

COTTON IN KOREA.

It is in August, that the Korean cotton plant blooms. The gathering of the crop begins about October. In view of the war, will it begin in October this year? In a recent report, the Commissioner of Korean Customs at Fusan says that the total area under cotton cultivation throughout Korea is roughly computed to be 872,000 acres, and the aggregate quantity of seed cotton, that is to say, uncleaned cotton, produced per annum is set down as 1,200,000,000 lbs. The yearly consumption of "cleaned" or raw cotton is roughly estimated at 300,000,000 lbs., and considering that the majority of Koreans use cotton almost exclusively, this estimate may be regarded as rather under than over stated. Taking the population at 12,000,000, it would give 25 lbs. of cotton per head. The greater portion of the cotton is made into piece goods for garments, and padding for winter clothing. Much of the cotton is also used for the padded socks worn both in summer and winter by the nobility and well-to-do classes—a custom peculiar to Korea. The Korean fibre is reported to be superior in durability and in warmth giving qualities to that produced in Japan. A piece of the cloth as manufactured in Kyung sang usually measures 60 feet by 14 inches wide, weighs from 3 lb. to 4 lb., and varies in price from 2s. 11d. to 2s. 8d. The quantity of raw or clean cotton raised is said to average 85 lb. per acre, and of seed cotton 345 lb. per acre. Writing as he did before the war, the commissioner says that there is reason to expect that an increase will take place in the production of cotton. Ground suitable for its growth is practically plentiful, and it needs but a steady market at remunerative prices to stimulate an extended cultivation. At present only a small percentage of the area available is utilized. The plant, properly speaking, is not an annual, but it is found more profitable to uproot it after the crop is gathered and sow new seed each year. The dead stock is used for fuel, and its ashes finally for manure. No attention is paid or skill displayed in the cultivation once the seed is in the ground; everything is then left to Nature. No further manure is added, nor are they ever thinned out or given water in times of drought. The crops are gathered by women principally, who also are employed afterwards in separating the seed. The instrument used by the natives in this process is the primitive roller gin, but the Japanese in Fusan have recently introduced machines of the modern saw gin type, and obtain 35 lb. of clean cotton from 140 lb. of seed cotton a day. A native woman can, with the roller gin, turn out per day about 3 lb. of clean cotton from 12 lb. of seed cotton, the proportion in weight generally estimated being 1 to 4. The spinning wheel in common use all over Korea, unlike the west-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

The following is a summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Victoria for the month of August, 1891:

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, beer and porter	\$ 3,021	\$ 978 48
Animals	1,881	976 80
Books, pamphlets, etc.	2,303	661 23
Brass and manufactures of	232	69 60
Breadstuffs—grain of all kinds	11,209	1,332 28
Flour	3,309	1,067 18
Meal, corn and oat	235	53 00
Rice	3,349	2,636 15
Other breadstuffs	3,018	620 35
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and parts of	106	31 80
Cars—railway and tram		
Coal, bituminous	76	22 80
Copper and manufactures of		
Cottons, bleached or unbleached		
not dyed, colored, etc.	388	97 00
bleached, dyed, etc.	1,888	566 10
clothing	283	121 51
thread not on spools, yarn, warp, etc.	119	29 75
thread on spools		
all other manufactures	620	227 11
Drugs and medicines	7,321	2,787 31
Earthen, stone & Chinaware	523	161 35
Fancy goods & embroideries		
bracelets, braids, fringes, etc.	151	46 20
laces, collars, neckties, etc.	722	216 60
All other fancy goods	229	71 95
Fish and products of	1,389	332 74
Fruits and nuts dried	1,096	233 56
Green, oranges and lemons	1,313	103 15
All other	1,616	1,972 50
Furs, manufactures of	11	11 00
Glass, manufactures of		
Bottles, jars, etc.	278	83 10
Window glass	608	141 20
Plate glass		
All other manufactures	1,137	323 60
Gunpowder & explosive substances	723	297 70
Gutta percha, manufs of	1,939	424 51
Hats, caps, and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt	529	158 70
All other	152	45 60
Iron and steel and manufs of		
Raid, hoop, sheet, plate	928	89 26
Bar iron & railway bars	717	172 29
Cutlery, hardware, etc.	1,732	491 75
Machines, machinery, etc.	3,011	816 60
Pig iron, kettles, etc.		
Stoves and castings	79	21 72
Tubing	181	18 68
All other manufactures	5,266	1,339 49
Jewelry & watches & manufs of gold and silver	968	219 35
Lead and manufactures of	189	38 70
Leather, all kinds	73	16 42
Boots and shoes	436	109 00
All other manufs	53	15 50
Marble & stone & manufs of	169	49 10
Metals and manufactures of	970	235 76
Musical instruments	771	251 65
Oil, mineral and products of	2,467	628 27
Flaxseed or linseed	577	115 40
All other	1,890	366 78
Paints and colors	175	57 96
Paper, envelopes, etc.	1,765	503 32
Pickles, sauces, capers	1,069	293 65
Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt	9,861	2,121 86
Butter, cheese	1,135	245 05
Seeds and roots	155	17 59
Silk, manufactures of	3,131	918 77
Soap, all kinds	405	126 15
Spices, ground & unground	270	67 50
Spirits, all kinds	5,791	8,529 20
Wines, sparkling	339	195 50
other than sparkling	923	578 96
Molasses		
Tobacco and cigars	2,819	2,062 06
Vegetables	1,717	561 37
Wood, manufactures of	1,065	329 05
Woolens: Carpets, Brussels and tapestry	87	26 10
Clothing	1,196	488 60
Cloths, worsteds, etc.	1,375	362 75
Dress goods	2,263	667 90
Knitted goods	1,171	132 10
Shawls	177	41 25
Yarns		
All other manufs	617	252 80
All other dutiable goods	33,829	7,729 96
Total dutiable goods	\$155,769	\$33,026 31
Free goods	10,116	
Coin and bullion		
Grand total	\$165,885	\$33,026 31

The following are the free goods entered at the port of Victoria for the month of August, 1891:

FREE GOODS.

Animals for improvement of stock	\$ 15,225 00
Articles for use of Army and Navy	
Asphaltum or Asphalt	
Broom Corn	
Coffee	379 00
Cotton waste	
Dyes, chemicals, etc.	180 00
Fish and products of	11 60
Fisheries, articles for, netseines, etc.	2,128 00
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, etc.	1,221 00
Fur, skins not dressed	1,297 00
Grease for soap making, etc.	
Hides and skins	
India rubber and gutta percha, crude	
Metals—Brass and copper	11 00
Iron and steel, all other	
Tin and zinc	29 00
Other	
Oils, vegetable	151 00
Salt	16 00
Settlers' effects	5,821 00
Sugar	9 00
Tobacco leaf	5,290 00
Wood, cabinetmakers, etc.	5,675 00
All other free goods	2,231 00
Total	\$ 10,116 00
Coin and bullion	
Total free goods	\$ 10,116 00

EXPORTS.

From the port of Victoria, for the month of August, 1891 the produce of Canada:

THE MERCH.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal	ton—331	2,458
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.		11,228
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions		661
Fishoil	gals—8	1
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water		351,469
THE FOREST.		
Lumber—boards, boards, etc.		8,710
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
Other animals		10
Cheese	lbs—70	10
Other articles		13,121
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Other articles		71
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.		52
Liquors—spiritsuous & malt of all kinds	gals—2	7
Wood, manufactures of		507
Other articles		1,527
Miscellaneous articles		888
Grand total		\$ 150,457
Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of August, 1891:		
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Horses	2	10
Other animals		5
Meat of all kinds	lbs—76	19
Other articles		6
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Flour of wheat & rye, blbls	7	11
Other articles		9
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.		1,677
Boots and shoes		6
Liquors—spiritsuous and malt of all kinds	gals—8	10
Sewing machines	1	35
Tobacco, snuff & cigars, lbs	10	5
Wood m'ts of all kinds		25
Other articles		3,863
Miscellaneous articles		51
Grand total		\$ 5,965
Total exports of all kinds		\$156,422

ern jenny makes but one thread at a time. Before spinning, the cotton is prepared in a similar manner to that in China, with the elastic bow, the string of which being

struck after it is passed under a quantity of cotton laid on a table, tosses the cotton into the air by its rebound, and so separates the staple without injury.