	49·1	1·0	2138·7	42·8	759·2	15·2	226·3	4·5	5001·5
1890 -	348·4	6·8	692·9	13·5	768·9	15·4	58·8	1·2	2189·6	42·7	806·7	15·7	238·9	4·7	5124·2
1891 -	348·7	7·1	713·6	14·5	730·9	14·5	54·7	1·1	1964·8	40·0	823·2	16·8	276·7	5·6	4912·6
1892 -	277·1	5·7	625·6	12·9	916·0	18·8	60·7	1·2	1974·6	40·5	779·6	16·0	239·7	4·9	4873·3
1893 -	302·8	6·5	630·4	13·5	800·6	17·2	64·4	1·4	1982·1	42·6	672·2	13·4	251·0	5·4	4653·5
1894 -	273·3	5·1	787·3	14·8	784·1	14·8	46·1	0·9	2418·9	45·5	696·9	13·1	306·1	5·8	5312·7
1895 -	274·8	5·5	732·0	14·5	950·5	18·9	65·3	1·3	1840·2	36·5	834·4	16·6	336·2	6·7	5033·4
1896 -	287·5	5·5	685·0	13·1	837·8	16·1	56·0	1·1	2152·4	41·2	842·3	16·1	359·3	6·9	5220·3
1897 -	280·2	5·8	817·0	17·1	643·4	13·4	62·5	1·3	1892·2	39·5	749·1	15·6	348·5	7·3	4792·9
1898 -	295·3	5·6	770·4	14·8	731·2	14·0	51·7	1·0	2246·2	43·1	782·0	15·0	339·7	6·5	5216·5
1899 -	292·3	5·4	748·7	13·8	759·0	13·9	75·4	1·4	2319·6	42·6	874·2	16·1	371·3	6·8	5440·5
1900 -	292·6	5·8	719·2	14·3	724·4	14·4	67·3	1·3	2018·6	40·1	880·7	17·5	331·5	6·6	5034·3
1901 -	281·3	5·2	900·1	16·8	643·2	12·0	51·0	1·0	2372·0	44·2	780·7	14·5	336·4	6·3	5364·7
1902 -	294·9	5·5	879·7	16·5	673·9	12·7	69·7	1·3	2123·2	39·8	923·3	17·3	366·0	6·9	5330·7
1903 -	276·5	5·4	786·7	15·3	800·7	15·5	73·3	1·4	2127·4	41·2	762·3	14·8	331·3	6·4	5157·2
1904 -	266·7	4·8	868·9	15·5	834·9	14·9	52·4	0·9	2374·9	42·5	835·7	14·9	358·5	6·5	5592·0
1905 -	281·5	4·5	763·0	12·3	699·1	11·3	65·6	1·0	2539·3	41·0	1236·6	20·0	613·1	9·9	6198·2
1906 -	308·8	4·9	896·3	14·3	755·5	12·1	78·7	1·3	2506·7	40·0	1038·3	16·6	677·0	10·8	6261·3
1907 -	351·8	5·6	779·6	12·4	738·3	11·7	98·4	1·6	2572·3	40·8	984·0	15·6	773·6	12·3	6298·0
1908 -	297·3	5·4	653·2	11·8	612·0	11·0	59·0	1·1	2241·5	40·5	884·8	16·0	784·6	14·2	5532·4

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

EXPORTS OF COTTON YARNS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

70.—Statement showing the Exports of Cotton Yarns from the United Kingdom to the Principal Regions of the World in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from Tables given by Messrs. Ellison & Co. in their "Annual Review of the Cotton Trade.")

Years.	Europe (except Turkey).		Turkey and Egypt.		British East Indies.		China, Java, &c.		Other Countries.		Total.
	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.	Per Cent.	Million Lbs.
1880 -	95·1	44·1	12·4	5·8	47·1	21·8	46·4	21·5	14·7	6·8	215·7
1881 -	126·3	49·5	17·0	6·7	43·8	17·2	47·5	18·6	20·3	8·0	254·9
1882 -	121·9	51·1	18·5	7·8	45·0	18·9	34·4	14·4	18·6	7·8	238·4
1883 -	141·8	53·5	23·0	8·6	45·3	17·1	33·5	12·7	21·2	8·1	264·8
1884 -	149·4	55·1	23·0	8·5	49·1	18·1	38·9	14·4	10·6	3·9	271·0
1885 -	135·1	55·0	23·7	9·7	44·5	18·1	33·0	13·4	9·4	3·8	245·7
1886 -	142·3	55·9	25·7	10·1	49·8	19·6	26·9	10·6	9·6	3·8	254·3
1887 -	129·8	51·7	24·4	9·7	51·5	20·5	35·3	14·1	10·0	4·0	251·0
1888 -	120·8	47·2	23·0	9·0	57·2	22·3	44·7	17·5	10·1	4·0	255·8
1889 -	131·0	51·9	25·9	10·3	48·6	19·3	35·7	14·1	11·1	4·4	252·3
1890 -	123·7	47·9	33·6	13·0	52·5	20·3	38·1	14·7	10·5	4·1	258·4
1891 -	118·2	48·2	34·5	14·0	53·2	21·7	28·0	11·4	11·6	4·7	245·5
1892 -	112·2	48·1	34·9	15·0	42·1	18·0	31·9	13·7	12·1	5·2	233·2
1893 -	102·4	49·6	26·1	12·6	39·9	19·3	27·7	13·4	10·5	5·1	206·6
1894 -	116·9	49·5	36·9	15·6	43·2	18·3	24·4	10·4	14·7	6·2	236·1
1895 -	127·4	50·5	31·2	12·4	44·4	17·6	32·5	12·9	16·6	6·6	252·1
1896 -	113·6	46·1	31·4	12·7	52·0	21·1	31·8	12·9	17·7	7·2	246·5
1897 -	121·1	47·9	29·2	11·6	50·7	20·1	34·4	13·6	17·3	6·8	252·7
1898 -	123·1	49·9	30·3	12·3	46·1	18·7	30·3	12·3	16·9	6·8	246·7
1899 -	104·0	48·8	25·6	12·0	41·4	19·4	23·9	11·2	18·4	8·6	213·3
1900 -	79·5	50·2	15·3	9·7	33·6	21·2	13·6	8·6	16·3	10·3	158·3
1901 -	78·5	46·3	23·1	13·6	37·9	22·3	14·4	8·5	15·8	9·3	169·7
1902 -	82·1	49·0	23·7	14·2	32·5	19·4	8·8	5·3	20·3	12·1	167·4
1903 -	78·6	52·1	17·9	11·9	27·4	18·2	6·1	4·0	20·8	13·8	150·8
1904 -	93·3	56·9	18·6	11·4	27·6	16 8	3·1	1·9	21·3	13·0	163·9
1905 -	105·2	51·3	21·8	10·6	41·5	20·3	12·5	6·1	24·0	11·7	205·0
1906 -	111·8	53·9	18·9	9·1	39·8	19·2	11·9	5·7	25·0	12·1	207·4
1907 -	161·4	66·9	15·1	6·3	32·4	13·4	6·4	2·7	25·8	10·7	241·1
1908 -	126·0	58·6	15·5	7·2	40·3	18·7	7·2	3·4	25·9	12·1	214·9

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

COTTON INDUSTRY.—SPINDLES EMPLOYED (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

71.—Statement showing the Estimated Number of Spindles employed in the Cotton Industry of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from information supplied by Messrs. Ellison & Co.)

Years.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
1856	28,010,000	3,448,000 (*1849*)	2,060,000	3,634,000 (*1849*)
1861	30,387,000	*	*	5,236,000
1868	34,215,000	*	*	*
1870	34,700,000	*	*	7,132,000
1871	35,100,000	5,200,000†	3,000,000†	7,690,000
1872	35,630,000	3,500,000†	4,650,000†	8,350,000
1873	36,570,000	3,600,000	4,700,000	8,500,000
1874	37,515,000	3,650,000	4,700,000	9,415,000
Annual average, 1870–4	35,903,000	3,987,000‡	4,262,000‡	8,217,000
1875	38,122,000	3,700,000	4,750,000	9,600,000
1876	38,700,000	3,760,000	4,750,000	10,054,000
1877	39,100,000	3,800,000	4,750,000	10,500,000
1878	39,500,000	3,800,000	4,800,000	10,750,000
1879	39,600,000	3,820,000	4,800,000	11,000,000
Annual average, 1875–9	39,004,000	3,776,000	4,770,000	10,381,000
1880	39,750,000	3,820,000	4,850,000	11,200,000
1881	40,100,000	3,840,000	4,850,000	11,375,000
1882	41,000,000	3,900,000	4,900,000	12,000,000
1883	42,000,000	3,900,000	4,950,000	12,660,000
1884	43,000,000	3,975,000	4,950,000	13,200,000
Annual average, 1880–4	41,170,000	3,887,000	4,900,000	12,087,000
1885	43,000,000	4,200,000	5,000,000	13,250,000
1886	42,700,000	4,200,000	5,000,000	13,350,000
1887	42,740,000	4,200,000	5,055,000	13,500,000
1888	42,740,000	4,300,000	5,100,000	13,525,000
1889	43,500,000	4,300,000	5,250,000	14,175,000
Annual average, 1885–9	42,936,000	4,240,000	5,081,000	13,560,000
1890	43,750,000	4,300,000	5,500,000	14,550,000
1891	44,750,000	4,300,000	5,750,000	14,781,000
1892	45,350,000	4,300,000	6,033,000	15,278,000
1893	45,270,000	4,500,000	6,183,000	15,641,000
1894	45,270,000	4,750,000	6,283,000	15,841,000
Annual average, 1890–4	44,878,000	4,430,000	5,950,000	15,218,000
1895	45,400,000	4,800,000	6,483,000	16,133,000
1896	44,900,000	5,000,000	6,830,000	16,811,000
1897	44,900,000	5,100,000	7,650,000	17,356,000
1898	44,900,000	5,300,000	7,881,000	17,570,000
1899	45,200,000	5,300,000	7,950,000	18,278,000
Annual average, 1895–9	45,060,000	5,100,000	7,359,000	17,230,000
1900	45,600,000	5,450,000	8,250,000	19,130,000
1901	46,100,000	5,800,000	8,300,000	20,870,000
1902	47,000,000	6,100,000	8,450,000	21,559,000
1903	47,000,000	6,150,000	8,550,000	22,240,000
1904	47,500,000	6,200,000	8,700,000	23,214,000
Annual average, 1900–4	46,640,000	5,940,000	8,450,000	21,403,000
1905	48,500,000	6,250,000	8,830,000	24,073,000
1906	50,000,000	6,500,000	9,500,000	24,781,000
1907	52,000,000	6,600,000	9,700,000	25,924,000
1908	54,600,000	6,700,000	9,800,000	26,752,000
1909	55,600,000	6,900,000	10,163,000	27,780,000
Annual average, 1905–9	52,140,000	6,590,000	9,599,000	25,862,000

* Cannot be given.

† About 1,700,000 spindles in Alsace transferred from France to Germany in 1872.

‡ Average of the four years 1871–4 only.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

72.—Statement showing the Estimated Total Consumption of Raw Cotton in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the Average Annual Amount consumed per Head of the Population of these Countries in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Trade and other Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	Consumption of Cotton in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million Cwts.	Lbs.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.
1854	6·9	27·9	1·4	4·4	*	*	3·3	13·9
1855	7·5		1·5		*		3·2	
1856	8·0		1·7		*		3·4	
1857	7·4		1·4		*		3·7	
1858	8·1		1·6		*		3·9	
1859	8·7		1·6		0·9		3·8	
Annual average, 1855–9	7·9	31·5	1·6	4·8	*	*	3·6	13·9
1860	9·7		2·3		1·3		3·8	
1861	9·0		2·2		1·5		1·6	
1862	4·0		0·6		0·7		1·3	
1863	4·6		0·9		0·8		1·0	
1864	5·0		1·1		0·7		1·5	
Annual average, 1860–4	6·5	24·8	1·4	4·2	1·0	3·2	1·8	6·3
1865	6·4		1·2		0·9		2·7	
1866	8·0		2·0		1·1		3·2	
1867	8·5		1·5		1·3		3·8	
1868	8·9		1·9		1·4		3·8	
1869	8·4		1·8		1·3		3·6	
Annual average, 1865–9	8·0	29·6	1·7	4·9	1·2	3·6	3·4	10·5
1870	9·6		1·2		1·5		4·6	
1871	10·8		2·0		2·2		5·1	
1872	10·5		1·6		2·2		5·0	
1873	11·1		1·1		2·3		5·4	
1874	11·3		1·8		2·5		4·9	
Annual average, 1870–4	10·7	37·5	1·5	4·7	2·1	5·8	5·0	13·8
1875	11·0		2·0		2·2		5·6	
1876	11·4		2·0		2·7		5·9	
1877	11·0		1·7		2·3		6·5	
1878	10·5		1·6		2·2		6·5	
1879	10·5		1·8		2·4		6·7	
Annual average, 1875–9	10·9	36·3	1·8	5·5	2·4	6·1	6·2	15·1

NOTE.—As regards the figures for France and Germany no allowance has been made for the variations of Spinners' stocks.

* Cannot be given.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

72.—STATEMENT showing the Estimated Total Consumption of Raw Cotton in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned years, with the Average Annual Amount consumed per Head of the Population of these Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Trade and other Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	Consumption of Cotton in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million Cwts.	Lbs.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.
1880	12·3		1·7		2·7		8·3	
1881	12·9		2·1		2·7		8·3	
1882	13·0		2·2		2·7		9·1	
1883	13·4		2·3		3·3		8·1	
1884	13·1		1·9		3·1		7·5	
Annual average, 1880–4	12·9	41·9	2·0	6·1	2·9	7·2	8·3	17·6
1885	11·9		2·1		3·1		9·3	
1886	13·1		2·2		3·2		9·1	
1887	13·3		2·4		3·9		9·8	
1888	13·6		1·9		3·6		10·3	
1889	13·7		2·4		4·5		11·2	
Annual average, 1885–9	13·1	39·6	2·2	6·4	3·7	8·7	10·0	19·0
1890	14·8		2·5		4·6		11·6	
1891	14·9		3·0		4·8		12·7	
1892	13·6		3·5		4·5		10·8	
1893	13·2		2·7		4·7		10·3	
1894	14·4		3·1		5·2		13·3	
Annual average, 1890–4	14·2	41·7	3·0	8·7	4·8	10·6	11·7	20·2
1895	14·6		2·8		5·6		11·2	
1896	14·7		2·6		5·0		12·7	
1897	14·5		3·7		5·7		15·5	
1898	15·5		3·5		6·8		16·4	
1899	15·7		3·4		6·2		16·5	
Annual average, 1895–9	15·0	42·0	3·2	9·3	5·9	12·2	14·5	22·6
1900	14·5		3·1		6·1		16·1	
1901	14·7		3·6		6·4		18·2	
1902	14·6		3·7		6·6		18·7	
1903	13·9		4·3		7·3		17·8	
1904	14·0		3·5		7·5		20·2	
Annual average, 1900–4	14·3	38·2	3·6	10·5	6·8	13·1	18·2	25·8
1905	16·6		4·0		7·8		21·8	
1906	17·0		4·0		7·6		22·2	
1907	17·6		4·5		9·0		20·1	
1908	15·4		4·6		8·5		17·4	
Annual average, 1905–8	16·7	42·6	4·3	12·2	8·2	14·8	20·4	26·8

NOTE.—As regards the figures for France and Germany no allowance has been made for the variations in spinners' stocks.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

73.—Statement showing the Quantity of Raw Wool (Sheep and Lambs') Imported into, Exported from, and Retained in the United Kingdom, and the Estimated Production and Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom, in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Estimated Average Annual Consumption thereof per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Messrs. Schwartze and Co.'s Circular.)

Years.	Raw Sheep and Lambs' Wool.						
	Imports into the United Kingdom.	Re-Exports.	Imports Retained. (Imports less Re-Exports.)	Exports of British Produce.	Estimated Domestic Clip. (From Messrs. Schwartze & Co.'s Circular.)	Estimated Total Consumption in United Kingdom.	Estimated Consumption per Head of Population of the United Kingdom.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Lbs.
1854	104·9	24·5	80·4	12·9	—	†	—
1855	97·9	29·4	68·5	16·2	—	†	
1856	113·2	26·6	86·6	14·4	—	†	
1857	127·4	36·4	91·0	15·1	—	†	
1858	124·0	26·6	97·4	13·5	—	†	
1859	130·8	28·8	102·0	9·1	—	†	
Annual average, 1855–9	118·7	29·6	89·1	13·7	—	†	—
1860	145·5	30·7	114·8	11·3	—	†	
1861	144·1	54·3	89·8	15·7	—	†	
1862	168·8	48·1	120·7	10·2	—	†	
1863	174·0	63·9	110·1	8·2	—	†	
1864	203·8	55·9	147·9	7·3	—	†	
Annual average, 1860–4	167·2	50·6	116·6	10·5	—	†	—
1865	209·4	82·4	127·0	9·1	150	268	
1866	235·7	66·6	169·1	9·7	145	304	
1867	230·2	90·8	139·4	8·9	163	293	
1868	250·9	105·1	145·8	9·5	172	308	
1869	255·2	116·6	138·6	12·4	165	291	
Annual average, 1865–9	236·3	92·3	144·0	9·9	159	293	9·7
1870	259·4	92·5	166·9	9·1	158	316	
1871	319·4	134·9	184·5	12·0	152	324	
1872	302·5	137·5	165·0	7·6	156	313	
1873	313·5	123·2	190·3	7·0	165	348	
1874	340·3	144·3	196·0	10·1	167	353	
Annual average, 1870–4	307·0	126·5	180·5	9·2	160	331	10·4
1875	360·9	172·1	188·8	10·5	162	340	
1876	386·6	172·9	213·7	9·8	156	360	
1877	406·4	187·4	219·0	9·5	152	362	
1878	395·5	199·3	196·2	6·6	152	342	
1879	412·8	243·3	169·5	15·7	153	307	
Annual average, 1875–9	392·4	195·0	197·4	10·4	155	342	10·2

† Cannot be given.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

73.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Raw Wool (Sheep and Lambs') Imported into, Exported from, and Retained in the United Kingdom, and the Estimated Production and Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom, in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Estimated Average Annual Consumption thereof per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Messrs. Schwartze and Co.'s Circular.)

Years.	Raw Sheep and Lambs' Wool.						
	Imports into the United Kingdom.	Re-Exports.	Imports Retained. (Imports less Re-Exports.)	Exports of British Produce.	Estimated Domestic Clip. (From Messrs. Schwartze & Co.'s Circular.)	Estimated Total Consumption in United Kingdom.	Estimated Consumption per Head of Population of the United Kingdom.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Lbs.
1880	461·0	237·4	223·6	17·2	149	355	
1881	447·5	265·6	181·9	14·1	139	307	
1882	484·9	264·0	220·9	13·8	129	336	
1883	494·4	277·2	217·2	19·4	128	326	
1884	518·6	276·9	241·7	18·1	132	356	
Annual average, 1880–4	481·3	264·2	217·1	16·5	135	336	9·5
1885	501·1	267·4	233·7	23·5	136	346	
1886	592·5	311·9	280·6	22·2	136	394	
1887	573·2	319·1	254·1	19·6	134	369	
1888	634·9	338·9	296·0	23·6	134	407	
1889	696·0	363·4	332·6	21·8	130	444	
Annual average, 1885–9	599·5	320·1	279·4	22·1	135	392	10·7
1890	629·2	340·5	288·7	19·5	138	407	
1891	715·5	384·1	331·4	16·7	148	463	
1892	738·3	430·1	308·2	17·9	153	443	
1893	672·8	345·8	327·0	16·0	151	462	
1894	700·5	344·9	355·6	13·0	142	485	
Annual average, 1890–4	691·3	369·1	322·2	16·6	146	452	11·8
1895	771·0	404·2	366·8	21·7	135	480	
1896	713·6	334·4	379·2	18·0	136	497	
1897	735·6	370·8	364·8	40·1	139	464	
1898	694·7	282·8	411·9	12·3	139	539	
1899	663·4	291·9	371·5	22·6	140	489	
Annual average, 1895–9	715·7	336·8	378·8	22·9	138	494	12·4
1900	553·2	195·4	357·8	24·9	141	474	
1901	687·0	293·1	393·9	20·2	138	512	
1902	637·1	283·8	353·3	37·2	136	452	
1903	599·5	284·6	314·9	36·0	133	412	
1904	561·7	251·7	310·0	37·9	132	404	
Annual average, 1900–4	607·7	261·7	346·0	31·2	136	451	10·7
1905	615·7	277·1	338·6	35·3	131	434	
1906	639·3	269·1	370·2	29·8	130	470	
1907	759·2	312·7	446·5	31·0	131	546	
1908	719·0	325·5	393·5	37·8	134	490	
Annual average, 1905–8	683·3	296·1	387·2	33·5	131	485	11·1

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL, SHODDY, &c., IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

74.—Statement showing the Quantity of Raw Wool (Sheep, Lambs', and other) Retained in the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Estimated Consumption of Wool, Shoddy, &c., in the United Kingdom in each Year, and the Estimated Average Annual Consumption per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Tables compiled by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.)

Years.	Sheep and Lambs' Wool of Home and Foreign Production retained in the United Kingdom. ‡	Net Imports of Alpaca, Llama, and Vicuna Wool, and Goats' Wool or Hair.	From Tables compiled by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.			
			Estimated Quantity of Wool obtained from Sheepskins Imported.	Estimated Quantity of Shoddy, &c., consumed in the United Kingdom.	Total Estimated Quantity of Wool, Mohair, Shoddy, &c., retained in the United Kingdom.	
					Quantity.	Per head of Population.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Lbs.
1854	†	2·6	4	†	†	
1855	†	4·2	3	†	†	
1856	†	5·8	6	†	†	
1857	†	5·4	7	†	†	
1858	†	6·4	8	†	†	
1859	†	4·7	9	†	†	
Annual average, 1855–9	215	5·3	7	35	262·3	9·30
1860	†	5·6	10	†	†	
1861	†	6·1	8	†	†	
1862	†	7·0	8	†	†	
1863	†	6·7	8	†	†	
1864	†	7·3	13	†	†	
Annual average, 1860–4	251	6·5	9	45	311·1	10·65
1865	268	8·2	10	50	335·7	
1866	304	8·0	13	55	380·2	
1867	293	6·1	13	60	372·5	
1868	308	8·9	14	65	395·8	
1869	291	7·8	14	70	382·8	
Annual average, 1865–9	293	7·8	12·8	60	373·4	12·28
1870	316	7·0	18	70	410·2	
1871	324	12·5	26	85	447·8	
1872	313	10·3	25	95	444·6	
1873	348	11·0	26	95	480·6	
1874	353	12·1	20	100	485·2	
Annual average, 1870–4	331	10·6	23	89	453·7	14·22
1875	340	10·9	21	100	472·2	
1876	360	9·3	23	100	492·1	
1877	362	11·6	23	105	500·9	
1878	342	10·8	19	105	476·8	
1879	307	14·3	15	110	445·2	
Annual average, 1875–9	342	11·4	20·2	104	477·4	14·21

† Cannot be given.

‡ *See* Table 73, pages 160–1.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL, SHODDY, &c., IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

74.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Raw Wool (Sheep, Lambs', and other) Retained in the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Estimated Consumption of Wool, Shoddy, &c., in the United Kingdom in each Year, and the Estimated Average Annual Consumption per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Tables compiled by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.)

Years.	Sheep and Lambs' Wool of Home and Foreign Production retained in the United Kingdom. ‡	Net Imports of Alpaca, Llama, and Vicuna Wool, and Goats' Wool or Hair.	From Tables compiled by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.			
			Estimated Quantity of Wool obtained from Sheepskins Imported.	Estimated Quantity of Shoddy, &c., consumed in the United Kingdom.	Total Estimated Quantity of Wool, Mohair, Shoddy, &c., retained in the United Kingdom.	
					Quantity.	Per head of Population.
	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Million Lbs.	Lbs.
1880	355	16·0	18	140	529·7	
1881	307	12·5	18	120	457·9	
1882	336	20·7	21	125	502·8	
1883	326	14·2	21	120	481·5	
1884	356	24·3	22	110	511·2	
Annual average, 1880–4	336	17·5	20·0	123	496·6	14·09
1885	346	17·5	23	105	492·5	
1886	394	20·9	23	100	538·5	
1887	369	20·8	24	100	514·6	
1888	407	25·1	25	100	554·8	
1889	444	23·5	30	100	596·6	
Annual average, 1885–9	392	21·6	25·0	101	539·4	14·74
1890	407	17·7	32	120	576·6	
1891	463	21·6	37	130	651·7	
1892	443	21·4	28	100	593·8	
1893	462	23·2	32	120	635·5	
1894	485	21·2	32	120	656·4	
Annual average, 1890–4	452	21·0	32·2	118	622·8	16·35
1895	480	25·5	37	140	680·2	
1896	497	20·7	32	140	689·7	
1897	464	29·0	32	130	653·7	
1898	539	28·0	35	125	724·6	
1899	489	31·8	32	125	677·2	
Annual average, 1895–9	494	27·0	33·6	132	685·1	17·13
1900	474	25·6	26	130	654·6	
1901	512	*27·8	28	135	704·2	
1902	452	*39·4	35	140	667·0	
1903	412	*36·5	35	140	625·6	
1904	404	*35·0	24	180	643·6	
Annual average, 1900–4	451	*32·9	29·6	145	659·0	15·73
1905	434	*34·2	35	180	681·7	
1906	470	*41·2	32	190	734·3	
1907	546	*43·4	35	210	833·4	
1908	490	*34·3	37	180	741·3	
Annual average, 1905–8	485	*38·3	34·8	190	747·7	17·07

* Including camels' hair, which was included in "hair, unenumerated," prior to 1901. ‡ *See* Table 73, pages 160–1.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

75.—Statement showing the Estimated Total Consumption of Raw Sheep and Lambs' Wool in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the estimated Average Annual Consumption per Head of the Population of those Countries, in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Trade and other Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	Consumption of Raw Sheep and Lambs' Wool in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.
1854	*	*	*	*	*	*	75·5	2·8
1855	*		*		*		74·2	
1856	*		*		*		71·7	
1857	*		*		*		73·5	
1858	*		*		*		75·8	
1859	*		*		*		77·8	
Annual average, 1855–9	215·0	7·6	*	*	*	*	74·6	2·6
1860	*		*		*		85·3	
1861	*		*		*		91·6	
1862	*		213·7		*		108·1	
1863	*		253·3		*		180·1	
1864	*		250·0		*		213·9	
Annual average, 1860 4	251·0	8·6	239·0†	6·4†	*	*	135·8	4·1
1865	268·0		279·4		*		185·3	
1866	304·0		304·6		*		224·5	
1867	293·0		313·0		*		197·2	
1868	308·0		355·9		*		190·1	
1869	291·0		342·6		*		218·5	
Annual average, 1865–9	292·8	9·7	319·1	8·4	*	*	203·1	5·6
1870	316·0		290·3		*		209·4	
1871	324·0		307·6		*		226·7	
1872	313·0		332·9		*		274·0	
1873	348·0		365·4		*		236·4	
1874	353·0		353·8		144·3	3·5	205·8	
Annual average, 1870–4	330·8	10·4	330·0	9·0	*	*	230·5	5·7
1875	340·0		376·1		150·6		232·2	
1876	360·0		362·7		167·8		235·0	
1877	362·0		387·1		168·6		239·0	
1878	342·0		402·8		167·9		250·4	
1879	307·0		367·8		217·5		245·8	
Annual average, 1875–9	342·2	10·2	379·3	10·3	174·5	4·0	240·5	5·2

* Cannot be given.

† Average for 3 years only.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

75.—STATEMENT showing the Estimated Total Consumption of Raw Sheep and Lambs' Wool in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, with the estimated Average Annual Consumption per Head of the Population of those Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Trade and other Returns of the respective Countries.*)

Years.	Consumption of Raw Sheep and Lambs' Wool in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.
1880	355·0		403·3		181·5		356·8	
1881	307·0		383·4		203·7		290·4	
1882	336·0		389·5		223·6		335·9	
1883	326·0		426·2		228·9		356·5	
1884	356·0		445·3		261·2		376·0	
Annual average, 1880–4	336·0	9·5	409·5	10·9	219·8	4·9	343·1	6·5
1885	346·0		439·8		248·2		375·4	
1886	394·0		500·8		261·8		424·4	
1887	369·0		465·8		271·5		392·1	
1888	407·0		450·7		308·9		378·2	
1889	444·0		480·6		329·7		388·1	
Annual average, 1885–9	392·0	10·7	467·5	12·2	284·0	6·0	391·6	6·7
1890	407·0		462·0		307·2		377·9	
1891	463·0		500·1		342·9		411·4	
1892	443·0		506·1		373·7		439·5	
1893	462·0		523·3		346·3		471·3	
1894	485·0		532·2		370·3		346·7	
Annual average, 1890–4	452·0	11·8	504·7	13·2	348·1	6·9	409·4	6·3
1895	480·0		507·8		414·2		509·2	
1896	497·0		587·0		388·7		490·4	
1897	464·0		535·1		368·8		601·3	
1898	539·0		576·9		400·6		396·9	
1899	489·0		584·1		401·3		334·8	
Annual average, 1895–9	493·8	12·4	558·2	14·4	394·7	7·3	466·5	6·5
1900	474·0		446·9		315·5		436·7	
1901	512·0		578·6		336·6		402·3	
1902	452·0		522·6		357·3		479·7	
1903	412·0		549·0		366·3		461·1	
1904	404·0		488·9		350·8		462·3	
Annual average, 1900–4	450·8	10·7	517·2	13·2	345·3	6·0	448·4	5·7
1905	434·0		503·4		363·1		542·1	
1909	470·0		553·4		379·8		495·0	
1907	546·0		565·5		401·1		498·7	
1908	490·0		527·1		389·7		431·3	
Annual average, 1905–8	485·0	11·1	537·3	13·7	383·4	6·2	491·8	5·8

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

PRODUCTION OF COAL (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

76.—Statement showing the Production of Coal in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average Annual Amount produced per Head of the Population of those Countries in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	Production of Coal in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.§	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1854	64·7	2·34	6·7*	0·18*	‡	‡	10·7	0·40
1855	61·5		7·3*		‡		11·5	
1856	66·6		7·8*		‡		12·1	
1857	65·4		7·8*		‡		11·9	
1858	65·0		7·2*		‡		12·5	
1859	72·0		7·6*		‡		14·0	
Annual average, 1855–9	66·1	2·34	7·5*	0·21*	‡	‡	12·4	0·43
1860	80·0		8·2*		12·1		13·0	
1861	83·6		9·2*		13·9		14·7	
1862	81·6		10·2*		15·3		15·6	
1863	86·3		10·5*		16·6		19·0	
1864	92·8		11·0*		19·1		21·1	
Annual average, 1860–4	84·9	2·91	9·8*	0·26*	15·4	0·44	16·7	0·51
1865	98·2		11·5*		21·4		21·2	
1866	101·6		12·0*		21·3		25·9	
1867	104·5		12·3*		23·4		27·5	
1868	103·1		13·1*		25·3		29·3	
1869	107·4		13·3*		26·3		29·4	
Annual average, 1865–9	103·0	3·41	12·4*	0·32*	23·5	0·63	26·7	0·73
1870	110·4		13·0*		26·0		29·5	
1871	117·4		13·0*		28·9		41·9	
1872	123·5		15·8*		32·8		45·9	
1873	127·0		17·2*		35·8		51·4	
1874	125·1		16·6*		35·3		47·0	
Annual average, 1870–4	120·7	3·79	15·1*	0·41*	31·8	0·79	43·1	1·06
1875	131·9		16·7*		36·8		46·7	
1876	133·3		16·4		37·8		47·6	
1877	134·6		16·0		36·9		54·0	
1878	132·7		16·2		39·0		51·7	
1879	134·0		16·3		41·3		60·8	
Annual average, 1875–9	133·3	3·99	16·3	0·44	38·4	0·89	52·2	1·13

* Includes a small quantity of lignite. ‡ Cannot be given.
§ Includes a small quantity of lignite throughout the period.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

PRODUCTION OF COAL (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

76.—STATEMENT showing the Production of Coal in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average Annual Amount produced per head of the Population of those Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	Production of Coal in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.§	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1880	147·0		18·5		46·2		63·8	
1881	154·2		18·9		47·9		76·7	
1882	156·5		19·7		51·3		92·5	
1883	163·7		20·4		55·0		103·3	
1884	160·8		19·2		56·3		107·3	
Annual average, 1880–4	156·4	4·44	19·3	0·51	51·3	1·14	88·7	1·69
1885	159·4		18·8		57·4		99·3	
1886	157·5		19·1		57·1		101·5	
1887	162·1		20·5		59·4		116·7	
1888	169·9		21·8		64·3		132·7	
1889	176·9		23·5		66·3		126·1	
Annual average, 1885–9	165·2	4·52	20·7	0·54	60·9	1·29	115·3	1·96
1890	181·6		25·2		69·1		140·9	
1891	185·5		25·1		72·5		150·5	
1892	181·8		25·3		70·2		160·1	
1893	164·3		24·8		72·7		162·8	
1894	188·3		26·5		75·5		152·4	
Annual average, 1890–4	180·3	4·72	25·4	0·66	72·0	1·43	153·3	2·35
1895	189·7		27·1		77·9		172·4	
1896	195·4		28·3		84·3		171·4	
1897	202·1		29·8		89·6		178·8	
1898	202·1		31·3		94·8		196·4	
1899	220·1		31·7		100·0		226·6	
Annual average, 1895–9	201·9	5·05	29·6	0·77	89·3	1·66	189·1	2·64
1900	225·2		32·2		107·5		240·8	
1901	219·0		31·1		106·8		261·9	
1902	227·1		28·9		105·7		269·3	
1903	230·3		33·7		114·8		319·1	
1904	232·4		33·0		118·9		314·1	
Annual average, 1900–4	226·8	5·40	31·8	0·81	110·7	1·91	281·0	3·56
1905	236·1		34·7		119·4		350·8	
1906	251·1		32·9		134·9		869·8	
1907	267·8		35·4		140·9		428·9	
1908	261·5		36·3¶		146·2		371·3¶	
Annual average, 1905–8	254·1	5·79	34·8	0·89	135·3	2·19	380·2	4·47

§ Includes a small quantity of lignite throughout the period. ¶ Provisional figures.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

77.—Statement showing the Production of Pig Iron in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average Annual Amount produced per head of the Population of those Countries in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	Production of Pig Iron in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1854	3·1	0·11	0·8	0·02	*	*	0·7	0·03
1855	3·2		0·8		*		0·7	
1856	3·6		0·9		*		0·8	
1857	3·7		1·0		*		0·7	
1858	3·5		0·9		*		0·6	
1859	3·7		0·9		*		0·8	
Annual average, 1855–9	3·5	0·12	0·9	0·02	*	*	0·7	0·02
1860	3·8		0·9		0·5		0·8	
1861	3·7		1·0		0·6		0·7	
1862	3·9		1·1		0·7		0·7	
1863	4·5		1·1		0·8		0·8	
1864	4·8		1·2		0·9		1·0	
Annual average, 1860–4	4·1	0·14	1·1	0·03	0·7	0·02	0·8	0·02
1865	4·8		1·2		1·0		0·8	
1866	4·5		1·2		1·0		1·2	
1867	4·8		1·2		1·1		1·3	
1868	5·0		1·2		1·2		1·4	
1869	5·4		1·4		1·4		1·7	
Annual average, 1865–9	4·9	0·16	1·2	0·03	1·1	0·03	1·3	0·04
1870	6·0		1·2		1·4		1·7	
1871	6·6		0·8		1·6		1·7	
1872	6·7		1·2		2·0		2·5	
1873	6·6		1·4		2·2		2·6	
1874	6·0		1·4		1·9		2·4	
Annual average, 1870–4	6·4	0·20	1·2	0·03	1·8	0·04	2·2	0·05
1875	6·4		1·4		2·0		2·0	
1876	6·6		1·4		1·8		1·9	
1877	6·6		1·5		1·9		2·1	
1878	6·4		1·5		2·1		2·3	
1879	6·0		1·4		2·2		2·7	
Annual average, 1875–9	6·4	0·19	1·4	0·04	2·0	0·05	2·2	0·05

* Cannot be given.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

77.—STATEMENT showing the Production of Pig Iron in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average Annual Amount produced per head of the Population of those Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Official Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	Production of Pig Iron in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1880	7·7		1·7		2·7		3·8	
1881	8·1		1·9		2·9		4·1	
1882	8·6		2·0		3·3		4·6	
1883	8·5		2·0		3·4		4·6	
1884	7·8		1·8		3·5		4·1	
Annual average, 1880–4	8·1	0·23	1·9	0·05	3·2	0·07	4·2	0·08
1885	7·4		1·6		3·6		4·0	
1886	7·0		1·5		3·5		5·7	
1887	7·6		1·5		4·0		6·4	
1888	8·0		1·7		4·3		6·5	
1889	8·3		1·7		4·5		7·6	
Annual average, 1885–9	7·7	0·21	1·6	0·04	4·0	0·08	6·0	0·10
1890	7·9		1·9		4·6		9·2	
1891	7·4		1·9		4·6		8·3	
1892	6·7		2·0		4·8		9·2	
1893	7·0		2·0		4·9		7·1	
1894	7·4		2·0		5·3		6·7	
Annual average, 1890–4	7·3	0·19	2·0	0·05	4·8	0·10	8·1	0·12
1895	7·7		2·0		5·4		9·4	
1896	8·7		2·3		6·3		8·6	
1897	8·8		2·4		6·8		9·7	
1898	8·6		2·5		7·2		11·8	
1899	9·4		2·5		8·0		13·6	
Annual average, 1895–9	8·6	0·22	2·3	0·06	6·7	0·12	10·6	0·15
1900	9·0		2·7		8·4		13·8	
1901	7·9		2·4		7·7		15·9	
1902	8·7		2·4		8·4		17·8	
1903	8·9		2·8		9·9		18·0	
1904	8·7		2·9		9·9		16·5	
Annual average, 1900–4	8·6	0·20	2·6	0·07	8·9	0·15	16·4	0·21
1905	9·6		3·0		10·7		23·0	
1906	10·2		3·3		12·1		25·3	
1907	10·1		3·5		12·7		25·8	
1908	9·1		3·3		11·6		15·9	
Annual average, 1905–8	9·8	0·22	3·3	0·08	11·8	0·19	22·5	0·26

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

78.—Statement showing the Production of Crude Steel in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average Annual Amount produced per head of the Population of those Countries in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from Reports of the British Iron Trade Association, Annuaire Statistique de la France, Statistical Abstract of the United States, &c.)

Years.	Production of Crude Steel in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1854	*	*	0·02	†	*		—	—
1855	*		0·02		*		—	
1856	*		0·02		*		—	
1857	0·04		0·02		*		—	
1858	*		0·02		*		—	
1859	*		0·02		*		—	
Annual average, 1855–9	*	*	0·02	†	*	*	—	—
1860	*		0·03		*		—	
1861	*		0·04		*		—	
1862	*		0·05		*		—	
1863	*		0·04		*		—	
1864	*		0·04		*		—	
Annual average, 1860–4	*	*	0·04	†	*	*	—	—
1865	0·2		0·04		0·1		—	
1866	0·2		0·04		0·1		—	
1867	0·2		0·05		0·2		0·02	
1868	0·3		0·08		0·2		0·03	
1869	0·3		0·11		0·2		0·03	
Annual average, 1865–9	0·2	0·01	0·06	†	0·2	†	0·03	†
1870	0·3		0·09		0·2		0·07	
1871	0·4		0·08		0·2		0·07	
1872	0·5		0·14		0·3		0·14	
1873	0·6		0·15		0·3		0·20	
1874	0·6		0·21		0·4		0·21	
Annual average, 1870–4	0·5	0·02	0·13	†	0·3	0·01	0·14	†
1875	0·7		0·3		0·3		0·4	
1876	0·9		0·2		0·4		0·5	
1877	0·9		0·3		0·4		0·6	
1878	1·1		0·3		0·5		0·7	
1879	1·0		0·3		0·5		0·9	
Annual average, 1875–9	0·9	0·03	0·3	0·01	0·4	0·01	0·6	0·01

* Cannot be given. † Insignificant.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

78.—STATEMENT showing the Production of Crude Steel in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average Annual Amount produced per head of the Population of those Countries in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(Compiled from Reports of the British Iron Trade Association, Annuaire Statistique de la France, Statistical Abstract of the United States, &c.)

Years.	Production of Crude Steel in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1880	1·3		0·4		0·6		1·2	
1881	1·8		0·4		0·8		1·6	
1882	2·2		0·4		1·0		1·7	
1883	2·0		0·5		0·8		1·7	
1884	1·9		0·5		0·9		1·6	
Annual average, 1880–4	1·8	0·05	0·4	0·01	0·8	0·02	1·6	0·03
1885	2·0		0·5		0·9		1·7	
1886	2·4		0·4		0·9		2·6	
1887	3·2		0·5		1·1		3·3	
1888	3·8.		0·5		1·3		2·9	
1889	3·6		0·6		1·4		3·4	
Annual average, 1885–9	3·0	0·08	0·5	0·01	1·1	0·02	2·8	0·05
1890	3·6		0·7		2·2		4·3	
1891	3·2		0·7		2·5		3·9	
1892	2·9		0·8		2·7		4·9	
1893	3·0		0·8		3·1		4·0	
1894	3·1		0·8		3·6		4·4	
Annual average, 1890–4	3·2	0·08	0·8	0·02	2·8	0·06	4·3	0·07
1895	3·0		0·9		3·9		6·1	
1896	4·1		1·2		4·7		5·3	
1897	4·5		1·3		5·1		7·2	
1898	4·6		1·4		5·7		8·9	
1899	4·9		1·5		6·2		10·6	
Annual average, 1895–9	4·2	0·11	1·3	0·03	5·1	0·09	7·6	0·11
1900	4·9		1·5		6·3		10·2	
1901	4·9		1·4		6·1		13·5	
1902	4·8		1·5		7·3		14·9	
1903	5·0		1·8		8·1		14·5	
1904	5·0		2·1		8·8		13·9	
Annual average, 1900–4	4·9	0·12	1·7	0·04	7·3	0·13	13·4	0·17
1905	5·8		2·2		9·9		20·0	
1906	6·5		2·4		11·0		23·4	
1907	6·5		2·7		11·9		23·4	
1908	5·3		2·7		11·0		14·0	
Annual average, 1905–8	6·0	0·14	2·5	0·06	10·9	0·18	20·2	0·24

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

79.—Statement showing the Consumption of Coal in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned years, together with the Average Annual Amount consumed per head of the Population of those Countries in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Trade and Mining Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	Consumption of Coal in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1880	123·1		27·8		40·9		63·8*	
1881	129·1		28·1		42·1		76·7*	
1882	129·7		29·9		45·4		92·2*	
1883	134·3		31·2		47·9		102·9*	
1884	130·5		30·0		49·0		106·8*	
Annual average, 1880–4	129·3	3·67	29·4	0·78	45·1	1·00	88·5*	1·69
1885	128·6		28·8		50·0		98·8	
1886	127·2		28·5		50·4		101·1	
1887	130·4		30·0		52·5		116·2	
1888	135·4		31·2		57·1		131·9	
1889	139·8		32·1		61·3		125·5	
Annual average, 1885–9	132·3	3·61	30·1	0·79	54·3	1·15	114·7	1·95
1890	143·0		35·3		63·0		139·9	
1891	145·4		35·4		66·4		149·2	
1892	142·4		35·5		63·7		159·0	
1893	126·9		34·9		65·3		161·1	
1894	145·6		36·8		67·5		150·1	
Annual average, 1890–4	140·7	3·69	35·6	0·93	65·2	1·29	151·9	2·33
1895	146·8		36·9		69·6		170·0	
1896	150·8		38·1		75·2		169·0	
1897	154·0		39·9		80·4		176·3	
1898	153·8		41·1		83·5		193·2	
1899	164·3		43·1		89·4		222·2	
Annual average, 1895–9	153·9	3·85	39·8	1·03	79·6	1·48	186·1	2·60
1900	166·8		46·4		96·6		234·8	
1901	161·3		44·8		94·8		256·4	
1902	166·7		42·1		92·7		265·7	
1903	166·5		46·6		100·2		314·1	
1904	166·6		45·4		104·1		307·6	
Annual average, 1900–4	165·6	3·95	45·1	1·15	97·7	1·69	275·7	3·49
1905	169·0		45·9		106·7		343·3	
1906	174·4		49·4		119·3		361·6	
1907	182·7		52·7		128·4		417·9	
1908	176·2		53·2		131·0		360·1	
Annual average, 1905–8	175·6	4·00	50·3	1·28	121·3	1·96	370·7	4·36

* Based on the production of the calendar year and the imports and exports in the 12 months ended 30th June of the year following.

SECTION VI.—OUTPUT OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

80.—Statement showing the Consumption of Pig Iron in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average Annual Amount consumed per head of the Population of those Countries in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Trade and Mining Returns of the respective Countries.)

Years.	Consumption of Pig Iron in							
	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.	Million Tons.	Tons.
1880	6·2		1·8		2·7		4·2	
1881	6·7		2·1		2·9		4·6	
1882	6·9		2·3		3·5		5·1	
1883	7·0		2·3		3·5		4·9	
1884	6·6		2·0		3·6		4·2	
Annual average, 1880–4	6·7	0·19	2·1	0·06	3·2	0·07	4·6	0·09
1885	6·5		1·8		3·6		4·3	
1886	6·0		1·6		3·3		6·1	
1887	6·5		1·6		3·9		6·7	
1888	7·0		1·8		4·4		6·7	
1889	7·2		1·7		4·6		7·7	
Annual average, 1885–9	6·6	0·18	1·7	0·04	4·0	0·08	6·3	0·11
1890	6·8		1·9		4·9		9·3	
1891	6·6		1·9		4·7		8·3	
1892	6·0		2·1		5·0		9·2	
1893	6·2		2·0		5·0		7·2	
1894	6·7		2·0		5·3		6·6	
Annual average, 1890–4	6·5	0·17	2·0	0·05	5·0	0·10	8·1	0·12
1895	6·9		1·9		5·4		9·5	
1896	7·7		2·2		6·5		8·6	
1897	7·8		2·5		7·1		9·4	
1898	7·7		2·5		7·4		11·5	
1899	8·2		2·6		8·4		13·4	
Annual average, 1895–9	7·7	0·19	2·3	0·06	7·0	0·13	10·5	0·15
1900	7·7		2·8		9·0		13·6	
1901	7·3		2·4		7·9		15·9	
1902	7·8		2·3		8·2		18·4	
1903	8·0		2·7		9·6		18·6	
1904	8·0		2·9		9·8		16·5	
Annual average, 1900–4	7·9	0·19	2·6	0·07	8·9	0·15	16·6	0·21
1905	8·7		2·9		10·5		23·2	
1906	8·5		3·3		12·0		25·6	
1907	8·3		3·4		12·8		26·2	
1908	7·9		3·3		11·6		16·0	
Annual average, 1905–6	8·4	0·19	3·2	0·08	11·7	0·19	22·7	0·27

SECTION VII.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

IMPORTS OF CEREALS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

81.—Statement showing the quantity of Wheat, Wheat Meal and Flour, and of Wheat and Wheat Flour in equivalent of Grain, Imported into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Percentage Proportions Imported from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions respectively in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Annual Statment of Trade and the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Wheat—Grain.			Wheat—Meal and Flour.			Wheat—Grain and Flour in equivalent of Grain.				
	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	Total.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	Total.	From Foreign Countries.	Proportion to Total.	From British Possessions.	Proportion to Total.	Total.
	Thousand Cwts.										
								Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
1880	43,899	11,363	55,262	9,740	818	10,558	56,074		12,386		68,460
1881	43,976	13,172	57,148	10,821	536	11,357	57,502		13,843		71,345
1882	50,622	13,619	64,241	12,227	830	13,057	66,099		14,670		80,769
1883	48,408	15,731	64,139	15,740	589	16,329	68,587		16,487		85,074
1884	32,477	14,829	47,306	14,184	911	15,095	50,898		16,012		66,910
Annual average, 1880–4	43,876	13,743	57,619	12,542	737	13,279	59,832	80·3	14,680	19·7	74,512
1885	42,304	19,195	61,499	15,417	416	15,833	62,590		19,742		82,332
1886	32,592	14,844	47,436	13,843	847	14,690	51,049		15,973		67,022
1887	41,923	13,880	55,803	17,091	972	18,063	65,019		15,193		80,212
1888	45,630	11,631	57,261	16,070	840	16,910	67,644		12,782		80,426
1889	46,757	11,795	58,552	13,470	1,202	14,672	65,465		13,465		78,930
Annual average, 1885–9	41,841	14,269	56,110	15,178	856	16,034	62,353	80·2	15,431	19·8	77,784
1890	47,173	13,301	60,474	14,708	1,065	15,773	67,602		14,780		82,382
1891	48,048	18,265	66,313	15,531	1,192	16,723	69,618		19,921		89,539
1892	46,513	18,389	64,902	20,702	1,404	22,106	75,267		20,338		95,605
1893	53,519	11,943	65,462	19,293	1,115	20,408	80,315		13,492		93,807
1894	58,038	12,088	70,126	17,866	1,269	19,135	82,851		13,851		96,702
Annual average, 1890–4	50,658	14,797	65,455	17,620	1,209	18,829	75,131	82·0	16,476	18·0	91,607
1895	67,522	14,228	81,750	15,951	2,417	18,368	89,677		17,585		107,262
1896	64,278	5,748	70,026	19,387	1,933	21,320	91,204		8,433		99,637
1897	57,344	5,396	62,740	17,141	1,540	18,681	81,150		7,536		88,686
1898	50,388	14,840	65,228	19,039	1,978	21,017	76,830		17,588		94,418
1899	49,484	17,152	66,636	20,419	2,527	22,946	77,844		20,661		98,505
Annual average, 1895–9	57,803	11,473	69,276	18,387	2,079	20,466	83,341	85·3	14,361	14·7	97,702
1900	58,477	10,192	68,669	20,158	1,390	21,548	86,475		12,122		98,597
1901	52,855	16,854	69,709	20,671	1,905	22,576	81,564		19,501		101,065
1902	58,302	22,700	81,002	17,411	1,975	19,386	82,484		25,444		107,928
1903	60,236	27,895	88,131	17,963	2,638	20,601	85,185		31,559		116,744
1904	55,391	42,392	97,783	11,863	2,860	14,723	71,867		46,364		118,231
Annual average, 1900–4	57,052	24,007	81,059	17,613	2,154	19,767	81,515	75·1	26,998	24·9	108,513
1905	57,888	39,735	97,623	9,557	2,398	11,955	71,161		43,066		114,227
1906	61,157	31,810	92,967	11,838	2,352	14,190	77,598		35,078		112,676
1907	58,065	39,103	97,168	11,319	1,978	13,297	73,787		41,850		115,637
1908	68,216	22,915	91,131	11,033	1,937	12,970	83,539		25,606		109,145
Annual average, 1905–8	61,331	33,391	94,722	10,937	2,166	13,103	76,521	67·8	36,400	32·2	112,921

SECTION VII.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

IMPORTS OF CEREALS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

82.—Statement showing the Quantity of Barley, Oats, and Maize Imported into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade.)

Years.	Barley.*			Oats.			Maize.		
	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	Total.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	Total.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	Total.
	Thousand Cwts.								
1880	11,599	106	11,705	12,775	1,052	13,827	33,903	3,322	37,225
1881	9,604	202	9,806	9,528	796	10,324	31,888	1,593	33,481
1882	15,487	53	15,540	13,453	185	13,638	17,988	288	18,276
1883	16,402	59	16,461	14,982	156	15,138	29,673	2,066	31,739
1884	12,929	24	12,953	12,614	308	12,922	23,851	929	24,780
Annual average, 1880–4	13,204	89	13,293	12,671	499	13,170	27,461	1,639	29,100
1885	15,322	44	15,366	12,262	795	13,057	30,560	967	31,527
1886	13,500	214	13,714	12,700	785	13,485	29,011	2,001	31,012
1887	14,157	83	14,240	14,079	384	14,463	30,490	677	31,167
1888	21,301	4	21,305	18,743	28	18,771	23,979	1,391	25,370
1889	17,309	92	17,401	15,986	5	15,991	33,325	2,867	36,192
Annual average, 1885–9	16,318	87	16,405	14,754	399	15,153	29,473	1,581	31,054
1890	16,488	190	16,678	12,419	308	12,727	41,201	2,237	43,438
1891	17,043	423	17,466	15,656	944	16,600	25,673	1,153	26,826
1892	13,983	294	14,277	12,805	2,856	15,661	34,531	850	35,381
1893	22,749	96	22,845	13,012	943	13,955	29,560	3,343	32,903
1894	31,172	69	31,241	14,501	478	14,979	34,578	787	35,365
Annual average, 1890–4	20,287	214	20,501	13,678	1,106	14,784	33,109	1,674	34,783
1895	23,560	59	23,619	15,166	362	15,528	32,657	1,287	33,944
1896	22,335	142	22,477	16,719	868	17,587	48,860	2,912	51,772
1897	18,839	120	18,959	14,329	1,788	16,117	49,535	4,250	53,785
1898	24,134	323	24,457	13,082	2,496	15,578	49,196	7,973	57,169
1899	16,784	405	17,189	13,968	1,659	15,627	57,374	5,367	62,741
Annual average, 1895–9	21,130	210	21,340	14,653	1,434	16,087	47,524	4,358	51,882
1900	16,309	746	17,055	18,568	1,542	20,110	49,356	4,796	54,152
1901	21,378	495	21,873	21,146	1,325	22,471	49,287	2,086	51,373
1902	25,113	98	25,211	15,262	595	15,857	44,090	403	44,493
1903	26,075	500	26,575	15,341	943	16,284	45,889	4,210	50,099
1904	26,501	672	27,173	12,166	1,932	14,098	40,742	2,156	42,898
Annual average, 1900–4	23,075	502	23,577	16,497	1,267	17,764	45,873	2,730	48,603
1905	20,280	1,179	*21,459	16,107	988	17,095	37,739	4,362	42,101
1906	19,206	729	19,935	13,957	1,330	15,287	46,142	2,543	48,685
1907	17,647	1,981	19,628	8,933	1,552	10,485	50,439	2,941	53,380
1908	17,226	911	18,137	14,136	133	14,269	33,127	714	33,841
Annual average, 1905–8	18,590	1,200	19,790	13,283	1,001	14,284	41,862	2,640	44,502

* Including Pearled Barley in 1905 and earlier years.

SECTION VII.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

83.—Statement showing the Production of Wheat and the Consumption of Wheat and Wheat Flour (in equivalent of Grain) in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(*a*) UNITED KINGDOM.

(Compiled from the Agricultural and Trade Returns of the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Production.	Consumption (for all purposes).			Consumption per Head of Population.
		Home Grown. (Production less Domestic Exports.)	Foreign. (Imports, less Re-Exports.)	Total.	
	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Lbs.
1880	40,134*	39,310	67,360	106,670	
1881	38,058*	37,451	70,469	107,920	
1882	43,351*	43,009	79,413	122,422	
1883	40,619*	40,452	84,288	124,740	
1884	43,964	43,755	65,560	109,315	
Annual average, 1880–4	41,225	40,795	73,418	114,213	364
1885	42,662	42,457	81,441	123,898	
1886	33,936	33,650	65,718	99,368	
1887	40,835	40,556	79,355	119,911	
1888	39,907	39,582	79,770	119,352	
1889	40,652	40,232	78,342	118,574	
Annual average, 1885–9	39,598	39,295	76,925	116,220	356
1890	40,711	40,259	81,835	122,094	
1891	40,041	39,585	88,792	128,377	
1892	32,558	32,164	94,511	126,675	
1893	27,275	26,897	92,849	119,746	
1894	32,520	32,127	96,087	128,214	
Annual average, 1890–4	34,621	34,206	90,815	125,021	367
1895	20,510	20,092	106,640	126,732	
1896	31,204	30,772	98,795	129,567	
1897	30,158	29,501	88,201	117,702	
1898	40,117	39,338	93,413	132,751	
1899	36,032	35,185	97,132	132,317	
Annual average, 1895–9	31,604	30,978	96,836	127,814	358
1900	29,101	28,062	97,793	125,855	
1901	28,890	27,668	100,309	127,977	
1902	31,221	30,191	107,671	137,862	
1903	26,153	25,268	116,537	141,805	
1904	20,314	19,357	117,870	137,227	
Annual average, 1900–4	27,136	26,109	108,036	134,145	358
1905	32,321	30,807	113,754	144,561	
1906	32,474	30,966	112,082	143,048	
1907	30,285	28,343	115,054	143,397	
1908	28,891	26,178	108,221	134,399	
Annual average, 1905–8	30,993	29,073	112,278	141,351	361

* From the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society for March 1895 (p. 102).

SECTION VII.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

83.—STATEMENT showing the Production of Wheat and the Consumption of Wheat and Wheat Flour (in equivalent of Grain) in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the undermentioned Years—*continued.*

(*b*) FRANCE.

(Compiled from the French Agricultural and Trade Returns.)

Years.	Production.	Consumption (for all purposes).			Consumption per Head of Population.
		Home Grown. (Production less Domestic Exports).	Foreign. (Imported for Home Consumption).	Total.	
	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Lbs.
1880	146,544	145,943	40,071	186,014	
1881	142,622	141,984	25,906	167,890	
1882	179,959	179,519	26,349	205,868	
1883	152,851	152,303	21,083	173,386	
1884	168,287	167,908	22,135	190,043	
Annual average, 1880–4	158,053	157,531	27,109	184,640	548
1885	161,850	161,461	13,523	174,984	
1886	158,057	157,786	14,651	172,437	
1887	165,672	165,517	18,150	183,667	
1888	145,467	145,183	23,088	168,271	
1889	159,578	159,238	23,285	182,523	
Annual average, 1885–9	158,125	157,837	18,539	176,376	516
1890	172,242	171,990	21,618	193,608	
1891	113,829	113,629	40,586	154,215	
1892	161,373	160,999	38,206	199,205	
1893	144,069	143,482	20,151	163,633	
1894	180,423	179,672	25,114	204,786	
Annual average, 1890–4	154,387	153,954	29,135	183,089	534
1895	176,739	176,326	9,825	186,151	
1896	176,406	175,879	3,722	179,601	
1897	128,022	127,476	10,782	138,258	
1898	188,713	187,538	39,463	227,001	
1899	189,189	188,594	3,114	191,708	
Annual average, 1895–9	171,814	171,163	13,381	184,544	535
1900	168,994	168,397	3,163	171,560	
1901	161,426	161,022	3,861	164,883	
1902	170,201	170,185	4,836	175,021	
1903	189,139	188,799	9,922	198,721	
1904	155,138	154,664	4,624	159,288	
Annual average, 1900–4	168,980	168,613	5,281	173,894	499
1905	174,153	173,315	3,938	177,253	
1906	168,583	167,698	6,281	173,979	
1907	195,829	195,076	7,512	202,588	
1908	161,202	160,207	1,660	161,867	
Annual average, 1905–8	174,942	174,074	4,848	178,922	511

SECTION VII.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

83.—STATEMENT showing the Production of Wheat and the Consumption of Wheat and Wheat Flour (in equivalent of Grain) in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(c) GERMANY.

(Compiled from the German Agricultural and Trade Returns.)

Years.	Production.	Consumption (for all purposes).			Consumption per Head of Population.
		Home Grown. (Production less Domestic Exports*).	Foreign.* (Imported for Home Consumption.)	Total.	
	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Lbs.
1880	46,306	40,598	5,917	46,515	
1881	40,648	38,229	8,808	47,037	
1882	50,420	46,652	14,742	61,394	
1883	46,428	41,119	13,970	55,089	
1884	48,942	44,638	16,113	60,751	
Annual average, 1880–4	46,549	42,247	11,910	54,157	134
1885	51,322	47,518	11,858	59,376	
1886	52,471	48,666	5,842	54,508	
1887	55,706	52,037	11,350	63,387	
1888	49,803	45,651	6,984	52,635	
1889	46,686	42,701	10,552	53,253	
Annual average, 1885–9	51,198	47,315	9,317	56,632	134
1890	55,708	52,528	13,628	66,156	
1891	45,925	43,071	18,198	61,269	
1892	62,241	59,361	26,235	85,596	
1893	58,934	54,921	14,578	69,499	
1894	59,277	52,570	23,549	76,119	
Annual average, 1890–4	56,417	52,490	19,238	71,728	159
1895	55,249	49,316	27,223	76,539	
1896	59,201	53,622	33,849	87,471	
1897	57,329	52,729	24,206*	76,935	
1898	64,800	61,096	29,846	90,942	
1899	75,712†	70,921	28,125	99,046	
Annual average, 1895–9	62,458	57,537	28,650	86,187	179
1900	75,589	68,907	26,382	95,289	
1901	49,174	46,556	43,049	89,605	
1902	76,754	74,583	41,686	116,269	
1903	69,959	65,692	38,836	104,528	
1904	74,874	70,234	40,406	110,640	
Annual average, 1900–4	69,270	65,194	38,072	103,266	199
1905	72,808	67,158	45,601	112,759	
1906	77,525	71,968	40,105	112,073	
1907	68,468	64,183	48,846	113,029	
1908	74,144	64,868	41,603	106,471	
Annual average, 1905–8	73,236	67,044	44,039	111,083	201

* Including Flour of all kinds prior to 1897. Wheat Flour only in 1897 and subsequent years.

† In 1899 and subsequent years the production has been estimated by agricultural experts. Prior to 1899 it was calculated by the Local Authorities.

SECTION VII.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

83.—STATEMENT showing the Production of Wheat and the Consumption of Wheat and Wheat Flour (in equivalent of Grain) in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(*d*) UNITED STATES.

(In Winchester Bushels.*)

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract of the United States.")

Years.	Production.	Imports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	Retained for Home Consumption (for all purposes).	Consumption per Head of Population.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Lbs.
1880	498,549,868	211,402	186,475,251	312,216,019	
1881	383,280,090	865,467	122,597,997	261,547,560	
1882	504,185,470	1,087,011	148,785,696	356,486,785	
1883	421,086,160	32,474	111,636,302	309,482,332	
1884	512,765,000	212,311	132,851,835	380,125,476	
Annual average, 1880–4	463,973,317	481,733	140,469,416	323,971,634	382
1885	357,112,000	388,415	94,913,395	262,587,020	
1886	457,218,000	282,400	154,163,415	303,336,985	
1887	456,329,000	594,860	120,126,664	336,797,196	
1888	415,868,000	135,851	88,822,462	327,181,389	
1889	490,560,000	162,546	109,611,176	381,111,370	
Annual average, 1885–9	435,417,400	312,814	113,527,422	322,202,792	340
1890	399,262,000	583,827	106,801,935	293,043,892	
1891	611,780,000	2,462,365	227,504,641	386,737,724	
1892	515,949,000	968,125	192,485,385	324,431,740	
1893	396,131,725	1,182,865	164,499,549	232,815,041	
1894	460,267,416	1,438,399	145,361,510	316,344,305	
Annual average, 1890–4	476,678,028	1,327,116	167,330,604	310,674,540	295
1895	467,102,947	2,116,303	128,806,323	340,412,927	
1896	427,684,346	1,544,242	146,626,888	282,601,700	
1897	530,149,168	2,058,938	219,186,871	313,021,235	
1898	675,148,705	1,875,174	224,553,547	452,470,332	
1899	547,303,846	320,195	186,394,121	361,229,920	
Annual average, 1895–9	529,477,802	1,582,970	181,113,550	349,947,222	302
1900	522,229,505	603,101	216,659,185	306,173,421	
1901	748,460,218	120,502	234,817,980	513,762,740	
1902	670,063,008	1,080,129	204,167,224	466,975,913	
1903	637,821,835	217,682	120,896,374	517,143,143	
1904	552,399,517	3,286,190	44,700,383	510,985,324	
Annual average, 1900–4	626,194,816	1,061,521	164,248,229	463,008,108	363
1905	692,979,489	261,908	97,641,979	595,599,418	
1906	735,260,970	590,092	147,299,857	588,551,205	
1907	634,087,000	519,785	163,351,545	471,255,240	
1908	664,602,000	456,440	114,272,240	550,786,200	
Annual average, 1905–8	681,732,365	457,056	130,641,405	551,548,016	401

NOTE.—The figures for production relate to calendar years; those for imports and exports relate to years ended 30th June of the year following that against which they are placed. The figures for consumption have been obtained by deducting from the production of each year the net exports of the year ending 30th June next following.

* The Winchester bushel is equal to $\frac{31}{32}$ of the Imperial bushel.

SECTION VII.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

RYE (GERMANY).

84.—**Statement showing the Production and Consumption of Rye in Germany in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average Annual Consumption per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period.**

(Compiled from the German Agricultural and Trade Returns.)

Years.	Production.	Consumption (for all purposes).			Consumption Per Head of Population.
		Home Grown (Production less Domestic Exports*).	Foreign* (Imported for Home Consumption).	Total.	
	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Thousand Cwts.	Lbs.
1880	97,828	97,304	13,570	110,874	
1881	107,578	107,350	11,324	118,674	
1882	126,223	125,912	12,954	138,866	
1883	110,699	110,460	15,291	125,751	
1884	107,656	107,532	18,922	126,454	
Annual average, 1880–4	109,997	109,712	14,412	124,124	308
1885	114,975	114,896	15,147	130,043	
1886	119,898	119,835	11,124	130,959	
1887	125,465	125,403	12,566	137,969	
1888	108,680	108,635	12,846	121,481	
1889	105,545	105,533	20,854	126,387	
Annual average, 1885–9	114,913	114,861	14,507	129,368	306
1890	115,476	115,473	17,315	132,788	
1891	94,119	94,116	16,582	110,698	
1892	134,360	134,342	10,796	145,138	
1893	175,964	175,959	4,413	180,372	
1894	164,179	163,201	12,862	176,063	
Annual average, 1890–4	136,820	136,618	12,394	149,012	331
1895	152,015	151,307	18,986	170,293	
1896	167,937	167,184	20,282	187,466	
1897	160,784	155,584	16,902	172,486	
1898	177,740	172,582	18,031	190,613	
1899	170,727	164,894	11,078	175,972	
Annual average, 1895–9	165,841	162,310	17,056	179,366	373
1900	168,265	164,211	17,624	181,835	
1901	160,629	157,276	17,051	174,327	
1902	186,831	183,052	19,265	202,317	
1903	194,906	188,348	16,065	204,413	
1904	197,981	188,307	9,344	197,651	
Annual average, 1900–4	181,722	176,239	15,879	192,109	371
1905	189,049	179,677	11,307	190,984	
1906	189,420	182,576	12,813	195,389	
1907	192,021	185,543	12,055	197,598	
1908	211,286	197,775	6,884	204,659	
Annual average, 1905–8	195,444	186,393	10,765	197,158	357

* Excluding rye-meal prior to 1897.

SECTION VII.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

MAIZE (UNITED STATES).

85.—Statement showing the Production and Consumption of Corn (Maize) in the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the Average Annual Consumption per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period.

(In Winchester Bushels.*)

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United States.)

Years.	Production.	Net Imports.	Exports (Domestic).	Retained for Home Consumption (for all purposes).	Consumption per Head of Population.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.
1880	1,717,434,543	75,155	93,648,147	1,623,861,551	
1881	1,194,916,000	69,621	44,340,683	1,150,644,938	
1882	1,617,025,100	25,989	41,655,653	1,575,395,436	
1883	1,551,066,895	4,894	46,258,606	1,504,813,183	
1884	1,795,528,000	4,507	52,876,456	1,742,656,051	
Annual average, 1880–4	1,575,194,108	36,033	55,755,909	1,519,474,232	15·99
1885	1,936,176,000	16,104	64,829,617	1,871,362,487	
1886	1,665,441,000	30,536	41,368,584	1,624,102,952	
1887	1,456,161,000	37,493	25,360,869	1,430,837,624	
1888	1,987,790,000	2,401	70,841,673	1,916,950,728	
1889	2,112,892,000	1,626	103,418,709	2,009,474,917	
Annual average, 1885–9	1,831,692,000	17,632	61,163,890	1,770,545,742	16·66
1890	1,489,970,000	2,111	32,041,529	1,457,930,582	
1891	2,060,154,000	15,290	76,602,285	1,983,567,005	
1892	1,628,464,000	1,881	47,121,894	1,581,343,987	
1893	1,619,496,131	2,199	66,489,529	1,553,008,801	
1894	1,212,770,052	16,575	28,585,405	1,184,201,222	
Annual average, 1890-4	1,602,170,836	7,611	50,168,128	1,552,010,319	13·17
1895	2,151,138,580	4,338	101,100,375	2,050,042,543	
1896	2,283,875,165	6,284	178,817,417	2,105,064,032	
1897	1,902,967,933	3,417	212,055,543	1,690,915,807	
1898	1,924,184,660	4,171	177,255,046	1,746,933,785	
1899	2,078,143,933	2,480	213,123,412	1,865,023,001	
Annual average, 1895–9	2,068,062,054	4,138	176,470,358	1,891,595,834	14·59
1900	2,105,102,516	5,169	181,405,473	1,923,702,212	
1901	1,522,519,891	17,238	28,029,688	1,494,508,441	
1902	2,523,648,312	40,419	76,639,261	2,447,049,470	
1903	2,244,176,925	11,622	58,222,061	2,185,966,486	
1904	2,467,480,934	15,443	90,293,483	2,377,202,894	
Annual average, 1900–4	2,172,585,716	17,978	86,917,993	2,085,685,901	14·58
1905	2,707,993,540	10,097	119,893,833	2,588,109,804	
1906	2,927,416,091	10,018	86,368,228	2,841,057,881	
1907	2,592,320,000	19,244	55,063,860	2,537,275,384	
1908	2,668,651,000	228,105	37,665,040	2,631,214,065	
Annual average, 1905–8	2,724,095,158	66,866	74,747,740	2,649,414,284	17·20

NOTE.—The figures for production relate to calendar years; those for imports and exports relate to years ended June 30th of the year following that against which they are placed. The figures for consumption have been obtained by deducting from the production of each year the net exports of the year ending 30th June next following.

* The Winchester bushel is equal to $\frac{31}{32}$ of the Imperial bushel.

SECTION VII.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

IMPORTS OF LIVE AND DEAD MEAT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

86.—Statement showing the Total Quantity of Live and Dead Meat Imported into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries, from British Possessions, and from all Sources in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the proportion of the Total Imports obtained from Foreign Countries and from British Possessions respectively, and the Quantity of such Imports per Head of the Population of the United Kingdom in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Report of the Departmental Committee on Combinations in the Meat Trade.)

Years.	Total Imports of Live and Dead Meat into the United Kingdom.							
	From Foreign Countries.		From British Possessions.*		From all Sources.	Per Head of the Population.		
	Quantity.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Quantity.	Proportion to Total Imports.		From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	From all Sources.
	Thousand Cwts.	Per cent.	Thousand Cwts.	Per cent.	Thousand Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1890	11,767		2,394		14,161			
1891	10,917		2,308		13,225			
1892	11,787		2,274		14,061			
1893	9,315		2,391		11,706			
1894	11,280		2,912		14,192			
Annual average, 1890-4	11,013	81·8	2,456	18·2	13,469	32·3	7·2	39·5
1895	11,632		3,743		15,375			
1896	13,463		4,091		17,554			
1897	14,899		4,290		19,189			
1898	16,003		4,255		20,258			
1899	16,526		4,399		20,925			
Annual average, 1895–9	14,504	77·7	4,156	22·3	18,660	40·6	11·7	52·3
1900	16,469		4,429		20,898			
1901	17,970		3,849		21,819			
1902	15,710		3,700		19,410			
1903	15,836		4,739		20,575			
1904	16,508		4,251		20,759			
Annual average, 1900–4	16,498	79·7	4,194	20·3	20,692	44·0	11·2	55·2
1905	16,942		4,851		21,793			
1906	16,849		5,295		22,144			
1907	15,996		5,874		21,870			
1908	16,477		5,144		21,621			
Annual average, 1905–8	16,566	75·8	5,291	24·2	21,857	42·3	13·5	55·8

* British North America, Australia, and New Zealand.

SECTION VII.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

MEAT SUPPLY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

87.—Statement showing the Total Meat Supply of the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Quantity obtained from Home Sources and from Foreign and Colonial Sources respectively in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with the percentage proportions obtained from these Sources and the estimated Consumption per Head of the Population of the United Kingdom in each Quinquennial Period.

(Compiled from the Report of the Departmental Committee on Combinations in the Meat Trade.)

Years	Estimated Total Meat Supply of the United Kingdom.							
	Home Produce.*		Foreign and Colonial Produce.†		Total Supply.	Per Head of the Population.		
	Quantity.	Proportion to Total Supply.	Quantity.	Proportion to Total Supply.		Home Produce.	Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Supply.
	Thousand Cwts.	Per cent.	Thousand Cwts.	Per cent.	Thousand Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1890–1	22,554		13,111		35,665			
1891–2	26,712		13,011		39,723			
1892–3	26,691		12,419		39,110			
1893–4	25,887		12,555		38,442			
Annual average, 1891–4	25,461‡	66·6	12,774‡	33·4	38,235‡	74·7‡	37·5‡	112·2‡
1894–5	23,897		14,299		38,196			
1895–6	23,599		16,196		39,795			
1896–7	25,617		17,395		43,012			
1897–8	23,491		19,738		43,229			
1898–9	23,605		19,497		43,102			
Annual average, 1895–9	24,042	58·0	17,425	42·0	41,467	67·3	48·8	116·1
1899–1900	25,935		20,394		46,329			
1900–1	25,023		21,114		46,137			
1901–2	25,023		20,640		45,663			
1902–3	24,328		18,865		43,193			
1903–4	24,763		20,736		45,499			
Annual average, 1900–4	25,014	55·1	20,350	44·9	45,364	66·8	54·3	121·1
1904–5	25,656		20,966		46,622			
1905–6	24,655		22,059		46,714			
1906–7	24,608		21,592		46,200			
1907–8	25,117		21,733		46,850			
Annual average, 1905–8	25,009‡	53·7	21,587‡	46·3	46,596‡	63·8‡	55·1‡	118·9‡

* Production less domestic exports. † Imports less re-exports. ‡ Average for four years only.

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

88.—Statement showing for the United Kingdom by the Method of Index Numbers the Fluctuations in the Wholesale Prices of 45 of the Principal Articles, and a combined Index Number for all these Articles, in each of the under-mentioned Years. [Prices in the Year 1900 are taken as 100.]

(Compiled from the Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices, H.C. 321 of 1903, and from the Board of Trade Labour Gazette.)

Years.	Coal.	Pig Iron.	Copper (Ore and Regulus).	Other Metals.			
				Crude Zinc.	Block Tin.	Lead.	Total other Metals.
1871	58·3	72·1	89·2	99·1	96·4	126·3	107·3
1872	93·9	119·7	102·6	97·9	105·2	128·8	110·6
1873	124·0	148·0	101·8	112·7	101·8	144·4	119·6
1874	102·8	111·9	95·2	107·1	74·6	134·0	105·2
1875	79·3	86·3	98·6	108·8	65·8	132·8	102·5
1876	65·4	74·2	91·8	108·9	57·3	127·6	97·9
1877	60·8	68·2	88·9	98·8	53·0	125·5	92·4
1878	56·6	63·7	85·8	89·9	47·6	106·8	81·4
1879	52·2	61·3	80·9	80·1	51·8	88·2	73·4
1880	53·0	76·1	90·9	91·3	67·6	96·7	85·2
1881	53·5	65·8	91·3	79·1	70·1	87·3	78·8
1882	54·4	66·8	82·2	81·6	79·5	84·8	82·0
1883	55·7	61·8	79·4	75·7	71·3	75·5	74·2
1884	55·6	54·7	71·8	70·8	61·9	65·9	66·2
1885	53·5	51·3	61·6	68·0	65·0	65·9	66·3
1886	50·4	50·6	56·7	69·0	73·1	74·9	72·3
1887	49·6	54·9	58·6	72·7	84·0	74·3	77·0
1888	50·1	50·4	93·5	84·0	95·5	81·9	87·1
1889	60·9	59·5	69·6	91·9	70·7	75·9	79·5
1890	75·0	72·6	71·5	110·5	71·6	77·8	86·6
1891	72·4	62·4	66·8	109·5	69·1	74·1	84·2
1892	65·9	61·2	61·2	100·7	70·8	63·6	78·4
1893	59·1	55·7	59·5	85·3	65·5	58·0	69·6
1894	63·0	54·6	55·9	74·7	52·7	55·1	60·8
1895	55·8	56·9	61·0	72·0	48·0	59·7	59·9
1896	52·8	56·7	63·1	78·4	45·3	65·1	62·9
1897	53·4	57·3	64·1	82·1	46·0	71·4	66·5
1898	59·3	62·5	65·1	89·9	52·0	76·2	72·7
1899	63·7	82·6	76·3	114·7	92·2	85·5	97·5
1900	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1901	83·1	74·6	99·6	84·0	90·4	76·7	83·7
1902	73·8	77·1	85·1	83·5	89·8	65·6	79·6
1903	70·1	75·1	86·8	95·2	95·3	67·4	86·0
1904	66·7	69·6	88·4	100·6	95·3	68·7	88·2
1905	63·4	75·0	88·2	111·6	107·6	77·9	99·0
1906	65·5	83·2	112·4	123·5	136·3	99·4	119·7
1907	76·5	88·2	123·7	115·4	132·1	113·1	120·2
1908	76·5	75·3	89·1	98·2	100·9	79·9	93·0

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

88.—STATEMENT showing for the United Kingdom by the Method of Index Numbers the Fluctuations in the Wholesale Prices of 45 of the Principal Articles, and a combined Index Number for all these Articles, in each of the under-mentioned Years. [Prices in the Year 1900 are taken as 100.]—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices, H.C. 321 of 1903, and from the Board of Trade Labour Gazette.)

Years.	Cotton (Raw).	Wool.		Jute (Raw).	Flax (Raw).	Silk (Raw).
		British.	Foreign.			
1871	135·1	221·6	138·4	146·7	121·2	166·7
1872	162·6	264·4	150·8	132·9	135·0	165·2
1873	153·7	282·0	153·4	106·3	128·9	161·7
1874	139·0	291·9	153·1	113·0	125·9	129·5
1875	133·1	281·5	160·7	102·4	136·9	118·4
1876	115·9	246·7	152·4	99·6	142·7	147·9
1877	112·2	236·1	150·9	109·1	127·4	154·6
1878	107·3	264·6	146·0	103·7	123·9	136·1
1879	105·7	191·6	143·0	93·0	116·8	134·3
1880	112·7	220·6	144·0	117·7	119·1	131·4
1881	112·2	203·2	146·4	109·5	105·9	130·9
1882	112·3	202·4	129·4	98·8	100·0	127·5
1883	111·4	169·2	127·5	83·3	103·0	124·9
1884	109·1	145·7	127·2	95·9	105·1	114·0
1885	109·8	127·2	105·9	77·0	107·4	108·5
1886	95·5	134·1	95·8	76·4	107·2	105·9
1887	96·2	149·8	107·2	76·4	93·8	105·2
1888	99·1	137·7	103·2	84·5	87·7	94·8
1889	101·1	142·5	103·3	96·2	92·3	108·2
1890	102·3	132·0	108·4	90·6	86·7	109·5
1891	99·1	134·6	98·6	82·8	90·4	104·1
1892	91·6	121·6	92·2	103·4	88·6	100·9
1893	93·0	126·2	92·1	89·5	96·2	99·3
1894	79·1	120·9	89·7	92·7	95·7	100·7
1895	74·4	126·6	85·5	75·5	88·1	97·5
1896	88·7	127·2	88·6	83·2	94·3	96·7
1897	80·1	122·4	84·2	79·5	91·9	95·1
1898	68·9	114·4	86·2	71·3	83·6	96·5
1899	73·0	102·9	90·6	86·6	83·3	98·5
1900	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1901	98·6	81·2	79·3	91·4	117·2	88·9
1902	97·3	79·9	79·3	86·9	115·5	89·6
1903	107·3	97·2	87·2	91·6	108·0	102·6
1904	119·9	136·2	91·9	93·1	118·1	102·0
1905	101·5	158·2	98·1	115·8	111·5	101·3
1906	119·2	166·8	107·6	153·3	117·6	109·0
1907	126·8	184·8	109·1	152·5	107·2	118·3
1908	116·1	124·8	98·6	112·9	99·6	92·7

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

88.—STATEMENT showing for the United Kingdom by the Method of Index Numbers the Fluctuations in the Wholesale Prices of 45 of the Principal Articles, and a combined Index Number for all these Articles, in each of the under-mentioned Years. [Prices in the Year 1900 are taken as 100.]—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices, H.C.* 321 *of* 1903, *and from the Board of Trade Labour Gazette.*)

Years.	British Corn.				Foreign Corn.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
1871	210·5	145·2	143·1	165·9	174·1	131·3	146·6	166·4
1872	211·8	149·8	131·8	165·0	182·6	136·3	139·7	173·0
1873	218·0	162·2	144·5	175·4	191·3	143·9	154·7	182·2
1874	207·1	180·3	164·0	184·5	178·7	154·6	172·6	175·3
1875	167·8	154·2	163·0	161·1	156·0	138·9	167·0	155·0
1876	171·5	141·1	149·3	153·3	153·4	127·0	158·2	150·7
1877	210·8	159·2	147·4	172·7	183·7	137·9	148·4	174·9
1878	172·4	161·2	138·4	158·5	161·6	129·6	137·0	155·4
1879	162·8	136·5	123·7	141·5	155·3	137·7	128·2	150·6
1880	164·7	132·8	131·3	142·8	162·9	141·7	137·0	157·9
1881	168·4	128·1	123·7	140·0	162·4	137·4	140·5	157·3
1882	167·5	125·1	124·2	138·7	156·9	117·9	129·6	149·7
1883	154·5	127·8	121·8	134·8	144·3	115·6	127·1	139·2
1884	132·5	123·1	115·2	124·0	123·7	107·9	124·6	121·9
1885	122·0	120·7	117·1	120·1	115·1	97·7	125·0	114·0
1886	115·2	106·7	108·1	109·9	111·0	95·7	113·1	109·4
1887	120·7	101·7	92·4	105·3	112·5	87·4	92·5	107·6
1888	118·3	111·7	95·3	109·3	112·9	94·4	94·0	108·9
1889	110·5	103·7	100·9	105·1	113·1	94·5	107·3	110·3
1890	118·6	115·1	105·7	113·6	114·7	99·0	117·9	113·1
1891	137·5	113·0	113·7	121·2	130·6	112·6	126·5	128·1
1892	112·4	105·0	112·8	109·6	112·6	100·0	122·8	112·1
1893	97·8	102·7	106·6	102·2	94·7	83·8	118·2	95·6
1894	84·8	98·3	97·2	93·6	78·7	75·2	100·0	80·3
1895	85·8	88·0	82·5	85·7	81·0	77·6	92·1	81·7
1896	97·2	92·0	83·9	91·4	91·0	84·1	92·3	90·3
1897	112·1	94·3	96·2	100·6	109·6	81·8	96·2	105·0
1898	126·3	109·0	104·7	113·4	117·9	91·9	108·1	113.9
1899	95·7	102·7	96·7	98·7	98·4	95·4	103·3	98·5
1900	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1901	99·4	101·0	104·7	101·5	97·4	93·4	108·4	98·0
1902	104·3	103·0	114·7	106·7	98·4	93·7	122·1	100·1
1903	99·4	91·3	97·6	95·7	99·9	90·1	100·6	98·8
1904	105·3	89·6	92·9	95·6	103·1	87·4	101·5	101·1
1905	110·5	97·7	99·1	102·2	106·3	93·0	105·8	104·7
1906	105·3	97·3	105·7	102·2	103·4	94·4	113·8	103·3
1907	113·6	100·3	107·6	106·7	113·1	110·8	123·8	113·8
1908	118·9	104·0	101·4	108·1	123·5	111·6	111·9	121·0

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WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

88.—STATEMENT showing for the United Kingdom by the Method of Index Numbers the Fluctuations in the Wholesale Prices of 45 of the Principal Articles, and a combined Index Number for all these Articles, in each of the under-mentioned Years. [Prices in the Year 1900 are taken as 100.]—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices, H.C.* 321 *of* 1903, *and from the Board of Trade Labour Gazette.*)

Years.	Maize.	Hops.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Beef.	Mutton.	Bacon.
1871	169·0	102·0	133·2	163·9	111·2	98·6	117·9
1872	155·8	124·7	130·7	182·5	114·7	104·2	98·2
1873	155·2	122·4	129·7	193·8	126·7	111·8	97·9
1874	185·9	158·6	135·0	179·4	123·3	95·8	109·6
1875	174·7	115·5	117·0	173·2	127·6	115·3	125·3
1876	140·4	113·7	118·4	191·8	124·1	116·7	128·0
1877	142·2	116·7	137·9	197·9	122·4	115·3	114·7
1878	132·7	93·3	137·0	185·6	124·1	113·9	92·5
1879	119·3	115·7	132·7	203·9	113·8	109·7	82·3
1880	131·9	114·7	124·4	194·8	122·4	113·9	95·9
1881	136·7	117·5	112·9	179·0	113·8	112·5	109·9
1882	157·1	231·2	104·3	169·9	124·1	119·4	127·1
1883	143·5	209·2	107·2	181·9	125·9	120·8	127·2
1884	129·5	156·9	106·4	147·4	119·0	106·9	118·0
1885	118·5	93·5	102·2	146·4	108·6	94·4	97·1
1886	107·9	72·6	97·8	141·4	100·0	100·0	90·4
1887	106·4	73·6	97·6	147·6	91·4	87·5	101·1
1888	119·3	92·3	97·5	136·1	101·7	97·2	107·3
1889	104·2	89·3	106·8	136·1	100·0	105·6	99·7
1890	99·8	116·5	111·9	125·4	100·0	104·2	88·2
1891	137·8	125·2	118·0	160·0	101·7	97·2	90·8
1892	117·1	127·7	116·2	134·0	98·3	93·1	97·9
1893	105·5	139·2	102·6	131·1	98·3	90·3	127·0
1894	98·9	102·0	99·6	136·5	93·1	97·2	105·0
1895	101·1	74·1	95·4	146·2	93·1	98·6	93·5
1896	80·0	71·3	97·4	104·1	91·4	90·3	82·7
1897	75·2	79·6	106·8	107·4	93·1	94·4	84·9
1898	86·8	105·2	115·3	136·9	87·9	91·7	86·6
1899	91·0	112·0	113·9	111·3	94·8	94·4	85·8
1900	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1901	105·9	99·3	95·8	109·3	94·8	94·4	112·8
1902	115·8	104·0	83·7	94·8	101·7	95·8	126·4
1903	109·5	126·7	97·0	109·8	96·6	97·2	126·5
1904	105·0	146·4	87·2	124·7	94·8	98·6	112·8
1905	115·2	104·5	90·3	104·1	94·8	98·6	111·3
1906	108·1	91·3	92·3	101·0	94·8	102·8	126·6
1907	120·2	94·3	106·8	105·2	96·6	102·8	132·5
1908	135·0	68·3	99·1	113·4	98·3	98·6	122·0

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88.—STATEMENT showing for the United Kingdom by the Method of Index Numbers the Fluctuations in the Wholesale Prices of 45 of the Principal Articles, and a combined Index Number for all these Articles, in each of the under-mentioned Years. [Prices in the Year 1900 are taken as 100.]—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices, H.C. 321 of 1903, and from the Board of Trade Labour Gazette.)

Years.	Milk.	Eggs.	Herrings.	Sugar.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.
1871	120·7	118·2	88·7	282·0	192·5	94·0	71·6
1872	126·3	124·2	93·0	283·5	196·5	105·7	97·9
1873	134·1	133·8	93·5	264·0	195·2	131·9	97·6
1874	152·0	133·9	94·1	239·5	199·1	150·1	93·7
1875	152·0	129·4	92·1	236·6	195·9	141·2	85·4
1876	152·0	130·3	113·2	229·7	192·3	139·7	86·3
1877	154·9	123·3	107·2	263·6	187·1	144·2	103·3
1878	154·9	120·0	92·1	228·2	179·0	139·1	120·2
1879	151·4	112·1	110·0	213·7	171·9	131·3	131·4
1880	131·1	112·0	87·4	228·0	157·7	132·5	116·4
1881	131·1	115·0	115·5	225·7	150·1	115·5	108·7
1882	131·1	109·8	98·6	223·6	147·3	113·7	98·7
1883	136·1	108·8	98·0	212·3	145·9	104·8	104·7
1884	123·7	109·8	81·6	162·9	137·9	98·5	110·1
1885	121·6	109·5	80·9	141·6	141·2	95·2	110·8
1886	117·8	104·3	78·0	130·3	137·8	97·6	103·2
1887	117·4	106·0	68·0	121·9	123·9	121·2	104·9
1888	117·2	102·5	75·0	136·8	128·7	112·5	98·9
1889	110·8	103·5	70·9	153·6	126·3	124·5	95·3
1890	110·3	104·0	73·6	127·3	124·7	138·2	99·6
1891	109·7	103·0	86·6	128·8	125·3	141·2	100·1
1892	119·2	106·4	70·9	133·1	117·9	138·8	101·4
1893	120·4	109·5	71·0	143·2	114·1	143·9	103·7
1894	117·7	99·5	69·2	121·1	112·3	143·9	101·2
1895	106·1	98·2	75·2	103·7	112·8	145·7	95·5
1896	95·4	98·6	63·7	105·9	111·8	149·0	86·9
1897	96·5	96·9	80·3	95·9	109·6	141·5	84·8
1898	94·9	96·5	71·8	96·0	106·9	116·1	99·2
1899	96·8	97·3	103·6	98·0	103·3	100·9	95·7
1900	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1901	106·4	100·5	83·4	95·0	89·8	103·6	94·5
1902	109·1	103·8	86·0	82·4	84·3	84·5	92·0
1903	105·5	104·0	79·6	83·7	90·3	81·8	88·0
1904	101·9	105·3	68·3	95·6	84·8	94·0	88·0
1905	97·0	113·0	78·1	115·8	84·8	82·7	82·0
1906	96·5	117·4	91·6	90·2	86·7	78·8	81·5
1907	103·2	119·9	83·2	93·5	95·2	69·0	116·3
1908	102·9	123·2	78·0	101·0	93·2	83·0	102·5

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88.—STATEMENT showing for the United Kingdom by the Method of Index Numbers the Fluctuations in the Wholesale Prices of 45 of the Principal Articles, and a combined Index Number for all these Articles, in each of the under-mentioned Years. [Prices in the Year 1900 are taken as 100.]—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices, H.C.* 321 *of* 1903, *and from the Board of Trade Labour Gazette.*)

Years.	Rum.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Cotton Seed.	Linseed.	Olive Oil.	Palm Oil.
1871	131·4	125·6	113·0	134·5	112·4	126·9	150·0
1872	132·1	127·0	115·1	129·4	119·2	129·7	154·9
1873	137·2	123·5	107·8	119·8	114·4	116·0	145·4
1874	144·9	121·8	116·5	123·1	111·2	117·0	144·9
1875	148·7	119·4	120·5	133·4	104·8	114·9	144·0
1876	132·7	113·4	116·8	122·8	99·6	118·4	150·1
1877	124·4	118·1	112·4	129·6	106·8	124·0	153·8
1878	115·4	117·8	94·0	133·1	98·8	130·4	150·3
1879	107·7	114·6	100·6	125·2	99·2	117·6	131·8
1880	110·9	120·4	98·3	122·6	102·4	117·0	127·1
1881	129·5	112·1	95·7	118·9	96·0	106·8	125·6
1882	131·4	112·5	107·1	115·3	86·4	105·5	131·6
1883	119·2	113·4	106·6	114·5	82·4	100·9	151·6
1884	109·0	114·4	109·9	115·5	84·8	108·6	144·6
1885	101·9	113·4	110·6	106·0	85·6	105·8	116·1
1886	101·3	113·8	101·0	90·7	82·0	100·0	90·3
1887	101·9	115·0	101·1	86·4	73·6	95·3	84·1
1888	105·1	118·1	105·2	99·7	75·6	94·8	85·6
1889	106·4	120·2	96·9	106·3	80·4	93·3	91·4
1890	113·5	117·6	106·7	86·2	81·6	101·7	98·9
1891	120·5	115·4	119·6	90·4	82·8	105·8	100·6
1892	110·9	112·5	114·2	89·3	78·4	97·3	95·4
1893	92·3	117·0	104·2	95·7	81·6	99·0	107·7
1894	89·1	112·9	96·5	86·5	75·6	87·5	93·9
1895	84·0	111·2	96·5	72·4	68·4	92·1	90·3
1896	82·7	115·2	96·6	72·6	62·4	84·9	90·8
1897	85·3	118·6	97·3	72·1	62·8	87·2	88·9
1898	81·4	117·3	102·8	74·5	69·2	88·0	92·5
1899	84·6	104·9	100·3	88·1	75·2	90·7	94·7
1900	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1901	97·4	96·4	105·6	95·8	101·2	98·1	97·7
1902	82·1	97·2	103·5	92·4	98·8	90·6	100·3
1903	70·5	103·4	100·4	85·9	76·4	89·4	99·6
1904	68·6	100·2	92·7	83·7	64·8	88·5	99·2
1905	78·8	103·6	90·2	81·0	73·6	95·8	99·5
1906	79·5	104·1	89·8	92·1	82·4	98·8	102·9
1907	84·0	98·5	104·3	99·7	84·8	114·2	108·9
1908	100·6	95·5	108·8	104·2	83·2	115·4	105·3

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(*Compiled from the Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices, H.C.* 321 *of* 1903, *and from the Board of Trade Labour Gazette.*)

Years.	Paraffin.	Petroleum.	Bricks.	Hewn Fir.	Caoutchouc.	Hides.	Index No. for all the 45 Articles.
1871	222·5	313·8	91·7	159·1	76·9	121·1	136·0
1872	227·5	310·9	100·0	163·0	82·4	138·5	145·8
1873	250·7	273·2	116·7	176·6	81·5	142·9	152·7
1874	237·2	212·4	100·0	179·9	75·5	147·0	148·1
1875	205·9	183·0	91·7	157·1	75·2	140·9	141·4
1876	207·3	260·6	91·7	159·1	71·1	126·7	138·0
1877	200·1	240·7	91·7	155·2	68·3	125·1	141·6
1878	200·9	183·9	83·3	135·7	64·4	118·6	132·6
1879	203·2	146·7	70·0	118·2	79·4	116·6	126·6
1880	169·5	154·9	75·0	134·4	103·5	126·3	129·6
1881	126·7	151·2	70·0	135·7	96·3	128·7	127·3
1882	129·3	132·3	83·3	139·0	111·4	127·5	128·4
1883	145·2	141·3	75·0	134·4	117·1	128·7	126·8
1884	146·6	148·2	75·0	119·5	84·0	129·1	114·7
1885	131·0	142·3	75·0	116·2	80·8	127·5	107·7
1886	113·4	134·6	75·0	102·6	83·8	119·8	101·6
1887	101·7	124·7	75·0	96·8	83·7	110·1	99·6
1888	94·8	124·7	75·0	103·2	85·2	104·5	102·7
1889	87·5	115·5	75·0	114·9	81·4	101·6	104·0
1890	93·9	104·8	100·0	105·8	90·9	98·0	104·0
1891	106·0	94·3	91·7	97·4	88·3	98·0	107·4
1892	99·9	86·2	91·7	97·4	80·5	92·7	101·8
1893	78·0	75·3	83·3	90·9	83·4	93·5	100·0
1894	75·4	70·0	83·3	87·0	79·5	87·9	94·2
1895	77·2	87·2	83·3	88·3	80·9	89·9	91·0
1896	72·2	90·2	83·3	92·2	85·1	92·3	88·2
1897	64·3	82·4	83·3	93·5	84·3	93·1	90·1
1898	62·9	78·2	91·7	95·5	93·2	95·1	93·2
1899	69·1	87·4	100·0	94·2	96·8	93·1	92·3
1900	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1901	88·3	91·8	91·7	94·8	91·8	100·8	96·9
1902	72·2	83·7	83·3	89·0	90·8	104·5	96·5
1903	73·3	85·1	83·3	90·9	101·9	108·5	96·9
1904	84·3	88·7	83·3	85·7	114·0	106·9	98·3
1905	87·3	83·0	81·1	87·7	119·4	113·0	97·6
1906	84·9	89·7	77·8	89·6	102·7	123·1	100·5
1907	87·2	91·6	79·4	92·2	119·3	132·0	105·7
1908	87·7	88·9	81·1	87·7	107·0	119·0	102·8

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

RETAIL PRICE OF FLOUR IN LONDON.

89.—Statement showing the Retail Prices of the under-mentioned qualities of Flour in London in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from information supplied to the Board of Trade by a large London Firm.)

Years.	Pastry Whites.		Households.		Superfine.		Brown Meal.		American.	
	Per 7 lbs.	Per 14 lbs.	Per 7 lbs.	Per 14 lbs.	Per 7 lbs.	Per 14 lbs.	Per 7 lbs.	Per 14 lbs.	Per 7 lbs.	Per 14 lbs.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1878	1 7½	3 0	1 5½	2 9½	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	1 2	2 3	1 1	2 1	1 3	2 5	1 1	2 1	—	—
1880	1 5½	2 8	1 4½	2 6	1 7½	2 10½	1 4½	2 7	1 6	2 9
1881	1 3	2 5½	1 2½	2 4	1 5	2 9	1 4	2 5½	1 3½	2 6
1882	1 4	2 7	1 3	2 4	1 5	2 9	1 3	2 4	1 5	2 9
1883	1 4	2 6½	1 3	2 4	1 5	2 8½	1 3½	2 4½	1 4½	2 7½
1884	1 2	2 3	1 1	2 0	1 2½	2 4	1 1	2 0	1 2½	2 3
1885	0 11	1 9	0 10½	1 8	0 11½	1 10	0 10½	1 8	1 0	1 11½
1886	0 11	1 9	0 10½	1 8	0 11½	1 10	0 10	1 7	1 0	1 11
1887	0 11½	1 10	0 11	1 9	1 0	1 11	0 11	1 9	1 0½	2 0
1888	0 11	1 8	0 10½	1 7½	0 11½	1 10	0 10½	1 7½	0 11½	1 10
1889	1 0	1 10½	0 11½	1 9½	1 0½	1 11½	0 11½	1 9½	1 1½	2 1½
1890	0 11	1 8½	0 10½	1 7½	0 11½	1 9½	0 10½	1 7½	1 0	1 10½
1891	0 11	1 9½	0 11	1 8½	0 11½	1 10½	0 11	1 8½	0 11½	1 10½
1892	1 0½	1 11	1 0	1 10½	1 0½	1 11½	1 0	1 10	1 2½	2 3
1893	0 9½	1 6	0 9	1 5	0 9½	1 6	0 9	1 5	1 0	1 11
1894	0 9	1 5	0 9	1 5	0 9½	1 6	0 8½	1 4	0 11½	1 10
1895	0 9	1 5	0 8½	1 3½	0 9	1 5	0 8½	1 4	0 9	1 5
1896	0 9½	1 6	0 9	1 5	0 9½	1 6	0 9	1 4½	0 9	1 4½
1897	0 10½	1 8	0 10½	1 8	0 10½	1 8	0 10½	1 8	0 11½	1 10
1898	1 0½	1 11½	1 0½	1 11½	1 0½	1 11½	1 0	1 10½	1 1	2 1
1899	0 9½	1 6	0 9½	1 6	0 9½	1 6	0 9	1 5	0 11	1 8½
1900	0 10	1 7	0 10	1 7	0 10	1 7	0 9½	1 6	0 11	1 8½
1901	0 10½	1 8	0 10½	1 7½	0 10½	1 8	0 10½	1 8	0 11½	1 10
1902	0 10½	1 8	0 10½	1 7½	0 10½	1 8	0 10	1 7	0 11	1 9
1903	0 10½	1 8	0 10½	1 8	0 10½	1 8	0 10	1 7	0 11½	1 9½
1904	0 11½	1 9½	0 11	1 8½	0 11½	1 9½	0 11	1 8½	1 0	1 11
1905	0 11	1 9	0 11	1 9	0 11	1 9	0 11	1 9	1 1	2 1
1906	0 11	1 8½	0 11	1 8½	0 11	1 9	0 11	1 8½	0 11½	1 9½
1907	0 10½	1 8	0 10½	1 7½	0 10½	1 8	0 10½	1 7½	0 11	1 8½
1908	1 0	1 11	1 0	1 11	1 0	1 11	1 0	1 10½	1 0½	2 0

Note.—The prices for the years 1878 and 1879 are at March, for 1880 to 1897 at April, and for 1898 to 1908 at May. An allowance of 1½*d.* per 7 lbs., and 2*d.* per 14 lbs. is made for bags when returned clean and in good condition. These amounts are included in the prices given in the Table.

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICE OF BREAD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

90.—Statement showing the Average Retail Prices of Bread per 4 lbs. in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years.	London.*	Edinburgh.†	Dublin.‡
	d.	*d.*	*d.*
1875	6·8	7·75	7·0
1876	7·1	8·1	7·0
1877	8·1	8·8	8·0
1878	7·5	8·1	7·75
1879	7·1	7·6	7·0
1880	7·0	8·2	7·5
1881	7·0	7·9	7·5
1882	7·4	7·9	7·25
1883	7·0	7·5	7·0
1884	6·8	6·6	6·25
1885	6·2	6·4	6·0
1886	6·25	6·1	5·5
1887	5·6	5·9	5·5
1888	5·7	5·8	6·0
1889	6·0	6·2	6·25
1890	6·0	6·2	6·0
1891	6·2	6·3	6·75
1892	6·2	5·9	6·25
1893	5·75	5·3	5·75
1894	5·5	4·9	4·75
1895	5·1	4·6	4·75
1896	5·1	5·0	5·0
1897	5·5	5·75	5·75
1898	6·0	6·0	6·25
1899	5·1	5·4	5·25
1900	5·2	5·6	5·25
1901	5·0	5·7	5·25
1902	5·3	5·5	5·5
1903	5·6	5·6	5·5
1904	5·5	5·7	5·75
1905	5·5	6·0	6·0
1906	5·5	5·8	5·5
1907	5·4	6·1	5·75
1908	5·75	6·5	6·0

* Mean of the Highest and Lowest Prices of "Household" Bread. † Mean of the Highest and Lowest Prices.
‡ "Average Price."

NOTE.—The London Prices up to 1895 are based on the prices given in the "Miller," from 1895 on the prices given in the "Baker's Record." The prices for Edinburgh are taken from the "Year Book of Scottish Bakers," and those for Dublin from the Reports of the Registrar-General of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in Ireland.

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICE OF BREAD (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

91.—Statement showing the Average Retail Prices of Bread per 4 lbs. in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years.	Price (or Weight) of Standard Household Loaf.				Price, expressed in Pence, per 4 Lbs.			
	London.*	Paris.†	Berlin.‡	New York.§	London.*	Paris.†	Berlin.‡	New York.§
	Price of Half-Quartern (2-lb.) Loaf of Wheaten Bread.	Price of 2 Kilog. Loaf of Wheaten Bread.	Weight of Fifty Pfennige Loaf of Rye Bread.	Weight of Five Cent Loaf of Wheaten Bread.	(Wheaten Bread.)	(Wheaten Bread.)	(Rye Bread.)	(Wheaten Bread.)
	d.	Centimes.	Kilogs.	Ounces.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
1886	3·1	72·1	2·40	—	6·25	6·3	4·5	—
1887	2·8	77·0	2·42	—	5·6	6·7	4·4	—
1888	2·8	77·5	2·36	—	5·7	6·7	4·5	—
1889	3·0	78·7	2·02	—	6·0	6·9	5·3	—
1890	3·0	80·4	1·84	16	6·0	7·0	5·8	10·0
1891	3·1	85·5	1·58	16	6·2	7·4	6·8	10·0
1892	3·1	80·0	1·70	16	6·2	7·0	6·3	10·0
1893	2·9	75·8	2·28	16	5·75	6·6	4·7	10·0
1894	2·7	71·6	2·45	16	5·5	6·2	4·4	10·0
1895	2·5	70·0	2·42	16	5·1	6·1	4·4	10·0
1896	2·5	70·0	2·39	16	5·1	6·1	4·5	10·0
1897	2·75	78·3	2·24	16	5·5	6·8	4·8	10·0
1898	3·0	82·5	1·99	16	6·0	7·2	5·4	10·0
1899	2·5	75·0	2·07	16	5·1	6·5	5·2	10·0
1900	2·6	75·0	2·09	16	5·2	6·5	5·1	10·0
1901	2·5	70·0	2·02	16	5·0	6·1	5·2	10·0
1902	2·6	70·0	2·07	16	5·3	6·1	5·2	10·0
1903	2·8	75·0	2·09	17	5·6	6·5	5·1	9·4
1904	2·7	73·6	2·12	Jan.–July 17 Aug.–Sept. 16 Oct.–Dec. 15	5·5	6·4	5·0	9·8
1905	2·75	72·8	2·06	15	5·5	6·3	5·2	10·7
1906	2·7	73·1	1·84	15	5·5	6·4	5·8	10·7
1907	2·7	75·0	1·64	15	5·4	6·5	6·6	10·7
1908	2·9	75·0	1·57	15	5·75	6·5	6·8	10·7

NOTE.—The prices given relate to the descriptions of bread specified. Fluctuations in the quality of the bread cannot be allowed for, nor differences in quality in different places.

* The London price is the mean of the highest and lowest prices charged for "Household" bread, as published in the "Miller" up to 1895, and from 1895 onwards in the "Baker's Record."

† Prices for the years 1886-1905 are extracted from the *Annuaire Statistique de la Ville de Paris;* for the years 1906–8, they have been supplied direct by the *Syndicat Patronal de la Boulangerie de Paris*, which furnishes the Paris Municipality with the data printed in the *Annuaire Statistique de la Ville de Paris.*

‡ Prices for the years 1886–1907 are extracted from the *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Berlin;* the price for 1908 from *Zusammenstellungen des Statistischen Amts der Stadt Berlin*, 1908.

§ Prices for the years 1890–1903 are extracted from the *Eighteenth Report of the Commissioner of Labour;* for 1904–7 from *Bulletins of the Bureau of Labour*, while the price for 1908 has been furnished by H.M. Consul-General at New York. For the years prior to 1903 the United States Statistician does not show the fluctuations in the weight of the 5 cent. loaf, the prices for these years being returned as having reference to the "1-lb. loaf."

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICES OF CEREALS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

92.—Statement showing the Average Prices of Cereals and of Wheat Flour in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from the Official Publications of the respective Countries.)

WHEAT.

Years.	Home Grown.					United Kingdom. (Average Import Values.)	France. (Average Market Prices.)
	England and Wales. ("Gazette" Average).	Scotland. ("Fiars" Prices).			Ireland. (Market Prices).		
		Mid-Lothian.	Ayrshire.	Perthshire.	Dublin.*		
	Average Price per Imperial Quarter.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1854	72 5	68 1	64 5	67 10	69 2	68 2	67 1
1855	74 8	70 9	67 4	72 1	71 6	72 7	68 3
1856	69 2	40 0	49 3	43 0	68 7	62 5	71 7
1857	56 4	38 4	43 2	39 5	57 0	55 8	56 8
1858	44 2	40 1	39 0	38 7	44 3	42 8	39 0
1859	43 9	44 8	42 4	43 6	42 7	43 7	39 0
1860	53 3	47 8	48 0	46 11	52 7	56 4	47 1
1861	55 4	56 4	48 2	53 0	51 9	55 1	57 2
1862	55 5	39 10	41 0	36 3	53 2	48 6	54 1
1863	44 9	36 11	34 11	36 2	44 0	42 3	46 0
1864	40 2	34 0	34 8	31 11	40 3	39 5	40 11
1865	41 10	46 4	46 10	44 9	39 9	40 0	38 2
1866	49 11	56 9	56 9	56 7	49 3	48 1	45 8
1867	64 5	61 0	61 0	64 4	61 2	61 10	60 11
1868	63 9	46 0	48 9	46 3	60 10	57 11	62 0
1869	48 2	40 3	38 10	40 1	50 11	44 5	47 4
1870	46 11	51 0	48 1	49 3	44 3	45 1	—
1871	56 8	50 1	54 9	52 7	53 7	50 9	59 8
1872	57 0	34 0	40 5	35 9	54 9	53 3	53 11
1873	58 8	55 2	54 0	55 0	51 3	55 9	59 7
1874	55 9	40 3	41 9	38 7	55 0	52 1	58 5
1875	45 2	40 0	42 6	41 8	42 0	45 5	45 0
1876	46 2	42 2	45 6	41 11	42 5	44 8	47 11
1877	56 9	35 9	46 1	41 4	48 9	53 6	54 7
1878	46 5	38 0	40 11	37 11	45 7	47 1	49 5
1879	43 10	37 10	39 7	37 9	34 10	45 3	51 6
1880	44 4	42 0	43 9	43 1	40 9	47 6	51 8
1881	45 4	33 4	39 4	33 7	40 7	47 4	51 8
1882	45 1	36 7	36 1	36 1	42 9	45 9	44 11
1883	41 7	35 2	34 3	35 11	36 2	42 0	44 3
1884	35 8	29 9	29 3	29 0	31 4	36 1	41 4
1885	32 10	28 1	29 5	28 1	34 1	33 7	38 3
1886	31 0	26 6	26 8	31 6	27 10	32 4	38 6
1887	32 6	28 8	28 1	28 0	29 6	32 9	41 2
1888	31 10	26 8	31 10	30 4	32 0	32 11	43 9
1889	29 9	29 4	27 0	27 4	33 4	32 11	42 1
1890	31 11	30 6	29 3	31 4	30 0	33 5	44 1
1891	37 0	35 11	34 5	36 3	35 5	38 1	47 10
1892	30 3	26 9	21 4	25 2	32 7	32 10	41 6
1893	26 4	25 4	22 10	24 2	27 0	27 7	37 9
1894	22 10	21 7	19 4	20 6	29 0	22 11	34 6
1895	23 1	26 6	22 4	23 2	23 9	23 7	32 9
1896	26 2	30 11	27 9	27 7	27 5	26 6	33 4
1897	30 2	33 1	30 8	33 5	33 3	31 11	43 9
1898	34 0	27 6	24 3	26 9	33 10	34 4	45 8
1899	25 8	26 6	23 4	27 0	26 9	28 8	34 11
1900	26 11	26 4	24 10	26 10	26 6	29 2	33 8
1901	26 9	29 0	26 8	27 4	27 7	28 5	35 3
1902	28 1	24 5	25 4	27 3	28 2	28 8	37 9
1903	26 9	28 8	25 5	27 1	27 9	29 1	39 8
1904	28 4	31 5	28 8	28 11	29 10	30 0	37 11
1905	29 8	28 8	27 1	27 7	30 6	31 0	40 10
1906	28 3	27 6	26 9	25 5	30 0	30 2	41 0
1907	30 7	31 0	33 10	32 3	30 3	32 11	42 0
1908	32 0	32 7	29 7	30 10	35 5	36 0	38 5†

* Year ending 31st October.

† Average of monthly quotations published in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICES OF CEREALS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

92.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Cereals and of Wheat Flour in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Official Publications of the respective Countries.*)

YEARS.	WHEAT—*continued.*					
	GERMAN EMPIRE. (Mean Market Prices.)				UNITED STATES.	
	Prussia.	Baden.	Bavaria.*	Wurtemberg.	Chicago ("Winter Wheat," 1854–1891; "Contract Grades," 1890-1908).	New York ("Winter Wheat.")
	Average Price per Imperial Quarter.					
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1854	55 3	—	64 7	70 4	41 2	68 8
1855	60 10	—	59 3	61 0	51 8	79 2
1856	57 10	—	50 5	54 5	45 3	60 5
1857	43 8	—	50 6	40 8	41 4	54 5
1858	39 0	—	38 1	33 4	28 6	40 2
1859	38 4	—	31 11	36 3	38 9	50 1
1860	45 0	—	42 3	48 5	37 9	47 7
1861	47 4	—	45 8	50 8	32 4	44 1
1862	45 10	—	45 8	47 4	28 1 (28 9)†	44 1(45 2)†
1863	39 5	—	42 5	43 11	26 0 (37 9)†	35 11(52 1)†
1864	34 1	—	41 10	39 8	32 7 (50 8)†	43 11(68 4)†
1865	34 11	—	34 2	35 3	22 7 (48 9)†	32 6(70 4)†
1866	41 11	45 8	34 10	43 2	51 7 (72 3)†	56 5(79 1)†
1867	55 3	59 9	49 7	57 0	55 2 (74 3)†	72 7(97 9)†
1868	53 6	55 3	49 10	49 1	—	61 2(84 8)†
1869	41 7	43 5	40 8	40 8	—	39 10(54 0)†
1870	43 8	49 3	44 11	44 7	—	37 1(45 0)†
1871	50 2	56 4	51 11	50 11	39 4 (43 6)†	49 6(54 10)†
1872	51 9	57 6	56 7	55 10	—	51 1(55 9)†
1873	56 6	63 8	63 4	62 9	—	53 8(60 6)†
1874	51 5	56 6	56 10	51 2	35 8 (39 9)†	45 2(50 4)†
1875	41 11	45 6	46 5	44 7	—	40 6(45 7)†
1876	45 0	49 8	50 4	49 11	32 11 (37 2)†	41 1(46 4)†
1877	49 3	53 10	54 8	50 11	41 5 (44 0)†	52 11(56 2)†
1878	43 3	47 10	49 2	43 6	35 2 (35 8)†	42 4(42 11)†
1879	41 11	47 3	48 4	47 7	34 0	40 3
1880	46 10	52 4	52 7	48 8	37 4	43 8
1881	47 1	52 11	53 3	51 10	38 9	45 4
1882	44 7	50 2	50 2	43 0	42 1	43 11
1883	39 7	42 9	45 3	39 8	35 7	40 5
1884	37 0	41 2	42 4	37 5	31 11	33 6
1885	34 8	40 0	39 11	37 6	29 5	33 2
1886	33 7	39 3	40 10	38 3	27 8	30 5
1887	35 2	39 11	40 1	38 4	26 5	30 7
1888	37 3	42 0	42 3	42 9	30 0	33 5
1889	39 2	42 10	43 6	43 4	31 5	30 4
1890	41 2	45 6	46 6	43 1	29 4‡ | 30 9§	33 9
1891	47 6	49 4	50 4	48 11	33 2‡ | 33 1§	37 7
1892	40 6	42 11	43 9	40 7	27 1	31 3
1893	32 6	37 2	35 9	35 10	23 3	25 5
1894	28 11	31 10	30 5	29 3	19 3	21 0
1895	30 0	32 11	32 4	32 11	20 8	23 0
1896	32 9	36 0	35 9	36 7	22 1	26 10
1897	35 5	40 3	40 5	42 3	27 4	32 10
1898	39 10	44 10	42 6	40 2	30 5	32 9
1899	33 2	37 6	36 5	35 11	24 5	27 4
1900	32 1	36 8	35 7	35 11	24 2	27 8
1901	34 8	37 2	37 8	36 8	24 9	27 7
1902	35 2	37 0	37 1	36 1	25 6	28 9
1903	33 2	36 6	35 10	35 10	27 2	29 4
1904	36 2	38 3	38 8	38 11	35 9	38 1
1905	36 7	40 5	39 6	39 5	34 9	35 4
1906	37 3	41 3	40 7	40 8	27 3	29 9
1907	43 1	45 5	—	47 8	31 2	33 1
1908	43 8	—	—	45 2	34 0	36 1

* For the years 1856-68 inclusive, the particulars relate to the town of Munich only.

† The prices for the years 1862 to 1878 are the gold equivalents of the currency price for each year. The prices in brackets are the nominal equivalents of the currency prices.

‡ These and the figures for earlier years are extracted from the United States Senate Report on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, 1893.

§ These and the figures for subsequent years are extracted from the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour for 1902, and later years.

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICES OF CEREALS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

92.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Cereals and of Wheat Flour in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Official Publications of the respective Countries.*)

BARLEY.

YEARS.	HOME GROWN.					UNITED KINGDOM. (Average Import Values.)	FRANCE. (Average Market Prices.)
	ENGLAND AND WALES. ("Gazette" Average Price).	SCOTLAND. ("Fiars" Prices.)			IRELAND. (Market Prices.)		
		Mid-Lothian.	Ayrshire.	Perthshire	Dublin.*		
	Average Price per Imperial Quarter.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1854	36 0	35 1	32 9	32 10	35 2	30 3	—
1855	34 9	40 6	37 7	38 8	33 10	33 0	—
1856	41 1	36 4	38 9	37 4	37 7	32 0	—
1857	42 1	35 6	30 8	27 2	38 7	33 3	—
1858	34 8	31 8	31 0	26 6	28 10	25 9	—
1859	33 6	37 6	32 9	32 2	28 2	26 4	—
1860	36 7	40 5	37 1	34 0	34 5	31 9	—
1861	36 1	31 3	30 9	29 6	35 6	30 5	—
1862	35 1	28 1	30 1	25 7	29 11	27 2	—
1863	33 11	28 8	28 10	25 4	27 5	27 4	—
1864	29 11	25 6	26 7	22 5	27 3	23 7	26 11
1865	29 9	34 4	29 2	28 11	25 7	23 1	23 5
1866	37 5	37 10	36 5	35 4	32 5	31 9	28 0
1867	40 0	39 10	38 4	36 9	38 9	35 7	31 11
1868	43 0	43 7	41 6	39 7	38 3	36 3	35 0
1869	39 5	33 9	30 7	29 5	36 3	30 0	27 4
1870	34 7	34 6	32 6	32 3	29 0	28 0	29 1
1871	36 2	36 5	33 6	30 2	31 9	28 4	31 10
1872	37 4	30 0	34 10	29 0	32 7	29 5	25 3
1873	40 5	42 1	38 10	36 4	32 11	31 0	32 1
1874	44 11	39 11	37 8	33 9	36 6	33 4	34 3
1875	38 5	35 4	35 4	30 4	32 5	30 0	27 9
1876	35 2	32 9	34 11	30 6	30 11	27 5	28 8
1877	39 8	31 7	36 2	29 10	32 2	29 9	30 5
1878	40 2	35 2	35 6	29 9	32 2	28 0	30 10
1879	34 0	33 7	35 2	29 2	30 6	29 9	29 10
1880	33 1	34 10	34 8	30 9	28 9	30 7	30 1
1881	31 11	26 3	31 1	23 8	26 8	29 8	28 3
1882	31 2	30 7	30 2	25 8	27 1	25 5	28 3
1883	31 10	28 9	30 2	26 0	27 9	24 11	26 9
1884	30 8	28 7	29 5	23 6	27 2	23 3	26 6
1885	30 1	25 7	26 3	23 11	26 4	21 1	25 7
1886	26 7	24 0	24 9	20 5	24 2	20 8	23 10
1887	25 4	27 4	25 8	22 2	23 4	18 10	22 11
1888	27 10	26 3	26 8	24 0	26 5	20 4	25 0
1889	25 10	28 7	26 0	23 10	26 1	20 5	25 0
1890	28 8	26 7	26 8	24 11	24 4	21 4	26 2
1891	28 2	30 0	29 7	28 7	25 7	24 3	26 6
1892	26 2	23 10	25 11	22 11	27 1	21 7	23 2
1893	25 7	29 6	26 5	25 11	23 4	18 1	24 8
1894	24 6	23 3	25 2	21 5	26 2	16 3	23 10
1895	21 11	22 3	22 1	20 3	21 11	16 9	21 2
1896	22 11	21 8	24 5	21 6	20 6	18 2	22 0
1897	23 6	27 10	25 1	26 10	18 7	17 8	24 1
1898	27 2	28 0	25 9	26 9	23 3	19 10	25 11
1899	25 7	26 1	25 9	24 10	23 6	20 7	24 8
1900	24 11	24 0	24 11	23 9	23 2	21 7	24 8
1901	25 2	27 3	26 0	25 3	23 6	20 2	24 8
1902	25 8	22 1	26 0	23 7	24 2	20 3	24 10
1903	22 8	24 11	26 8	21 0	22 7	19 5	24 8
1904	22 4	26 6	26 2	24 11	24 3	18 10	23 9
1905	24 4	26 10	26 1	24 5	25 2	20 1	25 9
1906	24 2	24 10	25 8	23 7	23 10	20 4	26 3
1907	25 1	27 5	28 2	25 0	24 7	23 11	27 0
1908	25 10	28 11	28 3	27 0	26 4	24 1	—

* Year ending October 31st.

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICES OF CEREALS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

92.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Cereals and of Wheat Flour in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Official Publications of the respective Countries.*)

BARLEY—*continued.*

YEARS.	GERMAN EMPIRE. (Mean Market Prices.)				UNITED STATES.
	Prussia.	Baden.	Bavaria.*	Wurtemberg.	Chicago.¶
	Average Price per Imperial Quarter.				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1854	30 2	—	36 9	37 3	20 6
1855	31 5	—	31 7	31 6	35 11
1856	30 11	—	29 2	27 7	38 6
1857	24 1	—	25 3	25 11	38 8
1858	22 3	—	22 8	22 1	14 11
1859	22 5	—	22 10	26 3	19 6
1860	25 0	—	29 0	34 1	20 4
1861	24 8	—	28 3	30 1	11 7
1862	22 10	—	28 2	27 0	18 5 (18 11)†
1863	21 1	—	24 4	24 4	25 3 (36 8)†
1864	19 8	—	24 2	24 6	30 0 (46 8)†
1865	20 0	—	22 11	22 10	14 5 (31 3)†
1866	24 1	27 10	22 4	27 10	15 1 (21 1)†
1867	30 2	34 8	32 3	33 8	21 1 (28 4)†
1868	31 3	33 5	32 7	33 10	45 8 (63 3)†
1869	27 3	28 4	27 8	28 10	36 10 (50 0)†
1870	25 4	29 7	26 3	28 4	22 4 (27 1)†
1871	27 1	32 2	28 3	30 6	22 7 (25 0)†
1872	27 1	28 5	30 5	31 9	18 0 (19 8)†
1873	32 5	36 0	39 2	40 11	24 8 (27 10)†
1874	35 9	35 10	35 1	35 3	39 3 (43 9)†
1875	30 0	30 10	32 2	33 1	34 6 (38 10)†
1876	30 0	29 5	32 11	34 4	21 4 (24 1)†
1877	30 2	33 5	34 2	33 6	19 11 (21 2)†
1878	28 0	31 4	30 2	30 7	22 3 (22 7)†
1879	26 5	29 7	30 5	31 2	26 6
1880	30 0	31 11	29 10	31 3	26 10
1881	29 8	33 0	32 1	32 2	36 10
1882	27 5	30 4	27 2	28 4	32 1
1883	26 1	26 6	27 8	27 9	22 6
1884	26 8	28 1	28 11	28 4	21 4
1885	25 6	28 0	27 7	27 1	23 0
1886	24 1	24 5	27 0	26 3	23 7
1887	22 10	26 2	28 6	27 10	20 11
1888	24 1	27 3	27 4	26 2	27 3
1889	27 0	26 11	29 2	28 6	22 11
1890	29 5	30 9	31 3	32 3	18 7‡ | 17 5§
1891	30 6	30 6	30 5	30 1	21 0‡ | 21 0§
1892	27 10	27 7	28 11	28 5	17 6
1893	25 6	28 2	29 0	27 9	16 1
1894	23 6	24 9	23 9	22 1	17 8
1895	22 3	25 0	27 9	26 8	14 9
1896	23 2	26 11	27 11	27 11	10 3
1897	24 1	27 7	31 5	31 6	11 1
1898	26 8	30 4	30 9	31 1	14 11
1899	25 9	28 11	29 9	29 3	15 3
1900	25 6	27 9	28 4	27 5	16 7
1901	25 11	27 4	28 4	27 7	20 3
1902	25 4	27 3	26 5	26 2	21 9
1903	24 8	27 1	25 11	24 11	18 11
1904	24 10	27 1	28 8	28 3	18 3
1905	26 7	29 10	30 9	31 1	16 8
1906	27 6	30 7	31 11	32 1	17 7
1907	30 4	33 1	—	35 2	26 4
1908	30 0	—	—	33 10	25 3

* *See* Note *, *ante*, p. 195. ‡ *See* Note ‡, *ante*, p. 195. § *See* Note §, *ante*, p. 195.

† The prices for the years 1862 to 1878 are the gold equivalents of the currency prices for each year. The prices in brackets are the nominal equivalents of the currency prices.

¶ "No. 2" up to July 1859; "No. 1" from Oct. 1859 to Dec. 1891; "No. 3" from Jan. 1890 to Oct. 1897; "Choice to Fancy" from Nov. 1897 to Dec. 1908.

a 2650.

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICES OF CEREALS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

92.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Cereals and of Wheat Flour in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Official Publications of the respective Countries.*)

OATS.

YEARS.	HOME GROWN. ENGLAND AND WALES. ("Gazette" Average Price.)	HOME GROWN. SCOTLAND. ("Fiars" Prices.) Mid-Lothian.	HOME GROWN. SCOTLAND. ("Fiars" Prices.) Perthshire.	HOME GROWN. SCOTLAND. ("Fiars" Prices.) Roxburghshire.	HOME GROWN. IRELAND. (Market Prices.) Dublin.*	UNITED KINGDOM. (Average Import Values.)	FRANCE. (Average Market Prices.)
	Average Price per Imperial Quarter.						
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1854	27 11	29 6	27 6	28 1	25 0	27 6	—
1855	27 5	29 6	27 9	30 1	24 10	26 2	—
1856	25 2	23 0	23 7	24 6	23 9	24 4	—
1857	25 0	22 6	20 5	23 0	23 3	23 5	—
1858	24 6	23 0	20 11	22 7	22 9	21 5	—
1859	23 2	25 10	22 6	25 1	21 0	21 0	—
1860	24 5	29 3	26 6	26 2	24 1	23 2	—
1861	23 9	25 4	23 9	24 10	22 7	22 4	—
1862	22 7	23 6	21 7	23 3	21 9	21 0	—
1863	21 2	21 1	17 7	20 2	20 2	19 0	—
1864	20 1	19 7	16 2	18 2	17 0	18 4	16 9
1865	21 10	26 6	23 5	24 10	19 10	20 0	18 11
1866	24 7	29 3	26 11	27 2	23 7	22 10	21 5
1867	26 0	30 3	28 11	29 9	25 10	25 7	25 8
1868	28 1	28 11	27 7	29 8	26 6	26 8	28 0
1869	26 0	26 2	22 10	25 5	24 0	23 6	23 10
1870	22 10	26 0	24 7	24 7	22 3	22 6	24 7
1871	25 2	26 5	23 4	24 10	22 9	21 3	27 2
1872	23 2	26 1	23 2	24 1	21 9	20 3	20 2
1873	25 5	28 11	26 0	27 9	23 4	22 5	23 1
1874	28 10	29 9	25 10	28 1	26 8	25 0	27 7
1875	28 8	29 0	25 4	27 9	25 2	24 3	25 9
1876	26 3	27 7	25 5	26 0	22 8	22 11	26 7
1877	25 11	27 3	25 7	26 11	22 7	21 6	24 11
1878	24 4	22 1	21 2	22 0	23 4	19 11	24 0
1879	21 9	25 0	21 10	24 3	17 9	18 7	22 9
1880	23 1	22 8	22 0	22 8	21 4	19 11	23 5
1881	21 9	22 10	19 4	20 9	19 8	20 5	22 6
1882	21 10	23 9	21 6	23 3	20 2	18 10	22 9
1883	21 5	24 0	21 8	23 5	22 5	18 5	21 4
1884	20 3	22 7	19 3	22 3	21 6	18 1	20 11
1885	20 7	23 3	19 7	22 8	19 6	18 2	21 6
1886	19 0	19 6	18 9	19 0	17 3	16 5	20 5
1887	16 3	17 10	14 11	16 7	16 10	13 5	19 3
1888	16 9	19 11	18 6	20 2	16 8	13 8	21 2
1889	17 9	21 8	18 4	19 11	16 7	15 7	21 4
1890	18 7	20 0	17 4	19 4	18 8	17 1	22 1
1891	20 0	24 11	22 4	24 2	21 6	18 4	21 10
1892	19 10	21 10	19 1	22 5	19 11	17 10	20 0
1893	18 9	20 3	18 5	19 11	18 7	17 2	23 3
1894	17 1	18 8	16 8	19 1	18 0	14 6	22 9
1895	14 6	18 0	15 7	18 4	16 7	13 4	19 3
1896	14 9	17 10	15 6	17 7	15 9	13 5	18 10
1897	16 11	20 3	18 10	19 8	18 10	13 11	20 8
1898	18 5	19 5	18 1	19 2	18 5	15 8	21 10
1899	17 0	18 7	16 7	19 0	17 1	15 0	20 8
1900	17 7	20 1	18 8	20 0	17 8	14 6	20 8
1901	18 5	22 3	20 6	21 4	18 5	15 9	22 3
1902	20 2	20 8	19 0	20 0	20 10	17 9	22 7
1903	17 2	20 9	16 4	20 4	17 8	14 7	19 11
1904	16 4	19 7	17 10	19 1	17 11	14 9	18 8
1905	17 4	19 9	17 11	19 2	17 9	15 4	21 9
1906	18 4	20 3	18 6	19 7	18 7	16 6	23 11
1907	18 10	19 1	20 8	21 2	18 10	18 0	22 10
1908	17 10	21 1	18 5	19 2	17 11	16 3	—

* Year ending October 31st.

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICES OF CEREALS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

92.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Cereals and of Wheat Flour in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Official Publications of the respective Countries.)

OATS—*continued.*

YEARS.	GERMAN EMPIRE. (Mean Market Prices.)				UNITED STATES.
	Prussia.	Baden.	Bavaria.*	Wurtemburg.	Chicago. ("No. 2.")¶
	Average Price per Imperial Quarter.				
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1854	22 4	—	20 11	20 4	10 2
1855	22 6	—	17 5	16 11	11 4
1856	21 9	—	13 10	13 9	9 0
1857	18 4	—	13 7	19 5	13 4
1858	19 11	—	15 7	17 8	9 10
1859	19 1	—	15 9	17 8	14 6
1860	18 1	—	15 10	19 5	10 1
1861	16 11	—	14 7	17 7	5 8
1862	16 9	—	14 9	15 11	8 5 (8 8)†
1863	15 11	—	14 10	15 1	12 1 (17 6)†
1864	16 4	—	17 3	16 7	14 8 (22 10)†
1865	16 7	—	15 1	15 11	6 11 (14 11)†
1866	18 8	19 4	12 7	16 9	6 7 (9 2)†
1867	21 9	22 1	15 11	20 1	12 5 (16 8)†
1868	23 4	23 4	16 9	20 10	14 2 (19 8)†
1869	21 6	20 6	18 2	18 6	12 10 (17 5)†
1870	19 9	22 11	20 5	21 3	11 9 (14 3)†
1871	20 4	23 11	20 6	21 8	12 10 (14 2)†
1872	19 2	20 0	17 2	17 10	8 10 (9 8)†
1873	22 3	23 3	20 10	21 6	8 3 (9 4)†
1874	26 9	26 2	25 8	24 8	13 5 (14 11)†
1875	25 1	24 0	22 9	22 4	15 0 (16 11)†
1876	24 8	24 10	24 1	23 5	9 8 (10 11)†
1877	22 8	23 0	22 2	21 3	9 11 (10 6)†
1878	19 4	20 2	18 5	18 5	7 9 (7 10)†
1879	18 8	19 10	17 11	18 4	8 7
1880	21 2	20 1	18 9	18 7	9 11
1881	22 1	21 0	20 5	20 0	12 6
1882	20 4	21 0	19 4	18 11	14 11
1883	19 1	18 7	16 9	17 2	11 11
1884	20 1	19 11	18 8	18 4	10 0
1885	19 11	20 6	19 2	18 7	9 10
1886	18 6	18 2	17 4	16 6	9 5
1887	15 9	17 1	16 8	16 3	8 10
1888	18 1	20 0	19 11	18 9	9 11
1889	21 1	19 10	19 6	18 10	8 0
1890	22 3	22 9	23 4	21 9	9 5‡ | 10 8§
1891	22 6	21 11	21 2	20 5	13 4‡ | 13 4§
1892	20 9	19 10	18 11	18 5	10 6
1893	22 0	22 5	22 5	21 6	9 9
1894	19 4	20 1	18 10	17 8	10 8
1895	16 11	17 10	17 10	16 10	8 2
1896	17 6	19 4	20 9	18 8	6 2
1897	18 8	19 10	21 3	18 11	6 3
1898	20 7	21 9	21 6	20 7	8 6
1899	19 1	21 7	20 5	19 7	8 5
1900	19 1	21 2	19 6	19 1	7 10
1901	19 11	21 1	21 1	19 10	10 11
1902	21 6	22 10	22 2	21 5	13 7
1903	18 9	20 3	18 11	18 7	12 2
1904	18 8	20 0	18 10	18 11	12 7
1905	20 4	21 7	22 2	21 6	10 3
1906	22 5	23 8	23 10	23 4	11 3
1907	24 11	26 6	—	25 9	15 6
1908	22 5	—	—	23 9	17 6

* *See* Note, * *ante*, p. 195.

† The prices for the years 1862 to 1878 are the gold equivalents of the currency price for each year. The prices in brackets are the nominal equivalents of the currency prices. ‡ *See* Note ‡, *ante*, p. 195. § *See* Note §, *ante*, p. 195.

¶ For the period July 1859 to January 1864 the prices given refer to quality "No. 1."

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICES OF CEREALS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

92.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Cereals and of Wheat Flour in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(*Compiled from the Official Publications of the respective Countries.*)

RYE.

YEARS.	FRANCE. (Average Market Prices.)	GERMAN EMPIRE. (Mean Market Prices.)				UNITED STATES.
		Prussia.	Baden.	Bavaria.*	Wurtemberg.	Chicago. ("No. 2.")
	Average Price per Cwt.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1854	—	10 5	—	12 7	13 6	5 10
1855	—	11 6	—	11 4	11 6	6 11
1856	—	10 8	—	9 2	8 9	6 2
1857	—	6 11	—	8 0	7 9	6 5
1858	—	6 5	—	6 3	6 1	4 2
1859	—	6 10	—	5 4	6 0	6 1
1860	—	7 8	—	6 9	9 0	5 6
1861	—	7 8	—	7 5	8 10	3 0
1862	—	8 0	—	8 1	8 10	3 1 (3 2)†
1863	—	6 10	—	6 10	7 0	4 0 (5 10)†
1864	7 1	5 9	—	6 4	6 8	7 2 (11 1)†
1865	6 1	6 3	—	6 0	6 6	2 7 (5 8)†
1866	7 4	7 4	7 4	6 0	7 6	3 6 (4 11)†
1867	9 6	9 11	10 3	8 9	10 4	6 5 (8 8)†
1868	10 5	9 10	9 11	9 4	10 1	8 5 (11 8)†
1869	7 8	8 0	7 4	6 11	7 3	6 1 (8 3)†
1870	7 11	7 9	7 10	7 4	7 8	4 10 (5 10)†
1871	9 1	8 7	9 1	8 4	9 1	5 10 (6 5)†
1872	7 8	8 4	8 7	9 2	9 10	4 6 (4 11)†
1873	9 0	9 7	10 2	10 10	11 1	4 6 (5 1)†
1874	9 9	9 11	10 4	11 2	11 9	6 1 (6 9)†
1875	7 7	8 3	8 1	8 5	8 10	6 5 (7 3)†
1876	7 10	8 8	8 2	8 9	9 8	4 8 (5 3)†
1877	8 7	8 10	9 5	9 4	10 2	4 9 (5 1)†
1878	8 4	7 2	8 6	8 0	8 8	4 1 (4 2)†
1879	8 8	7 3	8 3	7 11	8 6	4 0
1880	9 1	9 8	9 7	10 0	10 5	6 2
1881	8 5	10 1	9 9	10 5	10 5	7 10
1882	7 11	8 0	9 0	8 11	9 7	6 3
1883	7 4	7 4	7 10	7 7	8 0	4 7
1884	7 1	7 4	8 0	8 0	8 7	4 8
1885	6 9	7 2	7 8	7 9	8 0	4 8
1886	6 5	6 9	7 2	7 3	7 4	4 7
1887	6 9	6 3	7 1	7 1	7 6	4 2
1888	6 9	6 9	7 6	7 8	7 10	4 7
1889	6 8	7 9	7 10	7 11	8 3	3 7
1890	7 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	9 1	3 11‡ | 4 4§
1891	7 8	10 5	9 8	10 2	9 11	6 3‡ | 6 8§
1892	7 0	8 11	8 7	8 7	9 3	5 5
1893	6 6	6 9	7 4	7 0	7 5	3 11
1894	6 0	5 11	6 2	6 1	6 2	3 9
1895	5 3	6 1	6 3	6 6	6 4	3 10
1896	5 4	6 1	7 0	7 4	7 9	2 10
1897	6 10	6 4	7 5	7 6	7 11	3 2
1898	7 4	7 3	8 0	8 4	8 10	4 0
1899	6 3	7 2	7 7	7 9	7 11	4 5
1900	6 0	7 2	7 7	7 8	7 6	4 2
1901	6 3	7 1	7 4	7 5	7 5	4 3
1902	6 7	7 2	7 3	7 4	7 4	4 4
1903	6 7	6 7	7 4	7 4	7 5	4 2
1904	6 4	6 8	7 4	6 8	6 11	5 8
1905	6 8	7 4	7 7	7 4	7 9	5 8
1906	6 9	7 10	8 4	8 8	8 10	4 11
1907	7 2	9 4	9 4	—	9 10	6 2
1908	—	9 0	—	—	9 0	6 3

* *See* note *, *ante*, p. 195.

† The prices for the years 1862 to 1878 are the gold equivalents of the currency price for each year. The prices in brackets are the nominal equivalents of the currency prices. ‡ *See* note ‡, *ante*, p. 195. § *See* note § *ante*, p. 195.

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICES OF CEREALS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

92.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Cereals and of Wheat Flour in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Official Publications of the respective Countries.)

MAIZE.

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM. (Average Import Values.)	FRANCE. (Average Market Prices.)	GERMAN EMPIRE.		UNITED STATES.
			Breslau. ("Russian Medium.")	Leipzig. (All Qualities.)	Chicago.¶
	Average Price per Cwt.				
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1854	9 6	—	—	—	3 10
1855	10 2	—	—	—	4 10
1856	7 5	—	—	—	3 6
1857	8 3	—	—	—	3 10
1858	7 0	—	—	—	3 9
1859	6 8	—	—	—	5 7
1860	8 0	—	—	—	3 8
1861	7 4	—	—	—	2 2
1862	6 6	—	—	—	2 2 (2 3)*
1863	6 4	—	—	—	3 1 (4 6)*
1864	6 3	7 4	—	—	5 8 (8 10)*
1865	6 4	6 10	—	—	2 5 (5 3)*
1866	6 4	7 7	—	—	2 11 (4 1)*
1867	9 0	8 7	—	—	5 2 (6 11)*
1868	8 5	9 7	—	—	5 4 (7 5)*
1869	6 9	7 4	—	—	3 9 (5 1)*
1870	6 11	8 5	—	—	5 0 (6 1)*
1871	7 8	9 9	—	—	3 8 (4 1)*
1872	7 1	6 11	—	—	3 0 (3 3)*
1873	7 1	8 6	—	—	2 5 (2 9)*
1874	8 6	9 5	—	—	4 9 (5 4)*
1875	7 11	7 8	—	—	4 9 (5 4)*
1876	6 5	8 4	—	—	3 5 (3 10)*
1877	6 6	8 11	—	—	3 4 (3 7)*
1878	6 0	8 7	—	—	3 2 (3 3)*
1879	5 5	8 3	5 11	—	2 9
1880	6 0	8 9	7 5	7 3	3 1
1881	6 3	8 0	7 4	7 6	4 1
1882	7 2	9 1	7 8	7 10	5 6
1883	6 6	8 2	7 4	7 4	4 3
1884	5 11	8 0	7 2	6 10	4 6
1885	5 5	7 3	6 11	6 5	3 5
1886	4 11	7 0	5 9	6 1	3 0
1887	4 10	6 10	5 4	6 1	3 2
1888	5 5	7 0	6 2	6 10	4 0
1889	4 9	7 0	6 3	6 7	2 10
1890	4 6	7 2	6 4	6 5	2 11† | 3 5‡
1891	6 3	7 9	7 4	7 11	4 9† | 4 11‡
1892	5 4	7 5	6 6	6 9	3 10
1893	4 10	7 5	6 1	6 3	3 5
1894	4 6	7 0	5 3	5 8	3 9
1895	4 7	6 7	6 0	6 0	3 5
1896	3 8	6 10	5 2	4 11	2 3
1897	3 5	7 0	5 3	4 11	2 2
1898	3 11	7 7	5 7	5 7	2 8
1899	4 2	7 4	5 7	5 9	2 10
1900	4 7	7 0	6 5	6 5	3 3
1901	4 10	7 6	6 1	6 8	4 3
1902	5 3	7 7	6 3	6 10	5 2
1903	5 0	7 7	6 1	6 9	4 0
1904	4 9	7 4	6 5	6 10	4 4
1905	5 3	7 10	—	7 5	4 4
1906	4 11	7 11	6 11	7 5	4 0
1907	5 6	8 4	7 4	7 11	4 6
1908	6 2	—	8 3	8 8	5 11

* The prices for the year 1862 to 1878 are the gold equivalents of the currency price for each year. The prices in brackets are the nominal equivalents of the currency prices.

† *See* Note ‡, *ante*, p. 195.

‡ *See* Note §, *ante*, p. 195.

¶ Quality "No. 2," except for October, 1858 to October 1860, and April 1866 to October 1870, when prices relate to "No. 1," and for January 1861 to January 1866, when they relate to "Mixed."

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

PRICES OF CEREALS (INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON).

92.—STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Cereals and of Wheat Flour in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States, in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Official Publications of the respective Countries.)

WHEAT FLOUR.

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM.			FRANCE.	GERMAN EMPIRE.		UNITED STATES.	
	Wholesale Prices.	Contract Prices.	Average Import Values.†	(Average Market Prices).	Cologne. (Rhenish, No 00, with Sack).	Posen. (Native, No. 00, with Sack).	New York.	
	Edinburgh.	Royal Hospital, Greenwich.					Spring Patents.	Winter Straights.
	Average Price per Cwt.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1854	—	21 4	21 9	—	—	—	—	—
1855	—	22 9	24 2	—	—	—	—	—
1856	—	20 6	20 6	—	—	—	—	—
1857	20 5	17 8	18 0	—	—	—	—	—
1858	16 0	12 9	16 6	—	—	—	—	—
1859	16 5	12 3	14 5	—	—	—	—	—
1860	18 8	15 4	17 0	—	—	—	—	—
1861	20 4	17 7	16 1	—	—	—	—	—
1862	19 6	17 7	14 11	—	—	—	—	—
1863	16 9	15 2	13 6	—	—	—	—	—
1864	15 2	13 5	12 7	14 4	—	—	—	—
1865	15 2	12 4	13 5	13 11	—	—	—	—
1866	17 7	17 9	15 3	14 10	—	—	—	—
1867	22 2	21 7	19 7	18 8	—	—	—	—
1868	21 2	21 0	18 4	20 1	—	—	—	—
1869	16 10	—	14 0	15 0	—	—	—	—
1870	16 9	—	14 1	16 1	—	—	—	—
1871	19 0	—	17 7	19 3	—	—	—	—
1872	19 9	—	18 8	18 5	—	—	—	—
1873	20 6	15 0	18 10	19 3	—	—	—	—
1874	19 4	18 10	18 3	18 6	—	—	—	—
1875	16 4	17 3	15 10	14 6	—	—	—	—
1876	16 11	14 0	15 11	15 2	—	—	—	—
1877	19 4	14 3	18 6	17 2	—	—	—	—
1878	17 1	14 3	17 4	17 4	—	—	—	—
1879	16 8	15 8	15 10	16 7	14 3	15 1	—	—
1880	17 10	12 9	16 6	17 4	15 9	16 4	—	—
1881	17 6	15 7	16 3	16 9	15 9	15 10	—	—
1882	17 4	13 9	16 4	16 5	14 11	15 7	—	—
1883	16 1	14 2	15 1	15 1	13 7	14 0	—	—
1884	14 5	12 5	13 6	13 10	12 0	13 2	—	—
1885	13 10	11 2	12 2	12 11	11 9	11 11	—	—
1886	13 0	9 3	11 2	13 3	11 6	11 7	—	—
1887	12 6	9 3	11 1	14 0	11 11	12 3	—	—
1888	13 1	9 7	11 3	14 4	12 5	12 11	—	—
1889	13 8	9 0	11 8	14 5	13 0	13 2	—	—
1890	13 6	8 10	11 6	14 8	13 8	13 7	12 4	11 1
1891	13 11	8 10	12 2	15 9	15 6	16 6	12 8	11 8
1892	12 3	9 6	11 1	14 6	13 1	13 9	10 4	9 10
1893	10 11	7 10	9 7	12 11	11 1	10 10	9 6	7 10
1894	9 9	6 9	8 4	12 0	9 7	9 10	8 7	6 7
1895	9 11	5 6	8 4	11 8	10 1	10 3	8 8	7 8
1896	10 3	7 1	8 8	11 7	10 8	11 0	9 0	8 7
1897	12 3	8 4	10 3	14 1	12 0	12 3	10 11	10 5
1898	13 4	10 4	11 0	15 3	13 2	13 2	11 3	9 10
1899	10 9	7 7	9 4	12 2	11 1	10 7	9 0	8 1
1900	11 1	7 4	9 5	11 6	10 11	9 11	9 2	8 0
1901	10 10	8 1	9 2	11 8	11 0	11 2	9 1	7 11
1902	10 11	7 8	9 3	12 2	10 10	11 3	9 1	8 4
1903	11 7	8 7	9 5	12 9	10 10	10 7	10 4	8 7
1904	12 7	9 1	9 10	12 8	11 4	11 7	12 10	11 6
1905	12 6	8 10	10 1	13 2	11 7	11 3	12 11	10 10
1906	11 5	8 5	9 7	13 3	12 1	11 10	10 2	8 7
1907	12 8	8 11	10 1	13 2	13 10	13 9	11 7	9 6
1908	13 9*	11 10	10 11	—	14 6	13 7	12 11	10 3

* January to September only.

† Including wheat meal.

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN LONDON.

93.—Statement of the Percentage Variations in the Retail Prices in London of 13 of the Principal Articles of Food in the under-mentioned Years, with a combined Index Number for these Articles.

(Based on Prices given in the Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices (H.C. 321 of 1903) and on more recent supplementary information.)

LEVEL OF PRICES IN 1900 = 100.

Years.	Bread.	Flour.	Oatmeal.	Beef.*	Mutton.*	Pork.	Bacon.
1895	91	82	100	95	96	95	93
1896	93	88	100	92	90	94	78
1897	106	106	100	96	90	96	100
1898	118	129	117	96	91	96	103
1899	95	94	100	100	96	100	92
1900	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1901	94	106	100	102	105	102	113
1902	101	106	117	107	102	105	112
1903	109	106	117	104	106	101	104
1904	108	112	117	101	105	101	109
1905	109	113	104	99	106	98	111
1906	104	112	100	99	104	101	121
1907	105	117	112	102	106	100	120
1908	113	125	126	108	106	97	113

Years.	Butter.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Tea.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	General Index Number.
1895	89	90	109	90	93	92	93
1896	95	91	88	90	93	100	92
1897	95	91	85	90	93	83	96
1898	96	97	110	90	93	83	102
1899	101	96	92	90	100	92	96
1900	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1901	101	98	105	100	100	112	102
1902	100	101	79	100	100	100	102
1903	98	103	101	100	100	104	104
1904	98	102	110	110	100	110	105
1905	99	104	84	105	100	131	105
1906	103	107	86	98	100	110	103
1907	101	109	93	100	107	117	106
1908	106	107	97	100	119	116	109

* Mean of prices for British and Foreign Meat.

NOTE.—The commodities of which index numbers of price variation are stated above represent about 70 per cent. of the total expenditure on food by working-class families. The index number in the last column is obtained by weighting the index numbers in the preceding columns according to the extent to which the articles enter into consumption, based on the results shown in the Memorandum on the Consumption and Cost of Food in Working Class Families in Cd. 2337 of 1904.

The following are the weights assigned to each article :—

Beef	16	Bread	17
Mutton	8	Flour	7
Pork	5	Butter	13
Bacon	6	Eggs	6
		Potatoes	6
Total meat	35	Oatmeal	2
		Tea	7
		Cocoa	1
		Sugar	6

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BERLIN.

94.—Statement showing the Percentage Variations in the Retail Prices in Berlin of 12 of the Principal Articles of Food in the under-mentioned Years, with a combined Index Number for these Articles.

LEVEL OF PRICES IN 1900 = 100.

(Compiled from the Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Berlin.)

Years.	Rye Bread.	Wheat Flour.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Bacon, Smoked.
1895	86	91	99	96	95	98	101
1896	87	94	97	95	95	95	97
1897	93	100	98	97	98	100	99
1898	105	114	99	99	100	107	104
1899	101	103	101	100	98	103	101
1900	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1901	101	100	102	103	102	105	104
1902	101	100	107	109	107	113	115
1903	99	100	109	109	111	110	110
1904	98	100	109	109	111	105	104
1905	101	100	116	118	117	118	114
1906	113	100	124	128	127	131	129
1907	129	103	125	127	127	117	121

Years.	Butter.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	Coffee.	General Index Number.
1895	98	97	97	100	154	98
1896	99	93	82	103	144	96
1897	98	94	98	105	122	99
1898	96	96	96	98	93	102
1899	99	98	87	98	83	99
1900	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1901	100	101	101	107	95	102
1902	99	102	89	110	84	104
1903	99	101	97	103	77	103
1904	100	99	121	80	86	102
1905	106	110	116	78	95	109
1906	107	108	86	78	95	115
1907	106	112	113	78	95	117

NOTE.—The commodities for which Index Numbers of price variation are stated above, represent about 72 per cent. of the total expenditure on food by working-class families. The relative importance assigned to these commodities in calculating the General Index Number has been as follows :—

Pork (including sausage)	23	Bread	24
Beef	12	Wheat Flour	2
Bacon	5	Butter	12
Veal	8	Eggs	5
Mutton	1	Potatoes	5
	—	Coffee	5
Total Meat	44	Sugar	3

These figures of relative importance are based on the data procured in the course of the investigation into the Cost of Living in German Towns (cf. Cd. 4032 of 1908).

SECTION VIII.—PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN NEW YORK.

95.—Statement showing the Percentage Variations in the Retail Prices in New York of 14 of the Principal Articles of Food in the under-mentioned Years, with a combined Index Number for these Articles.

LEVEL OF PRICES IN 1900 = 100.

Year.	Bread (Wheat).	Wheat Flour.	Corn Meal.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork, Fresh.	Bacon, Ham and Pork (other than fresh).
1895	100	96	103	100	92	98	98	93
1896	100	99	97	99	94	96	92	91
1897	100	112	97	100	93	97	92	91
1898	100	115	97	100	99	97	93	90
1899	100	100	98	100	101	97	94	93
1900	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1901	100	101	106	102	99	102	106	105
1902	100	101	112	111	113	103	120	115
1903	100	104	114	103	108	98	127	116
1904	104	126	114	106	107	102	122	113
1905	113	127	113	104	111	108	124	112
1906	113	121	124	107	123	110	131	121
1907	113	129	124	113	126	115	133	128

Year.	Butter.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	Tea.	Coffee.	General Index Number.
1895	91	103	94	80	90	115	97
1896	83	92	84	86	90	110	94
1897	83	88	106	86	89	102	95
1898	87	92	112	95	93	99	97
1899	94	104	99	96	98	97	98
1900	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1901	102	105	124	98	101	102	103
1902	111	115	112	95	101	98	109
1903	111	123	122	95	101	98	108
1904	110	134	117	100	105	99	111
1905	112	134	124	98	105	97	112
1906	119	138	127	93	105	100	115
1907	125	140	133	95	105	100	119

NOTE.—The commodities for which Index Numbers of price variation are stated above, represent about 67 per cent. of the total expenditure on food by working-class families. The relative importance assigned to these commodities in calculating the General Index Number has been as follows :—

Beef, fresh	24	Bread	7
Beef, salt	4	Wheat Flour	4⅔
Pork, fresh	6	Corn Meal	2⅓
Bacon, &c.	5	Butter	13
Other Meat	5	Eggs	8
Total Meat	44	Potatoes	6
		Sugar	8
		Tea	3
		Coffee	4

The data from which these weights, and the prices for the earlier years, have been compiled, are contained in the 18th Annual Report of the Department of Labour of the United States (1903). For later years the prices have been compiled from tables given in the Bulletin of the Department of Labour.

SECTION IX.—CUSTOMS DUTIES ON FOODSTUFFS.

WHEAT PRICES AND IMPORT DUTIES.

96.—Statement showing the Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each of the under-mentioned Years, with Particulars as to the Rate of Import Duty leviable in each Year.

Years.	United Kingdom.			France.‡ (Official Average.)		Germany (Official Average for the Kingdom of Prussia).§		United States (Average Price of Winter Wheat at New York Market).‖	
	"Gazette" Average Price of British Wheat in England and Wales.*	Imported Wheat (Average Price.†)	Import Duty.	Average Price.	Import Duty.	Average Price.	Import Duty.	Average Price.	Import Duty.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1854	72 5	68 2	1 0	67 1		55 3	2 11	68 8	20 % *ad val.*
1855	74 8	72 7	,,	68 3		60 10	,,	79 2	,,
1856	69 2	62 5	,,	71 7		57 10	,,	60 5	,,
1857	56 4	55 8	,,	56 8	Free.	43 8	1 2	54 5	15 % *ad val.*
1858	44 2	42 8	,,	39 0		39 0	,,	40 2	,,
1859	43 9	43 7	,,	39 0		38 4	,,	50 1	,,
1860	53 3	56 4	,,	47 1	0 7	45 0	,,	47 7	,,
1861	55 4	55 1	,,	57 2	0 10½	47 4	,,	44 1	6 10½
1862	55 5	48 6	,,	54 1	1 0½	45 10	,,	44 1	,,
1863	44 9	42 3	,,	46 0	,,	39 5	,,	35 11	,,
1864	40 2	39 5	1 0¾	40 11	,,	34 1	,,	43 11	,,
1865	41 10	40 0	,,	38 2	,,	34 11		32 6	,,
1866	49 11	48 1	,,	45 8	,,	41 11		56 5	,,
1867	64 5	61 10	,,	60 11	,,	55 3		72 7	,,
1868	63 9	57 11	,,	62 0	,,	53 6		61 2	,,
1869	48 2	44 5	,,	47 4	,,	41 7		39 10	,,
1870	46 11	45 1		—	,,	43 8		37 1	,,
1871	56 8	50 9		59 8	,,	50 2	Free.	49 6	,,
1872	57 0	53 3		53 11	,,	51 9		51 1	,,
1873	58 8	55 9		59 7	,,	56 6		53 8	,,
1874	55 9	52 1		58 5	1 1	51 5		45 2	,,
1875	45 2	45 5		45 0	,,	41 11		40 6	,,
1876	46 2	44 8		47 11	,,	45 0		41 1	,,
1877	56 9	53 6		54 7	,,	49 3		52 11	,,
1878	46 5	47 1		49 5	,,	43 3		42 4	,,
1879	43 10	45 3		51 6	,,	41 11	2 2	40 3	,,
1880	44 4	47 6		51 8	,,	46 10	,,	43 8	,,
1881	45 4	47 4		51 8	1 0½	47 1	,,	45 4	,,
1882	45 1	45 9		44 11	,,	44 7	,,	43 11	,,
1883	41 7	42 0		44 3	,,	39 7	,,	40 5	,,
1884	35 8	36 1		41 4	,,	37 0	,,	33 6	,,
1885	32 10	33 7		38 3	5 2	34 8	6 6½	33 2	,,
1886	31 0	32 4	Free.	38 6	,,	33 7	,,	30 5	,,
1887	32 6	32 9		41 2	8 8	35 2	,,	30 7	,,
1888	31 10	32 11		43 9	,,	37 3	10 10½	33 5	,,
1889	29 9	32 11		42 1	,,	39 2	,,	30 4	,,
1890	31 11	33 5		44 1	,,	41 2	,,	33 9	,,
1891	37 0	38 1		47 10	5 2	47 6	,,	37 7	8 7
1892	30 3	32 10		41 6	8 8	40 6	7 7½	31 3	,,
1893	26 4	27 7		37 9	,,	32 6	,,	25 5	,,
1894	22 10	22 11		34 6	12 2	28 11	,,	21 0	20 % *ad val.*
1895	23 1	23 7		32 9	,,	30 0	,,	23 0	,,
1896	26 2	26 6		33 4	,,	32 9	,,	26 10	,,
1897	30 2	31 11		43 9	,,	35 5	,,	32 10	8 7
1898	34 0	34 4		45 8	,, ¶	39 10	,,	32 9	,,
1899	25 8	28 8		34 11	,,	33 2	,,	27 4	,,
1900	26 11	29 2		33 8	,,	32 1	,,	27 8	,,
1901	26 9	28 5		35 3	,,	34 8	,,	27 7	,,
1902	28 1	28 8	1 0¼ from 15.4.02	37 9	,,	35 2	,,	28 9	,,
1903	26 9	29 1	to 30.6.03, then free.	39 8	,,	33 2	,,	29 4	,,
1904	28 4	30 0		37 11	,,	36 2	,,	38 1	,,
1905	29 8	31 0		40 10	,,	36 7	,,	35 4	,,
1906	28 3	30 2	Free.	41 0	,,	37 3	11 10 from 1.3.06.	29 9	,,
1907	30 7	32 11		40 7**	,,	43 1	,,	33 1	,,
1908	32 0	36 0		38 5**	,,	43 8	,,	36 1	,,

* Extracted from the *Annual Agricultural Statistics of Great Britain.*

† Computed from the Import Returns in the *Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom.*

‡ Extracted from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France.* The rates of import duty stated for France were subject during certain of the earlier years given in this table to a surtax in the case of wheat imported in foreign bottoms.

§ Extracted from the *Zeitschrift des Kön. Preuss. Statistischen Bureaus.*

‖ Extracted from *Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation* (Senate Report, No. 1394, Washington, 1893), and from the *Statistical Abstract of the United States.* The prices stated for the years 1862 to 1878 are the gold equivalents of the currency prices, taken at the average gold premium for each year. For the nominal equivalents of the currency prices, *see* Table 92, page 195.

¶ Wheat was admitted free of duty from May 4 to June 30, 1898.

** Average of monthly quotations published in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SECTION IX.—CUSTOMS DUTIES ON FOODSTUFFS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GRAIN, FLOUR, AND MEAT.

97.—Statement showing the changes in the Rates of Customs Duty leviable on Grain, Flour, and Meat, in France and Germany in various Years from 1860 to 1909.

(Compiled from Official Sources.)

(a) FRANCE.

Articles.	Date of Alteration of Duty.	Rate of Customs Duty leviable.	English Equivalent.
		Per 100 kilogs. Frs. cts.	*Per cwt.* s. d.
Wheat	Law of 15th June, 1861, as modified in 1862	0 60	0 3
	„ 30th December, 1873	Duty as above increased by 4 per cent.	
	„ 7th May, 1881	0 60	0 3
	„ 28th March, 1885	3 00	1 2¾
	„ 29th March, 1887	5 00	2 0½
	„ 2nd July, 1891	3 00	1 2¾
	„ 11th January, 1892 (Duty on wheat came into force on 1st June, 1892)	5 00	2 0½
	„ 27th February, 1894	7 00*	2 10½*
Rye	Law of 15th June, 1861	Free.	Free.
	Decree of 18th August, 1872	0 25	0 1¼
	Law of 25th July, 1873	Free.	Free.
	„ 28th March, 1885	1 50	0 7½
	„ 16th April, 1889	3 00	1 2¾
Barley	Law of 15th June, 1861	Free.	Free.
	Decree of 18th August, 1872	0 25	0 1¼
	Law of 25th July, 1873	Free.	Free.
	„ 28th March, 1885	1 50	0 7½
	„ 11th January, 1892	3 00	1 2¾
Oats	Law of 15th June, 1861	Free.	Free.
	Decree of 18th August, 1872	0 25	0 1¼
	Law of 25th July, 1873	Free.	Free.
	„ 28th March, 1885	1 50	0 7½
	„ 29th March, 1887	3 00	1 2¾
Maize	Law of 15th June, 1861	Free.	Free.
	Decree of 18th August, 1872	0 25	0 1¼
	Law of 25th July, 1873	Free.	Free.
	„ 11th January, 1892	3 00	1 2¾
Flour	Law of 15th June, 1861, as modified in 1862	1 20	0 5¾
	„ 30th December, 1873	Duty as above increased by 4 per cent.	
	„ 7th May, 1881	1 20	0 5¾
	„ 28th March, 1885	6 00	2 5¼
	„ 29th March, 1887	8 00	3 3
	„ 2nd July, 1891 :—		
	At the rate of extraction of—		
	70 per cent. and over	6 00	2 5¼
	70 to 60 per cent.	7 20	2 11¼
	60 per cent. and under	8 40	3 5
	Law of 11th January, 1892 (Duty on flour came into force 1st June, 1892) :—		
	At the rate of extraction of—		
	70 per cent. and over	8 00	3 3
	70 to 60 per cent.	10 00	4 0¾
	60 per cent. and under	12 00	4 10½
	Law of 27th February, 1894 :—		
	At the rate of extraction of—		
	70 per cent. and over	11 00†	4 5¾
	70 to 60 per cent.	13 50‡	5 5¾
	60 per cent. and under	16 00§	6 6

* Wheat was temporarily exempt from duty from 4th May to 30th June, 1898, inclusive.
† Temporarily reduced to 1 fr. from 5th May to 30th June, 1898, inclusive.
‡ „ „ 1 fr. 35 cts. „ „ „
§ „ „ 2 frs. „ „ „

SECTION IX.—CUSTOMS DUTIES ON FOODSTUFFS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GRAIN, FLOUR, AND MEAT.

97.—STATEMENT showing the changes in the Rates of Customs Duty leviable on Grain, Flour, and Meat, in France and Germany in various Years from 1860 to 1909—*continued.*

(*Compiled from Official Sources.*)

(*a*) FRANCE—*continued.*

Articles.	Date of Alteration of Duty.	Rate of Customs Duty leviable.	English Equivalent.
		Per 100 *kilogs.* Frs. cts.	*Per cwt.* *s.* *d.*
MEAT - (FRESH) -	Law of 17th January, 1863	Free.	Free.
	„ 3rd November, 1881	8 00	1 2¾
	Law of 11th January, 1892 :—		
	Mutton	32 00	13 0
	Pork	12 00	4 10½
	Beef and other kinds	25 00	10 2
	Law of 5th April, 1898 :—		
	Pork	18 00	7 4
	Law of 31st July, 1903 :—		
	Mutton	35 00	14 3
	Pork	25 00	10 2
	Beef and other kinds	35 00	14 3
MEAT - (SALTED).	Laws of 11th July, 1866, and 21st March, 1874	4 60	1 10½
	Laws of 3rd November, 1881, and 19th December, 1881	4 50	1 10
	Law of 11th January, 1892 :—		
	Pork, ham, bacon, &c.	25 00	10 2
	Beef and other kinds	27 00	11 0
	Law of 31st July, 1903 :—		
	Pork, ham, bacon, &c.	30 00	12 2½
	Beef and other kinds	30 00	12 2½
MEAT (TINNED).	Law of 7th May, 1881	8 00	3 3
	„ 11th January, 1892	15 00	6 1¼
PORK-BUTCHERS' WARES (*Charcuterie*).	Law of 11th January, 1892	25 00	10 2
	„ 5th April, 1898	50 00	20 4
		Per head.	*Per head.*
CATTLE -	Law of 16th May, 1863 :—		
	Oxen	3 60	2 10½
	Bullocks, cows, and heifers	1 20	0 11½
	Calves	0 30	0 3
	Law of 30th December, 1873	Duties as above increased by 4 per cent.*	
	Law of 7th May, 1881 :—		
	Oxen	15 00	12 0
	Cows	8 00	6 4¾
	Bullocks and heifers	5 00	4 0
	Calves	1 50	1 2½
	Law of 28th March, 1885 :—		
	Oxen	25 00	20 0
	Cows	12 00	9 7
	Bullocks and heifers	8 00	6 4¾
	Calves	4 00	3 2½
	Law of 5th April, 1887 :—		
	Oxen	38 00	30 5
	Cows	20 00	16 0
	Bullocks, heifers, and calves	8 00	6 4¾
		Per 100 *kilogs.* (*live wt.*)	*Per cwt.* (*live wt.*)
	Law of 11th January, 1892 :—		
	Oxen	10 00	4 0¾
	Bullocks, cows, and heifers	10 00	4 0¾
	Calves	12 00	4 10½
	Law of 31st July, 1903 :—		
	Oxen	20 00	8 1½
	Bullocks, cows, and heifers	20 00	8 1½
	Calves	25 00	10 2

* The duty on *oxen* was not subject to this increase, the rate of duty contained in the Law of 16th May, 1863, being fixed by Treaty of 11th July, 1866.

SECTION IX.—CUSTOMS DUTIES ON FOODSTUFFS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GRAIN, FLOUR, AND MEAT.

97.—STATEMENT showing the changes in the Rates of Customs Duty leviable on Grain, Flour, and Meat, in France and Germany in various years from 1860 to 1909—*continued.*

(Compiled from Official Sources.)

(a) FRANCE—*continued.*

Articles.	Date of Alteration of Duty.	Rate of Customs Duty leviable.	English Equivalent.
		Each.	*Each.*
SHEEP -	Law of 16th May, 1863 :—	Frs. cts.	*s. d.*
	Sheep - - - - - - - -	0 30	0 3
	Lambs - - - - - - - -	0 12	0 1¼
	Law of 30th December, 1873 - - - -	Duties as above increased by 4 per cent.	
	Law of 7th May, 1881 :—	*Each.*	*Each.*
	Sheep - - - - - - - -	2 00	1 7½
	Lambs - - - - - - - -	0 50	0 4¾
	Law of 28th March, 1885 :—		
	Sheep - - - - - - - -	3 00	2 4¾
	Lambs - - - - - - - -	1 00	0 9½
	Law of 5th April, 1887 :—		
	Sheep - - - - - - - -	5 00	4 0
	Lambs - - - - - - - -	1 00	0 9½
		Per 100 *kilogs.*	*Per cwt.*
	Law of 11th January, 1892 :—	(*live wt.*)	(*live wt.*)
	Sheep - - - - - - - -	15 50	6 3¾
		Each.	*Each.*
	Lambs, weighing 8 kilogs. (17·64 lbs.) or less	1 50	1 2½
		Per 100 *kilogs.*	*Per cwt.*
	Law of 31st July, 1903 :—	(*live wt.*)	(*live wt.*)
	Sheep - - - - - - - -	25 00	10 2
		Each.	*Each.*
	Lambs, weighing 10 kilogs. (22·05 lbs.) or less - - - - - - - -	2 25	1 9½
PIGS - -	Law of 16th May, 1863 :—	*Each.*	*Each.*
	Pigs - - - - - - - -	0 30	0 3
	Sucking pigs - - - - - - -	0 12	0 1¼
	Law of 30th December, 1873 - - - -	Duties as above increased by 4 per cent.*	
	„ 7th May and Treaty of 31st October, 1881 :—	*Each.*	*Each.*
	Pigs - - - - - - - -	3 00	2 4¾
	Sucking pigs—		
	Weighing from 8 to 15 kilogs. (from 17·64 to 33·07 lbs.) - - -	0 50	0 4¾
	Weighing less than 8 kilogs. (17·64 lbs.)	Free.	Free.
	Law of 28th March, 1885 :—	*Each.*	*Each.*
	Pigs - - - - - - - -	6 00	4 9½
	Sucking pigs—		
	Weighing from 8 to 15 kilogs. (from 17·64 to 33·07 lbs.) - - -	1 00	0 9½
	Weighing less than 8 kilogs. (17·64 lbs.)	Free.	Free.
		Per 100 *kilogs.*	*Per cwt.*
	Law of 11th January, 1892 :—	(*live wt.*)	(*live wt.*)
	Pigs - - - - - - - -	8 00	3 3
		Each.	*Each.*
	Sucking pigs weighing 15 kilogs. (33·07 lbs.) or less - - - - - - - -	1 50	1 2½
		Per 100 *kilogs.*	*Per cwt.*
	Law of 5th April, 1898 :—	(*live wt.*)	(*live wt.*)
	Pigs - - - - - - - -	12 00	4 10½
		Each.	*Each.*
	Young pigs weighing 25 kilogs. (55·09 lbs.) or less - - - - - - -	3 00	2 4¾
		Per 100 *kilogs.*	*Per cwt.*
	Law of 31st July, 1903 :—	(*live wt.*)	(*live wt.*)
	Pigs - - - - - - - -	15 00	6 1¼
		Each.	*Each.*
	Sucking pigs weighing 15 kilogs. (33·07 lbs.) or less - - - - - - - -	2 25	1 9½

* The duty on *pigs* (other than sucking pigs) was not subject to this increase, the rate of duty contained in the Law of 16th May, 1863, being fixed by Treaty of 11th July, 1866.

SECTION IX.—CUSTOMS DUTIES ON FOODSTUFFS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GRAIN, FLOUR, AND MEAT.

97.—STATEMENT showing the changes in the Rates of Customs Duty leviable on Grain, Flour, and Meat, in France and Germany in various years from 1860 to 1909—*continued.*

(*Compiled from Official Sources.*)

(*b*) GERMANY.

Articles.	Date of Alteration of Duty.	Rate of Customs Duty leviable.	English Equivalent.
		Per 100 *kilogs.* Mks. pfg.	*Per cwt.* *s.* *d.*
WHEAT -	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 - - -	1 00	0 6
	Duty as altered by Law in 1885 - - -	3 00	1 6
	" " " 1888 - - -	5 00	2 6
	" " by Treaty in 1892 - - -	3 50	1 9
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906† -	5 50	2 9
RYE - -	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 - - -	1 00	0 6
	Duty as altered by Law in 1885 - - -	3 00	1 6
	" " " 1888 - - -	5 00	2 6
	" " by Treaty in 1892 - - -	3 50	1 9
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906† -	5 00	2 6
OATS - -	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 - - -	1 00	0 6
	Duty as altered by Law in 1885 - - -	1 50	0 9
	" " " 1888 - - -	4 00	2 0
	" " by Treaty in 1892 - - -	2 80	1 4¾
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906† -	5 00	2 6
BARLEY -	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 - - -	0 50	0 3
	Duty as altered by Law in 1885 - - -	1 50	0 9
	" " " 1888 - - -	2 25	1 1½
	" " by Treaty in 1892 - - -	2 00	1 0
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906† :—		
	Malting barley - - - - - -	4 00	2 0
	Other - - - - - -	1 30	0 7¾
MAIZE -	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 - - -	0 50	0 3
	Duty as altered by Law in 1885 - - -	1 00	0 6
	" " " 1888 - - -	2 00	1 0
	" " by Treaty in 1892 - - -	1 60	0 9⅓
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906† -	3 00	1 6
FLOUR -	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 - - -	2 00	1 0
	Duty as altered by Law in 1881 - - -	3 00	1 6
	" " " 1885 - - -	7 50	3 9
	" " " 1888 - - -	10 50	5 3
	" " by Treaty in 1892 - - -	7 30	3 7¾
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906† -	10 20	5 1¼
PORK (NOT INCLUDING BACON).	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 - - -	12 00	6 0
	Duty as altered by Law in 1885 - - -	20 00	10 0
	" " by Treaty in 1892 - - -	17 00	8 6
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906† :—		
	Fresh, even chilled, but not frozen - -	27 00	13 6
	Fresh, frozen - - - - - -	35 00	17 6
	Simply prepared - - - - -	35 00	17 6
	Note.—Fresh and simply prepared meat, free from bone, is subject to a surtax of 10 per cent.		
BACON -	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 - - -	12 00	6 0
	" as altered by Law in 1885 - - -	20 00	10 0
	" according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906 -	36 00	17 11½
TINNED MEAT.*	Duty according to Decision of Bundesrath, December, 1895 - - - - - -	20 00	10 0
	(Tinned meat was previously dutiable as "all other meats": *see* next page.)		
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906† -	60 00	29 11

* The importation of tinned meats, and of sausages or other mixtures of chopped meat, has been prohibited since the 1st October, 1900; with certain exceptions in favour of rolled hams, brawn, and sausage-meat.

† Conventional Rate

SECTION IX.—CUSTOMS DUTIES ON FOODSTUFFS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GRAIN, FLOUR, AND MEAT.

97.—STATEMENT showing the changes in the Rates of Customs Duty leviable on Grain, Flour, and Meat, in France and Germany in various years from 1860 to 1909—*continued.*

(Compiled from Official Sources.)

(b) GERMANY—*continued.*

Articles.	Date of Alteration of Duty.	Rate of Customs Duty leviable.	English Equivalent.
		Per 100 *kilogs.* Mks. pfg.	*Per cwt.* *s.* *d.*
ALL OTHER MEATS—BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, SAUSAGES,* &c.	Duty according to Tariff of 1879	12 00	6 0
	„ as altered by law in 1885	20 00	10 0
	Duty as altered by Treaty with Austria-Hungary in 1892 :—		
	Fresh	15 00	7 6
	Prepared (salted, smoked, &c.)	17 00	8 6
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906† :—		
	Fresh, even chilled, but not frozen	27 00	13 6
	Fresh, frozen	35 00	17 6
	Simply prepared	35 00	17 6
	Prepared for the table (fine)	75 00	37 5
	Note.—Fresh and simply prepared meat, free from bone, is subject to a surtax of 10 per cent.		
CATTLE	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 :—	*Per head.*	*Per head.*
	Oxen	20 00	19 8
	Cows	6 00	5 10¾
	Young cattle up to 2½ years	4 00	3 11¼
	Calves under 6 weeks	2 00	1 11½
	Duty as altered by Law in 1885 :—		
	Oxen	30 00	29 6
	Cows	9 00	8 10¼
	Young cattle up to 2½ years	6 00	5 10¾
	Calves under 6 weeks	3 00	2 11½
	Duty as altered by Treaty in 1892 :—		
	Oxen	25 50	25 1
	Young cattle up to 2½ years	5 00	4 11
	Duty according to the Tariff of March 1st, 1906†	*Per* 100 *kilogs live weight.* 8 00	*Per cwt. live weight.* 4 00
SHEEP	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 :—	*Per head.*	*Per head.*
	Sheep	1 00	0 1¾
	Lambs	0 50	0 6
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906†	*Per* 100 *kilogs. live weight.* 8 00	*Per cwt. live weight.* 4 0
PIGS	Duty according to Tariff of 1879 :—	*Per head.*	*Per head.*
	Pigs	2 50	2 5½
	Sucking pigs weighing less than 10 kilogs. (22·05 lbs.)	0 30	0 3½
	Duty as altered by Law in 1885 :—		
	Pigs	6 00	5 10¾
	Sucking pigs weighing less than 10 kilogs. (22·05 lbs.)	1 00	0 11¾
	Duty as altered Treaty in 1892 :—		
	Pigs	5 00	4 11
	Duty according to Tariff of March 1st, 1906†	*Per* 100 *kilogs. live weight* 9 00	*Per cwt. live weight.* 4 6

* The importation of tinned meats, and of sausages or other mixtures of chopped meat, has been prohibited since the 1st October 1900; with certain exceptions in favour of rolled hams, brawn, and sausage-meat.

† Conventional Rate.

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GENERAL COURSE OF WAGES.

98.—Statement showing by the Method of Index Numbers the Relative Level of Money Wages in the United Kingdom at the end of each of the under-mentioned Years (based on the rates in the under-mentioned Industries).

(WAGES AT THE END OF 1900 ARE REPRESENTED AS 100.)

(Extracted from the Appendix to the Statistical Charts prepared by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade for the St. Louis Exhibition [Cd. 2145 of 1904], and supplemented by more recent information.)

Years.	AGRICULTURE (Ordinary Labourers). (Mean of 115 Rates.)	COAL MINING (Hewers). (Weighted Percentage changes in Principal Districts.)	TEXTILE (Cotton Spinners and Weavers, and Linen and Jute Operatives.)	BUILDING TRADES (Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners, and Masons). (Mean of 74 Rates.)	ENGINEERING (Fitters, Turners, Iron-founders and Patternmakers). (Mean of 36 Rates.)	Unweighted Mean of preceding Groups of Trades.	
						Including Agriculture.	Excluding Agriculture.
1874 -	93·22	88·90	106·67	81·11	88·77	91·73	91·36
1875 -	93·79	79·38	104·89	84·45	88·99	90·30	89·43
1876 -	94·92	70·66	104·89	87·78	88·86	89·42	88·05
1877 -	94·92	65·65	102·22	90·00	88·86	88·33	86·68
1878 -	94·35	61·98	92·45	88·89	88·05	85·14	82·84
1879 -	92·09	62·11	88·01	86·67	87·86	83·35	81·16
1880 -	91·53	61·45	89·78	85·55	88·05	83·27	81·21
1881 -	91·53	63·23	94·23	85·55	89·36	84·78	83·09
1882 -	91·53	67·91	94·23	85·55	89·94	85·83	84·41
1883 -	92·09	69·24	93·33	84·45	90·09	85·84	84·28
1884 -	91·53	65·67	93·56	84·45	89·99	85·04	83·42
1885 -	90·40	63·10	90·22	84·45	89·96	83·63	81·93
1886 -	89·83	61·09	89·34	84·45	89·60	82·86	81·12
1887 -	89·27	60·85	90·22	84·45	90·29	83·02	81·45
1888 -	89·27	64·80	93·78	84·45	91·29	84·72	83·58
1889 -	89·83	75·79	94·67	85·55	91·72	87·51	86·93
1890 -	90·96	85·85	95·12	86·67	92·68	90·26	90·08
1891 -	93·22	86·52	96·89	87·78	93·31	91·54	91·13
1892 -	93·22	78·88	96·00	88·89	93·31	90·06	89·27
1893 -	92·66	80·44	94·97	90·00	92·60	90·13	89·50
1894 -	92·66	76·13	94·97	91·11	92·56	89·49	88·69
1895 -	92·66	72·54	94·97	92·22	93·18	89·11	88·23
1896 -	92·66	71·90	94·97	93·33	96·75	89·92	89·24
1897 -	93 79	72·60	94·97	94·45	98·18	90·80	90·05
1898 -	95·48	78·60	94·97	97·78	99·19	93·20	92·64
1899 -	96·61	83·53	98·22	98·89	99·61	95·37	95·06
1900 -	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
1901 -	101·13	93·95	100·00	100·00	100·29	99·07	98·56
1902 -	101·13	87·53	100·00	100·00	100·29	97·78	96·96
1903 -	101·13	84·92	100·00	100·00	99·93	97·20	96·21
1904 -	101·33	82·31	100·00	100·00	99·93	96·71	95·56
1905 -	101·22	81·02	102·67	100·00	100·05	96·99	95·94
1906 -	101·25	83·36	106·22	100·00	100·83	98·33	97·60
1907 -	101·25	96·25	108·89	100·00	102·00	101·68	101·79
1908 -	101·25	93·30	108·89	100·00	101·68	101·02	100·97

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

99.—Statement showing the Average Cash Wages of Ordinary Agricultural Labourers in England and Wales and in Ireland in each of the Years 1854 to 1908, and their Percentage Fluctuations compared with the Wages of the Year 1900.

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Years.	England and Wales.				Ireland.			
	Average Cash Wages per Week of Ordinary Labourers employed on certain farms in England and Wales.*		Percentage Fluctuations in Wages compared with Standard Year 1900.		Average Cash Wages per Week of Ordinary Labourers employed on certain farms in Ireland.*		Percentage Fluctuations in Wages compared with Standard Year 1900.	
	69 farms.	128 farms. †	69 farms.	128 farms. †	10 farms.	22 farms. †	10 farms.	22 farms. †
	s. d.	*s. d.*			*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
1854	10 8	—	73·8	—	5 10½	—	55·7	—
1855	10 11½	—	75·8	—	6 0	—	56·9	—
1856	11 0½	—	76·4	—	6 2	—	58·5	—
1857	10 11½	—	75·8	—	6 2	—	58·5	—
1858	10 9½	—	74·6	—	6 4½	—	60·5	—
1859	10 8½	—	74·1	—	6 5	—	60·9	—
1860	10 11	—	75·5	—	6 7½	—	62·8	—
1861	11 1	—	76·7	—	6 7½	—	62·8	—
1862	11 1	—	76·7	—	6 7	—	62·5	—
1863	11 0	—	76·1	—	6 7	—	62·5	—
1864	11 0½	—	76·4	—	6 9½	—	64·4	—
1865	11 3	—	77·8	—	6 9½	—	64·4	—
1866	11 6	—	79·5	—	7 0	—	66·4	—
1867	11 11	—	82·4	—	7 1	—	67·2	—
1868	12 0	—	83·0	—	7 2	—	68·0	—
1869	11 8½	—	81·0	—	7 3½	—	69·2	—
1870	11 10½	—	82·1	—	7 6	—	71·1	—
1871	12 1	—	83·6	—	7 7	—	71·9	—
1872	12 8½	—	87·9	—	7 9½	—	73·9	—
1873	13 4	—	92·2	—	7 10	—	74·3	—
1874	13 7	13 11½	94·0	94·1	7 10	7 6½	74·3	79·7
1875	13 7	14 0	94·0	94·4	7 11	7 7½	75·1	80·6
1876	13 8	14 1½	94·5	95·2	8 2½	7 10	77·9	82·8
1877	13 8	14 1½	94·5	95·2	8 3½	7 11	78·7	83·7
1878	13 8	14 0½	94·5	94·7	8 4½	8 0	79·4	84·6
1879	13 3½	13 8½	91·9	92·4	8 4½	8 0	79·4	84·6
1880	13 2½	13 7½	91·4	91·9	8 6	8 1	80·6	85·5
1881	13 2	13 7½	91·1	91·9	8 6	8 1	80·6	85·5
1882	13 2½	13 7½	91·4	91·9	8 8	8 2	82·2	86·3
1883	13 3	13 8	91·6	92·4	8 11	8 3	84·6	87·2
1884	13 2½	13 7½	91·4	91·9	8 11	8 4½	84·6	88·6
1885	13 1	13 5½	90·5	90·7	8 11½	8 4½	85·0	88·6
1886	12 11	13 4	89·3	89·9	9 2	8 6	87·0	89·9
1887	12 9½	13 2½	88·5	89·0	9 4	8 7	88·5	90·8
1888	12 9½	13 2½	88·5	89·0	9 4	8 7½	88·5	91·2
1889	12 10½	13 4	89·1	89·9	9 4½	8 8	88·9	91·6
1890	13 0½	13 6	90·2	91·0	9 5½	8 9½	89·7	93·0
1891	13 4	13 9½	92·2	93·0	9 5½	8 9½	89·7	93·0
1892	13 5	13 10	92·8	93·3	9 6	8 10½	90·1	93·8
1893	13 3½	13 9	91·9	92·7	9 6	8 10	90·1	93·4
1894	13 3	13 8	91·6	92·1	9 7	8 11	90·9	94·3
1895	13 2½	13 8½	91·4	92·4	9 9	9 0	92·5	95·2
1896	13 4	13 9	92·2	92·7	9 11½	9 1½	94·5	96·5
1897	13 5	13 10½	92·8	93·5	10 0½	9 2	95·3	96·9
1898	13 8½	14 1½	94·8	95·2	10 2½	9 2½	96·8	97·4
1899	13 10½	14 4	96·0	96·6	10 5½	9 5	99·2	99·6
1900	14 5½	14 10	100·0	100·0	10 6½	9 5½	100·0	100·0
1901	14 6½	14 11	100·6	100·6	10 6½	9 6½	100·0	100·9
1902	14 7	14 11½	100·9	100·8	10 7½	9 8½	100·8	102·6
1903	14 7	14 11½	100·9	100·8	10 8	9 9½	101·2	103·5
1904	14 7	14 11½	100·9	100·8	10 8	9 10½	101·2	104·4
1905	14 7	14 11½	100·9	100·8	10 10½	10 1	103·2	106·6
1906	14 7	15 0½	100·9	101·4	10 11	10 2½	103·6	107·9
1907	14 6½	15 0	100·6	101·1	11 0½	10 3½	104·7	108·8
1908	14 7½	15 1	101·2	101·7	11 0½	10 3½	104·7	108·8

* The Cash Wages are exclusive of extra payments for piece-work, hay and corn harvests, overtime, &c., and also of the value of allowances in kind.

† Including the farms mentioned in the preceding column.

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS IN WAGES OF COAL HEWERS.

100.—Statement showing for certain Districts of Great Britain the Percentage of each of the under-

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the

Years.	Federated Districts.							
	West Yorks.	South Yorks.	S.W. Lancs.	S. Derbyshire.	Notts.	N. Staffs.	Cannock Chase.	N. Wales.
	Percentage above (+) or below (—) Standard of							
1874	+57·4	+37·5	+26·02	+66·66	+55	+21	Standard	+32·36
1875	+84·85	+27·5	+26·02	+50	+25	+ 8·5	„	+ 1·26
1876	+18	+11·5	+ 7·12	+27·62	+25	— 1·5	— 7·14	— 8·86
1877	+10·33	+ 5	— 3·59	+16·66	+15	—11·5	—21·42	— 8·86
1878	+ 5·86	Standard	— 3·59	+ 4·76	+ 5	—11·5	—28·57	— 8·86
	Percentage above (+) or below (—) Standard of							
1879	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	+10	Standard	Standard
1880	— 2·5	„	„	„	„	Standard	„	„
1881	— 2·5	„	+10	„	„	+ 5	+ 5·55	+ 7·5
1882	+ 7·5	+10	+21	+10	+10	+15	+11·11	+15
1883	+ 7·5	+10	+21	+10	+10	+15	+ 5·55	+15
1884	+ 7·5	+10	+ 8·9	Standard	+10	+15	+ 5·55	+15
1885	— 2·5	Standard	+ 8·9	„	+10	+ 5	+ 5·55	+15
1886	— 2·5	„	+ 8·9	„	+10	Standard	+ 5·55	+15
1887	— 2·5	„	+ 8·9	„	+10	„	+ 5·55	+15
	Percentage above (+) or below (—) Standard of							
1888	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
1889	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20
1890	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40
1891	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40
1892	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40
1893	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40
1894	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30
1895	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30
1896	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30
1897	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30
1898	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5
1899	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40
1900	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50
1901	+60	+60	+60	+60	+60	+60	+60	+60
1902	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50
1903	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45
1904	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40
1905	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40
1906	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40
1907	+55	+55	+55	+55	+55	+55	+55	+55
1908	+55	+55	+55	+55	+55	+55	+55	+55

Standards of 1871, 1879 and 1888.—In the case of the coalfields of England and Wales the standard wage of 1879 was is therefore indicated by the percentage of wages above or below the Standard of 1871 as shown in the Table. The exceptions of 1879 and 1871 were the same; and South Wales and Monmouthshire, where the Standard of 1879 was 15 per cent. below the Standard at the end of 1887.

* The figures for South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire show throughout the percentage above or below a basis of 3*s.* 4*d.* per nominal day.

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS IN WAGES OF COAL HEWERS.

Coal Hewers' Wages above (+) or below (—) the standards specified at the end of mentioned Years.

Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Northumberland.	Durham.	S. Staffs. and E. Worc.*	S. Wales and Mon.	Scotland.			Years.
				Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan.	West Scotland.	Mid and East Lothian.	
1871 except where otherwise stated. *See* Note *.							
+26	+30	+20	+20	+22·22	+59·72	+22·22	1874
+16	+23·5	+20	+ 7·5	Standard	+18·06	Standard	1875
Standard	+ 7·97	+ 5	Standard	—12·5	+ 4·17	+ 4·5	1876
—12·5	— 0·13	—10	„	—27·5	— 8·34	—10	1877
—21·25	— 0·13	—10	— 5	—42·5	—29·17	—30	1878
1879 except where otherwise stated. *See* Note *.							
Standard	Standard	— 2·5	Standard	+30	+18·75	+25	1879
„	+ 2·5	—10	+ 5	+15	+ 6·25	+10	1880
„	+ 2·5	— 2·5	+10	+15	+ 6·25	+10	1881
„	+ 6·25	+10	+15	+25	+18·75	+20	1882
+ 5	+ 7·5	+10	+17·5	+25	+31·25	+30	1883
+ 3·75	+ 6·25	Basis	+17·5	+ 5	+ 6·25	+ 5	1884
+ 1·25	+ 5	„	+10	— 5	+ 6·25	+ 5	1885
Standard	+ 3·75	„	+ 5	—15	— 6·25	— 5	1886
—12·5	+ 3·75	„	+ 2·5	— 5	— 2	— 5	1887
1888 except where otherwise stated. *See* notes * †.							
† — 7·5	† + 3·75	+10	† + 7·5	+ 5	+ 8·33	+10	1888
+20	+25	+30	+25	+37·5	+50	+40	1889
+31·25	+30	+40	+52·5	+50	+50	+50	1890
+30	+33	+40	+53·75	+50	+50	+50	1891
+20	+25	+40	+22·5	+25	+25	+30	1892
+20	+25	+40	+20	+37·5	+50	+50	1893
+17·5	+25	+30	+21·25	+25	+25	+30	1894
+ 7·5	+15	+30	+12·5	+12·5	+12·5	+20	1895
+ 3·75	+15	+30	+10	Standard	+12·5	+10	1896
+ 6·25	+17·5	+30	+11·25	+12·5	+12·5	+20	1897
+18·75	+25	+32·5	+20	+42·5	+50	+50	1898
+25	+33·75	+40	+30	+53·75	+56·25	+56·25	1899
+61·25	+65	+50	+73·75	+97·5	+100	+100	1900
+38·75	+40	+60	+66·25	+47·5	+50	+50	1901
+26·25	+33·75	+50	+48·75	+41·25	+43·75	+43·75	1902
+23·75	+32·5	+45	+43·75	+37·5	+37·5	+37·5	1903
+18·75	+27·5	+40	+38·75	+37·5	+37·5	+37·5	1904
+15	+27·5	+40	+30	+37·5	+37·5	+37·5	1905
+23·75	+32·5	+40	+37·5	+43·75	+43·75	+43·75	1906
+47·5	+53·75	+55	+60	+87·5	+87·5	+87·5	1907
+41·25	+47·5	+55	+60	+56·25	+56·25	+56·25	1908

with four exceptions, the same as the wage paid at the end of 1879. The relation between the Standards of 1871 and 1879 are—Durham, where the Standard of 1897 was 10·01 per cent. below the Standard of 1871; Nottingham, where the Standards of 1871. For those districts in which a new standard was adopted in 1888, wages when at Standard were the same as shown

† The percentages for Northumberland, Durham, and South Wales and Monmouthshire for the years 1888–1908 are upon the Standard of 1879.

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WAGES OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

101.—Statement showing the Changes in the Rates of Wages paid to Operatives employed in Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills at the end of the under-mentioned Years.

(The statement shows the percentage that wages were above (+) or below (−) List prices at the end of each year.)

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Years.	Cotton Spinning.		Cotton Weaving.	Years.	Cotton Spinning.		Cotton Weaving.
	Bolton List.	Oldham List.	Blackburn and Uniform Lists.		Bolton List.	Oldham List.	Blackburn and Uniform Lists.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1854	No list.	No list.	List prices	1882	− 5	−10	−10
1855			List prices	1883	− 5	−10	−15
1856			List prices	1884	− 5	−10	−10
1857			List prices	1885	−10	−15	−10
1858	List adopted		List prices	1886	−10	−15	−10
1859	List prices		List prices	1887	−10	−15	−10
1860	+ 5		+ 5	1888	− 5	−10	−10
1861	List prices		List prices	1889	− 5	−10	−10
1862	List prices		List prices	1890	List prices	−10	−10
1863	List prices		List prices	1891	List prices	− 5	−10
1864	List prices		List prices	1892	List prices	− 5	Uniform list adopted–10
1865	List prices		List prices	1893	List prices	− 7·91	−10
1866	+ 5		List prices	1894	List prices	− 7·91	−10
1867	List prices		List revised	1895	List prices	− 7·91	−10
1868	List prices		List prices	1896	List prices	− 7·91	−10
1869	− 5		− 5	1897	List prices	− 7·91	−10
1870	− 5		List prices	1898	List prices	− 7·91	−10
1871	List prices		List prices	1899	List prices	− 5	− 7½
1872	+ 5		List prices	1900	+ 5	List prices	− 7½
1873	+ 5		List prices	1901	+ 5	List prices	− 7½
1874	List prices		List prices	1902	+ 5	List prices	− 7½
1875	+ 5		List prices	1903	+ 5	List prices	− 7½
1876	+ 5	List adopted	List prices	1904	+ 5	List prices	− 7½
1877	List prices	− 5	List prices	1905	+ 5	List prices	− 2½
1878	List prices	−15	−10	1906	+ 5	+ 5	List prices
1879	−10	−20	−15	1907	+10	+10	List prices
1880	− 5	−15	−15	1908	+10	+10	List prices
1881	− 5	−10	−10	1909	+ 5	+ 5	List prices

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

102.—Statement showing the Rates of Wages recognised by Trade Unions for certain occupations in the Building and Engineering Trades in some of the principal Towns in the United Kingdom on 1st January in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Years.	Building Trades.											
	Bricklayers.						Masons.					
	Birmingham.	Cardiff.	Leicester.	Liverpool.	London.	Manchester.	Birmingham.	Cardiff.	Leicester.	Liverpool.	London.	Manchester.
	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.
1875	7½	7½	7	7¾	9	8½	8	7½	8	7¾	9	8
1876	7½	7½	8	8	9	9	8	7½	8	7¾	9	9
1877	8½	7½	8	8¾	9	10	8	7½	8	9	9	9
1878	8½	8	8	9	9	10	8	8	9	9	9	9
1879	8½	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
1880	8½	8	7½	8¼	9	9	8½	8	8½	8	9	9
1881	7¾	8	7½	8	9	8½	8½	8	8½	8	9	9
1882	7¾	8	7½	8	9	8½	8½	8	8½	8	9	9
1883	7¾	8	7½	8	9	8½	8½	8	8½	8	9	8
1884	8	7½	7½	8	9	8½	8½	7½	8½	8	9	8
1885	8	7½	7½	8	9	8½	8½	7½	8½	8	9	8
1886	8	7½	7½	8	9	8½	8½	7½	8½	8	9	8
1887	8	7½	7½	8	9	8½	8½	7½	8½	8	9	8
1888	8	7½	7½	8	9	8½	8½	7½	8½	8	9	8
1889	8	7½	7½	8	9	8½	8½	7½	8½	8	9	8
1890	8	7½	7½	8	9	8½	8½	7½	8½	8	9	8½
1891	8½	8	7½	8	9	8½	9	8	8½	8½	9	8½
1892	8½	8	8	8½	9	9	9	8	8½	8½	9	8½
1893	9	8	8	8½	9½	9	9	8	8½	9	9	9
1894	9	8½	8	8½	9½	9	9	8½	8½	9	9½	9
1895	9	8½	8	9	9½	9½	9	8½	8½	9	9½	9
1896	9	8½	8½	9	9½	9½	9	8½	8½	9	9½	9
1897	9	8½	8½	9	10	10	9	8½	8½	9	10	9
1898	9	8½	8½	9½	10	10	9	8½	9	9½	10	9
1899	9	8½	9	9½	10	10	9½	8½	9	9½	10	9½
1900	9½	9	9	9½	10	10	9½	9	9	9½	10	9½
1901	9½	9	9	9½	10½	10	10	9	9	9½	10½	9½
1902	9½	9	9	9½	10½	10	10	9	9½	9½	10½	9½
1903	9½	9	9	9½	10½	10	10	9	9½	9½	10½	9½
1904	9½	9	9	9½	10½	10	10	9	9½	9½	10½	9½
1905	9½	9	9	9½	10½	10	10	9	9½	9½	10½	9½
1906	9½	9	9	9½	10½	10	10	9	9½	9½	10½	9½
1907	9½	9	9	9½	10½	10	10	9	9	9½	10½	9½
1908	9½	9	9	9¾	10½	10	10	9	9	9½	10½	9½
1909	9½	9	9	9¾	10½	10	10	9	9	10	10½	9½

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING AND ENGINEERING TRADES.

102.—STATEMENT showing the Rates of Wages recognised by Trade Unions for certain occupations in the Building and Engineering Trades in some of the principal Towns in the United Kingdom on 1st January in each of the under-mentioned Years —*continued.*

(*Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.*)

Years.	Building Trades.						Engineering.				
	Carpenters and Joiners.						Ironfounders.				
	Birmingham.	Cardiff.	Leicester.	Liverpool.	London.	Manchester.	Birmingham.	London.	Manchester.	Sheffield.	Belfast.
	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per hour. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.
1875 - -	7½	7½	7	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	34 0
1876 - -	7½	7½	7½	7¾	9	8½	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	34 0
1877 - -	8	7½	8	7¾	9	8½	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	34 0
1878 - -	8½	7½	8	8¼	9	9	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	34 0
1879 - -	8½	8	8	8¼	9	8½	36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	34 0
1880 - -	8½	8	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	31 0
1881 - -	7¾	7½	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	31 0
1882 - -	7¾	7½	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	34 0
1883 - -	7¾	7½	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	34 0
1884 - -	8	7½	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	33 0
1885 - -	8	7½	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	32 0
1886 - -	8	7½	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	31 0
1887 - -	8	7½	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	31 0
1888 - -	8	7½	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	31 0
1889 - -	8	7½	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	34 0
1890 - -	8	7½	7½	7½	9	8	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	34 0
1891 - -	8½	8	7½	8	9	8½	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	34 0
1892 - -	8½	8	8	8	9	8½	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	34 0
1893 - -	8½	8½	8	8	9½	8½	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	33 0
1894 - -	9	8½	8	8½	9½	8½	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	32 0
1895 - -	9	8½	8	8½	9½	8½	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	32 0
1896 - -	9	8½	8½	8½	9½	9	36 0	40 0*	38 0	38 0	32 0
1897 - -	9	8½	8½	9	10	9	38 0*	42 0*	39 0	38 0	38 0*
1898 - -	9	8½	8½	9	10	9	40 0*	42 0*	40 0	38 0	39 0*
1899 - -	9½	8½	9	9½	10	9	40 0*	42 0*	40 0	39 0	40 0*
1900 - -	9½	8½	9	9½	10	9½	40 0*	42 0*	40 0	40 0	40 0*
1901 - -	9½	9	9	9½	10½	9½	40 0*	42 0*	40 0	40 0	40 0*
1902 - -	9½	9	9	9½	10½	9½	40 0*	42 0*	40 0	40 0	40 0*
1903 - -	9½	9	9	9½	10½	9½	40 0*	42 0*	40 0	40 0	40 0*
1904 - -	9½	9	9	9½	10½	9½	40 0*	42 0*	40 0	40 0	40 0*
1905 - -	9½	9	9	9½	10½	9½	40 0*	42 0*	40 0	40 0	40 0*
1906 - -	9½	9	9	9½	10½	9½	40 0*	42 0*	40 0	40 0	40 0*
1907 - -	9½	9	9	9½	10½	9½	40 0*	42 0*	41 0	42 0	40 0*
1908 - -	9½	9	9	9¾	10½	9½	40 0*	43 0*	42 0	42 0	41 0*
1909 - -	9½	9	9	10	10½	9½	40 0*	43 0*	42 0	40 0	40 0*

* These rates are those which apply to Moulders in Loam. The rate for Moulders in Sand is two shillings less than this.

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE ENGINEERING TRADES.

102.—STATEMENT showing the Rates of Wages recognised by Trade Unions for certain occupations in the Building and Engineering Trades in some of the principal Towns in the United Kingdom on 1st January in each of the under-mentioned Years—*continued.*

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Years.	Engineering.											
	Fitters and Turners.								Patternmakers.			
	Birmingham.	Cardiff.	Derby.	Glasgow.	London.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Nottingham.	Birmingham.	Cork.	Derby.	Manchester.
	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1875	32 0	36 0	26 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	27 0	36 0
1876	32 0	36 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	36 0
1877	32 0	36 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	36 0
1878	32 0	36 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	36 0
1879	32 0	36 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	29 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	36 0
1880	32 0	36 0	28 0	27 0	36 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	34 0	29 0	30 0	36 0
1881	32 0	36 0	28 0	27 0	36 0	32 0	29 0	32 0	34 0	29 0	30 0	36 0
1882	32 0	36 0	28 0	28 1½	36 0	34 0	29 9	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	36 0
1883	32 0	36 0	28 0	28 1½	38 0	34 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	36 0
1884	32 0	36 0	28 0	28 1½	38 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	36 0
1885	32 0	36 0	28 0	28 1½	38 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	36 0
1886	32 0	36 0	28 0	28 1½	38 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	38 0
1887	32 0	36 0	28 0	29 3	38 0	32 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	36 0
1888	32 0	36 0	28 0	29 3	38 0	32 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	36 0
1889	32 0	36 0	28 0	29 3	38 0	34 0	33 6	34 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	37 6
1890	32 0	36 0	28 0	30 4½	38 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	38 0
1891	32 0	39 0	28 0	30 4½	38 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	38 0
1892	34 0	39 0	28 0	30 4½	38 0	34 0	35 0	34 0	36 0	33 0	30 0	38 0
1893	34 0	39 0	28 0	30 4½	38 0	34 0	35 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	30 0	38 0
1894	34 0	39 0	29 0	30 4½	38 0	34 0	31 6	34 0	36 0	34 0	30 0	38 0
1895	34 0	39 0	29 0	30 4½	38 0	34 0	31 6	34 0	36 0	34 0	30 0	38 0
1896	34 0	39 0	29 0	30 4½	38 0	34 0	31 6	34 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	38 0
1897	34 0	39 0	31 0	33 9	38 0	36 0	33 6	34 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	39 0
1898	34 0	39 0	31 0	34 10½	38 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	40 0
1899	36 0	39 0	31 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	40 0
1900	36 0	39 0	33 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	40 0
1901	36 0	40 0	33 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	40 0
1902	36 0	41 0	33 0	36 0	39 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	40 0
1903	36 0	41 0	33 0	36 0	39 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	40 0
1904	36 0	41 0	33 0	35 0	39 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	40 0
1905	36 0	41 0	33 0	35 0	39 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	40 0
1906	36 0	41 0	33 0	36 0	39 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	40 0
1907	36 0	41 0	33 0	36 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	40 0
1908	37 0	41 0	34 0	36 0	40 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	39 0	34 0	37 0	42 0
1909	37 0	41 0	35 0	36 0	40 0	38 0	35 0	36 0	39 0	34 0	38 0	42 0

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED IN TRADE UNIONS.

103.—Statement showing the Average Percentage of the Members of certain Trade Unions who were unemployed in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with an Index Number of Employment for All Trades for which Returns are received.

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Note.—The percentages in columns headed B. are derived from returns of the numbers unemployed at the end of each month. Those in columns headed A. are partly computed from expenditure on unemployed benefit.

Years.	I.—Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.					
	Percentages for Principal Unions.				General Percentage for all Unions in the Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades making Returns.	
	Amalgamated Engineers.	Iron Founders.	Iron Moulders.	Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders.		
	B.	B.	B.	B.	A.	B.
1854	1·7	5·3	3·8	—	2·9	—
1855	3·1	10·2	4·6	—	5·4	—
1856	2·7	9·0	4·1	—	4·9	—
1857	4·6	9·3	6·7	—	6·1	—
1858	10·2	16·6	12·9	—	12·2	—
1859	3·4	5·1	4·6	—	3·9	—
1860	1·4	2·9	3·4	—	1·9	—
1861	3·8	8·8	12·4	—	5·5	—
1862	7·2	14·1	12·9	—	9·0	—
1863	5·5	9·6	11·3	—	6·7	—
1864	2·4	4·6	5·9	—	3·0	—
1865	1·8	3·7	5·9	—	2·4	—
1866	2·5	6·6	8·4	—	3·9	—
1867	6·3	16·5	24·2	—	9·1	—
1868	7·9	18·6	13·3	—	10·0	—
1869	7·8	16·1	6·1	—	8·9	—
1870	4·1	7·2	3·8	—	4·4	—
1871	1·0	2·5	1·8	—	1·3	—
1872	0·6	1·4	2·7	1·0	0·9	—
1873	0·8	3·3	4·0	1·2	1·4	—
1874	1·4	4·1	7·3	2·5	2·3	—
1875	2·3	3·7	7·9	5·9	3·5	—
1876	3·5	6·0	10·0	8·5	5·2	—
1877	4·8	9·4	10·8	8·3	6·3	—
1878	6·9	15·1	17·4	9·4	9·0	—
1879	10·6	23·3	23·3	9·5	15·3	—
1880	5·0	11·5	11·5	8·0	6·7	—
1881	3·5	8·3	8·5	1·8	3·8	—
1882	1·9	4·7	11·0	0·7	2·3	—
1883	2·2	4·7	8·1	2·1	2·7	—
1884	4·8	7·8	23·1	20·8	10·8	—
1885	6·7	11·5	31·6	22·2	12·9	—
1886	7·6	14·6	34·2	21·6	13·5	—
1887	6·1	10·6	26·0	16·7	10·4	—
1888	4·2	5·9	13·5	7·3	5·5	6·0
1889	1·9	2·0	5·1	2·0	2·0	2·3
1890	1·7	2·6	6·8	3·4	2·4	2·2
1891	3·2	5·0	13·3	5·7	4·4	4·1
1892	6·3	9·2	17·1	10·9	8·2	7·7
1893	8·3	10·8	20·8	17·0	—	11·4
1894	8·5	10·9	17·2	16·2	—	11·2
1895	5·9	8·6	18·1	13·0	—	8·2
1896	2·3	3·2	9·1	9·5	—	4·2
1897	2·4	7·5	8·4	8·6	—	4·8
1898	2·5	3·6	6·5	4·7	—	4·0
1899	2·4	1·8	5·8	2·1	—	2·4
1900	2·2	3·0	10·2	2·3	—	2·6
1901	2·9	6·7	10·0	3·6	—	3·8
1902	4·4	7·8	12·8	8·3	—	5·5
1903	4·4	7·4	12·5	11·7	—	6·6
1904	6·2	11·7	14·9	14·0	—	8·4
1905	4·6	8·4	11·8	11·6	—	6·6
1906	2·7	4·3	6·5	7·0	—	4·1
1907	3·2	6·2	9·3	9·3	—	4·9
1908	8·3	17·4	29·4	22·7	—	12·5

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED IN TRADE UNIONS.

103.—STATEMENT showing the Average Percentage of the Members of certain Trade Unions who were unemployed in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with an Index Number of Employment for All Trades for which Returns are received—*continued.*

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Note.—The percentages in columns headed B. are derived from returns of the numbers unemployed at the end of each month. Those in columns headed A. are partly computed from expenditure on unemployed benefit.

Years.	II.—BUILDING, WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.						
	Building Trades.	Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.				General Percentage for all Unions in the Woodworking and Furnishing Trades making Returns.	
		Percentages for Principal Unions.					
	Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners.	United Coachmakers.		Furnishing Trades Association.*	Amalgamated Woodcutting Machinists.†		
	B.	A.	B.	B.	B.	A.	B.
1860	0·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1861	1·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862	1·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1863	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1864	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865	0·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	3·0	5·0	—	—	—	4·8	—
1868	2·9	5·3	—	0·2	—	5·0	—
1869	3·6	4·7	—	1·0	—	4·5	—
1870	3·7	5·0	—	1·5	—	4·8	—
1871	2·5	3·8	—	0·4	—	3·5	—
1872	1·2	2·6	—	0·1	—	2·4	—
1873	0·9	2·1	—	0·1	0·8	1·8	—
1874	0·8	2·6	—	0·2	1·0	2·1	—
1875	0·6	2·5	—	0·3	1·0	2·0	—
1876	0·7	3·5	—	0·7	1·3	2·4	—
1877	1·2	5·0	—	0·9	1·5	3·5	—
1878	3·5	5·9	—	1·6	2·0	4·4	—
1879	8·2	11·5	—	3·7	3·0	8·3	—
1880	6·1	3·6	—	2·6	2·0	3·2	—
1881	5·2	3·4	—	1·9	2·8	2·7	—
1882	3·5	2·9	—	1·6	1·5	2·5	—
1883	3·6	2·9	—	2·1	2·0	2·5	—
1884	4·7	3·3	—	3·2	2·5	3·0	—
1885	7·1	4·7	—	4·1	3·0	4·1	—
1886	8·2	5·8	—	4·6	2·6	4·7	—
1887	6·5	4·4	—	3·6	2·3	3·6	—
1888	5·7	4·9	—	2·5	1·5	3·6	3·1
1889	3·0	3·7	—	1·1	0·8	2·6	2·4
1890	2·2	2·4	—	0·6	0·9	1·5	2·5
1891	1·9	2·4	—	1·2	1·0	1·7	2·1
1892	3·1	3·4	—	1·7	1·5	2·4	3·8
1893	3·1	—	2·9	2·5	2·0	—	4·1
1894	4·3	—	3·3	2·3	2·5	—	4·4
1895	4·4	—	3·5	1·8	2·6	—	3·6
1896	1·3	—	2·1	0·8	1·9	—	2·0
1897	1·2	—	2·4	1·0	1·5	—	2·2
1898	0·9	—	2·4	1·1	2·0	—	2·3
1899	1·2	—	2·4	1·2	2·0	—	2·1
1900	2·6	—	2·5	1·9	2·1	—	2·8
1901	3·9	—	3·5	2·7	3·8	—	3·7
1902	4·0	—	4·3	2·9	3·9	—	4·1
1903	4·4	—	4·5	3·5	3·5	—	4·7
1904	7·3	—	5·7	7·2	5·6	—	6·8
1905	8·0	—	4·2	6·2	5·2	—	5·8
1906	6·9	—	3·0	4·6	4·7	—	4·8
1907	7·3	—	4·5	5·0	4·9	—	4·6
1908	11·6	—	9·1	10·2	8·7	—	8·3

* Formerly called the Alliance Cabinet Makers.

† Formerly called the Amalgamated Millsawyers.

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED IN TRADE UNIONS.

103.—STATEMENT showing the Average Percentage of the Members of certain Trade Unions who were Unemployed in each of the under-mentioned Years, together with a nIndex Number of Employment for All Trades for which Returns are received—*continued.*

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Note.—The percentages in columns headed B. are derived from returns of the numbers unemployed at the end of each month. Those in columns headed A. are partly computed from expenditure on unemployed benefit.

Years.	III.—PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.							
	Percentages for Principal Unions.						General Percentage for all Unions in the Printing and Bookbinding Trades making Returns.	
	London Compositors.		Typographical Association.		London Bookbinders.			
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
1856	—	—	—	—	1·9	—	1·6	—
1857	—	—	—	—	2·8	—	2·3	—
1858	—	—	—	—	3·0	—	2·5	—
1859	—	—	—	—	1·6	—	1·4	—
1860	2·1	—	—	—	2·4	—	2·1	—
1861	3·0	—	—	—	4·0	—	3·1	—
1862	3·6	—	—	—	3·5	—	3·5	—
1863	3·9	—	2·9	—	2·1	—	3·2	—
1864	1·1	—	1·7	—	1·0	—	1·3	—
1865	2·8	—	1·4	—	1·2	—	2·0	—
1866	2·1	—	1·5	—	1·1	—	1·8	—
1867	2·9	—	2·3	—	2·5	—	2·7	—
1868	2·7	—	1·9	—	3·4	—	2·5	—
1869	3·1	—	2·2	—	3·8	—	2·8	—
1870	4·5	—	1·7	—	4·9	—	3·5	—
1871	2·7	—	1·2	—	1·9	—	2·0	—
1872	1·7	—	1·2	—	1·5	—	1·5	—
1873	1·4	—	1·0	—	2·8	—	1·3	—
1874	1·5	—	1·5	—	2·4	—	1·6	—
1875	1·1	—	2·2	—	1·2	—	1·6	—
1876	2·3	—	2·6	—	2·2	—	2·4	—
1877	2·5	—	2·2	—	5·3	—	2·6	—
1878	3·0	—	2·9	—	5·1	—	3·2	—
1879	4·3	—	3·7	—	4·7	—	4·0	—
1880	3·8	—	2·9	—	3·1	—	3·2	—
1881	3·6	—	2·6	—	1·3	—	2·8	—
1882	3·4	—	1·6	—	1·4	—	2·4	—
1883	2·9	—	1·6	—	2·8	—	2·2	—
1884	2·7	—	1·5	—	2·4	—	2·1	—
1885	3·3	—	1·7	—	3·5	—	2·5	—
1886	3·3	—	1·7	—	4·4	—	2·6	—
1887	2·7	—	1·7	—	2·7	—	2·2	—
1888	2·8	2·6	2·0	—	2·2	—	2·5	2·4
1889	2·1	2·5	1·5	—	1·3	—	2·1	2·5
1890	2·0	2·3	1·4	1·8	1·2	—	1·9	2·2
1891	3·6	4·0	1·1	2·8	1·3	—	2·9	4·0
1892	3·9	4·4	1·1	2·8	6·9	—	3·6	4·3
1893	—	3·9	—	3·1	—	3·8	—	4·1
1894	—	5·7	—	6·0	—	6·4	—	5·7
1895	—	4·4	—	5·3	—	5·4	—	4·9
1896	—	3·7	—	6·3	—	6·3	—	4·3
1897	—	3·1	—	5·2	—	4·8	—	3·9
1898	—	3·0	—	4·8	—	3·8	—	3·7
1899	—	4·0	—	4·3	—	4·2	—	3·9
1900	—	4·8	—	5·0	—	5·7	—	4·2
1901	—	4·9	—	5·2	—	4·9	—	4·5
1902	—	5·1	—	5·2	—	3·3	—	4·6
1903	—	4·5	—	5·0	—	5·9	—	4·4
1904	—	4·5	—	5·1	—	7·0	—	4·7
1905	—	5·5	—	5·0	—	5·7	—	5·1
1906	—	5·2	—	4·5	—	5·4	—	4·5
1907	—	4·8	—	4·3	—	6·0	—	4·4
1908	—	6·2	—	4·7	—	7·2	—	5·5

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED IN TRADE UNIONS.

104.—Statement showing the Average Percentage of the Members of certain Trade Unions who were Unemployed in each Year, together with Index Numbers of Employment based on information relating (I) to All Trade Unions making Returns in any of the under-mentioned Years, and (II) to 16 Trade Unions making Returns in each Year after 1872.

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Years.	(I) All Trade Unions making Returns in any of the under-mentioned Years.					(II) 16 Trade Unions * making Returns in each year since 1872.		
	Percentage unemployed in—		Mean Percentage Unemployed. (Based on Mean of Columns (1) and (2.)	Mean per Cent. not returned as Unemployed.	Index Number of Employment. (1900 = 100·0).	Membership.	Percentage Unemployed.	Index Number of Employment (1900 = 100·0).
	Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades. (1.)	All other Trades included in the Returns. (2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
1860	1·9	1·8	1·85	98·15	100·6	—	—	—
1861	5·5	1·9	3·7	96·3	98·7	—	—	—
1862	9·0	3·1	6·05	93·95	96·3	—	—	—
1863	6·7	2·7	4·7	95·3	97·7	—	—	—
1864	3·0	0·9	1·95	98·05	100·5	—	—	—
1865	2·4	1·2	1·8	98·2	100·7	—	—	—
1866	3·9	1·4	2·65	97·35	99·8	—	—	—
1867	9·1	3·5	6·3	93·7	96·1	—	—	—
1868	10·0	3·5	6·75	93·25	95·6	—	—	—
1869	8·9	3·0	5·95	94·05	96·4	—	—	—
1870	4·4	3·1	3·75	96·25	98·7	—	—	—
1871	1·3	2·0	1·65	98·35	100·8	—	—	—
1872	0·9	1·0	0·95	99·05	101·5	—	—	—
1873	1·4	0·9	1·15	98·85	101·3	115,215	1·2	101·3
1874	2·3	0·9	1·6	98·4	100·9	123,250	1·7	100·8
1875	3·5	0·9	2·2	97·8	100·3	126,398	2·5	100·0
1876	5·2	1·6	3·4	96·6	99·0	130,302	3·8	98·7
1877	6·3	2·5	4·4	95·6	98·0	131,849	4·9	97·5
1878	9·0	3·5	6·25	93·75	96·1	129,941	6·9	95·5
1879	15·3	6·1	10·7	89·3	91·5	121,704	11·7	90·6
1880	6·7	3·8	5·25	94·75	97·1	123,234	5·6	96·8
1881	3·8	3·3	3·55	96·45	98·9	129,309	3·6	98·9
1882	2·3	2·4	2·35	97·65	100·1	139,496	2·3	100·2
1883	2·7	2·5	2·6	97·4	99·8	148,686	2·6	99·9
1884	10·8	3·5	7·15	92·85	95·2	154,938	7·9	94·5
1885	12·9	4·2	8·55	91·45	93·7	156,589	9·7	92·6
1886	13·5	5·6	9·55	90·45	92·7	155,718	10·5	91·8
1887	10·4	3·9	7·15	92·85	95·2	152,108	7·9	94·5
1888	6·0	2·3	4·15	95·85	98·3	154,274	4·8	97·6
1889	2·3	1·8	2·05	97·95	100·4	173,155	2·0	100·5
1890	2·2	2·0	2·1	97·9	100·4	196,249	2·1	100·4
1891	4·1	2·7	3·4	96·6	99·0	209,562	3·4	99·1
1892	7·7	4·7	6·2	93·8	96·2	213,953	5·9	96·5
1893	11·4	4·0	7·7	92·3	94·6	224,912	7·9	94·5
1894	11·2	3·2	7·2	92·8	95·1	229,098	8·2	94·2
1895	8·2	3·8	6·0	94·0	96·4	236,957	6·6	95·8
1896	4·2	2·5	3·35	96·65	99·1	251,550	3·5	99·0
1897	4·8	2·1	3·45	96·55	99·0	242,484	3·6	98·9
1898	4·0	1·9	2·95	97·05	99·5	261,662	2·6	99·9
1899	2·4	1·7	2·05	97·95	100·4	279,306	2·1	100·4
1900	2·6	2·3	2·45	97·55	100·0	289,827	2·5	100·0
1901	3·8	2·9	3·35	96·65	99·1	292,584	3·5	99·0
1902	5·5	2·9	4·2	95·8	98·2	300,399	4·8	97·6
1903	6·6	3·4	5·0	95·0	97·4	306,785	5·4	97·0
1904	8·4	4·4	6·4	93·6	96·0	284,580	7·4	95·0
1905	6·6	3·9	5·25	94·75	97·1	285,096	6·4	96·0
1906	4·1	3·3	3·7	96·3	98·7	290,558	4·3	98·2
1907	4·9	3·0	3·95	96·05	98·5	299,589	5·0	97·4
1908	12·5	4·8	8·65	91·35	93·6	294,386	10·9	91·4

* The 16 Unions included in the Table are the following:—

Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Steam Engine Makers' Society.
United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders.
Friendly Society of Ironfounders of England, Ireland, and Wales.
Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland.
Associated Blacksmiths' Society.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
United Kingdom Society of Coach Makers.
Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.
National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association.
London Society of Compositors.
Typographical Association.
London Consolidated Society of Journeymen Bookbinders.
Vellum Account Bookbinders' Trade Society.
Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confident Association.
Bradford and District Power Loom Overlookers' Society.

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL AND IRON MINES.

105.—Statement showing the Number of Days per Week on which Coal was Hewn and Wound at Coal Mines in the United Kingdom in each Month of the undermentioned Years, with the average for each Year.

NOTE.—The figures in the table show, for each period, the average number of days per week on which coal was hewn and wound at collieries included in the returns received. The monthly returns relate to periods of four complete weeks and not to calendar months.

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean for Year.
1895	4·70	5·00	4·93	4·46	4·57	4·23	4·53	4·71	4·80	5·03	5·08	4·88	4·74
1896	4·94	4·91	4·81	4·69	4·88	4·58	4·83	5·00	4·89	5·02	5·31	5·16	4·92
1897	5·15	5·34	5·14	4·84	5·20	4·82	4·95	4·92	5·24	5·37	5·32	5·31	5·13
1898	5·06	5·24	5·29	4·98	5·38	4·95	5·13	5·19	5·37	5·44	5·46	5·54	5·25
1899	5·16	5·63	5·62	5·24	5·64	5·42	5·25	5·23	5·46	5·58	5·64	5·65	5·46
1900	5·13	5·69	5·67	5·19	5·63	5·18	5·52	5·43	5·65	5·63	5·45	5·46	5·47
1901	4·80	5·19	5·30	4·91	5·23	4·71	4·83	4·91	5·36	5·36	5·33	5·46	5·12
1902	5·26	5·39	5·35	4·90	4·89	5·17	4·82	4·94	5·35	5·52	5·51	5·51	5·22
1903	5·22	5·28	5·10	4·82	5·21	4·64	4·84	4·89	5·22	5·21	5·24	5·40	5·09
1904	5·10	5·19	5·28	4·86	5·09	4·95	4·79	4·76	5·17	5·16	5·14	5·30	5·07
1905	4·95	5·33	5·10	4·95	4·94	4·59	4·63	4·76	5·13	5·32	5·28	5·39	5·03
1906	5·01	5·54	5·50	5·08	5·37	4·84	4·99	4·95	5·30	5·49	5·50	5·60	5·26
1907	5·48	5·69	5·67	5·17	5·57	5·49	5·38	5·22	5·63	5·64	5·60	5·63	5·51
1908	5·44	5·56	5·49	5·05	5·48	4·75	4·93	4·93	5·34	5·23	5·19	5·29	5·22

106.—Statement showing the Number of Days per Week on which Ironstone was worked at Iron Mines in the United Kingdom in each Month of the undermentioned Years, with the average for each Year.

NOTE.—The figures in the table show, for each period, the number of days per week on which iron ore was got and drawn at mines and open works included in the returns received. The monthly returns relate to periods of four complete weeks and not to calendar months.

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean for Year.
1895	5·56	5·70	5·59	5·39	5·74	5·43	5·61	5·60	5·58	5·59	5·73	5·57	5·59
1896	5·70	5·86	5·78	5·65	5·76	5·59	5·70	5·62	5·78	5·73	5·84	5·65	5·72
1897	5·72	5·86	5·82	5·66	5·87	5·72	5·78	5·65	5·79	5·88	5·84	5·58	5·76
1898	5·59	5·79	5·89	5·62	5·76	5·68	5·71	5·76	5·82	5·73	5·80	5·82	5·75
1899	5·49	5·86	5·89	5·59	5·83	5·86	5·72	5·74	5·83	5·80	5·79	5·75	5·76
1900	5·35	5·55	5·71	5·64	5·79	5·54	5·52	5·55	5·80	5·78	5·74	5·83	5·65
1901	5·20	5·39	5·55	5·37	5·65	5·55	5·58	5·62	5·76	5·75	5·72	5·77	5·58
1902	5·53	5·74	5·79	5·67	5·72	5·88	5·68	5·69	5·81	5·78	5·81	5·76	5·74
1903	5·55	5·79	5·79	5·61	5·78	5·69	5·69	5·76	5·78	5·73	5·74	5·77	5·72
1904	5·37	5·79	5·83	5·67	5·90	5·91	5·73	5·77	5·89	5·90	5·88	5·87	5·79
1905	5·41	5·90	5·84	5·71	5·85	5·62	5·72	5·73	5·87	5·85	5·81	5·88	5·77
1906	5·40	5·86	5·85	5·63	5·79	5·71	5·73	5·77	5·89	5·90	5·89	5·92	5·78
1907	5·75	5·88	5·82	5·67	5·88	5·86	5·76	5·78	5·92	5·82	5·78	5·82	5·81
1908	5·30	5·78	5·76	5·54	5·74	5·57	5·62	5·71	5·82	5·83	5·81	5·75	5·69

SECTION X.—WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EMPLOYMENT AT IRON AND STEEL WORKS.*

107.—Statement showing the Fluctuations in Employment at Iron and Steel Works in the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade by the Owners of Iron and Steel Works in the United Kingdom.)

Years.	Average Number of Shifts worked in the last Week of Month by Establishments making Returns.												Mean for Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1898 -	5·54	5·54	5·55	5·51	5·57	5·51	5·49	5·50	5·57	5·57	5·59	5·59	5 54
1899 -	5·60	5·60	5·56	5·59	5·53	5·52	5·50	5·42	5·60	5·62	5·59	5·61	5·56
1900 -	5·57	5·56	5·61	5·56	5·52	5·49	5·26	4·97	5·49	5·36	5·36	5·30	5·42
1901 -	5·21	5·24	5·25	5·29	5·42	5·41	5·12	5·44	5·47	5·49	5·42	5·38	5·35
1902 -	5·31	5·35	5·37	5·46	5·42	5·35	5·28	5·40	5·33	5·38	5·36	5·33	5·36
1903 -	5·38	5·43	5·43	5·39	5·42	5·38	5·27	5·41	5·42	5·38	5·33	5·39	5·39
1904 -	5·38	5·41	5·41	5·42	5·40	5·36	5·31	5·39	5·43	5·45	5·42	5·46	5·40
1905 -	5·39	5·50	5·49	5·48	5·48	5·40	5·43	5·52	5·54	5·61	5·60	5·63	5·51
1906 -	5·61	5·58	5·58	5·58	5·56	5·54	5·53	5·54	5·56	5·59	5·55	5·62	5·57
1907 -	5·62	5·62	5·63	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·57	5·58	5·58	5·54	5·46	5·52	5·58
1908 -	5·52	5·38	5·35	5·37	5·30	5·32	5·32	5·36	5·37	5·33	5·31	5·38	5·36

* Including iron puddling and rolling, and steel making and rolling.

EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

108.—Statement showing the Fluctuations in Employment at Tinplate and Steel Sheet Works in the United Kingdom making Returns to the Board of Trade in each of the under-mentioned Years.

(Compiled from Returns furnished to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.)

Years.	Number of Mills working at end of month.												Mean for Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1897 -	348	355	335	325	313	299	295	299	295	328	344	340	323
1898 -	355	338	335	310	325	325	288	290	306	321	340	335	322
1899 -	318	356	348	354	380	380	393	396	408	415	412	414	381
1900 -	421	419	420	413	412	401	358	349	359	360	356	342	384
1901 -	295	278	296	328	347	347	347	349	378	380	393	377	343
1902 -	390	386	397	407	407	398	399	402	400	404	398	386	398
1903 -	391	395	389	390	383	362	342	367	356	359	360	353	371
1904 -	360	374	377	378	383	374	366	391	393	406	412	409	385
1905 -	415	417	420	421	428	431	421	418	435	435	439	429	426
1906 -	434	424	419	394	415	391	402	417	430	441	441	441	421
1907 -	445	449	443	437	437	451	446	448	449	444	447	436	444
1908 -	430	436	430	437	438	432	444	437	446	447	444	456	440

NOTE.—The firms making returns were the same throughout the period.

SECTION XI.—PAUPERISM.

NUMBERS RELIEVED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED.

109.—Statement showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in England and Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in the United Kingdom as a whole, in each of the under-mentioned Years, and their ratio to the estimated Population in each Quinquennial Period, together with the Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in each Year, and the Expenditure per Head of Paupers and per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period.

Years ended 25th March.*	(a) England and Wales.†						
	Number of Paupers.				Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
	Adult, Able-bodied, exclusive of Vagrants.	All Other.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of England and Wales.
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	135,191	729,426	864,617	4·6	5,282,853	6 2 2	0 5 8
1855	146,631	751,055	897,686		5,890,041		
1856	154,228	762,856	917,084		6,004,244		
1857	140,075	744,935	885,010		5,898,756		
1858	153,769	755,117	908,886		5,878,541		
1859	135,784	729,662	865,446		5,558,689		
Annual average, 1855–9	146,098	748,725	894,823	4·7	5,846,054	6 10 8	0 6 1
1860	132,120	712,513	844,633		5,454,964		
1861	145,776	738,145	883,921		5,778,943		
1862	155,302	761,840	917,142		6,077,525		
1863	221,749	857,633	1,079,382		6,527,036		
1864	188,422	826,556	1,014,978		6,423,381		
Annual average, 1860–4	168,674	779,337	948,011	4·7	6,052,370	6 7 8	0 5 11
1865	160,524	791,375	951,899		6,264,966		
1866	145,828	770,329	916,152		6,439,517		
1867	148,425	783,121	931,546		6,959,840		
1868	166,790	825,850	992,640		7,498,059		
1869	170,710	847,430	1,018,140		7,673,100		
Annual average, 1865–9	158,454	803,621	962,075	4·5	6,967,096	7 4 10	0 6 6
1870	174,800	858,000	1,032,800		7,644,307		
1871	172,460	864,900	1,037,360		7,886,724		
1872	150,930	826,270	977,200		8,007,403		
1873	124,925	758,763	883,688		7,692,169		
1874	111,985	715,461	827,446		7,664,957		
Annual average, 1870–4	147,020	804,679	951,699	4·2	7,779,112	8 3 6	0 6 9
1875	108,405	692,509	800,914		7,488,481		
1876	96,017	653,459	749,476		7,335,858		
1877	89,398	630,551	719,949		7,400,034		
1878	92,286	636,803	729,089		7,688,650		
1879	104,970	660,485	765,455		7,829,819		
Annual average, 1875–9	98,215	654,762	752,977	3·1	7,548,569	10 0 6	0 6 2

NOTE.—The conditions under which relief is administered are not identical in the several divisions of the United Kingdom, so that the numbers and amounts of expenditure are not strictly comparable as between these divisions.

* The figures given for paupers represent, for each of the years ended 25th March, the mean number of paupers relieved on July 1st and on January 1st in each of those years. † Compiled from Reports of the Local Government Board.

SECTION XI.—PAUPERISM.

NUMBERS RELIEVED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED.

109.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in England and Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in the United Kingdom as a whole, in each of the under-mentioned Years, and their ratio to the Estimated Population in each Quinquennial Period, together with the Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in each Year, and the Expenditure per Head of Paupers and per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(*a*) ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*†

Years ended 25th March.*	Number of Paupers.				Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
	Adult, Able-bodied, exclusive of Vagrants.	All Other.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of England and Wales.
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880	115,785	692,245	808,030		8,015,010		
1881	105,000	685,937	790,937		8,102,136		
1882	102,208	686,081	788,289		8,232,472		
1883	99,150	683,272	782,422		8,353,292		
1884	94,377	671,537	765,914		8,402,550		
Annual average, 1880–4	103,304	683,815	787,119	3·0	8,221,092	10 8 11	0 6 4
1885	95,843	673,095	768,938		8,491,600		
1886	99,932	680,780	780,712		8,296,230		
1887	102,562	693,474	796,036		8,176,768		
1888	102,715	697,769	800,484		8,440,821		
1889	98,817	696,800	795,617		8,366,477		
Annual average, 1885–9	99,974	688,384	788,358	2·9	8,354,379	10 11 11	0 6 1
1890	92,118	683,099	775,217		8,434,345		
1891	90,568	669,162	759,730		8,643,318		
1892	92,465	652,292	744,757		8,847,678		
1893	100,018	658,758	758,776		9,217,514		
1894	105,213	682,720	787,933		9,673,505		
Annual average, 1890–4	96,076	669,206	765,282	2·6	8,963,272	11 14 3	0 6 2
1895	104,789	692,124	796,913		9,866,605		
1896	105,270	710,749	816,019		10,215,974		
1897	101,829	713,058	814,887		10,432,189		
1898	100,446	713,540	813,986		10,828,276		
1899	107,339	724,599	831,938		11,286,973		
Annual average, 1895–9	103,935	710,814	814,749	2·6	10,526,003	12 18 5	0 6 9
1900	93,655	698,712	792,367		11,567,649		
1901	91,133	690,165	781,298		11,548,885		
1902	94,681	706,675	801,356		12,261,192		
1903	98,954	723,832	822,786		12,848,323		
1904	102,500	735,180	837,680		13,422,929		
Annual average, 1900–4	96,184	710,913	807,097	2·4	12,329,796	15 5 6	0 7 6
1905	116,366	767,999	884,365		13,851,981		
1906	116,583	781,676	898,259		14,035,888		
1907	111,503	781,813	893,316		13,957,224		
1908	111,175	787,299	898,474		14,308,426		
1909	122,162	798,768	920,930		Not yet available.		
Annual average, 1905–9	115,558	783,511	899,069	2·6	‡14,038,380	‡15 14 2	‡0 8 1

NOTE.—The conditions under which relief is administered are not identical in the several divisions of the United Kingdom, so that the numbers and amounts of expenditure are not strictly comparable as between these divisions.

* *See* * note on the previous page.

† Compiled from Reports of the Local Government Board.

‡ Average of years 1905–8.

SECTION XI.- PAUPERISM.

NUMBERS RELIEVED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED.

109.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in England and Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in the United Kingdom as a whole, in each of the under-mentioned Years, and their ratio to the Estimated Population in each Quinquennial Period, together with the Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in each Year, and the Expenditure per Head of Paupers and per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

Years ended 15th May.*	(*b*) SCOTLAND.†						
	Number of Paupers.				Amount expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.		
	Registered and Casual Poor.	Dependents.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of Scotland.
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	Cannot be given.				578,929	—	0 3 11
1855	83,903	36,568	120,471		611,785		
1856	83,846	37,021	120,867		629,349		
1857	87,792	37,421	125,213		636,372		
1858	83,191	41,036	124,227		640,701		
1859	81,854	40,159	122,013		657,366		
Annual average, 1855–9	84,117	38,441	122,558	4·2	635,115	5 3 8	0 4 2
1860	80,917	39,989	120,906		663,277		
1861	82,324	41,867	124,191		683,902		
1862	82,454	43,865	126,319		719,317		
1863	82,381	45,179	127,560		736,028		
1864	82,174	45,540	127,714		770,030		
Annual average, 1860–4	82,050	43,288	125,338	4·2	714,511	5 14 0	0 4 8
1865	81,429	46,914	128,343		778,274		
1866	79,471	46,571	126,042		783,127		
1867	80,313	48,048	128,361		807,631		
1868	83,624	52,612	136,236		863,202		
1869	84,024	52,041	136,065		931,275		
Annual average, 1865–9	81,772	49,237	131,009	4·3	832,702	6 7 1	0 5 3
1870	82,419	50,047	132,466		890,615		
1871	81,553	48,649	130,202		868,821		
1872	78,734	46,008	124,742		849,400		
1873	74,983	42,748	117,731		837,325		
1874	71,822	40,102	111,924		833,106		
Annual average, 1870–4	77,902	45,511	123,413	3·7	855,853	6 18 8	0 5 0
1875	69,241	38,704	107,945		838,926		
1876	66,751	37,483	104,234		834,817		
1877	65,119	36,446	101,565		842,101		
1878	64,375	35,984	100,359		904,217		
1879	64,825	36,952	101,777		909,146		
Annual average, 1875–9	66,062	37,114	103,176	2·9	864,841	8 7 8	0 4 10

NOTE.—The conditions under which relief is administered are not identical in the several divisions of the United Kingdom so that the numbers and amounts of expenditure are not strictly comparable as between these divisions.

* The figures given for paupers represent the mean number of paupers relieved on 15th January, 15th May (14th May prior to 1896), and 15th September of each calendar year, respectively.

† Compiled from Reports of the Board of Supervision (Scotland) down to 1894, and from Reports of the Local Government Board for Scotland in later years.

SECTION XI.—PAUPERISM.

NUMBERS RELIEVED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED.

109.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in England and Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in the United Kingdom as a whole, in each of the under-mentioned Years, and their ratio to the Estimated Population in each Quinquennial Period, together with the Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in each Year, and the Expenditure per Head of Paupers and per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

(b) SCOTLAND—*continued.*†

Years ended 15th May.*	Number of Paupers.				Amount expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.		
	Registered and Casual Poor.	Dependents.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of Scotland.
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880	65,864	38,052	103,916		918,480		
1881	65,755	37,716	103,471		921,449		
1882	64,104	36,254	100,358		898,002		
1883	62,919	35,467	98,386		871,878		
1884	61,303	34,151	95,454		869,996		
Annual average, 1880–4	63,989	36,328	100,317	2·7	895,961	8 18 8	0 4 9
1885	61,054	34,419	95,473		871,511		
1886	61,971	35,620	97,591		894,077		
1887	62,054	35,588	97,642		899,135		
1888	61,911	35,157	97,068		887,867		
1889	61,188	34,455	95,643		882,836		
Annual average, 1885–9	61,635	35,048	96,683	2·5	887,085	9 3 6	0 4 6
1890	60,322	32,755	93,077		874,389		
1891	59,594	32,116	91,710		880,458		
1892	59,375	31,964	91,339		912,838		
1893	60,148	32,218	92,366		926,544		
1894	61,328	32,791	94,119		956,815		
Annual average, 1890–4	60,153	32,369	92,522	2·3	910,209	9 16 9	0 4 5
1895	62,573	33,804	96,377		994,014		
1896	63,941	34,384	98,325		1,037,827		
1897	64,956	34,572	99,528		1,057,739		
1898	65,287	34,371	99,658		1,085,950		
1899	65,163	33,847	99,010		1,103,344		
Annual average, 1895–9	64,384	34,196	98,580	2·3	1,055,775	10 14 2	0 4 11
1900	64,769	34,071	98,840		1,109,619		
1901	65,009	34,566	99,575		1,155,363		
1902	65,778	35,413	101,191		1,193,651		
1903	66,973	36,408	103,381		1,235,053		
1904	70,622	35,334	105,956		1,300,743		
Annual average, 1900–4	66,630	35,159	101,789	2·2	1,198,886	11 15 7	0 5 3
1905	72,469	36,625	109,094		1,402,354		
1906	72,758	36,523	109,281		1,406,489		
1907	72,689	35,865	108,554		1,422,375		
1908	74,255	37,273	111,528		1,481,725		
Annual average, 1905–8	73,043	36,571	109,614	2·3	1,428,236	13 0 7	0 6 0

NOTE.—The conditions under which relief is administered are not identical in the several divisions of the United Kingdom, so that the numbers and amounts of expenditure are not strictly comparable as between these divisions.

* *See* * note on the previous page.

† Compiled from Reports of the Board of Supervision (Scotland), down to 1894, and from Reports of the Local Government

SECTION XI.—PAUPERISM.

NUMBERS RELIEVED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED.

109.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in England and Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in the United Kingdom as a whole, in each of the under-mentioned Years and their ratio to the Estimated Population in each Quinquennial Period, together with the Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in each Year, and the Expenditure per Head of Paupers and per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

Years ended 25th March.*	(c) IRELAND.†						
	Number of Paupers.				Amount expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.		
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of Ireland.
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	Cannot be given.						
1855	87,307	2,312	89,619		849,951		
1856	72,586	939	73,525		733,212		
1857	55,984	926	56,910		619,514		
1858	48,038	1,110	49,148		570,372		
1859	43,050	1,250	44,300		524,754		
Annual average, 1855–9	61,393	1,307	62,700	1·0	659,561	10 10 5	0 2 3
1860	39,948	1,506	41,454		530,626		
1861	43,157	2,830	45,987		595,192		
1862	48,967	4,140	53,107		652,217		
1863	55,993	6,450	62,443		700,759		
1864	58,610	8,014	66,624		719,178		
Annual average, 1860–4	49,335	4,588	53,923	0·9	639,594	11 17 3	0 2 3
1865	56,124	8,877	65,001		719,803		
1866	52,199	10,096	62,295		712,623		
1867	50,821	12,570	63,391		759,957		
1868	53,870	15,176	69,046		820,269		
1869	54,052	16,914	70,966		817,692		
Annual average, 1865–9	53,413	12,727	66,140	1·1	766,069	11 11 8	0 2 8
1870	51,225	18,515	69,740		797,174		
1871	48,122	21,669	69,791		802,647		
1872	45,812	24,899	70,711		847,953		
1873	46,599	27,868	74,467		906,556		
1874	47,079	30,101	77,180		952,514		
Annual average, 1870–4	47,767	24,610	72,377	1·3	861,369	11 18 0	0 3 2
1875	47,584	30,359	77,943		952,441		
1876	45,097	30,320	75,417		913,862		
1877	43,759	31,717	75,476		915,348		
1878	45,838	33,911	79,749		965,305		
1879	48,925	36,767	85,692		1,010,461		
Annual average, 1875–9	46,240	32,615	78,855	1·5	951,483	12 1 4	0 3 7

Note.—The conditions under which relief is administered are not identical in the several divisions of the United Kingdom, so that the numbers and amounts of expenditure are not strictly comparable as between these divisions.

* The figures given for paupers, for each year, represent the mean number of paupers relieved on the first Saturday of *each month* of the year ended March.

† Compiled from Returns of the Local Government Board (Ireland).

SECTION XI.—PAUPERISM.

NUMBERS RELIEVED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED.

109.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in England and Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in the United Kingdom as a whole, in each of the under-mentioned Years and their ratio to the Estimated Population in each Quinquennial Period, together with the Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in each Year, and the Expenditure per Head of Paupers and per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

Years ended 25th March.*	(c) IRELAND—*continued.*†						
	Number of Paupers.				Amount expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.		
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Ratio of Estimated Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of Ireland.
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880	53,248	42,075	95,323		1,033,105		
1881	54,273	61,792	116,065		1,131,782		
1882	52,342	58,441	110,783		1,132,853		
1883	51,531	59,296	110,827		1,146,020		
1884	49,331	59,554	108,865		1,199,340		
Annual average, 1880–4	52,145	56,722	108,372	2·1	1,128,620	10 8 3	0 4 5
1885	47,857	57,745	105,602		1,099,882		
1886	46,939	59,781	106,720		1,045,874		
1887	46,452	76,848	123,300		1,069,845		
1888	46,575	65,335	111,910		1,031,617		
1889	45,311	63,374	108,685		1,022,753		
Annual average, 1885-9	46,627	64,616	111,243	2·3	1,053,994	9 9 6	0 4 4
1890	44,268	62,286	106,554		1,029,708		
1891	42,282	62,121	104,403		1,041,980		
1892	41,629	61,975	103,604		1,054,400		
1893	41,353	58,820	100,173		1,037,993		
1894	41,952	57,869	99,821		1,044,927		
Annual average, 1890–4	42,297	60,614	102,911	2·2	1,041,802	10 2 5	0 4 5
1895	41,903	57,383	99,286		1,049,724		
1896	41,181	56,468	97,649		1,056,276		
1897	41,727	54,419	96,146		1,049,850		
1898	42,639	56,633	99,272		1,104,756		
1899	43,765	64,765	108,530		1,194,387		
Annual average, 1895–9	42,243	57,933	100,176	2·2	1,090,999	10 17 10	0 4 10
1900	43,026	57,936	100,962		1,125,110		
1901	41,145	57,582	98,727		1,169,040		
1902	42,161	57,510	99,671		1,221,277		
1903	42,788	57,817	100,605		1,173,203		
1904	43,123	56,656	99,779		1,221,111		
Annual average, 1900–4	42,449	57,500	99,949	2·3	1,181,948	11 16 6	0 5 4
1905	43,090	57,126	100,216		1,253,355		
1906	43,967	62,076	106,043		1,299,286		
1907	43,942	56,799	100,741		1,288,713		
1908	43,909	56,628	100,537		1,312,456		
Annual average, 1905–8	43,727	58,157	101,884	2·3	1,288,452	12 12 11	0 5 11

Note.—The conditions under which relief is administered are not identical in the several divisions of the United Kingdom, so that the numbers and amounts of expenditure are not strictly comparable as between these divisions.

* *See* * note on the previous page. † Compiled from Returns of the Local Government Board (Ireland).

SECTION XI.—PAUPERISM.

NUMBERS RELIEVED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED.

109.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in England and Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in the United Kingdom as a whole, in each of the under-mentioned Years and their ratio to the Estimated Population in each Quinquennial Period, together with the Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in each Year, and the Expenditure per Head of Paupers, and per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

Years.	(*d*) UNITED KINGDOM.*				
	Total Number of Paupers.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
			Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of United Kingdom.
	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	Cannot be given.				
1855	1,107,776		7,351,777		
1856	1,111,476		7,366,805		
1857	1,067,133		7,154,642		
1858	1,082,261		7,089,614		
1859	1,031,759		6,740,809		
Annual average, 1855–9	1,080,081	3·8	7,140,730	6 12 3	0 5 0
1860	1,006,993		6,648,867		
1861	1,054,099		7,058,037		
1862	1,096,568		7,449,059		
1863	1,269,385		7,963,823		
1864	1,209,316		7,912,589		
Annual average, 1860–4	1,127,272	3·9	7,406,475	6 11 5	0 5 1
1865	1,145,243		7,763,043		
1866	1,104,489		7,935,267		
1867	1,123,298		8,527,428		
1868	1,197,922		9,181,530		
1869	1,225,171		9,422,067		
Annual average, 1865–9	1,159,224	3·8	8,565,867	7 7 9	0 5 8
1870	1,235,006		9,332,096		
1871	1,237,353		9,558,192		
1872	1,172,653		9,704,756		
1873	1,075,886		9,436,050		
1874	1,016,550		9,450,577		
Annual average, 1870–4	1,147,489	3·6	9,496,334	8 5 6	0 6 0
1875	986,802		9,274,848		
1876	929,127		9,084,537		
1877	896,990		9,157,483		
1878	909,197		9,558,172		
1879	952,924		9,749,426		
Annual average, 1875–9	935,008	2·8	9,364,893	10 0 4	0 5 7

* Compiled from the three preceding tables.

SECTION XI.—PAUPERISM.

NUMBERS RELIEVED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED.

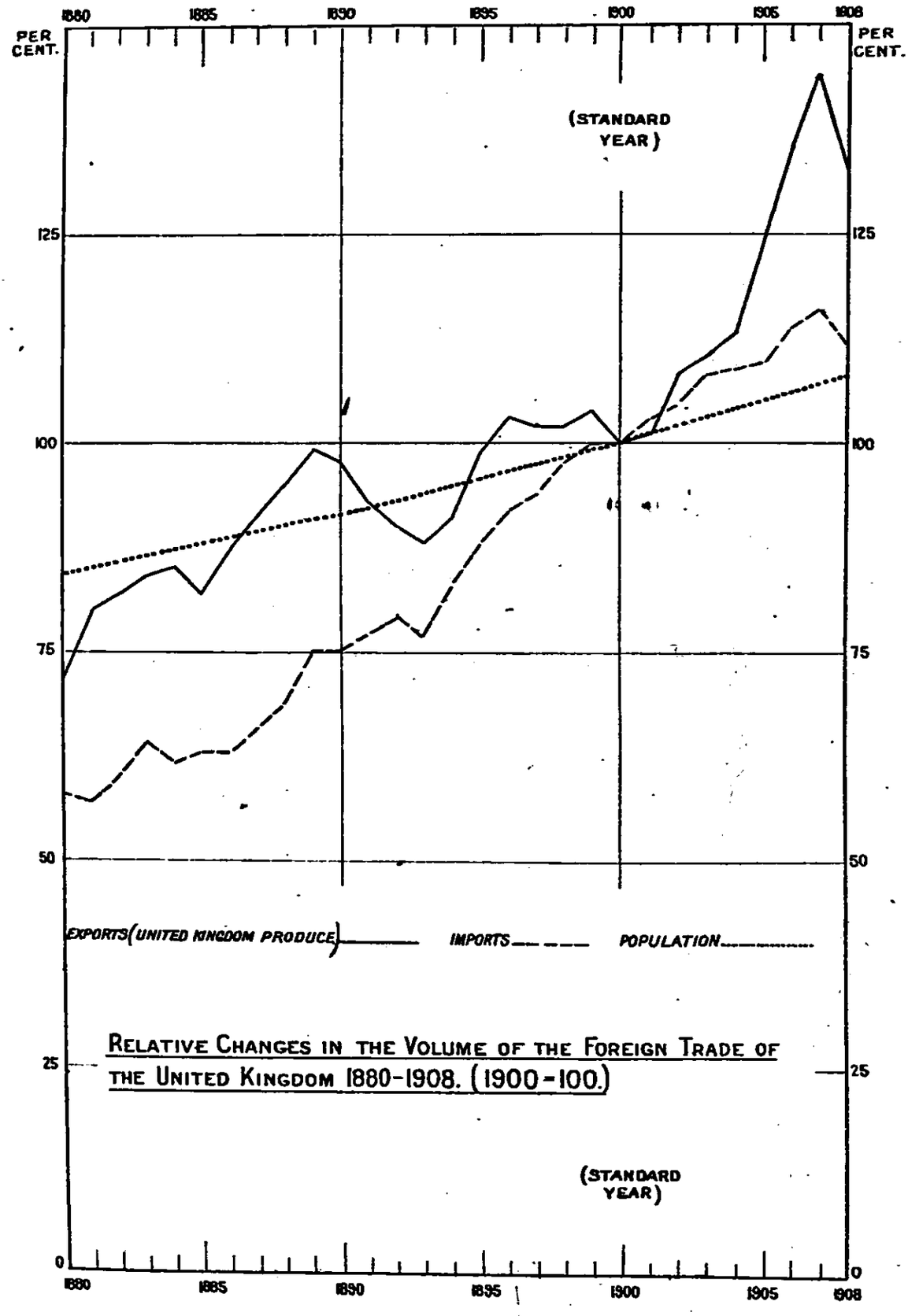
109.—STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in England and Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in the United Kingdom as a whole, in each of the under-mentioned Years, and their ratio to the Estimated Population in each Quinquennial Period, together with the Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in each Year, and the Expenditure per Head of Paupers and per Head of the Population in each Quinquennial Period—*continued.*

Years.	(*d*) UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.**				
	Total Number of Paupers.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
			Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population of United Kingdom.
	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880	1,007,269		9,966,595		
1881	1,010,478		10,155,367		
1882	999,430		10,263,327		
1883	991,635		10,371,190		
1884	970,233		10,471,886		
Annual average, 1880–4	995,808	2·8	10,245,673	10 5 10	0 5 10
1885	970,013		10,462,993		
1886	985,023		10,236,181		
1887	1,016,978		10,145,748		
1888	1,009,462		10,360,305		
1889	999,945		10,272,066		
Annual average, 1885–9	996,284	2·7	10,295,458	10 6 8	0 5 8
1890	974,848		10,338,442		
1891	955,843		10,565,756		
1892	939,700		10,814,916		
1893	951,315		11,182,051		
1894	981,878		11,675,247		
Annual average, 1890–4	960,715	2·5	10,915,283	11 7 3	0 5 9
1895	992,576		11,910,343		
1896	1,011,998		12,310,077		
1897	1,010,561		12,539,778		
1898	1,012,916		13,018,982		
1899	1,039,478		13,584,704		
Annual average, 1895–9	1,013,505	2·5	12,672,777	12 10 1	0 6 4
1900	992,169		13,802,378		
1901	979,600		13,873,288		
1902	1,002,218		14,676,120		
1903	1,026,772		15,256,579		
1904	1,043,415		15,944,783		
Annual average, 1900–4	1,008,835	2·4	14,710,630	14 11 8	0 7 0
1905	1,093,675		16,507,690		
1906	1,113,583		16,741,663		
1907	1,102,611		16,668,312		
1908	1,110,539		17,102,607		
1909			Cannot be given.		
Annual average, 1905–8	1,105,102	2·5	16,755,068	15 3 3	0 7 8

* Compiled from the three preceding tables.

Chart showing the Comparative Movement of the Imports (Total) & Exports (Domestic Produce) of the United Kingdom, 1880-1908. valued at the prices prevailing in 1900.

(based on data compiled by the 'Economist.')



See Table 14, page 53.

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Chart showing the Total Value of the Exports of the Produce and Manufactl of the United Kingdom and the Value of the Exports of Manufactured & Partly Manufactured Goods for a series of years.

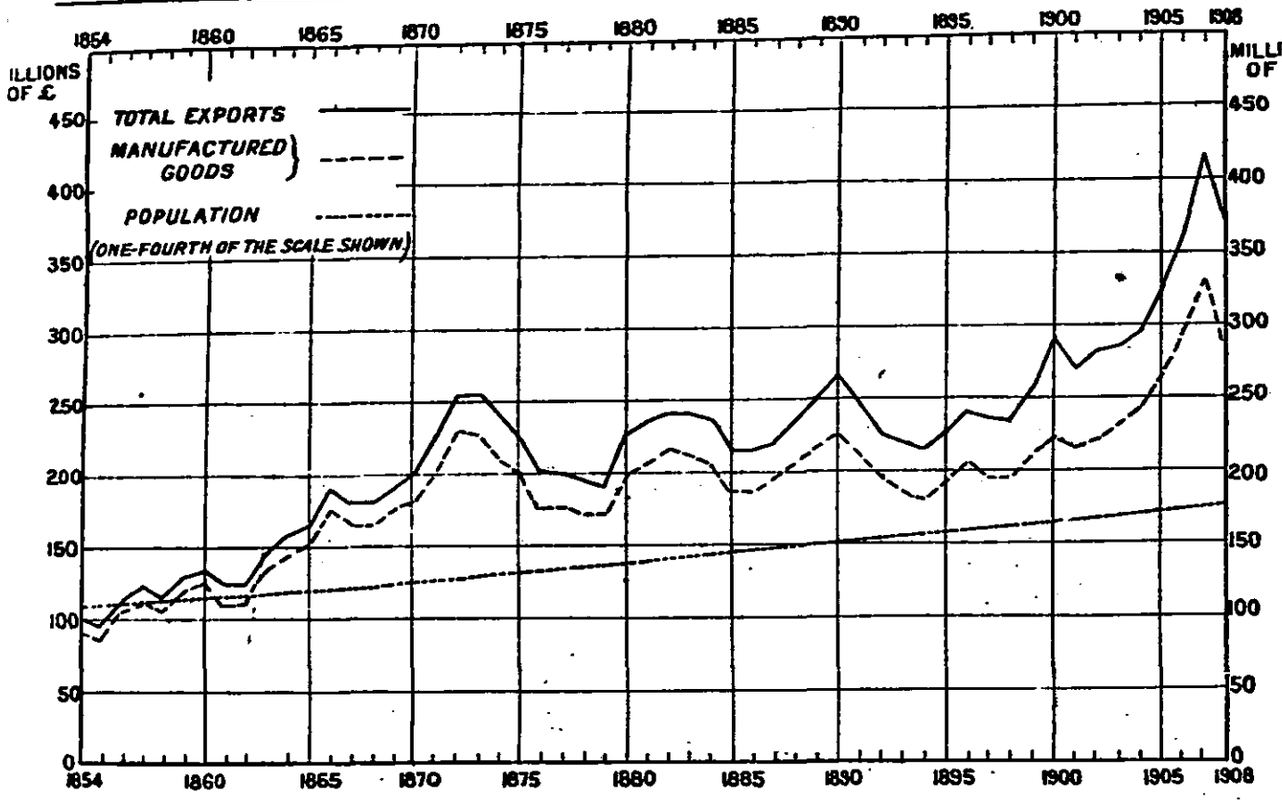
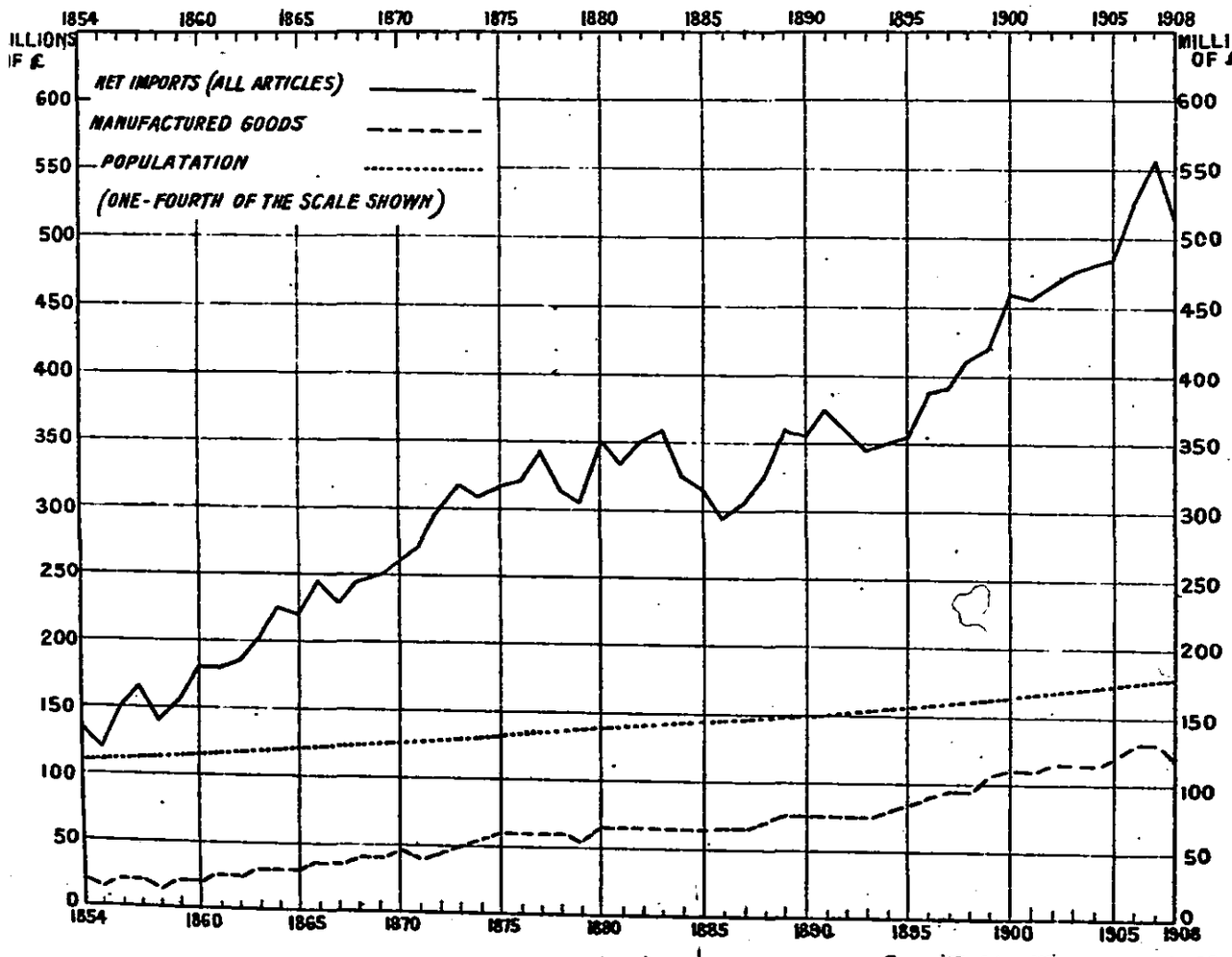


Chart showing the Value of the Net Imports retained in the United Kingdom (Imports less Re-exports) and the Value of the Net Imports of Manufactured Goods for a Series of Years.



See Table 17, pages 58-59.

Chart showing for FRANCE the Total Value of the Exports and the Value of the Exports of Manufactured Goods for a Series of Years.

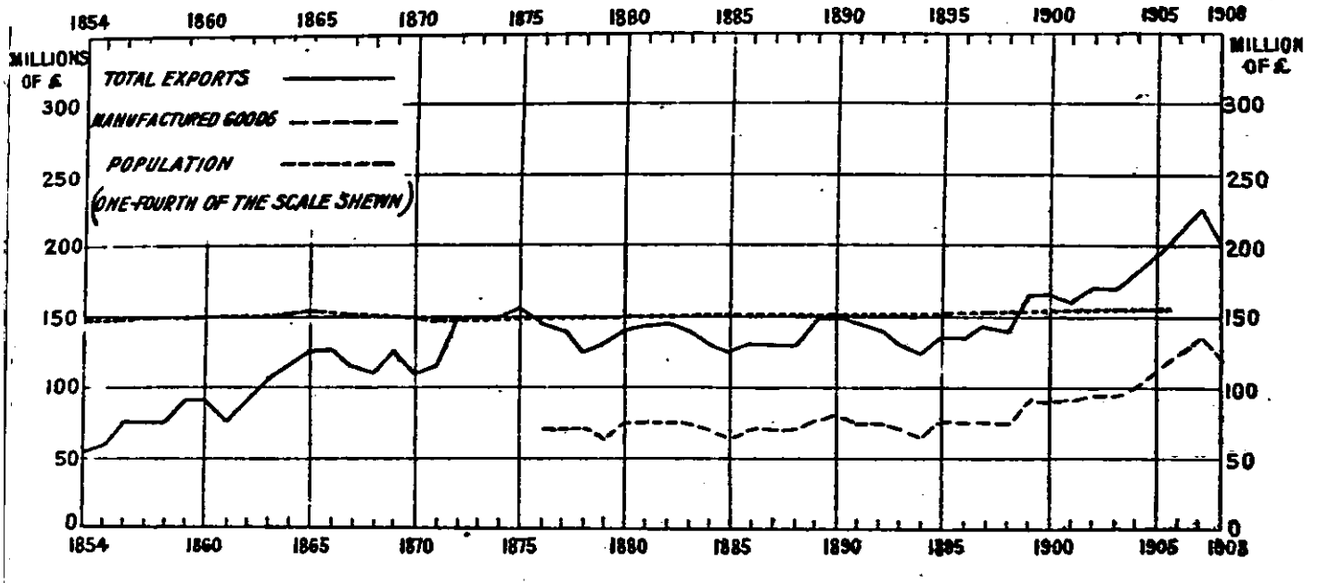
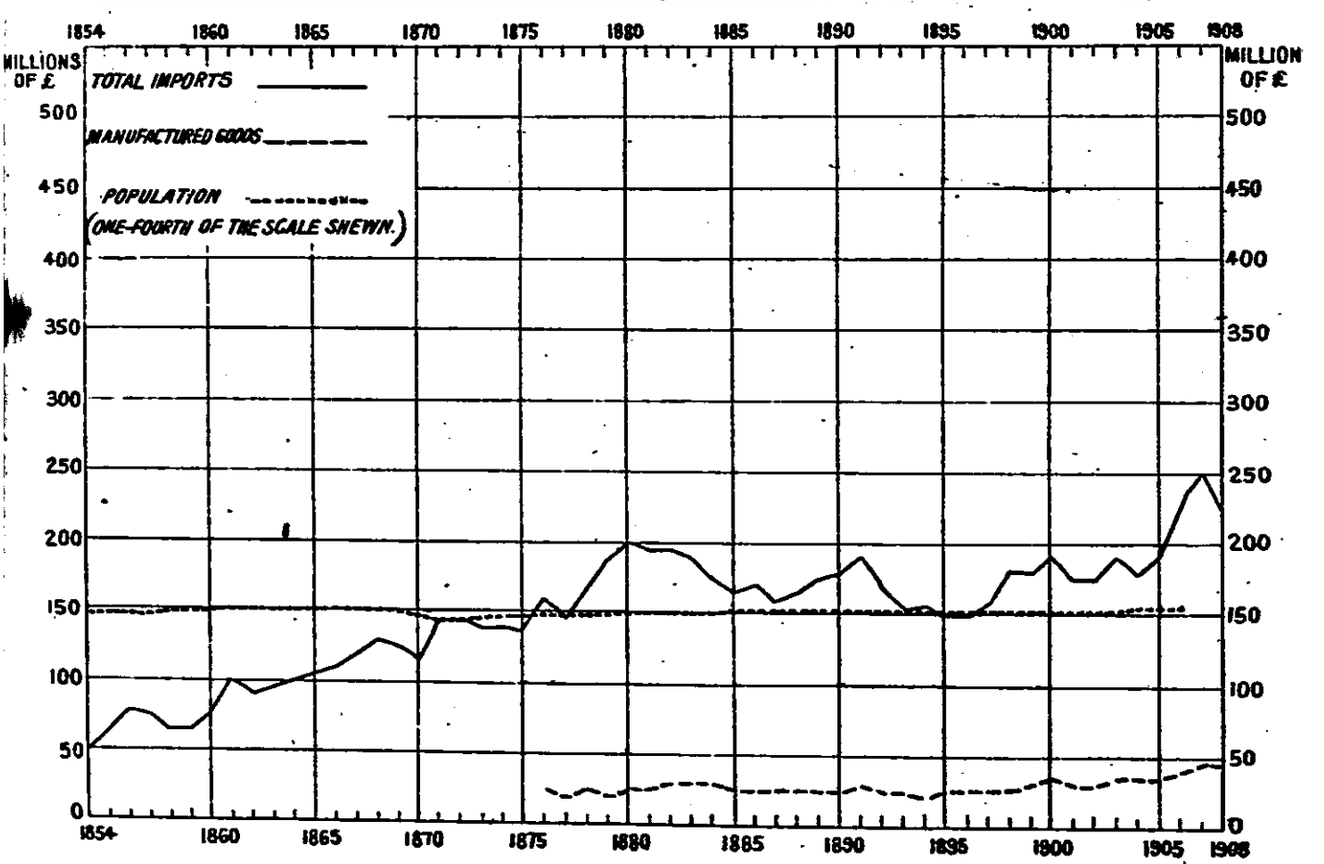


Chart showing for FRANCE the Total Value of the Imports and the Value of the Imports of Manufactured Goods for a Series of Years.



See Table 17, pages 60-61.

Chart showing for GERMANY the Total Value of the Exports and the Value of the Exports of Manufactured Goods for a series of years.

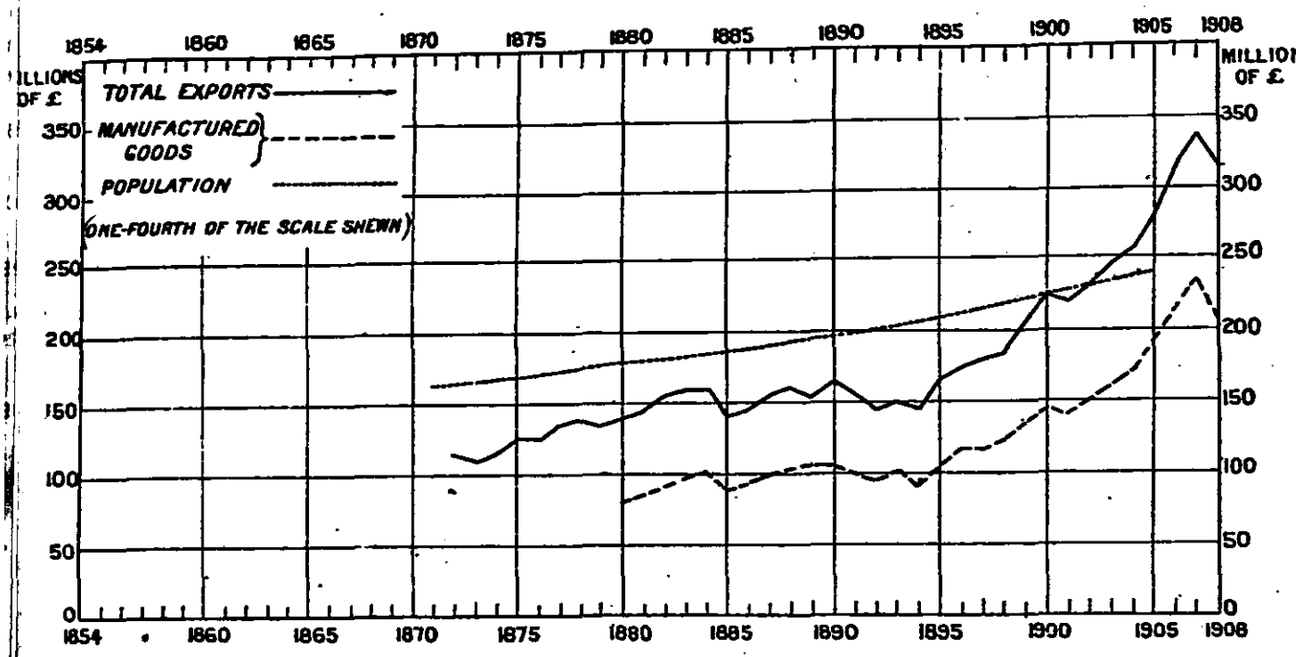
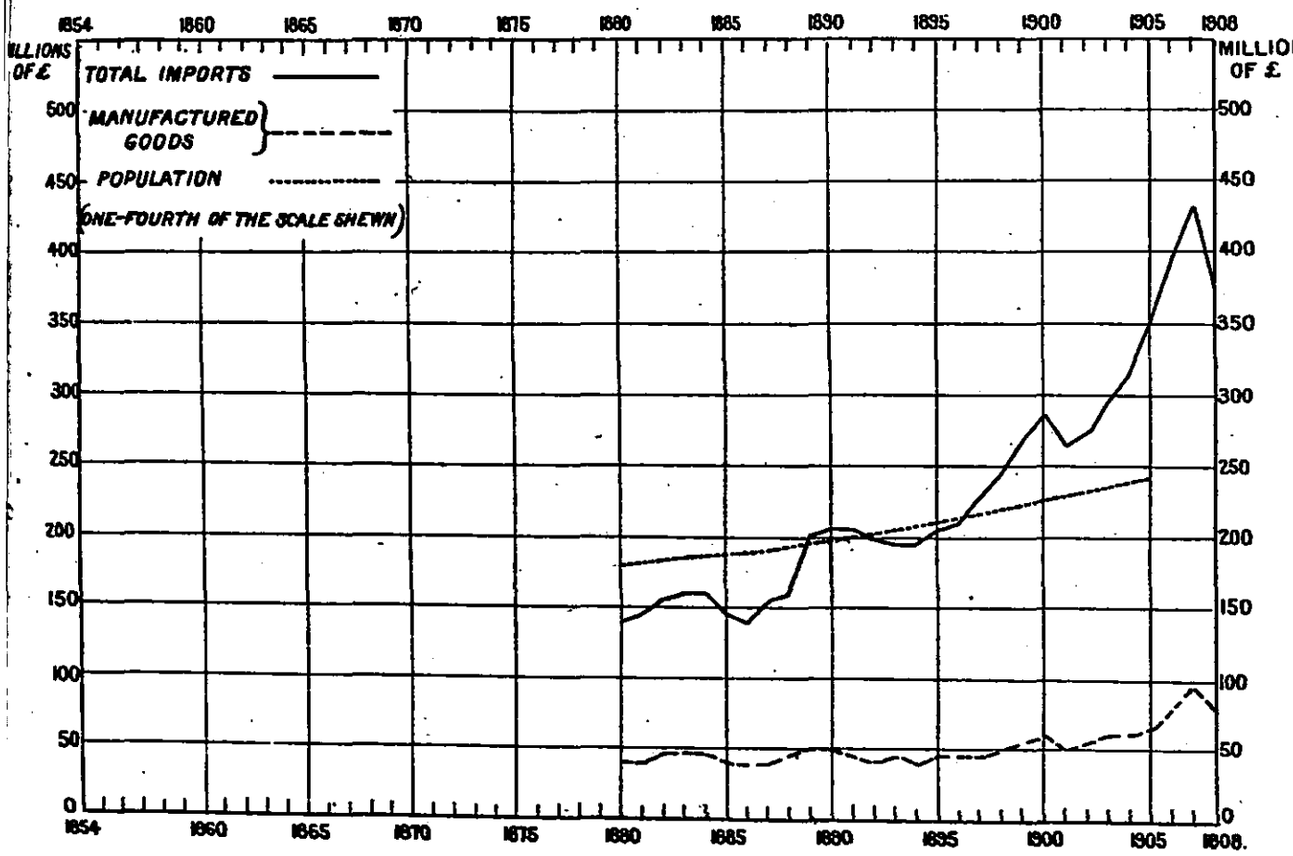


Chart Showing for GERMANY the Total Value of the Imports and the Value of the Imports of Manufactured Goods for a series of years.



See Table 17, pages 62-63.

Chart showing for the United States of America the Total Value of the Exports and the Value of the Exports of Manufactured Goods for a series of Years.

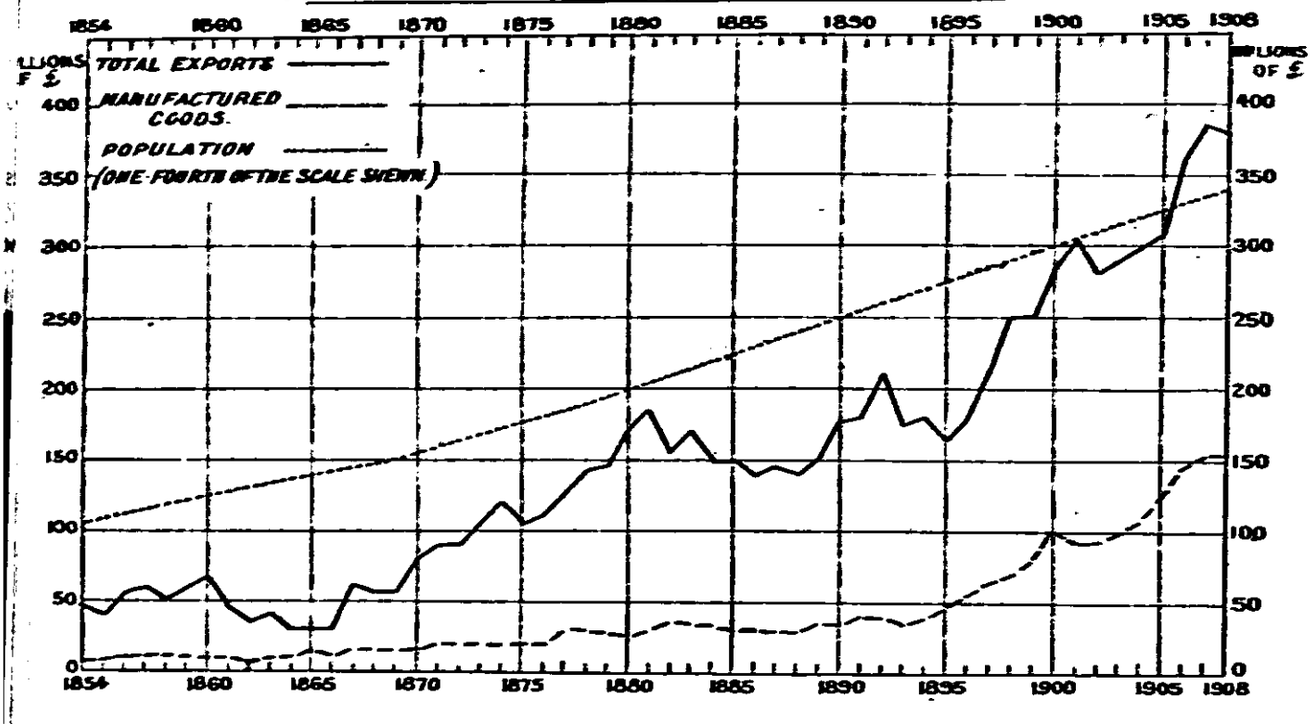
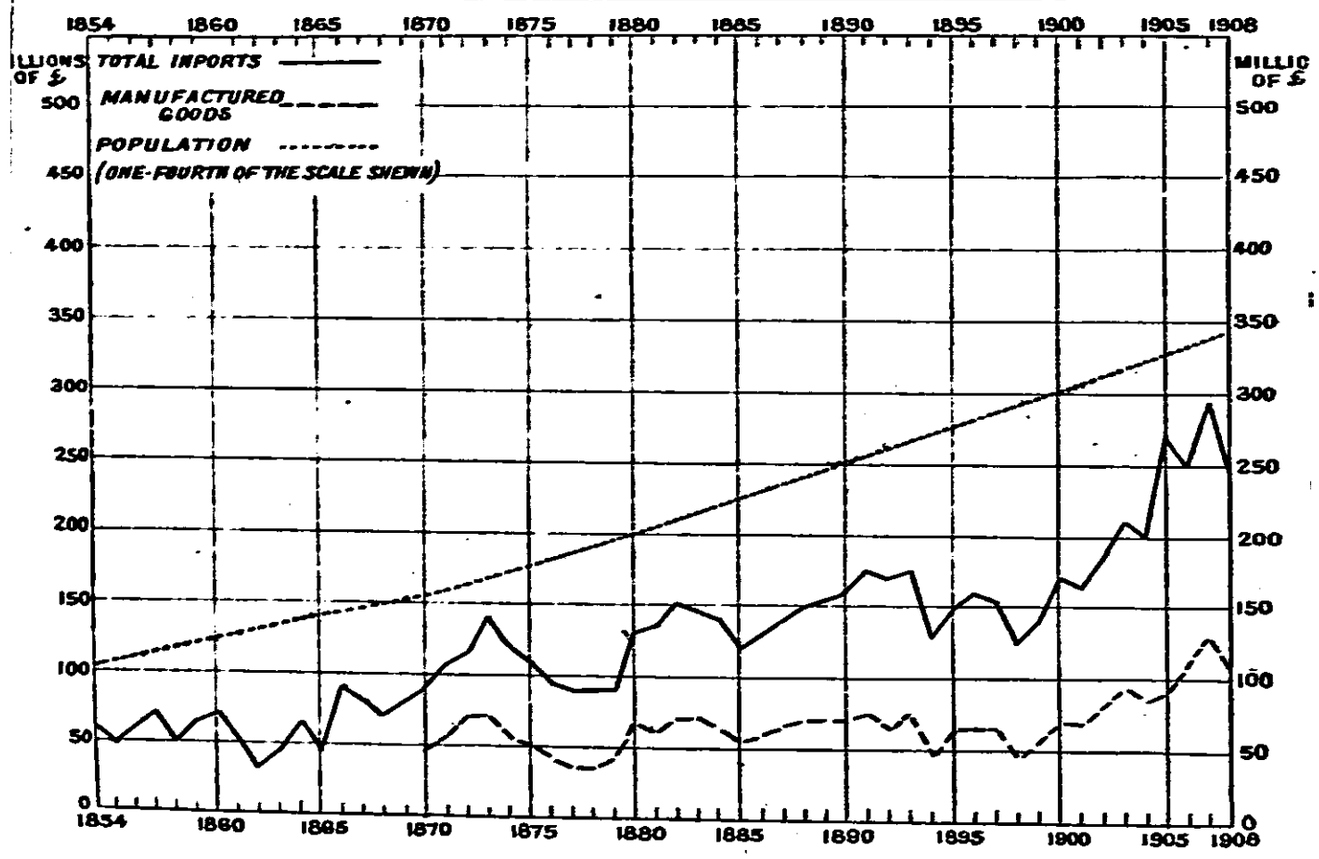


Chart showing for the United States of America the Total Value of the Imports and the Value of the Imports of Manufactured Goods for a series of Years.

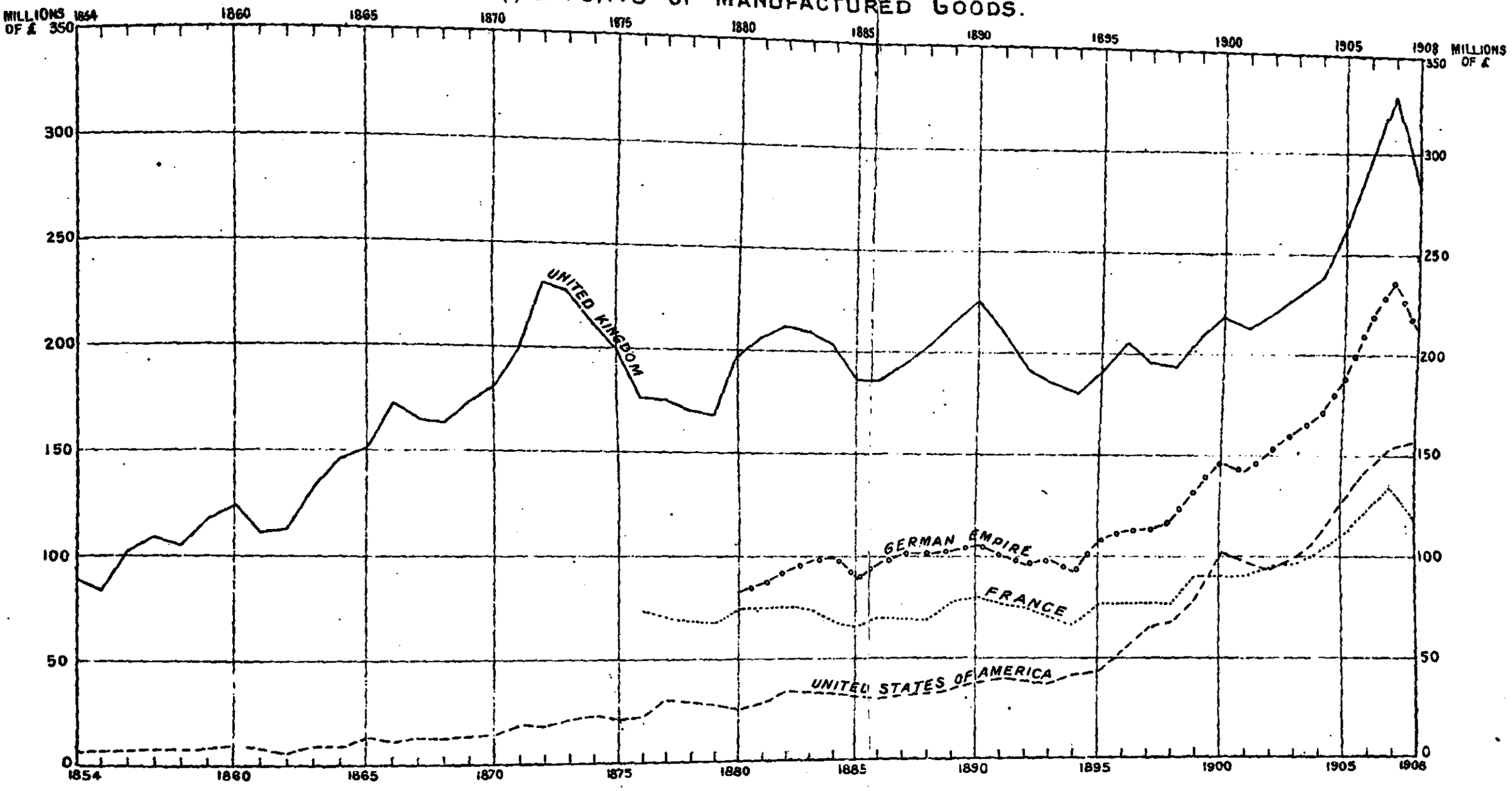


See Table 17, pages 64-65.

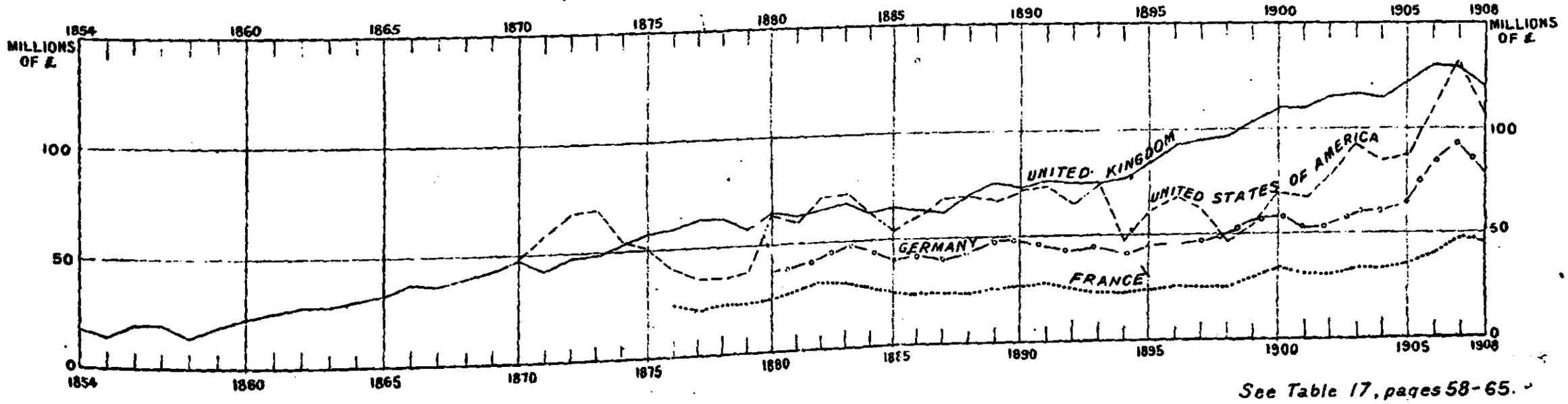
Charts showing for the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States of America the Value of (I) the Exports of Manufactured Goods and (II) the Imports of Manufactured Goods for a Series of Years.

UNITED KINGDOM ———— FRANCE ..... GERMANY —o—o—o— UNITED STATES - - - - -

(I) Exports of Manufactured Goods.



(II) Imports of Manufactured Goods.

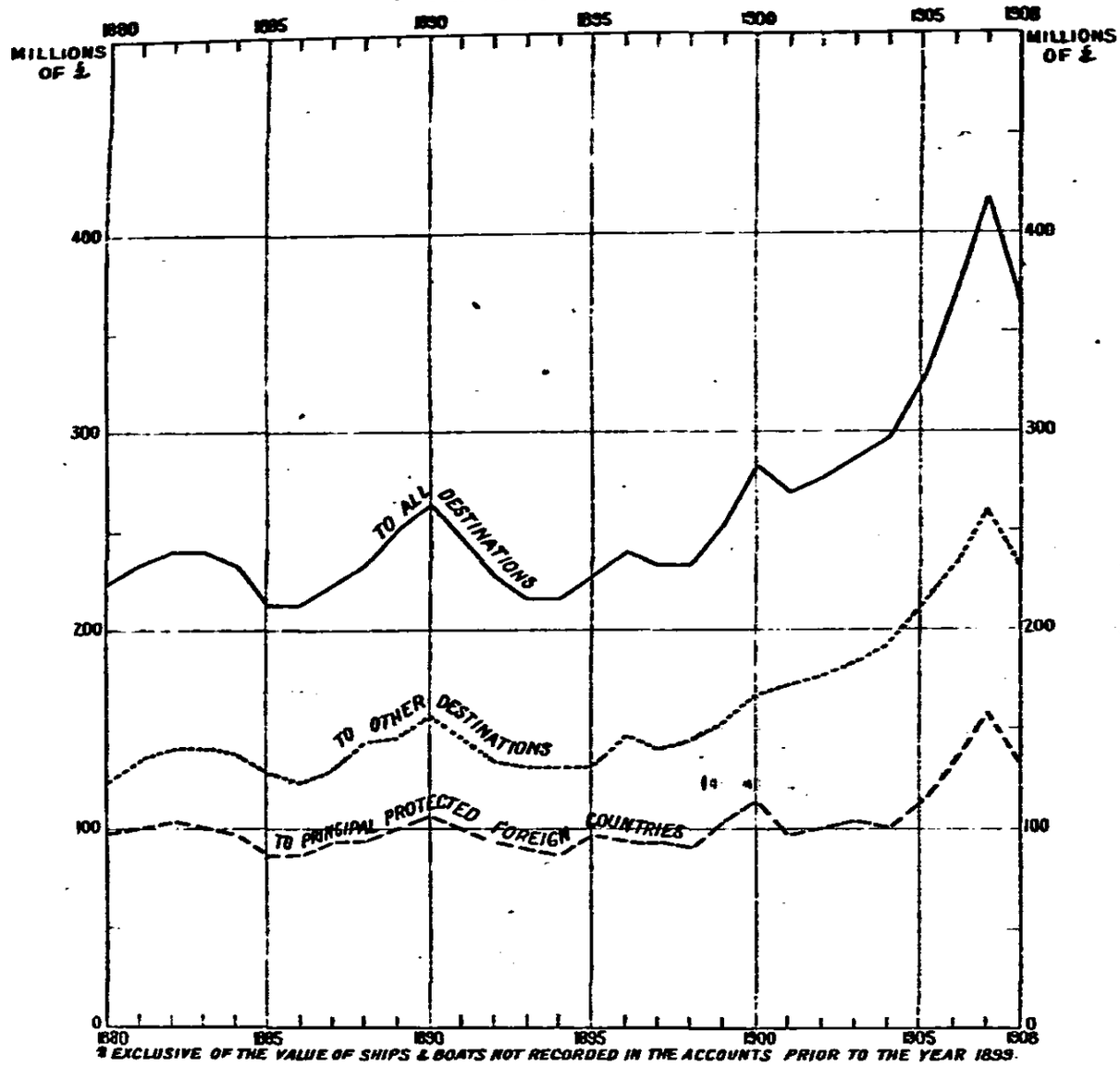


See Table 17, pages 58-65.

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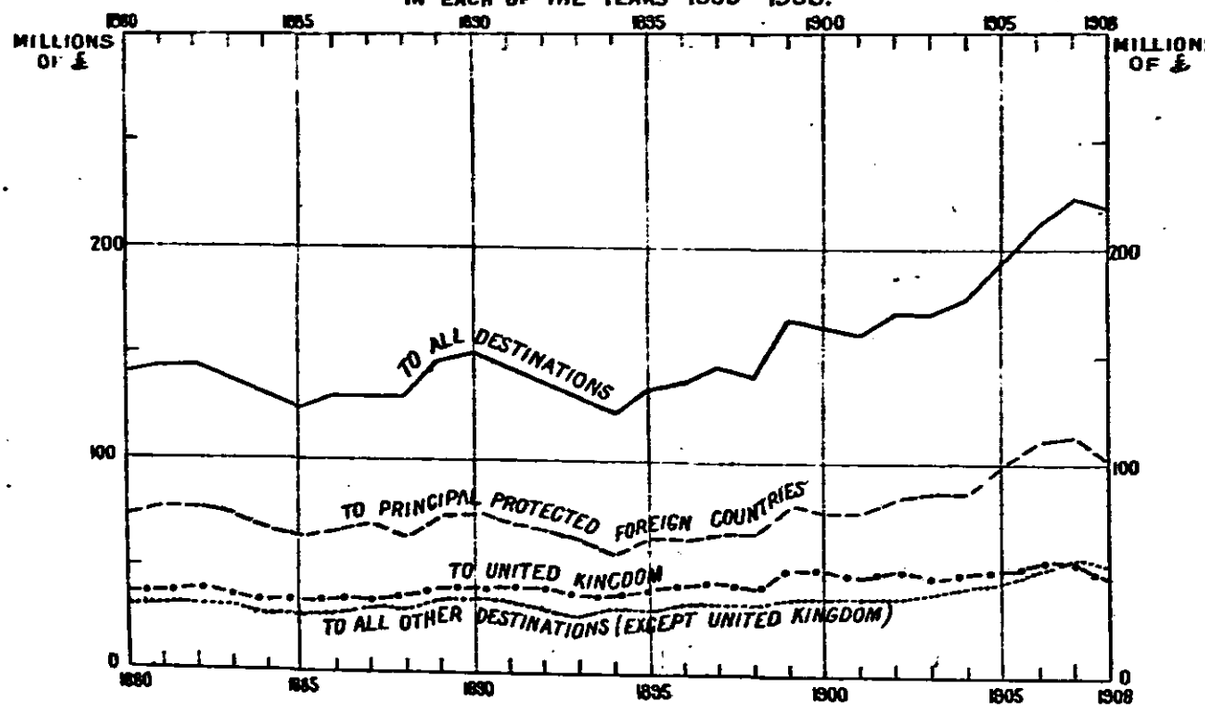
Chart showing, for a series of years, the value of the Export Trade of the Four Principal Commercial Countries with Protected & other Markets.

Exports of Domestic Produce from the United Kingdom (a) to All Destinations; (b) to Principal Protected Foreign Countries & (c) to Other Destinations in each of the Years 1880 - 1908*.



* Exclusive of the value of ships & boats not recorded in the accounts prior to the year 1899.

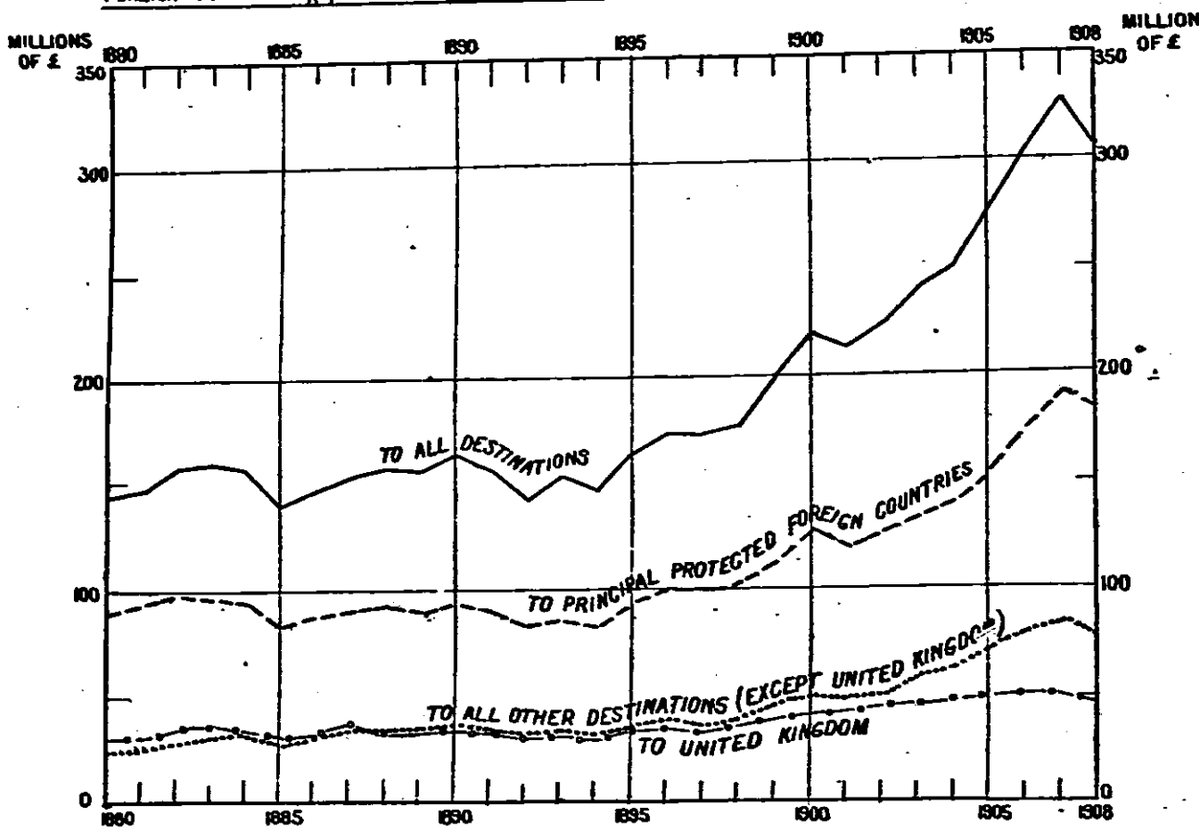
Exports of Domestic Produce from France (a) to All Destinations; (b) to Principal Protected Foreign Countries; (C) to United Kingdom; & (d) to all other Destinations in each of the Years 1880 - 1908.



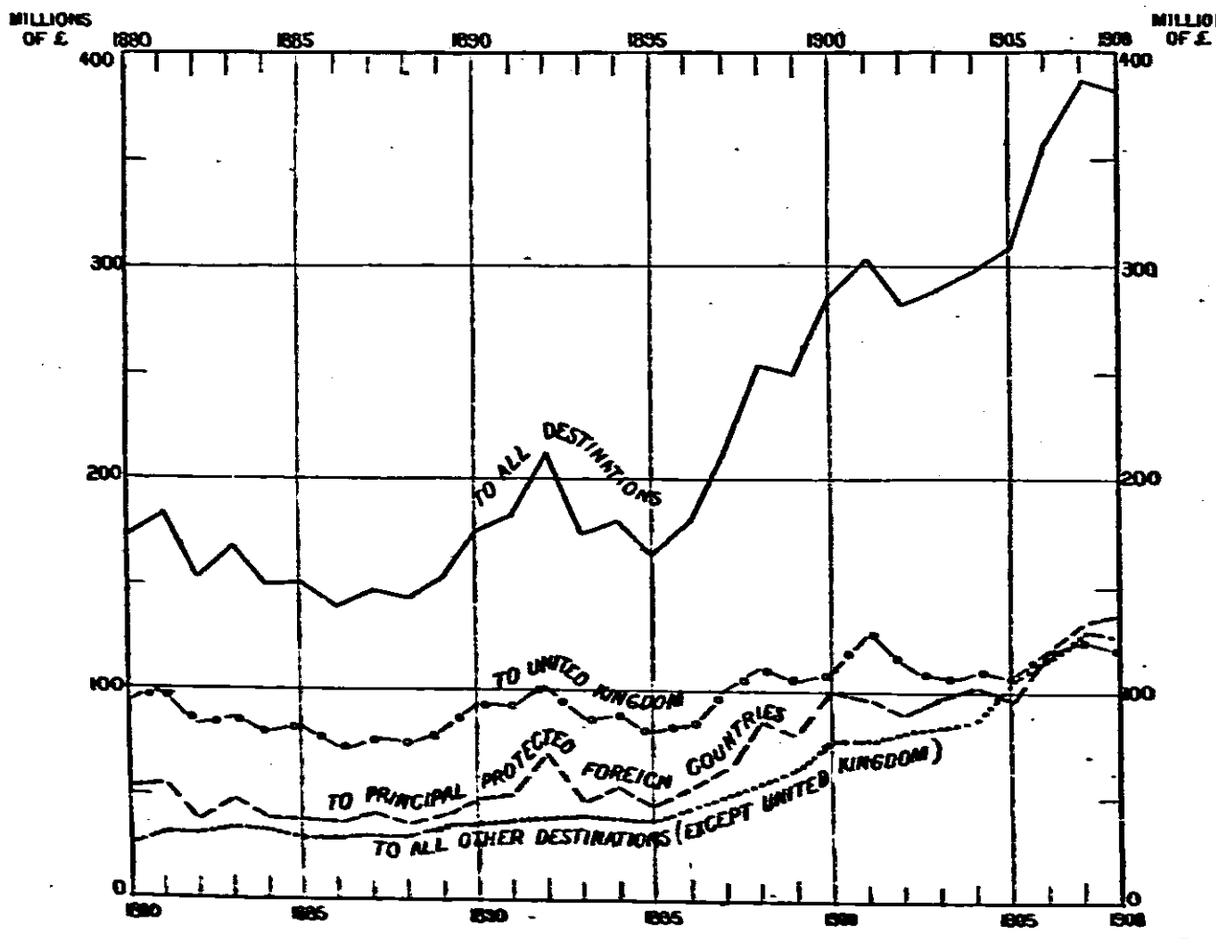
See Table 19 pages ~~66-67~~ 70.

Chart showing, for a series of years, the value of the Export Trade of the four Principal Commercial Countries with Protected and Other Markets continued.

Exports of Domestic Produce from Germany (a) to All Destinations: (b) to Principal Protected Foreign Countries; (c) to United Kingdom; & (d) to All Other Destinations 1880-1908.

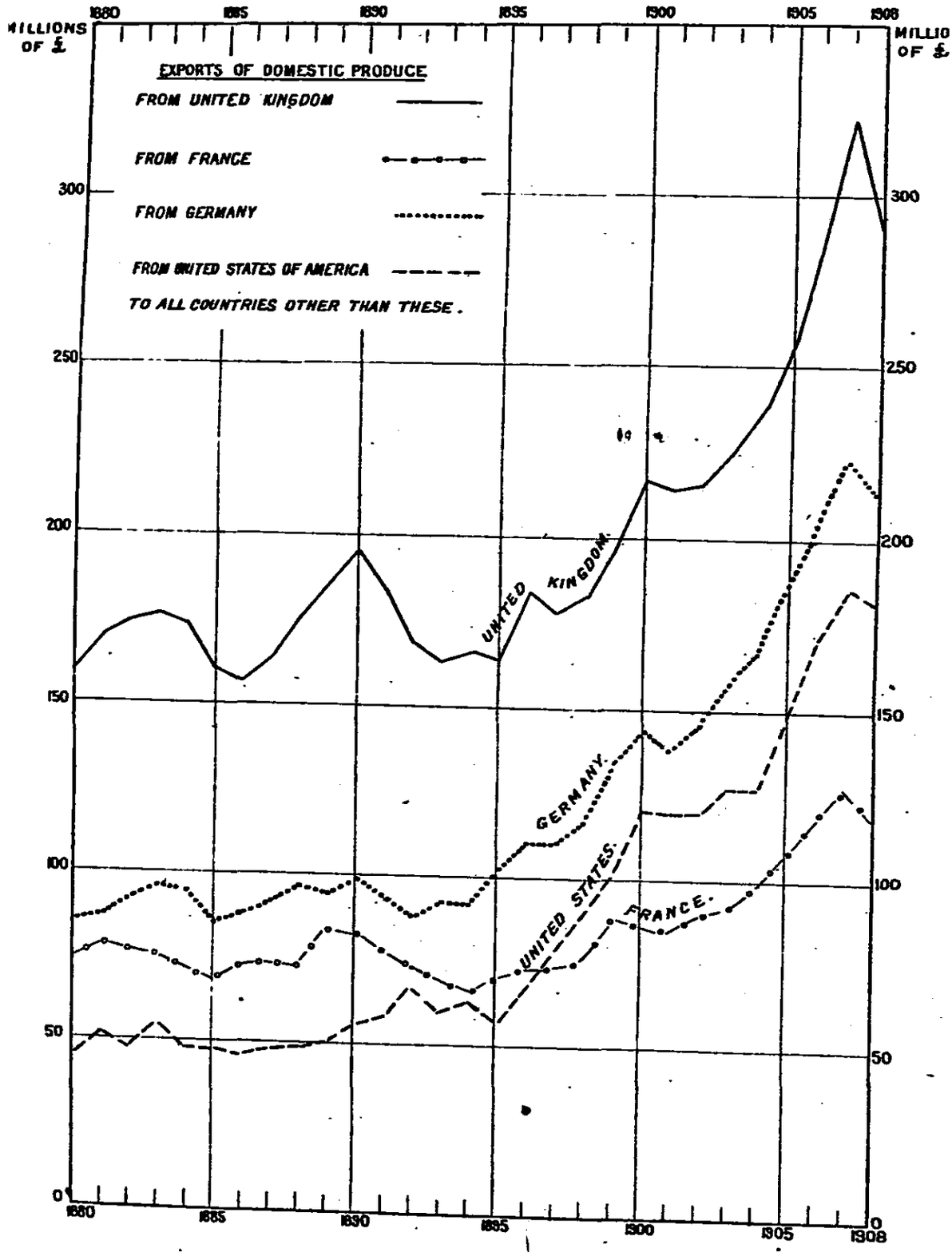


Exports of Domestic Produce from the United States of America (a) to All Destinations; (b) to Principal Protected Foreign Countries; (c) to United Kingdom; & (d) to All Other Destinations, 1880-1908.



See Table 19, pages 68-69. 72-7

Chart showing the value of the Exports (Domestic Produce) from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the United States of America to all Countries other than these four, 1880-1908.



See Table 20, page 75.

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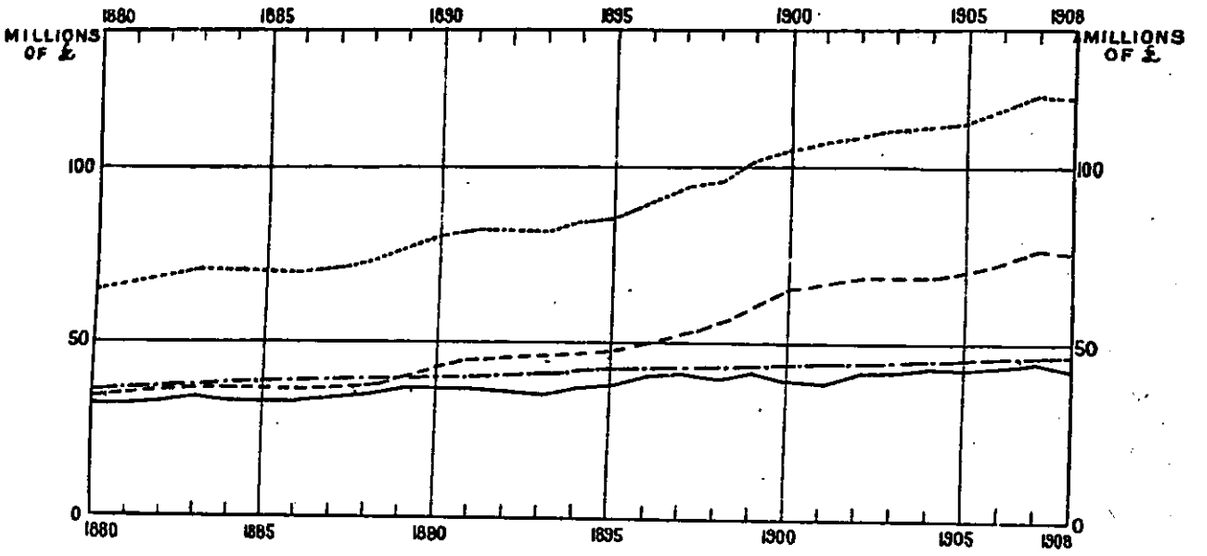
CHART SHOWING, FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, THE AMOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF RAILWAYS, AND THE LENGTH OF LINE OPEN IN EACH YEAR.

GROSS RECEIPTS (TRAFFIC AND OTHER)..... NET RECEIPTS ——————

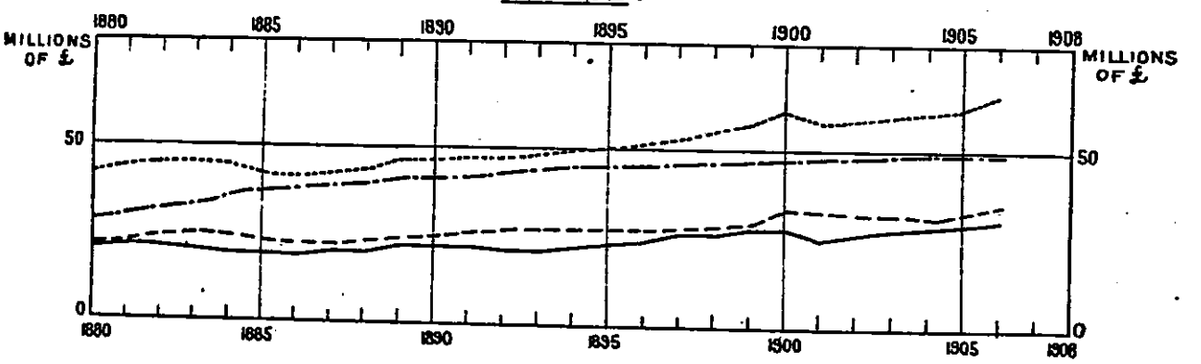
WORKING EXPENDITURE - - - - - - - LENGTH OF LINE OPEN FOR TRAFFIC —·—·—·

(ON $\frac{1}{2000}^{TH}$ OF THE SCALE SHEWN)

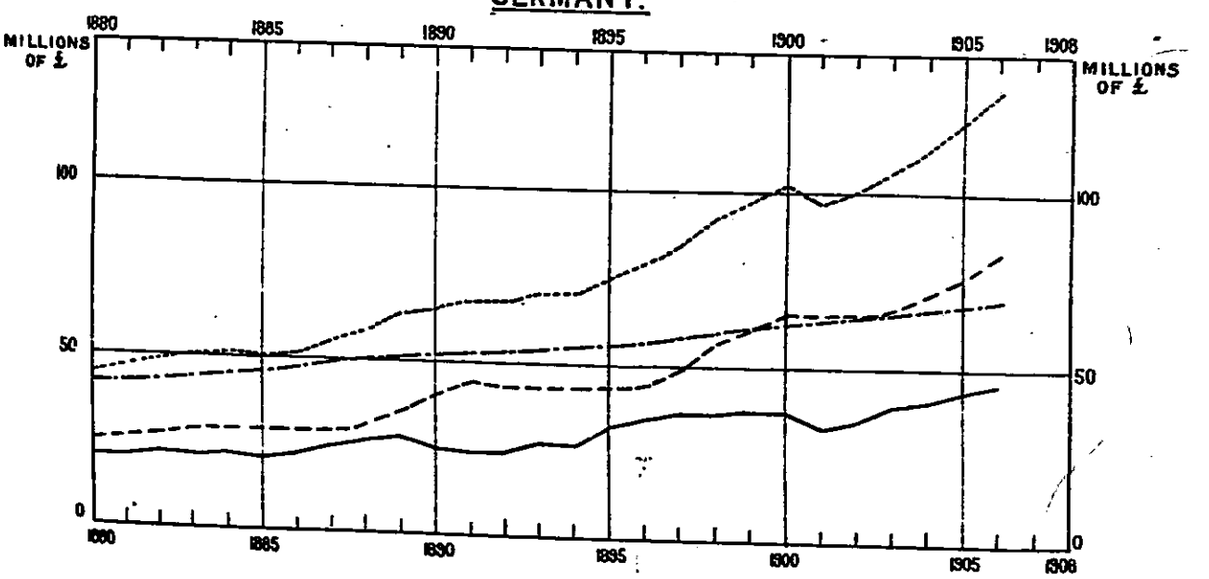
UNITED KINGDOM.



FRANCE.

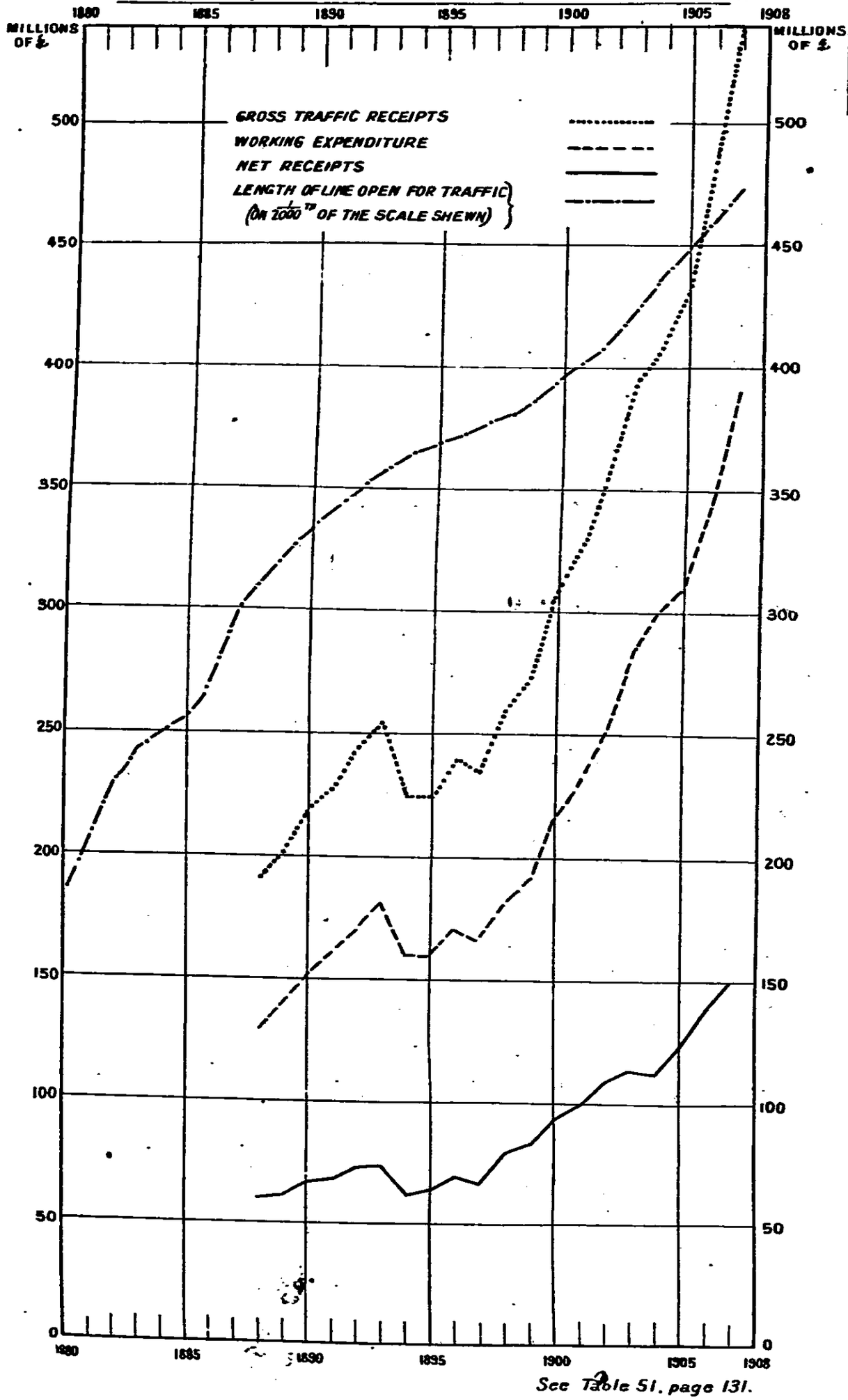


GERMANY.



See Table 51, pages 130-131.

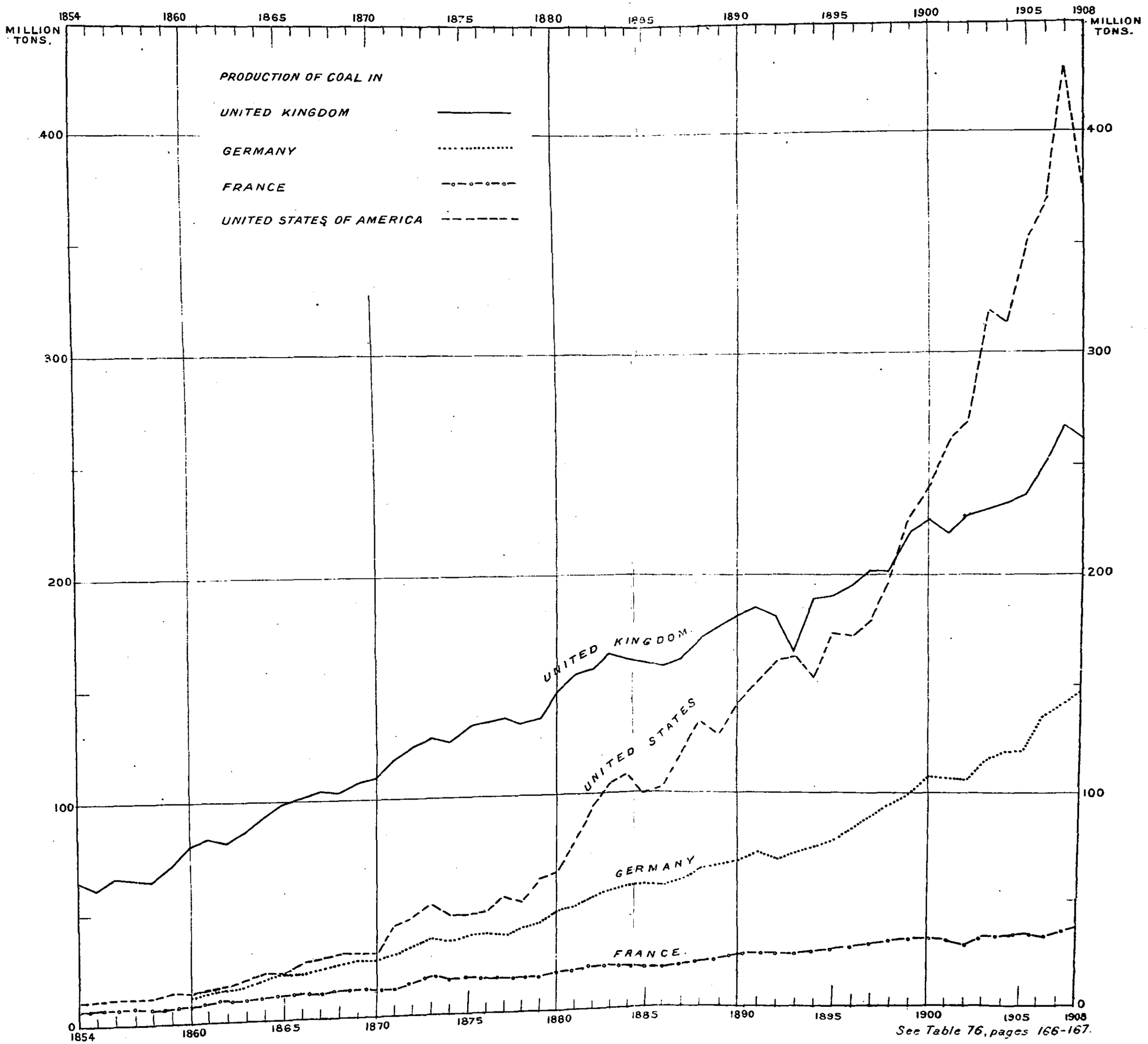
Chart showing, for a series of Years, the Amount of the Receipts and Expenditure of Railways in the United States of America, and the Length of Line open in each Year.



See Table 51, page 131.

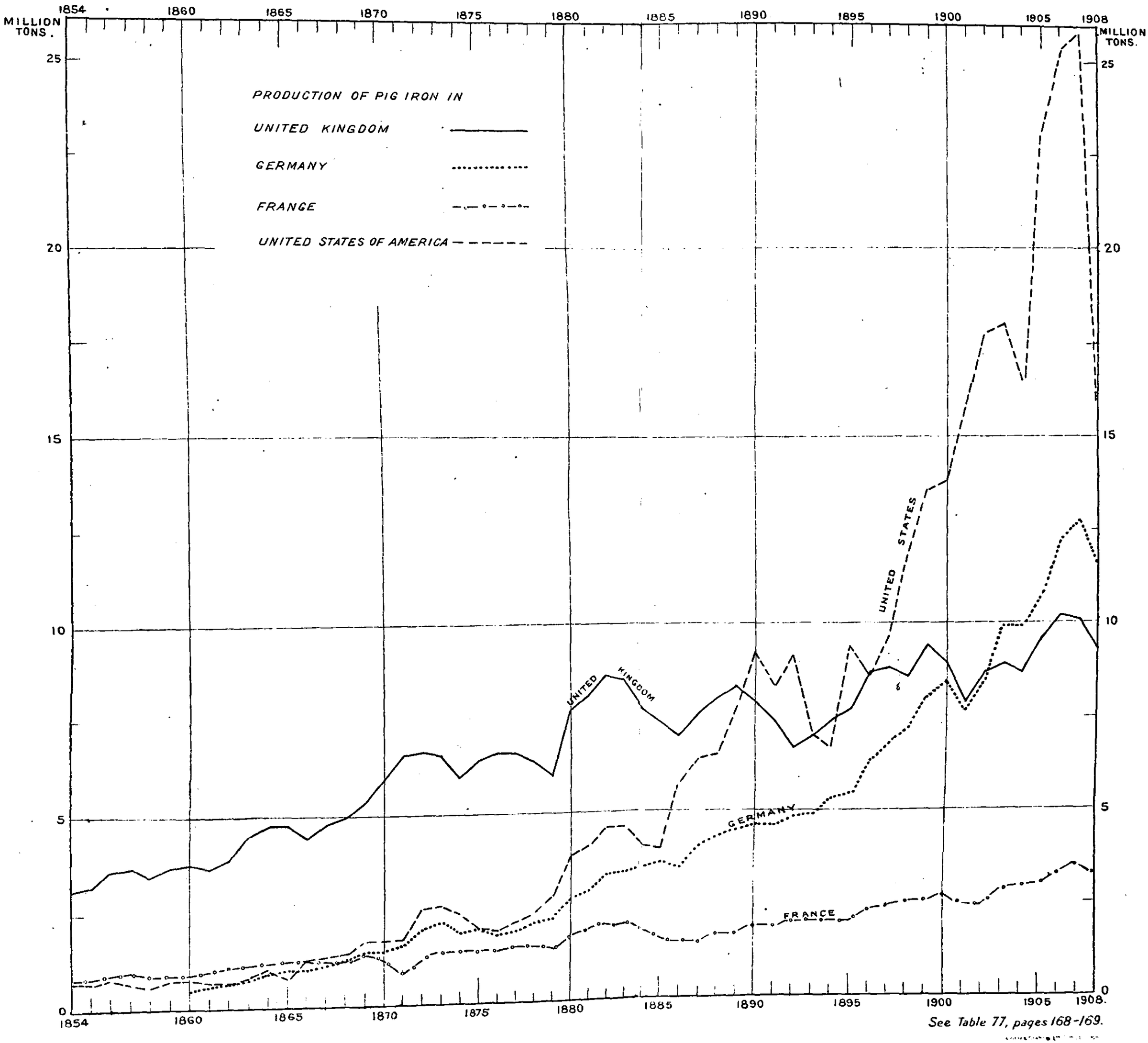
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Chart showing the Production of Coal in the United Kingdom, Germany, France and the United States 1854-1908.



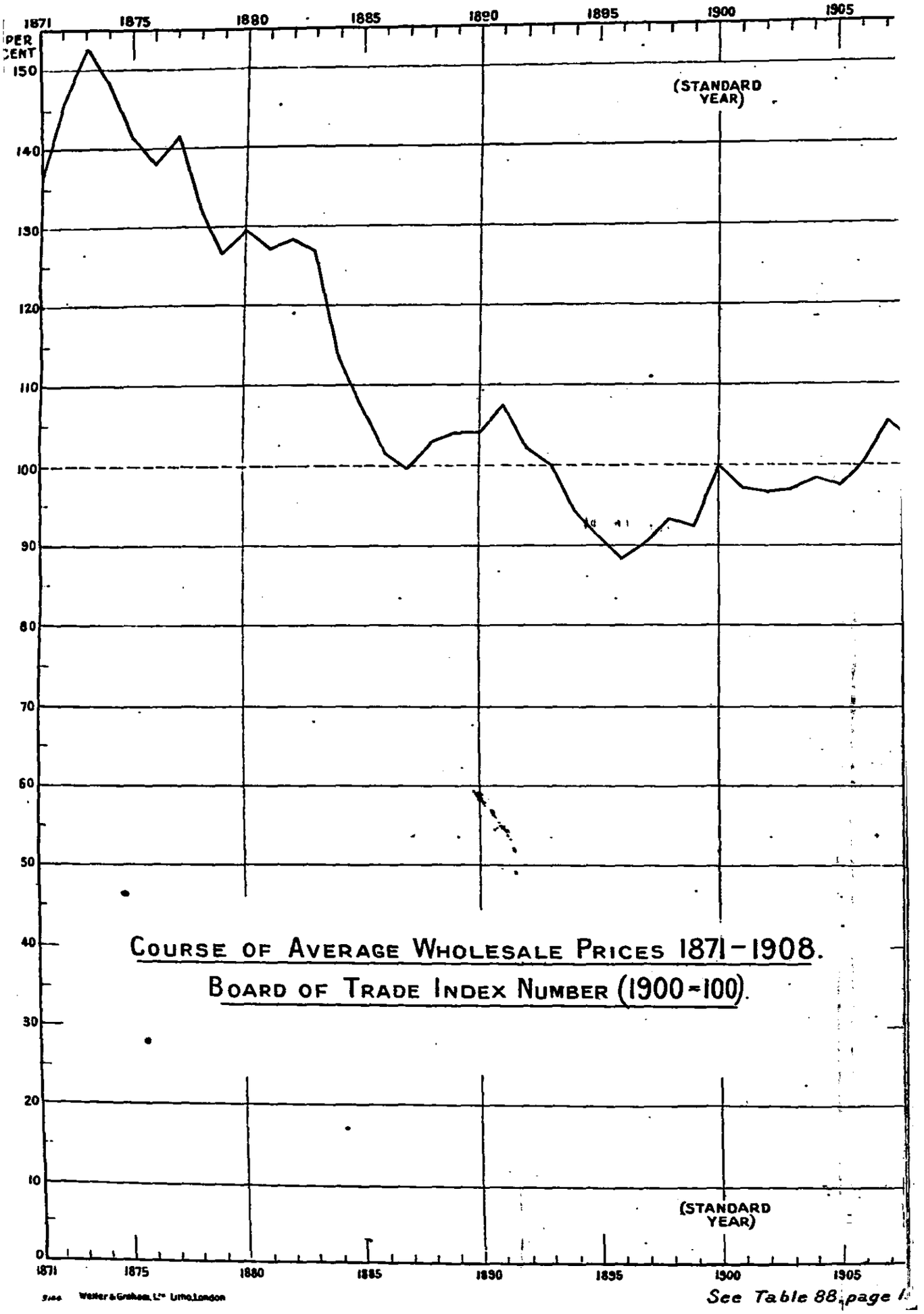
See Table 76, pages 166-167.

Chart showing the Production of Pig Iron in the United Kingdom, Germany, France and the United States 1854-1908.



See Table 77, pages 168-169.

Chart showing the Variations in the Board of Trade Index Number of Wholesale Prices 1871-1908.



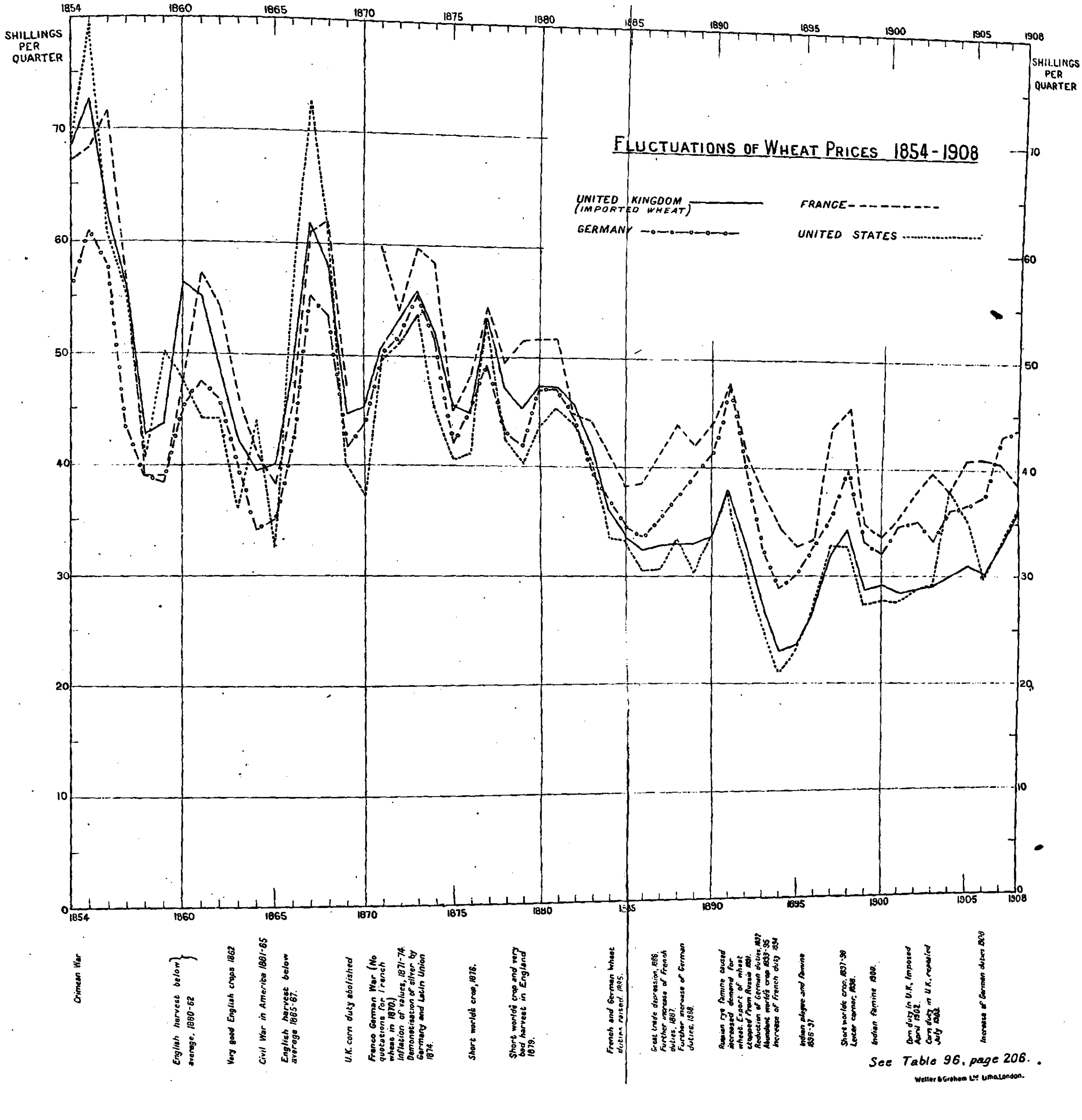
Course of Average Wholesale Prices 1871-1908.

Board of Trade Index Number (1900=100).

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See Table 88, page 1

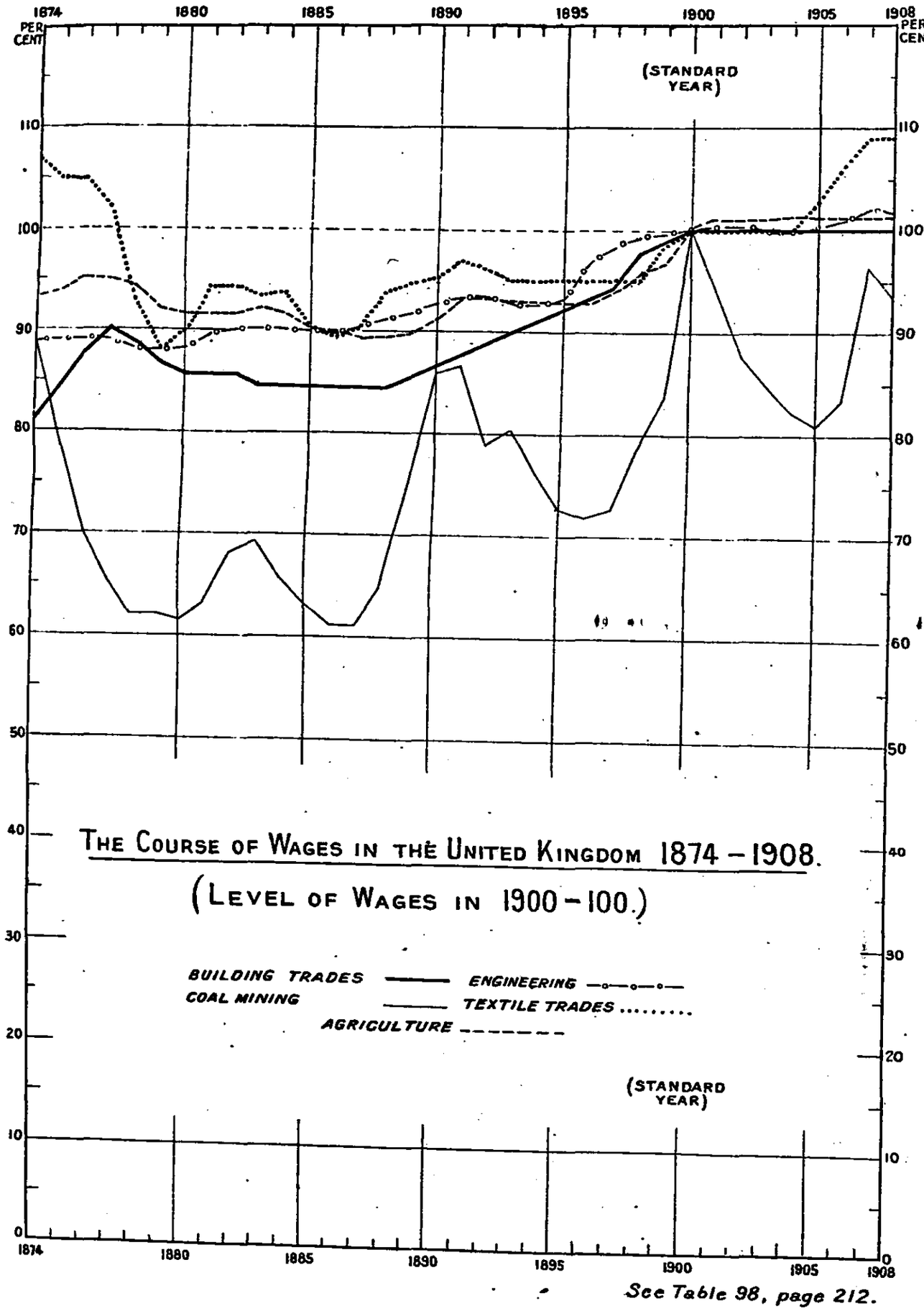
Fluctuations of Wheat Prices 1854-1908



See Table 96, page 206.

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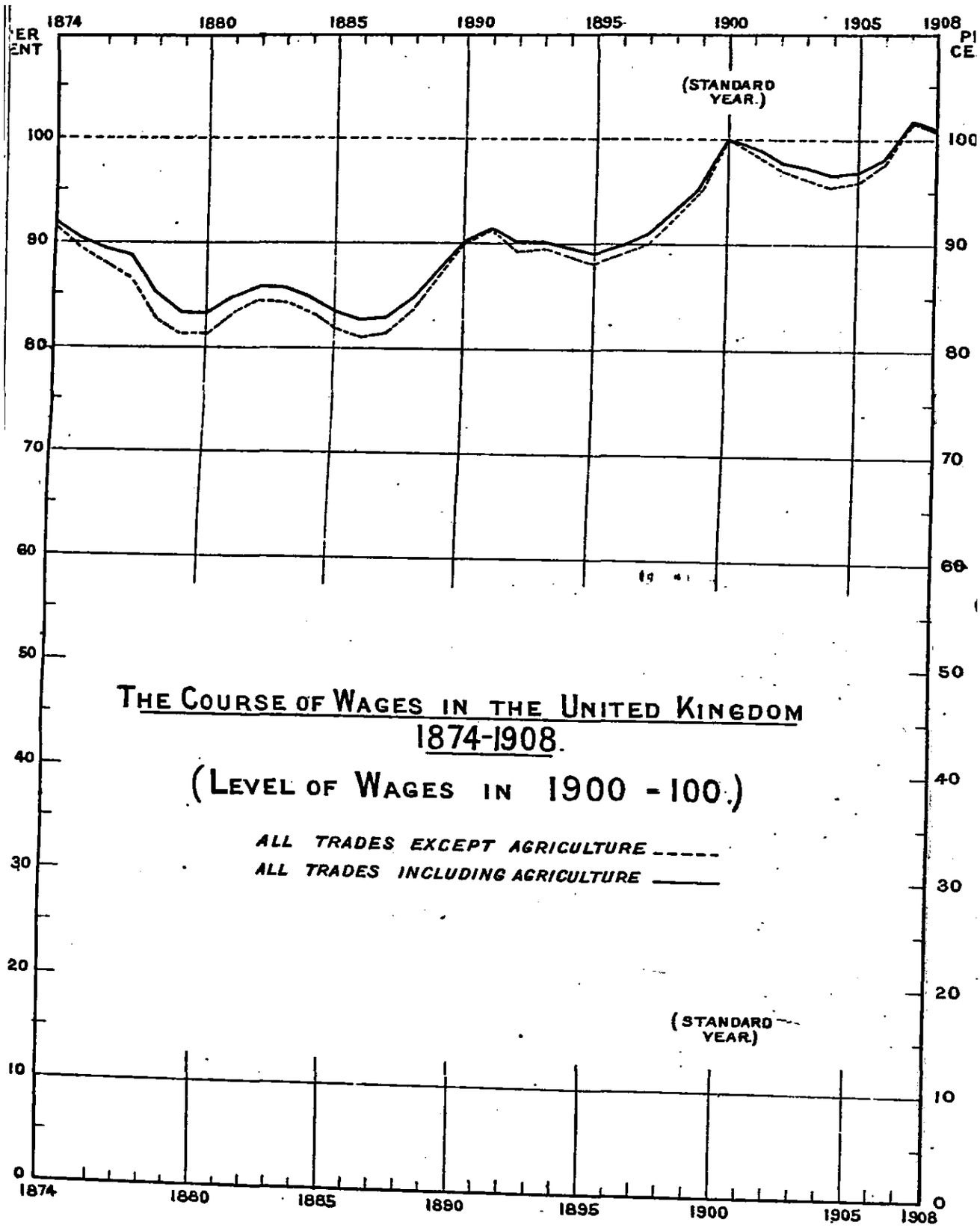
Chart showing the Fluctuations of Average Wages in Certain Trades in the United Kingdom, 1874 - 1908.



See Table 98, page 212.

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Chart showing the Fluctuations of Average Wages in the United Kingdom, 1874-1908.



See Table 98, page 212.

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CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN TRADE UNIONS IN THE ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND METAL TRADES; IN ALL OTHER TRADES; AND IN ALL TRADES FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

ENGINEERING ETC. – – – – –, *OTHER TRADES* ····· —, *ALL TRADES* ———

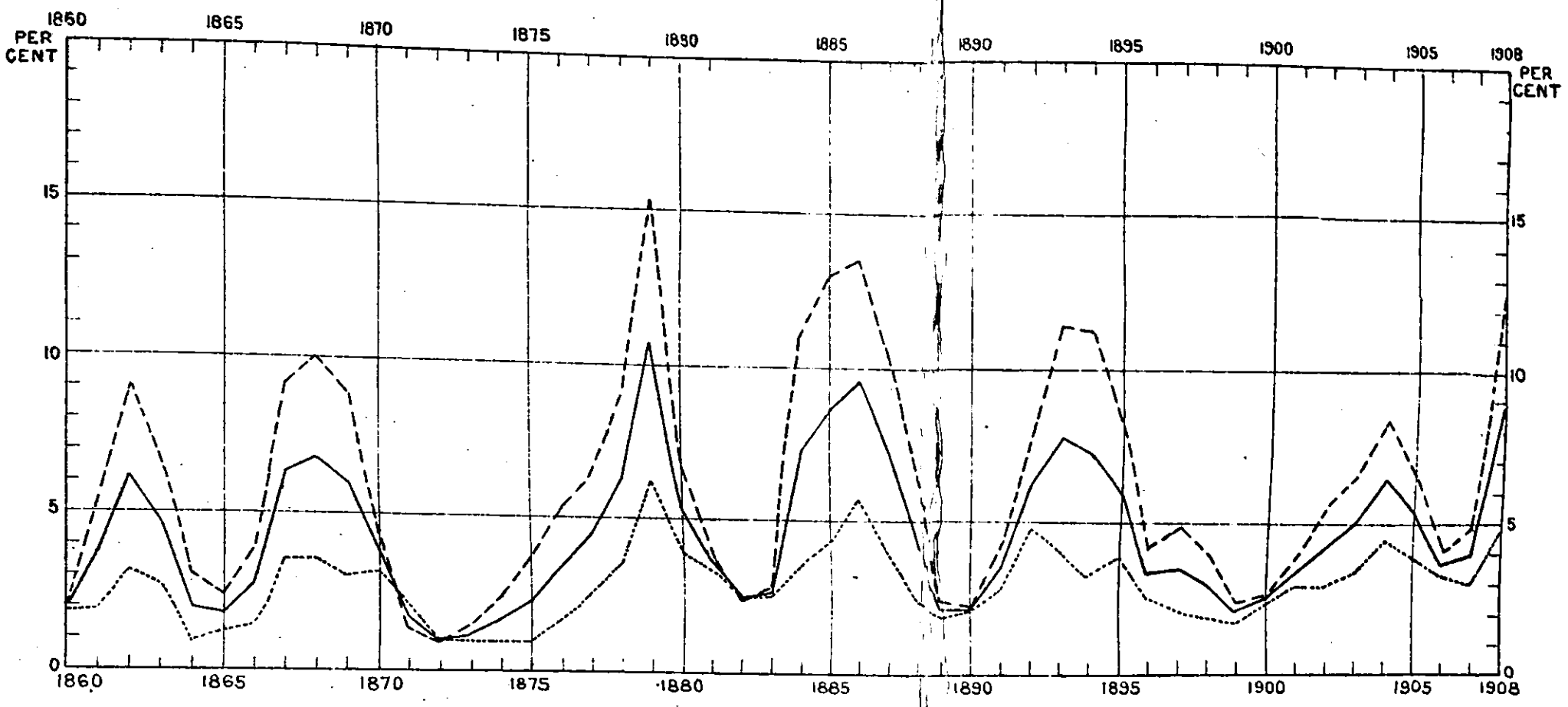
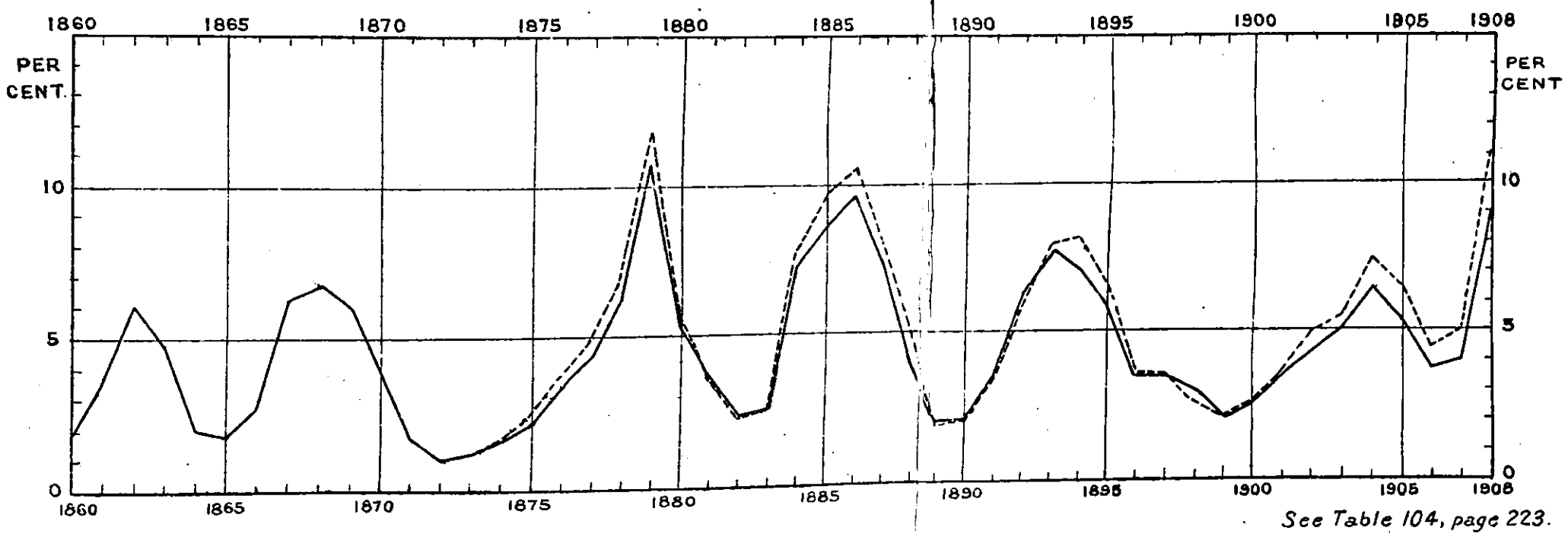


CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF TRADE UNION MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1860 - 1908.

ALL AVAILABLE UNIONS ····· ———

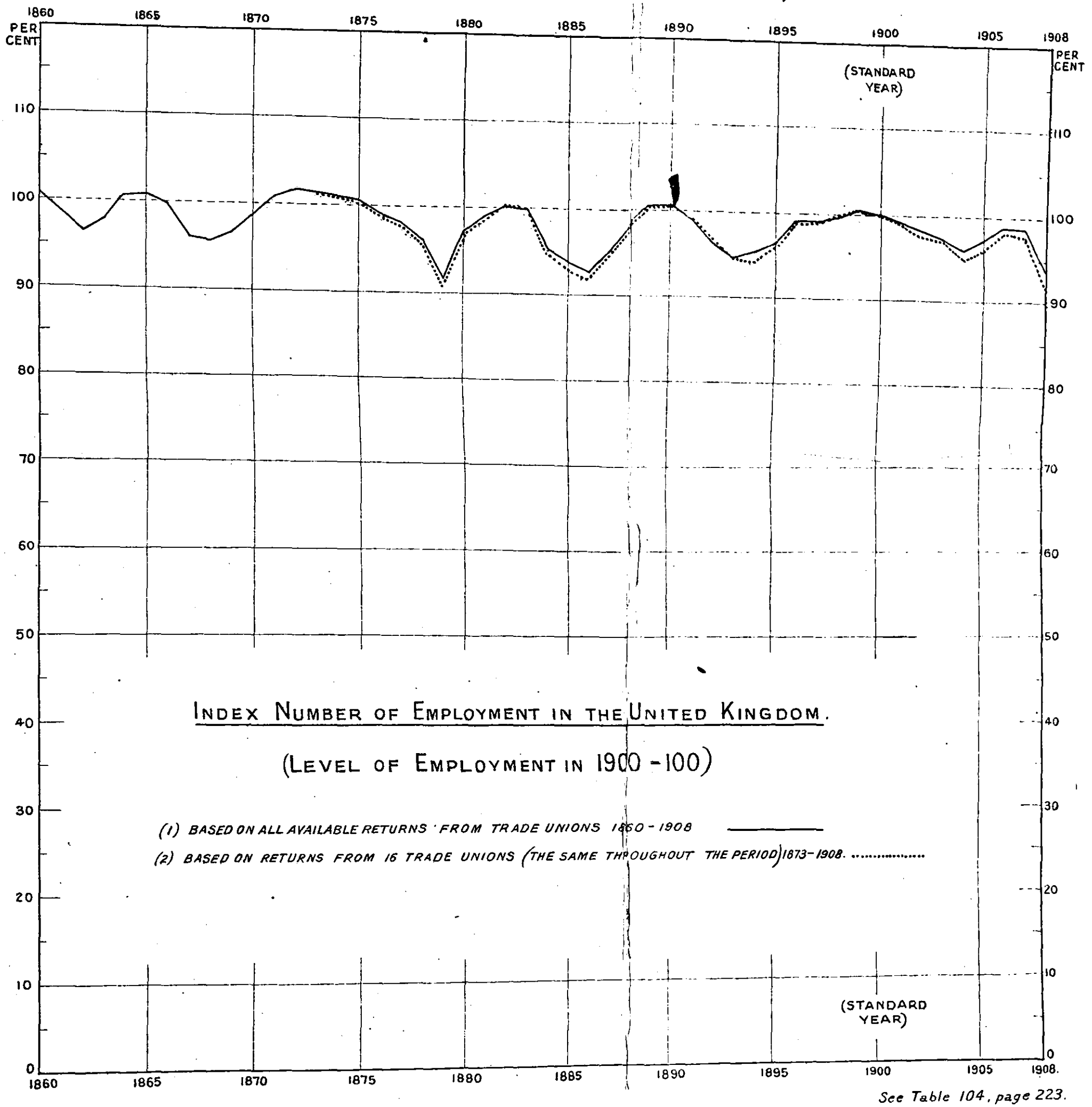
16 UNIONS (THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD) 1873-1908. – – – –



See Table 104, page 223.

Chart showing the Variations in Employment in the United Kingdom 1860-1908.

(Based on returns from Trade Unions.)



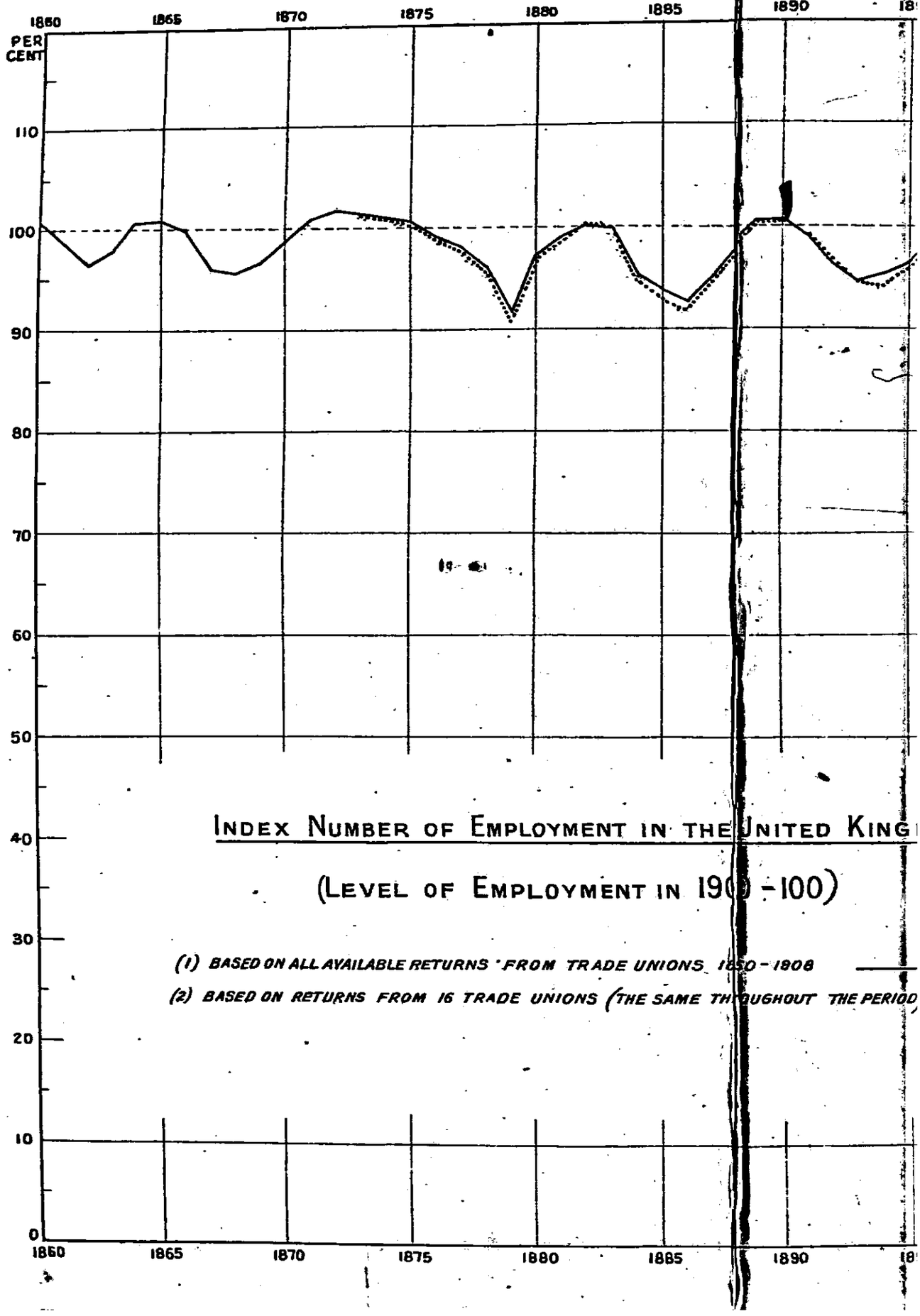
See Table 104, page 223.

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Chart showing the Variations in Employment in the Uni

(Based on returns from Trade Unions.



Index Number of Employment in the United King

(Level of Employment in 190 - 100)

(1) Based on all available returns from Trade Unions 1850 - 1908

(2) Based on returns from 16 Trade Unions (the same throughout the period)

TRADE WITH PERSIA.

BOARD OF TRADE.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

S 226

REPORT

ON THE

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF BRITISH TRADE IN PERSIA,

BY

H. W. MACLEAN,

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

OF THE

BOARD OF TRADE.

4

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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Map of Persia, to illustrate Mr. Maclean's Commercial Mission. (*to face page* 88).

* *Note.*—**The samples forwarded by Mr. Maclean can be seen on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, No. 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

NOTE OF PRINCIPAL MONIES AND WEIGHTS USED IN THIS REPORT.†

Persian Money.

20 shahis = 1 kran.
10 krans = 1 toman.
Average value of kran (a silver coin) in 1901 to 1903, say Krs. 55 = £1 stg.

Russian Money.

100 copecks = 1 rouble.
Average rate of exchange in 1901 to 1903, say, Rbls. 9·40 = £1 stg.

Persian Weights.

640 miskals = 1 Tabriz man.
2 Tabriz mans = 1 Shah man.
100 Tabriz mans = 1 Kharwar.
1 Tabriz man = 6·547 lbs. avoir.

Russian Weights.

40 funts = 1 poud.
1 poud = 36·1127 lbs. avoir.

† For a more complete statement, *see* page 51.

Board of Trade,
Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments,
June, 1904.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

To the Chairman of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a Report on the present condition and prospects of British trade and enterprise in Persia, as follows:—

I. A General Report.

II. Statistics as to the increase or decrease of foreign trade with Persia in recent years; and Tables of Imports and Exports for the two years March 1901–03, indicating the countries from and to which the various Articles of Commerce have been received or despatched.

III. List of the principal Articles of Commerce in Persia, with information as to quantities, prices, areas of distribution or production of articles imported or exported.

IV. The manner in which trade in Persia is commonly conducted; information as to coinage, exchanges, weights, and measures in use; transport and packing of merchandise for inland destinations; and a table showing average cost of transport between the principal foreign markets and the principal commercial centres in Persia.

V. Notes on the chief commercial centres, on local trade usages and other matters of commercial interest, and on the principal trade routes in Persia.

VI. List of samples with descriptions and prices.

In commenting on the different articles of trade I have had to follow the grouping adopted in the Persian Customs Statistics, and consequently have not been able to adhere strictly to the order indicated in the instructions issued for my guidance in this visit to Persia on behalf of the Commercial Intelligence Committee.

I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to H.M. Minister and H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers in Persia, as well as to the manager and agents of the Imperial Bank of Persia, to the British merchants, and other British residents in Persia, for the kind reception and valuable help invariably accorded to me. I desire also to acknowledge the ready and courteous manner in which H.E. the Minister of Customs and the various customs officials and Persian merchants to whom I have applied have furnished me with information.

I have, &c.

H. W. MACLEAN.

REPORT.

I.—General Report

on

British Trade and Enterprise in Persia.

The total trade of Persia with foreign countries, as shown by Persian Customs Statistics, now exceeds 8,000,000*l.* sterling per annum, of which over 5,000,000*l.* are imports, and 3,000,000*l.* exports. These figures do not include specie or bullion.

The Customs Statistics are entitled to confidence as the Department is now properly organised and administered. They omit, however, certain articles of trade, mostly exports, which I venture to estimate at a value of from 150,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* yearly.*

The records available for a comparison with trade at former periods are unsatisfactory. Such figures as I can offer (*see* pp. 11–14) confirm the conclusion I have formed from inquiry into a number of different lines of commerce, namely, that foreign commerce with Persia, both import and export, has steadily increased during the last decade, to the extent of perhaps twenty per cent. It is subject, however, to wide fluctuations from year to year, and comparisons of any one year with another may be quite misleading.†

The export trade is made up as follows:—

One-half, or more, raw vegetable products:—Dried fruits, 450/500,000*l.*; Raw cotton, 400/450,000*l.*; Opium, 280/320,000*l.*; Rice, 250/280,000*l.*; Gums, 80/100,000*l.*

One-fourth, raw animal products:—Silk cocoons, 200/250,000*l.*; Skins and peltries, 100/120,000*l.*; Pearls, 80/100,000*l.*; Wool, 60/80,000*l.*, &c.

One-fourth, or less, manufactures:—Carpets, 230/260,000*l.*; other textiles of silk, cotton, and wool, 150/180,000*l.*; Leather, 40/60,000*l.*

The import trade may be summarised as follows:—

Six-tenths, or more, manufactures: — Cotton yarns and tissues, 1,800/2,300,000*l.* Other tissues of wool and silk, clothing, &c., 380/420,000*l.*; Metals and their manufactures, 140/170,000*l.*; Glassware and porcelain, 75/100,000*l.*, &c.

Three-tenths, food substances: — Sugar, 1,000/1,300,000*l.*; Tea, 220/240,000*l.*; Grain, 130/150,000*l.*; Spices, 40/60,000*l.*, &c.

One-tenth, or less, raw materials, &c.:—Kerosine, 40/50,000*l.*; Skins and peltries, 30/50,000*l.*; Dyes, 30/40,000*l.*; Tobacco, 30/40,000*l.*; Wool, 20/40,000*l.*

The following is a rough summary of the trade done with Russia, the British Empire, and other countries respectively:—

* The values attributed to the different descriptions of merchandise are somewhat less, I should say roughly from 10 to 15 per cent. less, than their real commercial values at point of entry into or exit from Persia. There is also, no doubt, some merchandise which still eludes Customs control, but I cannot estimate, with any accuracy, the quantity or value of such contraband. The total foreign trade of Persia might therefore be estimated at quite 9 millions, or 5½ millions imports and 3¾ millions exports.

† The exports consist largely of raw produce, and are governed by the accident of good or bad harvests and by prices abroad. Imports consist principally of manufactured goods, of which large stocks in proportion to business have to be held on account of the long time they are on the way. They often arrive at the port of entry with a rush after a good trade has depleted these stocks and encouraged orders, thus swelling the trade statistics of one year at expense of another.

Trade with Russia.

Total Trade.—Exports, about 1,500,000*l.* per annum,* imports, about 2,000,000*l.* per annum.

Exports.—Five-sixths, raw or agricultural products, of which far the most important are dried fruits, raw cotton, and rice, then hides and peltries, wool, cocoon silk, and gums.

One-sixth, manufactures:—Leather, carpets, and various tissues destined for kindred Muhammedan population in Russia.

Imports.—One-half, sugar.

One-fourth, cotton tissues.

One-fourth, other manufactures, including some 150,000*l.* value of kerosine, animals, flour, tobacco and other vegetable products.

Trade with British Empire.

Total Trade.—Exports, about half a million; imports, two millions, per annum.

Exports.—Chiefly raw products:—Dried fruits, opium, gums, pearls, raw hides. Manufactures are carpets and some silk tissues for India.

Imports.—Three-fourths, cotton yarns and tissues, which form also quite two-thirds of the total imports of these commodities to Persia.

One-eighth or less, other manufactures; and the rest tea, coffee, spices, &c., from India.

Trade with other Countries.

Total Trade.—Exports, about one million, imports, one million,† per annum.

Exports.—Opium to China, 180/200,000*l.*; cocoon silk to France and Italy, 200/230,000*l.*; carpets to Turkey, Europe, and America, 150/180,000*l.*; cotton, silk, and woollen tissues to Afghanistan and Turkey, 60/80,000*l.*

Imports.—Sugar from France and Austria, 200/220,000*l.*; woollen, cotton, and silk tissues chiefly from France and Austria, 250/300,000*l.*; tea from China and Batavia, 50/60,000*l.*; raw material from Turkey and Afghanistan, 180/200,000*l.*; other manufactures, chiefly from France, Austria, and Germany, 160/190,000*l.*

Russia and the British Empire have consequently a preponderating interest in trade with Persia. Moreover, Russian trade shows a very marked increase in recent years, whilst British trade shows neither marked increase nor decrease.‡

The fact that the foreign commerce of Persia has developed in recent years, and that Russia has acquired a large share of this increase in trade whilst we have made little or no progress, has been frequently commented on, and may act or may have acted as a deterring influence to British trade

* Fish, caviare, lumber-wood, not noticed in the Customs statistics, may account for another 100 150,000*l.* of exports.

† Allowing for omissions and inaccuracies of classification in the Customs Statistics, the foreign trade of Persia might be estimated as follows:—Russia, 4 millions; British Empire, 3 millions; other countries, 2 millions.

‡ The Consular Reports I have made use of show on examination that quantities are converted into values at somewhat high rates. Thus the Bushire Reports, 1900–1, estimate tea at 9*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.; candles, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 9*d.* per case; loaf sugar, 20*s.* to 21*s.* per cwt.; copper, 95*s.* per cwt. (1901). Values only have been used in this Report, as Customs statistics, based on an *ad valorem* tariff, were more reliable for values than quantities. In future they will be more reliable for quantities than values, but the administration is endeavouring to secure accuracy in this respect.

and enterprise in Persia. I have endeavoured to ascertain the reasons for this fact, and venture to summarise them as follows:

The most cultivated, populous, and prosperous provinces of Persia in modern times lie nearer to the Caspian than to the Persian Gulf. Ispahan is about equidistant. Our commerce, therefore, has to penetrate far inland to arrive at the best markets.

We long ago established law and order in the Persian Gulf, giving our trade secure access to Bunder Abbas and Bushire, which, on the opening of the Suez Canal, proved better bases for transport to Central and Eastern Persia than Trebizond. British enterprise also established a steamer service to Bagdad, opening another trade route to Hamadan. The great impetus given to our trade by these measures was already evident some 10 or 15 years ago, and further facilities for reaching new, or lessening time or cost of transport to existing, markets have not arisen. But it is during the last decade that measures tending to increase Russian trade with Persia have produced results.

The conquest of Transcaspia enabled the Persian province of Khorassan to devote itself in security to the agricultural development of its fertile soil, and the opening of the Transcaspian railway provided an outlet for these products, which could not afford the long and costly transport to the Gulf.

Meantime the manufacturing centres of Russia—formerly more distant in time and cost of transport, through the vast extent of Russia itself, from Persian markets than we were—have been brought gradually nearer by improved steamer and rail communications. Water-borne transport by the Volga and Caspian has long existed, but has been accelerated and cheapened. It is available however for the summer months only. Petrovsk and Baku now afford transport by rail the whole year round at freights only slightly higher than by the Volga route.

The construction of the Batoum-Baku Railway and the Akstafa-Julfa road opened to Odessa and Black Sea ports a trade route to Azerbaijan superior in time and cost of transport to the Trebizond route, from which European merchandise for Persia was quickly diverted to it; but this door was soon barred to imports not of Russian origin.* The superiority of this route increases as the railway from Tiflis, now open to Erivan, extends to the frontier at Julfa, which it is expected to reach within two years.

All these measures of improved communication have been justified by the development of the Russian territories which they have penetrated and benefited, but they have equally served to facilitate both import and export trade with Persia.

The merchandise which can be most quickly supplied to a depleted market reaps the best profit. There is also a saving of interest and a more rapid turn-over of capital when goods take a shorter time in transit. The improvement in communications with Russia has materially reduced the time occupied in transport, and Russian merchandise now arrives in the markets of northern Persia perhaps three months or less from date of order, whilst our goods can seldom reach the same destinations within five or even six months of order.

Russia possesses in the Armenian trader a suitable agent to press trade in the somewhat limited markets of Persia. He is a keen trader, living in the fashion of the country at small expense, and speaking and writing the language of both the Russian Armenian and of the Persian with whom he deals.

For years past Russia has opposed a formidable Customs tariff to the import of many foreign commodities, but Persia has been protected against this tariff by the five per cent. *ad valorem* duties of the Turkomanchai treaty, and some of her products will continue to be protected under the existing Russo-Persian Customs Convention. It is almost surprising that Persian exports to Russia have not increased in greater measure. With a similar advantage we might have competed at Moscow viâ Bushire and Enzeli in those red ground prints now being driven out of Teheran by the Russian article. The most important exports to Russia are fruits, cotton and rice, representing a million sterling annually.

* Exports to Europe continue to benefit, perhaps at the expense of imports, which have to bear the cost of returning unfreighted caravans to Trebizond.

Fruits imported into Russia pay duty at the rate of 25 copecks per poud when coming from Persia, and Rbls. 1·80* per pond when coming from other countries. The Russian market for these products seems insatiable, and the important regions of production in Persia—Azerbaijan, Kazvin, Damghan, Shahrud and Khorassan are more accessible to Russia than to any other market. The trade in Ispahan, equidistant from the Caspian and the Gulf, is divided.

Raw cotton is a most remunerative product in Khorassan, and is freely exported to Russia from Ispahan and even from Yezd and Kerman, but the exports from the Gulf are precarious and show little sign of increase. Cotton pays in Russia 40 copecks per poud from Persia, and Rbls. 4·15 per poud from other countries. It is quoted in Moscow at about 2 roubles per poud less than American cotton (say 20 per cent.), but is undoubtedly of poor quality, and is said to yield 8 or 10 funts less of yarn per poud than American cotton (40 funts equal one poud). The Russian and Persian production combined is estimated at less than half the annual consumption in Russia. I conclude, therefore, that the Persian producer is very much dependent upon this difference in duty on exports to Russia (*see* pages 33 and 35).

Rice is grown for export in Ghilan and Mazanderan, and could not bear the cost of transport to Trebizond or Bushire. Unhusked rice pays in Russia 5 copecks per poud from Persia and 60 copecks per poud from other countries. I have not obtained evidence as to whether this preference confers any marked benefit on the Persian producer.

An increase in exports, it is said, causes an increase in imports from the same country. The trader becomes familiar with the routine of business, the agent who disposes of his produce serves also to effect purchases, and suitable articles of commerce are brought to his notice. Banking commission on the return of funds is saved.

Russia has taken measures to encourage the import into Persia of her manufactures.

Special through rates for goods to Persia are accorded. I have not been able, in Persia, to compare them with the rates charged to frontier destinations within Russia, such as Erivan and Ashkabad. The steamship line to the Persian Gulf from Odessa has a subsidy of about 20,000*l.* per annum or 4,000*l.* per trip on five trips effected, and refund of canal dues. This expenditure secures to the Russian over the British shipper an advantage of 12 to 15 shillings per ton weight on cotton goods to Bushire.

The Banque de Prêts de Perse is connected with the Russian State Bank. Its manager is also a Russian Government official. The standing of this institution is therefore independent of current profits. For some years past, and especially during the last two years, this bank has devoted its attention to the development of Russian trade with Persia, particularly to imports into Persia, and most particularly to the import of cotton textiles. It delivers goods to clients at such prices as old-established Russian traders in Persia have been unable to compete with. Its operations have had, without doubt, a marked effect in increasing Russian trade with Persia.

Drawback, said to be the equivalent of duties previously imposed, is granted in Russia on certain commodities exported to Persia.†

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* *International Customs Journal*, No. 23, Russia, October 1896.

† Drawback is granted on the following exports to Persia :—

	Per poud.
Cotton tissues :—	
A. Bleached or unbleached	Rbls. 4·65
B. Dyed and printed, except "Adrianople" dyed	4·87½
C. Dyed and printed, of "Adrianople" dye	5·40
Linen textiles :—	
Yarns, unbleached	·30
Do. bleached	·70
Tissues, unbleached	·75
Do. bleached	1·15
Do. dyed or printed	1·40
Vodka :	
Grain	11 cop. per grade.
Fruit	7 " "
Matches, petroleum, tea, tobacco, pass in transit, or obtain refund of Excise.	
Sugar	Rs.1·75 per poud.

Sugar forms quite one-half of the total imports into Persia from Russia. The peculiar regulations governing the export of this article from Russia have affected only our shipping interests. A decrease in the supply of sugar to Persia from Russia would have given place to an increase from France and Austria, not from British possessions, and the consignments from these countries would have been largely to the Persian Gulf, and would have paid freight to British ships.

Cotton tissues form one-fourth of Persian imports from Russia, and receive drawback on export from Russia to Persia, said to be equivalent to the duties levied on raw material imported over the Russian European frontier. The present rates are given in the footnote on the previous page. If the Russian and Persian cotton growers are able to obtain all or nearly all the benefit of the duty of Rbls. 4·15 per poud imposed on imports of raw cotton into Russia from other countries, by increasing their prices up to the level of the imported commodity of equal quality, then the drawback on categories A. and B. affords little or no advantage to the Russian manufacturer or exporter as compared with his British competitor.* With regard to category C., Turkey reds, at Rbls. 5·40, I have not obtained in Persia information as to the nature or value of the substances employed in this dye from which to calculate the proportion of duty paid on them. The articles falling under this category form an important part of the imports from Russia.

The Russian manufacturer caters for a large population in Russia with requirements similar to those of a large section of the Persian population, and therefore does not need to manufacture cotton prints, common glassware, pottery, paper, hardware and mercery, lamps, candlesticks, and various articles of clothing, expressly to suit the Persian market. This has been suggested to me as conferring some advantage in cheapness of production.

To turn to trade with other European countries.

The export of silk cocoons from Ghilan and Mazanderan, now of some importance, is chiefly to France and Italy, and has not interested British traders.

In imports, cane sugar has not been able to compete in the Gulf with French loaf or Austrian bag sugar. The increased demand in the southern provinces supplied from these countries appears to have more than compensated for any loss of trade in northern markets taken by Russia.

In silk tissues France and in woollen tissues Austria and France take a larger share of the trade than we do. Their imports are nearly all viâ Trebizond, purchased in Constantinople by Persian traders.

In white and grey shirtings Holland has begun to compete with us.

Lastly, I may draw attention to influences which have affected our own trade.

The British Empire has increased its takings from Persia of opium and gums. The grain trade has temporarily disappeared, owing to prolonged agricultural depression in the southern provinces and hampering restrictions which tended to throw land out of cultivation; it has been, in a fashion, compensated by an import of wheat, rice, and other foodstuffs, but that is a questionable benefit to our trade as a whole, as these regions, with good harvests, would have bought manufactured articles from us with their surplus agricultural wealth.

It may be asked why the regions of Southern Persia accessible to our influence should not have developed in the same measure as the northern provinces. Luristan, Bakhtiariland, and Arabistan possess well-watered and fertile districts, but the peoples of these regions are still but little amenable to the authority of the central Government, and until law and order are more firmly established but little agricultural or industrial progress can be expected. Much of the southern and eastern regions has but scant irrigation water and little rainfall. Fars and Kerman might have been

* See pages 35 and 36.

expected to make greater progress. But these southern provinces have not the advantage of protected markets in which to sell their produce at artificial prices.

Our imports into Khorassan were formerly destined in part for Transcaspia, to which they entered until a few years ago at an *ad valorem* duty of 2½ per cent. Some of our cotton tissues and tea found a market there which is now cut off. A special concession is still made to Transcaspia in respect of green tea, but in such a manner as to divert this transit trade from Bunder Abbas and Khorassan to Batoum.

I have endeavoured to trace, in the foregoing remarks, the principal causes which have affected the foreign trade of Persia in recent years, and the results arising from them. The agricultural development of Northern Persia, due to greater facilities in reaching Russian and other markets and to protection of Persian products in Russian markets, has certainly increased the wealth of these provinces, and therefore their capacity to purchase commodities. Russia has no doubt obtained the greatest part of this increased import trade, but if we eliminate one commodity, sugar, her relative progress in import trade will appear much less striking, and be found to have consisted in an increase of manufactured articles, principally cotton tissues, glassware, pottery, iron, ironmongery, &c.

No improvement in communications would have sufficed to increase Russian exports of manufactured goods to Persia unless she had been able to supply these articles. It has been constantly pointed out to me that Russia's manufacturing skill has made great progress. Her common pottery now competes not only in price but in appearance and quality with other imports. Her common glassware competes on equal or superior terms with Bohemian and French wares of the same class. Her metalwork—lamps, candlesticks, enamelled-ironware—is stated to be much better in quality and finish at a given price than formerly. It is of course in cotton prints that her competition is most felt by us. Our tissues have to some extent been driven out of the northern provinces, and the fact that our imports do not show a marked decrease must be attributed to the increased consumption in other parts of the country compensating for markets lost further north.

I have formed the conclusion that Russian prints have not established a distinct ascendancy beyond such markets as Tabriz, Kazvin, Teheran, and Meshed. It may be questioned whether the trade really affords a sufficient margin of profit between the cost of production and transport and the price paid by the consumer; but without doubt it has been pressed most vigorously, and competent authorities, both Russian and British, have expressed an opinion that it has been pressed to excess, and that stocks have accumulated beyond the needs of the market.

A Russian firm have been established in Ispahan for some two years past. They may or may not be making present sacrifices in order to establish this business in general cotton prints, and tissues but should they be able to establish a business dependent on ordinary mercantile profits, then there is no reason why Russian manufacturers should not be able to compete with Manchester in all parts of Persia—and even in Mesopotamia and India—for the cost of transport from Moscow to Ispahan viâ Enzeli or viâ Bushire (with State-aided freight) is about the same. Up to the present time our shippers in the Gulf have not found this competition formidable.

It is stated that Russian manufacturers are asking for an increase in the drawback allowed on cotton tissues, on the ground that the present allowance does not cover the taxes levied on the commodities consumed by their workmen. A drawback on woollen tissues is also talked of. Whether the Russian Government will be inclined to give effect to such suggestions is beyond the province of this inquiry. It may at least have to consider the effect on the non-manufacturing population in Caucasia and Transcaspia of increasing the marked contrast between the price of certain commodities in

those places and across the Persian frontier. In Persia, tea, sugar, kerosine, prints and calicoes are all cheaper than in the Russian markets from which they are derived.

On a general review of all these circumstances I venture an opinion that the impetus given to trade of other countries in Persia must already have produced nearly its full effect, and that our trade, which has survived this competition without very serious detriment, may expect to share in any extension of markets arising from the increase of wealth and population or from the greater consumption of foreign commodities in Persia.

Statistics kindly furnished by the Administrator-General of Customs for the first quarter of 1903–04, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, show a considerable increase in trade.* They are not encouraging from the point of view of relative increase in our cotton textiles compared with those of Russia. But I do not attach much importance to statistical figures for a short period, and for this period in particular they are of little value to form general deductions from, as they must include much merchandise held over from the previous quarter when the new tariff first came into force.

The population of Persia at the present time approaches ten millions, so that the annual consumption of foreign commodities is little over 10*s.* per head—a little over 4*s.* per head from Russia, a little less than 4*s.* from the British Empire, and 2*s.* from other countries. As regards classes of foreign commodities the sum might be divided thus—about 4*s.* 6*d.* per head for textiles, 2*s.* 6*d.* per head for sugar, 6*d.* per head for tea, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per head for other commodities.

I believe there is, on the whole, a distinct improvement in the condition of the people. The question is somewhat obscured by the depreciation in the gold value of the silver coinage of Persia, as the first impression usually is that, prices having risen, the cost of living must have increased. But prices of labour and produce appear to have risen in proportion. Information obtained at the various places visited usually tended to show that the peasant is somewhat less hardly treated by landlord and taxgatherer, and is better clothed and better fed than formerly, and that more land has been brought under cultivation. Of course these circumstances have varied in different

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* Customs statistics :—

Tea from Russia.

	Mans.	Krans.
First Quarter, 1902–03	12,170	199,322
" " 1903–04	12,568	237,513
Increase	398	38,191

Tea from British Empire.

	Mans.	Krans.
First Quarter, 1902–03	139,534	1,702,000
" " 1903–04	232,389	3,379,238
Increase	92,855	1,677,238

Cotton Tissues from Russia.

	Mans.	Krans.
First Quarter, 1902–03	196,289	5,091,483
" " 1903–04	336,577	8,117,184
Increase	140,288	3,025,701

Cotton Tissues from British Empire.

	Mans.	Krans.
First Quarter, 1902–03	720,728	15,156,522
" " 1903–04	989,466	18,975,642
Increase	268,738	3,819,120

localities: in parts of the south, elsewhere referred to, extreme hardship has been reported, and in Ghilan and Khorassan unusual prosperity. This year the southern harvest is more favourably reported on.

I consequently think that the prospects of trade are encouraging. In Section III. of this Report, pp. 15–48, I have endeavoured to furnish information on each article of trade, and do not venture to pronounce as to the particular lines of commerce likely to be remunerative. We have traders already engaged in business in the chief commercial centres of Persia, actively competing with each other and with foreign importers, and ready to take advantage of commercial opportunities. I do not by any means wish to imply that there is not scope for further commercial enterprise in Persia, but desire to point out that any such venture should be duly considered, and neither capital nor merchandise rashly consigned to Persia without previous inquiry as to the prospects of successful business in the particular line concerned.

Cases of imitation of trade marks have been brought to my notice,* but this question does not appear to constitute a marked grievance in Persia.

Industrial and manufacturing enterprises in Persia have rarely met with success. The number of such undertakings of any magnitude which have survived more than a year or two is small.

Carpet-making as conducted in Persia can hardly be described as a manufacturing enterprise, but it has proved successful, and might offer scope for further organisation.

The Banque Internationale de Commerce de Moscow has withdrawn from Persia.

The enterprises which have failed to succeed in recent years are more numerous. The great cost of installing machinery on account of the heavy freight on inland transport, the cost of fuel, the inefficiency of labour which, although cheap, is unskilled and without energy, have been the chief causes of non-success.

Telegraphic communications are now available at most of the large towns. As a result of our Indo-European line, the principal towns on the great trade routes from Teheran to Tabriz, to Meshed, and to Bushire, have now telegraphic communications, and there are now lines erected and maintained by the Persian Government to Resht, to Hamadan and Kermanshah, to Yezd and Kerman, and from Bushire to Shuster and Dizful.† Only Bunder Abbas remains without connection either with India or Kerman.

The postal service has been much improved under Belgian administration. There are now bi-weekly services between Teheran and Meshed, Resht, Tabriz and Julfa, Kermanshah, Bushire, and Kerman, and intermediate places. A parcel-post to and from Europe viâ Russia has recently been introduced.

Road construction has made some progress. Roads which have been constructed or are being undertaken are noted in Section V., pp. 53–67.

I do not find that road construction in Persia has either shortened the time or lessened the cost of transport of merchandise. The roads already constructed have been built at great expense, and the tolls collected do not appear to provide adequate return on capital after providing for current expenses and upkeep. Wagon traffic has not in any instance driven mule or camel transport off these roads, and a comparison of rates (Annex B., pp. 77–79) shows no marked difference between freight on roads or on similar caravan routes to the Persian plateau.

Yet this question of providing more rapid and cheaper transport to inland markets seems to afford the best chance of increasing our trade in the central and northern provinces. The freight on a ton of piece-goods from Manchester to Bushire is about 2*l.* 5*s.*, and from Bushire to Ispahan 10*l.* to 11*l.* The cost of transport from any seaboard to the Persian plateau is

* In Tabriz several close imitations (but not identical) of the trade marks of certain well known British manufacturers of cotton sewing thread were shown me. Two British firms in Tabriz stated that close imitations (but not identical) of their trade marks had been made. A British firm in Shiraz mentioned a similar imitation in regard to one of their goods.

† Over the Resht and Kermanshah lines messages can be sent in Roman character. They work fairly well in dry weather, and when the operators are in attendance.

about 9*d.* per ton per mile, whilst between markets in the interior, caravans work for 4*d.* to 6*d.* per ton per mile. On the southern and south-western frontiers grain and forage are as cheap as in the central provinces.

It appears to me that an organised transport would serve better to reduce the time and cost of carriage of merchandise than a heavy expenditure on roads which, unless they inordinately increase the distance travelled, must include heavy gradients. The mule or camel can negotiate such steep gradients much more easily than the wagon, and if there is space for the caravan to carry its loads free of contact with rocks, trees, and other caravans, the animals are indifferent to a perfect surface so long as it is not deep in mud, sand, or rolling stones. The load carried by a camel or mule does not impose excessive inconvenience in the packing of the merchandises in which we are most interested.

The routes based on the Persian Gulf are those which most concern our trade. Outside of it our only important trade is by the Trebizond route, and our imports by it for the year March 1902–3 amounted to 227,000*l.*, of which 66,700*l.* was tea (likely in future to follow the Batoum-Julfa route in transit), and the remainder chiefly textiles. The imports of other European nations (except Russia) were about 350,000*l.*

Our shipping interests profit not only from our own but from all trade to the Persian Gulf. We do not carry even our own merchandise to Trebizond, whereas our shipowners earn freight on all goods (except Russian) passing to or from Gulf ports.

An improvement in the conditions under which merchandise is landed and forwarded to inland destinations through Gulf ports appears to me one of the greatest benefits which could be conferred on our trade.

II.—Trade Statistics.

From a statistical statement under preparation, kindly lent me by the Administration of Persian Customs, I estimate the trade of Persia (exclusive of the Karun) with foreign countries for the year 21st March 1902 to 20th March 1903, exclusive of Caspian Sea fish exports and bullion imports, at—

	£
Imports	4,915,982
Exports	2,889,565

Details are furnished in Annex A., Tables 1 and 2, pp. 70–74.

The administration of the Customs of Muhammerah and Karun ports was only taken over from the Sheikh of Muhammerah in the autumn of 1902, and official Persian statistics for those ports are not available.

Consular Statistics (Foreign Office "Annual Series" No. 3,036—Trade of the Persian Gulf) for Muhammerah and Karun ports for the year ending 31st December 1902, give—

	£
Imports	123,458
Exports	147,283

These figures are not for the same period as the Persian statistics, but, admitting them as roughly representative of Karun trade, we have, for all Persia—

	£
Total Imports	5,039,000
„ Exports	3,036,000
	8,075,000

Statistics for the previous year, on the same basis, give—

	£
Total Imports	5,297,000
„ Exports	2,849,000
	8,146,000

The values given in the Persian statistics are those accepted by the Customs for payment of *ad valorem* duties, and therefore may be considered as fairly accurate but representing less (certainly not more) than the real value of the merchandise.

The weights given in the same statistics are for the most part gross weights.

The general rule observed in classifying articles seems to have been to ascribe merchandise to the different countries according to declarations of origin or destination, aided by marks, names, and indications on the packages.

Contraband no doubt exists, and will continue to be practised across a frontier so wide as that of Persia. Under the Belgian administration it is at least real, not open, smuggling, and out of reach of calculation.

Some important articles of Persian commerce, such as bar silver, fish, and precious stones, are not included in the Customs Statistics, presumably because they are not subject to duty.

Imports of bar silver for the Persian mint amounted to some 650,000*l.* (krans 36,216,098 silver were struck at the Teheran mint during the year March 1902–3.)

The important fisheries on the Caspian, leased to a Russian subject, must furnish an export of fish and caviare to Russia of at least 80,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* annually.

The turquoise mines of Nishapur yield valuable stones most of which are exported, but information is not obtainable as to the annual output.

There are no reliable Customs Statistics prior to 1901, consequently figures for purposes of comparison must be drawn from various sources.

In Curzon's "Persia," the total import and export trade of Persia for 1889 is quoted from official sources at 6,039,000*l.*, and an estimate based on other calculations is made of an annual trade of 7,000,000*l.* to 7,500,000*l.*

	£	£
The Bushire Consular Report ("Annual Series" No. 2,186) gives for 1895–96 an average trade (excluding specie) at the Gulf ports of Bushire, Bunder-Abbas, Lingah (after allowing for merchandise passing in transit through Lingah, and treating pearls as Persian produce exported only) and Muhammerah of -	2,500,000	
An estimate of the trade of Kermanshah for three years 1895–97 (Ispahan Consular Report "Annual Series" No. 2,260) gives an annual average of -	950,000	
A Trebizond Consular Report ("Annual Series" No. 2,588) furnishes information as to transit trade with Persia for two periods, 1891–95 and 1896–1900, giving an annual average of - - - - - -	773,000	
And Russian Customs Statistics for 1895–96 give an annual average of - - - - -	3,460,000	
		7,683,000

The less important trade with Afghanistan and with Asiatic Turkey viâ Soujbulak and Khoi is not embraced in these figures.

Russian Trade.

The statistics show a trade with Russia in 1902–03 of—

	£
Imports - - - - -	2,153,423
Exports - - - - -	1,697,870
	3,851,293

and in 1901–02 of—

	£
Imports - - - - -	2,056,000
Exports - - - - -	1,214,000
	3,270,000

Russian Customs Returns for the three years 1888–1890 give an annual average trade with Persia of—

	£
Exports to Persia - - - -	1,006,000
Imports from Persia - - - -	1,183,000
	2,189,000

and for 1896–98 of—

	£
Exports to Persia - - - -	1,687,000
Imports from Persia - - - -	2,045,000
	3,732,000

British and British Indian Trade.

The statistics show a trade (excluding Karun) with the British Empire in 1902–03 of—

	£
Imports - - - - -	1,832,288
Exports - - - - -	332,858
	2,165,146

Adding consular statistics for the Karun for 1902, Imports 96,920*l.*, Exports 98,351*l.*, the total trade becomes—

	£
Imports - - - -	1,929,000
Exports - - - -	431,000
	2,360,000

The statistics for 1901–02 (excluding Karun) are—

	£
Imports - - - -	1,929,674
Exports - - - -	543,745
	2,473,419

or, including Karun for 1901, as before—

	£
Imports - - - -	2,112,000
Exports - - - -	647,000
	2,759,000

Again, referring to Curzon's "Persia," an estimate is made for 1889 (Vol. II., page 580) of—

	£
Imports, - - - over	2,000,000
Exports, - - - - under	1,000,000
	3,000,000
Less specie - - -	172,000
	2,828,000

	£
Bushire Consular Reports give for 1895–96 an annual average trade (excluding specie) at Gulf ports as above (subject to adjustments for transit trade and pearls at Lingah) of - -	1,469,000
A selection from Kermanshah Estimate for 1895–97 of those lines of merchandise now British and Indian, gives - - -	750,000
And the Trebizond transit trade 1891–95—1896–1900, according to the Trebizond Consular Report, gives an average of -	368,000
	2,587,000

An examination of the statistics shows that Turkey is credited with an import into Persia of many manufactured articles, such as drugs, clothing, mercery and hardware, metals, dyes, printed and undyed cotton tissues, glass, &c. (Annex A., Table 3, p. 73), amounting to some 26,600*l.* The greater part of these articles can be traced to imports by the Kermanshah route. Many goods imported viâ Bagdad are repacked there for caravan transport, and the bulk of the trade in such goods by that route is British and British Indian. Small lots of British and continental goods are also bought in Constantinople and Trebizond and imported to Tabriz in assorted lots by petty traders.

Similarly, some Persian products are entered as exported by the Kermanshah route to Turkey, which are also articles of export from Bagdad and Busreh. These products are really in transit principally to China, India, and Britain.

The returns show nearly 100,000*l* value of carpets exported to the British Empire in 1901–02, and less than 7,500*l* in 1902–03, accounted for by exports from Gulf ports. Our share in this trade passes largely in transit through Russia and Turkey. In 1901–02 krans 3,062,000 and in 1902–03 krans 7,695,000 are attributed to Turkey.

Khorassan now furnishes the only important export of Persian wool (of which one-half is contributed by Afghanistan), and it all passes over the Transcaspian railway and figures in the returns as an export to Russia. It is, however, quoted and dealt in on the German, British, and American markets.

It must be immaterial to the Chinese and Indian tea growers whether the 25,000*l* value of tea exported to Russia passes through Persia or goes direct to Batoum.

The Customs statistics are so compiled as to show the trade with the British Empire as a whole, and not with the United Kingdom separately. In Annex A., Tables 4 and 5 (pp. 75–76), British and Indian trade have been separated as far as possible, but the figures, collated from local returns, can be made only approximately accurate, particularly in respect of the trade through Kermanshah, where fewer indications of origin are given in the Customs Statistics than at the Gulf ports. At these latter endeavours have been made to classify goods according to country of origin, and the Customs have availed themselves of indications on the packages in doing so.

The figures for Indian trade, therefore, in a measure represent commerce in articles of Indian production and consumption and articles consigned to India as a first market.

Consular statistics are not available for Kermanshah trade. For Bushire, Bunder-Abbas and Muhammerah, they are given as follows :—

	1901.	1902.
	£	£
Imports :		
British - - - -	1,115,303	807,853
Indian - - - -	608,856	505,171
	1,724,159	1,313,024
Exports :		
British - - - -	133,821	134,399
Indian - - - - -	290,157	217,154
	423,978	351,553

The Consular returns probably include as Indian trade all merchandise passing through Bombay and Karachi.

III.—The Principal Articles of Commerce in Persia.

Number in Table of Statistics.

3

Animals Living.

Camels.

Import.—Baggage camels from Mesopotamia, Transcaspia, and India. Price krs. 200 to krs. 500 (4*l.* to 8*l.*) per head.

Horses.

Import.—Draught and carriage horses are imported from Russia *viâ* Tabriz, Enzeli, and Meshed, and pack horses from Afghanistan. A pair of good carriage horses will fetch from 80*l.* upwards.

Export.—Up to 1895 there was a steady export to Bombay from Bushire of country-bred horses, known as Gulf arabs, collected by dealers operating from Shiraz and Ispahan. This trade has almost ceased, perhaps on account of a long period of drought and locust ravages in Southern Persia, and also from the higher prices ruling in the country. A smaller trade still continues from the Kermanshah region, perhaps 150 to 200 horses yearly to Bagdad, to form part of the now much more important trade from Busreh to Bombay. This Busreh trade was for some time smuggled through Muhammerah to escape the Turkish duty of £T5 per head. Consignments have been tried from Khorassan by the Seistan route to India, but there is difficulty in obtaining forage for horses on that route.

Mules.

Mules are bred and used in the country. Kermanshah, Luristan, Burujird, Khamsa, and the Bakhtiari country are important breeding districts. There may be 3,000 or 4,000 mules sold out of these districts annually. Usual type that of small transport animal averaging 12 to 13 hands, 53 or 54 inch girth. Average price 10 years ago krs. 300 to krs. 400 (8*l.* to 11*l.*). Prices now range from krs. 400 to krs. 1,000 or more, average being krs. 600 to krs. 700 (11*l.* to 13*l.*).

Sheep and Oxen.

Export.—Sheep and oxen are sent to Transcaucasia from Azerbaijan, sheep being brought down even from Kurdistan. At least 45,000 to 60.000 head of sheep are exported, of a value of not less than 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* Transcaspia also is supplied from Khorassan with live stock to the value, say, of 30,000*l.* per annum.

9

Animal Intestines.

Export.—These are chiefly sheep and goat. A small trade exists from Bushire to Germany. The Tabriz market disposes of somewhat larger quantities. The demand for this article is chiefly from America and Germany. Value at Tabriz is about krs. 750 (13*l.* 13*s.*) per 1,000 (of 28 metres). Freight and charges to Constantinople are, say 4*l.* per 1,000.

Number in Table of Statistics.

4

Arms and Ammunition.

Import prohibited, except under special permission.—Weapons of British make are, however, much appreciated. There was for a time a brisk and profitable trade in percussion caps imported through Tabriz for Afghanistan and Bokhara. The price has fallen from krs. 2,150 to krs. 1,400 per case.

7

Beverages.

Beer.

Import.—Teheran is the only market. English or Continental beer cannot be delivered at prices to compete with Russian beer.

Liqueurs, Spirits, Wines.

Import.—The consumption of wines, whisky, and liqueurs is limited to foreign residents and occasional entertainments by Persian officials, and for the most part these liquors are imported direct by the private consumer. There is a somewhat greater consumption of inferior brandy, chiefly from Russia and Greece. Native wine and arrack find an extensive but clandestine sale in the large towns such as Teheran, Tabriz, and Ispahan.

Export.—None. The vine flourishes in most parts of Persia, and the vintages of Shiraz, Ispahan, and Hamadan are renowned in the country, but wine making for export has not been attempted.

5

Butter—Clarified. Ghee (Pers. Rogan).

Import.—Has been largely imported to Gulf ports from India during the last few years on account of drought in Southern Persia, but is usually an article of export from Bushire. Large quantities are consumed in the fishing fleets of the Gulf. Value at Bushire 8½ to 9 krans per Bushire man (7·7 lbs.) (5*d.* per lb.).

8

Candles (Composite).

Import.—The demand for candles is declining on account of the increased use of petroleum lamps. The import, *viâ* the Gulf, is chiefly of Belgian and Dutch candles. A class of candles of British-Indian origin has been introduced recently with success. Hard candles with a high melting point are desirable to resist the heat of the Gulf. Shipments should be made in winter. The chief demand is for 12 oz. candles in cases of 30 packets. Value, c.i.f. Bushire say 5*d.* per lb.; in Shiraz krs. 36 to krs. 37 (13*s.* 3*d.*) per case. Austrian candles were formerly imported *viâ* Trebizond, value Tabriz krs. 140 to krs. 200 per case of 300 packets, but have been driven out by the Russian article. Russian candles in cases of two pouds net, 2½ pouds gross, in packets of four to seven candles per lb. Rus, cost c.i.f. Astara or Enzeli Rs. 9·10 per poud. Value Tabriz krs. 115 to krs. 130 per case. (Annex G., Specimen Invoice, p. 84). The southern markets, including Ispahan and Hamadan, are supplied from the Gulf. Price, Teheran, per case of 80 packets Russians krs. 125 to krs. 140 (45*s.* 6*d.* to 51*s.*). Tallow candles are manufactured in the country, value, krs. 12 to krs. 13 per shahman, (4*d.* per lb.).

71

Carriages.

There is an import of Russian carriages (chiefly small phaetons) *viâ* Resht for Teheran. In Tabriz, Meshed, and Ispahan carriages are used by the wealthy, but there is not sufficient demand for a regular trade.

Number in Table of Statistics.

24

CEREALS.

Castor Oil Seed.

The plant is grown everywhere in Persia, the oil being used for lamps. From Khorassan the seed is exported to Russia. Sabzwar and Shahrud export is estimated at 6,000 cwts. Value krs. 3 per poud and charges krs. 4 per poud to Ashkabad (say, 2*s.* 6*d.* per poud delivered Ashkabad).

Flour.

Import.—Russian flour from Astrakhan is largely imported into Ghilan which does not grow wheat, and to a smaller extent to the Teheran and Tabriz markets as an article of luxury, being whiter and better milled than local flour. Indian flour has for some years been largely imported into Gulf ports, but this must be looked on as a temporary trade only arising from a succession of bad years in Southern Persia caused by drought and locusts. Bushire, wanting in water power for local mills, is supplied from India.

Linseed.

Export.—Grown for export in the Bushire and Ram Hormuz regions. Is difficult to clean, being often purposely mixed with dirt to add to weight. Value Bushire, krs. 18 to krs. 30 per Hashem man (say 8*s.* per cwt.). Value Ahwaz, uncleaned, krs. 13 to krs. 14 per Ram Hormuz man (say 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.).

Millet and Sesame.

Export.—Bushire and Dizful. Little grown.

Rice.

Import.—Rice is grown in Central and Southern Persia in sufficient quantities for home consumption, excepting the Gulf littoral, which takes modest supplies of Indian rice. The large imports of recent years are due to a succession of bad harvests in Southern Persia. There is, however, at all times a very important rice trade from India to Bahrein and the Arab coast of the Gulf, a part of which passes through Lingah in transit, and does not figure in the Persian Customs Statistics.

Export.—From Mazanderan and Ghilan to Russia. This is an important trade, the exports for 1902–03 amounted to 740,000 cwts., value 268,000*l.* Prices may be quoted: inferior rice, krs. 1·3 to krs. 1·8 per Tabriz man (9*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.), middle quality, krs. 2·6 to krs. 3 (17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.). For further information reference may be made to the Consular Report on the Resht district for 1902–03, "Annual Series," No. 3109.

Wheat.

Import.—The large imports of recent years to Gulf ports are due to a succession of bad harvests in Southern Persia.

Export.—In seasons of agricultural prosperity wheat has usually been exported from Bushire and Ahwaz to Great Britain. The plains north of Bushire and along the Karun are excellent

Number in Table of Statistics.

24 wheat lands. The return is estimated at 10 times the seed sown, but the ground is little more than scratched, and is cropped year after year. There is often a large percentage of barley mixed with the wheat, which is dealt in at Ahwaz on the basis of 8 per cent. barley and dirt. In consequence of a succession of bad harvests, prices have not admitted of important purchases for abroad since 1895, when over 25,000 tons were exported. This year a small quantity has been exported. The prices on the Karun in 1902 averaged about 7*s.* per cwt. It cannot be dealt in at Ahwaz for export at current London prices (March 1902, 27*s.* 6*d.*) at much over krs. 30 per Ismailia man (3½ cwts.) (3*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.)

The province of Kermanshah is also an important wheat growing country, and, like the Karun region, might attain to agricultural prosperity were the excessive taxes and restrictions on export removed. The price of wheat in Kermanshah during the last year has been krs. 20 to krs. 25 per kharwar Tabriz, or 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* per cwt. Customs duty on export is krs. 10 per kharwar (7¼*d.* per cwt.). The local governor has been in the habit of levying an altogether unjust and illegal tax of krs. 5 per kharwar (3½*d.* per cwt.) on all grain moved out of the province, whether to other provinces or abroad.

12 CHARCOAL.

A small export to Baku from Resht.

25 CLOTHING.

Import.—Underclothing, such as socks, undervests, and drawers of all qualities both in wool and cotton, for both men and women's wear, cotton and flannel shirts, &c., is finding favour with the middle and upper classes in the larger towns. Teheran is the best market, and is supplied largely from Tabriz through Persian traders with Constantinople. A large proportion of these articles are of British origin. Cotton blankets (imitation wool), known as Austrian blankets, obtain a fairly wide sale (price Tabriz krs. 4 to krs. 6 per piece). Ladies' wearing apparel, bonnets, muffs, and general millinery find a limited market in Teheran only.

Handkerchiefs (printed) for women's headgear find a fairly wide sale.

An increasing demand for boots and shoes (men and women's) of European shape is noted. Walking boots appear to come chiefly from Austria, long riding boots (chakmeh) from Russia, and fancy shoes and slippers from France. Rubber goloshes from Russia are much used.

The underclothing imported is said to be largely composed of odd lots and clearing sale goods picked up by traders on their annual visits to Europe, and traders state that prices are so precarious it is impossible to do business in regular lines.

Export.—Persian cloaks (abbas), socks, cotton shoes (givehs), gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., are exported from Azerbaijan to Caucasia and Turkey, and find a market amongst the Muhammedan population in those regions.

10 COFFEE.

Import.—From India. Demand limited. Wholesale price, Bushire, landed and cleared, krs. 14 to krs. 17 per man (7·7 lbs.—8¾*d.* per lb.); Hamadan, krs. 14 per Tabriz man (9½*d.* per lb.).

COTTONS.—*See* TEXTILES.

Number in Table of Statistics.

18

Drugs.

Import.—Supplies are imported in small consignments direct from Europe by doctors, chemists, and druggists. There is one chemist in Teheran reported to do a large business with the retail traders in town and country.

53

Dyes.

Aniline Dyes.

The import is prohibited in Persia, but the employment of them continues. Certain alizarine dyes, recognised as superior and faster colours in comparison with the vegetable dyes in these tints, are now admitted into the country.

Henna.

Export.—Produced in the Yezd-Kerman region, and exported *viâ* Resht and Tabriz to Russia and Turkey. Price, Bushire, krs. 2½ per man.

Indigo.

Import.—From India. Has been a steady trade of some 40,000*l.* value per annum till 1900, but the last two years show a decided decrease. Largely used for dyeing native and imported cotton textiles; also in the carpet industry. The bulk of the trade is in the inferior qualities. The trade is likely to suffer from the decay of the native printing and dyeing industries in Persia. Synthetic indigo is now employed to some extent.

Madder.

Grown in Ispahan, Yezd, Shuster, and Kurdistan districts. Exported in small quantities from the Karun. There is also a small trade from Tabriz to Russia in madder and yellow berry.

44

Fish.

The valuable fisheries of the Caspian seaboard have been leased to the Russian firm of Lianozoff since 1888. This lease has been renewed from time to time, and is now terminable about 1925. The rental is at present some 18,000*l.* per annum, increasing in the latter years of the lease to 20,000*l.* per annum.

This industry has not been safeguarded in the Russo-Persian Customs tariff against increase of duty in Russia. It is stated, however, that the Russian Government has decided to admit the products of these fisheries (caviare, sturgeon, salmon, &c.), into Russia at rates equivalent to the former 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duties, and it is presumed this privilege will hold good up to the termination of the existing contract between the Persian Government and Lianozoff. There are important fishing interests on the Russian seaboard of the Caspian which would have profited from an increase of duty on Lianozoff's Persian products.

The more important fishing grounds are worked by the lessee. He sublets some of the smaller stations.

Number in Table of Statistics.

22

Fruits and Berries.

Almonds.

Export.—From Bushire to India and Great Britain. Grown in the Shiraz and Ispahan districts. Almond kernels, average price, Shiraz, krs. 10 to krs. 12 per Shiraz man (say, 60*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.), and in March 1903, krs. 15 per man (93*s.* per cwt.). Deteriorate if kept over a year.

From Bunder Abbas and the Kerman district to India; from Tabriz and Azerbaijan to Russia, and occasionally to Europe. The current price in July 1903 was krs. 40 to krs. 50 per poud (say 50*s.* per cwt.). Packed in sacks of 4 pouds. Russian Customs duty, 40 cop per poud, or about 5 per cent. *ad valorem.* Current price in Russia, Rbls. 10 to Rbls. 12 per poud.

From Khorassan and Shahrud to Russia. Exported in the shell from Shahrud. Price, krs. 500 to krs. 600 per kharwar (34*s.* per cwt.).

Ispahan furnishes 15,000 sacks or more annually (180 lbs. per sack), exported chiefly to Russia through Kazvin. Average price in Kazvin, krs. 50 per poud. Charges to Enzeli, about krs. 4 per poud.

Apricots, Dried.

Export.—To Russia from Tabriz and Shahrud districts; simply dried, or split, stoned and dried, the bulk of the trade being in the latter form. They are not sufficiently well prepared to suit the American market. Do not keep for more than one or two years. Exported in sacks of 4 pouds, and sell in Russia at Rbls. 3 to Rbls. 3½ per poud. Apricot kernels are also exported from Azerbaijan to Russia.

Dates.

Import.—From Mesopotamia to Kermanshah for Persian markets and Russia. Price, Kermanshah, krs. 1·25 per man.

Export.—From Muhammerah, Bunder Abbas, and Minab, and occasionally from Bushire, to India. Also from Muhammerah to Great Britain, and to Red Sea ports. Price, 1902, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.

Olives.

There are extensive olive groves at Rudbar, near Resht. A concession was granted by the Persian Government to a Russian subject for the treatment of olives in Northern Persia, and a factory has been established at Rudbar.

It is reported that this venture has not met with success, and the manufacture of olive oil has been discontinued.

Oranges and Lemons.

Exported from Mazanderan and Ghilan to Russia.

Pistachios.

Exported in small quantities from Bushire and Bunder Abbas to India, and from Azerbaijan to Russia. Some 1,200 bags are also exported annually from the Damghan district to Russia, the price being about krs. 1,200 per kharwar (75*s.* per cwt.).

Number in Table of Statistics. 22

Some 1,500 sacks (180 lbs. each) are exported annually from Kazvin. Value about krs. 35 per poud. Expenses to Enzeli, krs. 4 per poud.

Walnuts.

Some 500 kharwars of walnuts are sent annually from the Demavend district to Russia. Average price, krs. 9 per poud, and krs. 5 per poud charges to Meshed-i-ser.

Raisins.

Export.—Principal markets, Tabriz, Kazvin, Ispahan, Meshed, Kerman. Exported from Bunder Abbas to India, but the bulk of the trade is to Russia. The most important market is that of Tabriz, supplied from the vineyards of Maragha and Urmiah. The production of sultana raisins (sabzeh) has been most profitable in these regions, and new ground is being brought under cultivation continually. The production has greatly increased, perhaps doubled, during the last 10 years. The trade is almost entirely in the hands of Armenians. The grapes, when ripe, are gathered, dipped in a solution of potash, dried for a few days, and then sorted and packed in boxes containing 1 poud net for the Russian market, or 12½ kilos. net for the European market. The Maragha raisins all go to Russia, whilst the Urmiah raisins, which remain clean, and do not cake together under packing, are more suited for the European markets. A Trebizond house has of late years taken considerable quantities of these raisins, probably for Germany and Britain. The price in krs. (silver) in Maragha has gradually risen, whilst the selling price in Russia has remained fairly steady at Rbls. 3 to Rbls. 3½ per poud. Ten years ago the price of raisins in Maragha was krs. 5½ to krs. 6 per poud. The price current in July 1903 was krs. 8 to krs. 10 per poud (say 10*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.). Some 300,000 pouds of sultanas (sabzeh) are calculated to go out from Kazvin annually, average value about krs. 8·50 (3*s.* 1*d.*) per poud (9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.), and some 100,000 pouds of plain dried raisins (mavis), average value, krs. 5 per poud (5*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.), but these estimates of quantities appear too large. Expenses, Kazvin to Enzeli, are about krs. 3·50 per poud.

34

Furniture.

Import.—Very little cabinet work or upholstery is imported, as Persians do not furnish in European fashion.

Large quantities of cheap glass lamps are imported, also brass and white metal candlesticks, all of which are classed as furniture, and pay duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under section 22, 2 (*a*) of the tariff. Superior lamps are imported from Austria and Britain. These and the immense variety of vases and fancy ware of metal and glass, or porcelain, from ash-trays to candelabra, which are imported, pay duty at 20 per cent. *ad valorem* under section 22, 2 (*b*). The several parts of such objects are now being sent out as much as possible in separate consignments as glassware, pottery, and metal, and are mounted at destination.

See note under heading of Mercery and Hardware (p. 24).

Number in Table of Statistics.

70

Glass and Glassware.

Wares of Glass.

Large quantities of tea glasses are imported from Russia, but the glass saucers for the same, and glass kalian (or water-pipe) bowls are imported from Austria and France. There is a fair trade in common wares, in which Britain does not compete. The bulk of the fancy glass trade is imported through Trebizond from Austria and France. Superior glassware, such as table services, dishes, goblets, &c., find a market only in Teheran, and are chiefly French baccarat ware. There is a fair consumption of glass sugar bowls, jugs, lamp-shades, lamp-glasses, and fancy ware, mostly from Austria. The decorative and artistic classes in these wares from Austria and France do not meet with serious competition, but in all the inferior classes, Russian wares are now displacing the others. There is said to have been a marked improvement in quality and finish of these Russian goods in recent years. *See* note under Mercery and Hardware (p. 24).

Window Glass.

Import.—The consumption of window glass is comparatively small. It is used only in the houses of the well-to-do.

Prices Teheran, Russian, krs. 80 to krs. 90 per case.
Belgian „ 60 „ 90 „

23

Gums.

Tragacinth.

Found in the districts of Shiraz, Yezd, Ispahan, Burujird, Kermanshah, Hamadan, and Kurdistan. It grows wild on the hillsides, and the young plants give the best gum. The older plants give a yellow tinged gum, but if burnt down yield white juice from the stems. It has been questioned whether Persia can continue to yield the large quantities now exported of this article. The regions from which it is collected are, at any rate, very extensive. Price at Shiraz in March 1903, first quality, krs. 24 to krs. 28 per Shiraz man (say 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.); lowest, krs. 10 per man (5¾*d.* per lb.). Kermanshah, June 1903, first quality, krs. 30 per Tabriz man (1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.). Ispahan, October 1903, first quality, krs. 60 to krs. 70 per shahman (say, 1*s.* 9¾*d.* per lb.). Exported from Bushire and Bunder Abbas to Britain and India, and from Kermanshah to Bagdad, also for Britain. Russia takes perhaps one-fourth of the exports.

Insoluble Gum.

Export.—Sent from Shiraz and Kazeroon regions to Bushire, where it is sorted and packed for export. Prices 1902, krs. 24 to krs. 25 per Hashem man (8*s.* per cwt.), and latterly, krs. 32 (10*s.* 6*d.*). Also exported from the Bakhtiari country *viâ* Ahwaz, and from Kurdistan *viâ* Tabriz.

40

Hides, Skins, and Leather.

Goat and Sheep Skins.

Largely exported to India from Gulf ports, also from Khorassan and Azerbaijan to Russia. A bale of 70 goat skins salted and dried weighs about 1250 lbs. gross. Price, krs. 4½ to krs. 5 (1*s.* 9*d.*) per skin. Freight, Tabriz to Batoum, Rbls. 1·25 per poud.

Number in Table of Statistics.

Lamb Skins.

40 There is a valuable trade in lamb skins to Russia, chiefly from Shiraz. The valuable skins, those which will retain after cleaning the natural close curl of the wool, are obtained only from the Arab flocks. The Kashgais cannot rear the same stock. The skins are collected by buying agents sent round the district, and are packed in bales of about 130 pairs. Price depends greatly on quality, it may average say krs. 20 per pair, but the finest skins are double that price. The skins of unborn lambs are reputed of finest quality, and this is said to give rise to maltreatment of ewes. Expenses of collecting, cleaning, packing, &c., come to about krs. 2 per skin, transport to Moscow and Russian Customs to some krs. 3 per skin. Shiraz skins rank next to Bokhara skins in the Moscow market. Export from Fars, 6,000 to 8,000 bales per annum. Koweit also furnishes these skins, which are forwarded to Russia *viâ* Bagdad and Kermanshah. In 1902 the price there was £T8 per 100 skins. In the spring of 1903 it was £T16. In Bagdad, 1902, it was £T10, and in the spring of 1903, £T16 per 100.

These skins all go to Astrakhan, where they are dressed. It seems there is no market for them, undressed, in Great Britain.

There is a smaller trade of, perhaps, 20,000 skins from the Hamadan district, at an average price of krs. 10 per skin.

They are also imported in some quantities from Afghanistan to Meshed, and exported thence to Russia.

Leather.

An important export to Russia, consisting chiefly of sheep and goat skins tanned and dyed in Tabriz and Hamadan. Sorted in sizes, five skins to a bundle. Sheep skins, krs. 15 (5*s*. 5*d*.) to krs. 23 (8*s*. 4*d*) per bundle. Goat skins, krs. 15 (5*s*. 5*d*.) to krs. 32 (11*s*. 6*d*.) per bundle. Hamadan skins a little more than these prices. Rough tanned skins for covering bales and cases, krs. 8 to krs. 10 per bundle (about 3*s*. 3*d*.).

Sables, Fox Skins, &c.

There is a trade of some krs. 300,000 to 400,000 per annum in fox and sable skins from the Shiraz district to Russia. Fox skins, krs. 5½ (2*s*.) to krs. 7 (2*s*. 6*d*.) each, according to quality. Fox skins are also exported from Azerbaijan to Russia to the extent of 20,000 to 25,000 skins per annum; they are worth krs. 10 (3*s*. 7*d*.) to krs. 11 (4*s*.) per pair, and sell in Russia at Rbls. 3 to Rbls. 4 per pair. From Tabriz about 5,000 or 6,000 sable skins are exported annually to Russia; price, krs. 20 to krs. 30 per skin. The weight is about 100 skins to the poud, and Russian duty on import is Rbls. 75 per poud. Sables in Shiraz are quoted at krs. 12 (4*s*. 2*d*.) to krs. 22 (8*s*.) per skin. The export through Kazvin from Central Persia is estimated at 100,000 fox and 10,000 sables. Fox, krs. 8 per pair; sables, krs. 22 per pair.

The sable here referred to is the Mustela Martis (dalak). *See* Schindler's "Eastern Persian Irak," page 40.

There are a few other skins such as wolf skins, krs. 4 to krs. 5, and hare skins, exported in small quantities.

27, 28

Instruments, Musical and Scientific.

The demand is exceedingly limited, and there is no opening for regular business.

Number in Table of Statistics.

29

Machinery, Implements, &c.

For agricultural machinery, implements, &c. there is positively no demand. Reaping machines, even scythes, are unknown, and would be unsuitable for the small irregular patches in which irrigated land has to be worked. Ploughs, harrows, sickles, shovels, picks, and hoes in use in the agricultural districts are all of primitive Eastern type.

Industries seem fated to disaster in Persia, and ventures in sugar, yarns, gas, matches, and pottery, have stopped work. The mint imported new machinery from Belgium a couple of years ago. Electric lighting machinery has been imported recently to Teheran and Tabriz. Some drying furnaces for cocoons have been imported to Resht. In smaller articles, stocking knitting machines sell well, and sewing machines are reported to be sought after.

1

Matches.

Austrian matches in round boxes still have the largest sale in Persia, being imported *viâ* Trebizond, and generally used in North-Western and Central Persia, including Teheran, Ispahan, and Hamadan. Russian safety matches find an increasing market in Tabriz, Teheran and Khorassan. The Russian Customs allow a refund of excise of Rs. 2·50 per case of 1,000 boxes on export to Persia. Swedish safety matches imported *viâ* the Gulf, in cases of 50 gross, which are divided into two for mule transport, find markets as far north as Ispahan and Teheran. The case of 25 gross in Shiraz, March 1903, was quoted krs. 120 to krs. 130 (55*s.* 6*d.*).

32

Mercery and Hardware.

The multifarious wares which fall under this class are mostly imported from Russia and Austria. Enamelled iron ware is chiefly of Russian origin, and in Khorassan was reported better than the ware imported from India. This ware is not greatly sought after by the peasants, who prefer earthenware. The demand in Teheran and some of the large towns for ironmongery of the class of plain (rim, not mortise) locks, hinges, bolts, and door and window fastenings suitable for double doors and windows with very light frames is increasing.

A great many of the articles under this heading are imported in small lots by traders returning from Russia, India, or Europe, and prices are reported to be very capricious.

Cutlery.

British knives, pen-knives, scissors, &c. have a high reputation, but are undersold by cheap German and Austrian goods. The market for table cutlery is limited, as these articles are not used in Persian houses.

Note.—*It is difficult to decide precisely what articles are comprised in the totcls given in the Statistics under the headings of Mercery and Hardware, Glassware, Furniture, Pottery and Manufactures of Metals.*

33

Metals.

Brass and copper are largely imported in sheets, the biggest market being Ispahan, supplied from Bushire. Prices (Teheran November 1903), of copper sheets 80 inches by 50 inches, weighing 4½ to 7 Tabriz mans, krs. 17 to krs. 20, cash, per Tabriz man (about 6*s.* 8*d.*). Ditto weighing 18 to 20 Tabriz mans,

Number in Table of Statistics.

krs. 23 to krs. 24 (about 8*s.* 6*d.*). Copper bottoms, assorted sizes, krs. 18½, cash, per Tabriz man (6*s.* 8*d.*).

33 Brass sheets, 40 inches by 10 inches, weighing 3 lbs. to 9½ lbs., krs. 24, cash, per Tab. man (8*s.* 9*d.*).

Iron from India and Swedish iron are imported by the Gulf, but the demand is largest in Teheran and the northern provinces, and is supplied from Russia. A good deal of scrap iron from Bakou is imported. Prices, Teheran, bars, rods, &c. according to quality, krs. 3 to krs. 5, cash, per Tab. man (about 1*s.* 5½*d.*); sheet iron, Russian, krs. 4·20 to krs. 5, cash, per Tab. man (about 1*s.* 8*d.*). There is a fair demand for sheet tin used for making samovars, canisters, and utensils of all sorts, and for lining cases. A curious use to which it is put in country places is in window frames instead of oiled paper. Price, Teheran, for plates 17½ inches by 12½ inches, krs. 0·80 per sheet (3½*d.*).

In Teheran sheet iron, usually obtained from kerosine cases, is much used for roofing. The use of thin zinc sheets from Russia for roofing is growing in Teheran, the first cost being greater than kerosine-case sheets, but the latter have to be painted every two or three years. Price, Teheran, for zinc sheets in rolls, krs. 30 per Tab. man (10*s.* 11*d.*) There might be an opening for some corrugated iron roofing material if price lists, &c. showing cost at Teheran, were available to builders, as the increasing cost of heavy roofing timber is an inducement to adopt anything lighter than the usual flat mud roofs, which have to be repaired every three years. The zinc sheeting from Russia has to be soldered all along, and, being light, tends to strip in heavy gales.

Bar silver is now imported in very small quantities, for silversmiths' work in Shiraz, Ispahan, Teheran, and Zanjan. The heavier kran-pieces amongst the old coinage used to be melted down for this work.

Block tin ("kal") is used all over the country for whitening copper cooking utensils; the chief markets are Ispahan and Hamadan.

31

Minerals.

Some 3,000 to 4,000 tons of red oxide of iron are exported from Ormuz yearly. The market is said not to take more than this quantity. It is shipped under contract with one of the regular lines of steamers to the Gulf. There are about 150 men employed on the island, and the ore is delivered on board by boats from a small jetty at, it is said, 1*l.* per ton. Cost of mining and shipping probably do not exceed 5*s.* per ton.

It was stated in Bunder Abbas (the statement requires confirmation) that the salt mines of Kishm employ some 2,000 hands. The salt is exported in sailing vessels to Muscat and Calcutta. It is locally estimated to cost about krs. 5 (1*s.* 9*d.*) per 100 mans delivered on board. When the writer was in Bunder Abbas in March 1903 work was suspended, as the duty under the new tariff prohibited export.

The oxide of iron mines of Ormuz and the salt mines of Kishm are worked under a monopoly, for which krs. 20,000 per annum is paid to the Persian Government. This monopoly expires in about two years' time.

26

Oil.

Olive.

See Olives (p. 20).

Petroleum.

Imported from Russia. For years past the coast ports from Aden round the Gulf to Karachi have been supplied by a Bombay firm, who ship by their own steamers. The price has risen from krs. 10 to krs. 20 per case of two tins = 65 lbs.

Number in Table of Statistics.
26

The Russian line of steamers to the Gulf have entered into competition, and reduced the price. Kerman and Shiraz are supplied from the Gulf, but the country in general gets its supplies from the Caspian. Quite half of the quantities imported arrive in barrels at Enzeli, where the kerosine is canned and packed in wooden cases for transport inland. The sheet iron and tin for the cases is obtained from Baku. Prices have nearly doubled in Baku since last summer, and the cost of kerosine delivered at Enzeli is now about 33 copecks per poud. Average price, Teheran, krs. 3 to krs. 3½ per Shah man; in November 1903, krs. 4.

37

Opium.

One of the most important exports from Persia. The principal markets are Ispahan, Shiraz, Yezd, Hamadan (from Nahavend and Burujird), and Meshed. It is exported to China, Britain, and America; its value in the two latter countries depending on the percentages of morphia. In Ispahan the crop occupies the ground from November to June, after which the ground can be used for some other autumn crop. Opium is an expensive and somewhat precarious crop to grow, needing much labour, manure, and irrigation, and is frequently damaged by hail or rain, whilst the price is subject to wide fluctuations, being entirely dependent on the China and London markets. It is said to be often grown only because it can be readily disposed of for cash to meet rent and taxes, and not for the superior profit compared with other crops.

Three mans of raw opium will produce about 2 mans of prepared opium. The cost of preparing 12½ Shah mans is about krs. 60, and the price of prepared opium in September 1903 was krs. 120 to krs. 125 per Tab. man (about 6*s*. 10*d*. per lb.). It is exported in tin-lined cases containing 140¼ lbs. net (for China). The charges from Ispahan to Bushire are about krs. 40 per case (14*s*. 6*d*.), and by direct steamers, Bushire to Hong Kong, Rs. 20 per case, including Rs. 5 for transhipment at Bombay; Bushire to London, 25*s*. per case. The export duty is about krs. 430 (7*l*. 6*s*.) per case.

Opium is an article which lends itself readily to adulteration. The substance most frequently added is a native resin (gunjideh). So largely has this resin been used that its price has risen from krs. 5 to krs. 30 per Shah man. The heavy export duty now levied on opium will tend to lessen adulteration. Orders have been received from China for consignments of the resin gunjideh, presumably for purposes of adulteration at that end. The annual production of opium is estimated roughly at 7,000 cases, of which about 2,000 are consumed in the country. For home consumption the opium is worked into sticks, not cakes. Hamadan accounts for 500 cases, Kermanshah 150 to 200, and Meshed for 500 cases, the remainder coming from the central provinces of Ispahan, Shiraz, and Yezd, and also the Burujird district. This estimate, at least, agrees with the statistics for 1902–03, which show an export of a little over 5,000 cases.

It is not generally thought that the increase of export duty (from 5 to about 14 per cent. *ad valorem*) will restrict the cultivation of this drug, which has been produced in past years under very wide fluctuations of price. It is regretted, however, by thoughtful persons that the tax has not been made to fall on the growing consumption of the drug in the country instead of on its export.

19

Packing Materials.

Gunny bags from India are imported in large quantities for grain, gum, and almond exports, and, in Ispahan, for cotton. Used bags in which grain and rice have been imported are also brought in considerable quantities from the Arab coast and Bahrein, and these are sold in Bushire at low prices.

Number in Table of Statistics.

38

PAPER.

Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c.

The southern markets are supplied from Britain and India. Austria supplies about the same amount through Trebizond, and Russia has a large trade in cheap paper.

Paper-Hangings.

Are little in demand, and that only at Teheran.

Packing Paper, &c.

Is supplied from Russia.

30

PEARLS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL, OYSTER AND MUSSEL SHELLS.

There are valuable fisheries on the Persian coast above Lingah, which have been allowed to rest for the last few years. Lingah is second to Bahrein as a pearl market, as food supplies for the fishing fleets are transhipped there. The pearls are all bought up by Indian dealers. Mother-of-pearl shells, mussel shells, and oyster shells are brought in, and are exported to Britain, Germany, and latterly Russia. Some attention is now being directed in the Gulf to these valuable articles, but only a small part of the take of these shells is brought to market, as the boats cannot carry them for more than a few days before running to port. Oyster shells used to be sent from Bahrein to Bushire, but are now shipped direct.

39

PERFUMES.

Imports are insignificant.

Shiraz exports rose water to India in flasks and jars. The roses are steeped in water, and boiled. The water is then twice distilled. Attar of roses, a concentrated form, is only made to order.

45

POTTERY.

Earthenware from Russia (tea-cups, saucers, bowls, and plates) is found south as far as Shiraz and Bushire. Russian teapots are found everywhere, and the trade is a very big one. Formerly these articles were imported from other European countries, but at equal prices the Russian is now the superior article. These Russian wares are now imported by the Gulf ports. The cost of transport on heavy and fragile merchandise puts British trade *viâ* Trebizond at a disadvantage, but this should not be so in the Shiraz and Ispahan markets.

15, 17

PROVISIONS.

A small market exists for tinned meats, cheese, biscuits, jams, &c., but only in Teheran, and chiefly among members of the European community, who, moreover, are largely supplied on private indents.

50

SOAP.

Except in Teheran, which is supplied from Russia, there is very little demand for toilet soap. The Persian does not use soap for the toilet. In the larger towns there is occasional inquiry for it amongst the upper class, but it is not generally kept in shops. Imported bar soap is sometimes used in public and private bath-

houses. Common washing soap for clothes, from India, is beginning to displace the native manufacture for that purpose.

Number in Table of Statistics. 50 Soap is manufactured in the country, notably at Ispahan and Rudbar; value, krs. 6 to krs. 10 per man of 13 lbs. (say 2½*d.* per lb.).

20 SPICES.

This import trade is entirely an Indian one, and is steadily growing. The chief articles are pepper, cinnamon, cardamoms, turmeric, tamarinds, and ginger.

51 SUGAR.

The consumption of sugar in Persia has greatly increased in recent years. The Consular Reports for Bushire show an import at Bushire and Bunder Abbas for the two years 1897–98 of 251,500 cwts., and for the two years 1901–02 of 504,000 cwts. Kermanshah also shows an increasing trade in French sugar. Russian sugar has made still greater progress; the export to Persia for 1902 stood at 3,000,000 pouds. There has been a decrease by the Trebizond route of some 20,000 cwts. of French sugar, which has almost ceased to be imported to Azerbaijan since 1900.

Sugar cannot be insured inland, as it is a risky commodity to transport, being easily damaged by wet. The inland trade is chiefly in the hands of Persian merchants, and, as the article has a wide sale on which a quick turnover can be made, the profits in Persia are small.

It is not possible, from evidence obtainable in Persia, which is only one out of several markets for Russian sugar, to express an authoritative opinion on the effect of the fiscal measures in Russia governing the production and export of this commodity. A leading exporter describes the system shortly as follows:—Sugar in Russia maintains a level of about Rbls. 6 per poud. A Government estimate is made of each year's consumption, and of the stocks to be held in reserve, and this quantity is apportioned amongst the refineries in proportion to their declared output. Each refinery has then practically to sell abroad the quantity of its surplus output so established. There is a drawback on exported sugar of Rbls. 1·75 per poud, which is the full tax imposed on production. Anyone entitled to trade abroad can export sugar and claim the Customs certificate for drawback, which shows the quantity exported and the refinery the sugar came from. As the refineries have to produce Customs certificates in proof of export, they have either to export on their own account or buy up certificates from those who have exported. These certificates consequently often command a heavy premium, and are dealt in on the Bourse.

The result of the existing conditions of production and export, as regards Persian trade, is that Russian sugar commands the markets of Azerbaijan, Zanjan, Hamadan (price krs. 4·75 per Tab. man—3·2*d.* per lb.), Kom, Shahrud and Mazanderan (price, Meshed, krs. 4 per Meshed man—2·55*d.* per lb.), and competes with French sugar in Ispahan, Yezd, and Seistan.

Consignments have been tried by the Russian steamers to Bushire and Shiraz, but have not been appreciated, on account of hard quality, though offered at krs. 4 to krs. 4·25 per Shiraz man. Russian sugar exported to Persia enjoys a rebate on freight of about 9 copecks per poud.

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51 Yaltouchewsky sugar at Kief is quoted :—

Small loaves in cases, Rbls. 2·75 to Rbls. 3·05 per poud. In August 1903, Rbls. 2·85 per poud.

Small loaves in bags, Rbls. 2·70 to Rbls. 3 per poud. In August 1903, Rbls. 2·80 per poud.

Large loaves in bags, Rbls. 2·65 to Rbls. 2·95 per poud. In August 1903, Rbls. 2·75 per poud.

Soft sugar in bags, Rbls. 1·90 to Rbls. 2·10.

Kisselowsky sugar at Kieff is quoted 10 copecks higher per poud, but commands 1 to 2 shahis better price in Tabriz on account of its harder quality.

The cost of transport from Kieff to Erivan is 45 to 50 copecks per poud; from Erivan to Julfa 20 to 50 copecks (in August 1903, 45 to 50 copecks) per poud; and from Julfa to Tabriz 20 to 60 copecks (in August 1903, 35 to 40 copecks) per poud. Porterage, commissions—Erivan Julfa, and petties, say 10 copecks per poud. Persian duty, 3 shahis per man, say 15 copecks per poud.

French sugar is imported in cases of 32 to 36 loaves at 32*s.* to 36*s.* per 100 kilos c.i.f. Gulf ports. Latterly it has been packed in bags, which saves packing and weight, and in which it is found to carry better. It holds the markets of the Gulf, Kerman, Shiraz (price krs. 5 to krs. 5·25 per Shiraz man), Ispahan, and the Kermanshah and Kurdistan districts, but has been almost driven out of Hamadan by Russian sugar (French, krs. 5·10 per Tab. man (31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.); Russian, krs. 4.75 per Tab. man (29*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.). It has been driven out of the Azerbaijan market, but when transport from Trebizond to Persia rules very low, it is still bought in that place (where important stocks are held) for the Khoi and Urmiah market.

Some Belgian sugar has been taken in the Karun district. Sugar is much retailed by the loaf, and the Belgian loaf of the same weight as the French is a little more tapered in the cone, stands higher, and thus looks bigger.

In the markets accustomed to French sugar, the hardness of the Russian article is objected to, but in the north, where they have become accustomed to this quality, they drink tea whilst holding a morsel of sugar in the mouth, and on account of this habit find a defect in more soluble sugar.

Soft Sugar.

Almost the whole of this trade to the Gulf is from Austria. The sugar is imported in bags at 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. Gulf ports for crystallized, which has displaced the slightly cheaper granulated variety. The latter is said to be more liable to sweat on the voyage. Austrian crystallized sugar holds the markets in the Gulf and Karun regions and in Shiraz, where it sold in March 1903 at krs. 3·50 per Shiraz man (21*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.); also in Kermanshah, which, however, takes only a small quantity. All the northern provinces down to Hamadan, Ispahan, and Yezd take Russian sugar. Prices in Hamadan, krs. 3·10 to krs. 3·20 per Tab. man (19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.); Ispahan, krs. 7·25 to krs. 8·50 per Shah man (24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.); Meshed, krs. 3 per Meshed man (18*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.).

Mauritius and Batavian sugars are too expensive for the Persian market.

68 TEA.

The average quantity landed at Bunder Abbas and Bushire for the five years ending 1900 was 46,100 cwts. per annum, and the average quantity for the two years, 1901–02, 40,800 cwts. per annum, to which may be added for the Seistan route, not pre-

Number in Table of Statistics. 68

viously used, say, 1,000 cwts., total, 41,800 cwts. per annum. The average number of cases forwarded from Trebizond to Tabriz for the five years ending 1900 was 8,700 per annum, and the average for 1901–02, 9,400 per annum, showing an increase of 700 cases.

Reliable records of imports *viâ* Kermanshah are not available, but in spite of the above figures there is little doubt that the tea trade with Persia is distinctly growing.

The Customs Statistics for the last three years tend to confirm this:—

	Krs.
Total imports, year March 1900–01	12,300,000
1901–02	13,000,000
1902–03	14,300,000

(Exclusive of Muhammerah.)

A part of the tea formerly landed at Bunder Abbas was destined for Transcaspia, a market no longer supplied by Persian routes.

The traders in Persia interested in this line do not appear to anticipate any great reduction in the consumption of tea on account of the heavy duties imposed under the Tariff of 1903. Also, although Indian tea is more heavily taxed in proportion to value than white-tipped China and Java teas, the relative prices to the consumer will not be so much changed as to bring these latter into competition with the cheap Indian tea. The duty under the Tariff of 1903, equivalent to quite 75 per cent. *ad valorem* on low class Indian tea, will hamper the operations of traders with small capitals, who must now invest almost double the amount of capital to carry on the same business as formerly.

The Customs Statistics for 1902–03 show an export of over 9,000 cases to Russia from Azerbaijan and Khorassan—unexpected routes for a transit trade to follow; yet the actual export is locally estimated at nearly double these figures. The reason, of course, is that tea which in Tabriz or Meshed costs 65 copecks per lb. is worth Rbls. 1·40 over the Russian border if it can be got there.

It was simpler to pay the old 5 per cent. export duty in Persia than to run the risk of capture on that side of the frontier. The Customs' cordons on the Russian frontier have been more effective of late in stopping this contraband trade.

Russia has recently opened the Batoum–Julfa and Batoum–Ashkabad routes to tea in transit for Persia. Any agent can be employed. Tea for Azerbaijan and Khorassan ought to arrive much cheaper by these routes than by the Gulf.

The Russo-China Bank offered the following conditions:—

> To effect purchases in China or India on indent, charging 6 per cent. interest on invoice cost and charges to date of arrival in Batoum—to advance the deposit on account of duty (Rbls. 31·50 per poud) during transit, at a commission of 1 per cent.—to effect transport from Batoum to Tabriz at about Rbls. 1·45 per poud (this rate subject to variation of 10 to 15 copecks per poud according to rates of wagon hire Erivan–Tabriz), and insurance at Rbls. 4·50 per Rbls. 1,000; interest on advances at 8 per cent. from arrival at Batoum to date of payment in Tabriz—commission 1 per cent. on cost and charges to Batoum.

The Banque d'Escompte de Perse are reported to have offered to effect purchases on indent for Meshed, advancing cost, charges, and deposit of duty, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest till payment in Meshed, the tea to be taken up within three months of arrival; their commission to be 1 per cent.

Prices in Persia have, perhaps, not yet quite responded to the duty under the new tariff. It is generally believed that large stocks were held in the country at the time the tariff came into

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force. Being an article which cannot be indented for on sample, the wholesale dealer in Persia must have a capable agent in Calcutta or Hong Kong. Persia takes some 250,000*l.* worth of tea annually, but no British or Indian traders appear to have gone into the business on a large scale.

Indian Tea.

Indian tea forms quite 80 per cent. of the total imports of tea into Persia, and the bulk of it may be valued at 5 to 4 annas per lb. c.i.f. Gulf ports. It is the only tea consumed by the peasantry and lower classes, and is sold all over the country. In Hamadan, where it had been selling before the introduction of the Tariff of 1903 at krs. 11 to krs. 12 per Tab. man, the price has risen to krs. 16 to krs. 17. The teas most widely consumed in Teheran range at present from krs. 20 to krs. 25 per Tab. man, cash.

China Tea.

This forms about 8 per cent. only of the total tea imports. It is chiefly "white," that is with leaves of white or greyish colour. The demand is for better class teas, averaging about 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb., c.i.f. the Gulf. The consumption is amongst the upper classes in the larger towns, such as Shiraz, Ispahan, Teheran, and Meshed. The annual consumption in this last market is estimated by a local dealer at 5,000 to 6,000 cases of Indian, 200 cases of China, and 300 cases of Java.

The ruling price in Teheran for white tea is krs. 36 per Tabriz man, cash.

Batavian Tea.

The consumption of this variety is somewhat less than that of China tea. Batavian tea also comes chiefly under the class of "white" tea, or tea possessing a percentage of silver or grey-tipped leaves. The chest of 130 lbs. contains eight boxes. As a type, "No. 22" quality, costing about 92*s.* c.i.f. the Gulf, may be cited.

Batavian tea competes with Chinese as a better class article for the upper classes. The best markets are Teheran and Tabriz. In the Meshed market it was selling, in August 1903, at krs. 6 to krs. 6·30 per lb.; Teheran krs. 35 to krs. 38 per Tabriz man, cash.

Russian Tea.

In packets of ¼ funt, ½ funt, and 1 funt, or "karvanker." The sale of these Russian packets has met with a limited success in the northern provinces on the strength of the reputation of Russian caravan tea. One sample marked on the wrapper at Rbls. 1·40 per funt for retail in Russia was offered for export to Persia wholesale from Batoum at 38 copecks. (Samples are sent with this report, as it may be interesting to know whether this is Indian or China tea.) The Russian Customs allow a drawback of 80 copecks per funt on tea exported to Persia. Very little is taken by Khorassan, and the imports to Azerbaijan are decreasing. A large quantity appears to have been imported last year for Teheran. Prices in Teheran, krs. 4 to krs. 4·80 per funt (= 80 miskals), cash, retail.

An attempt is being made to introduce the cultivation of tea at Lahijan, some 28 miles east of Resht. Some 300,000 plants, now two and three years old, are reported to be doing well, and the proprietor, formerly Persian Consul in Calcutta, states that the climate seems well suited to the Indian plant. (A sample is sent.)

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All tea entering Russian Transcaspia from Persia or Afghanistan is subject to Customs duty at Rbls. 31·50 per poud, but green tea declared at Batoum for consumption in Transcaspia is subject to a duty of Rbls. 12 per poud on arrival at the Customs offices of that province, and refund is made of the duty paid in Batoum. In this manner the trade in green tea to Transcaspia through Bunder Abbas and Mershed has been diverted to the Batoum route.

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TEXTILES.—CARPETS.

Total exports, per Persian Customs Statistics :—

Years ending 20th March :—	Krs.
1900–01	11,368,000
1901–02	13,870,000
1902–03	13,347,000

Bushire Consular Reports show an average export from Bushire and Bunder Abbas for the six years to 1901, of 47,000*l.*, and for the two years 1901–02, of 48,000*l.* The very great increase in the export of this commodity in recent years has been from Tabriz, which is by far the largest market in Persia. The manufacture of carpets is carried on in many parts of Persia, but naturally centres in those districts where wool, grain, and consequently labour are abundant and cheap. Kerman carpets have a high reputation, and command in Constantinople the highest prices of all Persian carpets. In Tabriz the industry has been inaugurated only in recent years, but has made great strides, and the carpets produced there are of fine workmanship and fetch high prices; the peculiarly soft fine wool of Meshed and Khorassan give these carpets also a superior value.

The region centring in Ferahan and Sultanabad produces very large quantities of carpets of all grades, although the bulk of the business is in ordinary grades for domestic use. Hamadan, Kurdistan, and Fars also produce many carpets. Fars and Kurdistan weave heavy all-wool carpets. Carpets are exported from Shiraz to Egypt and Constantinople from the Gulf. Some Kerman carpets are sent to the same markets from Bunder Abbas, but the bulk of the carpets from that district, as well as from Central and Western Persia, are either consigned or sold to Tabriz for the Constantinople market, whence they are distributed to all parts of the world. There is very keen competition amongst Persian traders in the Constantinople market, and export houses in Tabriz are endeavouring to increase direct trade with America, the best buyer.

Tiflis is also a market for Persian carpets, taking from Tabriz mostly lower grade carpets from Kurdistan and Ferahan.

Khorassan carpets can be exported to Tiflis and Constantinople *viâ* Ashkabad.

From Tabriz to Constantinople the Trebizond route used to be employed, but the Julfa–Erivan route in transit through Russia is now preferred. There are, or were, certain restrictions in respect of old (used) carpets. Railway freight from Erivan to Batoum is 60 copecks per poud, and Russian transport companies in Tabriz (August 1903) were offering through freight and insurance all risks, Tabriz to Batoum, at Rbls. 1·45 per poud. Kurdistan, Hamadan, and Ferahan carpets are also exported *viâ* Kermanshah and Bagdad, but the delay and inconvenience occasioned by Customs formalities in Turkish territory are a deterrent to the use of this route.

Persian carpets are all made on hand looms, the pile being knotted on by hand. The bulk of woollen carpets have a woollen pile only, warp and woof being cotton. Some are all wool. In silk carpets the woof is usually cotton, the warp either silk or cotton.

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The Ferahan district, in which Sultanabad lies, produces only some 60 to 80 kharwars of wool, and supplies have long been drawn from the Khonchar and Ispahan districts, and now regularly from Kermanshah also. The disturbed state of Luristan forbids the import of fine wool grown in the Shuster regions. The wool is usually imported in the form of yarn, the local population being more profitably employed in weaving. Wool, 10 years ago, was at krs. 16 per Shah man, now it is at krs. 30 to 32. In carpet making about 25 per cent. of the yarn is lost in clippings, which are valueless. The yarn employed must be good white wool; brown or dark wool can be dyed only to dark colours—even for reds the white wool is needed.

The increased duty on indigo under the Tariff of 1903 will not materially affect carpet making, as the cost of dyeing is not a large factor in the price of carpets.

The bulk of the carpet industry is carried on in the weavers' homes, the women and children doing the weaving. The so-called manufacturer supplies to the weaver the design and the quantities of wool in different colours required for one carpet. (This latter, to insure the same shades being employed throughout.) He also advances sums to account of the price arranged, the balance being paid on delivery of the finished article. The practice has the usual disadvantages of home employment, slovenly and dilatory work, with little progress towards skill and finish, as the looms, scattered over a wide area, cannot be constantly inspected. The vast majority of weavers, however, living in small isolated villages, and having also household duties, can work only in this way. The untrustworthy weaver sells the good wool entrusted to him and substitutes inferior wool, and sometimes even sells the finished work and sets up a new piece, to be delivered long after contract time.

There is only one European (British) house now competing with Persians in carpet weaving. Their method of business is as indicated above. They usually employ some 3,000 looms, on which, perhaps, 10,000 hands are kept at work. Much local experience is needed in placing out work according to the skill and trustworthiness of the weaver. They purchase and dye in their own premises all the wool employed in their carpets.

Of course, the wholesale and export traders buy great numbers of carpets made for small capitalists, or by weavers who can afford to lie out of the cost of material and labour till finished.

A manufacturer with long experience of the industry in Sultanabad considers that it would not be difficult to get women weavers to attend at a properly appointed factory, and that the economy of material, and increased skill and finish of supervised work, would enable such an undertaking to prosper.

In Tabriz, where carpet making is quite a recent industry, the weaving is done by boys who attend at the factories. Wages are about krs. 12 per month, and the midday meal say another krs. 12 per month. There is a foreman, say at krs. 50 per month.

A carpet of 9 feet by 12 feet with 15 by 15 stitches to the square inch will employ say five boys and an overseer. The rate of progress will depend on the intricacy of the design, say about 18 square feet per month. The Tabriz carpets have attained a reputation for good workmanship, but the local wool coming chiefly from Khoi, Urmiah, and Soujbulak is of a hard texture and makes the carpets stiff and unpliable. The quality depends greatly on the number of stitches. The coarsest qualities turned out have about 8 by 8 stitches to the square inch. The average quality of Tabriz carpets runs about 15 by 15 stitches, and a fine carpet 20 by 20. Silk carpets contain from 15 by 15 to 22 by 22 stitches. It does not pay to produce the coarser qualities in

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Tabriz, the high cost of wages and wool making them nearly as expensive as the fine qualities. As regards price, so much depends on workmanship, design and colour that only general indications can be given. Kerman and Tabriz woollen carpets cost from krs. 100 to krs. 150 per square zar (about 1½ square yards). Meshed carpets a little lower, and the common Ferahan from krs. 20 to krs. 25. Ziegler's krs. 25 to krs. 35. Silk carpets from krs. 300 to krs. 500 per zar. Aniline dyes are constantly used, but the carpets made with them are for the most part disposed of in the eastern markets, Russia and Egypt.

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Textiles :—Cotton, Raw.

According to Bushire Consular Reports, the average export at the Port of Bushire and Bunder Abbas for seven years ending 1901 was 11,000 cwts., and for the two years ending 1902, 7,400 cwts. In 1900, however, the export was exceptionally large. The exports to Russia for the year 1889 cannot well have exceeded 120,000 cwts, for 1898 they are given in the Russian Statistics as 261,000 cwts., and for the year ending March 1902, according to Persian Statistics, they amounted to 267,000 cwts.

Persian cotton appears not to be good enough in quality to suit the Indian or home markets, and in the southern provinces it can hardly be grown at remunerative prices for export.

Russia imposes a tax of Rbls. 4·15 per poud on cotton imported over European and Black Sea frontiers, and of copecks 40 per poud on Persian cotton, a difference of Rbls. 3·75 per poud, or over 2½*d.* per lb. This is about equal to the cost of transport to Moscow from Kerman, perhaps the most distant province from which cotton is exported to Russia. Russia can hardly be dependent for raw cotton on Persia, from which she draws only about 8 per cent. of her total imports of that staple. However, 267,000 cwts. or 827,000 pouds at Rbls. 3·75 amounts to over Rbls. 3,100,000. This difference in duty is sufficient to account for the prosperous, if somewhat dependent, condition of cotton growing in Persia, and for the complete absorption of the surplus crop by Russia.

Khorassan is the most important cotton growing province in Persia. In Meshed, the chief market (August 1903), the ruling price was krs. 550 per Meshed kharwar (3·90*d.* per lb.); in the previous year it was krs. 850 (5½*d.* per lb.).

In Nishapur, a market for some 7,000 kharwars, he prices follow the Meshed market; charges to Ashkabad are about krs. 25 per bale.

In Sabzwar, with an export of 5,000 kharwars, cotton is sold by the load of two bales, and the ruling price in August 1903 was krs. 175 per load of 30 Tabriz mans (3·90*d.* per lb.) From Shahrud some 2,000 to 3,000 bales are exported.

Central Persia, Ispahan, Yezd, Kashan, all now grow large quantities of cotton for the Russian market. Ispahan is reported to export annually some 25,000 bales of six pouds each.*

In Azerbaijan some cotton is grown in the regions bordering the Urmiah lake; the annual export may be 5,000 to 7,000 cwts. Price (July 1903), krs. 10 to krs. 11 per man of 1,000 miskals (4*d.* to 4¾*d.* per lb.).

Large quantities of cotton must be consumed in the country in the manufacture of carpets and numerous native textiles, but it is impossible to arrive at an estimate of the total crop or the acreage devoted to the culture of this staple.

* The average value in Ispahan is about krs. 30 per poud, and charges to Enzeli about krs. 2·80 per poud. Some 10,000 bales from Ispahan, 10,000 from Kqom, and 10,000 from the Zirand district find their way to Kazvin, now an important market. An average value in Kazvin is about krs. 500 per kharwar (660 lbs.) and the charges to Enzeli come to about krs. 80 per kharwar.

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Textiles:—Cotton Yarns and Tissues.

Imports for the last three years (including Karun)—

	£
1900–01 -	1,501,923
1901–02 -	2,359,220
1902–03 -	1,849,641

(For details of these and following figures see Annex H., pp. 84–87).

The imports for the last two years were distributed as follows:—

	British Empire.	Russia.	Other Countries.
	£	£	£
1901–02	1,563,929	679,229	116,062
1902–03	1,281,608	492,137	75,896

It is clear that Russia is our only formidable competitor at the present time.

In 1889–90 the British Empire was in possession of the trade in cotton textiles to Persia, Russia furnishing 9 or 10 per cent. only, and the contributions of Other Countries being quite inconsiderable. The same might be said of Other Countries to-day, although really France and Austria, probably then, and certainly now, possess a steady if modest trade in certain distinct lines of high class cotton prints, cretonnes, &c.

Russian competition was distinctly felt by 1892–93. In 1889 she exported to Persia about 160,000*l.* value of cotton textiles, and in 1898, when drawback of Rbls. 2·30, Rbls. 2·40, and Rbls. 2·80, gold,* per poud (according to the class of goods) was granted, her exports to Persia amounted to about 500,000*l.*

British and British Indian trade in 1889 has been estimated at about 1,714,000*l.*

Estimates made from Consular Reports give for the period 1895–97 an annual import from the British Empire of about 1,626,000*l.*, and for 1901–02 of about 1,670,000*l.*

This last amount is some 15 per cent. more than the average obtained from the Customs Statisties for 1901–03 already quoted. In drawing conclusions from these statistics it should be observed that the Consular Reports in some instances appear to convert quantities into values at somewhat high rates, whereas Customs valuations (made for the calculation of duties payable *ad valorem*) are certain to be well within real value.

Statistics show a great increase in the cotton textile trade in 1901 in imports from both Russia and the British Empire.

Russia now grants drawback on all cotton tissues exported to Persia on the following scale:—

	Rbls.
A. Bleached and unbleached - -	4·65 per poud.
B. Coloured, excepting Adrianople dye (red ground) - - -	4·87½ „
C. Coloured, Adrianople dye (red ground) - -	5·40 „

The fact must not be lost sight of that all the raw cotton, imported over European and Black Sea frontiers, employed in Russian factories is charged Rbls. 4·15 per poud Customs duty, and Persian cotton only 40 copecks per poud. The annual consumption of raw cotton in Russia may be 260,000–280,000 tons, and the annual foreign imports, say, 160,000–170,000 tons, of which 14,000 tons are from Persia. Consequently the Russian and Persian production may be, say, 120,000 tons per annum.

If the Russian and Persian growers obtain the full benefit of the protective import duty, then all the cotton employed in

* Equivalent under existing Currency Law to 3·45, 3·60 and 4·20 Rbls. per poud.

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Russian cotton factories is Rbls. 4·15 per poud dearer than it would be were no import duty imposed.

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Regarded from this point of view, since 100 lbs. of raw cotton produce only about 91 lbs. of prints, the drawback is little more than equivalent to the disability imposed in Russia on trade abroad by the Customs duty of Rbls. 4·15 on imported raw material. If, however, the quantities of raw cotton offered on the Russian market from Russian and Persian sources (although, as above noted, it is less than half the annual consumption of raw cotton in Russia) be greater than the demands of that market for the particular qualities produced by the Russian and Persian growers, then these growers must compete with one another for the supply of the requirements for Russian consumption, and so permit the manufacturers to gain some advantage from the drawback.

Dyeing materials also pay Customs duty in Russia, and the greater drawback on classes B and C is said to be equivalent to the tax on these materials. Evidence on this point is not available in Persia.

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Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Tissues—White and Grey Shirtings, &c.

Total imports (excluding Karun) :—	£
1901–02 - - -	745,753
1902–03 - - -	533,086

The trade in these tissues is still held by Great Britain, the imports from India being mostly Manchester goods. Russia is now supplying both white and grey shirtings to Persia, and, though her trade is still small, she appears to be devoting attention to these goods. Her makes, so far, have not established a footing beyond the northern provinces of Azerbaijan, Teheran, and Khorassan, and even in these markets do not compete seriously with British goods. At equal prices their qualities are not good enough, and even in the Ardebil market are only taken freely when Hamadan prices are high. In Meshed also an importer stated that British whites at krs. 40 per piece were preferred to the Russian at krs. 30. Reports from Baku would seem to indicate that the Takief factory there, of which a good deal has been expected, is not able to produce these goods at remunerative prices.

Holland has recently supplied, at prices to compete with British goods, both whites and greys, which have been appreciated, and promise to secure for themselves a firm footing on the market.

Persia also weaves plain tissues ("karbaz") from home and imported cotton twist, but the extensive markets formerly found for these fabrics in such districts as Burujird, Kurdistan, and Soujbulak have been largely captured by imported Mexicans, and this formerly large trade is now of little account.

The real competition in these goods is between rival British imports. Persian traders dealing mostly through Bombay supply the markets of Kerman, Yezd, and Khorassan by the Bunder Abbas route, although in Khorassan the trade in greys is reported to be shrinking, as this material, indigo dyed locally, is being displaced by cotton suitings and trouserings. The Jewish and Persian traders of Kermanshah and Hamadan import goods on indents payable in Bagdad, or bought there, which they dispose of not only in their local markets, but to customers in Zanjan, Ardebil, Kazvin, Teheran, and Azerbaijan, as far as Tabriz, at times invading even Ispahan. At Tabriz the trade is in the

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hands of the Persian merchants dealing with Constantinople, who buy through their agents and import *viâ* Trebizond.

The British trading firms in Shiraz and Ispahan supply the bulk of the goods consumed in Central Persia. In 1901–02 the trade by this route was not far short of that *viâ* Kermanshah, but in 1902–03 the latter maintained the value of its imports, whilst the former reduced its trade one-half.

White and grey goods, on account of their lesser value than prints, weight for weight, pay a proportionately higher duty on value under the Tariff of 1903. The duty may be equivalent to from 8 to 11 per cent. *ad valorem*, but the average would be about 8½ per cent. Part of the weight is doubtless due to the heavy filling in these goods to give them an attractive and substantial appearance to the retail buyer, but to the uninitiated it is difficult to see why the "chitsaz" (Persian printer) pays freight and duty on filling for the marshes in which the Ispahan river loses itself. Perhaps it has not been found worth while to bring out a special class of goods for this trade.

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Printed and Dyed Tissues.

Total imports (excluding Karun)—

	£
1901–02	1,378,334
1902–03	1,157,990

Persian Prints.

For long years Ispahan possessed a flourishing printing and dyeing industry, now still existent, but no longer flourishing. Grey goods are indigo dyed, black or blue, or printed with blue and red ground, as blouses, trouserings, &c., for the rural and nomad population, who also use the same material, undyed, as undershirts, drawers, &c., doubtless part of their purchases being dyed in the villages. The nomads buy most in spring and autumn, the seasons for changing camp. White goods are printed in many pleasing and intricate designs by the handblock. These prints are seldom prepared in the piece for retail by the yard, but are printed as articles such as handkerchiefs, napkins, table-cloths, curtains, &c. (the cloth being previously seamed to the desired width), or as material for undercoats, vests, and linings, &c., in lengths for one garment. They are more costly than foreign machine-made prints, and are consumed by the middle and upper classes. For this reason they have, perhaps, a market somewhat apart from that of foreign prints, but there is no doubt that the cheap and varied imports from abroad are steadily encroaching on the home industry.

It seems certain that the heavier duty on white and grey goods (compared with that on prints), and on dyes, is a distinct blow to the already depressed printing and dyeing industries of Persia. The trade in white and grey goods is still British, but in prints we must admit that foreign manufacturers almost divide the market with us. Therefore, our trade will suffer all the reduction in imports of white and grey goods, and may gain only half the increase in imports of the printed and dyed goods displacing them. In this sense the Tariff of 1903 discriminates against British trade.

The printer ("chitsaz") buys from the importer or from the wholesale dealer ("bonekdar") on credit, which will usually run for three or four months with the former and longer with the latter. The process of printing may require two months, and the chitsaz sells his goods to the trader at 1½ to 2 months' credit. Indigo dyeing is a special branch of the trade usually carried on apart; the other colours are hand-blocked by the printer. Some of the

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chitsaz attribute the reduced consumption of these prints to the increased cost of them resulting from the rise in price of raw material and labour, but as the rise in kran prices is general, the real cause of the decline in Persian prints must be attributed to the competition of foreign goods; not precisely the same kind (for attempts have been made to imitate them abroad, and failed), but of other sorts which have taken their place.

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Imported Prints.

The great increase in Russian trade has been in prints, and particularly in red-ground prints.

It seems that these red-ground prints are very widely used in Russia, which enables manufacturers to supply the wants of the export houses in a great variety of designs promptly, and at a minimum cost, from stock.

Azerbaijan.—In Tabriz the decline in British imports is due to competition from Russia. Their red-ground prints, of which 1,200 bales or more may be imported, have driven out the Manchester article. In other classes of prints the Russian competition is also severely felt by importers of Manchester goods.

In heavier goods, however, such as mixture coatings (façonné), trouserings, velvets, plushes, Russia is only beginning to establish a place.

In velvets and plushes, &c. the British manufacturer has to compete with German, and in cotton trouserings with Italian goods, whilst in high-class prints of superior finish, cretonnes, satinettes, oxfords, French and Austrian goods find a steady market. British firms in Tabriz have to work against the Persian traders dealing through Constantinople, and, despite the intermediate profits to be paid there, Stamboulchis, as they are called, have always maintained a close competition.

Kermanshah and Hamadan.—In Hamadan, Russian prints now appear in large quantities, and these are imported direct either from Resht or from Teheran, where superior facilities are obtainable in the matter of credit. The Russian imports are chiefly in prints of stock pattern, mostly of red-ground, and other dark goods. They now form, perhaps, one-fourth of the total trade. The villagers will pay 16 or 17 shahis per zar for Russian prints of stout material and fast colour in preference to British goods at 15 shahis. The imports from Manchester, through Bagdad, chiefly in the hands of Jewish traders, are losing reputation, as these traders are constantly lowering the quality of their goods, whilst Russian goods are kept steadily at the same quality and price. Russian competition has been much more felt since the Banque d'Escompte commenced to push trade by granting large credits on easy terms in Teheran.

In light prints, red twills (a large trade), indigo-dyed shirtings, muslins, gauzes, and cotton trouserings, &c., the business is still British and British Indian.

In Kermanshah, Russian goods have been known for some five years now, but have not yet taken a strong hold on the market. Their goods are of better quality and more expensive than the main lines of British imports, and seem to find a special market. At equal qualities, however, their goods appear to be offered somewhat cheaper, perhaps 1 kran per piece, than British goods.

Imports through Bagdad are mainly in the cheaper grades of Manchester prints, and the local markets, which extend to Burujird and Kurdistan, show no sign of contraction.

At least 80 per cent. of the trade is in the hands of Jewish traders.

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Large quantities of indigo-dyed shirtings are imported from India.

Under the heading of Bleached and Unbleached Tissues, reference is made to the manner in which these Mexicans, plain or indigo dyed, have displaced the home-made kerbaz in these regions.

Karun.—The business in Muhammerah is largely in the hands of small Jew traders, dealing much in odd lots and auctioned goods, which can be placed on the market at low prices.

It may be noticed that previous to the establishment of the Belgian administration of the Customs, these Jewish traders combined in an arrangement with the Sheikh of Muhammerah to compound all duty on their imports for a yearly lump sum of £T1,000.

Persian Gulf.—The Bundar Abbas, Bushire, and, more recently, Ahwaz routes supply Central Persia, Kerman, Yezd, and Khorassan. Perhaps 10 per cent. of the imports of cotton tissues may be in fancy goods, such as tulles, plushes, &c.; the rest are believed to be pretty equally divided between white and grey shirtings and dyed and printed tissues. The import of Russian textiles by their steamers from Odessa to the Persian Gulf has had no appreciable effect on British trade in these regions.

A Russian firm has established agencies in Shiraz and Ispahan. In Shiraz the goods offered by them up to March 1903 did not seem particularly suited to the market, but were offered at very low prices. As the firm deals in assorted bales at an average price, according to the Russian system, a comparison of prices of equal qualities is not possible.

Persian traders purchase largely from British importers in Bushire and consign their goods to partners or correspondents in Shiraz and Ispahan, to compete with the British traders established in these places. The direct dealings of Persian traders with Bombay and Manchester are less important.

Ispahan.—Russian printed and dyed goods have now established a firm footing in Ispahan. The firm alluded to just now is reported to have sold prints to the value of 20,000*l.* in the last 18 months (September 1903), and to have contracts running for delivery of an equal amount. In opening their business they gave an undertaking, along with their first couple of hundred bales sold, to receive back any pieces not found suitable for the market. They have already brought down a large assortment of stuffs, for a certain part of which they have found a sale apparently at remunerative prices, and it is said they intend to bring a large number of sample goods, say half a bale of each kind, to test the market in many different lines. They sell also for delivery in Teheran, where they are not represented. This firm does quite the largest business in Russian goods, such as muslins, prints, and dyed tissues, black Italians, cotton velvets, &c., but not in red-ground prints, which are mostly goods of another Russian firm bought in Teheran, and disposed of on the Ispahan market to the extent of perhaps 1,000 bales yearly.

Still, although Russian competition is distinctly felt, it has not made a serious impression on the British trade in Ispahan. The Ferahan district and Sultanabad still deal largely with Ispahan in British goods, although Russian prints are also much in evidence.

Another competition, perhaps as serious to the Ispahan traders, and certainly more aggravating, is that from Hamadan. Importers by that route are apparently able from time to time to place goods on the Ispahan markets at lower prices than the Ispahan merchant is willing to accept. An instance was cited of a red twill, which was found to arrive in Ispahan 5 or 6 krans dearer than the same

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article was offered there from Hamadan. As the imports by both routes are British goods, the manufacturer may look on this competition with greater equanimity.

Northern Markets.—The competition of Russia in northern markets is more serious. Our sales in Teheran have distinctly decreased, and are now less than ten years ago by a third or more. A gentleman with exceptional experience of this business in Teheran states that seven or eight years ago Russia furnished the Teheran market with perhaps 1,000 bales of red-ground prints (say 30 pieces of 50 yards each to a bale) as against 4,000 (20 pieces to a bale) from Manchester. To-day that position has not only been reversed, but, as the consumption has increased, Russia now sends over 5,000 bales per annum. The average cost of these prints may be 9*s.* 6*d.* per piece of 50 yards, 23 inches wide, c.i.f. Enzeli, or 10*s.* 9*d.* delivered in Teheran. The trade with Khorassan has been still more seriously reduced, and that with Yezd has equally suffered, as a great part of the piece goods taken to Yezd from Bunder Abbas or Ispahan was destined for Khorassan.

This is a somewhat formidable list of markets formerly held by British prints and now encroached upon by foreign manufactures. Yet our imports of these articles have certainly increased by the Bagdad route, and in Ispahan complaint seems rather of closer competition than of actual decrease of trade.

Even in Khorassan our prints have not been altogether driven out of the field, and a few established makes are still imported; that known as Seyd Abdul Khassemi, a six-coloured print, was quoted as a type. In Nishapur and Sabzwar, which are calculated to take nearly Rbls. 300,000 in value of Russian prints annually, the same information was still furnished that British prints of the better class are still in demand.

In Shahrud a leading merchant ventured the opinion that perhaps one-fifth of the trade is still British. This town is on the line of communications with the Caspian at Bundar Gez, and sends Russian prints (red-ground) to Yezd.

Other Coloured Goods.

In dyed tissues, black and coloured linings and Italians, cotton suitings and trouserings, serges, flannelettes, &c. the trade *viâ* the Gulf is in British hands, but statistics are not available to distinguish the values imported. Indigo dyed shirtings are largely used on the Gulf littoral, but are not appreciated inland, where home dyed goods are considered to be of faster colour. French, German, and Austrian goods, for the most part imported through Constantinople and Trebizond, have been already noticed amongst Tabriz imports.

The Customs Tariff of 1903 is, on the whole, favourable to printed goods. Some of the more delicate prints, rolled with a paper wrap on wooden boards, have to pay on the weight of these materials, as no allowance is made, and the goods would be damaged if unwound. In Kermanshah attention was drawn to a few lines of heavier goods, on which duty works out to more than the old 5 per cent. rate—such as a heavy-striped print (Tampush), about 7½ per cent.; a heavily-filled turkey red twill, 8 per cent.; and a dyed cotton lining, 7 per cent. On the majority of printed and dyed goods, however, duty is somewhat less than the old 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, the average for the whole class working out to about 4¼ per cent. on value.

In every place visited a general comparison was invited as to the qualities of the Russian and British prints competing on the market, and the reply invariably furnished was that the Russian article at equal prices was stouter and more durable, with faster

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colours, and that these qualities were appreciated by the working class.

Russian prints are manufactured of 23 to 25-inch width, the red-ground prints all at 23-inch. It is therefore difficult to compare prices with British imports, and the retail buyer seems to make his choice between articles quoted at the same price per yard, roughly setting off the stouter material and reputed faster colouring of the Russian against the superior width of the British article. If the British manufacturer can reduce his price in direct proportion to width, it would be interesting to see an active importer try conclusions with Russian traders in their own widths.

The Russian prints are largely imported in assorted bales containing a selection of different qualities, colours, and designs suited to the supposed needs of the retail trader. Thus, a manufacturer producing 14 qualities will pack these in fixed proportions into bales. The bale for Persia will consist of 20 pieces of 60 arshines each, or 1,200 arshines of assorted prints at an average value, Moscow, of, say, 12 copecks (less 14 per cent. discount) per arshine. The bale will weigh, say 4 pouds net, on which the drawback will be at Rbls. 4·87½, Rbls. 19·50, the expenses, Moscow to Tabriz, Rbls. 8, insurance 1 per cent., and Persian duty krs. 27. Specimen invoices of red-ground prints from Moscow to Tabriz and a description of the assortment of bales will be found in Annex I., pp. 88–89.

Opinion is divided as to how this method of assortment will ultimately succeed in Persia. It is, perhaps, an advantage to an inexperienced retail dealer, and may thus help to push new trade. British importers consider it quite unsuited to their business.

Several importers have observed that it is difficult to get Manchester manufacturers to take orders for less than, say, 100 pieces of a particular article, whilst the Russian makers appear to execute orders for small quantities. They do not object to the loss of a small profit, but to the necessity of refusing to oblige a regular customer in respect of an article he is accustomed to have in stock.

Local customs and usages in the textile trade are referred to in another Section of this Report, and a statement of the prices of goods will be found in the list of samples forwarded (pp. 68–69).

21

Cotton Thread, Yarns, and Twist.

Total imports—	£
1901–02	125,764
1902–03	98,919

The import of cotton sewing thread is surprisingly small, and is chiefly *viâ* Trebizond and Tabriz. Tabriz was formerly supplied from Great Britain, two firms alone disposing of some 250 to 300 cases per annum, but the market has now been taken by Germany, whose manufacturers sent out bobbins with 150 yards or less of thread, but of the same size as the British 200-yard bobbins. The Persian consumer did not at first understand the difference in number of yards, though correctly marked, and in any case preferred the smaller price. A British maker is now supplying reels marked at 150 yards, which are finding a market. There is only a small trade by the Gulf routes, the reason assigned in Ispahan being that most of the sewing is done with silk from Resht twisted locally by Jews.

The trade in cotton yarns is almost exclusively British and British Indian, and the imports are chiefly by Gulf ports.

Azerbaijan imports direct *viâ* Trebizond but also receives large quantities from Hamadan. Manchester grey water yarn, Nos. 16 to 24, is re-twisted and dyed for sewing, stocking making,

Number in Table of Statistics. 21

&c.; price at Tabriz, krans 28 (10*s.* 2*d.*) per 10 lb. bundle, cash. Bombay grey water yarn, No. 16, used for coarser work such as sewing shoes, bags, &c., and in the carpet looms, as crochet cord, &c.; price at Tabriz, krans 20·50 per 10 lbs. (7*s.* 5½*d.*). Manchester grey water yarns, Nos. 28 to 32, were largely used in the manufacture of Persian cotton tissues, but has of late been displaced for this purpose to some extent by the coarser qualities.

Belgium and Italy have recently supplied similar yarns to Tabriz, which have met with success. Their qualities are good, and they are made up in bundles weighing somewhat heavier than Manchester yarns.

The imports at Bushire and Bunder Abbas, 1895–1902, were, according to Consular Reports—

1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
£	£	£	£
38,800	52,700	36,000	63,200

Average, £47,700.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
£	£	£	£
67,900	46,100	84,100	82,100

Average, £75,000.

About five-sixths of the shipments are for Bunder Abbas, whence they are forwarded to Kerman, for the carpet weaving industry and other local weaving; to Yezd, which still produces large quantities of cotton tissues; and also to Khorassan, for the carpet industry and for weaving cotton tissues. The latter industry, however, in Khorassan is reported to be losing ground, as cotton or mixed suitings and trouserings are taking the place of the plain home-made cotton tissues (kerbaz).

In the Yezd and Ispahan districts the weaving industry in cotton tissues is very extensive, though it is all house work, on cottage looms, and in articles of certain dimensions, such as kerchiefs, napkins, shawls, scarfs, braids, tapes, cords, &c. Cotton longcloth, or kerbaz, has already been noted.

Yezd also produces a thick cotton drugget, "zeloo," much used for carpeting. For all these purposes large quantities of Indian and Manchester twist are employed.

Shuster has a local industry in cotton rugs ("gelims") and in coarse cloth, for which Indian twist is imported.

Prices of yarn in Teheran (November 1903) were:—

Grey, per 10-lb. bundle - krs. 21 to krs. 32, cash.
White, " " " 32 " 38 "

21 TEXTILES:—GOLD AND SILVER THREAD AND LACE.

These were at one time imported in quantities, but the fashion of embroidering coats and mantles ("abbas") with these materials has almost disappeared in Northern and Central Persia. Formerly high grades of gold and silver thread, up to 900 fine, were in demand, now little but the inferior grades down to half fine are wanted. Imports are all from Bavaria *viâ* Resht and Trebizond, chiefly for the Arab population of the Gulf littoral.

63 TEXTILES:—CASHMERE AND OTHER SHAWLS.

These are imported from India in assorted bales of 25 to 32 pieces of various qualities—say 5 or 6 pieces of superior quality, value, krans 500 per piece upward, and the rest krans 300 to krans 200 per piece.

Number in Table of Statistics. 30, 56

TEXTILES:—SILK—RAW, WASTE, COCOONS.

The silk-worm is now extensively reared in Ghilan and Mazanderan.

The industry in this region is of ancient date, but disease appeared some 30 years ago and almost ruined it. The last ten years have brought renewed prosperity, and the export of cocoons from Resht is to-day a very important trade.

The following figures of the export of cocoons from Resht are taken from the Consular Report (Resht, Annual Series, No. 3,109) for 1902:—

	Lbs.	Krs.	Krs.		£
1893,	76,160, value	18 to 19 per Shah man,		fresh =	6,475
1895,	235,760, „	14 „ 15	„ „	=	15,000
1897,	346,080, „	14 „ 16	„ „	=	23,550
1899,	1,178,688, „	average 22½	„ „	=	112,350
1900,	1,615,488, „	„ 20½	„ „	=	150,265
1901,	1,112,338, „	„ 18	„ „	=	93,548
1902,	2,365,896, „	„ 24	„ „	=	247,502

The import of silk-worm eggs has risen from a value of 2,200*l.* in 1894 to 36,478*l.* (lbs. 14,566) in 1902–03; they are brought from Asia Minor, French eggs not proving a success.

Formerly hand-reeled and waste silk were largely exported to Constantinople and Marseilles; now the export trade is almost entirely in cocoons to Marseilles and Milan. Steam reeling works have been fitted up recently by a Persian merchant, and are reported to have succeeded, the silk commanding Broussa prices. The foregoing remarks are taken from the Consular Report above referred to, which contains much information on the subject.

The average price for cocoons in 1903 has been krs. 33 per Shah man (13 lbs.), fresh. About 3 mans of fresh cocoons are equal to 1 man, dried. The cost of drying, sorting, cleaning, and packing in canvas bags may amount to about krs. 2 per man.

In consequence of the high prices offered this year it is reported that almost the whole production of cocoons has been exported, amounting to over 23,000 bales, or 1,500,000 kilos.

In addition to the export trade there is a large consumption of reeled and waste silk in the country; perhaps one-half of the production in ordinary years is forwarded to Tabriz, Kashan, Ispahan, Yezd, Kerman, Meshed, and *viâ* Kermanshah to Bagdad. There is also a considerable manufacture of coarse silk tissues in Ghilan.

The Tabriz merchants formerly took a large share in the Resht export trade, but they are now cut out by the firms working on the spot and exporting *viâ* Batoum. There is still a consumption of Resht silk for carpet weaving, embroideries, &c.

The exports from Kermanshah are chiefly spun silk and waste silk for the Bagdad market, where many silk and mixed tissues, embroideries, &c., are produced.

Ispahan and Sultanabad import silk for the carpet industry; Kerman for carpets and silk tissues of many sorts, kerchiefs, sashes, cloaks (abbas), and brocades. Kashan has long been famous for its varied silk tissues, from handkerchiefs to velvets, brocades, and carpets.

In the Yezd, Kashan, and Urmiah districts silk is cultivated, but in much smaller quantities than required for local consumption.

Khorassan grows silk, particularly in the neighbourhood of Turbat, but not sufficient for the weaving industries, and much is imported from Resht.

Number in Table of Statistics. 30, 56

Cocoons are worth krs. 30 to krs. 38 per man (of 6·80 lbs.) in Meshed. Five to six-and-a-half mans of cocoons will yield one man of spun silk, worth krs. 200, and a quarter to one-third of a man of waste silk. The proceeds of sale of this waste silk about covers the cost of spinning.

There are, perhaps, 500 hands employed in spinning in Meshed. The spinners pay a Government tax of krs. 10 per man of silk spun. The product is very inferior, as no care is taken with cocoons, and the discoloured are wound off along with the rest. Afghanistan takes a small quantity of spun silk from Meshed.

In the neighbourhood of Sabzwar the mulberry grows freely, and worms are reared from imported eggs. Cocoons are ready in July. An Armenian firm has this year commenced to buy cocoons for export, and has obtained good white selected cocoons at krs. 45 per Tabriz man. The silk spun locally is very indifferent, white and coloured cocoons being mixed.

China silk is sometimes imported for Shuster and Dizful weavers.

The export duty under the Tariff of 1903 is light, equal to about 1½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

65

TEXTILES :—SILK TISSUES.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, &c.

Import.—The principal market is Tabriz, and the trade is in the hands of Persian merchants dealing through Constantinople, and is often worked in conjunction with the woollen trade.

The goods dealt in are chiefly of French origin; other goods do not appear able to compete with them in quality and finish at equal prices. In British goods, velvets and plushes find a market.

Imports through Kermanshah and Bushire are of much less importance. These goods are mostly ordered in Great Britain, but the origin is less certain.

There is a fair demand for silk goods for ladies' wear and upholstery in the large towns. Teheran is the best market. For prices *see* Sample List, pp. 68–69.

Export.—The silk tissues manufactured in Yezd and Khorassan are exported from the latter to Transcaspia, Afghanistan, and India. A larger trade in similar articles, handkerchiefs, shawls for turbans, and girdles, striped and coloured tissues, &c. exists from Tabriz to Caucasia.

These tissues, woven from inferior silk, may run from krs. 3 to krs. 10 per zar according to quality (1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard).

Import duties under the Tariff of 1903 are somewhat heavier than the old 5 per cent. duty, and may average, say, 7 per cent., but vary greatly. Export duty in Persia is removed, but the import duty in Russia has been raised to the equivalent of over 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on Persian tissues.

55

TEXTILES :—WOOL, RAW.

Import.—From Afghanistan to Khorassan.

Export.—Occasional shipments are made from Bunder Abbas to Bombay, and from Bushire to Great Britain, but it is reported to be an unsatisfactory business. Little wool is sent down from Shiraz, and Bushire exports appear to be derived from the clip of the district. It is bought from the growers in bundles of 100 fleeces, and sorted for export. Price, March 1903, krs. 52 to krs. 53 per Hashem man (1·83*d.* per lb.).

The trade has probably suffered from the drought in recent years in Southern Persia.

The Bushire Consular Reports show that the annual average value of the exports from Bushire and Bunder Abbas for the

Number in Table of Statistics. 55

seven years to 1901 was 33,700*l.*, and that for the two years 1900–01 the value was 13,600*l.* For 1902 a further reduction is recorded. The Karun also exports wool. Consular reports give an average for the three years 1895–97, of 11,000*l.* value, and for 1900–02, 11,300*l.*

Much wool is grown in the Kermanshah district, but it is largely absorbed inland for the manufacture of carpets and home textiles, the Ferahan region drawing more and more from this district. The wool is of good quality, and well suited for carpet making. Customs returns show 4,000 cwts. exported in 1901–02, and 630 cwts. in 1902–03. It is not improbable, however, that a good deal of frontier wool eludes statistical record, and goes to swell the exports of Mesopotamia. Price, 1903, krs. 470 per kharwar; previous year, krs. 270 to krs. 300.

The export from all Gulf ports, including Busreh, appears to be often classed as Persian wool, although the great bulk of it is really from Turkish territory.

South Persian wool is of three classes: the fine Arab or Bagdadi wool; the Shuster; and the common Persian wool.

The Shuster—now a distinct breed—is evidently a cross between the Arab and Persian stock, and the wool, although of lower quality, commands (March 1903) the best price, as it enters America (if not manipulated before packing) at a lower scale of duty than Bagdadi.

All Persian wool (including Khorassan), produced in hot wind-swept regions, is naturally dirty, and locks, dead, and fallen wool, are constantly passed in along with the fleeces in order to make weight. This causes much trouble in sorting, lowers the class of the wool, and gives rise to considerable complaint. It must be remembered, however, that the wool is not grown by owners of big runs, who might be reasoned with, but is the joint produce of the numerous owners of the village or tribal flocks, each of whom tries to secure an extra kran or two by adding weight to his few fleeces. The practice can, therefore, in existing circumstances, only be remedied by pressure from the principal buying market, and the most efficacious means of bringing such pressure to bear would be found in the exercise by buyers of a rigid discrimination between honest and false packed wool. This would compel the shippers to follow the same line and could not fail eventually to have its due effect upon the growers—to their own ultimate advantage.

Azerbaijan wool is all consumed in home industries. It is somewhat stiff and hard in quality for carpet-making. The best comes from the Khoi and Moghan districts; the largest supplies from the Soujbulak district. Khorassan, and even Kerman, wools have been imported to Tabriz for carpet-making.

Meshed is now the only large export market for wool in Persia. All Khorassan and Seistan wool exported goes through Transcaspia, and is recorded in the Customs Statistics as an export to Russia; a large part, however, passes in transit to markets in Germany, Britain, and America.

The price of raw wool in Meshed in 1902 was krans 450 per kharwar (2·9*d.* per lb.); in 1903, krans 750 per kharwar (4·8*d.* per lb.). Nishapur is reported to produce annually some 2,500 bales of 6½ pouds each, price being quoted at krans 700 per kharwar (4½*d.* per lb.), and Sabzwar some 5,000 bales, the price in August 1903 being quoted at krans 850 per Tab. kharwar (5½*d.* per lb.). One large buyer was reported to have run up prices.

All the leading exporters of Khorassan wool make advances in cash some months before delivery. This system is described under another heading.

There are two wool clips in Khorassan; the spring clip is longer and usually whiter and commands a better price than the autumn clip, which is, however, more free from dirt.

Number in Table of Statistics. 63, 67

TEXTILES :—WOOLLEN TISSUES, PURE AND MIXED.

Imports at Bushire and Bunder Abbas per Bushire Consular Reports.

	£
Average for 3 years 1895–97 - - -	11,100
And for 3 years 1899–1901 - - -	21,300

The bulk of these goods are imported from Great Britain and British India, but are probably of wider origin.

Muhammerah imports no woollen goods, except a few blankets or rugs. Kermanshah also has a very limited trade, importing perhaps 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* value annually, in linings, broadcloth, façonné, suitings and trouserings, blankets &c. Hamadan is supplied chiefly from Tabriz.

Tabriz is the greatest inlet for all woollen goods. Trebizond Consular Reports give imports—

Yearly average for 5 years :—

	British.	Other Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£
1886–90 -	7,900	74,000	81,900
1891–95 -	16,160	98,380	114,540
1896–1900 -	14,740	115,740	130,480

There is little doubt that the trade has made quite, if not more than, the progress indicated by the Trebizond statistics.

The bulk of the trade is in the hands of the Persian merchants, dealing through partners or agents in Constantinople, who come much more into contact with Continental manufacturers than traders by the Gulf routes.

Broadcloth is a most important line, and comes chiefly from Austria, but also from Britain, Germany and France. The largest demand is for goods of medium and low quality, and shoddy. The trade in broadcloths is still a steady and perhaps increasing line of business, although façonné suitings and trouserings have recently become popular.

These façonné goods, all wool, or cotton and wool, are much appreciated by the middle and even lower classes as suitings and trouserings, and are taking the place of broadcloths, double-twills, Thibets &c. British manufactures have taken a good place in this trade, for which German, Italian, French and Swiss goods all compete. Woollen Italians are being run out by cotton Italians, Bradford double twill by French all-wool goods, and Bradford serges and poplins by cheaper cotton fancies.

Double twills, black Italians, union-leather, poplins, alpacas, &c., are often of British manufacture. Merinos, cashmere, imprimés, woollen satins, &c., are more generally of French or Continental origin.

The sale of imitation Astrakhan is of some importance as it is largely used for the manufacture of Persian headgear (" kolah ").

Cloth is made up in pieces of 18-inch fold, tilloted; packed usually in cases. Bale goods are wrapped in a half piece of Mexican, which sells along with the bale at half value.

The Tabriz market continues to supply a large part of Persia—Teheran, Hamadan, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khorassan. British imports through Ispahan, especially of suitings, wool or mixed, appear to be gaining ground in Yezd and Khorassan. Also the small trade by the Bunder Abbas and Nushki routes to Khorassan shows signs of developing.

Russian imports are mainly through Resht for the Teheran market.

Number in Table of Statistics. 63, 67

The Tariff of 1903 has doubled the duty on woollen goods, and may be taken to average 11 per cent. *ad valorem* on the general run of goods imported :—

Broadcloths	at about	14	per cent. *ad valorem.*
Cashmeres	„	10	„ „
Italians	„	10	„ „
Poplins	„	10	„ „
Façonnés	„	11	„ „
Half cotton and half wool goods	„	12	„ „
Alpacas	„	5	„ „

Goods folded with paper wraps on boards have to pay duty on the total weight, which in some cases adds largely to the amount charged.

62

Textiles :—Shawls, Kerman.

These valuable tissues are woven in Khorassan as well as Kerman, and a merchant in Meshed claims that the Khorassan are better than the Kerman shawls.

He states that Kerman shawls are imported into Meshed, where bales are made up for the Constantinople market usually containing 10 Kerman and 20 Meshed shawls.

The trade is all to Turkey, Caucasia, and Transcaspia. A few are sent to India.

Textiles :—Other Persian Tissues.

Other Persian tissues are :—

Rugs ("*gelims*"), made of wool, a stout, very durable material much used in the country as carpeting, and woven in many localities.

Cloaks ("*abbas*") of cotton, wool, camel hair, or even silk, the manufactures of Nain, Yezd, and Bushire being well known.

52

Tobacco.

Tombac (Persian).

This plant (Nicotiana Persica Lindl) is quite a distinct species, and the Persian name ("tombac") is quite different from that used for tobacco ("tetoon"). Shiraz tombac is considered in Persia to be the best, and the crop is largely disposed of inland.

Ispahan tombac, again, is grown for export. The Société de Tombac has a monopoly of the trade with Turkish possessions, subject to an export duty in Persia of 27 shahis per bag (say 7¼*d.* per cwt.). They take about half the Persian production, and have an agent stationed at Ispahan.

Bushire merchants have exported to Egypt, and more largely to Aden, where it is resold for other markets, and a British firm has been receiving inquiries and orders from America and Brazil. Some difficulty has been occasioned in clearing tombac for Aden, even on a declaration of sale there, on the ground that it may be destined for Turkey. Prices were quoted in Bushire, March 1903 :—

Ispahan tombac,	1st quality,	krs. 7 per Tab. man.
„ „	inferior,	krs. 2½ to 1½ per Tab. man.
Shiraz „	1st quality,	krs. 8 per Tab. man.
„ „	inferior,	krs. 3 per Tab. man.

Shiraz (chiefly Lar), tombac is exported from Lingah to Aden, and from Bunder Abbas to India. It is quoted in Bunder Abbas,

Number in Table of Statistics. 52

March 1903, at krs. 2·50 per man (9 lbs.). In Bunder Abbas and Lingah a green tombac leaf, grown in Oman, is much smoked. It is stronger than the sun-cured Persian, and was quoted at Bunder Abbas, March 1903, at krs. 30 per man (9 lbs.), the supply being limited.

Tombac is packed for export in cotton (kerbaz), and then sewn in sheepskins, with an outer wrap of gunny. The bales weigh 13 to 16 Tabriz mans net, 15 to 17 mans gross.

Tobacco.

In the province of Kermanshah a small quantity of tobacco is grown; price, krs. 3 to krs. 10 per man according to quality. It is also grown in Urmiah and Soujbulak. Large quantities of pipe tobacco ("nokhteh") are imported into Azerbaijan from Turkey; value, krs. 40 to krs. 60 per man of 10¼ lbs. Tobacco is also grown in Resht, which finds a market inland. Cheap Russian cigarettes, on which there is a drawback of the whole excise paid, are also imported.

35 WATCHES.

There is a small trade in cheap watches of Continental make.

14 WAX, RAW.

A small trade exists in bees-wax from Azerbaijan to Russia.

6 WOOD.

There is a small trade in building timber from India and Zanzibar to the Gulf ports for local needs.

The forests of Mazanderan are leased to a Russian firm. It is reported that all the valuable wood near the coast has been cut down, especially boxwood, of which only small wood now remains, and that the cost of transport to the coast makes this business less profitable than formerly.

IV.—Trade Methods and Conditions in Persia.

There seems to be a very general impression that business in Persia usually entails credit of 20, 30, or even 50 months.

In reality the great majority of transactions are closed in from two to four months, or an average of three months' credit, and much business is done on shorter terms.

Between the importer and the wholesale Persian dealer prices are quoted at long terms, piece goods often at 18 to 22 months, woollen and silk goods at 45 to 50 months, but according to existing custom these terms are subject to discount at the recognised rate of 12 per cent. per annum. As a rule, a contract note is the only document given—

"Bought x goods from A. at the price of y krans at z months."

Sometimes a clause is inserted that the note shall not be taken up under discount before one or two months, and very occasionally a clause that

payment shall be made under discount within an agreed number of months. An acknowledgment for the amount due is sometimes asked for after the client has had time to check the weights, quantities, &c. of goods delivered.

The right of the creditor to claim payment under discount appears, therefore, to rest on mercantile usage, but this is an established usage, and it is quite common for an importer to press a debtor for payments to account of a transaction at 23 months credit which has been left uncovered beyond the usual two or three months.

The transaction between the importer and the wholesale Persian trader is really, therefore, on open account, and is generally paid off in instalments.

The wholesale trader (" bonekdar ") sells to the inland trader, or to the retail trade, on similar conditions, or may himself deal inland or possess his own shops. The retail trader sells usually for cash, occasionally on book accounts with customers.

Negotiable bills are not made for any of these transactions, and the bankers (" saroff ") advance to traders on current account. The retail trade advance goods on credit to peddlers who work the neighbouring districts, often taking produce in exchange for goods.

The inland trader, who forwards his goods by caravan to a correspondent or agent in another town, draws real bills which can be negotiated by the native and foreign bankers. The liability of all parties to these bills is now pretty clearly established on the same basis as similar instruments in Europe. Protest for non-acceptance or non-payment is not usual with inland bills, and the days of grace to be accorded is a varying quantity.

The business morality of a client in Persia is of quite as much importance as his means, there being no code of mercantile law. Indent and consignment business with Persian traders is usually entered on with some circumspection; they appear to make a distinct difference between merchandise delivered and promise to take delivery. The formation of companies is unusual in Persia; the liability of shareholders, and to some extent of partners, is undefined, and care should be exercised to have individual guarantees before dealing with native companies.

Local trade usages are remarked on in the Notes on Commercial Centres in Persia (pp.53–67), where also the chief trade routes are shortly described.

Exchanges.

The unit of money is the kran, a silver coin, which ought to weigh one miskal, or 71·04 grains troy, and contain 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper.

" New " money is the coinage struck by machinery since 1877, " old " money is the coinage hand-struck at numerous provincial mints previous to 1877. Both are legal tender. It has been computed that the new coin in circulation contains on an average $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 per cent. less silver than standard, and old money $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than standard.

In Tabriz only " new " coin is used, in other parts of Northern Persia new coin is most commonly used, and in Southern Persia " old " coin forms the chief part of the currency.

The coinage consists of—

Nickel - - - { 1 shahi pieces.
2 shahi "
(20 shahis = 1 kran.)

Silver - - - { 5 shahi pieces.
10 " "
1 kran "
2 " "
5 " "

Number in Table of Statistics. 52

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The wholesale trader ("bonekdar") sells to the inland trader, or to the retail trade, on similar conditions, or may himself deal inland or possess his own shops. The retail trader sells usually for cash, occasionally on book accounts with customers.

Negotiable bills are not made for any of these transactions, and the bankers ("saroff") advance to traders on current account. The retail trade advance goods on credit to peddlers who work the neighbouring districts, often taking produce in exchange for goods.

The inland trader, who forwards his goods by caravan to a correspondent or agent in another town, draws real bills which can be negotiated by the native and foreign bankers. The liability of all parties to these bills is now pretty clearly established on the same basis as similar instruments in Europe. Protest for non-acceptance or non-payment is not usual with inland bills, and the days of grace to be accorded is a varying quantity.

The business morality of a client in Persia is of quite as much importance as his means, there being no code of mercantile law. Indent and consignment business with Persian traders is usually entered on with some circumspection; they appear to make a distinct difference between merchandise delivered and promise to take delivery. The formation of companies is unusual in Persia; the liability of shareholders, and to some extent of partners, is undefined, and care should be exercised to have individual guarantees before dealing with native companies.

Local trade usages are remarked on in the Notes on Commercial Centres in Persia (pp.53–67), where also the chief trade routes are shortly described.

Exchanges.

The unit of money is the kran, a silver coin, which ought to weigh one miskal, or 71·04 grains troy, and contain 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper.

"New" money is the coinage struck by machinery since 1877, "old" money is the coinage hand-struck at numerous provincial mints previous to 1877. Both are legal tender. It has been computed that the new coin in circulation contains on an average $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 per cent. less silver than standard, and old money $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than standard.

In Tabriz only "new" coin is used, in other parts of Northern Persia new coin is most commonly used, and in Southern Persia "old" coin forms the chief part of the currency.

The coinage consists of—

Nickel	1 shahi pieces. 2 shahi " (20 shahis = 1 kran.)
Silver	5 shahi pieces. 10 " " 1 kran " 2 " " 5 " "

The nickel coin is struck for the Persian mint in Belgium, and the 5 kran pieces in Russia. Only a small quantity of the latter have been circulated.

Imperial Bank of Persia notes are legal tender, and issued in denominations of 1 toman, 2 tomans, 3 tomans, 5 tomans, &c. (10 krans = 1 toman).

Gold coin is also struck at the Persian mint in pieces of 1 ashrafi, 2 ashrafies, &c., and are often called gold tomans, but have no legal parity with the silver coinage, and are dealt in at fluctuating rates.

Most of the Persian traders keep their business accounts with native bankers (sarofs) from whom they get advances in current account, and the importers also usually find it convenient to keep accounts with these sarofs.

Teheran is now the central exchange and money market.

The average rates of exchange there for 3 months date—Imperial Bank of Persia—drafts on London have been :—

For 1897	krans	51·20	per £ stg.
„ 1898	„	50·85	„
„ 1899	„	52·	„
„ 1900	„	51·10	„
„ 1901	„	52·50	„
„ 1902	„	55·45	„
„ 1903 to end November.	„	55·70	„

The rate of sterling exchange in Tabriz is generally ½ to 1 per cent. below Teheran (*i.e.*, less krans per £); in Resht at par with Teheran to 1 per cent. below Teheran rates; in Meshed ½ to 1½ per cent. below Teheran; in Ispahan and Yezd ½ to 1 per cent. above Teheran; in Hamadan, Kermanshah, and Shiraz 1 to 1½ per cent. above Teheran; and in Bushire 1½ to 2 per cent. above Teheran.

The imports in Southern Persia always exceed the exports, whilst that position is frequently reversed in the northern provinces, especially in the autumn, when produce is moved.

The constant stream of pilgrims to Bagdad and Kerbela carries large quantities of krans to Bagdad, which are remitted again by bankers to Kermanshah and Bushire for purchase of drafts on London.

Competition.

The British importer finds his most formidable competitor in the Banque d'Escompte de Perse. During the last two years this bank, through its branches at Teheran, Tabriz, and Meshed, has made large imports of Russian merchandise, chiefly on indents from clients.

They keep samples and price lists from which clients can fill their orders. The following transaction in prints, reported at Tabriz, appears to comprise most of the conditions usually arranged.

The client lodged a margin (his own promissory note) with the indent. On arrival of the goods the bank debited him with invoice cost and charges in roubles, plus 2 per cent. commission, and interest ran at 8 per cent. from date of arrival. The client paid 33 per cent. of the amount in krans, for which he was granted a rate of exchange 1 to 1½ per cent. better than the ruling market rate of the day, and received delivery of the goods. The balance was payable within six months at client's option. The client at the same time obtained a three months' option at the same favourable rate of exchange for any payments to account of the balance due in roubles (being thus at liberty during these three months to pay at the current rate of exchange if rates turned in his favour). The option in exchange was probably an exceptional condition, but the bonus of 1 to 1½ per cent. on the market rate of the day was for a time constantly granted to applicants for drafts able to prove that such remittances were in payment of merchandise

purchased in Russia. The purchaser of a fair consignment (say, 100 bales) could leave the goods with the bank for any period up to six months, paying interest at 6 per cent. only. Latterly the bank is reported to be offering less favourable terms.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures are different for every province, almost for every town.

The principal weights in use are—

16 miskals = 1 seer.
5 seers = 1 kervankeh or abbasi.
8 abbasis = 1 man Tabriz.

1 man Tabriz (or Sakat)	= 640 miskals	=	6·547 lbs. avoir.
1 „ Shiraz (or 9 abbasi)	= 720 „	=	7·366 „
1 „ Bushire (or 9½ abbasi)	= 760 „	=	7·775 „
1 „ Kohneh	= 1,000 „	=	10·229 „
1 „ Shah	= 1,280 „	=	13·095 „

100 mans Tabriz = 1 kharwar = 654·766 lbs., or 5·846 cwts.

(The above equivalents in lbs. avoir. are calculated according to the ratio established by the Customs Convention of 1903.)

Other local weights :—

The Bunder-Abbas man, equal to about 9 lbs. (12 mans = 1 cwt.).
The Meshed man, 665 miskals, or about 6·80 lbs.
The Maragha man, of 1,380 miskals (2½ = 1 poud), or about 14·12 lbs.
The Shuster man, reputed to be 1,536 miskals, or about 15·45 lbs. (7¼ mans = 1 cwt.).
The Hashem man, of 12,160 miskals or about 124 lbs., used in Bushire and Karun.
The Ismailia man, of 120 okes, and for wheat in the Karun, 135 okes, or about 3½ cwts.
The Busreh man, for dates, about 1¼ cwts.
The Ram Hormuz man, of approximately 100 lbs.

Russian weights :—

40 funt = 1 poud.
1 poud = 5·5 mans Tabriz = 36·1127 lbs.

Persian measure of length :—

The unit of measure is the zar, divided into $\frac{1}{16}$ths and $\frac{1}{32}$nds.
In Teheran it is 40 inches in the bazaars, and is calculated in piece goods business at 41 to 41¼ inches.
In Shiraz it is about 42 inches.
In Tabriz it is used in piece goods business as equal to 113 centimetres, or 44½ inches, or as 19 Tabriz zars equal to 30 Russian arshines, from which 1 zar = 44·2 inches.
In Meshed it is about 41 inches.

The Russian arshine is 28 inches.

Transport.

There are only two routes in Persia over which merchandise is transported by wagon, the Resht-Teheran and Ashkabad-Meshed roads.
The ordinary means of transport are camel, mule, and donkey caravans.

The donkey is not much used for transport of foreign goods; it carries too small a load, and is not big enough to keep valuable merchandise clear of water and mud. Iron bars, copper sheets, other metals, and merchandise which can be conveniently split up into small loads are, however, forwarded by donkey. On the Bunder Abbas route it is much used.

The mule caravan is very largely employed, and is everywhere available, except on the great desert tracks from Bunder-Abbas, Kerman, and Yezd, to Southern Khorassan and Seistan.

The camel caravan is the best and cheapest form of transport, and competes successfully even against wagon traffic on the Resht, Ashkabad, and Erivan roads. The abominably rough and stony surface of the Bushire–Shiraz route keeps the camel caravans off that track; they have, however, negotiated the steep gradients of the Ahwaz route, where the surface is better. (*See* Annex C., p. 80, for note as to keep of mules and camels.)

The packing of merchandise destined for inland Persia must be such as will adequately protect the goods against weeks of exposure to burning sun in summer, or rain, snow, and sodden ground in winter. The packages forwarded by mule caravan will have to endure rough handling, through animals falling or colliding with others, or from tired or careless "charvadars" letting packages fall to the ground from the animal's back when unloading nightly.

Packages transported by camel caravan suffer less in this last respect, as the animal kneels to be unloaded. Packages forwarded by wagon get much chafed by the bolt heads and other projections on the rough boards, or by other packages. The wagons are expressly constructed to allow of much play amongst the different parts. It is asserted that packages suffer more from wagon than from pack transport.

All pack animals carry their loads in two packages of approximately equal weight, slung by cords across the pack saddle. No package, therefore, must exceed half the total weight of the load. Bales are less fatiguing to the animal than cases, because they cling closer to the saddle and consequently get less swing on during movement. They are also easier to handle, and are of convenient shape.

The charvadar likes to have a small proportion of packages lighter and heavier than the average to suit the varying strength of his animals, but this is to be considered *only in consignments of a large number* of packages at one time.

Bales for mule transport should weigh from 175 to 200 lbs., and the majority of them should be about 182 lbs., except on the Ahwaz–Ispahan route where the weight should not exceed 165 lbs.

Bales for camel transport should weigh from 250 to 300 lbs., and on the Trebizond–Tabriz route the majority of them should be about 287 lbs. On the Ahwaz–Ispahan route they should not exceed 275 lbs., and cases should average 220 lbs.

Cases should weigh 10 to 15 per cent. less than bales, and an oblong form is preferable. The rate of transport for cases and sundries is always more than that for bales, usually 15 to 20 per cent.

A statement of average rates of cost of transport is given in Annex B. (pp. 77–79).

Very bulky or heavy goods pay exceptional rates, and within moderate limits can be transported by litter ("takhterawan"), slung on two mules harnessed to shafts projecting fore and aft. A safe of modest capacity by a well-known British maker has lain for the last year or two in the middle of the third stage out from Bushire abandoned by a gang of porters who had rashly contracted to transport it to Shiraz. Wagoners on the Resht and Ashkabad roads charge special rates on heavy or bulky packages which cannot be handled by two men.

Packing.

It does not appear probable that the British merchant has anything to learn from the Russian as regards packing of bales or cases. Consignees of Russian goods complain very bitterly of careless and inadequate p ack in

A Russian bale of prints (20 pieces) will have a board at top and bottom, will be corded at each end, and then wrapped in three plies of matting. Sometimes iron hoops are used instead of cords, and two plies of matting and an outer canvas instead of 3 plies of matting; the difference in cost of this superior packing is usually charged to the customer.

The matting, boards, ropes, and canvas of a Moscow bale (of 250 lbs.) weigh 30 to 35 lbs. The packing of bales made up in Erivan is much lighter, and weighs 16 to 18 lbs.

An inner wrapper is not generally used in Russian bales.

The Mexican wrap of the British bale is sold with it at about half value.

V.—Notes on the Chief Commercial Centres—Local Trade Usages—Trade Routes, &c.

Bunder Abbas.

Bunder Abbas is a port of some 6,000 inhabitants. The climate is intensely hot from mid-April to mid-October. There are, however, comparatively cool and pleasant summer resorts in the hills within one or two days' march.

The Customs Returns for 1901–02 and 1902–03 give the following figures as values of imports and exports:—

	1901–02.	1902–03.
	£	£
Imports - - -	377,000	350,000
Exports - - -	90,000	104,000

The British India Mail Steamers outward and inward call weekly, and most of the steamers of other lines call to take or leave cargo.

Landing, Warehousing, &c.

Steamers anchor quite two miles out and discharge to or load from native boats. There is a small pier opposite the Customs house which gives very insufficient shelter for landing cargo.

For freight engaged in Bombay, landing charges are added to freight in bill of lading, but on goods from elsewhere they are charged after arrival. The landing agent's tally clerk signs on board for cargo delivered, and the Customs Storekeeper ("hamal bashi") signs to him on shore. Goods are afterwards cleared at the Customs on delivery order from the landing agent. When claims for shortage or damage arise there is consequently great difficulty in fixing the fault.

There is a tariff for landing, sorting, and warehousing at the Customs, averaging about four annas (4*d.*) each on small bales or cases, and 8 annas (8*d.*) on large.

Robbery and pilfering of goods in the Customs go-downs was formerly much complained of; more recently, however, great improvement in this respect is admitted by traders, and the staff is reported to be much better disciplined under Belgian administration. The Customs go-downs are commodious, but other tenants have right of access to the enclosures, making it difficult to prevent pilfering.

The Customs farm out the post of hamal bashi for (March 1903) krans 2,500 per mensem. The governor also is reported to have a voice in the nomination, and receives about krans 400 per mensem.

Insurance of goods from Europe is usually made to land, and often to destination inland. Insurance on exports by native merchants, as a rule, can be made only from the ship, but they seldom insure.

Trade Usages, Credits, &c.

There is little local commerce; the trade is all inland with Kerman, Yezd, Khorassan, Teheran, and to a less extent with Lar.

Details of imports and exports are given yearly in Bushire Consular Reports.

There are no European firms established in Bunder Abbas, but the British India Steam Navigation Company and another British firm have agents.

Much of the business is commission and forwarding agency, but there are several Persian and a few Indian merchants who trade on their own account, consigning to partners or agents up country and receiving produce or remittances on India in payment. The bulk of the import trade is on indent to agents in Bombay who purchase there for cash against the bill of lading. Goods often arrive in Bunder Abbas before the bill of lading has been taken up by the agent in Bombay. Very few orders are sent direct to Great Britain, although piece goods and even cotton twist are chiefly British.

Bunder Abbas has no telegraphic communications—a want much felt by traders. The volume of merchandise (chiefly British) passing through this port entitles this matter to some consideration.

Trade Routes.

The principal trade routes inland are—

1, to Kerman by summer or winter route;
2, to Yezd direct, the road passing well to the west of Kerman;
3, to Seistan and Khorassan through Narmeshir, or through Kerman to Khorassan;
4, to Lar.

The Yezd route is the most important, and freight from Bunder Abbas to Teheran by this route often compares favourably with the cost *viâ* Bushire; being camel transport, glass and fragile wares are reported to arrive in better condition.

It is most desirable that attention should be paid to the policing of these routes. Merchants and charvadars state that open robbery, pilfering, and exactions are of common occurrence, and that the road guardians are perhaps the worst offenders.

For cost of transport *see* Annex B. (pp. 77–79).

Caravans avoid the Bunder Abbas region during the height of summer on account of the excessive heat.

LINGAH.

A port with 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. The Customs Returns for 1901–02 and 1902–03 give the following figures as values of imports and exports:—

	1901–02.	1902–03.
	£	£
Imports	128,000	74,000
Exports	144,000	148,000

These totals differ very widely from those given in the Bushire Consular Returns. The latter include transit trade.

The British India Steam Navigation Company call weekly outward and inward, and other steamers call occasionally.

Landing, Warehousing, &c.

The anchorage is quite a mile out, and cargo is landed and embarked as at Bunder Abbas. Cargo in transit can be landed and retained in Customs warehouse for a month or six weeks and re-exported without payment of duty.

Trade Usages, Credits, &c.

There is very little inland business. Imports are chiefly cotton textiles, and grain, fruit, and other provisions for local consumption. There is a small trade with Lar, from which some consignments of tombac are exported to Aden and Turkey. The place is really important as an emporium for the coast towns and fishing fleets on both shores of the Gulf.

Sailing craft from the Pirate Coast and the fishing ground of the lower part of the Gulf can usually make a fair course on the prevailing wind both to and from Lingah. They therefore run in there for stores of all sorts, for which they pay in pearls, shells, and rupees.

The Persian Government did not appear to realise the peculiar position of Lingah in this respect, and the Customs for some time showed a disposition to bring merchandise landed in transit under the operation of its tariff, which would have driven trade elsewhere. Bahrein lies too far up the Gulf to gain much advantage, but there is little doubt that if the British possession of Basidu (Bassidore) had possessed a water supply and landing and warehousing facilities trade would have been rapidly transferred to it. The Persian Government has, however, apparently reconsidered the matter, and is now disposed to treat the transit trade of Lingah on former lines.

The small business in mother-of-pearl, mussel and oyster shells might be considerably developed if arrangements could be made to carry supplies to the fishing fleets at their stations and receive the shells from the boats, which at present can carry to market only the take of the last few days before running to port.

Pearls all go to India, generally by British India mail steamers.

The Customs formerly charged a ½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty on pearls exported from Lingah, and it now appears likely that they will continue to adhere to this scale.

No telegraphic communication with Lingah exists.

Trade Routes.

To Lar, but of little importance.

BUSHIRE.

Population 20,000 to 25,000. The Customs Returns for 1901–02 and 1902–03 give the following figures as values of imports and exports :—

	1901–02.	1902–03.
	£	£
Imports* - - -	795,000	607,000
Exports - - -	366,000	333,000

The British India Mail Service and local service steamers call weekly outward and inward.

Steamers of all other Gulf lines also call.

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* Excluding bar silver for the Mint.

Landing, Warehousing, &c.

Steamers anchor some three miles out, and discharge to or load from open boats. These boats are often overloaded; and the merchandise, insufficiently protected by tarpaulins from spray in rough weather, is frequently damaged.

The Customs (March 1903) signs for cargo to the ship, lands, sorts for examination, and, after clearing, delivers merchandise at the Merchants' go-downs according to a tariff scale (Annex D., pp. 80–81) equal to about kran 1 (4¼*d.*) each on medium bales (180 lbs.). Double rates are charged on goods transhipped.

The Customs wharf appears to be too cramped to allow of prompt manipulation of cargo. There is another wharf, but not used apparently for Customs work. The Customs warehouse accommodation was inadequate in March 1903 but an extension was being made.

Some improvement was to be desired in efficiency of the native staff, and in office equipment, such as weighing machines, &c., to expedite sorting, clearing, and delivery of merchandise.

The pilfering from goods opened in the Customs House, which used to be so much complained of, has been much reduced under the Belgian administration.

Cases of jettison of outward cargo between shore and steamer have occurred so frequently that the merchandise of Persian subjects can be insured as a rule only from ship.

Trade Usages, Credits, &c.

The local trade of Bushire is not very important. It supplies the Persian littoral south towards Lingah, and north towards Bunder Rig and Behbahan. The bulk of business done is for markets in Shiraz and Ispahan.

The trade with Great Britain is for the most part done through the British firms established in Bushire. Three-quarters of their sales to local customers are in sterling, the purchaser taking risk of exchange, and handing approved sterling bills to the seller at due date, difference of interest for days to run being calculated at 6 per cent. The greater part of the sterling bills is bank paper received from correspondents inland, or bought locally. A part of these transactions arises from indent business for account of Persian customers, and the bill is accompanied by documents sometimes against payment only, more frequently against acceptance, and interest is charged at 6 per cent. from date of payment for the goods in Europe to due date of return remittance.

Sales made in local currency (krans) are usually on credit running from one to three months, tea, sugar, matches, metals, &c., which are quickly realised, being dealt in on shorter terms than cloths, &c., of slow overturn.

The Persian traders in Bushire consign their goods to principals or partners in Shiraz and to correspondents or agents in Ispahan.

Details of imports and exports are given annually in Bushire Consular Returns.

Trade Routes.

The only important route is *viâ* Borasjun and Kazeroon to Shiraz. The land route by Ahmadi to Borasjun is little used, as it is considered unsafe on account of raiders from Tangistan.

The charvadar contracts for conveyance of merchandise between Bushire and Shiraz, but takes up or delivers his loads at Shief, and pays boatmen to effect the transport between Bushire and Shief by sea. The want of regulation and control over the boatmen, remarked on in regard to cargo to and from steamers, is equally apparent here, and goods are even more frequently damaged through overloading and inadequate covering.

There is no drinking water at Shief, and charvadars have to work from Khoshab, some 16 miles distant, coming down to Shief to deposit or pick up loads and returning at once.

There are no go-downs at Shief, and merchandise is deposited on the open beach to await charvadars or boatmen, often for days, or even weeks.

In the spring months there is good grazing for transport animals between Bushire and Shiraz, and the caravans then move by short stages to allow the animals time to feed.

The road is so rough and steep that camel caravans do not frequent it.

The distance between Bushire and Shiraz by road is not over 170 miles; Shief to Shiraz may be 150 or 155 miles or 12 stages for merchandise, but the normal term for transport is 25 to 30 days, and in the grazing season 40 to 50 days.

The charvadars endeavour to shut out competition by contracting to carry goods by relays ("do kesh") at minimum rates. That is, they carry a part of the goods a stage or two inland, leave them there, usually on the road-side with or without a guardian, and return for more. When the lot has been collected it is gradually moved up to Shiraz in the same way.

Quicker transport can usually be obtained at higher rates.

The security of travellers and merchandise by this route is not properly safeguarded. The foreign traveller is comparatively safe, but the native travellers are blackmailed by the road guards, and robberies are often committed.

There is an easier but longer route to Shiraz through Firuzabad, but it is not frequented on account of the disturbed state of Tangistan.

The Governor of Bushire proposed (March 1903) to form a company to construct a road from Shief to Dalaki (40 miles) for the conveyance of passengers and goods by wagon to the foot of the kotals, and to establish a regular service of transport animals from that point to Khan-i-Zinian, from whence the road and wagon service would be resumed to Shiraz.

A former director of customs in Bushire had made some progress with a scheme for a landing and lighterage company to undertake the cargo service between shore and steamer, and between Bushire and Shief. A part of the capital needed was subscribed, but the scheme fell through on the death of the promoter.

A Russian official is reported to have been studying recently the question of organising a more efficient transport service for Russian goods from Bushire to Shiraz and Ispahan.

Freight to Gulf ports from Great Britain, after a period of low rates caused by the appearance of a new line of British steamers, has resumed the former average of about 35*s.* per ton weight or measurement, equivalent to about 45*s.* per ton weight on piece goods.

The Russian Steam Navigation and Shipping Company, with a subsidy of about 21,000*l.* per annum for 12 years from 1903 and reimbursement of Suez Canal dues, has effected five trips this year. Freight is now quoted at 20 copecks per poud (or 26*s.* per ton weight). The Ispahan agent of a Russian firm has stated that Russian piece goods by this route arrive in Ispahan at about the same cost as *viâ* Enzeli. Up to the present time this service does not appear to have secured full cargoes in either direction.

Further information as to this steamer line will be found in Annex E., pp. 82–83, in the form of a memorandum by the Vice-Consul at Bushire on Russian steamers to Persian Gulf ports.

MUHAMMERAH.

Population 7,000 to 9,000. The Consular Statistics (including Karun) for 1901 and 1902 give the following figures as values of imports and exports:—

	1901.	1902.
	£	£
Imports (excluding re-exports) -	207,416	122,849
Exports - - -	126,693	146,683

The only important exports from Muhammerah are dates and wheat. The horse trade really belongs to Busreh.

The import business is in the hands of native traders, and has decreased since Koweit became a regular calling place for the British India steamers.

Cargo for or from Karun ports is transhipped here, and development of trade must be looked for in Ahwaz and Shuster rather than Muhammerah.

Karun ports—Ahwaz and Shuster. The following are Messrs. Lynch Bros'. statistics, per Consular Reports:—

	1901.	1902.
	£	£
Imports - - -	68,929	85,903
Exports - - -	59,193	96,467

Average for three years 1895-97, per Consular Reports:—

	£
Imports - - - - -	42,400
Exports - - - - -	30,100

Three-fourths of the merchandise is carried by Messrs. Lynch's river steamer, and a fortnightly service suffices at present.

Goods can be consigned to or from Europe and India on through bill of lading. The trader does not need to have an agent at Muhammerah, as Customs examination is made in Ahwaz or Shuster, where an agent is needed in any case to take charge of goods forwarded to or received from the interior.

The regions of Dizful, Shuster, Bakhtiariland, and the lower plains of the Karun, in which trade should naturally converge on the Karun, may have a population of over 300,000. Chief products, grain and wool.

At Bunder Nasri, goods not taken delivery of at the steamer side are landed at a small charge and warehoused free for one month by Messrs. Lynch.

Cargo for Shuster is transferred from Bunder Nasri by a short tram-line to a smaller steamer plying between Ahwaz and Shuster. The tramway concession was granted to a Persian subject by the Persian Government to facilitate trade, and has served to obstruct and monopolise traffic. The charge is krans 3 per ton (1*s.* 1*d.*) either way, the distance being a mile and a quarter, and the working plant can carry 50 to 60 tons a day.

The Ahwaz-Shuster steamer, worked by Messrs. Lynch under arrangement with the Persian Government, runs in connection with the Muhammerah-Ahwaz steamer.

At Shuster no convenience appears to exist for landing or warehousing.

The Shuster trade is worked by Persians in Bombay. These forward goods to correspondents who return produce. The Shuster merchants have the reputation of cautious traders, working well within their means.

Dizful, Shuster, and Ahwaz are connected by telegraph (Persian only) with Bushire through Behbahan.

Trade Routes.

The excellent trade route from Shuster and Dizful to Khoremabad, Burujird, and Sultanabad is absolutely closed on account of the lawless state of the country it traverses.

The postal service has been abandoned.

The Bakhtiari route from Ahwaz and Shuster to Ispahan has received some attention this year, and several traders have stated that consignments by it have arrived in Ispahan at less cost and quicker than by the Bushire-Shiraz route. It traverses a very mountainous country, and packages forwarded should not exceed 165 lbs. in weight for mule transport, or 275 lbs. for camel transport. No regular traffic has hitherto been possible between the fall and melting of the winter snows (say December to March).* Tolls are paid by the charvadar (carrier). Loaded animals pay krans 5 per horse or mule, krans 6 per camel, and krans 3 per donkey. Animals without loads half-price.

A Dutch engineer has been despatched by the Persian Government to report on the question of irrigation in the Karun. The development of this region through irrigation works undoubtedly deserves attention.

* *Note.*—This was written before the winter of 1903-04, during which I am informed that there was no interruption of traffic.

There is an immense tract of fertile plain, capable of yielding two crops in the year. Cotton, barley, linseed, millet, sesame, have all been grown on it, and in average years there is a sufficient rainfall to produce an abundant spring crop of wheat, obtained with a minimum expenditure of labour, and without manure.

There is an important water supply, at present running to waste, to be obtained from the Karun river, which is heavily charged in spring with fertile mud. The remains of former barrages and canals exist; presumably, therefore, the engineering difficulties are not formidable. Greater difficulty might, perhaps, be anticipated in securing remunerative employment for the water made available. The region is inhabited by lawless Arab tribes, who claim, and to some extent use, the land, and they are neither accustomed to labour nor ambitious of change in their condition.

The winter in Ahwaz is cool and pleasant, but the summer, from May to September, is very hot, with a temperature of 101° to 104° in the shade, dry heat.

KERMANSHAH.

The Customs Returns for 1901–02 and 1902–03, give the following figures as values of imports and exports:—

	1901–02.	1902–03.
	£	£
Imports	865,724	885,100
Exports	182,546	155,155

All imports and exports (except Turkish) pass through Busreh and Bagdad. All Gulf steamers touch at Busreh, and cargo for Persia is transhipped there to Bagdad without Customs examination, the bulk of it being on through bills of lading, which include transhipment. The rates charged from Busreh to Bagdad by the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on through cargo are—

35*s.* per 1,000 kilos for loaf sugar.
37*s.* per ton for all other cargo.

Bombay cargo is ton weight; other cargo according to tonnage scale. Local cargo, when space is available, is taken by weight.

The Turkish steamers handle goods less carefully, and there is some doubt as to speedy settlement of claims for damage, shortage, &c. They usually take freight at 4*s.* to 6*s.* less than the Euphrates and Tigris Company.

At times, sailing boats ("serafina") are employed, freight by these averaging 15*s.* to 20*s.* per ton, but it is difficult to insure by them, and valuable merchandise is seldom sent.

Freight from Bagdad to Busreh varies from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* per ton weight. December to April is the slack season, when rates are low.

There is universal complaint of insufficient steamer transport from Busreh to Bagdad. Goods are often blocked for four or five months. The Euphrates and Tigris Company is allowed to have only two steamers running (they keep a third in reserve), and the Turkish service has been very slow, and seldom has more than two out of four steamers at work. They are, however, preparing (March 1903) to increase their fleet.

Wharfage at Bagdad is very cramped. Goods have to pass the Customs here. Merchandise declared in transit for Persia pays the full import duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, and is entitled to refund of 7 per cent. on production of the transit pass countersigned at station of exit within six months.

Instead of the Turkish duty of 8 per cent. in cash, a payment of 1 per cent., accompanied by a guarantee to pay the other 7 per cent., or to produce the countersigned transit pass in order, is accepted by the Customs from parties who have lodged security. This is a regular business, and guarantees are furnished on reasonable terms, say 10 paras per package.

Goods declared for transit are warehoused at Bagdad free for 30 days in the Customs, after which dues are—

Per day up to 7 days, 1 raij piastre per day
From 7th to 14th day, 2 „ „
„ 14th to 21st „ 3 „ „
} per package not exceeding 112 kilos.

Per package not exceeding 224 kilos, double the above rates.
„ exceeding 224 kilos, treble the above rates.

Traders can hire go-downs from the Customs at a monthly rent on more moderate terms.

The importers sell to the native merchants trading with Persia, but many native merchants, particularly Jews, deal direct with Manchester.

There are two caravan routes to Kermanshah—*viâ* Khanikin and *viâ* Mendeli. The latter is not used, being considered unsafe.

On the Khanikin route there is a wagon service for passengers as far as Shahraban (58 miles), and a good wagon road could be made to the frontier at moderate expense.

Transport of merchandise is by mule caravan in winter. Rates are usually lower in summer, when camels compete for freight.

On the Persian side, the charvadar's way bill is checked at a Customs post on the frontier, and the merchandise passes the Customs at Kermanshah.

Previous to the Belgian administration, Customs duty at Kermanshah was nominally 2 per cent., but really 1 to 1½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

The Customs at Sinna are under the Kermanshah administration.

The greater part of the goods cleared at Kermanshah are destined for Hamadan, and transport is usually engaged from Bagdad to Hamadan.

The Kermanshah region grows splendid wheat crops at so low a price as to endure the costly transport to the sea-board at Busreh. It is most regretable that agricultural progress in this region has been hindered by excessive taxation and vexatious regulations.

Tabriz.

The Customs Returns for 1902–03, give the following figures as values of imports and exports:—

	1902–03.
	£
Imports - - - - -	1,238,331
Exports - - - - -	724,584

Trade through Astara pays Customs duty there, but merchandise through Julfa and Khoi can be examined at Tabriz. A charge of 6 shahis per package is made on exports from Tabriz for "plombage" to the frontier. Exports through Russia must be accompanied by a declaration of origin, and the Customs charge krs. 9 for attesting each declaration.

The *ad valorem* charge of one per cent. on goods in transit through Turkey has been abolished on the Trebizond route since 1873. It is levied, however, at Constantinople on merchandise from Persia landed there for re-exportation. (*See* Annex F., p. 83, extract from letter from Mr. Longworth, Trebizond.)

Trade Usages, Credits, &c.

The Tabriz traders, through their representatives in Constantinople, are much more in contact with Continental manufacturers than traders in other parts of Persia. British cotton goods have not met with much competition from the Continent, but in silks and woollens the large proportion of Continental goods is marked. The Persian trader gets long credit of from four to eight months in Constantinople from Continental manufacturers. These bills are drawn and made payable in Constantinople. Formerly they were drawn on the Tabriz merchant and sent to Tabriz for collection.

In Tabriz textile goods (British and Continental) are quoted at long usance, broadcloths 40 to 50 months, other goods at 18 to 24 months, but, as in other parts, these are really discount terms. In woollen and silk goods an additional term of three to five months' credit is often stipulated for, the discount in respect of this additional term, if availed of, being calculated on the cash price; for example, a broadcloth sold at krans 20 per zar, 50 months, and three months' delay, would be value less 50 months at 12 per cent., krans 10, and less three months at 12 per cent., krans 9·70 cash (not 53 months at 12 per cent. krans 9·40). Russian goods, however, are generally quoted on short credit terms.

Silk and woollen goods are still quoted in Tabriz in "churuk" money.

Every merchant keeps an account with a banker. Persian bookkeeping does not lend itself to changes of interest on daily balances, consequently when cash was scarce in the bazaars the banker, instead of altering his rate of interest, made a distinction between book transfers and cash payments, charging an agio on the latter. The book transfers were called "churuk."

At various times efforts were made to correct the inconvenience and loss to commerce of the constantly increasing agio on cash payments with the consequent depreciation of book money, but the system continued until foreign banks were established in Tabriz. The difference between churuk and cash was once fixed at 7 per cent., and later another difference of 4 per cent. was added, and still more recently a further difference of 4 per cent., under title of banker's transfers ("havaleh saraf"). At the present time the merchant usually draws on his banker at 10 or 15 days' sight, but the amount is value cash at due date. The cash price, for example, of a woollen cloth quoted at krans 20 per zar churuk, would be calculated thus, viz.:—

Deduction in respect of the 7 per cent. difference -	- churuk krans	20 × 7 ÷ 107	= krans 1·30
Do. do. first 4 per cent.	„ „	18·70 × 4 ÷ 104	= krans ·70
Do. do. second 4 per cent.	„ „	18 × 4 ÷ 104	= krans ·70
		Cash price, krans 17·30	
			20·00

This cumbersome form of quotation is used in Tabriz only by the "Stamboulchis." British and Continental piece goods are often quoted on the basis of "havaleh saraf," or only 4 per cent. discount, and Russian goods in kran prices.

A factory for the manufacture of porcelain and crockery was built some years ago by a Persian subject, who anticipated that the saving in freight and breakages would enable him to compete successfully with foreign wares. It is stated that a suitable clay was obtained, but that he failed to produce a satisfactory glaze, and the factory was never completed.

The monopoly of navigation on the lake of Urmiah is held by a Persian subject, but only a few sailing boats ply on it. Schemes have at different times been mooted for a service of small steamers to transport produce.

A concession for exploiting the Hassanof copper mines and other minerals of Karadagh is held by a Russian syndicate, but there was no news in Tabriz up to July 1903, of preparation for work.

Trade Routes.

The route from Trebizond *viâ* Erzeroom and Khoi is used by importers of British and Continental goods, but exporters now send many articles of merchandise in transit through Russia to Batoum, which, no doubt, decreases the quantity of freight available for caravans returning to Trebizond, and may, therefore, affect transport rates in both directions. The caravan must pay keep and profit to its owner for the year, and if it earns no freight in one direction must charge more in the other.

The average rate of freight from Trebizond to Tabriz for the three years, 1891–93, was krans 113 (£T 3·42) per kantar, and for the three years 1900–02, krans 205 (£T 4·36) per kantar, a rise of 80 per cent. in silver, but of only 28 per cent. in gold.

Freight by this route is generally lower in winter, as camel caravans avoid it in the heat of the summer.

The route from Batoum *viâ* Tiflis, Erivan, and Julfa is available only for Russian imports. From Batoum there is now communication by rail through Tiflis to Erivan.

The general railway system of Russia is also connected with Tiflis and Erivan by the Bakou–Petrovsk line. From Erivan the railway will be carried within two years to Nakhichevan. At present merchandise for Persia is carried by wagon or camel transport to Nakhichevan over a good macadam road, and thence to Julfa by partially metalled road. From Julfa to Tabriz transport is by camel or mule caravan.

The route from Astara *viâ* Ardebil is also employed for Russian imports to Tabriz and other parts of Azerbaijan.

Goods are shipped from Baku or the Volga and Astrakhan to Astara. The caravan track from Astara to Ardebil is said to be the worst in Persia, and only trained horses are used for transport on it. A Persian company has obtained a concession for a road, and is reported to have completed five farsakhs, or one-half of the distance. The Russians are also building a road inland from Astara on their side of the frontier, but it has been carried only two or three miles to Nemin on the frontier.

From Ardebil to Tabriz there is a good caravan track, and transport is by camels and mules.

The route from Tabriz to Teheran is of minor importance to Russian trade, as Kazvin, Zanjan, and Teheran can be reached more readily from Resht. All British and continental goods from Trebizond for the Teheran and other Persian markets pass over this road by camel or mule caravan.

Russia has obtained a concession for a road from the Russian frontier through Tabriz to Kazvin, and engineers have been surveying for some time past. It was reported that the engineers recommend that the road should touch the Aras (Araxes) some miles above Julfa, in order to avoid the difficult defile of the Darreh-Diz.

Freight from Moscow *viâ* Poti to Tabriz comes to about Rbls. 1·70 per poud, and *viâ* Astara to about Rbls. 1·50 per poud. As the cost from Erivan to Tabriz is at present, say, 50 copecks per poud, improved rail and road transport to Tabriz cannot greatly improve the Russian position in that market.

Any economy or quickening of transport between Tabriz and Teheran will benefit the British and Continental imports *viâ* Tabriz for other Persian markets.

CASPIAN PORTS (Enzeli, Lengerood, Meshedi-sar, and Bunder-Gez).

The Customs Returns for 1902–03, give the value of imports as £1,336,283 and of exports as £1,156,730.

The Caucas and Mercury Steam Navigation Company run a passenger service and carry the mails from Baku to Astara and Enzeli, bi-weekly in summer and weekly in winter. Numerous cargo boats from Baku and Astrakhan also touch at Astara and Enzeli. One steamer is run by Persian owners, and this boat crosses the bar at Enzeli and discharges and takes in cargo at the Customs wharf. The other steamers all anchor outside the bar and discharge to and load from boats. Cargo by the Caucas and Mercury line is landed at their own wharf and warehouses where the merchandise is inspected by the Customs officers some time after landing.

From Enzeli to Pir-i-Bazaar merchandise is conveyed by boats, and is there transferred to two-wheeled carts for transport to Resht.

The Caucas and Mercury Company also run a weekly service from Baku *viâ* Krasnavodsk to Bunder Gez and Meshedi-Sar.

Trade Usages, Credits, &c.

The provinces of Mazanderan and Ghilan are prospering on account of the great increase in rice and silk production.

The rice trade is largely in the hands of Armenian traders, and exports are all to Russia. The Banque d'Escompte de Perse is reported to have entered into this business, making advances to proprietors against consignments to be sold on commission.

A number of European firms are interested in the silk business, chiefly French, Italian, and Greek traders. The conditions on which business has been run hitherto appear to have been very lax and indefinite. Advances are made to the cultivators four or six months (and recently, in some cases, more than a year) before date of delivery of cocoons, and often to nearly the full value of the quantities contracted for. No condition is imposed as to the quality of the cocoons to be delivered and the price is not fixed till late in the season when a great part of the quantities delivered have already reached Marseilles.

The Banque d'Escompte de Perse is reported to be offering to make advances to cultivators against consignments of cocoons to be sold on commission. The cultivators are becoming better informed as to prices abroad, and several Persian firms are exporting on their own account. The exporters have in consequence had some difficulty in fixing a price this year, and have now formed a syndicate with a view to establishing more satisfactory conditions of business.

Trade Routes.

The Resht-Kazvin road is noticed under Teheran.

The route from Meshed-i-sar to Teheran is for caravan traffic only, but merchandise is conveyed more quickly and at less cost than by the Resht route. Teheran and Demavend produce is usually exported *viâ* Meshed-i-sar.

The Bunder Gez route carries Russian commerce with Astrabad, Shahrud, and Yezd.

KHORASSAN.

The Customs Returns for 1901–02 and 1902–03, give the following figures as values of imports and exports:—

	1901–02.	1902–03.
	£	£
Imports - - -	439,108	408,216
Exports - - -	329,864	416,706

Customs examination of merchandise *viâ* Ashkabad, Dushak, and Kariz may be made at Meshed; goods not passing through Meshed are examined at Kuchan or frontier Customs stations.

Merchandise by the Seistan route is examined at Nasratabad.

Trade Usages, Credits, &c.

Meshed is the central market for wool and cotton, but agents are frequently employed to buy cotton in Kuchan, Sabzwar, and Nishapur, and wool in Turbat.

In the wool trade the big buyers all make advances at 12 per cent. interest to the wholesale Persian sellers some two or three months before the clip is ready. These advances secure a sort of option over a given quantity of wool (proportionate to the advance) at the ruling price to be fixed by arbitration when the clip is ready for delivery, the advance to be refunded, plus interest at 12 per cent., if either party declines to accept that price. The price is discussed between buyers and sellers at informal meetings of the trade till arbiters see their way to propose a price acceptable to a sufficient majority. This somewhat loose form of contract, which depends greatly upon trade usage for its efficacy, appears to work fairly well in practice.

The middleman probably buys his wool by the fleece from peasant owners to whom he has in turn made advances, and delivers it to the exporter who sorts and pays for it according to recognised proportions of each grade.

Cotton is exported as received from the growers, imperfectly ginned and dirty, and has to be cleaned in Russia. Hand-worked machines were tried in Sabzwar, but were found to break the fibre. A Russian firm is setting up a ginning mill near Sabzwar. The plants are grown from local seed; it is alleged that the dry climate requires acclimatised seed. The buyers make advances to the growers, as in the wool trade; sometimes five or six months before delivery. The crop is gathered in by September, but is not delivered ginned and packed till the end of the year.

Trade Routes.

The route from Ashkabad *viâ* Bajgir and Kuchan to Meshed is now a carriage road, easily traversed by carriages in summer, but very difficult in winter on account of snow on the Ashkabad–Kuchan section. The Kuchan–Meshed section is not metalled, and must be deep in mud in wet weather. Transport of merchandise is by fourgon and camel caravan.

The Post Office mails are carried by a contractor, who also runs a passenger service between Ashkabad and Meshed (two days).

The shorter but much more difficult caravan track between Meshed and Dushak on the Transcaspian Railway is also used for merchandise, but to a less extent.

Direct trade with Seistan and Bunder Abbas usually follows the Kaf Valley route, Herat and Afghan trade branching off at Kariz.

The Seistan route does not offer any advantage to trade between Great Britain and Khorassan, direct freight to Persian Gulf enabling our merchandise to arrive in Meshed more quickly and at less cost *viâ* Bunder Abbas. A great part of the trade with the south passes through Yezd.

ISPAHAN.

Chief products for export:—Opium, cotton, tombac, dried fruits and nuts, gums, skins, madder root, manufactures of copper and brass, porcelain, carpets, cotton tissues, block prints.

Trade Usages, Credits, &c.

In the piece goods trade it is a common condition of purchase that a half or two-thirds of the value is payable at option of the purchaser in approved bills on Teheran 49 days' date at par; on such bills a grace of 15 days is accorded in Teheran.

The larger part of the piece goods trade is done by British firms. Usance is the usual 21 or 22 months. Contracts are not expected to be discounted before two months, and are usually paid under discount within three months.

Of the wholesale dealers' purchases one-fourth may go to the retail trade in the town, on credit running, on an average, to four months; the remaining three-fourths, sent out into the surrounding districts, may run for six or eight months.

A good deal of business is done by Persian traders in Ispahan on commission for Persian traders in Shiraz or Bushire who have bought from import houses in Bushire, and who draw from Shiraz on the Ispahan consignee at 25 to 35 days' sight, or get return of funds in produce or sterling drafts.

Little business is done by Persians direct with Great Britain. In merchandise from British India, however, the business is larger, and is done on indent to Persian agents in Bombay.

Trade Routes.

The caravan route from Bushire and Shiraz is most used, but is not safe from highway robbery.

Pilfering from bales or cases is frequently complained of, and the charvadar disowns liability on the ground that the theft may have been committed between Bushire and Shiraz, before he took over the goods in Shiraz.

The Post Office mails and passengers are now carried as far as Maksudbeg by wagon or carriage. The service is in the hands of the contractor for the Teheran–Ispahan mails, a Persian subject.

Much of the trade with Kazvin and Resht goes through Naizar and Saveh. Dried fruits and cotton are often sent direct to Kazvin and disposed of there to exporters to Russia.

There is some trade with Yezd through Kuhpa, but foreign trade in Yezd generally follows the Bunder Abbas and Shiraz routes.

SHIRAZ.

Chief products for export:—Opium, tombac, gums, skins and pelts, dried fruits and nuts, cotton, carpets.

Much of the business in Shiraz is done by Persian merchants dealing with Bombay.

In the piece goods trade a large amount of business is reported to have been done of late in Bushire directly with the smaller traders, who consign to Shiraz and compete closely there.

Trade Routes.

To Bushire *viâ* Kazeroon.

Through freight is sometimes engaged from Shiraz to Teheran, in which case caravans diverge to the right from the trunk route at Surmeh, and, following nearly parallel tracks, pass to the east of Ispahan near Segzi and strike the Natanz–Kashan road. It is stated by charvadars that this is an easy route for caravan animals, and that, being off the main road, fodder and provisions are cheaper.

Trade with Yezd follows the Ispahan road and strikes off to the right near Dehbid.

HAMADAN.

Population estimated locally at 50,000.

Chief products for export:—Leather, opium, skins and pelts, carpets.

The Hamadan tanneries are the best in Persia, and its leather, chiefly goat- and sheep skins, is sent all over the country, and exported through Tabriz to Russia.

Gallnuts are obtained from Kurdistan, and a small quantity, but good, from Luristan. Alum is obtained from Zanjan.

Trade Usages, Credits, &c.

Hamadan, however, is more important as a distributing market in the piece goods trade, and does as large a business in certain goods as Ispahan. Whites, greys, light prints, and red twills are the chief kinds sold

A few traders work by indent on Manchester through Bagdad shippers, with whom they lodge a 10 per cent margin. The shipper claims amount of manufacturer's invoice and charges to Bagdad on arrival of the goods there, and usually has right of sale if the goods are not taken up within 45 days after arrival.

Interest on advances, or commission, is not usually charged on piece goods —so presumably the shipper's profit is made in Manchester. On other goods 2 per cent commission appears to be the common charge.

Most of the Hamadan merchants buy in Bagdad, and quite half of the import trade is worked by the Jewish merchants of Bagdad. It is reported

that the loss in exchange on capital thus employed in kran currency has not in every case been written off out of profits, and that for this reason capital is now less willingly invested in Hamadan trade.

The united capitals of the Hamadan merchants working the import trade has been estimated at not over 40,000*l*. It is at least evident that they work on fine margins and trust chiefly to large overturns for profit.

There are few native bankers (saroffs) doing a large business in Hamadan and the merchant has no facilities for obtaining advances. Consequently he cannot find means to hold goods on an adverse market, and is often obliged to sell in order to provide funds to take up other goods ordered.

Trade Routes.

Exports all go by the Kermanshah and Bagdad route.

Trade with Teheran follows the old "chappar" (post) route *viâ* Nuveran, but the postal service is by wagon through Sultanabad and Kom.

A Russian concession is held for a road to Kazvin, but no work, beyond surveys, has yet been done on it.

Merchandise to Ardebil, Tabriz, and Azerbaijan is sent by caravan through Zanjan or Bijar.

TEHERAN.

British firms do not import direct to this market.

The principal firms have agencies, but only for banking business, and apparently have hitherto considered that sales made in Teheran would simply curtail business in Ispahan and Tabriz. A Russian institution is now flooding Teheran with goods obtained from Russian manufacturers on the advantageous terms which a big trade and unlimited means command. It may be worth while for the British trader to consider whether his goods can afford even one, though probably in most cases two, intermediate profits before competing with these Russian goods.

Teheran, as capital of Persia, is the residence of the court and the wealthy classes, and consequently is the best market for costly goods and articles of luxury.

Trade Routes.

A Russian Company (in which the Russian Government has a large interest) owns the carriage road through Kazvin to Resht and Enzeli, under concession from the Persian Government. The tolls charged on caravan animals are:—Camels, krs. 5; mules, krs. 4; donkeys, krs. 2.

The road is now being widened between Kazvin and Kudum to nearly double its former breadth. The last 16 miles from Kudum to Resht was rendered almost impassable for some weeks this autumn (1903) after unusually heavy rains. It has been partially repaired at much expense, but is still difficult for wheeled traffic, and is much too narrow to accommodate the heavy local traffic.

The Company lease the passenger posting service to a contractor, a Russian subject.

The carriage roads to Kom and on from Kom to Sultanabad are concessions held by the Imperial Bank of Persia, and the monopoly of wheeled traffic on them is leased to the Post Office and sublet by them to a contractor, a Persian subject.

The Imperial Bank of Persia also holds concessions for the continuation of the road through Kom and Sultanabad to Khoremabad, Dizful, Shuster and Ahwaz, and from Kom to Ispahan. These enterprises up to the present time have not been entered upon.

The traffic contractor for the Kazvin–Resht road carries the Post Office mails to Resht. The contractor on the Kom road carries the mails over the Kom road to Sultanabad and Hamadan by fourgon. He also holds the Post

Office contract for conveyance of mails bi-weekly to Ispahan, Shiraz, Yezd, and Kerman. The Ispahan mails are carried by fourgon, and the Post Office has made advances to the contractor for the purpose of improving the road, which was formerly only a caravan track from Kom through Kashan and Natanz to Ispahan. It is now quite practicable for wheeled traffic, and there is a regular carriage and fourgon passenger service. The contractor has also established a carriage and fourgon service as far as Maksudbeg on the Shiraz route, the remainder of the journey being by chappar. It is reported that he is preparing to improve the remainder of this route so as to admit of carriage and fourgon services to Shiraz. The fourgon service has also been carried some distance beyond Kashan on the Yezd route.

The road from Teheran to Meshed has been improved at Government expense so far as to permit of regular wheeled traffic. The Government posting establishments ("Chappar Khaneh") and the transport of bi-weekly mails are leased to a company, who also run a carriage and fourgon passenger service at rates controlled by the Post Office, the journey being accomplished in ten to twelve days.

VI.—List of Samples.

(Prices quoted are Wholesale Dealers' ("Bonekdar") prices to Retail Trade.

Market.	Sample.		Description of Sample.	Inches Wide.	Price per Zar (= 42″).	English Cash Equivalent.
			Russian Cotton Tissues.			*s. d.*
Shiraz	A	—	Black Italian	39	Krs. 2·85 at 6 months	0 11·7
	B	—	„ Trousering	23½	2·20 „	0 9·0
	C	—	„ „	24½	2·00 „	0 8·2
	D	—	„ „	24½	2·00 „	0 8·2
	E	—	Coloured Italian	25½	1·60 „	0 6·5
	F	—	Trouserings (5)	24½ / 25	1·65 „	0 6·8
	G	—	Prints (39)	—	·975 „	0 4·0
Kermanshah	A	—	Prints (5)	23	Krs. ·775 cash	0 3·4
	B	—	„ (11)	23	·75 „	0 3·3
	C	—	„	23	1·10 „	0 4·8
	D	—	Raised twills	21	1·10 „	0 4·8
	E	—	Suiting	24	2·15 at 3 months	0 9·0
	F	—	Velvet	19	2·60	0 11·3
Tabriz	A	—	Prints	23	Samples of Red-ground Prints (Rabeneck) offered on Tabriz market.	
	B	—	„	23	Samples of Red-ground Prints selling best on Tabriz market.	
	C	—	„	—	Samples representing different classes of Prints selling best in Tabriz.	
					Manufacturers' Price per Russian Arshine. / Less Discount. / Selling Price, Tabriz, per zar. 44″	
		1	Prints	25	cop. 08 / Per cent. 16 / Krs. ·60 cash	0 2·6
		2	„	23	10 / 16 / ·75 „	0 3·3
		3	„	24	10½ / 16 / ·825 „	0 3·6
		4	„	24	11½ / 16 / ·85 „	0 3·7
		5	„	24	12 / 16 / ·925 „	0 4·0
		6	„	24	13 / 16 / ·95 „	0 4·1
		7	„ (indigo block)	22½	16 / 20 / 1·25 „	0 5·4
	D		Flannelettes	21	14 / 20 / 1·20 „	0 5·2
	E		Raised Twills	23	12 / Cash / 1·30 „	0 5·7
	F	1	Suitings, &c.	25	16 / 20 / 1·30 „	0 5·7
		2	„	25	19 / 20 / 1·90 „	0 8·3
		3	„	25	19½ / 20 / 1·95 „	0 8·5
		4	„	20	16 / 16 / 1·40 „	0 6·1
		5	„	21	17½ / 20 / 1·55 „	0 6·7
	G	1	„	22½	18 / 16 / 1·40 „	0 6·1
		2	„	24½	33 / 16 / 2·30 „	0 10.0
		3	„	26½	36 / 16 / 2·30 „	0 12·2
	H	1	Velvets	18½	30 / 16 / 2·40 „	0 10·5
		2	„	18	32 / 16 / 2·60 „	0 11·3
	I	1	T Cloths	23½	09½ / Cash / ·85 (less 4/104 per cent. havaleh)	0 3·5
		2	„	25½	0¼ / „ / ·90 „	0 3·7
		3	„	27½	11 / „ / ·95 „	0 3·9
		4	„	30½	12 / „ / 1·0 „	0 4·2
			Dutch Cotton Tissues.			
	J		T Cloths	30	24 yards per piece at Krs. 29 at 16 months havaleh (4/104).	8 6
	K	1	White Shirtings	33½	40 yards per piece at Krs. 40 at 22 months havaleh.	10 10
		2	„	32½	40 yards per piece at Krs. 45 cash (stocks low).	16 4
		3	„	32½	40 yards per piece at Krs. 45 at 22 months havaleh.	12 3
		4	„	36	40 yards per piece at Krs. 45 at 22 months havaleh.	12 3
			Continental Goods.			
	L	1	Broadcloth, Dresden	56	Krs. 12·50 per zar, cash	4 6·5
		2	„ „	56	13·55 „ „	4 11·0
		3	„ „	56	13·625 „ „	4 11·5
		4	„ Austrian	56	30·00 at 35 months churuk	6 1·5
	M	1	Suitings, &c.	55	30·00 at 35 to 40 „ „	6 1·5
		2	„	57	25·00 at 35 „ „	5 1·0
	N		Twill	47	11·00 at 50 to 60 „ „	1 4·3
	O		Satin Print	22½	6·50 at 30 to 33 „ „	1 5·2
	P		Silk and Cotton	21	11·00 at 45 to 50 „ „	1 4·3
	Q		Silk	21½	22·00 at 40 to 45 „ „	2 8·5

LIST OF SAMPLES—*continued.*

Market.	Sample.		Description of Sample.	Inches Wide.	Price per Zar.	English Cash Equivalent.
			RUSSIAN PRINTS, &c.			*s.* *d.*
Ispahan	A	—	Prints	24	Krs. ·80 cash, per zar (42″)	0 3·5
	B	1	Italians, linings, &c.	22	1·00 „ „ „	0 4·4
		2	„ „	25	2·00 „ „ „	0 8·7
		3	„ „	25	1·05 „ „ „	0 4·6
		4	„ „	25	1·35 „ „ „	0 5·9
		5	„ „	23 to 26	2·00 „ „ „	0 8·7
		6	Fancies	22 to 25	1·55 „ „ „	0 6·7
			PERSIAN TISSUES.			
	C	1	Cotton stripes	—	Krs. 1·00 each, cash	0 4·3
		2	„ „	—	1·50 „	0 6·5
		3	„ „	—	3·00 „	1 1·0
		4	„ „	—	3·50 „	1 3·2
Meshed	A	1	Silk	26	5·00 per zar (41″)	1 9·8
			CONTINENTAL GOODS.			
Teheran	A	1	Silk velvet	18	Krs. 6·40 cash, per metre	2 3·9
		2	„ „	21	6·00 „ „	2 2·0
		3	„ „	20	5·00 „ per yard	1 9·8
		4	„ brocade	18	5·75 „ per metre	2 1·0
		5	Silk	20	8·00 „ „	2 10·8
		6	„	37	16·00 „ „	5 9·8
		7	Silk brocade	18½	5·60 „ „	2 0·4
		8	„ „	18	7·50 „ „	2 8·7
		9	„ „	20	8·00 „ „	2 10·8
		10	„ „	22	14·00 „ „	5 1·0
		11	„ „	21	15·00 „ „	5 5·4
		12	„ „	21	20·00 „ „	7 3·2
		13	„ „	21	18·00 „ „	6 6·5
			RUSSIAN COTTON TISSUES.			
	B	1	Raised twills	24 / 25	Krs. 3·25 cash, per zar (41″)	1 2·3
		2	Suitings, check	27	1·50 „ „ „	0 6·5
		3	„ „	24½	1·40 „ „ „	0 6·1
		4	„ „	26½	1·50 „ „ „	0 6·5
		5	Italians, black	37	2·00 „ „ „	0 8·7
		6	Linings	22	1·00 „ „ „	0 4·3
		7	„	24	3·00 „ „ „	1 1·0
		8	„	27	1·00 „ „ „	0 4·3
		9	„	26½	1·25 „ „ „	0 5·4
		10	Velvet	19	3·50 „ „ „	1 3·2
		11	Fancies	25½	1·25 „ „ „	0 5·4
		12	„	23	·55 „ „ „	0 2·4
		13	Prints, red ground	23	·75 „ „ „	0 3·2
		14	„ „ „	23	·80 „ „ „	0 3·5
		15	„ „ „	23	·85 „ „ „	0 3·7
		16	Prints	25 / 26	·80 „ „ „	0 3·5
		17	„	24 / 25	·75 „ „ „	0 3·2
		18	„ Indigo	23	1·00 „ „ „	0 4·3
			RUSSIAN WOOLLEN TISSUES.			
	C	1		53	Krs. 13·00 cash, per zar (41″)	4 8·7
			TEA.			
	L	1 to 3	Russian tea selling retail in Teheran at Krs. 1, Krs. 1·10, and Krs. 1·20 per packet of ¼ pfund.			
		4	Indian Pekoe selling wholesale in Teheran at Krs. 20 per Man. Tab., cash.			
		5	Java tea „ „ „		35 „ „	
		6	„ „ „		38 „ „	
		7	China tea "White" „ „		36 „ „	
		8	Lahijan (Resht tea).			

ANNEX A.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

(Compiled from Returns of the Persian Customs Administration.)

TABLE No. 1.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 21ST MARCH 1902 TO 20TH MARCH 1903.

Value of Imports (excluding Bullion and Specie).

No.	Article.	Value of Imports from			Total 1902–03.	Total 1901–02.	Principal details of "Other Countries," 1902–03.
		British Empire.	Russia.	Other Countries.			
		Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.
1	Matches	53,287	569,577	1,026,795	1,649,659	1,378,385	Austria 675,000; Sweden 244,000
2	Starch and other non-edible feculæ.	72	804	1,477	2,353	6,460	
3	Animals, living	535,840	644,988	986,027	2,166,855	948,499	Afghanistan 737,000; Turkey 249,000
4	Arms and ammunition	74,056	1,040	3,764	78,860	—	
5	Butter and edible fats	202,488	128,157	366,092	696,737	669,908	Afghanistan 333,000
6	Wood—building, worked, and sundry.	174,708	532,978	11,616	719,302	685,958	
7	Beverages—wines, spirits, beer, lemonade, &c.	93,214	563,675	337,520	994,409	918,230	France 216,000; Turkey 68,000; Greece 34,000
8	Candles, tapers, &c.	55,665	539,493	155,015	750,173	870,265	Belgium 102,000; Turkey 37,000
9	Intestines, animal	—	—	1,329	1,329	10,998	
10	Coffee	179,216	335	41,056	220,607	317,073	Turkey 29,000
11	Cocoa	10	—	4,895	4,905	—	Holland
12	Charcoal	29,597	3,227	4,499	37,323	11,891	
13	Coal	—	200	—	200	4,935	
14	Wax, raw	—	144	—	144	240	
15	Ropes, cordage, twine	77,159	100,272	5,808	183,239	203,342	
16	Provisions, alimentary—Cheese, biscuits, sweets, &c.	77,629	126,686	74,582	278,797	292,255	Afghanistan 27,000; France 21,000
17	Salt, eggs, vegetables, honey, &c.	44,208	294,964	23,427	362,599	166,239	
18	Drugs and medicines	350,634	254,962	486,708	1,092,304	1,233,365	Germany 188,000; France 86,000; Austria 70,000; Turkey 65,000
19	Packing material	1,134,910	389,503	105,845	1,630,258	437,519	Afghanistan 52,000; Turkey 41,000
20	Spices, pepper, cinnamon, &c.	2,830,956	147,204	233,754	3,211,914	2,223,117	China 195,000
21	Thread, yarn and twist:—Cotton	4,901,478	72,331	111,213	5,085,022	6,398,035	Germany 99,000
	Wool, flax, hemp, silk	20,731	135,406	29,160	185,297	209,766	
	Gold and silver thread, imitation.	34,017	23,403	186,359	243,779	435,129	Germany 158,000; Austria 20,000
22	Fruits:—						
	Dates	41,693	236	1,136,216	1,178,145	966,947	Turkey
	Almonds, pistachios, walnuts.	8,745	4,904	75,165	88,814	48,879	Afghanistan
	Raisins	—	27,285	26,701	53,986	37,085	
	Oranges and citrons	200	92,291	42,617	135,108	84,181	Turkey
	Others—fresh and dried	16,192	119,202	45,999	181,393	158,897	Turkey
23	Gums	965	30,044	18,399	49,408	4,880	
24	Grains, &c.:—						
	Wheat	479,978	13,009	107,916	600,903	370,508	Turkey 105,000; Afghanistan 129,000
	Rice	2,988,502	486,155	193,861	3,668,518	3,802,911	Turkey 64,000
	Flour	1,632,099	2,137,998	1,290	3,771,387	1,880,708	
	Others—barley, maize, millet, macaroni, &c.	653,854	261,644	99,738	1,015,236	602,811	Turkey 42,000
25	Clothing and underwear, shoes, hats, &c.	1,221,716	601,897	913,904	2,737,517	2,007,097	Austria 319,000; France 178,000; Turkey 226,000
26	Oils:—						
	Petroleum	268	2,704,571	30,333	2,735,172	3,081,542	Turkey
	Others—olive, &c.	78,368	56,934	22,038	157,330	95,983	
27	Musical instruments	14,543	62,424	20,842	97,309	148,950	
28	Scientific instruments	7,964	64,179	11,942	84,085	68,448	
29	Machines and tools of all sorts.	51,405	459,998	70,077	581,480	970,517	
30	Animal matter:—						
	Silk-worm eggs	—	613,862	1,330,123	1,943,985	1,705,067	Turkey
	Raw—not classed	850	157,607	—	158,457	52,548	

Statistics—*Value of Imports—continued.*

No.	Article.	Value of Imports from British Empire.	Russia.	Other Countries.	Total 1902–03.	Total 1901–02.	Principal details of "Other Countries," 1902–03.
		Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.
31	Mineral matter, not specially classed.	84,459	379,915	5,807	470,181	133,250	
32	Mercery and hardware -	798,080	3,317,292	3,112,872	7,228,244	5,890,967	Austria - 1,765,000 France - 546,000 Germany - 480,000 Turkey - 250,000
33	Metals :—						
	Iron and steel -	228,163	2,417,723	184,975	2,830,861	3,265,385	Austria - 28,000 France - 63,900 Turkey - 56,000
	Tinned sheets -	23,567	58,758	60,329	142,654	82,215	Austria - 13,000 France - 15,000 Turkey - 27,000
	Manufactures of iron and steel.	1,019,385	981,122	67,673	2,068,180	953,829	Turkey - 52,000
	Tin and zinc, in ingots, foil, &c.	198,386	67,903	324,922	591,211	521,983	France - 109,000 Holland - 138,000 Turkey - 75,000
	Copper, in bars, sheets, &c.	1,552,210	15,576	496,047	2,063,833	883,799	France - 344,000 Turkey - 119,000
	Manufactures of copper, tin, zinc, &c.	75,607	432,427	197,707	705,741	558,465	Belgium - 113,000
34	Furniture - -	82,203	381,467	62,108	525,778	929,726	
35	Watches and parts of -	25,944	14,511	101,122	141,577	238,909	Switzerland - 32,000 France - 30,000 Austria - 22,000
36	Objects of art and collection.	800	4,950	100	5,850	5,204	
37	Opium - - -	—	1,334	14,345	15,679	170,360	
38	Paper :—						
	Writing and envelopes	136,136	388,313	126,822	651,271	735,082	Austria - 106,000
	Cardboard, wall-paper and hangings, &c	13,109	230,451	67,774	311,334	182,192	Austria - 43,000
39	Perfumery - -	9,693	177	19,356	29,226	432,998	
40	Skins and leather :—						
	Raw hides - -	19,187	73,454	751,193	843,834	490,639	Afghanistan 406,000 Turkey - 344,000
	Leather of all sorts -	47,129	235,210	81,835	364,174	369,637	Turkey - 37,000
	Lambskins, Bagdadi -	—	21,854	2,429,972	2,451,826	1,178,706	Afghanistan 443,000 Turkey - 1,986,000
41	Leather, manufactures of.	84,589	96,306	12,096	142,991	42,340	
42	Stones :—						
	Precious - -	—	1,800	—	1,800	123,270	
	Other kinds, worked or not.	510	63,250	1,723	65,483	21,011	
43	Pens, untrimmed -	—	2,012	—	2,012	2,607	
44	Fish—fresh or salt -	1,945	1,198	31,490	34,633	36,607	
45	Pottery—china, porcelain, &c.	303,595	1,246,047	152,534	1,702,176	1,407,640	China - 63,000
46	Chemical products -	27,297	85,188	20,381	132,866	174,661	
47	Typographic and lithographic products.	80,088	21,212	22,601	123,901	76,477	
48	Forage, &c. - -	—	4,567	432	4,999	805	
49	Resins and bitumen -	1,220	3,772	17,443	22,435	17,580	
50	Soap - - -	13,741	201,748	27,689	243,178	241,990	
51	Sugar :—						
	Loaf and candy -	178,015	51,665,791	8,721,365	60,565,171	52,769,521	France - 8,549,000
	Soft, powdered, syrups	233,766	10,450,057	3,702,076	14,385,899	10,272,181	Austria - 3,251,000 France - 208,000 Germany - 232,000
	Sweets, comfits, &c. -	27,677	9,639	5,411	42,727	45,224	
52	Tobacco :—						
	Unmanufactured -	372	139,259	1,349,865	1,489,496	1,444,673	Turkey - 1,340,000
	Manufactured, cigars, &c.	34,348	358,609	17,096	410,053	247,902	
53	Dyes :—						
	Indigo - -	1,286,662	15,420	73,550	1,325,632	1,765,822	Germany - - 72,000
	Others—cochineal, &c.	190,241	158,074	267,527	615,842	416,342	Turkey - 196,000 Germany - 33,000
54	Cotton, raw - -	4,437	3,030	19,229	26,696	170,183	
55	Wool, raw - -	320	76,642	2,402,975	2,479,937	1,080,789	Afghanistan 2,401,000
56	Silk, raw - - -	16,832	36,282	750	53,864	54,803	
57	Textiles—raw, others -	2,036	100	—	2,136	4,663	
58	Flax and linen tissues -	65,068	741,573	17,851	824,492	819,132	
59	Cotton tissues :—						
	Bleached and unbleached.	26,005,271	2,385,470	929,005	29,319,746	41,016,427	Germany - 156,000 Holland - 739,000
60	Others—dyed, printed, &c.	36,067,628	24,543,781	3,078,103	63,689,457	75,808,870	Austria - 1,003,000 France - 1,364,000 Switzerland 171,000 Germany - 127,000 Turkey - 234,000

Statistics—*Value of Imports—continued.*

No.	Article.	Value of Imports from: British Empire.	Russia.	Other Countries.	Total 1902–03.	Total 1901–02.	Principal details of "Other Countries," 1902–03.
	Woollen tissues:—	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.
61	Carpets	1,500	15,760	124,209	141,469	88,562	Afghanistan 122,000
62	Shawls, Kerman	—	7,826	—	7,826	—	
63	Other kinds	1,250,761	589,229	6,813,557	8,653,547	15,659,715	Austria 3,038,000; France 2,999,000; Germany 622,000; Switzerland 67,000
	Silk tissues:—						
64	Carpets	—	600	—	600	6,000	
65	Other kinds	356,699	180,840	2,942,507	3,480,046	5,586,771	France 2,649,000; Germany 173,000; China 40,000
66	Lace	17,828	34	18,538	36,400	20,329	
67	Tissues not specially classed, and objects made of tissues, not clothing.	1,555,548	497,591	177,861	2,231,000	758,293	Germany 120,000
68	Tea	10,523,641	955,979	2,824,427	14,304,047	13,015,176	China 1,726,000; Holland 1,097,000
69	Vegetables and vegetable substances not classed.	30,825	25,329	226,797	282,951	80,810	Turkey 226,000
70	Glass:—						
	Wares of glass	59,807	1,487,706	467,238	2,014,751	3,456,787	Austria 192,000; France 126,000; Germany 110,000
	Window glass	19,009	209,832	221,224	450,065	425,151	Belgium 189,000; Austria 55,000; Turkey 24,000
	Mirrors—framed or unframed.	26,884	231,857	25,710	283,951	207,464	
71	Carriages:—						
	Of all sorts	26,446	398,905	1,360	426,711	1,115,036	
	Accessories and wheels	—	80,522	1,765	82,287	—	
	*Total (excluding bullion and specie) Krs.	100,775,871	118,488,263	51,164,891	270,379,025	278,602,453	
	Total at Krs. 55 per £ sterling £	1,832,288	2,153,423	930,271	4,915,982	5,065,499	
					Total 1901–02.	Total 1900–01.†	
	Year 1901–02 £	1,929,674	2,056,000	1,079,825	5,065,499	3,915,000	

Table No. 2.

Statistics for Year 21st March 1902 to 20th March 1903.

Value of Exports (excluding Bullion and Specie).

No.	Article.	Value of Exports to: British Empire.	Russia.	Other Countries.	Total, 1902–03.	Total, 1901–02.	Principal details of "Other Countries," 1902–03.
		Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.
3	Animals, living	363,791	1,124,848	593,552	2,082,191	1,257,415	Turkey 584,000
5	Butter and edible fats	101,069	130,429	17,295	248,793	146,756	
6	Wood—building, worked, and sundry.	1,332	182,480	34,108	217,920	146,441	
9	Intestines, animal	6,364	133,546	64,922	204,832	177,052	
13	Charcoal	17,810	215,442	4,159	237,411	234,242	
14	Wax, raw	5,414	230,949	6,694	243,057	224,116	
17	Provisions—salt, eggs, honey, vegetables, &c.	24,374	613,290	32,814	670,478	572,976	
18	Drugs and medicines	134,698	389,991	52,965	577,654	646,087	
20	Spices	14,275	57,904	174,986	247,165	186,562	Turkey 132,000
21	Thread:—						
	Cotton yarn and twist	745	162,805	6,075	169,625	281,085	
	Silk	—	174,387	837,744	1,012,131	848,256	Turkey 784,000
	Gold and silver thread	—	260,981	347,460	608,441	—	Turkey 279,000

* *See* note on next page. † Incomplete.

Statistics—*Value of Exports—continued.*

No.	Article.	Value of Exports to: British Empire.	Russia.	Other Countries.	Total, 1902–03.	Total, 1901–02.	Principal details of "Other Countries," 1902–03.
		Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.
22	Fruits:—						
	Dates - -	956,000	131,976	70,649	1,158,625	₹ 984,044	Turkey - 70,000
	Almonds, pistachios, walnuts.	1,791,036	5,950,678	62,389	7,804,103	7,935,121	
	Raisins - -	607,885	15,295,909	639,854	16,543,648	12,858,959	Turkey - 639,000
	Oranges and citrons -	8,411	283,214	3,518	295,143	220,577	
	Others—fresh or dried	51,396	1,939,568	242,994	2,233,958	3,517,653	Afghanistan 183,000 Turkey - 59,000
23	Gums - - -	1,888,105	1,065,822	2,232,834	5,181,761	6,123,501	Turkey, for Britain - 2,173,000
24	Grain and seeds:						
	Wheat - -	3,390	53,688	177,841	234,369	130,990	Turkey, for Britain - 177,000
	Rice - -	8,655	13,953,471	6,523	13,963,649	14,912,346	
	Other grain, seeds, flours, &c.	211,816	426,434	45,218	683,468	426,569	
25	Clothing and underwear, shoes, hats, &c.	50,209	834,522	268,505	1,153,236	1,004,336	Turkey - 259,000
30	Animal matter:—						
	Pearls - -	5,177,710	89,498	—	5,267,208	5,274,337	
	Raw, not classed -	176,119	55,055	36,716	267,890	1,155,922	Germany - 36,000
32	Mercery and hardware	9,922	426,580	166,669	603,171	334,333	Turkey - 93,000 Afghanistan 70,000
37	Opium - -	2,656,725	350,949	12,342,313	15,349,987	17,373,276	China - 9,784,000 Turkey, for China and Britain - 2,541,000
39	Perfumery - -	198,924	10	22,413	221,347	161,521	
40	Skins:—						
	Lamb skins ("Bagdadi").	—	2,050,149	—	2,050,149	1,084,866	
	Raw, all others -	1,169,554	2,999,354	634,697	4,803,605	3,805,907	Turkey - 611,000
	Leather of all sorts -	13,290	2,918,006	141,784	3,073,080	3,072,347	
43	Stones, precious -	—	9,585	—	9,585	612,826	
49	Resins and bitumen -	—	445,228	2,146	447,374	209,655	
51	Sugar:—						
	Loaf and candy -	16,430	489,856	262,067	768,353	389,416	Afghanistan 258,000 (Russian sugar).
	Soft, powdered, &c. -	1,033	39,724	145,750	186,557	170,224	Afghanistan 140,000
	Sweets, comfits, &c. -	990	109,599	5,366	115.955	139,912	
52	Tobacco, unmanufactured.	89,335	197,131	1,137,930	1,424,396	1,417,703	Egypt - 408,000 Turkey - 679,000 Italy - - 50,000
53	Dyes:—						
	Henna - -	20,005	913,583	164,767	1,098,354	914,051	Turkey - 156,000
	Others - -	72,123	198,752	82,004	352,879	379,936	Turkey - 47,000 Afghanistan 34,000
54	Cotton, raw - -	814,618	23,498,152	33,190	24,345,955	20,879,096	
55	Wool, raw - -	312,741	4,081,955	72,008	4,466,704	3,265,220	Turkey, for Britain - 72,000
56	Silk, raw - -	8,000	1,562,665	12,540,275	14,110,940	8,717,540	France - 9,123,000 Italy - - 3,309,000 Turkey - 99,000
60	Tissues of cotton, printed, dyed, &c.	3,850	1,177,814	1,587,094	2,768,758	1,976,282	Afghanistan 1,279,000 United States 153,000 Turkey - 152,000
61	Tissues of wool:—						
	Carpets - -	404,407	2,873,031	9,878,670	12,656,078	13,295,612	Egypt - 780,000 United States 885,000 Turkey - 7,695,000
62	"Kerman" shawls -	119,236	709,471	865,737	1,694,444	1,784,946	Turkey - 864,000
63	Other kinds - -	25,775	179,600	58,975	259,350	326,340	Afghanistan - 86,000
64	Tissues of silk:—						
	Carpets - -	8,908	111,412	571,527	691,847	575,338	Turkey - 519,000 United States 49,000
65	All others - -	416,359	2,210,117	555,158	3,181,634	2,603,049	Turkey - 440,000 Afghanistan 114,000
68	Tea - - -	12,845	1,374,443	101,053	1,488,341	2,242,583	Afghanistan - 92,000
69	Vegetables, vegetable substances not classed.	133,913	15,039	7,267	156,219	252,657	
	Total of other classes of articles enumerated, all being small amounts.	207,550	683,869	402,851	1,294,270	1,611,638	
	*Total - - Krs.	18,307,182	93,382,875	47,236,026	158,926,083	147,856,669	
	Total at Krs. 55 per £ sterling - £	332,858	1,697,870	858,837	2,889,565	2,679,212	
	Year 1901–02 - £	543,745	1,914,000	921,467	Total, 1901–02. 2,679,212	Total, 1900–01. 2,606,000	

* *Note.*—Since this report was written the Ministry of Customs and Posts of the Persian Empire has issued commercial statistics of the foreign trade of Persia. The foregoing tables of imports and exports were compiled from draft returns kindly placed at my disposal by His Excellency the Minister of Customs; and owing to subsequent corrections in these draft returns the

figures given under a few headings in my tables now differ from the Official Commercial Statistics, but not to any material extent. The differences for the year 1902–03 are trivial; for the year 1901–02 the following differences may be noted:—

In my Table I., Imports.—*Clothing* should be increased by Krs. 62,000; *machines, &c.* by Krs. 257,000; *dyes* should be decreased by Krs. 90,000.

In my Table II., Exports.—*Animals, living*, should be decreased by Krs. 50,000; *gums* by Krs. 50,000; and *sugar, loaf*, by Krs. 126,000.

I have excluded bullion and specie from my tables. The figures given in the Official Commercial Statistics for bullion and specie are:—Imports for the year 1901–02, Krs. 19,384,778, and for the year 1902–03, Krs. 3,031,000, but they appear to me obviously incomplete, being, I should say for 1901–02 about one-half, and for 1902–03 not one tenth of the actual values imported.

Bullion in the form of bar silver is known to be imported in large quantities to be coined at the Persian mint; imports for other purposes are very small.

I have also excluded exports of *fish* from my tables. The figures given in the Official Commercial Statistics are:—Exports for the year 1901–02, Krs. 3,340,239, and for the year 1902–03, Krs. 30,097,199. These exports are almost entirely from the Caspian, as the value of fish exported from the south of Persia does not exceed Krs. 100,000 annually.

Persian fishing rights on the whole Caspian littoral are leased to a Russian subject for a long period of years at an annual rental of, at present, about 18,000*l.*, which seems a very small royalty on such an export as that stated for 1902–03. I believe the value of fish and fish products exported by this concessionaire has not been controlled hitherto by the Persian Customs Administration; m reover, in the Russian Customs Statistics for 1898 the value of fish (fresh, dried, salted, smoked, &c., and roe of fish) imported from Persia in that year is given at Rbls. 960,000 only, and I have not obtained information of a phenomenal growth in this trade in recent years.

The totals of imports and exports in my Tables I. and II., after taking into account the differences above noted, will be found to agree with the totals of the sums of all the articles enumerated in the Official Commercial Statistics, but not with the figures given in the Abstract of Imports and Exports prefixed to them. These are not totals of the sums of the articles therein enumerated, nor is any explanation furnished of the differences.

Table No. 3.

(1.) Articles Exported to Turkey but apparently not consumed in Turkey.

	Krs.
*Raisins	639,000
†Gums—tragacinth, &c.	2,173,000
†Wheat	177,000
†Opium	2,541,000
†Skins, raw	611,000
†Wool, raw	72,000
Krs.	6,213,000
£	112,900

(2.) Articles Exported to Russia, of which part is in transit only.

Intestines	133,000
Wool, raw	4,081,000
Carpets	2,873,000
Krs.	7,087,000
£	128,800

(3.) Articles Imported from Turkey apparently not of Turkish Origin.

	Krs.
†Beverages, wines, spirits, lemonades, &c.	68,000
†Candles, tapers, &c.	37,000
†Drugs	65,000
‡Clothing and underwear, shoes, hats, &c.	76,000
† " " "	150,000
†Mercery and hardware	250,000
†Iron and steel	56,000
†Tinned sheets	27,000
†Manufactures of iron and steel	52,000
†Tin and zinc in ingots, &c.	75,000
†Copper in bars, &c.	119,000
†Leather of all sorts	37,000
†Dyes, other than indigo	196,000
‡Cotton tissues, dyed, printed, &c.	234,000
†Glass, window	24,000
Krs.	1,466,000
£	26,600

° Trebizond route, known to be for Germany and Britain

† Kermanshah route.

‡ Trebizond route.

TABLE No. 4.

STATISTICS OF THE VALUE OF THE TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 21ST MARCH 1902 TO 20TH MARCH 1903.

Value of Imports.

Article.	Approximate Value of Imports from		Total, 1902–03.	Total, 1901–02.	Remarks.
	United Kingdom.	India.			
	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	Krs.	
Matches	—	53,000	53,287	—	
Animals, living	—	536,000	535,840	1,660	Probably camels *viâ* Seistan.
Butter and edible fats	—	202,000	202,488	14,811	
Wood—building, sawn, &c.	32,000	143,000	174,708	109,252	
Coffee	—	179,000	179,216	282,665	
Drugs	180,000	170,000	350,634	868,708	
Spices	—	2,831,000	2,830,956	1,163,156*	
Packing, empty	—	1,135,000	1,134,910	194,379	
Thread, yarn, and twist	2,646,000	2,255,000	4,901,478	6,282,233	
Grain :—					
Wheat	—	480,000	479,978	368,688	} Bad harvests in South Persia.
Rice	—	2,988,000	2,988,502	3,118,490	
Others—barley, maize, &c.	—	654,000	653,854	310,270	
Flour	—	1,632,000	1,632,099	328,793	
Clothing	1,172,000	50,000	1,221,716	491,974*	
Mercery and hardware	410,000	388,000	798,080	945,159	
Metals :—					
Iron	182,000	46,000	228,163	294,587	
Tin plates	9,000	15,000	23,567	100	
Manufactures of iron, &c.	220,000	800,000	1,019,385	66,774*	Increase largely due to telegraph material.
Tin, zinc, &c.	140,000	58,000	198,386	120,172	
Copper	1,352,000	200,000	1,552,210	629,705*	
Manufactures of copper, tin, zinc, &c.	35,000	41,000	75,607	23,238	
Paper :—					
Writing, &c.	112,000	24,000	136,136	94,161	
Other, cardboard, &c.	11,000	2,000	13,109	10,480	
Pottery of all sorts	220,000	83,000	303,595	157,384*	
Sugar :—					
Loaf	100,000	78,000	178,015	3,321	
Soft	130,000	103,000	233,766	1,016,913	
Sweets	20,000	8,000	27,677	26,895	
Dyes :—					
Indigo	—	1,237,000	1,236,662	1,736,209	
Others	90,000	100,000	190,241	66,564	
Tissues :—					
Flax and linen	35,000	30,000	65,068	41,125	
Cotton, bleached and unbleached.	25,005,000	1,000,000	26,005,271	35,472,271	
Cotton, others	34,068,000	2,000,000	36,067,623	37,735,339	
Carpets, wool	1,000	—	1,500	2,000	
Tissues :—					
Woollen, all others	551,000	700,000	1,250,761	2,314,019	
Silk, all others	290,000	67,000	356,699	648,075	
Lace	2,000	16,000	17,828	13,060	
Objects, not clothing	1,000,000	555,000	1,555,548	118,376*	
Tea	—	10,524,000	10,523,641	9,922,800	
Minor imports Krs.	714,000	665,000	1,377,667	1,638,259	
Total (excluding Karun). Krs.	68,727,000	32,048,000	100,775,871	106,132,065	
At Krs. 55 to the £	1,249,590	582,698	1,832,288	1,929,674	
Karun Trade, per Consular Report, excluding re-exports £	40,787	56,193	(1902) 96,980	(1901) 183,169	

* It has not been possible to examine closely into these differences, but they probably in some cases arise from a re-arrangement of Customs classification, and in others from Kermanshah imports being assigned to Turkey.

TABLE No. 5.

STATISTICS OF THE VALUE OF THE TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 21ST MARCH 1902 TO 20TH MARCH 1903.

Value of Exports.

Article.	Approximate Value of Exports to		Total, 1902–03.	Total, 1901–02.
	United Kingdom.	India.		
	Krs.	Krs.	Krs	Krs.
Animals, living	—	864,000	863,791	228,812
Butter and edible fats	—	101,000	101,069	109,960
Drugs	1,000	134,000	134,698	155,606
Fruits:—				
Dates	—	956,000	956,000	571,940
Almonds, &c.	300,000	1,491,000	1,791,036	2,342,049
Raisins	—	608,000	607,885	455,645
Oranges and citrons	—	8,000	8,411	1,828
Others, fresh or dried	—	51,000	51,396	156,103
Gums	1,255,000	628,000	1,883,105	2,330,448
Grain:—				
Wheat	3,000	—	3,390	1,398
Rice	2,000	2,000	3,655	4,332
Others—grains, flour, &c.	46,000	166,000	211,816	249,055
Animal matter, raw:—				
Pearls	—	5,178,000	5,177,710	5,274,337
Other	123,000	53,000	176,119	991,115
Opium	2,482,000	175,000	2,656,725	8,340,670
Perfumes	30,000	169,000	198,924	126,314
Skins, raw	5,000	1,165,000	1,169,554	712,357
Tobacco, unmanufactured	—	89,000	89,385	349,099
Textiles:—				
Cotton, raw	—	815,000	814,618	455,184
Wool, raw	58,000	255,000	312,741	328,437
Carpets, wool	104,000	300,000	404,407	5,437,090
Shawls, Kerman	—	119,000	119,286	147,072
Carpets, silk	1,000	8,000	8,908	2,300
Silk, all other tissues	—	416,000	416,359	68,117
Vegetable substances not classed.	—	134,000	133,913	198,151
Minor exports	176,000	336,000	512,386	868,602
Total (excluding Karun) Krs.	4,586,000	13,721,000	18,307,182	29,906,011
At Krs. 55 to the £ sterling	83,383	249,475	332,858	543,745
Karun trade per Consular Reports £	34,879	63,472	(1902) 98,351	(1901) 103,389

ANNEX B.

COST OF TRANSPORT. (*See* NOTE.)

Route.	Means of Transport.	Approximate Distance in Miles.	Bale Goods.				Merchandise delivered in Days.
			Rate of Transport (Local Usage).	Equivalent Rate.			
				Per Kharwar (650 lbs.).	Per Ton (2,240 lbs.).	Per Ton per Mile.	
				Krs.	£ stg.	Pence.	
Ahwaz to Ispahan -	Mule / Donkey	277	Krs. 4 per Shuster man of 15·45 lbs. Krs. 3·75 per Shuster man in 1903.	167	10·54	9·12	26
Ahwaz tram - - -	—	1¼	Krs. 3 per ton - -	—	·05	—	—
Ardebil—Hamadan - -	Camel, mule.	—	Krs. 150 per Kharwar Tabriz	150	—	—	20
Ashkabad—Meshed -	Wagon or camel.	160	Krs. 90 per Kharwar Tabriz; krs. 80 to krs. 100 per Kharwar Tabriz—in winter krs. 140.	90	5·63	8·40	12
Astara—Tabriz - -	Horse to Ardebil, camel from Ardebil.	200	Krs. 45 per load of 450 lbs. -	65	4·04	4·80	15
Astara—Nijni - -	—	—	Copecks 20 per poud on dried fruits.	—	1·82	—	—
Bagdad—Hamadan. -	Mule, camel.	—	Krs. 120 per load of 70 mans Tabriz; krs. 90 to krs. 160 per load of 70 mans Tabriz.	170	10·58	8·00	25
Bagdad—Kermanshah, *vid* Khanikin.	Mule; camel May to September.	220	Krs. 82 per load of 450 lbs.; 1902–03 krs. 70 to krs. 90 per load.	117	7·42	9·29	15 to 20
Bagdad—Busreh - -	—	—	12*s.* per ton weight; 10*s.* winter, 20*s.* summer. Gum trag, 14*s.* 6*d.* per 20 cwts. Wool, 1*s.* 6*d.* per bale of, say, 350 lbs., 9*s.* 8*d.* per 20 cwts. Skins, 14*s.* 6*d.* per 20 cwts.	—	·60	—	7
Batoum—Constantinople -	Steamer	—	- - - - - -	—	1·40	—	7
Batoum—London - -	Steamer	—	- - - - - -	—	1·95	—	25
Batoum—Tabriz - -	Rail, wagon	—	Tea, Rs. 1·45 to Rs. 1·60 per poud.	—	—	—	—
Bombay—Persian Gulf -	Steamer	—	Rs. 10 per 40 cubic feet of, say, 15 cwts. Spices and general cargo, Rs. 10 per 20 cwts. (13*s.*) Tea, Rs. 10 per 40 cubic feet of, say, 8 cwts. (2*l.* 6*s.* per 20 cwts.).	—	·89	—	10
Bunder Abbas—Kerman -	Camel or donkey.	300	Krs. 190 per Kharwar Tabriz; 1902, krs. 190 to krs. 200. (Consular Reports, 1901, krs. 82 to krs. 164).	190 —	11·90 —	9·50 —	30 25
Bunder Abbas—Birjand -	Camel or donkey.	600	Consular Report, 7*s.* 4*d.* per man of 80 lbs.	—	10·26	—	—
Bunder Abbas—Meshed -	Camel or donkey.	970	Krs. 410 per Kharwar Tabriz; krs. 380 to krs. 430. Consular Reports, 1902, krs. 345.	410 —	25·69 —	6·36 —	110 80
Bunder Abbas—Yezd -	Camel or donkey.	520	Krs. 430 per Kharwar Shah; 1902, from krs. 415 to krs. 450.	215 —	13·38 —	6·17 —	45 40
Bunder Gez—Shahrud -	Mule	85	Krs. 18 per load of 6 pouds -	54	1·00	—	7
Bushire—Shiraz - -	Mule, donkey.	160	Krs. 101 per Kharwar Shiraz; 1901–02, lowest, krs. 75; highest, krs. 150.	90	5·57	8·36	25 to 30 (in grazing season 50).
Busreh—Bagdad - -	Steamer	—	37*s.* per 40 cubic feet on London cargo. General London cargo (spices, &c.) 37*s.* per 20 cwts. On all Bombay and local cargo, 40*s.* per 20 cwts. (sugar, by Serafina, say, 15*s.* per 20 cwts.).	— —	2·46 2·0	— —	40 (owing to delay in Busreh). —
Calcutta—Batoum - -	Steamer	—	Rs. 28 per ton of 50 cubic feet	—	—	—	—
Constantinople—Batoum -	Steamer	—	- - - - -	—	1·30	—	7

Note.—The figures given for cost and duration represent approximately the average over a considerable period, and are not quotations at a given date, the rates of transport in Persia being subject to wide fluctuations from time to time.

Cost of Transport—*continued.*

Route.	Means of Transport.	Approximate Distance in Miles.	Bale Goods.				Merchandise delivered in Days.
			Rate of Transport (Local Usage).	Equivalent Rate.			
				Per Kharwar (650 lbs.)	Per Ton (2,240 lbs.).	Per Ton per Mile.	
				Krs.	£ stg.	Pence.	
Constantinople—Trebizond	Steamer	—	- - - - - -	—	1·25	—	6
Enzeli—Resht - -	—	—	Krs. 3 per load of 70 mans Tabriz.	—	—	—	—
Erivan—Batoum - -	Rail	—	Copecks 65 per poud on carpets. Dried fruits, 40 copecks.	—	4·30	—	7
Erivan—Julfa - -	Wagon, camel.	130	Copecks 25 per poud - -	—	1·65	3·04	10
Hamadan—Bagdad - -	Mule; camel in summer.	320	Krs. 40 per 70 mans Tabriz; krs. 35 to krs. 50.	57	3·55	2·60	25
Hamadan—Ardebil -	Mule	340	Krs. 100 per Kharwar Tabriz	100	6·04	4·24	20
Hamadan—Resht - -	Mule, camel.	280	„ „ „ „	100	6·04	5·18	12
Hamadan—Teheran - -	Mule, camel.	190	„ „ „ „	100	6·04	7·63	12
Hong Kong—Batoum -	Steamer	—	45*s.* per ton measure - -	—	—	—	—
Ispahan—Teheran - -	Mule, camel.	280	Krs. 115 per Kharwar Tabriz	115	7·16	5·37	15
Ispahan—Yezd - -	Mule, camel.	150	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Julfa—Erivan - -	Wagon or camel.	130	Copecks 20 per poud (raisins, 15 copecks); copecks 18 to copecks 25 per poud.	—	1·32	2·40	10
Julfa—Tabriz - -	Camel or mule.	80	Krs. 20 per load of 14 pouds; krs. 10 to krs. 25 per load.	26	1·60	4·85	8
Kazvin—Resht - -	Wagon, camel.	—	Krs. 30 per Kharwar Tabriz.	—	—	—	—
Kermanshah—Bagdad -	Mule; camel in summer.	220	Krs. 35 per load of 70 mans Tabriz; krs. 30 to krs. 40.	50	3·11	3·40	20
Kermanshah—Hamadan -	Mule; camel in summer.	100	Krs. 30 per 70 mans Tabriz; krs. 25 to krs. 35 per load.	43	2·67	6·40	8
London—Trebizond -	Steamer	—	1*l.* 19*s.* per ton weight on piece goods.	—	1·95	—	25
Manchester—Bagdad -	Steamer	—	72*s.* per 40 cubic feet of, say, 15 cwts. General cargo, 64*s.* 6*d.* per 20 cwts.	—	4·80	—	75, delay at Busreh.
Manchester—Persian Gulf	Steamer	—	85*s.* per 40 cubic feet of, say, 15 cwts. Recently, 25*s.* per ton.	—	2·325	—	35
Meshed—Ashkabad -	Camel, wagon.	160	Krs. 65 per Kharwar Tabriz; krs. 60 to krs. 70.	65	4·05	6·0	12
Meshedi-sar—Teheran -	—	160	To Barfrush, krs. 3 per load of 55 mans Tabriz. Barfrush to Teheran, krs. 120 per Kharwar Tabriz. Krs. 100 to krs. 160.	—	—	—	10
Moscow—Ashkabad -	Rail, steamer	—	*Viâ* Petrovsk, Rbls. 1·28 per poud		8·46	—	35
	Railway, steamer, and river steamer.	—	*Viâ* Nijni, Rbls. ·85 per poud during Volga season.	—	5·62	—	60
Moscow—Erivan - -	Rail	—	*Viâ* Belazara, Rbls. 1·46 per poud.	—	8·60	—	—
	Rail, steamer	—	*Viâ* Poti, Rbls. 1·17 per poud	—	7·75	—	—
Moscow—Astara -	Rail, steamer	—	To Bakou *viâ* Belazara, Rbls. 1·27 per poud.	—	—	—	25 by rail.
			To Bakou *viâ* Nijni, Rbls. ·702 per poud.				
			To Bakou *viâ* Yaroslav, Rbls. ·622 per poud.	—	—	—	40 by Volga.
Moscow—Resht } Enzeli } -	—	—	In summer 75 copecks per poud.	—	—	—	—
			In winter 115 copecks per poud.				
			Spring and autumn 90 copecks per poud.				
			Average 90 copecks per poud.	—	5·95	—	—
Muhammerah—Ahwaz -	Steamer	—	13*s.* 6*d.* per ton weight or measure, including transhipment.	—	·90	—	2 (steamers fortnightly).
			Sugar 10*s.* 6*d.* per ton weight.				
			Local, krs. 30 to krs. 40 per ton weight.				
Odessa—Persian Gulf -	Steamer		Copecks 25 per poud; copecks 29 to copecks 30.	—	1·65	—	30 (quarterly).

Cost of Transport—*continued.*

Route.	Means of Transport.	Approximate Distance in Miles.	Bale Goods.				Merchandise delivered in Days.
			Rate of Transport (Local Usage).	Equivalent Rate.			
				Per Kharwar (650 lbs.)	Per Ton (2,240 lbs.).	Per Ton per mile.	
				Krs.	£ stg.	Pence.	
Persian Gulf—Bombay -	Steamer	—	Rs. 10 per ton weight or measure.	—	·90	—	12
Persian Gulf—London } Manchester }	Steamer	—	25*s.* per ton weight or measure	—	2·00	—	—
			Gum Trag, 25*s.* per 40 cubic feet.				
			Wool, 25*s.* per 40 cubic feet	—	2·50	—	—
			Skins, 25*s.* per 40 cubic feet	—	2·50	—	—
			Opium per case, 1*l.* 5*s.*				
			Carpets, 25*s.* per 40 cubic feet	—	4·00	—	—
Quetta—Meshed - -	Camel	1,050	Krs. 350 per Kharwar Tabriz; 1902–03, krs. 340 to krs. 360.	350	21·90	4·99	150
			Consular Report, 1902, krs. 270.				
Quetta—Birjand - -	Camel	773	10*s.* per maund of 80 lbs., per Consular Report, 1902.	—	14·00	4·35	—
Resht—Hamadan - -	Mule	280	Krs. 140 per Kharwar Tabriz; krs. 125 to krs. 150.	140	8·70	7·45	15
Resht—Ispahan - -	Camel, mule	430	Krs. 3·25 per Shah man; krs. 3 to krs. 3½ per Shah man.	162	10·00	5·63	25
Resht-Enzeli—Teheran -	Camel, mule, wagon.	200	Krs. 120 per Kharwar Tab.; krs. 100 to krs. 140 Kharwar Tab.	120	7·50	9·00	15 to 20
			(Consular Reports, 1902, 8*l.* 9*s.* by wagon, and 8*l.* 12*s.* by camels; sugar 7*l.* 10*s.* wagon, 7*l.* 10*s.* camels per ton.)				
Shiraz—Ispahan - -	—	310	Krs. 96 per Kharwar Shiraz; 1901–2, lowest krs. 70, highest krs. 130.	85	5·30	4·10	20
Tabriz—Astara - -	Horse; camel to Ardebil.	200	Krs. 40 per load of, say, 450 lbs; krs. 30 to krs. 45.	53	3·60	4·35	15
Tabriz—Batoum - -	Camel and rail.	—	Krs. 110 per load of 480 lbs.; krs. 100 to krs. 120 in 1902.	—	9·33	—	25
Tabriz—Julfa - - -	Camel, mule.	80	Krs. 18 per load of 14 pouds; krs. 15 to krs. 25.	24	1·49	4·45	8
Tabriz—Teheran - -	Camel, mule.	360	Krs. 3·05 per Shah. man; 1902–3, lowest, krs. 2·10, highest, krs. 3·50.	152	9·50	6·30	20 to 25
Tabriz—Trebizond -	Camel, mule.	500	Krs. 102 per load of 480 lbs.; 1902–3, krs. 80 to krs. 150 per load. Average 1898–1903, krs. 100.	138	8·60	4·12	50
Teheran—Ispahan - -	—	280	Krs. 1·25 per Shah man -	63	3·92	3·35	15 to 20
Teheran—Meshed -	Camel, mule.	560	Krs. 225 per Kharwar Tabriz; krs. 220 to 250 per Meshed Kharwar.	225	14·00	6·00	35 to 40
Teheran—Resht - -	Camel, mule, wagon.	200	Krs. 75 per Kharwar Tabriz -	75	4·65	5·60	15
Teheran—Tabriz - -	Camel, mule.	360	Krs. 152 per Kharwar Tabriz	152	9·50	6·30	20 to 25
Trebizond—Constantinople	Steamer.	—	- - - - - -	—	1·25	—	6
Trebizond—London -	Steamer.	—	- - - - -	—	1·95	—	25
Trebizond—Tabriz -	Camel, mule.	500	Krs. 195 per Kantar of 230 kilos; 1901–03, lowest, krs 136, highest, krs. 288. Average last 6 years, krs. 190.	252	15·70	7·55	50
Yezd—Meshed - -	Camel, mule.	500 say	Krs. 170 per Kharwar Tabriz; krs. 160 to krs. 180.	170	10·60	5·10	50
			Mules, krs. 250 per Kharwar Tabriz.	—	—	—	30

ANNEX C.

Keep of Mules and Camels.

The mule caravan nearly always includes a proportion of horses, usually one horse as leader to the string of five animals. The horse carries a slightly heavier load than the mule, but is more expensive to keep, and does not last so long in work.

The keep of a mule in work is about three mans straw and 1½ mans (10 lbs.) barley per day. This, on the Bushire-Shiraz route, may cost krs. 1·50 per day; on the Kermanshah road, krs. 1 per day.

During the spring months, when grazing is abundant, no barley is given. Grazing lasts for about three months on the Bushire-Shiraz route, and during that time the cost of keep will not exceed krs. ·50 per day. The aftermath of the harvest fields provides partial grazing for some time longer, but the barley ration has to be given. On the Kermanshah route grazing has to be purchased, generally about krs. 1 per day for six animals. On this route the charvadar is accustomed to give his animals a complete rest for 25 to 35 days during the grazing season.

The cost of forage at caravanserais is always above the wholesale price in the neighbourhood by at least 20 to 30 per cent. Most of the charvadars keep accounts with the lessees of these caravanserais at a high rate of interest.

The mule driver attends to five animals on the average. On the Kermanshah route his wages are krs. 10 to krs. 15 per month and his food, which must be good and sufficient, consisting of bread, sour curds (mast), cheese, and one ration of meat a day. On the Bushire route similar terms are given, and wages and keep are estimated at krs. 70 to krs. 80 per month.

The mule matures for work earlier than the horse, and will last in caravan work at least 10 years, and, with good treatment, up to nearly double that time.

The camel driver tends seven camels, and his average wage is krs. 25 per month and keep, in all krs. 50 to krs. 60 per month. So long as there is grazing, camels do not need other food. A good animal will last for 15 years in regular work, but the camel is peculiarly subject to sickness and accident.

ANNEX D.

Bushire—Tariff of Landing Charges.

	Krs.
Piece goods in bales:—	
Each bale containing 200 pieces	4·00
„ „ 150 pieces	3·00
„ „ 25 pieces Mexicans or 100 pieces white shirtings	2·00
Medium bales containing from 20 to 50 pieces cloth of all kinds, weight being almost half that of large bales	1·00
Small ordinary bale (each already prepared for half mule load)	0·50
Yarns in bales:—	
40 packet bales, weight 40 maunds	1·60
30 „ „ „ 30 „	1·20
20 „ „ „ 20 „	0·80
Empty bags in bundles:—	
Canvas (Chathani), per bundle	2·00
Mat bags	2·00
Empty gunnies	2·00
Coir ropes	2·00
Paper in bales:—	
Large	1·60
Small	0·80

	Krs.
Athari in mats and bales:—	
Large	1·60
Small	0·80
Lemon, in mats	2·00
Athari, in mats	0·60
Athari, rice, adave, potatoes, sugar, which are in bags and do not weigh more than 30 maunds	0·40
Indigo:—	
In cases, large	1·60
„ small	0·80
In bags	0·60
Loaf sugar, tea, tin plates, &c., per case	0·40
Glassware, chinaware, small	0·70
Matches:—	
Large	1·60
Small	0·80
Kerosine oil, per case	0·30
Wines and spirits:—	
Per case of 12 bottles	1·00
„ 30 „ upwards	2·00
Candles:—	
Per case	0·20
Large cases	1·60
Sundry goods, in cases, viz., presents, toys, &c., which do not weigh more than 10 maunds	0·50
Brass sheets:—	
In large cases	1·60
In small cases	0·80
Copper and brass in sheets, per sheet, large and small	0·30
Lead, per bar	0·30
Silver, per bar	0·80
Skins:—	
Cow, per bundle of one coorooche	2·50
Goat, „ „	1·60
Camel, each piece	0·20
Charcoal:—	
In double bags	0·80
In single bags	0·40
Iron nails, each bundle	0·60
Goods in casks and kegs:—	
No. 1 size	1·50
„ 2 „	0·75
„ 3 „	0·50
Iron:—	
½ cwt.	0·20
1 „	0·40
Camphor, in cases	0·80
Medicines:—	
Large cases	1·60
Small cases	0·80
Planks:—	
1-inch piece	0·20
2 „ „	0·40
2½ „ „	0·50
3 „ „	0·60

ANNEX E.

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY MR. VICE-CONSUL SEQUEIRA, BUSHIRE (DATED OCTOBER 1903).

The amount of annual subvention granted by the Russian Government to the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company is 21,000*l.*, besides the re-imbursement of the dues paid for passage through the Suez Canal. These concessions are granted in consideration of the Company maintaining a regular steam service between Odessa and the Persian Gulf ports and Busreh. These concessions are for a period of 12 years beginning in 1903, but the Imperial Order granting them does not specify the number of sailings in a year which the Company is to perform to maintain a regular service. So the exact meaning of regular service appears to have been left for determination by the Company according to the amount of cargo they might be able to secure to feed their steamers running to the Gulf.

To judge from the arrivals* at Bushire since January last it seems that the number of sailings from Odessa will not be more than four or five annually, for the present.

I have not been able to find out what the rate of freight from Odessa to Gulf ports was at the start.† But the rate at present quoted is 20 copecks per poud, or, roughly speaking, 26*s.* per ton of 20 cwts. It appears that at the beginning freight used to be charged according to the measurement, that is, per ton of 40 cubic feet, which, in the case of piece goods, used to be somewhat more than the freight by weight. So it can be safely said that in the case of piece goods the rate of freight has been reduced to some extent. Whether this reduction has increased Russian imports into the Gulf is a question which cannot be answered in the affirmative. But, certainly, the reduction in the rate of freight will tend to encourage Russian imports in course of time if a market can be found for them. Hitherto, only one Russian (Moscow) firm has sent out piece goods to any appreciable extent, this firm has its own agents in Shiraz and Ispahan. The consignments hitherto brought out from Odessa, excepting piece goods, have been very insignificant, consisting of loaf-sugar, glass and earthenware, lace, &c.

In 1901, the Russian steamers brought out about 20,000 cases of kerosine sent by a Batoum firm, which had opened an agency here. This agency has since been closed, the venture having proved a failure owing to competition.‡ The "Trouver" in her last voyage¶ to the Gulf brought 20,000 cases of kerosine for this firm.

As regards the rate of freight from Bushire to Odessa, it used to be 40*s.* minimum and 48*s.* maximum per ton of 40 cubic feet, but this has now been reduced to 32 copecks per poud, or about 41*s.* per ton of 20 cwts. This reduction in the case of country packed cotton bales becomes very considerable. Sixteen of these bales go to a ton of 20 cwts., whereas by measurement they give about 5 tons of 40 cubic feet. So the freight on the country packed cotton bales may be said to have been reduced from 200*s.* to 41*s.* It is this article which has specially supplied some little return freight to the Russian steamers. In all about 1,000 bales of cotton have been shipped to Odessa for the Moscow firm alluded to above by their Ispahan and Shiraz agencies. Another article which has contributed towards the return freight is tobacco shipped for Port Said for the Société des Tombac, and it is reported that some negotiations are going on for the carriage of all the tobacco for the Société by the Russian steamers, but that no definite arrangement has yet been come to, as the Société is wanting to have monthly shipments, which the Russian Steamship Company is not in a position to arrange for at the present. From further inquiry I find that the Société proposes to issue tenders in Bushire whenever they have tobacco for shipment. It is also reported that the Russian Company is trying to compete with the existing British lines for the carriage of shells, but as the bulk of the Gulf shells are exported to Hamburg and the Russian line has no direct steamers running to that port, the shippers are not likely to avail themselves of the Russian line, which can only undertake the carriage by means of transhipment at Port Said, and it is said that shells suffer much by transhipment.

As regards the so-called museums, none have as yet been opened at Bushire, but samples are shown when wanted. I hear that the samples will be shortly displayed.

---

* "Trouver," 24th January; "Trouver," 23rd May; "Korniloff," 13th July; "Trouver," 29th August. According to the notice issued in the "Odessky Listok," of 17th May 1903, the "Trouver" is expected to sail from Odessa on the 17th October 1903. So the total number of sailings during the present year will be five.

† Odessa Consul quoted 26*s.* 3*d.* to 29*s.* 3*d.* per long ton, for cotton goods in January 1903.

‡ By a British Indian firm long established in this business.

¶ 29th August 1903.

In Busreh, it appears from an advertisement in a Turkish paper received by Mr. Khaleel by last mail, that the following goods are displayed:—

Piece goods of all sorts.
Earthenware of all sorts.
Glassware of all sorts.
Flour.
Matches.
Walking sticks.

Having endeavoured to give the information required by Mr. Maclean, I think I may offer a few remarks about the Russian competition in the carrying trade of the Gulf. Without venturing to express any opinion as to the future which lies before this maritime undertaking, I think it will not be out of place to consider how far it will be successful in competing with the existing British lines. In this connexion the chief element which must contribute towards the success of the undertaking is the amount of return freight which can be secured. What practically keeps the British lines going is the enormous export of grain from Turkish Arabia shipped at Busreh. Compared with that, the export trade from Persia sinks almost into insignificance, unless grain is also available for export. Now, grain is an article of export which is not likely to find space on board a Russian steamer returning from the Gulf to Odessa, as that would mean carrying coal to Newcastle, Russia being one of the largest grain-exporting countries. The chief articles of export from Persia *viâ* the Gulf are tobacco, shells, grain, opium, carpets, &c., and these will all go in English bottoms.

The three existing British lines are working together, and they may be trusted to take care of themselves against the Russian competing line.

ANNEX F.

Extract from Letter from Mr. H. L. Longworth, H.M. Consul at Trebizond, September 24th, 1903.

British and foreign goods passing through Trebizond in transit for Persia are not dutiable in Turkey. The *ad valorem* charge of 1 per cent., reduced from 6 per cent. in 1858, has been, since September 1873, abolished, with the view of drawing to this route the then existing transit trade through the Caucasus. Russia, however, in order to foster home industries, adopted in 1883 a protective policy, and closed the Caucasus to the transit trade of the world. Hence Turkey has gained, since then, no advantage by waiving the right of levying the duty, at a loss to the Trebizond Customs revenue of from 7,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* a year.

Merchandise for Persia may be kept for two years in the Trebizond transit warehouse at a monthly charge of half a piastre (1*d.*) per package.

At Bagdad the duty paid is, I believe, 8 per cent., 7 per cent. of which is returned if the goods cross the frontier within six months.

The same may be said of Persian goods sent in transit through Trebizond to Constantinople for re-exportation to foreign countries.

ANNEX G.

Specimen Invoice of 60 Cases Candles from Moscow to Tabriz.

Assortment as follows:—

44 cases—7 candles to the funt.
8 „ 6 „ „
6 „ 5 „ „
2 „ 4 „ „

60 cases = 120 pouds nett = 140 pouds gross.

	Rbls.	Krs.
Cost price at Rbls. 8·25 per poud	990	
Charges to Astara	91·29	
Buying commission, 1 per cent.	9·90	
	1,091·19	
At different rates of exchange	6,220·18	
Charges:—		
Ardebil and Astara	739·67	
Tabriz	268·50	7228·35

ANNEX H.

Note on the Importation of Cotton Tissues.

The total imports of cotton tissues into Persia for the last three years were:—

	1900-01.	1901-02	1902-03.
	£	£	£
Imports per Persian Customs Statistics (excluding Karun), year March 21st to March 20th:—			
Thread and twist	61,608	116,328	92,455
Bleached and unbleached, plain	450,720	745,753	538,086
Others, printed, dyed, &c.	780,564	1,378,334	1,157,990
Total	1,292,892	2,240,415	1,783,531
Imports, Muhammerah and Karun per Consular Reports (excluding transhipments to Turkey), years to 31st December 1900, 1901, 1902:—			
Thread and twist	7,172	9,436	6,464
All others	201,859	109,369	59,646
Total imports to Persia	1,501,923	2,359,220	1,849,641

The contribution of the British Empire for 1900–01 was about 1,030,000*l.*, but it must be borne in mind that the Belgian administration of Customs was not fully organised for the whole period, and that no official statistics have been issued for that year the figures for which, given here, have been collected from different sources, and are made use of simply because, although certainly incomplete, they are more reliable than any previous Customs Returns.

The imports for 1901–02 were derived from—

British Empire.	Russia.	Other Countries.
£	£	£
1,563,929	679,229	116,062

Out of the 116,062*l.* some 30,000*l.*, contributed by Turkey, are doubtless foreign piece goods, bought and rebaled in Constantinople and Bagdad.

The imports of 1902–03 were derived as follows :—

—	British Empire.	Russia.	Other Countries.	
	£	£	£	£
Thread and twist	89,118	1,315	2,022	Germany 1 800
Bleached, unbleached, and plain	472,823	43,372	16,891	Holland 13,400
Others	655,775	446,250	55,965	France 24,800 Austria 18,200 Germany 2,300
Total (excluding Karun)	1,217,716	490,937	74,878	
Imports, Muhammerah and Karun, per Consular Report (excluding transhipments to Turkey), year to December 31st, 1902 :—				
Thread and twist	6,380	—	84	
All others	57,512	1,200	934	France 500
Total imports	1,281,608	492,137	75,896 = 1,849,641*l.*	

These figures may make it clear that Russia is our only formidable competitor in the piece goods trade at the present time.

In Curzon's "Persia" the total imports of cotton tissues for 1889 are quoted from an official source as 1,857,000*l.*, of which Great Britain contributed 1,714,000*l.*, half of it white and grey shirtings, and Russia the remaining 143,000*l.* all prints. The same authority, (Vol. II., page 580), gives the total exports of manufactured goods from Russia to Persia as 256,000*l.* Russian Customs Statistics for 1898 show that cotton textiles were five-sevenths of the total exports of manufactured goods to Persia for that year. The same proportion for 1889 would give 183,000*l.* as the value of cotton tissues exported to Persia; consequently it may be assumed that in 1889 the British Empire had command of the trade in cotton textiles to Persia, Russia only furnishing 9 or 10 per cent., and the contributions from other countries being inconsiderable. The latter statement might quite well be made regarding other countries to-day, although, as a matter of fact, France and Austria, probably then, and certainly now, possess a steady if modest trade in certain distinct kinds of high-class cotton prints, cretonnes, &c.

Trade with Russia.

The Russian competition in the piece goods trade began to be very distinctly felt in Azerbaijan about 1892–93, and was already marked in Teheran at that time. In Khorassan it dates from the opening of the Transcaspian Railway to mercantile traffic. In 1898 the Russian Customs Department reported an export of cottons to Persia as follows:—

	Rbls.
Cotton yarn	15,054
„ tissues without drawback	211,313
„ „ with drawback at Rbls. 2·30 per poud	336,865
„ „ „ „ Rbls. 2·45 „	2,529,616
„ „ „ „ Rbls. 2·80 „	2,106,932
Total	5,199,780 = 553,000*l.*

This value, on the weights given, works out at about 2*s.* per lb. Presumably it includes the allowance for drawback, and if this allowance, say 20 per cent., be deducted, the net value agrees pretty closely with what I gathered from merchants might be fairly taken as an average c.i.f. value of cotton goods imported into Persia, viz., about 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. Taking, therefore, 80 per cent. of the above total, there still remains 442,000*l.*

as representing the value of Russian cottons imported into Persia in 1898. This gives three records from which to draw conclusions as to the progress of Russian trade in cotton textiles to Persia:—

In 1889, 143,000*l.* to 183,000*l.*, say 163,000*l.*

In 1898, say 442,000*l.*

In 1901-02, 679,000*l.*, and in 1902-03, 492,000*l.* Average, 585,000*l.*

The year 1901 was marked by a considerable increase in trade generally, and in the piece goods trade in particular.

Trade with British Empire.

With regard to British and British Indian trade, it is more difficult to get satisfactory records. Our trade enters Persia by many routes, and it is almost hopeless to search for simultaneous returns from all of them. British and British Indian statistics are far from complete, as much of our trade is carried on through intermediate markets in Bagdad and Constantinople.

The Annual Reports of the Consulate at Bushire, carefully compiled from reliable sources, such as ship manifests, &c., may be accepted as fairly accurate for quantities. The values given are optimistic. These reports show imports of cotton textiles at the ports of Bushire and Bunder Abbas for the last eight years as follows:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	848,600	521,300	870,300	597,300	594,400	622,600	970,400	616,100
Averages		685,000		733,800		608,500		793,000
"			709,400				700,750	

The average for three years 1895-97 is 746,700*l.*, and for three years 1900-02, 786,400*l.* The imports by these two important routes thus show a slight decrease.

Lingah is a place of great importance as an emporium for the smaller Gulf ports and fishing fleets, but is not a trade route to the interior of Persia. The total value of cotton textiles passed through the Custom House at Lingah into Persia for the two years 1900-01 to 1902-03 was only 67,560*l.* The Bushire Consular Reports, which include transit trade, show for the two years, 1901-02, an excess of imports over exports of cottons of 62,700*l.* The imports at Lingah for Persia are, therefore, only some 30,000*l.* to 35,000*l.* per annum.

The foregoing Consular Statistics are for imports of all cotton textiles, but the proportion of other than British and British Indian manufactures is very small (in 1901 5 per cent.).

The Consular Statistics for Muhammerah give the following as the value of the imports of cotton textiles:—

1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
70,300	78,200	57,000	106,200	135,200	209,000	118,700	66,100

of which the following went on to Karun river ports:—

18,500	46,900	15,000	29,800	29,800	31,900	26,800	44,700

But a great part of the Muhammerah imports were for account of Koweit markets, as evidenced by the fall in imports since the summer of 1901, when the British India steamers commenced to call regularly at the latter port.

As regards Kermanshah there are no reliable statistics available prior to 1901. The Persian Customs Statistics for 1901-02 and 1902-03 are:—

Imports of British and British Indian cotton textiles (21st March to 20th March):—

	1901-02.	1902-03.
	£	£
Thread and twist - - - -	13,474	14,300
Bleached and unbleached tissues, plain - -	280,818	254,913
Other tissues, printed, dyed, &c. - -	355,874	361,694
	650,166	630,907

An Ispahan Consular Report ("Annual Series," No. 2,260) gives an estimated average for three years to 1897 of imports through Bagdad: taking the figures for cotton goods, which are known to be all British and British Indian, the average amounts to 592,000*l.* per annum. Inquiries in Bagdad, Kermanshah, and Hamadan have all tended to show that this route into Persia has long carried an important trade, which has steadily, but not phenomenally, improved during the last 10 years.

The Trebizond route to Tabriz for many years carried our most important trade with Persia. The Persian Customs Statistics of imports of British and British Indian cotton textiles for the year 1902-03 give the following particulars :—

	1902-03 (21st March to 20th March).
	£
Thread and twist	4,256
Bleached and unbleached tissues	28,366
Other tissues	103,152
	135,774

A Consular Report for Trebizond ("Annual Series," No. 2,588) gives total value of imports of British cotton textiles in transit for Persia, for periods of five years, as follows :—

	£	£
Five years 1886 to 1890	2,059,900	= 412,000 per annum.
„ 1891 „ 1895	1,445,800	= 249,160 „
„ 1896 „ 1900	997,900	= 199,600 „

As already noted, Russian competition with British prints in Azerbaijan was well marked in 1892-93. A British merchant in Tabriz has kindly classified the annual statistics of a Trebizond forwarding agent, and the result shows that the number of bales known to be British cotton textiles forwarded from Trebizond to Tabriz has steadily fallen from 22,000 in 1890 to 8,000 in 1902, which confirms the Trebizond figures.

From the figures given in the foregoing it is possible to form an estimate as to the progress of British and British Indian trade in cotton textiles to Persia, thus :—

		£	£
1889	Curzon's "Persia." from an official source, Krs. 60,000,000 =		1,714,000
1895-96-97 (average) based on Consular reports :—			
	Bushire (746,000*l.* less 5 per cent.)	709,000	
	Lingah, say	32,000	
	Muhammerah	68,500	
	Kermanshah	592,000	
	Tabriz (between 250,000*l.* and 199,600*l.*)	225,000	
			1,626,500
1901-02 (average) based on Consular reports :—			
	Bushire (793,000*l.* less 5 per cent.)	754,000	
	Lingah	31,000	
	Muhammerah	92,000	
	Kermanshah	640,000	
	Tabriz, say	150,000	
	Seistan (route only opened in 1899)	3,000	
			1,670,000

From the Persian Customs Statistics, adding Karun, the average for the period most nearly corresponding to that to which the figures last given belong, appears as follows :—

Customs Statistics (plus Karun) :—

	£	£
1901-02	1,590,929	
1902-03	1,281,608	
	£2,872,537	Average (half) 1,436,268

The difference between the last and previous total does not exceed 15 per cent. As before mentioned, the Bushire Consular Reports convert quantities into values at somewhat high rates, whereas the Customs valuation for *ad valorem* duty is certain to be well within real value.

ANNEX I.

Specimen Invoice of 16 Bales of Merchandise (Prints, Width, 23 inches) from Moscow.

Bales.	Weight in Pouds and Funts. Gross.	Weight in Pouds and Funts. Net.	Pieces.	Arshines (Rus).			Rbls.	Rbls.
12	57·15	51·15	240	16,680¾	1 colour	at cop. 9	1,501·27	
1	4·22	4·	20	1,373¾	Schotlandka	„ 9½	130·51	
3	14·4	12·15	60	4,199½	2 colours	„ 10	419·95	2,051·73
					Discount	6 per cent.		123·10
								1,928·63
Drawback on 67$\frac{30}{40}$ pds, at Rbls. 3·60 gold = Rbls. 243·90; equivalent at the rate of Rbls. 7·35 per Rbls. 5 gold to.								358·53
								1,570·10
Customs charges								12·80
Transport, Moscow–Astara								115·35
							Rbls.	1,698·25

Charges paid in Persia :—

		Krs.
Astara.—	Commission, &c. &c.	55·00
	Customs duty at 5 per cent. (previous to Feb. 1903)	448·00
Ardebil.—	Freight, Astara–Ardebil	241·75
	Petties	4·00
	Commission	32·00
Tabriz.—	Freight, Ardebil–Tabriz	200·00
	Porterage	8·00
	Krs.	988·75

Specimen Invoice of 30 Bales Prints from Moscow.

Bales.	Weight in Pouds and Funts. Gross.	Weight in Pouds and Funts. Net.	Pieces.	Arshines Rus.			Rbls.	Rbls.
7	46·31	42·35	210	14,610½	2 colours	at cop. 10	1,461·00	
5	33·13	30·32	150	10,407	5 „	„ 11	1,144·00	
18	125·7	115·26	540	37,522¾	1 „	„ 9	3,377·00	5,982·85
					Discount	6 per cent.		358·97
								5,623·88
Drawback for 189$\frac{10}{40}$ pds., at Rbls. 3·60 gold = 681·30 at rate of 7.35								1,001·51
								4,622·37
Customs charges								34·67
Transport, Moscow–Akstafa								320·50
							Rbls.	4,977·54

Charges paid in Persia :—	Rbls.	
Akstafa.—Commission, &c.	24·25	
Julfa.—Freight, Akstafa-Julfa	103·05	
Petties	3·58	
Commission	6·00	
Rbls.	136·88 at 1·70½ per 10 Krs.	= Krs. 803·90.

	Krs.
Julfa—Petties, &c.	44·70
Freight, Tabriz	360·00
Tabriz—Customs duty 5 per cent. (duty previous to Feb. 1903)	1260·00
Porterage	15·00
Krs.	2,483·60

Details of Assortment of 124 Bales of Russian Prints, Turkey Red.

I. One Coloured Prints.

(*a.*) Twenty-four bales, each 32 pieces 23 ins., 70–72 arshines, red and white, small designs.

(*b.*) Twenty-four bales, each 32 pieces 23 ins., 70–72 arshines, red and white, medium and large designs.

(*c.*) Six bales, each 32 pieces 23-ins., 70–72 arshines, red and yellow, small designs.

(*d.*) Six bales, each 32 pieces 23-ins., 70–72 arshines, red and yellow, medium and large designs.

The red and yellow coloured prints sell at the same price as the red and white.

II. Two and Three Coloured Prints.

(*a.*) Six bales, each 32 pieces 23-ins., 70–72 arshines, red and pink prints, small designs.

(*b.*) Eight bales, each 32 pieces 23-ins., 70–72 arshines, red and pink, large designs.

(*c.*) Sixteen bales, each 32 pieces 23 ins., 70–72 arshines, red and pink, medium designs.

(*d.*) Four bales, each 32 pieces 23 ins., 70–72 arshines, red and green, small, medium and large designs.

(*e.*) Four bales, each 32 pieces 23 ins., 70–72 arshines, red, green, and pink, small, medium, and large designs.

III. Five and Six Coloured Prints.

Twenty-six bales, each 32 pieces, 70–72 arshines, large designs, with one or two pieces per bale border prints, and one piece large stripes.

Selling prices of above for prints in an assortment of 25 per cent. pink ticket and 75 per cent. blue ticket quality, were about as follows :—

I. Krs. 0·70 per Tabriz arshine.
II. „ 0·75 „ „
III. „ 0·85 „ „

Less 3–5 months at 12 per cent. = cash.

TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

BOARD OF TRADE.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

S 2209

REPORT

UPON THE

CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS

OF

BRITISH TRADE IN NEW ZEALAND.

BY THE

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE ON COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE;

BASED UPON INFORMATION COLLECTED BY THEIR COMMISSIONER, MR. R. J. JEFFRAY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The following Report on the Condition and Prospects of British Trade in New Zealand is based upon materials collected by Mr. R. J. Jeffray, in New Zealand, and information drawn from other sources.

Mr. Jeffray visited New Zealand in 1906, as Commissioner on behalf of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, and in the course of his investigation visited Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson, Westport, and Greymouth. He received much ready and valuable assistance in his enquiries from the Government of the Dominion, from the Chambers of Commerce, and many private individuals. The material thus collected has been amplified in the present Report, which contains the latest available information as to the course of the trade of the Dominion.

BOARD OF TRADE,
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,
December, 1907.

1500 Wt 19478 1/08 D & S 1 30223

REPORT ON THE CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS OF BRITISH TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

Introductory: The New Zealand Market.

The Dominion of New Zealand, which extends over a territory which, inclusive of the small dependent islands in the Pacific Ocean, amounts to 104,531 square miles, or almost precisely twice the area of England and Wales, with an estimated population at the close of the year 1906 of 908,726 persons (exclusive of about 48,000 Maoris and some 12,000 inhabitants of the Cook and other Pacific Islands), is at present enjoying a period of rapid economic development and of great and general prosperity. The population has steadily advanced in numbers, at a somewhat increasing rate of progress; between 1895 and 1900 the increase was a little less than 10 per cent., and in the ensuing quinquennial period it was nearly 15 per cent., whilst the estimated actual growth in 1906 (26,264) was the largest yet recorded for any single year in the history of the colony since 1879. It is noteworthy that the part of the recent increase of population which has been due to immigration has been derived almost entirely from the United Kingdom and Australia.

The amount of land under cultivation was 8,462,495 acres in 1890 and 14,114,925 acres in 1905. The number of separately occupied and cultivated holdings of over 1 acre in extent rose from 38,083 in the former to 69,942 in the latter year; of this total 19,787 holdings were of 10 acres or less, 11,745 of 11 to 50 acres, 7,562 of 51 to 100 acres, and 9,950 of 101 to 200 acres, whilst only 4,398 were of more than 1,000 acres. Thus agriculture in one form or another is, and must long remain, the predominant interest of New Zealand, but at the same time industries have been established and strenuous and persistent efforts are being made to develop them, both by the tariff policy of the Dominion and by other forms of Government aid and encouragement. The number of persons employed in "industrial enterprises" increased from 27,389 (including 2,969 females) in 1896 to 49,806 (including 6,253 females) ten years later, whilst the value of the output (including repairs) advanced in the same period from £9,549,360 to £22,422,736; and although owing to certain changes in the Census definition of a "factory" the figures for the two years are not strictly comparable, they are sufficiently so to indicate the extent of New Zealand's industrial progress. Mining activity is confined chiefly to coal and gold. The output of the former rose from 637,397 tons in 1890 to 1,585,756 tons in 1905, and during the same period the export of gold produced in New Zealand, which however fluctuated considerably, rose from 187,641 ounces to 520,485 ounces—the advance since 1900 having been particularly marked. The total number of persons engaged in gold-mining in 1905 was 9,362, and in coal-mining 3,269.

The statistics of foreign trade show the same upward movement and indicate substantial progress in the general well-being of the Dominion, as the growth of trade has been far more rapid in recent years than the increase in population; in particular there was a notable development in imports and exports in 1906.

The following table shows the population, imports, exports, and total trade (exclusive of specie) at five-year intervals since 1890, and for the year 1906:—

Year.	Population on December 31st (exclusive of Maoris and inhabitants of Pacific Islands).	Imports.*	Exports.*	Total Trade.*
		£	£	£
1890	625,508	5,928,895	9,569,316	15,498,211
1895	698,706	6,115,953	8,518,119	14,634,072
1900	768,278	10,207,326	13,223,258	23,430,584
1905	882,462	12,481,178	15,642,069	28,123,247
1906	908,726	14,303,170	17,972,480	32,275,650

* Exclusive of specie.

It will be seen from this that whilst between 1890 and 1906 the estimated population advanced by about 45 per cent., the total foreign trade of the Dominion (exclusive of specie) increased in value by 108 per cent., the rise in imports alone being 141 per cent. and in exports alone 88 per cent.—the relatively great expansion of imports testifying to the increased purchasing power of the community.

The following table shows the imports, exports, and total trade (exclusive of specie) per head of population for the same years :—

Year.	Imports*	Exports*	Total Trade*
	per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890	9 11 0	15 8 4	24 19 4
1895	8 16 8	12 6 0	21 2 8
1900	13 7 4	17 6 4	30 13 8
1905	14 6 11	17 19 7	32 6 6
1906	15 19 5	20 1 9	36 1 2

* Excluding Specie.

Import Statistics.

From the facts thus briefly set out it will be apparent that, although New Zealand is still comparatively a small State, it yet constitutes a market which is of considerable importance, is steadily developing, and offers great possibilities for the near future. It is therefore worthy of the most careful consideration by English manufacturers and merchants. At present British trade has a great pre-eminence in the Dominion, but it is encountering considerable and active competition from foreign countries. The tables on the opposite page show the shares of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, all other British Possessions, the United States and other Foreign Countries in the import trade of New Zealand in the 16 years from 1891 to 1906, both in actual amounts and in percentages.

The most noticeable features of these tables are (*a*) the marked increase—amounting to 15·4 per cent. of the total imports in 1906 as compared with those of the previous year; (*b*) the nearly equal increase—14·6 per cent.—in the imports from the United Kingdom; (*c*) the fact that to the British Empire no less than 84 per cent. of the total import trade is credited, which is a slightly higher percentage than in any one of the previous five years; and (*d*) the remarkable steadiness of the proportion assigned to the United Kingdom, which has been 62 per cent. in each of the years 1903 to 1906 inclusive.

In regard to these tables, however, it is necessary to bear carefully in mind the presence of the difficulty arising from the well-known confusion between "countries of origin" and "countries of shipment," as except in the case of goods belonging to classes to which the provisions of the Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, 1903, apply, there is no necessity for an exact statement on the part of importers as to the origin of goods brought into the country. Goods from the countries of continental Europe go to New Zealand in the main either through the United Kingdom or through Australia (there is direct transit from the United States); and the consequence is that the trade statistics are affected in two ways: (*a*) the imports stated to be from the United Kingdom include a certain amount of foreign goods originally shipped from the Continent of Europe to the United Kingdom and subsequently despatched to New Zealand—which for various reasons do not appear in the United Kingdom returns as re-exports; and (*b*) imports described as coming from Australia include goods from the Continent of Europe, from the United Kingdom, and from elsewhere, which were consigned originally to Australian ports. The following table shows the exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand as given in the

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND, 1891–1906.

A. VALUE of IMPORTS into NEW ZEALAND, distinguishing the Principal Sources of Supply (excluding Bullion and Specie).

Years.	Value of Imports into New Zealand from—					
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total Value of Imports.
		Australian Commonwealth.	All other.	United States.	All other.	
	TOTAL VALUES.					
	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000	£ 1,000
1891	4,370	942	588	362	170	6,432
1892	4,727	957	466	382	213	6,745
1893	4,482	995	475	379	163	6,494
1894	3,947	946	522	395	180	5,990
1895	3,979	991	556	394	196	6,116
Annual Average 1891–1895	4,301	966	522	382	184	6,355
1896	4,714	990	563	493	277	7,037
1897	5,338	997	688	628	344	7,995
1898	5,149	1,141	787	800	335	8,212
1899	5,527	1,213	718	775	382	8,615
1900	6,454	1,390	892	1,062	410	10,208
Annual Average 1896–1900	5,436	1,146	729	752	350	8,413
1901	6,881	1,525	975	1,415	561	11,357
1902	6,851	1,348	864	1,319	577	10,959
1903	7,442	1,517	988	1,441	692	12,080
1904	7,982	1,502	1,172	1,528	716	12,900
1905	7,784	1,480	1,124	1,438	655	12,481
Annual Average 1901–1905	7,388	1,474	1,025	1,428	640	11,955
1906	8,920	1,955	1,111	1,406	911	14,303
	B. PROPORTION of TOTAL IMPORTS furnished by each Principal Source of Supply.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1891	68	15	9	5	3	100
1892	70	14	7	6	3	100
1893	69	15	7	6	3	100
1894	66	16	9	6	3	100
1895	65	16	9	7	3	100
Annual Average 1891–1895	68	15	8	6	3	100
1896	67	14	8	7	4	100
1897	67	12	9	8	4	100
1898	63	14	9	10	4	100
1899	64	14	8	9	5	100
1900	63	14	9	10	4	100
Annual Average 1896–1900	64	14	9	9	4	100
1901	61	13	9	12	5	100
1902	63	12	8	12	5	100
1903	62	12	8	12	6	100
1904	62	12	9	12	5	100
1905	62	12	9	12	5	100
Annual Average 1901–1905	62	12	9	12	5	100
1906	62	14	8	10	6	100

United Kingdom Trade Returns for the five years 1902 to 1906, distinguishing between the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom and foreign or colonial produce and manufactures re-exported; it will be remembered that these values are *f.o.b.*, whereas those in the table for New Zealand imports given above are *c.i.f.* :—

Year.	British and Irish Produce Exported to New Zealand.	Re-Exports to New Zealand.	Total Exports from United Kingdom to New Zealand.
	£	£	£
1902	5,676,576	481,309	6,158,885
1903	6,361,390	593,430	6,954,820
1904	6,315,090	582,330	6,897,420
1905	6,425,793	569,013	6,994,806
1906	7,400,188	652,288	8,052,476

These figures only confirm that impression of the steadiness of British trade with New Zealand in recent years which was given by the detailed table of New Zealand imports previously set out. In 1902 the percentage of re-exports in the total exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand was 7·8; in the following year it rose to 8·5, but dropped in 1904 to 8·4, and for the last two years it has been 8·1. It may therefore be regarded as clearly established by the two tables that the United Kingdom has in the last five years fully held its own, and maintained its position in the Dominion market. Against the deduction of foreign goods which must be made from the New Zealand import figures in order to arrive at the imports which were actually of United Kingdom origin must be set that part of the imports from Australia, undoubtedly considerable, which are really also of United Kingdom origin and have been re-exported from the Commonwealth. On the whole, therefore, it may reasonably be assumed that any re-adjustment of the figures based on exact information as to countries of origin would not seriously affect the percentages of the New Zealand import trade assigned to the United Kingdom in the detailed table given above, but would increase the percentages assigned to foreign countries and diminish that of the Commonwealth of Australia. Some further modification would, however, be necessitated by the fact that some part of the imports credited to the United States should in reality be assigned to Canada. Moreover it is to be observed that the import of steamers for coastal and inter-colonial traffic is not recorded in the general New Zealand trade statistics (this was the case also in Australia until 1906). From information furnished by companies concerned, it appears that the total value of such steamers imported during the 15 years 1890 to 1905 was about £1,600,000. This gives an average annual import of over £106,000 for the whole period, but for the nine years 1897 to 1905, during which the vessels acquired for this coasting and inter-colonial trade have been both more numerous and of greater tonnage, the average value per annum has been considerably greater. These imports have been without exception of purely British origin, and the effect of the omission is to detract somewhat from the volume and value of the imports from the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom's share so far discussed is a percentage of the total imports of merchandise into New Zealand, but it is to be remembered that of these total imports a certain part consists of goods which the United Kingdom does not itself produce, and which also, for geographical reasons, do not go to the Dominion by way of United Kingdom ports, or do so only to a very small extent. Such, for example, are a number of food commodities—rice, potatoes (which come chiefly from Victoria), fresh fruit (largely from Fiji and Victoria), sugar (which is drawn mainly from Fiji, but also from New South Wales and Java), Australian wine, tea (almost entirely from India and Ceylon, the latter being the chief source of supply); and also such commodities as coal (from New South Wales), dressed and undressed timber (principally from Australia), kerosene and turpentine (from the United States), wool (a small amount is imported from Australia), and kapok (from India and Java). The total value of commodities of these kinds imported into New Zealand in 1906 was not less than £1,500,000, and the deduction of this amount from the total imports in that year would raise the United Kingdom share of the trade in which it could reasonably be expected to participate, to about 70 per cent.

So far then as the available statistics go it is evident that the United Kingdom has at present an overwhelming pre-eminence in the New Zealand trade; that (even when all allowances are made for the difficulty of interpreting the figures) it is clear that the slow decline which was taking place up to 1900 and 1901 has been checked, and that in the last five years British traders have held their ground, and secured in 1906 their full share of the striking expansion which characterises that year. In considering this question of the general distribution of the New Zealand trade and the share therein of the United Kingdom, there are two important factors to be taken into account, first the preferential tariff treatment which is accorded by the Dominion to the products and manufactures of the Empire, and, secondly, the nature of New Zealand's oversea communications.

(i.) *Preferential Treatment of British Goods.*

Under the terms of the "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act," which came into force in November, 1903, New Zealand granted preferential treatment to certain specified goods the growth, produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions, not, however, as in the case of Canada and Cape Colony by means of a rebate of part of the duties imposed by the general tariff, but by the imposition of duties or additional duties on similar goods of foreign origin. The principal articles in regard to which the British Dominions thus received preferential treatment were:—(1.) Iron (plain block sheet, bar, bolt, plate and rod), rails for railways and tramways, and printing paper, which were admitted free when of British origin but paid a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* when coming from foreign countries; (2.) Cement, on which the additional duty was equivalent to 100 per cent. of the duty of the British article; (3.) Boots and shoes, hardware, hollow-ware, iron nails, ironmongery, iron pipes and fittings, glass and earthenware, pianos, fancy goods and toys, on most of which the additional duty was 50 per cent. of the amount payable by British goods. On March 31st, 1904, tea grown in any part of the British Dominions became duty-free if imported in packets exceeding 1 lb. in weight. The following table shows the imports of a class subject to preferential treatment for the three years preceding the Act, 1901 to 1903 (the Act came into force on November 16th, 1903), and for the three years since, 1903 to 1906. It will be observed that the foreign share of the imports of these goods, which was increasing up to and in 1903, has since that year declined quickly, even in the prosperous year 1906, when the imports of these classes of goods as a whole increased by half a million pounds.

Year.	Imports of Articles of a Class subject to Preferential Treatment from			
	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
	£	£	£	£
1901	2,261,000	1,357,000	366,000	538,000
1902	2,247,000	1,341,000	326,000	580,000
1903	2,569,000	1,507,000	367,000	695,000
1904	2,731,000	1,604,000	436,000	691,000
1905	2,638,000	1,626,000	440,000	572,000
1906	3,150,000	2,086,000	521,000	543,000

The figures as a whole suggest that the effect of the preferential arrangements has been to divert to the United Kingdom and the British Possessions a portion of the trade formerly held by foreign countries in commodities affected by the preference, and that in particular in the last year the United Kingdom and British Possessions were enabled to secure the whole of the increase in the imports of these commodities, which constituted in that year about 22 per cent. of the total imports into New Zealand. This conclusion is borne out by evidence collected both in the Dominion and in the United Kingdom itself from various firms engaged in the New Zealand trade. Thus it was frequently stated that before the Act of

1903 came into operation Belgian iron bars could be placed in the New Zealand market cheaper than Scotch or North Country bars, but that the 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on foreign bars has completely reversed matters, and that British iron can now be purchased and landed in New Zealand at less cost than the continental article. The same statement is made as to most kinds of manufactured metal goods to which preferential treatment is accorded. British-made boots and shoes are also said to benefit considerably. The imports of these from the United Kingdom were in 1903 only £118,209, but by 1906 they amounted to £204,032, whilst the imports from the United States on the other hand, which amounted to £107,713 in 1903, had fallen to £46,846 in 1906. The imports of the same goods from Australia, which also had the advantage of preferential treatment, increased in the same period from £10,030 to £25,180. It should be stated, however, that the increase in the United Kingdom's export to New Zealand of these particular goods is ascribed in part also to alterations in the methods of British manufacturers, made in the effort to recover trade from the United States. Other commodities, which were specifically mentioned as having derived a substantial benefit from preferential treatment, were printing paper, in regard to which Canada is said to have benefited at the expense of the United States, the imports from the former country having risen from £2,216 in 1903 to £33,599 in 1906, whilst the import from the United States fell from £40,909 to £20,361 in the same period; and tinned salmon as to which it is stated that British Columbia now furnishes the supply which previously came from the United States. On the other hand the amount of preference was stated in several cases to have been insufficient to affect seriously the course of trade; it was pointed out, for example, that on pianos the 10 per cent. additional *ad valorem* duty on foreign goods had very little effect, at least as regards the better class of instruments, firstly because people who wished to have a good piano were not deterred by an extra 10 per cent. duty, and secondly because the lower freights obtainable from Hamburg to some extent neutralised the preferential rate. This latter point was urged in the case of a number of commodities—that the amount of the preference did not counterbalance the lower freights (as compared with those from the United Kingdom) obtainable from the United States and, in some cases, from the continent of Europe, *viâ* Australia, or even (in a few instances) *viâ* British ports.

In July of the present year (1907) the New Zealand Government proposed a revision of the tariff. This has since been adopted, and must have a considerable effect on British trade as a result of the additional preference granted, particularly on food commodities, drugs, chemicals, medicines, metal manufactures, electrical machinery, some leather goods, furniture, cabinet ware, and numerous miscellaneous articles. As a rule the duties of the old general tariff remain unchanged for these goods when of British origin, but an additional duty is imposed on similar goods when derived from foreign countries. Tea is henceforth to be imported free only when in packets exceeding 5 lbs. in weight. A number of articles hitherto subject to duty are to be admitted free, whatever their origin; such are sugar, currants, raisins, some dried fruits, unground spices, and (far more important to British trade) cotton or linen piece goods, dress prints, paper hangings and certain kinds of common and plate glass. The amount of protection which the tariff gives to the New Zealand manufacturer has been reduced only in a few cases, the most important being cotton goods (which are not produced in New Zealand). On the other hand, though the protective tariff which the British manufacturer and trader has to encounter has in the main not been diminished, the new arrangement increases the advantage which he enjoys in the New Zealand market over his foreign rivals.*

(ii.) *Steamship Communication.*

The other influence of general importance in determining the share of the United Kingdom in the total import trade of New Zealand, is the fact that there is no direct steamship communication between the Continent of Europe and ports

* The full tariff, and a comparison with the old rates of duty, are contained in the *Supplement to the Board of Trade Journal* for November 21st, 1907, (*price 3d.*).

of the Dominion; and that, consequently, in most cases goods go *viâ* London (as transhipments there), the through rates from Bremen and Hamburg being generally about 4*s.* per ton higher than from London. In some cases, however, rates are the same, and in other instances even lower than from London, the British lines being said to accept the same or lower rates for continental traffic in order to diminish the possibility of lines of steamers being run direct from the Continent to New Zealand. A certain amount of goods goes, however, by German steamers to Australia, the goods being transhipped there for New Zealand. In addition to the regular fortnightly mail service from London to Wellington and Lyttleton, and the monthly cargo boats, there has been since 1904 a regular service of monthly steamers between New Zealand and the chief West Coast ports of the United Kingdom—Cardiff, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow. This was established by a contract between the New Zealand Government and the African Steamship Company, in order to facilitate the shipment of New Zealand produce (particularly frozen meat) to the United Kingdom. Efforts are also being made to develope regular steamship communication between New Zealand and all other British Possessions; notably, in 1906, a contract was entered into between the Canadian Government and the New Zealand Government on the one hand and a steamship company on the other to provide, for a period of one year, a two-monthly cargo service between New Zealand ports and the Western ports of Canada. There is a strong desire throughout New Zealand to develop the inter-Colonial service still further. There is also a service between New Zealand and South African ports, but it is direct (*i.e.*, without calling at Australian ports) only when full cargoes offer from the Dominion. There is no regular service from the United States at present, but there are frequent sailings from that country, and occasionally United States traders combine to charter a vessel to carry goods to the Dominion.

New Zealand Manufactures.

Before examining the import trade in detail, there is one other matter of some importance at present, and possibly of much greater importance in the future, to be taken into account. The manufacturers of the United Kingdom have to consider not only the nature and extent of the competition which they encounter with foreign countries, and its probable developments, but also the competition which arises from the Dominion itself; and there are a number of cases in which the imports into New Zealand of manufactured goods represent only a small part of the total consumption of such goods within the Dominion. The policy of encouraging industrial enterprise has been vigorously pursued by the New Zealand Government, both in its tariff legislation and in other ways since the Atkinson Tariff Act of 1888. Details showing the development of industrial enterprise in New Zealand are given in Appendix No. 3, in which Table A. gives a summary of the principal facts with regard to the growth of industry in the Dominion from 1886 to 1906; and Table B. sets out the development of the chief industries as shown by the Censuses of 1896, 1901, and 1906, the statistics relating in each case to the previous year. Appendix No. 4 shows the output in New Zealand of the principal commodities manufactured there in 1905, and the percentages of the total consumption of such commodities in New Zealand supplied by home industries and by the United Kingdom, other British Possessions and Foreign Countries respectively. From this table it will be seen that in such food commodities as beer, aerated waters, and biscuits, practically the whole of the demand is supplied from within the Dominion, and the same is true in only a slightly less degree of jam and confectionery. Other domestic requirements mainly supplied by home industry are, furniture (86·4 per cent.), blankets (80·2 per cent.), soap (69·3 per cent.), clothes (65·7 per cent.), and boots and shoes (64·4 per cent.). United Kingdom and foreign manufacturers supplied in 1906 less than one-tenth of the tinware required in the Dominion, and less than two-fifths of the agricultural machinery, whilst the New Zealand manufacturers have the greater part of the trade also in saddlery and harness, cordage, rope, and twine, fire-bricks and cement, and nearly half of the supply of candles. These are practically all industries which would naturally be the first to develop in an agricultural country such as New

Zealand. In regard to all these commodities it appears to be clear that a continually growing share of the trade will be taken by the New Zealand manufacturers, and that, consequently, British manufacturers cannot look for any particular expansion of the exports of these kinds from the United Kingdom to the Dominion. In this connection it is of interest to set out certain resolutions adopted by the Joint Committee of the Canterbury Industrial Association, and the Trades and Labour Council, appointed to consider the question of the promotion and encouragement of New Zealand manufactures and productions in May, 1905, as they illustrate the nature and strength of the movement for a national industrial policy.

"The Committee beg to report that, after having carefully gone through the evidence taken by them . . . . they have unanimously come to the conclusion :—

"1. That our local industries and productions in some instances are not keeping pace with the general increase of trade in the Colony, and that this is caused by greater importations and cutting of prices by importers, and that the cheap labour in Foreign Countries in many branches enables the importer to undersell the local manufacturer.

"2. That the tariff should be amended in the various directions summarised in the evidence, by taking off all duties on raw materials used by our manufacturers, which said raw material is not or is not likely to be produced in this Colony, and by an increase of duty in certain directions to meet the dumping of the surplus manufactures from other countries.

"3. That the attention of the Government should be drawn to the necessity of compulsory branding all New Zealand-made goods, "Made in New Zealand." The evidence taken by the Committee was practically unanimous on this point, the only exception being that of the employers engaged in the Boot and Shoe manufacturing.

"4. That the evidence taken by the Committee shows that the workers on the whole are loyal to the cause of local industry, but this cannot be said of all classes of the community.

"5. That a card should be printed in an attractive form, setting forth the desirability of encouraging local manufactures and productions from a patriotic point of view, such card, with the consent of the Education Boards, to be placed in every school of the Colony, in the hope that it will educate the rising generation to take an interest in the cause of local industry. The cards might also be utilised for circulation in other directions.

"6. That the aid of all trades and labour councils, unions, industrial associations, and public bodies should be elicited by circular, or otherwise, to further the objects we have in view, viz., the advancement and encouragement of our local industries and productions.

"7. That this Committee strongly urges that the Government and all bodies dealing with public expenditure should be requested to give preference wherever possible to the manufactures and productions of the Colony, thus setting an example for private individuals to follow, and assisting in providing employment for the workers."

It is desirable to draw attention to these facts as evidence of the energy and persistence with which a policy of industrialisation is being carried out. But, at the same time, it will be apparent that, with the exception of clothing, woollen goods, and boots and shoes, there are no manufactures in New Zealand which compete, or appear likely to compete, seriously with the class of manufactures in which the United Kingdom is chiefly interested, and it hardly seems probable that even the combination of protective duties on manufactured goods with the free admission of raw materials can call into being industries for which New Zealand has not within itself, or close at hand, large supplies of the necessary materials, such as cotton and iron.

Foreign Competition with the United Kingdom in the New Zealand Market.

Coming now to the examination of particular branches of trade, reference may be made to the Appendix No. 5 (pages 31–69), which show in full detail the movement of trade in each class of commodities for the years 1890, 1900, and 1903–06. In the following survey it will be convenient to deal with the goods in three classes, according as they are :—

(1.) Commodities in regard to which the trade is mainly in the hands of Foreign Countries, or, in some cases, British Possessions ;

(2.) Commodities in regard to which there is a large or increasing competition from Foreign Countries or British Possessions; and

(3.) Commodities in regard to which the United Kingdom is at present predominant.

(i.) *Imports in regard to which Foreign Countries or British Possessions are predominant.*

Manufactured food commodities. Sugar.—The greater part of the sugar supply of New Zealand is derived from British Possessions, especially Fiji, the only foreign country which appears to send any large amount being Java—£60,000 in 1906. *Wine* is of course supplied chiefly by foreign countries, but there is a slowly increasing consumption of Australian wine (page 35). In regard to *tea* Ceylon has easily the first place, the consumption having risen very rapidly in the last three years. Indian teas are next in demand, and the importation of China tea has dwindled to insignificance (page 35).

Tobacco.—Manufactured tobacco, cigars, and snuff are, as is natural, furnished chiefly by the United States, though the United Kingdom has a small but increasing share of the trade.

Apparel.—Under this head there are a certain number of commodities in which the trade is taken mainly by foreign countries. Such are *cotton lace*, of which the re-exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand rose from £17,261 in 1903 to £49,892 in 1906—the goods coming from France and Germany; certain kinds of *hosiery*, in which German goods are preferred, mainly, it appears, on account of better dyeing—a reason which is also alleged for the German monopoly of *Berlin wools*; *fabric gloves*, which come from Germany; *braids*, also from Germany, which are said to be both cheaper and in greater variety than those produced by British manufacturers; *ribbons*, in which the Coventry product has been entirely displaced by the manufactures of Basle and St. Etienne; *low-class flannels*, which come from Holland, whilst the better class trade is still held by England; *woollen dress materials of all kinds*, which are supplied chiefly by France—it is stated that similar goods are practically unprocurable from the United Kingdom—and *fancy textile fabrics*, in regard to which foreign manufacturers are said to secure the trade by reason of the greater originality and ingenuity which their goods exhibit. For *ticking of linen or linen and cotton mixed* recourse is had chiefly to Belgium. *Ivory, pearl, and fancy buttons* come mainly from Austria and from Paris, and *ordinary buttons* from Germany; Birmingham does not make the same variety of styles.

Velveteens.—For some years Germany practically controlled the market in these goods, though recently there appears to have been some improvement in the British share of the trade. It is stated that the British-made article offered considerably better value, but that the German make excelled in dye and finish, having a brighter and more glossy appearance, and this greater attractiveness secured them the market.

Denims.—These are supplied chiefly by the United States. One large import firm stated that there was no reason, so far as they knew, why Manchester should not supply the whole of the denims for the New Zealand market, but that for a long time they were compelled to purchase largely from America owing to the fact that repeated requests to Manchester manufacturers to compete were unsuccessful until a few years ago, when, for a time, they completely beat the American article. Then the Americans redoubled their efforts and recaptured the trade, and British makers, probably because of their great activity in other directions, have made no fresh attempt to recover the New Zealand market.

Hardware, etc.—Many years ago the main supply of *fencing wire*, *staples*, and *wire nails* was drawn from the countries of continental Europe, but in more recent years these lines have been captured by America; this is said to be due to the use of basic steel with corresponding cheapness. Wire nails have never been a prominent British manufacture. *Tools* come mainly from the United

States because, it is said, they are of newer designs, are better finished, and more suited to New Zealand requirements than the British articles, whose manufacturers persist in the old designs. Of recent years American machine-cut files have largely superseded British; they are cut in lighter lengths, are found to be keener, and if they do not last so long they cost less and are held to be cheaper in use. It is stated that the general public has often benefitted by the ingenuity in design and the improvement in quality of small hardware and tools made by American manufacturers, whose example has been followed by their competitors. As an illustration the case of *saws* was quoted, in regard to which it was asserted that American improvements have been to some extent imitated by British manufacturers who have accordingly recovered part of the trade. On the other hand *axes* and *carpenters' hammers* are specialities of the United States, and trade goes entirely to that country. America also supplies New Zealand largely with cheap, smoothly-working *door and mortice locks* which are in great use; they differ, however, so much from ordinary door locks as scarcely to be in competition with them, and the British attempts to make similar locks have not been a success. *Cheap cutlery* is obtained mainly from Germany, and this is ascribed to the indifference of the British manufacturer to the trade in cheap, low-class goods.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements.—This class of goods is admitted into New Zealand free of duty, and foreign countries (notably the United States) and Canada have monopolised the New Zealand market for *harvesting machinery*, and have secured a large share of the trade in *ploughs*, *harrows*, *cultivators*, and *drills*. The manufacturers in these countries are stated to open their own branches in the Dominion, put their own men in charge, carry large stocks at convenient centres, spend money liberally on canvassing and advertising, and give easy terms of payment. Their products are lighter and cheaper, but are thought not to be so good as the British; but this high quality of British products is in fact a disadvantage, as it involves a higher price, and the New Zealander prefers a lighter and cheaper machine. The Canadian and American manufacturers have also the advantage that the needs of New Zealand in regard to this particular class of goods are practically identical with those they have to meet in their own countries. It was however stated that, though British manufacturers were formerly conservative in their methods and in adherence to their old designs, they have recently shown a greater disposition to meet colonial requirements, but it is doubted whether it would be worth their while to make the very considerable effort that would be necessary to recover the New Zealand market, especially in view of the fact that New Zealand is now manufacturing very largely for itself. The low prices at which American harvesting machinery is offered in New Zealand caused the Dominion manufacturers to complain of unfair competition, and the New Zealand Government has by legislative enactment armed itself with powers to check such competition, should it think necessary.

Enamelled Hollow-ware.—The better class ware, such as *kettles*, *jugs*, *pans*, *etc.*, made of stamped steel, come chiefly from Austria and Germany; the *heavier articles*, made chiefly of cast-iron and white-enamelled or tinned inside, are supplied by England. The German ware is thinner and wears better than the British, and it has always been cheaper.

Wicker and Wood Manufactures.—Bent-wood furniture comes from Austria, and there is a large supply of wood-ware from the United States and Canada which have, of course, the advantage of unlimited and cheap supplies of timber.

Oils.—The supply of *kerosene* comes entirely from the United States, which also furnishes the greater part of the *turpentine* taken by New Zealand. Bengal has a practical monoply as regards *castor oil*, and in regard to *other kinds of oil* (with the exception of linseed) foreign countries—chiefly the United States—and British Possessions furnish more than three-quarters of the total import.

Manures.—The bulk of these is furnished by various British Possessions and by foreign countries. Artificial manures appear to come largely from Germany, and recently considerable quantities of super-phosphates have been

imported from Japan. It is expected that the latter competition will increase, as the Japanese article has a higher percentage of phosphoric acid than the British, and can also be supplied more cheaply, as the Japanese are said to be able to land the material in New Zealand at about 10 per cent. less than is possible for the British articles.

Coal.—The import into New Zealand of this fuel is not very large, amounting in 1906 to only a little over £195,000 in value, and of this practically the whole came from New South Wales.

Miscellaneous Goods.—The trade in *leather purses, bags, and dressing cases* is said to have been "practically abandoned to the German makers"; *fancy china ornaments, cups and saucers, and cheap china* of every description is also almost entirely of German origin; *mattings* come from Japan, *bays and sacks* from Bengal, and *toys* of all descriptions from Germany and Switzerland.

(ii.) *Imports in regard to which there is a Large or Increasing Competition from Foreign Countries or British Possessions.*

Cigarettes.—This is a rapidly increasing trade, the imports having risen from £37,560 in 1900 to £73,828 in 1905, and then sharply to £105,167 in 1906. Until 1903 the whole of the imports were of United States origin, but since then the British share has rapidly increased, and in 1906 amounted to £46,559 as against £57,614 from the United States. In view, however, of the well-known arrangements between the British and American tobacco companies as to the division of the trade in their commodities, it is impossible to draw any exact conclusions from the figures just quoted.

Boots and Shoes.—The recent history of the import trade in these articles presents certain curious features. In 1900 the total imports amounted to £194,754, of which £129,464 were from the United Kingdom and only £46,807 from the United States. Then, however, came a vigorous attack on the New Zealand market by American manufacturers, aided for a time by extremely low freights, with the result that by 1903 out of the total import of £245,639 the American share had risen to £107,713, whilst the British share had declined to £118,209. Since then, however, as will be seen from the statistics in Appendix No. 5 (page 55), though the total imports have steadily progressed in value the share of the trade taken by the United States manufacturers has fallen off with great rapidity, whilst the British exporters have as rapidly recovered their ground, until in 1906 of the total import valued at £297,552, £204,030 (or more than two-thirds) are assigned to the United Kingdom and only £46,846 to the United States. The boot and shoe industry is making rapid strides in New Zealand itself, and there is a growing importation also from Australia. It is stated that in men's heavy boots (*i.e.* water-tights, bluchers and shooters) New Zealand depends entirely on colonial production as they are better than any imported goods for the kind of work for which they are used, and it is added that the boots for youths and girls produced in the Dominion are better and cheaper than similar imported goods. It is further stated that among the good qualities of the work produced by the American manufacturer, which enabled him to make for a time such rapid headway, were uniformity of quality, greater smartness, and the fact that American goods always opened in the best condition—the goods, cartons and cases being perfectly dried before packing, whereas in many cases the British shipments arrived in bad condition and were stale looking and musty. Various firms recommended the United States method of packing in 36- and 72-pair cases, packed on end, one tier only, and cases made to fit cartons, which ensures the goods opening in thoroughly good condition and is very much more expeditious in unpacking. It was agreed, however, and the statistics already quoted bear out the statement, that British manufacturers have greatly improved their methods and shown greater adaptability in the last few years as a result of the stimulus of American competition.

Wire Fencing (*both plain and barbed*).—Here the strongest competition is from the United States though there is some also from Germany. In 1904 and 1905 the imports from the United States were slightly larger than those

from the United Kingdom, but they declined heavily in 1906 (vide Appendix No. 5, page 47). British wire is said to be better than either German or American, and to have a longer life, but it is considerably more expensive.

The following prices were quoted by British export firms in June, 1907 :—

	British.			German.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Plain wire, varnished	10	0	0	7	10	0
„ „ galvanised	11	15	0	9	0	0
Barbed wire	13	12	6	12	0	0

the British quotations being in each case *f.o.b.* Liverpool, less 2½ per cent., and the German *f.o.b.* Antwerp, less 3 per cent. It is difficult to obtain comparative prices for the United States product, as the United States Steel Corporation will now only sell *c.i.f.* New Zealand, and it is impossible to determine how this price is divided between cost of the article and freight.

Machinery, Instruments, etc.—*Gas and oil engines* are imported largely from the United States, but here again in the last two years the British share of the trade has increased rapidly from £35,875 to £56,772, whilst the United States share in both these years was smaller than in 1903. In *sewing machines* the United States has the bulk of the trade; and in *printing machinery* the imports from the same country rose rapidly from £2,742 in 1905 to £16,161 in 1906, whilst British imports increased only from £21,209 to £24,740. In *electrical machinery* also there is a considerable foreign competition chiefly from the United States and the Continent of Europe, but the United Kingdom is still credited with more than half of the total imports, some of its share, however, being undoubtedly also of continental origin. Under the head of "*other machinery and parts thereof*" there is also a large importation from the United States, which includes such articles as typewriters and cash registers. In *scientific instruments* rather more than half the trade is ascribed to the United Kingdom, the remainder going mainly to the United States and Germany.

Printing Paper.—The United Kingdom still supplies somewhat above one-half the imports of this commodity, but there is a rapidly growing importation from Canada, whilst the supplies from the United States have been steadily decreasing in value, and were in 1906 only half of their amount in 1903. This is one of the articles in respect of which the British Dominions have enjoyed, and will continue to enjoy, a substantial preference, as their product was admitted free under the Act of 1903, whilst foreign countries had to encounter a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*—an arrangement continued under the new tariff—and it is generally agreed that this has had the effect of transferring much of the American trade to Canada.

Musical Instruments.—The trade in pianos, which has averaged £100,000 per annum for the last three years, is divided almost equally between the United Kingdom and Germany. The British article pays a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whilst pianos from foreign countries pay 30 per cent., but as has been already remarked this difference is said to be of no importance in the case of the better class of instruments, and the lower freights obtainable from Hamburg neutralise the preferential rate on the cheaper pianos. It was stated that the through freight from Berlin to New Zealand, *viâ* Hamburg, with trans-shipment at London, is about 10*s.* per ton less than from London; besides which German pianos are quoted *f.o.b.* Hamburg (case included), whereas pianos shipped in London have to pay dock dues amounting to about 7*s.* 6*d.* per piano in addition to the cost of the case.

Clocks and Watches.—There is a considerable competition from the United States and from Switzerland. The former country has the trade in cheap clocks, and a large proportion of the watches exported from the United Kingdom are, as is well known, really of Swiss manufacture.

Glass and Glassware.—*Window-glass* is obtained chiefly from Belgium, and the imports from that country have risen from £11,144 in 1903 to £28,233 in 1906, the increase in the last year being very marked; various exporters stated that they now never buy window-glass in England. In *other glass*,

however, the United Kingdom has a large share of the trade, the imports therefrom into the Dominion in 1906 being £35,815, an increase of £9,000 on 1905. About half the imported *glassware* comes from the United Kingdom, but there is an increasing import from Germany and Belgium. Re-exports of "glass and manufactures thereof" from the United Kingdom have fallen off rapidly between 1902 and 1906. This appears to be due, to some extent at least, to the substitution of the Germany-Australia route for the London-New Zealand route. It was asserted that the foreign goods have the advantage of lower freights, even when carried *viâ* British ports.

Miscellaneous Goods.—Other articles in which there is strong foreign competition are *furniture*, which comes largely from the United States, British Possessions (notably Canada), Germany, Austria (bent-wood chairs) and Japan; *candles*, of which there is a rapidly increasing import from Burmah—a movement ascribed to the effect of preference—whilst the imports from the United States, which were £14,482 in 1903 dropped to practically nothing two years later; *lamps and lamp-ware*, which are largely imported from the United States and Germany, though British trade has improved somewhat in the last year; and *ordinary soap*, of which £21,057 came in 1906 from New South Wales and £10,275 from the United States, as against £17,802 from the United Kingdom (more than double the amount from the last-named country in 1904).

(iii.) *Imports in regard to which the United Kingdom is predominant.*

This heading covers a multitude of commodities almost too numerous to mention. The details can be seen in the tables of Appendix No. 5, but it may be convenient to give here a list of the principal articles or groups of articles. It comprises confectionery, pickles and sauces, ale and beer, cocoa and chocolate, whisky, and non-alcoholic beverages; alkalies and potash; apparel and slops, cotton piece goods, drapery, all the better kinds of hosiery, woollen piece goods, blankets, haberdashery, linen manufactures, hats and caps; carpets and carpeting, canvas, floor cloths; cordage and twine (exclusive of iron and steel cordage); pig iron, bar, angle, bolt and rod iron, sheet and plate (not galvanised), many kinds of hardware and ironmongery, and the heavier class of hollow-ware, wire netting and other wire except for fencing purposes, plain tin plates, and pipes and fittings; railway materials; mining machinery, portable and traction engines; arms, ammunition and explosives; leather belting; stationery; paper-hangings; photographic goods; books and periodicals; china and earthenware; linseed oil, varnish, paints and colours, and dyes; bicycles, motors and parts thereof; brushware; blacking and dressing; plated ware; and cement. In regard to many of the articles comprised in this list there is a certain amount of foreign competition, but in no case is it extensive enough to appear likely to be serious, at least for some time.

General Remarks on Foreign Competition.

It will be seen from this survey that, whilst the United Kingdom has to encounter a severe competition in certain branches of the import trade into New Zealand, yet as a whole its position is not seriously menaced at present. Its two chief competitors are the United States and Germany. The competition of the former has declined somewhat in the last two years from its maximum in 1904, when it reached the total of £1,528,000, to £1,406,000 in 1906. The main commodities supplied by the United States are as follows in order of importance:—manufactured tobacco and cigars, kerosene and other oils, agricultural machinery, other machinery, gas and electrical engines, boots and shoes, wire fencing, hardware (chiefly tools), nails, leather, wood manufactures, printing paper, knitting and sewing machines, vehicles, bicycles, scientific instruments, arms and explosives, clocks and watches, fancy goods, lamps and lampware. The only other foreign competitor of importance is Germany, and the share of that country in the New Zealand trade, though still comparatively small, is undoubtedly increasing with some rapidity; the fact that the goods come either through London or Australia makes it difficult to estimate their precise amount, but, according to the New Zealand returns, the imports

declared to be of German origin increased from £277,467 in 1903 to £336,960 in 1906. The principal commodities which Germany contributes are:—Pianos, fancy goods, manure, some machinery and metal manufactures, glassware, hardware, fencing wire, wire (other than fencing or netting), china and earthenware, lamps and lampware, wood manufactures, and a large variety of miscellaneous goods.

Foreign competition in manufactured goods, which the United Kingdom might supply entirely, is not then, on the whole, very extensive or severe, and it relates in many cases to articles in regard to which British manufacturers have never hitherto made any serious effort to develope their trade. The only exceptions to this general proposition appears to be agricultural machinery and implements, other machinery, boots and shoes, certain special kinds of textiles, wire fencing, and some kinds of hardware, notably tools; and in these cases, as we have seen, the success of foreign competition has been due to the greater suitability of their products to New Zealand conditions, greater attractiveness, or cheapness combined with quality. As to most of the other articles in respect of which foreign countries have a large share of the market, they may be divided into two broad classes:—

(1.) Articles in regard to which foreign manufacturers have devoted themselves to the production of cheap lines of staple goods with which, as a rule, British makers have declined to trouble themselves, or which, in some instances, they could not produce—such are watches, some leather goods, cheap glass and earthenware, wooden clocks, &c. Cheapness does not, however, always mean inferiority (of this Swiss watches furnish an example), and though in a number of cases the foreign products may be less durable than the more solid and expensive British articles, they last long enough to serve their purpose, and often present a more attractive appearance.

(2.) Miscellaneous goods to which British manufacturers have never given much attention. It is noteworthy that of the re-exports from the United Kingdom in 1906, over £177,000 worth, or over 25 per cent., were goods "not otherwise enumerated," that is, goods of many varied classes of small value separately.

It would, nevertheless, be a serious mistake to under-estimate either the extent of foreign competition, or its possibilities of expansion, and although British manufacturers may justly contemplate the present position with some satisfaction, yet they cannot afford to relax their vigilance, or be lulled into any feeling of security by a Preferential tariff. The Germans in particular are making in New Zealand, as elsewhere, strenuous efforts to extend their trade, and, handicapped though they are by the preferential treatment of British goods, and by the absence of direct steamship communication—the latter, however, an obstacle which may be removed at any time—they have yet made substantial progress, though their share of the trade is still comparatively very small. The United States competition (in goods which the United Kingdom can supply), is menacing at times, but it fluctuates a good deal, and in the case of some commodities British manufacturers appear to have learnt a lesson and to be recovering part of the lost ground, and American competition seems to have made no progress in recent years. In spite, however, of constant American rivalry, and continued German efforts, British merchants and manufacturers dominate the New Zealand market; and the fact that in the last four years they have maintained their share whilst increasing their actual amount, suggests that there are not many criticisms to be made upon their business methods. Actually very few hostile criticisms were received, and these were as a rule of a quite general character. In this connexion it is desirable to point out that British trade with New Zealand is carried on largely by New Zealand firms with buying agents in the United Kingdom, British export houses with their own retail distributing centres in the Dominion, and agents there of British houses, and in all three of these cases it is to be expected that they will be fully

cognisant of the nature and needs of the market with which they have to deal. Such criticisms as were made related very largely to the unwillingness of the British manufacturers to adapt their goods to the particular conditions and desires of New Zealand, and this was generally ascribed to the fact that to them the New Zealand market was of comparatively small importance in relation to the total amount of their trade. Thus it was alleged, in some instances, that even if patterns are sent to makers, they will not be guided by them in many cases, but will continue to substitute their own. It was also asserted that "foreign manufacturers are more on the alert to bring out novel and attractive "lines, and to produce anything thus demanded, altering shapes and sizes to "suit various markets if there is any possibility of securing orders by so doing: "they will, further, wrap, box, and pack to meet customers' requirements." In another communication received it is stated that "the British manufacturer, "making for many parts of the world, is not prepared, in many cases, to take "the trouble to study the special requirements of what he looks upon as a small "market like New Zealand. The foreigner, on the other hand, goes into every "detail, first of all being informed by his Consul of much that is of great "assistance to him, afterwards sending out pioneers to study the habits of "the people in the special goods which are being purchased, and is further "prepared to take orders for small quantities in order to get a footing. The "British maker, although he may send out his agent, binds him down with "regard to quantity in a way that frequently makes it almost impossible to do "business. The foreigner, further, is quite prepared to meet his customer with "regard to the get-up of the goods, and we have known cases where he has "gone to an infinite amount of trouble to give what was required, although pro-"bably there is absolutely no profit on the first transaction." One other criticism frequently made is that the British manufacturer does not always pay sufficient attention to the fact that in a new country, in such a stage of development as New Zealand, the demand is very often for cheap goods, and that attractiveness is also a factor of considerable importance in determining the purchase, with the result that either he offers goods which, because of their quality, are too high in price for the market, or that the cheap goods, if he makes them at all, are unattractive in appearance. The foreign manufacturer, it is constantly asserted, is, on the other hand, much more willing to produce an article which does not represent such good workmanship, and is not so lasting, but which is cheap and looks well, and in many cases he thereby gets trade. The good quality of the British manufacturer is therefore in some cases an actual obstacle to the expansion of the trade in his products. There are a few cases, however, in which this consideration of cheapness does not come into account, the determining factor being quality; but they are very few, and almost the only instances which can be adduced are tools, some woollen goods, such as dress materials and under-wear, electrical machinery and appliances, some hardware, ribbons and muslins, and fancy goods.

Trade Representation.

The conditions under which the import trade of New Zealand is carried on render the question of official commercial representation in that country perhaps of less importance than in some other British Possessions, but it must nevertheless be taken into account. There is extensive consular representation of foreign countries in the Dominion, and there is evidence in the cases of Germany, the United States and Belgium that the consular service is being actively used in the promotion of trade. Several instances were given in which exporters from the United Kingdom had been approached by foreign manufacturers who offered goods which they had been informed were suitable to New Zealand conditions or were likely to be taken up in that country, and explained that information as to the goods and the names of the British exporting firms had been obtained from consuls in New Zealand. The recent appointment of trade correspondents by the Board of Trade will, it is hoped and believed, be of considerable value in giving to British manufacturers who may not hitherto have had any share in the New Zealand trade an acquaintance with the wants of that country and the opportunities offered by its markets.

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The conditions under which the import trade of New Zealand is carried on render the question of official commercial representation in that country perhaps of less importance than in some other British Possessions, but it must nevertheless be taken into account. There is extensive consular representation of foreign countries in the Dominion, and there is evidence in the cases of Germany, the United States and Belgium that the consular service is being actively used in the promotion of trade. Several instances were given in which exporters from the United Kingdom had been approached by foreign manufacturers who offered goods which they had been informed were suitable to New Zealand conditions or were likely to be taken up in that country, and explained that information as to the goods and the names of the British exporting firms had been obtained from consuls in New Zealand. The recent appointment of trade correspondents by the Board of Trade will, it is hoped and believed, be of considerable value in giving to British manufacturers who may not hitherto have had any share in the New Zealand trade an acquaintance with the wants of that country and the opportunities offered by its markets.

Freights.

There remains for notice the question of freights. It has already been pointed out that there are no regular continental lines to New Zealand, but that goods go either through London or through Australian ports. The lines sailing from the United Kingdom constitute a "ring," but there are very few complaints as to its action; most of the firms from whom communications were received considered the combination a great advantage, inasmuch as it tended to keep rates steady and uniform for all trades, and the present conditions are held to be much preferable to the old system when freights fluctuated like the prices of commodities and thereby greatly increased the difficulty of conducting business.* Such complaints as were made related rather to the fact that in some cases goods are carried from Hamburg to New Zealand, *viâ* London and with transhipment at the latter port, at lower rates than from London itself. Thus it was stated by one firm that printing machinery was shipped at the end of last year from Hamburg to Dunedin, with transhipment at London, at 39*s.* per ton (+ 10 per cent. primage), whereas at the same time and by the same steamer from London the rate for similar machinery was 40*s.* per ton (+ 10 per cent. primage), the goods from the Continent thus having the advantage of slightly over 1*s.* per ton. There was the same difference on sailcloth and canvas to Dunedin. Another instance given was coloured checks, which were shipped from Hamburg to Auckland at 46*s.* 6*d.* per ton weight or measurement at ship's option (+ 10 per cent. primage) and to Port Chalmers at 45*s.* (+ 10 per cent.), whilst the rate from London to both these ports was 55*s.* (+ 10 per cent.). In other cases the rates from Hamburg, with transhipment at London, and from London itself were identical. It is suggested, however, that this policy of the British shipping lines may be justified by the desire to discourage the establishment of direct lines from the Continent to New Zealand. Where goods are shipped from the Continent *viâ* Australia much lower freights are said to be obtainable from German steamers than from British lines. The following table gives some comparison of rates from London and from Hamburg or Antwerp:—

Article.	From London.	From Hamburg or Antwerp.
Crockery, Earthenware, Hollow-ware, and Glassware.	35*s.* plus 5 per cent., less 2*s.* 6*d.* rebate	29*s.* plus 5 per cent.
Pianos	40*s.* „ „	32*s.* 6*d.* (through from Berlin).
Lamp Chimneys	35*s.* „ „	25*s.*
Fancy Goods	55*s.* 3*d.* „ „	46*s.* 6*d.*
Hardware	40*s.* „ „	40*s.*
Bentwood Furniture ...	34*s.* 3*d.* „ „	29*s.* 6*d.*

Rates obtainable from the United States to New Zealand are often extremely low. Thus in the report of the New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce for 1905 it was stated that New York freights had ruled at about 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton for all classes of cargo, while rates on similar goods from London to the colony ranged from 25*s.* to 60*s.* per ton. The rate quoted for rubber shoes from London in July of this year was 50*s.* per ton, from New York 37*s.* 6*d.*; and the rate for hardware 37*s.* 6*d.* from London and 32*s.* 6*d.* from New York. It must be pointed out, however, that there are no regular lines from the United States to New Zealand other than the mail line from San Francisco, and that although sailings are fairly frequent American manufacturers do not possess those advantages of regular despatches and fixed rates which the British exporter enjoys. It has been suggested also that the low price of the freights is due largely to the fact that only thus can full cargoes be obtained at all. On the whole, as already stated, there does not appear to be any feeling among British exporters that the rates from the United Kingdom are unduly high, or that the service which is provided is in any way inadequate.

* This matter has been a subject of enquiry by the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings, which has not yet reported.

Summary and Conclusions.

From the survey which has now been taken of the conditions prevalent in the New Zealand trade, the following conclusions may be drawn :—

The Dominion of New Zealand presents a market which, though small in comparison with Canada, Australia, or South Africa, is yet considerable, is steadily expanding, and presents great possibilities for the future. In that market British merchants and manufacturers have by far the greatest share, and although that share did decline slowly for some years, the downward movement appears to have been checked since 1902.

This improvement is undoubtedly due in part to the greater energy displayed by British manufacturers and traders, who have succeeded in some instances in recovering ground which they had lost; and to some extent also to the effect of the preferential arrangements made in 1903. It may be noted that whilst the new tariff of New Zealand does not, except in a few cases, lower the barriers against imports from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, it increases the advantage which British traders enjoy over against their foreign rivals.

Nevertheless there is considerable and active foreign competition from the United States, Germany, France, and Belgium, and evidence of active efforts on the part of those countries to promote their trade with the Dominion. There are a few classes of goods which the United Kingdom might supply in which the trade is held almost entirely by foreign countries, but with the exception of certain goods for which the countries named have acquired a special reputation, such as agricultural and some other machinery, tools and a few other metal manufactures from the United States, dress goods and some articles of apparel from France and Germany, and glass from Belgium, the goods obtained from foreign countries are in the main either cheap lines with which British manufacturers—rightly or wrongly—have not cared to trouble themselves, or miscellaneous articles and fancy goods of many kinds which have never been important in British trade.

It appears then that, with the exercise of reasonable vigilance and attention to the desires and perhaps the prejudices of the consumers, there is no reason why British traders should not maintain and even improve their position in the New Zealand market.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEARS 1896 AND 1906 (ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES) FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIAN STATES, OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GERMANY, AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

APPENDIX I.

SUMMARY TABLE showing the VALUE of IMPORTS into the DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND (Classified Articles) from the UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH, OTHER BRITISH

Groups of Principal Articles Imported.	Value of Imports into the							
	United Kingdom.		Australian Commonwealth.		Other British Possessions.		Total British Empire.	
	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and Slops	348,432	620,341	7,064	28,373	498	1,749	355,994	650,463
Boots and Shoes	118,054	205,335	3,712	27,959	120	16,407	121,886	249,701
Cotton Piece Goods	421,678	573,145	7,461	10,555	2,305	8,682	431,444	592,382
Drapery	328,540	520,307	6,659	19,007	250	1,002	335,449	540,316
Haberdashery	59,634	110,072	6,943	4,568	18	36	66,595	114,676
Hats and Caps	57,190	88,970	520	2,325	—	19	57,710	91,314
Hosiery	80,054	156,615	2,006	1,123	—	39	82,060	157,777
Linen Manufactures	56,387	69,451	736	1,195	73	13,637	57,196	84,283
Millinery	27,857	56,672	504	2,736	10	1	28,371	59,409
Silks	62,612	53,898	3,034	5,973	927	1,104	66,573	60,975
Woollens	249,222	444,017	3,398	28,914	14	71	252,634	473,002
Other Textile Fabrics	8,665	77,334	440	4,916	6	172	9,111	82,422
Total	1,818,325	2,976,157	42,477	137,644	4,221	42,919	1,865,023	3,156,720
Cutlery	16,453	33,643	429	1,308	—	1	16,882	34,952
Hardware and Ironmongery ...	143,599	290,497	6,977	11,667	31	979	150,607	303,143
Rails and Railway Bolts, &c. ...	26,381	242,730	1,670	765	—	—	28,051	243,495
Iron and Steel, other : Pig, Wrought, Wire, &c. ...	460,612	968,882	26,466	21,205	—	998	487,078	991,085
Machinery (including Agricultural Implements).	165,193	438,571	27,076	99,154	14,353	17,478	206,622	555,203
Nails	22,746	6,072	341	816	—	7,693	23,090	14,581
Railway Plant	3,027	82,224	4	4,263	—	86	3,031	86,573
Sewing Machines	5,062	3,293	3,637	11,620	—	164	8,699	15,077
Tools, Artificers'	30,432	64,764	980	7,032	2	167	31,414	71,963
Brass and Brass Manufactures	6,471	21,435	301	499	—	7	6,772	21,941
Tin and Tin Manufactures ...	29,195	55,784	10,767	26,812	2	6	39,964	82,602
Total	909,171	2,207,895	78,651	185,141	14,388	27,579	1,002,210	2,420,615
Sugar	1,534	429	162,678	80,254	297,570	305,778	461,782	386,461
Tea	1,718	558	42,369	25,654	121,792	202,599	165,874	228,811
Total	3,247	987	205,047	105,908	359,362	508,377	567,656	615,272
Beer	31,332	43,465	2,143	1,293	—	—	33,475	44,758
Spirits*	129,467	243,464	16,160	22,738	1,252	984	146,879	267,186
Tobacco	20,533	80,049	17,625	72,879	534	894	38,692	153,822
Wine	19,752	30,925	14,836	24,007	—	18	34,588	54,950
Total	201,084	397,903	50,764	120,917	1,786	1,896	253,634	520,716
Paper	85,274	152,515	5,515	6,862	1,193	36,813	91,982	196,190
Printed Books	81,383	128,872	27,864	41,844	43	253	109,290	170,969
Stationery	73,928	124,476	7,332	21,979	170	348	81,430	146,803
Total	240,585	405,863	40,711	70,685	1,406	37,414	282,702	513,962
Miscellaneous Specified Articles.								
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.	67,321	75,900	3,226	3,616	—	25	70,547	79,541
Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, and Materials for.	—	51,536	—	2,979	—	495	—	55,010
Bags and Sacks	958	348	8,579	8,042	46,388	113,089	55,925	121,479
Bicycles and Tricycles	40,396	67,525	6,814	1,107	—	1,499	47,210	70,131
Bicycle and Tricycle Fittings ...	23,210	68,723	14,349	54,251	—	1,448	37,559	124,417
Candles	31,196	32,242	546	3,523	7	12,680	31,749	48,445
Canvas	19,918	49,370	1,519	9,433	—	1,846	21,437	60,649
Carpeting and Druggeting ...	26,926	69,283	155	880	62	232	27,143	70,395
Carts, Carriages, and Materials for.	15,367	38,194	4,905	23,302	13	2,850	20,285	59,346
Cement	31,605	60,434	1,275	—	—	—	32,880	60,434
China, Earthenware, Parianware, and Porcelain.	9,885	30,024	93	455	6	43	9,984	30,522
Carried forward ...	266,782	538,579	41,341	107,588	46,476	134,202	354,719	780,869

* Includes methylated and perfumed spirits and spirits of wine.

APPENDIX I.

ZEALAND during the Years 1896 and 1906 (arranged according to groups of Principal POSSESSIONS, the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, GERMANY, and other FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Dominion of New Zealand from

United States of America.		Germany.		Other Foreign Countries.		Total Foreign.		Total Imports.	
1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
7,361	15,878	1,820	4,906	5,341	13,948	14,522	34,732	370,516	685,195
4,555	47,558	1,247	1,129	297	1,746	6,099	50,433	127,985	300,134
2,837	14,965	44	1,609	848	3,392	3,229	19,966	434,673	612,348
219	1,234	564	4,253	607	3,837	1,390	9,324	336,839	549,640
693	4,491	112	1,680	1,070	232	1,878	6,403	68,473	121,079
64	492	10	94	526	2,855	600	3,441	58,310	94,755
66	349	782	2,707	76	144	924	3,200	82,984	160,977
22	18	107	101	—	80	129	199	57,325	84,482
—	—	53	6	442	41	495	47	28,866	59,456
4	1,215	37	57	3,128	33,864	3,169	35,136	69,742	96,111
—	41	1,152	3,857	794	3,086	1,946	6,984	254,580	479,986
—	53	69	578	—	1,361	69	1,992	9,180	84,414
15,324	86,294	5,997	20,977	13,129	64,586	34,450	171,857	1,899,473	3,328,577
62	1,440	256	1,308	184	46	502	2,794	17,384	37,746
26,529	56,082	4,656	11,159	521	653	31,706	67,894	182,313	371,037
130	2,288	30	662	1,381	949	1,541	3,899	29,592	247,394
9,645	60,333	1,102	25,631	4,900	10,458	15,647	96,422	502,725	1,087,507
50,675	168,654	1,494	9,918	8	34,775	52,177	213,347	258,799	768,550
4,603	31,243	1,438	4,195	3,113	2,651	9,214	38,089	32,304	52,670
31	2,109	—	730	—	—	31	2,839	3,062	89,412
7,947	19,206	6,093	5,847	1,902	149	15,942	25,202	24,641	40,279
11,897	43,352	816	2,536	259	650	12,972	46,538	44,386	118,501
26	1,388	—	146	165	51	191	1,585	6,963	23,526
463	3,722	167	605	2	71	632	4,398	40,596	87,000
112,068	389,817	16,052	62,737	12,435	50,453	140,555	503,007	1,142,765	2,923,622
497	4,745	3,670	—	16,185	60,000	20,352	64,745	422,134	451,206
—	—	—	—	986	658	986	658	166,860	229,469
497	4,745	3,670	—	17,171	60,658	21,338	65,403	588,994	680,675
342	292	1,108	633	198	53	1,648	968	35,123	45,726
346	2,517	3,052	7,340	10,371	17,030	13,769	26,887	160,648	294,073
103,605	167,198	2,242	2,091	5,306	7,343	111,213	176,632	149,905	330,454
148	68	313	1,122	5,830	8,888	6,291	10,078	40,879	65,028
104,441	170,065	6,715	11,186	21,765	33,314	132,921	214,565	386,555	735,281
23,504	28,404	1,916	11,251	175	7,743	25,595	47,398	117,577	243,588
1,794	6,319	190	162	70	29	2,054	6,540	111,344	177,509
3,487	12,894	1,157	12,419	554	2,853	5,198	28,166	86,628	174,969
28,785	47,647	3,263	23,832	799	10,625	32,847	82,104	315,549	596,066
3,330	13,945	342	1,200	358	1,752	4,030	16,897	74,577	96,438
—	10,289	—	1,942	—	12,580	—	24,811	—	79,821
—	13	36	—	—	—	36	13	55,961	121,492
11,582	1,258	69	165	57	138	11,708	1,561	58,918	71,692
3,187	2,595	—	776	—	128	3,187	3,499	40,746	127,916
—	58	1	16	80	3	81	77	31,830	48,522
2,700	—	142	114	—	—	2,842	114	24,279	60,763
62	17	—	213	289	69	351	299	27,494	70,694
7,766	7,584	—	85	—	102	7,766	7,771	28,051	67,117
—	1	—	1	—	25	—	27	32,880	60,461
—	268	577	6,930	219	1,473	796	8,671	10,780	39,193
28,627	36,028	1,167	11,442	1,003	16,270	30,797	63,740	385,516	844,109

APPENDIX I.—

SUMMARY TABLE showing the VALUE of IMPORTS into the DOMINION

Groups of Principal Articles Imported.	Value of Imports into the							
	United Kingdom.		Australian Commonwealth.		Other British Possessions.		Total British Empire.	
	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.
Miscellaneous Specified Articles —continued.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	266,782	538,579	41,341	107,588	46,476	134,202	354,719	780,369
Coal	2,410	142	91,728	194,999	—	—	94,138	195,141
Drugs, Chemicals, and Druggists' Wares.	112,775	194,995	12,969	64,770	109	780	125,853	260,545
Fancy Goods	69,227	103,315	5,205	16,865	993	767	75,425	120,947
Fish, preserved and potted ...	15,370	27,860	1,009	2,378	2,198	13,817	18,577	44,055
Floor-cloth and Oil-cloth ...	46,224	94,931	157	296	85	49	46,466	95,276
Fruit (including fresh, preserved, bottled, dried).	22,635	10,722	53,114	60,474	19,254	74,583	95,003	145,779
Furniture, Cabinetware, and Upholstery.	14,108	24,309	11,686	5,776	713	12,932	26,507	43,017
Glass and Glassware	46,696	86,134	13,494	31,252	—	6	60,190	117,392
Leather and Leather Manufactures.	60,392	57,065	19,146	34,669	—	497	79,538	92,231
Manures	14,166	29,772	33,583	52,117	7,036	70,986	54,785	152,875
Musical Instruments and Material for.	23,343	71,449	1,941	2,653	—	1,093	25,284	75,195
Oils	38,274	54,741	11,869	20,375	9,217	20,488	59,360	95,604
Timber	2,424	1,244	34,697	178,835	—	7,831	37,121	187,910
Total	734,826	1,295,258	332,059	773,047	86,081	338,031	1,152,966	2,406,336
Other Miscellaneous Imports, excluding Specie.	806,732	1,636,143	240,280	561,760	71,043	155,259	1,118,055	2,353,162
Total Imports, exoluding Specie	4,713,970	8,920,206	989,989	1,955,102	538,287	1,111,475	6,242,246	11,986,783
Specie imported	506	83,023	100,385	820,210	—	—	100,891	903,233
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	4,714,476	9,003,229	1,090,374	2 775,312	538,287	1,111,475	6,343,137	12,890,016

continued.

OF NEW ZEALAND during the Years 1896 and 1906—*continued.*

Dominion of New Zealand from

United States of America.		Germany.		Other Foreign Countries.		Total Foreign.		Total Imports.	
1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.	1896.	1906.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
23,627	36,028	1,167	11,442	1,003	16,270	30,797	63,740	385,516	844,109
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94,138	195,141
5,582	17,056	1,565	6,178	2,507	32,394	9,654	55,628	135,507	316,173
1,499	2,781	6,920	30,168	5,228	9,633	13,647	49,582	89,072	170,529
11,756	5,825	200	443	121	4,285	12,077	10,553	30,654	54,608
52	42	217	884	3,038	344	3,307	1,270	49,773	96,546
8,834	63,068	1	204	41,178	71,223	50,013	134,495	145,016	280,274
4,861	10,881	3,832	4,522	2,115	20,400	10,808	35,803	37,315	78,820
2,687	7,531	3,935	16,369	2,463	34,545	9,085	58,445	69,275	175,837
5,917	26,857	1,863	1,149	644	1,098	8,424	29,104	87,962	121,335
—	26,050	781	17,489	6,876	13,424	7,657	56,963	62,442	209,838
4,071	5,003	25,645	53,467	434	547	30,150	59,017	55,434	134,212
68,149	194,432	40	760	589	432	68,778	195,624	128,138	291,228
2,716	9,521	—	72	21	82	2,737	9,675	39,858	197,585
144,751	412,075	46,166	143,147	66,217	204,677	257,134	759,899	1,410,100	3,166,235
86,974	295,138	19,518	75,081	67,396	149,333	173,888	519,552	1,291,943	2,872,714
492,840	1,405,781	101,881	336,960	198,912	573,646	793,133	2,316,387	7,085,379	14,303,170
—	—	—	—	1,050	5,000	1,050	5,000	101,941	908,233
492,840	1,405,781	101,881	336,960	199,962	578,646	794,183	2,321,387	7,187,320	15,211,403

APPENDIX II.

UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS TO NEW ZEALAND, 1897–1906.

SUMMARY TABLE showing the VALUE of each principal class of MERCHANDISE (United Kingdom Produce) exported from the UNITED KINGDOM to NEW ZEALAND during each Year from 1897 to 1906, inclusive.

(Extracted from the Annual Statements of the Trade of the United Kingdom.)

Principal and other Articles.	Value.									
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel	406,047	427,554	461,996	412,441	376,564	390,088	457,993	373,125	353,472	429,035
Haberdashery and Millinery ..				127,017	137,090	142,328	151,269	118,728	100,577	93,039
Arms, Ammunition, and Military and Naval Stores.	61,075	65,408	76,741	93,380	185,329	99,922	98,134	100,345	109,225	88,524
Beer and Ale	28,116	24,280	23,281	26,113	28,839	34,140	30,324	23,441	30,152	38,201
Books, Printed..	81,859	77,572	94,018	90,275	97,962	100,524	110,475	120,533	116,277	125,504
Brooms and Brushes..	§	§	§	15,673	11,485	10,960	12,893	13,917	15,765	17,317
Candles	26,447	21,230	22,986	29,447	38,966	38,758	34,267	30,365	32,438	26,741
Caoutchouc Manufactures..	24,463	25,260	20,371	27,071	30,675	26,319	25,044	30,170	34,256	28,038
Carriages—Railway, of all sorts, and Parts thereof.	23,689	28,582	29,471	25,901	203,809	62,632	17,497	18,627	7,736	14,326
Cycles, and Parts thereof (including Motor Cycles and Parts).*	75,288	41,819	38,173	41,406	50,781	58,591	92,632	97,068	123,188	131,932
All other sorts, and Parts thereof.	14,300	12,462	12,930	20,502	22,399	28,418	25,179	33,060	43,235	93,888
Cement	26,557	23,076	25,463	25,320	35,149	33,421	51,343	40,458	44,545	36,957
Chemicals and Chemical Preparations: Soda Compounds (Alkali prior to 1901).	10,568	10,327	9,875	11,799	13,504	10,423	10,001	15,797	18,339	17,802
All other sorts	79,778	89,942	86,754	88,583	115,308	120,473	130,167	117,230	123,958	145,035
Chinaware and Earthenware	56,865	47,292	54,990	63,055	79,290	68,634	75,327	79,432	77,749	98,405
Cocoa or Chocolate, manufactured in the United Kingdom.	10,468	10,330	12,284	11,823	11,559	7,468	6,287	8,547	7,750	7,213
Cordage and Twine	11,825	15,580	18,166	18,902	26,134	19,167	23,693	26,370	24,362	26,781
Cottons, entered by the Yard	394,717	414,258	464,393	522,723	460,520	485,827	574,200	532,088	488,827	615,267
„ „ at Value	93,406	111,374	122,764	148,351	149,589	190,378	210,910	235,965	236,999	245,019
Electrical Goods and Apparatus: Telegraph and Telephone Cables and Apparatus.†	22,225	17,778	19,048	31,484	32,661	33,920	15,223	11,480	8,564	31,611
Unenumerated‡	12,762	11,775	15,993	19,093	15,108	13,560	34,263	47,105	43,451	32,551
Fish, of all sorts	§	§	9,389	9,017	14,290	13,588	13,494	13,405	15,208	17,473
Glass Manufactures	37,434	35,439	44,417	54,099	54,108	53,175	52,200	51,213	56,392	67,033
Cutlery	81,993	26,763	27,362	30,348	32,979	32,968	32,341	34,870	34,351	34,862
Hardware		54,811	61,117	68,846	67,180	71,048	72,925	83,778	80,406	102,027
Hats, of all sorts	51,050	52,852	58,130	66,243	69,756	80,520	84,422	87,531	69,062	82,174
Implements and Tools	47,885	44,747	41,867	55,038	53,707	51,168	56,361	59,901	57,081	71,056
Jewellery	§	§	§	15,169	16,828	14,740	16,282	12,618	10,513	7,423
Jute Manufactures: Piece Goods ..	28,961	27,198	33,951	45,913	51,082	44,193	46,675	42,523	37,020	42,848
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought ..	136,120	121,088	130,581	143,054	143,928	102,620	147,056	161,467	204,652	226,573
Linens, entered by the Yard	55,901	57,088	62,311	71,334	68,519	70,189	89,943	94,514	69,574	93,111
„ „ at Value	12,016	11,198	17,534	20,236	21,350	15,142	24,187	24,049	22,870	29,004
Machinery—Steam Engines	36,090	42,222	67,732	103,048	129,488	70,547	98,175	97,101	53,856	69,010
„ All other sorts	163,726	182,910	169,717	233,870	219,032	245,159	325,856	334,703	264,157	286,409
Manure	11,221	25,800	24,227	14,481	18,181	14,535	12,008	17,544	29,061	28,884
Matches	2,918	4,502	6,288	6,284	5,891	2,579	7,403	2,895	7,249	16,820
Medicines, Drugs, and Medicinal Preparations.	55,207	54,325	57,946	58,743	58,072	57,909	63,203	70,447	64,146	62,493

* The value of Motor Cycles and Parts was not included prior to 1904.
† The value of Telegraph and Telephone Wires was included prior to 1903.
‡ This heading comprised Electric Lighting Apparatus only prior to 1903.
§ Cannot be given. Included under "All other Articles."

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

EXPORTS TO NEW ZEALAND, 1897–1906—*continued.*

Principal and other Articles.	Value.									
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Metals—Brass, and Manufactures of ..	15,419	17,593	18,658	21,118	21,712	24,922	32,345	31,675	35,074	51,664
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought.	10,941	12,437	18,951	23,638	21,370	21,585	30,130	32,114	34,230	40,492
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought	586,985	534,942	600,327	1,097,903	743,481	918,159	917,213	937,049	1,017,682	1,296,725
Musical Instruments	21,536	26,529	31,856	30,020	27,946	35,364	39,823	47,329	60,296	57,809
Oil-seed	18,607	14,430	16,788	27,084	40,457	44,106	39,632	34,780	25,219	34,525
Oil-cloth	56,115	56,083	62,633	71,385	77,758	82,741	92,259	98,501	86,590	104,634
Painters' Colours and Materials	70,134	69,824	68,326	90,469	85,215	83,011	87,237	92,009	89,465	111,965
Paper, of all sorts	90,293	89,295	92,507	119,799	107,580	113,496	132,894	141,970	152,455	155,453
Pickles and Vegetables preserved in Salt or Vinegar.*	53,491	51,905	59,885	31,953	37,471	29,100	24,978	27,170	30,159	665
Sauces and Condiments, unenumerated*										31,791
Confectionery, Jams, and Preserved Fruits.				29 364	28,567	34,000	42,867	41,478	42,346	48,245
Vinegar				—	—	—	—	—	4,347	4,125
Plate and Plated Wares	24,285	24,585	28,329	34,496	41,524	39,570	45,416	52,094	52,552	67,679
Provisions, unenumerated	28,124	26,083	32,464	32,563	30,933	51,705	33,780	31,534	28,904	27,853
Saddlery and Harness	25,049	23,470	32,066	45,250	52,310	53,902	46,865	42,511	41,834	57,094
Salt	6,404	4,118	8,338	9,212	4,883	7,800	12,425	9,404	11,689	9,237
Scientific Instruments	16,187	14,721	14,922	14,454	20,052	16,517	17,980	16,653	16,900	22,943
Seeds, of all sorts	36,950	47,763	36,893	34,814	34,575	39,142	45,132	38,441	42,384	53,266
Ships and Boats, New (not registered as British) with their Machinery.	Not separately recorded prior to 1899.		17,820	43,250	37,500	141,774	247,775	154,802	256 700	124,897
Silk Manufactures	15,427	18,593	21,373	22,069	25,369	50,825	21,933	26,536	26 341	22,057
Soap	8,448	11,835	14,122	9,608	10,004	9,199	11,115	12,018	14,717	14,934
Spirits, British and Irish	138,286	135,361	145,728	164,487	181,032	182,255	161,277	189,742	178,849	232,671
Stationery, other than Paper	31,823	33,569	39,303	38,396	47,164	41,586	46,585	54,294	55,107	62,820
Tobacco of all kinds	15,054	16,503	17,389	18,426	19,430	22,835	32,621	29,721	35,843	53,925
Toys and Games	Not separately recorded prior to 1900.			28,270	26,388	31,045	34,034	37,012	39,103	40,636
Umbrellas, &c.	18,580	16,847	16,803	19,150	20,487	21,153	19,000	19,842	19,087	22,879
Wood Manufactures — Furniture and Cabinet Ware.	18,733	16,951	20,629	23,144	28,712	28,480	27,063	24,369	22,767	29,493
Woollens and Worsteds, entered by the Yard.	257,123	246,273	275,393	324,343	331,690	333,045	357,828	349,712	326,272	401,561
" " " entered at Value.	75,712	65,981	75,478	86,811	94,200	106,184	101,196	119,989	131,332	150,150
Parcel Post	36,563	45,894	57,499	69,303	85,371	69,771	56,083	102,308	133,563	144,400
All other Articles	182,921	175,547	206,801	163,634	156,120	179,630	243,280	268,076	292,191	380,074
Total	4,027,852	4,020,677	4,543,131	5,485,845	5,599,273	5,677,576	6,361,390	6,315,090	6,495,783	7,400,168

* The value of Vinegar was included prior to 1905.

APPENDIX III.

NEW ZEALAND.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

TABLE A.

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the principal facts with regard to the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT of the DOMINION of NEW ZEALAND, according to the CENSUS RETURNS for 1886, 1891, 1896, 1901, and 1906.

—	1886.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Establishments	1,946	2,254	2,459	3,163	3,495
Number of Hands Employed :					
Males	19,601	22,664	22,986	35,438	43,553
Females	2,494	2,969	4,403	6,288	6,253
Total	22,095	25,633	27,389	41,726	49,806
Wages Paid :	£	£	£	£	£
To males	Not obtained	1,705,641	1,776,076	2,895,279	3,842,806
To females		102,999	131,516	203,282	260,730
Total	—	1,808,640	1,907,592	3,098,561	4,103,536
Horse-power used	H.-P. 15,491	H.-P. 21,696	H.-P. 28,096	H.-P. 39,052	H.-P. 60,278
Total approximate value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	£ 5,096,930	£ 5,261,826	£ 5,796,017	£ 7,959,631	£ 11,804,013
Value of materials operated upon ..	Not obtained.		3,285,247	7,399,698	12,681,358
Value of output (including repairs) ...	6,711,379	8,773,837	9,549,360	17,141,149	22,422,736

Note.—Particulars as to the tailoring, dressmaking, shirtmaking, and monumental masonry trades were not collected prior to 1901, and the relative details have consequently been excluded in order to secure uniformity.

The mining, quarrying, and fishing industries do not come within the scope of the census.

Owing to charges in the definition of a factory, the figures for 1886, 1891, and 1896 are not strictly comparable with those for 1901 and 1906.

APPENDIX III.—continued.

TABLE B.

DETAILED TABLE showing the principal facts relating to the DEVELOPMENT of CERTAIN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES according to the CENSUS RETURNS for 1896, 1901, and 1906.

[NOTE.—The particulars for 1906 are provisional.]

—	(1.) Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler and Range-making, with Engineering.			(2.) Spouting and Ridging Factories.			(3.) Agricultural Implement Factories.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	90	111	143	9	35	16	34	33	29
Number of Hands employed	1,642	3,590	3,936	90	261	159	581	586	793
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	129,763	307,209	335,519	5,758	20,584	16,078	44,581	53,941	79,042
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	252,135	394,282	568,237	19,729	52,687	30,245	71,267	61,339	95,467
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	100,273	446,507	419,426	16,351	70,643	51,954	26,904	49,072	91,043
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	302,815	924,171	877,834	23,762	112,691	73,756	102,054	138,094	193,741

	(4.) Tinware Factories.			(5.) Cycle Factories.			(6.) Clothing and Waterproof Factories.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	34	60	54	19	71	97	31	27	23
Number of Hands employed	289	337	473	125	395	452	2,151	2,626	1,914
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	19,742	23,143	36,467	5,952	21,443	30,831	77,123	105,430	105,561
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	25,849	56,914	80,270	24,831	65,403	83,666	62,020	97,092	90,641
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	32,835	52,553	68,802	7,696	26,824	37,092	—	184,113	154,655
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	63,723	98,587	127,150	18,817	65,047	75,991	280,706	342,401	308,943

	(7.) Tailoring Establishments.			(8.) Dressmaking and Millinery Establishments.			(9.) Shirt-making Establishments.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	—	175	308	—	290	338	—	25	22
Number of Hands employed	—	1,621	2,997	—	2,888	3,039	—	531	399
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	—	102,946	215,087	—	78,506	113,366	—	15,562	14,955
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	—	211,016	372,026	—	193,998	269,000	—	26,528	31,680
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	—	122,853	244,191	—	173,211	181,201	—	45,319	41,362
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	—	301,356	578,416	—	312,436	331,268	—	75,879	75,832

	(10.) Hat and Cap Factories.			(11.) Woollen Mills.			(12.) Hosiery Factories.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	15	13	16	9	10	10	7	17	10
Number of Hands employed	72	117	237	1,416	1,693	1,549	133	282	374
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	3,554	5,389	16,380	91,619	112,001	105,036	2,541	8,030	21,960
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	10,560	19,217	47,010	223,473	277,422	307,759	4,565	19,997	36,697
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	4,458	11,463	19,817	139,317	196,081	206,847	2,610	18,032	42,052
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	10,902	25,641	38,369	302,423	359,382	397,348	9,357	31,265	67,588

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

TABLE B—*continued.*

—	(13.) Rope and Twine Works.			(14.) Boot and Shoe Factories.			(15.) Saddlery and Harness.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	24	17	10	65	126	72	23	115	106
Number of Hands employed	150	192	195	2,849	2,696	2,206	266	652	544
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	6,840	13,136	13,964	137,224	192,443	171,495	15,904	41,834	42,213
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	40,961	55,309	70,095	110,035	176,992	153,991	84,559	96,559	108,674
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	8,999	17,715	33,610	176,838	273,325	269,664	30,194	75,724	72,662
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	52,400	87,863	100,753	357,806	529,254	501,065	63,735	147,626	140,813

—	(16.) Breweries.			(17.) Aerated Water and Cordial Factories.			(18.) Biscuit Factories.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	85	74	72	132	125	123	17	20	12
Number of Hands employed	465	682	731	347	452	586	425	667	587
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	57,327	83,570	92,308	21,445	32,055	49,617	20,156	38,776	33,881
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	230,416	294,592	334,931	89,344	105,178	166,470	58,866	90,243	121,366
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	125,706	153,212	187,799	40,007	63,835	71,371	85,280	117,383	110,396
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	336,734	553,627	572,579	93,609	151,811	189,561	118,979	197,989	225,476

—	(19.) Confectionery Works and Sugar-boiling.			(20.) Furniture and Cabinet-making Factories.			(21.) Soap and Candle Works.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	12	26	36	71	144	172	22	24	19
Number of Hands employed	69	305	571	496	1,310	1,524	190	232	238
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	2,814	14,728	29,410	34,044	91,105	134,584	16,903	19,248	21,853
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	8,925	56,955	88,752	84,673	170,338	239,375	58,826	66,809	68,566
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	14,887	47,150	89,055	25,080	101,595	157,484	98,194	112,623	119,260
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	33,235	88,580	138,635	85,327	241,024	328,185	152,298	158,649	178,556

—	(22.) Chemical Works.			(23.) Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works.			(24.) Lime and Cement Works.		
	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1896.	1901.	1906.
Number of Works	7	8	17	108	108	125	14	15	20
Number of Hands employed	114	95	178	455	838	1,254	79	184	280
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Wages paid	9,166	8,055	12,476	28,229	63,336	99,246	5,560	16,577	34,249
Approximate Value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant.	44,471	37,793	86,181	76,585	114,567	273,831	22,419	38,436	116,746
	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1895.	1900.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Materials used	47,721	42,479	56,308	—	—	—	4,631	18,397	36,251
Total Value of Manufactures (including repairs).	75,320	64,834	95,390	66,140	122,280	216,550	15,881	45,142	107,675

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT showing the OUTPUT and CONSUMPTION of the UNDERMENTIONED CLASSES of MERCHANDISE in NEW ZEALAND during the year 1905, so far as the INFORMATION is available, and further showing the extent to which the GOODS CONSUMED were obtained from NEW ZEALAND, from the UNITED KINGDOM, from other BRITISH POSSESSIONS, or from FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Industry and Products.	Output.	Products Exported.	Products retained for Home Consumption.	Imports of similar articles from			Total Consumption.	Proportion of Goods consumed which were derived from			
				United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.		N.Z.	U.K.	B.P.	F.C.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.			
HAT AND CAP:											
Hats and Caps	38,369	38	38,331	79,259	1,964	1,914	136,681				
Hatters' materials				11,023	3,027	1,183					
Total	38,369	38	38,331	90,282	4,991	3,097	136,681	28·0	66·0	3·7	2·3
METAL-WORKING	1,978,031	20,578	1,358,353	1,867,733	195,563	539,374	3,961,022	34·3	47·2	4·9	13·6
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS:											
Ploughs and Harrows	199,741	3,562	196,179	4,469	1,132	3,490	306,693				
Other sorts				28,055	21,760	53,608					
Total	199,741	3,562	196,179	30,524	22,892	57,098	306,693	63·9	9·9	7·4	18·6
TINWARE	127,150	193	126,957	10,915	572	1,792	140,236	90·5	7·8	0·4	1·3
CYCLE MAKING:											
Bicycles and Tricycles (complete)				64,507	3,402	2,519					
Materials for:											
Mainly in the rough	75,091	168	75,823	29,008	38,380	1,402	266,791				
Other				44,156	2,276	5,338					
Total	75,091	168	75,823	137,671	44,058	9,259	266,791	28·4	51·6	16·5	3·5
CLOTHING:											
Waterproof and other clothing factories	308,943										
Tailoring establishments	578,416			568,533	21,914	26,268					
Dressmaking and Millinery establishments	331,268	2,817	1,291,642	57,599	688	1	1,964,645				
Shirtmaking factories	75,832			Not separately stated							
Total	1,294,459	2,817	1,291,642	624,132	22,602	26,269	1,964,645	65·7	31·8	1·2	1·3
BOOT AND SHOE:											
Boots and Shoes	501,065	333	500,732	179,319	23,679	60,525	777,323				
Boot and Shoe vamps, uppers and laces				7,766	2,188	3,114					
Total	501,065	333	500,732	187,085	25,867	63,639	777,323	64·4	24·1	3·3	8·2
SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING:											
Saddlery and Harness	140,813	551	140,262	26,910	1,034	1,981	193,651				
Saddlers' ironmongery and materials				25,553	137	774					
Total	140,813	551	140,262	52,463	1,171	2,755	196,651	71·3	26·6	0·6	1·4
WOOLLEN AND HOSIERY:											
Woollen mills:											
Woollen piece goods	*282,000	3,073		381,071	21,076	4,399					
Blankets	*33,000	799		4,957	7	17					
Rugs and shawls	*6,000	3,027		15,944	456	906					
Yarns	*22,000	203	456,873	9,306	102	239	1,039,723				
Hosiery	*64,000										
Hosiery factories:		1,025		141,168	763	2,439					
Hosiery and knitted goods	68,000										
	485,000	8,127	456,873	552,446	22,404	8,000	1,039,723	43·9	53·1	2·2	0·8
Woollens and Worsteds	Yds. *1,800,471*	Yds. —	Yds. —	Yds. *946,700*	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.				
Flannel and woollen skirtings	*1,472,720*	—	—	*1,547,300*	Cannot be given.						
Blankets	Pairs. *59,572*	Pairs. *533*	Pairs. *58,739*	Pairs. *14,519*	Pairs. *12*	Pairs. *151*	Pairs. *73,901*	*80·2*	*19·8*	—	*0·2*

* Partly estimated.

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the OUTPUT and CONSUMPTION of the UNDERMENTIONED CLASSES of MERCHANDISE in NEW ZEALAND during the year 1905—*continued.*

Industry and Products.	Output.	Products Exported.	Products retained for Home Consumption.	Imports of similar articles from			Total Consumption.	Proportion of Goods consumed which were derived from			
				United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.		N.Z.	U.K.	B.P.	F.C.
ROPE AND TWINE:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.			
Cordage	100,753	7,582	93,171	11,813	1,694	1,416	128,065				
Twine—Binder				1,835	134	—					
Other				16,015	148	664					
Nets and Netting				1,154	25	16					
Total	100,753	7,582	93,171	30,817	2,001	2,096	128,065	72·7	24·1	1·6	1·6
Cordage (except of Iron and Steel)	*Cwts. 12,360*	*Cwts. 3,757*	*Cwts. 8,603*	*Cwts. 3,966*	*Cwts. 703*	*Cwts. 315*	*Cwts. 13,587*	*63·3*	*29·2*	*5·2*	*2·3*
FRUIT PRESERVING AND BOTTLING:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Fruit bottled and preserved	9,537	511	9,026	444	9,535	18,994	42,298				
Pulp and partially preserved fruit				27	212	259					
Lemon and orange peel in brine				53	223	3,279					
Peel, candied and dried				187	2	57					
Total	9,537	511	9,026	711	9,972	22,589	42,298	21·3	1·7	23·6	53·4
JAM AND OTHER PRESERVE MAKING:											
Jam	83,520	196	83,324	5,337	2,178	461	91,300				
Other Preserves	4,975	—	4,975	4,203	183	15	9,376				
Total	88,495	196	88,299	9,540	2,361	476	100,676	87·7	9·5	2·3	0·5
CONFECTIONERY:											
Chocolate	185,004	350	184,714	23,319	829	2,941	228,371				
Other Confectionery				12,746	1,520	2,302					
Total	185,604	350	184,714	36,065	2,349	5,243	228,371	80·9	15·8	1·0	2·3
Biscuit Making:	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*				
Ship's, Plain	*9,257,920*	*612,976*	*8,628,916*	*2,352*	*4,480*	—	*8,724,867*				
Fancy and other kinds		*16,028*		*73,110*	*14,329*	*1,680*					
Total	*9,257,920*	*629,004*	*8,628,916*	*75,462*	*18,809*	*1,680*	*8,724,867*	*98·8*	*0·2*	*0·2*	*0·1*
Brewing:	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*				
Beer	*7,634,362*	*10,723*	*7,623,639*	*205,940*	*5,111*	*4,775*	*7,839,465*	*97·3*	*2·6*	*0·1*	*0·1*
Aerated Waters	*Dozens. 2,220,174*	*Dozens. 1,398*	*Dozens. 2,218,776*	*Dozens. 12,097*	*Dozens. 2,038*	*Dozens. 5,150*	*Dozens. 2,238,061*	*99·1*	*0·6*	*0·1*	*0·2*
BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
China, Porcelain, and Parian	52,193	137	52,056	26,077	407	8,148	151,244				
Earthenware				56,537	3,201	4,158					
Total	52,193	137	52,056	83,214	3,608	12,306	151,244	34·4	55·0	2·4	8·2
Firebricks	*No. 774,281*	*No. 4,400*	*No. 769,881*	*No. 219,632*	*No. 31,543*	*No. 57,594*	*No. 1,078,785*	*71·4*	*20·4*	*2·9*	*5·3*
LIME AND CEMENT:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Cement	107,675	72	107,603	60,954	18	23	179,996				
Plaster of Paris				468	248	1,632					
Total	107,675	72	107,603	70,422	266	1,705	179,996	59·8	39·1	0·1	1·0
SOAP AND CANDLE:											
(*a*) Soap making:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Soap powder, &c.	107,012	6,925	100,087	6,511	372	708	144,521				
Other Soap				9,712	19,483	7,649					
Total	107,012	6,925	100,087	16,223	19,854	8,357	144,521	69·3	11·2	13·7	5·8
(*b*) Candle making:	*Lbs. 1,930,544*	*Lbs. —*	*Lbs. 1,930,544*	*Lbs. 1,976,425*	*Lbs. 438,336*	*Lbs. 747*	*Lbs. 4,346,052*	*44·4*	*45·5*	*10·1*	—
Candles											
FURNITURE	£ 328,185	£ 1,064	£ 327,121	£ 20,494	£ 6,911	£ 24,278	£ 378,804	86·4	5·4	1·8	6·4

APPENDIX V.

DETAILED TABLES showing the VALUE of each PRINCIPAL ARTICLE imported into NEW ZEALAND in each of the Years 1890, 1900, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906, distinguishing the Principal Sources of Supply so far as the Information is available.

CLASS I.—FOOD STUFFS.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	RICE.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	215	16	17	27	14	34
British Possessions:						
Victoria	15,729	7,659	6,973	9,643	9,400	15,858
New South Wales	6,754	3,656	5,780	5,039	5,778	14,039
Bengal	4,078	2,813	1,995	2,787	1,533	2,056
Hong Kong	3,550	3,794	5,658	4,432	4,637	4,557
Other British Possessions*	586	5,137	4,704	6,735	6,315	6,847
Total British Possessions	30,697	23,059	25,110	28,636	27,663	43,357
Foreign Countries:						
China	619	—	100	885	1,140	368
Japan	2,628	17,768	23,025	17,591	23,432	8,685
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	7	—	4	—
Total Foreign Countries	3,247	17,768	23,132	18,476	24,576	9,053
TOTAL IMPORTS	34,159	40,843	48,259	47,139	52,253	52,444
	FISH, PRESERVED IN TINS.					
United Kingdom	11,292	14,049	23,210	25,026	21,568	25,678
British Possessions:						
Victoria	1,034	298	317	432	1,348	1,246
New South Wales	529	3,565	1,358	1,671	1,522	1,105
British Columbia	—	3,500	4,983	15,086	14,496	12,442
Other British Possessions	53	120	213	947	713	585
Total British Possessions	1,616	7,483	6,871	18,136	18,079	15,378
Foreign Countries:						
United States	11,367	6,272	17,635	9,250	4,726	5,100
Other Foreign Countries	38	969	942	1,004	3,197	4,688
Total Foreign Countries	11,405	7,241	18,577	10,254	7,923	9,788
TOTAL IMPORTS	24,313	28,773	48,658	53,416	47,570	50,844
	POTATOES, INCLUDING SEED POTATOES.					
United Kingdom	10	8	7	63	163	648
British Possessions:						
Victoria	—	8	421	154	4,604	65,361
New South Wales	—	22	49	182	4,217	14,436
Tasmania	—	—	3	51	4,957	11,769
Other British Possessions	13	—	—	1	22	1,258
Total British Possessions	13	30	473	388	13,800	92,824
Foreign Countries:						
United States	2	—	10	—	7,131	3,559
South Sea Islands	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total Foreign Countries	2	—	10	—	7,131	3,562
TOTAL IMPORTS	25	38	490	451	21,094	97,034

* Practically all from Singapore.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	FRUITS, DRIED: CURRANTS AND RAISINS.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	29,621	17,896	3,406	3,311	8,243	3,900
British Possessions:						
Victoria	9,735	11,624	7,413	8,357	4,121	2,664
New South Wales	1,947	10,344	3,743	3,306	1,197	3,659
Other British Possessions	5	8	793	80	357	—
Total British Possessions	11,687	21,976	11,949	11,743	5,675	6,323
Foreign Countries:						
Greece	1,538	15,533	20,753	13,303	15,738	20,390
Asia Minor...	309	18,697	17,827	13,385	13,756	19,259
United States	476	3,475	13,822	11,215	12,937	17,026
Other Foreign Countries	1,478	1,774	3,080	152	2,780	2,155
Total Foreign Countries	3,801	39,479	55,482	38,055	45,211	58,830
TOTAL IMPORTS	45,109	79,351	70,837	53,109	59,129	69,053
	FRUITS, FRESH: BANANAS, APPLES, ORANGES, AND OTHER.					
United Kingdom	—	—	58	—	5	—
British Possessions:						
Victoria	4,138	11,461	11,942	10,140	12,630	9,671
New South Wales	16,810	27,305	36,062	36,077	41,678	35,811
Tasmania	7,692	5,954	3,497	8,082	14,508	5,359
Fiji	11,773	34,087	48,147	35,546	43,123	69,895
Other British Possessions	78	86	58	239	318	246
Total British Possessions	40,491	78,893	99,706	90,084	112,257	120,982
Foreign Countries:						
United States	700	3,338	4,098	8,445	13,335	18,170
Italy	35	773	1,404	1,155	980	1,045
South Seas	11,067	33,463	10,821	20,024	29,323	16,407
Other Foreign Countries	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	11,802	37,576	16,323	29,624	43,638	35,622
TOTAL IMPORTS	52,293	116,469	116,087	119,708	155,900	156,604
	SUGAR, INCLUDING MOLASSES, SYRUP, AND GLUCOSE.					
United Kingdom	18,354	902	1,223	826	532	429
British Possessions:						
Victoria	24,235	14,001	20,978	14,576	5,546	5,707
New South Wales	26,670	17,385	1,756	7,351	2,403	73,899
Queensland	31,448	88,858	533	145	149	648
Fiji	122,625	328,298	411,725	477,860	412,190	305,774
Other British Possessions	*100,731	168	611	51	23	4
Total British Possessions	305,709	448,710	435,603	499,983	420,311	386,032
Foreign Countries:						
United States	12,948	1,036	4,436	4,002	3,689	4,745
Germany	10,488	630	145	9	—	—
Java	36,110	—	—	—	—	60,000
Other Foreign Countries	1	268	499	—	2	—
Total Foreign Countries	59,547	1,934	5,080	4,011	3,691	64,745
TOTAL IMPORTS...	383,610	451,546	441,906	504,829	424,534	451,206

* Principally from Mauritius.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	CONFECTIONERY.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	8,555	23,905	34,601	35,270	36,065	40,876
British Possessions:						
Victoria	50	94	289	555	430	619
New South Wales	20	597	216	499	1,852	1,406
Other British Possessions...	—	9	32	23	64	30
Total British Possessions	70	700	537	1,077	2,346	2,055
Foreign Countries:						
United States	118	2,415	3,216	2,027	2,453	3,266
Other Foreign Countries	61	223	338	1,455	2,790	5,529
Total Foreign Countries	179	2,638	3,554	3,482	5,243	8,795
TOTAL IMPORTS...	8,804	27,243	38,692	39,829	43,654	51,726
	PICKLES AND SAUCES.					
United Kingdom	10,993	9,067	11,758	10,934	10,566	9,832
Total British Possessions	773	283	193	132	170	240
Total Foreign Countries	79	17	95	82	52	99
TOTAL IMPORTS...	11,845	9,367	12,046	11,148	10,788	10,171
	SALT (INCLUDING ROCK SALT).					
United Kingdom	16,706	17,783	15,160	14,616	20,371	15,543
British Possessions:						
Victoria	764	508	161	34	362	480
New South Wales	1,055	2,883	776	681	1,362	3,499
South Australia	2,364	10,551	13,933	10,598	13,492	15,108
Other British Possessions...	—	—	—	—	320	37
Total British Possessions	4,183	13,942	14,870	11,313	15,536	19,124
Foreign Countries:						
Germany	194	2,926	410	207	33	196
United States	—	899	375	548	109	502
Other Foreign Countries	—	65	11	—	—	37
Total Foreign Countries	194	3,890	796	755	142	735
TOTAL IMPORTS...	21,083	35,615	30,826	26,684	36,049	35,402

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	PROVISIONS AND FOOD STUFFS NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	47,546	68,864	83,965	92,168	93,977	102,044
British Possessions:						
Victoria	8,633	12,295	12,476	29,237	25,441	31,377
New South Wales	3,689	11,518	19,152	16,713	15,063	31,496
Singapore	6,286	18,743	20,385	22,222	24,772	27,801
Hong Kong	1,144	4,924	6,158	4,262	4,218	4,997
Other British Possessions	3,984	3,600	12,298	8,171	10,932	12,171
Total British Possessions	23,736	51,080	70,469	80,605	80,426	107,842
Foreign Countries:						
United States	7,664	25,302	43,618	35,263	52,206	43,711
Germany	24	169	1,613	2,221	2,216	2,152
Italy	—	1,900	5,640	3,924	7,156	6,536
Other Foreign Countries	1,405	3,780	9,876	8,250	9,943	15,299
Total Foreign Countries	9,093	31,151	60,747	49,658	71,521	67,698
TOTAL IMPORTS...	80,375	151,095	215,181	222,431	245,924	277,584

CLASS II.—DRINKS.

	ALE AND BEER.					
United Kingdom	52,645	31,543	36,998	35,270	37,906	43,465
British Possessions:						
Victoria	821	333	361	239	560	615
New South Wales	272	1,427	510	555	506	672
Other British Possessions...	3	—	23	1	33	6
Total British Possessions	1,096	1,760	894	795	1,099	1,293
Foreign Countries:						
United States	33	772	400	486	464	282
Germany	564	220	315	113	410	633
Other Foreign Countries	89	—	3	118	56	34
Total Foreign Countries	686	992	718	717	930	949
TOTAL IMPORTS...	54,427	34,295	38,610	36,782	39,935	45,707
	WINE, SPARKLING.					
United Kingdom	8,350	12,211	10,460	12,542	12,389	14,078
British Possessions:						
Victoria	1,252	781	665	420	350	1,206
New South Wales	7	1,102	1,850	954	2,106	1,289
Other British Possessions...	5	43	128	11	—	27
Total British Possessions	1,264	1,926	2,643	1,385	2,456	2,522
Foreign Countries:						
France	124	595	2,279	2,913	3,339	5,688
Germany	—	578	1	217	286	669
Belgium	—	917	1,634	633	530	974
Other Foreign Countries	3	2	—	269	165	189
Total Foreign Countries	127	2,092	3,914	4,032	4,320	7,520
TOTAL IMPORTS...	9,741	16,229	17,017	17,959	19,165	24,120

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	WINE—AUSTRALIAN.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions:						
Victoria	8,235	2,039	4,157	4,290	4,904	6,545
New South Wales	2,249	4,807	3,006	2,404	2,336	3,056
South Australia	3,496	11,008	10,151	11,132	7,942	10,321
Other British Possessions...	23	—	8	7	11	13
Total British Possessions	14,003	17,854	17,322	17,833	15,193	19,935
TOTAL IMPORTS...	14,003	17,854	17,322	17,833	15,193	19,935
	WINE, OTHER KINDS.					
United Kingdom	21,053	15,998	16,945	16,410	13,691	16,847
British Possessions:						
Victoria	3,992	1,327	901	761	676	1,006
New South Wales	308	958	1,021	416	662	475
Other British Possessions...	84	72	96	69	55	87
Total British Possessions	4,384	2,357	2,018	1,246	1,393	1,568
Foreign Countries:						
France	145	741	1,327	951	564	848
Spain	167	806	1,431	1,036	565	583
Portugal	705	576	821	916	398	461
Germany	—	255	310	206	296	453
Other Foreign Countries	229	282	369	300	560	213
Total Foreign Countries	1,246	2,660	4,258	3,409	2,383	2,558
TOTAL IMPORTS	26,683	21,015	23,221	21,065	17,467	20,973
	TEA.					
United Kingdom	1,595	740	527	980	346	558
British Possessions:						
Victoria	71,887	17,934	19,327	21,621	17,991	13,072
New South Wales	3,896	21,368	22,882	22,278	11,385	12,583
Bengal	25,808	38,496	29,967	25,775	21,427	19,364
Ceylon	16,730	120,013	130,329	166,342	171,961	182,113
Other British Possessions	1,280	1,017	1,100	493	2,622	1,122
Total British Possessions	119,601	198,828	203,605	236,509	225,386	228,253
Foreign Countries:						
China	32,860	365	97	249	669	658
Other Foreign Countries	1	1	7	—	26	—
Total Foreign Countries	32,861	366	104	249	695	658
TOTAL IMPORTS	154,057	199,934	204,236	237,738	226,427	229,469

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	23,614	26,361	36,455	38,822	40,543	35,845
British Possessions:						
Victoria	99	412	476	831	1,007	922
New South Wales	36	2,897	1,282	1,390	1,093	785
Other British Possessions	—	—	1	25	27	173
Total British Possessions	135	3,309	1,759	2,246	2,127	1,880
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	188	193	732	228	67
Germany	375	262	437	118	172	51
Belgium	182	15	540	84	242	—
Holland	70	9,427	9,791	10,266	6,267	13,335
Other Foreign Countries	112	33	205	758	117	58
Total Foreign Countries	739	9,925	11,166	11,958	7,026	13,511
TOTAL IMPORTS	24,488	39,595	49,380	53,026	49,696	51,236
	MILK, PRESERVED.					
United Kingdom	10,115	12,456	18,566	13,016	7,762	6,714
British Possessions:						
Victoria	803	—	242	45	—	1
Other British Possessions	236	213	27	3	50	49
Total British Possessions	1,039	213	269	48	50	50
Foreign Countries:						
United States	105	—	22	—	3	—
Italy	—	115	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	184	647	2,783	4,263
Other Foreign Countries	—	1	24	50	993	283
Total Foreign Countries	105	116	230	697	3,779	4,546
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,259	12,785	19,065	13,761	11,591	11,310
	SPIRITS: BRANDY.					
United Kingdom	37,231	19,093	25,075	16,220	18,534	18,020
British Possessions:						
Victoria	5,555	6,056	4,454	5,020	4,172	5,471
New South Wales	1,628	1,508	1,863	1,806	1,877	1,460
Other British Possessions	—	542	862	617	446	195
Total British Possessions	7,183	8,106	7,179	7,443	6,495	7,126
Foreign Countries:						
France	4,255	4,473	4,282	3,040	3,560	8,103
Germany	153	63	102	74	115	159
Other Foreign Countries	5	240	223	328	198	458
Total Foreign Countries	4,413	4,776	4,607	3,442	3,873	8,720
TOTAL IMPORTS	48,827	31,975	36,861	27,105	28,902	33,866

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	SPIRITS: WHISKY.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	61,675	124,599	158,580	186,067	163,983	201,354
British Possessions:						
Victoria	4,155	2,838	3,296	1,934	2,465	3,401
New South Wales	1,769	5,436	3,301	2,346	3,142	2,708
Queensland	—	140	—	86	—	—
South Australia	—	158	61	20	—	3
Other British Possessions	6	177	629	546	240	302
Total British Possessions	5,930	8,749	7,287	4,932	5,847	6,414
Foreign Countries:						
United States	113	93	480	236	626	640
Other Foreign Countries	10	4	91	303	8	61
Total Foreign Countries	123	97	571	539	634	701
TOTAL IMPORTS	67,728	133,445	166,438	191,538	170,464	208,469
	SPIRITS: GIN, GENEVA AND SCHNAPPS.					
United Kingdom	11,231	5,837	8,895	10,026	9,662	10,135
British Possessions:						
Victoria	763	24	138	109	182	247
New South Wales	1,223	1,236	5,628	3,965	3,241	2,156
Other British Possessions...	—	4	1	3	1	2
Total British Possessions	1,986	1,264	5,767	4,077	3,424	2,405
Foreign Countries:						
Germany	1,503	1,374	2,312	2,515	3,657	5,578
Holland	943	6,502	3,324	5,160	4,981	6,605
Belgium	209	—	217	194	191	209
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	89	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	2,655	7,876	5,853	7,958	8,829	12,392
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,872	14,977	20,515	22,061	21,915	24,932
	BEVERAGES, NON-ALCOHOLIC.					
United Kingdom	1,492	9,393	10,789	13,539	13,618	15,860
British Possessions:						
Victoria	356	1,644	1,754	1,639	1,113	1,576
New South Wales	248	507	1,143	709	550	361
Other British Possessions...	33	24	74	110	16	165
Total British Possessions	637	2,175	2,971	2,458	1,679	2,102
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	135	257	668	578	822
Germany	3	35	103	283	506	597
Belgium	15	71	474	761	306	294
Japan	—	—	232	110	106	15
Other Foreign Countries	1,372	1,434	12	105	31	98
Total Foreign Countries	1,390	1,675	1,078	1,927	1,527	1,826
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,519	13,243	14,838	17,924	16,824	19,788

CLASS III.—DRUGS, NARCOTICS, CHEMICALS, &c.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Drugs and Chemicals.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	67,736	134,542	173,379	181,845	178,324	212,219
British Possessions:						
Victoria	3,499	9,650	15,736	15,299	17,630	22,191
New South Wales	2,467	20,389	29,765	37,658	51,758	66,906
Other British Possessions	166	509	949	677	457	1,406
Total British Possessions	6,132	30,548	46,450	53,634	69,845	90,503
Foreign Countries:						
United States	5,059	8,922	13,116	20,216	33,216	31,009
Germany	508	2,336	5,211	6,371	5,128	6,249
France	97	10,231	20,963	21,574	28,252	29,903
Belgium	435	450	1,118	968	362	137
Other Countries	196	490	1,743	3,896	2,158	2,608
Total Foreign Countries	6,295	22,429	42,151	53,025	69,116	69,906
TOTAL IMPORTS...	80,163	187,519	261,980	288,504	317,285	372,628
	Acids: All Kinds.					
United Kingdom	8,998	6,765	5,807	7,521	6,906	6,520
British Possessions:						
Victoria	66	2,298	2,218	658	486	713
New South Wales	421	2,839	670	383	872	1,090
South Australia	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total British Possessions	487	5,137	2,888	1,041	1,358	1,813
Foreign Countries:						
United States	4	320	218	269	126	104
Germany	2	1,341	1,876	1,869	1,501	1,701
France	—	—	758	1,047	1,152	1,776
Belgium	—	—	689	287	167	106
Other Foreign Countries	—	149	21	355	—	176
Total Foreign Countries	6	1,810	3,562	3,827	2,946	3,863
TOTAL IMPORTS...	9,491	13,712	12,257	12,389	11,210	12,196
	Alkalies (Soda and Potash).					
United Kingdom	9,682	16,547	20,402	21,855	22,543	22,299
British Possessions:						
Victoria	663	565	983	1,518	379	665
New South Wales	134	2,258	1,766	2,715	1,055	1,784
Other British Possessions...	—	—	—	18	8	1
Total British Possessions	797	2,823	2,749	4,251	1,442	2,450
Foreign Countries:						
United States	3	1,341	485	565	633	247
Germany	—	1,780	2,050	921	412	617
Belgium	—	972	699	145	49	116
Other Foreign Countries	—	58	178	—	—	81
Total Foreign Countries	3	4,151	3,412	1,631	1,094	1,061
TOTAL IMPORTS...	10,482	23,521	26,563	27,737	25,079	25,810

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	SPIRITS, PERFUMED.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,163	3,563	4,584	4,497	4,233	5,211
British Possessions:						
Victoria	85	27	41	145	96	149
New South Wales	14	337	135	220	208	163
Other British Possessions...	—	51	17	—	—	123
Total British Possessions	99	415	193	365	304	435
Foreign Countries:						
United States	381	527	882	506	324	232
Germany	64	285	671	1,256	324	535
France	—	613	461	506	450	270
Belgium	—	—	181	55	52	200
Other Foreign Countries	—	17	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	445	1,442	2,195	2,323	1,150	1,237
TOTAL IMPORTS...	2,707	5,420	6,972	7,185	5,687	6,883
	SPIRITS, OTHER KINDS.					
United Kingdom	822	5,913	8,545	8,607	9,122	14,259
British Possessions:						
Victoria	327	911	959	1,005	663	1,324
New South Wales	1,319	3,075	3,951	4,332	6,014	6,440
Hong Kong	66	765	845	638	564	816
Fiji	—	203	265	145	102	—
Other British Possessions	—	1	1	4	67	86
Total British Possessions	1,712	4,955	6,021	6,124	7,410	8,666
Foreign Countries:						
United States	5,868	1,391	1,273	1,601	735	1,714
Germany	172	238	1,688	1,292	432	1,073
France	—	361	524	430	538	839
Belgium	—	—	171	63	54	86
Other Foreign Countries	166	81	138	60	399	199
Total Foreign Countries	6,206	2,071	3,794	3,446	2,158	3,911
TOTAL IMPORTS...	8,740	12,939	18,360	18,177	18,690	26,836
	TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED.					
United Kingdom	13,424	14,417	27,636	25,251	25,885	31,113
British Possessions:						
Victoria	7,964	7,424	18,069	34,854	50,768	57,892
New South Wales	2,593	3,611	1,035	1,460	3,865	7,021
Other British Possessions...	123	3	5	59	46	96
Total British Possessions	10,680	11,038	19,109	36,373	54,679	65,009
Foreign Countries:						
United States	41,956	103,430	120,461	105,788	103,687	101,480
Other Countries	432	—	87	12	148	305
Total Foreign Countries	42,388	103,430	120,548	105,800	103,835	101,785
TOTAL IMPORTS...	66,492	128,885	167,293	167,424	184,402	197,907

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	TOBACCO: CIGARS AND SNUFF.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	4,091	4,071	3,893	4,903	3,698	2,377
British Possessions:						
Victoria	6,516	1,896	2,189	1,756	670	933
New South Wales	4,810	8,263	8,691	5,507	5,261	5,048
Bengal	67	205	39	391	127	95
Madras	—	289	44	156	164	465
Other British Possessions...	146	146	294	374	232	159
Total British Possessions	11,539	10,799	11,257	8,184	6,454	6,700
Foreign Countries:						
United States	536	1,974	3,906	5,566	5,620	7,644
Germany	379	5,161	4,576	2,825	1,737	2,091
Belgium	697	295	241	914	637	284
Philippines	879	4,295	1,677	1,293	1,247	3,096
Other Countries	543	2,640	3,204	3,212	2,823	3,271
Total Foreign Countries	3,034	14,365	13,604	13,810	12,064	16,386
TOTAL IMPORTS...	18,664	29,235	28,754	26,897	22,216	25,463
	TOBACCO: CIGARETTES.					
United Kingdom	7,081	8,512	14,716	18,473	25,286	46,559
British Possessions:						
Victoria	141	71	90	49	73	2
New South Wales	571	1,303	2,670	1,174	2,130	523
Other British Possessions...	—	53	76	102	—	82
Total British Possessions	712	1,427	2,836	1,325	2,203	607
Foreign Countries:						
United States	9,974	27,411	42,877	40,926	45,778	57,614
Egypt	—	210	577	208	526	382
Other Countries	18	—	205	4	35	5
Total Foreign Countries	9,992	27,621	43,659	41,138	46,339	58,001
TOTAL IMPORTS	17,785	37,560	61,211	60,936	73,828	105,167

CLASS IV.—APPAREL AND TEXTILES.

	APPAREL AND SLOPS.					
United Kingdom	309,866	418,539	517,282	548,558	566,629	620,341
British Possessions:						
Victoria	4,074	3,267	16,802	8,085	6,160	10,109
New South Wales	2,443	4,752	14,725	10,287	12,244	18,214
Canada	—	1,130	677	1,802	3,429	1,522
Other British Possessions	657	757	247	361	97	277
Total British Possessions	7,174	9,906	32,451	20,535	21,930	30,122
Foreign Countries:						
United States	1,252	9,706	14,306	14,773	11,819	15,878
Germany	575	2,798	5,362	7,302	3,367	4,906
Belgium	—	10,354	11,357	9,185	7,495	10,144
Japan	199	420	1,317	1,765	2,688	2,645
Other Foreign Countries	113	154	881	1,771	910	1,138
Total Foreign Countries	2,139	23,432	33,223	34,796	26,279	34,711
TOTAL IMPORTS	319,179	451,877	582,956	603,889	614,838	685,174

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	HATS AND CAPS.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	17,679	64,616	73,605	82,993	79,239	88,970
British Possessions:						
Victoria	35	323	839	1,390	385	828
New South Wales	37	1,006	1,620	1,793	1,579	1,497
Other British Possessions	70	17	2	3	—	19
Total British Possessions	142	1,346	2,461	3,186	1,964	2,344
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	241	350	272	209	492
Belgium	—	184	200	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	661	199	155	94
Other Foreign Countries	18	412	576	1,318	1,550	2,855
Total Foreign Countries	18	837	1,787	1,789	1,914	3,441
TOTAL IMPORTS	17,839	66,799	77,853	87,968	83,117	94,755
	COTTON PIECE GOODS.					
United Kingdom	308,993	484,378	510,465	515,105	484,939	573,145
British Possessions:						
Victoria	1,574	2,542	7,326	3,508	3,510	3,812
New South Wales	979	5,755	9,818	5,103	4,954	6,733
Canada	—	11,301	12,490	8,697	7,742	8,651
Other British Possessions	18	18	18	401	39	41
Total British Possessions	2,571	19,616	29,652	17,709	16,245	19,237
Foreign Countries:						
United States	1,081	8,777	10,209	9,685	11,303	14,965
Germany	140	584	3,158	3,323	2,115	1,609
Belgium	—	1,162	1,423	2,242	1,358	1,714
Other Foreign Countries	150	90	1,657	2,711	2,894	1,678
Total Foreign Countries	1,371	10,613	16,447	17,961	17,670	19,966
TOTAL IMPORTS	312,935	514,607	556,564	550,775	518,854	612,348
	DRAPERY.					
United Kingdom	309,380	435,840	484,182	475,268	458,947	520,307
British Possessions:						
Victoria	3,067	3,194	7,077	5,006	6,701	6,046
New South Wales	2,113	3,528	9,642	10,751	8,526	12,950
Other British Possessions	89	496	228	585	411	832
Total British Possessions	5,269	7,218	16,947	16,342	15,638	19,828
Foreign Countries:						
United States	14	1,311	2,754	2,062	2,569	1,234
Germany	198	2,039	5,449	5,241	3,620	4,253
Japan	38	327	217	940	1,483	2,835
Other Foreign Countries	270	1,564	2,168	2,035	1,424	1,183
Total Foreign Countries	520	5,241	10,588	10,278	9,096	9,505
TOTAL IMPORTS	215,169	448,299	511,717	501,888	483,681	549,640

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	HOSIERY.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	68,232	100,804	120,486	138,757	141,168	156,615
British Possessions	497	1,077	1,959	1,308	763	1,162
Foreign Countries:						
Germany	66	1,080	2,450	3,512	2,125	2,707
Other Foreign Countries	6	330	717	363	314	493
Total Foreign Countries	72	1,410	3,167	3,875	2,439	3,200
TOTAL IMPORTS	68,801	103,291	125,612	143,940	144,370	160,977
	WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS.					
United Kingdom	126,781	280,330	356,806	374,725	381,071	409,124
British Possessions:						
Victoria	834	5,012	6,121	4,769	4,363	4,852
New South Wales	858	14,437	27,658	28,223	16,710	23,409
Other British Possessions	27	142	123	45	3	27
Total British Possessions	1,719	19,591	33,902	33,037	21,076	28,288
Foreign Possessions:						
Germany	321	1,409	6,026	4,866	3,090	3,769
Belgium	53	100	1,417	755	828	1,694
France	—	267	1,473	2,208	398	—
Other Foreign Countries	144	226	582	749	83	77
Total Foreign Countries	518	2,002	9,498	8,578	4,399	5,540
TOTAL IMPORTS...	129,018	301,923	400,206	416,340	406,546	442,952
	HABERDASHERY.					
United Kingdom	63,987	97,637	105,581	100,490	104,080	110,072
British Possessions:						
Victoria	11,632	2,063	2,652	2,216	1,907	1,145
New South Wales	13,302	3,565	4,055	3,967	4,014	3,419
Other British Possessions...	—	60	6	14	60	39
Total British Possessions	24,934	5,688	6,713	6,197	5,981	4,603
Foreign Countries:						
United States	15	1,104	3,931	3,648	4,768	4,491
Germany	—	879	1,529	1,862	1,249	1,681
Other Foreign Countries	9	93	295	619	198	232
Total Foreign Countries	24	2,076	5,755	6,129	6,215	6,404
TOTAL IMPORTS	88,945	105,401	118,049	112,816	116,276	121,079
	BLANKETS.					
United Kingdom	20,996	10,483	8,488	7,895	4,957	4,635
British Possessions:						
Victoria	181	141	—	—	1	—
New South Wales	207	52	—	—	7	2
Other British Possessions...	2	3	—	2	—	16
Total British Possessions	390	196	—	2	7	18
Total Foreign Countries	60	96	5	144	17	9
TOTAL IMPORTS...	21,446	10,775	8,493	8,041	4,981	4,662

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	CARPETS AND CARPETING.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	31,961	39,609	42,911	50,467	54,075	69,283
British Possessions:						
Victoria	165	237	315	164	503	538
New South Wales	160	136	222	385	285	333
Bengal	—	—	149	660	223	232
Other British Possessions...	—	67	253	3	44	9
Total British Possessions ...	325	440	939	1,212	1,055	1,112
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	96	395	164	31	6
Japan	—	498	407	399	46	11
Belgium	—	85	—	—	149	—
Germany	—	50	149	95	26	213
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	108	69
Total Foreign Countries	—	729	951	658	360	299
TOTAL IMPORTS...	32,286	40,778	44,801	52,337	55,490	70,694
	LINEN MANUFACTURES.					
United Kingdom	41,754	78,392	78,349	78,780	66,129	69,451
British Possessions:						
Bengal	318	3,628	14,403	9,149	14,286	13,637
Other British Possessions...	532	1,065	1,736	590	986	1,195
Total British Possessions	850	4,693	16,139	9,739	15,272	14,832
Foreign Countries	1	121	306	174	186	199
TOTAL IMPORTS	42,605	83,206	94,794	88,693	81,587	84,482
	CANVAS.					
United Kingdom	20,867	26,692	33,697	42,106	32,247	49,370
British Possessions:						
Victoria	430	32	550	436	505	744
New South Wales	184	1,006	1,006	944	2,740	2,762
Canada	—	197	42	1,851	4,724	5,927
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total British Possessions	614	8,235	1,598	3,231	7,969	9,433
Foreign Countries:						
United States	1,021	7,429	9,639	8,634	3,875	1,846
Other Foreign Countries	24	48	5	27	—	114
Total Foreign Countries	1,045	7,477	9,644	8,661	3,875	1,960
TOTAL IMPORTS	22,526	35,404	44,939	53,998	44,091	60,763

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	FLOORCLOTHS.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	30,608	61,346	84,293	95,724	86,639	94,931
British Possessions:						
Victoria	35	383	436	136	133	71
New South Wales	46	390	74	54	129	225
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	78	7	49
Total British Possessions	81	773	510	268	269	345
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	18	204	72	17	42
Germany	—	1,418	626	285	662	884
Belgium	—	657	609	478	198	318
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	26
Total Foreign Countries	—	2,093	1,439	835	877	1,270
TOTAL IMPORTS...	30,689	64,212	86,242	96,827	87,785	96,546
	CORDAGE AND TWINE (EXCEPT IRON AND STEEL CORDAGE.)					
United Kingdom	18,850	21,185	25,867	29,736	30,817	31,972
British Possessions:						
Victoria	1,017	280	765	1,176	157	148
New South Wales	1,856	2,027	2,133	3,666	1,368	1,792
Bengal	260	538	256	363	441	875
Other British Possessions	—	4	101	135	35	187
Total British Possessions	3,133	2,849	3,255	5,340	2,001	3,002
Foreign Countries:						
United States	2,117	1,216	1,858	1,635	1,421	2,058
Germany	46	110	3,220	993	653	567
Other Foreign Countries	31	—	—	1	22	97
Total Foreign Countries	2,194	1,326	5,078	2,629	2,096	2,722
TOTAL IMPORTS	24,177	25,360	34,200	37,705	34,914	37,696
	FANCY GOODS, &C.					
United Kingdom	51,171	89,676	114,939	91,917	96,142	103,315
British Possessions:						
Victoria	1,909	2,279	3,050	2,792	3,131	4,962
New South Wales	2,163	5,740	8,056	5,403	4,301	11,872
Hong Kong	426	317	378	249	96	151
Bengal	—	126	162	240	339	265
Other British Possessions	159	183	290	346	381	379
Total British Possessions	4,657	8,645	11,936	9,030	8,248	17,632
Foreign Countries:						
United States	2,226	8,032	18,252	13,433	10,260	9,781
Germany	1,801	15,271	25,333	28,098	28,705	30,168
Japan	1,258	6,158	5,555	5,594	5,949	6,650
Belgium	188	6	488	375	269	214
Other Foreign Countries	489	441	692	1,182	2,379	2,769
Total Foreign Countries	5,962	29,908	50,320	48,682	47,562	49,582
TOTAL IMPORTS	61,790	128,229	177,195	149,629	151,952	170,529

—IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

ountry.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
IRON AND STEEL: PIG.						
... ...	£ 16,138	£ 41,749	£ 32,881	£ 41,052	£ 24,418	£ 43,287
... ...	94	1,391	501	530	309	1,000
es	277	2,197	1,353	1,347	1,716	1,355
ossessions	—	—	—	14	—	—
h Possessions	371	3,588	1,854	1,891	2,025	2,355
... ...	120	3,130	—	702	—	31
ountries	99	—	—	54	—	—
gn Countries	219	3,130	—	756	—	31
IMPORTS	16,728	48,467	34,735	43,699	26,443	45,673
IRON: BAR, ANGLE, BOLT AND ROD.						
... ...	36,088	183,958	109,792	118,481	124,932	180,512
... ...	19	1,438	1,612	2,202	1,380	906
es	231	3,587	2,008	3,383	3,719	4,291
ossessions	—	57	53	—	9	100
h Possessions	250	5,082	3,673	5,585	5,108	5,297
... ...	8	3,734	1,495	1,129	915	907
... ...	—	2,836	6,795	3,986	235	432
ountries	—	390	727	1,020	24	33
gn Countries	8	6,960	9,017	6,135	1,174	1,372
IMPORTS	36,346	196,000	122,482	130,201	131,214	187,181
SHEET AND PLATE, NOT GALVANISED.						
... ...	18,616	75,669	51,547	49,135	37,706	90,833
... ...	129	1,311	937	533	482	553
es	252	3,190	1,813	1,479	1,125	1,830
ossessions	—	—	—	56	32	9
h Possessions	381	4,501	2,750	2,068	1,639	2,392
... ...	—	2,632	4,399	7,266	1,060	194
Countries	—	546	1,276	453	360	509
gn Countries	—	3,178	5,675	7,719	1,420	703
IMPORTS...	18,997	83,348	59,972	58,922	40,765	93,928

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, AND IRONMONGERY.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	134,805	217,936	223,739	220,038	206,318	253,678
British Possessions:						
Victoria	2,201	2,854	5,153	4,777	4,076	3,950
New South Wales	1,468	5,639	7,325	4,528	4,143	5,353
Other British Possessions	4	64	73	785	956	901
Total British Possessions	3,673	8,557	12,551	10,090	9,175	10,204
Foreign Countries:						
United States	12,571	46,078	56,569	45,543	41,022	37,455
Germany	193	7,074	10,882	12,252	10,249	10,330
Belgium	51	508	1,996	660	257	229
Other Foreign Countries	30	37	161	298	154	381
Total Foreign Countries	12,845	53,697	69,608	58,753	51,682	48,395
TOTAL IMPORTS	151,323	280,190	305,898	288,881	267,175	312,277
	IRON AND STEEL: GALVANISED PLATE AND SHEET.					
United Kingdom	85,851	253,944	251,811	273,832	267,110	293,166
British Possessions:						
Victoria	75	—	16	76	—	211
New South Wales	4,599	500	46	249	59	321
Total British Possessions	4,674	500	62	325	59	532
Foreign Countries:						
United States	170	33	15	798	45	—
Belgium	—	—	52	37	38	—
Germany	—	—	—	937	37	38
Other Foreign Countries	—	4	—	—	—	15
Total Foreign Countries	170	37	67	1,772	120	53
TOTAL IMPORTS	90,695	254,481	251,940	275,929	267,289	293,751
	IRON AND STEEL: WIRE NETTING.					
United Kingdom	14,747	20,765	25,855	25,736	34,346	53,680
British Possessions:						
Victoria	8	407	36	207	27	55
New South Wales	—	944	5,306	6,001	2,374	1,484
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	—	6	15
Total British Possessions	8	1,351	5,342	6,208	2,407	1,554
Foreign Countries:						
Germany	—	670	14	65	340	513
Belgium	—	1,212	245	169	238	545
Other Foreign Countries	—	106	66	8	20	92
Total Foreign Countries	—	1,988	325	242	598	1,150
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,755	24,104	31,522	32,186	37,351	56,384

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	IRON AND STEEL: WIRE FOR FENCING.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	79,872	28,189	52,967	50,370	66,179	65,032
British Possessions:						
Victoria	—	84	19	128	—	65
New South Wales	825	1,164	81	102	74	45
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	60
Total British Possessions	825	1,248	100	230	74	170
Foreign Countries:						
United States	5,072	59,581	39,781	51,496	67,288	46,524
Belgium	503	1,720	2,448	4,062	4,143	7,666
Germany	—	673	1,848	10,748	8,491	9,935
Total Foreign Countries	5,575	61,974	44,077	66,306	79,822	64,125
TOTAL IMPORTS	86,272	91,411	97,144	116,906	146,075	129,327
	IRON AND STEEL: WIRE, OTHER SORTS.					
United Kingdom	4,416	11,203	15,222	8,745	15,503	57,077
British Possessions:						
Victoria	173	101	219	444	116	214
New South Wales	50	157	58	74	291	220
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total British Possessions	223	258	277	518	407	441
Foreign Countries:						
United States	49	2,527	2,845	1,662	1,045	2,301
Germany	—	316	164	868	318	9,879
Belgium	—	238	252	392	127	254
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	49	3,081	3,251	2,929	1,490	12,434
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,689	14,542	18,760	12,192	17,400	49,952
	IRON AND STEEL: PIPES AND FITTINGS.					
United Kingdom	19,497	75,096	101,883	101,236	86,705	141,774
British Possessions:						
Victoria	346	1,518	2,094	4,543	1,801	861
New South Wales	243	6,025	5,208	4,537	5,262	5,474
West Australia	—	—	—	1,166	—	—
Other British Possessions	—	—	148	237	704	1,038
Total British Possessions	589	7,543	7,450	10,483	7,767	7,373
Foreign Countries:						
United States	20	22,658	4,402	4,196	3,874	3,526
Belgium	—	—	3,683	2,536	920	174
France	—	—	—	468	954	—
Germany	—	—	—	233	661	1,131
Other Foreign Countries	—	198	16	2	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	20	22,856	8,101	7,435	6,409	4,831
TOTAL IMPORTS	20,106	105,495	117,434	119,154	100,881	153,978

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Iron and Steel: Nails.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	21,547	14,836	10,665	9,053	6,063	5,834
British Possessions:						
Victoria	120	453	361	546	489	458
New South Wales	896	411	296	476	292	323
Tasmania	—	—	—	—	—	8
Canada	—	2	—	—	2,720	7,693
Total British Possessions	1,016	866	657	1,022	3,501	8,482
Foreign Countries:						
United States	4,372	22,961	20,740	20,731	24,585	31,183
Germany	154	2,962	2,344	5,574	8,017	4,090
Belgium	319	5,916	4,482	3,420	2,106	1,946
Norway	—	—	154	472	154	135
Other Foreign Countries	—	258	199	254	355	538
Total Foreign Countries	4,845	32,097	27,919	30,451	35,217	37,892
TOTAL IMPORTS	27,408	47,799	39,241	40,526	44,781	52,208
	Railway Materials.					
United Kingdom	85,106	52,277	108,338	161,279	172,732	324,954
British Possessions:						
Victoria	—	95	415	1,798	1,452	3,334
New South Wales	18	9,305	2,845	3,119	804	1,694
Other British Possessions...	—	—	120	—	—	86
Total British Possessions	18	9,400	3,380	4,917	2,256	5,114
Foreign Countries:						
United States	2,007	451	10,393	17,322	24,656	4,397
Germany	—	—	—	480	32	1,392
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	53	—	354	949
Total Foreign Countries	2,007	451	10,446	17,802	25,042	6,738
TOTAL IMPORTS	87,131	62,128	122,164	183,998	200,030	336,806
	Tin Plates: Plain.					
United Kingdom	21,790	37,137	37,495	37,389	41,026	39,103
British Possessions:						
Victoria	180	645	—	9	490	65
New South Wales	1,708	5,746	2,689	1,155	1,772	1,975
Other British Possessions...	—	—	—	—	74	—
Total British Possessions	1,888	6,391	2,689	1,164	2,336	2,040
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	—	19	122	321	2,731
Germany	—	—	320	—	—	93
Other Foreign Countries	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	1	—	339	122	321	2,824
TOTAL IMPORTS	23,679	43,528	40,523	38,675	43,683	43,967

CLASS VI.—MACHINES AND MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	MACHINES AND MACHINERY: ENGINES, GAS AND OIL, AND PARTS THEREOF.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,348	12,125	27,114	35,875	42,106	56,772
British Possessions:						
Victoria	—	215	1,331	1,557	833	1,903
New South Wales	19	346	925	1,671	2,048	2,645
Other British Possessions	—	495	80	590	—	78
Total British Possessions	19	1,056	2,336	3,818	2,881	4,626
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	5,418	25,780	28,834	20,172	25,954
Germany	—	—	—	520	541	550
Belgium	—	—	1,452	372	1,484	1,555
France	—	—	824	4,605	1,570	4,797
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	203	323
Total Foreign Countries	—	5,418	28,056	34,331	23,970	33,179
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,367	18,599	57,506	74,024	68,957	94,577
	MINING MACHINERY AND PARTS THEREOF.					
United Kingdom	10,657	86,717	38,173	15,693	31,093	42,019
British Possessions:						
Victoria	3,098	1,940	2,820	1,674	3,406	1,821
New South Wales	1,776	2,878	1,166	983	1,238	1,161
Other British Possessions	128	2,365	3,735	446	—	461
Total British Possessions	5,002	7,183	7,721	3,103	4,644	3,443
Foreign Countries:						
United States	2,677	11,969	3,271	2,705	2,555	3,037
Other Foreign Countries	—	1,609	500	19	212	190
Total Foreign Countries	2,677	13,578	3,771	2,724	2,767	3,227
TOTAL IMPORTS	18,336	107,478	49,665	21,520	38,504	48,689
	PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES.					
United Kingdom	Not shown separately.	16,571	51,426	76,302	32,027	27,390
British Possessions:						
Victoria		250	—	900	—	—
Other British Possessions		—	1,032	—	—	200
Total British Possessions		250	1,032	900	—	200
Foreign Countries:						
United States		492	216	207	173	—
Germany		165	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign Countries		657	216	207	173	—
TOTAL IMPORTS		17,478	52,674	77,409	32,200	27,590

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES AND PARTS THEREOF.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,306	6,353	12,028	13,888	5,363	5,350
British Possessions :						
Victoria	4,622	3,000	5,473	5,370	2,252	1,888
New South Wales	3,364	1,674	2,472	3,622	1,818	9,771
Other British Possessions	—	9	18	—	25	355
Total British Possessions	7,986	4,683	7,963	8,992	4,095	12,014
Foreign Countries :						
United States	13,068	21,617	27,119	27,478	23,133	19,346
Germany	157	4,003	2,427	2,208	3,403	5,847
Belgium	—	762	1,558	489	14	134
Other Foreign Countries	14	11	—	—	—	15
Total Foreign Countries	13,239	26,393	31,104	30,175	26,550	25,342
TOTAL IMPORTS	23,531	37,429	51,095	53,055	36,008	42,706
	PRINTING MACHINES.					
United Kingdom	Not shown separately.	14,054	15,419	25,235	21,209	24,740
British Possessions :						
Victoria		625	1,625	2,525	3,169	2,864
New South Wales		747	1,508	1,180	2,429	4,582
Other British Possessions		—	490	158	622	1,024
Total British Possessions		1,372	3,623	3,863	6,220	8,470
Foreign Countries :						
United States		7,158	2,667	2,927	2,742	16,161
Other Foreign Countries		203	1,602	202	307	—
Total Foreign Countries		7,361	4,269	3,129	3,049	16,161
TOTAL IMPORTS		22,787	23,311	32,227	30,478	49,371
	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.					
United Kingdom	8,706	37,942	80,127	118,064	91,338	109,214
British Possessions :						
Victoria	98	458	8,243	6,364	5,759	8,076
New South Wales	115	5,784	10,590	13,145	14,232	22,012
Other British Possessions	—	63	106	62	119	57
Total British Possessions	213	6,305	18,939	19,571	20,110	30,145
Foreign Countries :						
United States	330	2,797	9,819	34,388	41,325	21,369
Germany	31	1,455	519	2,267	3,339	6,908
Belgium	50	21	1,558	3,586	3,539	17,446
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	78	185	143	2,615
Total Foreign Countries	411	4,273	11,974	40,426	48,346	48,338
TOTAL IMPORTS.	9,330	48,520	111,040	178,061	159,794	187,697

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS: AGRICULTURAL.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	48,639	21,074	25,850	34,189	30,524	34,104
British Possessions:						
Victoria	805	1,357	3,991	4,034	10,080	6,946
New South Wales	5,809	1,123	4,113	3,876	3,330	4,677
Canada	3,879	9,010	21,045	22,995	7,979	15,785
Other British Possessions...	—	2	473	141	503	155
Total British Possessions	10,493	11,492	29,622	31,046	21,892	27,563
Foreign Countries:						
United States	31,980	41,391	61,805	59,393	56,969	60,456
Other Foreign Countries	21	24	34	128	129	545
Total Foreign Countries	32,001	41,415	61,839	59,521	57,098	61,001
TOTAL IMPORTS	91,133	73,981	117,311	124,756	109,514	122,668
	OTHER MACHINERY, AND PARTS THEREOF.					
United Kingdom	77,252	162,486	152,002	205,366	159,473	160,001
British Possessions						
Victoria	5,089	50,282	14,621	16,544	12,766	25,148
New South Wales	3,136	26,710	20,273	22,521	18,396	18,424
Canada	—	505	2,538	1,287	998	1,334
Other British Possessions...	—	22	640	591	218	441
Total British Possessions	8,225	77,519	38,072	40,943	32,378	45,347
Foreign Countries:						
United States	1,892	22,976	55,167	57,974	65,273	54,750
Sweden	—	9,708	15,379	12,151	6,031	6,035
Germany	27	428	5,543	4,586	2,723	2,616
Belgium	—	2,327	1,108	317	809	386
Other Foreign Countries	23	91	1,393	2,208	1,639	1,295
Total Foreign Countries	1,942	35,530	78,590	77,236	76,475	65,082
TOTAL IMPORTS	87,419	275,535	268,664	323,545	268,326	270,430
	TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.					
United Kingdom	40,108	76,533	81,391	90,151	95,332	101,583
British Possessions:						
Victoria	641	3,531	3,290	2,284	2,202	5,171
New South Wales	225	2,152	5,101	4,638	3,618	3,871
Canada	—	—	31	251	227	261
Tasmania	—	—	—	491	260	—
Other British Possessions...	—	249	232	70	92	338
Total British Possessions	866	5,932	8,654	7,734	6,399	9,641
Foreign Countries:						
United States	18,896	45,512	57,185	64,901	60,754	61,979
Germany	109	865	1,645	2,192	2,648	3,365
Belgium	—	203	707	734	355	601
Other Countries	20	32	160	189	72	90
Total Foreign Countries	19,025	46,612	59,707	68,016	63,829	66,035
TOTAL IMPORTS	59,999	129,077	149,752	165,901	165,560	177,259

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL: PIANOS.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	18,205	27,229	32,668	45,556	52,236	49,086
British Possessions:						
Victoria	1,538	528	534	787	38	181
New South Wales	2,747	993	465	12	205	10
Canada	111	—	—	209	36	193
Other British Possessions...	—	—	—	25	—	—
Total British Possessions	4,396	1,521	999	1,033	279	384
Foreign Countries:						
Germany	5,924	49,243	51,021	50,371	47,358	51,060
United States	201	1,368	968	869	736	84
France	—	—	—	247	434	340
Other Foreign Countries	—	173	—	159	48	—
Total Foreign Countries	6,125	50,784	51,989	51,646	48,576	51,484
TOTAL IMPORTS	28,726	79,534	85,656	98,235	101,091	100,954
	INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL: OTHER KINDS.					
United Kingdom	7,362	7,338	11,849	15,531	14,509	22,363
British Possessions:						
Victoria	321	106	743	536	1,387	1,227
New South Wales	399	1,187	2,349	867	1,137	1,233
Canada	—	—	235	2,439	715	900
Other British Possessions...	11	67	53	361	396	2
Total British Possessions	731	1,360	3,380	4,203	3,635	3,362
Foreign Countries:						
United States	3,689	7,110	8,601	5,735	4,798	4,919
Germany	625	2,146	4,080	3,396	1,905	2,407
Other Foreign Countries	27	190	322	177	506	207
Total Foreign Countries	4,341	9,446	13,003	9,308	7,209	7,533
TOTAL IMPORTS	12,434	18,144	28,232	29,042	25,353	33,258
	INSTRUMENTS: SCIENTIFIC, &C.					
United Kingdom	4,956	18,030	19,346	21,991	24,101	24,827
British Possessions:						
Victoria	539	230	333	366	496	324
New South Wales	257	1,653	3,614	2,832	3,202	3,363
Canada	—	—	—	232	71	6
Other British Possessions	3	53	99	5	48	5
Total British Possessions	799	1,936	4,046	3,435	3,817	3,598
Foreign Countries:						
United States	304	10,113	15,911	11,228	11,546	14,150
Germany	434	1,081	1,183	1,217	1,530	3,580
Other Foreign Countries	79	31	95	78	107	67
Total Foreign Countries	817	11,225	17,189	12,523	13,183	17,797
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,572	31,191	40,581	37,949	41,101	46,222

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	45,482	94,557	115,744	98,587	103,718	75,900
British Possessions:						
Victoria	290	487	349	3,802	965	2,001
New South Wales	2,558	2,368	1,040	1,033	508	1,492
Other British Possessions	4	53	20	90	5	148
Total British Possessions	2,852	2,908	1,409	4,925	1,478	3,641
Foreign Countries:						
United States	412	13,120	17,836	16,616	15,041	13,945
Germany	6,962	732	1,101	1,042	1,345	1,200
Belgium	164	540	1,656	1,276	959	1,677
Other Foreign Countries	137	2	—	11	109	75
Total Foreign Countries	7,675	14,394	19,593	18,945	17,454	16,897
TOTAL IMPORTS	56,009	111,859	136,746	122,457	122,650	96,438
	CUTLERY.					
United Kingdom	16,137	21,634	24,671	34,764	34,130	33,643
British Possessions:						
Victoria	199	25	74	296	467	235
New South Wales	198	624	1,296	454	973	1,069
Other British Possessions...	—	1	—	3	4	5
Total British Possessions	397	650	1,370	753	1,444	1,309
Foreign Countries:						
United States	26	337	384	920	1,228	1,440
Germany	226	468	633	1,325	1,708	1,308
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	102	35	85	46
Total Foreign Countries	252	805	1,119	2,280	3,021	2,794
TOTAL IMPORTS...	16,786	23,089	27,160	37,797	38,595	37,746
	CLOCKS AND WATCHES.					
United Kingdom	15,893	18,597	18,007	14,536	14,191	18,812
British Possessions:						
Victoria	581	46	722	219	171	140
New South Wales	1,283	2,966	2,160	657	913	509
Other British Possessions	3	—	4	6	7	—
Total British Possessions	1,867	3,012	2,886	882	1,091	649
Foreign Countries:						
United States	3,816	9,443	11,366	15,319	12,812	12,194
France	181	—	—	580	343	400
Germany	135	507	1,817	3,272	2,446	2,461
Other Foreign Countries	—	85	—	67	60	375
Total Foreign Countries	4,132	10,035	13,183	19,238	15,661	15,430
TOTAL IMPORTS...	21,892	31,644	34,076	34,656	30,943	34,891

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	LAMPS AND LAMPWARE.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	5,575	10,156	11,681	15,516	14,506	19,606
British Possessions:						
Victoria	307	444	397	375	111	529
New South Wales	153	3,202	1,216	1,316	696	1,402
Other British Possessions...	—	4	63	6	76	86
Total British Possessions	460	3,650	1,676	1,697	883	2,017
Foreign Countries:						
United States	2,227	6,738	9,612	10,290	11,137	11,084
Germany	94	1,709	3,454	3,935	7,941	7,960
Belgium	3	—	38	423	72	13
Other Foreign Countries	3	1	2	42	66	98
Total Foreign Countries	2,327	8,448	13,106	14,690	19,216	19,155
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,362	22,254	26,463	31,903	34,605	40,778

CLASS VII.—LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

	LEATHER.					
United Kingdom	48,435	41,769	36,127	31,264	37,213	45,824
British Possessions:						
Victoria	7,266	14,040	14,189	16,247	19,475	20,969
New South Wales	1,785	5,471	6,609	6,951	7,508	9,988
Tasmania	28	102	—	—	1	6
Other British Possessions...	5	141	153	325	407	497
Total British Possessions	9,084	19,754	20,951	23,523	27,391	31,460
Foreign Countries:						
United States	6,059	17,743	24,699	23,502	22,372	24,515
Germany	663	824	1,042	1,538	1,344	999
Belgium	—	266	30	102	300	—
France	—	—	602	291	—	718
Other Foreign Countries	111	151	2	—	—	140
Total Foreign Countries	6,833	18,984	26,375	25,433	24,016	26,372
TOTAL IMPORTS	64,352	80,507	83,453	80,220	88,620	103,656
	LEATHER MANUFACTURES, UNENUMERATED. (*Except* "BOOTS AND SHOES," AND "BELTING.")					
United Kingdom	9,610	6,486	7,565	8,657	2,132	2,639
British Possessions:						
Victoria	795	723	1,041	1,887	223	373
New South Wales	1,968	1,187	424	329	126	205
Canada	—	—	—	163	26	—
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	7	—	—
Total British Possessions	2,763	1,910	1,465	2,386	375	578
Foreign Countries:						
United States	214	360	1,528	2,319	937	1,283
Germany	—	458	410	430	57	50
Belgium	—	—	214	76	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	11	5	10	25	62	76
Total Foreign Countries	225	823	2,162	2,850	1,056	1,409
TOTAL IMPORTS	12,598	9,219	11,192	13,893	3,563	4,626

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Boots and Shoes.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	116,706	129,464	118,209	139,579	186,800	204,032
British Possessions:						
Victoria	3,020	5,894	4,269	7,627	11,760	18,340
New South Wales	2,354	7,945	5,761	3,258	3,829	6,340
Canada	—	1,752	6,384	11,855	12,437	18,534
Other British Possessions	45	54	57	85	42	88
Total British Possessions	5,419	15,645	16,471	22,825	28,068	43,802
Foreign Countries:						
United States	1,398	46,807	107,713	90,232	61,150	46,846
Germany	3,049	2,298	2,704	2,311	2,399	1,129
Austria	723	393	431	1,025	1,699	1,641
Other Foreign Countries	70	147	111	193	281	102
Total Foreign Countries	5,240	49,645	110,959	93,761	65,529	49,718
TOTAL IMPORTS	127,365	194,754	245,639	256,165	280,307	297,552
	Boots and Shoes, Minor Articles for.					
United Kingdom	12,864	19,252	16,919	16,442	23,899	28,089
British Possessions:						
Victoria	630	1,449	1,554	1,909	4,338	5,002
New South Wales	32	303	1,227	1,239	1,501	2,020
Other British Possessions	—	—	69	44	73	33
Total British Possessions	662	1,752	2,850	3,192	5,912	7,055
Foreign Countries:						
United States	1,930	1,736	3,553	3,044	6,556	3,701
Germany	43	33	128	189	374	420
Other Foreign Countries	56	—	26	93	19	206
Total Foreign Countries	2,029	1,769	3,707	3,326	6,949	4,327
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,555	22,773	23,476	22,960	36,760	39,471
	Belting (of Leather and other materials).					
United Kingdom	Details not available.	20,750	24,122	25,049	21,892	20,025
British Possessions:						
Victoria		277	799	1,647	1,804	1,553
New South Wales		305	1,452	2,882	1,969	1,534
Other British Possessions		—	63	71	158	247
Total British Possessions		582	2,314	4,600	3,931	3,334
Foreign Countries:						
United States		180	373	1,769	2,125	724
Germany		72	510	391	61	334
Other Foreign Countries		—	—	—	47	2
Total Foreign Countries		252	883	2,160	2,233	1,060
TOTAL IMPORTS		21,584	27,319	31,809	28,056	24,419

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, &c.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	PAPER, PRINTING.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	65,582	54,324	59,782	69,074	66,540	69,687
British Possessions:						
Victoria	875	1,873	1,839	2,474	1,641	598
New South Wales	972	5,152	4,072	6,609	8,009	4,015
Canada	—	1,163	2,216	10,161	18,752	33,599
Total British Possessions ...	1,847	8,188	8,127	19,244	28,402	38,212
Foreign Countries:						
United States	1,040	50,679	40,909	37,452	28,429	20,361
Germany	90	2,258	10,287	6,040	3,259	2,380
Belgium	—	—	1,114	563	167	166
Sweden	—	—	520	2,175	2,837	821
Other Foreign Countries	23	199	170	1,360	3,802	1,382
Total Foreign Countries ...	1,153	53,136	53,000	47,590	38,494	25,110
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	68,582	115,648	120,909	135,908	133,436	133,009
	PAPER, OTHER.					
United Kingdom	25,147	20,380	34,273	41,312	51,173	52,240
British Possessions:						
Victoria	304	381	579	284	511	480
New South Wales	425	2,288	1,230	1,102	945	1,221
British Columbia	—	—	907	242	372	820
Other British Possessions	7	116	45	49	432	19
Total British Possessions ...	736	2,785	2,761	1,677	2,260	2,540
Foreign Countries:						
United States	128	3,529	2,599	5,627	5,918	5,824
Germany	113	1,598	4,250	3,516	3,521	5,379
Belgium	—	788	6,067	2,941	2,127	2,373
Other Foreign Countries	103	12	37	278	798	2,141
Total Foreign Countries ...	344	5,927	12,953	12,362	12,364	15,717
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	26,227	29,092	49,987	55,351	65,797	70,497
	PAPERHANGINGS.					
United Kingdom	12,348	24,700	28,353	29,240	29,422	30,588
British Possessions:						
Victoria	—	3	34	6	2	394
New South Wales	12	24	349	114	105	146
Canada	—	220	543	2,955	1,774	2,383
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	6	3	—
Total British Possessions ...	12	247	926	3,081	1,884	2,923
Foreign Countries:						
United States	22	334	4,962	2,707	2,163	2,219
Germany	—	109	1,328	2,607	2,336	3,492
Belgium	—	—	282	88	1,020	844
Other Foreign Countries	—	29	2	76	173	16
Total Foreign Countries ...	22	472	6,574	5,478	5,692	6,571
TOTAL IMPORTS...	12,382	25,419	35,853	37,799	36,998	40,082

Country.	1899.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	STATIONERY.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	58,564	57,687	81,238	87,935	93,574	97,642
British Possessions:						
Victoria	3,095	4,077	6,185	7,453	8,257	9,661
New South Wales	1,018	3,764	4,365	4,718	6,576	6,810
Canada	—	—	—	153	207	137
Other British Possessions	44	74	144	360	148	156
Total British Possessions	4,157	7,915	10,694	12,684	15,188	16,764
Foreign Countries:						
United States	2,891	4,702	9,505	8,793	9,016	8,366
Germany	979	1,591	3,651	4,690	4,198	6,567
Belgium	—	—	190	223	42	35
Japan	—	—	—	165	160	152
Other Foreign Countries	202	106	89	47	213	147
Total Foreign Countries	4,072	6,399	13,435	13,918	13,629	15,267
TOTAL IMPORTS	66,793	72,001	105,367	114,535	122,391	129,673
	PRINTING MATERIALS.					
United Kingdom	5,166	6,690	6,067	5,145	9,493	9,223
British Possessions:						
Victoria	1,600	2,358	1,294	1,760	1,320	967
New South Wales	650	2,866	3,533	3,729	3,519	4,286
Other British Possessions	—	—	1	136	—	73
Total British Possessions	2,250	5,224	4,828	5,625	4,839	5,326
Foreign Countries:						
United States	221	940	1,478	1,589	1,681	1,153
Germany	239	507	181	284	248	192
Other Foreign Countries	—	15	21	62	112	43
Total Foreign Countries	460	1,462	1,680	1,935	2,041	1,418
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,876	13,376	12,575	12,705	16,373	15,967
	PHOTO GOODS.					
United Kingdom	6,025	18,770	26,106	25,837	30,707	31,045
British Possessions:						
Victoria	329	298	1,124	759	982	754
New South Wales	140	1,257	1,522	1,837	1,681	2,399
Queensland	—	—	119	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	109	—	1	27
Other British Possessions	—	5	1	1	—	3
Total British Possessions	469	1,560	2,875	2,597	2,664	3,183
Foreign Countries:						
United States	6	1,798	2,668	4,872	2,645	1,298
Germany	386	895	1,405	1,248	869	971
Other Foreign Countries	1	55	24	4	—	32
Total Foreign Countries	393	2,748	4,097	6,124	3,514	2,301
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,887	23,078	33,078	34,558	36,885	36,529

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	69,953	101,835	122,028	131,883	136,224	128,872
British Possessions:						
Victoria	16,496	20,207	22,049	26,971	22,954	27,814
New South Wales	11,415	9,112	18,194	25,938	15,158	13,979
Other British Possessions	144	328	486	69	127	309
Total British Possessions	28,055	29,647	40,729	52,978	38,239	42,102
Foreign Countries:						
United States	7,270	5,296	8,513	8,567	8,795	6,344
Germany	—	—	339	632	227	162
Other Foreign Countries	66	113	63	180	75	29
Total Foreign Countries	7,336	5,409	8,915	9,379	9,097	6,535
TOTAL IMPORTS	105,344	136,891	171,672	194,240	183,560	177,509

CLASS IX.—CHINA, EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE.

	CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.					
United Kingdom	48,051	62,452	77,595	95,645	84,412	98,966
British Possessions:						
Victoria	109	499	1,261	1,061	2,368	2,032
New South Wales	137	1,004	927	1,138	1,476	1,330
Hong Kong	—	—	271	233	86	100
Other British Possessions	17	55	10	25	36	31
Total British Possessions	263	1,558	2,469	2,457	3,966	3,493
Foreign Countries:						
United States	67	428	661	1,474	1,698	871
Germany	445	3,133	7,549	11,881	7,978	9,329
France	4	—	—	24	1,652	153
Japan	—	938	1,070	2,779	1,891	1,933
Other Foreign Countries	52	132	409	198	609	329
Total Foreign Countries	568	4,631	9,689	16,356	13,828	12,615
TOTAL IMPORTS	48,882	68,641	89,753	114,458	102,206	115,074
	GLASS.					
United Kingdom	14,629	34,155	33,092	31,815	26,670	35,815
British Possessions:						
Victoria	200	367	305	10	17	19
New South Wales	4	278	95	166	70	630
Western Australia	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total British Possessions	204	645	401	176	87	649
Foreign Countries:						
Germany	6	630	826	1,999	911	2,669
Belgium	697	1,876	11,144	16,894	15,698	28,233
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	212	441	1,287	700
Total Foreign Countries	703	2,506	12,182	19,334	17,896	31,602
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,536	37,306	45,675	51,325	44,653	68,066

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	GLASSWARE.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	24,080	38,168	41,659	49,237	43,342	50,319
British Possessions:						
Victoria	939	4,772	6,280	5,441	9,379	13,381
New South Wales	2,013	12,631	15,078	12,912	12,095	17,210
Other British Possessions...	9	2	14	27	22	18
Total British Possessions	2,961	17,405	21,372	18,380	21,496	30,609
Foreign Countries:						
United States	2,572	8,833	15,667	15,230	10,757	7,513
Belgium	118	3,625	5,255	5,830	3,798	4,629
Germany	84	6,326	14,554	17,225	13,523	13,700
Other Foreign Countries	15	184	877	1,359	1,288	1,001
Total Foreign Countries	2,789	18,968	36,353	39,644	29,366	26,843
TOTAL IMPORTS.	29,830	74,541	99,384	107,261	94,204	107,771

CLASS X.—OILS, COLOURS, PAINTS, &c.

	OILS, BULK: LINSEED.					
United Kingdom	14,031	24,286	33,639	35,513	23,051	30,778
British Possessions:						
Victoria	5	748	27	1	101	207
New South Wales	53	116	207	223	554	—
Bengal	122	8,594	7,235	5,127	4,928	2,199
Singapore	—	—	134	—	70	—
Total British Possessions	180	9,458	7,603	5,351	5,653	2,406
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	11	1,435	868	1,360	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	30	12	37
Total Foreign Countries	—	11	1,435	898	1,372	37
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,211	33,755	42,677	41,762	30,076	33,223
	OILS: KEROSENE.					
United Kingdom	1,295	322	432	1,016	1,726	—
British Possessions						
Victoria	997	94	5,257	3,452	65	2
New South Wales	399	2,864	730	315	461	432
South Australia	—	—	—	2,004	—	—
Total British Possessions	1,396	2,958	5,987	5,771	526	434
Foreign Countries:						
United States	50,511	106,233	99,821	140,055	137,515	139,014
Sumatra	—	—	11,026	—	—	—
Borneo	—	—	5,667	—	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	50,511	106,233	116,514	140,055	137,515	139,014
TOTAL IMPORTS	53,202	109,513	122,933	146,842	139,767	139,448

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Oils: Fish, Cod, and Seal.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom:	1,755	2,799	3,342	2,368	2,700	1,765
British Possessions:						
Victoria	—	1,442	1,575	1,972	979	453
New South Wales	23	789	164	386	634	99
Tasmania	—	400	928	—	766	650
Other British Possessions	87	56	393	—	164	—
Total British Possessions	110	2,687	3,060	2,358	2,543	1,202
Foreign Countries:						
United States	954	553	690	694	565	313
Germany	—	—	57	859	292	453
Japan	—	—	586	125	612	—
Other Foreign Countries	163	—	—	121	50	25
Total Foreign Countries	1,117	553	1,333	1,799	1,519	791
Total Imports	2,982	6,039	7,735	6,525	6,762	3,758
	Oils: Castor.					
United Kingdom	1,420	526	446	413	534	586
British Possessions:						
Victoria	200	410	209	262	480	164
New South Wales	637	1,468	50	36	525	135
Bengal	8,209	9,528	7,111	10,242	7,369	14,809
Singapore	—	—	138	34	—	26
Other British Possessions	8	—	—	—	—	61
Total British Possessions	9,054	11,406	7,508	10,574	8,374	15,195
Total Foreign Countries*	32	—	90	49	37	26
Total Imports.	10,506	11,932	8,064	11,036	8,945	15,807
	Oils: Other Kinds.					
United Kingdom	25,012	18,096	23,525	26,981	19,276	21,612
British Possessions:						
Victoria	590	8,943	7,936	7,130	7,569	8,857
New South Wales	1,066	7,334	4,691	6,814	7,728	9,851
Bengal	219	864	2,097	1,996	1,901	2,570
Hong Kong	217	542	529	555	433	708
Other British Possessions	410	218	568	269	376	149
Total British Possessions	2,502	17,901	15,821	16,764	18,007	22,135
Foreign Countries:						
United States	3,237	10,159	27,944	28,713	32,318	55,079
Germany	1	788	759	820	1,672	1,230
Other Foreign Countries	336	236	556	417	470	507
Total Foreign Countries	3,574	1,183	29,259	29,950	34,460	56,816
Total Imports	31,088	47,180	68,605	73,695	71,743	100,563

* Practically all from the United States.

Country.	1899.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
			TURPENTINE, &c.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	753	1,713	2,747	3,338	3,370	4,115
British Possessions:						
Victoria	—	30	194	675	4	388
New South Wales	10	656	93	351	127	617
Canada	—	—	—	125	—	—
Total British Possessions	10	686	287	1,151	131	1,005
Foreign Countries:						
United States	4,762	11,824	7,247	21,557	12,774	19,521
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	1	—	30
Total Foreign Countries	4,762	11,824	7,247	21,558	12,774	19,551
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,525	14,223	10,281	26,047	16,275	24,671
			VARNISH AND GOLD SIZE.			
United Kingdom	12,546	15,153	16,871	16,924	17,770	20,073
British Possessions:						
Victoria	106	204	231	293	278	258
New South Wales	119	481	639	861	802	692
Other British Possessions...	—	—	12	8	16	1
Total British Possessions	225	685	882	1,162	1,096	951
Foreign Countries:						
United States	256	1,516	2,334	2,106	2,557	4,400
Germany	—	65	77	34	76	213
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total Foreign Countries	256	1,581	2,411	2,140	2,633	4,623
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,027	17,419	20,164	20,226	21,499	25,647
			PAINTS AND COLOURS.			
United Kingdom	35,692	72,202	65,600	79,255	69,160	84,669
British Possessions:						
Victoria	364	606	364	732	1,604	1,092
New South Wales	34	864	1,407	2,150	980	2,304
Other British Possessions...	—	—	—	7	—	79
Total British Possessions	398	1,470	1,771	2,889	2,584	3,475
Foreign Countries:						
United States	636	2,976	5,517	6,710	9,467	9,580
Germany	72	958	295	543	481	876
Belgium	—	241	102	406	154	750
Holland	—	—	217	590	515	843
Other Foreign Countries	26	—	20	53	2	36
Total Foreign Countries	734	4,175	6,151	8,302	10,619	12,085
TOTAL IMPORTS	36,824	77,847	73,522	90,446	82,363	100,229

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	DYES.					
United Kingdom	£ 7,980	£ 12,596	£ 11,152	£ 12,626	£ 7,448	£ 8,546
British Possessions:						
Victoria	297	3,244	2,816	3,840	2,625	2,701
New South Wales	8	1,142	878	1,041	907	1,194
Other British Possessions	—	—	13	90	210	223
Total British Possessions	305	4,386	3,707	4,971	3,742	4,118
Foreign Countries:						
Germany	101	934	810	1,823	1,167	1,008
United States	26	402	63	83	182	30
Belgium	—	258	1,513	467	700	696
Other Foreign Countries	16	—	4	168	10	1,041
Total Foreign Countries	143	1,594	2,390	2,541	2,059	2,775
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,428	18,576	17,249	20,138	13,249	15,439
	TANNING MATERIALS.					
United Kingdom	874	3,007	4,720	1,959	1,364	1,760
British Possessions:						
Victoria	21,287	22,601	24,997	17,565	15,207	18,875
New South Wales	194	1,202	1,416	1,044	738	547
Tasmania	24,238	8,466	10,023	3,453	6,557	4,921
South Australia	3,016	5,333	6,926	12,045	8,700	7,709
Other British Possessions	4	1,713	935	757	570	426
Total British Possessions	48,739	39,315	44,297	34,864	31,772	32,478
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	553	223	72	32	—
Germany	—	33	15	374	358	39
Other Foreign Countries	—	129	197	46	400	232
Total Foreign Countries	—	715	435	492	790	271
TOTAL IMPORTS	49,613	43,037	49,452	37,315	33,926	34,509

CLASS XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	VEHICLES: BICYCLES AND MOTORS, AND PARTS.					
United Kingdom	2,301	48,303	93,954	111,198	168,074	187,784
British Possessions:						
Victoria	—	29,141	24,308	26,664	37,992	55,575
New South Wales	—	7,136	6,256	2,781	4,209	2,751
Canada	—	8,038	4,200	9,169	2,852	3,417
Other British Possessions	—	12	32	279	22	11
Total British Possessions	—	44,327	34,796	38,893	45,075	61,754
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	25,578	28,284	18,404	17,176	14,142
Germany	—	307	3,927	1,704	1,917	2,883
France	—	—	—	—	8,919	11,160
Belgium	—	—	411	16	2,156	1,246
Other Foreign Countries	—	130	7	—	154	440
Total Foreign Countries	—	26,015	32,229	20,124	30,322	29,871
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,301	118,645	160,979	170,215	243,471	279,409

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	VEHICLES, OTHER, AND PARTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	15,047	23,367	31,938	50,402	36,015	33,194
British Possessions:						
Victoria	289	950	1,061	3,210	4,605	6,012
New South Wales	2,673	6,005	11,546	8,149	9,303	9,245
Tasmania	—	224	234	3,210	238	93
Canada	—	—	612	4,572	2,010	2,850
Other British Possessions	325	69	63	17	15	—
Total British Possessions	3,287	7,248	13,516	16,158	16,171	18,200
Foreign Countries:						
United States	7,532	13,450	34,398	31,804	20,903	15,536
France	—	—	385	3,320	26	102
Germany	—	—	730	909	89	85
Belgium	—	—	653	408	40	—
Other Foreign Countries	9	13	—	862	17	—
Total Foreign Countries	7,541	13,463	36,166	37,303	21,075	15,723
TOTAL IMPORTS	25,875	44,078	81,620	103,863	73,261	67,117
	FURNITURE.					
United Kingdom	15,835	14,461	21,382	22,975	20,494	24,307
British Possessions:						
Victoria	766	2,066	2,584	900	790	2,626
New South Wales	718	2,217	2,272	1,118	1,622	1,592
Hong Kong	206	343	473	259	387	786
Canada	—	—	87	3,361	3,999	4,088
Other British Possessions	69	149	81	197	113	284
Total British Possessions ...	1,759	4,775	5,497	5,835	6,911	9,376
Foreign Countries:						
United States	5,714	16,285	14,225	14,976	12,660	10,881
Germany	2,116	8,298	6,429	8,952	5,473	4,522
Japan	74	1,263	1,190	1,591	1,910	2,074
Austria	—	404	712	1,903	3,986	3,725
Other Foreign Countries	43	32	92	661	249	266
Total Foreign Countries	7,947	26,282	22,648	28,083	24,278	21,468
TOTAL IMPORTS...	25,541	45,518	49,527	56,893	51,683	55,151
	WICKER AND WOOD: MANUFACTURES OF.					
United Kingdom	3,006	4,346	11,266	11,800	13,099	12,356
British Possessions:						
Victoria	153	1,676	2,406	2,997	3,858	4,243
New South Wales	784	1,433	6,409	6,368	6,677	8,307
Tasmania	—	—	43	38	84	—
Other British Possessions	69	140	273	723	1,007	*14,272
Total British Possessions ...	1,006	3,249	9,131	10,126	11,626	26,822
Foreign Countries:						
United States	7,174	7,215	22,707	26,647	27,604	23,489
Germany	63	742	7,009	8,132	6,530	6,304
Japan...	59	813	1,165	1,765	2,270	1,624
Belgium	—	—	—	501	522	46
Other Foreign Countries	12	4	312	69	275	117
Total Foreign Countries	7,308	8,774	31,193	37,114	37,201	31,580
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,320	16,369	51,590	59,040	61,926	70,758

* Practically all from Canada.

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	CORKS, CUT.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	3,930	6,162	7,363	9,109	6,796	5,900
British Possessions:						
Victoria	376	764	1,258	1,330	667	1,310
New South Wales	126	1,338	1,841	1,924	1,444	2,229
Other British Possessions	—	—	6	—	—	11
Total British Possessions	502	2,102	3,105	3,254	2,111	3,550
Foreign Countries:						
United States	17	41	88	35	26	46
Spain	—	159	299	109	308	1,654
Portugal	—	197	31	879	576	90
Germany	—	445	518	496	192	229
Other Foreign Countries	—	88	44	1	87	633
Total Foreign Countries	17	930	980	1,520	1,189	2,652
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,449	9,194	11,448	13,883	10,096	12,102
	BRUSHWARE.					
United Kingdom	6,436	10,061	11,739	17,757	21,718	23,675
British Possessions:						
Victoria	69	44	82	255	1,124	808
New South Wales	220	436	323	262	2,098	3,047
Other British Possessions...	4	46	1	29	157	206
Total British Possessions	293	526	406	546	3,379	4,061
Foreign Countries:						
United States	641	2,012	1,816	1,383	2,574	2,148
Germany	119	1,078	1,331	2,828	2,131	1,841
France	—	—	—	162	320	94
Belgium	—	—	190	47	282	401
Other Foreign Countries	143	274	870	723	1,233	1,080
Total Foreign Countries	903	3,364	4,207	5,143	6,540	5,564
TOTAL IMPORTS...	7,632	13,951	16,352	23,446	31,637	33,300
	SOAP, NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.					
United Kingdom	3,577	8,392	7,899	8,411	16,223	17,802
British Possessions:						
Victoria	1,783	2,775	3,060	3,146	3,191	3,072
New South Wales	1,859	3,146	14,248	15,758	16,311	21,057
Other British Possessions...	—	1	9	210	352	276
Total British Possessions	3,642	5,922	17,317	19,114	19,854	24,405
Foreign Countries:						
United States	339	4,240	7,856	8,115	8,095	10,275
France	—	52	63	67	25	48
Germany	—	204	167	226	192	342
Other Foreign Countries	24	71	6	23	45	94
Total Foreign Countries	363	4,567	8,092	8,431	8,357	10,759
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,582	1,881	33,308	35,956	44,434	52,966

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	CANDLES.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	27,602	30,030	37,016	33,309	34,907	32,242
British Possessions:						
Victoria	255	135	453	1,457	364	3,391
New South Wales	1,070	472	1,126	161	114	132
Bengal	—	—	834	452	1,979	1,094
Burmah	—	—	2,148	7,470	4,278	9,434
Other British Possessions	1	14	388	8	10	2,152
Total British Possessions	1,326	621	4,958	9,548	6,745	16,203
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	—	14,482	12,296	2	58
Other Foreign Countries	74	7	32	79	32	19
Total Foreign Countries	74	7	14,514	12,375	34	77
TOTAL IMPORTS	29,002	30,658	56,488	55,232	41,686	48,522
	MATCHES AND VESTAS.					
United Kingdom	29,775	7,171	6,913	5,901	7,351	20,776
British Possessions:						
Victoria	253	298	311	414	13	169
New South Wales...	484	677	130	61	1,215	328
Total British Possessions ...	737	975	441	475	1,228	497
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	16	34	1	3	—
Germany	470	1,475	1,224	1,740	1,076	2,879
Belgium	39	1,737	2,242	738	1,725	3,869
Sweden	—	262	24	123	341	573
Other Foreign Countries	60	203	598	145	315	1,092
Total Foreign Countries	569	3,693	4,122	2,747	3,460	8,413
TOTAL IMPORTS	31,081	11,839	11,476	9,123	12,039	29,686
	PIPES (FOR SMOKING TOBACCO), &C.					
United Kingdom	8,925	20,911	30,984	21,938	21,259	20,849
British Possessions:						
Victoria	607	48	308	110	43	11
New South Wales	69	470	435	343	416	496
Other British Possessions	1	—	—	1	1	6
Total British Possessions	677	518	743	454	460	513
Foreign Countries:						
Germany	105	629	1,226	1,828	1,761	1,070
France	262	120	254	426	917	492
Belgium	15	—	43	182	312	262
United States	—	106	91	87	147	138
Other Foreign Countries	—	37	6	43	94	52
Total Foreign Countries	382	892	1,620	2,566	3,231	2,014
TOTAL IMPORTS...	9,984	22,321	33,347	24,958	24,950	23,376

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	BLACKING AND DRESSING.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,323	2,325	7,501	10,928	14,779	20,556
British Possessions:						
Victoria	72	310	843	520	315	244
New South Wales	30	135	50	64	288	221
Other British Possessions...	—	—	—	6	420	60
Total British Possessions	102	445	893	590	1,023	525
Foreign Countries:						
United States	398	718	850	1,030	1,423	1,486
Other Foreign Countries	11	—	—	—	—	12
Total Foreign Countries	409	718	850	1,030	1,423	1,498
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,834	3,488	9,244	12,548	17,225	22,579
	INDIARUBBER AND MANUFACTURES.					
United Kingdom	3,828	7,394	7,018	5,958	8,054	6,939
British Possessions:						
Victoria	50	356	2,173	1,368	2,804	2,903
New South Wales	70	920	1,305	635	546	1,492
Other British Possessions	2	—	110	72	31	82
Total British Possessions	122	1,276	3,488	2,075	3,381	4,477
Foreign Countries:						
United States	320	798	1,853	3,837	3,327	2,247
Germany	—	143	208	523	589	663
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	13	2	3	—
Total Foreign Countries	320	941	2,074	4,362	3,919	2,910
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,270	9,611	12,580	12,395	15,354	14,326
	PLATED WARE.					
United Kingdom	5,853	27,597	48,997	63,619	64,836	81,391
British Possessions:						
Victoria	72	1,182	592	1,358	278	263
New South Wales	612	3,762	2,185	2,422	3,094	3,305
Canada	—	—	—	342	198	95
Other British Possessions...	—	62	204	98	110	146
Total British Possessions	684	5,006	2,981	4,220	3,680	3,809
Foreign Countries:						
United States	231	3,608	3,245	2,991	2,074	2,657
Germany	62	544	768	1,563	1,355	1,597
Belgium	—	—	387	—	36	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	57	17	177	168	42
Total Foreign Countries	293	4,209	4,417	4,731	3,633	4,296
TOTAL IMPORTS...	6,830	36,812	56,395	72,570	72,149	89,496

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS STONES.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	11,332	20,825	24,277	16,043	8,745	10,177
British Possessions:						
Victoria	1,147	51	3	640	282	706
New South Wales	625	1,037	756	661	1,083	763
Other British Possessions...	147	2	30	82	16	312
Total British Possessions	1,919	1,090	789	1,383	1,381	1,781
Foreign Countries:						
United States	133	1,086	463	235	103	33
Germany	—	112	76	227	57	242
Other Foreign Countries	21	—	98	1	—	1
Total Foreign Countries	154	1,198	637	463	160	276
TOTAL IMPORTS...	13,405	23,113	25,703	17,889	10,286	12,234
	PICTURES.					
United Kingdom	2,756	4,025	4,903	5,266	6,446	7,452
British Possessions:						
Victoria	266	102	565	1,900	1,814	1,536
New South Wales	1,089	556	1,224	798	1,530	888
Queensland	—	2	11	397	36	—
Other British Possessions...	52	25	47	28	20	28
Total British Possessions	1,407	685	1,847	3,123	3,400	2,452
Foreign Countries:						
United States	257	401	2,228	1,583	1,994	1,488
Germany	101	205	107	356	369	585
Italy	—	—	132	—	34	—
Other Foreign Countries	3	6	22	99	101	166
Total Foreign Countries	361	612	2,489	2,018	2,498	2,239
TOTAL IMPORTS...	4,524	5,322	9,239	10,407	12,344	12,143
	COAL.					
United Kingdom	4,629	7	15	226	240	142
British Possessions:						
New South Wales	92,238	120,379	158,128	137,427	155,475	194,612
Other British Possessions...	5,299	20	—	437	71	387
Total British Possessions	97,537	120,399	158,128	137,864	155,546	194,999
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	—	—	—	3	—	—
TOTAL IMPORTS	102,166	120,406	158,143	138,093	155,786	195,141

Country.	1899.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
			CEMENT.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	32,969	36,753	74,064	67,801	69,954	65,522
British Possessions:						
Victoria	—	100	—	—	2	—
New South Wales	5	60	1,076	383	16	—
Total British Possessions	5	160	1,076	383	18	—
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	12	8	—	1	1
Germany	660	1,823	—	2	—	1
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	93	22	25
Total Foreign Countries	660	1,835	8	95	23	27
TOTAL IMPORTS	33,634	38,748	75,148	68,279	69,995	65,549
			MANURES.			
United Kingdom	19,007	26,067	15,196	18,569	44,590	29,772
British Possessions:						
Victoria	573	1,006	1,202	2,990	5,027	6,912
New South Wales	13,505	38,961	24,402	31,880	27,517	42,395
South Australia	2,340	763	698	640	1,980	2,774
Western Australia	2,400	—	2,535	2,640	—	—
Queensland	4,592	7,590	—	—	28	36
Bengal	1,159	7,979	29,162	43,254	60,991	42,272
Singapore	—	—	—	6,135	3,125	7,512
Malden Island	—	12,665	3,965	6,861	9,654	19,613
Ocean Island	—	—	3,625	—	—	—
Other British Possessions	—	465	53	—	74	—
Total British Possessions	24,569	69,429	65,642	94,400	108,396	121,514
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	14	4,212	15	1,117	1,589
Germany	230	6,349	7,501	5,151	9,488	17,489
Belgium	—	150	2,555	2,183	3,024	3,052
Japan	20	—	23,698	14,043	199	26,050
South Sea Islands	14,090	10,278	1,907	5,703	6,920	10,372
Holland	—	—	—	7,931	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	14,340	16,791	39,873	35,026	20,748	58,552
TOTAL IMPORTS...	57,916	112,287	120,711	147,995	173,734	209,838
			SEEDS.			
United Kingdom	75,786	37,981	58,021	51,918	66,134	63,052
British Possessions:						
Victoria	1,253	790	1,860	1,675	782	808
New South Wales	1,372	1,225	1,847	1,884	5,538	6,791
Tasmania	1	18	106	197	67	34
Canada	—	—	116	6,370	—	525
Other British Possessions...	91	116	961	290	12	49
Total British Possessions	2,717	2,149	4,890	10,416	6,399	8,207
Foreign Countries:						
United States	6,539	12,235	25,349	19,842	8,194	14,055
Germany	4,930	1,042	4,964	3,586	7,364	9,573
France	—	210	121	222	217	137
Holland	—	—	191	564	1,432	1,173
Other Foreign Countries	38	163	1,235	335	265	185
Total Foreign Countries	11,507	13,650	31,860	24,549	17,472	25,123
TOTAL IMPORTS...	90,010	53,780	94,771	86,883	90,005	96,382

Country.	1890.	1900.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	COTTON WASTE AND WICK.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	3,088	8,617	9,305	11,340	14,995	12,467
British Possessions:						
Victoria	72	59	92	29	—	53
New South Wales	93	373	220	173	28	14
Other British Possessions...	60	30	—	—	—	2
Total British Possessions	225	462	312	202	28	69
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	52	111	11	2	10
Other Foreign Countries	—	6	96	122	—	—
Total Foreign Countries	—	58	207	133	2	10
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,313	9,137	9,824	11,675	15,025	12,546
	ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.					
United Kingdom	6,147	12,181	7,230	9,374	7,322	8,712
British Possessions:						
Victoria	2,336	3,311	16,257	9,707	3,125	2,351
New South Wales	2,830	8,139	15,652	8,215	8,606	6,786
Tasmania	364	210	592	391	778	141
Fiji	18	4	3	226	—	40
Other British Possessions...	1,372	487	1,725	185	112	191
Total British Possessions	6,920	12,151	34,229	18,724	12,621	9,509
Foreign Countries:						
United States	—	95	652	418	1,813	765
Other Foreign Countries	12	—	—	—	95	—
Total Foreign Countries	12	95	652	418	1,908	765
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,079	24,427	42,111	28,516	21,851	18,986

FISCAL POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 November 1908;—*for*,

COPY "of MEMORANDUM by Mr. ALFRED MARSHALL on the FISCAL POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE."

Treasury Chambers,
11 November 1908.

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

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MEMORANDUM ON THE FISCAL POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

By Alfred Marshall.

Prefatory Note.

This Memorandum is written from the point of view of a student of economics rather than an advocate of any particular policy. I have not held back my own conclusions on the questions to which my attention was directed. But I have endeavoured to select for prominence those considerations which seem at once important and in some danger of being overlooked, whether they tell for or against my conclusions.

The problem of the incidence of import duties is extremely complex. It is indeed too large and difficult to be handled shortly. But it is passing from the student's closet to the market-place; and it seemed to me, therefore, right to attempt to present its chief outlines in a short compass; and I have done so in Part I. of this Memorandum. I can but hope for a lenient judgment on its grave imperfections.

Part II. is concerned with England's fiscal policy in view of recent changes, and especially with the direct and indirect effects of various *systems* of import duties. The indirect are often much more important than the direct effects; in some of them the economic element predominates, and in others the ethical and the political. It is impossible to discuss fiscal policy without reference to all these elements; and many of my opinions are therefore given in Part II. with the greatest diffidence. But I have endeavoured to distinguish, though not to separate, those suggestions which fall mainly within the province of the economist from those which do not.

August 1903.

P.S.—Some large corrections of, and additions to, this Memorandum were lost in the post abroad in August 1903; and when I re-read the uncorrected proofs of it in the autumn, I was so dissatisfied with it, that I did not avail myself of the permission kindly given to me to publish it independently. The haste with which it was written and its brevity are partly responsible for its lack of arrangement, and for its frequent expression almost dogmatically of private opinion, where careful argument would be more in place. It offends against my rule to avoid controversial matters; and, instead of endeavouring to probe to the causes of causes, as a student's work should, it is concerned mainly with proximate causes and their effects. I elected, therefore, to remain silent on the fiscal issue until I could incorporate what I had to say about it in a more careful and fuller discussion; and I am now engaged on that task. But it proceeds slowly; and time flies. When, therefore, I was recently honoured with a suggestion that this Memorandum should be published as a Parliamentary paper, I reconsidered the position, and gratefully accepted the suggestion.

I have revised it slightly, chiefly by the aid of rough notes made in 1903. I have added some explanations especially under heads (A), (K), and (L); and I have re-written the discussion of the relations between England and her Dependencies, at the end of the Memorandum. But, in other respects it remains substantially as it was written originally.

A. M.

Ampezzotal, August 1908.

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PART I.—THE DIRECT EFFECTS OF IMPORT DUTIES.

(A) *The Problem can be partially solved by a simple Study of Price Movements.*

1. The first issue to which my attention has been called is the incidence of import duties. It is my opinion that, in nearly all important cases, they are borne almost exclusively by the consumer. But there is no absolute rule in the matter. Cases can be conceived on a large scale, and have actually existed on a small scale, in which a perceptible part of the burden of an import duty is borne by foreigners. And, of course, a part of the pressure of every new tax of whatever kind is apt to rest temporarily on producers, merchants, shippers, and others; until they are able to shift it to its permanent resting-place on the shoulders of consumers.

2. The problem cannot be completely solved by a mere study of price movements. That indeed seems to show that the consumer must necessarily bear the whole burden of every such tax, together with the profits on it of each stratum of traders through whose hands it passes. But the *primâ facie* case thus made out is not valid, at all events in relation to a system of import duties, in contrast to a single duty.

The *primâ facie* case is this:—As a general rule, the exporters are indifferent as to the market to which they send their goods; and select that which will yield them the best price after paying all the costs. If, therefore, the cost of delivering any commodity in a certain market is increased by the levying of an import tax of 1*l.* upon it; exporters will avoid that market until, by making the commodity scarce in that market, and rather more abundant than before in other markets, they have raised its price (duty paid) in that market by 1*l.* relatively to its price in other markets in which there has been no new tax. The ultimate consumer may, therefore, be expected to have to pay this 1*l.*, together with profits on the extra capital required for moving the taxed commodity by all the dealers through whose hands it passes on its way to him. And price statistics show that he has to do so, if he has no alternative source of supply.

3. This *primâ facie* case for the conclusion that the *whole* burden of an import tax is *always* borne by the consumer is invalid, because it neglects the fact that the purchasing power of money in any country may be affected by its tariff policy. For taxes on certain imports into a country raise their value in that country relatively to things which are not taxed; and one of these is gold. Therefore the purchasing power of gold is generally low in a country which levies many high import duties; and when we

know that a certain fiscal policy has raised the price of any given commodity to a consumer by, say, a quarter, we have not got an answer to the question how great the burden on him really is.

4. It is, however, important to remember that, if the taxes affect a small portion only of the country's imports, they will not cause an appreciable substitution of gold and other untaxed imports for taxed imports; that is, they will not appreciably alter the general level of prices. The taxed commodities will cost more money to the consumer (near the frontier) by the full amount of the tax; and this increase of price will indicate a nearly corresponding increase of real cost, because the value of money will be but little changed.

5. There are, moreover, other difficulties, besides that connected with changes in the purchasing power of money, which resist the endeavour to decide by direct observation what is the incidence of import duties.

For instance, improvements in production and transport are constantly raising money incomes relatively to prices; and if the influence of such improvements is being felt in the same decade in which a tariff is raised, the rise in money incomes relatively to prices may be considerable; and yet it may be much less than it would have been if the tariff had not been raised. No doubt the influence of this disturbing cause can be partly eliminated by comparing the movements of incomes relatively to prices in countries in the same industrial phase, whose tariffs have not moved in the same direction. But, not to mention the difficulties of obtaining such statistics, they cannot be interpreted without taking account of the different influences which are being exerted in different countries by education, by wise and thrifty household management, and by the development of latent natural resources through the spread of railways and otherwise.

The question cannot be handled effectively except by a study of those causes of causes on which this Memorandum touches but slightly. All that can be done here is to indicate that a country cannot expect to throw any considerable share of the burden of her tariff on other countries, unless she is in a position to dispense with a great part of the goods which she imports from them; while she is at the same time in the possession of such large and firmly established partial monopolies, that those countries can not easily dispense with any considerable part of their imports from her. So far as the latter condition is concerned, England was in a strong position early in last century. But not even America is in a strong position now; while England and Germany are, as it seems to me, in weak positions.

A thorough answer to the question can be found only by going back to the great truth which Committees of the House of Commons at the beginning of last century investigated, and which was stated forcibly by Ricardo. It is that gold is a mere commodity in international trade; and that the levels of international prices do not govern the course of international trade, but are governed by it. Reasoning on this basis is troublesome; and the difficult argument which follows under head (B) is not essential for the main purpose of this Memorandum. A resumé of it is given in § 55.

(B) *A Partial Theoretical Solution of the Problem of the Incidence of Import Duties.*

6. Suppose two countries, A and B, to trade with one another, and only with one another; and to levy no taxes on imports. The price of A's goods in B will differ from their prices at home only by costs of transport (including costs of handling), and *vice versâ*. But now A puts a tax of 50 per cent. on all imports, except of course gold. The prices of A's goods will still be higher in B than at home merely by the cost of carriage. But the prices of B's goods to consumers in A are now bound to rise 50 per cent. relatively to their level in B: for, unless and until that happens, it will answer to send gold instead of goods from B to A. This rise in price of B's goods in A relatively to their price in B takes place whatever be the urgencies of B's demand for A's goods, and of A's demand for B's goods. But it is mainly on the urgencies of these reciprocal demands that the incidence of the tax depends; and the observed price movement, *taken by itself*, proves nothing conclusively.

7. The burden of these taxes will be thrown mainly on B in the exceptional case in which B's demand for A's goods is very urgent (and inelastic) while A's demand for B's goods is not. For then the tax will first raise the price of B's goods in A; secondly, diminish their sales there a little; thirdly, lessen the supply of A's goods in B a little; and since B's demand is inelastic, the small check to their supply will cause each of these goods to be disposed of for a much greater quantity of the labour and general commodities of B than before. It might conceivably exchange for just double as much as before of B's goods in B, or *in bond* in A; and therefore for just as much as before *duty paid*. In this case, the whole burden of the tax would be thrown upon B.

Here the solution of this particular case ends, so far as essentials go. But its secondary consequences in terms of price movements should be added. Since A's goods can be disposed of in B's markets on such favourable terms, gold will be sent from B to buy them. Therefore, gold will become very plentiful in A; prices generally will rise there, and a rise in money wages will follow in due course. Therefore, though B's goods in A sell for twice the price they do at home, yet their prices will not represent much more effort than before; they may not represent any more effort at all. In B, on the other hand, gold will have become relatively scarce, and will command more of B's goods and services than before. Therefore, although A's goods sell in B for only their price at home, together with cost of carriage, yet their real cost to B will be very much increased. The consumers in A will be nearly as well off as before, and their Government will have got the taxes mainly at the expense of B.

8. On the other hand A will have to bear the burden of her own taxes in the far more probable case in which B is in no urgent need for her goods. For then, when the merchants slacken their deliveries of A's goods in B, the market will be unresponsive. Each bale of A's goods will bring back about as much of B's as before. A day's labour in A, or a bale of A's goods, will command about as much as before of B's goods in bond, and the taxes on B's goods will be paid in the main by those who consume them in A. In this case there will not probably be any considerable movement of gold, and the *primâ facie* suggestions of price statistics will correspond pretty closely to the actual facts.

This assumes that A's demand for B's goods is elastic. For the sake of completeness, however, it may be well to take an improbable case corresponding to that in § 7; but with the parts of A and B inverted: and we may even suppose A's Government to spend a great part of the taxes in purchases of imported goods. Then the private consumers in A being in urgent need of their old supplies of B's goods, they may have to force the trade, and to accept less and less of foreign goods in return for each bale of their own: so that A may ultimately have to bear even more than the whole burden of her taxes.

9. The two countries A and B, being taken to be shut off from all trade except with one another, it is *primâ facie* not altogether unreasonable to suppose that B's demands for A's goods are somewhat urgent; and that, therefore, the burden of the taxes will fall in a considerable measure on her. But in the real world B always has access to other markets, and therefore she will not consent to pay any of A's taxes unless A has something like a monopoly as regards nearly all her exports; or else, from geographical or other causes, B is very much at A's mercy. It is only under very rare conditions that a country is practically the sole market for even a single product which another country has exceptional advantages for producing. A tax on such a product might indeed rest permanently on the producers; but taxes on other products would nearly always be borne wholly by the consumers as soon as the producers could make arrangements for selling in other markets, either their old products, or others to which they could gradually divert their energies and resources. It is theoretically possible that, even in the absence of such a monopoly, A's taxes might permanently lower the price of B's goods in world markets; and therefore in bond in A's ports. But in fact this never does occur on a considerable scale in the modern world, for reasons some of which are indicated later on.

(C) *A Broad Treatment of some Representative Cases.*

10. The effect of an import duty is felt in the first instance at the frontier. If the commodity is bulky, it may very well be imported in spite of a heavy duty, and yet be sold in other parts of the country at a low price. To take a strong instance, timber is sometimes almost without value on the Pacific slope, while in other parts of the United States its price responds to taxes on importations from Canada. But in countries no part of which is far removed from the frontier suitable for importation, such as the United Kingdom and Belgium, the full effect of an import duty is felt by nearly all consumers even of commodities as bulky as wheat.

11. Again, it is not denied that exceptional geographical causes may put a country very much at the mercy of a stronger country which lies between it and the main movement of the world. Possibly Germany, and even Austria-Hungary, may be able to throw a small part of the burden of their import duties on countries lying to the east of them. And yet Germany cannot throw on England any share of the burden of her own import duties; even though there are a few chemical and other German products, which England cannot easily forego. England can always take these as her first choice, and for the rest of her trade Germany must force her way with goods which England has no special reason for obtaining from her rather than from other sources. And what is true of Germany with regard to England is true of England with regard to the whole Western world. There may be some small markets in which her connections by steam-ship or otherwise give her an advantage tending towards a mitigated monopoly. But in the aggregate they count for little. There is thus no considerable exception to the rule that England has now to pay the burden of her own import duties.

12. There has, indeed, never been a country, the whole of whose exports were in such urgent demand abroad, that she could compel foreigners to pay any large part of any taxes which she imposed on her imports. But England's exports approached to it twice. Once they consisted chiefly of wool, which was indispensable to Flemish weavers. And again, in the first half of the nineteenth century, they consisted chiefly of manufactures made by steam machinery, which was not in general use anywhere else; together with tropical products, which she had special facilities for obtaining. It is possible that the rest of the world would have given twice as much of their own goods as it did give for many of them, rather than go wholly without them. As it was, England did no doubt throw a considerable part of the burden of her taxes (import and export) on the foreign consumer: though it may be true that she made her taxes (or prohibitions of import) heavy just where they ought to have been lightest; that she thus checked that growth of the vitality of the masses of her people, which ought to have resulted from her new command over the forces of nature; and hastened the day in which she would cease to hold the unchallenged leadership in industry.

13. But any powers which she may have had of throwing a considerable part of the burden of her import duties on foreign consumers of her products has been destroyed by two inevitable causes. Her arts and resources of production have become the common property of all countries of the Western world, and in some important cases have been developed by others faster than by herself; and the growth of her population has made her demand for many of her imports more urgent than is the demand of any other country for any of her exports. In this respect she is, however, not in a much weaker position than Holland and Belgium and Germany, as will be argued later.

14. I assume that we are concerned with settled trade relations, and not with exceptional or temporary incidents. Almost every trader has opportunities of springing hard bargains upon particular customers, who have made their plans on the expectation that he would deal with them in a regular manner. Such undignified action brings its own nemesis. But practices which would be thought bad business as between individuals, have been suggested in the present controversy as appropriate for international trade policy; and it may be well, therefore, to state clearly that I do not deny that small gains may be snapped by sudden import duties.

15. For instance, if a country is the chief purchaser of an important speciality for which a second has exceptional advantages, then an import tax on it would be borne in the main by the producer for some considerable time. This might occur in the case of a tax levied by England on Greek currants, or on some classes of heavy wines. There is no important commodity the supply of which is in this position. But, as we shall see presently, the collective relations between those countries which are large exporters of wheat, and those which are large importers of it, have some peculiarities.

16. Similarly if manufacturers in any country have adapted expensive plant to the needs of a particular foreign market, they may pay nearly the whole of an unexpected tax levied on their goods there; for it is better to work with but low returns on their investment than to let their plant lie idle. Conversely, if a tax on the importation of certain goods is suddenly removed those producers whose plant is specially adapted to those goods may be able to add nearly the whole amount of the tax to their price; and may thus reap very high profits, until new plant is ready to meet the increased demand resulting from the cessation of the tax.

17. When a warm day is being followed by a frosty night, a room with an open window may become colder as the newly-lighted fire in it obtains strength; and again, darkness may begin earlier on a day when the sun sets at 5.30, than on another day when it sets at 5.15. But no one could gain credit by pretending that such facts prove that the fire did not make the room warmer than it would otherwise have been, or that the setting in of darkness is not mainly controlled by the hour of sunset. And yet cases in which the effect of remission of an import duty has been over-ridden by bad harvests, or a great temporary rise in freights, or other causes, have been gravely adduced as affording grounds for the belief that "low prices "[of wheat] of recent years . . . are only remotely connected, if at all, "with our policy of free importation" (*see* a letter written with authority to the "Times" of the 25th June, 1903). I propose later on to indicate what is in my opinion the true interpretation of the history of English wheat prices since 1820.

(D) *Illustrations from recent German History of the Effects of High Tariffs on the Purchasing Power of Money and Wages.*

18. Of course a small change in a country's fiscal policy will not materially affect the purchasing power of money in it. Therefore if the imposition of a tax on any minor import raises the price of it to her consumers by the full amount of the tax, relatively to the price at which it is to be had in other countries that have made no such change; then it may be concluded that the full burden of that tax falls on the consumers, until it is shown that the general purchasing power of money in the first country is lower than in the second. The *onus probandi* lies on those who urge that it is lower.

19. There are, however, reasons why those who advocate a "protective" policy should be unwilling to lay stress on the undoubted fact that the general purchasing power of money is low in countries with a high protective tariff. For this fact cuts two ways. On the one hand, it does mitigate that extra burden that a country seems to take on itself by any new import duty which raises the price of a commodity by a given sum of money. But, on the other hand, it calls for a similar deduction from any *primâ facie* statistical evidence that may be offered of the prosperity of the country with the high tariff. The advocates of the high tariff gain a little by dwelling on the connection between high tariffs and high prices: but they lose a great deal.

20. This may be illustrated by the effects of that movement towards high tariffs which set in twenty-five years ago in Germany. In the preceding, comparatively free trade period, it was reckoned that the purchasing power of money was two-thirds as high again in Germany as in England. (The common way of putting it was: "a thaler equals 5 fr., which equal 5*s*.") I took considerable pains to verify this statement; and I found it to be approximately true, even after allowing for the fact that many comforts and minor luxuries had then to be bought either from England, or

from world markets which were largely under English influence. Many of these things are now made with as good appliances in Germany as in England. Further, German and Alsatian iron ores have been made effective by modern processes applied with consummate technical skill, and Germany is now abreast of England in the mastery of steel, which is the master of the world.

Thirty years ago it used to be said that in active occupations an Englishman could generally do as much in one hour as a German in one and a half. But since then the levelling up has been almost incredible to any one who has not watched it step by step; and now the difference in effective value between the hour's work in the more progressive parts of Germany and the English hour's work is relatively small. Although by far the greater part of this progress is unquestionably due to education, to improved food, and to improved domestic economy; yet it may perhaps be conceded that a small part of it is due to the defence which the German protective tariffs gave to weak nascent industries against the invasion of the more mature and stronger industries of some other countries, and especially England.

But granting this, it yet remains true that undiscriminating import duties, imposed to gratify powerful interests, and not needed to protect any nascent industry, have (partly, indeed, by strengthening cartels or trade combinations) so raised prices against the consumer, that the real wages of the German workmen have risen less rapidly than those of the English. Money wages in the more progressive parts of Germany have probably risen rather faster than in England; though, save in the heavy iron industry, the condition of which is temporarily exceptional, they still lag behind. But the prices of the necessaries of life have risen, while those in England have fallen; so that 6 marks—instead of 3, as was the case 30 years ago—are required, I believe, to purchase as much of them as 5*s*. do in England now [1903]. In spite of Germany's vast technical advances, in spite of the growing energy of her people, in spite of the development of German iron ores—while those of England are running short—I believe it to be true that the real wages of the German are increasing less rapidly than those of the Englishman; and that if Germany abandoned protection, which has now no considerable service to render her, the wages of the German would rise a great deal. To hazard a bold guess, I should expect them to rise by about a fifth.

(E) *Wheat Prices in England since* 1820.

21. I now take up the point (*see* § 17) that, though, of course, the effects of a change in taxation on the price of wheat may be lessened, and even overborne, by fluctuations in harvests, by changes in freights, and by other disturbances arising out of a great war, and so on; yet, when this is done, I believe that nearly every movement in the world's market for wheat, and especially in the relative prices of wheat in English and Continental ports during the nineteenth century, will be found to be such as could have been anticipated from the doctrine that a tax on such a commodity as imported wheat raises the price of that wheat near the frontier by at least the full amount of the tax.

22. The European wheat trade in the first half of the nineteenth century was conducted under very difficult conditions. Wheat is too heavy a crop to be carried long distances, even on good roads, and the roads in Central and Eastern Europe were very bad. Some parts of North-Western Europe had good roads, and some had excellent water communication. But, as most of them bore a relatively dense population, they needed their own crops for themselves; and, indeed, wheat is not partial to moist lowlands. Further, a large organised production and trade need confidence on the part of producers and exporters that they will find a steady market for any goods which they may offer. But there was no large market for wheat except England, and her perverse mixture of prohibitions and sliding scales rendered it an act of gambling rather than of sober business to grow wheat for the purpose of meeting her uncertain demand. Consequently, her imports were made up of the surplus of wheat crops of districts in most of which rye was the staple food; and the supply which she got from any one port would often vary tenfold from one year to the next.

As a result, when Jacob, the best authority on the question, was sent to investigate the Baltic and Black Sea sources of supply in 1826–27, he reported that, "if the quantity of corn grown in this country were diminished "one-tenth, ... we should have to pay the foreigners double as "much as we now pay the English farmer. There is corn enough . . . "but it must be drawn from such a distance with land carriage."

In the next 20 years the main roads were improved a little. Railways, indeed, made an appearance in Central Europe before 1846; but, of course, they went first to thickly peopled districts, which had little grain to spare. And it was not till the Crimean War had shown the supreme military importance of railways running to the frontiers, that many of them were driven through the large wheat-fields of Central and Eastern Europe.

These broad facts underlie the main movements of England's wheat trade between 1820 and 1860; and the influence of the abolition of the Corn Laws cannot be understood without taking account of them.

23. It happened that in the few years which followed 1846, European harvests were mostly good. But the Crimean War was accompanied by general bad harvests; freights were for a time very high, and the Russian trade was of course interrupted. To these powerful causes of high prices another was added. For while, before the repeal of the Corn Laws the world's stock of gold had been shrinking relatively to the work it had to do, and, in consequence, general prices had been falling; the new supplies of gold upset men's cool judgment and forced general prices up to a temporarily inflated level. It was just when all these exceptional causes were working together that that rise of wheat to a little over 70*s.* occurred, which has been urged as a reason for doubting the influence of the policy of free importation on the price of wheat. And a second rise in 1867 to a price a little above 60*s.* has been forced to the same service; though it is amply accounted for by simultaneous exceptionally bad harvests in America and Europe in 1867, following after the indifferent harvest of 1866.

24. We now come to the era when ocean telegraphs, and the increasingly cheap construction and efficiency of steam transport by land and sea created a single wheat market for the two hemispheres, with England as its focus. As is well known, wheat has physical peculiarities which make it the best pioneer crop in a deep loose prairie soil; and it is also the best of the very few crops which can be marketed on favourable terms and on a large scale in districts very far removed from any great centre of industry. The farms of the pioneers of American agriculture were granted to them, freely indeed, but on condition of being brought under cultivation. So the farmers looked to the title-deeds of the land itself, and not to their crops, for the main reward of their labour. If they could feed themselves and sell their surplus for enough to cover their small purchases from the stores, and to pay interest on the capital which they borrowed at starting, they were in a good position. For in a few years their land with its buildings became a valuable property, which yielded them a good return for all that they had undergone.

England was at that time the only large country which could be trusted to take steadily large quantities of American wheat; and if she had imposed a moderate tax upon wheat, it would not have greatly affected those supplies which came to her from farmers who were earning the title-deeds of their land. These supplies were a considerable, though not a large part of the whole; and, therefore, by this little sharp practice, she might perhaps have thrown on them for a short time, a small but perceptible part of the burden of her tax, on the supposition that a rise in the price of wheat would diminish its consumption. But this raises a new point.

25. It is, indeed, an almost universal rule that a tax on the importation of a commodity lessens its consumption more or less; and the consequent diminution of demand tends to induce foreign producers to offer it on terms which are lower, though not always perceptibly lower. Wheat has conformed to this rule throughout all history, so far as is known, until about forty years ago. But now nearly the whole of the English people can afford to buy as much bread as they want, and yet have money enough left to buy some more expensive foods: and, as Sir R. Giffen seems to have been the first to observe, a rise in the price of wheat still leaves bread the cheapest food, which they

will consent to eat in any quantity; so that, having to curtail their purchases of more expensive foods, they buy, not less bread than they would have done, but more. Consequently, a general tax on the importation of wheat into England now might increase rather than diminish England's total demand for wheat: and, unless it led to a great increase of supplies from England herself, it might raise and not lower the net price which foreigners obtained for their wheat.

In Germany on the other hand, in spite of her recent great advance in wealth, a rise in the prices of wheat and rye compels many people to substitute potatoes and other cheap foods for part of their consumption of bread; and therefore an increased tax on imported grain, harvests being normal, is sure to diminish importation.

26. So large a part of the best wheat land in the United States is already taken up, that pioneer wheat farming is diminishing. The growth of wheat as a sole crop is going out, and the supply is becoming increasingly sensitive to changes in the price which can be obtained for it. The fall in price on the distant wheat fields has indeed been slight: and there has often been a rise, as Mr. Powers has well shown, even when the price in Liverpool was falling rapidly in consequence of the great diminution in transport charges on the west of the Mississippi, as well as between Chicago and Liverpool. But the fall in price on some farms has been enough to check wheat-growing on them; and partly in consequence, there has been a slight check to the downward movement in Liverpool.

27. The practical cessation of the production of wheat as a bye-product, in the business of converting common prairie land into the valuable private property of a fully-equipped farm, has thus had similar effects to those which would have been caused by the lands reaching the stage in which the law of Diminishing Return makes itself felt; and it is frequently asserted that the land in the North-Western States generally has reached this stage. No doubt some land has done so; but there seems no good reason for believing that the law is likely to act at all powerfully over a large area for a long time to come. And, provided the general purchasing power of money is not lowered by the renewed activity of the gold mines, it seems reasonable to think that continued economies in transport will allow the price on North-Western farms to rise a little, without entailing any rise in Liverpool. A letter, written with authority, to the "Times" of the 29th June 1903, based an urgent appeal for a fundamental change in our fiscal policy, partly on the fact that between 1880 and 1900 the population of the United States increased 52 per cent., but its cereal products only 27 per cent. It was perfectly natural to select for comparison census years, because exact statistics of population are available only for them. But, unconsciously, some bias has been introduced thereby. For 1880 was an exceptionally prolific year, and 1900 was not a very good one. If we invert the bias, and select for comparison the years 1881 and 1893, we find the wheat crop rising from 383,000,000 to 685,000,000 bushels, and the maize crop rising from 1,195,000,000 to 1,924,000,000 bushels.

28. It has already been indicated (§ 10) that other causes besides the prices at the frontiers affect the average of the prices of wheat over a large country, such as Germany or France, which is herself a great producer of wheat. Consequently it is not to be expected that the differences between the average prices over any two countries should always be equal to the difference between their import duties, loaded with traders' profits.

But comparative statistics of wheat prices in North Western Europe since 1820 show that the correspondence has been very close: closer, indeed, than I should have ventured to predict with any confidence before looking at the figures. The statistics are easily available. But I would call attention to the following broad results:—From 1820 to 1840 the average price of wheat in England was about double that in the specially wheat-producing districts of Germany, and quite half as much again as in the industrial districts of Westphalia and the Rhine Province; while now the price in Germany is about a third as much again as in England. In France, with an almost stationary population, protection has compelled the people to pay about as high a price for their wheat now as they did early in the century. These

facts prove, not indeed that the present cheapness of wheat in England could have been produced by England's present fiscal policy alone, but that they could not have been produced without that policy.

29. If in England a tax were imposed only on foreign and not on Colonial wheat it would, under existing circumstances, diminish the English demand for foreign wheat, and thus probably cause it to be offered temporarily on very slightly lower terms: *i.e.*, the price here would probably not be raised at once by quite the full amount of the tax. But if the fall of the price attainable for wheat from Argentina, the United States, and other countries continued, a check would be given to the production of wheat in those countries. In Argentina less new land would be broken up for wheat: and in the United States mixed farming would spread faster even than it is doing now, and wheat would take a less prominent place in the rotations. That is to say the time during which even a very small part of the burden of the tax could be thrown on foreign producers would be short: and during that time Germany and other wheat-importing countries would gain the benefit of slightly cheaper supplies of wheat from places other than British Dependencies, as fully as this country would; though this country alone paid the cost. We thus pass from the direct incidence of taxes of imports to the more general results of various international trade policies.

Part II.—England's Fiscal Policy considered with Reference to the Economic Changes of the last Sixty Years.

(F) *England's Fiscal Policy assumes the Relative Maturity of her Industries.*

30. The second question on which my opinion is invited is, "How far, "and in what directions, the circumstances which formerly made Free "Trade the best policy for this country have been altered?"

31. The principles on which our present fiscal system was based sixty years ago seem to me to be not ultimate, but derivative. They were obtained by applying certain truths, which are as universal as the truths of geometry or mechanics, to certain conditions which were transitional. If these principles are converted into dogmas, the same error is made as if the rules laid down for building a bridge, when the only materials available consisted of pine logs, were regarded as sacred dogmas governing for ever the construction of bridges for purposes, and under conditions of which the original builders had never dreamed, and when the materials to be used were steel or granite. The art of engineering involves an organised study and judgment of the proportions of diverse considerations, tending in different directions; and no one can be certain of getting the right proportions even for the problem which he knows best. It is not by applying without question the judgments as to proportion, which were made by the great men who founded our present system; but by forming our own judgment on the facts of our own generation as they did of theirs, that can we show ourselves worthy to be their followers.

32. Looking back, it is easy for us to see that they made a grave error of judgment as to the proportions of one leading problem of their own age, though not of their own country. They misjudged both the needs and the potentialities of backward countries, and especially of new countries. They assumed that every country which has latent resources and faculties for an advanced industry will attract that industry to her from other countries as easily and surely as one county of England would under like circumstances attract it from other counties. But this is not true now, and it was even less true then.

33. If the neighbourhood of coal and other causes concentrate, chiefly in the middle-west of England, those industries in which man's command over nature is rapidly increasing, the benefits arising from this new power are in great measure spread over the whole country. Those born in Devonshire and Sussex who have a turn for the rising industries, can generally remove

to them without snapping their main ties as human beings. But a new country which is dominantly rural, which lacks the stimulus and culture of a nervous town life, and which has no access to the economies of manufacture on a large scale, derives comparatively little consolation from knowing that there are busy hives of industry and thought in remote places.

34. The difficulties of the pioneers of manufacturing industry in a new or even in an old country were much greater sixty years ago than now. It was rather more difficult then to induce skilled artisans of good character to change their homes. More depended on rules of thumb; and less could be done by the quick intelligence of the worker and the scientific and technical studies of the employer. The leaders of improvements now are often not machine-users, but machine-makers; and they are always glad to fit up new works with better appliances than the average of those which are to be found in the chief homes of such machines, where some of the plant must be at all events a few years old. But early in last century it was difficult for any one outside a trade to get the best appliances; and if he imported expensive machinery, and any of it was broken by operatives to whom it was strange, he could not always get the repairs made well except in the place from which he had bought it. For the system of interchangeable parts did not exist; and there were no repairing shops, except in England, and perhaps Belgium and France, which were to be compared with those which are now to be found even in second-rate towns in almost every new country. And to these inevitable difficulties there were added frequent applications of the force of large English capitals in underselling, even at a loss, pioneer manufacturers.

35. List and Carey, the great German and American founders of modern protective policy, insisted on two fundamental propositions: one was that Free Trade was adapted to the industrial stage which England had reached, and the other that State intervention was required on behalf of pioneer industries in less advanced countries. Had English Free Traders appreciated fairly the force of the second of these positions, their powerful arguments that Protection was an almost unmixed injury to England would perhaps have been accepted by the whole civilized world. As it was, this, their one great error, put many of the most far-seeing and public-spirited statesmen and economists in other countries into an attitude of hostility to their position as a whole. It has caused, and it is causing to-day, able men to deny, directly or indirectly, economic truths as certain as those of geometry; because English predictions, suggested by this one great error, have proved both misleading and mischievous.

(G) *The Bases of England's Fiscal Policy Sixty Years ago.*

36. It has been noted that at the very time at which English economists were preparing the way for uncompromising Free Trade, England's exports consisted to so large an extent of things of which she had some partial monopoly, that she might hope then—as she cannot hope now—to throw on foreigners some perceptible share of the burden of her import duties. It is further to be noted that they did not condemn all import duties, but only those which were levied in an inconvenient way, such as duties on raw material; or were unjust, such as those which pressed heavily on the poor; or, lastly, were *differential*. By differential taxes are, of course, meant taxes levied exclusively or with special weight on commodities which are produced in certain places or by certain methods, or are imported by certain routes or in certain ships; while other commodities, capable of serving more or less well the same needs, are treated differentially, and escape the tax in whole or in part.

37. They objected to a differential tax that it set consumers and traders on evasions, either by substituting for the taxed commodity some other which was less serviceable, but not taxed; or by obtaining the commodity in part from some other and more costly source of supply. In so far as either of these substitutions was made, the consumer was prejudiced, and the revenue gained nothing: it was only in so far as the tax was not evaded that the revenue gained all that the consumer lost—subject only to deductions

for cost of collection, &c. They found that in a few exceptional cases, such as tea, coffee, tobacco, &c., there was very little evasion (unless by smuggling), and therefore little waste. But they found by a study of detail, and not by any general or *à priori* reasoning, that in the case of all commodities for which the English climate was suitable, or for which inferior substitutes could be obtained, the evasions caused by a tax were very great; the waste was in fact so great as to exceed many times the small part of the burden of the tax which could be thrown upon foreigners. They therefore advocated the abolition of all such taxes as contrary to the principle of economy in taxation.

38. A chief corner-stone of our present fiscal policy is the great truth that the importation of goods which can be produced at home does not in general displace labour, but only changes the direction of employment. Of course, any violent change is, to some extent, an evil; but there is a strong *primâ facie* possibility that if the business men of a country, when left to follow their own judgment, decide that it would be more costly to make certain goods at home than to import them in exchange for other home-produced goods for which there is a foreign demand, their judgment is right. Unfortunately, however, when those in the industries, with which the imported goods compete, set themselves to persuade the public and Government that a protective import duty should be levied, their private interests are at a great strategic advantage in competing with those of the public. For it is possible to point to the particular places in which additional employment would be given by the tax. It is easy to find out the particular employers and workmen whose profits and wages would be raised by it; to invite the employers to subscribe to a "campaign fund" on its behalf; and to urge both employers and employed to exert all the political influence, direct and indirect, which they possess, in putting pressure on the Legislature in their favour. Good strategy prompts that as much as possible of the argument and appeal in the special interests of any one industry should come, not from those who have a direct stake in that particular industry, but from others who have a "log-rolling" understanding with them. In earlier times, as now, unscrupulous politicians would boast that, by going from one constituency to another, and holding before each a protective duty which would give a visible bounty to a considerable portion of the constituency, they could work up an eager cry for a protective policy, and could thus shout down any arguments based on the general interest.

Those who cared more for the well-being of the masses of the people than for class interests or for political power, found themselves in a difficult position. For, though they knew that such taxes must lessen employment and lower real wages in the aggregate; and that those industries which gained by the taxes would gain at the expense of a greater aggregate loss to other industries; yet they could not always point out the particular industries which would suffer most: while the far more numerous workers, who had nothing to gain by such taxes, had seldom any organisation and were not vocal. Thus the benefits of such taxes, because easily seen and described by persons who could easily make themselves heard, were apt to count at the polling booth and even in the counsels of statesmen of upright intentions, for more than the evils. For those evils, though greater in the aggregate, were less easily seen; and they did not directly appeal to vocal classes.

39. Fortunately for the success of Free Trade, many of the protective duties then levied were ill-chosen; they pressed on raw materials, and thus limited employment in a conspicuous way: and the evils of one of them—that which fell upon the food of the people—were palpable enough. But this accidental gain has somewhat diverted attention from the general argument by which economists proved that protective taxes lessened rather than increased the aggregate employment, wages, and profits. It is, therefore, important to lay stress on that argument.

40. The argument starts from the fact that employment in making a thing is not provided by the mere desire to have it, but by that desire combined with the appliances for making it, and the means of supporting those at work. The older economists expressed themselves badly, and laid too great stress upon the *capital stocks* of machinery, raw material, food, &c.;

whereas more recent economists lay greater stress on that *net inflow* of new supplies of food, raw material, machinery, manufactured products, &c., together with personal services which constitutes the national income or dividend. This change of emphasis is very important in some connections, but not in regard to the particular point now in hand. Then, as now, the basis of economic doctrine was that the source of all wages and profits (as well as rents) was in the aggregate efficiency of national production; things obtained from foreigners in exchange for recent exports, or as interest on exports loaned in earlier years, being counted in place of the said exports.

The economists then argued:—

Firstly, whatever increases this total efficiency of production increases that aggregate supply of goods (of past and recent make) which affords employment and income (wages, profits, and rent) to the various classes of the nation.

Secondly, if goods which can be produced at home are yet imported freely from abroad, that shows that they can be got generally at less cost by making other things with which to buy them from abroad than by the direct method of making them at home.

[There may be exceptional cases in which goods are sold with but little attention to cost of production; and there may be other cases when a home industry is temporarily disorganised, and it is reasonable for the public to incur some sacrifice for its relief. But such cases, because exceptional and on a small scale, have little relevance to this broad issue.]

Thirdly, therefore a tax which puts obstacles in the way of the importation of things, which consumers prefer to buy from abroad, does not enlarge employment or raise wages; it is not in the interest of "producers." It is sure to be in the interest of *some* producers (if among producers are counted landlords and other owners of natural sources of production). But it is sure also to injure other producers more than it benefits the favoured group; because it lessens the aggregate flow of desirable things available as a basis of employment and for distribution among the various classes of the nation.

This fundamental truth is, of course, not inconsistent with the counsel that, as the prudent husbandman puts seed-corn into the earth, so a nation should be ready to sacrifice something of present income in order to develop industries which are immature, and perhaps exposed to the competition of others which are strong. But this counsel had no application to England, because her industries were relatively mature.

41. The founders of our present system had to combat the objection that, though Free Trade might be for the advantage of all nations if adopted by all nations, it was a mistake to open English ports freely unless and until foreigners would reciprocate this generosity. To that two replies were made.

The first was that foreigners would certainly adopt England's policy as soon as they saw how successful it was. The events of the next few years gave some support to this hope. But it was based on a misconception of the position. It ignored the fact that protection to immature industries is a very great national good; and that, though that good may be bought at too great a cost, it would have been foolish for nations with immature industries to adopt England's system pure and simple.

Their second answer was sufficient by itself, and was complete without a flaw. It was that if, in spite of taxes levied by other nations on her goods, she could get them in exchange for her own at less cost than she could make goods like them for herself, it was in her interest to do so. Of course, here again there might be exceptional cases. It might be possible to retaliate by taxes, a part of the burden of which would be borne by foreign consumers of English goods. But as has already been noted, it was decided not to try for such small gains.

42. A suggestion of more practical importance was that the remission of taxes on goods coming from any country should be made conditional on the lowering of the taxes levied by that country on English goods. This course was adopted in some cases. But it was not in harmony with the large and bold comity, nor with England's leadership in that comity as

in industry, which were the glory of the great and noble, if somewhat too sanguine, men who threw England's ports open as wide and as quickly as they could.

43. This decision of theirs has not the strength of a scientific demonstration. It does not rank with their refutation of the assertion that the importation of goods which can be produced at home tends, as a rule, to lessen employment and to depress real wages. On the contrary, it is based on a judgment of relative quantities; and such judgments are at best fallible, even for the time and place in which they are held.

And, further, relative quantities change rapidly even in an age of apparent stagnation; while the last sixty, and especially the last twenty, years have been full of subversive changes. Each age must judge such matters for itself: and none has as yet been called on to judge for itself so independently as that which is now opening out.

(H) *Transition to Present Conditions.*

44. To any one who approaches with an open mind the fiscal problem adopted by England sixty years ago, there appears a strong presumption that the more perfectly it was adapted to the conditions of that time the more certainly would it fail to meet exactly the widely different conditions of the present time. Even if all the chief forces in operation now had been working then, the great changes in their relative proportions must, it might reasonably be supposed, have called for great changes in the policy designed to meet them.

I for one was so much impressed by those arguments of Carey and his followers, which had found scarcely any echo in English literature, that I went to the United States in 1875 to study the problems of national industry and international trade from the American point of view; and I was quite prepared to learn, not indeed that the American system was applicable to England, but that it might contain ideas capable of adaptation to English conditions.

I came back convinced that a protective policy in fact was a very different thing from a protective policy as painted by sanguine economists, such as Carey and his followers, who assumed that all other people would be as upright as they knew themselves to be, and as clear-sighted as they believed themselves to be. I found that, however simple the plan on which a protective policy started, it was drawn on irresistibly to become intricate; and to lend its chief aid to those industries which were already strong enough to do without it. In becoming intricate it became corrupt, and tended to corrupt general politics. On the whole, I thought that this moral harm far outweighed any small net benefit which it might be capable of conferring on American industry in the stage in which it was then.

Subsequent observation of the course of politics in America and elsewhere has strengthened this conviction. It seems to me that the policy adopted in England sixty years ago remains the best, and may probably remain the best, in spite of increasingly rapid economic change, because it is *not* a device, but the absence of any device. A device contrived to deal with any set of conditions must become obsolete when they change. The simplicity and naturalness of Free Trade—that is the absence of any device—may continue to outweigh the series of different small gains which could be obtained by any manipulation of tariffs, however scientific and astute.

45. I proceed to consider some of the changes which may be urged as affording a *primâ facie* case for reconsidering the fiscal policy adopted by England sixty years ago. They may be roughly classified thus:—

(i) The increase in the strength and purity of Government in its administrative machinery, and the broadening of the functions which it is expected to perform, and does perform, with general approval.

(ii) The advance of the United States, Germany, and other countries.

(iii) The tendency to an increase in the taxes levied both by old and new countries on the importation of manufactured produce.

(iv) Changes affecting England's industrial leadership.

(v) The growth of powerful industrial aggregations and combinations, fostered by tariffs and other Government favours, whose power to manipulate trade gives cause for anxiety.

(vi) The new possibilities of closer relations between England and other English-speaking countries, resulting partly from the development of electrical and steam communication.

(I) *The enlarged Resources and increased Efficiency of Government.*

46. It is commonly charged against the English economists and statesmen of sixty years ago that they had an undue distrust of Government. They certainly did distrust Government as they knew it; but it is not certain that they were very wrong in doing so. Government at that time was, indeed, less corrupt and incapable than it had been when it evoked the wrath of Adam Smith; and led him to deny, not as is commonly supposed, that there were many important things which Government might undertake to do, but that it was at all likely to perform efficiently many important duties. Even after the Reform Bill, Government remained largely under the dominion of the less enlightened and impartial members of the well-to-do classes; and it discharged very imperfectly those urgent duties which none but the Government could perform at all. There was, therefore, little to be gained by urging it to take up tasks in which private enterprise and philanthropy could make some headway.

47. Since then shorthand reporting, the electric telegraph, and the improved printing press have given strength to the general movement towards higher ethical standards, which has been steadily cleansing Parliament, and invigorating Governmental departments. And in England this tendency has been further strengthened by the influence of Free Trade in diminishing the money value of political power—an influence which, in my opinion, would have been partially reversed if success had attended the Fair Trade movement of twenty years ago, or should attend the similar present movement for Tariff Reform.

48. The experience of other countries seems to show that even now there is danger to a Parliament which listens to the representations of interested classes when framing its fiscal policy. Perhaps the case of Germany is the strongest, because German public officials have been always recognised as inferior to none in honesty of purpose; and there are probably few persons who have a higher standard of honour in private life than the "Agrarian" members of the Reichstag. But yet the methods which they and certain powerful manufacturers have used, both in legislation and in controlling the votes of their dependents, has probably done more than anything else to increase the probability that a German workingman, who takes life seriously and has a strong feeling of duty, will be an ardent Socialist. The importance of this consideration seems to have escaped the notice of most Englishmen.

49. England's dangers are not the same, but they are not very different. She excels all other countries in the solid strength of her Trade Unions; and perhaps her greatest danger is that they be tempted to use that strength for the promotion of the interests of particular groups of workers, at the expense of wider interests, as the landowning classes did when they had the power. There is no more urgent duty incumbent on those who care for the higher as well as the material well-being of the country than to resist this temptation: and the worst method of preparing for this task is to bring back again into English politics the notion that there is plenty of money to be got by influencing votes in Parliament, and by controlling the public press.

50. Further, though Governmnnt is in some respects better placed for grappling with such difficulties than it was; yet, on the other hand, the amount of constructive work which the modern age is requiring from it is probably growing much faster than its power of getting through its work. This is partly because human life is much larger and more complex than it was; partly because our growing knowledge and wealth and standard

of public duty make us ever less willing to acquiesce in grave social ills, and even in discomforts, many of which cannot be adequately handled save by the authority and force of Government; and partly because the increased intelligence and probity of Government officials generally make us willing to take the risks of Government for intervention in many matters, in which Adam Smith and his immediate followers would have truly asserted that such a remedy would probably be worse than the evil. Connected with these undertakings there must necessarily be openings for certain classes of employees, and also of builders, manufacturers, traders, &c., to reap money gains through Imperial or Municipal politics. We must proceed with, and even enlarge, many of these undertakings. But that is an additional reason against an intricate system of combative finance which would occupy much of the best time and strength of Parliament and Government, and which might tend to lower the tone of public morality.

(J) *The Advance of the United States, Germany, and other Countries.*

51. As the United States, Germany, and other countries have advanced in industrial efficiency, their growing wealth has enabled them to consume very largely increased quantities of all those goods which England is specially expert in producing, and also to produce many goods which are serviceable to her either for direct consumption or for use in her industries. Their progress has thus improved her position in many ways, while injuring it in others.

Old countries cannot in any case expect to grow as rapidly as those which are only just beginning to develop some of the best of their resources. Still less can they hope to do so if some of their own best mineral and other resources are running short. By far the larger part of whatever relative retrogression England may be showing, as compared with the United States and Germany, is directly traceable to the recent development of their great resources.

52. The United States present a unique combination of agricultural and mineral riches worked in a temperate climate by a mixture of races of great energy and alertness. The material resources of national prosperity are a good climate and large areas yielding generous returns to labour in the production of staple foods and textile materials, together with coal or water power, and minerals. In all these respects, excepting climate and coal, the United States is incomparably better supplied than England is; and in the earlier stages of nearly every great branch of her production, labour of a given efficiency will go much further than in England—in some cases more than twice as far. The best English ideas have nearly always been accessible to Americans. When early in the last century England took great pains to prevent the exportation of her best machines, the manufacturers of Europe set themselves to smuggle the machines or drawings of them out of England piecemeal and under various disguises. But the prouder Americans inquired exactly what was the operation which a machine took over from the human hand, and then devised one for themselves; and it sometimes turned out better than the English one. Foreign trade, therefore, is not necessary to the United States. Her domestic trade is larger than that of the whole western world was when she achieved her independence. Protection could not possibly do her much harm: and it is probable that the help given by her to a few industries, which really needed help, about compensated for the economic loss (but not for the moral injury) caused in other directions by her protective policy.

53. As to Germany, it has been suggested in § 20 that the protective policy to which she has latterly given herself has, on the whole, hindered rather than helped the use which she has made of the high industrial energies of a population very much greater than that of the United Kingdom. If we take coal and iron together, and remember that the very rich beds of inferior iron ore in Luxemburg and Lorraine have been rendered available for making steel by recent inventions; her mineral resources appear about equal to those of this country: and, of course, her agricultural resources are much larger. Her position for foreign commerce is in some respects better

than that of England. The ocean routes from her ports are indeed a little longer than those from English ports; but even here there is some compensation, because her ships can make up their cargoes in convenient ports of Holland, Belgium, France, and England. And, what is of far greater importance, she has almost exclusive access to large areas of Eastern Europe which are ready to use Western goods, but are not yet ready to make such goods themselves; and she is able to send light goods to them in through railway wagons cheaply and quickly. In fact, the greater part of the increase in Germany's foreign trade during recent years, of which much has been written, is with these countries: it is due to advantages which scarcely any fiscal policy could destroy.

54. Germany, like the United States, owes much of her strength to the large population within her own borders, among whom there is absolute free trade. One of the chief causes which retarded her rise was the fact that Prussia, the largest and most vigorous German State, was not a compact unit, but a number of disjointed fragments divided from one another by artificial frontiers. The Zollverein, following an earlier Swiss, and a still earlier French, precedent, was the most important movement towards free trade that the world has ever seen, except the contemporary reform of the British fiscal system. It abolished in every direction artificial hindrances to the "simple" and "natural" tendency of each man to deal with those persons who are best able to meet his wants in return for his meeting theirs. It stopped the laborious passing of goods in bond from one Prussian island to another; it put an end to vexatious inquiries, and diminished the labour of custom-house officers. In short, its influence was largely in the opposite direction to that which would be exerted by the commercial federation of the British Empire; though in many respects similar to that which would be exerted by a commercial federation of Anglo-Saxondom, if that were possible.

(K) *The Pressure of Foreign Tariffs increases with their Number, and more than in Proportion to it. High Tariffs levied in the New World may ultimately be very burdensome to the Old.*

55. In discussing the incidence of a tax on imports in Part I., the keynote of our main argument was that the country B whose goods were taxed would seek other markets for them, until they had risen in value in the taxing country A sufficiently to throw nearly the whole burden of the tax on the consumer. The part which would be borne by the producers in B might indeed be temporarily great if they had made their arrangements specially for sale in A's markets, and in some other exceptional cases. But, as a rule, in the actual world, B would quickly find some other markets for her goods, nearly as good as A's had been before the tax: and she would have a further resource in directing new applications of her capital and labour to other branches of production for home or foreign markets; and possibly even in diverting some capital and labour, which were already in the taxed industry, to others. There is then a presumption that (save in the exceptional case in which nearly all A's exports have a monopoly value) A's consumers will bear nearly the whole burden of the taxes imposed on B's goods; a burden which could be measured (after allowance for changes in the international distribution of gold, and, therefore, in general prices) by the change in price of B's goods, duty paid, in A's ports, as compared with their price in others where no new tax had been levied. That is to say, it was assumed that A's taxes on B's goods would not exert a very great influence on the value of B's goods in the ports of other countries. For, if A puts a tax on one of B's goods, B can send it to C, D, E, &c., in rather larger quantities, without appreciably glutting their market: or she can send other goods to A or to C, D, E, &c.

56. But the position is greatly changed if A, C, D, E, &c., all put a heavy tax on one of B's goods concurrently. It matters not whether they do it by agreement in a sort of conspiracy, or are merely impelled severally to it by the consideration of their own interests. In either case B must

very much diminish her export of it, or else bear a large part of the burden of the tax. And if A, C, D, E, &c., all put heavy taxes on all B's exports, then B is almost sure to bear a large part of the burden. She might, indeed, turn much of her capital and labour chiefly to producing things for her own consumption: but she is almost sure to be in urgent need of some imports, and in order to obtain them she must export. If several of her goods are in urgent demand abroad, she may be able to get most of what she wants to import by exporting rather reduced quantities of these goods, and only of these goods. Their scarcity will give them high purchasing power abroad, and she will then not pay a very great part of the foreign import duties: though she will, of course, be hampered and inconvenienced in many ways. If, however, she has no exports which approach to a monopoly value abroad, she must turn her attention more and more to providing for home consumption; and she must be content to allow a considerable part of the burden of foreign duties on her exports to enter into the real cost to her of whatever *net* imports she requires. (The foreign raw material which enters into her exports does not count as an import for this purpose. Nor, again, do those which she draws in payment of interest, &c., on capital which she has already exported; such imports are not affected by the taxes levied abroad on her exports.)

57. England is undoubtedly in a worse position than she would be if the commodities for which she has a special aptitude were not generally liable to heavy taxes abroad. But the taxes on her imports levied by a country in the same industrial phase with herself will always be of relatively small importance to her. It is generally to the advantage of both that they should exchange textiles or metal goods whenever merchants see their way to a profitable exchange. But if England made things for home consumption with the capital and labour with which she makes her exports to (say) Germany, and Germany acted in like manner, neither of them would be seriously injured. To put an artificial obstacle in the way of the trade would be unwise; but its total economic consequences would be small after the immediate effect of the disturbance had passed away.

Nor could England be very seriously injured even by a concurrent imposition of taxes on her imports on the part of all countries in the same industrial phase with herself. She might indeed then be unable to market abroad any great quantity of those refined machines and other implements, for which there is little demand except in highly advanced countries; and, therefore, she would be a little restricted in the economies of production on a large scale in this important group of manufactures. But her own markets would afford scope in almost every branch of such work for several establishments of the largest size which can advantageously be controlled by single management; and therefore her loss under this head, though considerable, would not be very great. She would give more attention to products suitable for sparsely peopled countries; and this would help her in obtaining such crude mineral and agricultural products as she needed.

58. Nor is there any very urgent danger to be feared *in the near future* from the concurrent imposition of heavy import duties on manufactures by sparsely peopled countries. For most of those countries are still in urgent need of capital; and they cannot afford to divert much of it from developing their abundant resources to setting up modern steel and other industries, which may absorb a thousand pounds worth of capital or more for each person to whom they give employment. Consequently, many manufactured products will long continue to be imported on a large scale even into the more highly developed new countries. And there will also long remain large areas of the world, in which there are no organised industries; and where the door must be kept fairly open to the large majority of western products.

But the world is being peopled up very quickly. It is but a century since Britain accumulated her great Public Debt: and before another century has passed the scene may have changed. There may then remain but a few small areas of fertile soil, and of rich mineral strata, which are not so well supplied with both population and capital as to be able to produce most of the manufactured products which they require, and to be able to

turn to a tolerably good account most of their raw products for their own use. When that time comes, those who have surplus raw products to sell, will have the upper hand in all international bargains. Acting concurrently, whether by mutual agreement or not, they will be in the possession of an unassailable monopoly; and any taxes, however oppressive, which they may choose to impose on the only products which densely peopled countries can offer to them, will be paid mainly by those countries. It is this consideration, rather than the prospect of any immediate danger, which makes me regard the future of England with grave anxiety.

(L) *Changes affecting England's Industrial Leadership.*

59. The progress of the arts and resources of manufacture has benefited England more than almost any other country in one important but indirect way. It has so reduced the cost of carriage by land and sea that raw materials and food can come to her even from the centres of great continents, at a less cost than they could come from the near neighbourhood of the sea-shores and great rivers of the Continent sixty years ago; and the 300,000 miles of railways which have been built during the last sixty years in America, Asia, Africa, and Australia are rendering greater service to Englishmen than to any other people, except those in whose lands the several railways are placed.

In almost every other respect the progress of the arts and resources of manufacture has benefited England less than any other country. For, even sixty years ago, the excess of the cost of the manufactures needed for her own consumption over that of the raw material by which they were made was small. If it could have been reduced to nothing, she would have gained by the change very much less than she has gained by the lowering of the cost of imported food and raw material for her own use.

On the other hand, countries which used to be dependent on imported manufactures have gained all round: they have gained by lowered cost of transport, and they have gained by the lowered cost of manufacture of commodities for direct use; and that almost equally, whether these goods are manufactured by themselves or imported. For competition compels England, Germany, and other Western countries to give to consumers almost at once the full benefit of any economy in manufacturing processes which they have obtained.

60. In so far as the increasing economy of transport and manufacture enables Western goods to be disposed of in backward countries where before they could not compete with hand-made products, the exporting country gets a great share of the benefit. But people's most urgent needs for some classes of manufactures are now satisfied by manufactures which, with modern processes, absorb very little labour, and therefore sell under competition very cheaply. For instance, further economies in the manufacture of pins might diminish rather than increase the total value of the export of pins, and the number of people to whom that industry gives employment.

Therefore, England's gains from the further progress of manufacture, except in so far as it led to yet further cheapening of long-distance transport, might be less than those of most other countries, even if that progress made a proportionately increasing demand for those industrial faculties by which England obtained her leadership. But it does not.

61. For the very perfection of the textile and other machinery by which England won her industrial leadership has enabled it to be worked fairly well by backward races. That combination of liberty with order, and of individual responsibility with organised discipline, in which England excelled, was needed for pioneer work in manufactures; while little more than mere order and organised discipline will go a long way towards success, where the same tasks are performed by modern machinery "which does most of the thinking itself." Thus England is at a steadily increasing relative disadvantage in trading not merely with people like the Japanese, who can assimilate every part of the work of an advanced factory; but also with places where there are abundant supplies of low-grade labour, organised

by a relatively small number of able and skilled men of a higher race. This is already largely done in America, and it certainly will be done on an ever-increasing scale in other continents.

62. Consequently, England will not be able to hold her own against other nations by the mere sedulous practice of familiar processes. These are being reduced to such mechanical routine by her own, and still more by American, ingenuity that an Englishman's labour in them will not continue long to count for very much more than that of an equally energetic man of a more backward race. Of course, the Englishman has access to relatively larger and cheaper stores of capital than any one else. But his advantage in this respect has diminished, is diminishing, and must continue to diminish; and it is not to be reckoned on as a very important element in the future. England's place among the nations in the future must depend on the extent to which she retains industrial leadership. She cannot be *the* leader, but she may be *a* leader.

63. The economic significance of industrial leadership generally is most clearly illustrated just now by the leadership which France, or rather Paris, has in many commodities which are on the border line between art and luxury. New Parisian goods are sold at high prices in London and Berlin for a short time, and then good imitations of them are made in large quantities and sold at relatively low prices. But by that time Paris, which had earned high wages and profits by making them to sell at scarcity prices, is already at work on other things which will soon be imitated in a like way. Sixty years ago England had this leadership in most branches of industry. The finished commodities and, still more, the implements of production, to which her manufacturers were giving their chief attention in any one year, were those which would be occupying the attention of the more progressive of Western nations two or three years later, and of the rest from five to twenty years later. It was inevitable that she should cede much of that leadership to the great land which attracts alert minds of all nations to sharpen their inventive and resourceful faculties by impact on one another. It was inevitable that she should yield a little of it to that land of great industrial traditions which yoked science in the service of man with unrivalled energy. It was not inevitable that she should lose so much of it as she has done.

64. The greatness and rapidity of her loss is partly due to that very prosperity which followed the adoption of free trade. She had the full benefit of railways, and no other country at that time had. Her coal and iron, better placed relatively to one another than elsewhere, had not begun to run short, and she could afford to use largely Bessemer's exacting but efficient process. Other Western nations partially followed her movement towards free trade, and in distant lands there was a rapidly increasing demand for manufactures, which she alone was able to supply in large quantities. This combination of advantages was sufficient to encourage the belief that an Englishman could expect to obtain a much larger real income and to live much more luxuriously than anybody else, at all events in an old country; and that if he chose to shorten his hours of work and take things easily, he could afford to do it.

65. But two additional causes of self-complacency were added. The American Civil War and the successive wars in which Germany was engaged, partially diverted the attention of these countries from industry: it checked the growth of their productive resources; and it made them eager to buy material of war, including railway plant and the more serviceable textile materials, at almost any cost. And lastly, the influx of gold enriched every English manufacturer who could borrow money with which to buy materials, could apply moderate intelligence in handling them, and could then sell them at a raised level of prices and discharge his debt with money of less purchasing power than that which he had borrowed.

66. This combination of causes made many of the sons of manufacturers content to follow mechanically the lead given by their fathers. They worked shorter hours, and they exerted themselves less to obtain new practical ideas than their fathers had done: and thus a part of England's leadership was destroyed rapidly. In the 'nineties it became clear that in

the future Englishmen must take business as seriously as their grandfathers had done, and as their American and German rivals were doing: that their training for business must be methodical, like that of their new rivals; and not merely practical, on lines that had sufficed for the simpler world of two generations ago: and lastly that the time had passed at which they could afford merely to teach foreigners and not learn from them in return.

67. This estimate of leadership is different from, almost antagonistic to, measurement of a country's leadership by the *volume* of her foreign trade without reference to its *quality*. Measurement by mere quantity is misleading.

Of course, the statistics of foreign trade are specially definite and accessible; and since the fluctuations of business confidence and activity are reflected in foreign trade among other things, the habit has grown up of using export statistics as a *primâ facie* indication of the time and extent of such fluctuations. For instance, vital statisticians have frequently pointed to the parallel movements of exports and the marriage-rate, when the real parallelism to be indicated was between fluctuations of credit and of those of the marriage rate. Even for this purpose export statistics are not very trustworthy; while for broader purposes they are quite untrustworthy.

Other things being equal, an increase in the efficiency of those industries in which a country is already leading will increase her foreign trade more than in proportion. But an increase in the efficiency of those in which she is behind will diminish her foreign trade.

England has recently [1903] been behind France in motor-car building, and behind Germany and America in some branches of electrical engineering. A great relative advance on her part in those industries would enable her to make for herself things which she had previously imported, and would thus diminish her foreign trade. On the other hand, even a small advance in her power of spinning very high counts of cotton yarn would increase her foreign trade considerably; because that is a thing for which other nations have an elastic demand, and are at present almost wholly dependent on England.

68. England's export trade, though still very much larger in proportion to population than that of Germany and America, is not [in 1903] increasing as fast as theirs. But this fact is not wholly due to causes which indicate relative weakness.

The chief cause of it is that the improvements in manufacture and in transport, aided by Free Trade, enable England to supply her own requirements as regards food, clothing, &c., at the cost of a continually diminishing percentage of her whole exports. Her people spend a constantly diminishing percentage of their income on material commodities; they spend ever more and more on house-room and its attendant expenses, on education, on amusement, holiday travel, &c. Present censuses show a progressive increase in the percentage of Englishmen who earn their living by providing for these growing requirements. That is to say, the number of Englishmen who devote themselves to producing things which might be exported in return for foreign products increases very slowly. Of course, if her foreign trade be measured by the quantity of things exported and imported, it is increasing fast; for a man's daily labour now deals with a much larger volume of goods in almost every industry than formerly. But still it is not increasing [in 1903] as fast as that of Germany and America. How far is this really an evil?

69. American conditions are very dissimilar to ours. But if anyone compares in detail German and English trade statistics, he will find it difficult to point out desirable foreign commodities with which England is not the better supplied. The earnings of England's capital invested in foreign countries and in ships on the ocean enable her to bring home about a hundred and fifty millions worth of commodities for her own consumption, in addition to those which she buys with her nominal exports. Her people think that these, taken together, are enough; and prefer expensive summer holidays to increasing still further above the German level their consumption of oranges or silk. Who shall say that they are wrong? It is useless to point out things which England might export and does not: unless it can be shown that the extra things, which she would be able to import by so

doing, are more desirable than the things and services which she is providing for herself and which she would need to give up in order to make those things for export.

70. The real test of relative progress which foreign trade offers lies in the opportunity afforded by it for measuring the skill with which each nation applies her industry to producing great results with small manual effort; or, in other words, in making commodities cheap relatively to effort, and effort dear relatively to commodities. In view of her failing stores of iron ore, England rightly exports an ever-increasing proportion of machinery and implements which are of small bulk relatively to their value, and that is an indication of the qualities of leadership; but her imports of electrical plant and aniline dyes show that her hold on leadership is insecure, and can be retained only by renouncing the easy self-complacency engendered by abnormal prosperity in the third quarter of the last century.

(M) *For England, though not for America, Free Trade is Essential to Leadership.*

71. The position, then, is this: On the one hand, England is not in a strong position for reprisals against hostile tariffs, because there are no important exports of hers, which other countries need so urgently as to be willing to take them from her at a considerably increased cost; and because none of her rivals would permanently suffer serious injury through the partial exclusion of any products of theirs with which England can afford to dispense.

And, on the other hand, it is not merely expedient—it is absolutely essential—for England's hopes of retaining a high place in the world, that she should neglect no opportunity of increasing the alertness of her industrial population in general, and her manufacturers in particular; and for this purpose there is no device to be compared in efficiency with the plan of keeping her markets open to the new products of other nations, and especially to those of American inventive genius and of German systematic thought and scientific training.

Further, it is more necessary for her manufacturers than for any others that they should be able to buy cheaply, and without friction, any foreign products—whether technically described as "manufactured," or not—which they may want at any stage of their complex and varied work. This could not be arranged by a system of rebates; not even by allowing special privileges to the "Improvement—trade," (*Veredelungs verkehr*). It would require large classes of factories and workshops to be treated as bonded warehouses. Or rather, it would require the conversion of many manufacturing areas into free-trade zones, each surrounded by a high wall, or a cordon of revenue officers.

In this connection it should be noted that taxes on commodities in general, including those that are free from any differential taint, are likely to press with undue weight on the poorer classes of the community. No doubt there are a few commodities consumed exclusively by the well-to-do, on which it would be possible to levy special taxes. But every attempt to obtain any considerable amount of revenue from this source has failed, and must fail: while it causes much more expense and annoyance to those who are affected by it, than would be caused by an equal increase in their contributions to such taxes as are levied now. The main bulk of the burden on consumable commodities falls on the poorer classes, for two reasons. First, the poorer classes spend a much larger percentage of their incomes upon commodities than the richer classes do. And, secondly, the greater part of the taxes on commodities must, for technical reasons, be *specific*, that is, apportioned merely to the quantity of a thing of any given kind; and not *ad valorem*, that is, apportioned also to the fineness or high quality of the thing in its kind. Therefore such taxes amount to more shillings for every pound that the poorer classes spend on the taxed commodities than they do for every pound spent on them by the well-to-do.

The injustice of levying a great portion of the revenue by taxes on commodities is most conspicuous with regard to those which enter directly into consumption. But it extends also to taxes on such things as machinery.

For the largest ultimate uses of machinery are in the transport by land and sea of those massive foodstuffs and other things which are chiefly consumed by the working classes; and in making the simpler forms of clothing, &c. Probably about twice as much horse power is used in providing for each pound's worth of expenditure on commodities by the poor as by the rich. The great glory of the fiscal policy of the latter two-thirds of the nineteenth century is, that it found the working classes paying a very much greater percentage of their income in taxes than the rich did; and that it left them paying a less percentage. Sparsely peopled countries, and federated countries, are compelled for technical reasons to obtain a large part of their revenues by taxes on commodities. But England has no excuse for that injustice.

72. Though it be true that the import duties of Western nations inflict greater loss on England than they did sixty years ago, it seems that she stands to gain little and to lose much by any attempt to coerce them into lowering their tariffs. Especially does it seem contrary to England's interests to levy import duties with the object of giving English diplomatists something to bargain with when discussing foreign tariffs. English business would be disturbed by the opinion that such a duty was probable; and again by its actual imposition, and again by the probability that it would be removed, and again by its actual removal. It would disturb business in every way; and it would set particular classes of business men on influencing Government, as it has done in other countries where diplomats are intrusted with a power of this kind. Protective duties are easy to impose, and hard to remove; and the suggested plan would lead to a number of protective taxes based on no scientific system, and conducive neither to the material nor the moral prosperity of the country.

73. But England already grants to every nation with which she deals better terms than that nation gets from any other; and it is not unreasonable that she should demand in return the "most-favoured-nation" treatment. She should regard any refusal to grant it as an act of deliberate commercial hostility, which would justify her in considering whether or not it was worth while to make reprisals. It is, of course, true that the existence of a most-favoured-nation clause sometimes deters an astute German or other diplomatist from pressing for specially low duties on goods in the production of which England happens to have some advantage over his country, and that in that case, England gets no benefit from the efforts of that particular diplomatist. But she is not dependent on any one such diplomatist. Nearly every one who is trying to get any taxes on imports lowered on behalf of his own country, is likely to be working for England's good under this clause, unless he gives himself a great deal of trouble to avoid doing it. The few cases in which he takes the trouble are quoted over and over again in English controversial literature; while little is heard of the far more numerous cases in which England's masterly policy of quiescence is rewarded by her reaping the fruits of other people's excitements, quarrels, and worries. The clause in fact gives England nearly all that she could obtain by interminable tariff wars, and at no cost.

It might, therefore, be well that every foreign nation should know that so unfriendly and unjust an act as the refusal of most-favoured-nation treatment to England would be regarded as an unprovoked injustice: and that in extreme cases it would be met by hostile reprisals. Such reprisals would be like declarations of war: that is, they would be expected beforehand to be very expensive; and, even if successful, to injure the country which made them, nearly as much as the country assailed by them. They would therefore make use of all the weapons of financial combat, concentrated against the offenders. It would not be a conclusive argument against any of them that it was inconsistent with the large-minded, generous, and simple principles which have characterised British fiscal policy for the greater part of a century.

74. One further remark may be made in this connection. It is, that there seems to be no good ground for the opinion that foreign imports compete unfairly with British goods in British markets, because they have

not contributed to the expenses of maintaining the British Government. But, as was pointed out long ago, this appears to be a mistake. For by far the greater part of these imports are received in exchange for exports of our goods and services; including the services of those most elaborate machines known as ships, and of those highly skilled workers known as mariners. All these exports have paid their share of the expenses of the British Government. That share has entered into their cost. That cost has been defrayed by the imports obtained in exchange for them; and therefore it has been paid by those imports.

It is true that a part of British imports are received as interest, or profits, on capital exported in earlier years: but that capital originally consisted of goods which had paid their share of British taxes. The question whether income derived from foreign investments should be liable to special taxation may fairly be discussed on its merits, but not in this connection: though apparently simple, it seems to involve very great difficulties on closer examination.

(N) *Trusts and Cartels.*

75. It is, however, urged that special treatment is required for the products of powerful single firms or combinations of firms which, protected by a high tariff, sell at a high price at home, and find additional employment for their workers by producing goods to be sold below cost price abroad. It is further alleged that they can sell such goods more easily in Free-trade England than elsewhere. The economics of industrial aggregation and combination is a vast subject; but I will venture to submit a few fragmentary remarks on it.

76. Speaking generally, American trusts in the proper sense of the word have ceased to exist. What are called "trusts" are single Corporations so vast as to obtain a dominant control approaching to monopoly in some large branch of industry. They aim at constructive economies, and do not always exert themselves much to keep competition out of the trade; they boast that their large scale of buying, producing, and selling enables them to make a profit at prices which leave no margin for smaller producers. Especially in their early days, some of them appear to have acted cruelly and unscrupulously. But, as a rule, they now avoid action which is palpably against the public weal: and it is rather the fear of what they may do in the future when they are more firmly in the saddle, than of what they are doing just now, which is causing much American thought to be given to the duties of the State with regard to them. The best opinion seems to be that as a Joint-stock Company has less right to privacy than an individual business man, so a Corporation of semi-monopolistic scope may be fairly compelled to make returns to the Government for publication of a kind which it would not be well to demand from an ordinary Company. If those returns tend to show that it is making a bad use of its power, and, in particular, is selling below cost price with the set purpose of ruining rivals, it may be required to level up its prices, or to level them down at its option, to the same amount for the same thing (cost of carriage being allowed for) all over the States. Secondly, it is urged that if a trust sells more cheaply abroad than at home, it thereby proves that it has no right to be defended by a protective duty; and though there are several important trusts which are independent of the tariff, yet the growing power of trusts generally is causing many able and influential persons, who formerly defended the policy of Protection, to turn towards Free Trade.

77. The discussion of the combination policy in Germany, though in advance of that in this country, lags behind that of the United States; but in the main tends in the same direction. The cartels are, however, very different from the trusts. They are federations more or less strongly knit together and not amalgamated. Each firm retains much autonomy, except in the matter of selling, and in some cases of buying. Their constructive economies are not, as a rule, to be compared to those of the American trusts, but they effect important economies in the advertising and distribution of their products; and they are ruthless in restricting their

supplies to the home consumer, in order to compel him to pay an artificially high price for them.

The strongest cartels are, as might be expected, in trades which make half-finished goods. They often sell their products to English and other manufacturers at prices which enable the finished product made of them to undersell the German product in foreign markets. This is only one of many instances of the intricacy and friction which their system introduces, and is tending to form a strong public opinion against it. [P.S. 1908. The policy of cartels has become less aggressive towards the foreign producer and less oppressive to the home producer since 1903. The chief causes of this change appear to be (1) the teachings of experience; (2) the rise of a demand for some reduction of the tariff, to which they owed much of their power of oppression; (3) the tendency towards the fusion of groups of cartels concerned with successive stages of the same industrial process into a single cartel; and (4) the growth of giant ("mixed") businesses somewhat of the nature of American trusts. It may even be plausibly argued that just at present the growing strengths of trusts and cartels is hostile to the more extreme developments of dumping. But the near future may differ from the present as much as that differs from the near past.]

78. The statement that a trust or cartel can more easily sell surplus goods in England than in any other market *in which it habitually sells* seems only in part true. It may be conceded that if the tax remains fixed in amount, then a given fall in the price of the goods in bond will make a less proportionate fall in their price duty paid than it would in their price where there was no duty, and, therefore, might not stimulate sales so much. But this is a relatively small point, and there seems to be no other difference between the two cases. [This argument would of course be invested if the practice were to lower the tax on dumped goods in proportion to the special reduction of price made for the occasion. If that practice prevailed, it would render dumping slightly easier into protected markets in which it habitually sells, than into free markets.]

79. Dumping into the English market is annoying to some English manufacturers, while benefitting others in a greater or less degree. But it is hard to devise a remedy that will not be worse than the disease. It is not possible to prohibit all selling below the full normal price; it is not easy to say when such a lowering of the price is reprehensible, still less when it is an offence. English manufacturers, especially in the iron industry, were for more than half a century by far the chief ill-doers in this direction, and the memory of their ill-deeds rankles sorely in American minds. Even now the accusations levied against some combinations of English shipping companies, not without indirect Government subsidies, are very bitter. And it might be hard to take formal action against foreigners, who were selling cheaply in English markets, without laying ourselves open to very sharp retorts, and even retaliations.

(O) *Possibilities of closer relations between England and her Dependencies.*

80. It has already been suggested that the import taxes levied by other countries, whether in the Old World or the New, do not at present press on British industries with nearly as heavy a weight as would appear at first sight; but that heavy import taxes levied in the New World may press with almost unbearable weight on later generations of English people (see under head K). We of the present generation have a high duty to our brethren in the Colonies: we have an even higher duty to our descendants. We are exhausting the coal, without which it will be difficult for Englishmen to offer manufactures to new countries on terms that will enable them to be well marketed, even if no import duty is levied upon them. And we are not steadily diminishing that great National Debt, which the forefathers of ourselves and our brethren in the Colonies incurred to secure freedom of the pathways of the seas for British traffic:—a freedom, without which we and they might have been continentalised by force. A part of the descendants of those who incurred this debt are now powerful nations, owning some of the largest and richest landed properties in the world. But they have

contributed nothing to the interest of that debt; and they have contributed scarcely anything to the great naval expenditure that has kept the paths of the seas safe for British traffic during the century, in which that debt has remained nearly stationary.

England is still richer than her Colonies. She has, indeed, a larger proportion of very poor people than they have; but she is able, if she wills it, to raise them out of extreme poverty without external help; and her people for the next generation or two will need no aid. A century hence, however, the tale may be different; two centuries hence it almost certainly will. And a century is but a short time in the life of a nation.

Capital is abundant in England; and she has few openings in which it can be made to yield a high return. Her Colonies are thirsty for capital: and they have vast openings in which it can be made to yield a very high return. It is then perhaps reasonable that she should continue to defend their coasts with but little aid from them, while great wealth is flowing into them, earned partly by the expenditure which has created her debt; but she may fairly expect some response to her generosity.

81. It has often been remarked that the memory of the sacrifices which parents have made for their children when young, is more nearly certain to impel them to make further sacrifices when the children have grown up, than it is to impel the children when strong to make sacrifices for their parents in the weakness of old age: and that what is true of individuals, is true also of nations. England indeed was at one time harsh to the first-born of her great Colonies: but that was in accordance with principles of Mercantilism; which was then already degenerate, though its faults were unperceived by the Daughter as well as by the Mother: and a better spirit has gradually prevailed.

England has never been harsh to any of her younger Daughters. In recent decades she has been increasingly generous to them; and they in return, under the influence of the same warmer and more generous temper, are showing a livelier gratitude and affection for her. If this gratitude and affection are deep-seated; and if the Colonies recognise the great responsibility to future generations of her people which England has incurred by depleting her coal mines, while not reducing her debt: then it will be open to them to give an assurance that they will requite to her people in later generations those services which she has fully rendered to their peoples in earlier generations; and which she is rendering to them increasingly in the present generation, when the powerful battleships of several restless nations are to be seen in the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans.

There is more than one form which such an assurance might take; but an Englishman may not attempt to sketch them even in general terms.

If such an assurance were given, or even distinctly adumbrated, Englishmen of the present generation would have a much freer hand than, in my opinion, they have at present when inclined to sacrifice something of material gain for the sake of a high ideal. Imperial unity is a high ideal. A well-to-do Englishman who is not prepared to sacrifice something for it appears to be hardly worthy of his age. And as all classes of Englishmen have a clear responsibility to posterity, it might be reasonable to ask that even the poorer of them should contribute a little towards the attainment of this ideal, if they could be assured that their present sacrifice would redound in a greater national benefit to their descendants. The contribution expected from them must however, in equity, be small relatively to that made by the well-to-do.

Thus England might perhaps contribute to such schemes as that of an "all-red route" round the world, which would promote general intercourse throughout the Empire: if so, she would act avowedly in the interest of ideals, and in spite perhaps of doubts as to their profitableness from a financial point of view. And she might even consider proposals for some departure from that financial policy, which has seemed best suited for her own needs, if she could hope that she could go a little way without being drawn on to go a great way; and that she could do herself no great harm by going a little way. But can she entertain this hope?

82. Among the many changes of the last 60 years, few have been more clearly marked than the advantages which the Revenue officer has obtained

in his struggle against the smuggler. He has gained by general improvements in morals and education; by more scientific and thorough departmental organisation; by submarine and other telegraphs; and above all by the compression of nearly all *bonâ fide* international trade within the limits of a few great ports and a few railway stations. It may therefore be expected that Preferential Duties within the Empire could now be worked with less than a quarter of the abuses which would have arisen if an equally large and complex trade had been subject to them, while the Revenue officer had no greater resources at his command than he had early in last century. But the abuses which caused the abandonment of differential duties by England were so great, and infused so much moral poison into many branches of business, that abuses much less than they might yet count for a good deal in the balance between our present system and one which proposes to cement the Empire by such means. So far as these difficulties are concerned the positions of England and her Colonies seem to be similar.

But in regard to the main issue their positions are far apart. Protective policies come naturally if not necessarily to young countries, which believe that many of their young industries may have a great future, if protected from the competition of powerful rivals in older countries, where capital is abundant and industrial organisation is highly developed. There may be—and in my opinion there are—better methods of bringing public funds to the aid of those who are starting new industrial ventures, the chief fruits of which are likely to be reaped in a later generation and by people who have not borne the main strains and risks of pioneer work. But a protective tariff is the path of least resistance to this end. It is that which is in fact being universally trodden; and a new movement which tempts the Colonies to move a little further on this path, whether wise or not, cannot be a great disaster to them, at all events from the purely economic point of view. But the history of all countries and all ages is repeating itself in the Colonies. Even honourable men there are being drawn into slippery paths. They advocate preferential arrangements effected by raising the tariff against foreign goods without lowering it in favour of British goods; and they put into the forefront their zeal for the high ideal of Imperial unity. They look as little as possible at the private gain which may accrue to them from the particular method of promoting that ideal which they advocate.

England, on the other hand, is the oldest of all industrial countries. She has no industries which need protection on the ground of youth. But she has a few which have needed a stimulus because they have been sleepy. Under the stimulus given to them by the sale of high-class imported products in their own market, the greater part of these few have been markedly aroused during the last few years; and she might indeed have been several hundred million pounds the poorer if that stimulus had been shut out by a tariff. Her industries do not need defence against the cheaper capital of any other country. For good and for evil—in my opinion for good on the balance—she has indeed abstained from as rapid a concentration of this capital into such huge masses as has prevailed in America, and even in Germany; but if she thought such concentration good, she could effect it more quickly than any other country except the United States, and perhaps more solidly than any other. In her case, therefore, import duties, levied otherwise than with a direct view to revenue, seem to me to have no economic justification. They cannot, I have argued, cause foreigners to contribute appreciably to her public burdens. Though they may cause new employment to appear in certain directions, they will necessarily lessen the National Dividend; and therefore they will necessarily lessen the amount of employment at good wages.

I believe that they have this effect in every old country, but that there is none other to which they could do injury at all comparable to that which they would do to England. She still has advantages in competition with other advanced countries due to her cheap capital; to her cheap coal; and to her climate, which is conducive to steady work, and is specially favourable to the finer cotton industries. But her chief remaining advantage lies in that unapproached freedom of movement, that *viability* that gives her much of the strength, without the cumbrousness and want of elasticity, of

a single huge firm extending over the whole land. In the phase which the twentieth century seems to be opening out for her, viability for all things great and small, that may be needed directly or indirectly for the production of fine and complex goods, is essential to her. Unless she can produce these with less labour than any other country can, it is in my opinion impossible that she can continue to pay, as she does at present, higher rates of real wages than prevail in any other old country for almost every kind of labour: the real wages of her people must fall to the German level. They might even fall below that; for Germany has advantages of her own. Railways are increasing the economic advantages of her situation in the centre of Europe very fast. Her people had learnt to use their low wages and professional incomes thriftily and wisely, before they came under the temptation to imitate English carelessness in domestic economy; and in this matter as well as in the technical economies of business, they have attained a high scientific perfection from which English men and women are yet far.

The suggestion, then, that England should abandon that viability, which is her chief source of strength in comparison with competitors in the Old and the New World, seems to me a radically bad way towards attaining a good end. In particular there is danger in the fact that in these schemes the gain which either side is invited to expect is greater than the loss which she is to incur; and yet, as the scheme includes differential duties which are essentially wasteful, the aggregate material gain must in my belief be less than the aggregate material loss. The schemes would be less dangerous if they started with the frank statement: "Imperial unity is an ideal worth "much material loss; let us consider how best to share this loss among "us." As it is, the schemes appear to me likely to breed more of disappointment and friction between England and her Colonies than of goodwill and the true spirit of Imperial unity. And, if approached in a spirit of greed, rather than of self-sacrifice, they are likely to rouse animosity in other lands, and to postpone the day at which it may be possible to work towards a federated Anglo-Saxondom, which seems to be an even higher ideal than Imperial unity.

For these reasons it is superfluous to dwell on what appears the well-established fact that from the point of view of mercantile bargaining the best preferences which the Colonies could offer to England would be of but very moderate advantage to her in her present phase. Nor is it necessary to insist that the duty of a trustee to his ward is in some respects more stringent even than his duty to his son; that India is the ward of England; that India is poor, while the Colonies are rich; and that India's commercial policy has been generous.

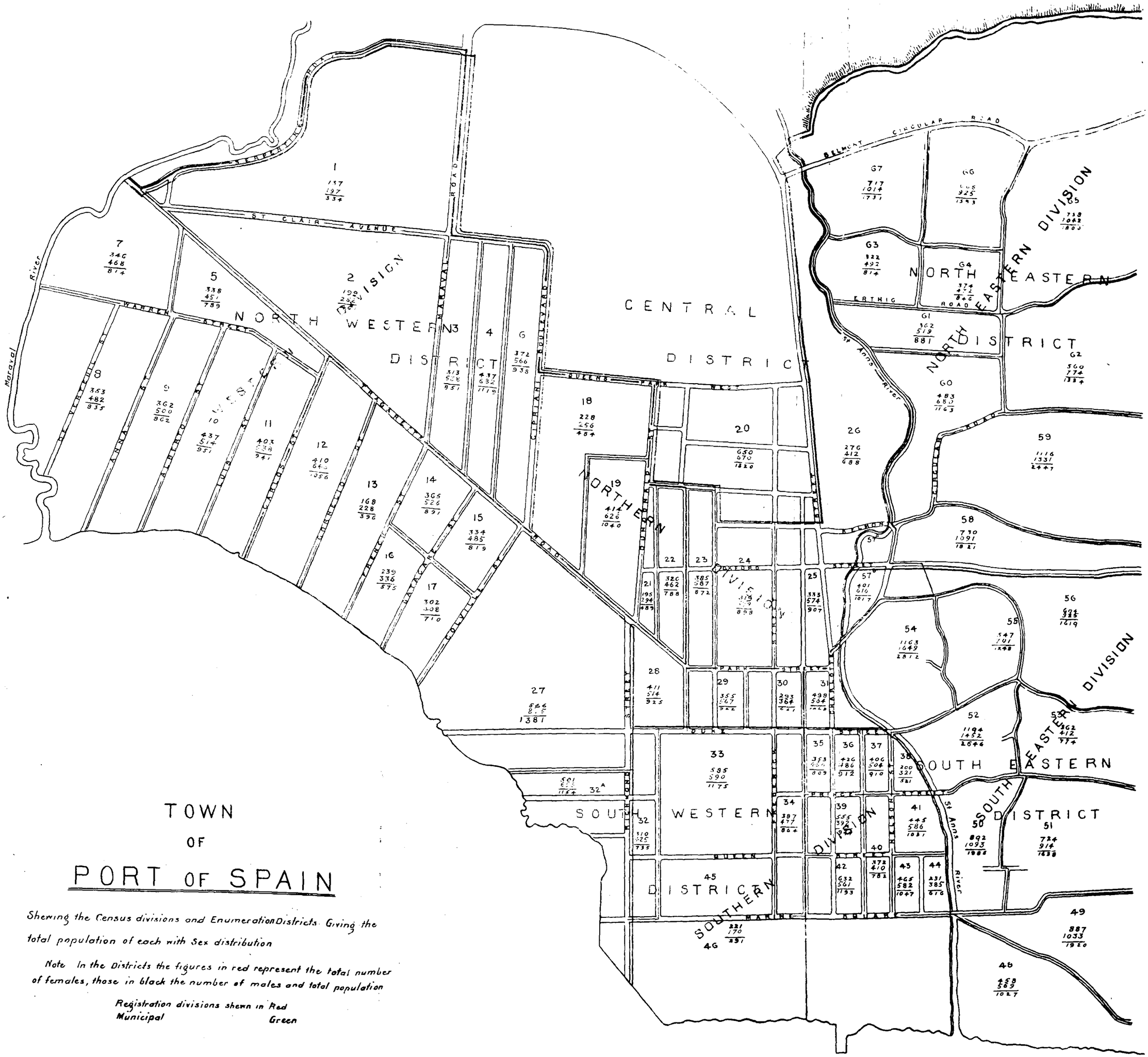
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TOWN OF PORT OF SPAIN

Shewing the Census divisions and Enumeration Districts. Giving the total population of each with Sex distribution

Note In the Districts the figures in red represent the total number of females, those in black the number of males and total population

Registration divisions shewn in Red
Municipal Green



TOWN OF SAN FERNANDO

Scale - 1 in 5000

THE SEA

Pumpkin Cemetery

1 428 454 882

2 314 424 738

3 332 400 722

4 575 640 1215

5 896 1072 1968

6 229 295 524

7 245 267 510

8 263 319 582

9 430 435 865

10 313 383 696

11 148 105 253

12 120 122 242

13 339 377 716

14 258 349 607

15 351 397 748

16 236 254 490

17 153 171 324

18 322 262 584

19 320 398 718

20 454 428 882

BROADWAY

CUENCA ST

ST ANDREW ST

PENITENTIA ST

HIGH STREET

MONCHAIN ST

ST JAMES ST

ST VINCENT STREET

CHACON STREET

SAN FERNANDO STREET

VICTORIA ST

VISTABELLA ROAD

NORTH ROAD

ALEXANDRA ST

MT MORIAH ROAD

HANKEY LANE

PANCOO LANE

PANCOO ST

CANE ST

CIRCULAR ROAD

CIRCULAR ROAD

NAVAL HIU CLARO ROAD

HARRIS PROMENADE

LA PIQUE RD.

COURT ST

LORD STREET

AMBARO ST

CARIB STREET

HARRAY ST

CORDELL ST

COOPER ST

CONCORD ST

CONCORD ST

BERTRAND ST

ST JOSEPH ST

MIGUAPO ST

STATE STREET

IRVING ST

GRANADA ST

CUREPE ST

ALFRED ST

ALBERT ST

DE WALLE ST

PRICE ST

BRIGHT ST

SUTTON STREET

MEDINA ST

DRAYTON ST

LOWER HILL ST

HASSALLE ST

LEOTAUD ST

RUSHWORTH STREET

TOWN OF SAN FERNANDO

Scale - 1 in 5000

SEA

20
454
428
682

1
428
454
682

2
314
424
738

3
322
400
722

4
575
640
1215

5
896
1072
1968

6
229
295
524

7
243
267
510

8
263
319
582

9
430
435
865

10
313
383
696

11
148
105
253

12
120
122
242

13
339
377
716

14
258
349
607

15
351
397
748

16
256
254
490

17
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171
324

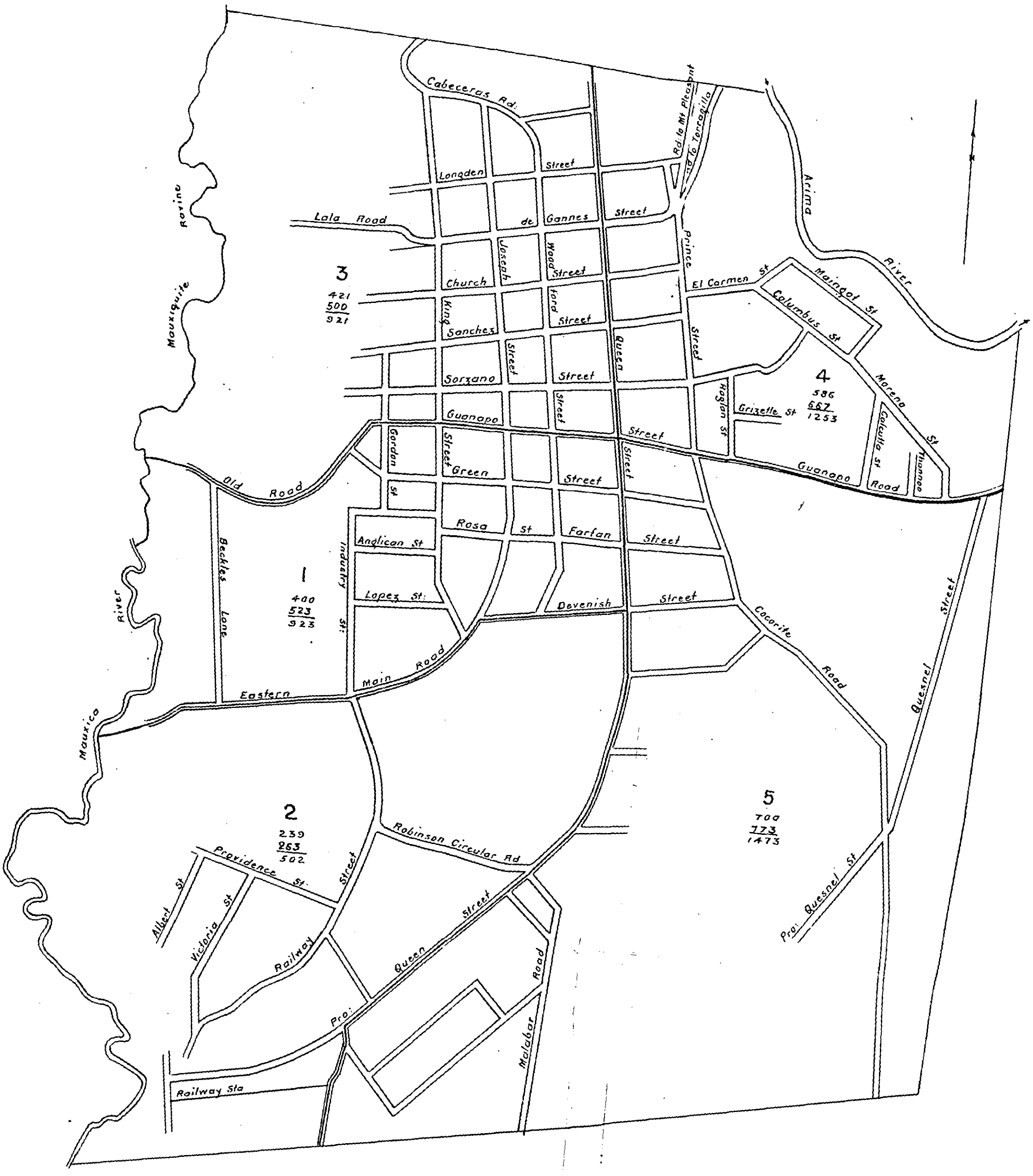
18
222
262
484

19
320
398
718

BROADWAY
LEWIS ST
GORDON ST
HARRIS ST
IRVING ST
FRELING ST
GAANSAUL ST
COMEAU ST
ALFRED ST
PRINCE ALBERT
PRINCE OF WALES
MEDINE ST
LOWER HILL ST
DRAYTON ST
BLTRAND ST
ST JOSEPH ST
MCGURAPO ST
MONCHAIN ST
VICTORIA ST
CUENCA ST
ST ANDREW ST
HIGH ST
PENITENTIARY
ST VINCENT STREET
CHACON STREET
FERNANDEZ STREET
ST JAMES ST
MT MORIAH ROAD
VICTORIA ROAD
ALEXANDRA ST
HANKEY LANE
PANCOO LANE
PANCOO LANE
DUPLESSIS ST
POINTE A PIERRE ROAD
CANE ST
CIRCULAR ROAD
NEW RIO CLARO ROAD
HARRIS PROMENADE
LA PIQUE RD.
COURT ST
LORD STREET
CARIB STREET
AMBARD ST
HARTLAND STREET
COFFEE ST
FERNAND ST
RAILWAY ROAD
CREATE STREET
RUSHWORTH STREET
LASSALLE ST
LEOTAUD ST

Pauper Cemetery

TOWN OF ARIM


Cabeceras Rd.
Rd. to Mt Pleasant
Rd. to Torrequilla
Arima
River
Longden
Street
Lala Road
de
Gannes
Street
Prince
Street
El Carmen St
Maingot St
Columbus St
Church
Joseph
Wood
Street
3
421
500
921
King
Sanchez
ford
Street
Street
Queen
Street
Sorzano
Street
Street
4
586
667
1253
Hogan St
Grizelle St
Calcutta St
Moreno St
Guanapo
Guanapo
Street
Gordon
St
Street
Green
Street
Street
Guanapo
Road
Old Road
Rosa
St
Farfan
Street
Anglican St
Lopez St:
Devenish
Street
Cocorite
Road
Queensel
Street
Industry St:
Beckles Lane
River
1
400
523
923
Main Road
Eastern
Mauxico
Mauxico
Ravine
2
239
263
502
Providence St.
Albert St
Victoria St
Railway
Street
Robinson Circular Rd
Queen
Street
Road
Malabar
Pro:
Railway Sta
5
700
773
1473
Pro: Quesnel St