

the statistical field. This is ample, because Europ is practically supplied from ports represented in th statistical circular of Messrs. R. Daring and Zoon, of Rotterdam. This firm, however, makes no allowance in their figures for cross imports, but is probably wise in leaving such corrections to individual enterprises. According to this authority, the deliveries of coffee in Europe from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894, amounted to 377,380 tons, or say, about 6,400,000 bags; but it is necessary to deduct from this total at least 500,000 bags, in order to arrive at the real deliveries for European purposes inasmuch as no less than 160,000 bags which have been exported to America figure as deliveries in Europe; and, in addition to this, fully 350,000 bags have been counted twice over as arrivals and deliveries, owing to cross shipments. The reduced consumption, to which I now call the attention of the coffee trade, will explain the reason why some writers on the bean—notably one in Antwerp—have fallen into error in forecasting reductions in the visible supply which have not occurred.

I now propose to deal with the production of coffee and the quantities likely to be available for the season 1894-95.

PRODUCTION.

The enormous profits which coffee planters have made during the last five years have given a great impetus to the cultivation of the bean wherever extension was practicable and soil and climatic condition suitable. In Brazil there has been a very large increase in the province of Sao Paulo. In the province of Bahia this has also been the case, and it is stated on excellent authority that in a few years Bahia will export a million bags of coffee. In the province of Rio de Janeiro, however there has been retrogression rather than progress. The political disturbances have of late interfered sadly with coffee cultivation in Brazil. Emigration has not only been arrested, but there has actually been some outflow of labour. Again, coffee seasons vary; there are small crops and there are large crops. Last season they were exceptionally small; this season they will not be bumper crops except in the province of San Paulo, for which Santos is the outlet but still very considerable.

Outside of Brazil there has been a great increase of cultivation in Central America, Mexico, and Africa. How large or how small this increase is no one can say with absolute certainty. I can, however, give some indications of results so far. The bulk of what are termed mild coffees reach consuming countries between January and July, and I now give a table showing the imports of coffee, other than Rio and Santos, in leading European ports and New York from January 1st to June 30th in each of the last five years.

	Europe. bags.	New York. bags.	Total. bags.
1890 ...	1,632,500	466,316	2,148,816
1891 ...	1,426,837	569,198	1,996,071
1892 ...	1,509,452	590,842	2,100,294
1893 ...	2,159,938	465,730	2,625,668
1894 ...	1,853,986	618,142	2,477,128

It will be observed that there was a large increase in 1893, and but for the failure of the last Java crop, there would have been a further increase this year. We have to remember now that, with every year that passes, the recent new plantations will yield more and more under normal conditions, and that it is not too much to expect an increase of coffee outside of Rio and Santos this season of fully one million bags compared with 1891. Next week I shall continue this subject and give a detailed estimate of the production for this season, a production which cannot fail to enforce a materially lower range of prices for coffee.

TO ENCOURAGE CACAO PLANTING.

The bureau of the American Republics has received official information that by an Act of Congress approved July 28, 1894, the Government of Costa Rica offers to pay a premium of 25 cents per tree to every one who shall engage in the cultivation of the cacao, and who shall plant not less than 500 trees.

The law takes effect from date of promulgation, July 29th. The premium shall be paid on evidence that the tree is three years old, and has been properly cultivated. No premium shall be paid under this law to any one commencing the cultivation of the cacao tree subsequent to 1900. Companies and individuals in whose favour other premiums may have been already allowed shall not be entitled to the benefits of the law.—*American Grocer.*

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the unpermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 15th September 1894:—

Punkha-pulling Apparatus.—No. 266 of 1894.—Rev. Fr. Phillip, o.c. R. C. Chaplain, Meerut for an improvement in punkha-pulling apparatus.

Machine for Extracting Fibres from Plants.—No. 268 of 1894.—Noorbhoy Ismaljee, Merchant residing at Masjid Bunder, Bombay for an improved machine for extracting fibres from plants.

Tanning Skins and Hides.—No. 270 of 1894.—Thomas Henry Lee Bake, of 7, Coburg Place, Bayswater, Gentleman, and Henry Alfred Leverett, of 16 Tokenhouse Yard, in the City of London, Engineer, for improvements in tanning skins and hides.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888:—

Roller Cotton Gin.—No. 144 of 1893.—Frederick L. Montgomery, Machinst, of 390-11th Avenue, in the City, Co. and State of New York, United States of America, for roller cotton gin. (Filed 10th September 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1883 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions:—

Tea Cutting Shears, etc.—No. 246 of 1889.—John Ashington Thompson, Tea Planter, at present of 3, Mission Row, Calcutta for cutting and gathering tea leaves from off the tea bushes by means of specially constructed shears, scissors, knives, hooks or sickles. (From 3rd November 1894 to 2nd November 1895.)

Apparatus for Cleaning Cotton Seeds.—No. 278 of 1889.—Edward Sheardown and John Charles Barker, of No. 44 High Street, Hull, in the Co. of Hull, England, Seed Crushers, for a method of and apparatus for cleaning cotton seed. (From 26th September 1894 to 25th September 1895.)—*Indian Engineer.*

THE WYNAAD TEA COMPANY, LIMITED. AN OLD COFFEE COMPANY RECON- STRUCTED.

TEA, ARABIAN AND LIBERIAN COFFEE.

The first ordinary general meeting of this Company was held on Wednesday last at 23, College Hill, E.C., under the presidency of Mr. James Labouchere who said:—When we met last, in the month of January, it was at a confirmatory meeting, to liquidate and reconstruct the old Tambracherry Company. Well that reconstruction got so far advanced in the spring as to enable us to send out letters of allotment; and I am very thankful to say that since that time everything has gone on smoothly, and that the accounts we have received of the past season and of the present season are such as to give us the greatest amount of confidence in the future. I have here a rough balance-sheet made up to the 30th of Apri